

Teacher Overview Objectives: Mandela and Apartheid

NYS Social Studies Framework Alignment:

Key Idea	Conceptual Understanding	Content Specification	Objective
<p>10.10 HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: Since the Holocaust, human rights violations have generated worldwide attention and concern. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights has provided a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups and has served as a lens through which historical occurrences of oppression can be evaluated. (Standards: 2, 5; Themes: ID, TCC, SOC, GOV, CIV)</p>	<p>10.10c Historical and contemporary violations of human rights can be evaluated, using the principles and articles established within the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p>	<p>Students will examine the policy of apartheid in South Africa and the growth of the anti-apartheid movements, exploring Nelson Mandela's role in these movements and in the post-apartheid period.</p>	<p>Describe the political, economic and social characteristics of South Africa under apartheid</p> <p>Describe what evidence will be needed to respond to the compelling question.</p> <p>Describe efforts made by Nelson Mandela as well as organizations within and outside of South Africa to end apartheid.</p>

The following materials make use of resources and methodology of the **New York State Social Studies Resource Toolkit**. Please visit <http://www.c3teachers.org/> to support this important effort, find the original sources, and explore other inquiries that align to the NYS Social Studies Framework.

1

Staging the Compelling Question: What ended Apartheid?

Supporting Question 1: What is Apartheid?

Objectives:

- Describe the political, economic and social characteristics of South Africa under apartheid
- Describe what evidence will be needed to respond to the compelling question.

Directions: Read the question below. Then, identify what information you will need to know in order to answer the question. As a class, you can annotate together using the [annotation PPT](#).

What ended Apartheid?

What do I need to know in order to answer this question?

What was apartheid?

Directions: Observe the images below. Complete the “See-Think-Wonder” protocol.



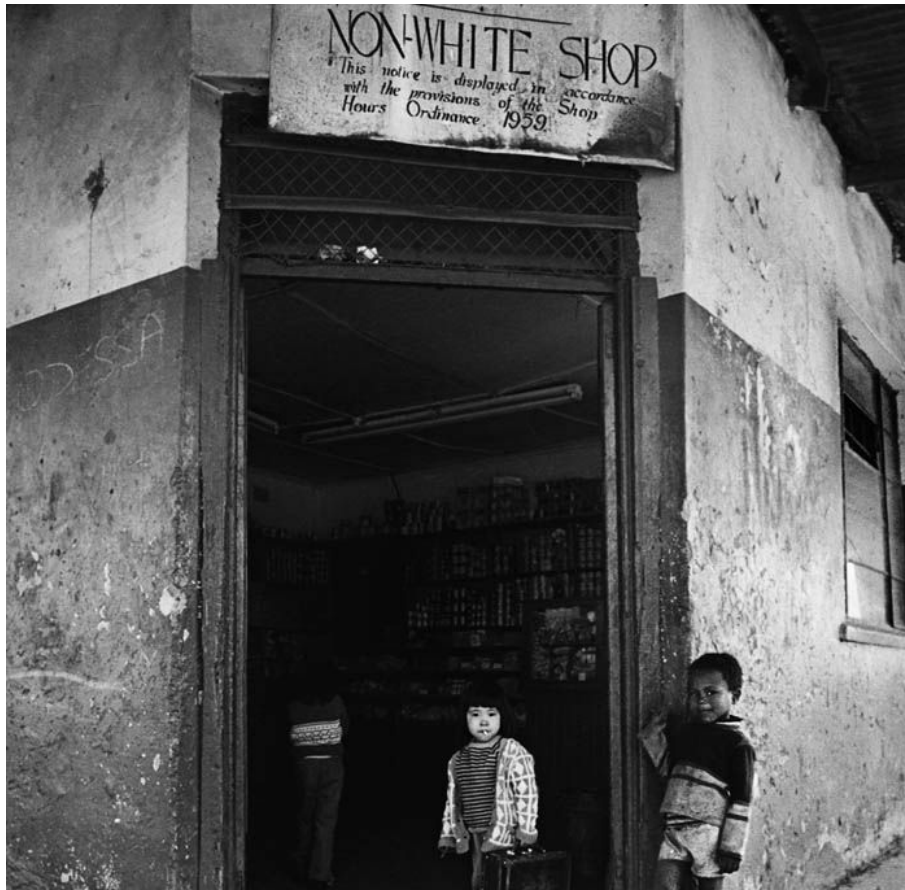
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Apartheid_signage#/media/File:Apartheid.jpg



Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Apartheid_signage#/media/File:Apartheidmuseumhall.JPG

See	Think	Wonder
I see (identify 3 details)...	Based on this image, what might <i>apartheid</i> be?	I wonder...

See	Think	Wonder
I see (identify 3 details)...	Based on this image, what might <i>apartheid</i> be?	I wonder...

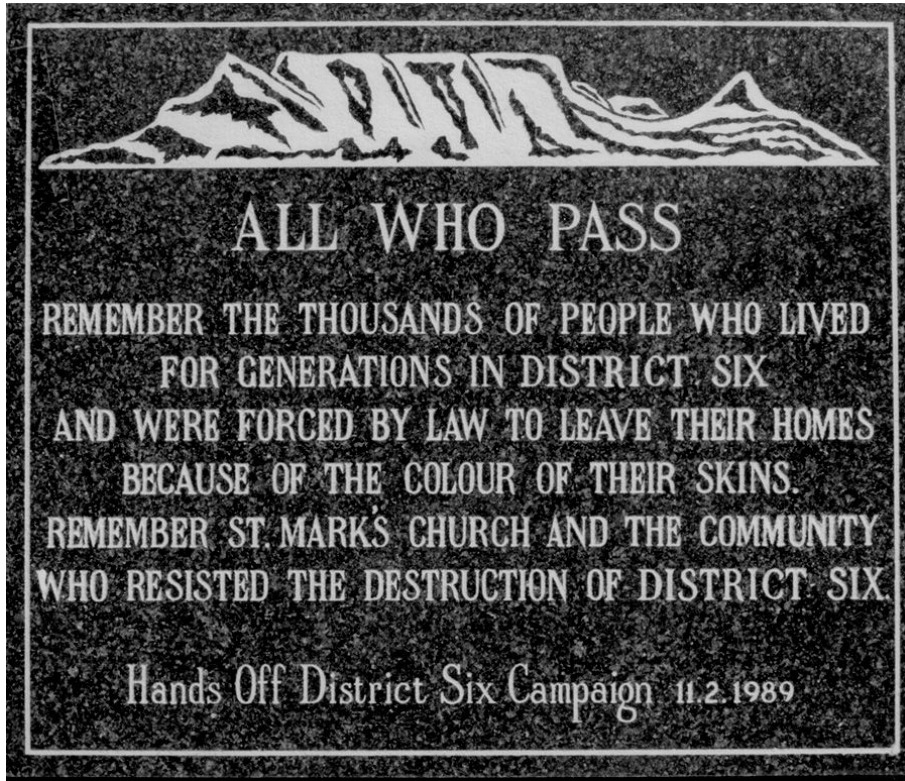


Source: <http://www.citylab.com/politics/2013/12/life-apartheid-era-south-africa/7821/>

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Apartheid_signage#/media/File:Travelling_Light_11_F.jpg

See	Think	Wonder
I see (identify 3 details)...	Based on this image, what might apartheid be?	I wonder...

