

Apartheid in South Africa

Section 1: Introduction

The history of South Africa differs from other African countries in several important ways. First, the Dutch (followed by the British) began colonizing South Africa very early on in the 1600s, while other African nations only became European colonies after 1884.

Secondly, South Africa gained its independence from Great Britain in 1910, fifty years ahead of most other African nations.

Third, after South Africa became an independent country in 1910, the leaders of the new nation were of white European-descent rather than black Africans.



Section 2: Indigenous People

Before the first Europeans came to South Africa the Khosian and Bantu people inhabited South Africa for more than one thousand five hundred years. The Khosian people included the San and Khoi ethnic groups who lived near the Kalahari and Namib deserts of Southern Africa. Due to the drier climate, the San and Khoi adapted to their environment by becoming nomads

who hunted small rodents and collected wild plants and grains that could be found in a desert environment. These nomads moved according to the season and the need to find fresh water.

Other indigenous peoples include a Bantu speaking group known as the Zulu who lived in the savannas lands further inland. Because these grasslands received more rainfall this allowed the Zulu society to organize in permanent farming villages growing crops and raising cattle.

In 1652, the first Dutch settlers arrived to set up a fort and trading post at Cape Town for sailors who needed to refuel on their way to or from Asia.

Eventually, a steady flow of Europeans arrived to take advantage of the rich farmland and freedom that lured settlers. As the white population grew and the demand for more farmland increased conflict between the indigenous people and the white farmers (known as Boers) became more frequent.

In the mid 1800s diamonds were discovered in the northern provinces and this led to conflicts on an even larger scale. The Dutch tried to drive Africans from these lands to mine for diamonds. The British tried to drive out the Dutch for the same reason.

The 19th century was marked by violence as Boers battled British and Africans defended their lands from European incursions. In the end the British came out on top and took control of South Africa as an official colony.

Section 3: Apartheid

In 1910, the colony became the independent country known as the Union of South Africa. **Afrikaners** (the descendants of the original Dutch settlers) retained a voice in the new government and began working hard to deny black South African's any rights in the new government. New laws supporting racial segregation, known as **apartheid** in Afrikaans, prevented black South Africans from holding certain jobs, attending certain schools, and even limited where they could live, shop, and travel.

In 1948, apartheid became official policy when the Afrikaners gained a majority in parliament. Under apartheid South Africans were divided into four racial groups. **Whites, Asians, Coloureds, and Blacks.** The whites were descendants of the European settlers. Asians were anyone who came from Asia, most often from the British colony of India. Coloureds were people of mixed racial backgrounds. Blacks were those who belonged to one of South Africa's indigenous tribes.

As you might have guessed whites were at the top and received the best opportunities for jobs, education, and housing. The Asian and Coloureds had fewer rights than the whites but more than the blacks. They lived in segregated neighborhoods and attended segregated schools. The blacks were at the bottom of the social ladder and not only had to live in poor segregated areas and attend poor segregated schools but also received the worst health care and jobs.

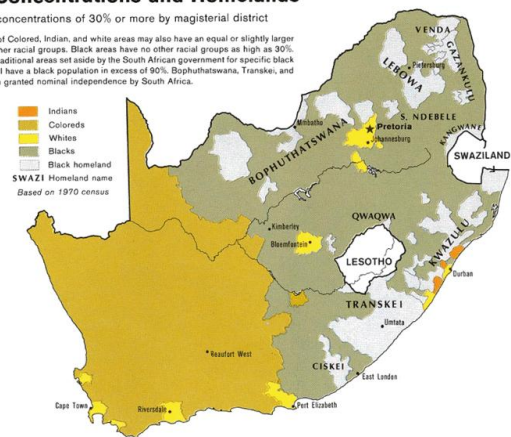
Under apartheid each tribe was moved to a **homeland**, usually far from the wealthy urban centers where whites

lived. These homelands were often on the least productive agricultural lands and contained few natural resources for blacks to earn a living on.

Racial Concentrations and Homelands

Racial concentrations of 30% or more by magisterial district

NOTE: Portions of Colored, Indian, and white areas may also have an equal or slightly larger percentage of other racial groups. Black areas have no other racial groups as high as 30%. Homelands are traditional areas set aside by the South African government for specific black ethnic groups. All have a black population in excess of 90%. Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda have been granted nominal independence by South Africa.



