## South Africa in the 1930s

- Many whites believed that Africans were more suited to 'natural conditions' living in the countryside rather than in the cities
- Many whites believed that Africans were inferior to them and were not intelligent or hard working
- ? The alliance of 'Gold and Maize' persuaded the government that Africans should be used as labour in the mines, factories and farms
- ? The South African railways was a white-only employer. In the 1930s over 10% of the working population was employed by the railways
- ? Africans were restricted in the amount of land that they could own and farm.
- ? Africans did not have the right to vote, therefore they had very little power to improve their situation.
- ? Africans did not have freedom of movement. This meant that they needed to have permission to travel to certain areas
- ? Black workers were not allowed to join Trade Unions

## South Africa in the 1940s

- ? The British, American and South African governments agreed that every citizen should have the right to vote for the government of their choice
- ? The African National Congress argued for improvements in Civil Rights for Africans
- ? 300,000 South Africans went to fight in the Second World War. This left many job vacancies
- ? South Africa developed a modern mechanised industry that needed well trained workers
- ? Many Africans decided to try and improve their working conditions

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White supremacy	Urban Areas Act	Native Land Acts
Pass Laws	Job reservation Laws	Industrial Conciliation Act
African's Claims and the Bill of Rights	Impact of WW2	Strikes and boycotts
Atlantic Charter	Pass Laws relaxed	Improved health care discussed
	Prices kept low	

## 1930s 1940s

## Positive Negative

White supremacy

Legal discrimination

Civil Rights

Impact of WW2