

Sharpeville

- In 1960, a peaceful protest of apartheid at the town of Sharpeville turned violent 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.

1960 Apartheid Protest - "Sharpeville Massacre"







Imprisoned

- In 1962, Mandela was captured and 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, 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.

F.W. de Klerk

- de Klerk ordered 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.



F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela



Mandela Released from 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.



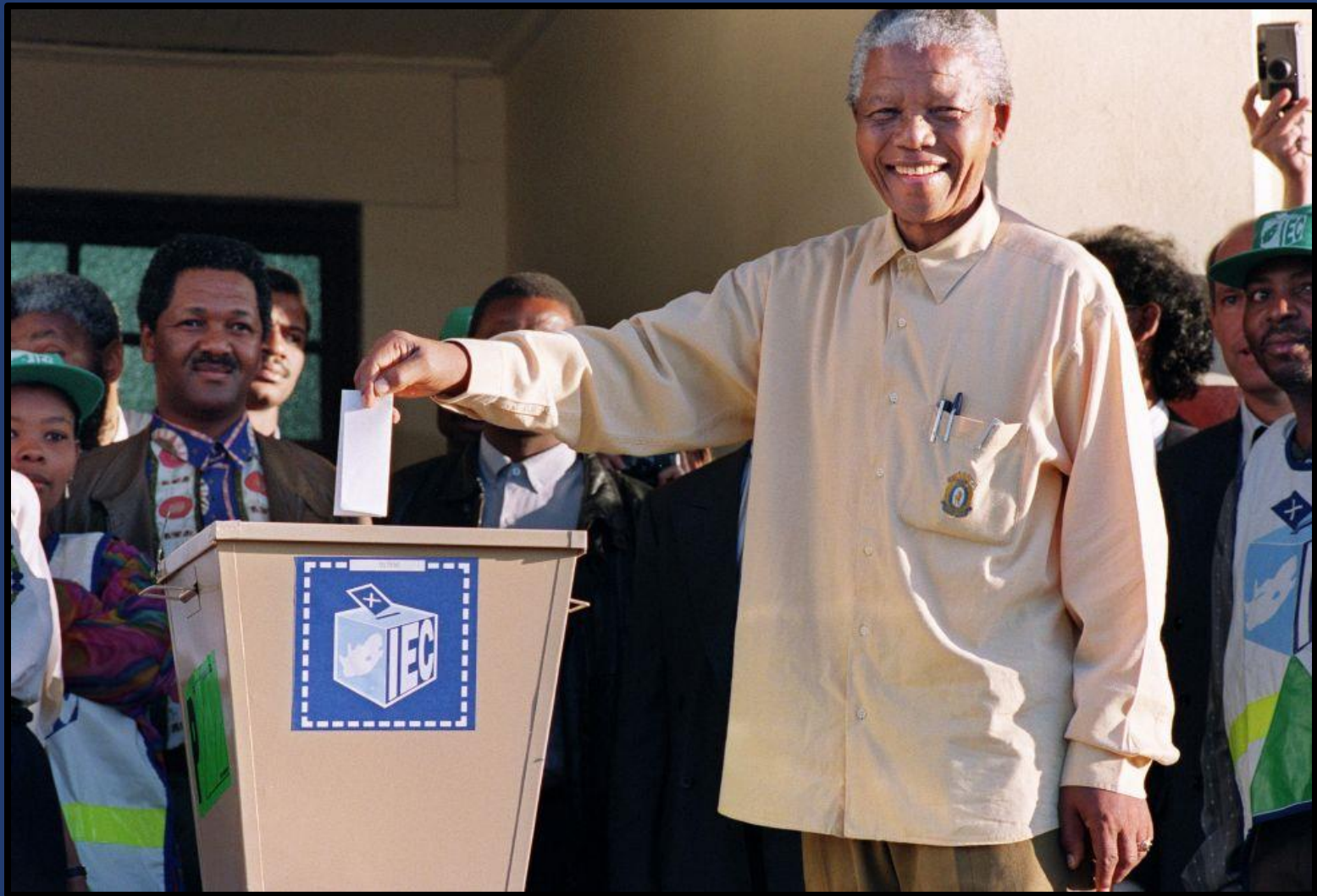
F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela

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 (president) and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.



Waiting in Line to Vote



Mandela Voting, 1994



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.



Rolihlahla "Nelson" Mandela
July 18, 1918 - December 5, 2013