During apartheid, many blacks found work on white-owned mines, farms, or as servants. In the cities blacks had to live in separate areas called **townships**. These townships were little more than slums with no running water and tiny houses made of scraps of wood and metal. To make matters worse apartheid denied black South Africans their political rights as well. Black South Africans were denied citizenship, which means they could not vote or hold political office.

The South African government had set up such a rigid system of separation among the races that it would have been very difficult for police to keep people out of areas that 'they did not belong in'. Therefore, everyone was issued passes that told police where you lived, worked, and what racial group you belonged to. If you were caught without your pass or in the wrong area you could be arrested.



Section 4: The ANC Fights Back

The ANC or **African National Congress** was a group of black South Africans that opposed the Afrikaners racist laws. Influenced by Indian freedom fighter Mohandas Gandhi; The ANC began protesting apartheid with boycotts and marches. However, the government reacted to their passive resistance by beating and arresting protestors. Over the next ten years the ANC led by **Nelson Mandela** led many protest marches and gave many passionate speeches criticizing South Africa's white leaders. Mandela slowly gave up hope that non-violence could bring an end to racial segregation and police brutality and began using guerilla warfare and sabotage to achieve the goals of the anti-apartheid resistance.

In May 1960, a group of anti-apartheid protesters met outside of Johannesburg in the township of Sharpeville to protest the new pass laws. The police opened fire on the protesters leaving 69 dead and dozens wounded.

On August 5, 1964 Mandela was arrested after a tip off from the American Central Intelligence Agency led South African police to his hiding place. Mandela was convicted of treason and sent to prison for life.

Black South Africans along with a few white sympathizers continued their protests throughout the 1960s and 1970s. The well-armed police met these protests with increasing violence. Hundreds of men, women, and even children were wounded or killed. Thousands more were sent to prison. However, this did not stop the protesters from marching. In fact, it seemed to encourage them because the protests kept growing.

In 1976, a new law that made Afrikaans (the language spoken mainly by whites) the only language allowed in schools. Students around the country walked out of their classes to protest the new law. This protest turned into a full scale national rebellion within days when police fired shots against 10,000 school children in the township of Soweto. This attack left 23 people dead. As word spread the protests grew in size and became more violent. Soon South Africa was in a state of chaos.

In the 1970's and 1980's The United Nations stepped up the pressure on South Africa to end apartheid Member countries of the UN used economic sanctions such as placing an **embargo** (ban on trade) on certain South African products. South African athletes were even banned from attending international events such as the Olympics.

Section 5: The Death of Apartheid

In the 1990's these efforts began to have an effect on South Africa's leaders. South Africa's new president, **F.W. de Klerk** began **repealing**, or taking back, some of apartheid's harshest laws. De Klerk even ordered the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

In 1994, South Africa held its first election where all races were allowed to participate. Nelson Mandela became the country's first black president and the system of apartheid officially came to an end.

Now that apartheid was over Nelson Mandela and the new leaders of South Africa had a huge challenge ahead of them.

Despite new opportunities for millions of blacks, South Africa remained a divided society. Blacks and whites still lived in separate areas. Whites were more likely to have jobs that paid a higher wage than blacks. Whites were more likely to attend university than blacks. Whites still were owners and managers of banks, corporations, universities, and newspapers. In general, whites were still better off economically than blacks.

Section 6: South Africa Reconciles

Many whites wondered whether they would now be victims of discrimination. Many whites feared they would lose their jobs or wealth if blacks decided to get revenge for years of racial discrimination. Some whites fled to the United States and Europe. Nelson Mandela feared that if all of the whites left and took their wealth with them this would cause the South African economy to collapse.

Mandela and other black leaders urged South Africans to forgive and forget the evils done by apartheid. Together these leaders created the **Truth and Reconciliation Committee** to "...put behind us all the pain and division of apartheid with all the violence which has ravaged (destroyed) our communities in its (apartheid) name".

Section 7: South Africa After Apartheid

In 1994, South Africans of all races went to the polls to vote in that country's first multiracial election. The winner was Nelson Mandela who became the country's first black president. Nelson Mandela's primary concern was to bring whites and blacks together and move South Africa toward a more equal society.

Evidence of apartheid can still be found throughout South Africa today. Whites are more likely to work in occupations that earn more money such as banking and government. During Apartheid whites received a better education than blacks and today whites are more likely to go to college than blacks. Under apartheid, blacks were forced to live in rural areas with an arid climate where farming was almost impossible. Today, more blacks than whites live in poor rural areas. Because apartheid created huge gaps in the education and skills of white and black South Africans; blacks from the city are still more likely to work in lower paying jobs such as maids, gardening, car washing, and as street vendors than whites.

