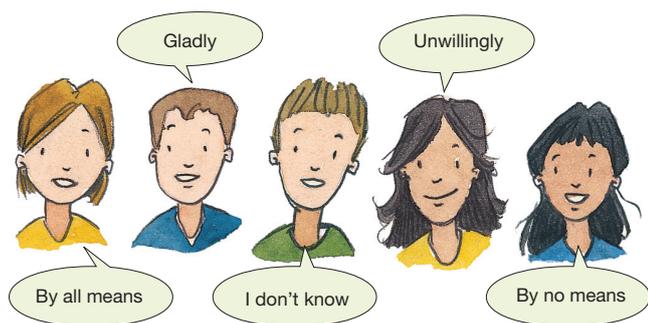
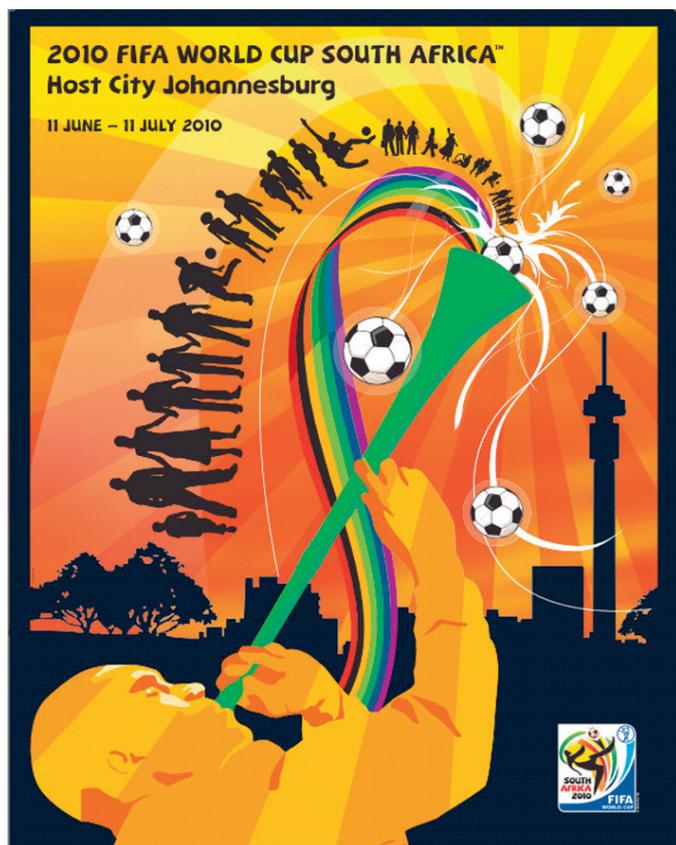


M 1 Opinion

I would like to visit the games in Johannesburg:



M 2 Poster



M 3 Vuvuzela: SA football's beautiful noise

What's plastic, a metre long, brightly coloured and sounds like an elephant? It's the vuvuzela, the noise-making trumpet of South African football fans, and it's come to symbolise the sport in the country. (...) Describing the atmosphere in a stadium packed with thousands of fans blowing their vuvuzelas is difficult. Up close it's an elephant, sure, but en masse the sound is more like a massive swarm of very angry bees.
 reduced from www.southafrica.info/2010/vuvuzela.htm

M 4 The Rainbow Nation – Symbolic Identity of South Africa

Rainbow Nation is a term (...) to describe post-apartheid South Africa after apartheid rule officially ended after South Africa's first fully-democratic election in 1994, which was won by the African National Congress (ANC). The phrase was elaborated upon by President Nelson Mandela in his first month of office, when he proclaimed: "Each of us is as intimately attached to the soil of this beautiful country as are the famous jacaranda trees of Pretoria and the mimosa trees of the bushveld – a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world" (cited in Manzo 1996, p. 71).

The term describes the unity of multi-culturalism and the coming-together of people of many different races, in a country once identified with the strict division of white and black (which is called apartheid). The colours are simply said to symbolise the diversity of South Africa's usually unspecified cultural, ethnic or racial groups.

modified and reduced from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainbow_Nation

M 5 The film "Cry freedom"

Cry Freedom is based on the true story of Steve Biko, the charismatic South African Black Consciousness Movement leader, and Donald Woods, the liberal white editor of the Daily Dispatch newspaper. After Biko was arrested and killed while in police custody, Woods wrote a book entitled Biko exposing police complicity in his death. When Biko first appears in the film, he has already been "banned" by the South African government. "Banning" meant he was not allowed to be in the same room with more than one other person outside his immediate family, and not allowed to write anything for either public or private consumption. Additionally, he was not allowed to leave his defined banning area. Initially, Woods is critical of Biko's views and actions in his newspaper but is persuaded to meet with him. Biko invites Woods to visit a black township to see the impoverished conditions and to witness the effect of the government imposed restrictions which make up the apartheid system. Woods begins to agree with Biko's desire for a South Africa where blacks have the same opportunities and freedoms as those enjoyed by the white population. As Woods comes to understand Biko's point of view, a friendship develops between them. The film ends with a long list of anti-apartheid activists who died while in police custody, together with the causes of death given by the police at the time. These include one who supposedly died of "self-strangulation", two who were said to have fallen down stairs, and many who were claimed as "suicidal hangings".

modified and reduced from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cry_Freedom

