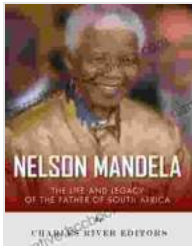


The Life and Legacy of Nelson Mandela: The Father of South Africa



Nelson Mandela: The Life and Legacy of the Father of South Africa by Charles River Editors

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 1534 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 44 pages

Lending : Enabled

FREE

DOWNLOAD E-BOOK





Nelson Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who served as the first president of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state, and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.

Mandela was born in Mvezo, South Africa, in 1918. He studied law at the University of Fort Hare and the University of the Witwatersrand. He became

involved in politics as a student, and in 1944 he helped found the African National Congress Youth League.

In 1956, Mandela was arrested and charged with treason. He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964. He spent 27 years in prison, most of them on Robben Island.

In 1990, Mandela was released from prison. He and other anti-apartheid leaders negotiated the end of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic South Africa. Mandela was elected president in 1994.

As president, Mandela focused on reconciliation and nation-building. He established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate human rights abuses committed during apartheid. He also worked to improve the lives of the poor and marginalized in South Africa.

Mandela retired from politics in 1999. He continued to work on social justice issues, and he established the Nelson Mandela Foundation to support education, health, and rural development.

Mandela died in Johannesburg in 2013. He is considered one of the most important figures in the 20th century, and his legacy continues to inspire people around the world.

Mandela's Early Life

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in Mvezo, South Africa. He was the son of a chief and a member of the Thembu tribe. Mandela's early life was shaped by the poverty and racism that were rampant in South Africa at the time.

Mandela attended school at the age of seven. He was a bright student, and he excelled in his studies. However, he was also aware of the discrimination that black people faced in South Africa.

In 1930, Mandela's father died. Mandela was sent to live with his uncle, who was a chief in the Thembu tribe. Mandela continued his education, and he eventually attended the University of Fort Hare.

At Fort Hare, Mandela became involved in politics. He joined the African National Congress Youth League, and he became an active member of the anti-apartheid movement.

Mandela's Struggle Against Apartheid

Apartheid was a system of racial segregation that was implemented in South Africa from 1948 to 1994. Apartheid divided the country into four racial groups: white, black, coloured, and Indian. Black people were subject to many restrictions under apartheid. They were not allowed to vote, they could not own property in white areas, and they could not attend white schools.

Mandela and other anti-apartheid leaders fought to end apartheid. They organized protests, they went on hunger strikes, and they even resorted to violence. In 1956, Mandela was arrested and charged with treason. He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964.

Mandela spent 27 years in prison, most of them on Robben Island. While in prison, Mandela continued to fight against apartheid. He became a symbol of the anti-apartheid movement, and he inspired people around the world.

Mandela's Release From Prison

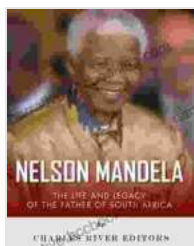
In 1990, Mandela was released from prison. He was 71 years old. Mandela's release was a major turning point in the history of South Africa. It signaled the end of apartheid and the beginning of a new era of democracy.

Mandela and other anti-apartheid leaders negotiated the end of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic South Africa. Mandela was elected president in 1994.

Mandela's Presidency

As president, Mandela focused on reconciliation and nation-building. He established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate human rights abuses committed during apartheid. He also worked to improve the lives of the poor and marginalized in South Africa.

Mandela retired from politics



Nelson Mandela: The Life and Legacy of the Father of South Africa

by Charles River Editors

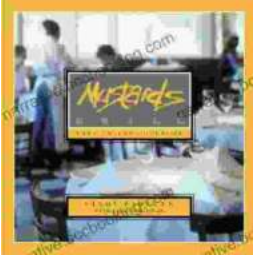
★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 1534 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 44 pages
Lending : Enabled

FREE

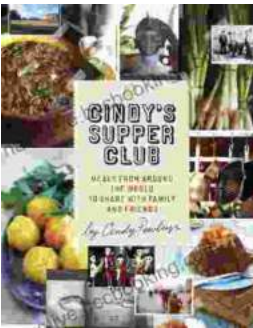
DOWNLOAD E-BOOK





Escape to the Culinary Paradise: "Truck Stop Deluxe In Napa Valley" Promises an Unforgettable Wine Country Adventure

Prepare your palate for an extraordinary culinary adventure in the heart of Napa Valley. "Truck Stop Deluxe In Napa Valley" is an immersive journey through...



A Taste of the Unusual: Discover the Enchanting World of Cindy Supper Club

Prepare to be captivated by "Cindy Supper Club," a literary masterpiece that transports you to an extraordinary realm of culinary delights and enigmatic encounters. Within its...