

# UPAAN

2025

**Nelson Mandela –  
Long Walk to Freedom  
(First Flight )**

English

Lecture - 04

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# Topics

*to be covered*

- 1 Warm-up Game ✓
- 2 Nelson Mandela - Long Walk to Freedom (Part II) ✓
- 3 NCERT Questions and Quiz ✓



**Game  
time!**

Identify the options that sound similar!

1



2



3



1 & 3

↓  
Bat

↓  
Puppy

↓  
Bat

# Homophones

Identify the options that sound similar!



1

↳ Sea



2

↳ Son



3

↳ Flower



4

↳ Night



5

↳ Sun



6

↳ See



7

↳ Knight

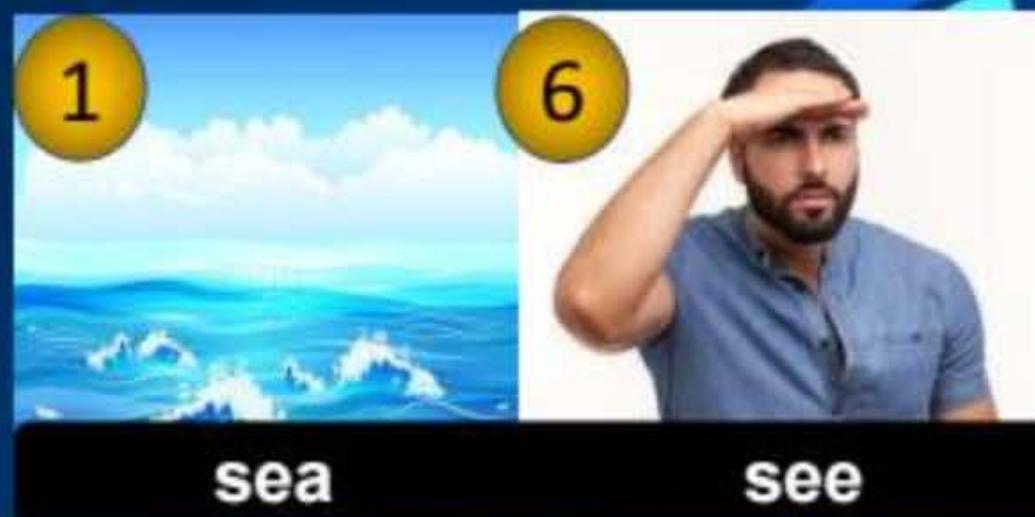


8

↳ flour

1 & 6  
2 & 5  
3 & 8  
4 & 7

These are the answers!



A black and white close-up photograph of Nelson Mandela's face. He has a thoughtful expression, with his eyes slightly closed and a gentle smile. His hands are clasped together near his chin. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of his skin and hair.

# Nelson Mandela - Long Walk to Freedom



two ★★★★

## > Twin Obligations કાર્ય, રીપોનેટિલ્ટી

- ✓ Family & friends
- ✓ Country & Community
- ✓ polite & formal
- ✓ In a civil and humane society, everyone fulfills them according to their circumstances/abilities
- ✓ In SA, a man of color who tried to fulfil both was considered a criminal;
- ✓ Punished & isolated
- ✓ Ripped from his family and home
- ✓ Same happened with Mandela

Inulation - શાખા

## ➤ Mandela's Early Life and Concept of Freedom

- As a child, freedom meant being able to do what he wanted
  - ✓ Run in the fields
  - ✓ Swim in the clear streams सर्वाणी
  - ✓ Roast mealies मुरदा
  - ✓ Ride slow moving bulls
- ✓ If he obeyed his father and rules of his tribe, he was free in every way
- Realised as a Young man- Freedom has been taken away from him
  - Boyhood freedom was an illusion
  - Began to hunger for it

temporary

- As a student, wanted 'transitory freedoms' only for himself
  - Stay out at night, read what he pleased, go where he chose
- ✓ o As a young man, yearned for
  - Basic and honourable freedom  
दृष्टि
  - Achieving potential, earning his living, marrying & having a family
  - Not to be interrupted in a lawful life
- o Slowly saw--everyone who black was not free
  - ✓ ▪ Joined African National Congress
  - Hunger for Freedom of all people- This desire ✓

## Change

### Transformed:

- a timid young man - bold confident  
Shy lawyer
- Law abiding attorney-criminal
- Family loving husband-man without a home
- Life loving man - monk Thich

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीया

-प्राइवेट

## ➤ **Mandela's Realisation About Oppressor and Oppressed**

- A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred,  
pre-judice and narrow-mindedness. सुकृतों को लौटा

- 'The oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.'

