**Definition of Apartheid:** means “separateness” in Afrikaans (language) – the social, political, & economic separation between the various races that was put in place by South Africa’s Afrikaner government

**Station 1: MAPS**

1. What natural resources are in South Africa (11 total plus agricultural land)?

Cotton, fruit, peanuts, tobacco, vegetables, vineyards, grains, sugarcane, livestock, coal, gold

1. What kind of industries do you think they have in South Africa? Diamonds, manufacturing, mining, farming
2. Look at the location of the homelands on each map. (Homelands: where non-white people were made to live) Where are the homelands located in relation to the natural resources?

The homelands are located mainly outside of where the natural resources are located.

1. Based on the location of the homelands, were non-white people able to easily make a living within the homelands? Why?

No, non-white people could not easily make a living within the homelands because there were few natural resources where they had to live, so they could not easily produce goods.

1. Why do you think the white Afrikaner government purposefully set up the homelands away from natural resources?

The Afrikaner government wanted to keep the non-white SAfricans poor so that they would also be powerless and would not be able to easily challenge the system of Apartheid.

**Station 2: Important Definitions**

1. Sanctions: a penalty for disobeying (typically economic penalties placed on countries to get them to change something)
2. Sabotage: destructive or obstructive action carried out by a civilian or enemy agent to hurt a nation
3. Civil disobedience: refusal to obey governmental demands or commands especially as a nonviolent and usually collective means of forcing concessions from the government
4. Boycott: to refusal to have dealings with (a person, a store, an organization, etc.) usually to express disapproval or to force acceptance of certain conditions
5. Strike: to stop work in order to force someone to comply with demands
6. Imperialists (& colonialism): people from one nation who take over and colonize another nation (usually for economic benefit)
7. Nonviolence: to not use force on purpose as a matter of principle (usually used in protest)
8. Tolerance: sympathy or indulgence for beliefs or practices differing from or conflicting with one's own
9. Reconciliation: to restore to friendship or harmony
10. Domination: supremacy over another
11. Oppression: unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power
12. Prohibition: to forbid or prevent from doing something
13. Suppression: to put down (stop) by force
14. Cornerstone: a basic element

**Station 3: Major Players**

-Afrikaners: white descendants of original Dutch settlers who took control of SAfrica – white Afrikaner government during Apartheid

-Nelson Mandela: anti-Apartheid activist who spent 27 years in prison for leading the ANC in sabotage attacks and then became the first black President of SAfrica

-F.W. deKlerk: white President of SAfrica from 1989-1994 – brought about legislation that ended Apartheid and freed Nelson Mandela from prison

-Mohandas Ghandi – leader of Indian independence movement against the British – used nonviolence and inspired Mandela and Martin Luther King Jr. to use nonviolence

-African National Congress (ANC) – group of black South Africans whose goal was to have equal rights for everyone – have been in power in SAfrica since 1994

Write down your reactions to the pictures of Apartheid. How do they make you feel?

**Station 4: Timeline of Apartheid**

1994 – **ANC wins first non-racial and equal elections and Mandela becomes first black President of SAfrica** – Safrica rejoins United Nations

1991 – deKlerk repeals (takes away) remaining Apartheid laws and countries remove economic sanctions against SAfrica

1990 – **ANC unbanned and Mandela released from prison** after 27 years

1989 – F.W. deKlerk becomes new white President of SAfrica and meets Mandela – **desegregates facilities** and frees many ANC activists from prison

1964 – Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment for leading the sabotage attacks of the ANC

1961 – SAfrica becomes fully independent and **Mandela leads sabotage efforts** of new military branch of the ANC

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1960 – 70 black protesters killed at Sharpeville and ANC banned – Encourages Mandela to support **violent** **protest** strategy

1950 – Group Areas Act passed that separates white people and non-white people. ANC (led by Nelson Mandela) responds with nonviolent protests

1913 – Land Act passed that prevented black SAfricans from buying land outside the “Reserves” or homelands.

1948 – National Party (Afrikaners) takes power and **establishes a policy of Apartheid** (separateness)

1912 **– African National Congress (ANC) formed to get equal rights** for non-white people (mainly black people) in South Africa

1910 – 4 former British & Afrikaner colonies form the Union of South Africa