

## Chapter 1 : Apartheid - HISTORY

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The History of Apartheid in South Africa South Africa see map is a country blessed with an abundance of natural resources including fertile farmlands and unique mineral resources. South African mines are world leaders in the production of diamonds and gold as well as strategic metals such as platinum. The climate is mild, reportedly resembling the San Francisco bay area weather more than anywhere in the world. South Africa was colonized by the English and Dutch in the seventeenth century. English domination of the Dutch descendents known as Boers or Afrikaners resulted in the Dutch establishing the new colonies of Orange Free State and Transvaal. The discovery of diamonds in these lands around resulted in an English invasion which sparked the Boer War. Strategists in the National Party invented apartheid as a means to cement their control over the economic and social system. Initially, aim of the apartheid was to maintain white domination while extending racial separation. With the enactment of apartheid laws in , racial discrimination was institutionalized. In , the Population Registration Act required that all South Africans be racially classified into one of three categories: The coloured category included major subgroups of Indians and Asians. Classification into these categories was based on appearance, social acceptance, and descent. The Department of Home Affairs a government bureau was responsible for the classification of the citizenry. Non-compliance with the race laws were dealt with harshly. All political rights, including voting, held by an African were restricted to the designated homeland. The idea was that they would be citizens of the homeland, losing their citizenship in South Africa and any right of involvement with the South African Parliament which held complete hegemony over the homelands. From to , four of these homelands were created, denationalizing nine million South Africans. The homeland administrations refused the nominal independence, maintaining pressure for political rights within the country as a whole. Nevertheless, Africans living in the homelands needed passports to enter South Africa: In , the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act were passed, which empowered the government to declare stringent states of emergency and increased penalties for protesting against or supporting the repeal of a law. The penalties included fines, imprisonment and whippings. In , a large group of blacks in Sharpeville refused to carry their passes; the government declared a state of emergency. The emergency lasted for days, leaving 69 people dead and people wounded. Wielding the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the white regime had no intention of changing the unjust laws of apartheid. The penalties imposed on political protest, even non-violent protest, were severe. During the states of emergency which continued intermittently until , anyone could be detained without a hearing by a low-level police official for up to six months. Thousands of individuals died in custody, frequently after gruesome acts of torture. Those who were tried were sentenced to death, banished, or imprisoned for life, like Nelson Mandela. The apartheid policy was highly effective of achieving its goal of preferential treatment for whites, as is demonstrated by the statistics in Figure 1. Where to go from here:

Chapter 2 : South Africa's apartheid-era Foreign Minister Botha dies | News | Al Jazeera

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Check new design of our homepage! Apartheid in South Africa - History, Important Facts, and Summary It was since that the National Party imposed policies of racial segregation against the predominant non-white population of South Africa. Thus began what is considered by many to be the most tumultuous period of South African history. Historyplex traces the timeline of apartheid in South Africa. Historyplex Staff Last Updated: Mar 26, Did You Know? The striking aspect was that these repressive rules were applied by the minority rulers whites against an overwhelmingly non-white population of South Africa. Despite the nationwide outrage and rebellion, along with protests from the international community, apartheid lasted for close to 50 years in the country. The concept often cropped up during discussions on race and politics by the Afrikaner Nationalists whites of European descent looking to create a predominantly white presence in the country. An early example would be the Land Act of 1913, which legalized territorial segregation, forcing black Africans to live in segregated areas. The Act also included a clause, which made it illegal for them to work as sharecroppers. The government went a step ahead and established separate public facilities for whites and non-whites, clamped down on non-white labor unions, and denied them a voice in issues of national interest. It is estimated that between 1948 and 1994, more than 3. Group Areas Act of 1950 This was the Act that brought about the physical separation between races, particularly in urban areas. It demanded the removal of some groups of people into areas set aside for their racial group. Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1951 This Act enforced racial divide, causing different racial groups to live in different areas. Bantu Education Act of 1953 This Act led to the establishment of an inferior education system for Africans. It aimed at propagating a curriculum intended to produce manual laborers and obedient subjects. Similar laws were also imposed on Coloreds and Indians. The foundation was credited to a year-old Nelson Mandela, who was incarcerated from 1963 to 1988 for his militant and anti-state activities. In 1986, the United Kingdom and United States imposed trade sanctions on the country. A coalition government with a non-white majority was formed under the leadership of Nelson Mandela, marking the official end of the apartheid system. These were the Africans called Bantu in South Africa along with the Colored people of mixed black, Malayan, and white descent and Asian mainly of Indian ancestry populations. Access to jobs was next to nil.

