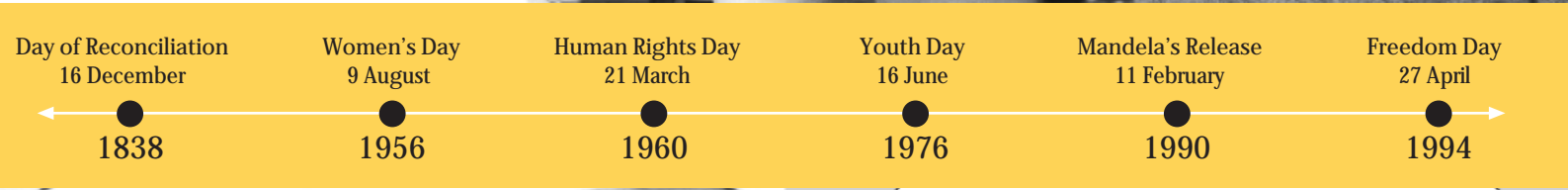


APARTHEID MUSEUM

Grade 6 & 7

Photo Miriam Gillan



Day of Reconciliation 16 December

In 1838 the and fought against each other.

A long time ago people in South Africa fought with one another. They did not treat each other well. There were many battles. One famous battle was between the Zulu army and the Afrikaans Voortrekkers. The Afrikaners wanted the land that belonged to the Zulu people. On 16 December 1838, they fought the Battle of Blood River. The Afrikaners won the battle because they had guns. So many people died that the river was red with blood. Today we call this day the Day of Reconciliation. We don't want people to fight. We want people to respect each other and to live together peacefully.

Reconciliation means 'to be friends after a difficult time'. Today we can come together to work for

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Photo Jürgen Schadeberg

Women's Day 9 August

We are the women
of South Africa!
We want

.....

.....

For a long time, African men had to carry passbooks wherever they went. If they didn't, they could be arrested and put in jail. In 1952, the government decided that African women also had to carry passes. Women in South Africa were very angry about this. They decided to show the government how angry they were. 20 000 women of all races from all over the country came together and marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria on 9 August 1956.

On this day we celebrate the actions of these women. Today all women in South Africa do not carry passes. They are free to go wherever they wish and they are equal to all men.

Tick the different groups of women who marched to the Union Buildings.

COLOURED

INDIAN

WHITE

AFRICAN

3

Human Rights Day 21 March

Imagine that you were angry about being forced to carry a passbook. Write or draw what you would do with it to show your anger.



We remember the
dead. People
should never be
treated in this way
again.



Photo Jürgen Schadeberg

Who are we? These two famous people are burning their passbooks to show how much they hate them. Fill in their names in the spaces provided.



Photo UWC RMA Mayibuye Archives



Photo UWC RMA Mayibuye Archives

The pass laws made it illegal for African people to go anywhere without their passes. Many African people were very angry about this. Both the ANC and the PAC decided to do something about it. On 21 March 1960, in Sharpeville near Vereeniging, the PAC led a peaceful march to tell the government that they would not carry passes any more. These people were unarmed. The police shot and killed 69 people in the back while they were running away. Many more were injured. It was a very sad day. Today we call this Human Rights Day. We want to remember that everyone in our country has equal rights because we are all human beings.

4

I think is unfair to women today.

