

Africa: from Imperialism to Independence

Let's Review

European Imperialism

- **Berlin Conference 1884 - 1885**
- **Needed Africa's natural resources**
- **Control Trade Routes**
- **Land Grab: power & prestige**
- **Different from Colonialism ???**

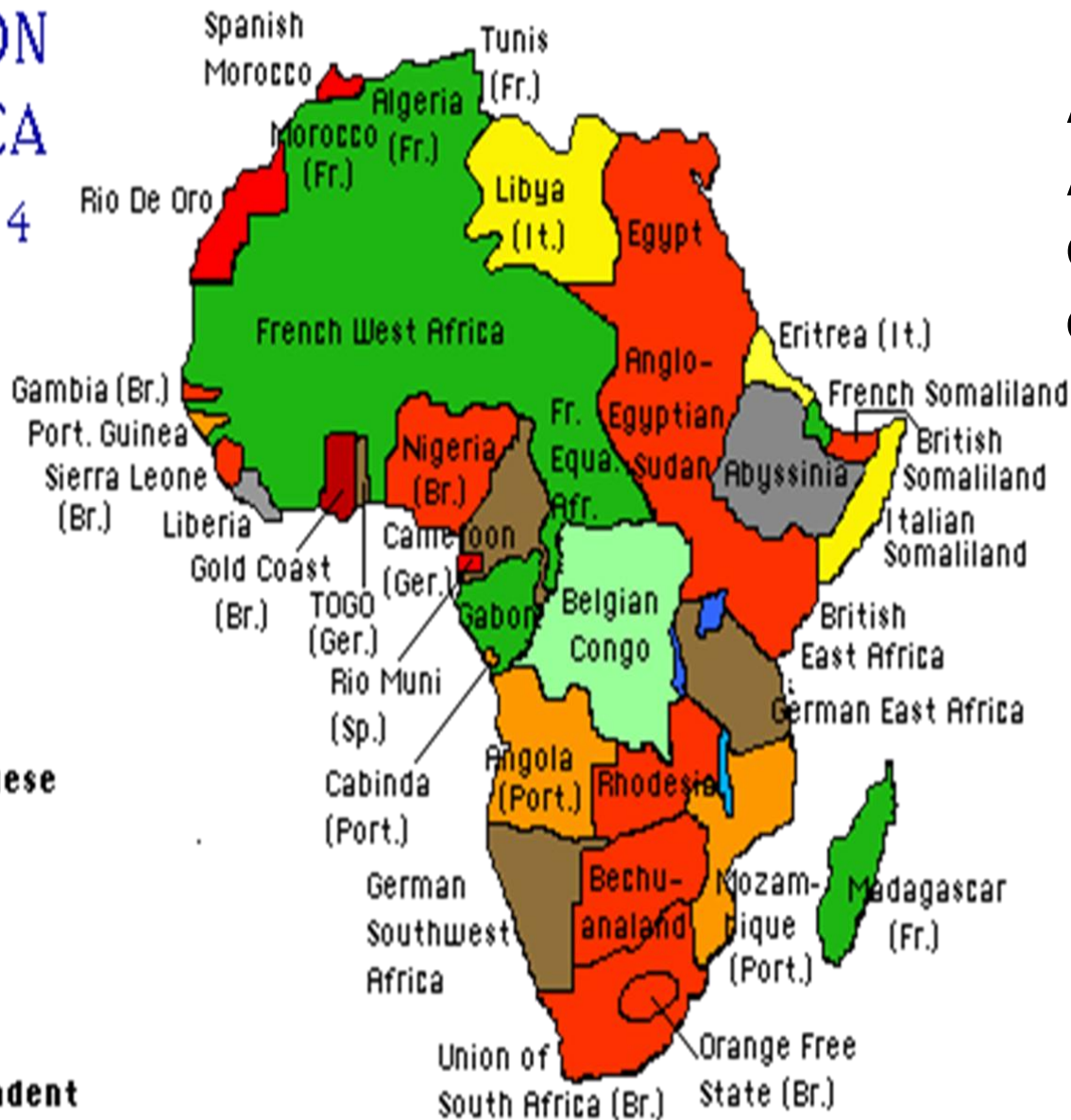
PARTITION OF AFRICA

1885 - 1914

All of Africa colonized except ...

