



## What Is This Module About?

Do you often worry about the lack of peace in your community and in our country? Have you ever thought about what you could possibly do to help bring peace to our society?

The absence or lack of peace is the result of unresolved conflicts. Hence, in order to achieve peace, we must first understand the conflicts that exist in our community and work to resolve these conflicts.

In this module you will learn about three people whom we consider to be true workers for peace. They dedicated their efforts and lives to achieving peace in their respective societies. After reading about them, you can use them as your models in helping achieve peace in your own community and in our country.

This module is quite long, as it contains a lot of interesting information. It discusses three historical figures from three different countries and their significance to the situation of the Philippines. I hope you will find this module interesting and useful.

This module is divided into three lessons:

Lesson 1 – *The Great Soul*

Lesson 2 – *Freedom Fighter*

Lesson 3 – *Saint of the Gutters*



## What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ describe the work of Mohandas Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa;
- ◆ analyze their contributions to peace; and
- ◆ use the examples they set in achieving peace in our society.



## Let's See What You Already Know

Before you start studying this module, try to answer the following questions to find out how much you already know about these topics.

A. Write the letter of your choice in the blank.

- \_\_\_ 1. *Satyagraha* refers to nonviolent or peaceful resistance. This means that when one has an enemy, one must \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. never fight back  
b. fight only when provoked  
c. be aggressive if attacked  
d. use violent means to force the enemy to give in
- \_\_\_ 2. Apartheid is a system of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. separating people according to their race  
b. building communities composed of different races  
c. reaching out to poor communities  
d. solving the issue of poverty in a community
- \_\_\_ 3. According to Mother Teresa, we should be willing to give \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. until it hurts  
b. only whenever we can afford to  
c. only whenever our neighbor is willing to give something back  
d. only to those whom we know and love
- \_\_\_ 4. The teachings and principles of such workers for peace as Mohandas Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. are not of real value to us Filipinos because these can be used only in their respective societies  
b. have already been used by Filipinos but were not found to be effective  
c. can be used by Filipinos in striving for peace in our society  
d. did not really help them achieve peace in their respective societies
- \_\_\_ 5. The three workers for peace, Gandhi, Mandela, and Mother Teresa, taught us that violence \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. should never be used unless necessary  
b. can sometimes be an effective means to achieve peace  
c. is necessary to resolve conflicts  
d. can never be a means for achieving peace

B. Read each of the following sentences. Write **True** in the blank if the sentence is correct and **False** if it is not.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. You should negotiate with your opponent to resolve a conflict.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. It's hard for Filipinos to follow the footsteps of Mohandas Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. We must be willing to suffer for the cause we're fighting for.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. There are no similarities among the teachings of Gandhi Mandela and Mother Teresa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Sometimes fear is what motivates people to hurt other people.

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 49.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topic. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

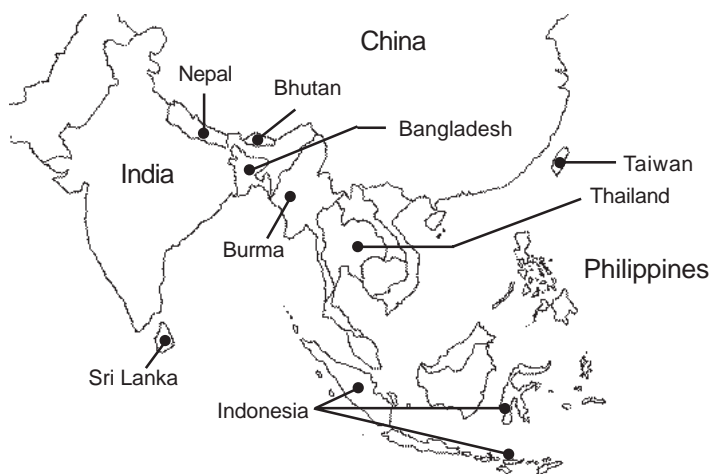
If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you understand important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. If you study this module carefully, you would learn the answers to all the items in the test and a lot more! Are you ready?

You may go now to the next page and begin Lesson 1.

## The Great Soul

India is a country famous for many things. It is known for its spicy foods, exotic places and colorful history. Perhaps you have even met some Indians in your community. They're the people whom we usually call *Bumbay*.

Do you know where India is? It's found in the southern part of Asia. India used to be a colony of Great Britain. This means that India was once considered a territory of the British government. The Indians were not free to rule their country; it was the British who ran their government.



Can you think of any similarity between India and the Philippines? Like India, the Philippines was also a colony. First, we were ruled by Spain, then by the United States of America. Both Indians and Filipinos fought long and hard for their freedom.

India was finally able to gain independence in 1947, thanks to the leadership of Mohandas Gandhi. In this lesson, you will read Gandhi's story and how he led the people of India to freedom through peaceful means.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ describe the work of Mohandas Gandhi;
- ◆ analyze his contributions to peace; and
- ◆ use Gandhi's examples in achieving peace in our society.



## Let's Study and Analyze

Study the quotation below.

**"If it is brave, as it is, to die to a man fighting against odds, it is braver still to refuse to fight and yet to refuse to yield to the usurper."**

What does the quotation mean?

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Do you know where the quotation above was derived from? It was derived from the *nonviolent belief* of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

The quotation defines bravery. It tells us that bravery isn't only measured by the act of fighting any form of oppression through violent or aggressive actions. The greatest form of bravery is to achieve freedom from oppression through nonviolent means such as nonviolent protests or demonstrations. It also emphasizes that no man should accept oppression as a normal part of life.

Can you think of any event or situation to which the quotation above applies? Think about this event or situation carefully and ask yourself who made it possible.

Were you able to come up with an event or situation to which the quotation applies? If you did, that's good! You're very much aware about what is happening around you.

If you didn't, don't feel bad. This is your chance to learn about an event or situation that has taken place without the use of violence. Read on and learn.



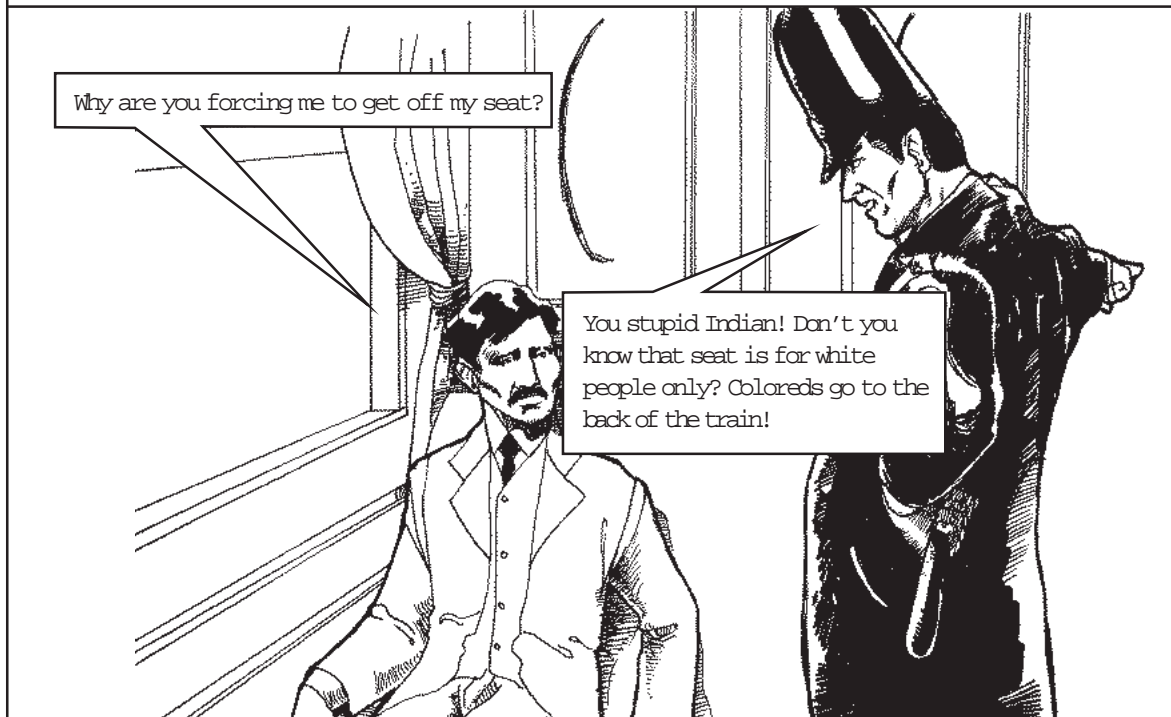
## Let's Read

Who was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi? How did he fight for independence in India? Read on to find out.

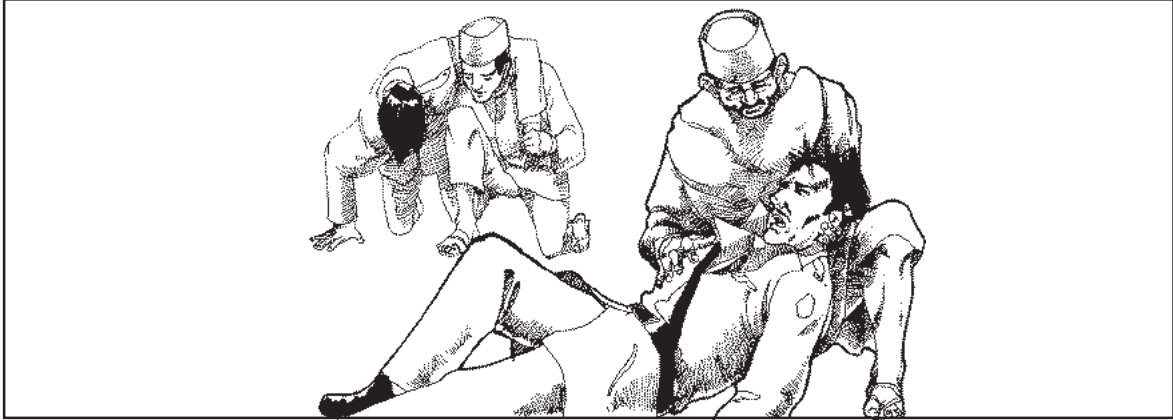
Mohandas Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869. He married at the age of 13, as was the tradition among Hindus. Hinduism was Gandhi's religion. Later he went to London to study law.



In 1891, he returned to India to practice law, but he was so shy that he did not succeed at all. So he went to South Africa, another British colony, to work as a lawyer for an Indian company. In South Africa, he first became aware of the unfair treatment Indians got from the British.

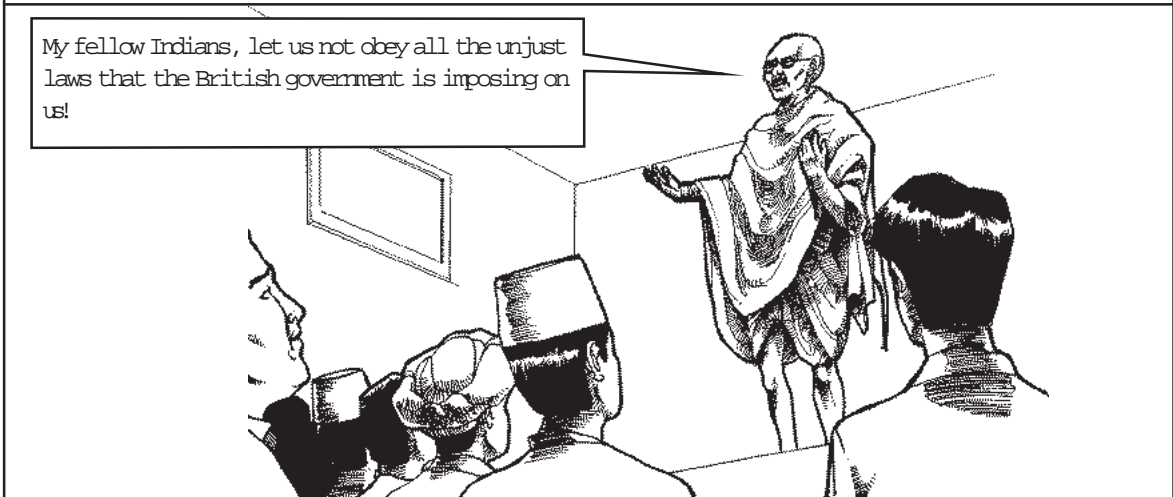


He stayed in South Africa for 20 years to help the Indians fight for their rights. Despite the struggle, he still showed support for the British colonizers. During the war between the British and the Dutch he organized an Indian ambulance corps to help the wounded British soldiers.



