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Apartheid in South Africa

Apartheid was a system of institutionalized racial segregation and political and economic discrimination against nonwhites. Both United States and the United Kingdom imposed selective economic sanctions on South Africa. United States aided in building capacity in agriculture to address regional food security, improving healthcare, and developing energy. South African was determined to have become a capitalist economy and opted to participate in free the market. Combined with a national economic slump, the ensuing protests and government crackdowns brought additional worldwide attention to South Africa, shattering any illusions that apartheid had given peace and prosperity to the country. Despite the challenges the faced the country, international relation with United States triggered the growth of its economy and the end of the event.

The United Nations General Assembly had condemned separatism in 1973. The United Nations Security Council adopted an embargo on transferring weaponry to South Africa in 1976, which was still in effect in 2007. Economic sanctions against the country were imposed by the United Kingdom and the United States in 1985. I found most of these facts in the New York Times and the History; A&E Television Networks. Encyclopædia Britannica provided a good source for the rise and completion of the historic event. The source illustrates the challenges the country faced during the period and how foreign aid shaped the country's economy.

Research questions

- What was the impact of apartheid on the future of South Africa?
- What is the role of leaders in economic transformation based on apartheid events?

The right audience would be the government leaders who are seeking to improve the economy of their countries. The event can enlighten the leaders to engage in international relations to seek health, security, and international trade aid. I would use specific examples from the rise, end of apartheid, and use general questions to get them engaged for effective communication.