

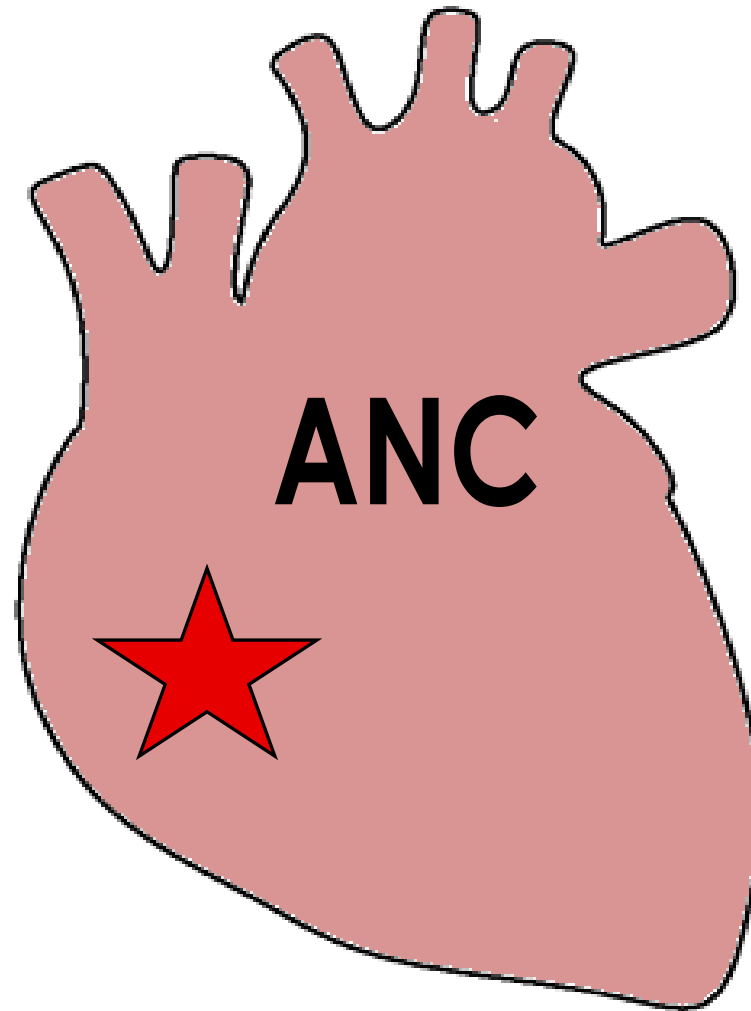
TOPIC **4** CIVIL RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1970s AND 1980s

What was the nature of civil-society
resistance after 1960?



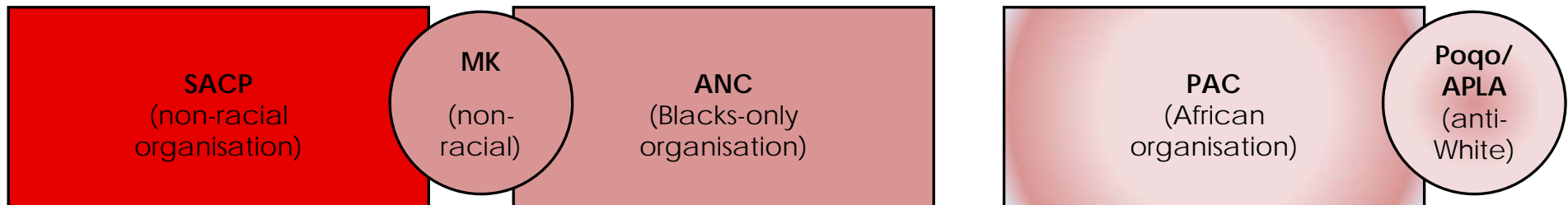
These slides give all the illustrations from Topic 4 of the Gr 12 History book, and they give them in colour whenever possible. However, the illustrations here are not given in exactly the same order as the illustrations in the book. The illustrations in the slides are ordered so that a teacher can follow a logical lecture format. The illustrations in the book are ordered to make an effective page layout, and often also so that the portraits accompany the first mention of a particular person.





By 1969, the SACP had inserted itself within a key organ of South Africa's national liberation movement.

The three main organisations within the armed struggle from 1961, and their armed forces





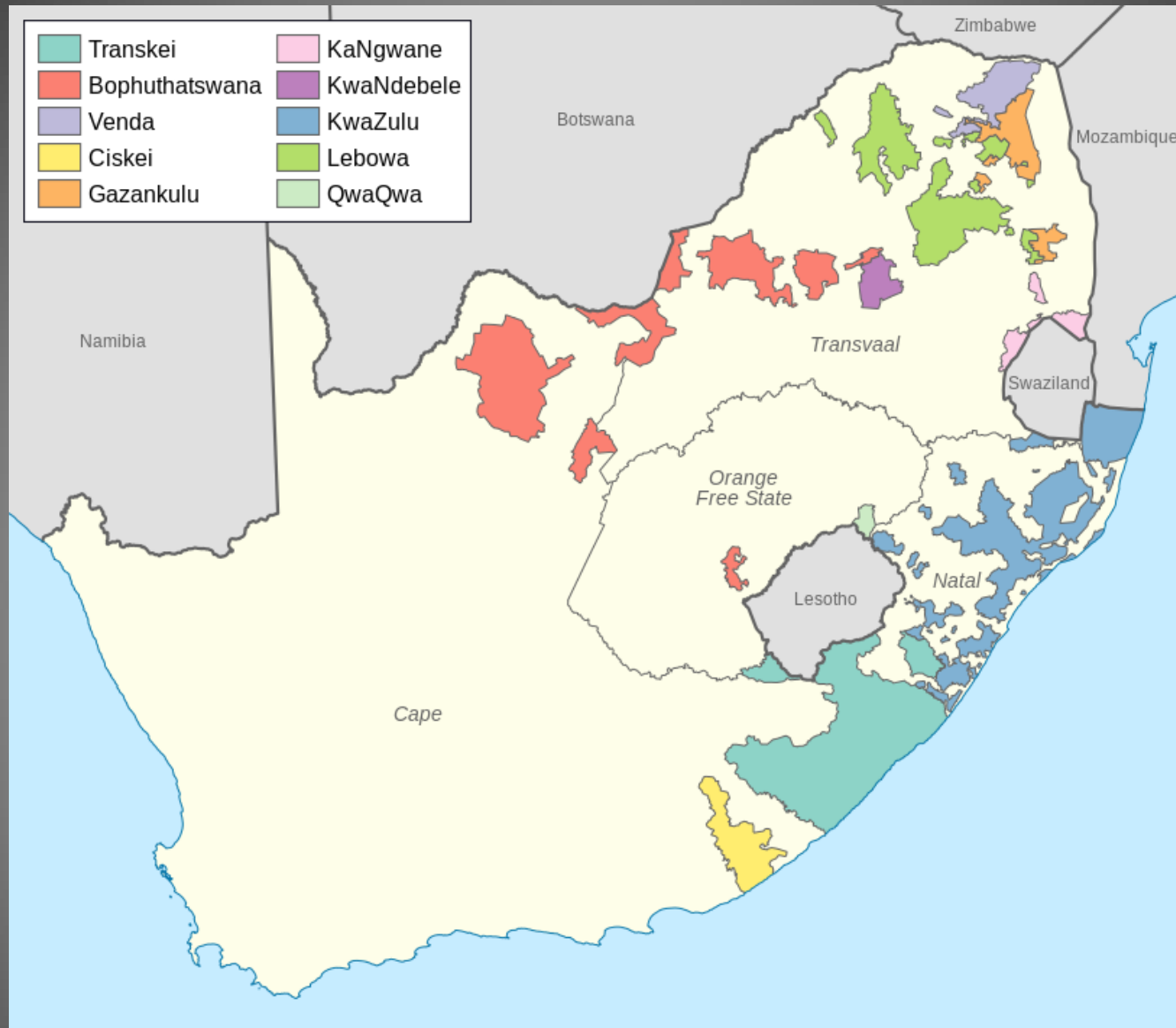
Source: Ons eerste halfeeu 1910 – 1960. Morne on http://af.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%AAer:John_Vorster.jpg. Wikimedia Commons.

