**Name:**

**Block: Nelson Mandela and Apartheid**

**Teacher:**

**Step 1: Previewing Text-** Look over what you are about to read; in order to better prepare yourself for success. Highlight the answers to the below questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Highlight Color** | 1. What is the title of this article? |
|  | 2. What are the sections titles? |
| 3. What vocabulary words are in the text? Vocab words are underlined. |

**Step 2: Read Text**- Read the documents either by yourself or out loud with your group.

**Step 3: Text Evidence –** After reading, go back through the text and highlight the part of the text you would use to answer the following questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Highlight Color** | 1. Highlight the definitions to all the vocabulary words. |
|  | 2. What was apartheid? How did apartheid affect people of color?\ |
| 3. Who was Mandela? What he did he do to help his people? |

**Step 4: Writing to Inform**- Use the highlighted text to respond to the prompt below in paragraph form. Make sure that you use text evidence.

**What was apartheid and how did Mandela work to end it?**

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**Nelson Mandela and Apartheid**

During the 1980s, people of color in South Africa had little hope for their future. They had few rights, and were prevented from becoming rich and powerful. By the mid-1990s, South Africans had elected their first black president, Nelson Mandela, a man who had suffered under South Africa’s racist laws called Apartheid. Nelson Mandela was able to help lead his country and his people to freedom and prosperity (wealth).

**A Born Leader**

Nelson Mandela was born into a powerful family in 1918; his father was a chief or leader of a tribe. Even though Mandela's family was powerful they still faced racial discrimination that was common in South Africa ever since Europeans colonized or took over the area. Mandela started to work to end Apartheid, in college, and by 1940, the school kicked him out for trying to end discrimination or the unfair treatment of black South Africans. Mandela continued his education elsewhere in South Africa and eventually got his law degree. He decided to spend as much time as he could to try and make everyone equal by protecting people in court.

What Mandela was trying to change was this, most people in South Africans were black, but white people ran the government and made the laws/rules. The laws/rules were supposed to keep people separate, with white people having all the power (it was a very bad and mean system). A system that Mandela was determined to end.

People like Mandela had little choice but to protest and try to draw attention to their struggle. In the early 1900s, black leaders formed the African National Congress (ANC), which was an organization or club that worked for achieving equality in South Africa. Mandela quickly became a supporter and important member of the ANC.

**Apartheid**

In 1948, white South Africans (blacks were not allowed to vote) elected a group called the National Party to power. This group made sure that apartheid, the separation of whites and blacks, was enforced by specific rules. The white South Africans created whites-only areas and forced black people to move to the country, where meant they had a hard time working.

Mandela helped split the ANC into small groups, which spread out into black neighborhoods and encouraged blacks not to accept apartheid. People of color should try and be free as much as possible, Mandela said, arguing that the current system of whites having all of the power in South Africa wasn’t fair.

**Imprisoned**

In 1964, he was arrested again, this time for being a member of the ANC and for working against the government. Mandela’s punishment was life in prison.

Mandela's work to end apartheid in South Africa made people around the world want to help. As Mandela sat in prison, he became a symbol of resistance and fighting unfair laws, and leaders around the world demanded that he be released.

**Apartheid and District 9 Extension**

The effects of Mandela’s struggle to end Apartheid can not only still be seen in South Africa, but also in America, if you know where to look. An example of this is that in 2009 a movie called District 9 was released in theaters. Many critics who saw the movie thought that film’s director was trying to teach people about Apartheid, without explicitly revealing it to them. Use a computer, watch the trailer for the movie and read the NPR article to decide for yourself.



**District 9 Trailer:** http://bit.ly/1QR0UYL **NPR Story:** http://n.pr/1WbIfdc

**Why did some critics think that District 9 was trying to teach the people about apartheid?**

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