Name: _____ Date: _____

Life During Apartheid Primary Sources Stations Activity

Station 1: Bantustans

Directions: Between 1960 and 1980, the South African government created ten bantustans, also known as homelands, that were rural territories. Approximately 3.5 million Black South Africans, who made up 75% of the population, were forced to relocate. Each bantustan was designated for a specific ethnic group, such as Xhosa or Pedi.

Examine the map Bantustans, Republic of South Africa and South-West Africa (Library of Congress). **Segregation** laws sought to keep the majority of Black South Africans in bantustans, such as Transkei.

How much land in South Africa is designated for Black South Africans? How much land is designated for white people?

Directions: Read the newspaper article "'Where Shall I Go?'" by David Rabkin (*The Black Sash*).

Why does the judge order Mrs. Eleanor Msolo to relocate to Transkei?

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Station 2: Population Registration Act

Directions: The Population Registration Act was passed in 1950, dividing South Africans into three categories. Later, a fourth category was added for Indians.

Read the Act Number 30 of 1950 sections 5.(1) on page 279 and 11.(1) on page 283.

What three categories did the government divide people into in 1950?

What could a person do if they disagreed with the government's classification?

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Station 3: Passbooks

Directions: During **apartheid**, the South African government restricted the movement of Black South Africans. They were mandated to carry passbooks that documented where a person could legally go.

Listen to the Interview with Mr. V. Qunta from 55:01–58:01.

What happened to Mr. V. Qunta over Easter weekend in 1967?

Directions: Listen to the Interview with Eddie Daniels from 21:38–23:00.

Why did people want Eddie Daniels to lighten their photographs?

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Station 4: Segregation

Directions: The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act was passed in 1953.

Examine 2–4 signs of your choice in The Signs that Defined the Apartheid.

How was South African society segregated?

Station 5: The Immorality Act

Directions: The Immorality Act was passed in 1927, prohibiting sexual relations between people of different races.

Read the newspaper article "The 'Crime' of Marital Sex."

Why was it illegal in South Africa for Joseph Jacquesson to have sexual intercourse with his wife?

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Station 6: Townships

Directions: The South African government created townships surrounding major cities like Johannesburg for South Africans classified as Black, Colored, or Indian to live. The government made it illegal for those groups to live in the city but still needed them to be able to easily access the city for work. Many South Africans living in townships would commute to the city to work as maids, cooks, and laborers.

Examine the photographs Scene of Alexandra Township (1), Scene of Alexandra Township (2), and Umlazi Township crate housing.

Describe housing in the townships of Alexandra and Umlazi.

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Station 7: Protest

Directions: South Africans protested **apartheid** until its end in 1994.

- 1956 Women's Protest: 20,000 women of all races led a peaceful demonstration singing "wathint' abafazi, wathint' imbokodo," meaning "you strike a women, you strike a rock."
- 1960 Sharpeville Massacre: Protesters in the Sharpeville township peacefully protested oppressive **apartheid** laws in front of a police station. The police fired and killed 69 people.
- 1976 Soweto Uprising: Students led a march against a law that would require school instruction to be in Afrikaans. The Afrikaans language was not spoken fluently by the majority of Black South Africans and was viewed as a symbol of the oppressive white-led government.

Watch "Wathint' abafazi, wathint' imbokodo," video footage and images of the 1956 women's protest from 00:00–01:02.

Why were women protesting?

Directions: Examine the photograph Police at Sharpeville Massacre.

What do you notice in the photo?

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Directions: In the article "This Photo Galvanized the World Against Apartheid. Here's the Story Behind It," examine the photograph after paragraph four labeled "Hector Pieterson, 1976."

What do you notice in the photo?

Synthesize

Directions: Consider all of the primary sources you examined.

What was life like for South Africans classified as Black during **apartheid**?

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