**Interview with Nelson Mandela – Recap**

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| **Prompt:** | **Full question:** | **Answer:** |
| **Full name?** | **What's your full name?** | Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela |
| **Date and place of birth?** | **When and where were you born?** | 18th July 1918 in Mvezo village (southeastern South Africa) |
| **Studies?** | **What did you study after highschool?** | **Fort Hale Uni. College**: English, anthropology, politics, native administration & Roman Dutch **law**.**Uni. of Witwatersrand**: studied **law**. |
| **1943?** | **What does 1943 mean to you?** **What happened in 1943?** | Joined ANC (African National Congress) |
| **Marriage(s)?** | **Did you get married?****How many times did you get married?** | 1944: Evelyn Mase - 1958: Winnie Madikizela - 1998: Graça Machel |
| **Early career?** | **What did you do for a living before working in politics?** | 1952: open 1st black law firm in Johannesburg |
| **Reason founding Umkhonto We Sizwe?** | **Why was Umkhonto we Sizwe founded?** | 1960: after Sharpeville massacre : government **ban**s ANC1961: foundation of ***Umkhonto we Sizwe*** (ANC’s armed wing), became Commander-in-Chief |
| **Incarceration? Reason?** | **When did you go to prison? Why were you incarcerated/imprisoned/jailed?** | 1962: captured & **sentenced** to 5 years in Cape Town prison (incited a **strike** & left country illegally) / 1963: while in prison, charged with **sabotage** with other ANC activists / 1964: sentenced to **life imprisonment**, sent to Robben Island prison |
| **Liberation? Next?** | **When were you released?What did you do next?** | 1990: De Klerk orders release1991: ANC President1993: Nobel Peace Prize with De Klerk1994: President of South Africa (until 1999) |
| **Main fights during Presidency?** | **What were your main fights during your Presidency?** | 🡪 Focussed on **national reconciliation** (promised no discrimination against whites) : encouraged blacks to support the previously hated rugby team *The Springboks* during the 1995 World Cup🡪 enabled greater access to electricity, education, **health care**, **accommodation** to the poorer parts of the population🡪 founded several organizations to promote equality and fight problems like **AIDS** |