यद्यपि ।४०॥

#Q. What are the twin obligations mentioned by Nelson Mandela?

- A Obligation to parents and wife. ✗
- B Obligation to children and countrymen. ✗
- C Obligation to community and country. ✗
- D  Obligation to family and country.

**#Q. What are the twin obligations mentioned by Nelson Mandela?**

- A** Obligation to parents and wife.
- B** Obligation to children and countrymen.
- C** Obligation to community and country.
- D** Obligation to family and country.

**Ans. (D)** - The twin obligations mentioned by Nelson Mandela are obligations to family and country.

#Q. Why was it impossible to fulfill the two main obligations in South Africa?

1. Because of the policy of Apartheid.
2. Because they were born Black.
3. Because they were born White.
4. Because of democracy in South Africa.

Choose the correct option

- A Both 2 and 3
- B Only 3
- C Both 1 and 2
- D Only 4



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4. Because of democracy in South Africa.

Choose the correct option

- A** Both 2 and 3
- B** Only 3
- C** Both 1 and 2
- D** Only 4

**Ans. (C)** - It was impossible to fulfill the two main obligations in South Africa because of the policy of Apartheid and they were born Black.



#Q. When is a man NOT truly free according to Nelson Mandela?

- A When a man takes away someone else's freedom.
- B When a man takes away someone's family from them.
- C When a man does not show humanity.
- D When a man is narrow-minded.



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- A** When a man takes away someone else's freedom.
- B** When a man takes away someone's family from them.
- C** When a man does not show humanity.
- D** When a man is narrow-minded.

**Ans. (A)** - Man is not truly free according to Nelson Mandela when a man takes away someone else's freedom.

#Q. What did being free mean to **Mandela as a boy?**

- A To be able to travel the world
- B To run in the fields, swim in the stream, roast mealies, and ride bulls
- C To read what he pleased
- D To participate in political activities



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**Ans. (B)** - To run in the fields, swim in the stream, roast mealies, and ride bulls



#Q. What did being free mean to **Mandela as a student?**

- A To travel the world
- B To be able to stay out at night, read what he pleased, and go where he chose
- C To participate in political activities
- D To start his own business



#Q. What did being free mean to Mandela as a student?

- A To travel the world
- B To be able to stay out at night, read what he pleased, and go where he chose
- C To participate in political activities
- D To start his own business

**Ans. (B)** - To be able to stay out at night, read what he pleased, and go where he chose



#Q. How does Mandela contrast "transitory freedoms" with "the basic and honourable freedoms"?

A

Transitory freedoms were temporary pleasures, while basic freedoms were fundamental rights to live a dignified life.

B

Transitory freedoms were long-lasting, while basic freedoms were short-lived.

C

Transitory freedoms were only for children, while basic freedoms were only for adults.

D

Transitory freedoms were materialistic, while basic freedoms were spiritual.



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- B** Transitory freedoms were long-lasting, while basic freedoms were short-lived.
- C** Transitory freedoms were only for children, while basic freedoms were only for adults.
- D** Transitory freedoms were materialistic, while basic freedoms were spiritual.

**Ans. (A)** - Transitory freedoms were temporary pleasures, while basic freedoms were fundamental rights to live a dignified life.

#Q. What realization made the author hunger for freedom?

- A When he learned about democracy.
- B When he began to understand that his childhood freedom was an illusion.
- C When he traveled to another country.
- D When he was punished for speaking out.

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- D When he was punished for speaking out.

Ans- b) When he began to understand that his childhood freedom was an illusion.

#Q. What transformation did the author undergo because of his desire for freedom?

- A From a student to a businessman.
- B From a frightened young man to a bold one.
- C From a lawyer to a judge.
- D From a teacher to a principal.

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- B From a frightened young man to a bold one.
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- D From a teacher to a principal.

