

EXAM REVIEW PROJECT

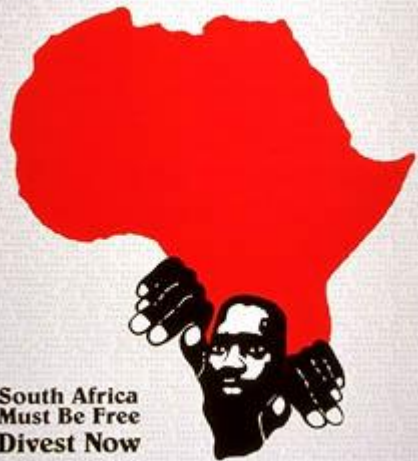
Antoinette Williams Ja'kahyah Brown

Apartheid

Where does the word "apartheid" come from and mean?

- Apartheid means (in South Africa) a policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of a race. It comes from the dutch words apart meaning "separate" and heid. Apartheid mainly happened in South Africa through legislation of the national party (NP) from 1948-1994.

End Apartheid



South Africa
Must Be Free
Divest Now



Apartheid

What were some of the apartheid laws of South Africa ?

- The Prohibition of Mixed Marriage Act (1949)
- The Bantu Authority Acts
- The public Safety Act
- The Terrorism Act
- The General Law Amendment Act

Apartheid

SOME OF THE APARTHEID LEGISLATION AFTER 1948

The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act (1949) and **The Immorality Act** (1950) made marriage and sexual relations between whites and 'non-whites' illegal.

The Suppression of Communism Act (1950) outlawed the Communist Party and many forms of opposition to apartheid.

The Population Registration Act (1950) made provision for the classification of all South Africans according to race.

The Group Areas Act (1950) made provision for each racial group to own land, occupy premises and trade in separate areas.

The Separate Representation of Voters' Act (1951) removed coloured voters from the Parliamentary Voters' Roll.

The Bantu Authorities Act (1951) abolished the Natives' Representative Council and replaced it with a system of chiefs appointed by the government.

The Native Laws Amendment Act (1952) restricted and controlled the movement of Africans into the city and made it compulsory for African men to carry reference books (passes) at all times.

The Bantu Education Act (1953) transferred control of African education from the Department of Education to the Native Affairs Department.

The Public Safety Act (1953) gave the government the power to declare a state of emergency and to detain

people without trial.

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act (1953) enforced the segregation of public facilities such as parks, theatres, buses, toilets, trains, railway stations, restaurants and libraries.

The Promotion of Bantu Self Government Act (1959) made provision for the creation of eight ethnically separate 'homelands'.

The Extension of University Education Act (1959) barred 'non-whites' from 'open' universities and paved the way for the development of separate universities for each racial group.

The Unlawful Organisations Act (1960) enabled the government to ban the ANC, Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and various other political organisations.

The Sabotage Act (1962) allowed for house arrest and banning without recourse to the courts.

The General Law Amendment Act (1963) empowered any police officer to detain any person without a warrant on grounds of suspicion of a political crime. Those arrested could be held without charge, access to a lawyer, protection against self-incrimination and trial for up to ninety days.

The Terrorism Act (1967) gave the government unprecedented powers of arrest and detention without trial.

FOR USE BY WHITE PERSONS

THESE PUBLIC PREMISES AND THE AMENITIES
THEREOF HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR THE
EXCLUSIVE USE OF WHITE PERSONS.

By Order Provincial Secretary

VIR GEBRUIK DEUR BLANKES

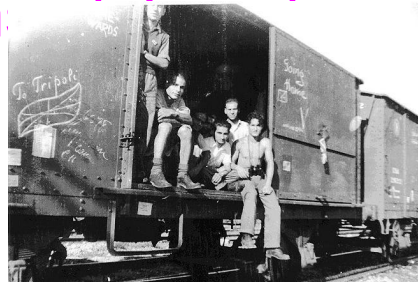
HIERDIE OPENBARE PERSEEL EN DIE GERIEWE
DAARVAN IS VIR DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK
VAN BLANKES AANGEWYS.

Op Las Provinsiale Sekretaris

Genocide

How were the Holocaust and Hitler's "final solution" related?

- They were basically the same thing. Holocaust came to use in 1980, the final solution was the Nazi's terms. It involved imprisoning millions of Jewish people.

