Directions: Complete the webquest by reading the passages, watching the videos and analyzing the images. Responses should be in complete sentences. Just an FYI the text boxes will expand as you type and the text and images will move as well.

A. The Beginnings of Apartheid

Read the below introduction and answer the questions below the reading.

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 A. The Beginning of Apartheid to answer the questions 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 the below questions.

3. Define Apartheid and explain when it was instituted in South Africa.

4. How many Apartheid laws were there?
5. What were the racial categories under Apartheid?

6. List some examples on how groups were segregated.

C. Apartheid Law

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

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, coloured (mixed race) and black (bantu). 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. 84% 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.
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?

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

9. Read about the Pass Laws. How were the pass laws similar to how the Jews were treated during the Holocaust?

D. Resistance to Apartheid

Read the following passage, listen to Mandela’s speech, and answer the questions below.

In the 1940's, African miners were early protesters against a system based on racial segregation. In 1958 passes were introduced, restricting the movement of the African population. This was a tremendous humiliation and inconvenience. In 1960, sixty nine people were shot dead in a protest against these pass laws, an event which became known as the Sharpeville massacre. In 1961, the Commonwealth made it clear that unless South Africa made preparations for majority rule it would no longer be welcome. South Africa left before it was pushed.
In 1964, the then lawyer and ANC activist, Nelson Mandela, was imprisoned for life on a charge of treason. He became a source of inspiration to people living inside and outside South Africa.

Follow the link to listen to Nelson Mandela’s Speech while on trial for Sabotage.

In 1976 hundreds of people were killed in protest against the compulsory use of Afrikaans in schools in the Soweto Uprisings. The first to rebel were the students themselves who were forced to learn Afrikaans, the language of the white minority, in schools. Many of those who died were students. The following year the head of the activist group the Black Consciousness Movement, Steve Biko, was brutally beaten and murdered in police detention.

Watch a video on excerpts of a rare interview with Steve Biko as he discusses the ideas behind the Black Consciousness Movement.

In the 1980’s, South Africa reached a crisis point internally, with rioting, protests and confrontation; while pressure mounted externally to dismantle apartheid. Foreign investments began to decline. A sporting boycott had been effective throughout the 1980’s and arguably hurt the morale of the government and white South African people more than being diplomatically isolated.

Questions:

10. What happened in the Sharpeville Massacre?

11. Listen to Mandela’s Speech. From this speech, why do you think Nelson Mandela becomes a symbol for the anti-Apartheid movement, even though he was imprisoned at the time?

12. Why were students protesting in the Soweto Uprisings?
13. Explain the goals of the Black Consciousness Movement from Steve Biko’s interview. Do you think these goals could be achieved by South Africa when Apartheid ends?

14. How did people begin to boycott South Africa to stop Apartheid?

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**E. Collapse of Apartheid**

Read through the reading and answer the questions.

The final stage of Apartheid's demise happened so quickly as to have taken many people in South Africa and throughout the world by surprise. The release of Nelson Mandela in February 1990 and the lifting of the ban of the African National Congress (ANC) and other liberation movements led to a protracted series of negotiations out of which emerged a democratic constitution and the first free election in the country's history.

In 1994, South Africa held two days of peaceful elections, with millions of black South Africans voting in a national election for the first time. The ANC won a resounding victory, winning all provinces except Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, but just failing to reach the two-thirds majority to enable it to rewrite the constitution by itself.

Democracy did not emerge spontaneously; it had to be built laboriously, brick by brick. This was a complex process, following years of struggle and accompanied in the 1990-1994 period by convulsive violence as vested interests resisted change. Probably unique in the history of colonialism, white settlers voluntarily gave up their political power. The final transfer of power was remarkably peaceful; it is often described as a "miracle" because many thought that South Africa would erupt into violent civil war. However, in the past 20 years, there have been many issues still apparent in South Africa as there is still a great deal of social inequality and racism that stems from Apartheid today.

**Question:**

15. Explain the collapse of the Apartheid in your own words.