Things are much better for non-white South Africans than they were during apartheid. Modern schools are open to all ethnic groups. The constitution prohibits (or outlaws) **discrimination** based on race and gender, and more blacks today are working in high skilled jobs than ever before. The government has even set aside programs to help those who were kept poor and uneducated by apartheid. Adult education classes and job training centers have been created to help the poor of all races.

Today, the constitution of South Africa guarantees the same rights to everyone in South Africa regardless of race. However, after nearly 15 years since apartheid ended many blacks remain poor and unemployed. The government is working to provide the poor with

decent housing and electricity but this may take years and many millions of **rand** (South Africa's currency). Despite these problems South Africa has one of the strongest economies in Africa and is one of the most stable democracies on the continent.

Apartheid in South Africa Focus Questions

Directions: On loose-leaf paper, answer the following questions based upon your reading “Apartheid in South Africa”. Label your answers with the question number and staple your work to this page.

Section 1: Introduction

1. How does the history of South Africa differ from other African countries? Be sure to include the 3 main reasons.

Section 2: Indigenous People

2. Compare and contrast the two indigenous groups that lived in South Africa prior to the Europeans’ arrival.

Section 3: Apartheid

3. What did the new laws supporting racial segregation (known as apartheid) prevent?
4. Under apartheid, South Africans were divided into 4 racial groups. Who were these 4 groups
5. Explain what homelands and townships are.
6. Not only were black South Africans prevented from doing #3, they were also denied...

Section 4: Blacks Fight Back

7. What was the ANC and what was its purpose?
8. Describe the cycle between the ANC and the government.
9. Who is Nelson Mandela? What was he arrested for?
10. Compare the Sharpeville massacre of 1960 with the Soweto massacre of 1976. Why did people react more strongly in Soweto?
11. Protests did not stop even though thousands were sent to prison or hundreds were killed. This caused international attention. What did countries from around the world do?

Section 5: The Death of Apartheid

12. In the 1990s these protests began to have an effect on South African’s leaders. Who was F.W. de Klerk and what did he do?

Section 6: South Africa Reconciles

13. What were the worries and fears of the white minority after apartheid ended?
14. What did black leaders fear?
15. These leaders created the _____ to

Section 7: South Africa after Apartheid

16. What evidence of apartheid can still be found today throughout South Africa?
17. How have things improved for blacks and other non-whites? Today what does the constitution of South Africa guarantee?

Apartheid in South Africa Focus Questions

Teacher Cheat Sheet

Section 1: Introduction

1. How does the history of South Africa differ from other African countries? Be sure to include the 3 main reasons.
 - a. gained its independence much earlier (1910) than most African nations
 - b. The Europeans began colonizing almost 300 years earlier than in other parts of the continent.
 - c. After independence from colonial rule, whites and not native peoples took control of the government.

Section 2: Indigenous People

2. Compare and contrast the two indigenous groups that lived in South Africa prior to the Europeans' arrival.

The San and Khoi lived in desert environments and adapted as hunters and gathers. The Zulu lived in the grasslands and lived as farmers and cattle herders.

Section 3: Apartheid

3. What did the new laws supporting racial segregation (known as apartheid) prevent?
Inter-marriage, living and working outside of their approved area, using integrated public facilities. Attending integrated public schools and hospitals.
4. Under apartheid, South Africans were divided into 4 racial groups. Who were these 4 groups
Whites, Blacks, Coloureds, Asians
5. Explain what homelands and townships are.
Rural lands that were assigned to members of an indigenous tribe. These homelands often were in the most remote areas with poor soils. Townships were areas where blacks were required to live outside of major cities.
6. Not only were black South Africans prevented from doing #3, they were also denied...
Voting and holding citizenship in South Africa

Section 4: Blacks Fight Back

7. What was the ANC and what was its purpose?
A group of mostly black South Africans committed to ending apartheid
8. Describe the cycle between the ANC and the government.
Inspired by Indian freedom fighter Mohandas K. Gandhi, The ANC began using peaceful methods of non-violent resistance. However, the government met these peaceful attempts with violence and imprisonment of its leaders. The ANC began to use guerilla warfare and sabotage to fight the government.
9. Who is Nelson Mandela? What was he arrested for?
The leader of the ANC and the face of the Anti-Apartheid movement. He was arrested in 1964 on charges of terrorism
10. Compare the Sharpeville massacre of 1960 with the Soweto massacre of 1976. Why did people react more strongly in Soweto?
The Sharpeville Massacre of 1960 was led by adults protesting the pass laws. The Soweto Massacre of 1976 was a student led protest against the use of Afrikaans in school. The attack of school children by the South African police enraged and shocked the people which quickly led to an increase in world-wide support to end apartheid.
11. Protests did not stop even though thousands were sent to prison or hundreds were killed. This caused international attention. What did countries from around the world do?