See	Think	Wonder
I see (identify 3 details)...	Based on this image, what might apartheid be?	I wonder...



Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:District_Six#/media/File:District-Six-Memory-Plaque.jpg



Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Black_Sash#/media/File:Black_Sash.jpg

See	Think	Wonder
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Source: http://media2.s-nbcnews.com/i/MSNBC/Components/Video/_NEW/nn_04_lh_mandela_131207.jpg

See	Think	Wonder
I see (identify 3 details)...	Based on this image, what might <i>apartheid</i> be?	I wonder...

What is Apartheid?

▶ Watch the [BBC overview of Apartheid](#).

Apartheid is an Afrikaans word meaning "separateness," or "the state of being apart," literally "apart-hood". It was a system of racial segregation in South Africa enforced through legislation by the National Party (NP), the governing party from 1948 to 1994.

1910: The Union of South Africa is formed and under the **South Africa Act of 1909**, the political rights for most Black South Africans are taken away.

1913: The **Native Lands Act** takes most land away from Black South Africans.

1948: The **Afrikaner National Party** rises to power and officially creates the policy of apartheid or legalized racial segregation.

1950: The **Population Registration Act** classifies South Africans into three racial groups: whites, colored (mixed or Asian) and Bantu/native (Black/African). Specific segregated communities are set aside for each race.

1951: The **Bantu Authorities Act** creates homelands for Blacks and strips them of their South African citizenship. They are required to carry passports to enter white areas of South Africa.

1953: The **Reservation of Separate Amenities Act** creates separate public spaces for Blacks, Coloreds and Whites.

1970s: **Resettlements** forcibly remove more than 3 million Black South Africans and place them on new "reserves"

According to the apartheid policies, the following racial hierarchy was enforced:

1. Whites - SUPERIOR
2. Asians
3. Colored
4. Blacks - INFERIOR

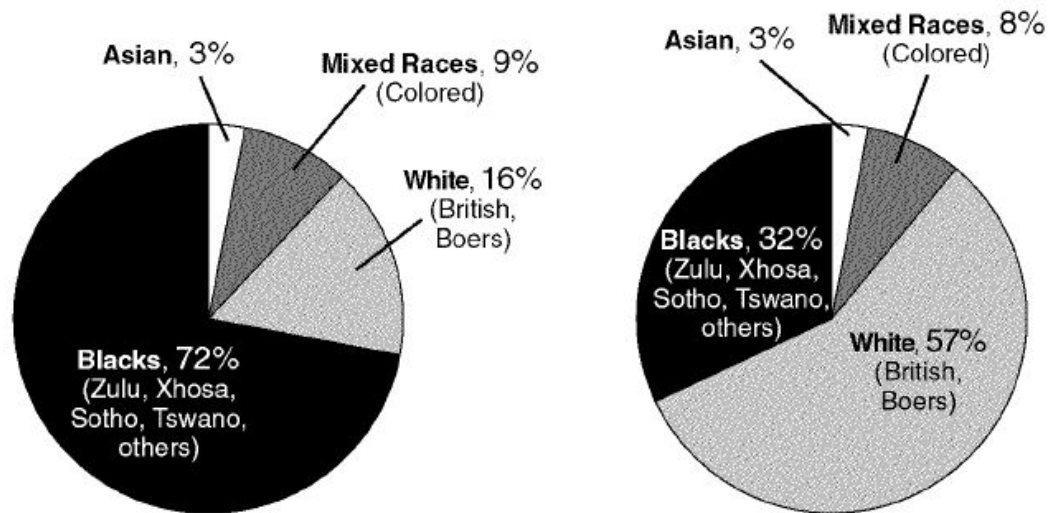
Source: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-25299215>

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Apartheid#/media/File:Apartheid.jpg>

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Apartheid#/media/File:Apartheid.jpg>

Directions: Apartheid was a system made up of a series of laws that were designed to take power away from non-whites and to give more power to the white minority. Using the timeline, identify **3 examples** of laws that took power away from non-whites and/or gave power to the white minority.

Population and Income of Racial Groups in South Africa, 1991



Source: Killoran, Zimmer, and Jarrett, *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing Co.

See

Think

What does this chart reveal about the distribution of power and money under apartheid?

Wonder

How was power gain, maintained, and consolidated by the white minority under the system of Apartheid in South Africa?

Make a Prediction: How else might have the white minority in South Africa gained, maintained, and consolidated power?

Example 1: Pass Laws

Example 2: Bantu Homelands

Example 3: Forced Removals

Pass Laws

Directions: Read the document below. Respond to the questions.



Photographer unknown, photograph of protests against Pass Laws, 1956. National Library of South Africa: Cape Town campus. Used with permission.

Pass laws were designed to control the movement of Africans under apartheid. These laws evolved from regulations imposed by the Dutch and British in the 18th and 19th-century slave economy of the Cape Colony. In the 19th century, the new pass laws were enacted for the purpose of ensuring a reliable supply of cheap, docile African labor for the gold and diamond mines. In 1952, the government enacted an even more rigid law that required all African males over the age of 16 to carry a “reference book” containing personal information and employment history.

Africans often were compelled to violate the pass laws to find work to support their families, so harassment, fines, and arrests under the pass laws were a constant threat to many urban Africans. Protest against these humiliating laws fueled the anti-apartheid struggle—from the Defiance Campaign (1952–1954), the massive women’s protest in Pretoria (1956), to burning of passes at the police station in Sharpeville where 69 protesters were massacred (1960). In the 1970s and 1980s, many Africans found in violation of pass laws were stripped of citizenship and deported to poverty-stricken rural “homelands.” By the time the increasingly expensive and ineffective pass laws were repealed in 1986, they had led to more than 17 million arrests.

Source: © Matrix Center for Digital Humanities and Social Sciences at Michigan State University. Used with permission.
<http://overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/multimedia.php?id=65-259-3>.

1. What were the pass laws? How did these laws help the white minority gain, maintain, and consolidate power in apartheid South Africa?

2. How did the pass laws change in 1952?

3. What were the consequences of violating the pass laws?

4. How did many urban Africans respond to the pass laws?

5. Under the Union of South Africa Act No. 67 of 1952, what penalty could be given to a Black sixteen-year-old or older if he failed to produce his reference book?

