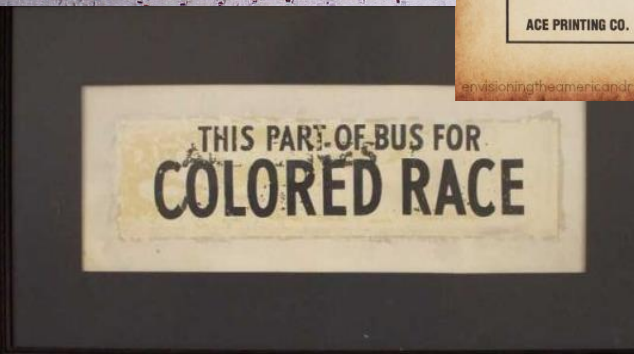


How would these signs make you feel?



# South AFRICAN APARTHEID

Nelson Mandela & F.W. de Klerk

# Republic of South Africa



# Colonization

- In the 1600s, the British and the Dutch colonized South Africa.
- South Africa was eventually seized by the British from the Dutch settlers (after the Boer War).
- In 1685, the first policy of white superiority became visible when a law was passed forbidding whites and Africans to marry in the territory.



The arrival of the first European settlers -- Jan van Riebeeck (Dutch East India Company) in Table Bay in April 1652.



# Power

- More European settlers came to South Africa than to anywhere else on the continent.
- In 1910, Great Britain established the Union of South Africa.
- Governing power was only given to whites.
- In 1948, a new political party, the National Party, came to power and voted to implement a series of restrictive segregationist laws, known collectively as *apartheid*.



# National Party 1948



# Apartheid

- The National Party enforced the policy of apartheid through legislation across South Africa.
- Apartheid was a social and political policy of racial segregation and discrimination.
- In Afrikaans (the language of white South Africans), apartheid means “apartness”.

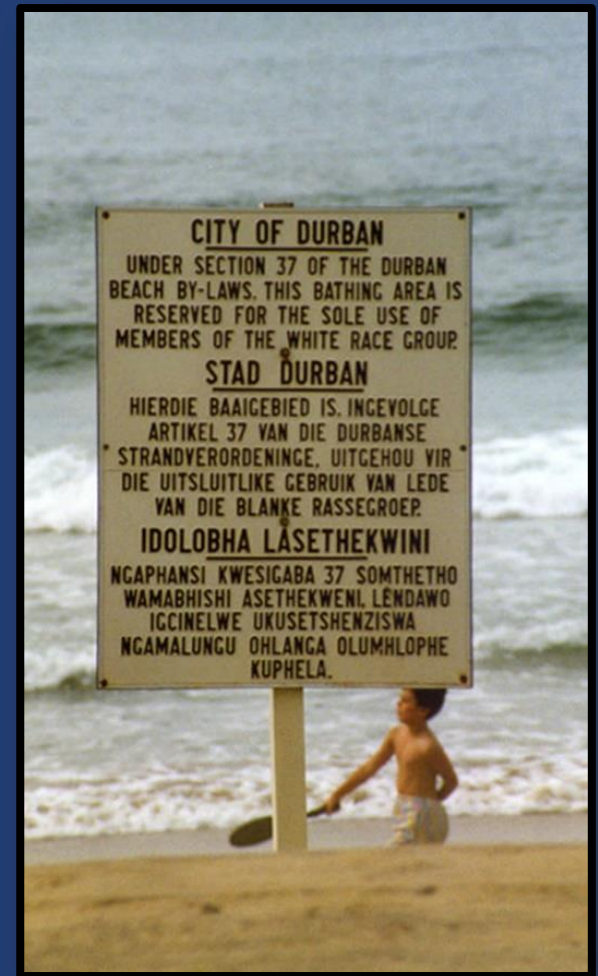


# South African Signs During the Apartheid Era



# Segregation

- The policy of apartheid took a strong hold in the country.
- It separated South Africa into whites and non-whites, restricting where blacks could live, work, travel, sit, go to the bathroom, eat, etc.
- Under apartheid, blacks could not vote or participate in government.
- What other topic have we studied in Year 6 involved people being treated differently to





# Bantu Authorities Act

- In 1951, government officials created the Bantu Authorities Act, which created “homelands” for black South Africans.
- At this time, whites owned 80% of the land, although they only represented 10% of the population.
- As a result of this law, 9 million South Africans were excluded from participating in the government.

