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"This is not a book you read just once, but
a tale of terrible beauty to get lost in
over and over." —*Newsweek*



**Don't
Let's Go
to the
Dogs
Tonight**

...
**An African
Childhood**

...
**Alexandra
Fuller**



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Social Inequality In South Africa

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Don't Let's Go to the Dogs Tonight

Don't Let's Go to the Dogs Tonight is a novel about a white family who lives in South Africa. The main character's name is Bobo and she faces many hardships with her family. We used this book to help give us a glimpse of the hardships in South Africa, through the minority's perspective (a white family).

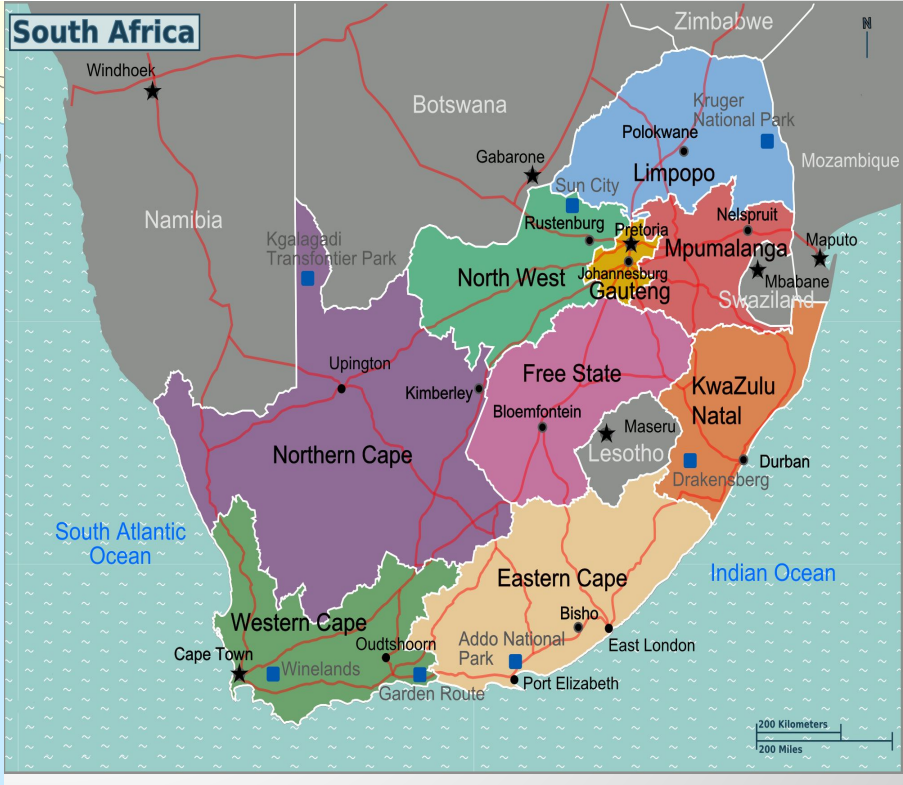


Objective

You will learn about South African history, segregation, poverty, and civil war. Later we will have a simulation, and an ACE activity.



Map of South Africa



History Of South Africa

- The original people of South Africa were Iron Age Bantu speakers.
- The first European country to colonize South Africa was Portugal, who, in affiliation with the Dutch East India Company, commissioned the establishment of a slave-trade colony in the Cape of Good Hope.
- This event led to future colonization expeditions by other European countries, including the Netherlands, Britain, Germany, and France.

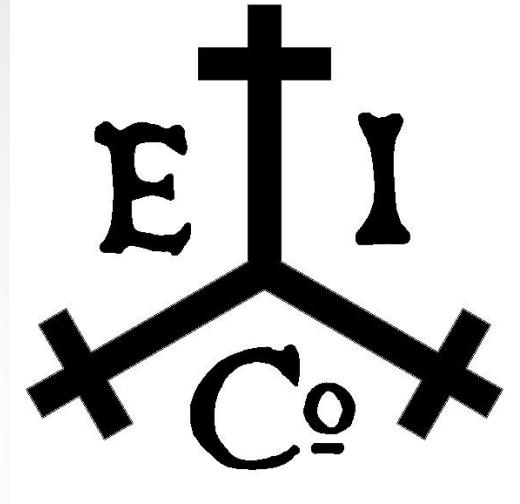


History continued

- South Africa eventually became one of many British colonies.
- South African natives struggled with oppression from the British.
- On May 31st, 1961, South Africa gained its independence.

