

# ENGELSK

## *Real-Life Heroes*

### **NELSON MANDELA AS A REAL-LIFE HERO**

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Velkommen til School To Go.



#### **Introduktion**

Dette er et engelsk-forløb i fem episoder, der handler om vor tids helte, og hvordan deres gerninger har påvirket os. De fem helte vi vil arbejde med, er amerikanske Rosa Parks, sydafrikanske Nelson Mandela, pakistanske Malala Yousafzai, amerikanske Emma Gonzalez og svenske Greta Thunberg. Vi beskæftiger os altså fra helte, der har gjort heltegerninger fra 1950 og op til vor tid.

Der vil både være lytte-tekster og øvelser i episoderne. Før vi går i gang skal vi lige høre om målene for undervisningen.

**Her er målene for undervisningen om helte:**

- Jeg kan bruge synonymer til at udtrykke, hvad jeg vil sige på forskellige måder
- Jeg kan give eksempler på illoyal og bedragerisk behandling af minoritetsgrupper
- Jeg kan finde forskelle og ligheder mellem mit daglige liv og andres.

Lad os skifte til engelsk og tage disse mål på engelsk også:

**Here are the learning goals:**

- I can use synonyms to express what I want to say in different ways.
- I can give examples of unfair treatment of minority groups.
- I can find differences and similarities between my daily life and the lives of others.

**Let us hear more about real-life heroes.**

Being a hero doesn't mean wearing an eye-catching costume or having magical powers. It means standing up and making their voice heard! That's why true heroes come in all shapes, sizes and forms. Heroes might be ordinary people fighting for peace, freedom, sustainability or helping those around them without asking anything in exchange. They could be your friends, family members, neighbours...or even YOU!

The famous American professor Joseph Campbell says this about heroes;

*"A hero is someone who has given their life to something bigger than themselves."*

Heroes can be people like us.

While working with Real-Life Heroes you will focus on 12 topic words and phrases. You might already know some of the topic words, and some might be new to you.

These words are:

Different (forskellig), rights (rettigheder), ordinary (almindelig), people (mennesker) equal (lige), freedom (frihed), education (uddannelse).

The phrases are: has to be (skal være), to change (at forandre), to save (at rede), to fight for (at kæmpe for) AND to make a difference (at gøre en forskel).

Let us talk about the Real-life heroes of these episodes. They are Civil right activists and fight against discrimination and fight for a safer world.

### **What is a real-life hero?**

A real-life hero is someone who is brave and does things that help people. They might help people in their community or even people in other countries. It is good to have a role model who is a real-life hero, because they can teach you how to be brave and help others.

Being a role model or real-life hero can make a difference in people's lives. It can help them see what is possible and make them want to be better people. You can reach your audience as a role model by sharing your political views in a way that is respectful and helpful.

### **Nelson Mandela was a real-life hero.**

Mandela was born on 18<sup>th</sup> of July in 1918 in the small village of Mvezo in Umtata, in South Africa. As a young man he became an activist against the racial segregation or division laws, meaning laws about dividing black and white people and give them unequal rights. This were rules by the government at the time.

Nelson Mandela studied law at the University of Witwatersrand and began to practice as a lawyer in Johannesburg in 1952.

During this period, Mandela joined the African National Congress (also named A-N-C) – an organization formed to fight against institutionalized racism in South Africa – and became involved in its campaign of non-violent protest and peaceful civil disobedience. He protested against the system of Apartheid.

### **What is apartheid?**

Apartheid was a system of racial segregation or division, meaning dividing black and white people. Apartheid existed in South Africa for over 40 years or four decades. It was a form of institutionalized racism and racial discrimination enforced by the white minority government on the black majority population. Racial discrimination, including legalized segregation, limited access to education, limited access to employment, limited access to medical care and limited access to housing were all features of apartheid. The regime also restricted black citizens' civil liberties, including their right to vote or own property or house.