# Anyone disobeying these laws will be imprisoned, fined, and/or whipped:

All Africans over the age of 16 must produce a passbook on demand by a policeman.

Under no circumstances may an employer pay Africans the same rates as white persons even if they do the same work and work the same hours.

No African may strike for any reason whatsoever.

Any African who takes a job outside his town, even if he has lived there for 20 years, must leave that town within 72 hours.

Unless they have obtained a special permit to do so, a white person and a non-white person may not under any circumstances drink a cup of tea together in a cafe.

No white person may have sexual relations with an African, Coloured or Indian person. And vice versa.

No African may attend a birthday party if the number attending could make the gathering undesirable.

An African in an urban area who is out of work must take work offered to him by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner or be removed from the area.

No African may buy land, or own property, anywhere in the Republic.

Under no circumstances may a non-white person use facilities set aside for the use of white persons.

No white man may teach an African servant to read.

## By order of the South African Ministry of Justice.

Issued in the interests of justice by the  
Anti-Apartheid Movement,  
89 Charlotte Street, London W1.  
Tel: 01-580 5311

# Life Under Apartheid

- Apartheid allowed many whites to grow wealthy and powerful, while millions of blacks suffered.
- Afrikaners lived in up-scale neighborhoods while native South Africans lived in slums or in Bantustans.





# Life Under Apartheid

- Bantustans were artificially created reservations (“homelands”) for native Africans to live on.
- Bantustans offered a poor quality of land and were unfit for the large populations forced to live there.
- South Africans were unable to leave their Bantustan without a passport.





Black South Africans line up at the counter of a government office to get their new passbooks in Johannesburg, South Africa, April 7, 1960.





# A.N.C.

- In the 1950s, the African National Congress, or ANC, began to actively fight apartheid.
- The goal of the ANC was to increase rights of native Africans, although the group had no real power in government.
- Eventually, the ANC was declared illegal by the South African government and members were often arrested.



