

## I.F.13

### The Development of Modern States

# Nelson Mandela and the Collapse of Apartheid

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Nelson Mandela widmete sein gesamtes Leben dem Kampf gegen die Apartheid in Südafrika, diesem perfiden System von Rassismus, das Menschen nach ihrer schwarzen und weißen Hautfarbe radikal trennte. Erbarmungslos von der südafrikanischen, weißen Regierung verfolgt, musste er über 27 Jahre in Gefängnissen verbringen. Nach seiner Freilassung 1990 verhandelte Mandela die ersten freien und gleichen Wahlen und wurde 1994 zum südafrikanischen Präsidenten gewählt.

#### KOMPETENZPROFIL

**Klassensstufe:** ab Klasse 10

**Dauer:** 2 Unterrichtsstunden

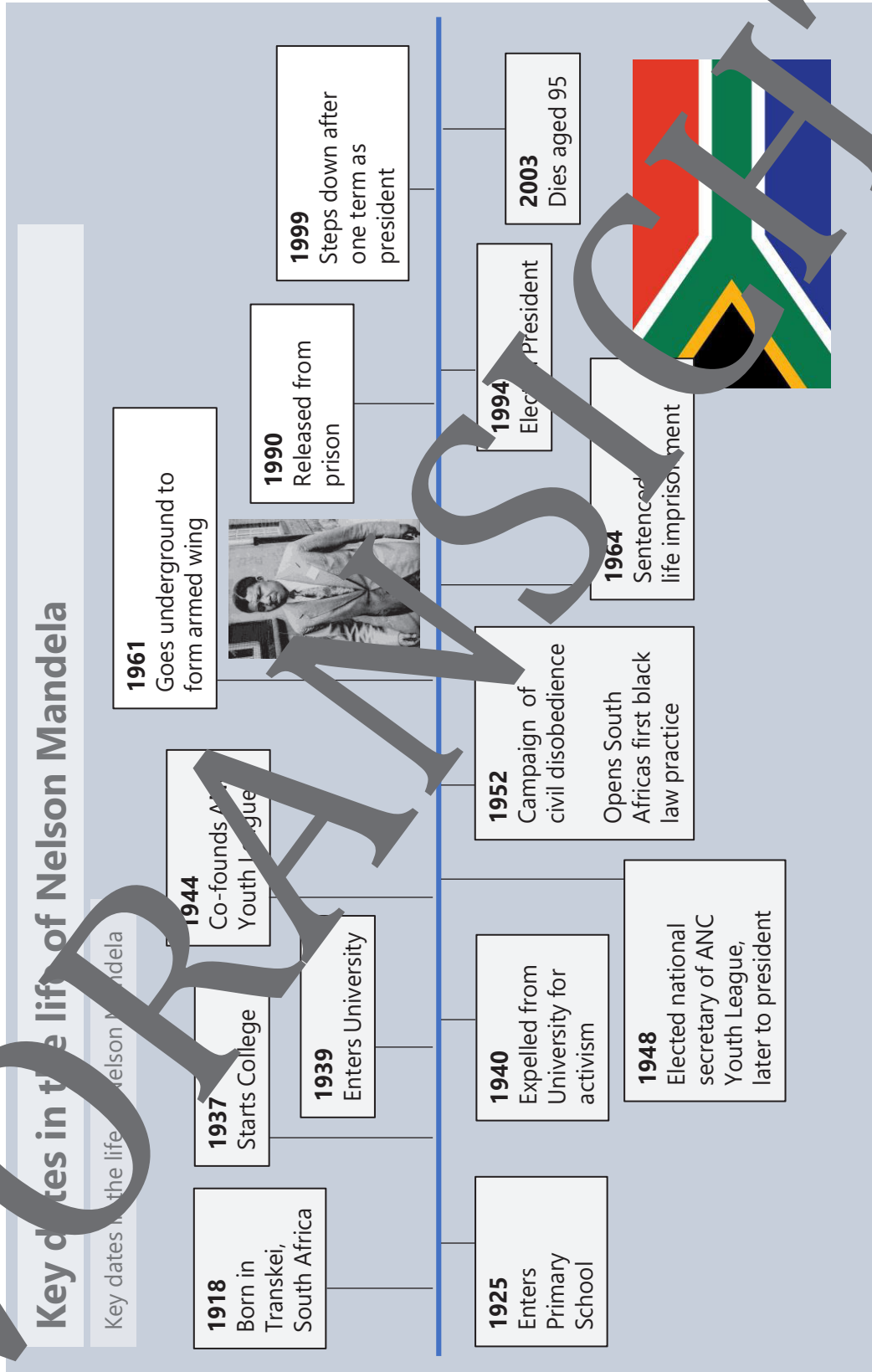
**Inhalt:** Kolonialismus, Imperialismus, Kolonialkriege, Apartheid, Rassismus, Genozid, Aussöhnung und multikulturelle Gesellschaft in der *Rainbow Nation*