**Chapter 3 : The holocaust and apartheid : similarities and differences : a comparative study**

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Sixty-nine people died, many shot in the back. The shots fired that day in an obscure corner of South Africa reverberated around the world and Sharpeville became the symbol of the evil of the apartheid system. Life in the Time of Sharpeville: The focus is not on politics, but on the day-to-day experiences of citizens and on contemporary journalism, with emphasis on magazines and newspapers which catered to a Black readership. The book also contextualizes and chronicles many other historic events both inside and outside the country that had relevance to the fight against apartheid. C85 b This book provides a narrative on the uprising in Soweto in , when school children protested being taught in Afrikaans, the language of their oppressor. Hector Pieterse, a thirteen year old school boy who was shot in the back by a white policeman. Among the strengths of the book is the timeline of events. Gorodnov traces and exposes the roots of the fight against apartheid. Apartheid did not merely separate races; it institutionalized a system of oppression, thereby enabling one race to rule another. It is against this background that the Soweto uprisings happened, and this book attends to provide a historical overview which led to that uprising. Africana Library Video Shot illegally in the Republic of South Africa, this documentary exposes the oppression of Blacks and other people designated as colored under apartheid rule in South Africa. Filmed throughout South Africa, from Capetown to Johannesburg, as well as in the surrounding Black townships and the desolate bantustans, this film visually portrays the stark contrasts between living and working conditions for the 18 million Blacks and the 4 million Whites who ruled over them. RFK in the Land of Apartheid: A Ripple of Hope Call Number: Africana Library Videodisc Using never before seen archival footage and interviews in South Africa and the United States, filmmakers The filmmakers find witness to this special moment in time through the sights and sounds of present day South Africa. Specifically considers the music that sustained and galvanized blacks for more than 40 years. An uplifting story of human courage, resolve and triumph. Features archival footage and eye-witness accounts. Selected Books on Apartheid Anatomy of a Miracle: W35x The peaceful birth of Black majority rule in South Africa was a transcendent moment. Many South Africans believe this negotiated revolution to be a miracle: Apartheid in Crisis by Mark A. A63 In this anthology, we hear voices of many South Africans; P. Coetzee, Nadine Gordimer, Nelson Mandela, Motlalo and Desmond Tutu, together with foreign economists, political scientists, and journalists who have studied the country. Mzimela compares the situation of apartheid in South Africa with the racial tyranny of Nazi Germany, examining the connection between the roles played by the Western governments, the transnational corporations, and the Western church in apartheid South Africa and the roles played by these groups in Nazi Germany. The Rise of Afrikanerdom: Dunbar Moodie Call Number: M81 This is the first book in English to explore systematically what Afrikaner nationalist ideologists wrote about their world, and the symbolic structures in terms of which they cast their interpretations of reality. Based on impressive research, this book explores the development, refinement and articulation of these beliefs. S6 T This book provides a full account of the development of U. Drawing upon documents sourced in key archives, the twists and turns of the U. Africana Library DT His view is that the movement away from apartheid to majority rule would have taken far longer and been much bloodier were it not for the changes undergone by Afrikaner nationalism itself. There were turning points, such as the Soweto Uprising of , but few believed that the transition from white domination to inclusive democracy would occur as soonâ€”and as relatively peacefullyâ€”as it did. In effect, however, a multitude of different factors led the African National Congress and the National Party to see that neither side could win the conflict on its own terms. Utterly dissimilar in background, culture, beliefs, and political style, Nelson Mandela and F. But both soon recognized that they were dependent on each other to steer the transformation process through to its conclusion. This book is divided into five chapters. Each chapter focuses on a different aspect of apartheid. G54 During the final fifteen years of the Cold War, southern Africa underwent a period of upheaval, with dramatic twists and turns in relations between the superpowers. Beyond lay the great prize: Piero Gleijeses uses archival sources, particularly from the United States, South Africa, and the closed Cuban archives, to provide an unprecedented

international history of this important theater of the late Cold War. These sources all point to one conclusion: In the words of Nelson Mandela, the Cubans "destroyed the myth of the invincibility of the white oppressor. Apartheid in South Africa Laws, History:

*The author "compares the current situation of apartheid in South Africa with the racial tyranny of Nazi Germany, examining the connection between the roles played by the Western governments, the transnational corporations, and the Western church in apartheid South Africa and the roles played by these groups in Nazi Germany."*

Israel is an apartheid state. True The only purpose in calling Israel an apartheid state is to: Draw legitimate comparisons between apartheid South Africa and Israel. Become judges in the court system. Receive the same medical treatment in the same hospitals as everyone else. All of the above. Kenneth Meshoe, a member of the South African parliament, asks those who believe Israel is an apartheid state to: Stop doing so because they are damaging the truth. Comparing Israel to apartheid South Africa is a lie, and an insult to the black South Africans who suffered under apartheid. View Source There are over 1. They have the same exact rights as all Israeli citizens. Kenneth Meshoe "former member of the South African parliament" on the false comparison between Israel and apartheid South Africa. View Source Related reading: Long Walk to Freedom: Blacks in apartheid South Africa suffered systemic discrimination. Kenneth Meshoe "former member of the South African parliament" on the false comparison between Israel and apartheid South Africa. That notion is simply wrong. It is inaccurate and it is malicious. And it will not help to promote peace and harmony in the Middle East. And because it is so inaccurate, it betrays the memory of those who suffered through a real apartheid. As a black South African, who was born under apartheid, in the administrative capital of South Africa, Pretoria, I know what apartheid is. My parents experienced it. But having been to Israel on a number of occasions, I know that nothing is happening in that country -- that I have either seen or read -- that can be compared to apartheid in South Africa. He was fighting for the right to vote, for the right to choose the leaders who one believes in, for the right to move and travel freely, to live wherever one wants, to be educated, and to be admitted to the hospital or medical facility of your choice. All these things Mandela fought for because black people never enjoyed any of them in their very own country. For example, when I had to see a white doctor -- a white doctor who was prepared to have black patients -- I would have go to a back room, a specially segregated room where black patients of white doctors went who could never enter through the same door that was used by white people. Now compare that to Israel. Three years ago, a black pastor friend of mine went to Israel where he had an accident and had to be hospitalized. When he came back to South Africa, he said to as many people as he could, that the people who are talking about apartheid in Israel are talking nonsense. It is not what we are experiencing on the ground. They are taking the sting out of the pain that we suffered in South Africa. If South African apartheid was what people are seeing in Israel, there would never have been any need for an armed struggle. There would never have been any need for a Nelson Mandela to go to prison because he would have all the rights Arabs in Israel have. There are judges in the Israel courts who are not Jewish. In apartheid South Africa, you could never have had something like that. You have teachers who are not Jewish who are teaching Jewish children. These non-Jews in Israel have everything that we non-whites in apartheid South Africa never shared with white South Africans. Most South Africans know this. They know that to call Israel an apartheid state is false; that what we suffered in South Africa is not being suffered by anybody in Israel. But to those South Africans who believe these falsehoods about Israel we say, "Go to Israel, go and see for yourself. Tell us where you see Palestinians having to endure what we endured during Apartheid. You are damaging the truth, you are damaging any chance for peace in the Middle East, and most of all, you are destroying the memory of the real apartheid. The charge that Israel is an apartheid state is a lie about the real Israel and it is a lie about the real apartheid. Stay up to date on our latest releases PragerU is changing the minds of millions worldwide. Help us keep our videos FREE!

**Chapter 5 : Nazism - Wikipedia**

*Apartheid (South African English: / ɛˈpɑːrtɪˈdeɪd /; Afrikaans: [aˈpɑrtɛˈdeɪt], lit. "separateness") was a system of institutionalised racial segregation that existed in South Africa from until the early s.*