Gandhi first practiced civil disobedience in South Africa. Civil disobedience means refusing to obey certain laws of the government.

My fellow Indians, let us not obey all the unjust laws that the British government is imposing on us!

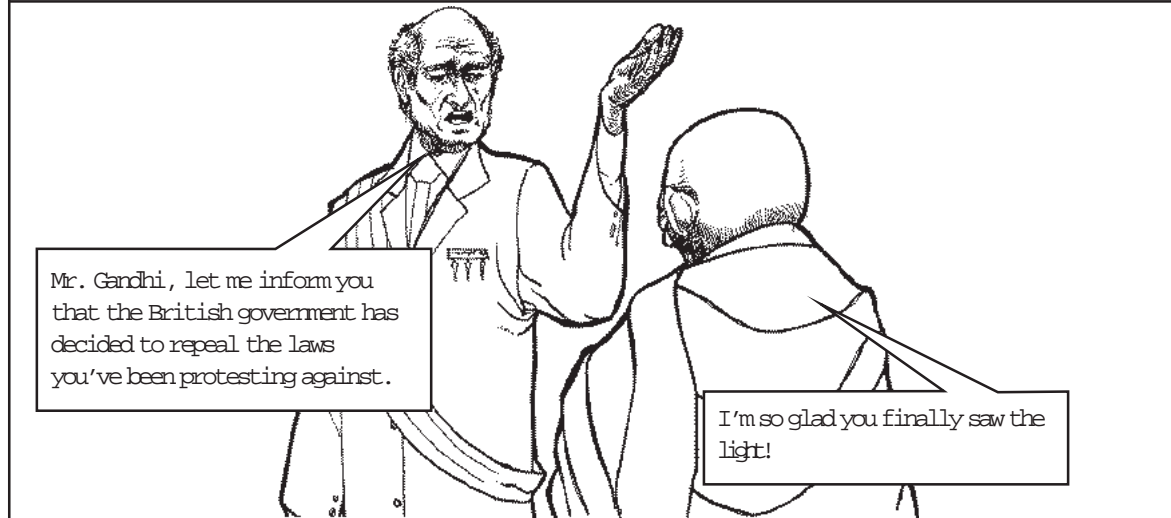


Because of this, Gandhi and several other Indians were arrested and sent to jail.





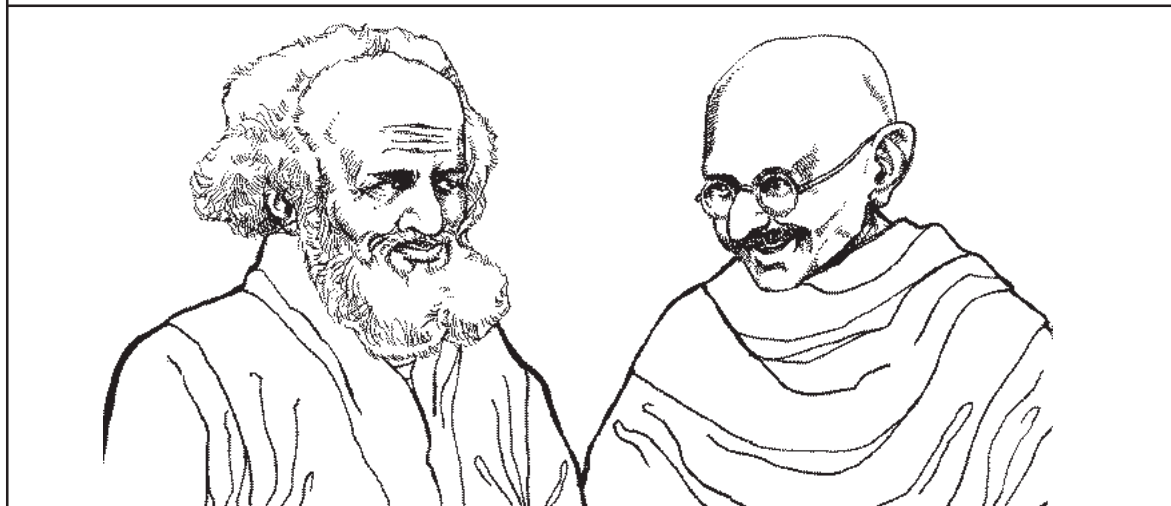
Still, Gandhi kept on fighting injustices in South Africa by leading peaceful marches or rallies all over the country. Finally, the British gave in to the Indians' demands.



Gandhi returned to India in 1915. Again, he showed his support for the British during the First World War by organizing an ambulance brigade.



Gandhi was named Mahatma by the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore. Mahatma means "great soul."





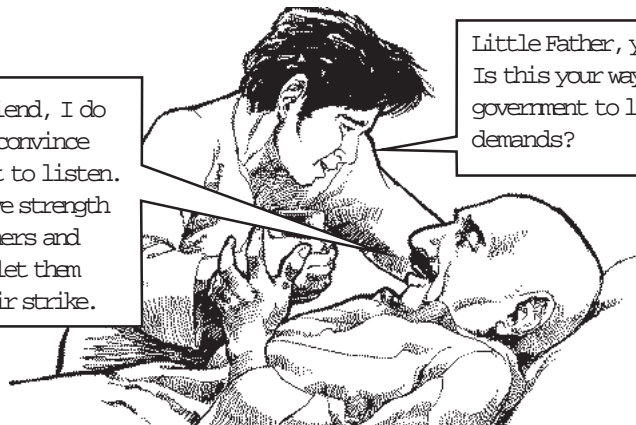
There used to be a caste system in India. Society was divided into four classes or castes. Those who belonged to the lowest class were called the untouchables. They were believed to be spiritually unclean by those from the higher castes. Those in the upper classes were not supposed to even talk with untouchables. To many of his fellow Indians' surprise, Gandhi embraced the untouchables and welcomed them to his community.



I call you *Harijan* because you are children of God as well.

He helped oppressed workers by calling on them to adopt civil disobedience. When the striking workers in a province were about to give up, he went on a fast to encourage them to continue their strike.

My young friend, I do not fast to convince the opponent to listen. I fast to give strength to our brothers and sisters and let them continue their strike.



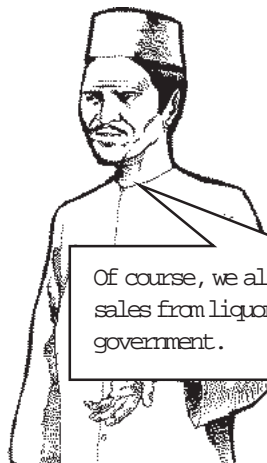
Little Father, you haven't eaten for days. Is this your way of forcing the government to listen to the workers' demands?

In 1920 he initiated a campaign of noncooperation with the British government. This meant that the farmers did not pay their taxes.

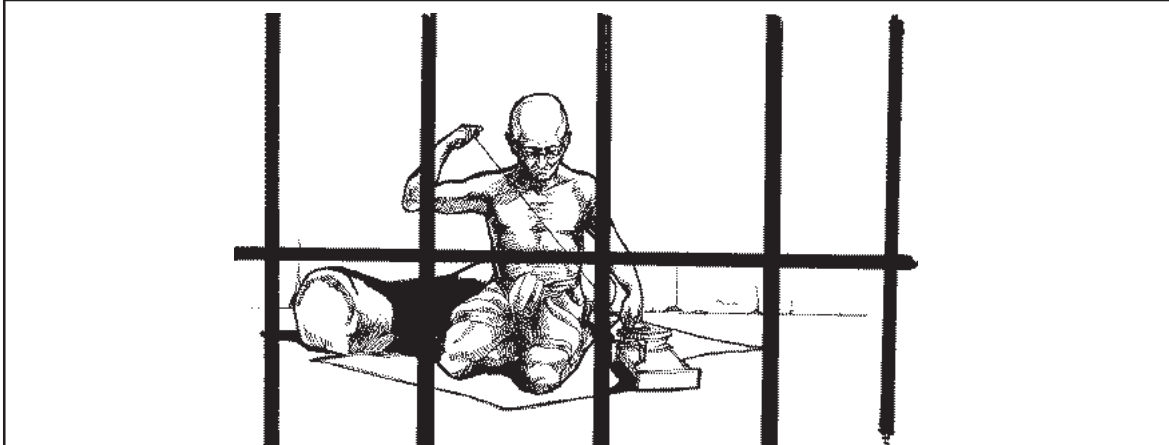
We will also stop buying liquor from now on.



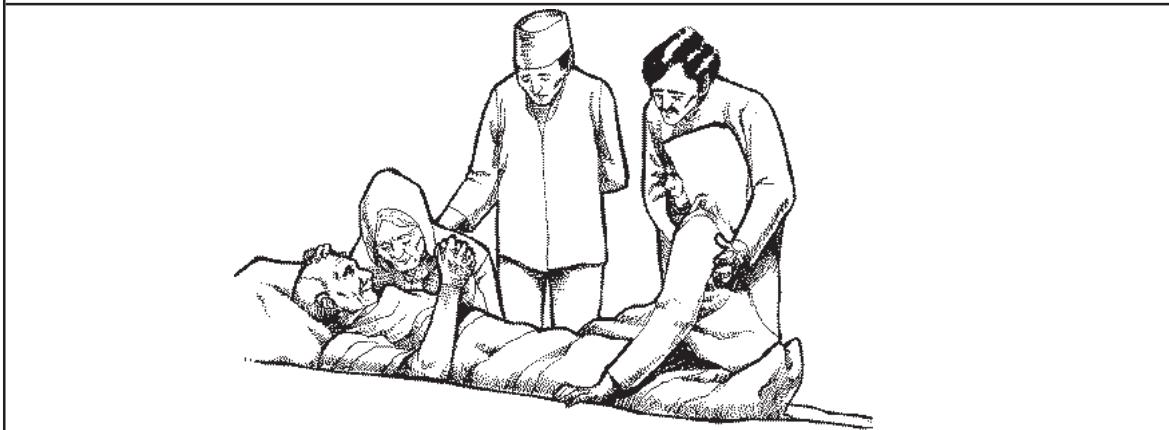
Of course, we all know that the sales from liquor go to the British government.



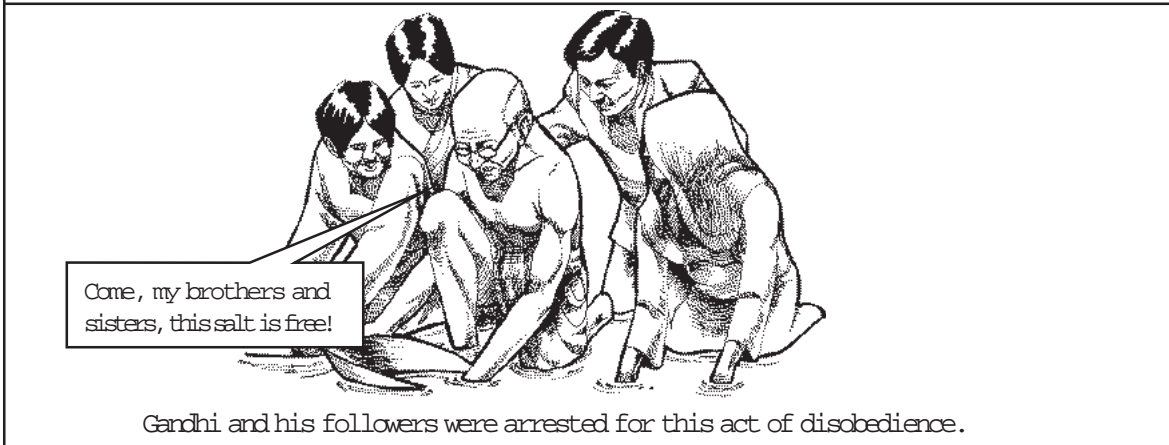
In 1922, he was arrested and tried by the British government. He was sentenced to six years in prison, but was released after almost two years because of an operation on his appendix.



