

## I.F.13

### The Development of Modern States

# Nelson Mandela and the Collapse of Apartheid

Dr. Bernd Klewitz



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Nelson Mandela widmete sein gesamtes Leben dem Kampf gegen die Apartheid in Südafrika, diesem perfiden System von Rassismus, das Menschen mit schwarzer und weißer 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

<b>Klassenstufe:</b>	ab Klasse 10
<b>Dauer:</b>	12 Unterrichtsstunden
<b>Inhalt:</b>	Kolonialismus, Imperialismus, Kolonialkriege, Apartheid, Rassismus, Genozid, Aussöhnung und multikulturelle Gesellschaft in der <i>Rainbow Nation</i>
<b>Kompetenzen:</b>	Informationen erarbeiten und strukturieren, Dokumenten- und Quellenanalyse, Stellungnahmen formulieren
<b>Medien:</b>	Internetrecherchen, <i>concept maps</i> erstellen, Präsentationen vorbereiten und durchführen, <i>video clips</i> bearbeiten, <i>podcast</i> erarbeiten

## Auf einen Blick

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### 1./2. Stunde

**Thema:** Mandela – A Rebel Turned Statesman

**M 1** **The Life and Strive of Nelson Mandela: 1918–2013** / growing up, political activities, gallery walk

**M 2** **Mandela in Film** / film workshop, running sheets, posters

**M 3** **Mandela Quotes** / thinking in historical contexts

**M 4** **Key Dates in the Life of Nelson Mandela** / matching dates

**Kompetenzen:** working with documents and factual texts, reading and viewing comprehension, sorting information according to different contexts

**Benötigt:** Arbeitsmappe als Portfolio, Internetzugang, wall paper

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### 3./4. Stunde

**Thema:** Roots of Apartheid – German Southwest Africa

**M 5** **Different Positions** / role of Imperial German army, genocide, forerunner of SA apartheid / Herero and Nama rebellion against German colonisation, destruction of communities

**M 6a** **German Colonialism** / racism in colonies

**M 6b** **Herero and Nama Genocide** / recognition of genocide by German government, changes in cultural memory

**M 6c** **Reparations for Namibia** / current allocation and land conflicts, failure of a historical gesture

**Kompetenzen:** mediation viewing comprehension, evaluating historical events, summarising information, group discussion, comparing results

**Benötigt:** Arbeitsmappe als Portfolio, Internetzugang, novel excerpt

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### 5./6. Stunde

**Thema:** The Scramble for Africa – Timeline of Exploitation

- M 7a** A Brief History of European Colonisation / consequences of the “scramble”, Berlin Conference (1884), British New Imperialism, geometrical boundaries
- M 7b** Oppression of Khoikhoi and Xhosa / Xhosa cattle killing, starvation and forced labour
- M 7c** Zulu Impression of First White Men / “rude of manners”, impact of Afrikaners on economic and political situation
- M 8** South African History / chronology of key events, inside-outside circle
- Kompetenzen:** text analysis, reciprocal reading, evaluating historical events, as-sessing consequences of exploitation
- Benötigt:** Arbeitsmappe als Portfolio, Internetzugang, wall paper

### 7./8. Stunde

**Thema:** The Regime of Apartheid

- M 9** Origins of Apartheid / racial segregation, ANC fight for victims, turning point in African European relations, think-pair-share
- M 10** Apartheid Set in Law / climax of apartheid, massacres of Sharpeville and Soweto, placemat activity
- M 11** Institutionalising Racism / effects and justification of apartheid, ANC movement, white supremacy and everyday life, “they are like children”, placemat activity (for podcast)
- M 12** Apartheid and Reactions to it / architects of apartheid, unrest in the African, Coloured and Indian communities, segregation as part of law, political tactics of the “Black Pimpernel”
- Kompetenzen:** listening comprehension (African accent), cartoon analysis, delineating main developments, creating a podcast
- Benötigt:** Arbeitsmappe als Portfolio, Internetzugang, advanced: podcast via smartphone (flipped classroom)

### 9./10. Stunde

**Thema:** The Fight against Apartheid

- M 13** Imperial Racism / Afrikaners and Germans under Hitler, fixed be-lieves, ignoring the native vote, placemat activity
- M 14** 78 % of the People are the ‘Others’ / original report from the 1960s South Africa, blend of cruelty and idealism
- M 15** Collapse of Apartheid / Black Consciousness and Steve Biko at court and killed in custody
- Kompetenzen:** working with historical sources, viewing and listening comprehension
- Benötigt:** Arbeitsmappe als Portfolio, Internetzugang, newspaper report

## 11./12. Stunde

**Thema:** Quo Vadis, South Africa?

**M 16** **Timeline** / recent developments

**M 17** **The Father of a Nation** / Nobel Peace Prize, Long Walk to Freedom /credited with ending apartheid, symbol of the cause of human rights

