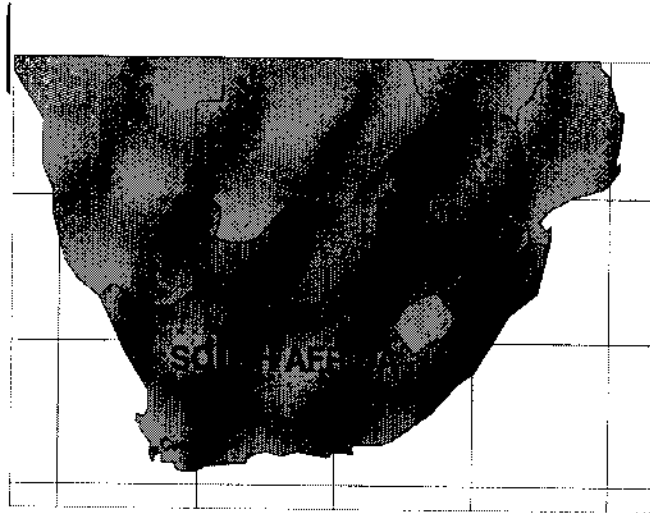

SOUTH AFRICA: A LAND APART



CFE 3297V

OPEN CAPTIONED
ALTSCHUL GROUP
CORPORATION

1994

Grade Levels: 7-12

20 minutes

DESCRIPTION

Offers an overview of South Africa, a country with rich resources and a strong economy. Briefly mentions its history, natural resources, urban centers, European influences, and rural life. Agriculture, mining, and manufacturing are the bases of its economy. Reviews the struggle to overcome apartheid and the first democratic election.

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

1. To describe the colonial period and its effects on South Africa.
2. To illustrate the geographical and political divisions of South Africa.
3. To examine the diversity of the nation's people, land, and resources.
4. To describe the development of South Africa's wide variety of resources.
5. To explore the nation's democratic reforms.
6. To examine the nation's most pressing problems.
7. To consider South Africa's role in the community of nations.

BEFORE SHOWING

1. Read the CAPTION SCRIPT to determine unfamiliar vocabulary and language concepts.
2. Locate South Africa on a world map, showing its relationship to Europe, Asia, and to the rest of Africa.
3. Introduce the concept of *colonialism* and South Africa's importance to colonial trade.
4. Imagine what scenery one expects to see in South Africa. Record expectations.

DURING SHOWING

1. View the video more than once, with the first showing uninterrupted.

2. Point out important facts about South Africa's geography during the second showing, filling out a summary worksheet.

3. Compare South Africa's location, size, and climate to those of the state of Texas.

4. Compile statistical information from the video concerning South Africa.

AFTER SHOWING

Discussion Items and Questions

1. Compare scenery from the video with expectations recorded before viewing. Discuss the differences and similarities.

2. Determine which natural resources attracted European settlers to South Africa, and the importance of these resources to the nation's economy today.

3. Compare life in urban Johannesburg with urban centers previously visited.

4. Discuss the three geographical regions in South Africa and their importance to the national economy.

5. Research the fight for political freedom for the majority of South Africans.

6. Report on the reaction of the world to South Africa's apartheid policies and how these policies helped or hurt South Africa.

7. Compare scenes of South African slums to similar scenes from the United States or other nations. Discuss how South African problems are similar to or different from problems in the United States or other nations.



8. Hypothesize on South Africa's future now that apartheid has ended and trade with other nations has resumed.

Applications and Activities

1. Examine the racial composition of South Africa.
 - a. Trace the ancestry of the various groups and their reasons for emigrating to South Africa.
 - b. Compare their population figures to other nations in Africa and around the world.

2. Create a time line of major historical events in South Africa.
3. List and locate the nine provinces of South Africa.
4. Analyze the various languages spoken in South Africa and trace their beginnings.
 - a. Construct a linguistic map of South Africa, showing where certain languages or dialects prevail.
 - b. List the eleven languages spoken in South Africa.
 - c. Write a sample sentence in each of the languages.
5. On a physical map, locate the three geographic regions of South Africa.
6. Research the original tribes that inhabited South Africa and their positions today.
7. Investigate the issue of *apartheid*.
 - a. Trace its origins and examine life under the apartheid system.
 - b. Compare apartheid to the *separate but equal* system that once prevailed in the United States.
 - c. Liken the South African struggle for civil rights to the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s in the United States.
 - d. Judge the impact of the international community's trade embargoes against South Africa in support of the reform movement.
8. Locate the Kruger, Phinda, and Mala Mala game parks on a map of South Africa.
 - a. Compare the sizes of these preserves to other game preserves in Africa and in the United States.
 - b. Explore the problems involved in maintaining such game preserves.
 - c. Examine the similarities and differences between South African and American conservation efforts.