Dispossessed but Defiant Blacks under apartheid - South Africa In the late s, at the behest of mine-owners eager to maximize profits by minimizing labour costs, the government imposed special taxes and other measures to drive young Black men off their farms and into mine work. Migrant youths seeking mine-work in Witwatersrand, ca Dispossessed family, HexRiver, ca. Companies obliged Black miners to live in mine-compounds. The harsh living conditions and heavy labour killed 1 in 10 Black mine-workers annually. It passed draconian laws to implement apartheid: The tool for enforcing apartheid was the passbook. Black people were legally required to produce their passbook on demand by any white person, even a child. Ending the pass system was a constant demand of the anti-apartheid movement. Sophiatown had been the vibrant centre of Black politics, jazz and blues. Many Black residents had owned homes there since the late s. Rural poverty and lack of other opportunities forced many Black South African women to seek work as domestic servants in the cities. In the photo above, a domestic worker is being arrested for an alleged pass violation. Burning passbooks was a concrete way to defy apartheid and the various forms of dispossession it represented. Arguably the most important document of the anti-apartheid movement, the Freedom Charter was drafted in at a mass meeting in Kliptown, Johannesburg. It articulated key demands: The police broke up the meeting on the second day, and charged key activists with High Treason. The demands articulated on their placards would remain constant ones throughout the apartheid years: In , anti-apartheid activists were charged with high treason for advocating the Freedom Charter. They were acquitted after a four-year trial. Some paid a high price for their commitment. Ruth First was jailed, forced into exile and eventually assassinated by parcel-bomb in So photographer Eli Weinberg photographed them separately, and created this composite photo. Repression triggers increased militancy - The Sharpeville massacre March 21, - Police open fire on a large anti-pass demonstration. Some protesters, believing police are only firing blanks, smile as they flee. The bodies of some of the 69 victims. The massacre shocked the resistance movement. Demonstrations erupted across the country. It also declared a state of emergency. In December , the ANC, convinced that peaceful protest alone would not end apartheid, authorized the formation of an armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe Spear of the Nation , MK, which would embark on a campaign of sabotage of state institutions. Minutes later, police began shooting. Students and their families, outraged by the shootings, riot for 10 days in Soweto. Photographer Sam Nzima was hounded from city to city for years by police and forced to abandon a promising photography career. A farmworker evicted from a farm in the area stands outside tents given to the evicted in compensation for their homes, near Weenan, KwaZuluNatal, November People in KwaNdebele one of the "reserves" in the bus line-up at 2: Many were embarking on the first leg of a daily hours-long journey in order to arrive at work by 7 am in Pretoria, where they were not allowed to live during the apartheid era. Families forcibly removed under apartheid segregation laws from "Black spots"â€” areas inhabited by Black people that were deemed too close to areas inhabited by whitesâ€”eke out a living in tin shacks far from their homes. Residents of Cornfields, KwaZuluNatal, protest against the proposed removal from their ancestral land. Ezakehni, a "resettlement" village in the KwaZulu "homeland", Natal. Late on the winter night of 27 June , security forces set up a roadblock to intercept a car near the city of Port Elizabeth. Two of the four anti-apartheid activists in the car had been secretly targeted for assassination. Matthew Goniwe, a popular teacher and gifted political organizer in Cradock, and FortCalata, another teacher, were on the hit list. The police abducted all four and murdered them; their stabbed, mutilated and burnt bodies were found shortly after. Thousands attended their mass funeral July 20 in Cradock above. The crowds were electrified when, for the first time in decades, huge banners of the ANC and the South African Communist Partyâ€”both banned organizationsâ€”were unfurled. In the s, given that almost all other mass gatherings were illegal, the funerals of murdered activists became occasions for anti-apartheid activists to express their determination to end apartheid and the various forms of dispossession that it enabled. Duduza was one of the townships most active

in the anti-apartheid struggle, with militant consumer, bus, rent and school boycotts between and A state of emergency was imposed in July and the army sent in. The death squads usually wore balaclavas woolen hooded face covers to make it impossible for witnesses to later identify the killers. In this photo, the man with his back to the camera still has his balaclava down. Police killed hundreds in this period. A lone woman protests as soldiers occupy Soweto. For example, in a township near Durban, women nightly patrolled the streets to protect families from security forces and vigilante harassment. Leaders like Albertina Sisulu, Frances Baard and Dorothy Nyembe organized effective resistance against the occupation, despite the risks and the restrictions imposed on them. Fifteen-year-old Lawrence Matjee, with casts on both arms, following his detention and brutal beating by Security Police. Inkatha was a conservative Zulu nationalist party encouraged and armed by the apartheid regime to undermine the ANC. Millions of South Africans protest the April assassination of Chris Hani, the extremely popular leader of the South African Communist Party, by right-wing extremists. In January , the government restored and extended citizenship and political rights to all South Africans, setting the framework for the first democratic elections, scheduled for April. Famed political prisoner Nelson Mandela revisits his cell in RobbenIsland prison, where he was incarcerated for over two decades, on the fourth anniversary of his release from jail. After waiting in the hot sun for several hours, a man votes for the first time in his life. Days later, Nelson Mandela would be sworn in as the first democratically-elected President of South Africa. Do you like this page?