Colonial Powers

-  British
-  French
-  German
-  Portuguese
-  Italian
-  Belgian
-  Spanish
-  Independent



The 4 main reasons for the push for independence in Africa

- **Pan African Movement**
- **Nationalism**
- **Access to Higher Education in Europe & USA**
- **World War II**



**After World War II,
independence begins**

1950's 6 countries

1960's 32 countries

1970's 8 countries

1980's 1 country

1990's 2 countries

**All of Africa is free
except ...**



South African Apartheid

Apartheid:

- Like the United States, South Africa used to have a system of **institutionalized racial discrimination**.
- This system in South Africa was called, “apartheid,” which literally means “apartness” in Afrikaans, a language spoken there.
- In 1948, made part of the SA constitution.

Series of Photographs

- What do you think is happening?
- What do the signs state?
- What are the people doing in the pictures?
- How do these signs make you feel?



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

A photograph of a man sitting on a grassy dune overlooking a beach. He is wearing a brown hat, a light-colored sweater, and dark trousers. He is looking towards a sign that reads "GRENS TUSSEN BLANKE EN ALLE RASSE GEBIED" and "BOUNDARY BETWEEN WHITE AND ALL RACES AREA". The sign is mounted on a post and is surrounded by several other posts with red and white stripes. The background shows a sandy beach, the ocean, and a clear blue sky.

GRENS TUSSEN
BLANKE EN ALLE RASSE
GEBIED
BOUNDARY BETWEEN
WHITE AND ALL RACES
AREA

CITY OF DURBAN

UNDER SECTION 37 OF THE DURBAN
BEACH BY-LAWS. THIS BATHING AREA IS
RESERVED FOR THE SOLE USE OF
MEMBERS OF THE WHITE RACE GROUP.

STAD DURBAN

HIERDIE BAAIGEBIED IS. INGEVOLGE
ARTIKEL 37 VAN DIE DURBANSE
STRANDVERORDENINGE. UITGEHOU VIR
DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK VAN LEDE
VAN DIE BLANKE RASSEGROEP.

IDOLOBHA LAsethekWini

NGAPHANSI KWESIGABA 37 SOMTHETHO
WAMABHISHI AsethekWeni. LENDAWO
IGCINELWE UKUSETSHENZISWA
NGAMALUNGU OHLANGA OLUMHLOPHE
KUPHELA.





DANGER!



*NATIVES, INDIANS &
COLOURED.*

*IF YOU ENTER THESE
PREMISES AT NIGHT,
YOU WILL BE LISTED
AS MISSING.*

*ARMED GUARDS SHOOT
ON SIGHT. SAVAGE DOGS
DEVOUR THE CORPSE.*

YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED!

Apartheid in South Africa

- This separation between whites and Africans dates back to the early 1900s.
- South Africa's government was dominated by white Afrikaners (descendants of British and Dutch colonists) and it became increasingly racist.

White minority

to govern a

Black Majority

Apartheid and the People of South Africa		
	<i>Blacks</i>	<i>Whites</i>
Population	19 million	4.5 million
Land Allocation	13 percent	87 percent
Share of National Income	< 20 percent	75 percent
Ratio of average earnings	1	14
Minimum taxable income	360 rands	750 rands
Doctors/population	1/44,000	1/400
Infant mortality rate	20% (urban) 40% (rural)	2.7%
Annual expenditure on education per pupil	\$45	\$696
Teacher/pupil ratio	1/60	1/22