- d. List and describe the types of animals found in South African and American wildlife preserves.
9. Compare the impact of the diamond and gold rush days in South Africa with those of the gold rushes in American history in California and Alaska.
- a. Investigate the importance of the diamond and gold industry to South Africa and the world economy.
 - b. Locate and display advertising by the DeBeers Corporation.
 - c. Explore working conditions in the mines of South Africa.
 - d. Analyze how the wealth of the diamond and gold mines is distributed among the South African people.
10. Contrast South African exports with those of other nations, especially on the African continent.
- a. List the major South African export products.
 - b. Graph the income generated for South Africa in the areas of agricultural, manufacturing, and mining exports.
 - c. Compare South African manufacturing statistics with those of other developed nations.
11. Trace the development of South Africa's new parliamentary government.
- a. Examine the political and civil-rights issues under the previous government.
 - b. Identify the major figures in the struggle for equal political and civil rights.
 - c. List and discuss the major reforms introduced by the African National Congress after the 1994 elections.
12. Examine current problems facing South Africa and efforts to solve them.
- a. Describe the lack of services available to the rural and urban poor in South Africa.
 - b. Compare the new educational system to those of other industrialized nations.



13. List and compare popular South African sports with those in the United States.

WEBSITES

Explore the Internet to discover sites related to this topic. Check the CFV website for related information (<http://www.cfv.org>).

CAPTION SCRIPT

Following are the captions as they appear on the video. Teachers are encouraged to read the script prior to viewing the video for pertinent vocabulary, to discover language patterns within the captions, or to determine content for introduction or review. Enlarged copies may be given to students as a language exercise.

*(male narrator)
At the tip
of the African continent*

*lies the Republic
of South Africa,*

*a unique combination of modern
attitudes and African myth.*

*But when you think
of South Africa,*

what comes to mind?

*A nation in transition,
South Africa has gone through*

many turbulent times.

*In 1994, it made history with
its first democratic election*

*in which all races
were able to vote.*

*Now this modern African country,
rich in resources and diversity,*

*faces the future
with confidence.*

*With a population
of 35 million,*

*South Africa is more than
471,000 square miles in area,*

*about twice the size
of Texas.*

*It shares borders with Namibia
in the northwest,*

*Botswana and Zimbabwe
in the north,*

*and Mozambique and Swaziland
in the northeast.*

*South Africa also surrounds
the Kingdom of Lesotho,*

*a separate nation that
used to belong to the British.*

*Instead of states, South Africa
is made up of nine provinces.*

*The PWV province contains
the largest city, Johannesburg,*

*and the nation's capital,
Pretoria.*

[African drums playing]

*South Africa measures almost
1,000 miles from north to south*

and east to west.

*It's divided into three
distinct land regions:*

*the plateau region,
the mountains,*

and the coastal belt.

*This unique geological feature
of a vast plateau means*

*most of South Africa lies
fairly high above sea level.*

*The plateau is
like a giant basin*

*rising up at the edges,
creating mountains,

then dropping down
to the coastline.

This plateau feature makes
South Africa dry,

with temperatures averaging
around 80 degrees in the summer

and 50 degrees
in the winter.

In the southern hemisphere,
seasons are opposite

those in the U.S.

Except for a small area
to the north,

the country lies on and south
of the Tropic of Capricorn--

about 1,500 miles south
of the equator.

[drums playing, men singing
in native language]

South Africa has grasslands,
continuous mountains,

and some thick forests.

But perhaps its most
distinguishing feature

is the 2,500 miles
of coastline.

Two oceans wash the country
on three sides:

the cold Atlantic
on the west

and the warm Indian Ocean
on the south and east.

Cape Point, a peninsula
in the southwest,

juts out, almost dividing
the two oceans.*

*Near Cape Point lies Cape Town,

second-largest city
after Johannesburg.

In the built-up urban areas
like Cape Town,

South Africa looks like any
fast-paced, first-world country.

Known as the "mother city,"
Cape Town is home

to almost two million people.

