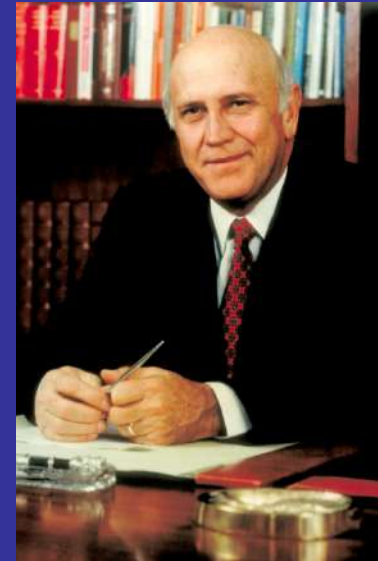


South Africa and Apartheid



South Africa

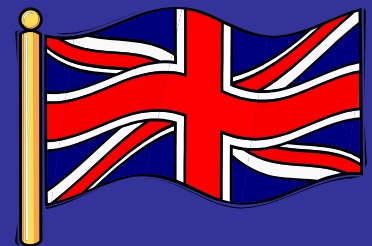
- More Europeans settlers came to South Africa than to anywhere else on the continent.
- Many fair-skinned Europeans believed dark-skinned Africans were less than human.
- This belief system is called **racism**, which is the belief that one type of ethnicity is better than another.



South Africa



- 17th century-the Dutch were the first Europeans to settle in South Africa
- 19th century-Gold and diamonds were discovered in the region.
- The British and Dutch fought for control of these valuable resources.



Dutch Settling in South Africa



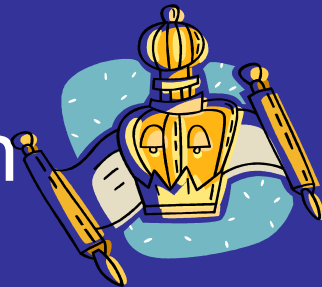
Apartheid



- By the early 20th century, the British military gained control of South Africa.
- South Africans were not allowed to vote under British rule- beginning of apartheid.
- The South African government's policy of **rigid racial segregation**.
- **Apartheid** means “separateness” in Afrikaans, the language of the descendants of the Dutch settlers known as Afrikaners.
- **Segregation** means enforced separation of ethnic groups in a community etc.

Apartheid

- It was part of South African law until 1993.
- During apartheid, South Africans were legally classified by the color of their skin.
- The racial classifications were: white, black, Asian, and colored (mixed race).
- The majority of South Africans were classified as black.
- Many Europeans grew wealthy and powerful while millions of Black South Africans suffered.



Apartheid and the People of South Africa		
	<i>Blacks</i>	<i>Whites</i>
Population	19 million	4.5 million
Land Allocation	13 percent	87 percent
Share of National Income	< 20 percent	75 percent
Ratio of average earnings	1	14
Minimum taxable income	360 rands	750 rands
Doctors/population	1/44,000	1/400
Infant mortality rate	20% (urban)	2.7%
	40% (rural)	
Annual expenditure on education per pupil	\$45	\$696
Teacher/pupil ratio	1/60	1/22

Figure 1: Disproportionate Treatment circa 1978. Source: [Leo80]

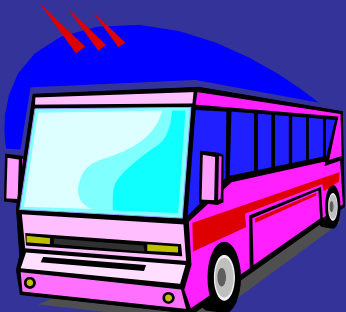
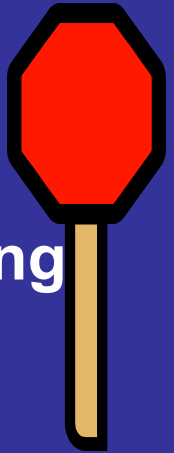
Justification



- The South African government tried to justify apartheid by claiming that peaceful coexistence of the races was possible only if the races were separated from one another.
- However, white South Africans used apartheid chiefly as a way to control the vast nonwhite majority.