Answer: b) From a frightened young man to a bold one.

#Q. Does Mandela think the oppressor is free?

- A Yes, because they have power and control
- B No, because they are also prisoners of hatred, prejudice and narrow-mindedness
- C Yes, because they can make laws
- D No, because they live in constant fear



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- C Yes, because they can make laws
- D No, because they live in constant fear

**Ans. (B)** - No, because they are also prisoners of hatred and prejudice

## **SECTION C**

#Q. What “twin obligations” does Mandela mention?

#Q. What did being free mean to Mandela as a boy, and as a student? How does he contrast these “transitory freedoms” with “the basic and honourable freedoms”?

#Q. Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/Why not?



#Q. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration?  
What did it signify the triumph of?



#Q. What does Mandela mean when he says he is "simply the sum of all those African patriots" who had gone before him?

#Q. Would you agree that the 'depths of oppression' create 'heights of character'? How does Mandela illustrate this? Can you add your own examples to this argument?

#Q. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

#Q. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?



## Topic : Summary



- The chapter is a biography of Nelson Mandela, a prominent leader of the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.
- It describes Mandela's early life in a rural village, his education, and his move to Johannesburg, where he became involved in politics.
- The chapter details Mandela's role in the African National Congress (ANC), a political organization that fought against apartheid, a system of racial segregation and discrimination enforced by the South African government.



- It describes Mandela's imprisonment for 27 years, during which time he became a symbol of the struggle against apartheid.
- The chapter discusses Mandela's release from prison in 1990, and his subsequent role in negotiating an end to apartheid and the establishment of a democratic government in South Africa.
- Mandela served as South Africa's first black president from 1994 to 1999, and the chapter describes his efforts to reconcile the country's different racial groups and promote social and economic justice.



- The chapter portrays Mandela as a heroic figure who dedicated his life to the struggle for equality and justice, and whose legacy continues to inspire people around the world.
- It also discusses the importance of Mandela's philosophy of forgiveness and reconciliation in post-apartheid South Africa.
- The chapter highlights Mandela's contributions to promoting education, healthcare, and human rights in South Africa, as well as his efforts to promote peace and justice around the world.



- Finally, the chapter encourages readers to draw inspiration from Mandela's life and work, and to work towards creating a more just and equitable world.



## Topic : Notes



- Establishment of S.A. First Democratic Non-Racial Govt.
- Pledge
- Mandela Addressed the Guests
- Ideals for Future
- Display of Military Power by Jets
- Recalled historical events marking growth of 'Apartheid'
- Mandela Recalled Sacrifices of Freedom Fighters
- Observation About Humanity
- Twin Obligations
- Mandela's Early Life and Concept of Freedom
- Mandela's Realisation About Oppressor and Oppressed



## Topic : Notes



### ➤ Establishment of S.A. First Democratic Non-Racial Govt.

#### □ Swearing-in ceremony-

- 10 May, 1994
- Sandstone Amphitheatre, Pretoria

#### ○ Autumn Day-

- Accompanied by daughter Zanini
  - i. Mr. de Klerk - Second Deputy President
  - ii. Mr. Thabo Mbeki- First Deputy President



➤ **Pledge**

- to obey and uphold constitution
  - devote himself to the well-being of Republic and people



➤ **Mandela Addressed the Guests**

- Confer glory and hope to newborn liberty
- Misrule of whites = Extraordinary human disaster
  - a society of which all humanity must be proud
- Outlaws—Rare privilege
  - Host to nations of the world
  - Thanked all our distinguished international guests
  - Common victory for justice, peace and human dignity





## ➤ Ideals for Future

- Achieved political emancipation
- Pledge to liberate all people from bondage of-
  - poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender & other discrimination
- Closing-
  - Sun shall never set on so glorious human achievement
  - *Let freedom reign! God bless Africa!*

➤ **Display of Military Power by Jets**

- SA jets, helicopter and troop carriers
- Display of pinpoint precision and military force
  - Demonstration of Military's loyalty to democracy – New govt.
- Change in attitude of highest Generals of police and defense force
  - Saluted and pledged loyalty—arrested me a few years ago
- Chevron of Impala jets leaving a smoke trail of SA flag





