

UPAAN

2025

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

English

Lecture - 03

By – Anurag Tyagi Sir



Topics

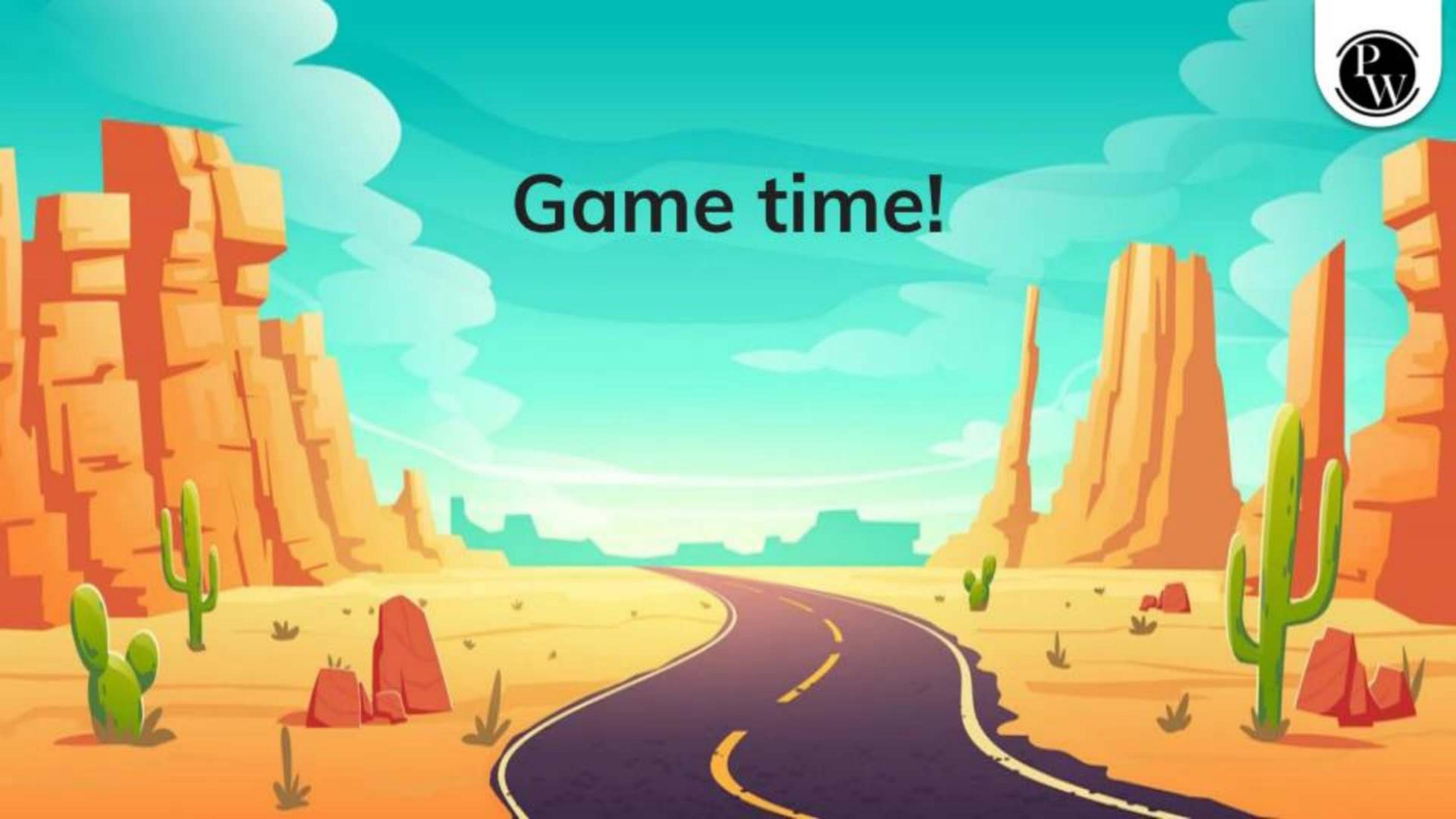
to be covered

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





Game time!



