

## Preview

**Rules for Workers**

1. In the box provided, write your name and group. You will use this as an identification (ID) card. You must show this card to your supervisor if you leave your group.
2. Workers at the Green, Red, and Orange group areas must work on the floor. Workers at the Diamond Station will sit at desks.
3. Show your ID card to your supervisor if requested.
4. If you stay in your work area, your task is to make drawings of corn. You may use the front and back of one sheet of paper. Make them look like the drawing to the right.

OR

If you go to the Diamond Station your task is to make drawings of diamonds. You may use the front and back of one sheet of paper. Make them look like the drawing to the right.

5. Each corn drawing is worth 1 point. Each drawing of a diamond is worth 5 points.
6. Add up your points for the round. Write the total on the appropriate line below.

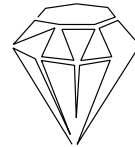
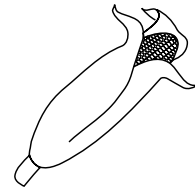
Round 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Round 2: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Give your drawings to your supervisor.

**ID CARD**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Group: \_\_\_\_\_



**Rules for Supervisors of Green, Red, and Orange Groups**

1. Members of the Blue group may move freely around the room.
2. Circle the name of the group you are supervising:  

**Green****Red****Orange**
3. Have two workers show you their ID cards. Send the two workers to the Diamond Station.
4. Give a sheet of paper to each worker. Tell them to make as many drawings of corn as possible during the work session. They may use the front and back of one sheet of paper.
5. Remind workers that they are earning points. Encourage them to work carefully and quickly.
6. At the end of the round, collect all of the papers from the workers.
7. Count the total number of drawings. Give yourself 10 points for each drawing.
8. Add up your points for the round. Write the total on the appropriate line below.  

Round 1: \_\_\_\_\_Round 2: \_\_\_\_\_
9. The workers who were at the Diamond Station will return to their group's work area. Check their ID cards as they enter to make sure they are in the correct group.

**Rules for Supervisor of the Diamond Station**

1. Members of the Blue group may move freely around the room.
2. You will be supervising the Diamond Station.
3. Give a supply of paper to your workers. Tell them to make as many drawings of diamonds as possible during the work session. They may use the front and back of one sheet of paper.
4. Remind workers that they are earning points. Encourage them to work carefully and quickly.
5. At the end of the round, collect all of the papers from the workers.
6. Count the total number of drawings. Give yourself 10 points for each drawing.
7. Add up your points for the round. Write the total on the appropriate line below.

Round 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Round 2: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Send the workers back to the area where the rest of their group is located.

**V o c a b u l a r y**

Read the introduction to “South Africa During and After Apartheid.” Then create an illustrated dictionary by completing these tasks:

- Create a symbol or an illustration to represent each term listed below.
- Write a definition of each term in your own words.
- Write a sentence that includes the term and the words *South Africa*.

<b>Term and Symbol</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Sentence</b>
multiracial		
ethnic group		
apartheid		
rural		
segregation		
discrimination		

**South Africa During and After Apartheid****Introduction**

The tall, gray-haired man walked up to the ballot box. At 76 years old, he looked strong, fit, and determined. With a warm smile, he pushed his ballot into the box. Like other blacks in South Africa, he was being allowed to vote in an election for the first time. This elderly man was not just anyone, however. He was a South African leader named Nelson Mandela. When all the votes were counted, Mandela was the newly elected president of South Africa.

South Africa is a **multiracial** society. This is a society that is made up of many **ethnic groups**. South Africa has four major ethnic groups. South Africans call the four groups blacks, whites, coloreds, and Asians. Before that election day in 1994, black South Africans could not vote or hold office.