Under the watch of historic
Table Mountain,

this city is an example
of the rich diversity

of peoples and cultures
that make up South Africa.

A melting pot of East and West
and Africa in between,

many cultures have made
their home here for centuries.

The population of 35 million
is made up of four main groups.

Twenty-five million,
the largest group, are black.

Whites, East Indians,
and coloreds make up

the other ten million.

The coloreds are a race
of mixed descent.

Most are from children
of early Dutch sailors

and either women
of the Hottentot tribe

or Malay women brought
from the East Indies as slaves.

South Africa was colonized
by the Dutch in 1652*

*and taken over
by the British in 1806.*

*By this time the Dutch settlers
regarded South Africa as home*

*and spoke Afrikaans, a language
that had evolved from Dutch.*

[woman speaking Afrikaans]

*Around 1820, many English
settlers made South Africa*

their home as well.

*This is why white
South Africans today*

*speak either English
or Afrikaans.*

*When the Dutch first arrived
at what is now Cape Town,*

*there were three local groups
inhabiting South Africa.*

*Today, two of them,
the Bushmen and the Hottentots,*

are almost nonexistent.

*The third group,
the Bantu, were made up*

*of the Nguni, Sotho,
and Tswana tribes.*

*Hundreds of years later,
these tribes still make up*

*the main black groups
in South Africa.*

[singing in native language]

*Apart from English or Afrikaans,
South Africans speak*

*about 11
different languages.*

*Two are Zulu and Xhosa,
with its unique click sounds.*

*Since English is the only
international language spoken,*

*it is most commonly used
as the language of commerce,*

*especially here in Johannesburg,
the country's commercial,*

*financial,
and industrial center.*

*The discovery of diamonds
in 1867 and gold in 1886*

*changed South Africa's economy
almost overnight.*

*In the north, Johannesburg
sprang up and boomed*

*as a result
of the gold rush.*

*A hundred years later,
this city of almost two million*

*looks more like a European
capital than an old gold town.*

*Johannesburg and nearby
Sun City boast the best*

*in quality hotels and shopping
to attract tourists.*

*Here in the country's major
center, you can also find*

*anything from African curios
to the latest technology.*

*Shopping on the street
or in sophisticated malls,*

*the mix of cultures is
always evident.*

*[singing rap song]
Johannesburg is also proud
of its vibrant arts scene,*

*with actors, musicians,
and dancers*

*that compare with the best
in the world.*

*Just a few hours east
of this fast-moving city,

the pace slows as you step
into the heart of Africa.

Here, in the province
of the Eastern Transvaal,

are some of the most spectacular
game reserves in the world.

Kruger National Park is South
Africa's largest game reserve.

It measures 8,000 square miles,

slightly larger
than Massachusetts.

Here the animals roam free,
living wild in their habitats.

A drive through any
of South Africa's game parks--

like Phinda Reserve
or Mala Mala--

offers an education
in the wild.*

*(guide)
There's quite a number
of old males

who've been pushed out
of the herd

by the younger,
stronger males.

They get tired
of being bullied.*

*(narrator)
Within these parks,
you can view lions from a jeep*

*or track the black
rhinoceros on foot.*

*(woman)
There's a giraffe.*

*(man)
Right there! Look.*

*(narrator)
Out here, Africa is proud
of its big five--

lion, leopard, buffalo,
elephant, and rhino--

so-named for being the five most
dangerous animals in Africa.*

*Unlike much of the rest
of Africa,*

*South Africa conserves
its animals and environment.*

*It does this
with ongoing education*

*and tight controls
to keep out poachers.*

*In education, South Africa
still faces some challenges.*

*Working to improve access
for all,*

*children go to school
for 12 years.*

Most schools are state-funded,

*although there are
private schools as well.*

*Students almost always wear
school uniforms.*

*Students can continue
their education*

*at a number of South African
colleges and universities.*

*South Africans take advantage
of the mild climate*

for many outdoor activities.

*Here, the locals enjoy
being outdoors.*

*South Africans are
great sports fans*

*and are very proud
of their famous athletes.*

*Because of positive changes
in the country,*

*South Africans were finally
allowed to compete*

*in the 1992 Olympics
for the first time*

in more than 30 years.