Guess the words that have been combined to form the words below!



Portmanteau

1



+



breakfast + lunch = brunch

3



+



smoke + fog = smog

5



network
+
international

2

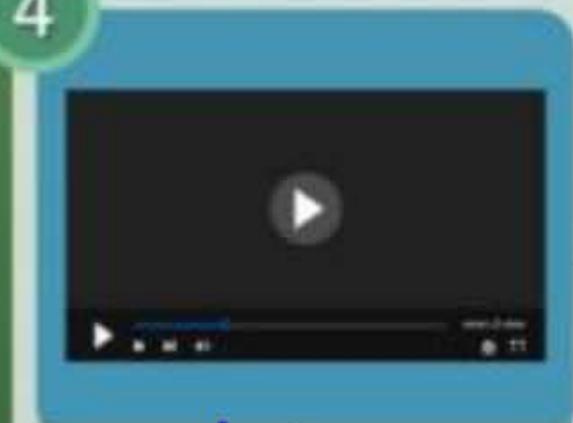


+



hungry + angry = hangry

4



+



Video + blog = vlog

internet

Guess the words that have been combined to form the words below!



1



breakfast



lunch

brunch

a late morning
meal eaten as
a combination
of breakfast
and lunch

3



smoke

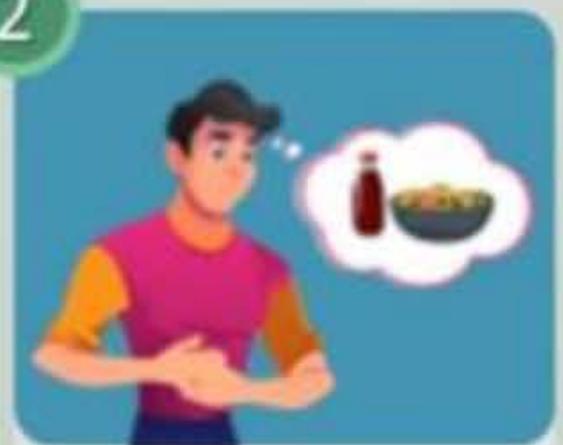


fog

smog

a form of air
pollution that is
or looks like a
mixture of
smoke and fog

2



hungry

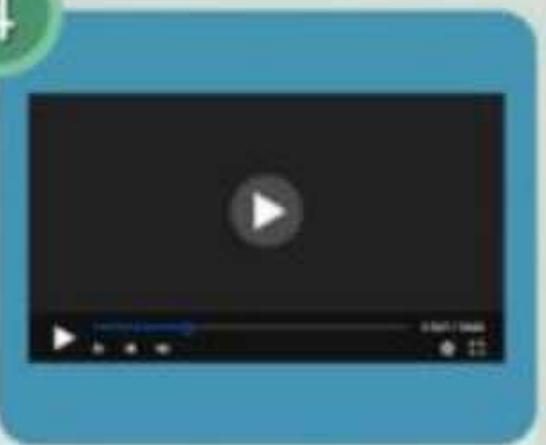


angry

hangry

angry or in a
bad mood
because you
are hungry

4



video



blog

vlog

a blog in
which the
postings are in
video form

A black and white close-up photograph of Nelson Mandela's face. He has a serious expression, looking slightly downwards and to his left. His hands are clasped together near his chin. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of his skin and the wrinkles around his eyes and mouth.