**John Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa
(1966–1978)
and State President of South Africa
(1978–1979)**



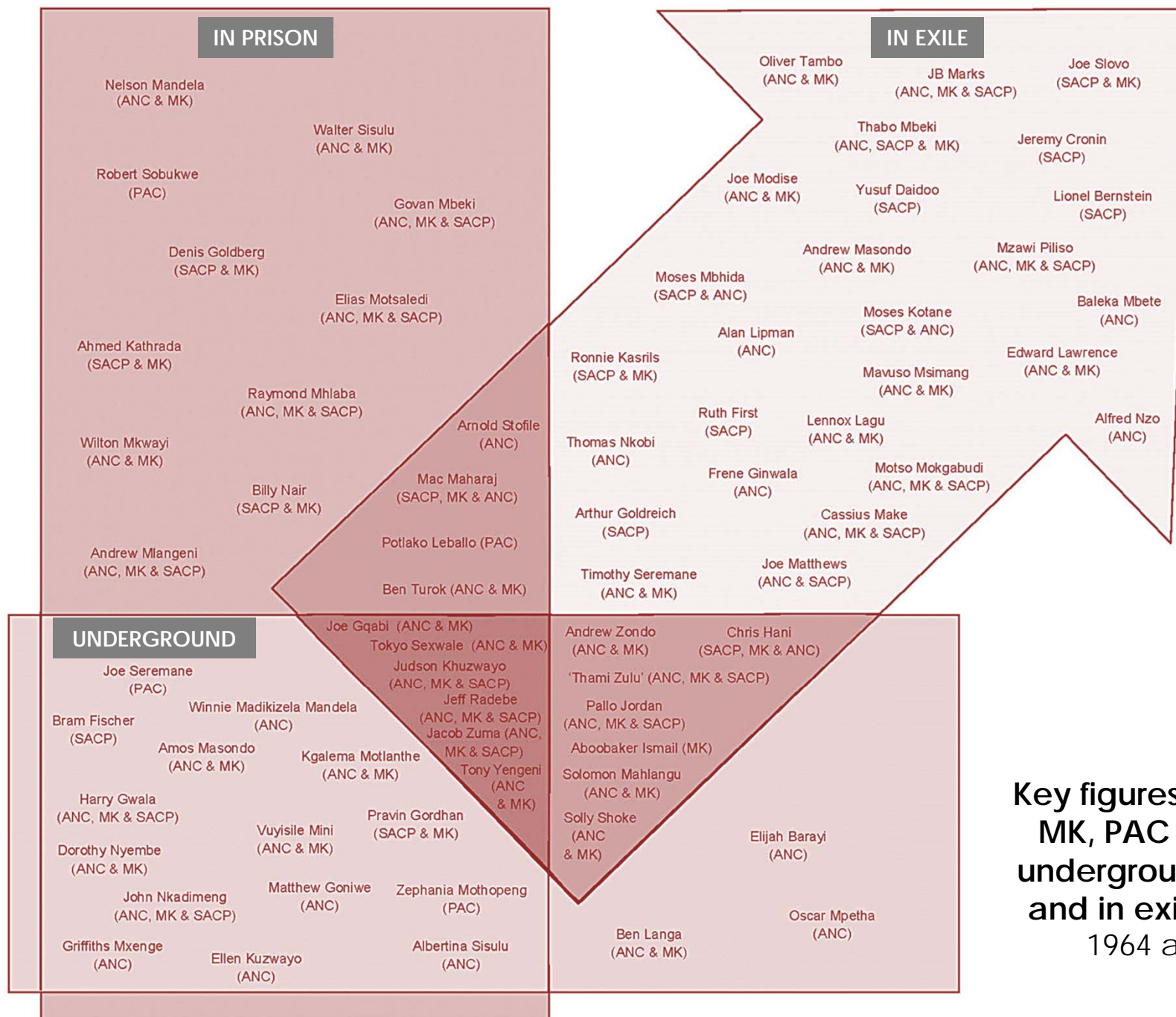
Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen. Wikimedia Commons.

A Johannesburg street in 1970



Source: Htoni. Wikimedia Commons.

While Black people formed the majority of the South African population, the areas allocated to them as homelands were relatively small.



Key figures of the ANC, MK, PAC and SACP: underground, in prison and in exile between 1964 and 1982



Source: Wikimedia Commons.

Oliver Tambo,
President of the ANC
1967–1991

THE CHALLENGE OF BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS TO THE APARTHEID STATE



Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen. Wikimedia Commons.0

Durban boulevard in 1970



Source: International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF). SAHA collection AL2547.

**Steve Biko, President of
SASO in 1969**



Source: <http://www.sahistory.org.za/>

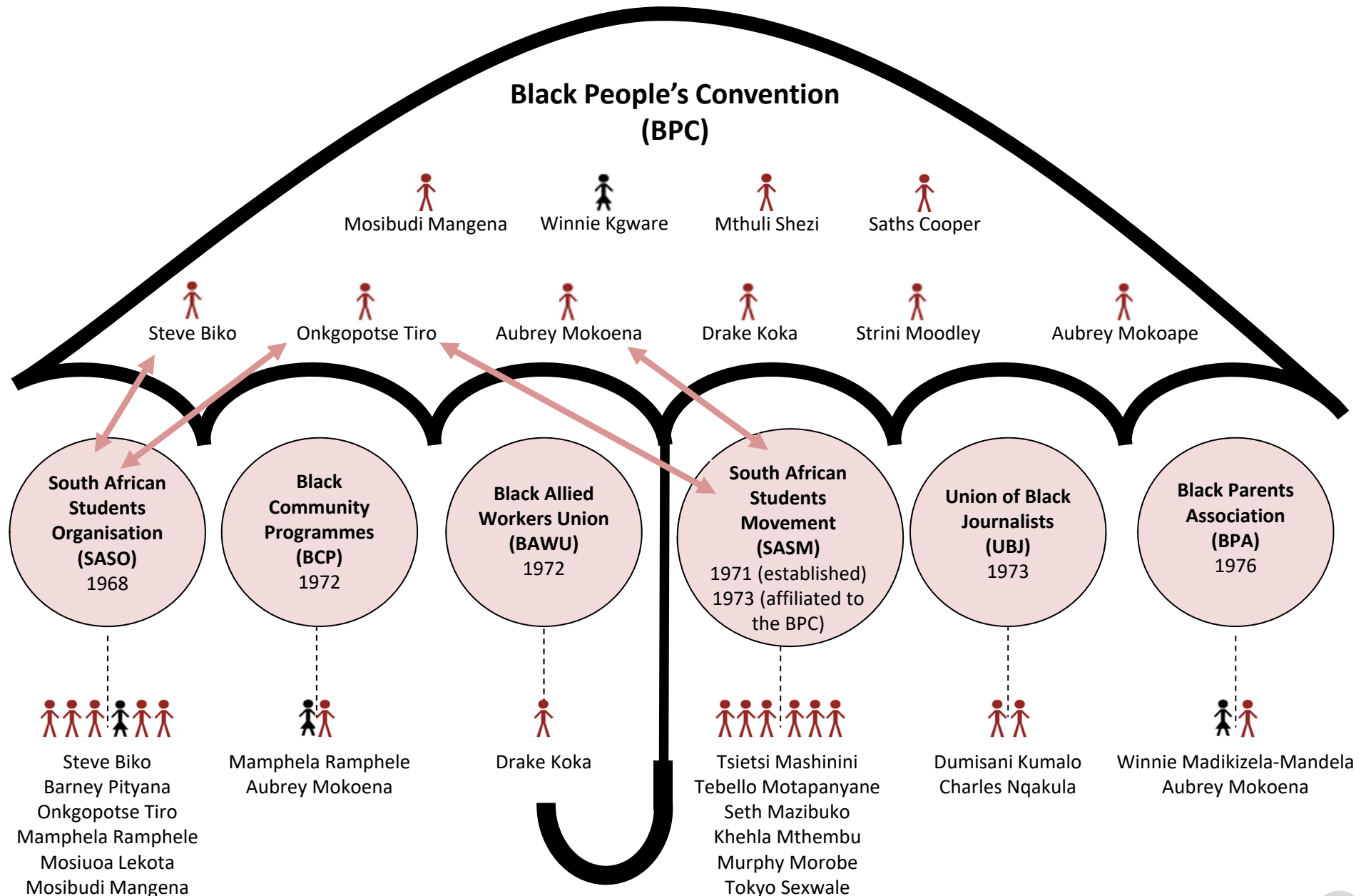
**Onkgopotse Tiro, SRC President
at the University of the North (1972),
SASO permanent organiser (1972)
and teacher at
Morris Isaacson High School (1972)**



Photographer: Jan Hamman for City Press - News24

Police and students in the 1976 Soweto Uprising

Key organisations in the Black Consciousness Movement and some of the key figures associated with these organisations





Source: City of Johannesburg website (www.joburg.org.za).

**The statue of Tsietsi Mashinini
at Morris Isaacson High School**



Source: World Economic Forum. Nesnad. Wikimedia Commons.

