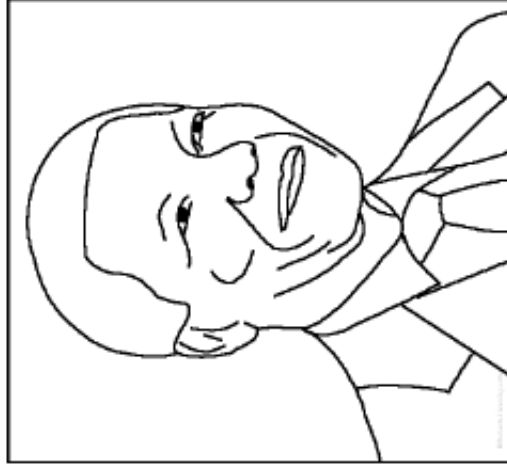


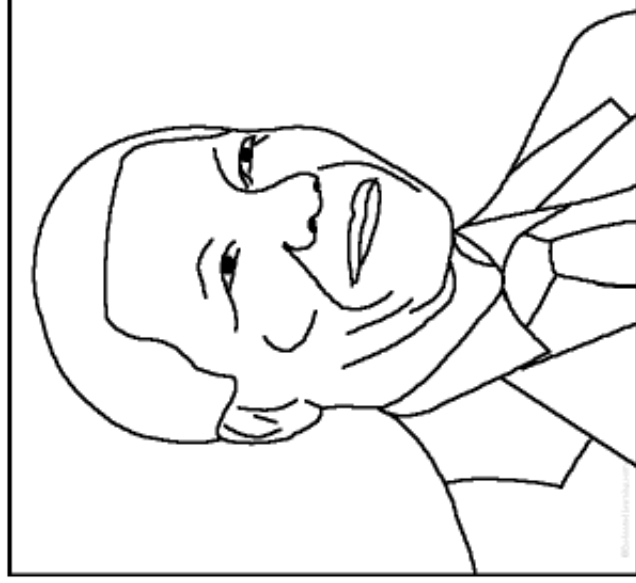
Nelson Mandela



Nelson Mandela was a great leader who spent his entire adult life working for equality and justice in South Africa. Mandela has inspired people around the world to work non-violently for a better life. Mandela is affectionately known by his clan name "Madiba", or by "Tata", which means "father."

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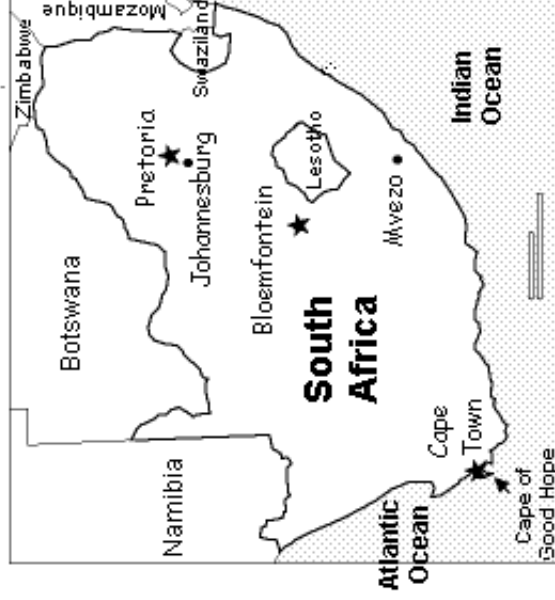


Nelson Mandela

Name _____

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Nelson Mandela



Color the map:

Zimbabwe - red
Lesotho - purple
Swaziland - dark green

South Africa - yellow
Oceans - blue
Namibia - orange
Botswana - light green

Mandela was born on January 18, 1918, in Mvezo, in southeastern South Africa. He was named Rolihlahla, which means "troublemaker" in the

Xhosa language.

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Nelson Mandela



Color the map:

South Africa - yellow
Oceans - blue
Madagascar - yellow
The rest of Africa - green

Mandela's grandfather was the ruler of the Thembu people and his father was a local chief.

Mandela was the first person in his family to go to school (both of his parents were illiterate). On the first

day of school, a teacher at the

Methodist mission school, Miss

Mdingane, gave him the name Nelson.

