

Apartheid South Africa

1948-1994

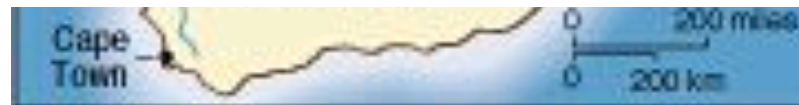
APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA



To understand the events that led to the creation of an independent South Africa.

To understand the policy of apartheid and its impact.

To understand what caused the end of apartheid and the challenges that remain.



Colonization:

- Settling in another country & taking it over politically and economically.



Cultures Clash



Afrikaners

- The Dutch were the first Europeans to settle in South Africa.
- They set up a trade station near the Cape of Good Hope.
- The Europeans who settled in South Africa called themselves Afrikaners.
- Eventually, the British took control of most of South Africa.

Cultures Clash



- The British and the Afrikaners (also known as the *Boers*) fought each other for control of South Africa.
- The British also fought with the *Zulu* tribe.
- The British eventually defeated the Afrikaners and Zulus and declared South Africa an *independent* country in 1910.

The Birth of Apartheid



- The white-controlled government of South Africa created laws to keep land and wealth in the hands of whites.
- They created a system called APARTHEID, which was designed to separate South African society into groups based on race: whites, blacks, Coloureds, and Asians.

What is Apartheid?

- System of racial segregation in South Africa.
- Lasted from 1948-1994
- Created to keep economical and political power with people of English descent/heritage



National Party (1948)



*National Party Prime
Minister (1948-1954),
Daniel Malan (Afrikaner)*

- ❑ In 1948, the National Party came to power in South Africa.
- ❑ Promoted Afrikaner, or Dutch South African, nationalism.
- ❑ Instituted a strict racial segregation policy called apartheid.
- ❑ In 1961, South Africa was granted total independence from Great Britain.

Leaders of the Anti-Apartheid Movement



Steve Biko: Anti-Apartheid Martyr

- ❑ **Formed the Black Consciousness Group:**
- ❑ **He provided legal aid and medical clinics, as well as helping to develop cottage industries for disadvantaged black communities.**
- ❑ **Banned from South Africa for his protests, arrested four times and made to follow restrictions of travel and public appearances.**



His philosophy that political freedom could only be achieved if blacks stopped feeling inferior to whites attracted enormous international attention, and is considered by many to be the turning point in the demise of apartheid.

Bishop Desmond Tutu

- **Spent his life speaking out against injustice and oppression.**
- **Led a worldwide economic campaign against apartheid. He asked foreign nations not to do business with South Africa.**
 - **Many nations imposed trade restrictions on South Africa.**
 - **UN condemned the South African government on human rights violations.**
 - **Since the 1960s, South Africa was not allowed to join the Olympic games.**



F.W. De Klerk



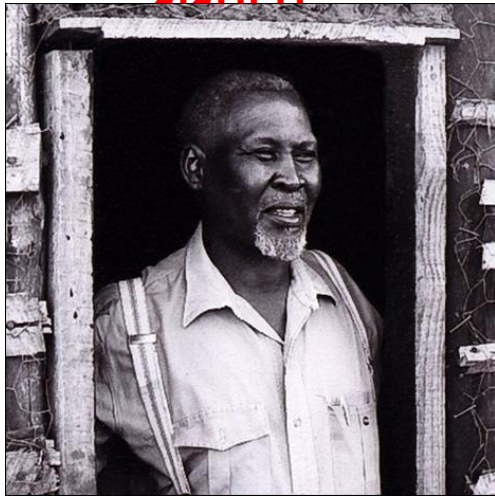
- Elected by white South Africans as the new president in 1989.
- He legalized the ANC and released Nelson Mandela from prison.
- Apartheid laws were repealed.
- Agreed to hold elections in 1994 in which people of all races could vote.

