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## ***Nelson Mandela, No Easy Walk to Freedom Study Guide***

### **South Africa: An Introduction (p.1-2)**

1.	In comparison to a state within the continental United States, describe the size of South Africa.	3x the size of California
2.	Describe the wealth of South Africa.	Lots of wealth & resources... gold/diamonds...richest in Africa
3.	Throughout much of its history, what people ruled South Africa?	White South Africans

### **Part 1: The ROOTS**

#### **Chapter 1: African Boyhood (p.5-9)**

4.	What is Mandela's tribal name? What is its Xhosa translation?	Romihilahila- "He who brings trouble on himself"
5.	Identify the village in which Mandela was born.	Qunu
6.	Describe the education in which Mandela received.	Taught by missionaries early on... went to college later
7.	Describe Mandela's reaction to the proposal of an arranged marriage.	Ran away from home

#### **Chapter 2: Egoli---City of Gold (p.10-16)**

8.	What are townships?	Poor slums where black South Africans were forced to live (13%)
9.	Identify Walter Sisulu.	Friend & mentor to Mandela... lent him money... let him live with him
10.	What were Sisulu's thoughts on black South Africans participation in WWII?	Do not enlist and fight for freedom when you are not free yourself.
11.	Identify Mandela's first wife? How did they meet? Why did the marriage end in divorce?	Evelyn= Sisulu's cousin Divorce= Nelson was away from home a lot because of work
12.	What business did Mandela, in partnership with Oliver Tambo, open in South Africa?	Law firm

### **Part 2: AFRIKANERS AND APARTHEID**

#### **Chapter 3: The Boers and the British (p.19-27)**

13.	What activities, during the 1400's and 1500's, were Europeans engaged in along the coast of Africa	The started many trading posts, taking resources and people
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14.	Describe the impact Europe had on Africa by the 1800's.	Same as above
15.	Describe Cape Colony.	Check-point on tip of continent for trips to Asia... started by Boers.
16.	Describe the Boers racist beliefs about blacks.	Believed whites were the masters and blacks were the slaves/servants
17.	Describe the Great Trek.	Boers marched inland to get away from the British rule and interference
18.	Describe the Battle of Blood River.	Boers killed thousands of Zulus after being tricked by their leader
19.	Describe the Boer War.	Boers VS the British for control of territory... Britain eventually wins.

#### Chapter 4: Afrikaners and Apartheid (p.28-32)

20.	What year did South Africa become an independent state? What year did South Africa receive complete independence?	1910, 1931
21.	What was the intention of numerous laws passed by the National Party?	To keep blacks and whites separate
22.	Define apartheid. Describe its impact on black South Africans.	"separateness"... Bad impact= pass laws, segregation, unfair jobs, unfair wages, housing, etc.

### Part 3: THE STRUGGLE

#### Chapter 5: The African National Congress (p.35-38)

23.	What does the acronym ANC represent? What did they believe was the best way to deal with the Afrikaner government?	African National Congress- best way to deal was to convince them of their wrongs through non-violence.
24.	What was the strategy employed by the ANC? What was the goal of this organization?	<b>NON-VIOLENCE</b>  Goal: Racial Harmony
25.	Describe the initial results of the work of the ANC.	Nothing...years and years of no progress.

