South Africa is a beautiful multicultural country where racial discrimination used to be official and legal. How have things evolved?
Johannesburg, Cape Town are big cities and the most important cities in South Africa. They are very developed. These cities have very different cultures and traditions.

Johannesburg's skyscrapers. Source: wikimédia domaine public.

Johannesburg

Johannesburg is a multicultural, multiracial and diverse city. It is the industrial and commercial heart of South Africa. Johannesburg’s inhabitants are open-minded, funny, welcoming and friendly. In this town, there is every demographic, every nationality, every walk of life, every age category. Johannesburg and Cape Town are very different.

Cape Town

Cape Town is the legislative capital of South Africa. It’s now a rich mix of diverse cultures but also a city of stark contrasts. In fact, this town is very natural and very urban at the same time. It is a real microcosm of the changing face of the city since the end of Apartheid in 1994.

Cape Town. Source: wikimédia commons, domaine public
South Africa is a multiracial and multicultural country where there are 52 million inhabitants, 9% of whom are white people, 9% of whom are colored people, 2.5% of whom are Indian people and 79% of whom are African people and where 11 different ethnic groups live.

A multicultural marching band
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The country is called « the rainbow nation »

It’s a metaphoric way to represent the cohabitation between different ethnic groups, not their fusion but their gathering.

The flag of the Rainbow Nation
Drapeau Afrique du Sud https://pixabay.com/fr/
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South Africa is composed of three capitals: Cape Town the legislative capital, Pretoria, the administrative capital and Bluenfountain, the judicial capital.

Contrary to what people think, Johannesburg isn’t one of South Africa’s capital cities. South Africa is a big, dynamic and diverse country with a lot of diversity. Indeed you can find three main ethnic groups such as the Zulus, the Xhosas and the Sothas as well as three minority groups which are the Afrikaners, the mixed race and the Indians.
White people could live in cities whereas black people had to live in townships around cities and rural areas.

If black people wanted to travel out of their homelands, they had to have carry a pass. If they didn’t have a pass, they were arrested. During apartheid, black people didn’t have the same education, health care and pay as white people. In rural areas, black were forced to live in African Homeland. During apartheid, black people were excluded from society by white people.

Apartheid means « separate » or « apart » in Afrikaans, which is a language spoken only in South Africa by white people of Dutch origin. It was a system of legal and racial segregation in South Africa. It lasted from 1948 to 1990s. Black and white people had to hold different jobs. During apartheid, black and white people had to live separately.

STOP DISCRIMINATION !

APARTHEID WAS YESTERDAY

NOT TOMORROW
To test your knowledge about South Africa, click on the flag!

The capital of South Africa is Pretoria.
The legislative, administrative and judicial capitals are Cape Town, Pretoria and Bloemfontein.
The nickname of South Africa is « The Rainbow Nation ».

The minority groups in South Africa are the Afrikaners, the Indians and the mixed-race or Colored.
The origins of the people who live in South Africa are Dutch, English and African.
There are 11 different official languages spoken in South Africa.
Yes, there are still important racial discriminations in South Africa.
1. What does « Apartheid » mean?
   a. The inclusion of black people
   b. A state of separation
   c. Living together

2. Who adopted a law establishing a state of separation and discrimination against no-whites?
   a. The Afrikaners
   b. The Africans
   c. The Spanish

3. When did Apartheid begin?
   a. In the 80’s
   b. In the 70’s
   c. In the 40’s

4. South Africans were divided into four ethnic groups, which ones?
   a. Spanish, Blacks, Afrikaners and Whites
   b. Europeans, Bantous, Mixed-Race and Asians
   c. Ruffians, Mixed-Race, Bantous and Europeans

5. When were black people forced to learn Afrikaans?
   a. In 1976
   b. In 1986
   c. In 1972

6. And when did Apartheid end?
   a. In 1989
   b. In 1993
   c. In 1991

réponse: 1. b / 2. a / 3. c / 4. b / 5.a / 6. c