



Nelson Mandela Museum Educational Booklet

2020-2021

Introductory background of the museum

The Nelson Mandela Museum was officially opened by the icon himself, the late Dr Nelson Mandela on 11th of February 2000. The Nelson Mandela Museum (NMM) will be turning 20 years in 2020 and will be celebrating its 20th anniversary on 11 February 2020. 11 February is not just an ordinary date in the history of South Africa but a significant one that changed the political landscape in South Africa. Mr. Mandela was very conscious and clear when he chose 11 February to officially open the museum which is named after him and is very special as it is the date he was released from prison in 1990. On 11 February 2020, the NMM will not only be commemorating its 20th anniversary but also, together with the people of South Africa and the world, the 30th anniversary of the release of the late Nelson Mandela from prison.

Mr. Mandela not only belonged to the people of South Africa but also to the people of the world. He was an internationalist embraced by the world for his democratic values and beliefs. His release from prison set in motion wheels of political change in South Africa and plans were afoot for negotiations to reach a political settlement.

Why Nelson Mandela Museum?

As a statesman who was revered by the world, Nelson Mandela was showered with various gifts by different governments of the world, Kings and individuals as well as children. These gifts were growing in numbers and size and storing them was a challenge. He decided on the idea of a museum to store all these gifts so that the people can also enjoy them. It was decided that a museum in the place of his birth must be established, hence the Nelson Mandela Museum in his honour. The museum houses those various gifts and artefacts that were given to Mr. Mandela in recognition of his contribution to democracy, peace and reconciliation in South Africa and the world.

These pieces of artefacts are of educational value to the society at large and can be utilized for scholarly work and research. The museum also affords the communities and school children to learn about our difficult past and arduous journey in quest for freedom and democracy and that Nelson Mandela a global icon is clearly demonstrated by the calibre of people who visit the museum. They come from all over the world, from different socio-cultural and economic backgrounds wanting to learn more about Mandela and the history of South Africa.

Since its inception the museum has evolved in many ways with many programmes under its arm that are of benefit to the communities. One of its flagship programmes is the winter youth camp which is localized and the international youth camp in partnership with Anne Franke Haus in Lower Saxony County in Germany.

Winter Youth Camp

The Nelson Mandela Museum Winter Youth Camp is inspired by the youth of 1976 who having reflected on their situation and challenges confronting them, and having analyzed the situation, they took action and a stand to correct it. They became active agents of change to their situation instead of being passive and wait for somebody else to ameliorate their situations and conditions.

The Winter Youth Camp is a programme that was adopted and embraced by the Nelson Mandela Museum since 2006. It targets high school learners in grades ten to eleven, ranging between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years. Learners from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds and marginalized spaces in the periphery are afforded an opportunity to engage in debates and discussions which encourage them to become innovative, independent and critical thinkers who offer solutions to challenges and problems confronting the society. Our country needs visionary leadership. Leadership entails crafting a clear vision as well and share that vision with followers and providing information, knowledge and methods to realize that vision (<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/leadership.html>, accessed **3 December 2019**).

Through these camps we try to unlock their hidden leadership traits. This requires them to believe in themselves and begin to dream bigger than their current limitations. They must think and see themselves beyond the horizons of the Eastern Cape. They must follow in the footsteps of Nelson Mandela and other leaders who visualized and verbalized their dreams and who are now living the fruits of their vision. As the future generation of leaders, they must visualize solutions and strategies to solve challenges surrounding them and their immediate communities. Our country just like any other nation, has immense needs and challenges that require visionary leadership.

The camp also becomes an arena where a myriad of Nelson Mandela's values is engaged, debated and imparted to these young learners. What is imparted to the learners is holistic in that they are also exposed and engaged in current and pertinent issues such as the land question, gender and democracy. These are topics that are also aligned and in sync with the national curriculum. Through the camp, using Nelson Mandela's values of sound and ethical leadership, build leaders of tomorrow who are people-centred, accountable and responsible.

From its humble beginnings, the camp has evolved and grown tremendously. Learners who have gone through the Nelson Mandela Museum Winter Camp are achievers and they credit their success to the Nelson Mandela Museum as it moulded them to be grounded and responsible. They speak glowingly about the NMM. Some are legal eagles, businessmen whilst others are in government sectors.