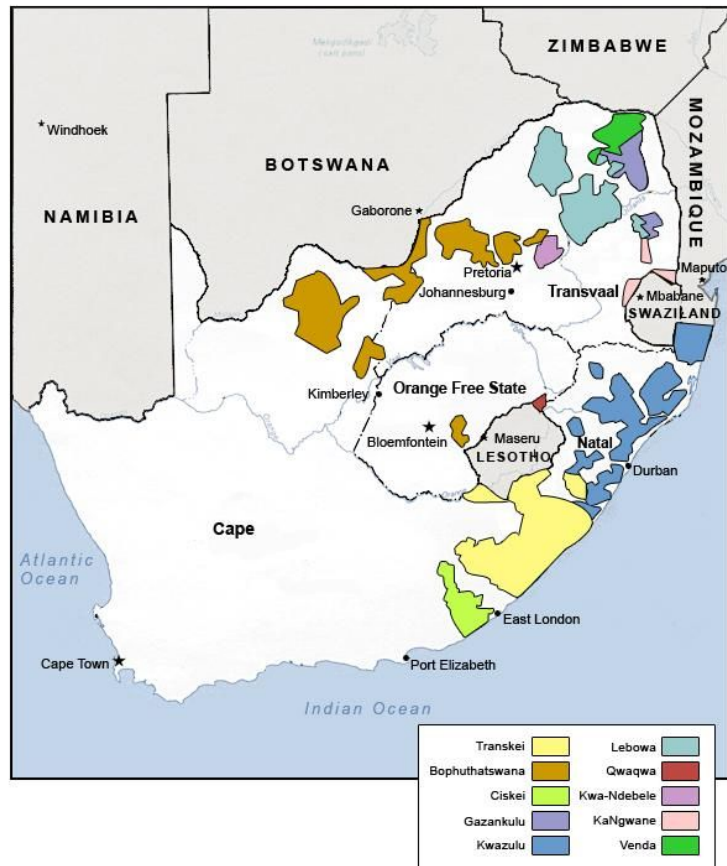
Natives (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Act, Act No. 67 of 1952, Union of South Africa

. . . Any policeman may at any time call upon an African [black] who has attained the age of sixteen years to produce his reference [pass] book. If a reference book has been issued to him but he fails to produce it because it is not in his possession at the time, he commits a criminal offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month. . . .

Source: Source: Leslie Rubin and Neville Rubin, *This is Apartheid*, Christian Action, London (adapted) / January 2016 NYS Global History Regents

Bantu Homelands

Directions: Read the document below. Respond to the questions.



The Bantustans (also known as “homelands”) were a cornerstone of the “grand apartheid” policy of the 1960s and 1970s, justified by the apartheid government as benevolent “separate development.” The Bantustans were created by the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959, which abolished indirect representation of blacks in Pretoria and divided Africans into ten ethnically discrete groups, each assigned a traditional “homeland.” Established on the territorial foundations imposed by the Land Act of 1913 (amended in 1936), the homelands constituted only 13% of the land—for approximately 75% of the population.

The Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970 declared that all Africans were citizens of “homelands,” rather than of South Africa itself—a step toward the government’s ultimate goal of having no African citizens of South Africa. Between 1976 and 1981, four homelands—Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, and Ciskei—were declared “independent” by Pretoria, and eight million Africans lost their South African citizenship. None of the homelands were recognized by any other country. Limiting African political rights to the homelands was widely opposed, and, in 1986, South African citizenship was restored to those people who were born outside the four “independent” homelands. After 1994, the homelands were reabsorbed into South Africa.

Source: © Matrix Center for Digital Humanities and Social Sciences at Michigan State University. Used with permission.
<http://overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/multimedia.php?id=65-259-7>.

1. What were the Bantustans? How did the Bantustans help the white minority gain, maintain, and consolidate power in apartheid South Africa?

2. How did the Bantustans reduce the political power of Africans?

Forced Removals

Directions: Read the document below. Respond to the questions.



© DPI/UN Photo. Used by permission.

From 1960 to 1983, the apartheid government forcibly moved 3.5 million black South Africans in one of the largest mass removals of people in modern history. There were several political and economic reasons for these removals. First, during the 1950s and 1960s, large-scale removals of Africans, Indians, and Coloureds were carried out to implement the Group Areas Act, which mandated residential segregation throughout the country. More than 860,000 people were forced to move in order to divide and control racially-separate communities at a time of growing organized resistance to apartheid in urban areas; the removals also worked to the economic detriment of Indian shop owners. Sophiatown in Johannesburg (1955–1963) and District Six in Cape Town (beginning in 1968) were among the vibrant multi-racial communities that were destroyed by government bulldozers when these areas were declared “white.” Blacks were forcibly removed to distant segregated townships, sometimes 19 miles from places of employment in the central cities. In Cape Town, many informal settlements were destroyed. In one incident over four days in 1985, Africans resisted being moved from Crossroads to the new government-run Khayelitsha township farther away; 18 people were killed and 230 were injured

Second, African farm laborers made up the largest number of forcibly removed people, mainly pushed out of their jobs by mechanization of agriculture. While this process has happened in many other countries, in South Africa these rural residents were not permitted to move to towns to find new jobs. Instead they were segregated into desperately poor and overcrowded rural areas where there usually were no job prospects.

Third, removals were an essential tool of the apartheid government’s Bantustan (or homeland) policy aimed at stripping all Africans of any political rights as well as their citizenship in South Africa. Hundreds of thousands of Africans were moved to resettlement camps in the bantustans with no services or jobs. The massive removals in the early 1960s to overcrowded, infertile places in the Eastern Cape such as Dmbaza, Ilinge, and Sada were condemned internationally. These were dumping grounds for Africans who were “superfluous to the labor market,” as a 1967 government circular called them. Ultimately, these people were to become the responsibility of “independent” Bantustans

so that the white regime would have no financial responsibility for the welfare of people there. Hundreds of thousands of other Africans were dispossessed of land and homes where they had lived for generations in what the government called “Black spots” in areas that the government had designated as part of “white” South Africa. Also, some entire townships were destroyed and their residents removed to just inside the borders of bantustans where they now faced long commutes to their jobs. By the 1980s, popular resistance to removals was widespread, and government plans to remove up to two million more people were never carried out.

Source: © Matrix Center for Digital Humanities and Social Sciences at Michigan State University. Used with permission. <http://overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/multimedia.php?id=65-259-6>.

1. What did the apartheid government do to 3.5 million black South Africans between 1960 and 1986? How did this help the white minority gain, maintain, and consolidate power in apartheid South Africa?

2. What were the Forced Removals? How did this help the white minority gain, maintain, and consolidate power in apartheid South Africa?