Tokyo Sexwale
has been a political prisoner on Robben Island, the Gauteng Premier, and the ANC government's Minister of Human Settlements. He remains a successful businessman.



Source: MoDILA website (<http://modilatrust.co.za/home>).

Murphy Morobe
was a political prisoner on Robben Island, helped form the United Democratic Front (UDF), is Director on the board of Old Mutual South Africa, and is Chairman of the South African National Parks Board (SANP).



Source: <http://mpine.co.za/management.html>.

Seth Mazibuko
became Chief Operating Officer of the Moral Regeneration Movement, Business Developer at MPine Media, and Chancellor of the June 16 Youth Foundation.



Source: www.gov.za

Cyril Ramaphosa became a lawyer, worked for CUSA, founded NUM, was Secretary General of COSATU, and became a successful businessman with Shanduka, Bidvest, MTN, Lonmin, Standard Bank and Mondi. Now, as part of the ANC, he is Deputy President of South Africa.



Source: Superikonoskop. Wikimedia Commons.

Winnie Madikizela-Mandela (previously Winnie Mandela) has been President of the ANC Women's League and the ANC government's Deputy Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology. She remains a member of parliament.



Source: cdelondon. Wikimedia Commons.

Barney Pityana became a human-rights lawyer and a Christian minister. He was Chairman of the South African Human Rights Commission and Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa (UNISA).



Source: U.S. Department of State

Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma
(previously Nkosazana Dlamini)
has held a number of positions
in the ANC government:
Minister of Health,
Minister of Foreign Affairs
and Minister of Home Affairs.
She is now the Chairperson of
the African Union Commission.



Source: People's Assembly website. (<http://www.pa.org.za>).

Itumeleng Mosala
became President
of AZAPO,
Principal of Technikon
North West
and Member of
Parliament for the ANC.



Source: Thabo Mbeki African Leadership Institute.
<http://www.unisa.ac.za>.

Dumisani Kumalo
went into exile in the USA,
becoming Project Director
of the American Committee
on Africa.
On his return he entered
South Africa's Department of
Foreign Affairs
and then became South
Africa's Permanent
Representative to the
United Nations.



Source: R. D. Ward. Wikimedia Commons.

Mosiuoa Lekota has been a political prisoner on Robben Island, a part of the leadership of the United Democratic Front (UDF), and the ANC government's Minister of Defence. He is now the leader of the political party Congress of the People (COPE).



Source: Chatham House. Wikimedia Commons.

Dr Mamphela Ramphele became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town (UCT), Managing Director of the World Bank, and also founded the political party Agang South Africa.



Source: Tourvest website (<http://www.tourvest.co.za>).

Khehla Mthembu became President of AZAPO, Chief Executive Officer of Old Mutual (SA) Gauteng, Chief Executive Officer of New Age Beverages (Pepsi) South Africa, and Chairman of Sun International.

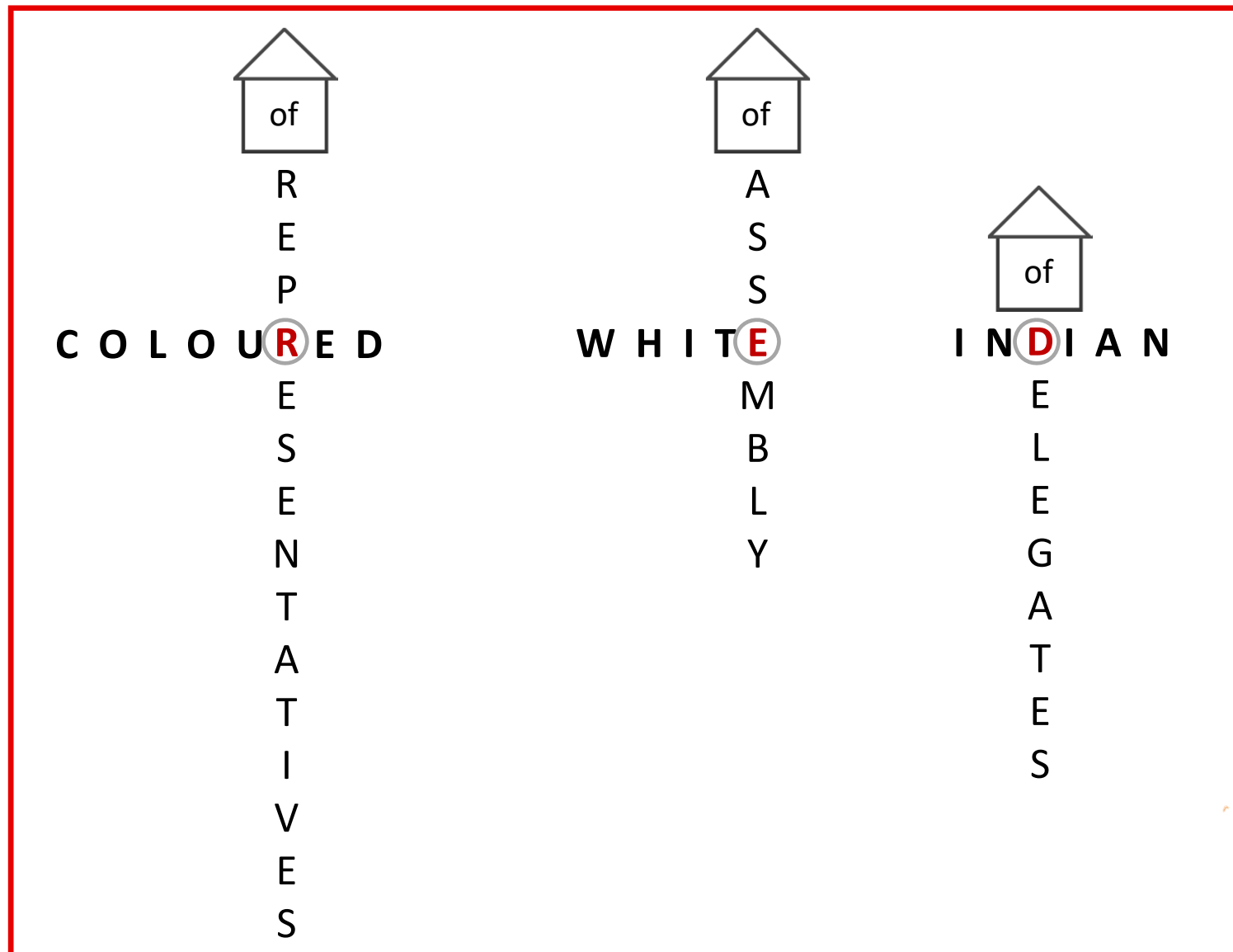
CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s



Source: Wie is wie in Suid-Afrika 1963. Mome on https://af.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%AAer:PW_Botha_1962.jpg.

P.W. Botha,
Prime Minister of South Africa
(1978–1984)
and State President of South Africa
(1984–1989)