Gandhi saw that the greatest barrier to Indian independence was the rift between the Hindus and Muslims. The Hindus and Muslims formed the two biggest religious groups in India. Their differences in beliefs were a source of disagreements and fights between them. Gandhi fasted for 21 days to reconcile the Hindus and Muslims.



By 1930, the British still hadn't given India its freedom. Gandhi told the British representative that the people of India would carry out civil disobedience as a sign of protest. One of the most famous acts of civil disobedience was the defiance of the salt law. The salt law prevented Indians from making their own salt. This was a burden to many poor Indians. In a march, Gandhi led thousands of Indians to the sea where they scooped salt water to dry it.



However, the British had to release the prisoners soon.

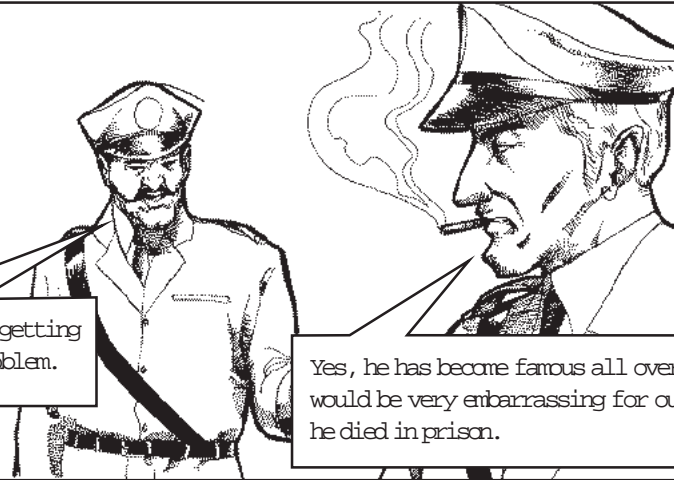
We have to release all of them. We now have more than a hundred thousand people locked up for disobeying the salt law!



Gandhi continued to preach a nonviolent revolution for India. In 1942, he and other leaders were arrested. He again went on a fast, which he barely survived.

This Gandhi is getting to be a big problem.

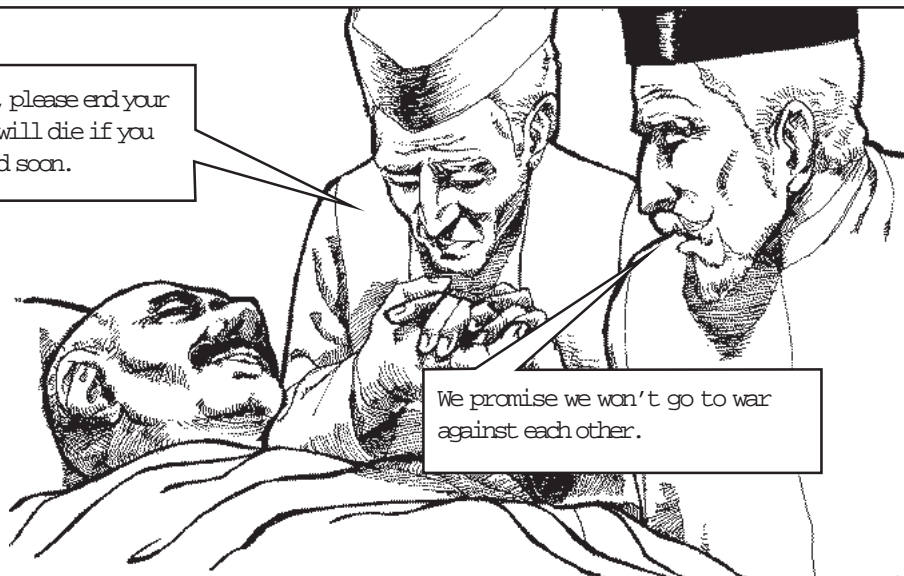
Yes, he has become famous all over the world. It would be very embarrassing for our government if he died in prison.



As independence for India loomed, Gandhi was worried because of the division between Muslims and Hindus. Muslims wanted to have their own country. He went on another fast.

Little Father, please end your fast now. You will die if you don't eat food soon.

We promise we won't go to war against each other.



India gained her independence on August 15, 1947, accomplishing the greatest nonviolent revolution in the history of the world.



Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu who thought he was siding with the Muslims. He was shot on January 30, 1948 during a prayer meeting. The last word he uttered was the name of God.



## Let's Review

Let's review what you have just learned about the life and work of Mohandas Gandhi and his struggle for India's independence. Try and answer the following questions:

1. What kind of a person was Mohandas Gandhi?

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2. Do you agree that he should be called *Mahatma* or *Great Soul*? Why or why not?

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3. How did Gandhi lead his people towards independence?

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4. Would you do the same if you were in his place?

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You may compare your answers with the sample answers in the *Answer Key* on page 50.



## Let's Learn

Before reading this part, take note that after each discussion of Gandhi's teachings, there is a situation written inside a text box. After this you can find some questions based on the situation which you have to answer. Write your answers in the blanks provided.

Mohandas Gandhi was able to open the eyes of the British oppressors to the injustices they were committing. He did this through nonviolent or peaceful means. He and his followers did not use guns to convince the British that they should be granted independence. They just refused to obey unjust laws and held peaceful marches.

What did Gandhi teach the world? Gandhi taught us that to be workers for peace, we must practice the following:

**Hate the wrongdoing, not the wrongdoer.**

Gandhi taught his followers the concept of **satyagraha** or passive resistance. A person who follows satyagraha wants to make himself or herself as pure and loving as possible. This is the practice of **ahimsa** or the way of acting without hurting anyone. According to Gandhi, it is all right to hate a wrongdoing because of the harm it brings to people. However, we should not hate the person who commits the wrongdoing. We should instead make him or her realize that what he/she is doing is wrong, but we must do so without hurting him/her.

This is the reason why despite his opposition to British rule, Gandhi never said anything bad against the British themselves. During WWI, he even helped the British soldiers by organizing an ambulance brigade.

According to Gandhi, we should not punish people who commit evil acts. All people make mistakes and we cannot be sure if we are judging others correctly. Hence, we must not punish wrongdoers. Besides, satyagraha does not allow any form of violence.

Do you agree with Gandhi's belief? How do you feel about people who are cruel to others? Do you think they should be punished?

Lino is a diligent student of Recto High School. He is the cream of the crop in their section. During their final examination, one of his classmates, Ponso, asked him for some answers. Lino didn't give Ponso any answer because he knew that it was wrong to cheat. After class, Ponso beat Lino up for not giving him the answers to the test.

1. If you were Lino, will you forgive Ponso for his wrongdoing? Why or why not?

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2. If you were Lino, what would you do to let Ponso realize that what he did was wrong?

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Think about what you just read and compare them to your answers.

**Be willing to suffer for your cause.**

Gandhi also stressed that we should choose to suffer rather than let other people suffer. Through suffering, we can call people's attention to the cause we're fighting for. This is the process of reaching reason through the heart. When our opponent sees that we are in pain, he or she will realize the injustice he or she has committed against us.



Gandhi fasted several times as a symbol of protest against unjust British laws. He and his followers went on peaceful marches, never fighting back even as the British police hit them. Finally, the British saw that it wasn't right to keep hurting people who never fought back. Moreover, they found themselves in an embarrassing position in the world's spotlight. They finally gave in and granted independence to India.

Can you imagine not fighting back when your opponent is hurting you? If anyone with whom you are arguing suddenly hits you, would you hit him or her back? Why or why not?

Delfin has influenced change leading to good governance among government officials in Manila. He did this through his protest running. He ran several miles, rain or shine, as an act of protest against irresponsible officials in Manila. Not only that, he also fasted several times to let people know the issues he was raising. Delfin's actions have prompted irresponsible government officials to address the issues and problems in the city. Though there have been several attempts in his life, these do not prevent him from continuing his efforts in promoting good governance in Manila.

Like Delfin, are you willing to suffer or make sacrifices in order to influence change in your community, school or workplace? Why or why not?

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**Break an unjust law if you have to.**

When fighting an unjust law we could ask the government to change it by holding peaceful rallies or marches. If this action fails, then we could willingly break the law and suffer for it. Gandhi showed this by disobeying many of the British government's laws, which were oppressing the Indian people, such as the salt law. Gandhi was jailed for disobeying these unjust laws.

Deliberately resisting a law in order to fight for one's human rights is an act of **civil disobedience**. Keep in mind, though, that this can be adopted **only in cases when laws are unjust or unfair**. We should not break any law just because we feel like doing so.

An example of an unjust or unfair law was the **apartheid law** in South Africa. It was a law enforcing racial discrimination in South Africa. The coloreds and Asians living in the country were looked down upon by the white people. White people received good jobs, higher salaries, and were allowed to run for political positions in the country. Meanwhile, the coloreds and Asians received lower salaries for their work, less employment opportunities, and were not allowed to run for public office.



The coloreds and Asians conducted a series of protests, which made other countries realize that the apartheid system should be dismantled. As a result, western countries implemented trade embargos in the country, leading to the repeal of the apartheid law.

On February 16, 1986, a week after Marcos declared himself the winner of the 1986 snap elections, Ms. Corazon “Cory” Aquino requested her countrymen to participate in an act of *civil disobedience*. People were requested to boycott products and services of the government and of companies belonging to Marcos’ friends. This act of civil disobedience was in protest against the government’s abuses and irregularities in running the country. An example of this was when many people, including the church and corporations, withdrew their money from certain banks, which resulted in financial losses. After the civil disobedience campaign, the EDSA revolution took place, which toppled the Marcos regime.

What do you think are other ways of showing civil disobedience?

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Do you think Gandhi’s approach is too difficult for you to follow? It doesn’t take a great or noble person to do what Gandhi did. Gandhi himself was a rather ordinary man who possessed enough courage to stand up for what is right. He stood by his principles in adhering to nonviolence. You should remember that he also sacrificed many things in life, such as wealth, in order to apply his principles. Would you want to be like him? You can, by applying what you think is right without hurting anyone.



## Let’s Think About This

Now, imagine that you are confronted with each of the following peace-threatening situations. Using Gandhi’s teachings, how would you resolve these conflicts?

1. You rented a stall in your town’s wet market and paid your fees directly to the barangay council. One day, the council passed a resolution increasing the rent for all the stalls in the market. The money will be used to buy vehicles for all the councilors. The rent increase was so high that you were sure your earnings would not be enough to pay the fee. You spoke to the other vendors in the market and they all agreed that the rent hike was unreasonable.

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2. You work in a shoe factory. The labor union has been asking the management to end the unfair practice of firing pregnant employees. However, instead of giving in to the union's request, the management fires all the union leaders.

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Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 50–51.



## Let's Study and Analyze

Read the following article.

### The EDSA Revolution

One of the most dramatic shifts of power in Philippine history as a result of nonviolent struggle was the EDSA Revolution of 1986.

After the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. in 1983, demonstrations against the Marcos regime intensified. Three years later, Marcos called for a snap election. The widowed Cory Aquino ran against him. Amidst widespread ballot fixing and other forms of electoral fraud, Marcos emerged as the winner.

But Marcos' triumph was not accepted by the majority of the Filipino people. When the government was planning to arrest a large number of opposition leaders, Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, who resigned his post before Marcos' inauguration, gathered some 400 of his men outside Camp Aguinaldo. He was joined by then General Fidel Ramos. The two of them sought aid from Jaime Cardinal Sin, who in turn appealed for the people's support. For four days, almost two million people joined the civil disobedience at EDSA, demonstrating "people power."

People from different sectors, who supported Enrile and Ramos, came to EDSA with food, flowers and songs to sing. They offered these to soldiers supporting Enrile and Ramos, and even soldiers under Marcos' command. These people also used their bodies to barricade tanks and other army vehicles going to Camp Aguinaldo. The people never used any form of violence against the soldiers of Marcos.

On February 25, 1986, Corazon C. Aquino was proclaimed as the President by Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankee. A new constitution was drafted, and the government was reorganized with new leaders. With the uniquely peaceful revolution in EDSA, the Filipino people gained recognition all over the world, and under Aquino's leadership, they started to rebuild a government with democracy as its foundation.



