**Paper 1 (Sourcework) Depth Study**

**Why was Apartheid Introduced in South Africa in 1948?**

**Starter Exercise: What do we know about South Africa and Apartheid already?**

▪ Brainstorm as a class everything we currently know about South Africa and apartheid (dates, names, places, people). When ideas are exhausted, write an answer to the question in proper prose here (it will be interesting to look back on this at the end of the unit to see how much we have learned!).

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• You should develop this with the 60-second video clip (<http://activehistory.co.uk/v/383402441>) and any other general information you have available.

**Introduction: How historians move from narrative to analysis**

▪ Historians have certain techniques to help explain complex historical events.

▪ They start by studying the narrative, getting a feel of the sequence of events and the main individuals involved.

▪ They then stand back from it to analyse it in various ways, for example:

**When?** Does an answer depend on whether we look at the issue in the short-, mid- or long-term?

**What?** Do socio-economic, political and military factors have different parts to play?

**Who?** Must we consider the question from the perspective of different groups and individuals in society?

**Example: Why was Apartheid Introduced in South Africa in 1948?**

▪ Apartheid (meaning “apart-hood”) was a policy of racial segregation introduced by the South African government in 1948. A whole series of laws were designed to keep native black Africans at the bottom of society.

▪ In this study unit we will investigate how and why apartheid was introduced, and how black South Africans fought heroically against it. The study ends with the imprisonment in 1964 of Nelson Mandela (although we will return to the topic later in the course to study his release and the collapse of the apartheid regime).

**Comprehension Questions**

1. Using the timeline overleaf, outline how each of the following territories ended up in British hands by **1909**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cape Colony** | ??? |
| **Natal** | ??? |
| **Orange Free State** | ??? |
| **Transvaal** |
| *1909 Act of Union: South Africa became a unified state within the British Empire. It combined four British colonies as separate provinces within the new state: Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Blacks were denied the right to vote.* |

2. What economic developments sharpened the rivarly between the Boers and the British in the **19th Century**?

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3. In your view, what are the THREE most important **20th century** events in this timeline? Be prepared to explain your choices.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Event in South African History** |
| 1480s | Portuguese navigator Bartholomeu Dias is the first European to travel round the southern tip of Africa. |
| 1497 | Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama lands on the coast of Natal. |
| 1652 | The Dutch East India Company establishes the port of Cape Town and issues land grants for the interior until it becomes Cape Colony. Battles and smallpox push back the indigenous populations. |
| 1795 | Britain seizes and eventually annexes the Cape Colony from the Dutch in 1806.  |
| 1816-1826 | Shaka Zulu founds and expands the Zulu empire, creates a formidable fighting force. |
| 1833 | Britain passes the Abolition of Slavery Act, emancipating slaves in the West Indies and Cape Colony. |
| 1835-1840 | The “Great Trek”: Hoping to escape British rule, thousands of Dutch families (“Boers”) migrate further north and east. They establish the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. This event is a defining moment in the formation of Afrikaaner national consciousness. |
| 1856 | Britain divides the Cape Colony into two territories, calling the new one Natal. |
| 1857 | Boers proclaim the Transvaal a republic. |
| 1867 | Diamonds discovered at the town of Kimberley in Cape Colony (including the Star of Africa).The economic potential of South Africa raises the tension between Boers, British and native Africans. |
| 1877 | Britain annexes the Transvaal. |
| 1879 | The Anglo-Zulu War. The British launch an ill-prepared campaign against the Zulu in Natal. They British suffer defeat at the Battle of Isandlwana, mount a legendary defence at Rorke’s Drift, and finally emerge victorious after the Battle of Ulundi. |
| 1880-81 | The first Anglo-Boer War: Boers rebel against British rule in the Transvaal.The conflict ends with a negotiated peace - Transvaal is restored as a republic. |
| Mid 1880s | Gold is discovered in the Transvaal, triggering the gold rush. The city of Johannesburg grows up around the gold rush. |
| 1899-1902 | The second Anglo-Boer War: British troops gather on the Transvaal border and ignore an ultimatum to disperse.Lord Kitchener launches a brutal war of attrition, burning the farms of Africans and Boers and imprisoning 100,000 women and children in unhygienic concentration camps.  |
| 1902 | Treaty of Vereeniging ends the second Anglo-Boer War. The Transvaal and Orange Free State are annexed to the British Empire.Tension continues between Afrikaaners and the British settlers. |
| 1909 | Act of Union: South Africa became a unified state within the British Empire. It combined four British colonies as separate provinces within the new state: Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Blacks were denied the right to vote. |
| 1912 | The Native National Congress is founded, later renamed the African National Congress (ANC). Its vision was to unite Africans and to secure their right to the vote. |
| 1913 | The 1913 Land Act sets aside 7% of the land of South Africa for black Africans, even though they form 67% of the population. They are not allowed to own property outside of these “homelands”.  |
| 1918 | Secret Broederbond (brotherhood) established to advance the cause of the Boers (increasingly referring to themselves as Afrikaners). Birth of Nelson Mandela. |
| 1927     | South Africa’s first Immorality Act prohibited sex between whites and blacks. It was amended in 1950 to prohibit sex between whites and all non-whites. |
| 1929-33 | The Great Depression. Social unrest in cities between black workers and their white bosses exacerbates the ‘race problem’. |
| 1934 | South Africa achieves independence from the British Empire but remains within the British Commonwealth. |
| 1939 | South Africa, under Prime Minister Jan Smuts of the United Party, joins World War Two on the side of the British. This is opposed by the National Party, who like many Afrikaners continue to regard Britain as the enemy.  |
| 1939-45 | Urbanization and economic growth during World War II fuels Afrikaner fears that South Africa's racial barriers will collapse. The United Party government imposes strict policies of rationing, and relaxes controls on migrant workers to meet the demands of a war economy.The National Party plays on fears of communism by drawing attention to Smuts’ good working relationship with Stalin. |
| 1944 | ANC Youth League Manifesto urged new militant African leaders to wage a more vigorous campaign against racial discrimination. Its leaders are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo. |
| 1948 | The United Party commissions the Fagan Report, which recommends gradual integration of the races.The National Party commissions the Sauer Report, which recommends a policy of apartheid. |
| 1948-50 | The United Party, which had neglected domestic issues during World War Two, is defeated in a general election.The National Party of Daniel Malan takes power promising to introduce a policy of apartheid (separateness) against non-whites. |

**Extension Tasks**

▪ Divide this timeline into between 5 logical ‘chapters’. Add a row above the first event in each chapter and provide an appropriate title for it.

• You could also add a fresh column, merge the rows for that chapter in the fresh column, and add an image to accompany the chapter.

• You could even design a 3D gallery to exhibit what you have found (from a biased perspective!) using the 3D gallery generator at [www.classtools.net](http://www.classtools.net).