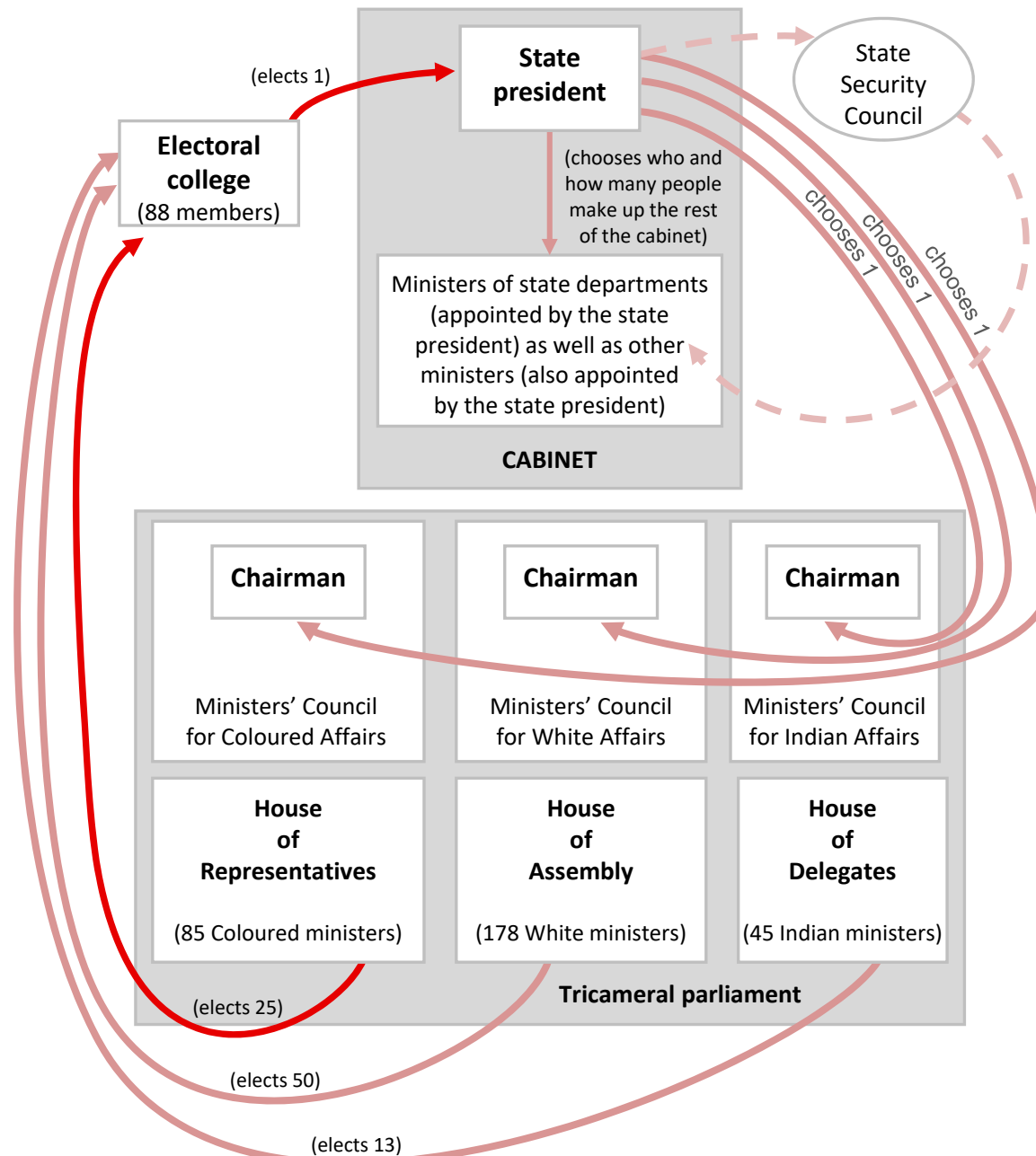
A memory tool showing which race was represented
by which house in the Tricameral Parliament



BLACK
'homeland
citizens'



The structure of the government established by the 1983 'Tricameral Constitution'





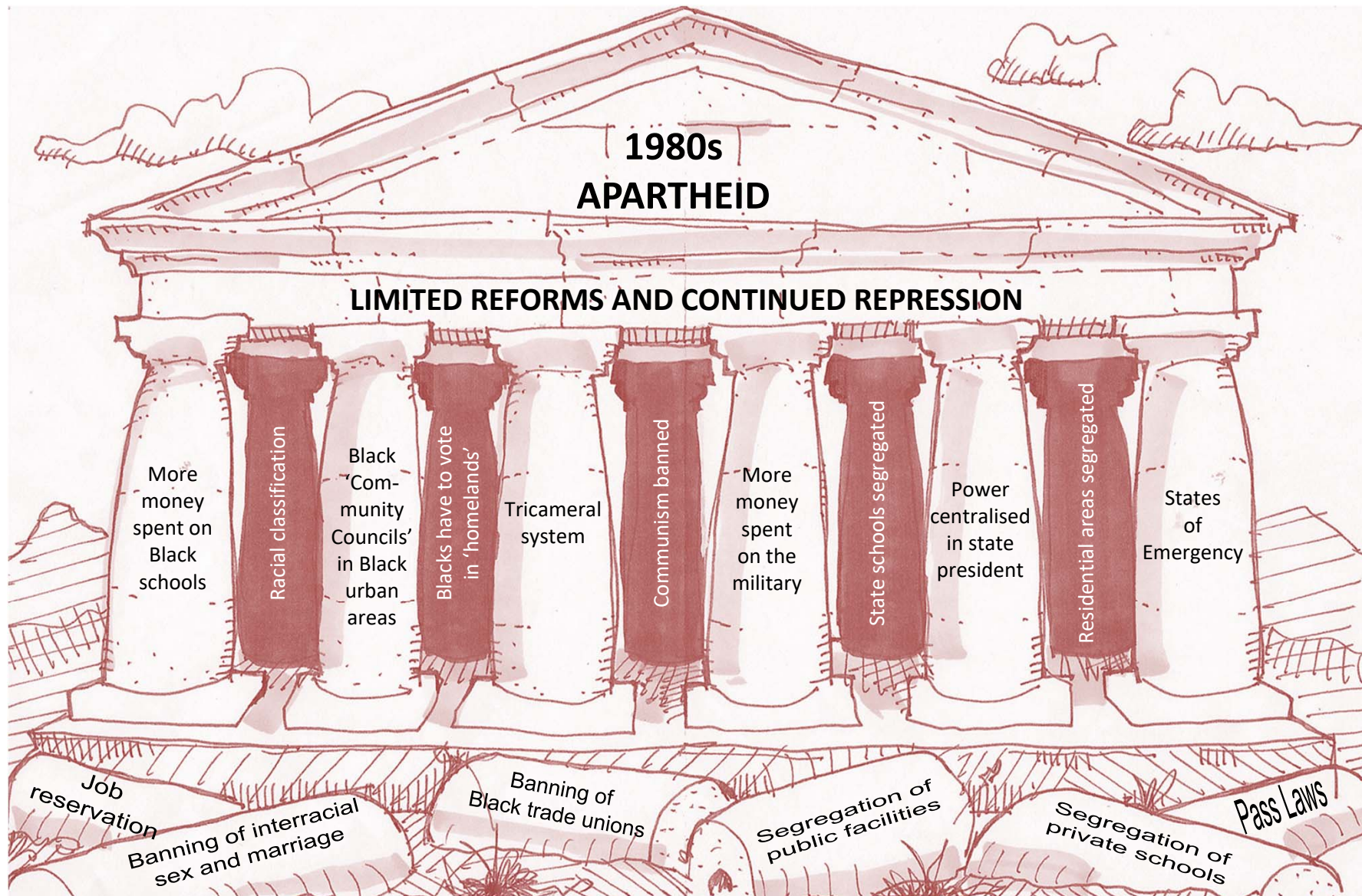
Source: Ian Barbour. Wikimedia Commons.

**President PW Botha and the chief of the SADF,
General Constand Viljoen, inspecting the guard of honour**

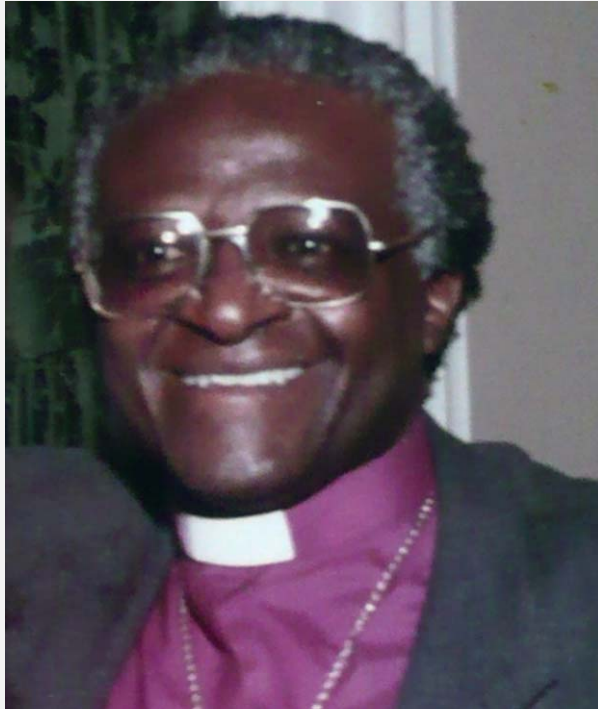


Source: Borisgorelik, Wikimedia Commons.

A police Casspir used to protect security forces in urban areas



The way in which PW Botha restructured apartheid
in an attempt to make it survive



Source: U.S. Government photographer accompanying Rev. Tutu. Sally Tanner.
Ellin Beltz

Desmond Tutu,
Bishop of Lesotho
 (1976–1978),
General Secretary of the South
African Council of Churches
 (1978–1984),
Bishop of Johannesburg
 (1985–1986),
Archbishop of Cape Town
 (1986–1996)



Source: DoD photo by Erin A. Kirk-Cuomo. Wikimedia Commons.

