

South African Apartheid

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The apartheid was an institutionalized racial segregation system and social and economic discrimination against the nonwhites in South Africa. It had a significant impact on the United States society. The US imposed selective economic sanctions on South Africa, such as agriculture improvement and education, healthcare, and energy challenges. South Africa wanted to become a capitalist economy and get an opportunity to take part in the free market. However, such challenges as economic slump, government protests, and ensuing protests faced South Africa. Nevertheless, United States economic sanctions boosted the country's economy and also saw the end of the event.

During my research, I came across various impacts of the United States on the South African apartheid event, on the different sources I used. Some sources talked about the US offering assistance to South Africa directly, South African economic relations with the external world, and roles of the then US and South Africa presidents; Bill Clinton and Nelson Mandela.

Among the sources I used was the State Gov website, explaining the US assistance to South Africa. South Africa had many challenges, such as slow economic growth, increased crime and unemployment rates, increased corruption, and a persistent epidemic of HIV and AIDS. The United States offered help to improve healthcare, education standards, agriculture, developing clean energy, and adapting to weather pattern changes.

Other resources were the NY Times and their article *End of Apartheid in South Africa* and David Smith's *The Apartheid City and Beyond*, which provided much information about South Africa's goal of becoming a capitalist economy during the apartheid. After becoming a capitalist economy, South Africa was able to take part in the free market. Lastly, CNN provided a lot of information about Bill Clinton and how he decided to address the issue. He was the first US president to go to South Africa and met with Mbeki, the then South African National Congress head.

The NY Times' article *End of Apartheid in South Africa* and David Smith's *The Apartheid City and Beyond* were the primary sources, while the secondary sources were the State Gov website, NY Times and CNN. I chose these sources as they provided vital information needed for this assignment. They are from different periods and consist of South Africa's and United States' different apartheid perspectives. Also, I saw NY Times and CNN as intermediate state government sources.

Research Questions

- What impact did the US have on the South African apartheid?

The US played a significant role by supporting the South Africa Democratic transition in 1994. The question is crucial because it shows how the United States handled the language, racial, and religious assimilation barriers.

- What is the role of leaders in economic transformation based on apartheid events?

Nelson Mandela, the then South African president, managed to maintain good international relations. The United States president Bill Clinton played an essential role in the way he addressed the apartheid event.

The right audience for this research would be the government leaders seeking to improve their countries' economies. The South African apartheid can inform the leaders on the importance of engaging in international relations to seek health, security, and international trade aid. I would deliver this message by using specific examples from the rise and end of apartheid. I would also use general questions to engage for effective communication.

References

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