

Nelson Mandela

Carl W. Hart

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 - 1 The Boers came from Holland.
 - 2 The African National Congress (ANC) was created to work for black rights.
 - 3 *Apartheid* is the Afrikaner word for 'apartness'. It was the name of the system used by the South African government to control and separate blacks.
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 - 1 He was the chief of the village of Mvezo and an adviser to the king of the Thembu tribe.
 - 2 Rolihlahla's name meant 'pulling the branch of a tree', or 'troublemaker'.
 - 3 The King sent for Nelson, and he went to live in the King's village of Mqhekezweni.
 - 4 He escaped to the city of Johannesburg.
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 - 1 Walter Sisulu was Nelson's friend, a businessman, a lawyer and the owner of an agency that helped to find housing for blacks.
 - 2 Because Gandhi was using non-violent protest to try to change unfair laws in India.
 - 3 To satisfy those who wanted a new, stronger approach while keeping the movement united in one organisation.
 - 4 He did not agree that the ANC's goal should be to 'run the white man into the sea'.
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 - 1 In the past, the ANC had always worked within the law. The methods described in the new Programme of Action (strikes, protests and other forms of mass, but non-violent, action) were illegal.
 - 2 The Defiance Campaign was a plan for blacks to stay out after curfew, enter white-only areas, and use white-only toilets, waiting rooms, post office entrances and railway cars. This would be followed by mass strikes across the country.
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 - 1 More laws were passed to restrict the freedom of non-whites.
 - 2 Both. It brought the South African government's oppressive apartheid laws to the world's attention, greatly increased the ANC's membership and gave the ANC experience for the fight ahead; but it failed to bring about any improvement in the everyday lives of the oppressed black people of South Africa.
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 - 1 Missionary schools were closed and all black children had to be educated in government schools.
 - 2 To create a set of principles and beliefs that would be the basis for a new South Africa. This would be called the 'Freedom Charter'.
 - 3 He was arrested by the police.
 - 4 The verdict was *not guilty*.
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 - 1 He said it was because he wanted her to help raise money for the Treason Trial, but it was really because he found her pretty and wanted to spend time with her.
 - 2 He warned her that being the wife of a freedom fighter would not be easy.
 - 3 Winnie's father was not happy about the marriage and thought she was making a mistake, so Nelson promised him that he would be a good husband to her.
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 - 1 They were new 'countries' created by the Government for blacks to live in.
 - 2 They respected the idea of non-violence, but they did not think it would ever be effective.
 - 3 Police shot at black protestors, killing 69 people.

- 9 1 The Spear of the Nation attacked military buildings, railways, phone lines and power stations.
 2 Mandela was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison.
- 10 1 An island off the coast of South Africa and the location of South Africa's maximum security prison.
 2 He could not talk to anyone, he lived in a small cell without water or a toilet, and he was allowed only two letters and two visitors every year.
 3 He needed to stay strong because he believed that someday he and his people would be free.
- 11 1 Steve Biko created and became the first president of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO). He was a strong speaker and writer, and created clinics and reading, writing and skills training programmes in poor black areas. He was arrested and beaten to death by police in 1973.
 2 Twenty thousand high school students gathered to protest the new education policy. The police shot at them, and then a riot started that lasted for several days.
 3 'Sanctions' are laws designed to punish a country. The hope of sanctions is that they will hurt the economy of the country so badly that it will make the changes that are demanded of it.
 4 Because they thought he could help end the violence and the economy.
- 12 1 Because he taught other prisoners about the law and politics and gave them advice that would help them to become future leaders of South Africa.
 2 No. The campaign to free him was growing in strength. Pressure from the outside world continued. Around the world there were protests. People marched in the streets shouting 'Free Mandela!' He was given honours and awards from human rights groups. Streets, schools and parks were given his name.
 3 He offered to release Mandela if he would publicly reject the violence, agree to the tribal homeland policy and agree to live in his tribal homeland, Transkei.
 4 Mandela's answer was 'no'.
 5 Mandela demanded that all political prisoners had to be freed, that all non-whites should have the right to vote, and that all bans on political parties had to end.
- 13 1 No, it didn't. Although the weeks and months after Mandela was freed from prison were a time of great hope, it was also a time when many South African organisations and people disagreed. The violence also got worse: between 1990 and 1994, thirteen thousand people died from political violence.
 2 Because they did not want to lose their identity in a non-tribal democratic government.
 3 The Nobel Peace Prize.
- 14 1 It was the first time when all (not just white) South Africans were allowed to vote.
 2 Mentally, people thought of white South Africa and black South Africa. Physically, South Africa was divided into white areas and black areas.
 3 Mandela's term in office was a time of great challenges and great progress. Now that apartheid was ended, economic sanctions were lifted. This brought much needed trade, which helped the economy. Mandela also negotiated peace agreements between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, and he signed a new constitution creating a government based on majority rule and protecting freedom of speech for all. Finally, he got married for the third time, to Graça Machel.