Ebrahim Rasool,
a leader of the Call of Islam,
who later became the ANC
premier for the Western Cape
 (2004–2008)



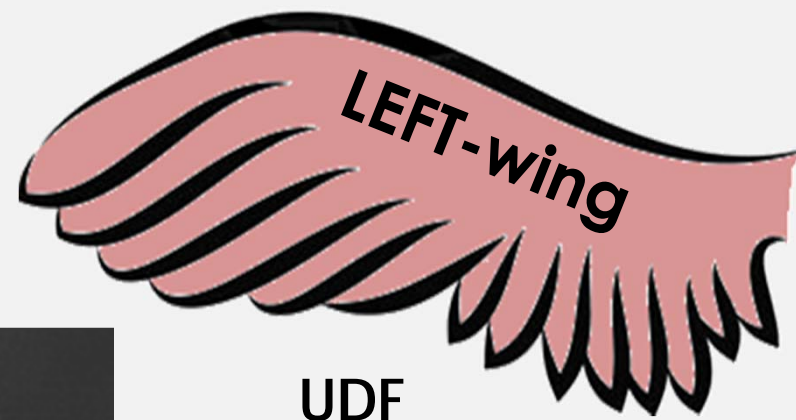
Source: Rob C. Croes / Anefo

**Reverend Allan Boesak
of the Dutch Reformed
Church was President of
the World Alliance of
Reformed Churches
(1982–1991).**

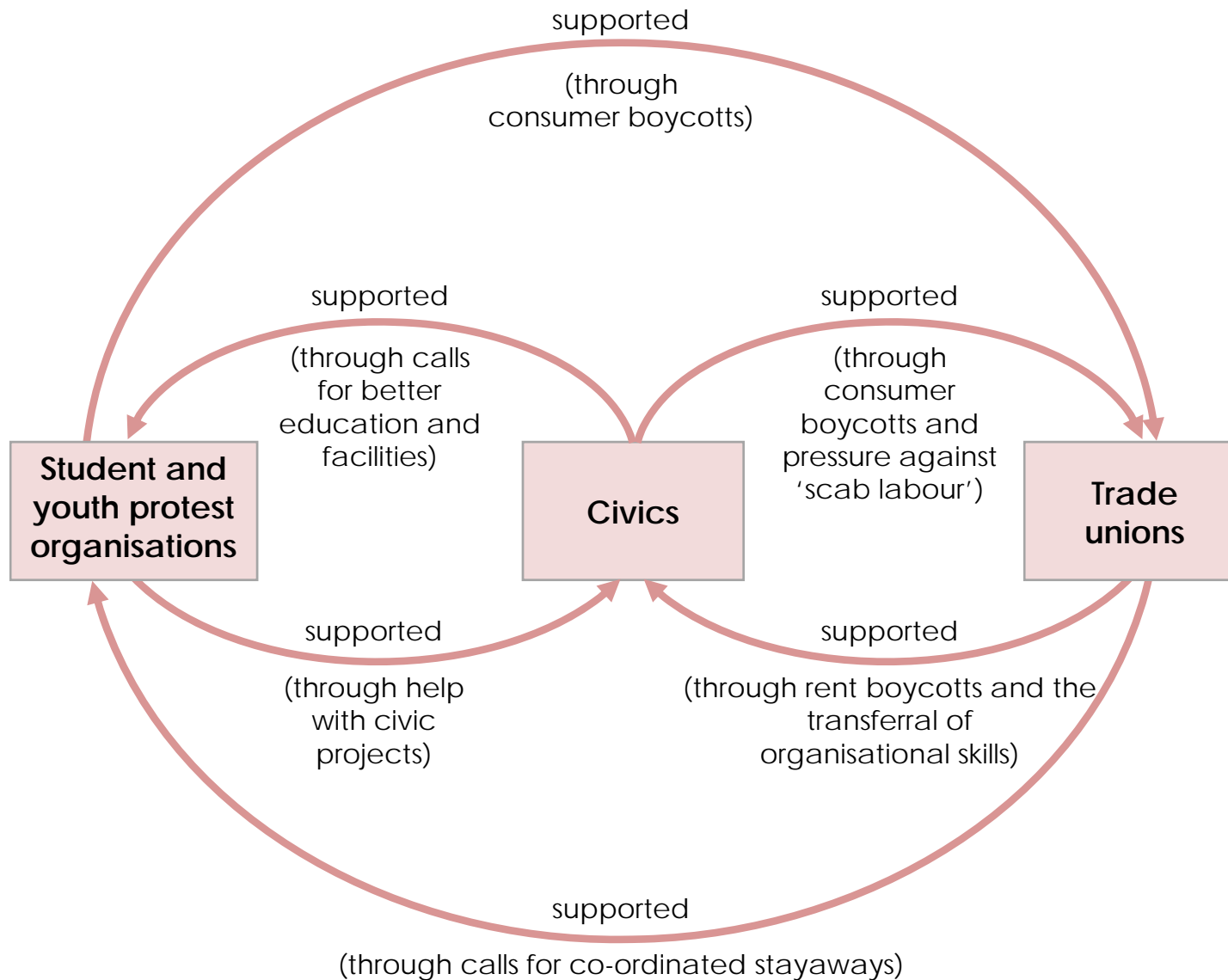


Source: International Monetary Fund

**Trevor Manuel,
a member of the UDF's
National Executive
Council, a member of the
ANC from 1994,
and later South Africa's
Minister of Finance
(1996–2009)**



Civics, trade unions, and student and youth protest organisations supported each other during the 1980s.





Source: Paul Weinberg. Wikimedia Commons.

An anti-apartheid protest during the 1980s



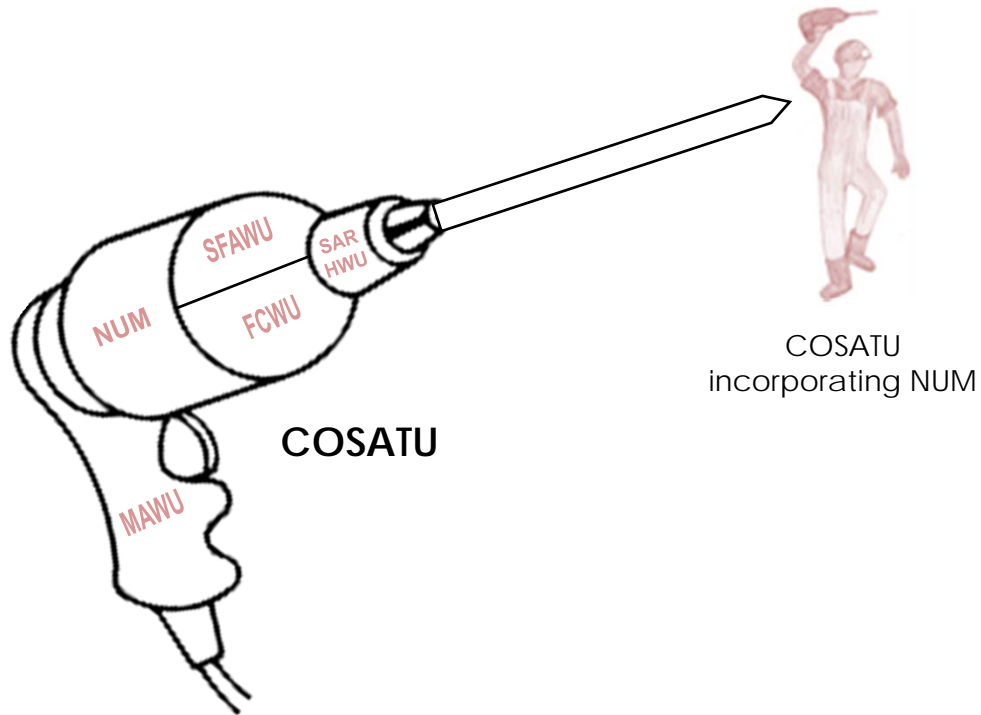
Source: Bert Verhoeff / Anefo. Wikimedia Commons.

Beyers Naudé was a reverend in the Dutch Reformed Church and then a reverend of the Reformed Church in Africa, the leader of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa (1963–1977), the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (1984–1986) and a member of the UDF.



Source: Meraj Chhaya from Johannesburg, South Africa. Wikimedia Commons.

Frank Chicane, a reverend of the Apostolic Faith Mission, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (1987–1994) and a member of the UDF



There were 33 trade unions that founded COSATU. The five most important are shown as parts of this drill:

- National Union of Mineworkers (**NUM**)
- Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union (**SFAWU**)
- Food and Canning Workers Union (**FCWU**)
- Metal and Allied Workers Union (**MAWU**)
- South African Railways and Harbour Workers Union (**SARHWU**).



