| Reading sections | Questions: |
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| | Apartheid: |
| Development of a multiracial society | Distribution: |
| (Geography Alive pg. 336, section 23.2) | Multiracial: |
| 23.2] | Segregation: |
| | South Africa is small in land area, but it is the most African country. |
| | Who were the 'Boers'? |
| | A new language was formed by this group of people called |
| | When did apartheid become the law of South Africa? |
| South Africa during Apartheid (Geography Alive pg. 338, section 23.3) | What are the ' Townships' ? Where is Soweto located? |
| | Why were 'homelands' created in the 1960's? |
| | What group was treated the worst under Apartheid? Give examples. |
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| Protests Lead to Political Change | What is the African National Congress? Why were groups like the ANC protesting for political change? |
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| (Geography Alive, pg. 339) | Why was Nelson Mandela put in jail in 1962? How long was he there? |
| | What happened in the township of Soweto in 1976? Why? |
| | What happened when all South Africans were allowed to vote? |
| South Africa Today: Job Opportunities (Geography Alive, pg. 340) | What percentage of Black South Africans were unemployed in 1987? What about 2001? (look at the graph!) |
| | How did job opportunities change for the different ethnic groups after apartheid ended? Why was the Employment Equity Act controversial? |
| | How is slow economic growth affecting South Africans? |
| South Africa Today: Education & Social Change (Geography Alive, pg. 341) | Why was part of the population not taught math and science during apartheid? How is this similar to what happened in the southern United States? What is the connection between education and job opportunity? |
| | Explain 3 changes for people living in South Africa: |
| South Africa Today: Living conditions | 1. 2. |
| (Geography Alive, pg. 342) | 3. |