

Pan-African & Independence

CLOZE Notes I

PAN-AFRICAN MOVEMENT

Colonization

- By the 20th century, European powers had colonized the majority of Africa.
- The only independent countries were Liberia & Ethiopia.
- Liberia was founded in 1822 by former American slaves.

Nationalism

- Africans resented their unequal status and lack of political rights under European control.
- They wanted to take control of their own governments, land, and resources.
- Nationalism, a feeling of strong pride in one's own country, began to sweep across Africa and fed the desire for independence from European rule.

Pan-African

- An example of African nationalism was the Pan-African Movement that began in the late 1800s.
- The movement believed that all Africans shared a common heritage and should work together for their freedom.
- The Pan-African movement's principles actually dated back to the slave trade era.
- The first Pan-African Congress occurred in 1900.
- By the end of World War II, four more meetings had occurred.
- The fifth Pan-African Congress counted in 90 delegates, including the future leaders of Kenya and Ghana.
- Eventually, the influence of the movement began to fade, but not before pushing the cause of nationalism forward.

Changes

- Africa began to change by the 1940's.
- The rule of tribal chiefs had weakened because of their links with colonial governments, thus limiting their ability to control people.
- An educated middle class that disliked colonial life began to grow in the cities.

Unrest

- The cost for European countries to maintain colonies was rising.
- By the second half of the century, unrest arose throughout the continent and African nations fought to free themselves from European control.

Apartheid in South Africa

CLOZE Notes I

Colonization

- In the 1600s, the British & Dutch colonized South Africa.
- South Africa was eventually seized by the British from the Dutch settlers (after the Boer War).
- In 1685, the first policy of white superiority became visible when a law was passed forbidding whites and Africans to marry in the territory.

Power

- More European settlers came to south Africa than to anywhere else on the continent.
- In 1910, Great Britain established the Union of South Africa.
- Governing power was only given to whites.
- In 1948, a new political party, the National Party, came to power and voted to implement a series of restrictive segregationist laws, known collectively as *apartheid*.

Apartheid

- The National Party enforced the policy of apartheid through legislation across South Africa.
- Apartheid was a social and political policy of racial segregation and discrimination.
- In Afrikaans (the language of white South Africans), apartheid means "apartness".

Segregation

- The policy of apartheid took a strong hold in the country.
- It separated South Africa into whites & non-whites, restricting where blacks could live, work, travel, sit, go to the bathroom, eat, etc.
- Under apartheid, blacks could not vote or participate in government.
- What does this remind you of? Nothing

Bantu Authorities Act

- In 1951, government officials created the Bantu Authorities Act, which created "homelands" for black South Africans.
- At this time, whites owned 80% of the land, although they only represented 10% of the population.
- As a result of this law, 9 million South Africans were excluded from participating in the government.

Apartheid in South Africa

CLOZE Notes 2

Life Under Apartheid

- Apartheid allowed many whites to grow wealthy & powerful, while millions of blacks suffered.
- Afrikaners lived in up-scale neighborhoods while native South Africans lived in slums or in Bantustans.
- Bantustans were artificially created reservations ("homelands") for native Africans to live on.
- Bantustans offered a poor quality and were unfit for the large populations forced to live there.
- South Africans were unable to leave their Bantustan without a passport.

A.N.C.

- In the 1950s, the African National Congress, or ANC, began to actively fight apartheid.
- The goal of the ANC was to increase rights of native Africans, although the group had no real power in government.
- Eventually, the ANC was declared illegal by the South African government and members were often arrested.

Mandela

- Rolihlahla Mandela was born on July 18 1918 in South Africa.
- He was a member of the Thimbu tribe, and his father was chief of the city of Mvezo.
- His father died when he was 9, and he was sent to live with a tribal chief who took care of his education.
- On his first day of school, his teacher gave him the name of Nelson.
- Even though he was the first person in his family to attend school, he was an excellent student.
- After graduating college, he became a lawyer and opened the South Africa's first black law firm.
- Mandela wanted to defend poor, black South Africans charged with breaking apartheid laws.

Non-Violence

- Mandela became a prominent member of the African National Congress and participated in numerous ANC-led protests against apartheid.
- Nelson Mandela admired Gandhi, who had used peaceful protests in India.
- He urged the ANC members to follow Gandhi's beliefs in non-violent protests.

Apartheid in South Africa

CLOZE Notes 3

Sharpeville

- In 1960, a peaceful protest of apartheid at the town of Sharpeville as South African policemen fired on the protestors.
- 69 people were killed and 180 were wounded.
- After this, the ANC and Mandela began to advocate more violent methods of protesting the government.

Imprisoned

- In 1962, Mandela was captured & accused of sabotage and plotting to overthrow the government.
- In 1964, at the age of 46, he was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison.
- Mandela was sent to prison on Robben Island.
- There, he had to do hard labor and was allowed one visitor every six months.

F.W. de Klerk

- In 1989, ^{white man} F.W. de Klerk became president of South Africa.
- de Klerk saw that apartheid was hurting the country's economy and believed the system was unfair and needed to change.
- Almost immediately, de Klerk renounced the ban on the ANC.
- de Klerk orders the release of many black South Africans who were imprisoned for opposing apartheid law.
- In 1990, Nelson Mandela was pardoned by de Klerk and became a free man after -serving 27 years in prison.

The End

- Mandela resumed his position as president of the ANC and President de Klerk continued working within South Africa's government to end apartheid.
- The two men worked together to write a new constitution for South Africa.
- The Constitution officially ended apartheid and granted equality to all South Africans.

Peace Prize

- In 1993, de Klerk and Mandela shared the Nobel peace prize for moving the country peacefully to a nonracial democracy.

Apartheid in South Africa

CLOZE Notes 4

Political Equality

- After years of protests, black South Africans began to have a role in the government of their country.
- In 1994, South Africa held its first election open to all races.
- Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black chief executive (resident) and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.

Today

- Despite having a stable democratic government and the second largest economy in Africa, South Africa still has major issues.
- There is still economic inequality and poverty throughout the country.
- Most of the wealth is concentrated in predominately white urban areas.
- The rural areas where blacks are predominate are still terribly poor.

Brainpop:

① One word to describe the ANC: unequal

② Who colonized South Africa: the British

③ Name something blacks could do under Apartheid for a job: Labor (digging, planting)

④ What is a boycott? When a group of people advertise not to buy something to get a result.

⑤ Why is April 27th Freedom Day in South Africa? Because that's when Nelson Mandela was elected