Apartheid

- Non-whites had separate schools, hospitals, beaches, and libraries; they couldn't share drinking fountains or restrooms.
- Apartheid required **segregation** in housing, education, employment, public accommodations, and transportation.
- The services and buildings for whites were much better than those for everyone else.
- During apartheid, white people in South Africa lived in conditions that were better than those found anywhere else in Africa.



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, UITGEHOU VIR
DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK VAN LEDE
VAN DIE BLANKE RASSEGROEP.

IDOLOBHA LAsethekWini

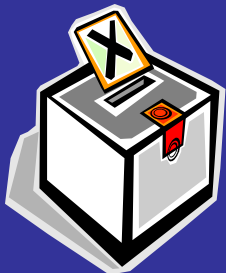
NGAPHANSI KWESIGABA 37 SOMTHETHO
WAMABHISHI AsethekWeni, LENDAWO
IGCINELWE UKUSETSHENZISWA
NGAMALUNGU OHLANGA OLUMHLOPHE
KUPHELA.





Apartheid

- Black South Africans were forced to move to **homelands** and **could not vote**.
- **Homelands** were poor, crowded areas far away from cities.
- Homelands often did not have water or electricity.
- Even though these areas were named “homelands,” most black South Africans had never actually lived there before.



South African Shanty Town



Apartheid

- Black South Africans could only leave their homeland if they were going to work for a white person.
- To come and go, black residents of homelands had to have **passes**.
- Black South Africans had to carry passes at all times.
- Traveling without a pass could result in going to jail.
- There was also a **job reservation system**, which had reserved certain jobs for certain races.



Apartheid

- The **African National Congress** was founded in 1912.
- The goal of the ANC was to bring people of all races together and to fight for rights and freedoms.
- The ANC received support from many groups and nations outside South Africa.
- In many parts of the world, apartheid was viewed as racist and unjust.
- In 1973, the United Nations defined apartheid as a crime against humanity.

Methods of Change

- Between 1948 and 1991, large numbers of people protested apartheid by staging boycotts, demonstrations, and strikes. Violence often broke out, and thousands of people, most of them blacks, were killed.



How did the rest of the world respond?

- Many countries also opposed apartheid. As a result, South Africa grew increasingly isolated in the world community.
- In 1962, the United Nations General Assembly urged its members to break diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa until apartheid was abolished.
- During the 1980's, a widespread **economic boycott** of South Africa took hold.
- In response to domestic and international pressure, South Africa began repealing apartheid laws in the 1970's and 1980's.
- Finally, in 1991, the government repealed the last of the laws that formed the legal basis of apartheid.



Nelson Mandela



- *Nelson Mandela* was an anti-apartheid activist.
- For many years, Mandela protested nonviolently against apartheid.
- Then, Mandela became leader of the ANC's armed wing in 1961.
- Police arrested Mandela on August 5, 1962.
- He was imprisoned for 27 years.

Nelson Mandela

- While in prison, Mandela continued to fight against apartheid. In a 1964 court appearance, he said:

“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 needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.”



F.W. de Klerk



- *F. W. de Klerk*, president of South Africa, released Nelson Mandela from prison in 1990.
- De Klerk agreed to end apartheid and wanted a multi-racial, democratic South Africa.
- In 1994, Nelson Mandela was the first president to be elected democratically in South Africa.
- Mandela was also South Africa's first black president.



What is happening today?

- In 1996, South Africa adopted a new Constitution.
- It provides for a strong presidency and includes a wide-ranging bill of rights.
- Among the rights it guarantees are freedom of religion, belief, and opinion; freedom of expression, including freedom of the press; and freedom of political activity.
- It also establishes the right to adequate housing, food, water, education, and health care.
- President Jacob ZUMA (since 9 May 2009);
- Executive Deputy President Kgalema MOTLANTHE
 - (since 11 May 2009);
- note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government.
- Economically South Africa is one of the strongest nations in Africa.

