1. **In the 1600s, the British and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonized South Africa.**
   1. More European settlers came to South Africa than to anywhere else on the continent.
   2. South Africa was eventually seized by the British from the Dutch settlers (after the Boer War).
   3. In 1910, Great Britain established the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of South Africa and it became part of the British commonwealth.
   4. Power was only given to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
   1. The National Party enforced the policy of apartheid through legislation across South Africa.
   2. Apartheid was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and political policy of racial segregation and discrimination.
   3. In Afrikaans (the language of white South Africans), apartheid means “apartness”.
3. **The policy of apartheid took a strong hold in the country.**
   1. It separated South Africa into whites and non-whites, restricting where blacks could live, work, travel, sit, go to the bathroom, eat, etc.
   2. Under apartheid, blacks could not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or participate in government.
4. **In 1951, government officials created the Bantu Authorities Act, which created “homelands” for black South Africans.**
   1. At this time, whites owned \_\_\_\_\_\_% of the land, although they only represented 10% of the population.
   2. As a result of this law, 9 million South Africans were excluded from participating in the government.
   3. Apartheid allowed many whites to grow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and powerful, while millions of blacks suffered.
5. **Afrikaners lived in up-scale neighborhoods while native South Africans lived in slums or in Bantustans.** 
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were artificially created reservations (“homelands”) for native Africans to live on.
   2. Bantustans offered a poor quality of land and were unfit for the large populations forced to live there.
   3. South Africans were unable to leave their Bantustan without a passport.
6. **In the 1950s, the African National Congress, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, began to actively fight apartheid.**
   1. The goal of the ANC was to increase rights of native Africans, although the group had no real power in government.
   2. Eventually, the ANC was declared illegal by the South African government and members were often arrested.
7. **Rolihlahla Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in South Africa.**
   1. He was a member of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tribe, and his father was chief of the city of Mvezo.
   2. His father died when he was 9, and he was sent to live with a tribal chief who took care of his education.
   3. On his first day of school, his teacher gave him the name of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   4. Even though he was the first person in his family to attend school, he was an excellent student.
   5. After graduating college, he became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. **Mandela became a prominent member of the African National Congress and participated in numerous ANC-led protests against apartheid.** 
   1. Nelson Mandela admired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who had used peaceful protests in India.
   2. He urged the ANC members to follow Gandhi’s beliefs in non-violent protests.
   3. In 1960, a peaceful protest of apartheid at the town of Sharpeville turned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as South African policemen fired on the protestors.
   4. 69 people were killed and 180 were wounded; it was later known as the Sharpeville Massacre.
9. **After this, the ANC and Mandela began to advocate more violent methods of protesting the government.** 
   1. In 1962, Mandela was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and accused of sabotage and plotting to overthrow the government.
   2. In 1964, at the age of 46, he was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison on Robben Island.
   3. There, he had to do hard labor and was allowed one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every six months.
10. **In 1989, F.W. de Klerk came to power in South Africa and began to dismantle the apartheid system.**
    1. Almost immediately, de Klerk renounced the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the ANC and announced that Mandela would be released from prison.
    2. In 1990, Mandela was pardoned by de Klerk and became a free man after serving 27 years in prison.
    3. President de Klerk worked from within the government to end apartheid, while Mandela resumed his position as president of the ANC, and worked to end apartheid from the outside.
    4. In 1993, de Klerk and Mandela shared the Nobel Peace Prize for moving the country peacefully to a nonracial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. **In 1994, South Africa held its first election open to all races.**
    1. Nelson Mandela was elected the first black president of South Africa.
    2. Despite having a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_democratic government and the strongest economy in Africa, South Africa still has major issues.
12. **There is still economic inequality and poverty throughout the country.**
    1. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is concentrated in predominately white urban areas.
    2. The rural areas where blacks are predominate are still terribly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Review Questions**

1. What does it mean to be part of the British Commonwealth?

2. Describe the National Party. What were they responsible for putting into place?

3. What was the ANC’s goal and what was its main obstacle?

4. If Mandela admired Gandhi, what was his policy against violent protest?

5. How would you characterize (describe) FW de Klerk? Why?