**THE STRUGGLE AND LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Sub-topic 5.1: **The Apartheid policy in South Africa 08 Periods**

LEARNING OUTCOMES

The learner should be able to:

a) Know the life of people in South Africa before minerals were discovered.

b) Understand the concept of mineral revolution in South Africa.

c) Understand the meaning of the term Apartheid rule.

d) Know how the Apartheid policy was exercised in the different sectors.

e) Understand the strategies used by Africans to fight against Apartheid rule.

f) Understand the internal and external factors leading to the liberation of South Africa from Apartheid.

g) Know areas in South Africa where Bantustan camps were located.

h) Appreciate the impact for the liberation of South Africa from

**SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES**

Using ICT and library research, find out the pre mineral discovery life in South Africa.

• Guide learners to understand the causes and the effects of mineral revolution in South Africa.

• Let learners brainstorm the meaning of ‘Apartheid’ and its effects on native South Africans.

• Involve learners in a discussion to find out the contribution of Frontline States in the struggle for the liberation of South Africa.

• Let learners conduct a research on how Apartheid came to be established, the laws that enforced it, and the ‘Bantustan’ or ‘homeland’ areas that were established.

• Learners take part in a discussion about the effects of the Apartheid policy in South Africa.

• Engage learners in a guided discovery on the internal factors and external pressure that led to the end of Apartheid rule.

• Let learners watch a documentary or listen to the story on how Apartheid was maintained and enforced in South Africa.

• Learners draw a map of South Africa and shade areas that were occupied by the Bantustan camps.

• Learners conduct a role play in which a nonwhite South Africa challenges a white government official about Apartheid.

• Guide learners to brainstorm the role of the OAU and the rest of the world states towards the liberation of South Africa.

• Let individual learners write an imaginary story about the South African nationalists addressing the blacks camped in Zambia for military training preparing for attack of white rule in South Africa. Present to class, for the moderation

THE APARTHEID POLICY

Apartheid was a system of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination in South Africa from 1948 to 1994. Here are specific examples of how it was exercised in different sectors:  
**HOW AFRICANS WERE SEGREGATED?HOW APARTHEID WAS ENFORCED?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sector** | **how** | **examples** |
| **In** Education\_ | The Bantu Education Act (1953) forced Black children to attend substandard schools, with a curriculum designed to prepare them for menial jobs. | - University of Fort Hare, a prestigious Black university, was shut down in 1964 for resisting apartheid policies. |
| In Employment\_ | The Mines and Works Act (1911) reserved skilled jobs for Whites, relegating Black miners to dangerous, low-paying work. | The Industrial Conciliation Act (1956) banned Black workers from forming trade unions. |
| \_Housing | The Group Areas Act (1950) forcibly removed 3.5 million non-White people from White-designated areas, destroying communities like Sophia town and District Six. | The Group Areas Act (1950) forcibly removed 3.5 million non-White people from White-designated areas, destroying communities like Sophia town and District Six. |
| Healthcare\_: | The National Health Act (1971) segregated healthcare facilities, with Black people facing long queues and inadequate care. | The forced removal of Black people from urban areas led to the spread of diseases like tuberculosis. |
| **In** Politics | - The Prohibition of Political Interference Act (1968) banned non-White people from joining White political parties. | The Separate Representation of Voters Act (1951) removed Colored people (mixed race South Africans) from the voter rolls. |
| Land ownership\_ | - The Native Land Act (1913) restricted Black people's right to own land, leading to forced removals and displacement. | - The Land Acts of 1954 and 1955 further entrenched land dispossession. |
| Transportation | - The Separate Amenities Act (1953) segregated public transportation, with Black people forced to use separate and inferior facilities. | - The Railways and Harbours Act (1957) reserved jobs in transportation for Whites. |
| Public spaces | - The Separate Amenities Act (1953) segregated public facilities, including beaches, parks, and restrooms | - The Group Areas Act (1950) segregated neighborhoods and public spaces. |
| Media | - The Suppression of Communism Act (1950) banned leftist publications and censored media outlets. | - The Publications and Entertainments Act (1963) restricted access to "subversive" literature and art. |
| \_Law enforcement | - The Riotous Assemblies Act (1930) criminalized public gatherings and protests | - The Security Police and Special Branch enforced apartheid laws, using torture and arbitrary detention. |

**Why Apartheid was established in South Africa:**  
1. The need to dispossess Africans of their land: The National Party wanted to maintain control over land ownership, which had been largely taken from indigenous Africans through colonialism.  
  