To develop these learners holistically, starting in 2018, we roped in Nelson Mandela University to offer leadership and presentation skills to the campers through a programme called *Learn 2 Lead*. From an early stage they also get insight to disciplines and courses that are offered at the Nelson Mandela University. Some because of their poor social backgrounds they are not exposed to all this kind of information but through our partnership with Nelson Mandela University (NMU). They get much needed exposure and information. Our campers really adore this programme as it exposes them to other aspects of life. That whatever poor social background you are coming from must not be an impediment to achieving greater things in life, is stressed time and again. If you have clear goals in life and you are

determined, in Mandela's words you can achieve anything you want to achieve irrespective of your poor social background.

Being a future leader is being able to navigate these challenges with a clear destination in mind. This destination is achieving your dreams together with those that follow you.

To have this clear vision which they have to verbalize like the leaders before them, the students are taken through the footprints of Nelson Mandela.

They start at the source where it all began for Mandela in Mvezo where his umbilical cord was cut and buried. The purpose of taking them through his footprints is to get to know the humble and challenging backgrounds of Mandela but because he had a clear vision of what he wanted to be and achieve, his poor background did not become an impediment to him achieving greater things in his life. Five students who show some potential are selected to be part of the International Youth Camp in Germany. It affords them an opportunity of a lifetime if it was not for Nelson Mandela Museum and our international partners, because of the socio-economic backgrounds obtaining in their communities they would not be in a position on their own to undertake international trips in their lifetime.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CAMP

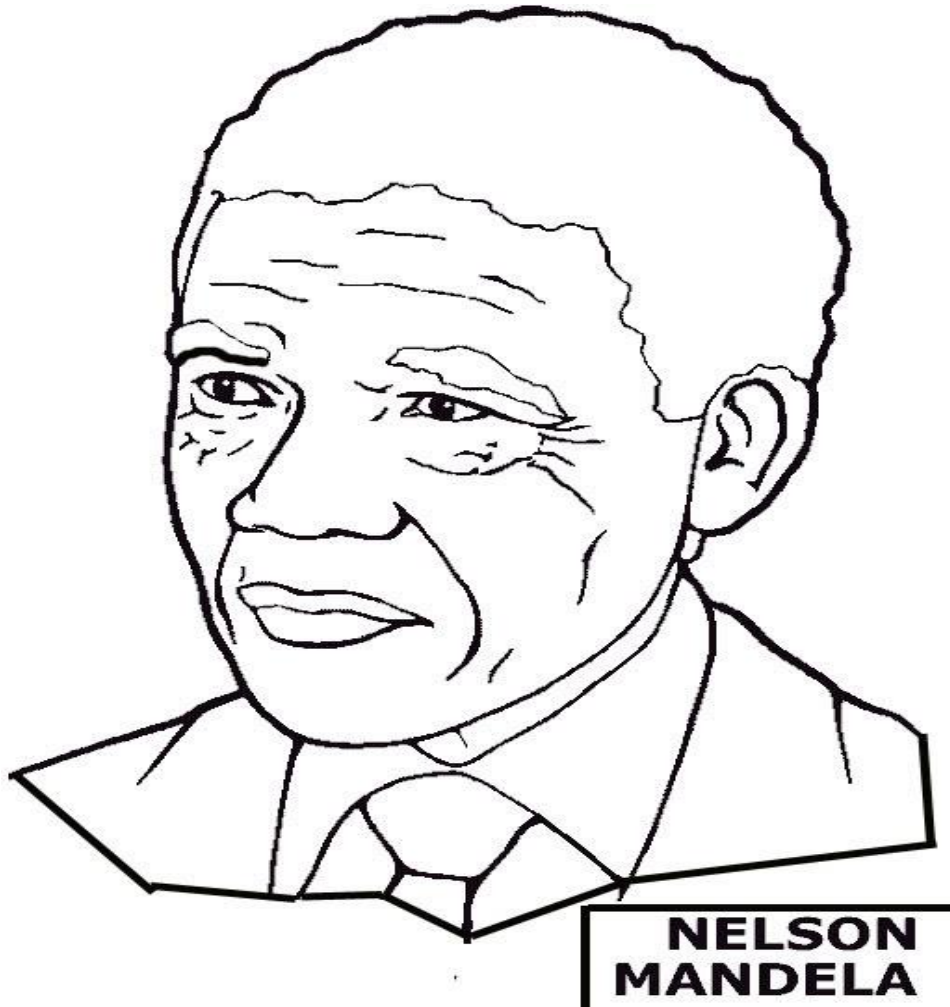
Through the partnership that the Nelson Mandela Museum has with Anne Frank Haus in Lower Saxony County in Germany which dates back from 2007, every year around March or April, the Nelson Mandela Museum is invited to bring along five learners to be part of the yearly International Youth Camp in Germany.

