APARTHEID in SOUTH AFRICA
1948: the beginning of Apartheid.

Prime Minister Daniel Malan and two Afrikaan leaders, Jan Strijdom and Henrik Verwoerd, from the National party created this legal system. They were in favour of white supremacy.
The APARTHEID LAWS imposed RACIAL SEGREGATION in the places of living.

- The majority of Black people were moved to 10 Black homelands (townships / ghettos) to prevent them from living in cities with White people.
- They were deported / forced to leave their homes.
No freedom of movement

A law imposed to all Black men to have a pass (an identity book) to control their movement. They were allowed to go to white areas only for their job. Otherwise they were permitted to stay in black areas.
Racial segregation in jobs.

Men were forced to work in mines and they lived in camps, separated from their families. They couldn't have important jobs, reserved to whites.
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION was also legal in public facilities: transport.

Black workers were forced to leave their township every morning to go to their jobs in « only-black » buses.

In cities, when Black people had to move, they could only sit at the back of buses.
Segregation at school

Black pupils were separated from the whites. They didn't go to the same schools. Boys and girls were also separated: girls were sent to boarding schools to become good house employees whereas boys received little education; they were taught how to become good workers or miners.
Segregation everywhere!

Separated toilets and different doors to get into a public building

Separated benches in the streets or parks
Segregation in restaurants, in shops (laundry), in stadiums, on beaches.

Black people had to walk behind the whites: they couldn't walk in their shadow!