2. The need for Separate development: Apartheid aimed to develop separate economies, societies, and political systems for different racial groups, perpetuating inequality.  
  
3. There was need to Pass laws and restrictions on Africans: Apartheid introduced pass laws, curfews, and other restrictions to control the movement and employment of black South Africans.  
  
4. To provide inferior Bantu education: The regime imposed an inferior education system on black children, designed to prepare them for menial labor.  
  
5. There was also need for Forced removals: Apartheid led to the forced removal of millions of people from their homes and communities, into segregated areas.  
  
6. There was need to silence Africans through Police brutality and repression\_: The regime used violence, torture, and repression to maintain control and silence opposition.  
  
7. There was also need for economic exploitation of Africans: Apartheid enabled the exploitation of black labor, perpetuating poverty and economic disparities.

**Africans used various strategies to fight against apartheid rule, including:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **STRATEGIES** | **EXAMPLES** |
| Armed resistance  Guerrilla warfare | Groups like the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) formed military wings to fight against the apartheid government.  Groups like Umkhonto we Sizwe (ANC's military wing) and the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) waged guerrilla wars against the apartheid regime. |
| Civil disobedience | Mass protests, boycotts, and strikes were organized to challenge apartheid laws and policies. |
| Boycotts | Organized boycotts of apartheid-supporting businesses, schools, and other institutions. |
| Student activism | Students played a significant role in the anti-apartheid movement, with organizations like the South African Students Organization (SASO) leading protests and boycotts. |
| Trade union activism | Trade union activism 9. \*Cultural resistance\*: Artists, writers, and musicians used their work to challenge apartheid and promote African culture and identity. |
| International solidarity | Global anti-apartheid movements, like the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), supported African resistance through protests, boycotts, and divestment campaigns. |
| Sabotage | Acts of sabotage were carried out to disrupt the economy and infrastructure. |
| Sanctions: | Lobbying for international economic sanctions against the apartheid government |
| Legal challenges | Using the legal system to challenge apartheid laws and policies. |
| Community organizing | Building community-based organizations to mobilize resistance and provide support. |
| Women's activism | Women's organizations like the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW) played a crucial role in the anti-apartheid movement |
| Religious activism | Religious leaders and organizations, like the South African Council of Churches, spoke out against apartheid and supported the resistance. |
| International pressure | Lobbying international organizations like the United Nations to condemn apartheid and impose sanctions. |
| Support for political prisoners | Campaigns to support and free political prisoners, like Nelson Mandela, who were imprisoned for fighting against apartheid |

**HOW INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS HELPED TO END APARTHEID**

**Internal factors:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FACTOR | HOW IT LED TO END |
| Mass protests and demonstrations | Widespread protests, boycotts, and civil disobedience campaigns. |
| Anti-apartheid organizations | Groups like the ANC, PAC, and Black Consciousness Movement mobilized resistance. |
| Trade union activism | Labor unions like COSATU fought for workers' rights and challenged apartheid. |
| Student activism | Students played a significant role in protests and boycotts |
| Community organizing | Grassroots organizations built resistance and provided support. |

**External factors:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FACTOR | HOW IT LED TO THE END |
| UN spoke out | The United Nations called apartheid a "crime against humanity and pass resolutions condemning Apartheid |
| Companies left South Africa | Many companies, like IBM and Coca-Cola, pulled out of South Africa. |
| South Africa was excluded/ Isolated internationally | South Africa was banned from international events, like the Olympics. |
| Support from African nations | Solidarity from African countries and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). |
| Boycotts and embargoes | Countries banned South African goods, like wine and oranges. |
| World opinion turned against apartheid | People worldwide condemned apartheid, making it harder for the regime to continue. |
| Countries pressured South Africa | Governments like the US, UK, and France urged South Africa to change. |
| Oil embargo | OPEC countries refused to sell oil to South Africa, causing economic hardship. |
| Economic sanctions | Countries like the US stopped trading with South Africa, hurting the economy. |
| Countries pressured South Africa | Governments like the US, UK, and France urged South Africa to change. |
| Organizations imposed sanctions | Groups like the African Union and European Community imposed sanctions on South Africa. |

1. **THE EFFECTS OF APARTHEID ON NATIVE SOUTH AFRICANS**,   
     
   1. Africans Lost their homes and land: The government forced people from their homes and took their land, like the Khoikhoi and San people.  
     