Supporting Question 1: Synthesis

1. Given what you’ve learned about Apartheid, why would people fight to end this system?

2. Why would some people fight to maintain this system?



Regents Multiple Choice Check for Understanding

1. One way in which apartheid in South Africa and the caste system in India are similar is that both systems

- (1) allowed for educational opportunities
- (2) determined roles based on gender
- (3) revolved around central religious beliefs
- (4) enforced different sets of rules for distinct groups of people

2. The South African government's policy of racial separation between 1948 and 1994 was called

- (1) Pan-Africanism
- (2) democratization
- (3) apartheid
- (4) suffrage

3. Which country is most closely associated with the terms pass laws, homelands, and white minority *rule*?

- (1) El Salvador
- (2) South Africa
- (3) Iran
- (4) Israel

5. Which situation existed under the policy of apartheid in South Africa?

- (1) All people were guaranteed suffrage.
- (2) The black majority held the most political power.
- (3) Society was controlled by the white minority.
- (4) Social inequality was eliminated.

4. One characteristic of apartheid, which was practiced in South Africa, is

- (1) forced migration of blacks to other nations
- (2) integration of all races in society
- (3) an open immigration system
- (4) segregation of the races

2

Supporting Question 2, 3 & 4: What efforts were made by Nelson Mandela as well as organizations in and outside of South Africa to end apartheid?

Objective: Describe efforts made by Nelson Mandela as well as organizations within and outside of South Africa to end apartheid.

Directions: Read the excerpts below and respond to the questions.



Source:
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Nelson_Mandela#/media/File:Nelson_Mandela-2008_\(edit\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Nelson_Mandela#/media/File:Nelson_Mandela-2008_(edit).jpg)

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (July 18, 1918 - December 5, 2013) was the first President of South Africa to be elected in fully representative democratic elections. Before his presidency, he was a prominent anti-apartheid radical and leader of the African National Congress, who had spent 27 years in prison for his involvement in underground armed resistance activities and sabotage. Through his long imprisonment, much of it spent in a cell on Robben Island, Mandela became the most widely known figure in the struggle against South African apartheid.

Hearing the elders' stories of his ancestors' valour during the wars of resistance, Mandela dreamed also of making his own contribution to the freedom struggle of his people.

Source: http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Nelson_Mandela, <https://www.nelsonmandela.org/content/page/biography>

1. How did the stories of Mandela's elders and ancestors impact his desire to fight for the freedom from apartheid?

2. Why did Mandela become the most widely known figure in the struggle against apartheid?

Go to: <http://www.history.com/topics/nelson-mandela> and complete the questions below.

3. After Mandela entered the University of Fort Hare, why were he and his friend Oliver Tambo sent home? What does this earlier incident reveal about Mandela?



Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_National_Congress#/media/File:African_National_Congress_logo.svg

ANC Logo

4. After Mandela fled to Johannesburg, what types of activities did he take up? Why?

Directions: Below, read a short excerpt about the ANC party.

What is the ANC?

On January 8th 1912, chiefs, representatives of people's and church organisations, and other prominent individuals gathered in Bloemfontein and formed the African National Congress. The ANC declared its aim to bring all Africans together as one people to defend their rights and freedoms. The ANC was formed at a time when South Africa was changing very fast. Diamonds had been discovered in 1867 and gold in 1886. Mine bosses wanted large numbers of people to work for them in the mines. Laws and taxes were designed to force people to leave their land. The most severe law was the 1913 Land Act, which prevented Africans from buying, renting or using land, except in the reserves. Many communities or families immediately lost their land because of the Land Act. For millions of other black people it became very difficult to live off the land. The Land Act caused overcrowding, land hunger, poverty and starvation.

Source: <http://www.anc.org.za/show.php?id=206>

5. Why was the ANC created?

6. Why did Mandela become more devoted to the ANC work after the 1948 election victory of the Afrikaner-dominated National Party?

7. What DID Mandela and his friend Oliver Tambo open in 1952?

	<p>8. Why was the ANC banned after police opened fire on peaceful black protesters in the township of Sharpeville? How did this impact Mandela?</p> <p>9. What was <i>Umkhonto we Sizwe</i> (“Spear of the Nation”)? Why was it formed?</p> <p>10. According to the apartheid government, why were Mandela and seven other defendants sentenced to life imprisonment during the Rivonia trials (1963-1964)?</p> <p>11. Where was Mandela incarcerated?</p>
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Directions: Read the excerpt below and respond to the question.

<p>“This then is what the ANC is fighting. Their struggle is a truly national one. It is a struggle of the African people, inspired by their own suffering and their own experience. It is a struggle for the right to live.</p> <p>During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nelson Mandela, statement from the dock at the opening of the defense case in the Rivonia trial (excerpt), 1964 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: http://www.anc.org.za/show.php?id=3430</p>	<p>12. What does this excerpt reveal about Mandela’s commitment to the anti-apartheid struggle?</p> <p>13. Why might Mandela chosen to make this public speech before he went to prison for 27 years?</p>
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Watch 00:00-05:00 of [BBC: The Story of Nelson Mandela](#) and respond to the questions below.

14. (04:00) Why were photographs of Mandela banned after his incarceration? Why was quoting him an offense?

15: (04:10) Mandela said, “We are conducting a struggle against individual whites.” What does Mandela say he was fighting against?

June 16, 1976

Thousands of Students Protest Afrikaans Language in Soweto



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#/media/File:Hector_pieterse.jpg

Hector Pieterse being carried by Mbuyisa Makhubo after being shot by South African police. His sister, Antoinette Sithole, runs beside them. Pieterse was rushed to a local clinic and declared dead on arrival.

Read about the Soweto Uprising here.

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/june-16-soweto-youth-uprising#sthash.a6bq1eVK.dpuf>

1. Why did tens of thousands of students take to the streets of Soweto?

2. How did the police respond?

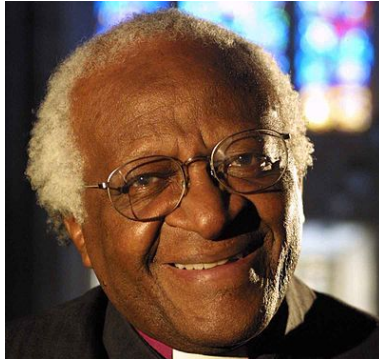
3. What does this uprising reveal about the growth of the anti-apartheid movement?

4. What does this uprising reveal about the apartheid government's desire to maintain power?

1984

Desmond Tutu Wins the Nobel Peace Prize

The Anglican bishop Desmond Tutu was honored with the Peace Prize for his opposition to South Africa's brutal apartheid regime. Tutu was saluted by the Nobel Committee for his clear views and his fearless stance, characteristics which had made him a unifying symbol for all African freedom fighters. Attention was once again directed at the nonviolent path to liberation.



Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Archbishop-Tutu-medium.jpg>

The Peace Prize award made a big difference to Tutu's international standing, and was a helpful contribution to the struggle against apartheid. The broad media coverage made him a living symbol in the struggle for liberation, someone who articulated the suffering and expectations of South Africa's oppressed masses. There are many indications that Tutu's Peace Prize helped to pave the way for a policy of stricter sanctions (or economic penalties) against South Africa in the 1980s.

Source: http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1984/tutu-facts.html

1. Why did Desmond Tutu receive the Nobel Peace Prize?

2. What did this prize reveal about recognized ways to end apartheid in South Africa?

February 10, 1985

Mandela Refuses Pardon



Source: <http://prisonphotography.org/2013/12/05/mandelas-1985-refusal-of-release-from-prison/>

Read about Mandela's refusal of a conditional release here:

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/president-p-w-botha-offers-nelson-mandela-conditional-release-prison#sthash.Hx3vbkpht.dpuf>

1. What did South African president P W Botha offer to Mandela?

2. How did Mandela respond? Why?

June 12, 1986

Government Cracks Down on Dissent

**STATE OF EMERGENCY IMPOSED
THROUGHOUT SOUTH AFRICA;
MORE THAN 1,000 ROUNDED UP**



Soldiers and police officers guarding Ecumenical Center in Durban, South Africa, to prevent people from entering.

**Commonwealth Delegates Chart
Drive for South Africa Sanctions**

By JOSEPH LELYVELD
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, June 12 — The co-chairmen of a Commonwealth group that tried and failed to mediate between the Government in South Africa and its black opposition signaled the start today of an intensified international campaign for economic sanctions to bring about an end to apartheid.

The two leaders, former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia

making the case for far-reaching sanctions by Britain and the United States, said it was a tragedy that the Botha Government had not taken the opportunity for negotiations "when they knew it was within their grasp."

In Washington, the Reagan Administration said it was concerned that the latest crackdown had seriously jeopardized hopes for a peaceful resolution

ACTIVISTS IN HIDING

Soweto Is Closed Off as
the 10th Anniversary
of Uprising Nears

By ALAN COWELL
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, June 12 — South Africa's beleaguered white leaders to

As you have read, in 1960 the ANC radicalized after the Sharpeville massacre in which 69 people were killed. After Mandela was arrested for planning armed resistance against the apartheid government, the fight against apartheid continued with other ANC members, university students, young high school aged students and community members. By the mid 1970s, the anti-apartheid movement gained momentum. In 1976, during the Soweto Uprising, Black South African students protested against educational discrimination and the police killed more than 500 people. In 1977, Steve Biko, the leader of the Black Consciousness Movement was beaten, arrested and died in police custody inciting more urgency to end apartheid. By the 1980s, the anti-apartheid struggle was strong and gaining international support.

By 1986, President P.W. Botha declared a state of emergency and implemented martial law. Over the next four years, thousands of Blacks were detained or killed.

1. Why do you think P.W. Botha declared a state of emergency?

2. What were the effects of this state of emergency?

Source:

<http://graphics8.nytimes.com/images/2013/06/26/world/africa/mandelatimeline-dissent/mandelatimeline-dissent-articleLarge.jpg>

1986

United States Calls for Sanctions in South Africa

In 1986, the United States passed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act. The Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act was a law enacted by the United States Congress which imposed sanctions against South Africa until it ended the system of apartheid. The United States issued economic, political and social sanctions that impacted the economy in South Africa.

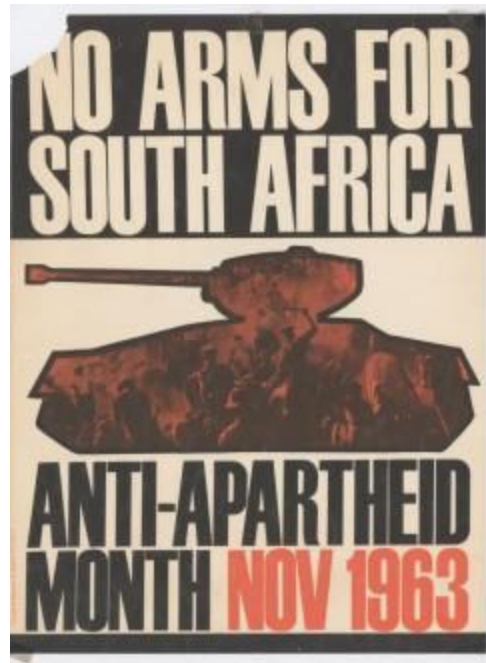
1. Why do you think the United States passed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act?

2. How do you think the South African government felt about these sanctions?

1986

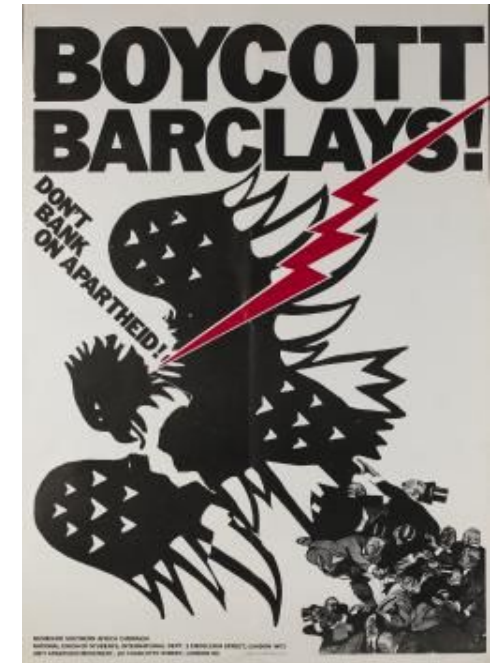
International Divestment and Boycotts

In November 1962, the United Nations General Assembly passed a non-binding resolution establishing the **United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid**. This committee called for economic and other sanctions on South Africa; however, all Western nations refused to join the committee. Despite this failure, the anti-apartheid movement continued within individual countries like Britain. Boycotts and divestment took the form of refusing to buy South African goods, refusing to support South African professors, and refusing to make business investments in South Africa until apartheid ended. Additionally, South Africa did not compete at Olympic Games from 1964 to 1988, as a part of the sporting boycott of South Africa during the Apartheid era.



by Anti-Apartheid Movement London, United Kingdom Undated, about October or November 1963

Source:
<http://africanactivist.msu.edu/image.php?objectid=32-131-68B>



by National Union of Students, Anti-Apartheid Movement London, United Kingdom Exact year unknown, 1970s

Source:
<http://africanactivist.msu.edu/image.php?objectid=32-131-2B3>



Boycott - Contaminated with apartheid - South African goods - 12 inch sticker used by activists, from the collection of the Library of Congress

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disinvestment_from_South_Africa#/media/File:Boycott_-_Contaminated_with_apartheid_-_South_African_goods.jpg

1. The divestment and boycott campaigns are often credited for helping to bring apartheid to an end. How might the divestment and boycott campaigns have help dismantle apartheid?