**Kompetenzen:** Informationen erarbeiten und strukturieren, Dokumenten- und Quellenanalyse, Stellungnahmen formulieren

**Methoden:** Internetrecherchen, *concept maps* erstellen, Präsentationen vorbereiten und durchführen, *video clips* bearbeiten, *podcast* erarbeiten

M 4

Key dates in the life of Nelson Mandela



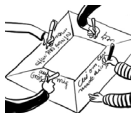
Quelle: Nelson Mandela Centre for Memory. Bild Nelson Mandela: © picture alliance / ASSOCIATED PRESS (Nelson Mandela). Flagge: © Colourbox

## M 10

## Apartheid Set in Law

## Tasks

1. **Delineate** the main developments during the climax of apartheid – do some further research on the aftermaths of Sharpeville (1960) and Soweto (1976).
2. **Comment** on the effects of the laws enacted by the apartheid regime and the role of churches in this context; use a **placemat** in groups and compare results in plenary.



1948	Policy of apartheid (separation) adopted when National Party (NP) takes power.
1950	Population classified by race. Group Areas Act passed to segregate blacks and whites. Communist Party banned. ANC responds with campaign of civil disobedience led by Nelson Mandela.
1960	Seventy black demonstrators killed at <b>Sharpeville</b> . ANC banned.
1961	South Africa declared a republic, leaves the Commonwealth. Mandela heads ANC's new military wing which launches sabotage campaign.
1960s	International pressure against government begins, South Africa excluded from Olympic Games.
1964	ANC leader Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment.
1966	September – Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd assassinated.
1970s	More than 3 million people forcibly resettled in black 'homelands'.
1976	More than 600 killed in clashes between black protesters and security forces during uprising which starts in <b>Soweto</b> .
1984	Township revolt, state of emergency.

adapted from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14094918> [zuletzt abgerufen am 24.11.2021]

## Timeline of Current Events

M 16

<b>1960</b>	UN Security Council in Resolution 134 demands SA government to abandon policies of apartheid; pass system revived; black students banned from white universities. African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL) banned by the apartheid government; re-established in 1994, also known as the "Young Lions", criticized for their support of president Jacob Zuma prosecuted for corruption charges
<b>1961</b>	SA leaves the Commonwealth and becomes a republic (Republic of South Africa)
<b>1976</b>	Soweto riots cause 500 casualties; first signs that apartheid regime would not be able to maintain rule without massive resistance
<b>1977</b>	Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko dies in police custody; arrested during Soweto riots; his death unleashes new waves of protest and draws the world's attention to the dictatorship in SA
<b>1986</b>	world-wide sanctions against SA
<b>1990</b>	Nelson Mandela released after 29 years in prison; Prime Minister F.W. de Klerk ends apartheid. Namibia becomes independent.
<b>1990–1994</b>	ANC and SA government negotiate laws on majority rule and a new government and new constitution, first free elections (1994).
<b>1994 April</b>	ANC wins first non-racial elections. Mandela becomes president. Government of National Unity formed, Commonwealth membership resumed, remaining sanctions lifted. South Africa takes seat in UN General Assembly in Mandela's absence.
<b>1996</b>	Bishop Desmond Tutu establishes Truth and Reconciliation Commission
<b>2005</b>	June – President Mbeki sacks his deputy, Jacob Zuma, in the aftermath of a corruption case. August – Around 100,000 gold miners go on strike over pay, bringing the industry to a standstill.
<b>2008</b>	Wave of violence directed at foreigners hits townships across the country. Dozens of people die and thousands of Zimbabweans, Malawians and Mozambicans return home.
<b>2009</b>	Parliament elects Jacob Zuma as president. Economy goes into recession for first time in 17 years. Township residents complaining about poor living conditions mount violent protests.
<b>2010</b>	South Africa hosts the World Cup football tournament.
<b>2013</b>	Nelson Mandela dies, aged 95. Tributes to "the father of the nation" flood in from throughout the world.
<b>2014</b>	Olympic athlete Oscar Pistorius – nicknamed the "Blade Runner" because of his prosthetic limbs – is sentenced to five years in jail for killing his girlfriend.
<b>2015</b>	President Zuma announces plans to limit farm sizes and ban foreign farmland-ownership in an attempt to redistribute land to black farmers – a longstanding ANC pledge.
<b>2015</b>	Biggest student protests and demonstrations since the end of apartheid – against rising tuition fees and inadequate state subsidies. A spate of anti-immigrant attacks leaves several people dead.

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