### Chapter 6 : BBC - Archive - Apartheid in South Africa - Living under racial segregation and discrimination

*Despite strong and consistent opposition to apartheid within and outside of South Africa, its laws remained in effect for the better part of 50 years.*

Nazi Germany and apartheid South Africa: These are two distinct events in their origins, content, trajectory, and outcomes. We can compare the suffering of the people in South Africa to the Holocaust. So how similar are these two regimes? And why is it important to draw certain parallels between these two regimes? But there was a level of brutality, of sheer cruelty, depravity and inhumanity under Nazi rule completely lacking in Nationalist Party rule. Jews were a vast minority in Germany, while black Africans were a vast majority in South Africa. In Germany, while anti-Semitism had been apparent in German society for hundreds of years, Jews had gained full rights in with the formation of the nation of Germany. The new constitution at the time eliminated restrictions on Jews regarding residence, marriage, choice of professions and acquisition of real estate, and confirmed their right to vote. They were a highly visible minority in the professions, economy, and the arts. Indeed, it can be traced back to the beginnings of Dutch colonization of the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. When the Nationalists came to power in South Africa, the blacks continued to occupy the same segregated social position that had been their lot under the former government. The apartheid system was a refinement of the discrimination that had previously been practiced. The Germans were bent on safeguarding the Aryan race. Hitler was even religiously supported by the German Christian Movement, a radical wing of German Lutheranism. In South Africa, many churches tacitly condoned the discrimination and human rights abuses of black citizens. Specifically, the Dutch Reformed Church not only supported the apartheid belief of segregation of the races, but theologically justified it by arguing that the Bible supported this concept. In Germany, the Nuremberg Laws were passed in 1935. Part of these laws was the Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor, which prohibited all marriages and extramarital sex between Jews and Germans. In South Africa, legislation was also enacted aimed at preventing racial mixing. The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949 and the Immorality Act of 1950 were the protective measures introduced, which included prohibiting marriages and extramarital sex between Europeans and non-Europeans. Besides the Jews and black Africans, both regimes showed a willingness to execute and murder others who opposed their rule. While the victims of apartheid were predominantly black, they were not exclusively so. Rick Turner and Ruth First are two examples of white activists who were killed, as was Neil Aggett who died in detention. This shows that the apartheid regime was not solely interested in killing black Africans, but anyone who opposed their belief in white supremacy. This was similar with Nazi Germany. While the vast majority of their victims were Jews, they showed time and again that they were willing to kill anyone who opposed their regime, even if they were Germans. Sophie Scholl and other members of the White Rose resistance group, despite being Germans, were executed in 1943. In 1944, in the Polish uprising known as the Warsaw Rising, hundreds of thousands of Polish citizens and insurgents not Jews, were killed for fighting back against the Nazis. Also, both regimes used their fear and hatred of communism to also justify their actions and oppression. Both Nazi Germany and apartheid South Africa were ardently opposed to communism and saw it as a threat to their very way of life and existence. Nazi Germany targeted communists with as much vitriol as they did Jews, including banning the German Communist Party KPD, arresting thousands of communists and imprisoning them in concentration camps, and seeing the Soviet Union as their ultimate enemy, going to war against them from 1941. In South Africa, communists were despised at an equal level. It was the Cold War and the Nationalists saw the Soviet Union as trying to bring down their government, therefore they banned the South African Communist Party, arrested thousands of communists, and even openly fought against the Soviet Union in Angola in the 1970s. A number of anti-apartheid activists and organizations, including the ANC, saw the Soviet Union as the one country who would support their calls for independence and self-rule, and therefore actively sought out support, training, weapons, and money from them, including Nelson Mandela. Citizenship In both Germany and South Africa, the races that were targeted for discrimination were also deprived of their citizenship. Thus Jewish Germans were summarily stripped of their citizenship. They were restricted or banned from using playing fields and

