

## The Rise and Fall of Apartheid in South Africa

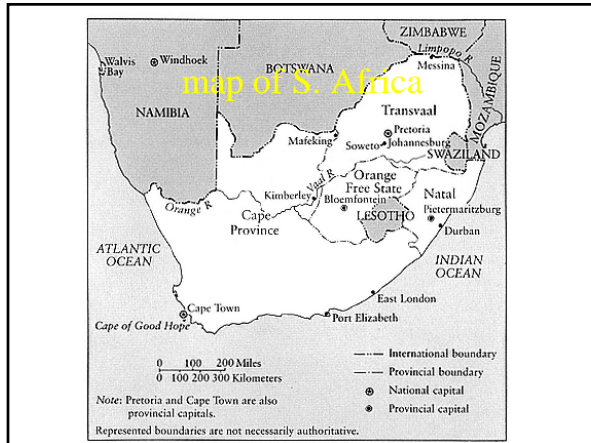


Johannesburg

Jean P. Smith  
UCSB, June 3, 2008

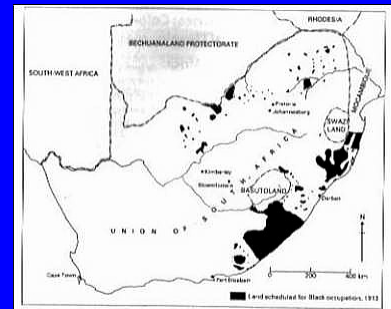
## South Africa in the Twentieth Century

- Questions:
  - What was apartheid and how was it established?
  - What caused the collapse of apartheid?
- World History Themes
  - Legacy of European Imperialism
  - Indigenous Resistance to Colonization



## The Union of South Africa 1910

- 1913 “Natives Land Act”
- Pass Laws



## Apartheid

- 1948 National Party Victory
- “apart ness”
- “Homelands”



## Apartheid Consolidated

- 1961 Republic declared, complete independence from Britain

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



## Resistance to Apartheid

- ANC – African National Congress
- Nelson Mandela (1918-), burning pass in 1960



## 1960 Sharpeville Massacre



69 killed, 186 wounded

## Move to Violent Resistance

- Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) military wing of ANC
- 1964 Mandela arrested and imprisoned for life on Robben Island



Robben Island Prison today

## 1976 Soweto Uprising

- Hector Pieterson (1964 – June 16, 1976)
- Steve Biko (1946-1977)



## Collapse of Apartheid

- Anti-apartheid movement
- International Pressure
- Demographics
- Economics
- End of Cold War

## The New South Africa

- FW de Klerk (1936-) – president 1989-1994
- Nelson Mandela – Feb 1990 released from prison – April 1994 elected president
- Ongoing problems, but peaceful transition

