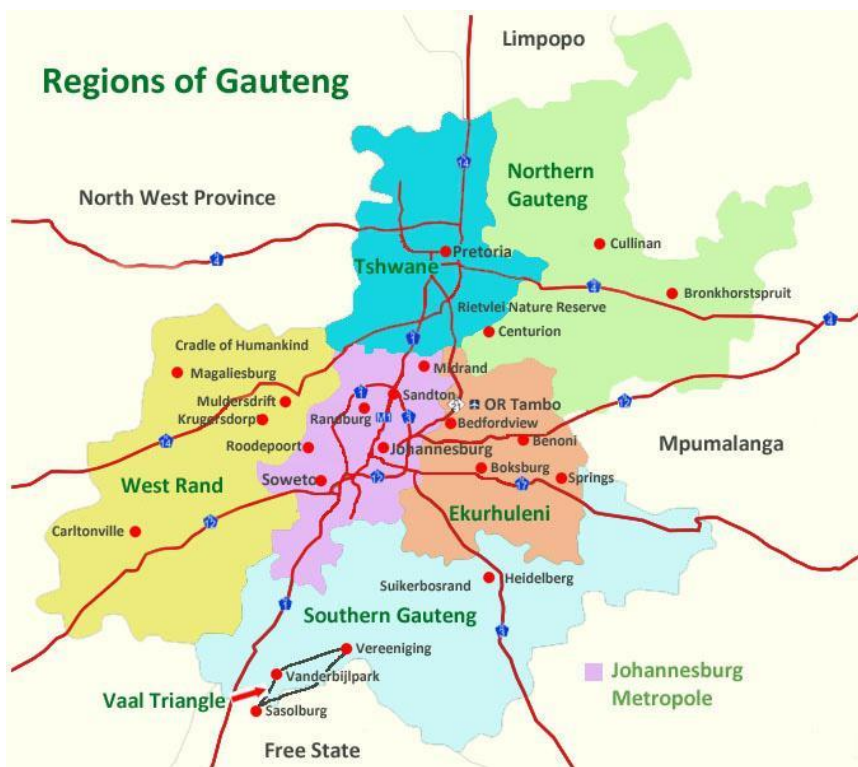


SÉANCE 1 : JOHANNESBURG: A CITY BUILT ON INEQUALITY



<https://southafricamap360.com/south-africa-cities-map>



<https://showmesa.co.za/gauteng-province/>

video :

Apartheid in Johannesburg – Then and now

Avant de lancer la vidéo (préparation) :

- *What do you know about Johannesburg?*
- *What do you think "apartheid" means?*
- *What kinds of inequalities can exist in a city?*

Pendant / juste après la vidéo (compréhension globale)

- *While watching the video, identify and mark the places mentioned on the map.*
- *What are the two sides of Johannesburg shown in the video?*
- *What are the visible traces of apartheid today?*
- *What problems does the city still face?*
- *How are people trying to change the city?*

Pour lancer la discussion (débat oral) :

- *In your opinion, can a city really heal from such a divided past?*
- *What makes a city "fair" or "unfair" today?*

Documents complémentaires :



Officials examine Johannesburg 'Native Townships' plan. Apartheid Museum Photograph : Apartheid Museum

<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2014/dec/02/architects-apartheid-picturing-place-johannesburg-map-planning>

Johannesburg was founded in 1886 when gold was discovered, drawing people from worldwide. Population grew rapidly, reaching 100,000 in a decade.

The booming population stoked racial tensions. Black people from across southern Africa flocked to Johannesburg. Many worked in mines and as rickshaw drivers and domestic laborers. The government cracked down and began to forcibly relocate blacks from the city. A 1923 law defined Black people as “temporary sojourners” who were only allowed in the city to work for whites.

By the 1940s, Johannesburg became urbanized. The percentage of black people living in the city increased. Many worked in manufacturing. During World War II, white people went off to fight, so blacks were left to work in factories. The black population in South Africa doubled during this time, to 400,000.

The black population increase created tension. Some politicians argued that black urbanization was an inevitable part of economic growth. But the Nationalist Party, which won the 1948 election, argued for total segregation. They promised to protect white jobs from black competition.

That led to the period known as “apartheid,” or “apartness.” During this time, people were classified into different groups: Whites, Indians, Coloreds and Blacks. Laws were passed that kept ethnic groups completely separate, restricting who could live where. The government established a separate education system, interracial marriage was banned, and public areas, like libraries, bathrooms, and beaches, had separate amenities. 80% of South African land was set aside for whites. The government created areas for black people to live in known as “Bantustans” in the outskirts of urban areas. Over 3 million blacks, including several hundred thousand in Johannesburg, were forcibly relocated. In order to travel through white areas, they had to carry documents that gave them permission to be in the area.

Blacks protested Apartheid. Nelson Mandela, then an activist, was jailed in 1962 but others continued to resist. Much of the international community condemned Apartheid and international pressure led South Africa to release Mandela from jail in 1990. In 1994, the African National Congress, a party led by Mandela, came into power and ended Apartheid.

Although it’s been almost 3 decades since Apartheid ended, the city remains segregated

Source : extract from <https://www.independent.org/article/2023/05/29/johannesburg-apartheid-never-ended/>



The May 13, 2019, International cover of TIME examines South Africa as “the world’s most unequal country.” Depicting a topic as expansive as inequality in a single frame is a challenge, especially since unequal experiences are often lived adjacently, but separately.

Photographer Johnny Miller has successfully achieved a method of visualizing inequality—by using a drone to spotlight from above how rich and poor can inhabit spaces that are right next to each other, but so different.

Miller’s drone work from South Africa proved to be the perfect fit for Aryn Baker’s cover story, providing a shockingly honest look at inequality in a way that is not visible from the ground. The cover image shows two neighborhoods outside of Johannesburg, with wealthy Primrose on the left and the informal settlement of Makause on the right.

Source : <https://time.com/5581483/time-cover-south-africa/>