NOTES: *Apartheid* in the Republic of South Africa

Only ___% of South Africa’s population is White, but they ran the country from the 1700s to 1994. The worst time was the “Apartheid,” between 1948 and 1994, when South Africa passed _____ different laws to _________ Blacks and Coloureds in South Africa. Some examples . . .

**1949: The Mixed Marriages Act** made it illegal for Whites to _______ Natives (Blacks) or Coloureds.

**1950: Population Registration Act** required all South African citizens to get officially classified as _____, _______ African (Black), ______________ (mixed), or Asian. If there was disagreement about someone’s race, the white ______________ decided.

**1950: Group Areas Act** classified land as “land for Native Blacks,” “land for Coloureds,” and “land for Whites.” If you already lived in a “wrong” area, you had to _______. The ______ city land, industrial areas, and farmland were reserved for ________.

“______________” were set up for Native Blacks. They were usually fairly close to White cities. This gave White factories ________ _________ near enough to work for them, but not near enough to be their neighbors.

**1951: Separate Representation of Voters Act** took ___________ & Asian voters off the national voter rolls.

**1952: Natives Act (Passes Law)_________________** all Native Africans (Blacks) to carry an official work _____ with them whenever they left their townships. If you were stopped and didn’t have your pass, you would be _____________. The pass book included a _______ ID, birth place, birth date, ______________ record, tax payments, and any interaction with ___________.

1950: Natives Act (Passes Law)
Many Native Blacks worked in White areas. At night, a _______ would sound in the cities and White towns. It meant all non-Whites had to be off the streets in White areas.

Many Native Blacks maids and gardeners lived with their White employers. Their ___________ and ______________ were not allowed to live with them. Children were raised by friends or relatives in the Black townships. Families were ________________ under this system.

1953: Bantu Education Act said public schools could not be racially _______. Schools for Native Blacks could no longer teach much ______ or __________. Government leaders explained: “We _______ want Native African kids to think they can grow up to do the same things White kids can do. So we’ll only educate them to be maids, cooks, mine workers, gardeners – to work with their _______.” ________ Black public schools received about _____ of the money – per student – that ______ public schools received.

1953: Reservation of Separate Amenities Act required ______________ facilities for Whites and “others” in public services, public ______________, and public ______________________. The goal was to stop casual ___________ between White and other races. This included almost everything: bathrooms, ____________, ___________ events, busses & _____ stops.


Apartheid is GONE from South Africa today. How do you suppose they finally got rid of apartheid?