For nearly 50 years, whites had ruled South Africa under a policy called **apartheid**. The word *apartheid* means “apartness.” Under apartheid, whites and nonwhites lived apart from each other. Many black families were forced to move to poor **rural** areas. This policy of racial **segregation** hurt nonwhite ethnic groups. They faced **discrimination**. They had fewer economic resources than whites. They also had less political power. South Africa’s system of apartheid was official government policy from 1948 to 1994.

What are the four major ethnic groups in South Africa?

What is apartheid?

How did apartheid affect nonwhites in South Africa?

When did apartheid in South Africa end?

**South Africa’s Multiracial Society**

People have lived in what is now South Africa for a very long time. The ancestors of most South African blacks came from Central Africa. They probably migrated south about 2,000 years ago. This large ethnic group is made up of many smaller groups, each with its own language and culture.

Europeans began to settle in Southern Africa in 1652. Dutch colonists came first. They were called *Boers*, the Dutch word for “farmers.” Their settlement was called Cape Colony. In time, settlers from other parts of Europe joined the Boers.

Dutch remained the language of the colonists. But it picked up many words from other settlers and from black Africans. The result was a new language called Afrikaans. The white colonists who spoke this language came to be known as Afrikaners.

Settlers from Great Britain began to arrive in Cape Colony around 1820. Most were farmers. In 1867, a rich diamond field was discovered in the colony. A few years later, gold was found. These discoveries attracted more colonists. Descendants of Afrikaners and British colonists make up South Africa's white ethnic group.

Over time, some blacks and whites in Cape Colony married and had families. The children from these mixed marriages were described as colored. Today their descendants form South Africa's third major ethnic group, the coloreds.

Asians first came to South Africa in the 1860s. Most were from India, which was then a British colony. Their descendants in South Africa are still called Asians. They form the last major ethnic group in this multiracial society.

South Africa's colonial period ended in 1910. That year, the Union of South Africa became an independent country. The new country's constitution gave whites complete power over the government.

## Apartheid Becomes an Official Policy

Segregation became a way of life in South Africa after independence. Then, in 1948, ruling whites took this practice a step further. They made apartheid an official government policy.

Under the new apartheid laws, South Africans were classified at birth by race into four groups: white, blacks, colored, and Asians. Whites and nonwhites were kept separate from one another. They lived in separate neighborhoods. They went to different schools, hospitals, parks, and restaurants. They were separated on trains and buses. The government posted signs that said "For White Persons Only."

Under apartheid, whites in South Africa lived well. They had the best schools, the best jobs, the best health care, and the best living conditions. They ran the government and the economy.

Asians and coloreds were treated as second-class citizens. They did not have the same job opportunities as whites. Their schools were inferior to those of whites. Their political rights were limited as well.

No group, however, was treated as poorly as blacks, even though they were the majority group in South Africa. Blacks were not allowed to vote. Many black families were forced to move to poor rural areas called *homelands*. There were few jobs or resources in these areas. Homeland schools were very poor. There was little access to health care.

Blacks were not allowed to move freely throughout the country. Under law, the white minority required blacks to carry identification cards in order to control their movements. Blacks could leave their homelands to work in distant cities. But those who did were forced to live in townships. These were poor, crowded areas just outside the cities. A typical township home was a shack with no water or electricity. During the day, black workers went to their jobs in the “white” cities. At night, they had to return to the townships.

What is Afrikaans?

When did South Africa become an independent country?

Why were homelands and townships created?

## The Struggle Against Apartheid

Long before apartheid, blacks had formed groups to protest unfair treatment by whites. The most important, the African National Congress (ANC), was formed in 1912. The ANC led the struggle against apartheid. In 1952, it began its “Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws.” An ANC lawyer named Nelson Mandela took charge of this fight to end apartheid laws. In 1962, Mandela was sent to jail for his protest activities. He remained in prison for the next 27 years.

The struggle continued. At times it also turned deadly. The worst violence began in the township of Soweto in 1976. On a June morning, 10,000 students gathered for a protest march. The police tried to break up the crowd. Some students threw rocks in response. The police opened fire. By the end of the day, 172 protesters lay dead. The protests quickly spread to other townships. Nearly 600 people had died by the time the demonstrations were finally crushed.

