

END OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

President Fredrick Wellim De Klerk came under a lot of local and international pressure so;

He released all political and anti-apartheid prisoners including Nelson Mandela in 1990.

He allowed all anti-apartheid organisations to operate.

He organised the first multi-racial elections in south Africa in 1994 where Nelson Mandela was democratically elected the first black president of south Africa.

Nelson Mandela formed a government of national unity that involved all races and all political parties. He discouraged the blacks from revenging against the whites. South Africa was then recalled to the international organisations.

Nelson Mandela set up the Truth and Reconciliation Commission(TRC) to foster unity between the whites and the blacks after apartheid. The commission was chaired by Bishop Desmond Tutu.

EVALUATION EXERCISE

1. State three ways F.W. De Klerk contributed to the end of apartheid in South Africa.
2. In which year were the first multi-racial elections held in South Africa?
3. Who was the first democratically elected black president of South Africa.
4. Write TRC in full
5. Why was the TRC set up in South Africa?
6. In which year did South Africa join the OAU?
7. Name the current president of South Africa.
8. State five political effects of foreigners in Africa.
9. Give four economic effects of foreigners in Africa.
10. Write six social effects of foreigners in Africa.
11. Give two reasons why colonialists introduced taxation in their territories.
12. State one reason why colonialists constructed railways and roads in Africa.
13. Write the following in full;
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