

HISTORY A

(EXPLAINING THE MODERN WORLD)

South Africa 1960-1994: The People and the State

Key Topic	Guided Teaching hours	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
Opposition to the Apartheid regime c.1960s	2	The consolidation of Apartheid – Separate Development and the establishment of the Bantustans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Apartheid legislation: Group Areas Act, Pass Laws, Bantu Education Act, suppression of Communism Act. Aims of Verwoerd and Separate Development; increased segregation, 'political independence with economic interdependence'. Bantu Self. Government Act Impact of Bantustans on Black South Africans; poverty, lack of investment in industry and agriculture, pseudo-independence, ethnic division encouraged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford OCR GCSE History Explaining the Modern World: South Africa 1960–1994 Student eTextbook (29/1/17)
	1	The nature and extent of support for Apartheid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Party election victories and leadership. Dutch Reformed Church and religious justification for Apartheid. The Broederbond; increasing influence under Verwoerd and Vorster. White opposition: Black Sash, Helen Joseph. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford <p>OCR GCSE History Explaining the Modern World: South Africa 1960–1994 Student eTextbook (29/1/17)</p>

GCSE (9–1)

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	2	The reasons for, methods of and impact of different types of resistance to the Apartheid regime, including the ANC, continuing impact of the Freedom Charter and Umkhonto we Sizwe and Poqo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandela and the ANC; role of Mandela and other leaders, democracy and multiculturalism. Passive Resistance: Defiance Campaign and Freedom Charter. Sobukwe and the PAC; frustration with lack of progress, increased militancy and influence of Africanist ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford <p>OCR GCSE History Explaining the Modern World: South Africa 1960–1994 Student eTextbook (29/1/17)</p>
	1	The methods used by government to maintain the Apartheid regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banning orders including house arrests, restrictions on movement and assembly, bans on writing. Mass arrests. Trials including the Treason Trial. Detention without trial; 1965 180 days. Boss (Security Service) and the use of torture and assassinations including Ruth First. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford <p>OCR GCSE History Explaining the Modern World: South Africa 1960–1994 Student eTextbook (29/1/17)</p>



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	2	The Sharpeville Massacre and its impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of Sharpeville – Pass Law demonstrations; emergence of PAC and campaign of mass disobedience. Events at Sharpeville; mass refusal of carrying passbooks, plan to fill prisons, police open fire killing 69 many shot in the back. Banning of ANC and PAC. Armed Resistance: Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) including role of Mandela and use of economic targets; Poqo and use of direct violence against whites. ANC in exile; Oliver Tambo and ANC in London and Tanzania; training of MK. International opposition to Apartheid including sanctions; limited impact due to weak support from UK, US. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford <p>OCR GCSE History Explaining the Modern World: South Africa 1960–1994 Student eTextbook (29/1/17)</p>
	1	The Rivonia Trial 1964 and its consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrest of Mandela and other MK/ANC leaders. The Rivonia trial and Mandela’s speech: “It is an ideal which I hope to live and achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die”. Sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. Limited opportunities for opposition to Apartheid; ANC and PAC crushed, police powers increased and detention without trial introduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford <p>OCR GCSE History Explaining the Modern World: South Africa 1960–1994 Student eTextbook (29/1/17)</p>



