Apartheid in South Africa

EQ: What was apartheid and how did this system affect life for all South Africans?
separating the races

APARTHEID

“Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another...”
Nelson Mandela, 1994
What is Apartheid?

The legal separation of the races created in 1948 by the wealthy white minority of South Africa to limit poor nonwhite majority.
• **Afrikaner National Party** wins control of South African government in 1948 & makes *apartheid* law.

• **Afrikaners** (1st Europeans: Dutch: The Netherlands: settled South Africa)
• Passed laws to keep land & wealth in hands of white South Africans & limited rights of nonwhite majority.
  – “Privileged Minority” - Whites: 5% of population, had 87% land including all major cities VS.
  – “Nonwhite Majority”: 95% of population, had 13% land (arid/infertile) called “homelands”
• African National Congress-political party formed in 1912 aimed to organize Africans in struggle for equal rights, became illegal under apartheid system.
Apartheid and the People of South Africa - 1978

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Blacks</th>
<th>Whites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>19 million</td>
<td>4.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Allocation</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of National Income</td>
<td>&lt; 20%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of average earnings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum taxable income</td>
<td>360 rands</td>
<td>750 rands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors/population</td>
<td>1/44,000</td>
<td>1/400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>20% (urban)</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40% (rural)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual expenditure on education/pupil</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher/pupil ratio</td>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>1/22</td>
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According to the table, what are three ways that whites had better living conditions than blacks in South Africa in 1978?

Other Forms of Discrimination

- Only whites could own land.
- Wealthy white South Africans made all of the laws for the government.
- Nonwhite South Africans were paid up to 12 times LESS than white South Africans, sometimes for the same job.
- Nonwhite South Africans were forced to do dangerous jobs.
• Race was used to segregate society into 4 groups:
  – Whites
  – Blacks
  – Coloureds (Mixed Race)
  – Indians
• Three most important laws:

1. **Group Areas Act, 1950**: Forced non-whites to live in certain areas (“townships”)

2. **Pass Laws Act, 1952**: Forced non-whites to carry identification with them at all times.

3. **Separate Amenities Act, 1953**: Forced segregation of all public places & transportation.
DANGER! NATIONS, 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!
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 BAAGEBIED IS INGEVALGE ARTIKEL 37 VAN DIE DURBANSE STRANDVERORDENINGE. UITGEOU VIR DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK VAN LEDE VAN DIE BLANKE RASSEGRUP.

IDOLOBHA LASETHEKWINI

NGAPHANSI KWESICABA 37 SOMTHEKO WAMABHISHI ASETHEKWELE, LENDAOLO ICCINELWE UKUSESHEHNIZISA NGAMALUNGU OHLANGA OLMHLOPHE KUPHELA.
Other Apartheid Laws

- **The Native Lands Act, 1913:** Gives 7.3% of South African land to nonwhites who make up over 80% of population. They cannot own land outside their region and can only be on white land if they are working for whites.

- **Mixed Marriages Act, 1949:** Marriages between races was illegal.

- **Terrorism Act, 1952:** Any non-white person using or suspected to be using violence to protest South African government could be put in jail without trial.

Which law do you think was the most unjust and why?
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
The Sharpesville Massacre on March 21, 1960.

Police opened fire on protesters, resulting in 69 people being killed and 180 were wounded. Of the 143 admitted to hospitals; there were 110 men, 29 women, and 4 children. The bodies of those who died were brought by truck to a mass funeral.
MAKE MONEY LOOK FOR THESE

THESE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS CARRIED BY TERRORISTS AND YOU WILL BE PAID UP TO $1000 FOR SHOWING OR SAYING WHERE THEY CAN BE FOUND. YOU WILL BE PAID UP TO $5000 FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE DEATH OR CAPTURE OF A TERRORIST.
1. What are two ways that nonwhite South Africans were discriminated against under the *apartheid* system?