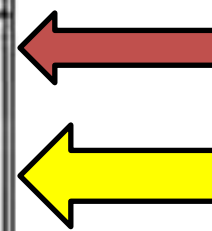


Figure 1: Disproportionate Treatment circa 1978. Source: [Lco80]

Apartheid in South Africa



- As a result, black South Africans opposed the racist government policies.
- To defend their rights, they formed the **African National Congress (ANC) in 1912.**

Apartheid in South Africa

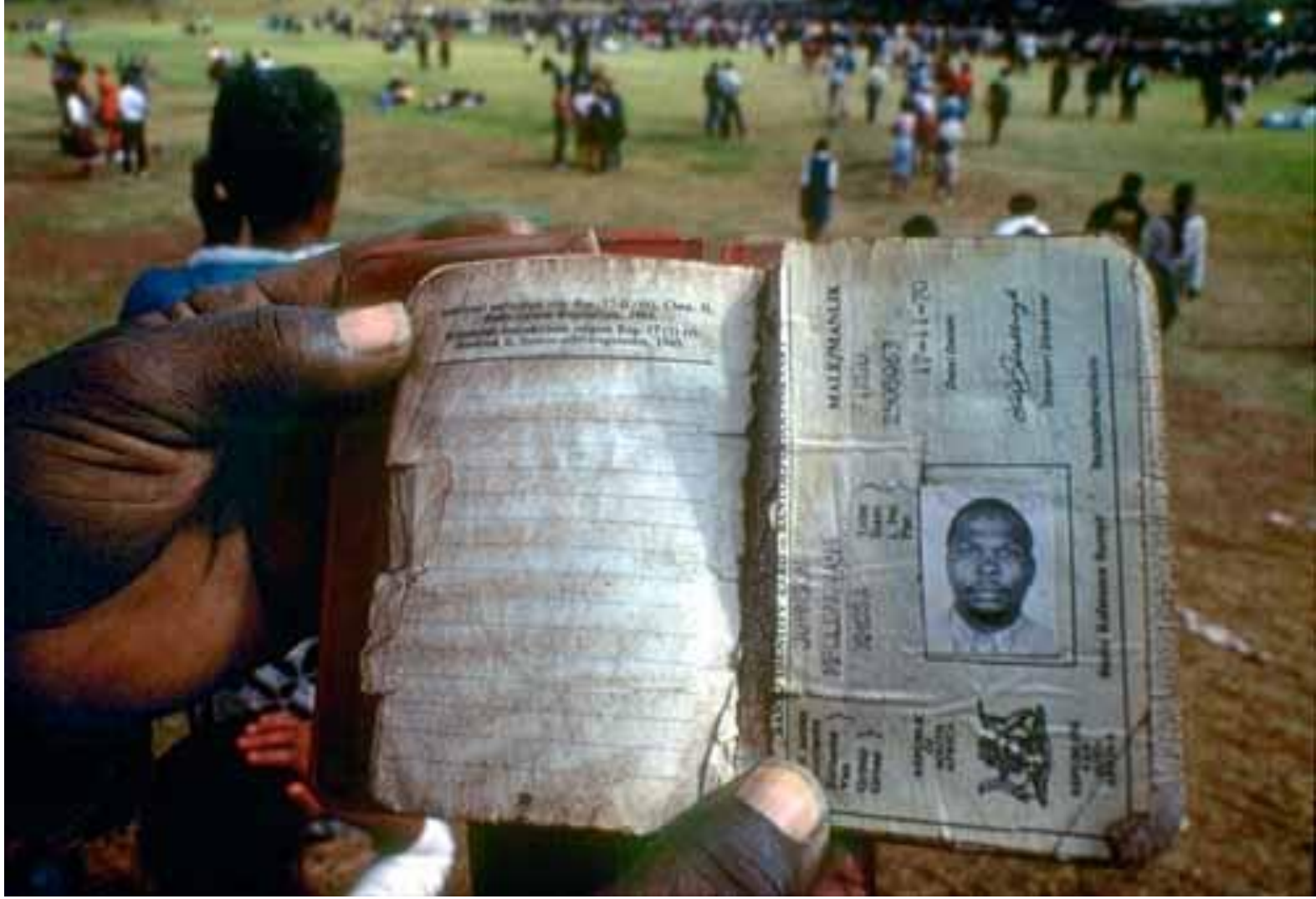
- However, the trend toward racial division and inequality continued.
- South Africa's government set up a policy of separation of races, or **apartheid**, - became an official part of SA constitution in 1948
- Banned the **ANC** from any meetings

