

Follow-up Activities:

- Assign groups of students to investigate the lives of famous people associated with the anti-apartheid movement. Ask students to use background material and biographical information to build profiles of anti-apartheid activists. Students should develop conclusions about which aspects of their personal histories caused men such as Nelson Mandela, Albert Luthuli, Stephen Biko, Anton Lembede, William Nkomo, Walter Sisulu, Oliver Tambo and Desmond Tutu to become revolutionaries.
- Nelson Mandela was the son of an African chief and grew up hearing stories about African pride and anti-colonial resistance. In a 1990 speech to quell political violence between supporters of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party, Mandela promoted African unity by evoking the names of activists, leaders and battles from South African history. Ask students to read the text of Mandela's 1990 Durban, South Africa speech and to research information about his historical references such as King Shaka, Mahatma Gandhi and the Battle of Isandlwana. The full text of Mandela's Durban address may be found at this web site: www.anc.org.za/ancdocs/history/mandela/1990/sp900225-1.html
- The murder of Black Consciousness Movement leader Stephen Biko by South African police sparked global protest and outrage. Biko's inspirational speeches and writings were viewed by apartheid leaders as a serious threat to the white regime. Read with students excerpts from Biko's "Black Consciousness and the Quest for a True Humanity." Ask students to discuss Biko's views on colonialism, integration and assimilation and to write journal entries describing what Biko meant by the "exploitative values" of white South Africans. The full text of Biko's thoughts on the Black Consciousness movement may be found at this web site: www.sahistory.org.za/pages/specialprojects/black-consciousness/biko/writings-humanity.htm
- In 1995, the Mandela-led government in South Africa created the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate apartheid-era atrocities. The Commission offered all perpetrators of violence a chance to repent, tried to compensate victims and had the overall goal of reconciling South Africans with the past. Critics of the process say that justice was not served and that some form of retribution is necessary against security forces and apartheid leaders such as P.W. Botha and F.W. de Klerk. Assign committees of students to read excerpts from the final report of the South African Truth Commission. As a follow-up, students may debate whether truth commissions can help heal old wounds, or do not help a nation reconcile with a violent past. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's final report may be found at this web site: www.info.gov.za/otherdocs/2003/trc/rep.pdf
- South African apartheid was unique in that segregation and discrimination were legally formalized through such government measures as the Bantu Authorities Act, which led to the creation of Bantustans, and the Bantu Education Act, which limited educational opportunities for black South Africans. Ask students to research and develop a detailed time line of the creation of apartheid laws.

Suggested Internet Resources

Periodically, Internet Resources are updated on our web site at www.LibraryVideo.com

- www.anc.org.za/ancdocs/history/mandela/
"Mandela Speaks" contains hundreds of full-text speeches by anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela.
- archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-71-703-4125/conflict_war/apartheid/clip9
The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation provides streaming video of Nelson Mandela's release from prison.
- www.cosatu.org.za/
The Congress of South African Trade Unions was founded in 1985 and was one of the leading anti-apartheid organizations.

Suggested Print Resources

- Fish, Bruce. *South Africa: 1800 to the Present: Imperialism, Nationalism and Apartheid*. Chelsea House Publishers, Philadelphia, PA; 2000.
- Mandela, Nelson. *Long Walk to Freedom: The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela*. Back Bay Books, Boston, MA; 1995.
- Mathabane, Mark. *Kaffir Boy: The True Story of a Black Youth Coming of Age in Apartheid South Africa*. Simon & Schuster, New York, NY; 1998.
- Naidoo, Beverly. *Out of Bounds: Seven Stories of Conflict and Hope*. HarperCollins, New York, NY; 2001.

TEACHER'S GUIDE

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

Grades 9-12

This guide is a supplement designed for teachers to use when presenting programs in the series *World Revolutions for Students*.

Before Viewing: Give students an introduction to the topic by relaying aspects of the program overview to them. Select pre-viewing discussion questions and vocabulary to provide a focus for students when they view the program.

After Viewing: Review the program and vocabulary, and use the follow-up activities to inspire continued discussion. Encourage students to research the topic further with the Internet and print resources provided.



Program Summary

The origins of apartheid in South Africa can be traced to the mid-17th-century arrival of Dutch Boers who arrived with a notion of religious superiority and a mission to civilize the Africans they encountered. The Boers gradually increased their control over the Cape region, laying claim to Africa's southern tip and discriminating against and enslaving native Africans, while indigenous people such as the Zulu fought valiantly but unsuccessfully to preserve their culture.

By the early 20th century, the British had triumphed over the Boers in dashes over access to South Africa's vast mineral wealth, and consolidated their control over South Africa. However, the British did not liberate Africans in Boer lands, and continued to enforce discriminatory Boer rules. In 1948, as challenges to white rule grew in intensity, the Afrikaner National Party won control of South Africa's government and began to strengthen and tighten the policy of legalized segregation based on skin color.

Nonviolent resistance to white rule had begun in 1912 with the formation of the African National Congress (ANC), and evolved to include leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Albert Luthuli. These nonviolent rebellions were crushed by the government which used increasingly repressive measures against the resistance. After the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960, the ANC abandoned non-violence and adopted a more militant strategy to combat apartheid. As a result, Mandela was sentenced to life in prison where he remained determined to bring an end to apartheid.