- Two National Anthems- signify 'unity'
  - Blacks- Nkosi Sikelel -iAfrica
  - Whites- Die Stem
  - Neither group knew the lyrics that day
  - Soon know the words by heart



## ➤ Recalled historical events marking growth of 'Apartheid'

- Overwhelmed with a sense of history on the day of inauguration
  - Anglo-Boer War
  - First Decade- spread of racism and white dominance by SA Whites
    - Most inhumane and harshest societies of world
  - Last Decade- this system overturned & replaced
    - Rights and freedoms of all people

➤ **Mandela Recalled Sacrifices of Freedom Fighters**

- Freedom-Sacrifices of thousands of people
- Mandela- simply sum of all those patriots who had gone before him
- Pained(felt sorry)
  - Not able to thank them
  - They're not able to see the fruits of their sacrifices
- Confessed that Apartheid left a deep and lasting wound
  - Will take years, if not generations to recover



- Brutality and Oppression gave birth to 'Courageous Patriots'
  - Oliver Tambos, Walter Sisulus, Chief Luthulis...
  - Men of great extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity- '*Perhaps it requires depths of oppression to create such heights of character.*'
  - Learnt real meaning of Courage from these comrades
    - Men & Women risking their lives for an idea
    - standing up to torture-Resilience that is unbelievable

*'The brave man is not who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers it.'*



## ➤ Observation About Humanity

- No one is born hating another person
  - because of skin color or background or religion
  - they learn to hate

*'If they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love as love comes more naturally to human heart than its opposite'*

- Glimmer of humanity In prison guards
- 'Man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.'



## Topic : Glossary



- **Apartheid** – racial segregation or racial discrimination
- **Autobiography** – life story (biography) of a person written by that person himself or herself
- **Amphitheatre** – large open theatre
- **Dignitaries** – eminent persons
- **Oppression** – harsh and unfair treatment
- **Jubilant** – joyful, happy
- **Dawned** – began
- **Besieged** – surrounded by



- Decades – periods of ten years
- Supremacy – being superior
- Installation – placement
- Sworn – took an oath
- Confer – to give
- Outlaws – deprived of the benefit and protection of the law
- Rare privilege – uncommon right
- Possession – control
- Emancipation – freedom from restriction; liberation
- Bondage – slavery

- **Discrimination** – state of being treated differently
- **Reign** – rule
- **Awe** – respect and fear
- **Spectacular array** – attractive display
- **Troop carriers** – vehicles carrying soldiers
- **Pinpoint precision** – complete/ perfect order
- **Bedecked** – decorated
- **Not unmindful** – aware
- **Chevron** – a figure or pattern having the shape of a V
- **Trail** – line

- **Symbolised** – was like a symbol, represented
- **Despised** – hated
- **Overwhelmed** – have a strong emotional effect
- **Patched up** – settled
- **Erected** – built
- **Racial domination** – control due to race
- **Inhumane** – cruel
- **Overturned** – abolished, invalidated and reversed
- **Wrought** – done, worked into shape by efforts
- **Profound** – deep and strong

- **Brutality** – cruelty
- **Unintended** – not thought of
- **Comrades** – fellow patriots
- **Resilience** – ability to deal with any hardship
- **Defies** – challenges
- **Conquers** – gets victory
- **Grimmest** – saddest, worst
- **Pushed to our limits** – pressurised
- **Glimmer** – glimpse, a dim perception
- **Extinguished** – put out

- **Obligations** – duties
- **Inclinations** – natural tendencies, leanings
- **Isolated** – separated from others
- **Inevitably** – unavoidably
- **Ripped** – taken away
- **Twilight existence** – not being allowed to live freely
- **Roast mealies** – bake maize corns
- **Abided** – obeyed
- **Illusion** – a false idea or belief
- **Transitory** – not permanent



- **Yearned** – desired deeply
- **Obstructed** – hindered
- **Curtailed** – limited
- **Dignity** – respect
- **Animated** – gave life to
- **Law-abiding** – who obeys rules
- **Virtuous** – having high moral standards
- **Oppressor** – a cruel person who prevents other people from having any rights or freedoms
- **Oppressed** – a person who is subject harsh and authoritarian treatment

- Bars – obstacles
- Prejudice – hatred, bias
- Narrow-mindedness – state of having intolerance beliefs

#Q. **Mandela feels that courage is triumph over fear: How would you define courage in this context?** (CBSE Question Bank 2021)

#Q. **Why was Nelson Mandela overwhelmed with a sense of history? How did he succeed in ending the apartheid regime in South Africa?** (CBSE 2020)

**#Q.** Mandela feels that courage is triumph over fear: How would you define courage in this context? (CBSE Question Bank 2021)

**Ans.** Courage in this context means fight against apartheid. Nelson Mandela felt that courage isn't about having no fear, it's about having fear but deciding that someone or something is more important than being scared.