Source: <http://www.sun.ac.za>

**Jay Naidoo, General-Secretary
of the Council of South African
Trade Unions**

(1985–1993),

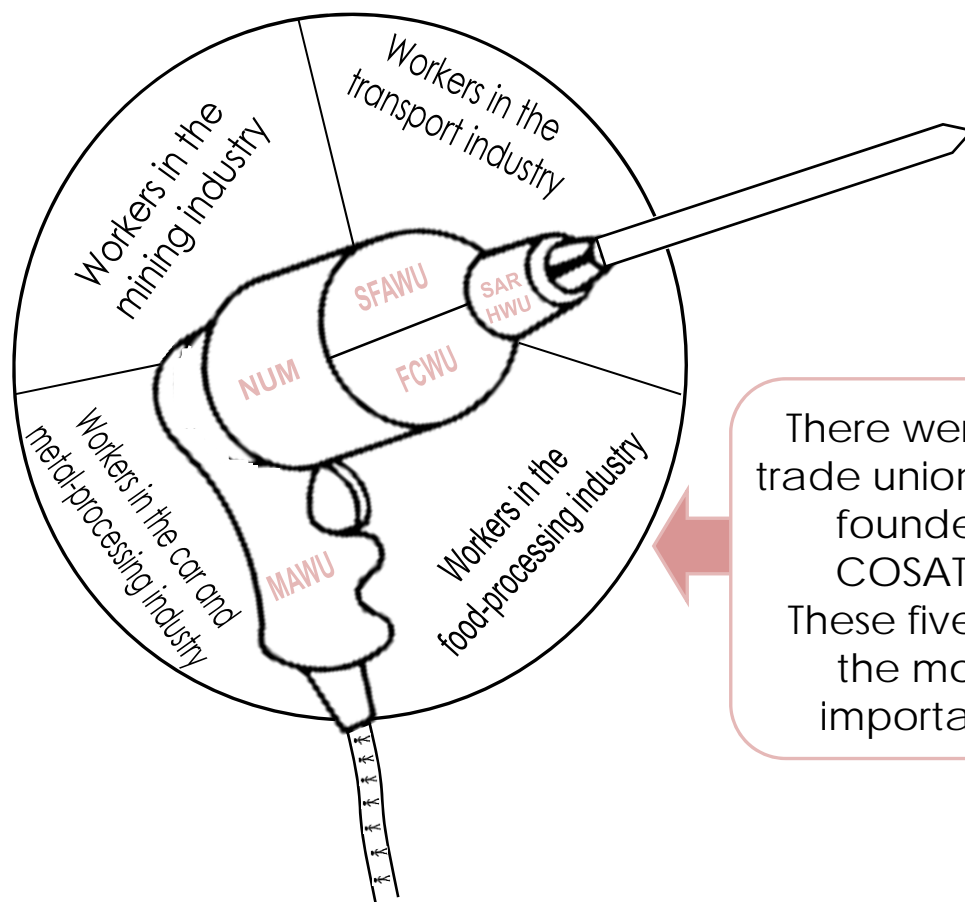
**Minister of Parliament
for Communications**

(1994–1999),

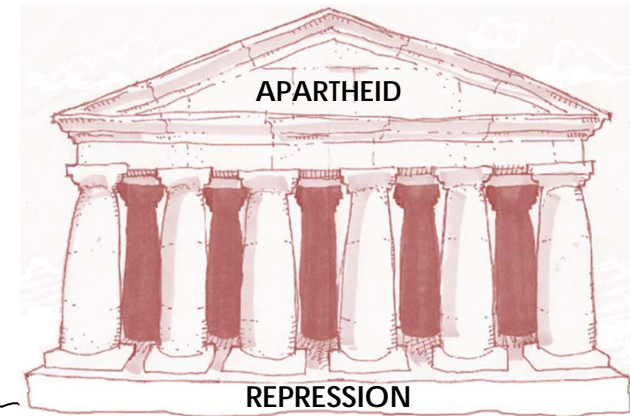
**Chairperson of the Development
Bank of Southern Africa**

(2000–2010),

**and currently Chairperson
of the Global Alliance
for Improved Nutrition**



There were 33 trade unions that founded COSATU. These five are the most important.



COSATU (represented by the drill) demanded better conditions and wages for workers, and a democratic South Africa

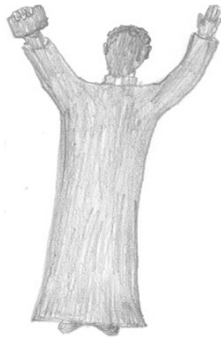
The United Democratic Front (UDF)

W



Some women's organisations such as FEDSAW

R



Some religious organisations such as SACC

Y



Some youth organisations such as SAYCO

S



Some student organisations such as COSAS

C



Some civic organisations such as Vaal Civic Association

I



Some issue-specific organisations such as ECC

L



Some labour organisations such as CUSA

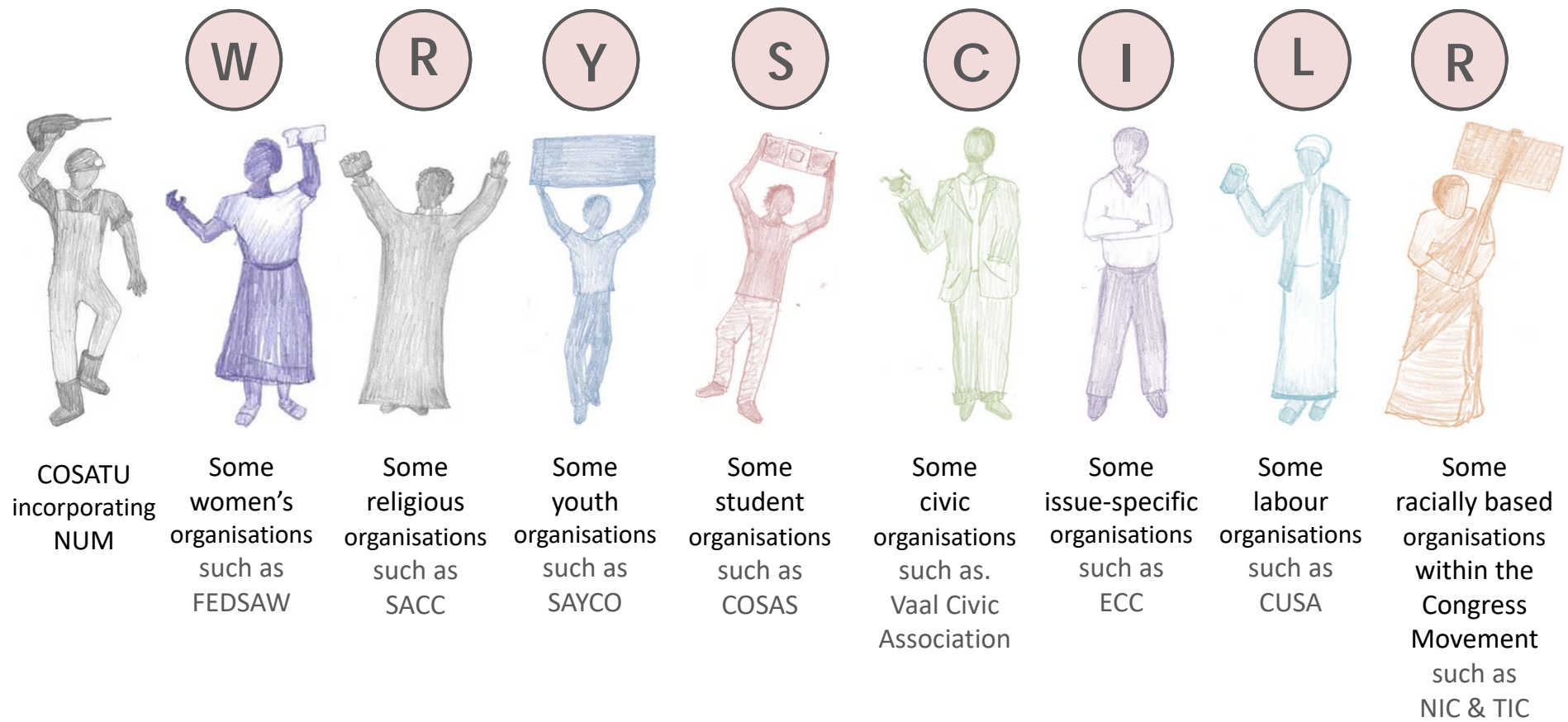
R



Some racially based organisations within the Congress Movement such as NIC & TIC

UDF
(1983 →)