#### Chapter 6: Youth League (p.39-42)

26.	What was the Youth League? Why was it founded?	Part of the ANC formed by younger members who were motivated to take action and actually get things done!
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27.	How did Mandela view the place of whites in South Africa?	He believed they should be part of an equal-right for all society, though they needed to be convinced of their wrongdoings.
<b>Chapter 7: The Defiance Campaign (p.43-48)</b>		
28.	Why did the ANC launch the Defiance Campaign? What was its strategy?	They launched it to motivate change; it's strategy was persistence and action
29.	Identify the ANC colors and meaning of each.	Green= land, Gold= resources, Black= People
30.	How did the UN get involved with the cause in South Africa?	They began to formally investigate apartheid and what was going on in South Africa.
31.	Identify 3 positive outcomes of the Defiance Campaign.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Global Awareness</li> <li>2. More Members</li> <li>3. Progress</li> </ol>
<b>Chapter 8: The Freedom Charter and The Treason Trial (p.49-56)</b>		
32.	What did the Freedom Charter define for black South Africans?	It defined what the ideal free republic of South Africa looked like
33.	What was the response of the government to the Freedom Charter?	They did not agree to it; in fact they arrested people who had anything to do with it... treason!
<b>Chapter 9: Nomzamo Winifred Madikizela (p.57-63)</b>		
34.	Identify Mandela's second wife. What is the meaning of her given name? Describe her upbringing.	<p>Winnie Mandela, "She who strives"</p> <p>Similar upbringing to Mandela, lived in the country, worked with the livestock, taught by missionaries, ran away from a marriage.</p>
<b>Chapter 10: The Sharpeville Massacre (p.64-72)</b>		
35.	Who was the founder of the Pan African Congress (PAC)? How did it differ from the ANC?	Robert Sobukwe, same goals; however it did not allow white members.
36.	Describe the Sharpeville Massacre.	The PAC arranged a non-violent protest of pass laws and a large crowd showed up... police got edgy and fired into crowd... many were killed and it was chaos.
37.	How did the images of the Sharpeville Massacre influence the international views of the conflict within South Africa?	First time people around the world saw the violence happening in South Africa... made people get involved against it.
38.	What realization did black leaders come to as a result of the Sharpeville Massacre?	The realized that violence would have to be a part of their strategy.
<b>Chapter 11: Umkhonto We Sizwe---Spear of the Nation (p.73-84)</b>		
39.	Why was the Spear of the Nation formed?	Formed as the part of the ANC used for COMBAT.

40.	Identify four forms of violence considered by the ANC to combat the repression by the government. Which was chosen? Why?	Sabotage→ they chose this one, because no deaths Guerilla warfare Terrorism Outright revolution
41.	What was Mandela's punishment upon being charged and found guilty of acts related to sabotage?	5 years of hard labor...
42.	How did Mandela compare the lives of blacks with the lives of whites during apartheid?	He said the whites had the "highest standard" of living... while the blacks had "poverty and misery."
43.	Describe how Mandela felt about the pass laws.	They were the most hated; tore the family unit apart.
44.	Describe Mandela's views on life in the townships.	Dangerous, full of crime and poverty; kids without supervision as parents worked...
45.	For what reason does Mandela give about their decision to turn to violence.	Given no other choice... did it because otherwise nothing would change.
46.	What was Mandela's response to the argument against allowing blacks to vote?	Letting black vote did not mean that it would result in one race dominating another.
47.	Describe Mandela's outlook on the opportunity for black education in South Africa.	Break out of poverty→ the white government had hampered education
48.	How did Mandela believe white South Africans viewed black South Africans?	They are not seen as people with families, emotions, dreams, real lives...
49.	How did Mandela sum up what black South Africans wanted?	"Want a share in the whole of South Africa..."
50.	How did Mandela define his personal commitment to the cause for which he and other South Africans has fought?	He dedicated his life to it... and was willing to die for it.

**Chapter 12: Prisoner #466/64 (p.85-90)**

51.	What was the verdict against Mandela (guilty or not guilty)? What was his sentence? Where was he sent to work and what work was he required to do?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Guilty</li> <li>2. Life plus 5 years</li> <li>3. Robben Island; worked in limestone quarries</li> </ol>
52.	Identify 3 things Mandela did during his "free" time while imprisoned on Robben Island (include what he began in 1975).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exercise</li> <li>2. Study</li> <li>3. Writing his autobiography</li> </ol>

### Chapter 13: Steve Biko and Black Consciousness (p.91-98)

53.	Describe squatter camps.	Thousands moved to find work but had no place to live... these illegal camps of shacks popped up everywhere.
54.	What was Prime Minister Vorster's response to pressure for change received from international businessmen and financial leaders?	1. Change the "outside" look of apartheid by removing some laws, but keeping the big ones in place.
55.	Identify Steve Biko. What does the acronym SASO represent? What did he believe was the cause of oppression?	He was the leader of the SASO during Mandela's imprisonment. He believed the oppression was a psychological problem.

