

Class: Social Studies 6

Lesson #12: April 7, 2020

Learning Target: Explain challenges to independence for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Warm Up

First, look at this picture of a beach in Durban, South Africa in 1976. (Use tools to zoom if you cannot read the sign.) What do you notice? Does it remind you of anything? Jot down your thinking on a piece of paper.



Warm Up

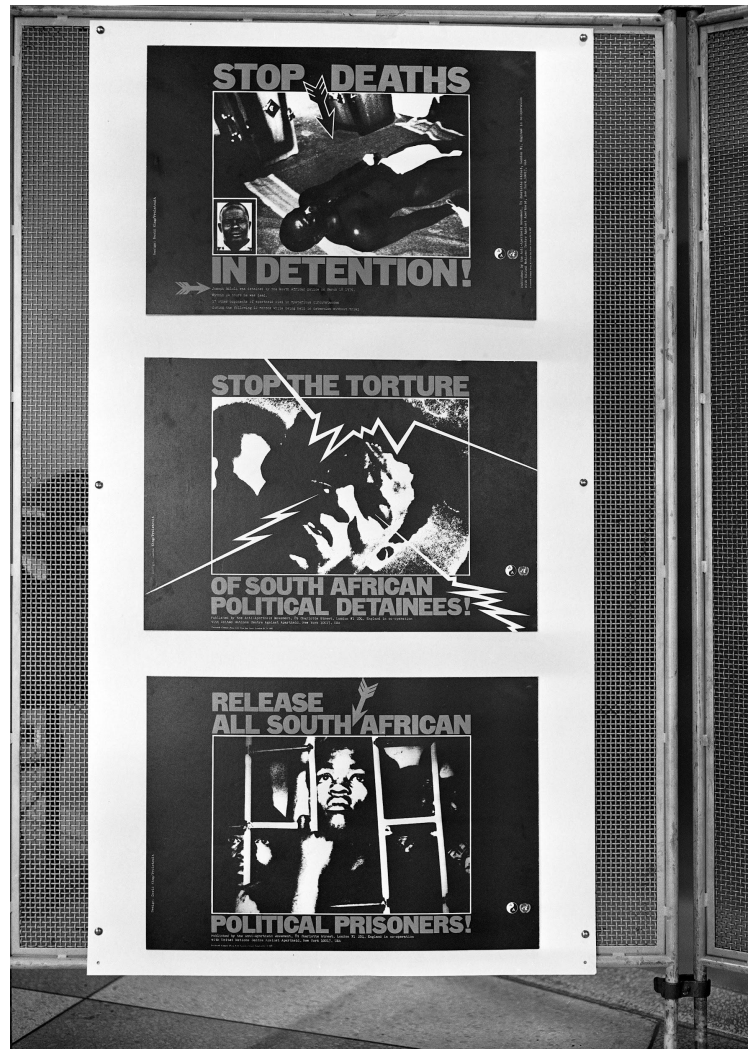
First, look at this picture of a beach in Durban, South Africa in 1976. (Use tools to zoom if you cannot read the sign.) What do you notice? Does it remind you of anything? What do you wonder about? Jot down your thinking on a piece of paper.

When I look at this image, I notice families gathered at a beach. I see a sign that seems official from the “City of Durban.” As I zoom in on the sign, I notice that this beach is for “members of the white race group.” This reminds me of racial segregation in the United States. I am reminded of signs for “Whites Only” at drinking fountains and restaurants. I wonder why the sign is printed in two languages.



Warm Up

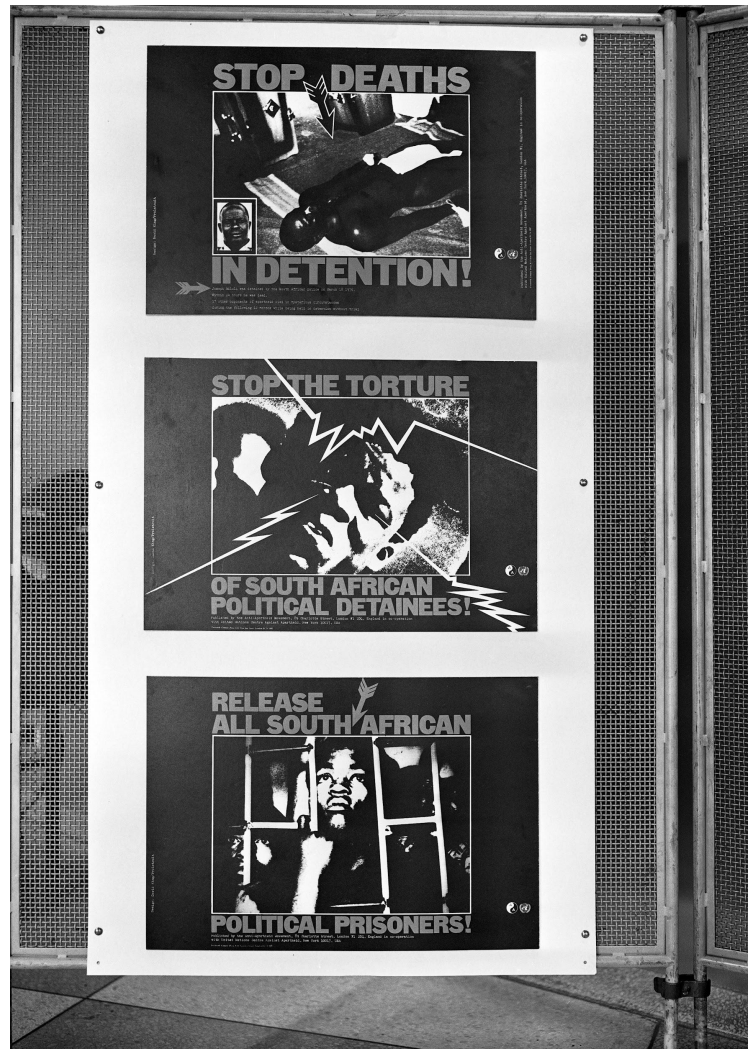
Next, look at these images from South Africa collected by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid. What do you notice? How might these images be related to the first image? Add to your writing.



