

***To what extent do the themes discussed in class, contribute to an understanding of colonization and decolonization in the novel.***

“People always lecture the poor: “Take responsibility for yourself! Make something of yourself!” But with what raw materials are the poor to make something of themselves?” (134) Trevor Noah’s *Born A Crime* remarks on the state of poverty in South Africa in ~~*Born A Crime*~~ and shows the entrenched and vicious effects of decades of colonial rule. I do not see a bridge between these two thoughts; could you please connect them With strong cultural expectations about the you can't jump into talking about the block text until you first give a lot more specific contextcrippling “Black Tax,” a generational lack of education and resources, and hugely discriminatory penal systems, generations of black South Africans have largely been shackled to a life of poverty. Apartheid’s compounding effects of generational inequality have perpetuated South Africa’s cycle of poverty and crippled its future.

Black South Africans are compelled Before you make a statement about how they are compelled you need to First establish the context much more explicitly and make reference to how this might be alluded to in the novel since this is an analysis of the novel.to give any financial success, however small or large, to their extended families until they have nothing left and consequently, are forced to make decisions that prioritize short-term utility rather than long-term sustainability. Trevor and his mother call this the “Black Tax” and recognize how black South Africans cannot “use [their] skills and education to move forward[; they] lose everything just trying to bring everyone behind [them] back up to zero” (5). what is your organizing idea in this paragraph? how does that organizing idea relate to your main idea? This cycle ensures that black South Africans are always paying for the debts of previous generations, incurred through

Apartheid's system of 'poverty by design.' Black South Africans cannot create enough capital to grow lasting businesses **how is this statement related to anything specific about the novel; you must give clear connections!** or provide future generations with financial support that can create sustainable businesses and communities. This financial immobility has maintained the horrors of Apartheid, even after its official dismantling; South Africa's 'Black Tax' may never be paid in full.

Black South Africans' lack of knowledge **I think before you make a statement about their lack of knowledge you must first stop us how poor the quality of the schools were in South Africa as explained by the author; once you have done that, only then can you make this assertion because you have sold some proof from the novel!** and experience impedes their social mobility and traps them in a myopic bubble of poverty. Black South Africans lack the knowledge, resources and connections needed to run a business in an economy dominated by white businesses. Patricia's belief that "health insurance is a scam" (196) exemplifies the black South Africans' distrust **I completely disagree with this statement about distrust; I think it speaks to her not every about thinking that she would not ever need it and in thinking that she could save a few dollars I'm not having it** and lack of **knowledge about fundamental business practices** **At what point is this refer to in the novel? I do not recall any specific references to learning about their lack of fundamental business practices**, further hampering them from creating successful businesses and escaping poverty. Black South Africans lacked not only the resources to elevate their socioeconomic status, but also lacked access to the opportunities that would enable them to "go to university" like white South Africans; instead **They are** crowding "themselves into thatched huts singing, 'Two

times two is four” (47). Generational gaps in economic and educational inequality left by Apartheid policies have shackled black South Africans with a dismal outlook on their prosperity: “So many people had internalized the logic of apartheid and made it their own. Why teach a black child white things?” and what is the context in which he says this? (55). The confluence of a lack of knowledge and resources, a lack of access to those resources and a general unwillingness where in the novel do you get a sense of this unwillingness? You cannot make these assertions unless they are supported! to acquire those resources traps black South Africans in the cycle of poverty and violence that came before them.

The entrenched Apartheid influences on the penal and judicial systems crippled generations of black South Africans through disproportionate and unjustifiable punishment of minor crimes that robbed the black South African community of the opportunities to escape the clutches of poverty I would agree with this statement. The post-Apartheid Tsonga man’s plight of “going to... prison for a while and then [being] set free with the same nothing he had going in” (168) exemplifies how the penal system preys on poor black South Africans and perpetuates a cycle of poverty by depriving the man’s family of a source of income and condemning the man to a livelihood sustained only by jobs given to ex-convicts. The man “was around 35, 40 years old, staring down another 35, 40 years of [prison]” (168) for merely stealing “[a Playstation game] of no value” (167) - by the time he is set free, he will have missed the prime of his life and will not have acquired significant capital to sustain himself or his family or any skills or education to pass on to the next generation. The penal system has perpetuated the cycle of poverty by relegating the black South African experience to a jail cell.

The Apartheid policies deprived the black South African community of opportunities to prosper, perpetuating a vicious cycle of financial, educational and penal barriers. The entrenched Apartheid policies left black South Africans with a social “Black Tax” that renders financial success and stability unattainable for the majority of the community. this may be true but within the context of your preview statement I do not think you made very much in the way of specific references to the novel; not only that you did not organize your ideas in a way that clearly shows this connection The generational lack of education prevents black South Africans from advancing in the “white man’s world” (137). Apartheid’s lasting effects of the racially motivated penal and judicial system have exacerbated and facilitated racial and socioeconomic divides across generations. Trevor puts it best: “Give a man a fish, and he’ll eat for a day. Teach a man to fish, and he’ll eat for a lifetime.’ What they don’t say is, ‘and it would be nice if you gave him a fishing rod’” (134). Apartheid has robbed the black South African community of their fishing rods. it does in fact say that; I would not dispute that however SSA has no semblance of an organized approach to developing your arguments. 82%