Solutions for week 16.03.20 – 22.03.20

Be sure to check your homework and correct it.

Stay healthy,

N. Hatzenbühler

Wednesday (18/03/20):

What happened in 1988?:

- see e.g.: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bSWEilUciqg
- or https://history.state.gov/milestones/1989-1992/apartheid

What is the ‘ANC’?

- When was it formed?
  - The ANC was founded on 8th of January 1912 by J. L. Dube with the main goal being to unite all African people.

- What happened to it in 1960?
  - Because of the Sharpeville massacre in March 1960 (69 black Africans were killed by the government) the relations between the ANC and the African government deteriorated (=verschlechtert) and thus the ANC was banned.

- What happened to it in 1994?
  - In the first ever democratic elections it became South Africa’s governing party.

Thursday (19/03/20):

Answer the following questions based on text p.61/C “The struggle against apartheid”

- Why was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment?
  - When the ANC was banned, he saw the need to use more violent tactics. For this he was sentenced to life imprisonment. (see intro)

- What happened to Africans (16+) who failed to show their ‘native pass’?
- If one failed to show their ‘native pass’, they could be arrested, trialed, fined or sentenced to jail. (l.4-5)

• What was considered a crime for Africans?
- There were many crimes one could commit in this time period. Crimes include walking through a Whites Only door, riding a Whites Only bus, using a Whites Only drinking fountain, walking on a Whites only beach and many more. (see l.10-15)

• Why did the government prohibit him to talk to more than one person at a time?
- It was part of a systematic effort by the government to silence, persecute and immobilize the leaders of those fighting apartheid. (l. 18-22)

Friday (20/03/20):

p.62/4:

**Perspective:**
The text is written from a boy’s point of view, an innocent bystander, who is drawn into the violent acts of the oppressors and protesters. He is only reporting what he sees, feels and hears.

**Experiencing the beginning of the riots:**

He suddenly notices a noise outside the classroom which is louder than his teacher’s voice; nothing has told him so far that he will be faced with a dangerous situation because, at first, the noise is merely loud singing, but will be followed by violence soon.

**The reader’s main impressions:**

It is particularly the suddenness with which violence started, suggesting that it was planned. In addition, the overall impression is that of aggressiveness to the point of a war going on.
Expressions creating this picture:

All words describing weapons (rifles, armored personnel carriers, teargas) and aggressiveness (shouting, radical slogans, barking dogs, police vans “revving higher and higher”, the use of a loud hailer, gunshots and people screaming). The suddenness of the beginning of violent actions is expressed by the following words: “suddenly” (l. 3),”… only to find that the police had already drawn…” (ll. 8/9): “… it all rose into a crescendo…” (l.19).

p.62/5:

The inhabitants of the township of Soweto were very angry because they were supposed to learn the language of their oppressors, Afrikaans. This would mean they would no longer be able to identify with their own culture if they were denied the use of their native language at school.