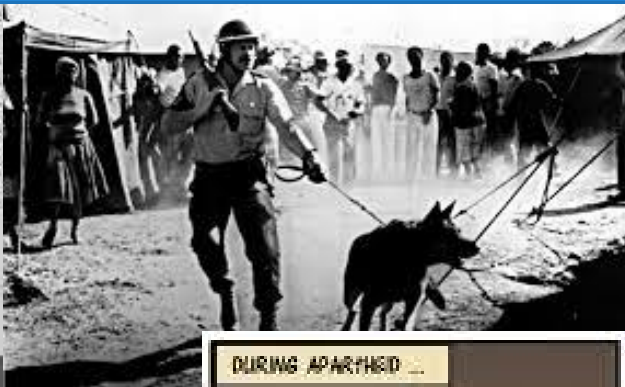


Apartheid

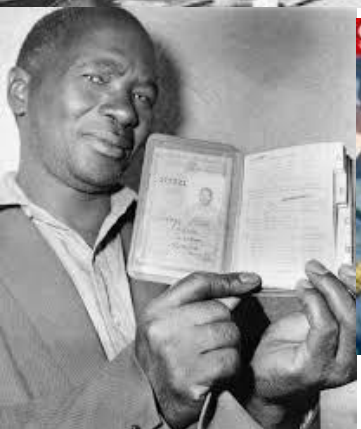
From 1970-1980 the South African government saw an increase in anti-apartheid protests and acts of sabotage. How did the government react ?

- The government cracked down on the laws even more.
- They started to give them identity cards so they couldn't leave a certain area.
- They started to ban people

Apartheid



SOUTH AFRICA IN BLACK AND WHITE



Apartheid

What type of sanctions did the International Community and the African nations impose upon South Africa during the Apartheid during the 1960s?

- Some countries didn't want to help Africa because they were dealing with their own prejudice and racism things.
- In 1960 Liberia and Ethiopia requested that the International Court of Justice announce that South African management of South West Africa was illegitimate.

Industrialization

How might small farmers of the agricultural revolution be compared to the working class of the Industrial Revolution?

- During the agricultural revolution they really didn't have time to work, nobody wanted to work on farms. Everything was moving to factory based.



Industrialization

What impact did the technological advances have on industrial Revolution ?

- Technological advances make the factories go faster and they increase the work.
- It allows people to have more jobs because they need people to work the machines.
- Technological advances made the industrial revolution go round.

Industrial Revolution

What was a benefit of the railroad in Britain during the early Industrial Revolution ?

- The railroad allowed Britain to get their supplies to places faster and better.
- cheaper way of importing and exporting goods.

What were some positive (socio/economic) aspects of industrialization ?

- many job opportunities happened.
- new machinery made it easy to transport goods.
- urbanization

Industrialization

How did the impact of worldwide industrialization affect the relationship between industrialized nations and non industrialized nations?

- Industrialized nations were more developed.
- It was the driving force behind imperialism.

How did the philosophy of laissez-faire economics influence early communism ?

- With ideas of free market economy governed by natural by natural laws, not government regulations.

Industrialization

What is the relationship between socialism and communism ?

- socialism and communism are both forms of socialism.
- Both capitalize on money.



Genocide

What were some warning signs that genocide was going to take place in Rwanda in the 1990's?

- The assassination of Juvenal Habyarimana and Cyprien Ntaryamira on April 6th, 1994 started the whole genocide.



Genocide

What were some of the impacts on post-genocide Rwanda?

- Ten years after the genocide in Rwanda that took 800,000 lives, the country's children continue to struggle



Genocide

How did Rwanda deal with the crime against humanity after the genocide?

- The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda was established on November 8th, 1994 by resolution 955
- Rwanda had trials



Genocide

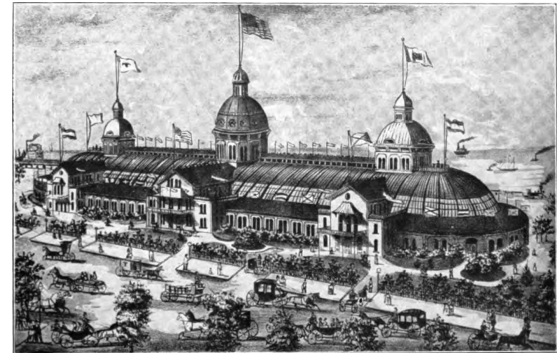
Identify and describe the stages of genocide.