   2. Africans suffered Poverty and unfairness\_: Black people were paid very little, had few job opportunities, and couldn't access good education or healthcare.  
     
   3. \_There was Separation and discrimination of Africans: Black and white people were separated in all areas of life, like schools, buses, and public spaces.  
     
   4. \_There was Limited access to basic services: Black people had poor quality schools, hospitals, and other essential services.  
     
   5. There was increased Police brutality\_: Police used violence and torture to control black people, like the Sharpeville Massacre.  
     
   6. African Families were torn apart\_: The government's policies separated families, like when men were forced to work far away from their families.  
     
   7. There was erosion of African culture /Cultural erasure\_: The government tried to erase black cultures, languages, and traditions, like banning indigenous languages in schools.  
     
   8. \_There was a lot of Trauma and pain\_: Apartheid caused deep emotional pain and trauma that still affects people today.  
     
   9. There was unfair distribution of resources\_: White people owned most of the land, had better jobs, and controlled the economy.  
     
   10. There was Loss of identity and heritage\_: Apartheid tried to erase black people's sense of identity and connection to their ancestors' land and culture.  
     
   These effects of apartheid still impact South Africa today, and efforts continue to address and overcome them.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **The impacts of South Africa's liberation from apartheid**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | IMPACT | HOW | | Fair voting rights | : Everyone got the right to vote, regardless of race.  Example: Nelson Mandela, a Black man, became the president in 1994. | | No more racism by law | Laws that favored Whites were abolished.  Example: The "Whites only" signs came down, and everyone could use the same public spaces. | | Truth and forgiveness | People who committed wrongdoing during apartheid confessed and apologized.  Example: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission helped victims and perpetrators find closure. | | Economic growth | The economy opened up to the world, creating new opportunities.  Example: Foreign companies invested in South Africa, creating jobs and growing the economy. | | Better access to services | Everyone got better access to education, healthcare, and other essential services.  Example: More Black children could go to school, and hospitals improved healthcare for all. | | Land redistribution | Land was given back to Black people who were forcibly removed.  Example: The government returned land to Black farmers who were removed during apartheid. | | Equal opportunities | Laws ensured equal chances for education, jobs, and business.  Example: Affirmative action policies helped more Black people get into university and find employment. | | Celebrating diverse cultures | African cultures and languages were recognized and valued.  Example: Zulu, Xhosa, and other African languages were recognized as official languages. | | Global reconnection | South Africa rejoined the international community.  Example: South Africa hosted the 2010 World Cup, welcoming visitors from around the world. | | New hope and unity | \_: Liberation brought a sense of hope and unity to South Africans.  Example: The Rainbow Nation concept promoted unity and celebration of diversity among all South Africans. | |

how the world helped end apartheid in South Africa:  
  
1. \_UN spoke out\_: The United Nations called apartheid a "crime against humanity".  
  
2. \_Through imposing Economic sanctions\_: Countries like the US stopped trading with South Africa, hurting the economy.  
  
3. \_Companies left South Africa\_: Many companies, like IBM and Coca-Cola, pulled out of South Africa.  
  
4. \_Through Boycotts and embargoes\_: Countries banned South African goods, like wine and oranges.  
  
5. \_South Africa was excluded\_: South Africa was banned from international events, like the Olympics.  
  
6. \_Countries pressured South Africa\_: Governments like the US, UK, and France urged South Africa to change.  
  
7. \_Anti-apartheid groups formed\_: Groups like the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the UK raised awareness and pressured governments.  
  
8. \_Organizations imposed sanctions\_: Groups like the African Union and European Community imposed sanctions on South Africa.  
  
9. \_Oil embargo\_: OPEC countries refused to sell oil to South Africa, causing economic hardship.  
  
10. \_World opinion turned against apartheid\_: People worldwide condemned apartheid, making it harder for the regime to continue.  
  