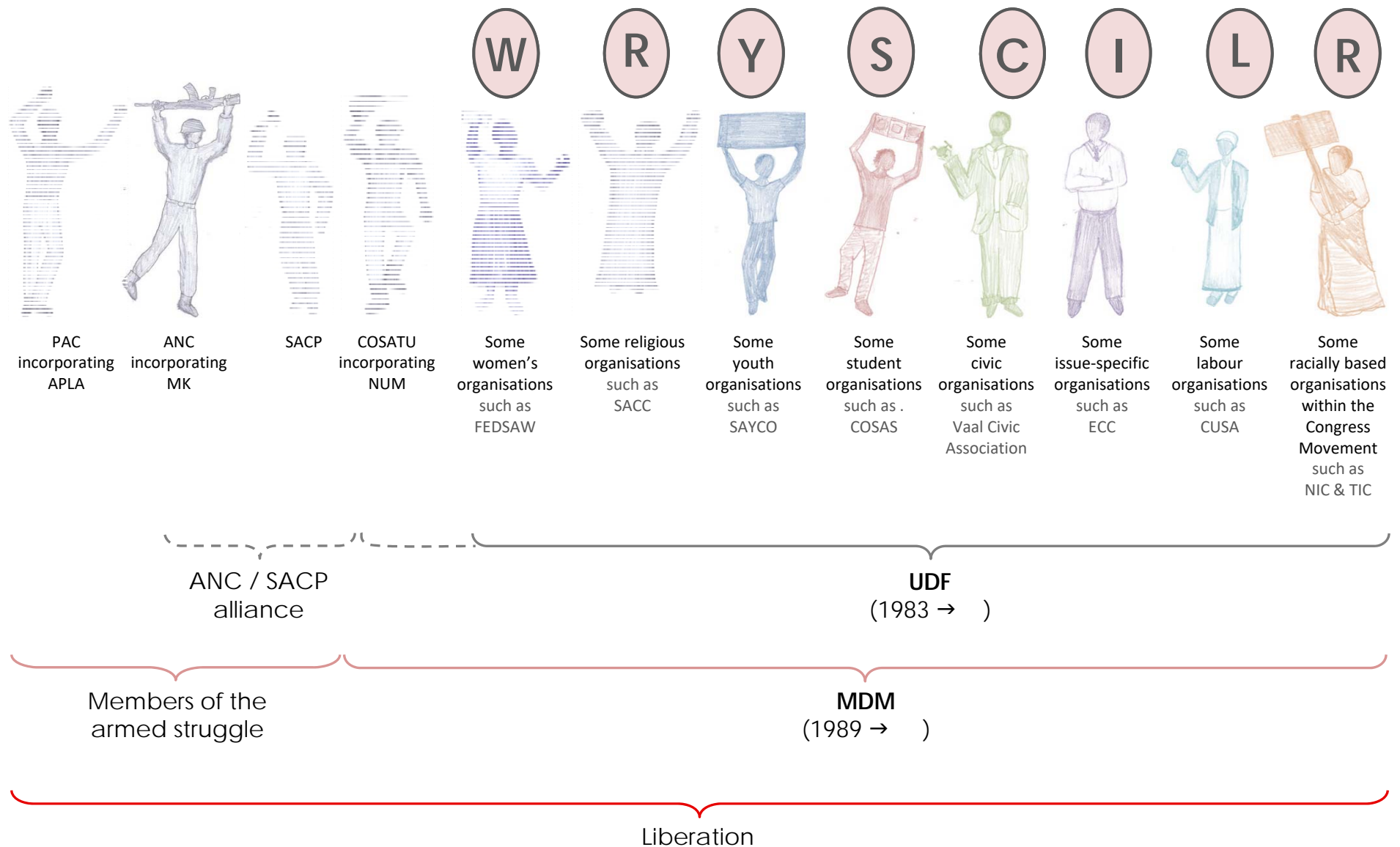
The Mass Democratic Movement (MDM)



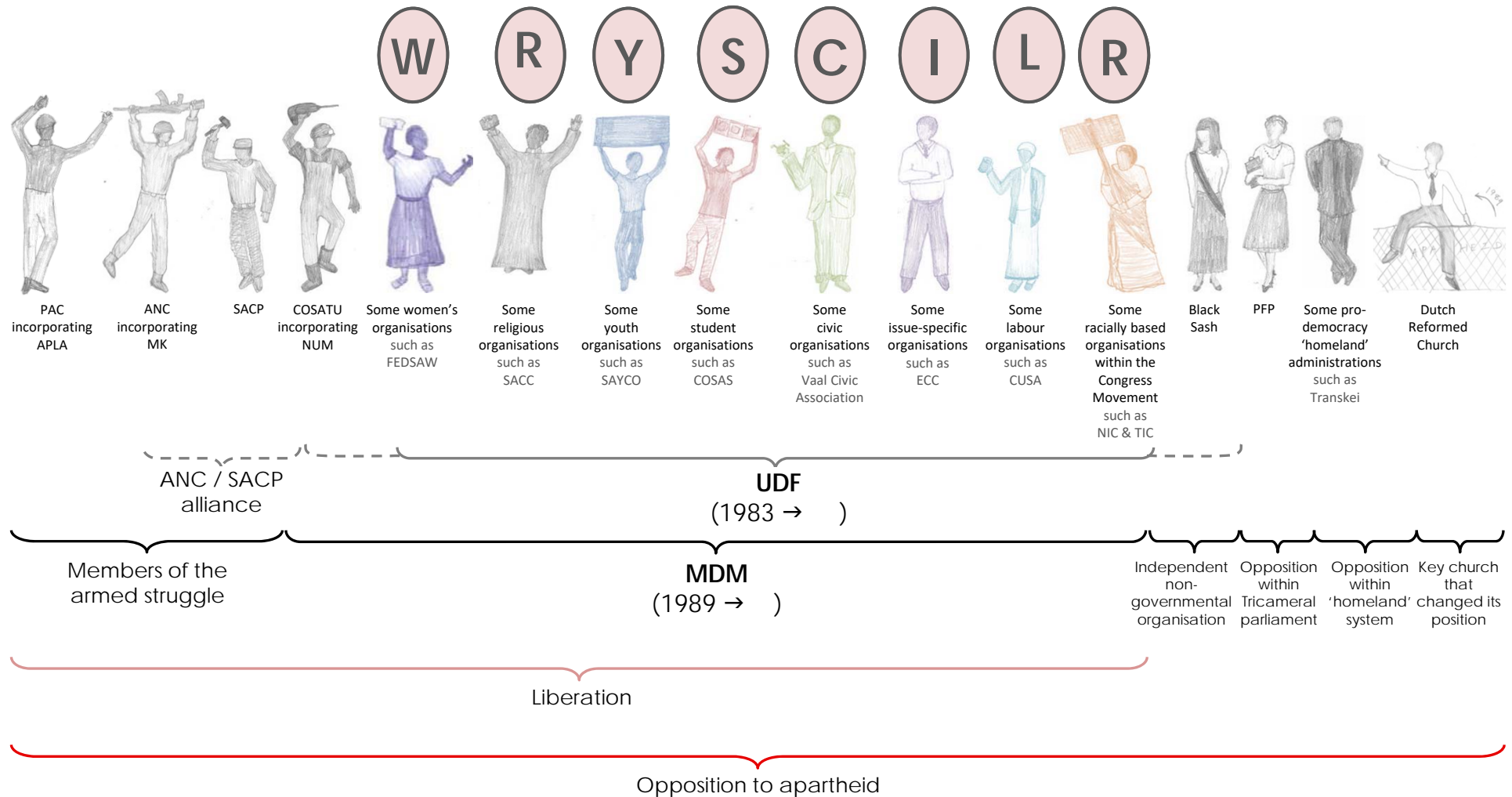
UDF (1983 →)

MDM (1989 →)

