

**Many whites believed
that Africans were more
suited to 'natural
conditions' living in the
countryside rather than
in the cities**

The Urban

Areas Act

1923

**Many whites believed
that Africans were
inferior to them and were
not intelligent or hard
working**

White

**Supremacy
(superiority)**

**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**

Job Reservation laws

**Africans were
restricted in the
amount of land that
they could own and
farm.**

Native Land Acts 1913 &

1936

**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**

Three Pass

Laws

**Black workers were
not allowed to join
Trade Unions**

The Industrial Conciliation Act

**The African National
Congress argued for
improvements in Civil
Rights for Africans**

African's Claims and the Bill of Rights

**300,000 South
Africans went to
fight in the Second
World War. This left
many job vacancies**

Impact of WW2

**Many Africans
decided to try and
improve their
working conditions**

**There were
many strikes
and bus
boycotts**

**The British, American
and South African
governments agreed that
every citizen should have
the right to vote for the
government of their
choice**

The Atlantic Charter, 1941

**South Africa
developed a modern
mechanised industry
that needed well
trained workers**

**Pass laws
were
relaxed**

**Prices were
kept low**

**Improved
health care
was discussed**

Positive

Negative

Civil Rights

Impact of WW2

Legal Discrimination

White

Supremacy