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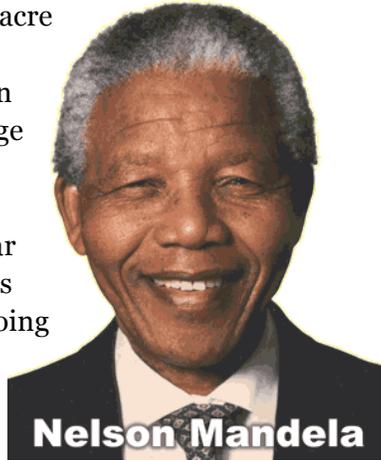
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Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela led the African National Congress, a black liberation group that opposed South Africa's white minority government and apartheid. Mandela was initially opposed to violence, but after a massacre of unarmed black South Africans in 1962, he began advocating acts of sabotage against the government.

In 1962, Mandela began a twenty-seven-year stay in prison. Most of his confinement was spent doing hard labor at the notorious Robben Island maximum-security prison.

During his imprisonment, Mandela became a symbol of the anti-apartheid movement among South Africa's black population and among the international community that opposed apartheid. Mandela rejected several government offers to allow him to leave prison on the condition that he renounce violence. By the end of the 1980s, Nelson Mandela's name was famous around the world though he had not been in public for twenty-seven years. Escalating violence and international pressure



led the South African government to release Mandela from prison in 1990.

Mandela shared the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 with F.W. deKlerk, South Africa's last white president. Their combined efforts ended apartheid and brought about a peaceful transition to nonracial democracy in South Africa.

Three years after his release, South Africans of all races were allowed to vote for the first time in a national election. They selected Mandela as their president, giving him 62% of the vote. The same person who was once was a symbol of black resistance in South Africa later eventually because the nation's first black president.

Many people praised Mandela's government for its treatment of South Africa's white minorities. Crime increased during his term, but the violent war between the races ended.

Mandela married for the third time on his 80th birthday in 1998. A year later he retired from the presidency. When Mandela died in 2013 at 95, representatives of more than 90 nations attended his funeral. The 400-year-old prison on Robben Island is now a museum.

Answer in Complete Sentences

1. Why did Nelson Mandela stop advocating non-violence in 1962?

*2. South Africa's white minority government offered to release Nelson Mandela several times if he renounced violence. Why do you think the South African government wanted to release Mandela from prison?

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Fill in the Blanks

Nelson Mandela was the leader of the A_____ National C_____, an organization of b_____ South Africans that v_____ opposed a_____. The w_____ minority government of S_____ A_____ sent M_d_ to p_____ in 19____ for plotting the v_____ overthrow of South Africa's white m_____ government. Mandela soon became a s_____ of the resistance movement against a_a_t_e_d among both South Africa's b_____ population and many people around the *w_____. Many nations around the globe joined black South Africans in calling for M_____ 's release from p_____. The South African government offered to r_____ Mandela if he agreed to renounce v_____, but the jailed resistance leader r_f_s_d the g_v_r_m_n_'s offers.

Mandela was released from prison in 1990, shortly after the white m_____ government of S_____ A_____ yielded to i_____ pressure and internal v_____ by repealing their a_____ laws. In 1993, Mandela shared the N_____ Peace P_____ with F.W. d_____ for their combined e_____ to end a_____. In 1994, nearly *t_____ thirds of all South Africans voted for M_____ in the first *d_m_c_a_ic presidential election in S_____ A_____ 's history. Mandela's g_____ was p_____ for its treatment of white m_n_r_t_es in S_____ A_____, but many critics contended that c_____ increased during his tenure.

Mandela r_____ from the South African presidency in 19____. A year after, on his *e_____ birthday, Mandela m_r_i_d the widow of the former president of Mozambique. Thabo Mbeki became the new p_____ of South Africa as the *pr_s_o_er turned *p_e_i_e_t left South Africa's political stage.

Answer in Complete Sentences

*3. Nelson Mandela did not respect the laws of the white minority government of South Africa. What would you do to change a law that you believed was wrong?

*4. Why do you think the former prison off the coast of South Africa on Robben Island is now a museum?

*This is a higher order learning question. Any reasonable answer will be graded as correct.

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