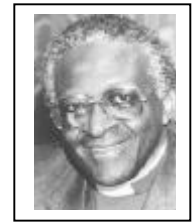




1992 Freedom Award International Recipient Archbishop Desmond Tutu

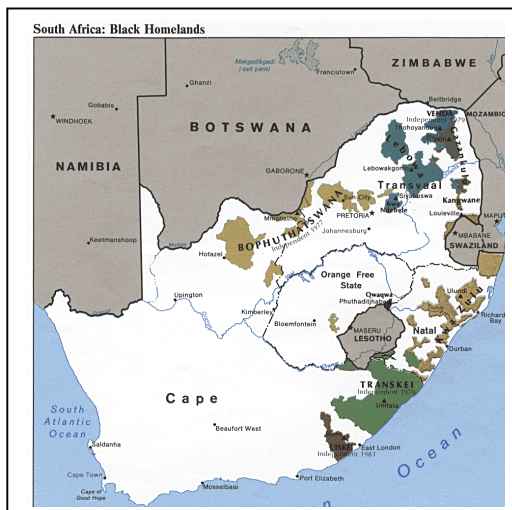


POST-VISIT ACTIVITY

South Africa was colonized by the English and the Dutch in the seventeenth century. Constant struggles between the English, Dutch, and Africans led to an unstable system of power. The Boers, descendants of Dutch settlers, eventually emerged as dominant. Widespread racism was institutionalized in South Africa through the enactment of apartheid laws in 1948. These laws were meant to maintain white domination while extending racial separation. Race laws touched every aspect of social life, including a prohibition of marriage between non-whites and whites, and the sanctioning of “white-only” jobs. In 1950, the Population Registration Act required that all South Africans be racially classified into one of three categories: white, black (African), or colored (of mixed decent). The colored category included major subgroups of Indians and Asians. Classification into these categories was based on appearance, social acceptance, and descent. All blacks were required to carry “pass books” containing fingerprints, photo and information on access to non-black areas.

Write three new facts you learned about South Africa:

How were the racial tensions in South Africa during apartheid similar and different from those in the United States during the civil rights movement?



The colored regions on this map show the black homelands created by the apartheid government. Blacks were assigned to an ethnic reserve according to the record of origin; all political rights were limited to the designated homeland, effectively denying blacks access to voting and other rights in the South African government that exercised authority over the homelands. Blacks were 80% of the population but were given only 13% of the land.