Divided South Africans into 4 racial groups

- Whites - ALL RIGHTS
- Asians (mainly from India)
- Coloureds (mixed race: black & ???)
- Blacks - fewest rights

I know, your asking how did they know who was white, Asian, coloured, or black?

- Classification was determined by appearance, social acceptance, and by **heredity**.
- Other factors included habits, education, and speech
- Dept. of Home Affairs responsible for classifying South African citizens
- All blacks required to have “**pass**” **book**



700 AM
 1988-12-02
 BINNELANDSE SAKE SPRINGS
 HOME AFFAIRS
 1988-12-02
 BINNELANDSE SAKE SPRINGS
 HOME AFFAIRS
 1988-12-02
 BINNELANDSE SAKE SPRINGS
 HOME AFFAIRS

My father ID

M118A

BANTOE PERSOONSKAART — BANTU IDENTITY CARD

Naam } CARA MUNTU
 Name }
 Van } MQADI
 Surname }
 Groep } ZULU
 Group }
 Stam }
 Tribe }
 No. V/F } 4423786

VROULIK/FEMALE

23.0.68

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Bantoe Bewysburo

Bantu Reference Bureau

Datum/Date

[Signature]

Direkteur Dire



White Area -- 1976 © Hulton Archive / Getty Images

Apartheid in South Africa

- Coloureds and Asians were only allowed to live in certain areas within white communities.
- Each African tribe or group was given its own rural “**homeland**”.
- These **homelands** generally did not include good farmland, mines, and other natural resources.
- Those resources were owned by the whites, and blacks had **no rights in white areas**.

Restrictions for non-whites

- Not allowed to vote
- Live in areas based on racial groupings
- Blacks lived in “**townships**” away from cities
- Needed a **Pass Book** to travel to work, home, visit, etc...
- At dark, must be out of white areas

Restrictions for non-whites

- Could not mix or mingle with whites
separate schools, hospitals, restrooms, shops,
beaches, trains & buses
- Resources, industries, farm lands owned by whites.
- Restrictions enforced by FEAR !!! All racial groups went along due to fear.

Let's look at some actual Apartheid
Laws from South Africa

Read your law with your partner and
discuss what it means.

Be prepared to discuss your law with
the class 😊

Not just a fear of black South Africans but also the fear in a change in their way of life.

Can you spot the clue in this political cartoon?



Review of Learning

What four groups of people did the South African government divide during the time of apartheid?

- Whites
- Asians
- Coloureds
- Blacks



BLACKS, COLOURED
& ASIANS
ABANTSONDU, KLEURINGSI
EN ASIERS

BLACKS, COLOURED
& ASIANS
ABANTSONDU, KLEURINGSI
EN ASIERS

PRETORIA
VOORSTEDELIKE STASIE VIR NIE-BLANKES.
SUBURBAN STATION FOR NON-WHITES.

WET NIE-BLANKES
NONEUROPEANS ONLY

WET BLANKES
EUROPEANS ONLY



Apartheid in South Africa

- During apartheid, many blacks found work in white-owned industries, mines, shops, and farms.
- Blacks had to live in separate areas called **townships**, which were often crowded clusters of tiny homes.
- The townships were far from the jobs in the cities and mines.