*The majority of South Africans
live in urban areas.*

*These areas are on the south and
eastern sides of the country.*

*They center around larger towns
like Durban, Port Elizabeth,*

*and East London--
all on the coast.*

[singing]

*The rest of the population lives
in rural areas,*

*mostly in small, simple houses
or mud huts with thatched roofs.*

*The rural people are usually
subsistence farmers.*

*Their community often centers
on a small village*

*like this one,
called "The Oaks."*

*Like any other African country,
South Africa has*

*its own problems of population
growth and poverty.*

*It is here, on the outskirts
of the urban areas,*

*you will see Africa's biggest
challenge: lack of housing.*

*Due to drought
and other economic factors,*

*people move to the cities
in search of work.*

*They can only afford to live
in makeshift dwellings*

with no basic services.

*South Africa hopes to find
solutions*

*through its rich resources
and strong economy.*

*In the years since World War II,
South Africa has had*

*one of the most consistently
high growth rates in the world.*

*Its national income is one
of the highest in Africa.*

*The bases of this
strong economy are*

*agriculture, manufacturing,
and mining.*

*Gold and diamonds are
the best-known minerals*

produced by South Africa.

*The country produces 1/3
of the world's total gold*

and 1/2 its diamonds,

*solely controlled
by the De Beers Corporation.*

*South Africa is also very rich
in other minerals*

*such as copper, iron ore,
manganese, and titanium.*

*Its main trading partners are
the U.S., Britain,*

Germany, and Japan.

*South Africa also exports corn,
wheat, cane sugar,*

*citrus fruits, wool, meat,
and grapes.*

*A picturesque area
called Stellenbosch is home*

*to some of the world's
oldest grapevines.*

*They were originally planted
in the 1600s by Dutch settlers.*

*Beautiful gabled homes are
the backdrop to wineries,*

*known by South Africans
as wine farms.*

*The locals enjoy the excellent
wine and brandy produced here.*

*South Africa is also a great
supplier and consumer of energy.*

*It produces 1/2
the electricity generated*

*for the entire continent
of Africa.*

*Unlike other countries
in Africa,*

*South Africa is a large
manufacturing country.*

*It produces and exports
much of its steel products,*

*clothing and textiles, food,
beverages, and tobacco.*

*The rivers in South Africa are
not designed for large ships,*

*so the majority of transport
is by train or air.*

*Roads inland from ports also
help to transport the goods.*

*South Africa's long coastline
has few natural harbors,*

but close to its shores are

*some of the richest
fishing areas in the world.*

*Because of its rich resources
and good industrial base,*

*South Africa is
an important force in Africa*

and the rest of the world.

*In 1961, after 150 years
of colonial rule,*

*South Africa gained independence
from Britain.*

*But what led to the historic
election in 1994*

*and all
the subsequent changes?*

*For years, the majority
of South Africans lived*

*under a system known
as apartheid,*

*which literally means
separateness.*

*By the apartheid laws, anyone
who was not white was considered*

*a second-class citizen
with few basic human rights.*

*[people singing
in native language]*

*But in 1990, then-president
F.W. de Klerk worked for changes*

*that did away
with the apartheid laws.*

*It is time for us
to break out*

of the cycle of violence

*and to break through to peace
and reconciliation.*

*The government has taken
a firm decision*

to release Mr. Mandela
unconditionally.

(narrator)
*This finally brought about
a national election*

*that included
every South African*

in a new South Africa.

*On May 4th, 1994,
the orange, white, and blue flag*

*that had been South Africa's
since 1928 finally came down.*

*It was replaced by a new,
six-color flag*

*that symbolizes the blood,
the sky, the gold,*

*and all the peoples
in South Africa.*

*The country's four provinces
were dissolved*

*and replaced
by nine new provinces.*

*Pretoria was kept
as the capital,*

*and South Africa
is still governed*

*by a parliamentary system
like Britain and Australia.*

*Nelson Mandela was inaugurated
in May 1994,*

*as the first
black president.*

*His party, the African
National Congress,*

won 62% of the vote.

*The moment to bridge the chasm
that divides us has come.*

(narrator)
*With sweeping changes
immediately after the election,*

*the new South Africa looks
very different*

*from the South Africa
of the past 300 years.*

*From the wild lands
of the northern reserves*

to the unbroken coastline,

*South Africa is a country
as diverse in landscapes*

as in people and resources.

*While the challenges
for South Africa are many,*

*it still remains committed
to the belief*

*that learning from the past
can change the future.*

*And in that, South Africa hopes
to lead Africa*

as the land apart.

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