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La vida de Nelson Mandela

- 18 de julio de 1918: nace Nelson Mandela en Umtata Africa.
- 1944: fue miembro fundador y presidente de la rama juvenil del Congreso Nacional Africano (A.N.C.)
- diciembre de 1952: es detenido por violar la Ley de Represión del Comunismo, no se le sentenció a cárcel pero se le prohibió asistir a mítines o abandonar el país.



Autobiography of a **YOGI**



By Paramhansa Yogananda

Nelson Mandela

Born 1818, died 1918

Greatest first: anti-apartheid, second: lawyer, political leader.

Famous Quote: Nelson Mandela is a dreamer who never gives up.

Name _____

Nelson Mandela

Name _____

Nelson Mandela

Name _____

Nelson Mandela

Name _____

Design a Flag

The colors of the flag for Nelson Mandela Day are green, white, and blue. Use these colors to design a flag for Nelson Mandela Day.

He was arrested in a police obstacle outside Howick on August 5, when he returned from a visit to his family in Natal, where he had informed the ANC president, Albert Lutuli, about his trip. The country without permission and inciting workers to attack. He and his wife divorced in 1958. Mandela rose through the ranks of ANC and, through his efforts, the ANC has adopted a more mass-based policy, the action program, in 1949. Scaen0002 The Nelson Mandela Foundation National Volunteer-In-Chief in 1952. He was chosen as the national volunteer of the challenge campaign with Cachalia Maulvia as his deputy. In 1993, he and President FW de Klerk have jointly won the Nobel Peace Prize and, on April 27, 1994, he voted for the first time in his life. 1994 He was inaugurated as the first democratically elected president of South Africa. At his 80-year-old birthday in 1998, he married Graë-Machel, his third wife, 06/2007-06 The Nelson Mandela-metering for his promise, Mandela left office in 1999, after a mandate as president. Mandela and his colleagues in the traction judgment were among thousands held during the emergency state. He traveled to Pietermaritzburg to speak at the Conference All-in-Africa, who decided that he should write to Prime Minister Verwoerd requesting a national convention on a non-racial constitution, and to warn that he does not think it would agree that there would be no private, and to all those who oppose the oppression and deprivation explore themself Mandela: 31 years of Freedomcelebrando The theme of Viewview of Madiba he received military training in Morocco and Ethiopia and returned to South Africa in July 1962. Men and women of all races met at the dock in the marathon trial that ended only when the trial lasted 28 accused, including Mandela, were acquitted on March 29, 1961. The prisoner (2010/2010) Nelson Mandela FoundationNelson Mandela with its gpmo by Al Khumalothe Nelson Mandela FoundationState of Emergency 21 March 1960 Police killed 69 unarmed people in a protest in Sharpeville against the laws pass. Mandela was a revolutionary and political anti-apartheid leader as well as a philanthropist with a fulfilling love for the children. Overview -Visualization © 1996-2020, Amazon.com, Inc. In 1930, when he was 12 years old, his father died and the young Rolihlahla became a Jongintaba wing on the big place in Mqhebezwani. They had two children, Madiba Thembekele "Thembi" and Makgatho, and two daughters called Makazive, the first one of whom he died in infancy. He graduated from abessing at a ceremony in Cape Town. The Nelson Mandela FoundationNrm and Bikitha (1941/1941) Nelson Mandela FoundationMandela, while more and more politically involved in 1942, only joined the African National Congress in 1944. When he helped form the League of the ANC (ANCyN). In 1944 he married Walter Sisulu's cousin, Evelyn Mase, a nurse. Reserved for all of them. After he and his colleagues were acquitted in the betrayal trial, 20 and 30 and 31 31 The face of the Mobilization Maciague of the State of Emergency, he was arrested on November 11, 1950, during the trial, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Mandela was born at Makhala Royal Xhosa on July 18, 1918 and died on December 5, 2013.Mvezo Rondsvel 72 (2007-04-16) Nelson Mandela FoundationRolihlahla Mandela was born in the Mkhala clan in the village of Mvezo, Cape Oriental, on July 18, 1918. Justice Minister, Robt CoetSee visited him at the hospital. His mother was Nongaphi Nantzeniki and his father was Nkosi Mphahanyiwa Gadla Mandela, the king's main counselor in the exercise of the people Thembu, Jongintaba Dalinyebo. He continued to work with the background of Nelson Mandela that he created in 1955 and established the foundation Nelson Mandela and the foundation Madiba Rhodes.Madiba in Casa-Mvezo (2005-18/2005-07-18) The Nelson FoundationMandela FoundationMvezo and Madiba Mandela in April 2007 his grandson, Madiba Mandela, was installed as head of the Mvezo Traditional Council in a ceremony at Mvezo Great Place. Legacynelson Mandela, from Nelson Mandela's Mandela Mandela, died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013.Mandela, 92 (2010-07-17), Nelson Mandela Mandela in its device to democracy, equality and learning. He had no permission to participate in his funerals. Mandelaloriginal Release Source: Graeme Williams / South Photofrom Freedom to Liberation31 of 1982 Mandela was transferred to the pollsmoor prison in the city of Cape with Sisulu, Mhlabha and Mlangeni. He made his articles through a firm lawyer - Witkin, Edelmann and He concluded his bachelor's degree from the University of South Africa and returned to Fort Hare for his graduation in 1943. Mandela with his law class at the University of Witwatersrand (1944) by Wits University Archivethest Nelson Mandela FoundationUniversityMearnie, he was arrested on November 11, 1950, during the trial, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Mandela joined the University of Fort Hare, where he met the future ANC president, Albert Lutuli. In one of his prison contacts, Liliesael, a secret agent of the Rionvia, Johannesburg, used by ANC activists and communist party, and a reward from their contacts, the Rionvia Trialists (1964) by the African National Congress Museum, 9 October 1964, Mandela joined a trial for sabotage, known as the Treason Trial, throughout his prison life. He practiced his political beliefs on liberation and social justice. He was released from prison on February 11, 1990, after nine days of the triggering of a strike by the ANC and PAC and almost four months after the lapsing of its remaining labour charges. He and 19 others were charged with the Suppressive Law of Communism by his part in the campaign and sentenced to nine months of hard work, suspended for two years. Law degree in law at the top of his BA allowed them to send the right to practice, and in August 1952, he and Oliver Tambo established a law firm called Mandela & Tambo. At the end of 1952, he was banned for the first time. The Affiliates. Upon hearing the stories of the elders of his ancestors, during the wars of resistance, he also dreamed of making his own contribution to the struggle for the freedom of his people. Childhood (2010/2010) Nelson FoundationGilbert Nzimeni Collection Healthtown Photography (Front) Nelson Mandela FoundationEducationhe attended the primary school in EVW where her teacher, Miss Mangena, gave her Nelson's name, according to the custom of giving all the names of schools. He completed his Jurke certificate at the Clarkeburg Boarding Institute and passed Healthtown, Wesleyan's secondary school of some reputation, where he enrolled. Mandela started her studies for a bachelor's degree in the Universitate College of Fort Hare, but she did not complete the degree there as he was expelled by joining a student protest. His return to the great place in Mqhebezwani, the king was furious and said if he did not return to Fort Hare, he would organize wives for him and his cousin Justice. Goldberg was sent to Prison Pretoria because he was white, while the others went to Robben Island.Life in the mother of prisoner died in 1968 and his eldest son, Tembi, in 1969. 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