These external pressures, combined with internal resistance, eventually led to the end of apartheid and South Africa's transition to democracy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

**LOCATION OF DIFFERENT BANTU STANS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LOCATION OF BANTUSTAN** | **THE ETHNIC GROUP** |
| KwaZulu: | Zulu people |
| Transkei and Ciskei: | Xhosa people |
| - Gazankulu: | Shangaan or Tsonga people |
| - Lebowa: | North Sotho people |
| - KwaNdebele: | Ndebele people |
| KaNgwane: | Swazi people |

**THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

The concept of mineral discovery in South Africa refers to the finding and exploration of valuable minerals and resources in the region. This discovery had a profound impact on the country's history, economy, and society.  
  
Key milestones in South African mineral discovery include:  
  
1. Diamond discovery (1867): Erasmus Jacobs found the first diamond in the Orange River, leading to the Diamond Rush and the establishment of the diamond industry.  
2. Gold discovery (1886): George Harrison discovered gold in the Witwatersrand, triggering the Gold Rush and the development of the gold mining industry.  
3. Coal discovery (1859): Coal was discovered in the Natal Colony, leading to the establishment of the coal mining industry.  
4. Platinum discovery (1924): Platinum was discovered in the Bushveld Complex, making South Africa the world's largest producer of platinum group metals.

THE LIFE OF AFRICANS BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS

Before minerals were discovered in South Africa

Life of Africans before the discovery of minerals in South Africa:  
- Lived in various tribes and kingdoms, such as the Zulu, Xhosa, and Sotho.  
- Farmed crops like maize, beans, and sorghum, and raised cattle, sheep, and goats.  
- Hunted animals like antelopes, buffaloes, and lions, and gathered fruits, nuts, and vegetables.  
- Lived in harmony with nature and their ancestors, with a strong spiritual connection to the land.  
- Had a rich cultural heritage, including:  
    - Music: played drums, flutes, and other instruments.  
    - Art: created pottery, basketry, and beadwork.  
    - Storytelling: shared tales of their history, myths, and legends.  
- Had their own systems of government and leadership, such as:  
    - Kings and queens, like Shaka Zulu and Mmanthatisi.  
    - Councils of elders and chiefs.  
- Traded with each other and with Europeans, exchanging goods like:  
    - Ivory and cattle for guns and cloth.  
- Had a strong sense of community and family, with:  
    - Extended families living together.  
    - Shared responsibility for childcare and farming.  
- Faced challenges like:  
    - Droughts and famines.  
    - Conflicts with other tribes and European colonizers.  
- Had a deep connection to their land and heritage, with:  
    - Sacred sites and rituals.  
    - Traditional healing practices.

**LIFE OF THE BRITISH BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS**

Life of the British in South Africa before minerals were discovered:  
- They came to South Africa in 1806 and started a colony.  
- They were mainly traders, buying and selling goods.  
- They lived in Cape Town and nearby areas.  
- They focused on business and trade.  
- They had some conflicts with the Boers (Dutch settlers).  
- They brought slaves and workers from other countries.  
- They set up a government and laws.  
- They introduced the English language and culture.  
- They didn't interact much with native Africans, except for trade.  
- They faced challenges like sickness, crime, and competition from other colonies.  
- They stayed connected with Britain, getting supplies and news.  
- More British people came to South Africa, growing the colony.  
Note: The Africans in South Africa had a rich and diverse life before the discovery of minerals, with their own systems of governance, culture, and traditions. They lived in harmony with nature and their ancestors, and had a strong sense of community and family.

**LIFE OF THE DUTCH BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS**

The life of the Boers (Dutch settlers) in South Africa before minerals were discovered was:  
  
- They farmed and raised animals to eat and sell.  
- They made their own clothes, food, and other necessities.  
- They lived simple lives in basic homes.  
- They relied on each other for help and protection.  
- They were very religious and followed Calvinist teachings.  
- They didn't interact much with native Africans, except for trade and occasional conflicts.  
- They faced challenges like sickness, wild animals, and harsh weather.  
- They treated their slaves and servants like family.  
- They didn't have much contact with Europe, but got occasional supplies and news.  
- More Boers were born, and they expanded their settlements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

IMPACTS OF MINERAL DISCOVERY

When minerals were discovered in South Africa, it had a big impact on the country and its people. Some of the effects were:  
  
