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South Africa

- *Afrikaner*: White settlers in South Africa. First, Dutch in the 1600s; later British in the 1800s.
- *Afrikaans*: New language; mostly Dutch, but including some English and words from native languages.

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4 Ethnic Groups

- (1) Black: Lived in region for thousands of years. More than 20 different black ethnic groups within South Africa.
- 79% of the population.

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4 Ethnic Groups

- (2) White: Mostly descended from Dutch and British settlers from the colonial period.
- 9% of the population.

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4 Ethnic Groups

- (3) Colored: Children of mixed marriages.
- 9% of the population.

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4 Ethnic Groups

- (4) Asian: Descended from laborers brought from India during colonial era in the 1800s.
- 2.5% of the population.

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Apartheid

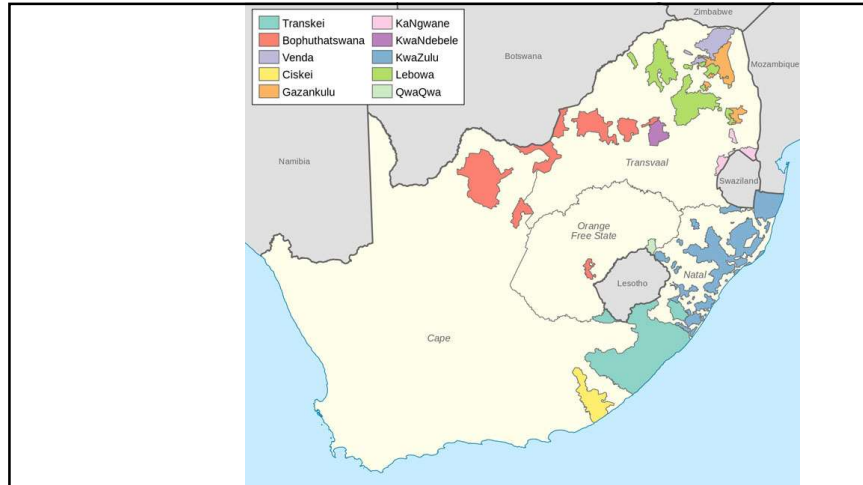
- Apartheid: 1948 Government policy of separating people by race.
- All people were classified by race.
- Strict segregation.
- Most power held by whites.
- Blacks could not vote.

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Apartheid

- Homelands: Land designated for blacks, started in 1960s.
- A small portion of the country.
- Somewhat similar to Indian reservations, but worse.
- Few jobs, resources, or decent farmland. Very little education or healthcare.

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Apartheid

- "Township": slums just outside white cities.
- Blacks could work in cities, but not live there. They were forced to live in townships outside the cities.

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Apartheid

- Strict curfew. Blacks not allowed in white cities at night.
- Shacks had no water or electricity.

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Fight Against Apartheid

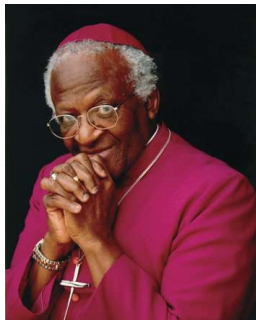
- *African National Congress (ANC)*: A political party begun in the 1950s to protest Apartheid rule.
- The most well known of many protest groups.

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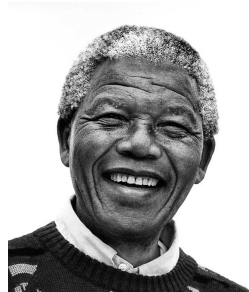
Fight Against Apartheid

- Some whites, coloreds, and Asians joined protest.
- The U.N. called for Apartheid to end.
- By the 1980s, many countries around the world refused to trade with South Africa.

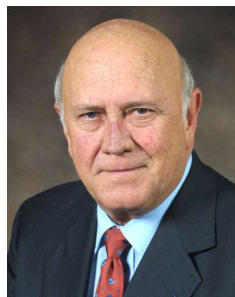
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Archbishop Desmond Tutu



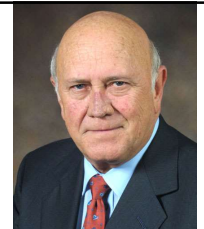
Nelson Mandela



F. W. de Klerk

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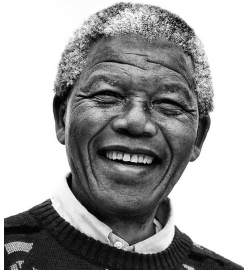
- Last apartheid president.
- Initially supported apartheid, but later opposed it.
- Released political prisoners in 1990.
- Abolished apartheid in 1991.
- Shared Nobel Peace Prize, 1993.
- First open election, 1994.



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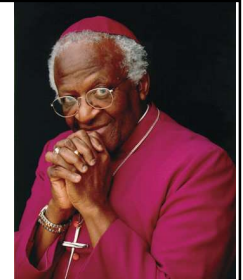
Nelson Mandela



- Lawyer in the ANC.
- Arrested in 1962. Imprisoned until 1990.
- Shared Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.
- Elected first black president in 1994.
- Called Madiba, Father of the Nation.

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Desmond Tutu



- Anglican Archbishop.
- Advocated for nonviolence, and end of apartheid.
- Mediated between rival black factions.
- Won Nobel Peace Prize in 1984.
- Head of *Truth and Reconciliation Commission*, 1996-1998.

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Truth and Reconciliation Commission

- Many human rights violations during Apartheid led to tension and anger.
- Reconciliation means end of conflict.
- Commission sought to investigate unjust acts, and grant amnesty.
- Most consider it a model of success.

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