Social Studies Skills - Evidence

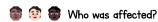
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Ask questions, corroborate inferences, and draw conclusions about the content and origins of a variety of sources, including mass media

What does "apartheid" mean?

Apartheid (say: uh-PAR-tide) was a system of laws in South Africa that kept people of different races separate and unequal.

The word "apartheid" means "apartness" in the Afrikaans language. It was used to describe the government policy that started in 1948 and ended in 1994.



In apartheid, people in South Africa were divided into four main groups:

- | White
- Black African
- 3. Coloured (mixed race)
- 4. Indian/Asian

The white minority (a smaller group) had most of the power, land, money, and rights. The Black majority (the largest group) had very few rights and were treated unfairly by law.

⚠ What were the rules of apartheid?

Under apartheid, people were forced to live, work, learn, and travel separately based on their race. Some of the unfair rules included

- Black people couldn't vote in national elections.
- People of different races couldn't marry each other.
- Black South Africans had to carry passbooks to travel in "white" areas.
- Schools, hospitals, buses, beaches, and even benches were separated by race.
- Most land was reserved for white people, even though they were a smaller part of the population.

Imagine not being allowed to go to the same school or playground as your friends, just because of your skin color. That was everyday life during anartheid

Did people fight against apartheid?

Yes! Many brave people **stood up against apartheid**. Some protested peacefully, some spoke out, and others organized marches or strikes. Some important people include:

- Nelson Mandela A leader who fought for equal rights. He was sent to prison for 27 years but later became South Africa's first Black president in 1994.
- Desmond Tutu A bishop who spoke out against injustice and worked for peace.
- Ordinary people Like students, teachers, workers, and parents who risked their lives to demand fairness.

When did apartheid end?

Apartheid ended in the early 1990s after many years of protests, pressure from other countries, and brave leadership from people like Nelson Mandela and President F W de Klerk

In 1994, South Africa had its first free election, and Nelson Mandela became president.

Vocabulary Recap:

Word Meaning

Apartheid A system that kept people of different races separate and unequal in South Africa

Segregation Keeping people apart based on race or skin color

Protest Speaking or acting out against unfair rules or systems

Equal Rights The idea that everyone should be treated the same and fairly

Passbook A special ID book Black South Africans had to carry to travel in "white" areas

Photograph: Sign on Beach

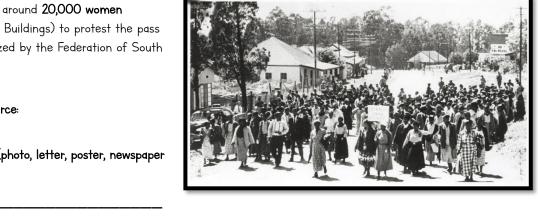
What it is: A photograph of a sign on the beach, telling anyona who was not white that they sould not swin



	that section of the beach	DIE ÄFDELINGSRAAD VAN DIE KAAP BLANKE GEBIED OP LAS SEKRETARIS
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	What kind of source is it? (photo, letter, poster,	
	newspaper article, etc.)	
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	Are there any words, dates, signs, or labels?	
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	Can I find a date or time period?	
	What was happening in the world or country at that time? _	
i	3. Who made it?	
	Was it made by a person, group, or government?	
	Why do you think they created it?	
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	What is the message or purpose?	
	Is it trying to inform, persuade, scare, inspire, or entertain?	
G	5. What is missing or not shown?	
	Are there people or voices left out?	
	Does the source show only one side of a story?	
	6. How does it make me feel or think?	
	Does it make you feel proud, angry, confused, sad, or curious	s?
	What questions does it make you want to ask?	
*	7. What can I guess (infer) from this source?	
	What does this tell me about life at that time?	
		le faced?
D	8. Can I connect this to other sources or things I've learned?	
	·	ources?
	What conclusion can I draw if I put them together?	

Photograph: Women's March, 1956

 What it is: A photograph of around 20,000 women marching in Pretoria (Union Buildings) to protest the pass laws. The march was organized by the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW).



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What conclusion can I draw if I put them together?