Placed economic sanctions such as an embargo on South African products. Barred South African athletes from participating in the Olympic Games

Section 5: The Death of Apartheid

12. In the 1990s these protests began to have an effect on South African's leaders. Who was F.W. de Klerk and what did he do?

de Klerk began to repeal some of the harshest apartheid laws. He also released Nelson Mandela from prison

Section 6: South Africa Reconciles

13. What were the worries and fears of the white minority after apartheid ended?

Whites were afraid that the new black leaders would take revenge for years of discrimination against the black majority

14. What did black leaders fear?

Black leaders feared that massive white emigration from South Africa would lead to a collapse of the economy.

15. These leaders created the Truth and Reconciliation Committee to

Bring the various racial groups together to rebuild the country's economy and heal racial tension

Section 7: South Africa after Apartheid

16. What evidence of apartheid can still be found today throughout South Africa?

High unemployment among black South Africans

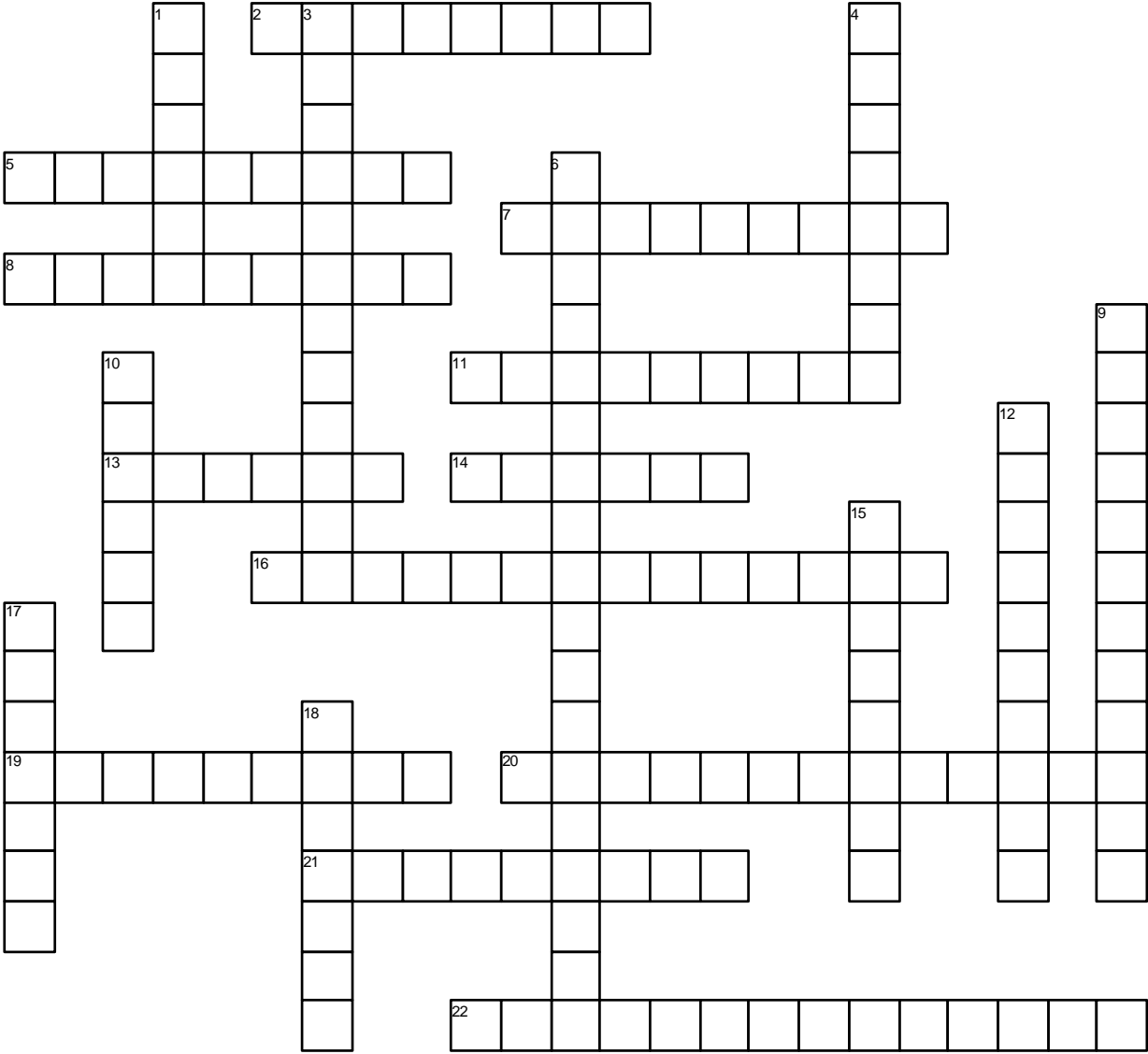
Most blacks still live in poverty and in rural areas with few job prospects.