1. \_It led to accumulation More money\_: Diamonds and gold made South Africa one of the wealthiest countries in Africa. (Example: The discovery of diamonds in Kimberley in 1867 led to a diamond rush, making it one of the richest cities in the world.)  
2. \_it led to the growth of cities : Many people moved to cities like Johannesburg and Cape Town to work in mines. (Example: Johannesburg grew from a small town to a city of over 100,000 people in just a few years.)  
3. \_many New people came to south Africa\_: People from other countries and parts of Africa moved to South Africa. (Example: Chinese laborers were brought to South Africa to work in mines, and many Indians came as traders and merchants.)  
4. \_Some people got rich, others stayed poor\_: Mine owners like Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato became millionaires, while miners remained poor. (Example: Miners were paid only £3 per month, while mine owners made thousands.)  
5. \_Some people lost their homes\_: Africans were forced to leave their land to make way for mines. (Example: The Ndebele people were removed from their land in what is now Johannesburg to make way for gold mining.)  
6. \_Environment suffered\_: Mining harmed the environment, causing problems like pollution and deforestation. (Example: The gold mining process released toxic chemicals into the water, affecting the health of nearby communities.)  
7. \_Political troubles\_: The wealth from minerals led to conflicts, corruption, and apartheid. (Example: The Boer Wars were fought over control of mineral resources, and the apartheid government used mineral wealth to enforce segregation.)  
8. \_Apartheid got worse\_: The government used mineral wealth to enforce segregation and discrimination. (Example: The apartheid government built separate towns and amenities for different racial groups, using mineral wealth to fund these projects.)  
9. \_Miners were treated unfairly\_: Miners faced poor working conditions, low wages, and limited rights. (Example: Miners were forced to work long hours in dangerous conditions, with no safety equipment or compensation for injuries.)  
10. \_Inequality continued\_: The mineral discovery made existing inequalities worse, which still persist today. (Example: The gap between rich and poor in South Africa is still one of the widest in the world.)  
  
The discovery of minerals had a profound impact on South Africa, leading to both economic growth and social and environmental problems that still affect the country today.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | CHALLENGES FACED AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS  After minerals were discovered in South Africa, the country faced many challenges. Some of these challenges were:  1. \_It led to Fights over minerals\_: The Anglo-Boer Wars (1880-1881 and 1899-1902) were fought over control of diamonds and gold. 2. \_Apartheid got worse\_: The government used mineral wealth to enforce segregation and discrimination, building separate towns like Soweto and Bantustans. 3. \_Environmental damage\_: Gold mining in Johannesburg released toxic chemicals into the water, affecting nearby communities like Soweto. 4. \_Miners got sick\_: Many miners contracted silicosis, a lung disease caused by inhaling dust, like Solomon Kalushi Mangane, who sued the mines for compensation. 5. \_Miners were treated unfairly\_: Miners were forced to work long hours in dangerous conditions, with no safety equipment or compensation for injuries, like the Marikana miners who protested in 2012. 6. \_Communities were moved\_: The Ndebele people were removed from their land to make way for gold mining in what is now Johannesburg. 7. \_Corruption increased\_: Government officials like the Minister of Minerals and Energy, Mzi Khumalo, accepted bribes from mine owners to ignore safety violations. 8. \_Economy became reliant on minerals\_: South Africa's economy became too dependent on mineral exports, making it vulnerable to global market fluctuations, like the 2008 financial crisis. 9. \_Inequality grew\_: Mineral wealth widened the gap between rich and poor, perpetuating inequality and poverty, with mine owners becoming millionaires while miners remained poor. 10. \_Social changes were significant\_: Miners from different cultures lived and worked together, sharing their traditions and customs, like the Zulu and Xhosa miners who formed the African Mineworkers Union. 11. \_Infrastructure challenges\_: The industry required significant infrastructure development, posing challenges for transportation (like the construction of the Sishen-Saldanha railway), housing (like the building of mine compounds), and services (like providing water and electricity). 12. \_Government policy challenges\_: The government struggled to balance the needs of the industry with social and environmental concerns, like the debate over nationalizing the mines in the 1950s. 13. \_Mine accidents happened\_: Miners were killed or injured in accidents, like the 1947 Coalbrook mine disaster that killed 435 miners. 14. \_Communities were divided\_: Mineral wealth created tensions between communities, leading to conflicts over resources and land, like the disputes between the Pondo and Mpondo people in the Eastern Cape. 15. \_Traditional ways of life were disrupted\_: The mining industry disrupted traditional ways of life, as communities were forced to adapt to new circumstances, like the relocation of the Ndebele people to make way for gold mining. |