



**Understanding the History of
South Africa & Apartheid**

Early History

A Time Line



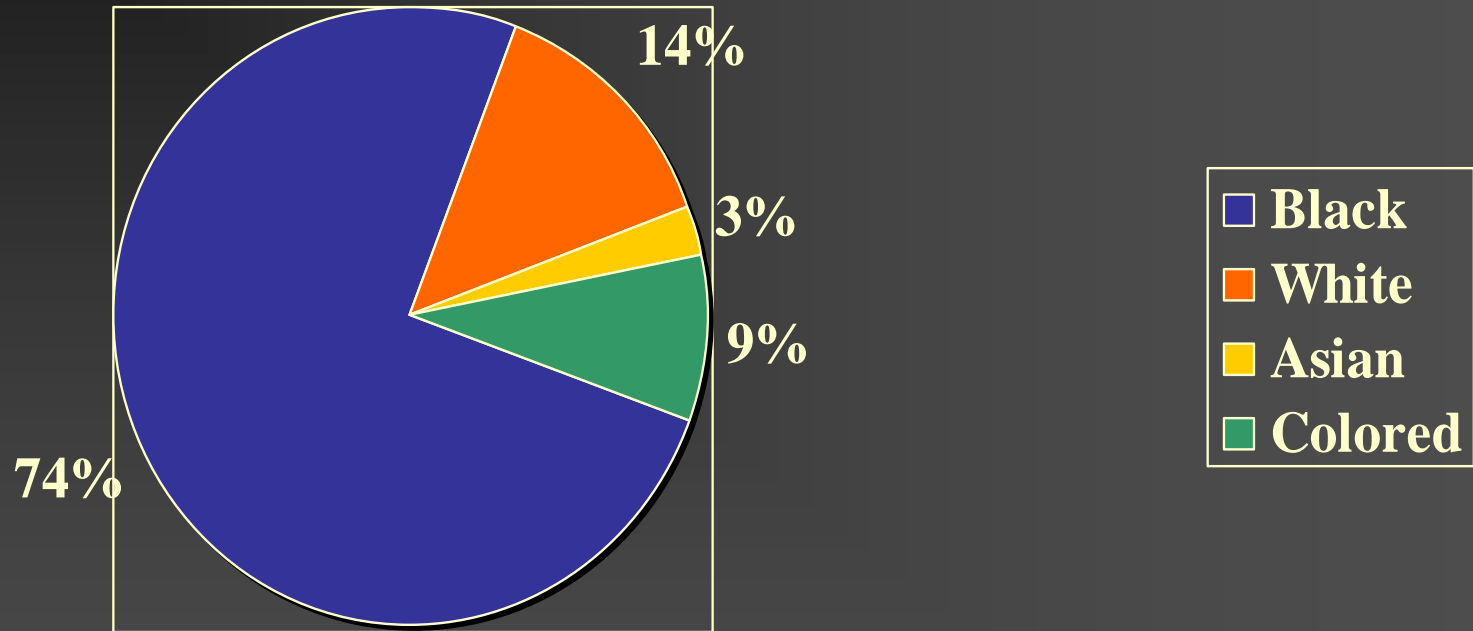
- South Africa was an important location. Why?
- global trade and the location allowed for naval protection-Dutch settled here first.
- 1806 – British seize Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch!
- 1867 – Discovery of Gold
- 1886 – Discovery of Diamonds
- 1889 – 1902 – The Boer War (British and Dutch settlers)
- 1948– (post WWII) The beginning of apartheid
- 1990's – The end of apartheid

South Africa



- Twice the size of Texas

Population by Race



- **“Colored”** is a term used for mixed black, Malayan, and white descent
- Asian population is mainly Indian ancestry

South African Cities



- Capitals
 - Pretoria
 - Cape Town – legislative center
 - Bloemfontein – judicial center

