

Viva No Surrender!: The Anti-Apartheid Struggle in South Africa

The anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa was a long and difficult one, but it ultimately led to the end of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic government. Apartheid was a system of racial segregation that was enforced in South Africa from 1948 to 1994. Under apartheid, black South Africans were denied basic rights, including the right to vote, the right to own property, and the right to education.



Viva! No surrender!: Anti-apartheid struggle.

by Fu'ad Rahman

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

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The anti-apartheid movement began in the early 20th century, but it gained momentum in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1952, the African National Congress (ANC) launched a campaign of civil disobedience against apartheid. The ANC was joined by other anti-apartheid organizations, including the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the Black Consciousness Movement. The anti-apartheid movement used a variety of tactics to fight apartheid,

including strikes, protests, and boycotts. The ANC also launched an armed struggle against the apartheid government.

The apartheid government responded to the anti-apartheid movement with violence and repression. Thousands of anti-apartheid activists were arrested, imprisoned, and tortured. In 1960, the apartheid government massacred 69 anti-apartheid protesters at Sharpeville. The Sharpeville massacre sparked international outrage and led to the United Nations Security Council condemning apartheid.

Despite the violence and repression, the anti-apartheid movement continued to grow. In 1976, Soweto students protested against the use of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in schools. The Soweto uprising was a turning point in the anti-apartheid struggle. It showed the apartheid government that the black population was no longer willing to tolerate apartheid.

The anti-apartheid movement finally achieved its goal in 1994, when Nelson Mandela was elected president of South Africa. Mandela was a former political prisoner who had spent 27 years in prison for his role in the anti-apartheid struggle. Mandela's election marked the end of apartheid and the beginning of a new era of democracy in South Africa.

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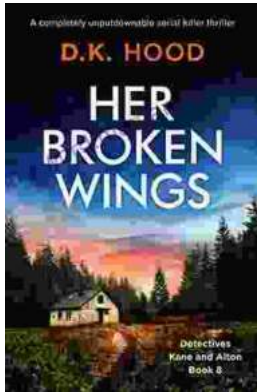
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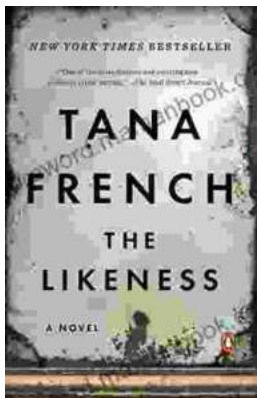
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