Nelson Mandela - Long Walk to Freedom



Topic : Introduction



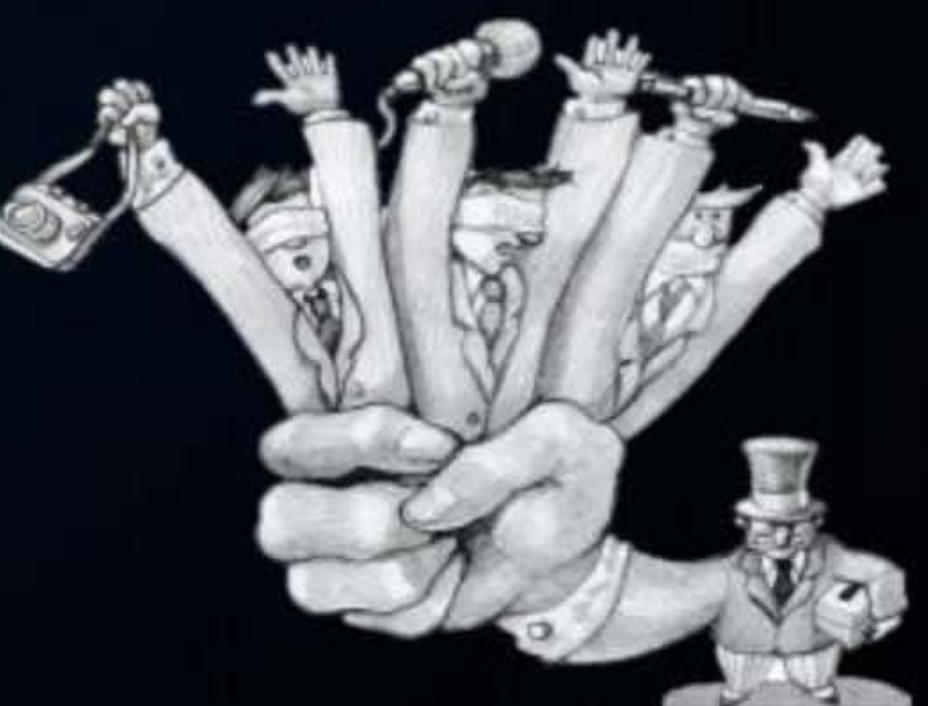
Autobiography



- The extract 'Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom' is taken from the autobiography of this great man.
- It is a touching account of horrible atrocities imposed by the heartless white rulers on the innocent black natives in South Africa.

Apartheid

- Systematic
rule
separation*
- System of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination (1948-1994)
 - Under apartheid, people were classified into racial groups (White, Black, Indian, and Colored) and segregated into different areas, schools, hospitals, and other public facilities based on their race.



- Non-white people were denied many basic human rights, including the right to vote, the right to own property, and the right to travel freely.
- ✓ Government imposed harsh laws like censorship, detention without trial, and torture.
- People were required to carry identity documents that indicated their racial classification.





