

Interaction Storyboard

Course Name	South African History	Unit		Page / Section	
Screen Title	History of Apartheid	Interaction Type	Click to reveal timeline / Multiple choice (one correct answer)		
Instructional Designer	Rene Goldin	Reviewer	TBC		

Learning Objectives:

Students will gain an understanding of the sequence of some highlighted events that took place during the Apartheid period.

Slide	Audio	On Screen Text	On-screen Graphics	Graphic/ User Notes	Reviewer
1.Introduction Slide	No audio.	<p><i>Header:</i></p> <p>Enter to learn about the Apartheid struggle 's key events.</p> <p><i>Context setting introduction:</i></p> <p>Before Apartheid, racial segregation was common in South Africa due to the colonisation era.</p> <p>The Apartheid system's laws escalated discriminated against non-whites. Non- whites comprised of Black Africans and</p>	<p>Photo with text and "Next" button</p> <p>Apartheid: Translated from the Afrikaans meaning 'being apart'.</p>	<p><i>When the student hovers of the <u>underlined word/s</u> additional information will appear.</i></p> <p>Navigation: <u>Next Button</u> <i>Takes the student to the timeline. Green Button to encourage student to go to the interaction)</i></p> <p><u>Skip to quiz Button</u> <i>Takes the student to the quiz section. (grey to discourage skipping).</i></p>	

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Click to reveal timeline

Click the dates on the timeline to learn more.

1948	<p>Apartheid begins</p> <p>Racial segregation was common in South Africa before the apartheid system due to the colonisation era.</p> <p>The all white <u>National Party (NP)</u> defeated the <u>United Party</u> in the general elections. The new government implemented the Apartheid system. The laws limited movement and oppressed the rights on the majority non-white population.</p>
1950	<p>Legislation and Civil Resistance</p> <p>From 1950 several discriminating legislation acts are passed.</p> <p>The Group Areas Act and Population Acts of 1950 segregated non-white and white people, and the <u>South African Communist Party (SACP)</u> banned.</p> <p>The <u>African National Congress (ANC)</u> land Nelson Mandela led a resistance campaign of civil disobedience.</p>
1953	<p>Bantu Education Act</p> <p>The Bantu Education Act of 1953 enforced separate education systems for black Africans.</p>
1959	<p>Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act</p> <p>Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act was passed. The act assigned black South Africans as citizens of their traditional black tribal "homelands" . Black Africans did not have civil and political rights..</p>

Graphic similar to this with different heading:

For date information boxes, underlined and bolded political parties will appear. Text below.

Apartheid: Translated from the Afrikaans meaning 'being apart'.

National Party: An all-white political party in South Africa that promoted Afrikaner interests.

South African Communist Party (SACP)
A communist party founded in 1921 and participated in the struggle to end Apartheid.

United Nations (UN)
The United Nations is an international organization that works to maintain international peace and security.

United Party
A political party supported from several different parts of South African society, including English-speakers, Afrikaners and Coloureds (mixed-race people).

Use the timeline template as a design reference.

Dates appear in the date representing icon. Students hovers over each date to reveal and hide the information box.

In the information box:
Include bold title and description text in each info box with exit icon.

There will be hover to reveal hotspots over the political parties. When the student hovers of the underlined word/s additional information will appear.

Navigation:
Next Button
Student will be taken to the quiz review start.

		<p>1960</p> <p>Sharpeville Massacre</p> <p>The Sharpeville police killed 69 people when riots broke out during an anti-apartheid protest.</p>			
		<p>1962</p> <p>Nelson Mandela arrested</p> <p>Nelson Mandela was arrested for his role in bombing government targets and sentenced to life in prison.</p>			
		<p>1974</p> <p>United Nations Suspension</p> <p>The United Nations (UN) suspended South Africa as a member state in opposition to apartheid.</p>			
		<p>1976</p> <p>Soweto Massacre</p> <p>Soweto students protested for an improved education system after Afrikaans had been introduced as an instruction language. Police shot bullets that killed an estimated 176 protester.</p>			
		<p>1977</p> <p>Steve Biko killed</p> <p>Anti-Apartheid activist, Steve Biko, was arrested and died in police custody. He died from brain damage from a police beating in Soweto.</p>			
		<p>1985</p> <p>State of Emergency</p> <p>Apartheid resistance lead to increased township revolts. President PW Botha declared a state of emergency in 36 of the country's 260 magisterial districts.</p>			
		<p>1989</p> <p>FW de Klerk President</p> <p>FW de Klerk replaced PW Botha as head of the National Party (NP) and the South Africa. FW de Klerk met with imprisoned Nelson Mandela.</p>			