2. Why might other nations and international organizations get involved with the struggle to end apartheid?

1989

Apartheid Laws Relaxed and Mandela meets with New President

In August 1989, F.W. de Klerk replaced P.W. Botha as state president. F.W. de Klerk made some promises to end white domination in South Africa and relaxed some of the apartheid laws. Also in 1989, de Klerk released eight of the country's most prominent anti-apartheid political prisoners.

1. What promises did de Klerk make when he became president in 1989?

2. How might supporters of apartheid feel about de Klerk's promises?

3. How might anti-apartheid activists feel about de Klerk's promises?

4. Why did de Klerk release eight anti-apartheid political prisoners?

February 11, 1990

ANC Ban is lifted and Mandela is Released!

SOUTH AFRICA'S PRESIDENT ENDS 30-YEAR BAN ON MANDELA GROUP; SAYS IT IS TIME FOR NEGOTIATION



South Africans celebrating yesterday after President F. W. de Klerk lifted a ban on the African National Congress. The Pan Africanist Congress and the South African Communist Party were also legalized.

SWEEPING REVISIONS

**De Klerk Vows Freedom
for Mandela Soon —
Critics Hail Moves**

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN
Special to The New York Times
CAPE TOWN, Feb. 2 — President F. W. de Klerk today lifted a 30-year ban on the African National Congress, the movement that has been fighting to bring down white minority rule in South Africa, and promised that Nelson Mandela, who has been imprisoned for nearly 28 years, would be freed soon. The moves were disclosed in a package of sweeping changes that Mr. de Klerk announced in a speech at the opening of Parliament today. [Excerpts, page 6.]
Mr. de Klerk's program, which went beyond what virtually all his critics expected, appeared intended to clear the way for negotiating the country's future with his strongest black opponents, and also to put the onus for the next move on the opposition.

Source: <http://graphics8.nytimes.com/images/2013/06/27/world/africa/mandela-timeline-1990/mandela-timeline-1990-articleLarge.png>

1. Why was the release of Mandela an important turning point in the anti-apartheid struggle?
2. Does the release of Mandela mean that the struggle against apartheid is over? Explain.
3. How might supporters of apartheid feel about Mandela's release? How might anti-apartheid activists feel about feel about Mandela's release?

On February 2, 1990, de Klerk lifted the ban on the ANC and other political organizations. He also promised that Mandela would be freed shortly. de Klerk also removed the restrictions placed on Black communities since the state of emergency declared by Botha in 1986.

On February 11, 1990, Mandela is finally freed at the age of 71 after being imprisoned for 27 years. After Mandela's release, he pledged to continue his fight against apartheid and white domination.



Watch the [CNN Video of Nelson Mandela's Release from Prison](#)



Source: http://media.npr.org/assets/img/2013/06/18/04_ap900211033_wide-8bb4588be28dc584ba4a6d799d13398d1cd8face-s900-c85.jpg

December 20, 1991

Deliberations for New Constitution

In 1991, de Klerk repealed many of the remaining apartheid laws. Mandela and de Klerk sat down to begin negotiations on a new constitution. These meetings are not easy as both men disagreed on several issues. Despite these disagreements, deliberations continued.

October 1993

Mandela and de Klerk Share Nobel Peace Prize

In 1993, Mandela and de Klerk shared the Nobel Peace Prize.



Source: http://www.timeslive.co.za/incoming/2012/05/13/madiba-fw-nobel-prize.png/ALTERNATES/crop_630x400/Madiba+FW+nobel+prize.PNG



Source: http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/multimedia/dynamic/00253/mandela_253656k.jpg

In 1990 South Africa's President Frederik Willem de Klerk decided to release Nelson Mandela, leader of the liberation movement, who had been in prison since 1963. Following the release, the two politicians worked together to bring an end to the policy of racial segregation. It was for his participation in this peace process that de Klerk was awarded the Peace Prize in 1993.

Son of a chief, Nelson Mandela studied law and became one of South Africa's first black lawyers. Early in the 1950s he was elected leader of the youth wing of the ANC (African National Congress) liberation movement. When the country's white minority government prohibited the ANC in 1960, Mandela became convinced that armed struggle was inevitable. Inspired by the guerrilla wars in Algeria and Cuba, he organized a military underground movement that engaged in sabotage. In 1962 he was

When de Klerk took office as President in 1989, no one expected him to play a key part in the termination of apartheid. Both as a lawyer, as a parliamentarian, and as a member of the government he had stood out as a firm upholder of white privilege. But when he realized that the apartheid system was leading to both economic and political bankruptcy, he put himself at the head of a radical change of course. He continued the negotiations with Mandela and the ANC liberation movement, which had begun in secret. They agreed to prepare for a presidential election and to draw up a new constitution with equal voting rights for every population group in the country.

Source: http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1993/klerk-facts.html

1. According to the Nobel Peace Prize description, why was de Klerk awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?

2. According to the Nobel Peace Prize description, why did de Klerk work to end apartheid?

arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment for high treason and conspiracy against the state.

From 1964 to 1982 he was confined to the notorious prison island Robben Island, together with several other resistance leaders. He was then moved to prison on the mainland until his release in 1990. During his imprisonment, Mandela became a rallying point for South Africa's oppressed, and the world's most famous political prisoner.

Nelson Mandela shared the Peace Prize with the man who had released him, President Frederik Willem de Klerk, because they had agreed on a peaceful transition to majority rule.

Source: http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1993/mandela-facts.html

3. According to the Nobel Peace Prize description, why was Mandela awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?

4. According to the Nobel Peace Prize description, why did Mandela become the world's most famous political prisoner?

1993

New Government is Approved

In 1993, a multiracial, multiparty transitional government is approved.

1994

First Democratic Elections are Held and Nelson Mandela is Elected President

On April 27, 1994, South Africans witnessed the first election ever in South African history where Black people were allowed to vote. The A.N.C. won more than 62 percent of the vote and Mandela was chosen as president.