17. How have things improved for blacks and other non-whites? Today what does the constitution of South Africa guarantee?

Job Training Centers have been created to reduce unemployment; all citizens are allowed to vote.

The Constitution prohibits discrimination based on race and gender.

Apartheid Crossword Puzzle



www.CrosswordWeaver.com

ACROSS

2 the discovery of these in the 1800s led to the British taking control of South Africa from the Dutch

5 (full name) He was the last white leader under apartheid who released Nelson Mandela from prison

7 Black South Africans who worked in the city were banned from living there but instead had to live in _____ located on the outskirts.

8 One of the four official races under apartheid that referred to anyone with a mixed racial background.

11 language spoken by the white minority that led to a major upheaval after it was made the only language that could be spoken in schools.

13 One of the four official races under apartheid that included Indians.

14 One of the four official races during apartheid that held tight control of the government, police, and businesses..

16 After winning a historic election in 1994 this was the theme of the new government was on _____ between whites and non-whites.

19 system of severe racial segregation in South Africa from 1948-1994

20 (full name) leader of the ANC and later the first black president of South Africa

21 One of the reasons why poverty amongst blacks is still a major problem is because of gaps in _____ caused by apartheid

22 South Africa's new constitution prohibits _____ based on race and gender

DOWN

1 In 1976 a massive protest began in this township that led to a full scale rebellion when police attacked students.

3 South Africa is unique among other African countries because it was the first to gain _____ from colonial rule.

4 One of the methods of punishing the South African government was to ban it from attending this major world event.

6 (3 words) The Mandela government set up these to help combat poverty among blacks and whites.

9 (2 words) This nation took control of South Africa from the Dutch.

