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

**Paper-based 20 question factual test**

In the long term, the problems of South Africa can be traced back to the establishment of Cape Colony by white traders from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known as Boers (and later as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) in the 17th Century. Native Black Africans were driven inland by disease and military force. In the 18th Century the British in turn seized control of the Cape from the Boers, who ultimately rejected British rule and embarked upon a ‘Great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ to colonise fresh territory still deeper in South Africa. By the 1850s the outline of the South African problem were clearly mapped out: the British controlled the colonies of the Cape and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Boers controlled the colonies of the Orange Free State and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Black Africans were feeling increasingly dispossessed and – in the case of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tribe – increasingly determined to seize back what they thought was rightfully theirs.

In the mid-term, economic factors ultimately brought political rationalisation but social dislocation. Politically, the discovery that South Africa was rich in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in the 1850s) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in the 1880s) spurred the British Empire to take full control of the region. substantially. Through a series of bitterly-fought wars with both African tribes and the Boers, the British secured complete domination of the four main provinces and formally united them into one country within the British Empire in the 1909 Act of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, in a social sense the economic boom simultaneously drew black Africans back from the outlying tribal hinterlands and into the burgeoning cities – particularly the capital city (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and the younger city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This created the familiar patterns of tension between workers and bosses in a rapidly industrialising society such as wage disputes, poverty and overcrowding. However, unlike in Europe these class tensions between proletariat and bourgeoisie were sharpened bitterly by a racist dimension: for in South Africa the underclass were the blacks, and the ruling class were white. The result of this tension was a vicious cycle of suspicion, fear and hatred. The black majority were subjected to a raft of segregatory laws designed to entrench their economic and racial inferiority. Most notably, the 1913 Land Act set aside 7% of the land of South Africa for black Africans, even though they formed \_\_\_\_\_ % of the population. They were not allowed to own property outside of these “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”. This in turn drove black Africans towards anti-capitalist and anti-racist movements: the South African \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party (SACP) and the African National \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ANC) – which in turn alarmed the white ruling classes still further.

In the short term, the South African government proved incapable of finding a creative solution to these problems. The moderate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party of General Jan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which stood alongside Britain in World War Two against the Nazis, was neither willing nor able to pursue drastic solutions to South Africa’s domestic problems. As a result, and as the pressure of war sharpened social and economic problems, it lost the initiative to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party of Daniel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which had opposed the war against the Nazis and which narrowly won the general election of 1948, promising to impose a drastic solution: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or the complete and formalised separation of the races at every level of daily and national life.