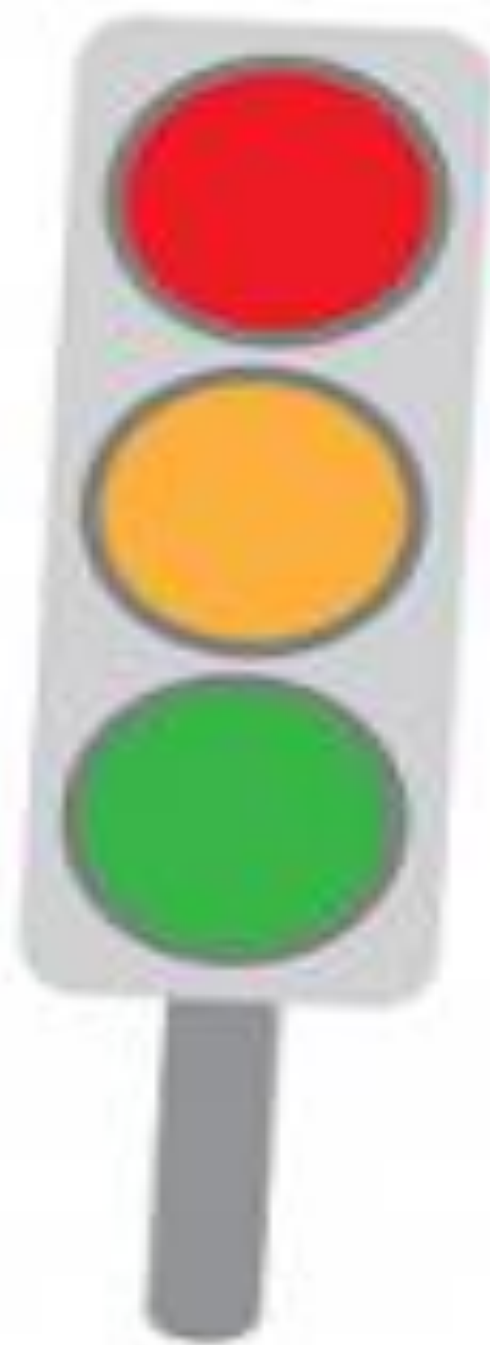


SOUTH AFRICA – FACTS TO KNOW

The Powerpoint Presentation will give you basic facts to know about South Africa. Memorize as much information as possible before you take on the quiz which follows.

Ready
Steady
go!



FAST FACTS

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of South Africa

FORM OF GOVERNMENT: Republic

CAPITALS: Pretoria (administrative), Cape Town (legislative), Bloemfontein (judicial)

OTHER LARGE CITY: Johannesburg

POPULATION: 48,375,645

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: 11 official languages (Afrikaans, English, IsiNdebele, IsiXhosa, IsiZulu, Northern Sotho, Sesotho, Setswana, SiSwati, Tshivenda, Xitsonga)

CURRENCY: Rand

AREA: 470,693 square miles (1,219,089 square kilometers)

MAJOR MOUNTAIN RANGE: Drakensberg

MAJOR RIVERS: Limpopo, Orange



South African Flag



A South African Rand

GEOGRAPHY

Most of South Africa's landscape is made up of high, flat areas called **plateaus**. These lands are covered with rolling **grasslands**, and tree-dotted plains.

Interestingly, South Africa has another country within its borders. **Nestled** in the Drakensberg is the mountainous kingdom of **Lesotho**. Much of South Africa's water comes from the snowcapped peaks of this tiny, landlocked nation.

In 1910, the British united four colonies – **Cape of Good Hope**, **Orange Free State**, **Transvaal** and **Natal** – in the region and created South Africa.



NATURE

South Africa is full of **wildlife**. The country takes up only about one percent of Earth's land surface, but **is home to almost 10 percent of the world's known bird, fish, and plant species** and about **6 percent of its mammal and reptile species**.