Languages / Provinces

LANGUAGES

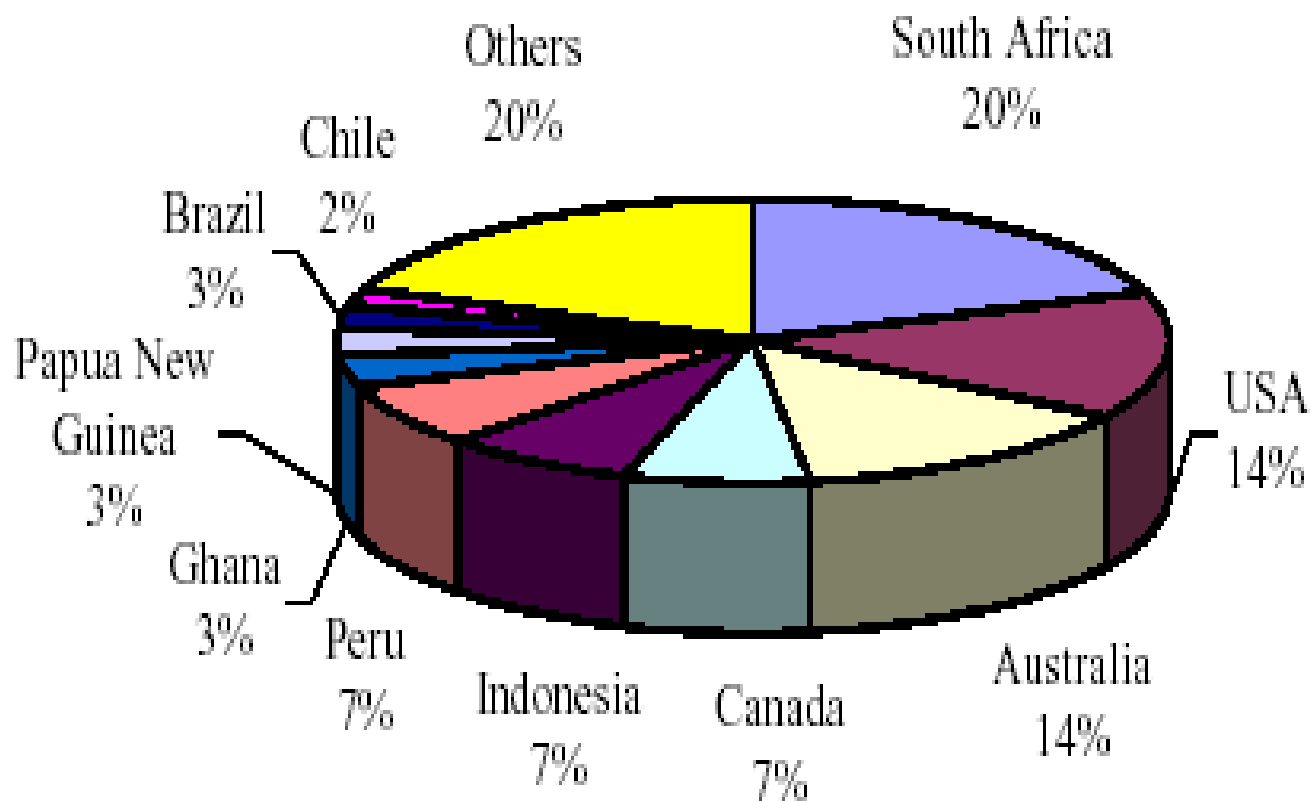
- Afrikaans
- English
- Ndebele
- Pedi
- Sotho
- Swazi
- Tsonga
- Tswana *
- Venda
- Xhosa
- Zulu

PROVINCES

- Eastern Cape
 - Free State
 - Gauteng
 - Kwa Zulu – Natal
 - Limpopo
 - Mpumalanga
 - North-West
 - Northern Cape
 - Western Cape
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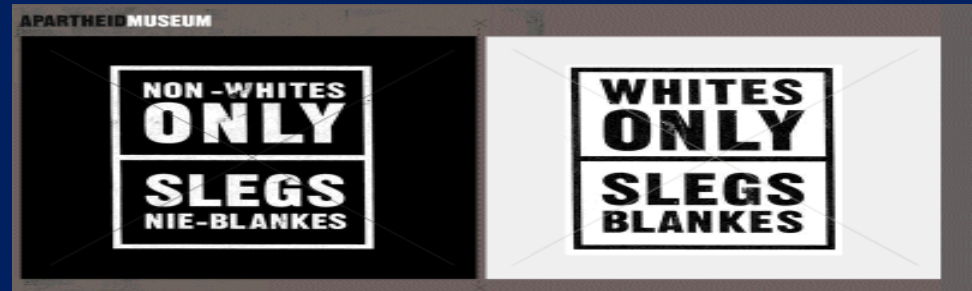
World's Largest Producer...