Other Leaders of the Anti-Apartheid Movement

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WALTER
SISULU



CHIEF ALBERT
LUTHULI



NELSON MANDELA



STEVEN BIKO



CHRIS
HANI



DF MALAN



PW BOTHA

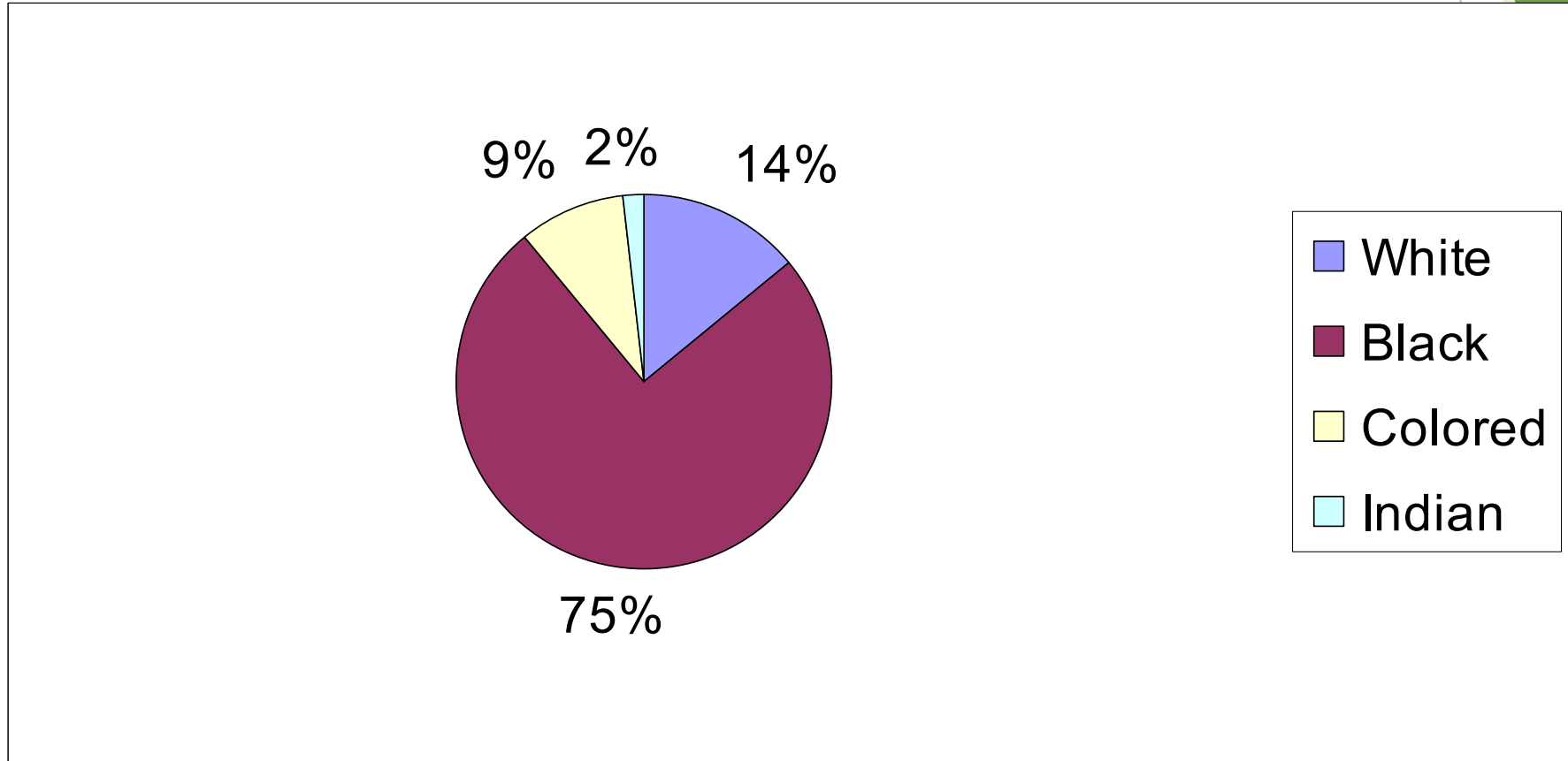
Who disagrees with Apartheid?