### Chapter 14: Soweto: The Children's Crusade (p.99-106)

56.	Describe the schools that blacks were permitted, not required, to attend.	Bad, poor schools with few materials... most kids dropped out by 7 <sup>th</sup> grade.
57.	What 1976 announcement by Prime Minister Vorster infuriated black South Africans? What was their reaction?	Some classes were to be taught in Afrikaans. People were MAD.
58.	Identify Hector Peterson.	First person to die in the student protest in Soweto over education... he was 13.
59.	How did Soweto change South Africa?	It really showed the world the horrors of apartheid and it showed black south Africans that violence was now part of their lives.

### Chapter 15: "She Who Strives" (p.107-111)

60.	What prison was Winnie Mandela sent to for supporting the ANC?	Brandfort
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## Part 4: STATE OF EMERGENCY

### Chapter 16: "Adapt or Die" (p.115-118)

61.	In terms of trying to ease racial tensions at home and abroad, what was the major challenge of the South African government during the 1980's?	Pressure to change apartheid laws, while also making the whites feel like they were still in charge.
62.	Why was the "new" parliamentary structure, of 1983, still unfair to non-whites?	The black south Africans now had a house in Congress, but the white houses could still out-vote them.

### Chapter 17: State of Emergency (p.119-126)

63.	What was the UDF? What did they hope to coordinate and build? What was their impact?	1. United Democratic Front- another anti-apartheid group 2. Wanted to have a unified front against apartheid with all other groups 3. Messy impact...
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64.	Describe the working relationship among the numerous black groups formed to protest apartheid.	They did not really get along!
65.	What did the South African government declare in July 1985? What did it enable the government to do?	A state of emergency= allowed them to use extreme force when dealing with protestors.
66.	Define censor. How did new censorship laws make the work of journalists difficult?	Def: to keep quiet/ silence or black reporting... the govt. made laws complicated and restrictive so reporters weren't sure what they could print.
67.	Describe two unique means used by South African police to torture black political prisoners	Airplane- arms out a rotating; beaten every time they stopped Refrigerator- thrown into cold room naked and wet for days.
68.	Identify Desmond Tutu. How did he feel about the violent actions used by police?	First black bishop of South Africa- protest the treatment of black by the govt.
<b>Chapter 18: Brother Against Brother (127-129)</b>		
69.	Describe "necklacing."	A tire soaked in gas put around someone's neck and lit on fire.
<b>Chapter 19: The Whole World is Watching (130-134)</b>		
70.	Describe the international view of the economic stability of South Africa.	They were NOT confident in South Africa being a very strong and stable economic power.
71.	Regarding the possibility of imposing economic sanctions against South Africa, describe feelings of many Americans.	Americans were shocked and horrified by the violence= they REALLY supported the idea of sanctions.
72.	Identify 3 provisions contained in the anti-apartheid bill, passed by the US Congress in October 1986.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prohibited new investments</li> <li>2. Banned imports</li> <li>3. Suspended plane landing rights</li> </ol>
<b>Part 5: FREE MANDELA</b>		
<b>Chapter 20: "I Will Return" (137-146)</b>		
73.	At the age of 64, Mandela was transferred from Robben Island to what prison? What is the likely reason this transfer occurred?	Transferred to Pollsmoor Maximum Security because of his influence among the younger, arriving prisoners.
74.	What caused Mandela to be hospitalized in August 1988	Tuberculosis
75.	Describe Victor Verster Prison. Why was Mandela transferred to this prison?	It was a prison farm: 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, isolated... They moved him there because they were afraid he would die in prison and that would have made violence even worse.