**M 18** **The Truth and Reconciliation Commission** / pros and cons of commission, fishbowl discussion

**M 19** **Future Challenges** / food relief and clean up, (im)migration and xenophobia, uncertain development

**Kompetenzen:** viewing comprehension, assessing historic moments, working with timeline, think-pair-share

**Benötigt:** Arbeitsmappe als Portfolio, Internetzugang, current timeline

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## Lernerfolgskontrolle

**M 20** **Student Protest and Police?**

VORSCHAU

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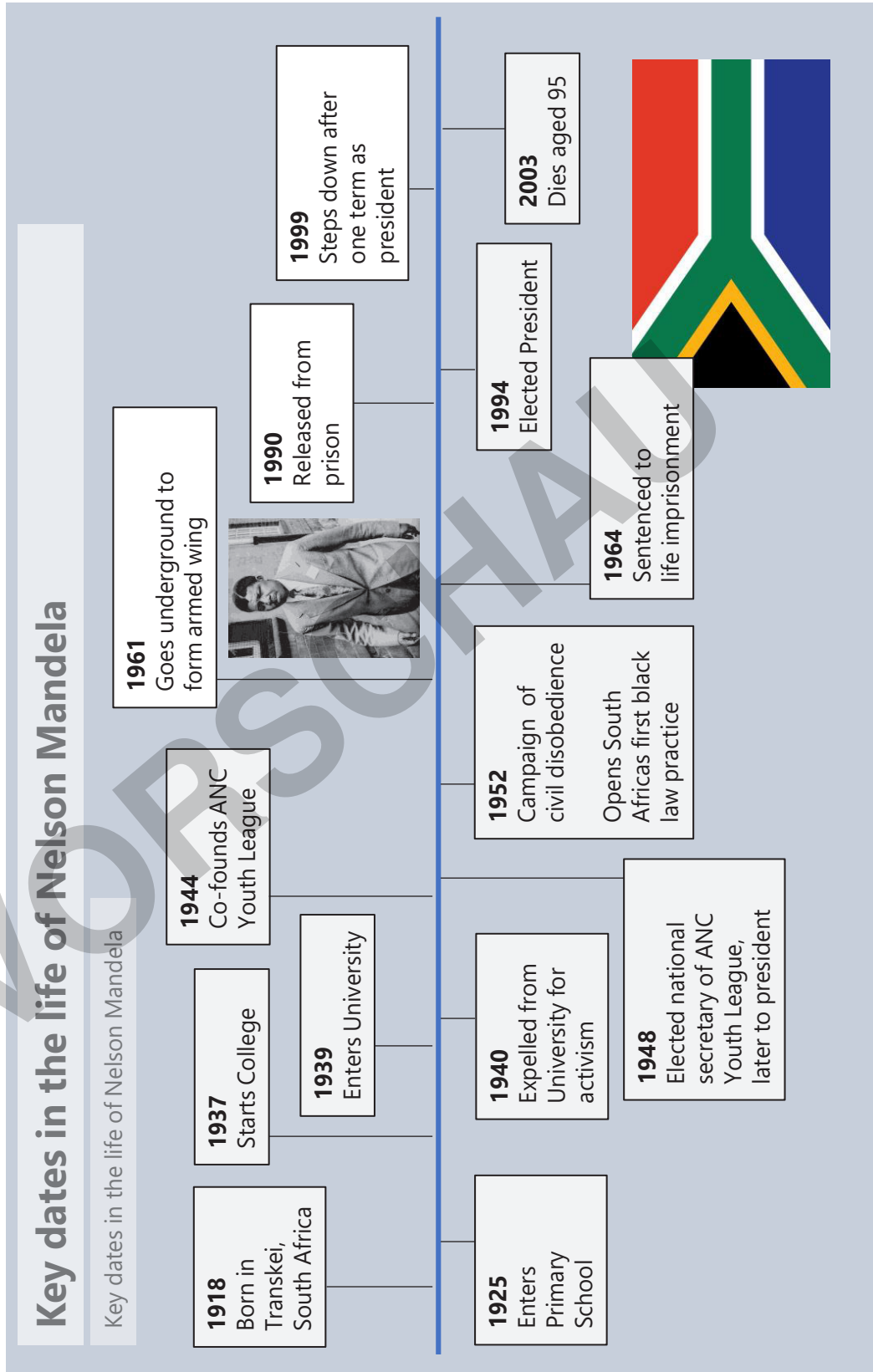
## Lernerfolgskontrolle

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VORSCHAU

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

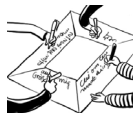
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## M 10

## 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 (separateness) 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> .
1984–89	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, power sharing 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 restored, remaining sanctions lifted. South Africa takes seat in UN General Assembly after 20-year 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 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>	Paralympics 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.