Some whites, coloreds, and Asians in South Africa joined the struggle. People around the world protested as well. Many countries refused to trade with South Africa until it ended apartheid. Mandela became the world’s most famous prisoner. The United Nations called for his release from jail.

Why was the African National Congress formed?

## The End of Apartheid

In 1989, an Afrikaner named F. W. de Klerk became president of South Africa. In the past, de Klerk had supported segregation. But later he decided that South Africa would never be at peace until apartheid ended. In 1990, the government under President de Klerk released Mandela from prison. By 1991, South Africa’s apartheid laws had ended. Mandela was elected president of the ANC in 1991.

In 1993, South Africa adopted a new constitution that went into effect in 1994. The new constitution gave voting rights to all citizens 18 and older. It also abolished the homelands.

In 1994, all South Africans could both vote and run for office. As a result, the distribution of political power changed. The ANC became South Africa's most powerful political party. Its leader, Nelson Mandela, ran for president. In an historic election in 1994, all over the country people lined up for miles to vote. Mandela won the election and became the country's first black president.

What were two events that led to the election of Nelson Mandela as president of South Africa?

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### South Africa After Apartheid

During apartheid, whites got the best jobs. They also earned the most money. When apartheid ended, the ANC-led government took steps to change the distribution of job opportunities. One step was to help blacks start businesses. By 2010, the government wanted 25 percent of businesses in the country to be run by blacks.

In 1998, the government passed the Employment Equity Act. This law opens job opportunities to all South Africans. It identifies groups that have been unfairly denied jobs in the past. These groups include blacks, coloreds, Asians, women, and the disabled. The law requires businesses to hire people from these groups when filling jobs. They must also pay all workers fairly.

During apartheid, nonwhites had limited educational opportunities. More than 10 million nonwhite adults never went to high school. Over 4 million received no schooling at all.

The end of apartheid brought big changes to education. The amount of money the government spends on schools has risen sharply. Also, students of all ethnic groups may now attend the same public schools.

Schools in South Africa today are teaching the skills all students will need to get good jobs. There is a strong focus on science and math. Students of all groups are strongly encouraged to stay in school. As a result, the percentage of students who finish high school has risen in every ethnic group. The number of nonwhites going to college has increased as well.



Cities in South Africa have become less segregated. After apartheid, people could live wherever they could afford housing. Some cities have become racially mixed as nonwhites have moved in.

Most blacks, however, cannot afford to live in nice city neighborhoods. The poor often settle in slums around the cities. Most homes in these slums are built out of scrap metal or wood. Few have running water or electricity.

The government is working to improve urban slums. Streets have been paved in some poor areas. Water systems have been built to provide safe water. Streetlamps have been installed to combat crime. The government is starting to replace shacks with better housing. It is also starting to build schools, police stations, and health clinics in poor neighborhoods.

How did education in South Africa change after apartheid?

How are cities in South Africa different since the end of apartheid?

## Processing

Review the four categories listed on the rating card below. Think about whether South Africa has made progress in each area. If so, how much progress has been made?

Using information from your reading, fill in the card for South Africa's progress. Use the rating scale to give South Africa a rating for each area. Then write one sentence to explain each rating. Include details from your reading to support the rating.

**Rating Scale**

- 1** has made excellent progress toward equality for all ethnic groups
- 2** has made good progress toward equality, but still has a way to go before all ethnic groups have equality
- 3** has made some progress, but much more progress is needed before all ethnic groups have equality
- 4** has made almost no progress toward equality
- 5** South Africans are worse off now than during apartheid

**Rating Card for Post-apartheid South Africa**

Area	Rating	Reasoning
Political opportunities		
Job opportunities		
Educational opportunities		
Living conditions		