- **Forced to live in townships or homelands**
- **Not able to farm the land**
- **Dependent on white government to survive**
- **No electricity**
- **No running water**
- **Little access to health care**
- **Little access to education**
- **Extreme poverty**
- **High crime rates**



Review of Learning

How were Coloureds & Blacks treated by the White South African government during apartheid?

**The END of
Apartheid
begins with
PROTEST**

(in South Africa & around the World)



**STOP
APARTHEID
NOW!**

 **TROCAIRE**

The Catholic Agency for World Development 100 Booterstown Avenue, Co. Dublin. Phone: (01) 205 996



Uprisings in the Homelands





Armed Police at riot near Cape Town - Sept 1976 © Hulton Archive / Getty Images

A photograph showing a black policeman firing his revolver during the 1976 Soweto riots.





The picture that ended apartheid.

peace in our city
stop the killings





Economic Sanctions

- For that reason, they put **sanctions** – economic or political penalties imposed by one country on another to force a change in policy – on South Africa.
- Some countries **banned trade** with South Africa. The US and Europe refused to invest their money in South Africa.
- The **embargos** isolated South Africa.
- Consumers began to **boycott** companies with business in SA

SUPPORT ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA



**SANCTIONS WON'T HURT BLACK WORKERS
MORE THAN APARTHEID**

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

SHELL & BP FUEL APARTHEID



The Chimoloto massacre: victims of a raid by the racist Smith regime's forces which are fuelled courtesy of Shell, BP and other oil multinationals.

**Support the Campaign for Oil Sanctions
against South Africa and Rhodesia!**

Information from: Anti-Apartheid Movement, 89 Charlotte Street, London W1 2DQ. Telephone 01 580 5311

ANC is banned in South Africa



- Many ANC members were jailed or forced to leave the country, including ANC leader **Nelson Mandela**.

Mandela in prison 1962 - 1990



Apartheid in South Africa



- The anti-apartheid protests continued, however.
- Musicians, political leaders, human rights activists all over the world wanted apartheid in South Africa to end.
- Several musicians wrote songs about this system of racism.

Eddie Grant's "Gimme Hope, Jo'anna"

Well Jo'anna she runs a country
She runs in Durban and the Transvaal
She makes a few of her people happy, oh
She don't care about the rest at all
She's got a system they call apartheid
It keeps a brother in a subjection
But maybe pressure can make Jo'anna see
How everybody could a live as one

(Chorus:)

Gimme hope, Jo'anna
Hope, Jo'anna
Gimme hope, Jo'anna
'Fore the morning come
Gimme hope, Jo'anna
Hope, Jo'anna
Hope before the morning come

I hear she make all the golden money
To buy new weapons, any shape of guns
While every mother in black Soweto fears
The killing of another son
Sneakin' across all the neighbours' borders
Now and again having little fun
She doesn't care if the fun and games she play
Is dang'rous to ev'ryone

(Chorus)



