

UNDERSTANDING APARTHEID

Learner's Book

During the apartheid years, whites were called 'Europeans'. Black and white South Africans were forced by law, under the Separate Amenities Act of 1953, to use separate and unequal facilities.



A delegation of the SANNC who went to London to protest against the Land Act of 1913.



The Great Trek Centenary celebrations in 1938 took place at the future site of the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria.



Students marching in Soweto on 16 June 1976.

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Finally, the Museum would like to recognize the crucial role played by our Education Manager, Emilia Potenza. Her commitment to teaching young people about apartheid was the driving force behind this project.

Christopher Till
Director
Apartheid Museum



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How to use this book

Understanding Apartheid is divided into five chapters. Each chapter focuses on a different aspect of apartheid. The content is dealt with within the context of the current school senior and FET phase curricula and is suitable for both home language and additional language learners.

The table below shows how this book integrates with the History Senior Phase and FET band curricula.

GRADE 8	GRADE 9	GRADE 11	GRADE 12
<p>Industrialization in South Africa: diamonds and gold, and changing work and lives in South Africa on the mines, the land and the cities (including the 1913 Land Act).</p>	<p>Apartheid in South Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of World War Two What was apartheid? How did it affect peoples' lives? Repression and resistance to apartheid in the 1950s (e.g. the Defiance Campaign, the Freedom Charter and popular culture). Repression and the armed struggle in the 1960s. Divide and rule: the role of the homelands. Repression and the growth of mass democratic movements in the 1970s and 1980s: external and internal pressure. Building a new identity in South Africa in the 1990s: pre-1994 negotiations, the first democratic elections and South Africa's Constitution. 	<p>How unique was apartheid in South Africa?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How was segregation a foundation for apartheid? To what extent was apartheid in South Africa part of neo-colonialism in the post World War Two world (1948 – 1960)? How did apartheid entrench ideas of race? What was the nature of resistance to apartheid during these decades, and how was this resistance part of the wider resistance in the world to human rights abuses. How has the South African past been publically represented in museums? 	<p>What forms of civil society protest emerged from the 1960s up to 1990?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 1970s; The Black Consciousness Movement in South Africa. <p>How did South Africa emerge as a democracy from the crises of the 1990s?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crisis of apartheid in the 1980s. The collapse of apartheid in South Africa – coming together of internal and external pressures. How the crises were managed – conflict, compromise, negotiation, settlement, elections. The government of national unity and the making of the Constitution. New identities and the construction of heritage.

Understanding Apartheid has numerous features to make teaching and learning about this topic easy and interesting.

New words are highlighted in the text and explained fully in the page-by-page glossary.

An indication of where activities integrate with History Learning Outcomes and Assessment Standards in the Senior Phase and FET band.

Carefully selected visuals add value to the text and consolidate learning.

Activities provide a variety of accessible learning experiences that accommodate learners with varying learning styles.

Guidelines for developing writing skills, helps learners to answer questions.

A content feature shows how the content of this book links with the History Senior Phase and FET band curricula.

Assessment



Assessment opportunities are provided for Grades 8, 9, 11 and 12 with more demanding activities highlighted by means of an asterisk (*).

Dear Learner

You have before you a history of apartheid – one of the first published for schools in South Africa. This book provides you with the opportunity to understand why our country suffered under this policy of racial discrimination.

The system of racial domination created deep and lasting wounds in our people and country. Many people will spend years, if not generations, recovering from that profound hurt. But the decades of oppression and brutality had another, unintended, effect. They produced leaders, people of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity. You will read about them in this book. They, and the ordinary men and women of this country, made the difference. Together they led the way out of oppression.

The unimaginable sacrifices of previous generations – their courage and suffering – can never be counted or repaid. But it is through understanding history and why events happened that we can all begin to move forward into a new era – the new South Africa in the twenty first century.

It is with ideas of sacrifice, freedom and responsibility in mind that the Nelson Mandela Foundation asks you to read this history and to engage with the important ideas of tolerance and forgiveness. We hope that your generation of South African youth will be known for its respect for and acceptance of one another, regardless of background, colour, creed or class, so that this country, beloved by us all, will flourish and continue to grow in its generosity of spirit.

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