Western World Gold-Producing Countries in 2002



- Gold
- Platinum
- Chromium
- Diamonds

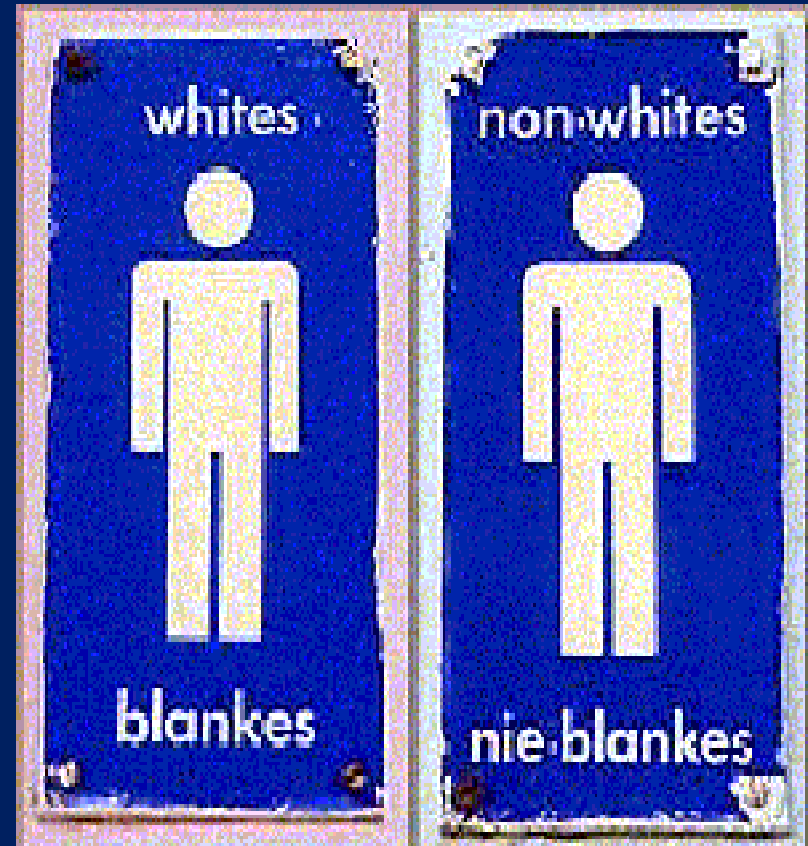
Apartheid



Apartheid = “Separateness”

The separation of races

- Apartheid required segregation in housing, education, employment, public accommodations, and transportation.
- It segregated not only almost all whites from nonwhites, but also major nonwhite groups from each other.



Hendrick Verwoerd



- Prime Minister of South Africa 1958-1966
- Architect of apartheid
- Started “separate development”
- The cornerstone of apartheid was the Population Registration Act of 1950 -all South Africans were classified according to race.
- The government established separate schools, universities, residential areas, and public facilities for each racial group.
- Blacks could only work/live in certain areas

What was the population demographics of South Africa?

- 13% of S. Africa's land = **HOMELANDS** for over 85% of the population
 - The remaining 80% = major mineral areas and cities were left for whites-13% of the population
-

Homelands



- “Reservations” or “Bantustans”
- Verwoerd established 9 African groups
 - Each was to become a nation within its own homeland
 - Africans had rights and freedoms
 - Outside the homelands, treated as aliens
- Poor quality land with erosion
- Completely incapable of supporting large populations

4 Major Racial Groups under Apartheid

- **White**
- **Colored or people of mixed descent**
- **Bantu or black Africans**
- **Later Asians, or Indians and Pakistanis, were added as a fourth category.**

The laws determined where members of each group could live, what jobs they could hold, and what type of education they could receive. Laws prohibited most social contact between races, authorized segregated public facilities, and denied any representation of nonwhites in the national government.