M 6 Statements about apartheid

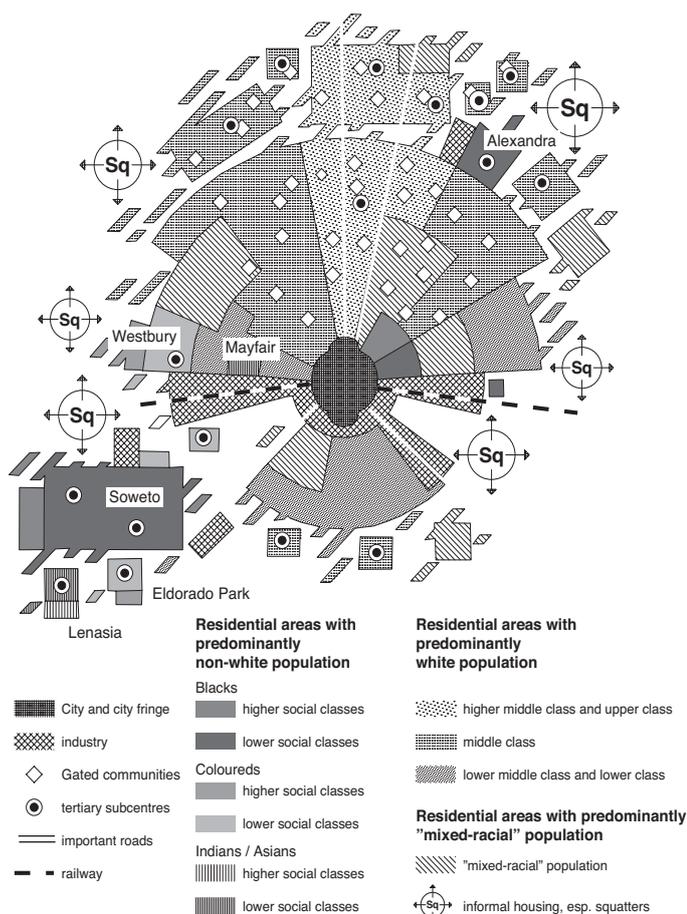
“The most potent weapon in the hands of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed.”

Steve Biko

“You can blow out a candle / But you can't blow out a fire / Once the flames begin to catch / The wind will blow it higher.”

Peter Gabriel (He tells the tale of Steve Biko in his Song 'Biko', on his 1980 album Peter Gabriel, released in 1980.)

M 7 Model of the Post-Apartheid City



Source: Jürgens and Bähr (Kiel)

Tasks:

1. Would you like to visit the games in Johannesburg? (M1, M2)
2. Describe the poster. What do the elements on the poster stand for? (M2, M3, M4)
3. Characterize the actions in times of apartheid in South Africa. What is meant by the title “Cry freedom” and the statements of Steve Biko and of Peter Gabriel? (M5, M6, www.clarityfilms.org/joburg/story1.html)
4. Describe the map in *Diercke International Atlas* ♦ S. 161.3 as to the distribution of ethnic groups and the population density in the residential areas.
5. Compare *Diercke International Atlas* ♦ S. 161.3 with the model of the Post-Apartheid City (M 7). Which more information do you get from both? Formulate a conclusion regarding the end of apartheid.

M 8 Johannesburg’s main tourist attraction? Its shameful and violent past

Go to Cape Town for the waterfront, for Table Mountain and for the wine country. Go to Johannesburg for ... what, exactly? In Cape Town, we'll relax with sunshine and chardonnay in one of the world's great holiday destinations; in Johannesburg, we'll probably get mugged. If a first-time visitor asks me what to do in Johannesburg what can I say? Twenty years ago, maybe not very much. But now, the city has a simple selling point: the apartheid heritage industry. (...) The Apartheid Museum sits cheek by jowl with Gold Reef City, a peculiar South African theme park. Cape Town has Robben Island, but Johannesburg has Constitution Hill, which is every bit as chilling. It includes the former women's prison and Number Four jail, where black men were raped, forced to defecate in front of fellow prisoners at lunch and made to perform a bizarre naked dance before offering their rectums for inspection.

Source: David Smith, 27 October 2009. In: *The Guardian*, www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/oct/27/johannesburg-apartheid-tourism-south-africa (reduced by Christiane Meyer)

M 9 Take a seat at Soccer City

Soccer City will host the opening and final matches of the 32-nation football tournament. It will also host the opening and closing ceremonies. It is the World Cup's flagship stadium and the country's top football venue. Five first-round matches, one second-round match and a quarter-final will be played on its pitch. Soccer city lies just outside Soweto (South-Western-Township), where 40 per cent of Johannesburg's population live. And Johannesburg has another match venue, making it the main host city for the World Cup. Ellis Park (today Coca-Cola Park), one of Joburg's best-known stadiums, will host five first-round matches, a second round match and one quarter-final.

written by Ndaba Dlamini, 19 October 2009, www.joburg.org.za/fifaworldcup/content/view/3427/276/ (reduced and modified by Christiane Meyer)

6. Apart from football: Why could it be interesting or risky for tourists to visit Johannesburg? Work in groups. Every group deepens one of the topics on the website <http://www.southafrica-travel.net/north/a1johb02.htm> (furthermore M8), one group analyses safety (e. g. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/sep/22/south-africa-worldcup-crime-fears>). Every group gives a short presentation in the class. (see also *Diercke International Atlas* ♦ S. 161.3)
7. Explain the site and meaning of Soccer City for the World Cup 2010. (M9 and *Diercke International Atlas* ♦ S. 161.3)
8. Have a look at your opinion trend from task one. What will be your answer now? Write down a well-founded own viewpoint.