

ANTI-APARTHEID HEROES

DURÉE ESTIMÉE	3 heures + 1h de présentation
DÉROULÉ	<p><u>LESSON 1 : APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse a photograph from the apartheid era understand apartheid by reading an article <p><u>LESSON 2 : ANTI-APARTHEID HEROES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recherche affiche présentation orale
OBJECTIFS	<p><u>OBJECTIFS CULTURELS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comprendre l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud connaître les figures de résistance au régime <p><u>OBJECTIFS PRAGMATIQUES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyser des écrits et un document iconographique. effectuer des recherches à l'aide d'une encyclopédie. repérer et dénicher les informations pertinentes d'un article. rédigé une courte biographie. Réaliser une affiche.
COMPÉTENCES	<p><u>COMPRÉHENSION ÉCRITE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comprendre des textes rédigés essentiellement dans une langue courante <p><u>EXPRESSION ORALE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> articuler des expressions de manière simple afin de raconter des expériences et des événements donner les raisons et explications de mes opinions ou projets. <p><u>EXPRESSION ÉCRITE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> écrire un texte simple et cohérent sur des sujets familiers ou qui m'intéressent personnellement.
ARTICLES SUGGÉRÉS	<p>APARTHEID ; WINNIE MADIKIZELA-MANDELA ; JOHNNY CLEGG ; STEVE BIKO ; DESMOND TUTU ; JOE SLOVO ; ALBERT JOHN LUTHULI ; NELSON MANDELA</p>

ANTI-APARTHEID HEROES

GUIDELINES FOR THE TASK :

Commemorate the end of the apartheid by giving an oral presentation on one of the heroes who stood against that discriminatory system. Also create and submit a short biographical poster about them.

LESSON 1 : APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

Analyse a photograph from the apartheid era



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➤ Describe the photograph.

This is an old photograph depicting a sign stating that the beach is reserved for white people only.


➤ Where and when was the photograph taken?

Tips: Read the sign. What languages do you recognise? Where is Durban?

The photograph, which looks old, might have been taken in a country, such as the United States of America or South Africa, where white people were separated from other racial groups.

We can distinguish several languages on the sign.

These include English and an African language. Durban is a town in South Africa. We might therefore assume that the photograph was taken in South Africa.

 **Information for the teacher to reveal:** the scene depicts an aspect of the apartheid system. Can you guess what the apartheid system was? Read the article on [APARTHEID](#) in the encyclopaedia to find out more.

Understand apartheid by reading an article

- Search for and read the dedicated article on [APARTHEID](#) on Britannica School.
- Check if the statements below are right or wrong.
- Justify your answers by quoting from the article. Precise the reading level (1,2 or 3).



Differentiation: swap the order of the questions for “good level” learners. You may also want them to focus only on the “high level” article.

STATEMENTS	RIGHT	WRONG
1. Apartheid is an English word which signifies “separation”. Quote: “Apartheid. (Afrikaans: “apartness”).” (3)		X
2. The system divided South Africans into four categories. Quote: “[Apartheid] classified all South Africans as either Bantu (all Black Africans), Coloured (those of mixed race) or white. A fourth category—Asian (Indian and Pakistani)—was later added.” (3)	X	
3. Despite the laws of apartheid, all the inhabitants of South Africa could live wherever they chose. Quote: “[The Group Areas Act of 1950] established residential and business sections in urban areas for each race, and members of other races were barred from living, operating businesses, or owning land in them.” (3)		X
4. Everyone had to carry a pass except for Whites. Quote: “the government strengthened the existing “pass” laws, which required nonwhites to carry documents authorizing their presence in restricted areas.” (3)	X	
5. Black people were allowed to participate in South African politics. Quote: “Blacks were stripped of their South African citizenship and thereby excluded from the South African body politic.” (3)		X
6. There were universities dedicated to each category of the population. Quote: “The government created new ethnic university colleges—one each for Coloureds, Indians, and Zulus and one for Sotho, Tswana, and Venda students as well as a medical school for Blacks.” (3)	X	
7. In 1961, a law gave policemen the right to kill anyone who disobeyed. Quote: “The Indemnity Act (1961) made it legal for police officers to commit acts of violence, to torture, or to kill in the pursuit of official duties.” (3)	X	

LESSON 2 : ANTI-APARTHEID HEROES

Final task

Now that you know more about apartheid, you must carry out the task assigned to you by the Museum of Apartheid in Johannesburg. To celebrate the end of the apartheid regime, the museum wishes to pay tribute to the heroes who stood up against these unfair, segregationist laws.

- Your task is to give an oral presentation and create a biographical poster to be displayed in an exhibition. Here is the list of anti-apartheid heroes:

Winnie Mandela

Johnny Clegg

Steve Biko

Desmond Tutu

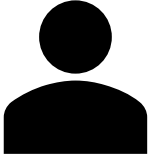
Ruth First and Joe Slovo

Albert John Luthuli

Nelson Mandela

1. Search for and read the dedicated article on Britannica School.
2. Gather more information about the hero.
3. Focus on their struggle against apartheid - why are they called heroes? What did they do to resist apartheid? What were their motivations and beliefs?
4. Introduce the hero to the class. You may use PowerPoint.
5. Create a biographical poster about the hero for the museum.

[Help for students \(poster template\)](#)



FIRST NAME SURNAME
Dates of birth/death

About me

My fight against apartheid

My beliefs