Rural vs. Urban

- Group Acts of 1950 & 1986 assigned racial groups to different residential and business sections in urban areas.
 - What might have been the motive for this?
 - The law was to exclude non-Whites from living in the most developed areas. It caused many non-Whites to have to commute long distances from their homes in order to be able to work.
 - 1.5 Million Africans were forced from urban areas to rural reservations.
 - 1961 – Pressure from UN caused South Africa to withdraw from the Commonwealth of Nations
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Houses in Soweto, a black township.



Umbulwana, Natal in 1982.



Called "a black spot" because it is in a "white" area.

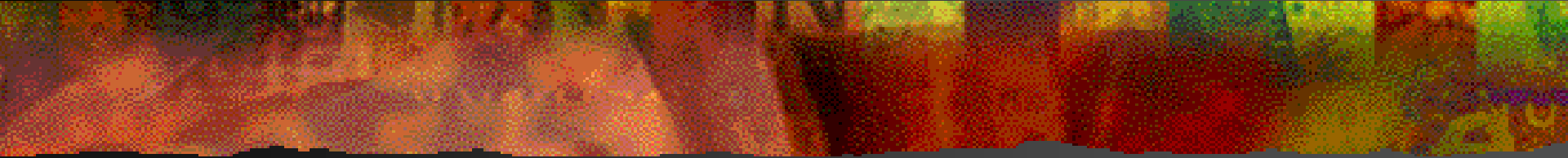
Eventually demolished and the inhabitants forced to move to identically numbered houses in "resettlement" villages in their designated "homelands."

Millions of black South Africans were forcibly "resettled" in this way.

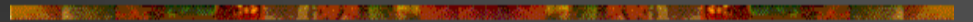
Apartheid

No Rights for Non-whites

- No right to vote
 - No ownership of land
 - No right to move freely
 - No right to free speech
 - No right to protest the government
-



Images of Apartheid



DANGER!



*NATIVES, INDIANS &
COLOURED.*

*IF YOU ENTER THESE
PREMISES AT NIGHT,
YOU WILL BE LISTED
AS MISSING.*

*ARMED GUARDS SHOOT
ON SIGHT. SAVAGE DOGS
DEVOUR THE CORPSE.*

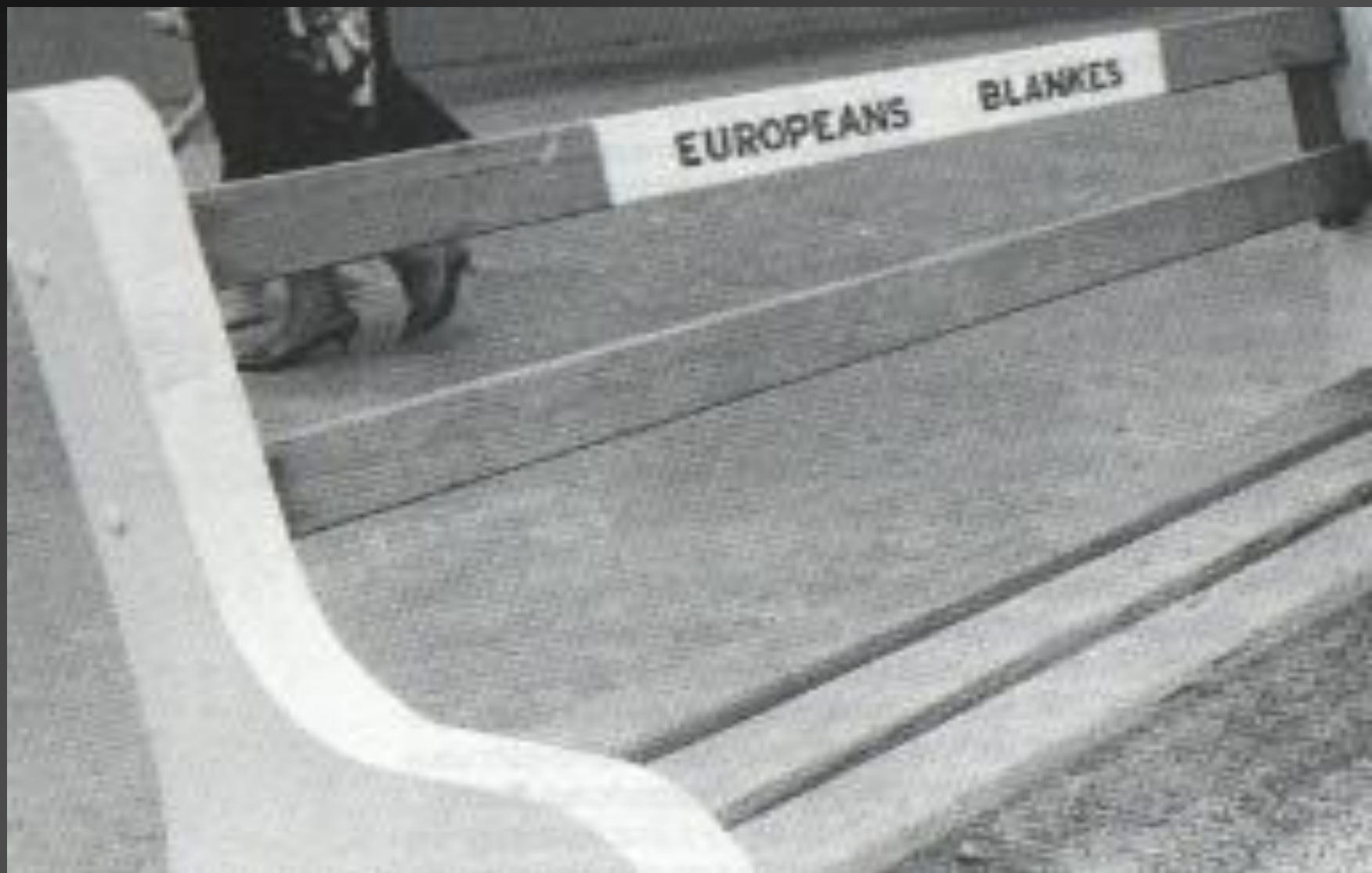
YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED!



