

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (Madiba) 1918 - 2013



"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

His early years

- He was born on July 18, 1918
- He was given the name “Nelson” by a teacher at his Baptist primary school
- After being expelled from University College in 1940 he joined a law firm and began writing articles
- Completed his BA Degree at the University of South Africa



His early political career

- 1942 begins to informally attend ANC (African National Congress) meetings
- 1944 co-founds the ANCYL (African National Congress Youth League)
- 1951 elected President of the ANCYL
- 1952 begins his Defiance Campaign



Apartheid



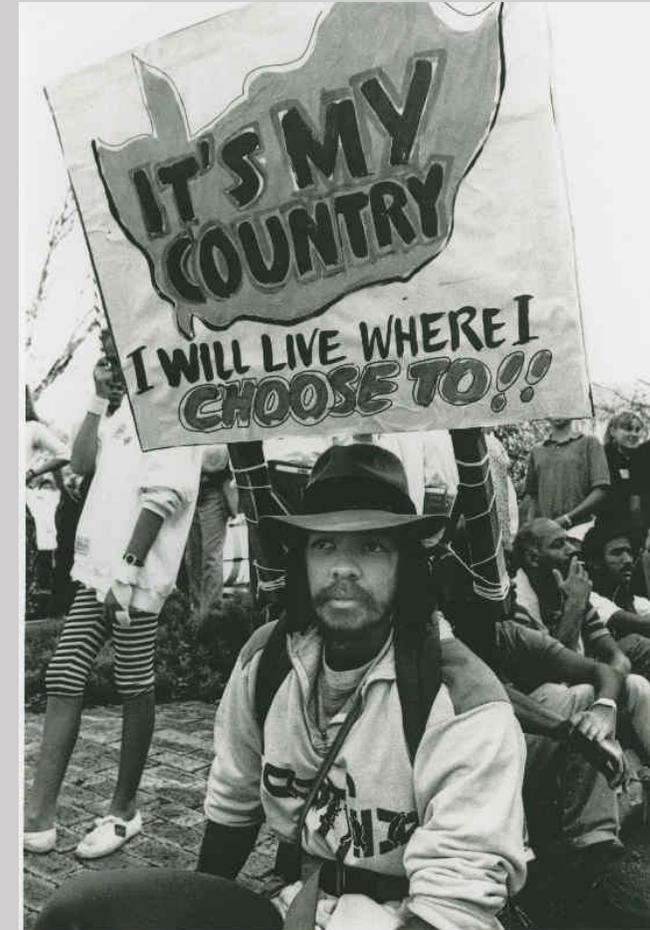
Apartheid was a racist political policy in South Africa demanding segregation of the nation's white and non-white populations. This law requires separation in all forms

The law of apartheid came into being with the South African election in 1948. The word's history is from the Afrikaans word for "separateness." It comes from the Dutch, with the "heid" part meaning "hood," for "apart-hood."

Many people referred to it as "apart-hate," an apt description for a policy that brutally oppressed an entire people based solely on their skin color.

The Homeland System and Forced Removals

- Under the homeland system, the South African government attempted to divide South Africa into a number of separate states, each of which was supposed to develop into a separate nation-state for a different ethnic group
- During the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s, the government implemented a policy of 'resettlement', to force people to move to their designated "group areas". Millions of people were forced to relocate during this period



The Protesting Begins



- 1952 Arrested and charged for violating the Suppression of Communism Act
- Convicted with J.S Moroka, Walter Sisulu and 17 others under the Suppression of Communism Act
- Sentenced to nine months imprisonment with hard labor, suspended for two years;
- Elected first of ANC deputy presidents
- Opens South Africa's first black law firm with Oliver Tambo

Mandela is Arrested

- 1956 Arrested and joins 155 others on trial for Treason. All are acquitted by 29 March 1961
- 1960 The Sharpeville Massacre takes place
- A State of Emergency imposed and he is among thousands detained
- The ANC is banned
- Mandela goes underground



