

## 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**