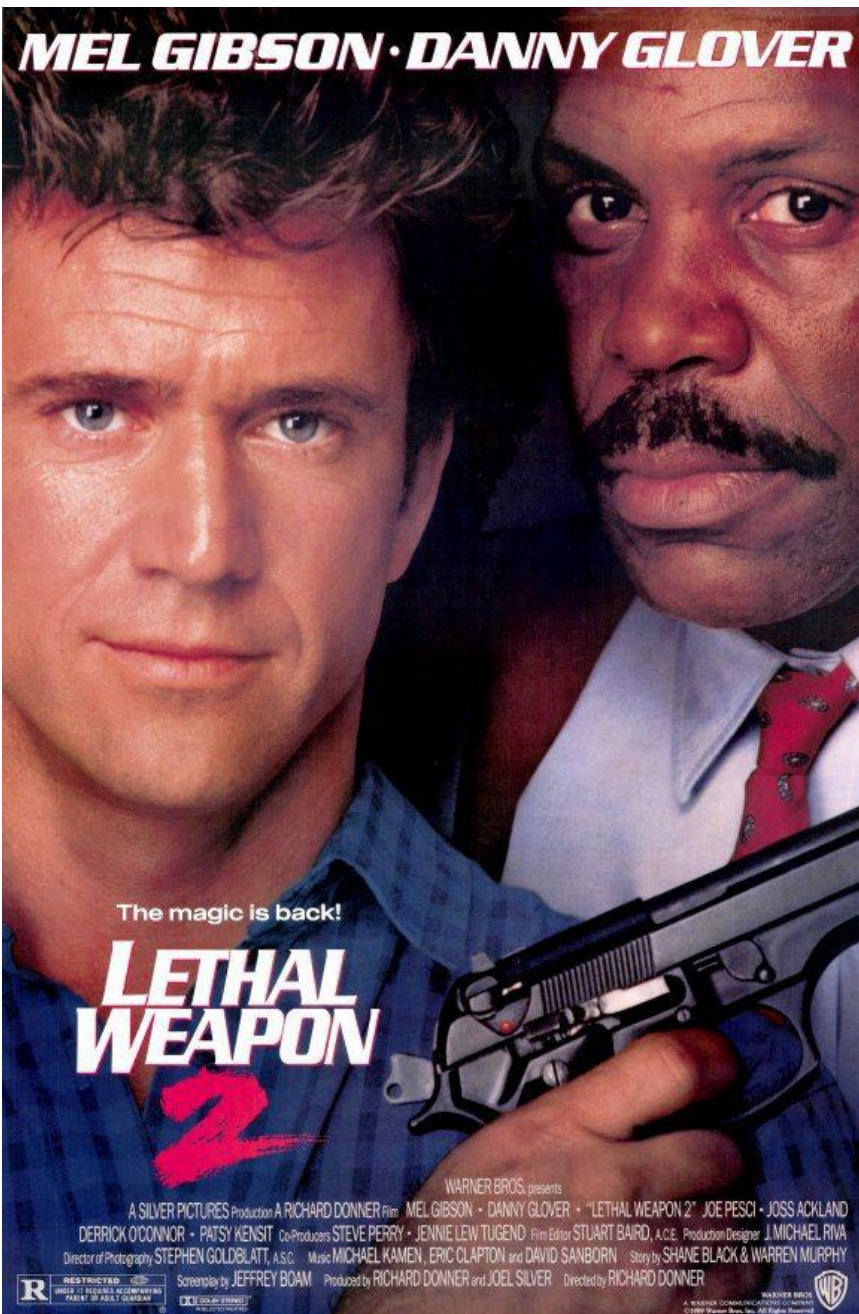
She's got supporters in high up places
Who turn their heads to the city sun
Jo'anna give them the fancy money
Oh to tempt anyone who'd come
She even knows how to swing opinion
In every magazine and the journals
For every bad move that this Jo'anna makes
They got a good explanation

(Chorus)

Even the preacher who works for Jesus
The Archbishop who's a peaceful man
Together say that the freedom fighters
Will overcome the very strong
I wanna know if you're blind Jo'anna
If you wanna hear the sound of drums
Can't you see that the tide is turning
Oh don't make me wait till the morning come

Reflection on “Gimme Hope, Jo’anna”

- What messages does this song have about apartheid and the government oppression that used to exist in South Africa?
- Why do you think this song was written and released?



Not just music but movies to ...

1989

Lethal Weapon 2

LAPD on the trail of South African diplomats running drugs to make \$\$ to support Apartheid government in SA

Apartheid Ends

- Finally, in the late 1980s South Africa began to move away from the apartheid system. **WHY ???**
- In **1990**, the **last apartheid president, F.W. de Klerk**, lifted the ban on liberation movements, most notably the African National Congress.
- **F.W. de Klerk** also **released ANC leader Nelson Mandela** from prison and began negotiations for a new political system – **changes constitution**



F.W. de Klerk & Nelson Mandela

Apartheid Ends

- In 1994, South Africa conducted its first-ever "one-person, one-vote" election.
- After winning more than 60 percent of the 22 million ballots cast, **Nelson Mandela was elected president.**
- His ANC party still controls the South African government.
- Today all races have equal rights in South Africa.