## Let's Try This

1. What was the problem faced by Filipinos under the Marcos administration?

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2. How did they resolve this conflict?

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3. Which of Gandhi's teachings were evident in the EDSA revolution?

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Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 51.



## Let's Learn

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is one of the most significant persons in the world. He has proven that it is possible to fight very successfully without violence. He fought his whole life with:

- ♦ humanity;
- ♦ tolerance; and
- ♦ ideas.

Gandhi has shown us a way to create a better world through the things he has done for the poor people. Until today, there are still many people who love him and use his philosophy of nonviolence to change the world.

The following are examples of how Gandhi influenced people all over the world:

In the fight against wars, people who apply Gandhi's nonviolent belief march through cities to convince people not to go to war.

In the fight against the disposal of nuclear wastes and the use of nuclear weapons, people have found a common voice. Demonstrators sit on the road in front of a nuclear power station or block the passage of trucks or trains carrying nuclear wastes or weapons.

Another popular example was when the French government was testing nuclear weapons in the Pacific in 1996. People opposed it and the press all over the world reported the nuclear testing. Protests were held against France's nuclear experiments.

Gandhi has not only influenced the world with his nonviolent belief, he has also shown the world that people have rights. He valued and respected people, especially the minorities and the oppressed.

He encouraged everyone to stand up for their rights and to fight against cruelty. Gandhi has shown the whole world how it is possible to fight for our rights and how successful it can be if there are many people fighting for the same cause together.

Try to recall the EDSA Revolution. Do you think the Marcos regime would have ended if there were no unity in EDSA? The EDSA Revolution would not have been successful if the people did not come to join their fellow Filipinos and protested against Marcos. The large number of people who came to EDSA on February 22–25, 1986 made Marcos realize that it was time to give up his control over the Philippines. The people's unity also showed other countries that the Filipinos wanted change in the administration. This prompted the president of the United States to convince Marcos to go into exile in Hawaii.

Gandhi has truly come a long way from the Indian lawyer who used to dress as an Englishman. He made many sacrifices in his life in order to attain independence. His devotion to be pure prompted him to ignore the worldly riches of man. He instead dedicated his life to promoting peaceful demonstrations to obtain rights and freedom from oppression.



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Study each of the following situations, then answer the questions that follow. Remember to keep in mind Gandhi's teachings about achieving peace.

1. Minda and her family have lived in Barangay Tejeros for over ten years. They and around 100 other families have been squatting on a parcel of land owned by Mr. Quintos. One day, Mr. Quintos' armed bodyguards confronted the squatters and ordered them to leave the next day. The bodyguards warned that they would not hesitate to hurt squatters who would refuse to leave. Afterward, Minda overheard some of the men in her neighborhood planning to beat up Mr. Quintos' bodyguards.
  - a. Was it right for Mr. Quintos' bodyguards to drive the squatters away? Why or why not?

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- b. Were the men right in planning to beat up the bodyguards of Mr. Quintos? Why or why not?

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- c. If you were Minda, what would you do?

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2. The son of the mayor in the town of Magdiwang was accused of raping an 18-year-old girl from the place. Five witnesses saw the mayor's son kidnap the girl and speed away in his car. The mayor denied the accusations about his son. He even mentioned that his son went out with his relatives the day the girl was raped. There was no police investigation since the mayor informed the police chief that it was just a nuisance case. What made things worse was the fact that the mayor's son was always seen in the municipal hall with his friends.

- a. Should the people of Magdiwang protest the mayor's action or should they just keep quiet? Why?

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- b. What steps should they take in case they decide to protest the mayor's action?

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Are your answers the same as those in the *Answer Key* on page 52? If they are, that's very good! You are now ready to move on to the next lesson.



## Let's Remember

1. Mohandas Gandhi, also known as Mahatma or the Great Soul, led the people of India in fighting for independence through peaceful means.
2. Gandhi taught the world that we can achieve our goals through peaceful means. We can do this by keeping in mind the following:
  - ◆ Hate the wrongdoing, not the wrongdoer.
  - ◆ Be willing to suffer for your cause.
  - ◆ Break an unjust law if you have to.

## Freedom Fighter

In lesson 1, you learned that Gandhi lived for a long time in South Africa. During that time, South Africa was ruled by the British. Majority of South Africans are black, but for a long time their country was ruled by white people. These white people ruled harshly, robbing the black South Africans of their rights. Many blacks as well as some freedom-loving whites and colored people stood up to fight the tyranny of the whites. Many of them went to jail and some died. We call these people freedom fighters. One of these brave people was a lawyer named Nelson Mandela. Mandela never stopped fighting until he was able to lead the people of South Africa to freedom.

This lesson will discuss how Mandela was able to achieve liberty for the South African blacks and how he became president of that country. We will also look at the peaceful ways by which Mandela was able to resolve the conflicts in his country.

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ describe the works of Nelson Mandela;
- ◆ analyze his contributions to peace; and
- ◆ use Mandela's example in achieving peace in our society.



### Let's Try This

Below is a map of the world. Encircle the area in the map where South Africa is located.



Compare your answer with that in the *Answer Key* on page 52.





## Let's Think About This

Study the quotation given below.

**The struggle is my life.**

1. What is the meaning of the quotation?

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2. Have you ever encountered a difficult moment in your life? What was this experience all about?

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Do you know Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela? The quotation you have interpreted came from him.

Nelson Mandela personified the meaning of struggle. He led the fight against apartheid with vigor and resilience. He spent nearly three decades of his life behind bars. He sacrificed his private life and his youth for his people. He is considered to be South Africa's best-known and best-loved hero.

The quotation is all about a person's suffering and his/her sacrifices in life. This may have been a long moment of difficulty, pain and loneliness in his/her life.

For Nelson Mandela, he struggled because of his dream. He hoped for the abolition of the apartheid in South Africa.

Any person who uses or believes in this quotation must have gone through a lot of difficulties, sacrifices and pain in life.

As you study this lesson, you will understand why Nelson Mandela mentioned the above quotation. We will know his struggles and what he achieved from these.

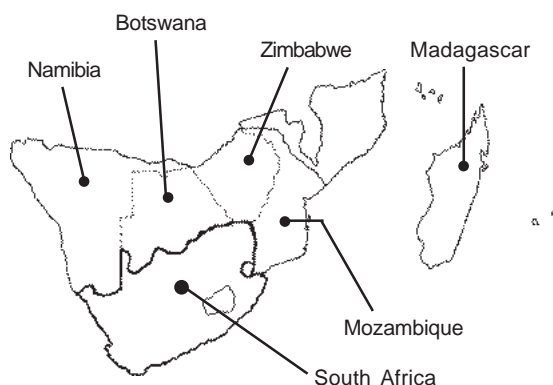


## Let's Study and Analyze

Read the following essay on the history of South Africa.

As early as 1652, settlers from the Netherlands came to South Africa. These early settlers or colonists were later known as the Boers, which means “farmers” in Dutch. These colonists expanded their territories and in the process drove out the native black South Africans.

In 1775, the British came and seized Cape Town in South Africa. This led to the war between the Boers and the British, which was called the Boer Wars.



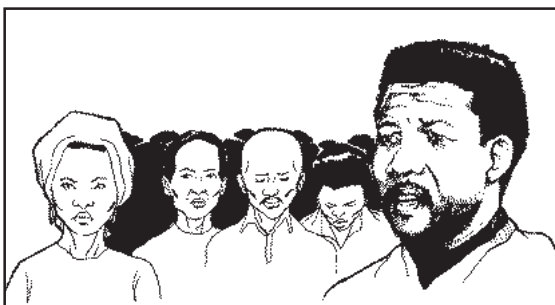
The British won the war in 1902. This gave them control over the former Boer provinces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. In 1909, the South Africa Act made official the implementation of policies that were meant to rule over the black South Africans. It also established a government run only by white people.

In the years that followed, more laws were enacted that made South Africa one of the most repressive regimes of the past century. These laws dictated where blacks and other ethnic minorities could live and work, whom they could marry and so on. When the white Nationalist Party came into power in 1948, many regulations were passed, making legal a totally segregated society (a society where people are separated according to race). This system is known today as *apartheid*, meaning “apartness” in Afrikaans.

In the implementation of the apartheid system, whites were considered as the superior race. They got better paying jobs and better employment opportunities. Blacks were paid less, even though they were performing the same work as the whites. There were taxis, schools, playgrounds and sports which were exclusive only to white people. Blacks were banned from marrying white people. White people were the only ones allowed to run for public office and to vote. The whites had control over businesses and lands in South Africa.

Apartheid not only enabled the whites to dominate South Africa, it also led to the loss of lands for Africans. For example, with the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa, the Land Law Act was implemented, which prevented Africans from buying, renting or using land, except in the reserves. The law forced people to migrate to other lands. It also forced people to work on the mines and on the white-owned farms.

There was also a law which controlled the movements of Africans. This was the *pass law*, which made sure that blacks and other ethnic races worked either on the mines or on the farms. It also prevented Africans from holding strikes and leaving their jobs.



In 1944, Nelson Mandela and other young nationalists joined the African National Congress, or ANC, and formed the ANC Youth League. The youth wing of the movement drew up a program of action which called for strikes, boycotts and other acts of defiance. This was implemented by the ANC in 1949, leading to what is better known as the Defiance Campaign of the 1950s.

This campaign started the resistance of the masses to apartheid. Colored and white volunteers helped out in the campaign. For example, they broke the *pass law* and entered African townships without permission from whites.

In 1959, the Pan African Congress (PAC) was created by a group of black activists who wanted to exclude other races from the fight. Protesters organized by the PAC were assaulted by police in Sharpeville in 1960. In the incident, 69 blacks were shot dead, most of them in the back. This incident is known as the Sharpeville massacre.

As a result of the massacre, both the ANC and the PAC were outlawed. This meant that anyone who showed in public that he was a member of either group would be arrested. This led ANC leaders to the conclusion that public protests were not enough. The ANC formed a secret military arm headed by Mandela. The group was called the Umkhonto we Sizwe (The Spear of the Nation) or MK for short. This group aimed to fight the white government by all means in defense of the people, for the future of the Africans and their freedom. The group made around 200 acts of sabotage or destruction of public property until their headquarters were raided in 1962. This led to the arrest of Mandela and the other leaders. Mandela was convicted in 1964 and sentenced to life imprisonment.



Mandela spent the next 27 years of his life in prison. Despite the imprisonment, however, Mandela continued to inspire other South Africans to fight and rise up against apartheid. Student activists breathed life to the protest movement. Every time a large demonstration was held, the government responded by crushing the protest violently. Hundreds of people, mostly teenagers, were killed in these violent acts. This brought the issue of apartheid to international attention.

The name of Nelson Mandela rose to prominence as the struggle went on. This led to the formation of an international movement to pressure the South African government to free Mandela. Mandela's courage and dedication to the struggle made him the symbol of the fight against apartheid and racism.

In 1989, F. W. De Klerk became South Africa's president. In response to the struggle of blacks and whites for freedom and the mounting pressures from other countries, De Klerk committed himself to speeding up the reform process in South Africa. He initiated talks on a new post-apartheid constitution with representatives of what were

then the country's four designated racial groups (white, black, colored and Asian-Indian). In 1990, he lifted the 30-year ban on the ANC and granted freedom to political dissidents, including Mandela. With the supportive efforts of De Klerk, in March 1992, white South Africans voted in favor of finally ending apartheid. In 1993, both De Klerk and Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize.



In 1994, the ANC emerged victorious in the first multiracial election in South Africa. In this election, Nelson Mandela was chosen president of South Africa. At the beginning of his term, Mandela immediately amended the constitution. He passed a new constitution which promoted human rights. The long reign of the apartheid was soon abolished. Certain laws—such as the *pass law* which promoted discrimination—were also abolished.

He also encouraged every citizen of South Africa to work hand in hand, regardless of skin color, to attain peace and development. As president of the country, he illustrated this by having De Klerk as his second deputy president. Mandela ruled South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He retired at the age of 80, a well-loved man of peace not just in South Africa but throughout the rest of the world as well.



## Let's Think About This

Answer the following questions.

1. What was the cause of conflict in South Africa?

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2. What are your views on apartheid?