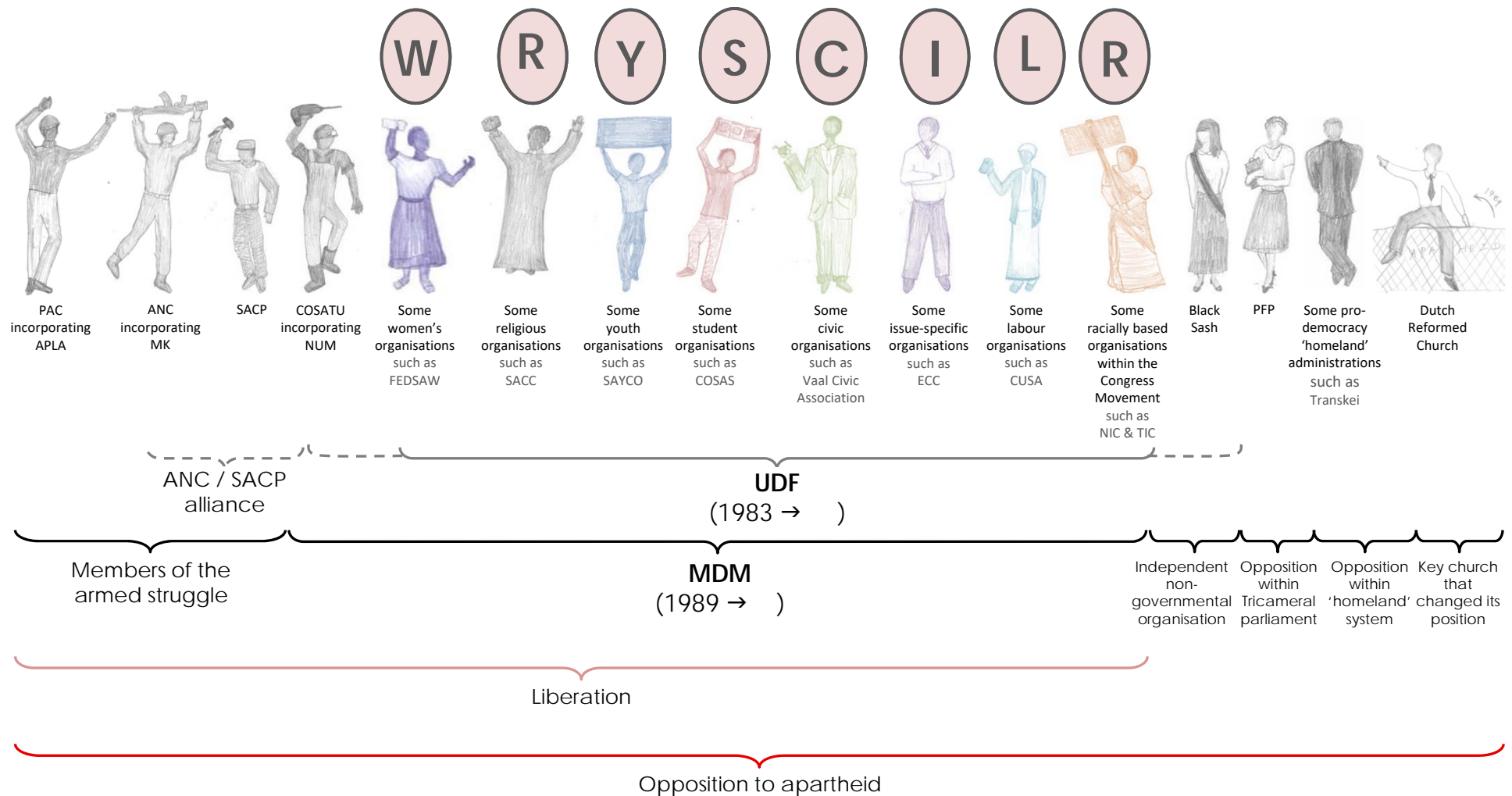
The Liberation Movement against the National Party



16 key anti-apartheid organisations of the 1980s



When trying to remember what kinds of civil-protest organisation belonged to the UDF, remember the acronym 'WRY SCILR'.

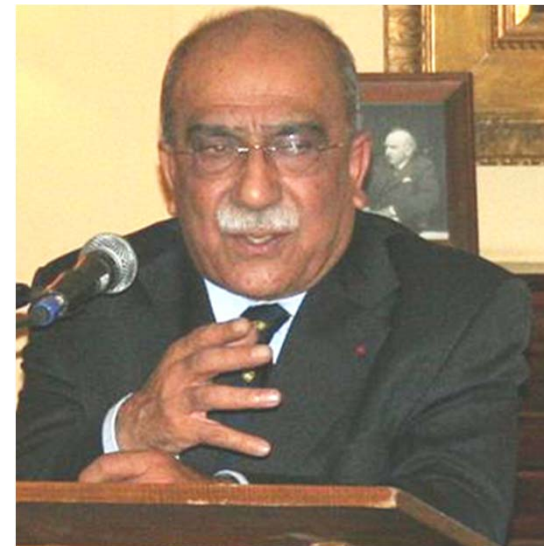


16 key anti-apartheid organisations of the 1980s



Source: Dwaasheid

**A statue of
Moses Kotane
in Moscow**



Source: Discott. Wikimedia Commons.

**Kader Asmal, a law
lecturer at Trinity College
in Dublin, Ireland, and a
South African member of
parliament (1994–2008)**



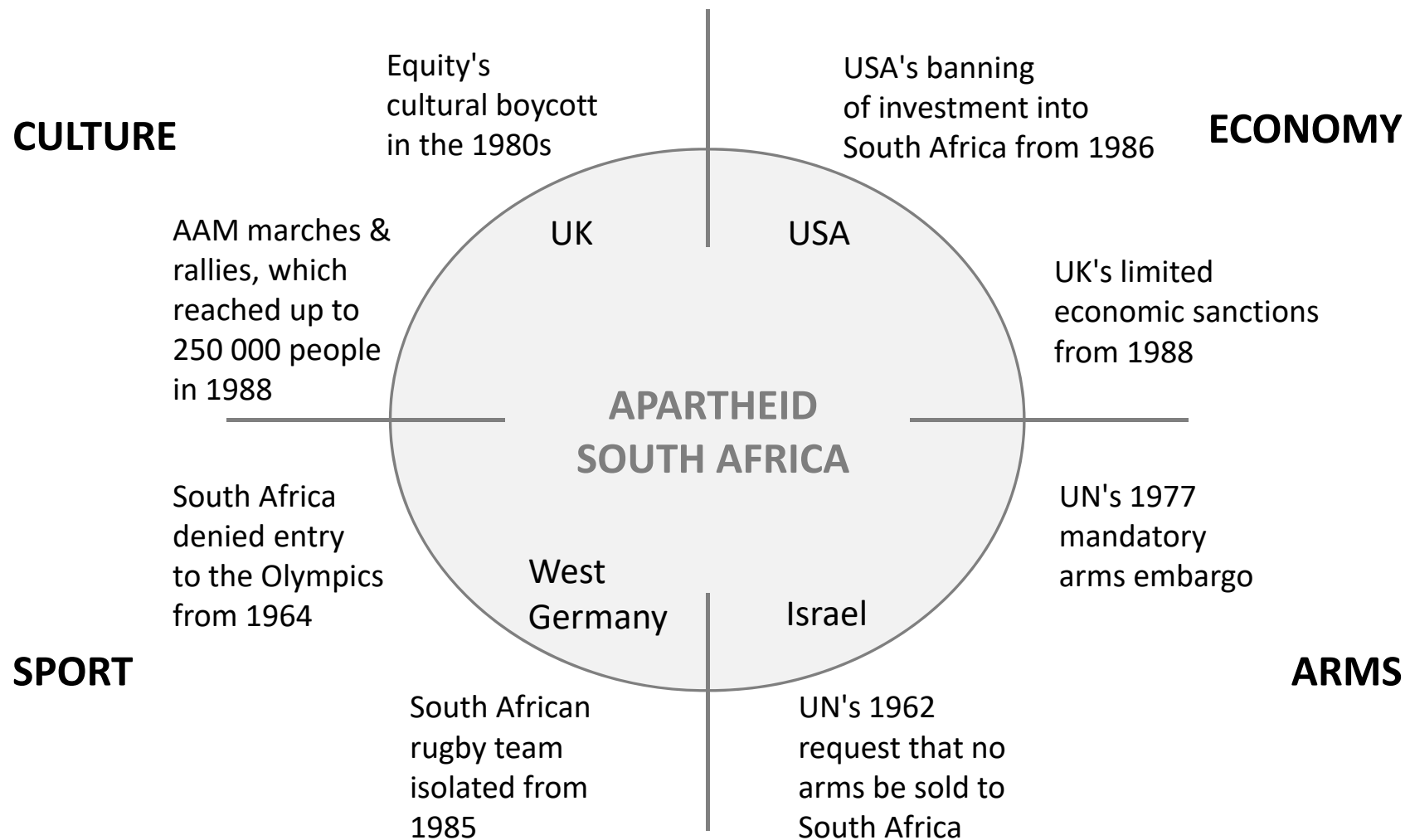
Source: Africa Through a Lens. Wikimedia Commons.

Father Trevor Huddleston in Tanzania



Source: rahuldlucca

An anti-apartheid protest in London, the capital city of the UK



How the international community targeted apartheid by targeting South Africa's ties with Western governments

TOPIC 4 QUESTIONS



[From: Biko: *The Quest for A True Humanity* by the Ministry of Education]



[From: *Through My Lens: A Photographic Memoir* by A. Kumalo]

**AFRIKAANS MUST
BE ABOLISHED!**