Directions: Complete this assignment by reading the passages, watching the videos and analyzing the images. Responses should be in complete sentences.

A. The Beginnings of Apartheid

The roots of Apartheid come out of Great Britain’s colonization of South Africa and then ethnocentrism and dehumanization that occurred during the time. A turning point in African European relations was reached before Apartheid, in 1913, when hundreds of thousands of Africans were forced off land which they either owned or were squatting on. It became compulsory to live in African 'reserves' (Natives Land Act). Around the same time, segregation began to be introduced into the mines so that Africans were barred from taking jobs involving any skilled labor.

The ANC (African National Congress) was formed largely in response to these early segregation laws. But the momentum proved impossible to stop. In 1936 the African and mixed race people of the Cape lost the right to vote. From here on the majority of people in South Africa lost any control over the running of their country.

Use the “A. The Beginning of Apartheid” text above to answer questions 1 and 2 below:

1. How does Apartheid relate back to the colonization of South Africa?

2. What laws were put in place even before Apartheid happened that denied the rights of indigenous South Africans?

B. Watch the video on Apartheid Explained and answer questions 3-6 below.

3. Define Apartheid and explain when it was instituted in South Africa.
4. How many Apartheid laws were there?

5. What were the four racial categories under Apartheid?

1. ________________________ 3. ________________________
2. ________________________ 4. ________________________

6. List some examples on how groups were segregated.

C. Apartheid Law

Read the below examples of laws under Apartheid and answer questions 7-9.

After the Second World War, the National Party came to power in 1948 on a ticket of racial segregation and support for poor Afrikaners. A large number of laws were passed to establish the apartheid structure of government. Below are a list of some of the important acts during the time:

**The Population Registration Act** - this grouped every South African into a particular race - white, Indian, black (bantu), and coloured (mixed race). Only whites could vote, and the opportunities available to each group decreased according to their race.

**The Mixed Marriages Act** - this made it a crime for any marriage to take place between a white person and a person of any other racial group.

**The Group Areas Act** - This divided South Africa up into different areas where the different race groups could live. 94% of the land was given to the whites, even though they were only 15% of the total population. Blacks were only given 14% of the land, known as the 'Tribal Homelands' or Bantustans, even though they made up over 80% of the population. If you were living in the 'wrong' area you had to move.
Usually it was black and coloured people that had to move: out of 3.5 million people who had to leave their homes under this act between 1951 and 1986, only 2% were white.

**Bantu Homelands Citizens Act:** Removed black South African citizenship and required all black people to become a citizen of the homeland designated for his/her ethnic group.

![Pass Book](image)

**The Pass Laws** - these laws made it compulsory for blacks to carry pass books (Identity cards) at all times, which allowed them to have permission to be in a white area for a limited amount of time. If they did not have their pass, blacks could be arrested and imprisoned. These laws were the most hated laws in South Africa.

**Bantu Education Act** - Established a Black Education Department compiled a curriculum suited to the "nature and requirements of the black people". The aim of this law was to prevent black Africans from receiving an education that would allow them to work in positions that they were not allowed to hold under the previous Apartheid laws.

**Reservation of Separate Amenities Act** - Enacted segregation in all public areas including buildings and public transport.

**Questions:**

7. Which law do you think was the most harmful and why?

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8. Under the Group Areas act, how was the land divided up?

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9. Read about the Pass Laws. How were the pass laws similar to how the Jews were treated during the Holocaust?
D. APARTHEID VS JIM CROW

For both the nation of South Africa and the world at large, the African National Congress’s centennial celebrations represent much more than a special date on the calendar. The ANC’s miraculous staying power shows all people that a popular movement can be effective in bringing a morally corrupt system to its knees.

The pervasive racism, discrimination and degradation faced by Blacks and other ethnic minorities under the apartheid system was not unlike the segregation and intimidation faced by African-Americans in the Jim Crow south.

A Comprehensive System

Many of us are already familiar with the kind of state laws that composed what is known as the Jim Crow system of segregation that kept Blacks from fully participating in public and civic activities and relegated African-Americans to substandard conditions at work, school and even in the home.

Although neither group fared better, Blacks in South Africa were under the clutches of an overt, national policy of racism and segregation implemented by the country’s highest level of government.

Civil and human rights abuses of Blacks in South Africa at the hand of the country’s white minority occurred long before apartheid officially began, but the system’s official start brought strict, sweeping laws such as the rule that all persons in South Africa to be categorized as white, Black, colored and Indian, without exception. Like in the U.S. during Jim Crow, Blacks and whites were not allowed to marry and intermixing between members of different races was a criminal offense.

