Getting Started

This presentation accompanies **Activity 1 of Lesson 8: Negotiating the Borders of Belonging**, part of Facing History & Ourselves' **From Fitting in to Belonging** text set. It includes key points on each slide, as well as additional information in the speaker notes that you may incorporate into your delivery.

While you may need to modify this presentation to meet the needs of your students, please note that Facing History and Ourselves does not endorse any changes that alter the presentation's content or original layout.
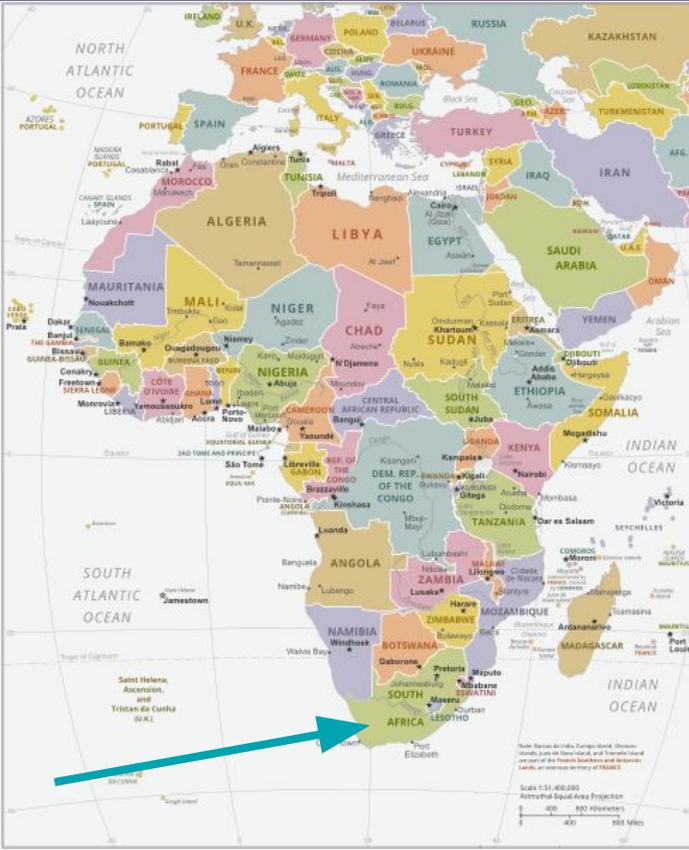
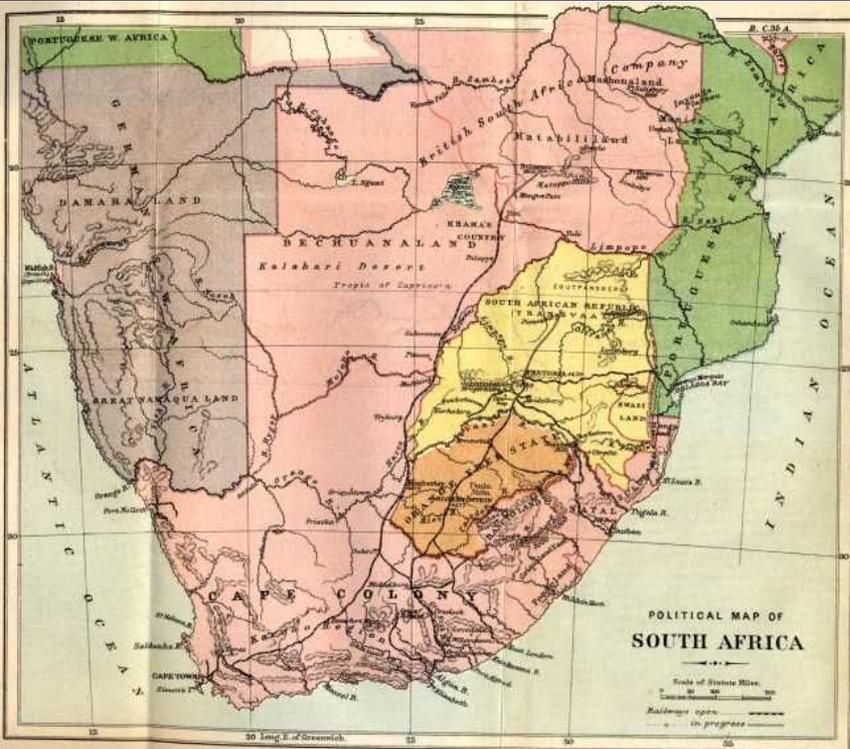A Brief Overview of South Africa during Apartheid

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Brief History of South Africa

- People have lived in southern Africa for many millennia.