The seas around South Africa are also crowded with wildlife. **About 2,000 marine species visit South African waters at some point during the year**. There's also a world-famous sardine run off the east coast each June that draws thousands of hungry **sharks, dolphins**, and birds.



an **aardvark**



a **springbok**



a **warthog**



a **cheetah**

PEOPLE & CULTURE



Many different peoples make up South Africa, each with their own language and history. The country has **11 official languages** and many more unofficial ones. This colorful mix of cultures gives South Africa its nickname "**rainbow nation.**"

South Africans are passionate about music, often using song and dance to express social and political ideas. They're also known worldwide for their skill in sports, including rugby, cricket, golf, and soccer. **In 2010, South Africa became the first African nation to host the football World Cup.**

SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGES

Language	Number of speakers*	% of total
Afrikaans	5 983 420	13.35%
English	3 673 206	8.2%
IsiNdebele	711 825	1.59%
IsiXhosa	7 907 149	17.64%
IsiZulu	10 677 315	23.82%
Sesotho sa Leboa	4 208 974	9.39%
Sesotho	3 555 192	7.93%
Setswana	3 677 010	8.2%
SiSwati	1 194 433	2.66%
Tshivenda	1 021 761	2.28%
Xitsonga	1 992 201	4.44%
Other	217 291	0.48%
TOTAL	44 819 777	100%

GOVERNMENT & ECONOMY

South Africa has been a democratic republic since holding its first truly open election on April 27, 1994. Natural resources, agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing have made South Africa the largest economy on the continent. But problems with unemployment, poverty, and AIDS present huge challenges for the government.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF SOUTH AFRICA

Name: Cyril RAMAPHOSA

Date of birth: 17 November 1952

President: since 15 February 2018

Term length: 5 years (once renewable)

Political party: African National Congress
(a centre-left-winged party)

Predecessor: Jacob Zuma (African
National Congress)



HISTORY : APARTHEID

- Definition: a political system/regime of racial segregation and discrimination in South Africa
- Political party which promoted Apartheid: the Nationalist Party
- Architect of Apartheid (person who designed the system): Hendrik Verwoerd, member of the Nationalist Party. He argued that races would never be able to coexist, hence he recommended the system of Apartheid.
- Year of beginning of Apartheid: 1948
- Year of dismantlement/abolition of Apartheid: 1994

HISTORY : CONSEQUENCES OF APARTHEID

- Each race was assigned a different *homeland* (an area) in the city or around in the *outskirt*
- blacks had no political rights in the South African Parliament, which had complete control over the homelands
- priority housing, jobs, education and political power for whites
- whites and non-whites held different jobs, lived in different regions, and were subject to different levels of pay, education, and health care
- Blacks had to carry passes & obey curfew laws if they wanted to travel outside of their homelands.
- Along the fringes of the cities, Africans lived in massive, terrible slums, often separated from their families because only one family member could get a permit to live in the city.
- 1977: Press censorship = the Apartheid government banned *The World, the Weekend World* and arrested the newspapers' editor Percy Qoboza. Pro Veritate, an ecumenical newspaper, was also banned.

NELSON MANDELA: FIRST BLACK PRESIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Full Name: Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

Years of life: 1918 - 2013

Political party: African National Congress (ANC's aim: maintain voting rights for "coloureds" and black African people)

Presidency: served from 1994 to 1999

Predecessor: F. W. de Klerk (African National Congress)

Worldwide symbol of resistance to Apartheid => before becoming President, he jointly worked with President F.W. de Klerk to dismantle Apartheid



"It always seems impossible until it's done."

- Nelson Mandela

A BRIEF TIMELINE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S KEY DATES

- In the 1400s: European ships heading to the Far East began stopping on the South African coast for **supplies**.
- 1652: The Netherlands established the southern city of **Cape Town**, and Dutch farmers, called **Boers**, began **settling** in the areas around the city.
- 1806: Wars in Europe left the British in control of the Cape Town colony.
- 1880 -1881: **First Boer War** (British colonizers VS Boers of the Transvaal Republic) . **Defeat for the British** and the second independence of the Transvaal Republic.
- 1899 -1902: **Second Boer War** (British Empire VS Boers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State). Gold was discovered in Transvaal, leading to an influx of foreigners into Transvaal and Orange. **Victory for the British**.
- 1910: The British united the Cape of Good Hope, the Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal to **found South Africa**.
- 1948: **Beginning of Apartheid**
- 1963: **Mandela was sentenced to prison for life** after travelling abroad illegally and trying to sabotage a train carrying members of the Nationalist Party
- 1990: After 27 years in prison, Nelson Mandela was **released**, pardoned by President F.W. de Klerk.
- 1994: **Dismantlement of Apartheid, beginning of Mandela's presidency (lasted until 1999)**.
- 2013: Death of Nelson Mandela

EIT'S
QUIZ
TIME



YOU HAVE ONE MINUTE TO JOIN
THE MEMBERS OF YOUR TEAM, AND
THEN 15 MINUTES TO MAKE A
QUIZ FOR ANOTHER TEAM.

The team betting the highest score of good answers might get a
bonus for the next vocabulary minitest !

Are you ready ? ... steady ? ... Go !