

Tuesday, February 25  
 QQ: None  
 HW: 1) Study Africa Unit Plan  
 Ann.: 1) Africa Unit Test & NB F 2/28  
 Today:  
 1) Cornell Notes & Task: South Africa  
 2) Resistance to Apartheid Timeline  
     Freedom Charter  
     Cry Freedom excerpt ( 33-35) & (2:24-33)  
 3) Label Wall of Apartheid Visual Metaphor

Rank the path to independence: (1-10)  
 [0-4] [5-7] [8-10]

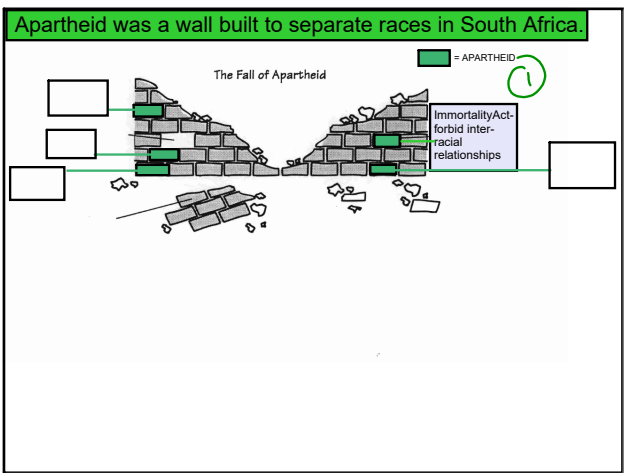
Possible African Experiences

- Economy: Economy-redistribute land & resources, cash crops, multinational corporations, leave whites in control, development
- Govemnt: Government-democracy, dictatorship, oligarchy, monarchy
- Social Opp.: Social Opportunities-prejudice, education, affirmative action
- Conflict: Conflict-diverse ethnicities, languages, traditions, and beliefs,

because \_\_\_\_\_'s independence story was \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Feb 12-2:54 PM

Feb 25-8:03 AM



Timeline of Resistance to Apartheid

- 1912 The African National Congress (ANC), a nonviolent, political organization, forms, joining South Africans opposed to white domination.
- 1955 3,000 anti-apartheid South Africans of all races publish the **Freedom Charter**, which proclaims that South Africa belongs to all who live in it and calls for wealth to be redistributed equally among blacks and whites.
- 1960 69 people are shot to death at **Sharpeville** township after South African police attack a nonviolent, anti-pass law demonstration. Afterward, some ANC members reconsider their commitment to nonviolent protest.
- 1961 **Albert Luthuli**, president of the ANC, wins the Nobel Peace Prize for his leadership of nonviolent protest against apartheid.
- 1963 The **Organization of African Unity (OAU)** begins to use economic and diplomatic pressure to weaken the South African government and arouse international opposition to apartheid.
- 1964 The government sentences **Nelson Mandela**, **Walter Sisulu**, and other leaders of **Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation)**, the military wing of ANC, to life imprisonment for antigovernment violence.
- 1976 In **Soweto** township, thousands of students peacefully protest the use of the Afrikaans language in schools. The South African police respond by attacking the students, killing more than 700 people.
- 1977 **Steven Biko**, leader of the Black Consciousness movement (which emphasized positive black self-image and action), dies in prison after being brutally beaten by South African police.
- 1984 **Desmond Tutu**, an Anglican Archbishop, wins the Nobel Peace Prize for his leadership as a spokesperson for nonviolent Christian opposition to apartheid.
- 1980s The **international community** increases economic and political pressure on the South African government. Anti-apartheid protests in the United States and Europe force banks and businesses to divest (withdraw investments) from South Africa.
- 1994 In South Africa's first ever all-race elections, **Nelson Mandela**, released from prison in 1990, is elected South Africa's first post-apartheid president. His election marked the end of apartheid as an official segregationist system in South Africa.

WH-10-5. Activity 3.3, Page 6

Mar 1-3:57 PM

Mar 1-3:49 PM