Why is Nelson Mandela famous?
Nelson Mandela became famous for his long fight against bad government and racial prejudice. He became a hero to people all over the world. As South Africa’s President, he was respected for his courage and wisdom (sagesse) in bringing people together to live in peace.

What was apartheid?
Apartheid forced white and non-white people to live in separate areas. Non-white people meant black people, people from Asia and people of mixed race. A white person and a black person could not marry. Black people and white people could not share (partager) a table in a restaurant, or sit together on a bus. Black children and white children went to different schools. Sports teams were all-white or all-black, never mixed.

Nelson Mandela was born in 1918 into a South Africa that was divided along black and white racial lines. He said he had a wonderful childhood – but his father died when he was only 9 years old - and he loved running and boxing. He learnt more of the terrible apartheid system when he studied to become a lawyer (un avocat).

He became the leader of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1950. The ANC wanted black South Africans to have the same human rights as whites. In 1948, the South African government made laws (lois) to keep white people and black people apart. The new system was called ‘apartheid’.

The South African government did its best to keep Mandela from spreading (l’empêcher de propager) his message of equality for blacks and racial unity. In 1962, Nelson Mandela was arrested again. He was accused of sabotage and plotting to overthrow (renverser) the government. In 1964, aged 46, he was given a life sentence. He stayed in prison for 27 years. Mandela spent 18 years on Robben Island. He had to do hard labour. He was allowed one visitor every 6 months. He was later moved to another prison.

He became famous around the world as an icon of the struggle for freedom in South Africa. Rock stars, actors, politicians and ordinary people campaigned to free him and end apartheid.

On February 11th 1990, South Africa’s new President De Klerk set Nelson Mandela free. Mandela and De Klerk agreed: no more fighting. Mandela asked all South Africans, of all races and colours, to work together in peace.

He won the Nobel Peace Prize, in 1993.

In May 1994, Nelson Mandela became South Africa’s first black president.

He retired as president in 1999 and, from 2004, he gave up (arrêta) politics, in order to enjoy a quiet life with his family.

He died on the 5th of December, 2013, aged 95.
MANDELA DAY EN QUATRIEME (LUNDI 9 DECEMBRE 2013)

A. C.E.
1. Donner le document écrit à tous les îlots. Ils ont 15’ pour en prendre connaissance et mémoriser un maximum d’infos.
2. Ils rangent leur feuille dans leur cahier.

B. QUIZ
6 îlots, donc 12 questions sur la fiche de C.E.
Chaque îlot à la main tour à tour, annonce un numéro de 1 à 12 qui correspond à une question préparée.
Si la réponse est mauvaise, l’îlot suivant peut y répondre pour 3 points et ainsi de suite. Si aucun îlot ne trouve, on refait un tour avec la question posée en français. Un point seulement de gagné en cas de bonne réponse.

QUESTIONS

1. What were his favourite sports when he was a child ? (running and boxing)
2. What was the name of the political system which forced white and non-white people to live in separate areas ?
3. When did Mandela become President ? (1994)
4. What famous prize did he win in 1993 ? (Nobel Peace Prize)
5. What is the English for ‘sagesse’ ? (wisdom)
6. What was the name of Island where he spent 18 years in prison ? (Robben Island)
7. What was his first job ? (a lawyer)
8. What happened in 1950 ? (He became the leader of the ANC)
9. When was Mandela born and when did he die ? (1918-2013)
10. True or false ? During Apartheid, sports teams were never mixed. (True)
11. How long did Mandela stay in prison ? (27 years)
12. True or false ? Mandela could only have two visits every year when he was in prison. (True)

C. MANDELA’S WORDS OF WISDOM.

Feuille avec 10 citations de Mandela dont il faut faire correspondre la traduction.

5 points si fait en 3 minutes
3 points si fait en 5 minutes

5 points de plus si une citation est apprise et récitée par un membre d’un îlot en anglais.
3 points de plus si une citation est apprise et récitée par un membre d’un îlot en français.

C. BANDE-ANNONCE FILM

Donner une fiche à chaque îlot pour qu’ils notent les réponses aux questions que je pose sur les 2 bandes-annonces.

3 points par bonne réponse. PREVENIR : IL FAUT AUSSI BIEN ECOUTER !!!!

1. Bande Annonce 1 (sous-titrée) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k1TQ3nY3-AU_
   Qu’est-ce qui est marqué sur le badge ? (free Nelson Mandela)
   Complétez : ‘I have walked a long walk to ..........’ (freedom)

2. Teaser 2 (sous-titré) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GguNyLO_5H4_
   Complétez : ‘People learn to ......., they can be taught to......’ (6 pts possibles)

D. POINTS VERTS EN FONCTION DU NOMBRE DE POINTS OBTENUS PAR LES ILOTS
May your choices reflect your hopes, not your fears.
- Nelson Mandela

It always seems impossible until it’s done.
- Nelson Mandela

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”
Nelson Mandela

The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.
Nelson Mandela

In my country we go to prison first and then become President.
Nelson Mandela

A good head and a good heart are always a formidable combination.
Nelson Mandela

“Politics can be strengthened by music, but music has a potency that defies politics.”
Nelson Mandela

“I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it.”
Nelson Mandela

‘The brave man is not the one who has no fears, he is the one who triumphs over his fears.’
Nelson Mandela

« Cela semble toujours impossible, jusqu’à ce qu’on le fasse. » Citation n°___
« J’ai appris que le courage n’est pas l’absence de peur, mais la capacité de la vaincre. » Citation n°___
« La politique peut être renforcée par la musique, mais la musique a une puissance qui défie la politique. » Citation n°___
« L’éducation est votre arme la plus puissante pour changer le monde. » Citation n°___
« Un cœur bon et un bon esprit forment toujours une formidable combinaison. » Citation n°___
« Dans mon pays, on va d’abord en prison puis on devient Président. » Citation n°___
« Que vos choix reflètent vos espoirs et non vos peurs. » Citation n°___
« Après avoir gravi une haute colline, on découvre qu’il en reste beaucoup d’autres à gravir. » Citation n°___
« L’homme courageux n’est pas celui qui n’a pas peur, mais celui qui surmonte cette peur ». Citation n°___
« La plus grande gloire de la vie n’est pas de ne jamais tomber, mais de se relever à chaque fois que l’on tombe. » Citation n°___