- Today, **the country of South Africa** includes ten large African ethnic groups and a number of smaller groups.

- These groups make up over 80% of South Africa's population and include the Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho, and Swazi, among others.

Brief History of South Africa (1600s-1800s)

POLITICAL MAP OF
SOUTH AFRICA

- In the **mid-1600s**, Dutch colonists settled in the Cape of Good Hope region. Over time, they pushed inland and up the coast, forcibly taking over land for their farms and causing a great deal of conflict with indigenous African peoples.

- By the **early 1800's**, the British had taken control of politics, trade, finance, gold and diamond mining, and manufacturing in South Africa.

Brief History of South Africa (1800s-1940s)

- European colonizers continued to consolidate power **through the 1800s and early 1900s** as indigenous South African groups like the Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho resisted.

- While white South Africans historically portrayed their settlement of South Africa as a peaceful process, in fact the European occupation of the territory involved considerable violence and is better understood as colonial conquest.

Apartheid in South Africa (1948-1994)

FOR USE BY WHITE PERSONS

THESE PUBLIC PREMISES AND THE AMENITIES THEREOF HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF WHITE PERSONS.

By Order Provincial Secretary

VIR GEBRUIK DEUR BLANKES

HIERDIE OPENBARE PERSEEL EN DIE GERIEWE DAARVAN IS VIR DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK VAN BLANKES AANGEWYS.

Op Las Provinsiale Sekretaris

- The election of the National Party in **1948** built on the European colonizers' racist traditions and imperial interests by enacting a series of racial laws and regulations it called **apartheid.**

- Apartheid was an official government policy of racial segregation and discrimination that lasted from the 1940s to the 1990s. **It classified people according to their race and enforced strict laws to keep different races separate.**

Apartheid in South Africa (1948-1994)

The racism embedded into the apartheid laws was rooted in a variety of factors. Among those factors were:

- the desire to control non-white workers;

- a commitment to establishing white people as socially superior;

- a fear of difference;

- and a need to explain and make acceptable the economies like mining and manufacturing that took resources and land from the indigenous South Africans.
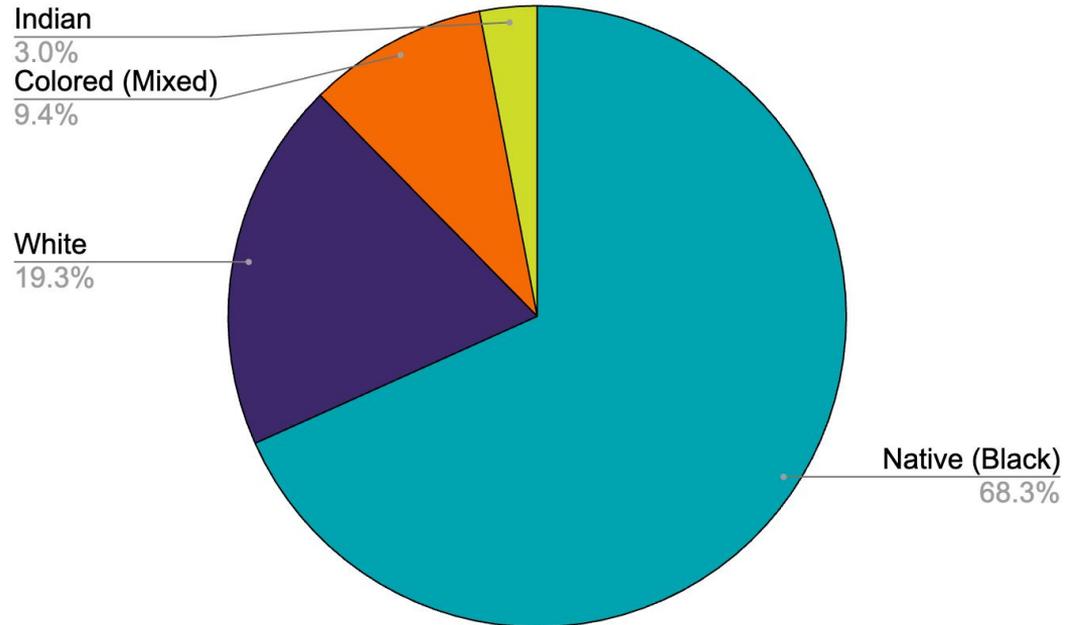
Segregation under Apartheid

- Public areas, transportation, schools, and facilities were all legally segregated.