		<p>1990</p> <p>Nelson Mandela released</p> <p>After President FW de Klerk lifted the ban on the African National Congress (ANC), Nelson Mandela was freed from prison after 27 years.</p>			
		<p>1993</p> <p>Nobel Peace Prize</p> <p>Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk won the Nobel Peace Prize for ending apartheid.</p>			
		<p>1994</p> <p>Nelson Mandela president</p> <p>South Africa's first post-apartheid election allowed all racial groups to vote. Nelson Mandela was elected the first black president in the country's history and the African National Congress (ANC) the ruling party.</p> <p>Sanctions are lifted, and the country takes seat in UN General Assembly after 20-year absence.</p>			

<p>3-8: Multiple Choice Quiz to pass</p> <p>and Results page</p>	<p>Slide - Question 1: What is the meaning of apartheid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality of all people A state of separation Racism <p><i>Slide -Question 2</i> Which freedom fighter was said to be killed in police custody in 1997 ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nelson Mandela Steve Biko Thabo Mbeki <p><i>Slide - Question 3:</i> Which set of events are in the correct chronological order?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FW de Klerk elected, Bantu Education Act, Sharpeville Massacre, United Nations suspension United Nations suspension, FW de Klerk elected, Bantu Education Act, Sharpeville Massacre Bantu Education Act, Sharpeville Massacre, United Nations suspension, FW de Klerk elected <p><i>Slide - Question 4:</i> What role did FW de Klerk have in ending Apartheid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He spread Apartheid neighbouring African countries He helped lift Apartheid laws He made several new Apartheid laws <p><i>Slide - Question 5:</i> What happened to Nelson Mandela at the end Apartheid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He left the country and became a foreign delegate He imprisoned all the white people in the country He became the first black president of the country <p><i>Slide – Results and opportunity to review</i></p>	<p>When the student click review – correct answers will be show in information box on each question slide. There is an exit button on each review information box.</p> <p><i>Slide - Question 1:</i> Translated from the Afrikaans meaning 'being apart</p> <p><i>Slide -Question 2</i> Anti-Apartheid activist, Steve Biko, was arrested and died in police custody. He died from brain damage from a police beating in Soweto.</p> <p><i>Slide - Question 3:</i> 1953 Bantu Education Act passed, 1960 the Sharpeville Massacre took place, in 1974 the United Nations suspended South Africa’s membership, and in 1985 FW de Klerk was elected president.</p> <p><i>Slide - Question 4:</i> In 1990, President FW de Klerk lifted the ban on the African National Congress(ANC), and Mandela was freed from prison after 27 years.</p> <p><i>Slide - Question 5:</i> South Africa’s first post-apartheid election allowed all racial groups to vote. Nelson Mandela was elected the first black president in the country’s history and the African National Congress(ANC) the ruling party.</p>	<p>Bolded answers are the correct answers.</p> <p>Navigation:</p> <p>5 quiz slides:</p> <p><u>Submit Button</u> <i>Students are given 3 options and 2 chances. If the answer is incorrect after 2 chances, they can go to the next question.</i></p> <p><u>Review Quiz Button</u> <i>Students will go through the 5 questions with a review answer.</i></p> <p><u>Retry Quiz Button</u> <i>Students can re-do the test. Answers will be randomized.</i></p> <p><u>Next Button</u> <i>(in review information box) takes you to the next slide</i></p>	
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Section 9: Feedback and end		<p>Section Completed</p> <p>Now you know some of the major events that took place during Apartheid and how it ended.</p> <p>While the government changed in 1994, the effects of the system are still felt today in South Africa.</p>		<p><i>Navigation</i></p> <p><i>Exit Button:</i></p> <p><i>Click to exit</i></p>	
		<p>References:</p> <p>South Africa Profile – Timeline, BBC UK. Available at: https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14094918 (Accessed: 18 July 2019)</p> <p>South African History Organisation, History Apartheid South Africa. Available at: https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/history-apartheid-south-africa (Accessed: 18 July 2019)</p> <p>Apartheid Social Policy (June 2019) , The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. Available at: https://www.britannica.com/topic/apartheid (Accessed: 18 July 2019)</p> <p>The icons and images used in this activity were sourced under a licensing agreement. Icons made by Freepik from www.flaticon.com</p>			