Apartheid
separated
the whites
from

the non-
whites

EUROPEANS BLANKES





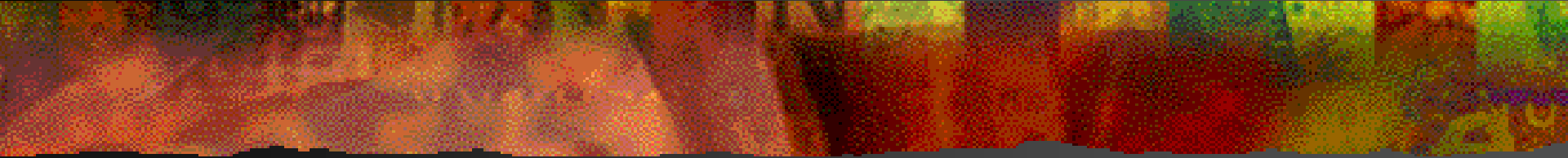




The Pass Book

- Non-whites over 16 had to carry one. The card identified what racial group they belonged to.
 - Lived in Townships (the city's perimeter)
 - Curfew regulations
 - Passbook raids
 - Failure to meet curfew or have passbook = subject to arrest
-









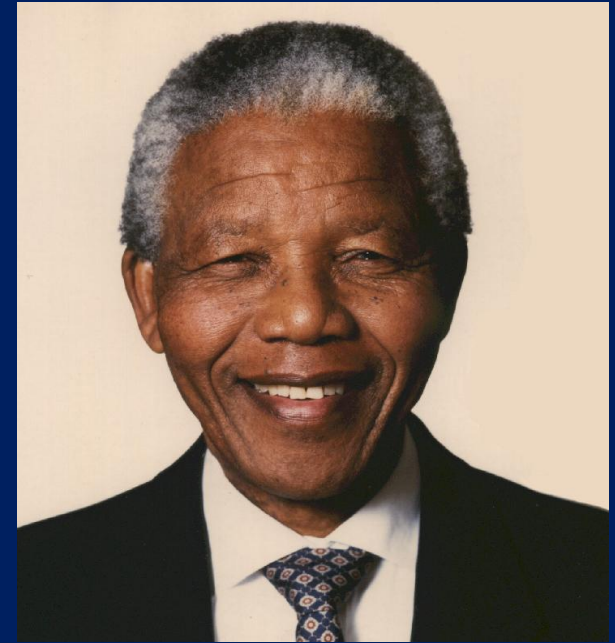
Resistance and Protests

Apartheid is Challenged

Nelson Mandela

- Nelson Mandela peacefully fought to end apartheid. He served 27 years in prison for such “treason.”
- Mandela was released from prison in 1990 and became the country’s first democratically elected president.
- He was also the country’s first black president.