Timeline of South Africa

- 4th century - First settlers arrive from northern africa
- 1480's - Dutch colonize South Africa
- 1652-1934 - Britain takes control and proceeds to colonize and oppress the native South Africans starting the many rebellions for freedom.
- 1948 - Apartheid's enacted



Apartheids

- Apartheids - Used to create extreme segregation between Blacks and whites.
- 1948-1990's - Anti government parties banned, imprisoned or killed.
- 1990's - Apartheids removed after strong criticism from other countries worldwide.



Nelson Mandela (1918-2013)

- Joined the National African Congress.
- lead peaceful protest against Apartheid for 20 years.
- After leading a protest in 1963, he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to life in prison, but was eventually released.
- He won the Nobel Peace Prize for ending Apartheid, and became an international symbol of peace.
- In 1993 Mandela became president of South Africa, serving until 1999.



Poverty In South Africa

Similar to many other countries in Africa, South Africa has a problem with poverty which affects millions of people.

- 22 million people live in south africa and about half are in poverty and have no access to social security.
- There are many reasons that factor into the poverty rate of south africa, From Political instability, to ethnic conflicts. Even climate change contributes to this conflict.



Civil War In South Africa

- War was about to break out before the presidency of Nelson Mandela.
- The prejudice political offices were against the idea of living under a black president's rule.
- Black citizens were violent in the streets towards political and authoritative figures.
- In 1993, an average of 55 South Africans were killed daily.



Inequality Simulation



Inequality Simulation

You will be split up into groups classified as:

- Raiders
- Citizens (black people)
- Citizens (white people)

Note: We will be referring to groups as Blacks and Whites to maintain historical accuracy

Event 1:

There is tension and racial inequality between white people and black people in South Africa.

Black People: You are labor workers (farmers/ construction)

- You will receive 1 food token each.

White People: You are much more wealthy and have jobs such as accountants, engineers, and land owners.

- You will receive 3 food tokens each.

Event 2:

The government puts a high tax on products and food.

- The tax collector will take one food token from every group.



Event 3:

Black People: You need food for your family so you must work hard to get it.

- Do 15 jumping jacks to earn two food tokens. Due to the tax you must pay each white person one food token.

White People: Your jobs are much easier and do not require hard labor.

- Do this simple math problem...

56423 + 256

If your answer is 56,679
collect two food tokens.

Event 4:

It is night time and your town is asleep.

- Everyone put your heads on the desk and close your eyes.

(We will tell you when you can look up.)

Raiders

Raiders were notorious for robbing peoples houses and terrorizing the community.

- You will have five seconds when signaled to take as much as you want from whatever group you wish.
- You must put your dominant hand behind your back.



Event 5:

You wake up and find things missing.

- If you have nothing, you will be stuck in the position of many South African families and you will have to go find work in another city.
- If you have no food tokens left you are out of the game, stand up against the wall and give up your land.

Event 6:

Those out of the game: surrender your "land" and go stand up on the side of the room.

Citizens who are still in the game: Gather your food tokens and claim new "land". Do this by putting your hand on the closest empty desk.

Event 7

For every desk that you have claimed you will receive 1 food token. For unclaimed desks raiders get 3 food tokens.