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

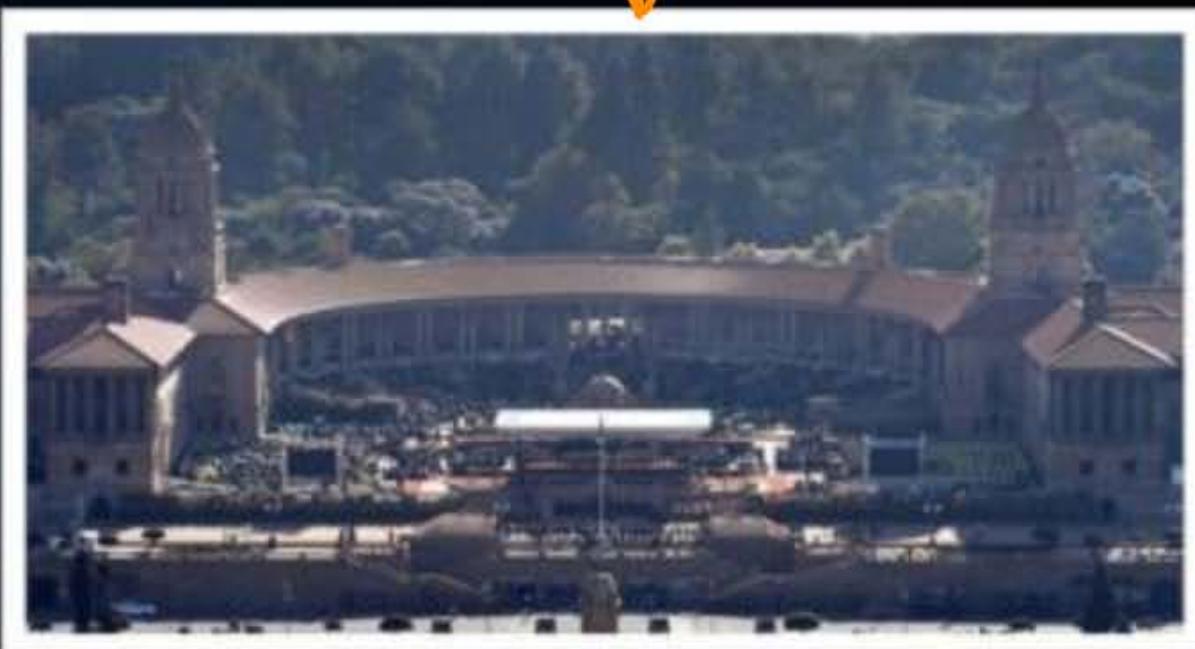
पतक्ष

○ Autumn Day- ~~48~~

✓ 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

give देना : अदा

- ✓ 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 ज़्यामी
- Pledge to liberate all people from bondage of-
 - poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender & other discrimination मोर-माव
- Closing- वर्चन मुद्दन
- Sun shall never set on so glorious human achievement freedom
- *Let freedom reign! God bless Africa!* freedom

रिंग करना

#Q. Where did the ceremonies take place?

- A The Union Buildings in Pretoria
- B The Parliament House in Cape Town
- C The Sandton Convention Centre in Johannesburg
- D The Nelson Mandela Square in Sandton

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- D** The Nelson Mandela Square in Sandton

Ans. (A) - The Union Buildings in Pretoria

#Q. Why is 10 May an 'autumn day' in South Africa?

- A** South Africa is in the Northern Hemisphere and
- B** South Africa experiences a different calendar
- C** South Africa is in the Southern Hemisphere where the seasons are opposite to those in the Northern Hemisphere e.g. India, US etc.
- D** It was unusually cold on that day

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Ans. (c) - South Africa is in the Southern Hemisphere where the seasons are opposite to those in the Northern Hemisphere e.g. India, US etc.

#Q. At the beginning of his speech, what does Mandela refer to as "an extraordinary human disaster"?

- A World War II
- B The Great Depression
- C Apartheid
- D The 1918 Flu Pandemic

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Ans. (C) - Apartheid

#Q. What is the “glorious ... human achievement” Mandela speaks of at the end?

- A The end of World War II
- B The establishment of a non-racial democratic government in South Africa
- C The first moon landing
- D The discovery of penicillin

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- B** The establishment of a non-racial democratic government in South Africa
- C** The first moon landing
- D** The discovery of penicillin

Ans. (B) - The establishment of a non-racial democratic government in South Africa

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

- A** Providing financial aid to South Africa
- B** Supporting apartheid
- C** For support in the struggle against apartheid and visiting South Africa to celebrating the establishment of its first democratic government
- D** Offering military support to South Africa

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Ans. (C) - For support in the struggle against apartheid and visiting South Africa to celebrating the establishment of its first democratic government

#Q. What pledge did Nelson Mandela take?

- A** To obey and uphold the Constitution ✓
- B** To devote himself to the well-being of the Republic and its people. ✓
- C** To respect and protect humanity ✓
- D** All of the above ✓

#Q. What pledge did Nelson Mandela take?

- A** To obey and uphold the Constitution
- B** To devote himself to the well-being of the Republic and its people.
- C** To respect and protect humanity
- D** All of the above

Ans. (D) - Nelson Mandela took a pledge to obey and uphold the constitution, to devote himself to the well-being of the republic and its people and to respect and protect humanity.

#Q. "We have achieved our political emancipation."

What is the meaning of **emancipation** in the given statement?

- A Freedom from restriction
- B Enslavement
- C Slavery
- D Both (B) and (C)

✓
J5M181

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What is the meaning of 'emancipation' in the given statement?

