

Grade 7 EMS Worksheet

Assessment Task: Economic Development and Apartheid

Complete a timeline on the history of apartheid (Individual activity)

Read the information on the history of apartheid below and do the exercise that follows.

The history of apartheid

Early apartheid laws passed by the first Union governments – 1910 to 1945

South Africa became a Union (a self-governing member of the British Empire) in 1910. The new government passed a number of laws that discriminated against black people.

Skilled jobs on the mines were reserved for whites only in terms of the Mines and Works Act of 1911.

The Land Act was passed in 1913. In terms of this law the land was divided into 'White areas' (in which the 20% of the population who were white could live) and 'Black areas' (where the rest of the population could live). The problem was that the 'White areas' took up 93,5% of the land surface of the country. The Black majority had to share the remaining 7,5% of land, which was made into reserves for them to live in. The Black people were not allowed to own 'White' land.

The Natives Act created townships in 1923. Black people who worked in towns were not allowed to live in 'white' suburbs. They had to live in these townships.

An economic depression after the end of the First World War in 1918 caused poverty among white people. Several laws were passed to uplift poor whites at the expense of 'non-whites'.

In 1924, the Industrial Conciliation Act was passed. This Act made it illegal for black workers to belong to trade unions.

The Representation of Voters Act was passed in 1936. This law further weakened the political rights of blacks in some regions. Blacks were only allowed to vote for white representatives.

The main 'pass law' was passed in 1937. It was called the Native Laws Amendment Act. Blacks were now not allowed to go into towns if they did not work there. Black people had to carry a pass to get into towns.

Attempts at resistance – 1910 to 1945

The ANC (African National Congress) was formed in 1912 to fight for civil rights. There was no equality in South Africa and black people could not vote.

In 1946 over 75 000 Africans went on strike in support of higher wages. African mine workers were paid twelve times less than their white counterparts. They were also forced to do the most dangerous jobs. Police used violence to force the workers to return to their jobs. Over 1 000 workers were injured or killed.

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Apartheid policies – 1948 to 1994

The National Party came into power in South Africa during 1948. In 1950 the Population Registration Act was passed in terms of which people were divided into three racial groups: white, colored (mixed race or Asian), and native (African/black). The aim of this act was to maintain racial purity by making marriages between people from different races against the law.

In 1951 the Group Areas Act was passed. This law determined specific areas for the different races to live in. The largest and best parts of the land were reserved for whites and the non-whites were placed in 'reserves'. Families of mixed race were broken up and forced to live in separate areas.

In 1951 the Bantu Homelands Act was passed. In terms of this act the areas where black Africans lived were declared independent nations. Millions of blacks now became citizens of their new homelands and lost their South African citizenship. South Africa was controlled by whites and blacks were considered foreigners, who had to have passports to enter South Africa. They were also only allowed to do menial jobs for whites.

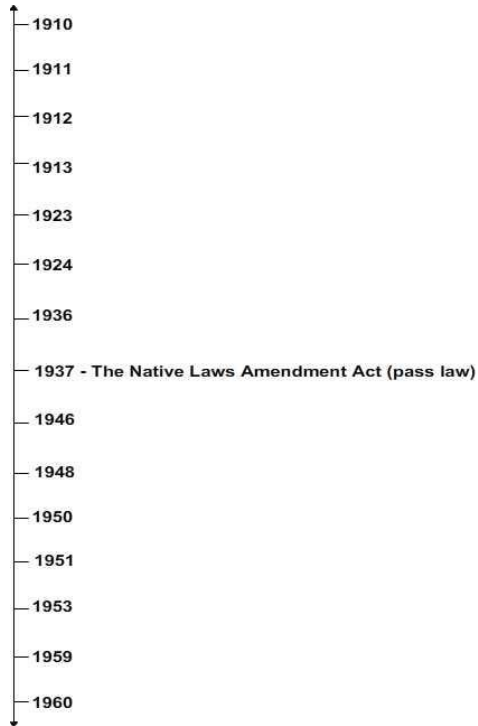
In 1953 the Preservation of Separate Amenities Act was passed. This act established separate beaches, parks, post offices, hospitals and other public places for whites and non-whites. These places were "separate but not necessarily equal" in terms of this law. In this same year the Bantu Education Act was passed. In terms of this law schools for blacks were supervised by the white government, who forced schools to condition blacks to accept white domination. Only whites were allowed to attend white universities.

By 1959 the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act came into effect and it followed the homeland policy until 1994.

During the 1960s forced removals took place. All non-whites were moved off the land they lived on to the "homelands" in Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei. This also happened to non-whites in cities, who were moved out of the city centres where they worked, to residential areas on the outskirts of the cities. The white suburb Triomf came about after one such forced removal of the residents of Sophiatown.

Complete the timeline below. You need to identify and record all the significant events. An example has been done to assist you.

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Suggested Solutions

Question number	Possible marks	Solution
1	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 1910 - SA becomes a Union — 1911 - Mines and Work Act - skilled jobs for whites only — 1912 - ANC formed to fight for civil rights — 1913 - Land Act - seperate black and white areas — 1923 - Natives Act- townships created — 1924 - Industrial Conciliation Act - blacks cant belong to the trade union — 1936 - Representation of Voters Act - blacks could only vote for white representatives — 1937 - The Native Laws Amendment Act (pass law) — 1946 - Afrikaans strike for higher wages — 1948 - National party comes to power — 1950 - Population Registration Act - people divided into three racial groups — 1951 - Group Areas Act - different areas of different races; Bantu Homelands Act - 'homelands' to be declared independent nations — 1953 - Preservation of Separate Amenities Act - separate amenities for whites and non-whites — 1959 Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act - followed homeland policy — 1960s - Forced removals from 'white' areas