Apartheid in South Africa

1948-1990
DEFINITION OF APARTHEID

• Legal, mandated separation of the races

• All South Africans registered by race: Black, White, Colored (mixed ancestry), Asian

• Supporters claimed it would allow each race to develop own culture

• In fact,

• designed to protect white control
All non-whites faced restrictions:

• Blacks treated like foreigners:
  * Must Carry Pass Books - get permission to travel
• Banned marriages between the registered races
• Stipulated segregated restaurants, beaches, schools
• Blacks paid lower wages than whites for same job
• Blacks barred from many occupations
• Blacks could not own land in most areas
• Blacks could only live in restricted areas
CITY OF DURBAN

UNDER SECTION 37 OF THE DURBAN BEACH BY-LAWS. THIS BATHING AREA IS RESERVED FOR THE SOLE USE OF MEMBERS OF THE WHITE RACE GROUP.

STAD DURBAN

HIERDIE BAAIGEBIED IS INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 37 VAN DIE DURBANSE STRANDVERORDENINGE UITGEHOUD VIR DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK VAN LEDE VAN DIE BLANKE RASSEGROEP.

IDOLOBHA LASETHEKWINI
NGAPHANSI KWESIGABA 37 SOMTHELO WAMABHISHI ASETHEKWENI LENDAWO IGCINELWE UKUSETHENZISWA NGAMALUNGU OHLANGA OOLUMHLOPE KUPHELA.
Steps to the End of Apartheid

- 1948 - Policy of Apartheid set up
- 1960 - Sharpeville massacre
  Government outlaws ANC
- 1964 - Nelson Mandela sentenced to life in prison
- 1980’s - US & other nations place sanctions on South Africa
- 1989-1990 - President de Klerk lifts ANC ban
  Ends Apartheid
  Frees Mandela
- 1993 – Nelson Mandela and de Klerk win the Nobel Prize for Peace
- 1994- Voters of all races elect Mandela president
- 1994- Today: Government struggling to close the gap between white & blacks
LONG WALK TO FREEDOM

“Should be read by every person alive.” — Boston Sunday Globe
Review Sheet:

China Becomes Communist After WW II; Africa Becomes Independent

1. Mao Tse Tung (Mao Zedong): Communist Chinese founder

2. Role of the peasants in the revolution:
   Mao needed peasant support to win

3. The Long March: Mao and his followers hide in the mountains to train for revolution

4. The Cultural Revolution: Mao’s campaign to make him a god and replace Confucius’ teachings

5. Ancient Chinese philosopher who guided Chinese thought: Confucius
6. The Red Guard: Chinese students told to rebel by Mao & “rat on” anyone who criticized him

7. The Little Red Book: “Bible” of Mao’s teachings

8. Communes: They were huge farms of 100,000 people. The failed because: they lied about meeting their quotas

9. The “Great Leap Forward” was Mao’s plan to modernize and industrialize China. It was a failure because the quotas were unrealistic – factories couldn’t meet them

10. Deng Xiaoping was the Chinese communist leader after Mao; his slogan was “To be rich is Glorious!”

11. The “Four Modernizations” was Deng’s plan modernize China by copying the west

12. Deng proposed to control population in China by limiting only 1 child per family
13. Kim Jong Il was the former communist leader of North Korea who died last year.

14. They call him: the “Dear Leader” of the “Dear One.”

15. Kim Jong Un is the present communist leader of North Korea - the “little Asian pillsbury dough boy”

The DMZ is the Demilitarized Zone that divides North and South Korea at the 38th parallel.

16. North Korea is a “Closed Country“ because no one can leave and they control who can go in and have government “minders” follow them at all times.

17. North Korea is a “Totalitarian Society” because the government controls everything - there is no freedom
18. In Global Studies a fact is a person, place, or event that actually existed in history.

19. A generalization is an opinion or conclusion about a person, place, or event in history that is supported by facts.

20. A nationalist is a person who fights for the freedom of their country.

21. The nationalist who brought communism to Cuba is Fidel Castro. The nationalist who brought communism to Viet Nam is Ho Chi Minh.

22. The nationalist who fought for independence in Kenya is Jomo Kenyatta.
23. The South African nationalist and leader of the ANC is Nelson Mandela.


- Had to carry pass books
- Had to live in restricted areas
- Couldn’t hold certain jobs – were paid less for the same work
- Had all separate facilities- schools, bathrooms, beaches, etc.

Sharpeville massacre: Unarmed people shot in back for a peaceful protest- showed brutality of Apartheid

Apartheid finally ended after world wide sanctions by the U.S. and other nations and protests inside South Africa.
25. The African countries that became independent after WW II face these problems:
   Poor education, sanitation, jobs, medicine, tribal violence & conflicts

26. The Hutu and Tutsi are
   the 2 tribes that are enemies in Rwanda

The conflict between them is that
   once Rwanda became independent, the Hutu majority tribe has been trying to kill off the Tutsi minority tribe