South Africa: The Rise and fall of Apartheid

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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In *the Rise and Fall of Apartheid*, Nancy and William have explained the historical background of racism in South Africa. They are of the opinion that racial discrimination started in South Africa way before 1948 and it is drawn back to 1652 to the time when the Dutch first colonized Cape of Good Hope and then they imported slaves from South East Asian and East Africa to cater their economic needs. [[1]](#footnote-1)

According to the authors, South Africa became the richest continent due to the discovery of gold and diamonds. The African continent had a great diversity of people as well and all of these conditions led to the introduction of the concept of apartheid in the continent in 1948. [[2]](#footnote-2)

The authors have identified the tribes that were settled in South Africa in the past two millennia. From the 1400s and onward Dutch and Portuguese ships had traveled through the continent. These people exported natural resources to other parts of the world from South-Africa. The discovery of gold and diamonds attracted other people to the continent and large-scale of British people entered South-Africa. Boer, the Dutch people have access to the gold and thar made the British people less privileged in the society and it triggered the South African war[[3]](#footnote-3).

Segregation policies separated the legal rights of the European descent and the African descent in South Africa which introduced the concept of apartheid. However, Apartheid is a name given to a policy that was introduced in South Africa in 1948, to exclude people based on race and with respect to where they live, which school they went to and where they died. However, the segregation policies or the racial discrimination distinguished South Africa from other societies. Because in the colonial world no one was allowed to enjoy full rights and thus the condition of South African people was not different from that of other people in the colonial era. Bu the implementation of Apartheid started after the abrupt ending of Colonialism in Asia and Africa in the time period between the 1940s and 1950s. [[4]](#footnote-4)

*Methodology*

The author studied the implementation of apartheid in the first place in South Africa and explained the rise and fall of apartheid in Africa through historiography. The Authors have emphasized on the operations and policy makings of the National party government in South Africa. Legislative actions against the black Africans were taken by the National Party inorder to full fill two concersn. First is the generation of better wages for Black people working in the colonies and secondly to bring industrial revolution in Africa in order to minimize the economic dependency of the people of Africa. [[5]](#footnote-5)

The implementation of the concept of apartheid attracted the concerns of the newly independent state of Africa and Asia. Apartheid got great attention in India for the first time when the country criticized the government of South Africa to give fewer rights to the citizen of the black commonwealth and more to the citizen of white Commonwealth people. But with respect to time, the South African government persuade every brutal step to implement its apartheid policies. In the 1960s 69 Africans were killed by the police and this attracted the concerns of international bodies like the United Nations which considered this as a criminal act against humanity.[[6]](#footnote-6)

In the 1980s the world finally showed an actual concern s over the matters of the apartheid. In the 1980s a civil war broke out in South Africa between the black opponent of the apartheid and that of the government which let Africa ungovernable. Finally, President Regan came up with an attempt to veto an Anti-Apartheid act in Congress. This helped to overcome the policies of apartheid and provide a platform to the black African to fight for their rights. [[7]](#footnote-7)

End Notes

Clark, Nancy L., and H. Worger. William. *South Africa: The Rise and Fall of Apartheid.*, 2013.

Lowry, Donal. “The Boers Were the Beginning of the End’?: The Wider Impact of the South African War.",” 2017.

1. Clark, and William, *South Africa: The Rise and Fall of Apartheid.* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Clark, and William. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Lowry, “The Boers Were the Beginning of the End’?: The Wider Impact of the South African War.".” [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Clark, and William, *South Africa: The Rise and Fall of Apartheid.* [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Clark, and William. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Clark, and William. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Clark, and William. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)