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3. What similarities do you see between the struggle of the people of South Africa and that of the people of India?

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4. What similarities do you see between Gandhi and Mandela?

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5. How did Mandela promote peace in South Africa after being chosen as president of the country?

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Check if your answers are the same as those in the *Answer Key* on page 53.



## Let's Learn

Look around your community. How many different ethnic (Tagalog, Visayan, Chabacano, Ilocano, Mangyan, Manobo, etc.) or racial (Filipino, Chinese, Indian, etc.) groups are there in your community? How does each group differ from the other? How do they manage to get along with one another?

Like the Philippines, South Africa is a diverse country. Blacks make up around 76% of the population. Within this group, there are also many tribes which differ in beliefs and practices. Aside from the blacks, there are also a number of whites, Asians and coloreds (people who are a mixture of races). Can you imagine how hard it is to unite all these people and encourage them to work together for the good of the nation? Nelson Mandela was able to do just that. His efforts to reconcile all the people of South Africa have gained the admiration of the world. In his country, he is well-loved and respected by all people. To them, he is a symbol of peace and hope.



However, it was not an easy road to justice and unity. There were some groups of people in South Africa who thought that they had the right to rule over the other groups just because they were white. They practiced racial discrimination or the act of treating others unfairly because they belong to a different race. They imposed apartheid, which forced the blacks to live in the worst areas of the land. The blacks were often crowded in small towns. They also had separate jobs, schools, buses and restrooms.

This was the main issue that Mandela and his fellow freedom fighters had to contend with. They knew that there could only be peace in South Africa if apartheid ended.



## Let's Try This

1. What do you think would happen to the country if apartheid were implemented in the Philippines? For example, Ilocanos would be the only ones allowed to vote and to get high-paying jobs.

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2. Do you think there was a similar situation in our country during the colonization periods of the Spaniards and Americans? Why or why not?

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You may compare your answers with the sample answers in the *Answer Key* on pages 53–54.



## Let's Learn

How was Mandela able to achieve his goal? He was able to do this by adhering to the following principles:



**Learn to look beyond your own desires.**

“I have always believed that to be a freedom fighter one must suppress personal feelings that make one feel like a separate individual rather than part of a mass movement. One is fighting for the liberation of millions of people, not the glory of one individual.”

A person who fights for freedom, according to Mandela, is someone who's willing to sacrifice personal happiness for the sake of the cause one is fighting for. One puts the needs of others above one's own. In his fight for freedom, Mandela had to sacrifice his family life. He never got to see his children grow. He wasn't even able to attend the funerals of his mother and son.

What do you think is the greatest sacrifice one can make for another person? Why?

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Mandela also stressed that there is nothing more important in life than giving. Understanding is forged between people when they learn to forget themselves and think of others instead.

**Reach out to those who have hurt you.**

"We have no grudge against wrongdoers. If we cross each other's roads today, tomorrow that's long past and forgotten."



Mandela stressed the importance of forgiveness and reconciliation. He reached out even to his aggressors and forgave them. When he was in jail, he was very kind to his guards. When he and F. W. De Klerk were negotiating the terms for ending apartheid, he stayed in the house of a white businessman who was a former apartheid supporter. By their friendship, Mandela set an example for all other blacks to be forgiving toward those who had hurt them in the past.

Do you find it hard to forgive people who hurt you? If your enemy approached you and befriended you, what would you do?

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**Be willing to negotiate.**

Many of his fellow freedom fighters criticized Mandela initially for his decision to negotiate with the white leaders. They thought that he was compromising their struggle for his personal gain. But Mandela showed them that a negotiation was necessary to reach an agreement that would benefit everyone.



Because of his decision to hold talks with the white leaders, Mandela helped end apartheid and begin democracy in South Africa.

If you were Mandela, would you negotiate with the white government after all the sufferings and difficulties you and your people had experienced? Why or why not?

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Nelson Mandela is a brave, peace-loving man who serves as an inspiration for all freedom-loving people. Do you want to be a freedom fighter like him?

Not all freedom fighters live to see the fruits of their struggle—the change they’re fighting for. Sometimes, the results of their efforts come only after a very long time. We just need to remember that change happens when individuals make a choice to fight for justice and against oppression. Mandela’s struggle led to his country’s freedom from an oppressive law. South Africa is now a democratic country with a constitution that guarantees the rights of all South African citizens.

Read the paragraph below and answer the question.

Former President Fidel Ramos initiated peace talks with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) during his term. He encouraged the MNLF under the leadership of Nur Misuari to sign a peace agreement with the government. This agreement led to the pilot testing of the Mindanao Autonomous Region, wherein some specific areas in Mindanao would be priority areas for projects and development.

After reading the text, do you believe that we can attain peace through negotiations or discussions? Why or why not?

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## Let's Talk About This

Nelson Mandela said that he did not become a freedom fighter overnight. He began slowly by trying to understand the situation his country was in and the issues that were troubling his fellow citizens. Starting out with small actions, he eventually became a real worker for justice and peace.

Gather your family or your friends and do the following:

1. Name an issue in your own life or in your community or nation which you think is unjust. Focus on just one issue.
2. Let the members of your family or friends name who benefits and who suffers from each situation.
3. Next, exchange ideas on what small actions or steps a person can take to help change the situation.
4. Finally, let each member of your family or friend decide which action to take. Discuss the possible consequences of taking action and of not doing anything.

A sample of this activity can be found in the *Answer Key* on pages 54–55.

Did you learn a lot from this activity? Remember that the freedom South Africa now enjoys began with small actions taken by individuals like Nelson Mandela. Because they all acted on the problem, they were able to solve it.



## Let's Read

Read the following story carefully.

In the 1970s, the Bangsamoro people fought the Philippine government in the struggle for self-determination and independence. The term *Bangsamoro* refers to all the native inhabitants of Mindanao and Sulu, whether Muslim, Christian or Highlanders (minorities living in the mountains). *Bangsa* is a Malay word referring to *nation*. The Bangsamoros are people who have accepted the distinctiveness of the Moro as a separate nationality from that of the Filipinos in Luzon and Visayas.

According to Muslims in Mindanao, they used to be the majority in the region, and now they have been reduced to a minority. One factor which contributed to this condition is the relocation of poor families from slum areas of Manila to Mindanao. This was during the term of Ferdinand Marcos. Another contributing factor is the continuous migration of other people from the Visayas. This condition led to the deprivation of lands for Muslims, since some of them were pushed away from their residences by the new settlers. An Ilonggo group from the Visayas called the *Ilaga* (Visayan for *rat*) even killed many innocent Muslims in Mindanao in order to acquire land.

The Muslims also observed that the development in the region was focused only in Christian communities. The Muslims were deprived of developmental projects such as infrastructure and basic services. Due to this condition, the Muslims decided to fight their oppression, not against the Christians but against the Philippine government.

It was in the 1970s that a revolutionary movement, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), was formed. This group emerged in the wake of the need for Islamic identity among Filipino Muslims who felt oppressed at the hands of a Christian-dominated government and marginalized in the body politic.

On October 21, 1972, a month after Marcos declared martial law in the country, Maranaw Muslims staged a violent uprising in Marawi City. The conflict in Mindanao by this time was approaching full-scale civil war. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and its various paramilitary units conducted military campaigns against the Moros. This war led to the deaths of about 120,000 people in Mindanao. It also made more than one million people in Mindanao homeless.

It was in 1975 when the Marcos regime recognized that the conflict had reached a political and military stalemate. A great deal of the country's money was being spent on war and many people were dying in Mindanao. Oil-producing Muslim countries supporting Moros were also threatening embargos. This led to the Tripoli Agreement in 1976, which granted autonomy to 13 of the 23 provinces in Mindanao, Sulu and the Palawan Islands.

Because of the Tripoli agreement, the MNLF dropped its demand for independence from the Philippine government. However, the agreement left out many significant issues and implementations. For one, Marcos implemented his own version of autonomy by establishing two separate regional governments which were not autonomous. Because of this, the agreement between the government and the MNLF failed and hostilities resumed.

The peace talks between the government and the MNLF were revived during the Aquino administration. President Fidel Ramos continued the negotiations when he stepped into power in 1992. After several years of negotiations, the MNLF finally agreed to the accord offered by the Ramos administration.

The agreement led to the creation of pilot areas in Mindanao, which are referred to as development zones. These pilot areas were the poorest areas in the region where the majority of Muslims lived. Developmental projects and funding support would be provided by the government so that these areas would attain growth and development. Muslims were chosen to lead a council that would oversee the development in these areas. The agreement aimed to evaluate the growth and development of the pilot areas after three years. The result of the evaluation of the specific development zones would determine if the 14 provinces would vote to join the autonomous region.

The agreement was signed by Ramos, who represented the Philippine government and Nur Misuari, the representative of the MNLF. The agreement led members of the MNLF to seek amnesty from the government and end the conflict between government and the MNLF.



## Let's Think About This

Answer the following questions.

1. What was the cause of the conflict between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)?

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2. What are the similarities between the experiences of the South Africans and the Muslims in Mindanao?

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3. What principles of Mandela are illustrated in the story you have just read? Give a situation in the story which show his principles.

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4. Was the government and the MNLF able to resolve their conflict? Why or why not?

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You may compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 55–56.



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the qualities of Nelson Mandela that made him a good freedom fighter?

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2. What is the difference between Gandhi and Mandela in terms of fighting oppression in their respective countries?

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3. What was Mandela's greatest sacrifice in his struggle to help Africans attain freedom from their oppressors?

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4. Name a Filipino whom we can consider a freedom fighter. Explain your answer.

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You may compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 56–57.



## Let's Remember

1. Nelson Mandela led the South Africans' struggle to end apartheid in their country. He and his fellow freedom fighters were responsible for making South Africa a democratic country through peaceful means.
2. Nelson Mandela adhered to the following principles:
  - ◆ Learn to look beyond your own desires.
  - ◆ Reach out to those who have hurt you.
  - ◆ Be willing to negotiate.

## Saint of the Gutters

Have you ever heard of Mother Teresa? She came to our country several times before she died in 1997. Mother Teresa was famous for the work she did for the poor and sick people of India. In this lesson, you will learn why she is considered a worker for peace. You will learn how we can apply her teachings and examples to our own society. Let's see if we can use these to work for peace in our society.

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ describe the works of Mother Teresa;
- ◆ analyze her contributions to peace; and
- ◆ use Mother Teresa's examples in achieving peace in our society.



### Let's Read

Hello! I'm Sister Nirmala from the Missionaries of Charity. I work here in Calcutta, India. I look after the sick, the poor and the dying. I love the work that I do here. For that, I have to thank Mother Teresa, the founder of the Missionaries of Charity.