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Growing resistance and repression c.1970s	2	The further development of resistance: the Black Consciousness Movement, SASO, women's groups, trade unions including the Durban workers' strike 1973 and young people, including the Soweto students' uprising 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black consciousness – ideas about Black self-sufficiency, links to artistic and creative expression. Steve Biko, SASO & the Black People's Convention – Black consciousness in action. Increased union activity (200,000 striking in Natal '73) and federations of unions (FOSATU and CUSA, BAWU) increased pressure on govt and encouraged sanctions. Black Women's Federation – inspired by Women's Charter of 1954, Key individuals; Winnie Mandela Lilian Ngoyi and Helen Josephs. Causes of Soweto – poor quality education, imposition of Afrikaans. Events at Soweto including death of Hector Peterson. Consequences – growing student consciousness, rise in support for ANC/MK, international outrage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford Women in South Africa: http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/history-women-struggle-south-africa <p>OCR GCSE History Explaining the Modern World: South Africa 1960–1994 Student eTextbook (29/1/17)</p>
	1	The ANC in exile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building international support: support from UN and OAU, ANC base in Tanzania, Oliver Tambo. Supporting ANC / MK: training camps in Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique – surge in support after Soweto riots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/anc-exile-stephen-ellis <p>OCR GCSE History Explaining the Modern World: South Africa 1960–1994 Student eTextbook (29/1/17)</p>



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	1	The international Anti-Apartheid Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAM and sport sanctions: 'Stop the Seventy Tour', Gleneagles agreement limiting sporting contact, 1977. AAM and boycotts of SA goods; protests against Barclays Bank. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford http://www.aamarchives.org/ <p>OCR GCSE History Explaining the Modern World: South Africa 1960–1994 Student eTextbook (29/1/17)</p>
	2	The impact of resistance on the Apartheid regime and the response of the regime to resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post Soweto commission of Inquiry blamed riots on 'agitators'. Business pressed SA govt to reform. International pressure increased. 1977 Election; greatest ever victory for National Party with 134 seats. Massive increase in spending on security. Botha develops Total Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford <p>OCR GCSE History Explaining the Modern World: South Africa 1960–1994 Student eTextbook (29/1/17)</p>



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The collapse of apartheid c.1980s–1994	2	<p>Growing pressure on the regime, including the impact of sanctions</p> <p>Opposition to the 1983 constitution, the United Democratic Front, the growth and impact of mass resistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of sanctions leading to Financial crisis of 1985. Oil sanctions imposed by UN 1987. Opposition to 1983 constitution (offered tri-cameral parliament for Whites, Indians and Coloureds but not Blacks). Emergence of UDF from Trade Unions, Women's groups, church, students. Boycott campaign 1983-4 against voting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford
	1	The growth of Inkatha, 'civil war' and the impact on Black communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buthelezi and the emergence of Inkatha. Causes of violence: impact of Apartheid; role of Inkatha; role of police and 'Third Force'; role of ANC. Boipatong massacre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford
	1	The State of Emergency 1985–1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweeping powers introduced; press censorship, curfews, mass arrests. ANC response 'Make South Africa ungovernable' UDF banned 1988, re-emerged as Mass Democratic Movement supported by COSATU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford



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	1	Divisions within the National Party government and the failure of 'total strategy', including the impact of the defeat at Cuito Cuanavale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure of Total Strategy; huge financial cost of military expenditure. War with SWAPO (Namibia) and MPLA/UNITA (Angola) supported by Cuba. Defeat of SADF at Cuito Cuanavale hailed as 'turning point' by Mandela. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford
	2	The role of leading figures, including FW de Klerk, Ramaphosa and Mandela; negotiations between the government and the ANC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did de Klerk abandon Apartheid: economic problems; NP losing support; end of cold war; relationship with Mandela and ANC. Mandela able to receive visitors. Secret negotiations in Switzerland led by Ramaphosa and Meyer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford
	2	Unbanning of the ANC, Pan African Congress and the South African Communist Party; the first free elections in 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Release of Mandela and unbanning of ANC, PAC and SACP – ANC suspends military action; NP becomes multi-racial. Repeal of Grand Apartheid laws and start of CODESA talks, 1992 Referendum on negotiations. Breakdown in CODESA, ANC strike, Chris Hani murder. Agreement reached and first free elections: ANC victory and Mandela elected as President. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa since 1948, Culpin, Hodder South Africa 1948-94, Roberts, Longman South Africa 1948-1994, Mulholland, Cambridge Apartheid, Dubow, Oxford





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