

APARTHEID

1948: National Party

- The National Party comes to power and implements Apartheid
- Apartheid- segregation of the races
- Implemented a legal system of political, social, and economic separation between races.
- Extended control in South Africa by the white minority

Bantu Self-Government Act

- 1959- Relabeled reserves as homelands, which was home for only specific ethnic groups.
- All political and social rights for African Americans were restricted to these areas

1913 Land Act

- Prevented Black Africans from owning land outside specific areas
- First major piece of legislation passed by the Union Parliament
- Limited Black land ownership to 7%
- Prevented occupying or buying land outside a white land master
- Pass Laws- almost like a passport
 - African americans were required to carry a passbook

Petty v. Grand Apartheid:

- Grand Apartheid - Laws passed – focused on segregation
- Petty apartheid- focused on everyday life.
 - Most visible form of apartheid
 - Segregation of facilities based on race
- Grand Apartheid- underlying limitations placed on Black South Africans
 - Limited access to land and political rights

ANC: African National Congress

- Purpose was to end apartheid and gain voting rights for blacks and non-white races
- Fight apartheid using guerilla warfare and sabotage

Non-violent protest: Defiance Campaign, Freedom Charter and the Congress of the People (COP), Bus Boycotts

- Defiance Campaign- an event of civil disobedience in 1950 that resulted in the arrest of national leaders.
 - police came prepared and armed
 - Became the National Day of Protest and Mourning
- Congress of People- a south african political party formed by past members of ANC
 - objective was to adopt the freedom charter representing all south africans

- Freedom Charter- give all south africans equal rights
- Bus Boycotts-protest against the increase in prices of transport fees
 - **The African National Congress (ANC)** established a Department of Social Welfare to investigate the needs of the increasingly urban population.

Violence: Sharpeville Massacre

- A peaceful protest in Sharpeville that regarding racist policies
 - Initiated based on the enforcement of pass laws and reissue of laws that restricted the movement of Black Africans in White areas

Rivonia Trial (under the Sabotage Act)

- Took place in South Africa from 1963-1964
- Led to the imprisonment of Nelson Mandela who were convicted of sabotage and sentenced to Palace of Justice

Creation of the MK

- Meaning “Spear of Nation”
- The armed wing of the African National Congress (ANC)
- Founded by Nelson Mandela in the wake of the Sharpeville massacre
 - Its mission was to fight against the South African government.

Nelson Mandela

- First Black President of South Africa from 1994-1999
- Ant-apartheid revolutionary and political leader
- Led a movement to transition South Africa from apartheid to multicultural democracy

CIVIL RIGHTS

Little Rock Nine

- Virgil Blossom, superintendent of schools in Little Rock, announced a plan to integrate the schools gradually
- The school board sent Blossom's plan to the federal district for approval
- Despite challenges from the African American community and whites, the plan was approved.
 - End of summer of 1957, 17 African American students were accepted for enrollment at Central High

Emmitt Till

- August, 1955- a 14th year old African American boy was murdered during a racial attack. This acted as a catalyst for the Civil Rights Movement

Montgomery Bus Boycott – Rosa Parks

- Civil rights protest where african americans refused to ride city buses in Montgomery
 - protest segregated seating
 - protest racial segregation started a wave of civil disobedience initiated by Rosa Parks

Freedom Riders

- 13 young riders (black and white), who participated in freedom rides through the South in 1961 to protest segregated seating
- Convinced the Federal Government to enforce federal law for the integration of interstate travel.

Voting Rights

- **The Voting Rights Act of 1965**- removed barriers to black enfranchisement in the South, banning poll taxes, literacy tests, and other measures that effectively prevented African Americans from voting.

MLK v. Malcolm X

- **Letter from a Birmingham Jail**
- **MLK**- civil rights leader and American Christian Minister
 - influenced the movement through non-violence
- **Malcolm X**- civil rights leader and African American muslim minister
 - wanted to react with a violent approach

Bombing of the 16th St. Baptist Church

- white supremacist terrorist bombing
- The Church was the first black church to organize in Birmingham

SCLC

- Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- Successfully staged a 381-day boycott of the Montgomery Alabama's segregated bus system

SNCC

- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
- Coordinate youth-led nonviolent, direct-action campaigns against segregation and other forms of racism

NAACP

- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- Ensure the political, educational, equality of minority group citizens of States and eliminate race prejudice

CORE

- Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
- Organized the Freedom Rides of 1961 and the Freedom Summer Project of 1964
- Create an interracial, nonviolent army

Brown v. Board (1954)

- Response to Plessy v. Ferguson and Dred Scott v. Sanford
- This event was a US supreme court decision to end racial segregation in public schools since it violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
- Outlawed “separate but equal”
 - Stated that racially segregated public facilities were legal as long as the facilities for blacks and whites were equal (in terms of quality)

JFK and Johnson – Civil Rights Act (1964) and the Voting Rights Act (1965)

- **Civil Rights Act**- prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin
- **Voting Rights Act**- banned literacy tests and other barriers to Black voting.