



LESSON PLAN: SOUTH AFRICA AFTER TEN YEARS OF FREEDOM

Teacher Key -- Key Words/Concepts

Apartheid – the policy of institutionalized racial segregation and political and economic discrimination against blacks, those of mixed race and Asians enforced by the South African white minority government under Nationalist Party rule from 1948-94.

Population by ethnicity – 79% African; 12% White; 9% Colored; 3% Asian/Indian. The country has eleven official languages including English, Afrikaans, and nine Black African languages. The English culture is the dominant influence among the white population, while the culture of the urban black population reflects multi-ethnic influences.

Population by rank compared to other African countries – South Africa has the continent's fourth largest population of approximately 41.3 million people. Nigeria has the largest population on the African continent, followed by Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa.

Township/Soweto, Langa, Khayelitsha, District six – a living area reserved exclusively for Black or Colored populations located near urban areas. Sometimes up to three hours a day have had to be spent commuting from the township to a person's job in the city.

Nelson Mandela – leader of the African National Congress; proponent of resistance to apartheid system (changing from a supporter of violent to non-violent methods) who upon his release from twenty years of imprisonment was elected South Africa's first Black President.

Frederic W. DeKlerk – leader of the Nationalist Party and President of South Africa who freed Nelson Mandela and worked with him towards the elimination of apartheid, becoming his first Deputy President during President Mandela's term.

Desmond Tutu – Anglican Bishop who supported and encouraged economic sanctions and worked towards the creation of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission which he chaired.

Steve Biko – student leader of the Black Consciousness movement which rallied many students in opposition to apartheid; once killed he became a martyr to the cause of liberation.

Thabo Mbeki – Nelson Mandela's Deputy President who was elected President when Mandela stepped down.

Pass system/pass laws – a mandatory requirement imposed on all Africans who had to carry a pass book with them at all times with details of work history, personal information and imprisonment to be shown to any authority who asked for it at any time.

Bantustan/Tribal homeland – small rural areas reserved for African tribal groups where they were required to live. Though 75% of South Africa's population, only 13% of the total land area was set aside for the tribal homelands.

Economic sanctions – a policy ranging from the selling of stock in a South African company, the closing of a multinational corporate activity which operated inside South Africa, trade and aid restrictions, embargo on products made in South Africa imposed by various governments and corporations in an effort to end the apartheid system.

African National Congress – the oldest political party of many South Africans which was the primary opposition force in South Africa. Though declared illegal in 1960 it continued to exist underground and carried on a violent strategy of small hit and run attacks against the government during the 1980s. The party had as its leaders Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki and won 65.5% of all the seats in the 2001 National Assembly election.

Nationalist Party – the party primarily of the Afrikaner population which imposed the policy of apartheid on the country when it gained power in 1948.

Democratic Alliance – an opposition party in the current election.

Inkatha Freedom Party – the party of the Zulu tribe located in the KwaZuluNatal province which did not agree with the ANC and offered alternative policies.

Racial classification/restrictions vs. privileges – see handout on Apartheid in Practice for examples

Truth and Reconciliation Commission – Created once President Mandela took office and chaired by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, this Commission heard the testimony of thousands of South Africans involved as victims or perpetrators of crimes, decided on amnesty for those who confessed their crimes and were truthful. They also advocated for reparations for victims yet to be awarded by the government.

Reparations/Amnesty – a policy of money allocations granted to victims of crimes committed by authorities during the apartheid era. Moneys have yet to be allocated to them by the government. People who committed crimes during the apartheid era and fully confessed to all their wrongdoings were absolved of any punishment and allowed to resume their lives by the TRC.

1996 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa – one of the most progressive constitutional documents created in a very transparent process involving many months of town meetings, radio debates, and written suggestions from individuals and political party representatives from all

walks of life. It is considered the most comprehensive human rights oriented constitution in the contemporary world.

Sample Apartheid laws – please see handout of Apartheid in Practice