10 This racial category under apartheid referred to the majority African population

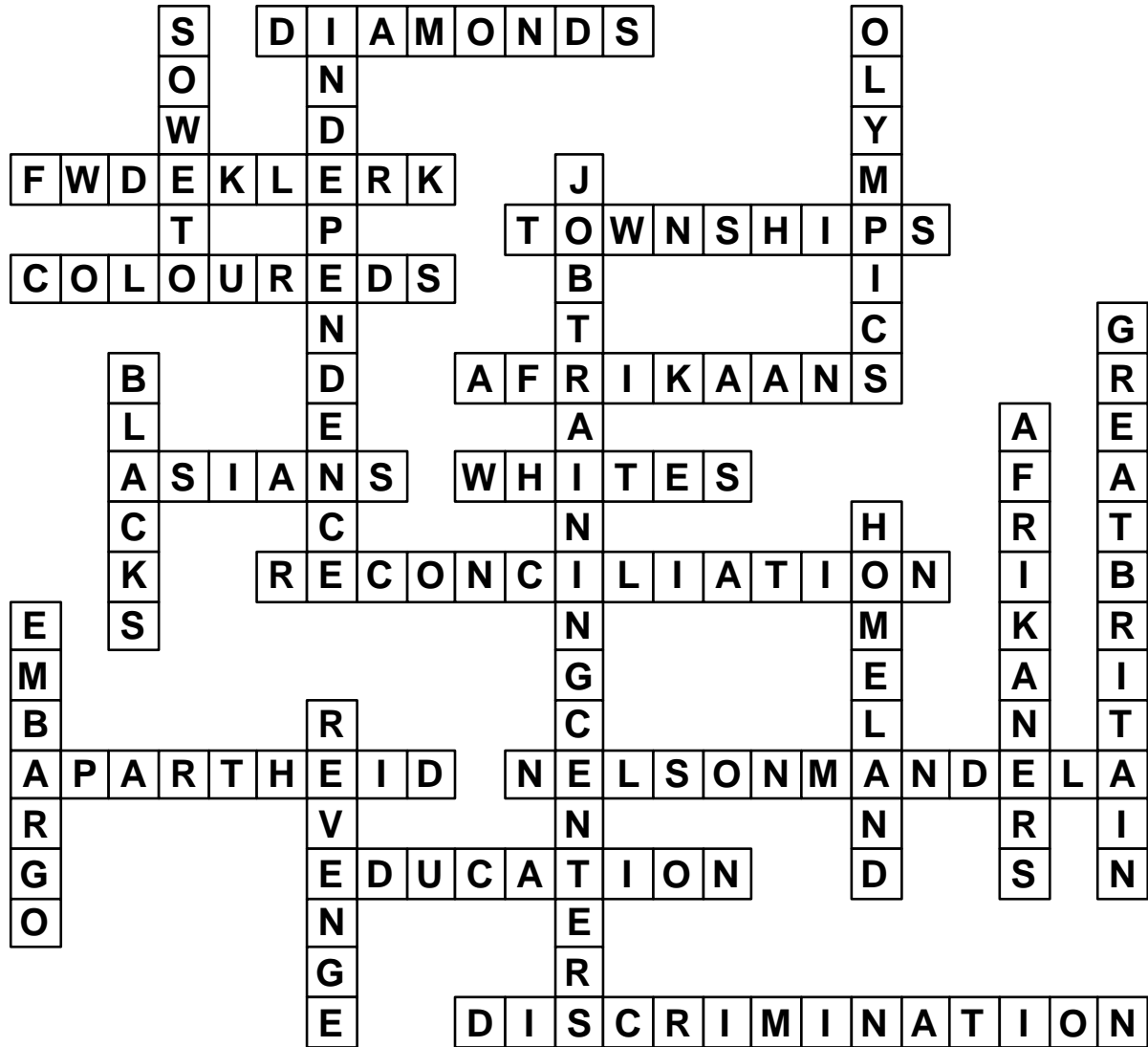
12 Descendants of the Dutch settlers who came to South Africa in 1652.

15 Apartheid laws set aside reservations known as a _____ for the black majority.

17 Foreign governments enacted a _____ to force South Africa to reverse or ease its strict apartheid policies.

18 The biggest fear of whites at the end of apartheid

Apartheid Crossword Puzzle Cheat Sheet



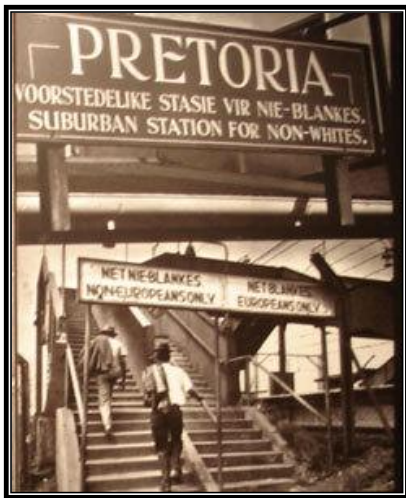
Writers Corner- Advanced

What's a Picture Worth?

Directions: A photograph is a powerful tool that historians use to help reconstruct the past. Each photograph captures the hopes and fears of a split second of time. The three photos below are from different time periods and moments in the history of Apartheid South Africa. Your task is to take on the role of a character in the picture and write a 200 word first person letter about what is happening and what emotions are being felt.

Some tips to getting started.

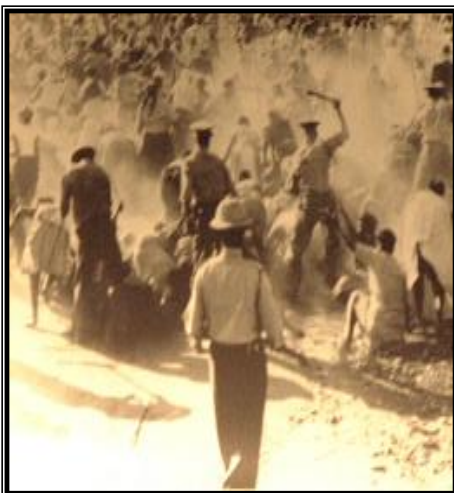
1. Go back and review the history of Apartheid reading for important people, events, and dates.
2. Use context clues such as clothing and technology to determine what timeframe you are working with.
3. Be creative, use your experiences to turn your letter into a real human experience. Get emotional!



Black South Africans use a segregated staircase at a Pretoria subway station.



