

# APARTHEID in SOUTH AFRICA



## 1. Watch the video



## 2. Complete the script with the appropriate word or number

Apartheid in South Africa crumbled after Nelson Mandela walked to . But black people suffered decades of government-backed before it did. Apartheid really began in but separating black Africans from the white minority had long been a policy aim. Laws made white people officially and the large black majority faced in every aspect of their lives: living, doing business or owning land in white areas was banned. There were separate public facilities, transport and . Inter-racial was banned. Many had no right to citizenship and were regarded as aliens in major cities. Instead, they were made citizens of Bantustans, homelands scattered throughout South Africa.

But resistance grew. In , a huge peaceful protest against passed laws ended in a massacre in Sharpeville: people were . The deaths galvanized opposition, radicalizing liberation movements like the ANC.

“ There are many people who feel that it is useless or futile for us to continue talking peace and .”

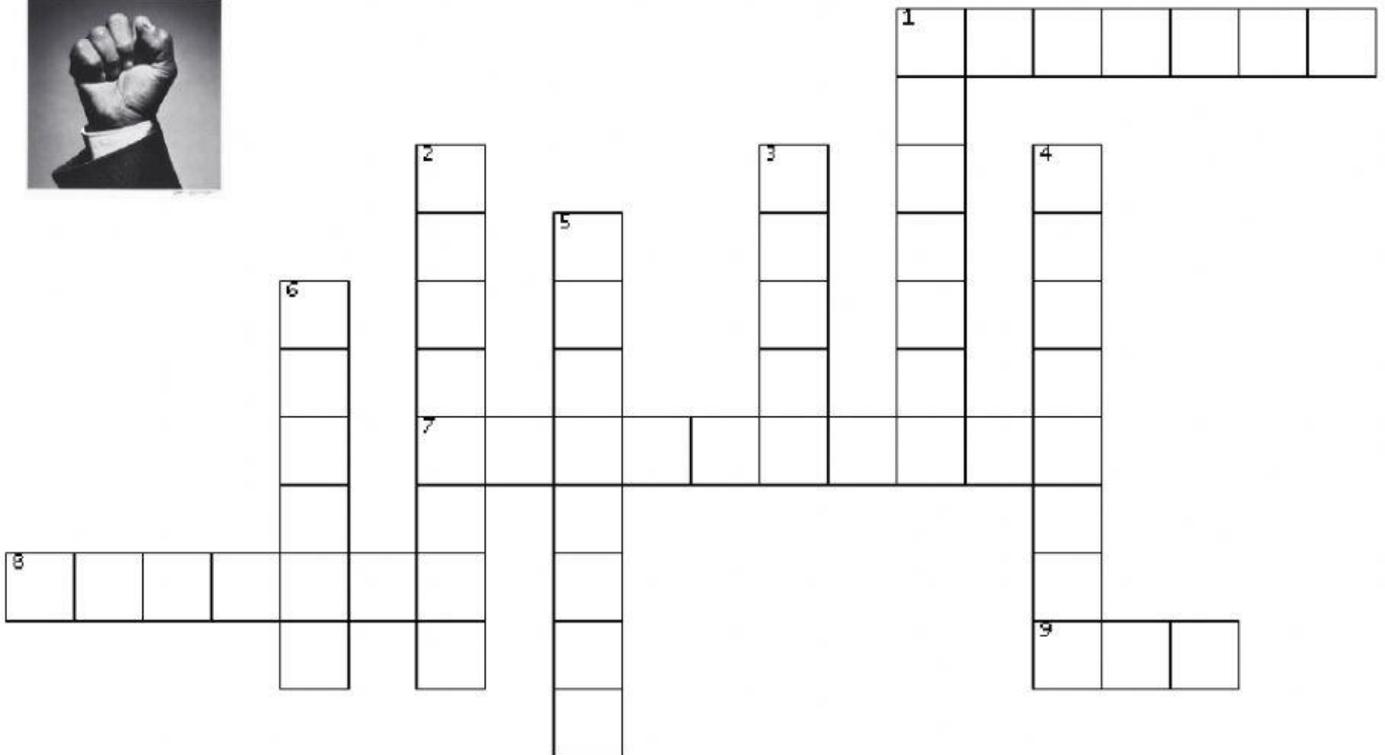
Open conflict erupted in the s with anti-apartheid activists frequently shot at, beaten or . Mass protests were firmly put down.

But, little by little, the apartheid establishment crumbled. After gradual reforms, Nelson Mandela, in since not long after Sharpeville, was set free in . 4 years later, he was elected as South Africa’s first black . Apartheid had ended.

**3. Now, say if these statements are TRUE or FALSE**

Black Africans and white people could live in the same neighbourhood.	TRUE	FALSE
Black pupils and white pupils could attend the same schools.	TRUE	FALSE
Marriage between blacks and whites was forbidden.	TRUE	FALSE
Some black people were sent in other parts of the country.	TRUE	FALSE
Apartheid stopped when Nelson Mandela came to power.	TRUE	FALSE

**4. Read these definitions and look for the correct word in the text**



**ACROSS (→)**

1. break or become weaker in influence (v.)
7. the act of refusing to accept something (n.)
8. a strong complaint expressing disagreement or opposition (n.)
9. a rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order a society (n.)

**DOWN (↓)**

1. an inhabitant of a particular town or city (n.)
2. existing independently or in a different physical space (adj.)
3. start suddenly and violently (v.)
4. that doesn't involve war or violence (adj.)
5. an act of killing a lot of people (n.)
6. experience physical or mental pain (v.)