He went on to graduate from college

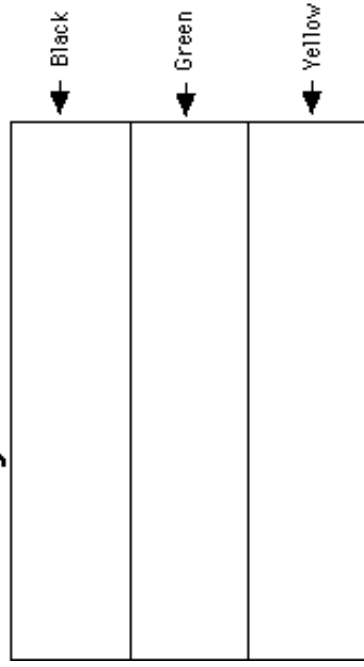
and attend law school (Mandela was

the only black African in his class).

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Nelson Mandela

Color the flag of the ANC:



By 1942, Mandela was involved in political causes. He began attending meetings of the African National Congress (ANC), a revolutionary group whose aim was to fight apartheid (laws establishing racial separation and oppression in South Africa). Mandela organized boycotts and strikes to fight for voting rights and equality for black South Africans.

Nelson Mandela

The ANC was banned in South Africa in 1960. In 1964, Mandela was sentenced to life in prison for fighting apartheid.

After spending 27 years in prison, Mandela was released in 1990.

Upon his release, Mandela worked to repeal apartheid and stop the growing violence in South Africa. He also helped establish multiracial elections which would occur in 1994. For his work, Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 (he shared the prize with with F. W. de Klerk, who was then the President of South Africa).

1. How long did Mandela spend in prison? _____
2. S. Africa held its first multi-racial elections in _____.
3. Mandela won the Nobel Prize in _____.

Nelson Mandela

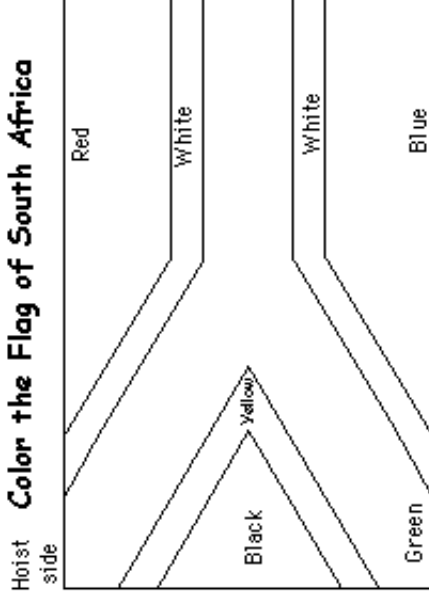
In 1994, South Africa held its first truly democratic election and chose Nelson Mandela as its president. Mandela championed reconciliation, the peaceful resolution of grievances after decades of repressive laws against black South Africans (apartheid). Without Mandela's guidance, South Africa might have lapsed into a bloody civil war.

Questions

1. What were South Africa's repressive racist laws called? _____
2. When did South Africa hold its first truly democratic elections? _____
3. Who was elected President that year?

Nelson Mandela

Color the Flag of South Africa



Freedom Day, celebrated on April

27 each year, commemorates the anniversary of South Africa's first real democratic election (in which Mandela was elected president).

Mandela served as President of South Africa until 1999 (he refused a second term which he could have had).

Nelson Mandela

Fill in the blanks

_____	Mandela is born in S _____
1925	A teacher names him _____
1942	Begins work with the ANC (African National Congress)
1944	Helps found the ANCYL (African National Congress Youth League)
1956	Arrested for treason, later acquitted
1958	Married Winnie Madikizela
1960	The ANC is banned
1964	Sentenced to _____ in prison
1990	Released from prison after 27 _____
1993	Awarded _____ Prize (with De Klerk)
_____	Elected _____ of South Africa
1995	Truth & Reconciliation commission formed
2010	"Conversations with Myself" published
_____	Mandela _____ at age 95

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Nelson Mandela



Nelson Mandela died on December 5, 2013, at the age of 95. He died of natural causes after a long illness. Mandela helped South Africa move from tyranny to democracy and will be remembered as one of the greatest peace-makers and statesmen of all time.

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