Through the partnership of the NMM with these other institutions, these local learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and schools, are afforded an opportunity of a lifetime to board an aeroplane for the first time in their lives to Germany to participate in these youth camps. It also gives them space to interact with other international students from various socio-cultural backgrounds. This helps them to widen their

intellectual and academic horizon beyond the valleys of Mqhekezweni and Mhlabuyalingana and have much greater perspective of the world.

Converging under roof of the learners for the international camp as they are from different countries such as Belarus, Poland, Israel, South Africa and others as well the host Germany, engenders social cohesion and cultural tolerance as well as Nation building. The mere fact that they are from a myriad of socio-cultural backgrounds and languages and yet have to converse and understand each other, it instills in them values of cultural tolerance. It also gives them insights to other cultures of the world. It empowers them intellectually and many other ways for their eternal benefit.

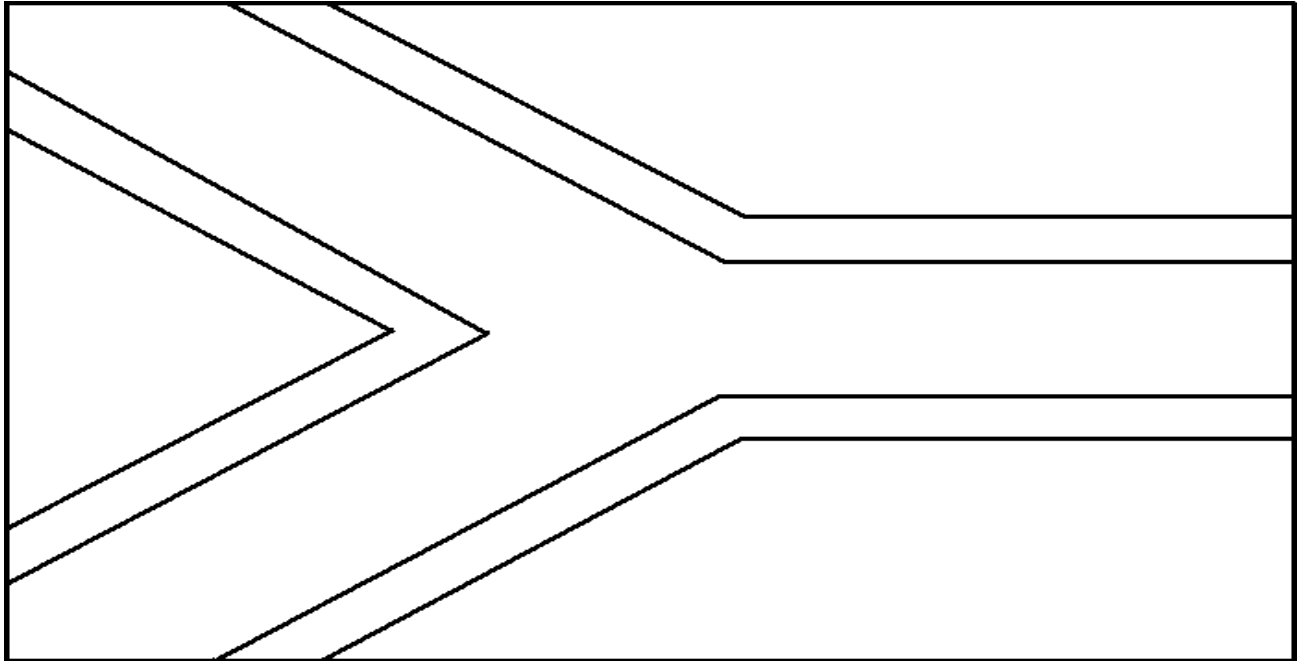
During the entire duration, which usually takes up to ten days, the learners are intensely engaged in research, investigative journalism, art production in a form of posters and banners on Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp, Nazi ideology, various forms of exclusion, persecution and violence. The aims and objectives of the camp are to express history through the learners' exploration of the multi-lingual materials on exhibitions in an attempt to address different ways in which history, memory and remembrance are dealt with in their respective countries.



- Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in Mvezo.
- Nelson Mandela became the first democratically elected president of South Africa after first democratic elections on the 27th of April 1994. He was officially inaugurated on 10 May 1994.