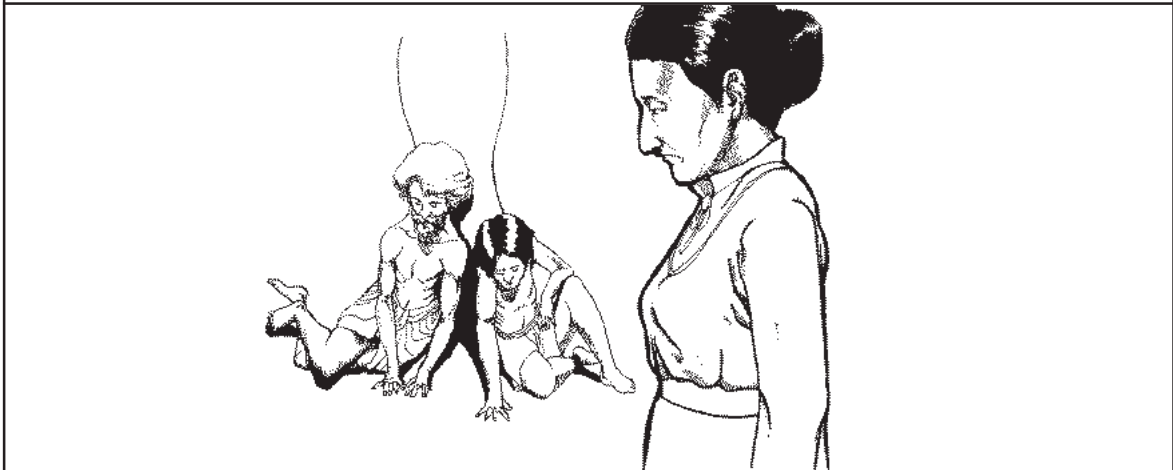




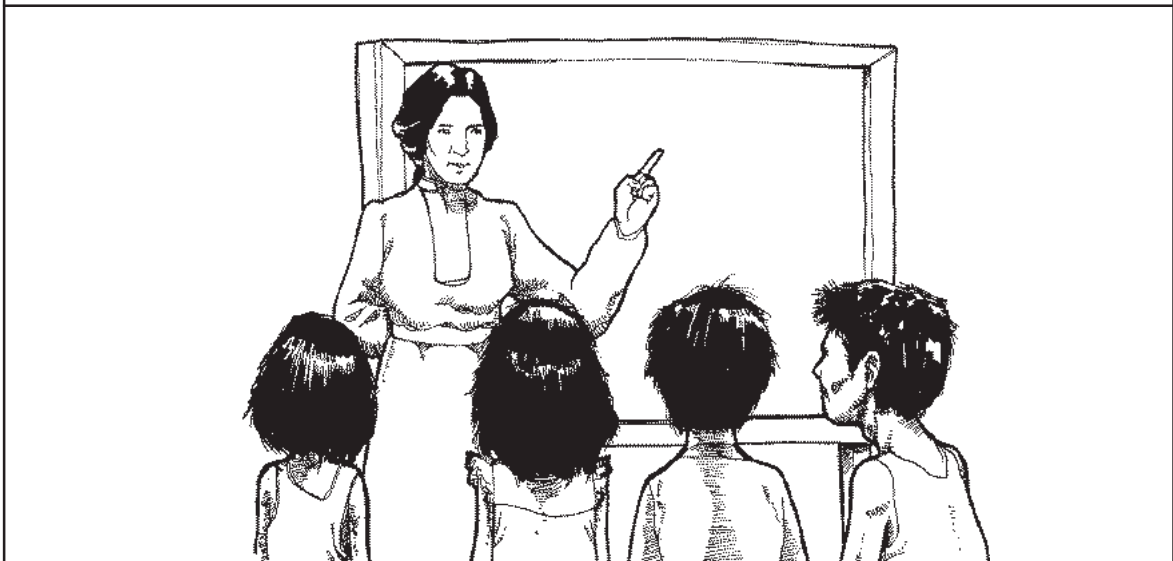
Mother Teresa wasn't an Indian. She came from a tiny country in Europe called Macedonia. She was born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhuni. Agnes wanted so much to be a nun. When she turned 18, she joined a religious order and took the name *Teresa*.



Teresa was immediately sent to India to work as a schoolteacher. When she started teaching in Calcutta, she saw many poor people dying on the streets. Her heart went out to them.



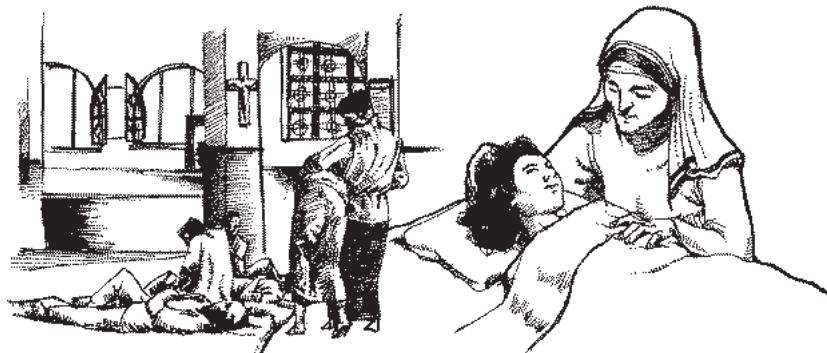
In 1948, Mother Teresa was allowed by the Catholic Church to leave the convent and work among the poor people of Calcutta. She founded the first school for children who lived in the slums.



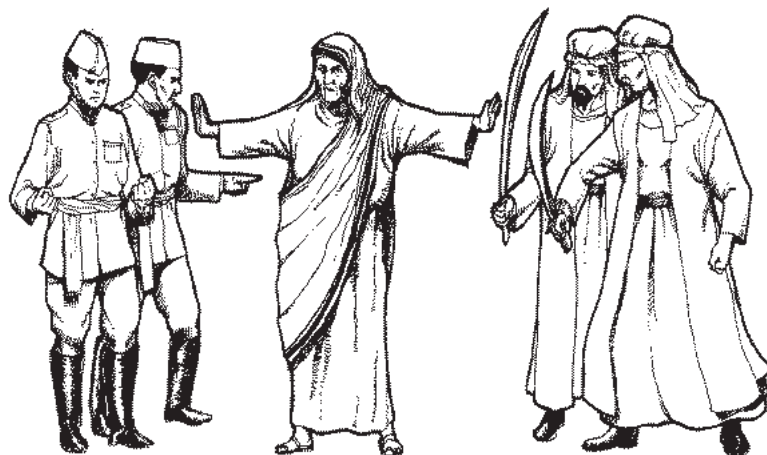
In 1950, Mother Teresa was able to acquire an abandoned Hindu temple and converted it into a home for the dying. Her first patient was a woman half-eaten by rats and worms. Mother Teresa cleaned the woman and laid her on a bed where she died smiling.



It was also in 1950 when Mother Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity. The Missionaries of Charity is a group of nuns who give care to the blind, the disabled, the aged and the poor. Now they also run hospitals, schools, orphanages and shelters for the dying. The Missionaries of Charity has 517 missions in more than 100 countries. There is also a place where lepers can live normal lives without fear of society shunning them.



Misery always had a tough enemy in Mother Teresa. She would risk everything, even her own life, in order to help the poor and the helpless. In 1982, during the war between the Israelis and the Palestinians, she rescued 37 children trapped in a hospital in Lebanon by negotiating a temporary cease-fire between the opposing groups.



Mother Teresa became known as the Saint of the Gutters because she worked for the poorest of the poor in India. She was frequently seen in the slum areas attending to the sick and the needy. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for her work. The Nobel Peace Prize is given by an international body that chooses awardees based on their contributions to peace.



Mother Teresa passed away on September 5, 1997 at the age of 87. Her legacy lives on. Today, the Missionaries of Charity continues the work that Mother Teresa started.



Mother Teresa showed the whole world that one can only be truly happy if one serves the needy. Today, so many volunteers from other countries stay here in India to work with us. They give something of themselves to the sick, the poor and the dying. Their reward is usually just a smile or a whisper of thanks. But for most of them, that's more than enough.





## Let's Think About This

Based on what you have read, what do you think are the qualities of Mother Teresa that made her a worker for peace?

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Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 58.



## Let's Learn

Based on what you have read, do you admire Mother Teresa? What do you think about the work she did for the poor and sick people?



Gandhi once said that poverty is the worst form of violence. Nelson Mandela also declared that real leaders are those who think about the poor 24 hours a day and who know in their hearts that poverty is the single biggest threat to society.

Indeed, many social conflicts start because of the wide gap between the rich and the poor. Do you know of disputes between farmers and landowners, laborers and employers? These are just examples of conflicts that can arise because of poverty. Poverty is a challenge faced not just by our country but by the whole world as well.

Mother Teresa showed the whole world that in tackling a huge problem such as poverty, small steps are more effective than comprehensive programs that often benefit only a few. She went out to the streets and gave food, shelter and care to those in need. She proved that small actions taken by individuals help a lot in improving the situation of the poor.

Mother Teresa lived a life that taught us one important truth:

**love + generosity = peace**

Mother Teresa taught people peace as Jesus Christ taught it. Jesus said to his disciples, “Love one another as I have loved you.” This is what Mother Teresa followed and preached. She said that we can only achieve peace if we love and always do good to one another.

According to Mother Teresa, we should **love until it hurts**. In fact, **everything we do must be for the good of others**. Most of the time, it’s not easy to do this. Our efforts often go unrewarded. And this is how it should be, according to Mother Teresa. Love, in order to be true, must hurt. One should be willing to give to the point of being hurt. When one does not love until it hurts, one isn’t really loving. Instead, one might be bringing injustice to those around him or her. One has therefore failed to bring peace to those around him or her.

How generous are you toward other people? If you see a beggar and you have only little money with you, would you still give alms to the beggar?

Peace is based on love. There can be no real peace unless people love one another. If we fail to love, the one who needs our love suffers from spiritual poverty. This spiritual poverty may create individuals who are capable of doing harm to other people. This leads to many conflicts.

Read the text below and answer the question.

Some of our Muslim brothers in Mindanao think that they have been deprived and neglected of their needs by the government. Some think that the Christians in Mindanao have more access to development, land and employment opportunities. Because of this, some of the Muslims have turned to armed struggle to attain independence from the Philippine government. There are also conflicts between Christians and Muslims in Mindanao due to land ownership, which has led to numerous deaths.

How do you think we could attain peace in Mindanao? Why?

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Mother Teresa stressed the importance of love within the family. She said that love and peace begin with the child. If a child isn’t taught and shown love, how can he or she be expected to be capable of loving? There is no peace in a person who doesn’t know how it is to love or to be loved.

"We must remember that love begins at home, and we must also remember that the future of humanity passes through the family."



Do you think you can imitate Mother Teresa's ways? You can begin doing this in your own home by showing kindness and concern for the members of your family. Remember that love begins in the family, and with love comes peace not just in the family but in the community as well.

1. Do you feel loved by your family? Why or why not?

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2. How can you start showing love to other members of your family?

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You should discuss your answers with your family members and friends. You can also discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager for additional feedback.



## Let's Think About This

1. Anywhere you go in the Philippines, you see many poor people in the streets. Some beg for alms, food or clothing. Some of these people even sleep on the sidewalk, or in their pushcarts, ignoring cold and hunger. What will you do in order to help these people?

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2. Discuss your answer to question number one with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator. You may also discuss your answer with a member of your family, a friend or a co-learner. Do they agree or disagree with your answer? Why or why not?

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You may also compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 58.



## Let's Learn

You have now learned the stories of Mohandas Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa. In what ways are their teachings and principles similar? In what ways are they different? Let's take a look again at their approaches to peace.

Gandhi	Mandela
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Hate the wrongdoing, not the wrongdoer.</li> <li>◆ Be willing to suffer for your cause.</li> <li>◆ Break an unjust law if you have to.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Learn to look beyond your own desires.</li> <li>◆ Reach out to those who have hurt you.</li> <li>◆ Be willing to negotiate.</li> </ul>



## Let's Try This

Think of any conflict faced by your family or community. List the actions that you can take to resolve this conflict using the principles you have learned from Gandhi, Mandela and Mother Teresa. Show your answer to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator.

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You may also compare your work with a sample answer in the *Answer Key* on pages 58–59.

The approaches of Gandhi, Mandela and Mother Teresa towards resolving conflicts are similar because they are all based on doing good to other people. They are all based on the belief that we need to reach out to other people and consider them our brothers and sisters.

Do you think we Filipinos can apply their teachings in order to obtain peace in our society? Of course we can. We should remember that it doesn't take the efforts of great people to achieve peace in our society. Look at Gandhi, Mandela and Mother Teresa. They were ordinary people who dared to take a step towards peace and achieved it.





## Let's See What You Have Learned

Read each of the situations below. Then answer the questions that follow, keeping in mind what you have learned about Mother Teresa. Write the letter of your choice in the blank before the number.

- \_\_\_1. Beside Aling Rita's house is a row of shanties. These shanties are owned by squatters who come from different provinces. Aling Rita's family is bothered by the fact that many of the young people who live in the shanties are getting into a lot of trouble. They use and sell drugs. Fights often break out in their area. The neighborhood has grown tense because of this. What should Aling Rita and her family do to help bring peace to their neighborhood?
- Have the squatters evicted from the land.
  - Ask the police to arrest all the troublemakers.
  - Move to another place because their neighborhood is hopeless.
  - Look for ways to help the young people, such as giving them education or teaching them how to earn a decent living.
- \_\_\_2. Mang Andoy's son and daughter-in-law live with him and his wife. The young couple are always quarreling with each other. One time, Mang Andoy's daughter-in-law even accused him and his wife of not making her feel welcome in their family. Their family hasn't known peace for a long time. What should Mang Andoy do?
- Tell his son and daughter-in-law to go away and live on their own.
  - Have a long talk with his son and daughter-in-law to help them settle their differences.
  - Convince his son to leave his wife.
  - Just leave home and move to another place with his wife.
- \_\_\_3. Aling Anita and Mang Lauro are retired schoolteachers who now manage their own sari-sari store. Their youngest child, Paulo, lives with them. They have put him in charge of the store because he doesn't have a job. To their dismay, they recently found out that Paulo has been gambling away the store's earnings. What should they do?
- Drive Paulo out of their home.
  - Have Paulo arrested for stealing.
  - Forgive Paulo and help him with his gambling problem.
  - Nothing. They should just let him be.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 59–60.