**#Q.** Why was Nelson Mandela overwhelmed with a sense of history? How did he succeed in ending the apartheid regime in South Africa? (CBSE 2020)

**Ans.** On the day of the inauguration, Mandela was overwhelmed with a sense of history. After looking at the loyalty displayed by the armed force to the new non-racial government, Mandela remembered how the same officers used to imprison him. He remembered that in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and before his birth, the white skinned people of South Africa came together and created a system of racial discrimination against the dark-skinned people of their own land. This system was one of the most inhumane and violent system that the world had ever seen.



When Nelson realised that the black people of his nation were not free, he joined African National Congress to work for their freedom. Freedom for him became freedom of the people of his community, to live with respect and dignity. To get it, he became a bold criminal who had to spend 30 years in prison. To work for his country, he could not do anything for his family. In the fight for freedom, he fought along with many other courageous freedom fighters who even sacrificed their lives for the cause. As a result, after long years of struggles, the black African people became free and a non-racial government was set up in South Africa.

**#Q.** Where did the ceremonies take place? Can you name any public buildings in India that are made of sandstone?

**Ans.** The ceremonies took place in the sandstone Amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. Some public buildings in India made of sandstone are the Rashtrapati Bhawan and the Red Fort in Delhi.

**#Q.** Can you say how 10<sup>th</sup> May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa?

**Ans.** As South Africa is in the southern hemisphere, the month of May has the autumn season. Thus, 10<sup>th</sup> May was an autumn day.

#Q. At the beginning of his speech, Mandela mentions "an extraordinary human disaster." What does he mean by this? What is the "glorious ..... human achievement" he speaks of at the end?

**Ans.** By mentioning 'an extraordinary human disaster', Mandela is referring to the practice of apartheid followed in South Africa. This meant that there was racial segregation based on colour, due to which the blacks suffered a lot. They were not allowed to demand freedom and did not have any basic human right.

The 'glorious ..... human achievement' that Mandela referred to in the end was that as South Africa had gained its freedom, a black person had become its President.



It was an achievement for the nation as earlier racial discrimination, oppression and torture was the basis of the nation. Now with the first non-racial democracy, each and every human was entitled to certain rights, freedoms and equality which were earlier denied.



**#Q. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?**

**Ans.** Mandela thanked the international leaders for their presence in the inaugural ceremony. Due to their presence, the event could be considered as a common victory of the South African people for justice, peace and human dignity.



**#Q.** What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?

**Ans.** Mandela set out certain ideals for the future of South Africa. He stated that all people would be free from poverty, deprivation, suffering and discrimination of all kinds. They would never be made slaves again. All of them would enjoy equal rights and privileges.

**#Q.** What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed and why?

**Ans.** The military generals saluted Mandela to express their loyalty to democracy. Their attitude has changed from what it used to be before the ceremony. Earlier these generals had treated Mandela as a criminal and had arrested him. This attitude is changed due to the fact that Mandela was now the elected President of their country.



**#Q.** Why were two National anthems sung?

**Ans.** Two National anthems, one of the blacks and the other of the whites, were sung to end racial prejudice. It was done to signify equality of both the races.

#Q. How does Mandela describe the systems of government in his country.

- (i) in the first decade and
- (ii) in the final decade, of the twentieth century?

**Ans.** Mandela describes the systems of government in his country as follows

- (i) In the first decade of the twentieth century, the white-skinned people of South Africa ended their own differences. They started a system of racial domination against the dark-skinned people of South Africa. The system they created formed the basis of harsh and most inhumane societies the world had ever known.
- (ii) In the final decade of the twentieth century, the previous system had been removed forever. It had been replaced by one that recognised the rights and freedoms of all people, regardless of the colour of their skin.