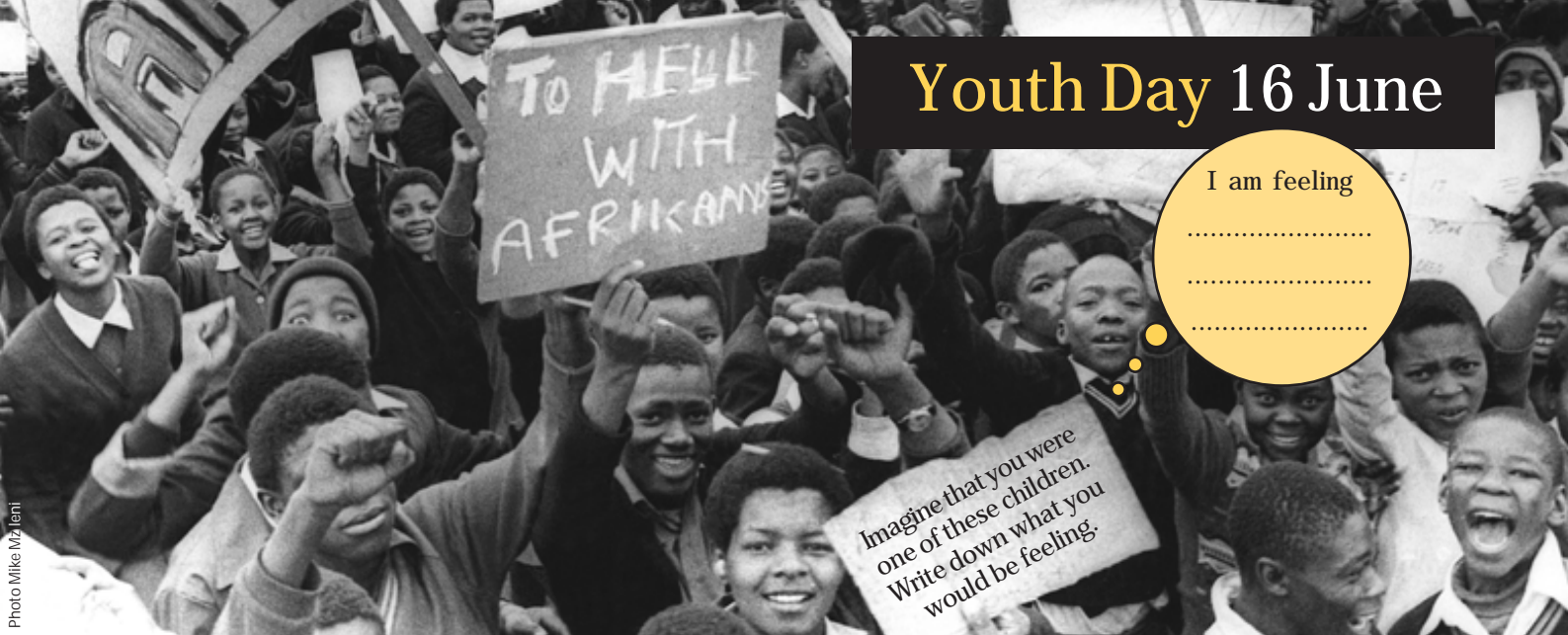


Photo Mike Mzeleni

Youth Day 16 June

I am feeling

.....

Who are these people?

When did this event happen?

Where did it take place?



During apartheid, African, Indian, coloured and white children had to go to different schools. African children had their lessons in their own languages, and in English. In the 1970s, the apartheid government decided that African children must learn in Afrikaans. Many African children did not understand Afrikaans. This made it very difficult for them to learn properly. In Soweto, South Africa's largest township, the children decided to hold a march on 16 June 1976 to tell the government how angry they felt. The police and army went onto the streets to stop the children. They used teargas and guns. Many children were killed and injured on that day and in other parts of the country in the months that followed. Children became leaders in the struggle against apartheid. On this day, Youth Day, we remember those children and how brave they were.



Photo Denis Farrell

Freedom Day 27 April

On 27 April 1994, a wonderful thing happened in South Africa. Everyone who was 18 years old or older went to vote. For the very first time Indian, coloured and African people were allowed to vote. This was our country's first fully democratic election, and everybody voted together to choose a new government. Women and men voted, old people and young people voted. They all stood in queues for a long time to choose the new government, but they didn't mind. At last they had the freedom to vote!



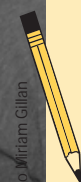
On the wall of the museum, there are people waiting to vote. They are all carrying



Photo Miriam Gillan

I vote for my school leaders. Something I look for in a school leader is

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Democracy in South Africa

Democracy means that the people who live in a country choose leaders whom they think will rule in the best way.

Who was South Africa's first democratically elected president?

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Children are very important people and need to be looked after carefully. In our Constitution, we have a Bill of Rights which has a special section on children's rights.

Some rights that children have are:

- to have a name and to have food
- to be cared for by a parent or another grown up
 - to have a home
- to have help when they are sick or treated badly

As a South African child, do you enjoy these rights yet? Give a reason for your answer.

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7

I promise to.....

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Signed: Grade:

Tear this off and put it in the box as you leave.



In this museum you have seen some of the unjust things that happened in our past. We want to move forward now to build democracy in our country. There is a lot of work to do. Young people are very important in helping with this work.

As you leave the museum, make a promise about how you will improve the way you treat the people around you. By keeping your promise, you will help to make sure that apartheid will never happen again.

Our **CONSTITUTION** helps us to make sure that our country is run fairly. In the pillars below, fill in the words from the Constitution that you see on the walls in this room.

F.....

R.....

R.....

D.....

R.....

E.....

D.....