swimming pools, and were excluded from participating in sports at the national level. In South Africa racial separation for social, cultural and sporting activities had a long history rooted in colonialism and a formal policy of segregation even prior to apartheid. In sports, black Africans were also banned from being part of national sports teams. In South Africa, black Africans were barred from competing for positions that were reserved for whites. The National Party that won the election endorsed the Civilized Labor Policy, originally introduced into the Public Service in Blacks who were admitted to urban areas were relegated to doing manual and unskilled labor. Positions were not given on merit, but on color. Education In terms of education, both restricted the opportunities for the discriminated groups to access equal educational opportunities. When Hitler became chancellor of Germany, Jewish children were receiving a comprehensive education. On November 15, , all Jewish children still in German schools were expelled. The Reich Association of Jews in Germany created private schools for Jews, but these had to be funded by Jews themselves. The German government refused to take responsibility or to finance any Jewish educational activity. In South Africa the apartheid policy included separate schools for whites, Coloureds, Indians, and Africans. These schools were the responsibility of the government. Prior to this time, African education was conducted mainly in mission schools. While schooling became available to many more children under apartheid, the quality of education in African schools was vastly inferior to white schools. The education of African children was directed at preparing them for what was considered to be their lot in life. According to Edgar H. According to him the aim of this law is to teach our children that Africans are inferior to Europeans. Eventually, the decision was implemented to even change the medium of instruction in black schools. This eliminated instruction in native languages and declared that half of the subjects would be taught in English, and the other half in Afrikaans despite that most students and teachers in these schools could write or speak Afrikaans. Excerpt from the book, Fighting Apartheid: A Cartoon History Media Both used the media to their advantage and did not allow any freedom of the press. In Nazi Germany, patriotic fervor was aroused by German radio broadcasts. They not only burned books in public, but they also used newspapers, especially Die Sturmer, to faithfully publish the speeches of Hitler and support his policies. Josef Goebbels, as the Nazi propaganda minister, frequently used film as well for building up the spirit of the German people and for deriding those whom he wanted the people to despise. These films included such propaganda pieces as Triumph of the Will, which glorified Hitler and the Nazi Party, and Jew Suss, which depicted a deceitful Jew who perpetrated evil deeds. In South Africa until , journalists were able to report matters as they saw fit, but with their ascension to power, the Nationalists started passing laws which eroded the freedom of the press. Rigorous censorship curbs were put in place that shackled the media. The Official Secrets Act prevented reports on information affecting the security of the state of police matters being published, and the Defense Act made it illegal to publish any information about military matters without permission. The government controlled radio and television, and no independent stations were given licenses. In both South Africa and Germany, people were forcibly removed from their homes. White South Africans did not have to carry these documents. Ghettos and concentration camps vs. Therefore, in , Germany started to herd Jews into walled-off ghettos, of which there were 1, throughout Eastern Europe in Nazi-occupied territories. In South Africa, black Africans were relocated and restricted to homelands and townships. South African President Jacob Zuma, in , even referred to it as an early form of ethnic cleansing. South Africa created 10 separate ethnic homelands for all African citizens, each based on ethnicity. Starting in the s, more than 3. Not one of the bantustans have access to the sea and in all situations mineral rights are strictly reserved for the South African govt. In ghettos, Jewish Councils were also established. The purpose of these Jewish Councils was to carry out Nazi orders regarding the Jewish population. They were responsible for supplying forced labor, registering candidates for work camps, and attending to deportations. They had to organize the food supply, manage housing, education, industry, health, police, and postal services. They were even empowered to levy taxes on the inmates of the ghetto in order to sustain these activities. It provided for the establishment of local communities, village councils and town councils for blacks in urban areas. They had to collect their own revenue, and they tried to do this by means of rent increases, which infuriated the local populations. Forced Labor Both used forced or slave labor, as well. In Nazi Germany, after prison labor was exploited to make profits for German companies. There were a

thousands of slave labor camps in Nazi Germany and in their occupied territories. At Auschwitz alone, some 40 satellite camps were constructed near mines, foundries, and other industrial complexes. In South Africa, prison labor was also used. In Bethal in , farmers were getting convicts sent from prisons to work on their farms. In just one year nearly a quarter of a million prisoners were sent to these farm jails as laborers. Some farmers were even building prisons on their farms so that they could use convicts as workers. Outside of prison labor, the South African government created a system that forced workers into the gold and diamond mines. Cheap labor and the migrant labor system with its restrictions boosted the economy, making the mines and farms more profitable than they would otherwise have been. All companies in South Africa, and those abroad who did business with South Africa, directly benefited from apartheid and the cheap labor that it offered. Resistance It is important to note that as well as the actions of both governments, these two regimes were similar as well due to the fact that they both faced resistance from those who they were oppressing. The kinds of resistance undertaken ranged from passive protest to the use of force. Jews also rose up in resistance to Nazi Germany. Despite being confined to brutal living conditions in the Warsaw ghetto, Jews rose up in and violently took control of the ghetto in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising that saw Jews fighting for their freedom.

