THE RISE AND FALL OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

AIM: Students will analyze the rise and fall of the Apartheid in South Africa and the impact it had on the South African people.

DO NOW:

- If you were a minority group that ruled over the majority, how would you keep yourself in power?
  
  Answers may vary. Students need to support their answer.

APARtheid. Unlike most African nations after independence, a white minority ruled South Africa. From 1948 to 1994, its government put severe economic and political restrictions on the black majority through a policy called apartheid. Apartheid is the Afrikaans word for apartness. The policy maintained strict separation of the races. Laws prevented Black Africans from voting and made them subject to arrest at any time. South Africa's Asian population also suffered from discrimination.

The following are actual South African apartheid laws:

1. Every African (black person) over the age of 16 must be in possession of a pass book. Any policeman may at any time call on any African to produce this book. An African who is unable to do so because he has left it at home is guilty of a criminal offense punishable by a fine or imprisonment of one month.

2. An African factory worker who calls on other workers to strike for an increase in pay commits a criminal offense punishable by a fine or up to three years imprisonment.

3. A white workman who is permanently disabled is entitled to a monthly pension based on his earnings; an African similarly disabled is entitled to a lump sum based on his earnings, but not to a monthly pension.

4. No white man may spend a few hours each week in his own home voluntarily teaching his African servants to read. If he does so, he is guilty of a criminal offense.

5. It is unlawful for a white person and a black person to drink a cup of tea together in a café anywhere in South Africa unless they have obtained a special permit to do so.

6. If a white South African marries a colored woman abroad where such marriages are lawful, the marriage is void and of no effect in South Africa and the spouses may be prosecuted if they come to South Africa.

- What restrictions were placed on blacks?
  
  must carry a passbook, strikes are a crime,
  cannot learn to read, white and blacks cannot
  be seen in public together (drinking tea) without
  a permit.
• What privileges did whites have?
  White disabled are entitled to a pension based on his earnings.

• What is your reaction to these laws? Why?
  Answers may vary. Students must support their answer.

CRY FREEDOM by Dave Matthews Band (5:53). The link to the song is on my website (mskieselvhs.weebly.com) under the “World History 1: Documents/Handouts” tab. On your phone w/ headphones, listen to the song as you follow along with the lyrics, and then answer the questions. Dave (the lead singer) is from South Africa and grew up there during apartheid. Cry Freedom was most likely written about that experience.

How can I turn away
Brother/Sister go dancing
Through my head
Human as to human
The future is no place
To place your better days

Cry freedom cry
From a crowd 10,000 wide
Hope laid upon hope
That this crowd will not subside
Let this flag burn to dust
And a new a fair design be raised
While we wait head in hands
Hands in prayer
And fall into a dreamless sleep again
And we wave our hands

Hands and feet are all alike
But gold between divide us
Hands and feet are all alike
But fear between divide us,
Slip away
In this room stood a little child
And in this room this little child
She would remain
Until someone might decide
To dance this little child
Across this hall
Into a cold, dark, space
Where she might never trace her way across this crooked mile

There was a window and by it stood
A mirror in which
He could see himself
He thought of something
Something he had never had but hoped would come along
Cry freedom, cry
From deep inside
Where we are all confined
While we wave hands in fire
Wave our hands

Across this crooked page
Cry freedom, cry
From deep inside where
We are all confined
Till we wave our hands

How can I turn away
Brother/Sister go dancing
Through my head
Human as to human
The future is no place
To place your better days

Hands and feet are all alike
But gold between divide us
Hands and feet are all alike
But fear between divide us,
Hear what I say
Hear what I say
Oh, so be it

How can I turn away
Brother/Sister go dancing
Through my head
Human as to human
The future is no place

• What is the message behind the line, “the future is no place to place your better days”?

• Do you think this song would be an appropriate theme song for the anti-apartheid movement? Use at least one specific example from the song to back up your point.
  Answers may vary. Must support their answer.
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

In 1912, a group of blacks in South Africa had formed the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC petitioned the government and held peaceful protests against apartheid. In the 1940s, however, younger and more radical members joined the organization, including a young lawyer named Nelson Mandela. In 1952 Mandela helped organize a campaign that urged blacks in South Africa to break apartheid laws. The ANC gained a mass following from this campaign.

In 1960, Mandela and the ANC drastically changed its peaceful philosophy after police fired on demonstrators in the township of Sharpeville, killing more than 60 people. The Sharpeville Massacre was a turning point in the anti-apartheid movement. Some ANC leaders, including Mandela, decided that they would have to meet violence with violence. In response to this decision, the government banned the ANC.

MANDELA’S TRIAL SPEECH

In 1964 Nelson Mandela gave a speech at the Rivonia Trial, in which 10 ANC leaders were accused of promoting acts of sabotage and violent revolution. In the speech, Mandela explained why ANC leaders felt they had no choice but to use violence to resist the government. He also eloquently expressed his commitment to his principles.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if it needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

- To what cause does Mandela say he is committed?
  
  He is committed to fight against oppression and for a democratic and free society with equal rights.

- What does this statement say about Nelson Mandela?
  
  That he advocates for equal rights and he is so committed to this cause he is prepared to die.

- What impact do you think Mandela’s speech had on his cause?
  
  He is noble. Answers may vary. Students must support their answer.

- Is there any ideal or belief that you would be willing to die for? Explain.
  
  Answers may vary. Students must support their answer.

Sanctions. The white South African government responded harshly to black African resistance. Many Western nations became indignant at South Africa’s disregard for black Africans’ human rights. To discourage this abuse of human rights, several countries imposed trade sanctions on South Africa. (Sanctions are laws prohibiting a nation’s businesses from buying or selling goods to a country that violates international law.) As poverty in South Africa increased, violence between blacks and whites became more frequent. Foreign businesspeople lost confidence in South Africa’s economy and withdrew their investments.

- Would you vote for sanctions if you were a member of a neighboring African nation? Explain.
  
  Answers may vary. Students must support their answer.
The End of Apartheid By 1990, a more moderate leadership began to respond to foreign pressure and the demands of black leaders by reducing the level of discrimination in South Africa. The President of South Africa, F.W. DeKlerk, recognized the ANC that year and cooperated with its leader, Nelson Mandela. DeKlerk released Mandela from prison. Then, in 1992, a majority of white South Africans voted to end apartheid and minority rule. Following the writing of a new constitution, multiracial elections were held for the first time in April 1994. Nelson Mandela was elected the first President of post-apartheid South Africa.

- How can humanity prevent these human rights violations from occurring again?
  - equal rights
  - equal opportunities
  - racist ideas not tolerated
  - Answers may vary

I. South Africa
   a. APARTHEID - policy of strict RACIAL SEPARATION of blacks and whites established by WHITE minority GOVERNMENT.
      1. restrictions: BANNED mixed marriages, SEGREGATED schools, beaches, and restaurants
   b. Resistance to apartheid
      1. AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC) – opposed discrimination by using CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE; eventually became more violent over time.
      2. Led by NELSON MANDELA – arrested and jailed for 27 years, became SYMBOL OF OPPRESSION
   c. end of apartheid
      1. FOREIGN NATIONS PRESSURED South Africa to end apartheid by using ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
      2. 1994 – ALL RACES could vote, Mandela became PRESIDENT