Source: <http://i.huffpost.com/gen/1131161/original.jpg>

Image A



Source: <http://ryanhassbrook.files.wordpress.com/2008/10/south-africa1.jpg>

Image B

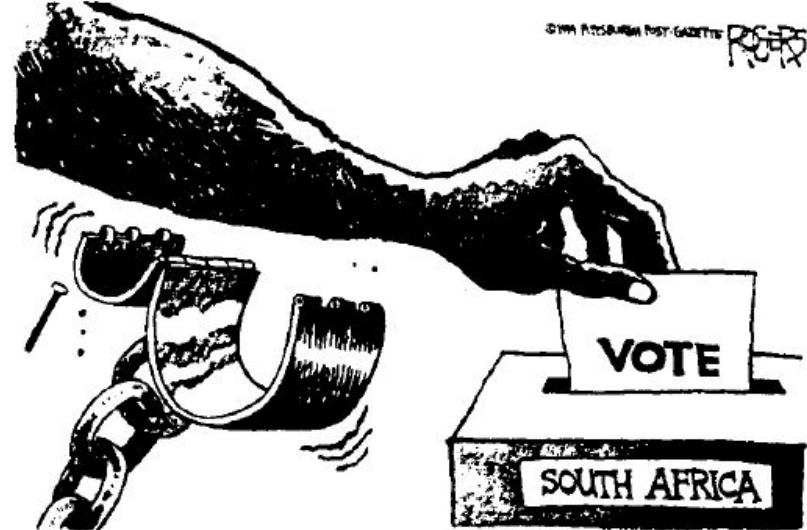
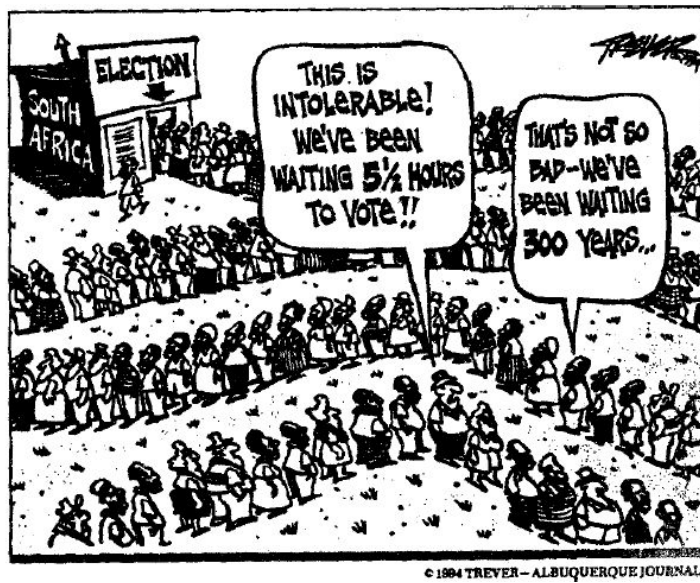


Image C



1. Image A: Why do you think so many people were willing to wait in line for this voting day?

2. Image B: What is the message this political cartoon is trying to convey?

3. Image C: What is the message this political cartoon is trying to convey?



Watch the excerpt of [Nelson Mandela's speech after election as President](#) and respond to the questions below

Transcript:

1 The time for the healing of the wounds has come.
2
3 The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come.
4
5 The time to build is upon us.
6
7 We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge
8 ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage
9 of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other
10 discrimination.
11
12 We succeeded to take our last steps to freedom in conditions of
13 relative peace. We commit ourselves to the construction of a
14 complete, just and lasting peace.
15
16 We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of
17 the millions of our people. We enter into a covenant that we
18 shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black
19 and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their
20 hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity - a
21 rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world.
22
23 As a token of its commitment to the renewal of our country, the
24 new Interim Government of National Unity will, as a matter of
25 urgency, address the issue of amnesty for various categories of
26 our people who are currently serving terms of imprisonment.
27
28 We dedicate this day to all the heroes and heroines in this
29 country and the rest of the world who sacrificed in many ways
30 and surrendered their lives so that we could be free.
31
32 Their dreams have become reality. Freedom is their reward.

1. In line 1, Mandela says, "The time for the healing of the wounds has come." What does this mean?

2. In lines 12-14, Mandela says, "We succeeded to take our last steps to freedom in conditions of relative peace. We commit ourselves to the construction of a complete, just and lasting peace." Why is it important that South Africa has a "just and lasting peace"?

3. In line 39, Mandela says, "We understand it still that there is no easy road to freedom." What does he mean?

33
34 We are both humbled and elevated by the honour and privilege
35 that you, the people of South Africa, have bestowed on us, as
36 the first President of a united, democratic, non-racial and
37 non-sexist South Africa, to lead our country out of the valley of
38 darkness.
39
40 We understand it still that there is no easy road to freedom.
41
42 We know it well that none of us acting alone can achieve
43 success.
44
45 We must therefore act together as a united people, for national
46 reconciliation, for nation building, for the birth of a new world.
47
48 Let there be justice for all.
49
50 Let there be peace for all.
51 Let there be work, bread, water and salt for all.
52
53 Let each know that for each the body, the mind and the soul
54 have been freed to fulfill themselves.
55
56 Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land
57 will again experience the oppression of one by another and
58 suffer the indignity of being the skunk of the world.
59
60 Let freedom reign.
61
62 The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement!
63
64 God bless Africa!

Thank you.

Source: http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Articles_Gen/Inaugural_Speech_17984.html

4. In line 44-45, Mandela says, “We must therefore act together as a united people, for national reconciliation, for nation building, for the birth of a new world.” What do you think Mandela means by “reconciliation”, “nation building” and “the birth of a new world”?

5. What does Mandela’s speech reveal about what South Africa has accomplished? Identify a specific piece of evidence.

6. According to Mandela, what work does the nation still need to do? Identify a specific piece of evidence.



Writing Task: Writing Task: *What ended apartheid?*



Regents Multiple Choice Check for Understanding

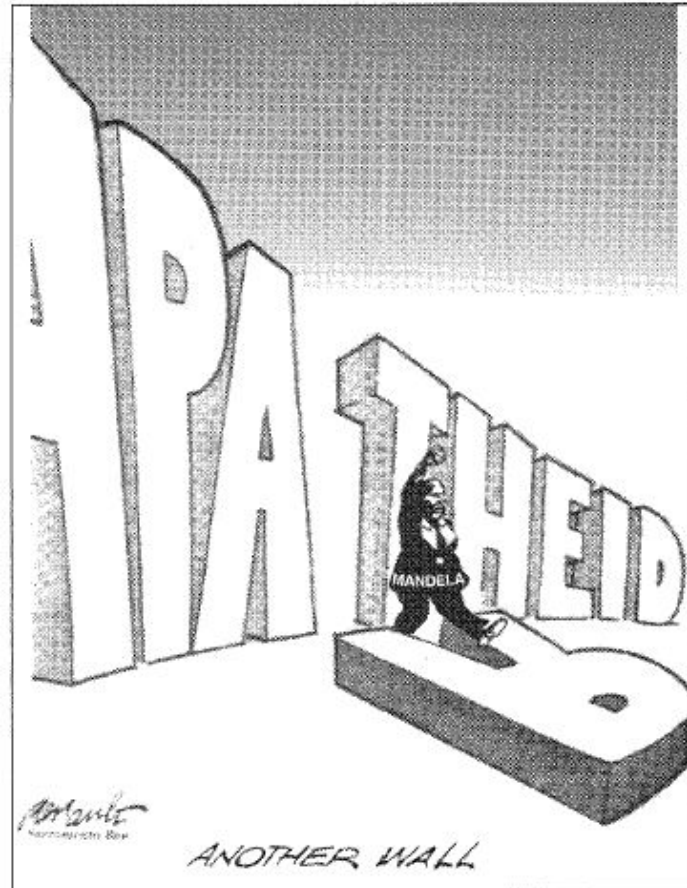
"I have walked that long road to freedom. I have tried not to falter; I have made missteps along the way. But I have discovered the secret that after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb. I have taken a moment here to rest, to steal a view of the glorious vista that surrounds me, to look back on the distance I have come. But I can rest only for a moment, for with freedom comes responsibilities, and I dare not linger, for my long walk is not yet ended."