SOUTH AFRICAN FLAG

Colour the flag



The flag with these colours was adopted as the official national flag of the democratic South African state. The colours black, gold, green, red, blue and white represent the unity of South Africa, the different people and cultures coming together. It is important for the learners to know the colours of the flag, what do they mean and history behind those colours so as to instill values of patriotism in them.

MAP OF AFRICA

Where is South Africa? Can you name more countries on the map of Africa?



It is of significance that learners get to know and understand that South Africa belongs and is part of the great continent of Africa. Some countries in Africa such as Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and many others that have not been mentioned, played a pivotal role in hosting political refugees and liberation movements together with their military wings from South Africa, during the fight against apartheid regime to achieve a democratic dispensation. If learners at a younger age get to know the history of the continent, people from South Africa would be not that hostile to

immigrants from the greater part of Africa coming to our shores seeking political and economic refugee status, but welcoming them.

Find the meaning and history of Nelson Mandela's names in the museum and write it in the blank

Rolihlahla

Mandela

Nelson

Dalibhunga

Madiba

Knowing your heritage and culture through knowing your clan names is vital for our development and the nation. In our clan names we find our history and heritage and it gives meaning. Not knowing our heritage and culture, we do not have a future as a nation and individuals.

QUIZZ ABOUT NELSON MANDELA

Choose the answer in the box below and write it in the blank

1. He wore a pair of his father's _____ to school.
2. Nelson ran away to _____ because he didn't want to get married.
3. He became the _____ of South Africa.
4. Nelson Mandela stayed in jail _____ years.
5. Nelson was born in the _____ tribe.
6. He was nine years when his _____ died.
7. He went to live with the regent _____.
8. He went to _____ for saying that life was hard and unfair for black people.
9. He worked for a _____ firm.
10. He helped the government to make _____ laws for black people.
11. Black people were not allowed to _____.
12. He died when he was _____ years old.
13. 2018 was the _____ year of Madiba.
14. If he was still alive he would _____ years in 2018.

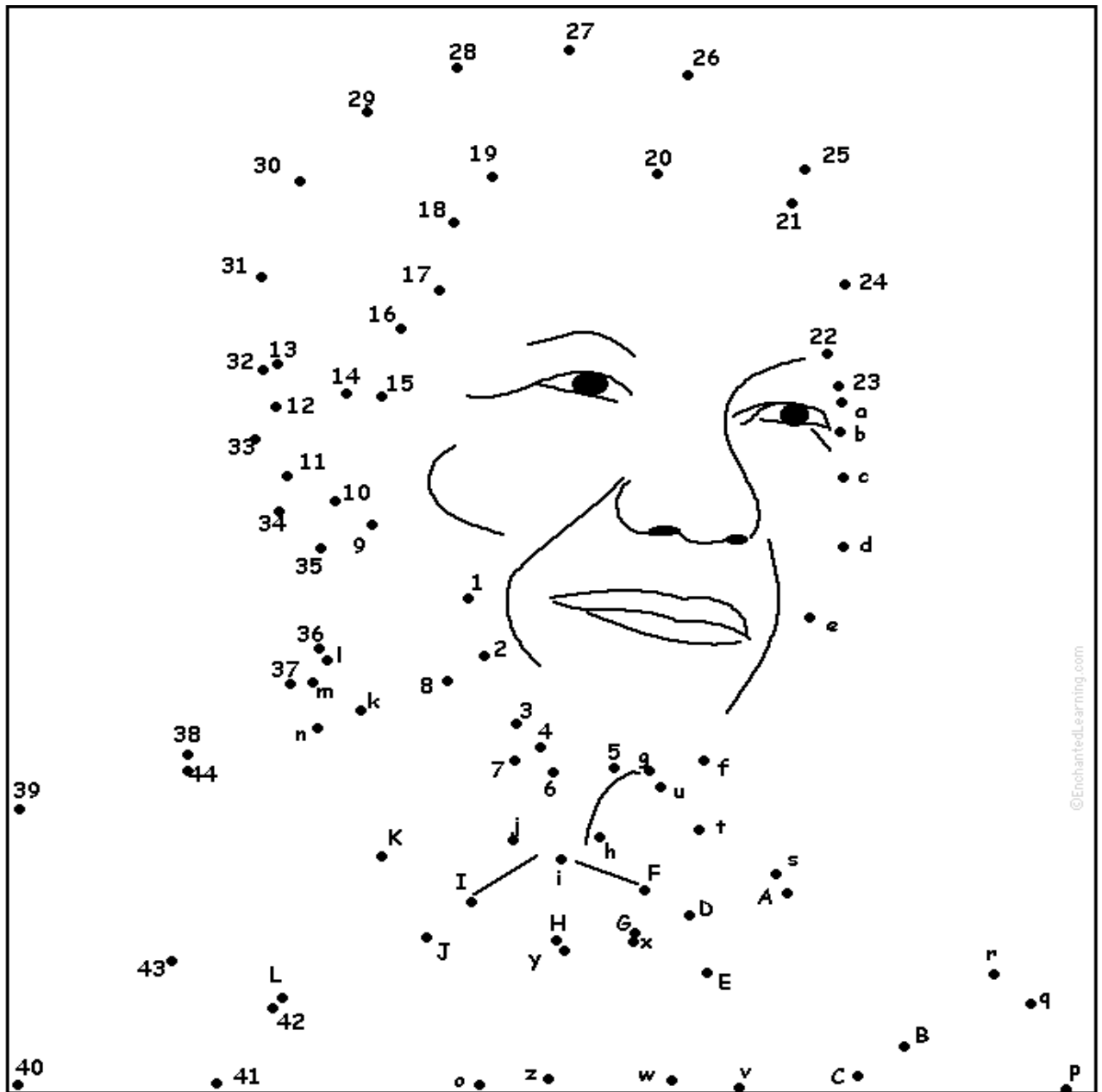
15. He was the champion of _____ and _____.
16. In 2020 he would be _____ years if was still alive.
17. Nelson Mandela Museum would be celebrating its _____ anniversary in 2020.
18. 2020 would the _____ anniversary of Mandela's release from prison.
19. In _____ starts tertiary education at Fort Hare University.
20. Suspended in 1941 for participating in _____.
21. Received his first banning order in _____.
22. Arrested in _____ accused of high treason.
23. Together with his co-accused acquitted in _____.
24. _____ is the year his father passed away.
25. Sent to Robben Island in _____.
26. In _____ received Nobel Peace Prize for his work to end apartheid.
27. Travels Africa in _____ to find support for the struggle.
28. Mandela rejected the offer made to him in _____ by PW Botha to release him.
29. Married Graca Machel on his _____ birthday in 1998.