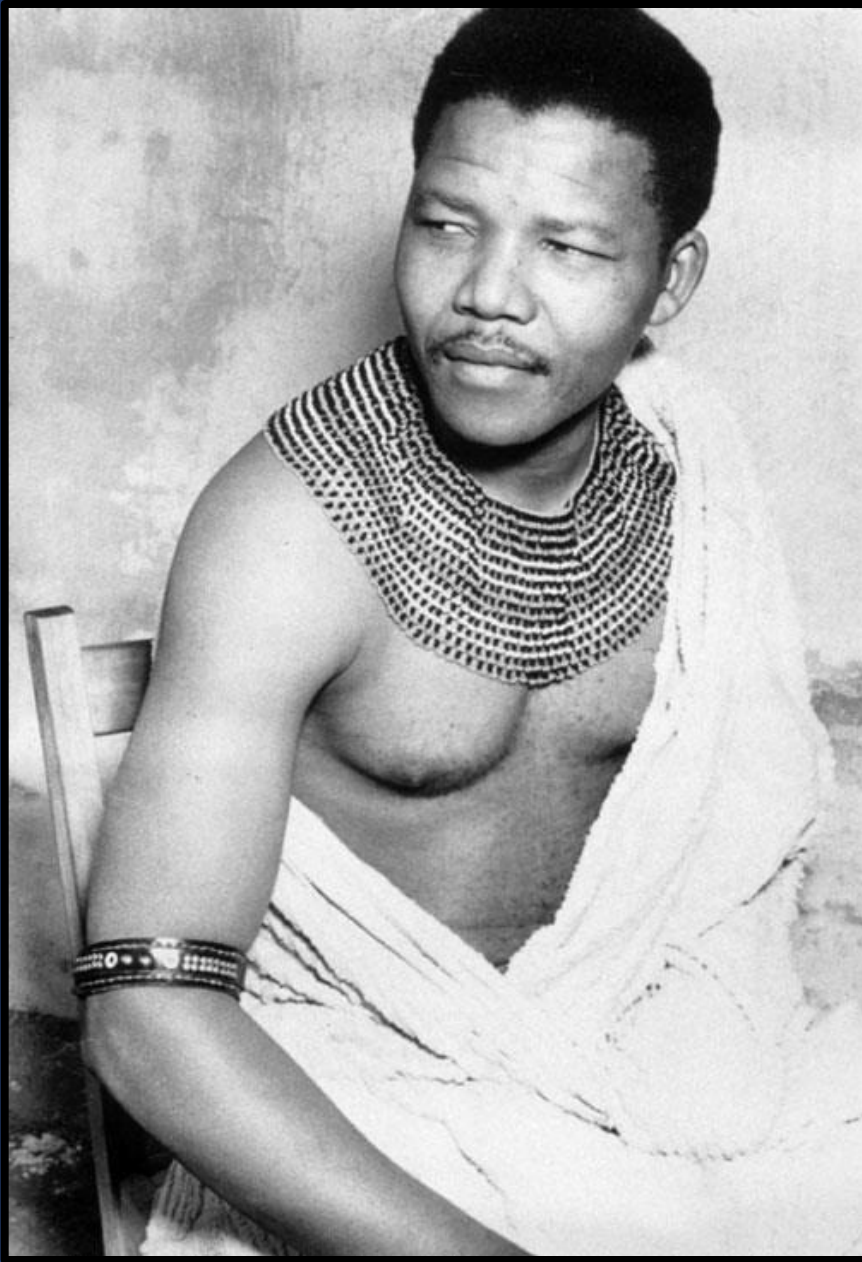




ANC Members  
(Nelson Mandela, second from right)

# Mandela

- Rolihlahla Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in South Africa.
- He was a member of the Thimbu tribe, and his father was chief of the city of Mvezo.
- His father died when he was 9, and he was sent to live with a tribal chief who took care of his education.
- On his first day of school, his teacher gave him the name of Nelson.



Rolihlahla “Nelson”  
Mandela

A Member of the  
Thimbu Tribe



# Mandela

- Even though he was the first person in his family to attend school, he was an excellent student.
- After graduating college, he became a lawyer and opened the South Africa's first black law firm
- Mandela wanted to defend poor, black South Africans charged with breaking apartheid laws.



# Non-Violence

- Mandela became a prominent member of the African National Congress and participated in numerous ANC-led protests against apartheid.
- Nelson Mandela admired Gandhi, who had used peaceful protests in India.
- He urged the ANC members to follow Gandhi's beliefs in non-violent protests.



# Sharpeville

- In 1960, a peaceful protest of apartheid at the town of Sharpeville turned violent as South African policemen fired on the protestors.
- 69 people were killed and 180 were wounded.
- After this, the ANC and Mandela began to advocate more violent methods of protesting the government.

# Imprisoned

- In 1962, Mandela was captured and accused of sabotage and plotting to overthrow the government.
- In 1964, at the age of 46, he was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison.
- Mandela was sent to prison on Robben Island.
- There, he had to do hard labor and was allowed one visitor every six months.







# F.W. de Klerk

- In 1989, F.W. de Klerk became president of South Africa.
- de Klerk saw that apartheid was hurting the country's economy and believed the system was unfair and needed to change.
- Almost immediately, de Klerk renounced the ban on the ANC.

# F.W. de Klerk

- de Klerk ordered the release of many black South Africans who were imprisoned for opposing apartheid law.
- In 1990, Nelson Mandela was pardoned by de Klerk and became a free man after serving 27 years in prison.





F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela



Mandela Released from Prison

- Mandela resumed his position as president of the ANC and President de Klerk continued working within South Africa's government to end apartheid.
- The two men worked together to write a new Constitution for South Africa.
- The Constitution officially ended apartheid and granted equality to all South Africans.



