

Topic: the  
autobiography of  
nelson  
mandelaquestions  
main ideas:

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Topic: The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela Questions/Main Ideas: | Name: Cassandra Acuna Date: December 26, 12 Notes: | | Born July 18, 1918 in Mvezo to the village chief Gadla Henry | A Country Childhood | Mphakanqiswa and one of his wives, | When he was born? | Nodekeni Fanny. Named Rolihlahla ("pulling the branches of trees", | | connotes troublemaker) | | Mandela, later acquired clan name Madiba and given Christian name | | Nelson by first teacher. | | | Gold mining at Witwatersrand (a ridge or reef S of J.) is a major draw | Johannesburg | for workers. Meets mining headman Piliso. Regent wants them | | returned but they refuse. Meet Dr. A. B. Xuma, president general of | | the ANC. More lies. Arrested for possession of NM's pistol. Meets | | Walter Sisulu, who runs a real estate office and helps him land a job | | with lawyer Lazar Sidelsky as an articulated clerk. Moves in with Rev. J. | | Mathubo of the Anglican Church. More lies lead to his having to | | depart and move in with nearby Xhoma family. He continues to work | | at night with UNISA (Univ. of SA) to earn his BA. Meets fellow | | employee Gaur Radebe, a member of the ANC and prominent | | member of the communist party (CP). NM now 23 y/o. Sidelsky | | warns him to avoid politics. Nat Bregman becomes his first white | | friend and tries to convert him to communism, takes him to many | | meetings, which were mixed racial gatherings. Meets Michael | | Harmel. Leads a life of exhilarating relative freedom and poverty in | | Alexandra Township, where Africans could own property. | | | Birth of a Freedom Fighter | Discussion of abuses of government, segregation, indignities. ANC | | creates a charter, African Claims. Walter's house is a mecca for | | activists. Meets Anton Lembede (a Zulu from Natal), who lectures | | against the black inferiority complex and

for "Africanism", advocates the melting away of ethnic differences, sees Afrikaner nationalism as a prototype for African (black) nationalism, the only antidote for foreign rule and imperialism. Sees British paternalistic colonialism as an illusion, favors militant African nationalism. Also meets A. P. (Peter) Mda, who is more practical. Also meets Dr. Lionel Majombozi, Victor Mboobo, William Nkomo (med student, CP), Jordan Ngubane, David Bopape (secy of ANC and member CP). Questions/Main Ideas: Notes: The Struggle is My Life | Chief Albert Luthuli elected new pres. of ANC (b. Southern Rhodesia, educ. Natal). NM banned. NM develops the "Mandela Plan" for how the ANC should function underground after it becomes illegal... Works for different law firm. Has given up on studying for LL. B. after failing exams repeatedly. Passes a qualifying exam to practice law w/o LL. B., starts his own practice 1952, joined by Oliver Tambo--the only solely black practice in SA, becomes very much in demand. Rivonia [Trial] | Arrested Aug. 5, 1962 and charged with inciting strike and illegally leaving country. UN sanctions begin against SA in 1962. NM sentenced to 5 years. Demeaning treatment in prison. Freedom Parade and confusion in the mobs of supporters in Cape Town. Meets with ANC in Lusaka Zambia Feb. 1990. Rising opposition to ANC by the Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, head of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and chief minister of KwaZulu, and by the Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini. Fighting breaks out in Natal Mar. 1990, fomented secretly by the SA police, and the police do nothing to investigate. Police attack ANC demonstrators. His celebration of the people of SA, their goodness and generosity. His regrets for not being able

to properly serve his wife, mother, and | | children. His hunger for freedom for his people. The long walk to freedom is not yet ended. | Summary: | On June 12, 1964, eight of the accused, including Mandela, were sentenced to life imprisonment. | From 1964 to 1982, he was incarcerated at Robben Island Prison, off Cape Town; thereafter, he | was at Pollsmoor Prison, nearby on the mainland. | During his years in prison, Nelson Mandela's reputation grew steadily. He was widely accepted as | the most significant black leader in South Africa and became a potent symbol of resistance as the | anti-apartheid movement gathered strength. He consistently refused to compromise his political | position to obtain his freedom. | Nelson Mandela was released on February 11, 1990. After his release, he plunged himself | wholeheartedly into his life's work, striving to attain the goals he and others had set out almost four | decades earlier. In 1991, at the first national conference of the ANC held inside South Africa after | the organization had been banned in 1960, Mandela was elected President of the ANC while his | lifelong friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo, became the organisation's National Chairperson. | | |