

Rights Under Apartheid

Use UDHR articles to evaluate evidence from South Africa.

10.10c "Historical and contemporary violations of human rights can be evaluated, using the principles and articles established within the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each UDHR article number. Circle one policy example connected to each article.

Evaluating Apartheid With the UDHR

- ① After the National Party took power in South Africa in 1948, it expanded apartheid's system of racial domination. The Group Areas Act enabled forced removals of Black, Indian, and Coloured communities, including from areas assigned to white residents. Pass laws restricted Black South Africans' residence and movement. Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights protects movement and residence within a state. Forced removals and racial travel restrictions provide evidence of conflict with that principle, even when domestic laws authorized them.
- ② The Bantu Education Act of 1953 strengthened government control over Black education. Unequal funding and a racially directed curriculum limited opportunities and prepared students for subordinate roles. Article 26 recognizes education as a right and calls for full development of the human personality. A system designed to restrict opportunity by race conflicts with that principle. Evaluating a policy requires identifying what it did and explaining how that evidence contradicts a particular right.
- ③ Black Africans were excluded from the national Parliament under apartheid. From 1984, separate chambers gave Indian and Coloured citizens limited representation, but preserved white dominance and excluded Black Africans. Article 21 recognizes participation in government and authority based on the people's will. Anti-apartheid movements, including Nelson Mandela and many other activists, challenged this exclusion. The 1994 election opened national voting to all races. That change addressed an injustice; it did not erase the earlier denial of rights. Human-rights principles provide a standard beyond whether a policy was locally legal.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Which apartheid policies provide evidence for a violation of Article 13? State the right that Article 13 protects.

2 How does the passage use Article 26 to evaluate the Bantu Education Act? Include one piece of evidence from the passage.

3 How did apartheid's exclusion of Black Africans conflict with Article 21?

4 Why could an apartheid policy violate human-rights principles even if domestic law authorized it?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

In three sentences, compare two apartheid policies from the passage. Identify each policy, connect each to a UDHR article, and explain why domestic legality did not resolve the rights violations.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each UDHR article number. Circle one policy example connected to each article. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which apartheid policies provide evidence for a violation of Article 13? State the right that Article 13 protects.	The Group Areas Act forced people from homes, and pass laws restricted where Black people could live and travel. Article 13 protects freedom of movement and residence within a country.
2	How does the passage use Article 26 to evaluate the Bantu Education Act? Include one piece of evidence from the passage.	Article 26 protects the right to education and calls for full human development. The Bantu Education Act created a separate, inferior system for Black students and limited their educational opportunity.
3	How did apartheid's exclusion of Black Africans conflict with Article 21?	Article 21 says everyone has the right to take part in government and that the will of the people is the basis of government authority. Excluding Black South Africans denied them meaningful participation in government.
4	Why could an apartheid policy violate human-rights principles even if domestic law authorized it?	The UDHR provides a standard of rights beyond domestic legality. A racial restriction could be legal under apartheid while denying equality, movement or participation.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Racial pass laws restricted movement, conflicting with Article 13. Exclusion of Black Africans from national Parliament denied participation recognized in Article 21. Domestic laws authorized these policies, but authorization did not make them consistent with human-rights principles.

Accept accurate comparisons of any two supplied policies with relevant articles. Require an explanation distinguishing domestic legality from consistency with human-rights principles.