

KAFFIR BOY, BY MARK MATHABANE (1986)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION- FACTS ABOUT APARTHEID

Apartheid is a policy of racial segregation formerly followed in South Africa. Meaning "separateness" in the Afrikaans language, it described the rigid racial division between the governing white minority population and the nonwhite majority population.

Apartheid was certainly not the beginning of racial segregation in South Africa. In 1910, parliamentary membership was limited to whites. Legislation passed in 1913 restricted black land ownership to 13 percent of South Africa's total area. Mining companies were in the practice of importing male workers, while forcing workers' families to remain in harsh native "homelands." However, Apartheid set down as law many of the unjust practices that had been going on in South Africa for decades. Some of the restrictions of Apartheid laws include:

- The Population Registration Act required that all South Africans be racially classified into one of three categories: white, black (African), or colored (of mixed descent). The colored category included major subgroups of Indians and Asians.
- A policy known as "Separate Development," whereby each of the nine African (Bantu) ethnic groups was to become a nation with its own homeland, or Bantustan. An area totaling about 14% of the country's land was set aside for these homelands, the remainder, including the major mining areas and the cities, was reserved for the whites.
- Marriage and sexual relationships between whites and non-whites was declared illegal.
- The Bantu Building Workers Act made it a criminal offence for a black person to perform any skilled work in urban areas except in those sections designated for black occupation.
- The Pass Laws forced black people to carry identification with them at all times. It was a criminal offence to be unable to produce a pass when required to do so by the police. No black person could leave a rural area for an urban one without a permit from the local authorities. On arrival in an urban area a permit to seek work had to be obtained within 72 hours.
- The Bantu Education Act of 1953 established a Black Education Department in the Department of Native Affairs which would compile a curriculum that suited the "nature and requirements of the black people." Its aim was to "prevent Africans receiving an education that would lead them to aspire to positions they wouldn't be allowed to hold in society."
- The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act of 1953, which forced segregation in all public amenities, public buildings, and public transportation with the aim of eliminating contact between whites and other races. "Europeans Only" and "Non-Europeans Only" signs were put up. The act stated that facilities provided for different races need not be equal.
- The Extension of University Education Act of 1959, which made it illegal for black students to attend white universities.
- The Bantu Homelands Citizens Act of 1970, which compelled all black people to become a citizen of the homeland that responded to their ethnic group, regardless of whether they'd ever lived there or not, and removed their South African citizenship.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION- TIMELINE OF SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY

YEAR	EVENT IN SOUTH AFRICA
1400s	Zulu and Xhosa tribes establish large kingdoms in the South Africa region.
1600s	1652: Dutch East India Co. establishes settlement at Cape Town. Battles and smallpox push back the indigenous populations. Europeans dominate the western half of the area by 1800.
1806	Britain seizes and eventually annexes the Cape Colony. The British decree that the native Africans must work for white employers and place restrictions on their travel.
1830s	Hoping to escape British rule, thousands of Dutch families (Boers) migrate further north and east.

1896	Mohandas Gandhi , also known as Mahatma Gandhi, begins to teach passive resistance as a means of gaining civil rights for Indians living in South Africa.
1899-1902	Dutch settlers fight the British in the Boer War. Britain eventually gains control of South Africa.
1903	Alan Paton , author of <u>Cry, the Beloved Country</u> is born.
1910	The Union of South Africa is born under the British Commonwealth. It bands together British colonies with the Boer republics.
1948	The National Party introduces Apartheid (separateness) measures against blacks, Indian immigrants and those of mixed race. Cry, The Beloved Country is published.
1950s	The African National Congress organizes a passive resistance campaign against apartheid. The government suppresses the movement and begins arresting ANC leaders, such as Nelson Mandela, who served 27 years in prison.
1968	The multiracial Liberal Party of South Africa, a political party founded by Alan Paton, is banned by the government.
1976	Thousands of students in the black township of Soweto stage protests to demand they be taught in English rather than the Afrikaans. Police fire on the demonstrators, sparking nationwide riots and more repression. Police kill more than 500 protesters within a year.
1986	Economic sanctions are imposed on South Africa by the European Community and United States.
1990s	1990: ANC leader Nelson Mandela is released after 27 years in captivity. Basic apartheid laws and the nationwide state of emergency are ended. 1993: Mandela, President de Klerk , and representatives from 18 other parties agree on an interim constitution that paves the way for historic all-race elections. Mandela and de Klerk are awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. 1994: Mandela elected President

CLICK [HERE](#) FOR A LINK TO A MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA- COLORED AREAS ARE BANTUSTANS (TRIBAL RESERVES)

Please Note- The following assignment is meant to prepare you for quizzes. LIMIT QUOTES TO 15 WORDS.

1. Tracking the effects of Apartheid.

For both of the prompts below, find five textual examples that help answer the question and write additional commentary that reflects on how these examples help answer the prompt.

Effect of apartheid on families: How did the economic and social status of Mark's and other families affect their relationship with each other? Consider parent-child as well as sibling relationships.	
Quote with page number:	Commentary:
Quote with page number:	Commentary:
Quote with page number:	Commentary:
Quote with page number:	Commentary:
Quote with page number:	Commentary:

2. Tracking the Effect of apartheid on black solidarity: How did black police, government officials, even other residents of the township act out in ways that undermine the strength of the community?

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THE INFLUENCE OF MARK'S PARENTS

For both of the prompts below, find five textual examples that help answer the question and write additional commentary that reflects on how these examples help answer the prompt.

3. Role of his Father: How did his encouragement of traditional tribal ways and values affect Mark's development?

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Commentary:

Quote with page number:	Commentary:
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Role of his Mother: How did her encouragement of self confidence and new values affect Mark's development?	
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Quote with page number:	Commentary:
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Quote with page number:	Commentary:

5. THE CONCLUSION- YOUR OPINION

What do you think of the conclusion of the book? Were you satisfied with the way that Mark escapes Apartheid by leaving? If you had been in the same position, would you have stayed or done the same thing? Why or why not? In a 7-10 sentence paragraph, explain your position.