- Classification: All cultures have categories to distinguish people into “us and them” by ethnicity, race, religion, or nationality
- Symbolization: Naming people “Jews” or “Gypsies”
- Dehumanization: equated with animals, vermin, insects or disease
- Organization: Often using militias to provide deniability of state responsibility
- Polarization: Drive the groups apart
- Preparation: Victims or identified and separated out because of their ethnic religious identity
- Extermination: Quickly becomes a mass killing legally called “genocide”
- Denial: The perpetrators dig up the bodies and try burning them

Imperialism

What was the main purpose of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885?

- To create rules on how to peacefully divide Africa among them for colonization



Imperialism

What happened as a result of the sepoy mutiny in India?

- Widespread but unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in India in 1857-1858



Imperialism

Why did Western nations desire to expand their lands in the Pacific Rim?

- Because of their natural resources and strategic location



Imperialism

Why was India called the “jewel in the crown” by the British Empire?

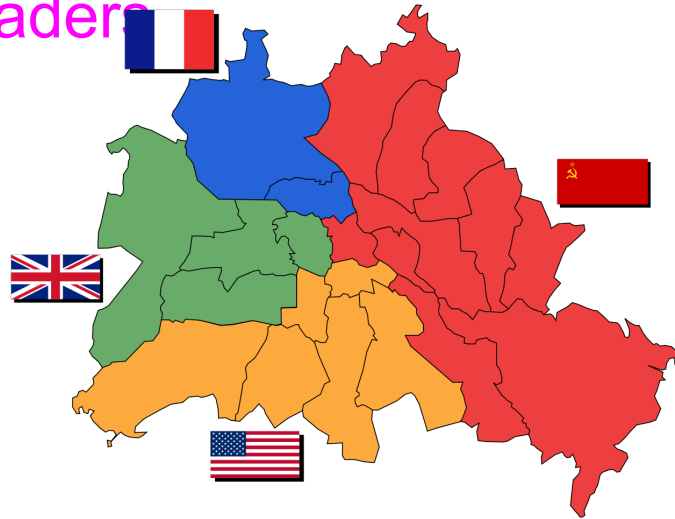
- India’s wealth and rich resources made it the most valuable territory



Imperialism

What happened as a result of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885?

- Europeans divided Africa into colonies without consulting African leaders



World War II

What was the Allies' plan for victory over the Nazis ?

- The Allies would fight Germany on two fronts to weaken it.

Why were thousands of U.S citizens put in internment camps during world war 1 ?

- Any U.S citizen who was Japanese, German, etc., were put so they wouldn't rise against the US.

World War II

internment camps



Courtesy of California State Library



World War II

Why did Truman agree to use the atomic bomb?

- He couldn't invade Japan without losing too many men.

What were some reasons for the high number of displaced persons after World War II ?

- homes were destroyed, cities were destroyed, places of employment and schools destroyed.

What prompted Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany at the start of War World II

- Germany Invasion of Poland

World War II

Which of the following was addressed by the Nuremburg Trials ?

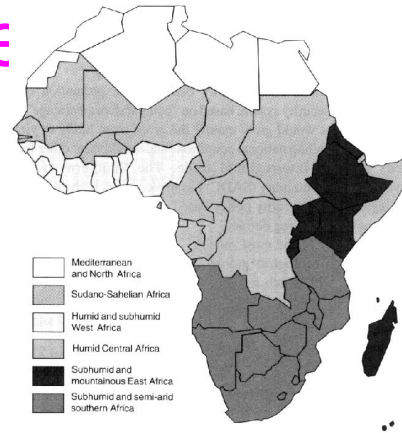
- The Holocaust



Imperialism

What was the main cause of inadequate food supplies in Africa during European colonization?

- Europeans insisted on the cash crops, such as cotton



cash

War War I

What event in Sarajevo ignited the Great War ?

- the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie

What is the most probable link between militarism and imperialism ?

- as a country gains colonies, its military grows to protect them.

What was trench warfare intended to accomplish?

- to protect soldiers from enemy gun fire on the front lines

~~World War I~~

How did the allies respond to Wilson's vision for peace ?

- Britain and France showed little sign of agreeing to Wilson's plan, Britain and France were concerned with strengthening their own security, Britain and France wanted to strip Germany of its war making power.

War war I

What was significant in the allied victory at the first battle of Marne ?

- it resulted Germany having to fight on two fronts

What did the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare refer to during World War I ?

- Germany's policy to sink any ship in britains water without warning.

How did the treaty of Versailles affect post World War I Germany ?

World War I

- it left a legacy of bitterness in the hearts of the German people.

What were Woodrow Wilson fourteen points ?

- a plan for the postwar world.

What does a war becomes once the participants countries began devoting all of their resources to the war ?

- total war