

Block, February 26 & 27

QQ: a) Apartheid b) Homeland c) Shanty Town

HW: 1) Study Africa Unit Plan

Ann: 1) Africa Unit Test & NB F 2/28

Today:

1) Resistance to Apartheid Timeline

Freedom Charter

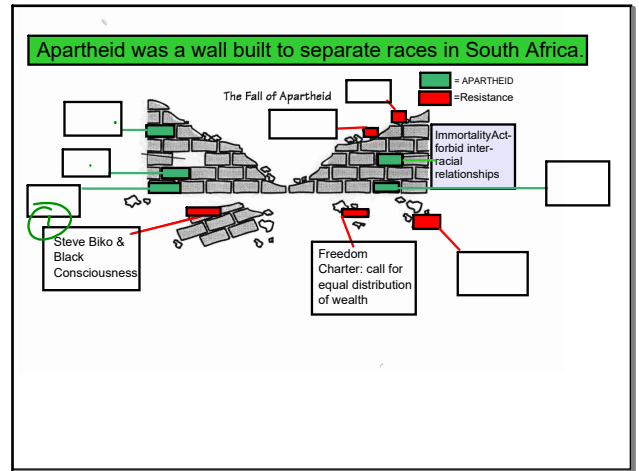
Cry Freedom excerpt (2:24-33)

2) Label Wall of Apartheid Visual Metaphor

3) Analyze Protest Music

4) Table of Contents & Quizlet review

5) Pre-Writing Outline for Writing Assessment--



Feb 12-2:54 PM

Mar 7-1:13 PM

Timeline of Resistance to Apartheid *Justified*

1912 The African National Congress (ANC), a nonviolent, political organization, joins 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, not just the white man. The wealth to be redistributed equally among blacks and whites.

1960 69 people are shot to death in 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 Lutuli, 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 anti-apartheid resistance.

1976 In Soweto township, thousands of students peacefully protest the use of Afrikaans language in schools. The 9000+ 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, after several race elections, Nelson Mandela is 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 1-3:49 PM

Tasks:

- Write Thesis
- Write Two Body Paragraphs: Use three to four specific names of people, organizations, and events as evidence/analysis per paragraph AND find a place for the two documents w/ POV statements.

(Hint: Remember the visual metaphor & timeline!) (30 points) Frequently reference the Rubric below.

Prompt:

To what extent did apartheid create a separate & unequal life that violated black South African's human rights AND to what extent were resistance efforts used to dismantle apartheid justified? In your analysis explain how apartheid created inequality and why resistance was justified.

Thesis Statement:

Topic Sentence: **Apartheid**

Evidence #1-
Analysis#1-

Evidence #2-
Analysis#2-

Evidence #3-
Analysis#3-

Evidence #4-
Analysis#4-

Closing Statement-

Feb 27-10:25 AM

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Analysis#4-

Closing Statement-

Feb 27-10:26 AM