BALLOT PAPER

Make your mark next to the party you choose.

Etsa letshwao pela mokgati oo o o kgethang.

Yenta luphawu eceleni kwelicembu lofikhetsako.

Endla mfungho etihelo ka vandla leni u ri hlalulaka.

Baya letshwao go lebagana le lekoko la gago.

Yenza uphawu lakho eduze nehlangoano oyikhetshako.

Plaas u merk langs die party van u keuse.

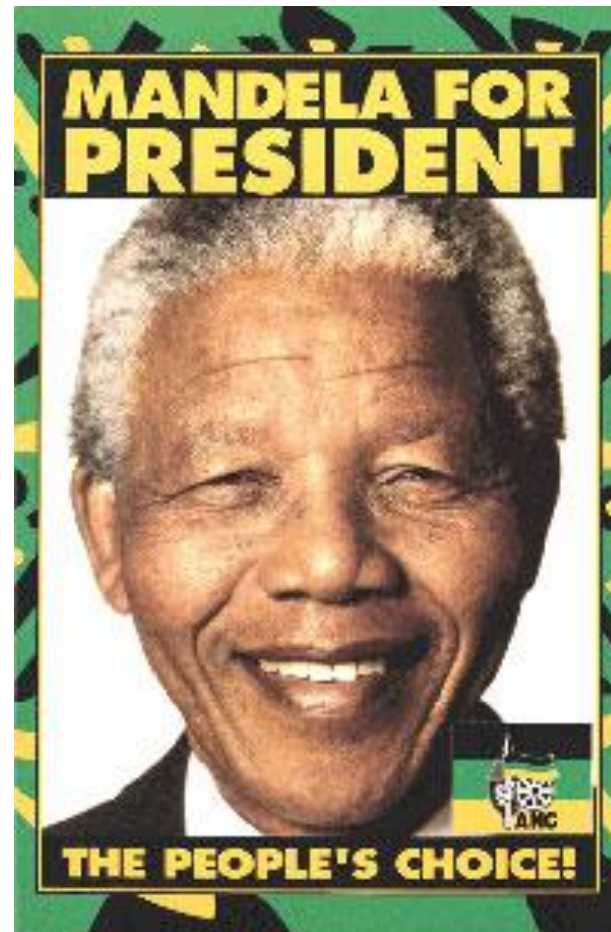
Dira leswao la gago go lebana le phathi yeo o e kgethago.

Kha vha ite luswayo phanda ha dzangano line vha khetsha.

Yenza uphawu lwakho eceleni kweqela elo ulikhetshayo.

Dweba uphawu esikhaleni esiseduze kwenhlangano oyikhetshayo.

PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC	
SPORTS ORGANISATION FOR COLLECTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS AND EQUAL RIGHTS		SOCCER	
THE KEEP IT STRAIGHT AND SIMPLE PARTY		KISS	
VRYHEIDFRONT - FREEDOM FRONT		VF-FF	
WOMEN'S RIGHTS PEACE PARTY		WRPP	
WORKERS' LIST PARTY		WLP	
XIMOKO PROGRESSIVE PARTY		XPP	
AFRICA MUSLIM PARTY		AMP	
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP	
AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		ADM	
AFRICAN MODERATES CONGRESS PARTY		AMCP	
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC	





DENIS FARRELL/AP



Review of Learning:

Who was :

- F.W. deKlerk**
- Nelson Mandela**

**What was their role
in ending apartheid?**



Talk about an Analogy:

Who would have thought about mixing Aliens & Apartheid?

Takes place in South Africa.

Aliens are restricted to shanty towns.

Aliens are regulated by the government.

Aliens have no rights.

