**Apartheid in South Africa 2 – Resistance and End**

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| **Aim:** | **Date:** |
| **Key Words:**  **1.**  **2.** |  |

**A. Important People**

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela, a native South African was the most important figure in the anti-apartheid movement. He used both peaceful and violent methods. Even though Mandela never killed anyone personally, he gave orders to his organization to attack government offices and other public targets. In 1962, Nelson Mandela and eight others were arrested and charged with starting a terrorist organization.

Desmond Tutu

Desmond Tutu was a South African [Bishop](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishop) who travelled and spoke out against apartheid. He even compared apartheid to Nazism and as a result, the government took away his passport and publicly criticized him. He became famous around the world as someone who spoke for peace and human rights. He was not punished for his actions by the South African government because he was non-violent and was a religious leader.

*If I were a black South African, the leader I would rather follow would be Mandela or Tutu (circle one) because*

**B. Protests and Massacres**

The African National Congress (ANC) was a political party founded in 1912 in South Africa. It argued against apartheid. In the 1940s and 1950s it promoted strikes and civil disobedience against apartheid. Nelson Mandela was one of the leaders of the ANC.

Sharpeville Massacre:

On March 21, 1960, the ANC organized thousands to gathered in Sharpeville and marched toward police headquarters, where they planned to be arrested for not carrying their passbooks. The police fired upon the protesters, killing 69 people and injuring 180. Afterwards, the government the Pan Africanist Congress and the ANC and imprisoned many of its members including Nelson Mandela.

“What is important about Sharpeville is not that seventy died; Nor even that they shot in the back, retreating, unarmed, defenseless and certainly not the heavy caliber slug that tore through a mother’s back and ripped through the child in her arms killing it. Remember Sharpeville bullet-in-the-back day because it epitomized [was a perfect example] oppression….”

- Sharpeville (Poem), (1960)

Soweto Massacre:

In 1976, Soweto was the scene of another massive uprising. Students were protesting school policies that limited the education of blacks. In the end, 600 students were killed, and more protests began to spread throughout South Africa.

“Army helicopters … dropped tear-gas canisters on the crowd. Dozens of buses were stoned and set afire next morning as the rioting continued…Vandalism, looting and random fires caused at least $2.5 million worth of damage… the unrest spread to … other neighboring townships …Some whites, though, saw Soweto as a warning that the … unfair structure of South African society cannot be long endured.”

-Times Magazine, (June 28, 1976)

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| *Place* | *Methods used by protestors* | *How was it a turning point?* |
| *1. Sharpeville* |  |  |
| *2. Soweto* |  |  |

**C. The End of Apartheid Timeline**

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| --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Event** |
| 1989 | White South Africans elected a new president, Frederik Willem de Klerk. |
| 1990 | Frederik Willem de Klerk: Legalizes the ANC and releases Nelson Mandela from prison after 27 years |
| 1994 | First elections where people of all races could vote. Nelson Mandela elected president |
| 1996 | New Constitution was passed – guarantees equal rights for all citizens and forbids discrimination.  Considered one of the best constitutions in the world |

"Peace does not flourish where there is ignorance and a lack of education and information. Racial, class and religious intolerance and prejudice are its (peace) mortal enemies."

-Frederik Willem de Klerk

“We must … act together as a united people. … Let there be justice for all. Let there be peace for all.”

-Nelson Mandela

*A new constitution was needed because*