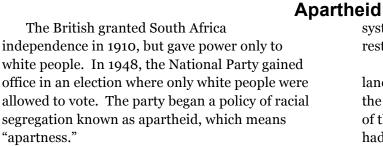
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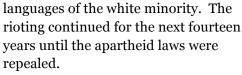
The Population Registration Act classified the people as Bantu (black Africans), coloured (people of mixed race), white (the descendants of the Boers and the British), and Asian (Indian and Pakistani immigrants).

The Group Areas Act established separate sections for each race. Members of other races were forbidden to live, work, or own land in areas belonging to other races. Pass Laws required non-whites to carry a "pass" to prove they had permission to travel in white areas.

The Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act created several small "nations" within South Africa for black South Africans. All black South Africans, regardless of where they lived, were made citizens of the homelands and thus were excluded from participating in the governing of South Africa.

Other South African laws forbade most social contacts between races, authorized segregated public facilities, established separate school , as president. systems with lower standards for non-whites, and restricted each race to certain jobs.

More than eighty percent of South Africa's land was set aside for its white residents, despite the fact that they comprised less than ten percent of the population. South Africa's black majority had resisted apartheid for many years. They began rioting in 1976, when the South African government tried to force black children in the Soweto township to learn Afrikaans, one of the



The world community made South Africa a pariah because of its racial policies. The nation was forced to leave the Commonwealth, an alliance

of former British colonies, in 1961. In 1985, both the United Kingdom and the United States imposed restrictions on trade.

White South Africans yielded to world pressure and domestic violence in 1990 by repealing most of the apartheid laws. Three years later, a new constitution gave people of all races the right to vote. The following year South Africans elected Nelson Mandela, a black man who had been imprisoned for twenty-seven years

Answer in Complete Sentences

*1. Why do you think the British did not grant the same rights to all races when they granted independence to South Africa in 1910?

2. What was apartheid?

*3. How the South African government use the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act to deny voting rights to the Bantus?

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AFRICAN HISTORY www.mrdowling.com Name:

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Fill in the Blanks

The British granted i	to the *B	of S
A in 19, but life remained unch	nanged for the indigenous	*B people of the
new nation. Thirty-eight years after the B	left S	_A, the white
*mnr_t government began a r	policy of s	known as
a		
The people of S A were classified into four racial groups during the		
aera. The largest group were the Bs. Next came the mixed race		
c people. The smallest group controlled South Africa's government. They were the		
w descendants of the *Er_pa	s. A fourth group, A	, was later added in
order to codify discrimination against I	and P	immigrants in
South Africa.		
Apartheid forced South Africans into separate	racial sections and forbad	e people of different races from
l together, or o land in	n areas belonging to other	races. Non-whites were not
allowed in w areas without a pass. Eventually, South Africa created several small		
"n" within South Africa. All b South Africans were assigned to a		
h regardless of where they l Since the black people were		
r of the newly created homelands, they were not *c of South		
Africa, so the w leaders of South Africa argued they did not have the right to *v in		
S A elections. A laws in South Africa forbade most		
s contacts between the r, segregated p facilities, established		
separate s systems, and r	each r	to certain j
Black South Africans began to rise up against a in 1976, when the government		
attempted to force c in the village of S to learn A		
Black rssac and i	condemn	ation forced S
A to r most of the a	laws	s beginning in 1990. Four years
later, all of the citizens of S A	selected a former po	litical prisoner named Nelson
M as their president.		
Answer in Complete Sentences 4. Why did the Bantus of South African riot in 1976?		

5. What two factors led to the repeal of apartheid laws in South Africa?

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