

Nelson Mandela: a civil rights leader who fought against apartheid; he served a good portion of his life in prison for his protests, but became a symbol for his people. He became president of South Africa after apartheid was ended.

F.W. de Klerk: last South African president under apartheid, he freed Mandela and helped to end apartheid.

Apartheid – South Africa

Key Vocabulary:

apartheid: system of racial segregation this means that black and white people are forced to live apart; they cannot get married, they have to live in separate areas, attend separate schools, travel on different buses, eat at different restaurants

segregation: separation

race: group of people sharing the same culture, history, language, ethnicity

racism: hate towards another race

colonization: settling among and establishing control over the indigenous people of an area.

Afrikaners: The Europeans who settled in South Africa.

ANC: African National Congress; a political party that worked for civil rights for all South Africans during apartheid

National Party - in control of South Africa's government during apartheid

homelands – areas set aside for black South Africans to live on

Robben Island – an island used as a prison

Townships- areas on the outskirts of towns where black South Africans who had jobs in the city were forced to live e.g. **Sowetto**

Timeline of events

1652 - Dutch people set up a colony in South Africa; they call themselves **Boers** (meaning farmers) and speak **Afrikaans**

1815 - **South Africa** becomes part of the **British Empire**

18 July 1918 - Nelson Mandela born in Mvezo village South Africa, son of a Thembo chief

1930 - Death of Mandela's father; he is adopted by the ruling family of the Thembo people

1939 - Mandela joins the University College of Fort Hare

1942 - Mandela joins the **African National Congress**

1948 - The South African government introduces **policy of apartheid** –1949 - African National Congress starts campaign of civil disobedience

1956 - Mandela and 150 others arrested and charged with treason - a crime against the state

1960 - Sharpeville massacre - at a demonstration against Apartheid, 69 protesters were shot by the South African police; the police blamed the African National Congress and banned it

1961 - Mandela organises a three-day national workers strike he is arrested for leading the strike and sentenced

1963 - Mandela and ten other African National Congress leaders are sentenced to life imprisonment for political offences; Mandela spends 18 years on **Robben Island** before being moved to **Pollsmoor Prison**



16 June 1976 - **Sowetto uprising** – black school children protested

11 February 1990 - **President FW De Klerk** announces Mandela's release and the **African National Congress** is unbanned

1991 - Mandela is elected president of the African National Congress

1993 - Mandela and the white South African leader FW De Klerk are awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize**

27 April 1994 - First elections where **everyone** can vote held in South Africa

10 May 1994 - Mandela becomes the first black president of South Africa, aged 77; De Klerk is his deputy;

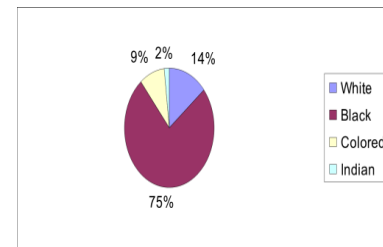
1996 - A new set of rules for running the country (a constitution) becomes law in South Africa

2007 - Mandela forms new group of senior world leaders, the Elders, to work for peace and equality

5 December 2013 - Mandela dies in Johannesburg aged 95



Ethnic Composition of South Africa



New flag South Africa – equal opportunities for all

