Pressure on Apartheid

Trace the forces that changed South Africa.

MWH.C.7.5.C "Analyze the political, economic, and social context of South Africa's apartheid system, assessing the role of international pressure and internal resistance in dismantling it, including the leadership of Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one political rule, one economic effect, and one social effect of apartheid. Circle two actions taken inside South Africa to resist it, and number two forms of pressure from outside the country.

How Apartheid Ended

1. In 1948, South Africa's National Party began making racial separation, called apartheid, a system of law. The white minority government classified people by race and denied the Black majority the vote in national elections. Laws forced many families from their homes into segregated areas and restricted where Black South Africans could live and work. These rules protected white political power and supplied businesses and farms with poorly paid Black labor. Families lost land, and daily travel to jobs became harder.

2. Resistance took many forms. The African National Congress (ANC) organized protests against apartheid laws. After the government banned the ANC in 1960, some activists also turned to sabotage. Nelson Mandela helped lead that campaign and spent 27 years in prison. His imprisonment made him a symbol of resistance. In the 1980s, township protests and labor strikes challenged the government from within. Archbishop Desmond Tutu urged nonviolent protest and spoke against apartheid to audiences abroad.

3. Other countries and citizens added pressure. Activists urged investors to withdraw money, while foreign governments imposed economic sanctions. Sports organizations excluded South African teams. These actions damaged the economy and signaled growing isolation, but outside pressure did not replace local resistance. Facing unrest and costs, President F. W. de Klerk lifted the ANC ban and freed Mandela in 1990. Negotiations then ended apartheid laws. In 1994, South Africans of all races voted in a national election that made Mandela president.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did voting restrictions and labor rules help the white minority keep power?

2. How did forced moves affect both family life and work?

3. How did Mandela's and Tutu's roles in resistance differ?

4. Why does the passage suggest that international pressure alone did not end apartheid?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence editorial set in 1990 arguing why apartheid might end. Cite one internal action and one international pressure from the passage, explain an apartheid rule or consequence, and identify what must still happen before South Africans of all races can vote in national elections.

ANSWER KEY

Pressure on Apartheid

HIGH SCHOOL · MWH.C.7.5.C

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one political rule, one economic effect, and one social effect of apartheid. Circle two actions taken inside South Africa to resist it, and number two forms of pressure from outside the country. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did voting restrictions and labor rules help the white minority keep power?	**Denying the Black majority a national vote protected white political control, while restrictions on where Black people could live and work supplied poorly paid labor.**
2	How did forced moves affect both family life and work?	**Families lost their homes and land, and travel to jobs became harder.**
3	How did Mandela's and Tutu's roles in resistance differ?	**Mandela helped lead a sabotage campaign and became a symbol of resistance during his imprisonment. Tutu urged nonviolent protest and spoke against apartheid abroad.**
4	Why does the passage suggest that international pressure alone did not end apartheid?	**Sanctions and isolation added costs, but protests and strikes inside South Africa also challenged the government.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The government's release of Mandela in 1990 offers hope, but apartheid is not over yet. Township protests and labor strikes have shaken a system that denied the Black majority a vote in national elections. Foreign sanctions have increased the costs of defending that system, adding to pressure from inside South Africa. Leaders must now negotiate an end to apartheid laws so that South Africans of all races can vote in national elections.

Accept other passage-supported examples of internal resistance and international pressure. In the editorial, students should distinguish Mandela's release in 1990 from the multiracial national election in 1994.