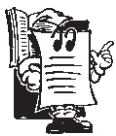




## Let's Remember

- ◆ Mother Teresa was a nun who devoted her life to helping the poor, the sick and the dying in the world.
- ◆ Mother Teresa taught us that we can only achieve peace if we learn to be loving and generous. She also stressed the need for love within the family, especially for the children.
- ◆ The teachings and principles of Mohandas Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa are similar because they all teach us to reach out to other people and consider them our brothers and sisters.

You have almost reached the end of the module. Congratulations! Did you enjoy reading this module so far? Did you learn a lot from it? You are now ready to apply everything that you have learned here to your own life. But first, look at the summary below of the main points of this module to help you remember them better. Then answer the post-test on the next page.



## Let's Sum Up

1. Mohandas Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa are three workers for peace who serve as inspirations for the whole world.
2. We, too, can be workers for peace just like Gandhi, Mandela and Mother Teresa. We should live by the following principles:
  - ◆ Hate the wrongdoing, not the wrongdoer.
  - ◆ Be willing to suffer for your cause.
  - ◆ Break an unjust law if you have to.
  - ◆ Learn to look beyond your own desires.
  - ◆ Be willing to negotiate.
  - ◆ Reach out to those who have hurt you.
  - ◆ Do everything you can for the good of others.
  - ◆ Be generous to the needy.
  - ◆ Let love reign in the family and show love, especially to children.



## What Have You Learned?

A. Encircle the letter of the best answer.

1. Gandhi taught us that in a struggle, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. we should fight back only when our enemy keeps hurting us
  - b. we should never ever fight back even if our enemy is hurting us
  - c. it is sometimes better to just give in and not fight our enemy
  - d. we should never stop fighting until our enemy loses strength and acknowledges that we are right
2. South Africa is a democratic country today because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Mandela and his followers committed acts of sabotage which forced the white rulers to dismantle apartheid
  - b. the white people were defeated by the blacks in a civil war
  - c. Mandela was willing to negotiate with the government to come to a peaceful agreement to end the apartheid
  - d. the United Nations intervened and deposed the white rulers
3. One of the qualities a freedom fighter must have is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the willingness to sacrifice his or her personal happiness
  - b. physical strength
  - c. a high level of intelligence
  - d. the ability to be ruthless, if necessary
4. According to Mother Teresa, poverty \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. is a problem that cannot really be solved
  - b. can be solved by taking small steps
  - c. is easy to tackle
  - d. is the result of conflicts
5. Mohandas Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. have opposing views on resolving conflicts
  - b. share the same views on achieving peace
  - c. are all religious leaders
  - d. are all leaders of governments

B. Study the following situations. Then, answer the questions that follow based on what you have learned about how Gandhi, Mandela and Mother Teresa peacefully negotiated conflicts and struggles for human rights.

1. Filipino fishermen from Negros are among the poorest citizens in the Philippines. They earn barely enough to feed their families. Worse, they do not have access to drinking water, toilets or government social services.

During election time, the fishermen and their families are forced to vote for their landlords' candidate or face eviction from the land. During the off-season, many fishermen are forced to work for the commercial fishers. The fishermen also have to contend with illegal fishers, such as those who practice *muro-ami* (the method of pounding on coral reefs to force all the fish out) and dynamite fishing.

The government seems unable to apprehend the illegal fishermen. Meanwhile, the fishermen and their families are growing hungrier each day. Their situation seems to be a hopeless one, and many of them are thinking of resorting to dynamite fishing.

- a. What is the problem faced by Filipino fishermen from Negros?

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- b. What do you think could possibly happen if this problem is not solved?

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- c. What do you think should the government do to help the fishermen?

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- d. What can the fishermen do to solve their problem and avoid trouble in their community?

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2. The Sacobia area in Tarlac had been declared the ancestral domain of the Aetas of Zambales. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources awarded the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim to the Aetas in 1993. The land, which is under the proprietorship of the Clark Development Center (CDC), measures 5,515 hectares and belongs to around 600 Aeta families.

Recently, the CDC proposed the reduction of the property's size. The CDC plans to use the land for agricultural development. However, the reduction of the land will result to the displacement not just of the Aetas but of more than 300 farmers as well.

Both the Aetas and the farmers have not been given full access to the property by the CDC. There are also reports that armed security guards of the CDC have been preventing them from planting crops in their agricultural lands.

- a. What is the issue hounding the Aetas, the upland farmers and the government?

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- b. What can the Aetas and the farmers do?

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Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 60–61.

If you got a score of:

- 9–11 Very good! You may now proceed to the next module.
- 6–8 Good! You just need to go back to the items of the module that you didn't understand.
- 3–5 You just need to go back to the lessons you did not understand.
- 0–2 You should study the whole module again.



## Answer Key

### A. Let's See What You Already Know (*pages 2–3*)

- A. 1. (a) Satyagraha is a concept taught by Mohandas Gandhi. One who practices satyagraha never fights back even when his or her enemy is hurting him or her.
  2. (a) Apartheid is a system of racial segregation imposed by the white South African government on the citizens.
  3. (a) According to Mother Teresa, we should be willing to give until it hurts.
  4. (c) The wonderful thing about the ways of Gandhi, Mandela and Mother Teresa is that we Filipinos can use these to achieve peace in our society.
  5. (d) Violence will only lead to more violence, and hence can never be effective in achieving peace.
- 
- B. 1. **True** — Most of the time, conflicts can be resolved only when the two opposing parties sit down and talk. By coming to an agreement, they are able to end the conflict.
  2. **False** — It's not hard to follow the footsteps of the three workers for peace. Anybody can be a worker for peace, as long as he or she follows their teachings.
  3. **True** — The road towards the achievement of our goals is not always an easy one. Sometimes, there are many barriers which we must confront and this requires sacrifice on our part. Hence, if we want to fight for a cause, we must be willing to suffer for it.
  4. **False** — There are many similarities in their teachings. They are all based on the belief that we all need to reach out to one another and consider each other as brothers and sisters.
  5. **True** — There are some people who are afraid of what other people might do to them. Because of this fear, they tend to do things that hurt those people they are afraid of.

## B. Lesson 1

### *Let's Review (pages 12–13)*

1. Here is a sample answer:

Based on what I have read, I consider Gandhi to be a kind, compassionate and peace-loving man. He was a man of integrity and sincerity. These qualities convinced his followers that his ways were right.

You might have different answer. You can discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager for additional feedback.

2. The following is a possible answer:

Yes, I agree that Mohandas Gandhi should be called Mahatma or Great Soul. He was a man who thought not of his own cares and needs but of others. He devoted his life to the struggle for India's independence, and he led the first nonviolent revolution in history.

You might have different answer. You can discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager for additional feedback.

3. Gandhi led his people towards independence by peaceful means, such as holding peaceful marches and adopting civil disobedience.
4. The following is a sample answer:

Yes, I would do the same if I were in his place. Gandhi showed us that we can achieve our goals through nonviolent means, and I believe that this is the best way we can achieve what we want.

You may also discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback.

### *Let's Think About This (pages 16–17)*

1. The following are sample answers:

- ◆ I will convene my fellow vendors and make a letter of protest addressed to the barangay council. This letter will be signed by all the vendors renting the stalls in the market. It will serve as a petition for the councilors to amend or repeal their resolution. The letter will point out the difficulties the vendors in the market would experience if the councilors pursue their plan.
- ◆ I will help organize all my fellow market vendors so we can hold a protest. We could put up signs protesting the unfair rent increase in the market.

2. The following are sample answers:
  - ◆ I will let the management know that I consider their action unjust. I will help the union leaders organize a strike in the company. We would conduct demonstrations in front of the company premises to protest our termination.
  - ◆ I would write a letter informing the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) about the unfavorable working principles of the company, which violates the labor code of the Philippines.

You may also discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback.

*Let's Try This (page 18)*

1. The Filipinos had to deal with a ruler who used all means, including violence and electoral fraud, to hold on to power.
2. The Filipinos resolved the conflict by holding a peaceful revolution against the Marcos regime. They took to the streets by the millions to stand up for their democratic rights. By using nonviolent means, they were able to convince the armed forces to stop supporting Marcos. When Marcos was overthrown, he fled the country and the democratic government was restored.
3. Among Gandhi's teachings evident in the EDSA Revolution are:

- a. **Hate the wrongdoing, not the wrongdoer.**

The people were often threatened by soldiers; there were tanks in EDSA that were about to run them over. The people never fought against the soldiers, instead they offered them flowers and prayers.

- b. **Be willing to suffer for your cause.**

The people stayed on the streets for four days and three nights. They never left and never hesitated about what they were doing. They also persisted in their efforts despite the constant threats to their lives. Marcos and the military saw that it was useless to keep on threatening the people. They admitted defeat in the end.

*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 19–20)*

1.
  - (a) No, it wasn't right for Mr. Quintos' bodyguards to drive the squatters away. Even though Mr. Quintos owned the land the squatters were living on, he should have been considerate enough to at least give the squatters some time to find a new place to live in.
  - (b) No, the squatters should not push through with their plan to beat up the bodyguards. Doing so would only make the situation worse. Mr. Quintos would have an excuse to drive them out of his land because of their violent action. They would just go to jail and accomplish nothing.
  - (c) Minda should convince her neighbors that violence will not help them out of their situation. She should lead her neighbors in seeking help from the government and from NGOs who can help them negotiate with Mr. Quintos.
2.
  - (a) The people of Magdiwang should not keep quiet about the actions of the mayor. They should file a case against the mayor's son in their municipal trial court.
  - (b) The people encounter difficulties in filing the case against the mayor's son in their municipality, they should bring their complaint to the governor of their province. The people can also hold protests against the mayor's intervention in obstructing justice for the rape victim.

You may also discuss your answers with the Instructional Manager or Facilitator for comments.

## **C. Lesson 2**

*Let's Try This (page 22)*





*Let's Think About This (pages 26–27)*

1. The cause of conflict in South Africa was racial discrimination as institutionalized by the apartheid system.

2. Here is a sample answer. Your answer should be similar to this:

I think apartheid should never be imposed in any country. It is not right to separate people according to the colors of their skin because this is racial discrimination. This violates people's rights to live free from harm and it keeps them from making their lives as productive as possible.

3. Both the people of India and the people of South Africa fought against governments that repressed their rights. They struggled to attain freedom from their oppressors.

4. Here is a sample answer:

Gandhi and Mandela are both peace-loving men who devoted their lives to the struggle for freedom and against discrimination. They were also both very forgiving to those who hurt them.

5. Mandela promoted peace in South Africa by amending the constitution when he became president. He abolished the apartheid system in South Africa and promoted equality among races, whether African, white, colored or Indian (Asian). He also abolished laws that promoted racial discrimination such as the *pass law*. Most of all, he encouraged the citizens of South Africa to work together in attaining development for the country. He even set an example by working together with F. W. De Klerk who became his second deputy president.

You can discuss your answers with your Instrucional Manager for additional feedback.

*Let's Try This (page 28)*

1. Here is a sample answer. Your answer should be similar to this:

If the apartheid was implemented in the Philippines, many Filipinos would be struggling to attain equality. There may be wars in the different regions of the country and there would be no unity. Foreign countries might also intervene to establish a system that is fair and democratic for all Filipinos.

