Elites, apartheid, and the making of a modern South Africa

The era of apartheid in South Africa, which lasted from 1948 to 1994, is a period that has left an indelible mark on the country's history. The system of apartheid was a form of racial segregation and discrimination that was enforced by the National Party government in power at the time. It was characterized by the separation of races into four main groups: whites, blacks, coloreds, and Indians. This system was built on the ideology of white supremacy and aimed to maintain the racial hierarchy and control the African population. The consequences of apartheid were severe, affecting every aspect of life, from education and employment to housing and politics.

In this section, we will explore the time line of one of the largest cities in the world, the town of Johannesburg, and how the residents of the city lived during the apartheid era. The city of Johannesburg is the largest city in South Africa, with a population of over 4 million people. It is located in the Gauteng province and is one of the economic and cultural hubs of the country.

The history of Johannesburg is intertwined with the history of the country itself. The city was founded in 1886, during the period of the gold rush, and its rapid growth and development were fueled by the discovery of gold in the area. The city became a hub for trade and industry, attracting people from all over the world. However, the rapid growth of the city was not without its challenges. The city was divided into separate areas for whites and non-whites, and the residents of the city were subjected to strict segregation laws.

The apartheid era was characterized by the proliferation of segregationist laws and policies. These laws were designed to enforce the racial hierarchy and maintain control over the African population. The laws were enforced through a system of apartheid control, which included the group Areas Act, the Group Areas Act, and the Group Areas Act Amendment Act.

The apartheid era was a time of great sacrifice and struggle for the citizens of Johannesburg. Many people fought against the system of apartheid, either through political activism or by resisting the segregated institutions and policies. The struggle against apartheid was a long and arduous one, and it required a great deal of courage and determination.

The end of apartheid in South Africa was marked by the release of Nelson Mandela from prison in 1990 and the first multiracial elections in 1994. The new government under President Nelson Mandela worked to address the legacy of apartheid, such as the restitution of land rights and the redress of political and social injustices.

In this section, we will explore the history of Johannesburg during the apartheid era, focusing on the lives of its residents and the impact of the apartheid system on the city. We will also discuss the events and initiatives that led to the end of apartheid and the subsequent transition to democracy in South Africa.
in that it tries to consider cities from the entire continent, not just Sub-Saharan Africa. Apart from factual information and rich description material culled from many sources, it looks at many issues from why urban life emerged in the first place to how present-day African cities cope in difficult times. Instead of seeing towns and cities as somehow estranged to the real Africa, it views them as an inherent part of developing Africa, indigenous, colonial, and post-colonial and emphasizes the extent to which the future of African society and African culture will likely be played out mostly in cities. The book is written to appeal to students of history but equally to geographers, planners, sociologists and development specialists interested in urban problems.

The African City - Bill Freund - 2007-03-05
This book is comprehensively both in terms of time coverage, from before the Pharaohs to the present moment and in that it tries to consider cities from the entire continent, not just Sub-Saharan Africa. Apart from factual information and rich description material culled from many sources, it looks at many issues from why urban life emerged in the first place to how present-day African cities cope in difficult times. Instead of seeing towns and cities as somehow estranged to the real Africa, it views them as an inherent part of developing Africa, indigenous, colonial, and post-colonial and emphasizes the extent to which the future of African society and African culture will likely be played out mostly in cities. The book is written to appeal to students of history but equally to geographers, planners, sociologists and development specialists interested in urban problems.

"Coming Through" - Mia Brandel-Syrier - 1978
"Coming Through" - Mia Brandel-Syrier - 1978
The International Journal of African Historical Studies - 1977
The International Journal of African Historical Studies - 1977
Papers in International Studies - 1970
Papers in International Studies - 1970
A Social History of the New African Elite in Lagos Colony, 1880-1913 - Kristin Mann - 1977
A Social History of the New African Elite in Lagos Colony, 1880-1913 - Kristin Mann - 1977
International Labour Documentation - 1972-05
International Labour Documentation - 1972-05
Index to Literature on Race Relations in South Africa, 1910-1975 - Pieter Jacobsus Johannes Stephanus Potgieter - 1979
Index to Literature on Race Relations in South Africa, 1910-1975 - Pieter Jacobsus Johannes Stephanus Potgieter - 1979
American Book Publishing Record - 1977-03-31
Here's quick access to more than 400,000 titles published from 1970 to 1984 arranged in Dewey sequence with sections for Adult and Juvenile Fiction. Author and Title indexes are included, and a Subject Guide correlates primary subjects with Dewey and LC classification numbers. These cumulative records are available in three separate sets.

American Book Publishing Record - 1977-03-31
Here's quick access to more than 400,000 titles published from 1970 to 1984 arranged in Dewey sequence with sections for Adult and Juvenile Fiction. Author and Title indexes are included, and a Subject Guide correlates primary subjects with Dewey and LC classification numbers. These cumulative records are available in three separate sets.

Beneath the Surface - Lynn N. Thomas - 2020-01-20
For more than a century, skin lighteners have been a ubiquitous feature of global popular culture—embraced by consumers even as they were fiercely opposed by medical professionals, consumer health advocates, and antiracist thinkers and activists. In Beneath the Surface, Lynn M. Thomas constructs a transnational history of skin lighteners in South Africa and beyond. Analyzing a wide range of archival, popular culture, and oral history sources, Thomas traces the changing meanings of skin color from precolonial times to the postcolonial present. From indigenous skin-brightening practices and the rapid spread of lighteners in South African consumer culture during the 1940s and 1950s to the growth of a billion-dollar global lightener industry, Thomas shows how the use of skin lighteners and experiences of skin color have been shaped by slavery, colonialism, and segregation as well as by consumer capitalism, visual media, notions of beauty, and protest politics. In teasing out lighteners’ layered history, Thomas theorizes skin as a site for antiracist struggle and lighteners as a technology of visibility that both challenges and entrenches racial and gender hierarchies.

Beneath the Surface - Lynn N. Thomas - 2020-01-20
For more than a century, skin lighteners have been a ubiquitous feature of global popular culture—embraced by consumers even as they were fiercely opposed by medical professionals, consumer health advocates, and antiracist thinkers and activists. In Beneath the Surface, Lynn M. Thomas constructs a transnational history of skin lighteners in South Africa and beyond. Analyzing a wide range of archival, popular culture, and oral history sources, Thomas traces the changing meanings of skin color from precolonial times to the postcolonial present. From indigenous skin-brightening practices and the rapid spread of lighteners in South African consumer culture during the 1940s and 1950s to the growth of a billion-dollar global lightener industry, Thomas shows how the use of skin lighteners and experiences of skin color have been shaped by slavery, colonialism, and segregation as well as by consumer capitalism, visual media, notions of beauty, and protest politics. In teasing out lighteners’ layered history, Thomas theorizes skin as a site for antiracist struggle and lighteners as a technology of visibility that both challenges and entrenches racial and gender hierarchies.