Nelson Mandela Internet Assignment

Nelson Mandela gave his life to fight for equality, democracy, and peace. He won the Nobel Peace Prize. He spent 27 years in prison rather than reverse his stand on racism, equality and democracy.

Go to the web links and read Nelson Mandela’s story and answer the questions below.

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/Mandela>

<http://harvardsquarelibrary.org/Mandela/19_overcoming_racism.html>

<http://www.ccds.charlotte.nc.us/History/Africa/03/ward/ward.htm>

<http://www.anc.org.za/people/mandela.html>

If you can’t find the answer go to ‘ask.com’ to search

Answer each question **completely.**

1. What was Mandela’s profession? What did he go to college to be?
2. Nelson Mandela fought for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for blacks in what African country?
3. Define ‘Apartheid’
4. How long was Nelson Mandela imprisoned for? What was he charged with? (2 points)
5. Nelson Mandela saw first-hand through his work how the white government was evicting blacks from their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and even experienced this when the government made him move his business out of town.
6. Why was Nelson Mandela called the “Black Pimpernel”?
7. Nelson Mandela won the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1993, and was the first democratically elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.

(2 points)

Nelson Mandela said *“I detest racism, because I regard it as a barbaric thing, whether it comes from a black man or a white man.”*

1. What is racism?
2. Site some examples of racism you have noticed in your life, community or school. (2 points)

 1991: The End of Apartheid

(Upfront magazine article)

Read the article and answer the questions completely.

1. The first European settlers in South Africa were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. What was the purpose of ‘pass books’ under apartheid?
3. Which organization became the leading anti-apartheid group in South Africa? Describe their actions.
4. The 1976 Soweto uprising was sparked when government officials \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Nelson Mandela shared the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

who was then the South African \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Think about it:

1. Why do you think the South African government created special ‘homelands’ for blacks and restricted where blacks could go?
2. What was the government hoping to accomplish or prevent?
3. What are some ways that other nations tried to bring about change in South Africa? Which, if any, of these strategies do you think were effective?
4. In your opinion, were external or internal forces more important in triggering the collapse of apartheid? Explain

Bonus

After his release from prison, Nelson Mandela told supporters, *“It is not the kings and generals that make history, but the masses of the people.”* How was this true in the fight against apartheid?

Can you name other historic or current events that illustrate this idea? Describe the event.