Nelson Mandela addresses a crowd as the first non-white president in South Africa's history.



South African policeman attack unarmed demonstrators during the 1976 Soweto Riots.

Writers Corner Beginner

I AM---Nelson Mandela Poem

Your mission is to create a biographical 'I AM' poem about apartheid resistance leader Nelson Mandela. On a separate sheet of paper use the format below to create a poem from the eyes of Nelson Mandela.

I AM NELSON MANDELA



I am (two special characteristics)
I wonder (something you are actually curious about)
I hear (an imaginary sound)
I see (an imaginary sight)
I want (an acutal desire)
I am (the first line of the poem restated)



I pretend (something you acutally pretend to do)
I feel (a feeling about something imaginary)
I touch (an imaginary touch)
I worry (something that really bothers you)
I cry (something that makes you very sad)
I am (the first line of the poem restated)

Apartheid Bingo Review Game

Teacher Instructions:

1. Distribute **Card A** and **Card B** randomly. This game works well as an individual or group competition.
2. Print a copy of the **Bingo Caller's Sheet** as a reference to the questions and to keep track of the numbers that you have used. (You can also jazz it up with the use 24 numbered ping pong balls to give it more of the 'Lotto feel')
3. Have each player/team mark their **Free Space** at the start.
4. Read a question at random and then announce the number.
5. Have students mark their sheets if they got the corresponding number correct.
6. **Note: one number is missing** from each sheet (Card A is missing # 23 and Card B is missing # 7)
7. The first player/team to have a completed Bingo Card (5 adjacent squares diagonal, horizontal, or vertical) yells out 'BINGO' and the game pauses so that the teacher can verify that all answers were marked correctly.

Bingo Caller's Sheet

Question	Answer
1. The year that apartheid became official policy in South Africa.	1948
2. The Afrikaans word that referred to Dutch farmers	Boers
3. The British moved into make South Africa a colony after this was discovered in the 1800s	Diamonds
4. Riots in this township broke out after students were attacked by police for protesting a law that required all students speak Afrikaans in school.	Soweto
5. To punish South Africa for its apartheid policies the United Nations banned it from participating in	The Olympic Games
6. What the word 'apartheid' means in Afrikaans	Separateness
7. The year that South Africa became an independent nation	1910
8. In 1960, the Sharpsville Massacre left 16 people dead after people came out to protest this new law	Pass Law
9. The South African government divided rural black South Africans into tribes and required that they live on reservations called:	Homelands
10. These indigenous South Africans lived as hunters and gatherers.	San or Khoi
11. These indigenous South Africans lived in small farming villages	Zulu
12. The first Dutch settlement was built here to supply ships on their way to and from Asia	CapeTown
13. This ANC leader became the face of the anti apartheid movement after his arrest on charges of terrorism.	Nelson Mandela
14. The year that all South African adults gained the right to vote in open elections	1994
15. To prevent black South Africans from voting the government denied them their	Citizenship
16. The United Nations pressured the government of South Africa into ending apartheid by placing economic sanctions such as	An Embargo
17. Non-white South Africans were not allowed to live or work in white areas without a	Pass
18. He was the last leader under the apartheid system in South Africa	F.W. DeKlerk
19. Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life in prison on charges of	Terrorism
20. This organization was formed to fight the apartheid laws of South Africa	African National Congress (ANC)
21. The language spoken by most white South Africans that led to a massive student protest after it was made the only language that could be used in school.	Afrikaans
22. This committee was formed to bring racial harmony to South Africa after apartheid ended	Truth and Reconciliation Committee.
23. One of the biggest reasons there remains a huge gap between poverty rates between black and white South Africans	Unequal education
24. To combat decades of poverty the new South African government has set up these to help poor black and poor white South Africans	Job Training Centers

Tie Breaker Questions:

1. Name the four racial categories under Apartheid
2. Who inspired Nelson Mandela to use non-violent methods of fighting apartheid?

Apartheid Bingo Card A

3	15	2	10	8
7	9	11	14	22
4	6	Free space	19	20
1	17	21	16	5
12	18	24	13	21

Apartheid Bingo Card B

5	14	1	10	17
13	20	23	25	6
22	24	Free Space	16	3
4	15	11	19	8
12	21	2	9	18

Apartheid Quiz

1. The era of apartheid lasted from _____ until _____

- a. 1908-1948
- b. 1942-1975
- c. 1948-1994
- d. 1976-2005

2. The word 'apartheid' in Afrikaans means

- a. discrimination
- b. isolation
- c. separateness
- d. alienation

3. Which of the following statements best describes the indigenous people of South Africa?

- a. hunters and gatherers who lived in the deserts that covered the entire country
- b. split between the farmers who lived in the grasslands and the merchants who lived in the cities.
- c. split between the hunters and gatherers of the desert and the farmers of the grasslands.
- d. due to the harsh environment no humans inhabited South Africa until the Europeans introduced new farming methods.