Speech: "I Am Prepared to Die" by Nelson Mandela (Rivonia Trial, 1964)

What it is: The famous 3-hour speech Nelson Mandela made in 1964 at his trial, in which he explained why he was involved in (among other things) sabotage, and why he was willing to die for equal rights.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die." —Nelson Mandela, at the conclusion of his speech



		But it needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die." —Nelson Mandela, at the conclusion of his speech
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Extract from booklet entitled 'Apartheid: Racial Discrimination' published on behalf of the Indian Government by the Foreign Relations Society of India, circa 1951

POPULATION REGISTRATION

The Population Registration Act 1950 defined exclusively in terms of appearance and perception. People had to be identified and registered from birth as belonging to one of three racial groups: white, 'native' (Black African), or 'coloured' (neither white nor 'native'). Identity documents were

What conclusion can I draw if I put them together?

from birth as belonging to one of three racial groups: white, 'native' (Black African), or 'coloured' (neither white nor 'native'). Identity documents were ssued to each person and the Identity Number included their assigned ace.	The Population Registration Act provides for the separate registration of Europeans, Natives and Coloureds. According to Field Marshall Smuts the Act was designed to help the Government to carry out their policy of apartheid and to provide for the elimination of the coloureds from the voters' roll. This is to be done through the compilation of a register after the 1951 census, showing whether a man is a Union citizen, domiciled in the Union or on a temporary visit to the Union. Every person over
🔍 When Looking at a Primary Source:	Union or on a temporary visit to the Union. Every person over 16 years of age will be issued an identity card giving a description of his person and the ethnic group to which he belongs.
🈂 l. What do I see?	These cards will have to be presented to authorized police officers. This measure coupled with the Mixed Marriages Act
 What kind of source is it? (photo, letter, poster, newspaper article, 	will ensure the supposed purity of the white race.
etc.)	
What people, objects, or places are in it?	
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Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act

The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, No. 55 of 1949, prohibits the solemnization of a marriage between a European and a non-European and provides that (subject to exceptions) any such marriage solemnized in contravention of this prohibition shall be void and of no effect.

Act No. 55 of 1949.

ACT

To prohibit marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans, and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

(English Text signed by the Governor-General.)
(Assented to 1st July, 1949.)

BE IT ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

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PROHIBITION OF MIXED MARRIAGES.

Act No. 55 of 1949.

Marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans prohibited.

- 1. (1) As from the date of commencement of this Act a marriage between a European and a non-European may not be solemnized, and any such marriage solemnized in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be void and of no effect: Provided that—
 - (a) any such marriage shall be deemed to be valid, if-
 - (i) it has been solemnized in good faith by a marriage officer, and neither of the parties concerned, or any other person in collusion with one or the other of them, has made any false statement relating to the said marriage amounting to a contravention of section four; and
 - (ii) any party to such marriage professing to be a European or a non-European, as the case may be, is in appearance obviously what he professes to be, or is able to show, in the case of a party professing to be a European, that he habitually consorts with Europeans as a European, or in the case of a party professing to be a non-European, that he habitually consorts with non-Europeans as a non-European;
 - (b) where any such marriage has been solemnized in good faith by a marriage officer, any children born or conceived of such marriage before it has been declared by a competent court to be invalid, shall be deemed to be legitimate.
- (2) If any male person who is domiciled in the Union enters into a marriage outside the Union which cannot be solemnized in the Union in terms of sub-section (1), then such marriage shall be void and of no effect in the Union.

Solemnization of mixed marriage by marriage officer an offence. 2. Any marriage officer who knowingly performs a marriage ceremony between a European and a non-European shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Presumption of race from appearance. 3. Any person who is in appearance obviously a European or a non-European, as the case may be, shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be such, unless and until the contrary is proved.

False statement to a marriage officer an offence.

4. Any person who makes a false statement to a marriage officer, relating to the question whether any party seeking to have his marriage solemnized by such marriage officer is a European or a non-European, knowing such statement to be false, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties prescribed by law for the crime of perjury.

Short title.

This Act shall be called the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, 1949.

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The Day Apartheid Ended - the first free vote

Under apartheid, Black South Africans were not allowed to vote in national elections. This meant they had no say in choosing the leaders of their country, even though they made up most of the population. In April 1994, something amazing happened: For the first time in South African history, people of all races were allowed to vote. The election was held from April 26 to April 29, 1994. Millions of people stood in long lines to vote — some waiting for hours or even overnight — because they were so excited to finally have a voice.



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