Mandela the prisoner

- 1962 Leaves the country for military training and to garner support for the ANC and arrested upon his return
- Sentenced to five years in prison for incitement and leaving the country without a passport
- Sent to Robben Island
- Faces new charges - Pleads not guilty to sabotage in what becomes known as the Rivonia Trial
- June 1964 found guilty and sentenced to life in prison



The world begins to protest Apartheid



- The Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), originally known as the Boycott Movement, a British organization, was the center of the international movement opposing apartheid and supporting South Africa's non-whites
- South Africa suspended from the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.
- South Africa was finally expelled from the Olympics in 1970

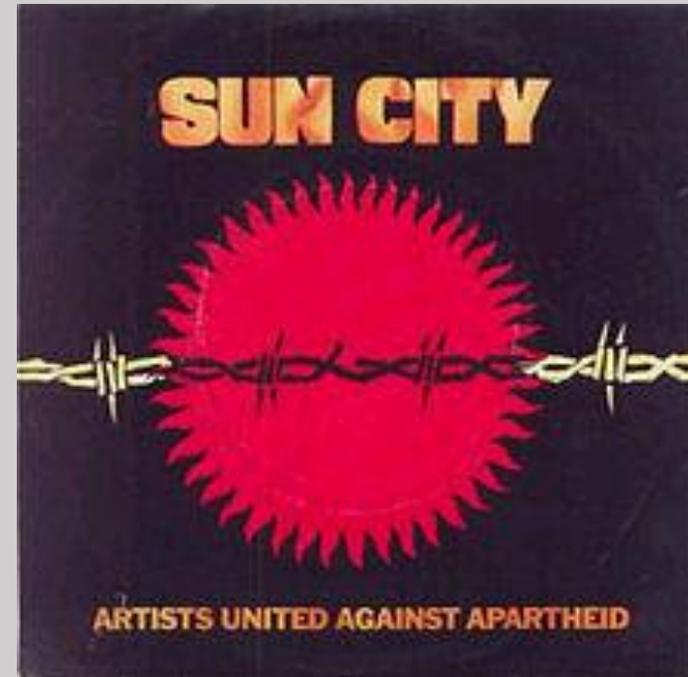
The sanctions continue



- 1962 the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 1761, a non-binding resolution establishing the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and called for imposing economic and other sanctions on South Africa. All Western nations refused to join the committee as members
- In 1978 and 1983 the UN condemned South Africa at the World Conference Against Racism

Others begin to take a stand

- Pope John Paul II was an outspoken opponent of apartheid in South Africa. In 1985 he proclaimed that "no system of apartheid or separate development will ever be acceptable as a model for the relations between peoples or races"
- Musicians under contract with United Artists led by Steven Van Zandt (Bruce Springsteen) boycott Sun City in South Africa



“Free Nelson Mandela”

- 1990 the new South African President FW de Klerk makes the ANC a legal organization
- Mandela is released from jail and elected ANC President
- 1993 Mandela and de Klerk awarded Nobel Peace Prize
- April 27 1994 Mandela and other black Africans vote for the first time



Mandela stops a nation close to civil war

- On April 10, 1993 Chris Hani, the 50-year-old chief of both the South African Communist Party and the armed branch of the ANC Party, was shot to death as he stepped out of his car in Boksburg, a suburb of Johannesburg.
- The nation was on the verge of civil war
- More than 70 people died in violence sparked by the assassination – but it could have been far worse.



Mandela elected first black President



- 1994 Elected by Parliament as first president of a democratic South Africa
- Inaugurated as President of the Republic of South Africa
- Launches his autobiography *Long Walk to Freedom*
- 1995 Establishes the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund

Mandela retires

- 1999 Steps down after one term as President, establishes the Nelson Mandela Foundation
- 2001 Diagnosed with prostate cancer
- 2004 Announces that he will be stepping down from public life
- 2008 Announces that he will be stepping down from public life
- Is formally presented with the FIFA World Cup trophy before it embarks on a tour of South Africa



Madiba's final years



- 2010 Celebrates his 92nd birthday at home in Johannesburg with family and friends
- His second book *Conversations with Myself* is published
- 2011 his health deteriorates
- His book *Nelson Mandela By Himself: The Authorised Book of Quotations* is launched
- 2013 Spends his 95th birthday in hospital