In Mandela's absence, activists such as Stephen Biko and labor unions continued the fight. Biko's murder while in police custody resulted in growing world condemnation of the South African government; however, President Botha fought throughout the '70s and '80s to maintain apartheid.

Domestic rebellion, combined with the mounting pressure of international economic sanctions, signaled a change in direction. After the 1989 election of President de Klerk, Mandela was freed amid negotiations with the ANC to move toward majority rule. In the election of 1994, Mandela became president of South Africa, thereby establishing a free and democratic government and putting an end to the legal foundation of apartheid.

Time Line

1652 — The first Dutch settlers arrive in South Africa.

1795 — The British establish a presence in the Cape Colony.

1834 — Boers begin the Great Trek after the British outlaw slavery.

1886 — Gold and diamonds are discovered in South Africa.

1902 — The British are victorious in the Boer Wars.

1912 — The African National Congress (ANC) is founded.

1944 — The African National Congress Youth League is founded.

1948 — The Afrikaner National Party wins control in an all-white election.

1950 — All opposition to the apartheid government is made illegal.

1952 — The ANC launches the Defiance Campaign.

1960 — The Sharpeville Massacre occurs.

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1961 — The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to ANC President Albert Luthuli.

1964 — Nelson Mandela is sentenced to life imprisonment.

1977 — The Soweto Uprising takes place.

1977 — Stephen Biko is beaten to death while in police custody.

1983 — The Multi-Racial Constitution is adopted.

1989 — Frederick Willem de Klerk is elected president.

1990 — The ANC is legalized and Nelson Mandela is released from prison.

1994 — Mandela is elected president.

Vocabulary

apartheid — The policy of white South African governments to enforce strict racial segregation and discrimination.

Bantu — A language group found throughout Central and South Africa. Bantu also is used to refer to the people who speak the language.

Boers — Dutch colonists of South Africa and their modern descendants, also named Afrikaners.

Great Trek — A migration of thousands of Boers from the Cape Colony to northern South Africa starting in 1835.

isolationist — The idea of keeping separate from the affairs of others, such as the policy of the Boer settlers separating themselves from black Africans in South Africa.

Zulu — A large ethnic group of Bantu-speaking people in South Africa.

pass laws — The laws of the apartheid South African government that forced everyone to carry passports identifying their race. These were used to restrict where black Africans could live and work.

African National Congress (ANC) — A South African political group formed in 1912 that led the anti-apartheid struggle and subsequently ruled the country.

Xhosa — A large Bantu tribe of which Nelson Mandela is a member.

Umkonto We Sizwe — A separate military wing of the ANC, meaning "Spear of the Nation," organized by Nelson Mandela in 1961 after failure of nonviolent protest.

Black Consciousness Movement — An organized effort led by Steve Biko to foster black pride and revolutionary activism.

economic sanctions — Actions by several nations not to buy from, or sell to, a nation considered an outlaw.

embargo — Actions by several nations to block the sale of products such as oil and weapons to another nation.

Afrikaans — A language of white South Africans developed from the Dutch language.

boycott — An economic protest against a business or country, usually in the form of a refusal to purchase goods or services.

Mayibuye — Nelson Mandela's exclamation when freed, meaning "Africa, come back to me."

divest — The act of disposing of properties and investments. The opposite of invest.

Pre-viewing Discussion

- While looking at South Africa's remote location on the map, ask students to offer theories about why the area became so strategically important during the European Age of Discovery and Exploration.
- Ask students to discuss the impact of Nelson Mandela on world history. What did he accomplish? Why is he remembered as an inspirational world leader?
- Define in your own words the terms "discrimination" and "segregation." Provide examples from history where people have fought against and overcome discrimination and segregation.

Focus Questions

1. What law did black protesters oppose in Sharpeville in 1960?
2. What was apartheid? What were its effects?
3. Who were the Boers?
4. What was the significance of the Great Trek?
5. Why did thousands of British prospectors pour into Boer territory in the 19th century?
6. When was the African National Congress formed? What was its purpose?
7. What was the Defiance Campaign?
8. What was the significance of *Umkhonto We Sizwe*?
9. Who was Steven Biko?
10. What government decree led to the Soweto Uprising?
11. What weapons did the United Nations use against apartheid?
12. What were the two most important results of the first national election in 1994?

Follow-up Discussion

- Discuss the similarities and differences between apartheid in South Africa and Jim Crow laws in America, and compare the use of nonviolence in the protest movements led by Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King. Students may also compare the methods used to enforce discrimination in South Africa and the American South.
- Ask students to speculate why black resistance to white rule in South Africa, much like resistance to oppression anywhere, began under the leadership of the educated few rather than of the poorest masses.
- While many considered Nelson Mandela a political prisoner and a freedom fighter, apartheid and other world leaders, including many in the United States, considered him and the ANC to be terrorists. Ask students to evaluate this belief and to speculate about why the U.S. government in the 1980s overtly and covertly attempted to strengthen the apartheid regime and fought every attempt to impose economic sanctions.