While both nations used prohibitive laws to keep Black populations concentrated in certain impoverished areas, South Africa effectively stripped Blacks of their national citizenship and set up ‘Bantustans’ or independently governed homelands that Blacks were forced to inhabit in order for the government to achieve a white majority in ‘true’ South Africa. Further, in efforts to prevent Blacks from moving out of the homelands, the government enacted pass laws, which required all Blacks to carry identification documents and also prohibited unemployed Blacks from entering the main cities of South Africa.

Education
In both countries, students were forced to attend different schools, with Blacks attending inferior institutions lacking the same resources as white schools. In South Africa, however, the state devised a complete separate set of educational materials for Black students designed to ensure that Blacks were only educated enough to work low-level jobs. The government also attempted to impose the Afrikaans language on the Black students and were met with fierce resistance when students refused to swap their native tongues for the Dutch language.

Reform

In America, Jim Crow was legally banished by laws such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965; in addition to seminal Supreme Court Cases like Brown v. Board of Education (outlawing segregation in education) and Loving v. Virginia (ending race-based marriage legislation). However, South Africa’s response to eradicating apartheid was much different. Rather than adding or amending existing laws, South Africa completely rewrote its national constitution to reflect the new multi-cultural values of the post-apartheid nation. The ANC, under Nelson Mandela’s leadership, was involved in the negotiations between the majority-white government and community leaders from all races to draft the new constitution.

10. Complete the Venn Diagram below that compares and contrasts the similarities and differences of the laws in apartheid to Jim Crow laws.
Fact Sheet:
Apartheid in South Africa

The National Party (NP) came into power in 1948 and imposed 'apartheid' (aparntness) on South Africa. Apartheid was a racist system where a small minority of three million Afrikans, descendants of Dutch settlers who came to the Cape in 1652, ruled over a black majority consisting of at least twenty million African people as well as about two million people of mixed race (called 'Coloured') and Indian descent (referred to as 'Indians').

Apartheid means the system of legal racial discrimination and segregation in South Africa during the period 1948-1994. It was built on separast policies intended to divide citizens according to race in economic, political and social spheres of society.

Apartheid made black South Africans strangers in their own land. Millions were forced to leave their homes and live in impoverished townships where they were denied the most basic rights of African citizenship.

Apartheid repressed, stereotyped and discriminated against Africans. It tried to exclude their heritage, including important attributes used to express culture, such as, music, languages and cultural symbols.

Some key elements of Apartheid:

Racial discrimination occurred at many levels; black Africans were excluded from participating in many civil, political and economic ways of life, and were denied many basic democratic rights.

Whilst fighting for freedom against apartheid many were often subjected to cruel and inhumane treatment, torture, houses and lives were destroyed.

It was compulsory for all black South Africans to carry a passbook at all times. Black people were excluded, from living or working in white areas unless they had a pass seriously inhibiting their freedom of movement.

Many who fought against the apartheid state as part of the liberation movements were detained without evidence, or falsely accused of committing crimes.

The education system in South African during apartheid was premised on segregation and dividing policies, the Bantu Education Act of 1953 meant that South Africa had two curriculums one for black students and one for white. Black students went to separate schools and their curriculum was designed to provide them with skills to go into lower paid, lower skilled professions working for whites.

Black South Africans were already limited to fixed boundaries, known as reserves, through the 1913 Land Act. This law made it illegal for Africans to purchase land outside the reserves, seriously inhibiting their freedom to move around the land.

Inequality meant that communities in reserves were subjected to inferior standards of living; they did not have access to clean water, sanitation, electricity or communication. They had basic health care, educational services and were excluded from obtaining certain jobs.

This had a severe impact on the lives on many people in South Africa, however, their resistance and culture was not suppressed. Many liberation movements formed against the apartheid state, and this constant vigilance and pressure resulted in the dismantling of the apartheid system in 1994.

DID YOU KNOW?? On June 1976 students from the township called marched to protest against these dividing education policies. On that day 15,000 students from various schools throughout Soweto protested. Although the protest started off peacefully they were soon confronted by police, who fired tear gas and later bullets into the crowd. After this incident, riots broke out in several parts of Soweto, and lead to wide scale protests between the police and students.
Factsheet: The Transition to Democracy in South Africa

Following the demise of the apartheid state in 1994, South Africa made the transition to democracy. South Africa now has to move away from a society founded on racial segregation, to one that promotes racial cohesion and unity.

Citizens of South Africa now all have the right to vote, participate in institutions without discrimination, have freedom of movement and are considered equal before the law.

Despite these positive steps, building community cohesion and overcoming legacies of apartheid is proving to be a long and arduous task.

South Africa is a multicultural society. It has eleven official languages, and is comprised of many different ethnic identities and religions. The transition to democracy has to include all these different identities, while also overcoming the scars that remained after apartheid.

Working towards a unified future, one in which all cultures are viewed as equal, still required in ending the wounds of the past. Many are still affected by issues that were prominent during apartheid, and these issues must be overcome to ensure social cohesion can truly be achieved.

Following the end of apartheid many things have got in the way of the formation of a unified nation in South Africa. The government has stated that the past has been buried, however, for many the fight against apartheid is not over.

Barriers to democracy:

Inequality - South Africa is still plagued by gross inequality, and unequal opportunities, indicators show that the economic inequalities under apartheid have survived and worsened in some respects. It is one of the most unequal countries in the world. Not just between black and white, but also black elite and working class black.

Unemployment - Affirmative action policies have been promoted, such as black economic empowerment, designed to provide opportunities for the previously oppressed black population, which has seen a rise in the number of black middle class workers. Despite this 40% of the population still remains unemployed.

Poverty - Despite improvements of housing, health care and education and 3 billion Rand in poverty relief, 51% of the population still live below the poverty line.

Housing problems - since 1994 900,000 housing units have been completed however, these are often inadequate, and many still live in similar conditions they did during apartheid.

Equality of Land - only 4.9% of the land has been transferred back to black ownership, meaning that the majority of land continues to be owned by whites.
Fact Sheet: Freedom

Defining freedom: The power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants without hindrance or restraint.

Freedom stands for much more than just the right to do whatever we choose, it comes with a responsibility to ensure that everyone has an equal opportunity in life and for the pursuit of happiness.

If we all just did whatever we wanted this would cause chaos and anarchy, everyone out for themselves. So although freedom does mean the right to choose, freedom to speak, to believe and worship and to express yourself etc, these are only freedoms until your choices begin to disregard the freedom of others.

Ensuring these rights requires collective, organized action. If we want to live in a society where freedom is protected, and where the opportunity to exercise freedom is assured, we have to rely on some form of collective responsibility.

In order to protect this we must all ensure that there is:
- Equality of opportunity
- Jobs for those who can work.
- Security for those who need it
- The ending of special privilege for the few
- The ending of prejudice and discrimination.

Freedom and Human Rights

Freedom and Democracy are closely linked. In order to ensure freedom people must first have rights. For example:

Freedom from want basically means to be in a situation where you don’t have to worry about such things as where your next meal is coming from, how you can clothe yourself and your children or get a roof over your head.

Freedom from fear: The ability to peacefully express one’s views, and grievances freely and without fear of persecution.

Freedom of speech, which means the political right to communicate one’s opinions and ideas.
Fact Sheet: Human Rights

Amongst many things your rights include:

**Freedom of opinion and expression**: We all have the rights to make up our own minds, to think what we like, to say what we think, and to share our ideas with other people.

**Freedom of religion or belief**: We all have the right to believe in whatever we like, to have a religion, and to change it if we wish.

**Freedom of assembly** and the right to join, or refuse to join, groups and organizations. You have the right to marry a partner of your choice and to raise children, as well as equal rights within a marriage and if it terminates.

**Freedom of movement**: We all have the right to go where we want in our country and to travel abroad if we wish.

You also have rights to:
An education, an standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing, medical care, and necessary social services.

**What are human rights?**

Human rights are rights of a special kind. They are designed to make sure ALL people are given protection and care regardless of their race, gender, class, language or culture.

Human rights are embodied within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948. This Convention states that everybody should have access to adequate food, health care, education, housing and security.

It is necessary for **EVERYONE** to have these rights so that their basic needs are provided for; they are protected from harm, and have an equal opportunity to take part in society.

**EVERYONE HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE SURE THAT HUMAN RIGHTS ARE PROTECTED!**

Despite these provisions human rights continue to be violated across the world on a regular basis, it is therefore necessary for individuals, communities, government, and international bodies to ensure that these rights are upheld at all times.

**So how do human rights effect who you are?**

Understanding human rights is an important part of being human and members of the global community. Human rights recognize the unique value of each person, they ensure that everyone’s individuality is upheld and protected. Rights encourage the value of mutual respect between individuals and communities, and a mutual respect between people. Understanding your rights empowers you with the knowledge to protect and defend both yourself and those around you.