

**What crime is being committed?**

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**Who are the victims?**

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**How will this affect the community?**

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**How might the victims feel?**

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**You have been asked to organise a campaign to change the apartheid laws in South Africa.**

**Your campaign must include the following:**

- A clear statement about what is wrong with the laws you are trying to change.  
You should make reference to the UDHR. You could also include a campaign slogan
- Ideas for individuals (in South Africa and across the world) to show their support
- Ideas for human rights groups and other groups in society to show support
- Ideas for actions that could be taken by other governments and the United Nations to show support

**Record your ideas below**

**Campaign Statement**

**Groups in society could...**

**Individuals could...**

**Other governments could...**

## Here are some examples of how individuals and countries around the world worked together to change apartheid laws in South Africa

### Individuals in South Africa

In the 1960s, people formed a political party called the African National Congress (ANC) to encourage peaceful resistance to the laws of apartheid. Individuals also burnt pass books or refused to carry pass books as a form of protest.

In the 1970s, resistance to apartheid increased. Churches and workers joined the campaign. Whites joined blacks in the demonstrations. In 1976, people in Soweto rioted and demonstrated against some education laws. The police reacted with gunfire. 575 people were killed and thousands were injured and arrested.

In the 1980s, many people ignored apartheid laws and went into forbidden areas looking for work.

### Individuals and groups around the world

Many people around the world campaigned against and raised awareness about apartheid.

In the 1980s, an international campaign to boycott (not do business with) South Africa was started. People stopped buying South African products, and citizens of many countries put pressure on major companies to pull out of South Africa. This had a huge affect on the economy in South Africa.

### Other governments and the UN...

In 1962 the United Nations set up the Special Committee Against Apartheid to support a peaceful change in South Africa.

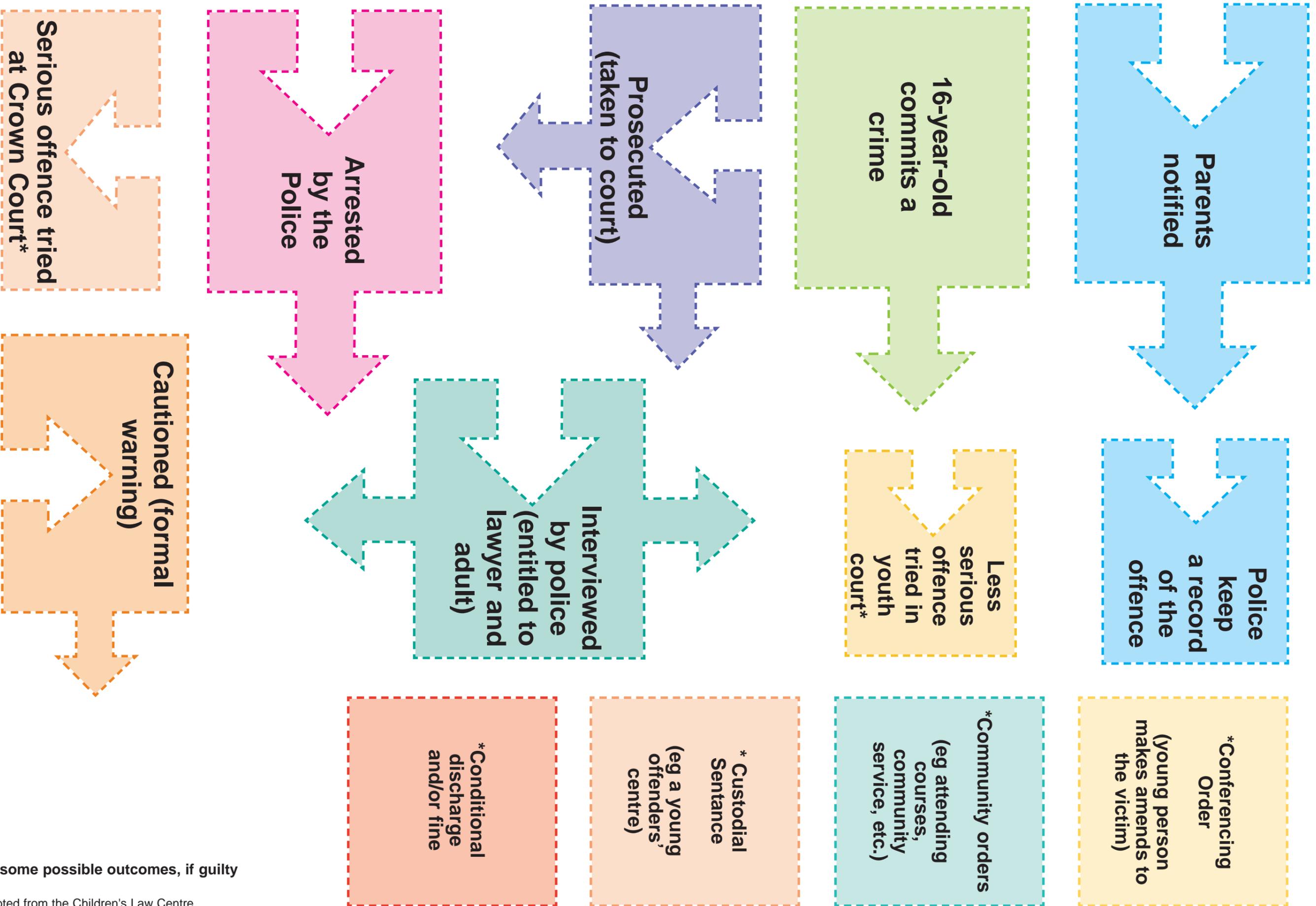
In the late 1980s, countries around the world put pressure on South Africa to end apartheid. As a result, some of the laws were repealed (reversed). For example, the laws separating whites and non-whites in public places were relaxed or repealed.

### The Result

In 1991: South Africa President F.W. de Klerk repealed the rest of the apartheid laws.

In 1993: A multiracial, multiparty government was approved.

In 1994: Free and fair elections were held and Nelson Mandela, the African resistance leader who had been jailed for 27 years, was elected President.



\* = some possible outcomes, if guilty