F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela



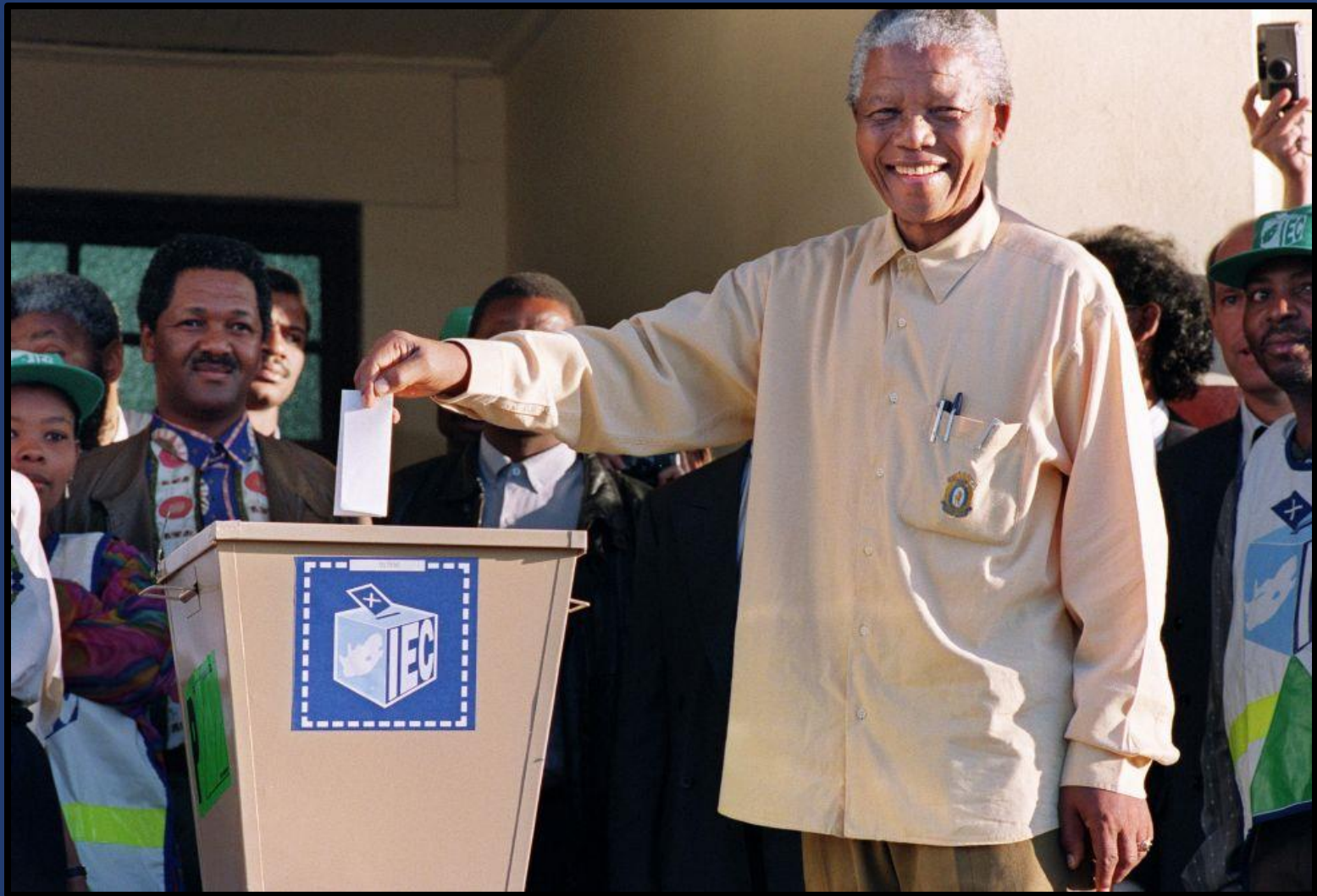
# Political Equality

- After years of protests, black South Africans began to have a role in the government of their country.
- In 1994, South Africa held its first election open to all races.
- Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black chief executive (president) and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.



Waiting in Line to Vote





Mandela Voting, 1994