— Nelson Mandela, *Long Walk to Freedom*, Little, Brown and Co., 1994

1. When Mandela referred to "climbing a great hill," he was referring to the struggle to

- (1) end apartheid in South Africa
- (2) modernize South Africa's economy
- (3) end economic sanctions against South Africa
- (4) stop majority rule in South Africa

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Dennis Renault, *The Sacramento Bee* (adapted)

2. The main idea of the cartoon was that in South Africa

- (1) the fall of apartheid ended racial tensions
- (2) Nelson Mandela was unable to bring about political reform
- (3) another Communist government lost power
- (4) a significant step was taken toward racial equality

3. Which statement best describes the significance of awarding the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa?

- (1) The world community was endorsing the apartheid practices of the government of South Africa.
- (2) The European policy of remaining neutral in regard to human rights issues was reaffirmed.
- (3) The separation of church and state was promoted as a universal concept.
- (4) Nonviolence was recognized as a way to bring about change in South Africa.

5. In 1990, the Republic of South Africa released Nelson Mandela from prison. This action symbolized the

- (1) effect of urbanization on traditional values
- (2) rejection of the civil rights movement in South Africa
- (3) effectiveness of international sanctions
- (4) failure of the United Nations to influence international policy

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



4. What does the cartoon illustrate about the Republic of South Africa?

- (1) The white minority continues to gain power.
- (2) Racial equality in employment and education has been achieved.
- (3) The black majority is forcing concessions from the white minority.
- (4) The British Government still has control over internal affairs.

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



6. Which conclusion about South Africa can be drawn from this cartoon?

- (1) Racial equality has been achieved in that nation.
- (2) In an election, most white South Africans would vote to maintain apartheid.
- (3) South Africans will soon vote on the issue of apartheid.
- (4) The majority of people favor an end to the policies of apartheid.

"The Very First Thing You Should Know About South African Stocks and Bonds"

"Two Leading Financial Institutions Show You Around South Africa's Banking World" "Amalgamated Banks of South Africa: Everything You'd Expect From An International Banking Partner"

7. The titles of these pamphlets, available in 1994 from an American business and financial publication, reflect

- (1) a continuation of the international trade sanctions imposed on South Africa in 1985
- (2) a renewed interest in investing in South Africa's economy
- (3) the hazards associated with overseas economic investment
- (4) a belief that the banks and the bond market in South Africa are inferior to those in Europe

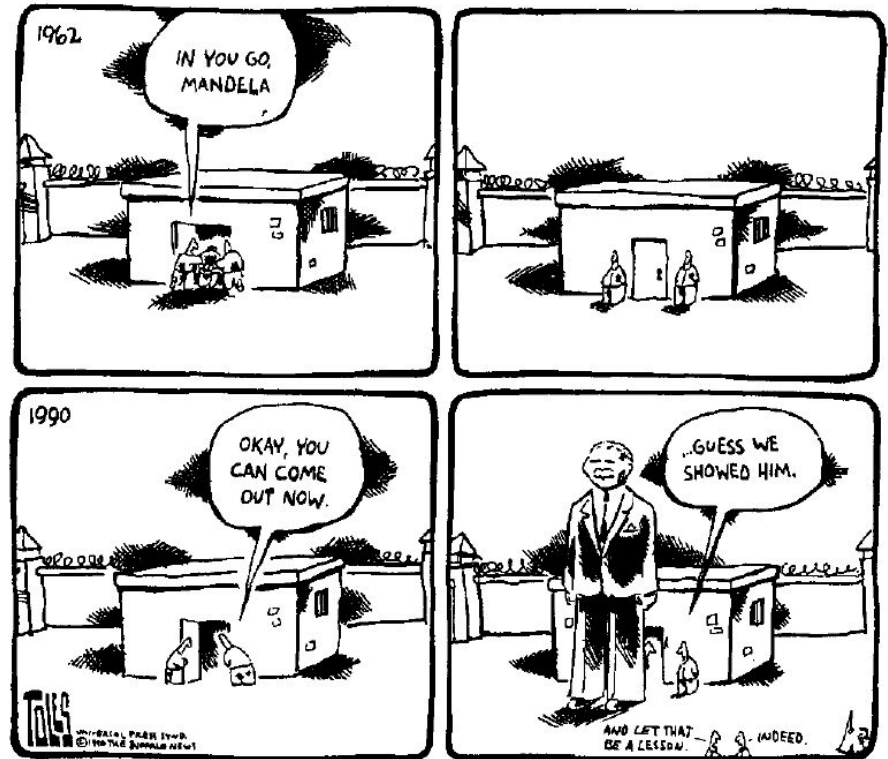
8. In the Republic of South Africa, the slogans "Freedom In Our Lifetime" and "New South Africa" changed from promises to reality after

- (1) Frederik W. de Klerk took over the radical white police force
- (2) United Nations troops occupied the Transvaal
- (3) Nelson Mandela was elected President
- (4) the majority of white South Africans returned to Europe

9. In the Republic of South Africa, the primary goal of the African National Congress (ANC) has been to

- (1) eliminate Communist influence
- (2) rule as the majority political party
- (3) create a united Africa
- (4) promote homeland areas for blacks

10. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which conclusion is best supported by this cartoon?

- (1) Imprisonment of political dissidents rarely ends opposition to the government.
- (2) The United Nations supports punishment for acts of civil disobedience.
- (3) Better media coverage would prevent the imprisonment of protesters.
- (4) Mistreatment of political prisoners often results in their acceptance of government policies.

11. In the 1980s, global concern for blacks in the Republic of South Africa led many nations to

- (1) impose economic sanctions on South Africa
- (2) demand that whites return to their European homelands
- (3) send troops to South Africa
- (4) support policies of apartheid