- Individuals who were not considered white had to carry "passbooks" to travel outside of the area where they were required to live.
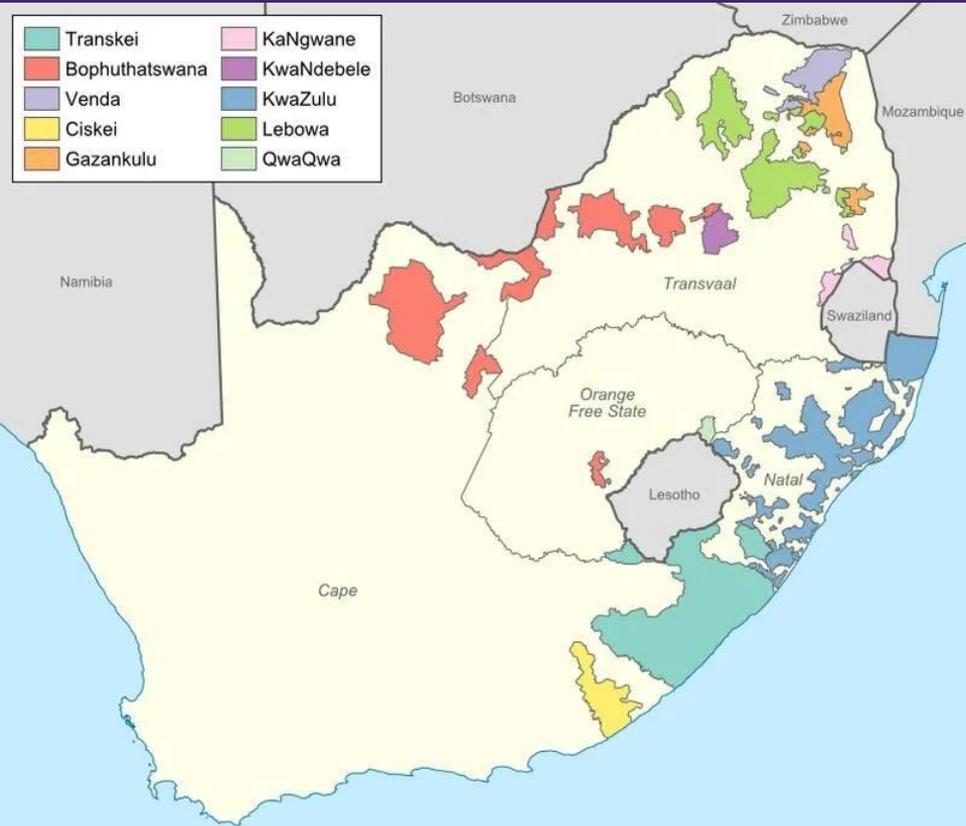
Racial Classification during Apartheid

In **1950**, the apartheid government imposed the **Population Registration Act,** which officially classified people into categories according to race.

Demographics of South Africa (1960 Census)

Indian
3.0%

Colored (Mixed)
9.4%

White
19.3%

Native (Black)
68.3%

Bantustans and Townships

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Transkei	KaNgwane
Bophuthatswana	KwaNdebele
Venda	KwaZulu
Ciskei	Lebowa
Gazankulu	QwaQwa

- In the **1950s**, Black South Africans were forcibly removed from their homes and relocated to Bantustans, or "homelands."

- Although Black South Africans constituted nearly 70% of the population, there were only allocated 13% of South Africa's territory on which to live.

Resistance and an End to Apartheid

- There was massive popular resistance across South Africa in the **1970s and 1980s.**

- On **April 27, 1994**, millions of South Africans voted in the country's first fully democratic elections.

- The African National Congress won over 60% of the seats in the National Assembly and chose Nelson Mandela as president.

Born a Crime

"My mother, Patricia Nombuyiselo Noah, is black. My father, Robert, is white. Swiss/German to be precise, which Swiss/Germans invariably are. During apartheid, one of the worst crimes you could commit was having sexual relations with a person of another race. Needless to say, my parents committed that crime."

Trevor Noah: Born a Crime, page 21