2. Here is a sample answer:

Yes, there were similar situations in which Filipinos were also oppressed during the colonization periods of the Spaniards and Americans. During these periods, many Filipinos were not treated with respect and dignity by foreign dominants. The Filipinos were called “indios” because of the color of their skin. Filipinos had to work hard to prove that they were worthy of recognition by the Spaniards. The Spaniards also took the land belonging to the Filipinos—hectares of lands were transferred to their ownership.

Filipinos who were fighting the Spanish regime were labeled *filibusteros* by the church. During this time, the church had a major influence on how the country should be managed by the Spanish governors.

During the American colonization, Filipinos were required to register their lands. Lands which were not registered were considered government property. Most of these lands were also transferred to the ownership of the elites who were mostly Americans. At that time, many Filipinos were illiterate and couldn't understand English. This led them to lose their properties since they were not able to register.

At that time also, Filipinos who were opposing American rule were called *bandits*.

*Let's Talk About This (pages 30–31)*

This is a sample answer. Your work should be similar to this. You may show your work to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback.

An example of an issue is the rampant graft and corruption in the government. The ones who benefit from this situation are the government officials who commit corruption; the ones who suffer from it are the Filipino citizens. One action a person can take is not to give bribes to government personnel and officials. This could make one's transactions with the government a lot slower but by refusing to give bribes, one is making a stand against corruption and this will serve as a good example to other people.

One of Mandela's principles is to **learn to look beyond your own desires**. Filipinos should let corrupt government officials and personnel understand that their responsibility is to give service for the welfare of the people and for the growth and development of the country.

Government agencies proven to have corrupt personnel and officials should not be tolerated. They should be exposed to/by the government organizations – such as the Ombudsman and SandiganBayan – that look into the issue of graft and corruption. Corrupt government personnel and officials who don't want to perform their office duties and functions without any bribe should be filed with charges at the Civil Service Commission. This will let them understand that they work to serve the people.

*Let's Think About This (page 33)*

1. The cause of conflict between the government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) was the deprivation of land and basic services for Muslims in Mindanao.
2. The similarity between the Africans and the Muslims are the following:
  - ◆ they were deprived of land in their country;
  - ◆ they were not provided with basic services; and
  - ◆ in the early years (1970s), the Muslims were oppressed by the government in the form of military attacks instead of providing them their needs.
3. Here are sample answers. Your answers should be similar to the ones below.

*Reach out to those who have hurt you* — Despite the fact that many innocent Muslims were killed and left homeless, the MNLF still decided to give peace a chance by agreeing to the Tripoli Agreement in 1976.

*Be willing to negotiate* — The MNLF has always been willing to listen to alternatives which will bring them and the government to peace. This was shown in the terms of three different presidents of the country, which finally led to an agreement during Ramos' administration.

*Learn to look beyond your own desires* — The MNLF was established to serve the purpose of defending their Muslim brothers and sisters against the oppression of settlers and soldiers in Mindanao. It also served the purpose of fighting for the institutionalization of Muslim rights in Mindanao.

You may have identified other principles of Mandela in the story. Show them to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback.

4. The Ramos administration was able to resolve the conflict with the MNLF. They were able to agree on promoting the rights of the Bangsamoros through the implementation of development projects in the region. The Ramos administration also saw the need for the delivery of basic services in Mindanao, especially in poor communities. Most importantly, the government allowed the Muslims to be represented by a Muslim governor who would oversee the implementation of development projects in the pilot areas for autonomy.

*Let's See What You Have Learned (page 34)*

1. Here is a sample answer:

Nelson Mandela is considered a freedom fighter because of the following:

*bravery* — He never feared being identified as a member of the ANC and the MK (the military wing of the ANC). The harsh attacks of the British government on the members of the ANC didn't stop him from fighting for freedom.

*devotion to his people* — Mandela turned his back on his law career and instead served his fellow Africans by joining the ANC. He also joined other movements that opposed the colonization of the British government. Most of his life was dedicated to the struggle against the oppressors of South Africa.

*forgiving* — Mandela was able to forgive the people who hurt him and sent him to jail for 27 years. He forgave them and even worked with them to attain peace in his country.

You may have identified other qualities of Mandela which made him a good freedom fighter. Discuss them with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback.

2. Even though Gandhi and Mandela both opposed oppression in their respective countries, they still have differences. Gandhi struggled for freedom through nonviolent actions. This further motivated the people of India to fight against oppression.

In the case of Mandela, he also had his nonviolent stance. However, he turned his back on this belief when he saw that many Africans were being oppressed by the government. These were in terms of new laws passed by the white government and even military attacks initiated by the government.

Mandela became the commander-in-chief of the MK, which was the military wing of the ANC. Through the MK, he and other members destroyed government facilities and fought against military soldiers. This was in retaliation against the actions taken by the white government.

3. Mandela's greatest sacrifice in life for the South Africans was serving most of his life in prison. He was imprisoned for 27 years for the actions he took against the white government. Despite his imprisonment, he still fought for the rights of his fellow Africans. He didn't stop until South Africa was freed from oppression.
4. The following is a sample answer. Other Filipinos whom you consider to be like Mandela may be discussed with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for comments.

Nur Misuari could be considered a freedom fighter like Nelson Mandela. He fought for the rights of Muslims in Mindanao. Though formerly a university professor, he turned his back on teaching and struggled for the rights of Muslims. His struggle was against the Philippine government, which has deprived the Muslims of their rights to development, basic services and even land. As a Muslim fighter, he became a member of the MNLF—the military offensive of the Muslims against the AFP of the Marcos administration. The MNLF defended the rights of the Muslims in Mindanao and conducted counter offensives against government attacks.

Nur Misuari eventually became the chairman of the MNLF. Despite the conflict between the Muslims and the government, the MNLF still chose to give peace a chance. The MNLF were open for peace negotiations to help promote the development of Mindanao.

Misuari and former president Fidel Ramos signed a peace agreement on September 2, 1996. The agreement was a peace intervention which didn't only lead to the participation of Muslims in the development of Mindanao but also to the resolution of conflict between the government and the MNLF.

## D. Lesson 3

*Let's Think About This (page 40)*

Here is a sample answer:

The qualities that made Mother Teresa a worker for peace are her compassion for the needy, persistence in doing her work, love for all people especially children and her courage to go on with her task despite the difficulties she faced.

You might have a different answer. You can discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager for additional feedback.

*Let's Think About This (page 42)*

Here are sample answers:

I will inform these people about existing government organizations and institutions such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), which can help them in their needs. There are also nongovernment organizations (NGOs) which can also help the people. These NGOs could be informed about the conditions of these people so they could attend to their needs. On my part, I can give my used clothes and blankets, which can still be used.

You might have a different answer. You can discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager for additional feedback.

*Let's Try This (page 43)*

Here are sample answers:

1. My brother is a drug addict and he has been stealing money from my parents to support his addiction.

*Let love reign in the family and show love especially to children.  
– Mother Teresa*

I could help encourage my parents to understand the reasons why my brother is using drugs. He may have problems concerning our family or outside of our family. I would try to talk to him and listen to his problems. Later on, we could encourage my brother to go to a rehabilitation center, which can help him get over his addiction to drugs.

2. The slum area near our community is about to be demolished by a private company without providing any relocation site for the people. *Be willing to suffer for your cause. – Gandhi*

I will help the people conduct protests and demonstrations against the evictors. I could also help organize a group which will ensure that the rights of the people are met in terms of proper relocation and other human rights concerns. I could also inform government agencies, such as the Commission on Human Rights, against the people about any violation committed.

You may have listed and resolved other conflicts. Show them to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional comments.

*Let's See What You Have Learned (page 44)*

1. The best choice is **(d)**, look for ways to help the young people, such as giving them education or teaching them how to earn a decent living. All the other choices will not really help solve the problem. What these young squatters really need are people who will care for them. Most of them acquire vices because they are poor and often see no hope in their future. Someone has to show them that they matter and that they can do something to help themselves.

Mother Teresa said **do everything you can for the good of others**. Every human being has dignity and worth. Some people may not just see their dignity and worth because they haven't felt valued by their family and by other people. We should exert efforts to make them feel valued. For example, we can work with their community leaders in conducting seminars on the harmful effects of prohibited drugs. We could also provide counseling sessions for the youth to help them understand how they can cope with their problems in life.

2. The best choice is **(b)**, have a long talk with his son and daughter-in-law to help them settle their differences. Mang Andoy should show love and understanding toward his son and daughter-in-law. All the other options will not help their family work out their differences. If he talks with the two young people, the three of them could figure out what was really causing the problem, so that they could work out a solution to this.

Mother Teresa said **let love reign in the family and show love especially to children**. Some people misunderstand other people's actions because they have different personalities. Making people feel loved can be accomplished through family discussions



where one can voice out what one feels. In this process, the people concerned will also be able to understand the other person's situation. Talking and conversing will also help the people involved see and understand the problems that often lead to conflicts. It will also give them insights on how they can grow and change for the better. In a loving family, each member can express what they think and feel about each other.

3. The best choice is (c), forgive Paulo and help him with his gambling problem. They should be loving and understanding toward their son. He obviously has a problem and they should work to help him overcome this difficulty.

According to Mother Teresa, **let love reign in the family and show love especially to children.** It is important that we let our children feel that they are loved in the family. We can encourage them to confide in us. We can also start communicating with them. In a family, communication is an essential tool for everyone to feel that they are loved and thought of. If we, as parents, sense that one of our children has problems, we should initiate talking to him/her. We should also let each of our children feel that we love them equally. For example, we can ask our children how their day was at school or at work. We could also invite all the members of the family to go out on weekends and have fun.

## **E. What Have You Learned?** *(pages 46–48)*

- A. 1. (b) Gandhi said that when one is fighting injustice, one should be willing to suffer. This means that one should never fight back even when one's opponent is hurting him or her.
2. (c) Mandela used negotiations to achieve his goal of democratizing South Africa. Holding talks enabled the opposing groups in his country to come up with a solution that ended apartheid.
3. (a) When one chooses to become a freedom fighter, one must put the needs of others above his or her own. Sometimes, this could mean having to sacrifice one's personal happiness for the sake of freedom.
4. (b) Mother Teresa showed through her work that the issue of poverty can be solved more effectively by taking small steps that directly help the poor.



5. (b) The three workers for peace lived by similar principles, which are all based on the belief that we should reach out to others and consider them our brothers and sisters.
- B. 1. (a) The fishermen of Negros face poverty, which is made worse by competition from illegal fishers and lack of government support.
- (b) If this problem is not solved, the fishermen could resort to illegal fishing, which would damage the environment; the destruction of the environment would leave them only poorer. Some of them might even be desperate enough to resort to crime.
- (c) The government should establish programs that would support the fishermen, such as livelihood programs during the off-season. The government should also go after illegal fishers. It should also grant social benefits to the fishermen.

*Do everything you can for the good of others. —*  
 Livelihood programs for fishermen should be sustainable so it could help support the needs of the fishermen. It should be focused on how to properly educate fishermen so they will know how to generate additional income. Other programs that would help fishermen generate income should also be taught by the government. For example, the fishermen and their families can be taught how to preserve food.

Fishermen and their families should be given importance because they also contribute to the country's economy. They also provide food for the many Filipinos.

- (d) The fishermen should appeal to the government to help them out of their difficult condition. They could approach their town leaders for help. They should also organize themselves in order to fight against illegal fishing; they may hold rallies and other forms of protest in order to let the government and the public know about their situation.
2. (a) The dispute over the land that was granted to the Aetas is the cause of the present conflict faced by the Aetas, the upland farmers and the government.
- (b) The Aetas and the farmers should work together to appeal to the government regarding the CDC's decision to reduce the size of their land. They should also negotiate with the CDC on how to achieve its objective of agricultural development without displacing the Aetas and the farmers.



## Glossary

**Apartheid** Meaning “apartness” in Afrikaans. This is a system established by the British colonizers in South Africa which promotes racial discrimination

**Ahimsa** The way of acting without hurting anyone

**Bangsa** Malay word referring to nation

**Bangsamoro** This term refers to all the native inhabitants of Mindanao and Sulu, whether Muslim, Christian or Highlanders (minorities living in the mountains).

**Fast** To avoid eating; to go without food and water

**Mahatma** Indian term for great soul

**Misery** Unhappiness; sadness; pain; suffering

**Satyagraha** Indian term for passive resistance



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