- Nelson Mandela:
 - Born: 18 July 1918
 - A South African Politician—against apartheid, led protest group
 - 1944: Joined African National Congress (referred to: ANC)
 - 1964: Was imprisoned
 - Recognized as the most significant Black leader
 - The first South African president

- Stephen Biko:
 - Born: 18 December 1946
 - Expelled from his high school because of political activities
 - Was involved in the NUSAS (National Union of South African Students)
 - Quits medical school for his concern of the Apartheid policy and the struggle of the Black
 - 1968: Co-founder and first president of the all-Black South African Students' Organization (SASO)
 - 1973: Because of political activities, he was 'banned' in South Africa
 - 18 August 1977: imprisoned
 - 12 September 1977: died while in prison due to extremely severe treatments from police officers.

- Chris Hani:
 - Born: 28 June 1942

Ethnic Composition Of South Africa



Laws Instituted By The South African Government

- The Population Registration Act
- The Group Areas Act
- Pass Laws
- Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act

How Was Apartheid Enforced?

In 1953, the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act were passed:



Enforcing Apartheid

- Empowered the government to declare states of emergency
- Increased penalties for protesting against the law.
- Penalties included fines, imprisonment and whippings.



The Impact of Apartheid

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) 40% (rural)	2.7%
Annual expenditure on education per pupil	\$45	\$696
Teacher/pupil ratio	1/60	1/22

Figure 1: Disproportionate Treatment circa 1978. Source: [Lco80]

Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, Act No 55 of 1949

prohibited marriages between white people and people of other races.

Population Registration Act, Act No 30 of 1950

led to the creation of a national register in which every person's race was recorded.

Group Areas Act, Act No 41 of 1950

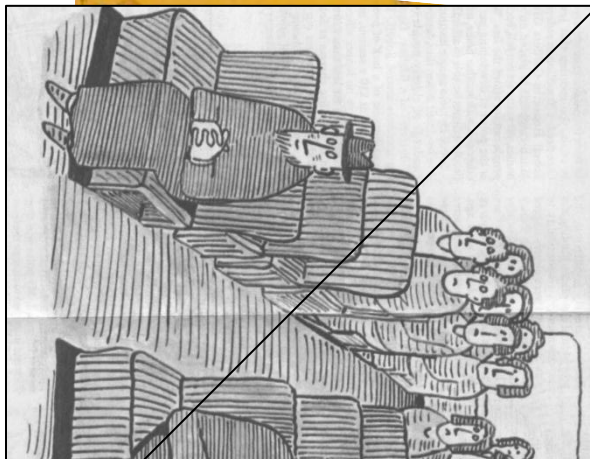
forced physical separation between races by creating different residential areas for different races

Extension of University Education Act, Act 45 of 1959

put an end to black students attending white universities

Who **suffered** the most from Apartheid?

- ❑ ALL NON-WHITE SOUTH AFRICANS
- ❑ SOTHO-TSWANA PEOPLE
- ❑ ZULU PEOPLE
- ❑ SAN (BUSHMEN/HUNTER GATHERERS)
- ❑ NAMAQUA (PEOPLE LIVING A SEMI NOMADIC PASTORAL LIFE)



