Apartheid:
The Impact & the Legacy?

Overview: Apartheid was a system of racial separation practiced in South Africa from 1948 until 1994. Facilities such as schools, beaches, medicine, and restrooms were legally required to be separated into those for “Whites” and “Non-Whites.” There were harsh penalties put into place to ensure that those practices were kept. The political power at that time was the all-white “National Party,” which ruled South Africa until apartheid was abolished in 1994, when Nelson Mandela was elected the first black president of the country. The impact of apartheid was significant in several areas of life in South Africa, and the legacy endures to this day.
Apartheid was a system of legal racial separation which dominated the Republic of South Africa from 1948 until 1993. However, the mechanisms of apartheid were set in place long before 1948, and South Africa continues to deal with the repercussions. Under apartheid, various races were separated into different regions, and discrimination against people of color was not only acceptable, but legally entrenched, with whites having priority housing, jobs, education, and political power. Although South Africa was heavily criticized for the system, it was not until 1991 that the legal system of apartheid began to be broken down, and in 1993 was thrown out altogether with the election of Nelson Mandela, the first black democratically elected President of South Africa. The term is also used more generally around the world to refer to systemic racism which is tolerated, rather than confronted.

Apartheid is an Afrikaans word meaning “apart” or “separate,” and one of the first pieces of apartheid legislation was the Group Areas Act of 1950, which segregated living spaces, concentrating whites in the cities and forcing people of color into rural areas or the urban fringes. In addition to separating whites from nonwhites, apartheid also separated different races, and fraternization between Africans of different tribes, Asians, and Europeans was frowned upon. Whites and nonwhites held different jobs, lived in different regions, and were subject to different levels of pay, education, and health care. Apartheid paid no attention to former social or residential status, dividing people up by color.

When nonwhites were pushed out of the urban areas, most of them were shuffled into Bantustans, or “African homelands.” Because they were made citizens of the Bantustans, black South Africans were not allowed to participate in the government of South Africa, and were forced to carry passes and obey curfew laws if they wanted to travel outside of their homelands. The homelands were also established on land which was largely unusable, and were heavily reliant on South Africa for assistance. Along the fringes of the cities, Africans lived in massive, terrible slums, often separated from their families because only one family member could get a permit to live in the city.

Nelson Mandela, along with many others, is a member of the African National Congress, a group which worked to abolish apartheid. He joined right before the Second World War, and was part of a major push to make the African National Congress a national movement, incorporating ethics of nonviolent resistance, strikes, and mass civil disobedience to fight for equal rights. In 1952, he was tried in court for participating in the Campaign of Just Defiance, and given a suspended sentence. He spent time in and out of prison throughout the 1950s and became an attorney to help blacks who had been dispossessed under apartheid.

In 1960, the African National Congress was banned, and Mandela was one of the founding members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, a violent civil rights organization. His membership was short-lived, however; in 1962, after traveling out of the country to speak about the situation in South Africa and receive military training, Mandela was imprisoned for life, and not released until 1990. The African National Congress was reformed in 1991, as apartheid began to be dismantled, and Mandela was elected President of the organization, going on to take office as President of South Africa in 1994, serving through 1999. In 1993, he won the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition for his efforts to end apartheid in South Africa.

From: http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-apartheid.htm
Understanding the Question and Pre-Bucketing

Understanding the Question

1.) What is the analytical question asked by this Mini-Q?

2.) What terms in the question need to be defined?

3.) Rewrite the question in your own words.

Pre-Bucketing

Directions: Using any clues from the Mini-Q question and the document titles on the cover page, create possible analytical categories and label the buckets.
Document Analysis:

We read the book as a class, but please review the text to answer the following questions.

1.) Using the book, describe at least three examples of how the children experienced apartheid during their journey:

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2.) What does the conversation between Mma and the Master show about the social expectations between blacks and whites? (Hint: How were blacks supposed to treat whites and vice-versa?)

3.) Why was Grace’s story about her brother Dumi something that was supposed to be a secret?

4.) How does Naledi’s view of apartheid change from the beginning of the book to the end?
Document B

Document Analysis:

1.) What are some descriptive words that capture the feelings you see in these photos?

2.) If you were a student in South Africa, would you have participated in a protest? Why / why not?

3.) How do these photos show the impact of apartheid on South Africans (both blacks & whites)
Document Analysis:

1.) In the top-left photo, what do you believe the political protestors means by “With Passes, We Are Slaves?”
   *(review the background essay if necessary)*

2.) In the top-right illustration, who / what is represented by the fist / arm?

   Who / what is represented by the “Apartheid Parliament?” What evidence from the picture leads you to that conclusion?

3.) Who is the man in the bottom photo, and why is he important enough to South African politics to be commemorated onto a coin?
Document D

INCOME AND RACE IN SOUTH AFRICA


UNEMPLOYMENT AND RACE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Source: South African Institute of Race Relations, 2009/2010 South Africa Survey. “Average” includes more racial groups than those listed.

Document Analysis:

1.) According to the charts, how has unemployment changed for each race before / since the end of apartheid?

2.) Thinking back to the book “Journey to Jo’burg,” what general categories of jobs were available to blacks under apartheid? Why do you think the unemployment rates would have changed after apartheid was ended?

3.) Do you think black are doing better or worse since the end of apartheid, economically speaking?
Bucketing – Getting Ready to Write

**Bucketing**

Look over all the documents and organize them into your final buckets. Write labels under each bucket and place the letters of the documents in the buckets where they belong. Plan out either a three-or four-body paragraph essay.
Thesis Development and Road Map

On the “chicken foot” below, write your thesis and your road map. Your thesis is always an opinion that answers the Mini-Q question. The road map is created from your bucket labels and lists the topic areas you will examine in order to prove your thesis.
From Thesis to Essay Writing

Mini-Q Essay Outline Guide

Working Title:

**Paragraph #1**

Grabber:

Background:

Stating the question with key terms defined:

Thesis and road map:

**Paragraph #2**

Baby Thesis for bucket one:

Evidence: supporting detail from documents with document citation:

Argument: connecting evidence to the thesis:

**Paragraph #3**

Baby Thesis for bucket two:

Evidence:

Argument:

**Paragraph #4**

Baby Thesis for bucket three:

Evidence:

Argument:

**Paragraph #5**

Conclusion: