

Apartheid

1. Read the text and insert paragraph titles.

African National Congress (ANC) - Ending Apartheid - How did it start? - International Pressure - Living Under Apartheid - Nelson Mandela - What was apartheid?

1. _____

Apartheid was a system in place in South Africa that separated people based on their race and skin colour. There were laws that forced white people and black people to live and work apart from each other. Even though there were less white people than black people, apartheid laws allowed white people to rule the country and enforce the laws.

2. _____

Apartheid became law after the National Party won the election in 1948.

3. _____

Living under apartheid was not **fair** to black people. They were forced to live in certain areas and were not allowed to vote or travel in "white" areas without papers. Black people and white people were not allowed to marry each other. Many blacks, Asians, and other people of colour were forced out of their homes and into regulated areas called "homelands." The government also forced the segregation of white and black students. Signs were put up in many areas declaring these areas for "white persons only." Black people who broke the laws were punished or put into jail.

4. _____

In the 1950s many groups formed to protest against apartheid. The most prominent of these groups was the African National Congress (ANC). Initially the ANC protests were non-violent. Then they began to take a more militaristic approach.

5. _____

One of the leaders of the ANC was a lawyer named Nelson Mandela. Nelson led a group that took military action against the government including bombing buildings. Nelson was arrested in 1962 and sent to prison. He spent the next 27 years in prison. During this time, he became a symbol of the people against apartheid.

6. _____

In the 1980s, governments around the world started to pressure the South African government to end apartheid. Many countries stopped doing business with South Africa by imposing economic sanctions against them. As the pressure and protests increased, the government began to relax some of the apartheid laws.

7. _____

Apartheid finally came to an end in the early 1990s. Nelson Mandela was released from prison in 1990 and a year later South African President Frederik Willem de Klerk revoked the remaining apartheid laws and called for a new constitution. In 1994, a new election was held in which people of all colour could vote. The ANC won the election and Nelson Mandela became president of South Africa.

Glossary
fair – equo

DID YOU KNOW?

Mandela received more than 695 awards, including the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize.



"It always seems impossible until it's done."

- Nelson Mandela

2. Read the text and choose the correct alternative.

1. What happened to people who protested apartheid?
 - a. They were given awards
 - b. They were put in jail
 - c. They were allowed to protest
 - d. All of the above
2. When did apartheid begin?
 - a. 1842
 - b. 1876
 - c. 1925
 - d. 1948
3. What were the lands called where non-whites were forced to live?
 - a. Savannas
 - b. Homelands
 - c. Deserts
 - d. Townships
4. What was the name of the main group that fought against apartheid?
 - a. African National Congress
 - b. NAACP
 - c. Nation of Islam
 - d. Africans Against Apartheid
5. What future president of South Africa spent 27 years in prison for protesting apartheid?
 - a. Shaka Zulu
 - b. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - c. Horatio Nelson
 - d. Nelson Mandela
6. What year did apartheid come to an end?
 - a. 1964
 - b. 1994
 - c. 2002
 - d. 2010