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- D** Both (B) and (C)

Ans. (A) - The meaning of emancipation is freedom from restriction.

#Q. Mandela refers to liberty as 'newborn' because it -

CBSE SQP 2021 Term 1

- A was dependent on others for growth and guidance
- B had recently been attained with lots of struggle
- C made people experience infant-like excitement
- D arrived unexpectedly for everyone

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CBSE SQP 2021 Term 1

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Ans. (B) - Mandela refers to liberty as 'newborn' because it had recently been attained with lots of struggle.

SECTION A

- #Q. Where did the ceremonies take place? Can you name any public buildings in India that are made of sandstone?
- #Q. Can you say how 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa?
- #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?



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

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

➤ **Display of Military Power by Jets**

Air-show

- SA jets, helicopter and troop carriers



- ✓ Display of pinpoint precision and military force

* ✓ Demonstration of Military's loyalty to democracy – New govt.
to Shows

প্রিয়া

★ ★ ★ 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'

मात्र - विभाग



□ Overwhelmed with a sense of history on the day of inauguration

eng S.A. probants
○ Anglo-Boer War — 1899-1902

35 वर्ष

○ First Decade- spread of racism and white dominance by SA Whites

1901-1910

• Most inhumane and harshest societies of world

20

(1994)

1901-1999

○ 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)
 - o Not able to thank them
 - o They're not able to see the fruits of their sacrifices
- Confessed that Apartheid left a deep and lasting wound
 - o 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 freedom
 - standing up to torture-Resilience that is unbelievable

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

विद्युत्

➤ 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.'

ବୃଦ୍ଧିତା

#Q. What do the military generals do during the inauguration ceremony?

- A** They arrest Mandela.
- B** They ignore Mandela.
- C** They salute Mandela and pledge loyalty.
- D** They criticize Mandela.

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Ans. (c) - They salute
Mandela and pledge loyalty.



#Q. How has the attitude of the military generals changed?

- A** They used to ignore Mandela, but now they respect him.
- B** They used to support Mandela, but now they oppose him.
- C** They would have arrested Mandela before, but now they pledge their loyalty to him.
- D** They have always supported Mandela.

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Ans. (C) - They would have arrested Mandela before, but now they pledge their loyalty to him.

#Q. Why were two national anthems sung?

- A** To represent the official languages of South Africa.
- B** To honor both black and white South Africans and symbolize unity.
- C** To confuse the audience.
- D** To fill more time in the ceremony.

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Ans. (B) - To honor both black and white South Africans and symbolize unity.

Topic : MCQs



1901-1910

#Q. How does Mandela describe the system of government in the first decade of the twentieth century?

- A A system of democracy.
- B A system of racial equality.
- C A system of racial domination.
- D A system of colonial rule.

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Ans. (C) - A system of racial domination.

#Q. How does Mandela describe the system of government in the final decade of the twentieth century?

1990 - 1999
↓
1994

A handwritten-style diagram showing a bracket spanning from 1990 to 1999, with an arrow pointing down to the year 1994, which is enclosed in an oval.

- A system of dictatorship.
- B A system of racial domination.
- C A democratic system recognizing the rights and freedoms of all people.
- D A system of racial segregation.

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Ans. (C) - A democratic system recognizing the rights and freedoms of all people.

#Q. What does courage mean to Mandela?

- A The absence of fear.
- B Never feeling afraid.
- C The ability to conquer fear.
- D Avoiding dangerous situations.

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Ans. (c) - The ability to conquer fear.

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

- A To hate, because it is taught.
- B To love, because it comes more naturally to the human heart.
- C Neither, both are learned behaviors.
- D To love, because it is easier than hating.

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- D** To love, because it is easier than hating.

Ans. (B) - To love, because it comes more naturally to the human heart

SECTION B

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

#Q. Why were two national anthems sung?

#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?

Topic : QUESTION



#Q. What does courage mean to Mandela?

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

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.



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



The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement.

Let freedom reign. God bless 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 10th 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, 10th 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.

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.



THANK YOU

