





In this topic you will study the period in which Afrikaner Nationalists broke away from British influence completely with the creation of a republic which allowed them to extend their control further. You will learn that from that from 1961 and the State of Emergency which was declared after the Sharpeville massacre that most non-white political parties were banned which hugely impacted their ability to organise politically. African nationalism responded with the move towards violent tactics. You will also learn about the extent of government control and political suppression, and the limitations on guerrilla activity within South Africa, despite the commitment to an armed struggle by the ANC and PAC. You will compare the impact of political suppression against the impact of social and economic developments in allowing the Nationalist government to solidify their power at this time. 

**Key Material -** 

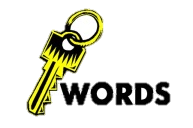
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| * **Resistance to apartheid and government reaction, 1960–61: peaceful protest; the Sharpeville Massacre and its significance; the banning of political parties and the state of emergency.** * **Creating a republic, 1960–61: Verwoerd’s aims; the significance of Macmillan’s ‘wind of change’ speech; a republic established, 1960–61; leaving the Commonwealth.** * **African nationalist radicalisation, 1961–68: moves to armed struggle; the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe; the PAC and Poqo; the Rivonia Trial and significance for Nelson Mandela; the impact of exile and imprisonment on the ANC and PAC.** * **Strengthening ‘separate development’, 1961–68: economic recovery, including international investment; developing the Bantustans; diplomatic ties; Vorster’s use of police powers and defence forces.** |

**Lesson Enquiry Questions**

1. How significant was the Sharpeville Massacre?
2. How can sources help us to learn about the events and impact of the Sharpeville massacre?
3. What was the impact of South Africa becoming a Republic?
4. In what ways did the ANC radicalise after 1960?
5. What were the different approaches to radical opposition in the 1960s?
6. To what extent did the Rivonia Trial result in a victory for the ANC?
7. To what extent was Rivonia "the trial that changed South Africa”?
8. How much did South Africa Develop in the years 1960 to 1968?
9. To what extent was South African development responsible for the lack of effective opposition to Apartheid in the 1960s?

**Past Questions on this Key Topic**

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| **20 Mark Source Utility** | **20 Mark Essay Q** |
| **Section A** 1 compulsory source question which will target content specified in one or more Key topics (2 sources that together total approximately 400 words.) | **Section B** (choice of 2 essay questions on the content specified in the *Key topics* (may cross the *Key topics.)* |
| * ***Study sources 3 and 4 - How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the reasons behind the Sharpeville Massacre? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context*** * ***Study sources 3 and 4 - How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the ANC’s attitude to South Africa becoming a Republic? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context*** * ***Study sources 3 and 4 - How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the radicalisation of opposition to apartheid? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context*** * ***Study sources 3 and 4 - How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate Mandela’s role in the Rivonia Trial? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context*** * ***w*** | * ***How accurate is it to say that the anti-apartheid protests of the 1960s only served to strengthen the determination of the authorities to enforce apartheid?*** * ***How far do you agree that the creation of the Republic of South Africa only served to strengthen Apartheid?*** * ***How similar were the approaches of the ANC before and after 1960?*** * ***‘The increasing use of violence by anti-apartheid groups in South Africa, in the years 1960–68, was a reaction to the use of repression by the government.’ How far do you agree with this statement? (A Level June 2017)*** * ***To what extent was the Rivonia Trial a political opportunity for the ANC? (textbook Q)*** * ***How accurate is it to say that there was continuous prosperity in the 1960s?*** * ***How far do you agree that economic recovery was the principal reason for the strength of the Apartheid regime?*** * ***How far was Vorster’s use of police powers responsible for the strengthening of apartheid in the years 1961–68? (AS June 2017)*** |



