

Nelson Mandela

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A Before Reading

1 Answers:

What is his nationality?	South African.
Why is he famous? What did he do and want?	For fighting apartheid in South Africa. He wanted equal rights for blacks and was in prison for 27 years because of this. He later became president.
When was he born?	1918.
Is he living now?	Yes.
Does he have family?	Yes. He has been married three times, most famously to Winnie Mandela (his second wife). He also has children from his first and second marriages.

2 Correct answers:

Politics	Law
government party vote president election	lawyer prison guilty arrest judge trial illegal punishment

3 Students' own answers. Examples include: *Black people couldn't vote, they had to live in townships outside cities with poor living conditions (no electricity, no running water, disease and poor health care, problems with the police), they could not travel freely or go on to the streets late at night, they had to have a passbook. Whites, on the other hand, lived much more comfortable lives with full political rights and freedom.*

B While Reading

4 Answers:

Event	When?	What happened?	What was the result?
Election	1948	The conservative National Party (Afrikaner Broederbond) was elected.	Apartheid laws became much stronger.
Freedom Day	1 May 1950	A peaceful protest, but many blacks were killed and hurt by the police.	The Communist Party was banned.
Day of Protest	26 June 1950	Many blacks stayed at home / many black businesses did not open.	It gave the ANC confidence and experience. But there were more apartheid laws.

Defiance Campaign	Began 26 June 1952	For five months, 8500 people from all races broke apartheid laws.	The ANC grew stronger at home and around the world. Some people were punished.
Congress of the People	25-26 June 1955	Over three thousand people marched in Kliptown. The Freedom Charter was created.	It gave the ANC hope. But police arrested the leaders later in the year.
Sharpeville Massacre	21 March 1960	The anti-pass protest took place: blacks gave in their passbooks at police stations.	Many protesters were killed. ANC leaders supported the PAC. The Government called a 'state of emergency'.
Soweto protest	June 1976	A student protest against education in Afrikaans. Soweto became a war zone, and over a thousand people were killed.	Violence spread around the country. International pressure on South Africa to end apartheid grew.
The largest strike in South Africa	6 June 1988	Almost two million blacks stayed away from their jobs for three days. People protested and ten people were killed.	Violence spread. Economic sanctions were passed against South Africa. The Government started talking with Mandela.

5 a Examples include:

They had to...	They couldn't...
live in the townships carry passbooks obey apartheid laws work (often in the gold/diamond mines) have somewhere to live stay inside after 11pm take black-only buses	vote travel freely walk on the street after 11pm stay in hotels take taxis enter white-only areas ride on whites-only buses go through whites-only doors walk on whites-only beaches drink from a whites-only drinking fountain use white-only waiting rooms use white-only toilets own land or property get a good education or health care live where they wanted

b Students' own answers.

c Students' own answers.

6 Students' own answers.

C After Reading

- 7 Students' own answers.
- 8
- a Students' own answers. Examples may include: *Iraq, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka*.
 - b A 'freedom fighter' sounds positive – someone who is fighting for a good reason (for example, freedom for people). A 'terrorist' sounds negative – someone who uses violence for political reasons. The people who are fighting often call themselves freedom fighters, but people who disagree with their actions call them terrorists.
 - c Students' own answers.
- 9 Students' own answers.