Warm Up

Next, look at these images from South Africa collected by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid. What do you notice? How might these images be related to the first image? Add to your writing.

I notice three images with words about death, torture, and prisoners. I see people in the images that are black. I think that this image is related to the first image because they were taken around the same time period. I know that some people who fought racial segregation in the United States, like Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rosa Parks, were also put in jail. I am thinking the same thing happened in South Africa.



Lesson Activity

The photographs from today's warm-up are from a time when there was a policy called apartheid in South Africa. Today, we are going to read more about the difference in rights between people of different races under this policy.

Write down these three questions on the same piece of paper. Then, answer them as you read.

1. What is apartheid?
2. What were three differences in rights between blacks and whites during this time?
3. How would it feel to live under the policy of apartheid? Try to put yourself in the position of different groups of people.

Lesson Activity

Today, we are going to read more about the difference in rights between people of different races under this policy. Answer the questions you wrote down as you read.

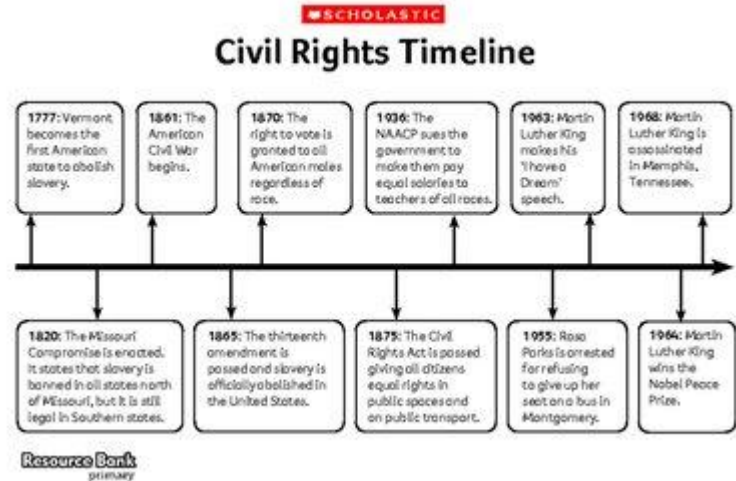
In 1910, the Constitution for The Union of South Africa reserved political power for whites. Afterwards, the government passed increasingly restrictive and discriminatory laws, including those that limited the rights of blacks to own land, move about freely, perform certain jobs and earn the same wages as white workers. In 1948, "apartheid" (literally "apartness" in Afrikaans and Dutch) was officially established. This eliminated general education for blacks, and forced many blacks to move to "approved" townships. Transportation and public facilities were segregated, and blacks had limited access to electricity, plumbing, hospitals and other needs.

Source: PBS, "Twelve Disciples of Nelson Mandela: Background," <http://archive.pov.org/twelvedisciples/lesson-plan/>

Practice

[Read this website](#) that summarizes South African history from apartheid to today. As you read, take notes by creating a timeline of important dates (years) with a summary of what happened in that year on your piece of paper.

After creating your timeline, choose three events you think are most important in the history of apartheid in South Africa. Write a sentence to explain why the event is important. (Sentence Starter: One event that is important is _____ because _____.)



Reflection

In the United States, we use our currency, or our money, to honor people who have made a large contribution to our history. [Click on this website](#) to see examples of commemorative coins in the United States.

Nelson Mandela made a large contribution to South Africa's history. [Click here](#) to read a short biography. [Watch this video](#) to see why he might be honored.

Based on the information you gathered today, design a coin (front and back) to commemorate, or honor, Nelson Mandela. Use a fresh piece of paper if you need to. Then, write a paragraph that describes the design and why he is significant to history.

“Mandela's genius was his ability to forgive, and a charisma that let him convince his black countrymen to do likewise, and convinced his white countrymen that he meant what he said. Not all South Africans believed him, but - at least in his lifetime - they accepted his approach.”

Trudy Rubin, “The Uniqueness of Mandela,” [Philadelphia Inquirer](#), June 9, 2013.