4. The city of Cape Town was settled by the Dutch as a:

- a. port for resupplying passing ships.
- b. a farming village
- c. a major center of the cattle trade
- d. a place of religious pilgrimage

5. The British began fighting the Boers in the 1800s after this was discovered:

- a. Diamonds
- b. The Cotton Gin
- c. Gold
- d. Oil

6. The country of South Africa is unique among other African nations because:

- a. the Europeans and Africans lived in relative harmony
- b. it was amongst the first to gain its independence from colonial rule
- c. It was one of the only African countries with diamonds
- d. It was uninhabited until the arrival of the Europeans.

7. The system of apartheid separated South Africans until the following groups:

- a. Whites, Non-Whites, Mixed Race
- b. Whites, Blacks, Indians, Others
- c. Whites, Blacks, Coloureds, Asians.
- d. Whites, Blacks, Asians, Others

8. Under apartheid each black tribe was moved to a reservation called:

- a. homeland
- b. township
- c. reservation
- d. restricted area

9. Blacks who worked in or near the cities were banned from living there but instead lived in areas characterized by poor housing and sanitation known as:

- a. suburbs
- b. townships
- c. homelands
- d. barrios

10. One of the most hated laws under apartheid was the one that required all South Africans to _____ that made it easy for the police to enforce apartheid laws.

- a. move to reservations
- b. work only work in a 'racially approved' occupation.
- c. pay a tax for living outside of your district.
- d. carry passes

11. A student protest in Soweto over _____ quickly turned into a nation-wide riot after police attacked students.

- a. carrying passes
- b. being forced to attend school in segregated facilities
- c. a new law that required all lessons be taught in Afrikaans
- d. the jailing of Nelson Mandela

12. This leader of the African National Congress (ANC) was arrested on charges of _____ and sentenced to life in prison.

- a. inciting a riot
- b. terrorism
- c. treason
- d. murder

13. The African National Congress (ANC) was inspired to non-violent resistance by this Indian Freedom Fighter.

- a. Mohammad Singh
- b. Nelson Mandela
- c. Rajiv Gandhi
- d. Mohandas Gandhi

14. By the 1960's the international community had begun to speak out against the brutality of apartheid by placing an embargo on products made in South Africa. This is an example of a(n)

- a. economic sanction
- b. political sanction
- c. moral sanction
- d. cooperative sanction

15. In addition to economic sanctions the international community banned South Africa from participating in:

- a. The United Nations
- b. The European Economic Summit
- c. The Kyoto Conference
- d. The Olympic Games

16. From 1970-1980 the South African government saw an increase in anti-apartheid protests and acts of sabotage. The government reacted by:

- a. executing ANC leaders
- b. attacking protesters with increased violence
- c. declaring war on other countries that participated in the embargo on South Africa.
- d. ending the harshest apartheid laws

17. He was the last white president of apartheid-era South Africa.

- a. P.W. Botha
- b. Mohandas K. Gandhi
- c. Nelson R. Mandela
- d. F.W. DeKlerk

18. April 27th is celebrated as Freedom Day because on this day in 1994 this took place:

- a. The first open election where anyone could participate
- b. The release of Nelson Mandela from jail.
- c. The South Africans gain full independence from Great Britain
- d. It was the 400th anniversary of the founding of Cape Town by the Dutch.

19. He became the first non-white president after the system of apartheid came to an end.

- a. Nelson Mandela
- b. P.W. Botha
- c. F.W. DeKlerk
- d. Desmond Tutu

20. The biggest issue facing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was:

- a. trying criminals who participated in apartheid
- b. encouraging the United Nations to end the embargo on South Africa
- c. bring whites and blacks together politically and economically.
- d. all of the above.

Name _____ Class _____

Apartheid Student Answer Sheet

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Apartheid Teacher Cheat Sheet

1. C

2. C

3. C

4. A

5. A

6. B

7. C

8. A

9. B

10. D

11. C

12. D

13. D

14. A

15. D

16. B

17. D

18. A

19. A

20. C