30. _____ started school at Clarkebury Boarding School in Engcobo.

Jongintaba, 30th, ninety-five, trousers, President, vote, 1939, 1993, 1952, law, Thembu, 102, 20th, twenty-seven, 80th, Johannesburg, fair, 1956, father, prison, centenary, 100, 1964, 1962, social cohesion and nation building, 1928, student protest, 1961, 1985, 1935

WHO IS THIS?

Connect the dots.



Nelson Mandela's childhood

Fill in the blank spaces based on The Character Exhibit at the Nelson Mandela Museum.

1. Gadla Henry Mphakanyiswa Mandela was the chief of _____.
2. Mandela's mother Nosekeni Fanny was his father's _____.
3. My father possessed a proud _____ a stubborn sense _____ of that I recognized in myself. He was asserting his _____ prerogative as a chief and was challenging the authority of the white magistrate.
4. In those days, black children were given white names at school because it was more _____. My teacher called me _____.
5. Like so many other rural communities in South Africa, in the 1920s Qunu's population was disfigured by the system of _____.
6. Mandela remembered Qunu as a village of mainly _____.
7. In the absence of so many men, women shared their domestic burdens _____.
8. This interdependence encouraged a spirit of humanism, or _____ a concern for the well-being of others.
9. When Mandela was growing up _____ was immensely popular with boys and young men.
10. I learnt that to _____ another person is to make him suffer an unnecessary cruel fate. Even as a boy, I defeated my opponents without _____ them.

11. When he was _____ Mandela attended _____ school with Justice.
12. After his initiation ceremony, Mandela was sent to _____ a famous mission school founded by a Thembu King in the 19th century.
13. He also took up _____, which became a lifelong passion.
14. Mandela passed his matric exams at Healdtown and was accepted for a BA degree at _____ in the town of Alice in the Eastern Cape.
15. At Fort Hare, Mandela was exposed to a _____ and his _____ broadened.

NELSON MANDELA

Write an acrostic poem based on Nelson Mandela name

N _____

E _____

L _____

S _____

O _____

N _____

M _____

A _____

N _____

D _____

E _____

L _____

A _____