76.	Who was elected president of South Africa in October of 1985? What was his view on integration?	F.W. De Klerk= he did not believe in integration but knew it was inevitable.
77.	What happened on Sunday, February 11, 1990?	Mandela was released after 27 years in prison
<b>Chapter 21: "Amandla!" (p.147-154)</b>		
78.	Would the release of Mandela end all violence?.	<b>NO! Some ways it got worse...</b>
79.	Following his release, Mandela traveled to 14 countries. What did he consider the highlight? What US president did he meet with?	<b>He considered his time in the US the highlight and he met George H. W. Bush</b>
<b>Part 6: THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES</b>		
<b>Chapter 22: Ubuntu (p.157-167)</b>		
80.	What words did Mandela use to describe de Klerk at the beginning of their negotiations? What happened to cause Mandela to later regret these words?	<b>He called him a "man of integrity" ... regretted them later when he found out about a third party within the govt. that encouraged fighting in the black community, hoping that they would kill each other off.</b>
81.	Why did Mandela visit 20 countries during 1990 and 1991?	<b>To continue to spread his message, get support, gather funding.</b>
82.	Why did Mandela and de Klerk sign the Record of Understanding?	<b>So that they could begin negotiations again after coming to a stalemate before.</b>
83.	What prestigious award were Mandela and de Klerk presented with in 1993?	<b>The Nobel Peace Prize</b>
84.	What was the result of the first ever democratic elections held in South Africa?	<b>Mandela is elected the 1<sup>st</sup> black president of South Africa</b>
<b>Chapter 23: Truth and Reconciliation (p.168-173)</b>		
85.	Identify 2 things Mandela did to gain the confidence of the white population	<b>1. Kept his white staff 2. Said an Afrikaner poem to Congress 3. Rugby world cup</b>
86.	How did Mandela view US involvement in the Gulf War? What former Iraqi leader did he befriend?	<b>He did not agree with it... he had made friends with Saddam Hussein.</b>
87.	What was the goal of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), an organization established by Mandela in 1995?	<b>The goal was to grant amnesty to anyone who publically, and truthfully admitted to their crimes...</b>

**Chapter 24: Winnie (p.174-177)**

88.	Explain why Winnie Mandela was not cleared by the TRC	<b>She lied about her involvement in some certain crimes...</b>
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**Chapter 25: Born Free (p.178-184)**

89.	For how long was Mandela the president of South Africa?	<b>1 term; 5 years</b>
90.	Describe the position of Thabo Mbeki on the issue of AIDS.	<b>He did not believe that HIV and AIDS were connected, he did want to take about any of it publicly and he banned certain medicines because he didn't think they worked.</b>
91.	Describe Mandela's feelings on the US invasion of Iraq and toward President George W. Bush.	<b>SKIP</b>

**Vocabulary:**

92.	Define racism.	<b>hatred or intolerance of another race or other races.</b>
93.	Define desegregation.	<b>the elimination of laws under which people from different races are restricted to specific or separate areas</b>
94.	Define protest.	<b>an expression, declaration or even event of objection, disapproval; to object</b>
95.	Define Inkathagate.	<b>SKIP</b>
96.	What South African prison was sometimes referred to as the "South African Alcatraz?"	<b>Robben Island</b>
97.	Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi	<b>SKIP</b>
98.	Describe Mandela Children's Fund.	<b>SKIP</b>

**Conclusion**

99.	Does racism still occur in South Africa? Explain.	
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**SELMA Movie Comparison**

100.	How does the Nelson Mandela & the apartheid compare to Martin Luther King Jr., the civil rights movement & what we saw depicted in <i>SELMA</i> ?	
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