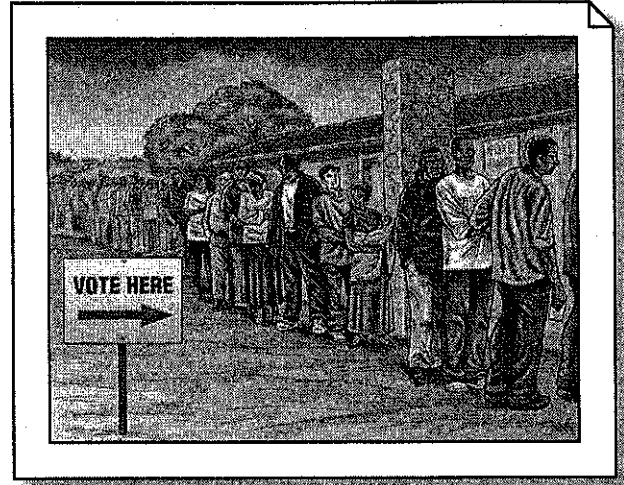


Apartheid in South Africa

In 1948, a political party called the National Party gained control of South Africa's all-white Parliament. The white Afrikaners put new limits on blacks in a system called apartheid. Under apartheid, all South Africans were classified and separated by race. The four official races were White, Bantu (black Africans), Colored (people of mixed race), and Asian. Afrikaners said apartheid would allow each race to develop its own culture. However, apartheid was set up so that whites could keep control of South Africa.



Apartheid laws put many restrictions on nonwhites. It was illegal for nonwhites to live or work in certain places. The best land was reserved for whites only. Public places like restaurants were segregated, or separated by race. Marriage between races was illegal. Nonwhites were not allowed to vote or otherwise participate in the national government.

South Africans of all races protested against apartheid. An organization called the African National Congress (ANC) was set up to fight against white domination. The ANC organized marches, strikes, and other protests. The government did not like these protests and often reacted violently to stop them. In 1960, police shot and killed 69 people at a peaceful demonstration in Sharpeville, South Africa. Many of the protesters were shot in the back.

After the massacre at Sharpeville, the South African government outlawed the ANC. In the 1960s, one of its leaders, Nelson Mandela, was put in prison for conspiracy. Mandela continued to lead South Africans against apartheid from prison for more than 25 years.

People all over the world demanded that Mandela be released from prison. By the 1980s, countries like the United States and the United Kingdom were strongly pressuring South Africa to set Mandela free and stop apartheid. They pressured the South African government by boycotting, or refusing to buy, South African goods.

The foreign boycotts hurt the South African economy. In 1989, a new South African president named F. W. de Klerk repealed, or took away, the apartheid laws. Mandela was released from prison in 1990. Together, Mandela and de Klerk made a plan to change South Africa's government. In 1993, the two men won the Nobel Peace Prize for their work. The first elections in which people of all races could vote were held in 1994. People waited in line for hours to vote for president. They elected Nelson Mandela to office as the first president of the new democratic South Africa.

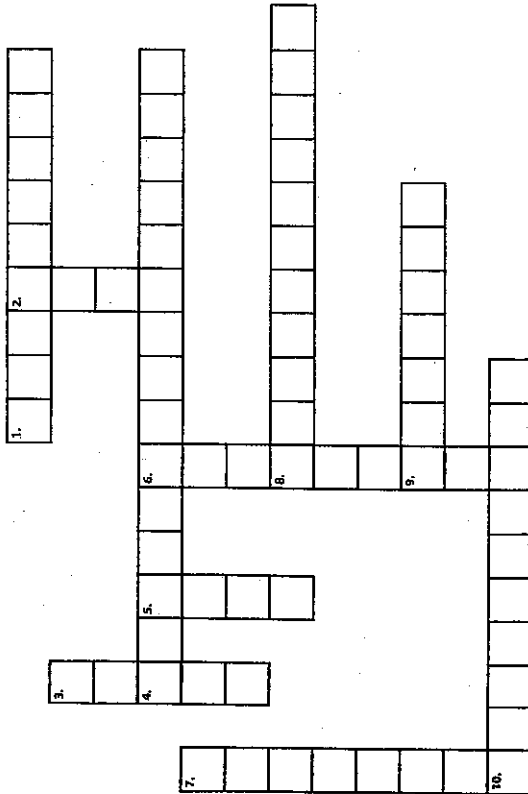
Name: _____

Date: _____

Apartheid in South Africa

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

- _____ was set up so that whites could keep control of South Africa.
- Nelson Mandela and F. W. de Klerk won the _____ for their work in civil rights.
- Countries like the United States and the United Kingdom pressured _____ to free Nelson Mandela.
- Foreign boycotts hurt the South African _____.
- Public places like restaurants were _____.

DOWN

- Under apartheid, all South Africans were classified and separated by _____.
- The four official races were White, _____, Colored, and Asian.
- Many of the protesters killed at Sharpeville were shot in the _____.
- In 1989, the South African _____ repealed the apartheid laws.
- The African National Congress organized _____ against apartheid.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz: Apartheid in South Africa

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- Anti-apartheid protesters shot and killed 69 police officers at a demonstration in Sharpeville. _____
- Nelson Mandela was in prison for more than 25 years. _____
- Under apartheid, all South Africans were classified and separated by age. _____
- Foreign boycotts helped the South African economy. _____
- Nelson Mandela and F. W. de Klerk won the Nobel Peace Prize. _____

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

- In _____, the South African president repealed the apartheid laws.
 - A. 1910
 - B. 1945
 - C. 1950
 - D. 1989
- Nelson Mandela was _____.
 - A. sent to prison
 - B. a Nobel Peace Prize winner
 - C. president of South Africa
 - D. all of the above

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

- Under the apartheid system in South Africa, what were the four races? _____