2. What happened when South Africans tried to protest poor working conditions?
• Horrible townships created for nonwhites
• Could only leave to work for whites
• Poor housing, schools, healthcare, sanitation, security.
NELSON MANDELA, THE EARLY YEARS

This one can't make up his mind: he put down "Lawyer, activist, freedom fighter, prisoner of conscience, president, reconciler, nation-builder, visionary and 20th century icon".

What will I be?
Nelson Mandela

- 1943: Joins ANC as a 25-year old
- 1944: Forms ANC Youth League
- 1952: Opens first black law firm in South Africa
- 1963: Captured and convicted of sabotage and treason-sentenced to life in prison. Originally placed in Robben Island prison, where he stayed for 18 years.
- 1980: International “Free Nelson Mandela” campaign is launched.
- 1990: Finally released from prison after 27 years.
WHY DID HE GO TO JAIL?

- For encouraging black south africans to go on strike.
- He battled south africans apartheid.
- And planned to overthrow the government by non-violent protests.
ROBBEN ISLAND
Mandela's Life in Prison
NELSON MANDELA’S “I AM PREPARED TO DIE” SPEECH - 1964

Africans want to be paid a living wage. Africans want to perform work which they are capable of doing, and not work which the Government declares them to be capable of. Africans want to be allowed to live where they obtain work, and not be removed from an area because they were not born there. Africans want to be allowed to own land in places where they work, and not to be obliged to live in rented houses which they can never call their own. Africans want to be part of the general population, and not confined to living in their own ghettos. African men want to have their wives and children to live with them where they work, and not be forced into an unnatural existence in men's hostels. African women want to be with their menfolk and not be left permanently widowed in the Reserves. Africans want to be allowed out after eleven o'clock at night and not to be confined to their rooms like little children. Africans want to be allowed to travel in their own country and to seek work where they want to and not where the Labor Bureau tells them to. Africans want a just share in the whole of South Africa; they want security and a stake in society...

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 need be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.
Questions to Consider

1. According to Mandela’s powerful speech, what do Africans want?

2. What is Mandela’s ultimate dream, described in his final statement? What is he willing to do to achieve his dream?

3. What other famous speech are you reminded of after reading this speech given by Mandela?
“As I walked out the door toward my freedom, I knew that if I did not leave all the anger, hatred and bitterness behind, that I would still be in prison.”

Nelson Mandela
• Embargoes placed on South Africa by international community to protest apartheid.

• **RESULT:** 1990: White South African President F.W. deKlerk released Mandela from prison, legalized the ANC, and ended *apartheid* laws.
Questions to Consider

1. What role did F.W. de Klerk have in ending apartheid?
• In 1994, Nelson Mandela elected President of South Africa in country’s 1st multi-racial election, officially marking the end of apartheid.
What are people standing in line to do? Why would this be so important?
THE DAY THAT ROCK BEAT PAPER

On the 9th of August 1952, literally thousands were of all races marched from the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest the Pass Law. This was one of the first national mass protests against the Apartheid regime and the last to be commemorated as Freedom Day.

Visit www.apartheidmuseum.org and learn more about our history.

APARTHEIDMUSEUM
NELSON MANDELA ~ “MADIBA” 1918 – 2013
THE LION SLEEPS TONIGHT
Mandela: Post- Presidency

- His 46664 concerts: Raised tens of millions for AIDS
- His children's fund: Raised hundreds of millions for kids
- What he inspires in us: Priceless.
No one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin, or his background or his religion. People learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite.

Nelson Mandela
Despite a stable government & strongest economy in Africa, South Africa still has major issues:

- *Economic inequality/Poverty* (whites still control most of the wealth)
- *Famine*
- *HIV/AIDS*
Would Nelson Mandela have spent 27 years in prison if he had access to the same technology, social media platforms, instant sharing apps, and global monitoring tools as we do today?

Let’s see!
#mandelastory
Apartheid Check For Understanding

- Clear your desks of everything but a writing utensil!