The beginning of apartheid in South Africa dates back to 1948 when the National Party accepted laws aimed at dividing people based on race and ethnicity. The central idea behind it was creating distinct homeland territories for each racial group where they could live separately from other groups. This policy led to forced removals of millions of Black people from their homes into so-called "townships" or homelands which had very little basic infrastructure like schools and hospitals.

### **Nelson Mandela got involved in politics**

Nelson Mandela, who would become one of the most iconic figures in South African history, was born into this oppressive system and became involved in the anti-apartheid struggle as a young man. He joined the African National Congress (A-N-C) and became an outspoken critic of the unfair practices he saw around him.

### **Nelson Mandela got arrested and put in prison**

In 1964, Nelson Mandela was arrested and charged with sabotage after leading many peaceful protests against apartheid rules while advocating for social justice and political change through non-violent means. He was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island near Cape Town where he spent 27 years before being released in 1990 as part of a negotiated settlement between his party and the government that eventually led to dismantling apartheid legislation in 1994.

### **He becomes the president after 27 years in prison**

In 1994 Mandela became South Africa's first democratically elected president in its post-apartheid era and served until 1999. During his work as president, he worked hard to get all different ethnic groups together again, while pushing policies aimed at avoiding poverty and increasing economic opportunities for those who had been hurt during apartheid rule.

## **Does his policy still live on?**

Yes, his legacy continues today with initiatives such as the Nelson Mandela Foundation fighting against racism, inequality, injustice and poverty both around South Africa. Also, worldwide through various partnerships with international organizations like UNESCO or UNICEF. These two organizations UNESCO and UNICEF work for a more safe and better world in many areas.

Mandela spent more than 25 years of his life in prison, yet emerged with a renewed sense of strength and compassion. He dedicated himself to millions of people around the world with his dedication to defending oppressed people by their own governments, regardless of race or religion.

His commitment to humanitarian values made him an international icon, earning him numerous prizes including Nobel Peace Prize for his work towards ending apartheid peacefully.

In 1994 Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first democratically elected president since its apartheid regime had seen its last days.

His ideals of inclusion and multi-racial harmony changed not only his country but also set an example for other nations striving towards democracy and peace around the world. His policy of gathering people and give the basic rights helped heal deep wounds inflicted by generations of discrimination and violence between black and white citizens in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela is respected across generations as a symbol of courage, selflessness, and willingness to stand up for what is right even when it is difficult or dangerous.

His legacy is one that will live on forever as an inspiration to us all.

Especially young people want to build a more just society, that is founded on equity and equality regardless of race or gender or any other differences between us we may have been born into or grown up with.

As a conclusion, Nelson Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid activist and politician, who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He fought for justice and equality for all people, particularly black South Africans, who were discriminated against under the oppressive apartheid system.

Nelson Mandela died on December 5, 2013, in Johannesburg in South Africa. He was 95 years old. He will be remembered as a hero all over the world.

**Now it is time for some tasks, so please answer these questions:**

- What do you know about Nelson Mandela?
- Why is Nelson Mandela considered a hero?
- How did Nelson Mandela fight for human rights?
- What can young people learn from Nelson Mandela's example?
- What are some of the biggest challenges that young people face in the world today?
- How can young people make a difference in their communities?

This is the story about a real-life hero, who changed the world. This is how the episode about Nelson Mandela ends.

If you want to learn more about the topic, please you go to the library or a trustworthy website. Remember to always check the sender's credibility to be sure that the information is right, before you read.

Have a wonderful day. (Jingle and music)

**Teacher perspective:**

- Find, analyze and discuss other movements and heroes that has made activism about a similar topic.
- Focus on the solutions: Inspire the students to look into companies and organizations who are creating solutions and creating a better life for a group of people, who have been ignored, discriminated or alike.
- Work with the topic words and make a dictation with them and new words from the text and within the topic.

Afsender: Engelsklærer