

Objective Summaries

Use the article to answer the questions and complete the graphic organizers.

1. Read the following statements about the article. Then, classify them as objective statements or non-objective (subjective) statements. Write each answer choice in the correct column in the table below.
 - A. European nations colonized Africa against the will of the people already living there.
 - B. European settlers decided to take over parts of Africa, completely ruining the lives of the natives already living there.
 - C. After declaring independence from Great Britain, the new government of South Africa decided not to give political rights to blacks.
 - D. Only white Europeans were allowed to live in big cities.
 - E. The white South Africans should have allowed all people, regardless of color, to participate in elections, but they did not.
 - F. Apartheid lasted for nearly half a century.
 - G. The policy of apartheid was the worst government policy disaster in recent history.
 - H. The election of Nelson Mandela in 1994 is proof that racism no longer exists in South Africa.

Objective Statements

Non-Objective Statements

2. In order to summarize the section **Apartheid in South Africa**, follow these steps. In the spaces provided, summarize each paragraph in one sentence that states the central idea of the paragraph without including specific details. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, combine those sentences whenever possible to write a succinct summary of the section. Be sure that your summary is **objective**, or completely free of your opinions or any assertions that are not supported by the text.

In 1908 the white European colonists (of British and Dutch ancestry) decided to become independent from Great Britain. This new government decided to NOT give political rights to any black Native Africans. This means Native Africans could not vote or hold political office. Without political power, it was hard for Native Africans to try to improve their circumstances.



The government of South Africa made many restrictive laws against black Native Africans. In 1948, they created an official segregation policy called "apartheid." This policy kept Native Africans completely separate from white Europeans. Native Africans were required to live segregated from white Europeans. Many were moved to far-off settlements called "homelands." Others were forced to live in large slums outside the major cities called "townships." Only white Europeans were allowed to live inside the big cities. Native Africans and white Europeans were not allowed to get married. Native Africans and white Europeans were also sent to separate schools. The Native African schools did not teach many important subjects like science and math. Parks, beaches, restrooms and other public spaces were also segregated.



Despite these difficulties, many Native Africans fought for equality in South Africa. They organized large protests, strikes and boycotts of white-owned businesses. Another important resistance strategy was called the "Defiance Campaign." Native Africans defied, or refused to follow, the segregation laws of the government. Other nations from around the world also asked South Africa to end their apartheid policy.



The government of South Africa was not able to stifle the demands of their citizens. Eventually, after almost half a century, Native Africans' efforts paid off. The oppressive policy of apartheid ended in 1991. In 1994 an important Native African activist named Nelson Mandela was elected president of South Africa.