WHITE PERSONS

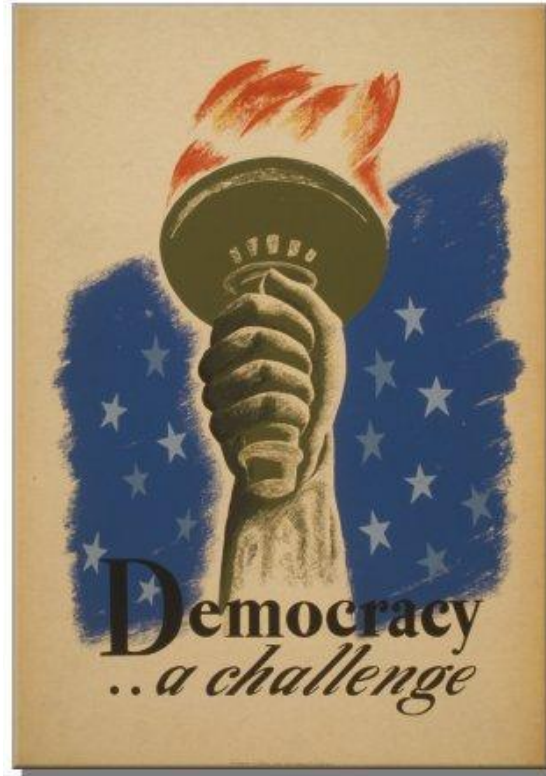
AND THE AMENITIES
RESERVED FOR THE
WHITE PERSONS.

Public Secretary

WHITE PERSONS ONLY

REACH THE AMENITIES THERE

Struggle For Democracy in South Africa



AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC)

- Formed by Black South Africans in 1912
- Organized strikes and boycotts to protest racist policies



The founding members of the SANNC, from left to right, Dr W. Rubusana, T. Mapikela, Rev. J. L. Dube, Sol Plaatje and S. Msane

Development of Nationalism



**Nelson, inspired you
are to use non-violence!
Freedom, you will gain
one day!**



Nelson Mandela joined the
ANC at the age of 24

World War
with other young
about taking the
ANC message to the millions of
lower class black people around
South Africa. These young
liberals set about firing up the
conservative, conciliatory
methods of the ANC old guard in
favor of a radical form of
Nationalism based on the
principle of national self
determination.

Road to Democracy



Mandela is Free!



On February 11, 1990, Nelson Mandela was released from prison! Mandela now set out with determined zeal to overthrow apartheid.

In 1991 he was elected President of the ANC. In the first democratic elections in 1994, Nelson Mandela was voted state President of South Africa. He served as President until June, 1999, at which time he retired from public life.

Mandela Elected President



Mandela and then-President F. W. de Klerk of South Africa won the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize. They were honored for their work to end apartheid and to enable the country's nonwhites to fully participate in the South African government.

Nelson Mandela

“Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too long, must be born a society of which all humanity will be proud.

Our daily deeds as ordinary South Africans must produce an actual South African reality that will reinforce humanity's belief in justice, strengthen its confidence in the nobility of the human soul and sustain all our hopes for a glorious life for all. We thank all our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity.

We trust that you will continue to stand by us as we tackle the challenges of building peace, prosperity, non-sexism, non-racialism and democracy.”

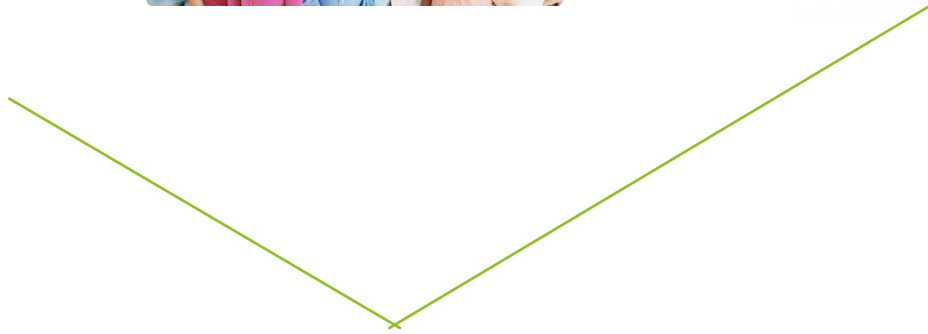


South Africa Under Mandela

- 1994 - Adopted a new flag
- 1996 - Wrote a new constitution
 - Guarantees equal rights for all citizens
 - Forbids discrimination and protects the rights of minorities
 - Guarantees the right to travel freely



New South Africa



Equal Opportunities for All!!

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