* **PAC Split**
* **Pass law fines**
* **Robert Sobukwe**
* **Mass action**
* **Sharpeville**
* **Transvaal Triangle**
* **Model township**
* **Migrant workers**
* **Nyakane Tsolo**
* **Youths**
* **Baton charges**
* **Sharpeville police station**
* **Izwe Lethu**
* **Benjamin Pogrund**
* **Saracen Armoured vehicles**
* **Lieutenant Colonel Pienaar**
* **International condemnation**
* **UN resolution**
* **Anti-pass protest**
* **Mass pass burning**
* **Albert Luthuli**
* **State of Emergency**
* **Public Safety Act 1953**
* **Unlawful Organisations act**
* **Verwoerd attempted assassination**
* **Republic**
* **British Constitutional authority**
* **Whites-only referendum**
* **1958 election**
* **Hard-line transvaalers**
* **Moderate cape nationalists**
* **Afrikaner Christian Nationalist Association**
* **Hendrik Thom**
* **Dr PJ Meyer**
* **South African Broadcasting Corporation**
* **Harold Macmillan**
* **Winds of Change Speech**
* **Cold War**
* **Decolonisation**
* **Suez crisis**
* **Commonwealth**
* **Rand**
* **Colony**
* **High Commission Territories**
* **Sanctions**
* **Violence**
* **Peaceful protest**
* **Civil disobedience**
* **China**
* **Cuba**
* **Underground**
* **Oliver Tambo**
* **Ali-In African Conference**
* **Walter Sisulu**
* **UMkhoto weSizwe**
* **MK**
* **Spear of the Nation**
* **Soviet Union**
* **PAC and Poqo**
* **Exile**
* **Communist Party**
* **Stay away**
* **Secret Meetings**
* **Military Wings**
* **Joe Slovo**
* **Guerrilla tactics**
* **Strategic targets**
* **Dingaan’s Day**
* **Nobel peace Prize**
* **Pretoria Supreme Court**
* **Rivonia Trial**
* **Sabotage Act 1962**
* **General Laws Amendment Act 1960**
* **90 day detention**
* **Mandela’s Dock Speech**
* **Censored**
* **Life Sentence**
* **Robben Island**
* **External mission**
* **Death penalty**
* **AAM**
* **Ambrose Reeves**
* **Trevor Huddleston**
* **Boycotts**
* **ED Reddy**
* **UN Committee 1963**
* **Judge de Wet**
* **“A n ideal for which I am prepared to die”**
* **Moral and political victory**
* **The trial that changed South Africa**
* **Bruno Mtolo**
* **Media Presence**
* **International Condemnation**
* **Sporting boycotts**
* **FIFA**
* **Olympic Ban**
* **D’Oliveira**
* **British Cricket**
* **Joe Modiso**
* **1969 Universal ANC membership**
* **Economic sanctions**
* **Trading partners**
* **Repression**
* **Police crackdowns**
* **African resistance movement 9ARM)**
* **Alan Paton**
* **Liberal Party**
* **John Harris**
* **Vorster**
* **Economic recovery**
* **Skills shortage**
* **Manufacturing Agriculture**
* **Colour Bar**
* **Native Building Workers Act 1961**
* **Township houses**
* **Native affairs**
* **African Market**
* **Income**
* **Immigration**
* **Migration**
* **Car production**
* **Urban Black Elite**
* **Urban culture**
* **Stokvels**
* **‘An African Bourgeoise’**
* **Social change**
* **Higher education**
* **Drum Magazine**
* **Black bathing beauties**
* **Aunty Sammy**
* **Panorama BBC**
* **Transkei Legislative Assembly in Umtata**
* **Kaiser Mantanzima**
* **Chief Victor Poto**
* **Conservative chiefs**
* **Homelands**
* **KwaZulu**
* **Bophustatswana**
* **Lebowa**
* **International isolation**
* **Organisation of African Unity**
* **South West Africa/Namibia**
* **Rhodesia/Zimbabwe**
* **Mazambique and Angola**
* **ANMK bases**
* **Malawi**
* **Hastings Banda**
* **Barclays Bank**
* **Volkswagen**
* **Coca Cola**
* **Police Power**
* **Detention without trial**
* **180 day detention**
* **Terrorism Act 1967**
* **Indefinite detainment**
* **John Vorster Square Police Headquarters**
* **Security police branch**
* **Torture**
* **Disfigurement**