Thousands of other South African non-whites were imprisoned and executed for their resistance against apartheid.



1960 Sharpeville Massacre

- In 1960, during a peaceful protest in the city of Sharpeville, 69 people were killed

- This massacre ignited additional demonstrations and protests against the unfair treatment of non-whites



Steve Biko

A young Black leader

Grave in King Williams
Town, South Africa.

Died in police detention in
1977. During the inquest
into his death, strong
evidence was presented
that he suffered violent and
inhumane treatment during
his detention.



1985 Demonstration

- In 1985 an International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was organized.
- The demonstration was held to commemorate the anniversary of the March 21, 1960 massacre.



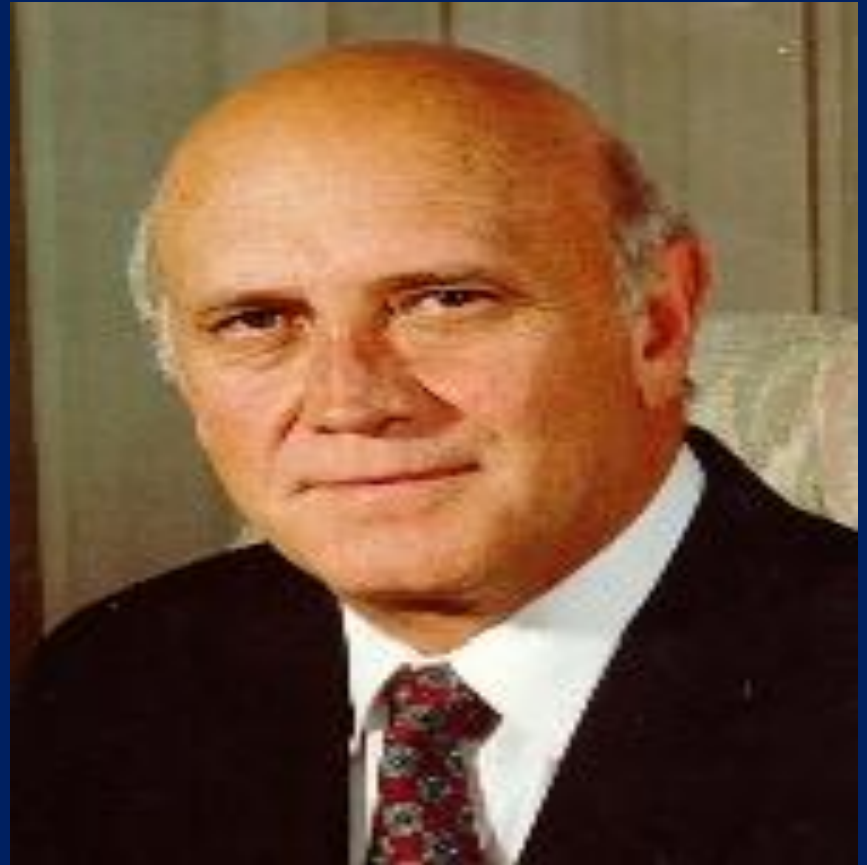
1985 Demonstration

- The message was simple:
“Freedom in Our Lifetime!”



Frederik Willem de Klerk

- President of South Africa from 1989 – 1994
- Granted the release of Nelson Mandela from prison in 1990
- Helped end apartheid in South Africa
- Shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Nelson Mandela in 1993 for his role in ending apartheid



International pressure finally ended apartheid in 1994

- Bantustans abolished and territories reabsorbed into the nation of South Africa
- Apartheid caused major economic hardships on South Africa
 - International sanctions
 - Decreased labor force
 - Cut investments from countries like U.S.A.
- First multiracial election
- Nelson Mandela elected president of South Africa (1994 – 1999)



South Africa Today

- 1994 – The end of Apartheid
- Presidents serve 5 year term