Chapter 7 : A Black South African on Israel and Apartheid | PragerU

*Apartheid called for the separate development of the different racial groups in South Africa. Translated from the Afrikaans meaning 'apartness', apartheid was the ideology supported by the National Party (NP) government and was introduced in South Africa in*

Kaplan Centre for Jewish Studies In recent years it has become fairly commonplace to make comparisons between the Holocaust and Apartheid. This dissertation explores similarities and differences. It acknowledges that both systems were rooted in ideas of race, but while the tools used by the Nazis in Germany and the apartheid government in South Africa are superficially similar, their very different objectives brought about radically different outcomes once their policies were enforced. The dissertation opens with a discussion of the methods used by each of the different systems to define the victim races, and justify their inferior status. In Germany the reasons given were the desire to preserve the pure Aryan volk and protect the volkisch culture. In both countries separation was followed by deprivation of citizenship. Under German rule Jews were rendered stateless and expelled as far as possible from the Reich. Freedom of movement was restricted and residential segregation enforced in both countries. Jews, previously prominent in the cultural, academic and economic life of Germany, were impoverished and dehumanized. Initially Jews were confined to ghettos, eventually to labour and death camps. In both countries government controlled local authorities kept tight rein on the administration of the residential areas that were demarcated for the disadvantaged. These councils were used to secure the peaceful acquiescence of Jews en route to the death camps. Eventually the councillors were killed together with the people they were supposed to govern. In South Africa town councils were established for local government in the townships, but these councils were unsuccessful because they were government controlled and illegitimate. Their purpose was to administer the separate development areas, not to pave the way for eventual extermination of their inhabitants. In neither Germany nor South Africa did churches play an active role in preventing discrimination and injustice. In Germany this was simply a continuation of the traditional attitude of anti-Judaism nurtured by the refusal of Jews to convert to Christianity. The fundamental differences between the Holocaust and apartheid became most apparent in their terminal stages. Whereas Nazism led to genocide, the leitmotif of apartheid was cheap labour, not planned extermination. The Nazis created death camps and designed advanced technology especially for the purpose of speeding up mass murder and body disposal. Apartheid killings in South Africa were carried out by traditional means on an individual basis and not by large-scale extermination techniques. The killings in South Africa were directed only at opponents of the regime and not for the purpose of exterminating a specific ethnic group. In Germany this resulted in a programme of genocide whereas the apartheid system in South Africa, though intended to service the material interests of the ruling group, nevertheless proved dysfunctional and sowed the seeds of its own demise.

**Chapter 8 : A Photo History Of Apartheid**

*It was not until the elections of that the word apartheid became common in South African politics. Through all of this, the white minority put various restrictions on the black majority. Through all of this, the white minority put various restrictions on the black majority.*