**#Q.** What does courage mean to Mandela?

**Ans.** For Mandela, courage did not mean the absence of fear, but the victory over it. According to him, brave man did not need to be fearless, but they should be able to conquer fear.

**#Q.** What does he think is natural, to love or to hate?

**Ans.** He thinks love is natural, whereas hate is not natural. The feeling of love comes to our heart naturally. On the other hand, we have to learn how to hate, as this feeling does not develop by itself.

#Q. Which 'twin obligations' does Mandela mention?

Or

What, according to Nelson Mandela, are a man's twin obligations? CBSE 2019

**Ans.** According to Nelson Mandela, every man has twin obligations. The first obligation is to look after his family, parents, wife and children. The second obligation is to serve his people, his community and his country.

**#Q.** What did being free mean to Mandela as a boy, and as a student? How does he contrast these 'transitory freedoms' with 'the basic and honourable freedoms'?

**Ans.** As a boy, for Mandela 'being free' did not have much meaning as he thought he was born free. He was free to do what he liked. He believed that as long as he obeyed his father and the rules of his tribe, he was free in every way.

As a student, Mandela realised that the freedoms that he enjoyed as a child was an illusion and he was actually not free. Then, he wanted the temporary freedom that existed only for his own self. He wanted freedom to stay out at night, read what he pleased and go wherever he wanted.



Mandela contrasts these 'transitory freedoms' with 'the basic and honorable freedoms'. Now, he wanted to achieve his potential, earn his money, marry and start his family. These freedoms unlike the transitory freedoms revolved around himself as well as the people of his community. This freedom existed without any racial discrimination.



**#Q.** Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/ Why not?

**Ans.** Mandela does not feel that the oppressor is free. He thinks that the oppressor is a prisoner of hatred. He is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness. He feels that both the oppressor and the oppressed lack humanity.



#Q. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration?  
What did it signify the triumph of?

**Ans.** A large number of international leaders attended the inauguration to pay their respects to the freedom of South Africa.

It signified the triumph of the people over discrimination and oppression. It also signified the recognition of human equality.

**#Q.** What does Mandela mean when he says he is "simply the sum of all those African patriots" who had gone before him?

**Ans.** When Mandela says he is 'simply the sum of all those African Patriots', he means that he represents the ideals and the dreams for which the African patriots sacrificed their lives. These patriots for him created a path of unity and cooperation which supported him in his journey to get South Africa free. In other words, as the new President of the nation, he represented the vision of all African freedom fighters.

**#Q.** Would you agree that the 'depths of oppression' create 'heights of character'? How does Mandela illustrate this? Can you add your own examples to this argument?

**Ans.** Yes, I agree that the 'depths of oppression' creates 'heights of character'. To illustrate this, Mandela gives the example of many patriots like Olivet Tambos, the Walter Sisulus, the Chief Luthulis, the Yusuf Dadoos, etc.

These freedom fighters emerged due to the extreme oppression faced by the blacks. They had extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity.

We can also add our own examples to illustrate this. In our freedom struggle, the oppression of the Britishers produced courageous patriots such as Bhagat Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mahatma Gandhi, besides many others.

**#Q. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?**

**Ans.** Mandela's understanding of freedom changed a lot with age and experience. As a child, freedom for him meant doing things that he wanted to do, because he was born free. For him, as long as he obeyed his father and followed the rules of his tribe, he was free in every way.

As he grew up, he realised that the freedom that he enjoyed as a young boy was just an illusion. Infact, he did not have any freedom. Now he developed a desire to gain freedom. When he was a student the freedom was just for himself but soon he wanted freedom for his community.



Mandela slowly realised that not only his but the freedom of all blacks was also curtailed (deprived). With this understanding, he developed a hunger for freedom of his people and started working for it.

**#Q. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?**

**Ans.** When Mandela realised that the entire Black community lacked freedom, his life changed. A 'hunger for freedom' of his people to live a life of respect and dignity transformed him.

Because of this hunger, the frightened young man transformed to a bold man. He built his entire life around fighting for the basic fundamental rights for his community. He was more selfless and virtuous than ever.



# THANK YOU