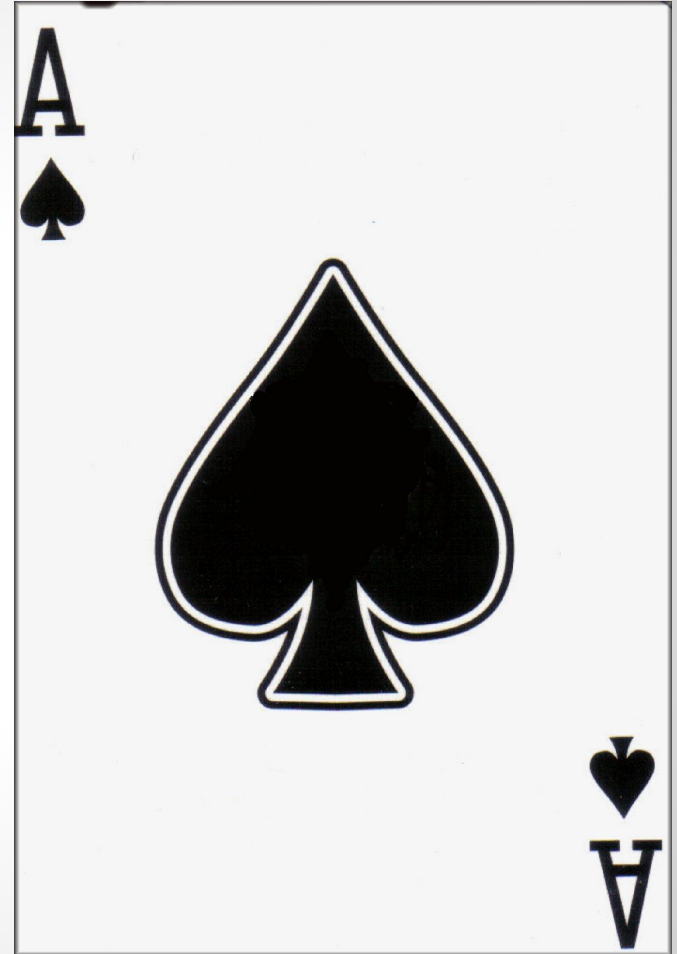
Conclusion

Inequality, segregation, and racism are all negative parts of South African society. Money is never safe in anyones hands and can be taken by the government, employers, or raiders.

A.C.E.

Ace is a method of writing that helps improve your open ended responses or (OER's). It is commonly used in High School and in standardized testing.

- A: Answer
- C: Cite
- E: Explain



Answer

The first part of ACE is Answer. In this part you clearly state your answer to the prompt making it obvious that you are answering the question.

Ex. "What literary devices does the author use to aid his story?"

Fieldman uses symbolism, and imagery as a literary device to aid his story.

Cite

Citing is the second part of ACE. This is where you include your textual evidence to back up your argument. Remember to give credit to the author so you do not plagiarize.

"Bombs plummet like fallen angels," where they "scorch the Earth," and "damn man kind to his final resting place,"(Fieldman, p.29)

Explain

You have now embedded your quote but you still have to back up your argument with an explanation that ties your answer together.

With Fieldman's use of symbolism making bombs out to be devils, he shows us the very hell that is war. He shows how war shapes the very land into a reminder of the evil committed. Isolated, dark, and dead. This is how Fieldman depicts the sin of war.

What ACE Looks Like

Fieldman uses symbolism to show the cost of war. "Bombs plummet like fallen angels," where they "scorch the Earth," and "damn man kind to his final resting place," (Fieldman, p.29). With Fieldman's use of symbolism making bombs out to be devils he shows us the hell factor in war. He states how war shapes the very land into a reminder of the evil committed. Isolated, dark, and dead. This is how Fieldman depicts the sin of war.

Reflection Ace

Now implement your knowledge about ACE and use an excerpt from Don't Let's Go To The Dogs Tonight to write an Open Ended Response.

Prompt 1: How does Alexandra Fuller show the social dynamics of South Africa at the time?

Prompt 2: How does racism in South Africa affect the attitudes of the white upper class?

-Don't let's Go to the Dogs Tonight excerpts:

“And now we race past the petrol station that marks the entrance into town and we tear past the gaudy string of Indian stores in the Second Class district where we don't shop. We bump through the tunnel under the railway line which advertises cigarettes, “People say Players, Please,”and hurry through the center of town, the First Class district, where we *do* shop.”
(Fuller, 69)

“Look, we fought to keep *one* country in africa white-run... just one country... We lost twice.” “If we could have kept one white-ruled it would be an oasis, a refuge.” (Fuller, 69)

Looking Back

1. Do you feel like you know more about South Africa then you did before our lesson? If so, what did you learn?
2. Why would somebody who feels oppressed not speak out for help?
3. How did the European Colonizers create social conflict within South Africa?
4. Do you think South Africa's legacy of social inequality is still present to this day?
5. Besides inequality, What other kind of issues do you think affect South Africa?

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