

# APARTHEID MUSEUM

Grade 8

You are entering a dark and difficult period of our history.  
You will learn about the injustices and hardships  
of people's lives under apartheid.  
You will learn about people, organisations and events  
that helped to end apartheid.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

To be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that  
respects and enhances the freedom of others. *Nelson Mandela, June 1999*

The history of apartheid is closely linked to the story of **GOLD**

..... was discovered on the ..... in ..... This became the richest gold mining  
area in the ..... The little mining town very quickly became the city of .....

## Labour

By the late 1800s, the African kingdoms had  
been destroyed and the Boer and British  
governments controlled the land.

Now African farmers were forced to pay hut  
and labour taxes. They went to work on the  
..... to earn money. The Land Act of  
..... forced African people to work  
on white farms. Many men preferred to  
work on the mines.



## Urbanisation

Many people came to the towns built around  
the mines to .....

Industries sprang up in the towns to meet  
the needs of people who lived there. How  
do you think life in the towns was different  
from life in the rural areas?

.....  
.....  
.....



# Worker Resistance

Many workers in the towns were very unhappy about their working conditions. They formed organisations called trade unions to fight for decent wages and better conditions of work. In what other ways do you think workers expressed their unhappiness with the system?

South Africa's first trade union movement was the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU), formed in

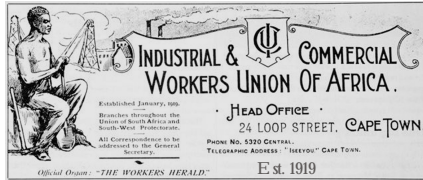


Photo Jull Callinicos



The largest non-racial trade union federation ever formed in South Africa, COSATU, was launched in 19 .....

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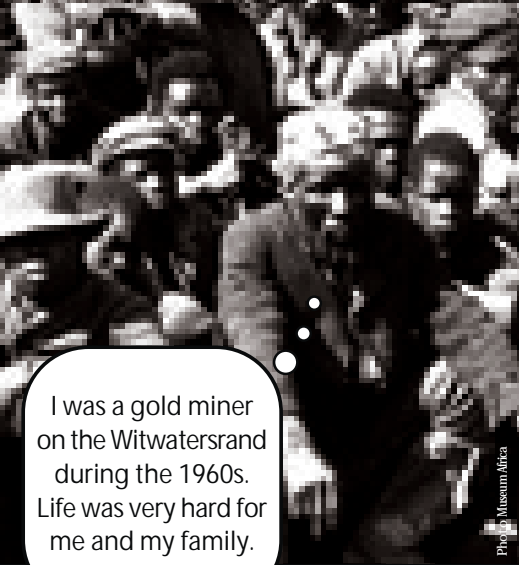
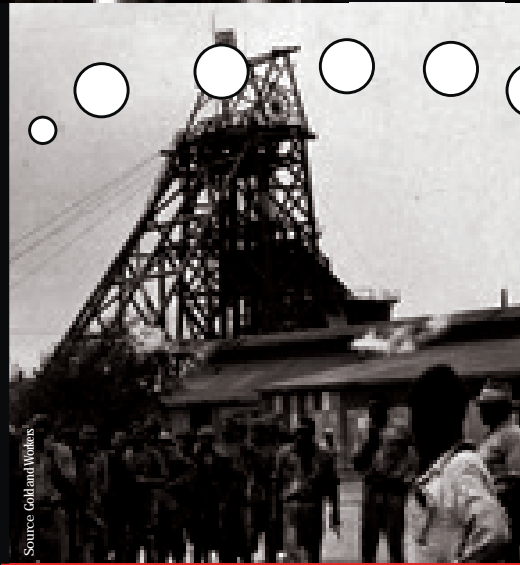


Photo Museum Africa

I was a gold miner on the Witwatersrand during the 1960s. Life was very hard for me and my family.

"My family could not live with me. They lived in the reserves. I only saw my family once a year when I finished my contract. As a migrant labourer, I had to travel long distances to get back home." →



Source Gold and Workers

"I worked long hours underground in dangerous conditions for little pay. I lived in a hostel with many other men."

Write your own caption for one of these two photographs:



Photo Ernest Cole Estate

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Photo Ernest Cole Estate

These people were associated with trade unions or other forms of resistance against apartheid. How many of them can you see in the museum? Circle the ones that you find.



## Laws

These and other laws go against the lives of millions of African people and white people living in South Africa.

The Land Apportionment Act  
The Group Areas Act  
The Separate Amenities Act  
The Bantu Education Act

# & Acts

governed my life and the  
man, coloured, Indian and  
g in South Africa:

Act of 1913  
as Act of 1950  
nities Act of 1953  
tion Act of 1953

“My children →  
went to  
government schools  
for African  
children. They did  
not receive the  
same education as  
white children did.  
They learned in  
very poor  
conditions”.



Photo Ernst Cole State

↓ “If any of us fell ill, we had to go to  
a separate hospital for African people.  
We did not get proper care and attention  
in these hospitals.”

What things about your life  
today that are different from  
what life was like for children  
living under apartheid?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



Photo Ernst Cole State



Photo Ernst Cole State



Photo Ernst Cole State

← “African, white, Indian and coloured  
people were all kept separate from  
each other. The government controlled  
where people lived and worked. African  
people had to carry passes.”

## Resistance by the Youth

What is this child saying?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Write something you  
would like to say to  
these children.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



Photo Mike Mahari

Young people in Soweto and other townships helped to bring about the end of apartheid.  
Their actions in 1976 marked a turning point in the struggle against apartheid. Today  
young people can still contribute to building a positive future for South Africa.



# Free at Last

Match the party on the ballot paper to one of the posters below.



There were ..... different parties contesting the 1994 elections. To vote you have to be ..... years old. You have to be a South African

You have to

as a voter before you can vote. You have to take your ..... with you. You don't have to tell anyone who you are voting for.

RSA 1994		
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	
SPORTS ORGANISATION FOR COLLECTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS AND EQUAL RIGHTS	SOCCER	
THE KEEP IT STRAIGHT AND SIMPLE PARTY	KISS	
VEITHESOPHONT - FREEDOM FRONT	VF	
WOMEN'S RIGHTS PEACE PARTY	WRPP	
WORKERS LIST PARTY	WLP	
XIPHO PROGRESSIVE PARTY	XPP	
AFRICA MUSLIM PARTY	AMP	
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	
AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	ADM	
AFRICAN MODERATES CONGRESS PARTY	AMCP	
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	
DEMOCRATIC PARTY - DEMOKRATIESE PARTY	DP	
SIKHWINKWELA PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA	DPLA	
FEDERAL PARTY	FP	
USISO - SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY	USAP	
MINORITY FRONT	MF	
NATIONAL PARTY - NASIONALE PARTY	NP	
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY - IKHIBU LENKATHA YENKULULEKO	IFP	

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

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Something I would vote for is ..... because .....

Listen to what a few people are saying on the last television screen in the museum. Choose any letter of the alphabet and write your own thoughts about the new South Africa .....

Many people you have learned about in the museum dedicated their lives to changing South Africa. We still face many challenges today. Think about a challenge you know of. Read the newspapers to help you.

Write a challenge you know of:

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Write down what you think you can do about it:

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**APARTHEIDMUSEUM**

tel 011 309 4700 www.apartheidmuseum.org

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