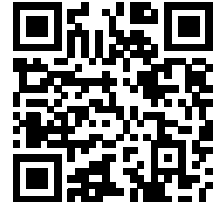


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# South African Education Evolution



In the \_\_\_\_\_ of South Africa, education has played a crucial role. Initially, education was informal, focusing on survival skills and local \_\_\_\_\_. With the arrival of European settlers, formal \_\_\_\_\_ were established, although these were primarily for the settlers' children. The indigenous \_\_\_\_\_ was largely excluded from this formal education system. Over time, missions and \_\_\_\_\_ began to offer more inclusive educational opportunities, teaching reading, \_\_\_\_\_, and basic arithmetic.

However, it was not until the 20th century that the \_\_\_\_\_ started to take a more active role in the education of the broader population. The \_\_\_\_\_ Education Act of 1953, however, was a setback, as it introduced a racially segregated education \_\_\_\_\_ designed to limit the education of black South Africans. This act was part of the broader \_\_\_\_\_ policy that enforced racial segregation and discrimination. Despite these challenges, resistance \_\_\_\_\_ and community efforts contributed to the development of a more equitable education system. In 1976, student protests in \_\_\_\_\_ against the compulsory use of Afrikaans in schools marked a significant turning point. The \_\_\_\_\_ not only highlighted the injustices of the education system but also ignited wider opposition to \_\_\_\_\_.

The end of apartheid in 1994 led to major reforms in South African \_\_\_\_\_. The new government prioritized accessible, quality education for all, regardless of \_\_\_\_\_. Today, South Africa continues to work on improving its education system to address past inequalities and ensure that every \_\_\_\_\_ has the opportunity to learn and grow.

- protests
- writing
- apartheid
- churches
- schools
- movements
- child
- Bantu
- race
- system
- education
- Soweto
- population
- government
- apartheid
- knowledge
- history