

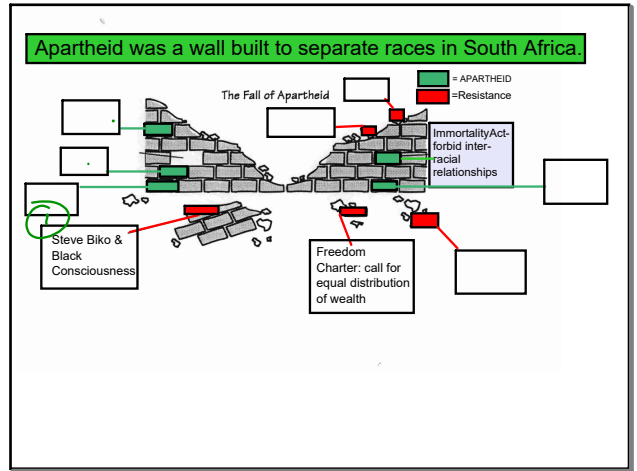
Friday, March 8

QQ: None

HW: 1) Study Africa Unit Plan
Ann.: 1) Africa Unit Test & NB T & Block 3/13&14
2) MSG Plan--Cornell Notes/Task pp.543-550, QW

Today:

- 1) Resistance to Apartheid Timeline
Freedom Charter
Cry Freedom excerpt (2:24-33)
- 2) Label Wall of Apartheid Visual Metaphor
- 3) If time, Analyze Protest Music



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, forms, joining South Africans opposed to white domination. *take apart*
- 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 anti-government 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. *banned*
- 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 1-3:49 PM

HISTORICAL SOURCES Name _____ Date _____

33 Chapter 33 The Freedom Charter *who mixed groups? why? why?*

When?

On June 25-26, 1955, representatives of many progressive groups in South Africa—representing those of African descent, Coloureds, Asians, and blacks—met to draw up what was called The Freedom Charter. This document outlined goals for a fair, multi-racial society. The Freedom Charter remains the basis for the demands of those who want the South African government to abandon its apartheid policies. Read the extract from the charter and answer the questions.

The Freedom Charter

Preamble

We, the people of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know:

That South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people;

That our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty, and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality;

That our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities;

That only a democratic state, based on the will of all the people can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;

And therefore, we, the people of South Africa, black and white, together—equals, countrymen, and brothers—adopt this FREEDOM CHARTER. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing nothing of our strength and courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won. . . .

Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and stand as a candidate for all bodies which make laws. . . .

All people shall have equal rights to use their own languages and to develop their own folk culture and customs. . . .

The mineral wealth beneath the soil, the banks and monopoly industry shall be transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole:

All other industries and trade shall be controlled to assist the well-being of the people;

All people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions. . . .

Restriction of land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land redistributed amongst those who work it, to banish famine and land hunger. . . .

No one shall be imprisoned, deported or restricted without a fair trial. . . .

The privacy of the house from police raids shall be protected by law.

All shall be free to travel without restriction from countryside to town, from province to province, and from South Africa abroad. . . .

Education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for all children. . . .

All people shall have the right to live where they choose, to be decently housed, and to bring up their families in comfort and security.

Adapted from The Freedom Charter, 1955.

Vocabulary Use a dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:

birthright _____

distinction _____

monopoly _____

deported _____

compulsory _____

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Mar 1-4:00 PM