Apartheid called for the separate development of the different racial groups in South Africa. On paper it appeared to call for equal development and freedom of cultural expression, but the way it was implemented made this impossible. Apartheid made laws forced the different racial groups to live separately and develop separately, and grossly unequally too. It tried to stop all inter-marriage and social integration between racial groups. During apartheid, to have a friendship with someone of a different race generally brought suspicion upon you, or worse. More than this, apartheid was a social system which severely disadvantaged the majority of the population, simply because they did not share the skin colour of the rulers. In basic principles, apartheid did not differ that much from the policy of segregation of the South African governments existing before the Afrikaner Nationalist Party came to power in . The main difference is that apartheid made segregation part of the law. Apartheid cruelly and forcibly separated people, and had a fearsome state apparatus to punish those who disagreed. Another reason why apartheid was seen as much worse than segregation, was that apartheid was introduced in a period when other countries were moving away from racist policies. Before World War Two the Western world was not as critical of racial discrimination, and Africa was colonized in this period. The Second World War highlighted the problems of racism, making the world turn away from such policies and encouraging demands for decolonization. It was during this period that South Africa introduced the more rigid racial policy of apartheid. People often wonder why such a policy was introduced and why it had so much support. Various reasons can be given for apartheid, although they are all closely linked. The main reasons lie in ideas of racial superiority and fear. Across the world, racism is influenced by the idea that one race must be superior to another. Such ideas are found in all population groups. The other main reason for apartheid was fear, as in South Africa the white people are in the minority, and many were worried they would lose their jobs, culture and language. This is obviously not a justification for apartheid, but explains how people were thinking. Original architects of Apartheid Image source Apartheid Laws Numerous laws were passed in the creation of the apartheid state. Here are a few of the pillars on which it rested: Population Registration Act, This Act demanded that people be registered according to their racial group. This meant that the Department of Home affairs would have a record of people according to whether they were white, coloured, black, Indian or Asian. People would then be treated differently according to their population group, and so this law formed the basis of apartheid. It was however not always that easy to decide what racial group a person was part of, and this caused some problems. Group Areas Act, This was the act that started physical separation between races, especially in urban areas. The act also called for the removal of some groups of people into areas set aside for their racial group. Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act, This Act said that different racial groups had to live in different areas. Well known removals were those in District 6, Sophiatown and Lady Selborne. These black people were then placed in townships outside of the town. They could not own property here, only rent it, as the land could only be white owned. This Act caused much hardship and resentment. People lost their homes, were moved off land they had owned for many years and were moved to undeveloped areas far away from their place of work. Some other important laws were the: Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, Immorality Amendment Act, Separate Representation of Voters Act, Resistance before Resistance to apartheid came from all circles, and not only, as is often presumed, from those who suffered the negative effects of discrimination. Criticism also came from other countries, and some of these gave support to the South African freedom movements. There were also Indian and Coloured organized resistance movements e. We shall consider the ANC. It was started as a movement for the Black elite, that is those Blacks who were educated. In the ANC sent a deputation to London to plead for a new deal for South African blacks, but there was no change to their position. The first was dialogue and petition; the second direct opposition and the last the period of exiled armed struggle. In , just after apartheid was introduced, the ANC

started on a more militant path, with the Youth League playing a more important role. The ANC introduced their Programme of Action in 1962, supporting strike action, protests and other forms of non-violent resistance. This campaign called on people to purposefully break apartheid laws and offer themselves for arrest. It was hoped that the increase in prisoners would cause the system to collapse and get international support for the ANC. Despite 8 people ending up in jail, the ANC caused no threat to the apartheid regime. The ANC continued along the same path during the rest of the 1960s, until in 1969 some members broke away and formed the PAC.

### Chapter 9 : Divided cities: South Africa's apartheid legacy photographed by drone | Cities | The Guardian

*The History of Apartheid in South Africa South Africa (see map) is a country blessed with an abundance of natural resources including fertile farmlands and unique mineral resources. South African mines are world leaders in the production of diamonds and gold as well as strategic metals such as platinum.*

How apartheid worked[ change change source ] Sign from South Africa during apartheid. This sign meant that only white people were allowed in this specific area. During apartheid, people were divided into four racial groups and kept apart by law. The laws allowed the white people to be in certain areas. Black people had to carry special papers passes or have permission to live and work in particular areas. The government separated mixed communities and forcibly moved many people. Many laws were made, for example: France, the United States, and Britain stopped that from happening. The Soweto Uprisings started because Africans were forced to study some subjects at school in Afrikaans. Many black people did not like Afrikaans because it was the language of the apartheid government and the language of their oppressors. He wanted to end apartheid. In a speech in , de Klerk said the African National Congress was legal again. He also said that Nelson Mandela would be released from prison. The purpose of the Peace Accord was "to bring an end to political violence" in South Africa. The first democratic election was on 27 April This is considered the end of apartheid rule. Although black South Africans were granted equal rights by law , there is still economic inequality between blacks and whites. In , South Africa had its first census in over ten years. Nelson Mandela was a big factor in getting rid of the unjust apartheid laws. This beach has been reserved for white people only. Aim of apartheid[ change change source ] The aim of apartheid was to separate the people of South Africa into small independent nations. The black ones were called Bantustans. South Africa said they were independent countries and exchanged ambassadors but other countries did not. The National Party government did not want to spend a lot of money on this project. They wanted black men to work in these mines for little money but their families had to live far away.