

NELSON MANDELA

Game Rules

- (1) Put the numbers 1 through 9 inside of the nine small corner spaces on the Game 1 form on the last page. **SCRAMBLE THE NUMBERS INSTEAD OF ARRANGING THEM IN ORDER.**
- (2) Play begins when the teacher announces a number between 1 and 9. Put this number in the box next to question 1 below. Then read question 1 and choose the answer that you think is correct. Find the announced number on your game form and write the answer in the large space next to it. Play continues in this way until five numbers have been announced and five answers have been filled in on the game form.
- (3) Papers will be exchanged and correct answers read. Points will be scored as follows:
10 points for each correct answer.
10-point bonus for three correct answers in a row — either across, down, or diagonally. (Note: It is possible to earn two 10-point bonuses by having three right answers in a row in two different directions.)
- (4) When checking a person's paper, put their total points in the space below the game form. The highest possible score is 70 points. Games 2 through 4 will be played in the same way.



Game 1

1. Nelson Mandela was the son of a tribal chief in a territory of South Africa. He gave up his right to succeed his father and instead pursued a legal career. In 1942, he received a law degree from the University of (**South Africa; London**).
2. Mandela and a friend opened the (**first; second**) black law partnership in South Africa.
3. During these years, the government of South Africa was under the firm control of the country's (**white minority; black majority**).
4. In 1948, the South African government established its policy of (**integration; apartheid**), which separated the races in jobs, housing, education, and recreation.
5. Mandela joined the African National Congress, an organization that called for equality for all races. He became involved in ANC activities and helped form its (**Youth League; Peace Corps**).

Game 2

6. The African National Congress began leading open resistance to the government of South Africa. In 1956, the government accused Mandela of treason and other serious crimes. He was found (**guilty; not guilty**) of the charges.

- 7. The South African government outlawed the ANC in 1960, but Mandela continued the protests. He was eventually arrested, convicted of (**sabotage and conspiracy; arson and murder**), and sentenced to life in prison.
- 8. While Mandela was serving his prison term, opposition to apartheid grew in South Africa. Winnie Mandela, Nelson's (**wife; sister**), became a vocal critic of the white-minority government and a leading campaigner for civil rights in the country.
- 9. Nelson Mandela was kept in prison from 1962 until (**1978; 1990**).
- 10. In 1990, the (**South African government; United Nations**) recognized the African National Congress as a legal political organization.

Game 3

- 11. After being released from prison, Mandela ended an armed struggle the ANC had been waging against the South African government. He wanted to gain political power for the country's blacks (**in a peaceful way; by using terrorism instead of warfare**).
- 12. Over the objections of (**more radical ANC members; white voters**), Mandela urged the African National Congress to settle its differences with South African President F. W. de Klerk and other government leaders.
- 13. In 1990 and 1991, the government repealed the laws that established its policy of (**apartheid; suffrage**).
- 14. Mandela also negotiated an end to other forms of racial injustice, including laws that denied blacks the right to (**hold a job; vote**).
- 15. In 1993, Mandela and President de Klerk won the (**Pulitzer Prize; Nobel Peace Prize**) for their work to end racial segregation in South Africa and enable the country's non-whites to participate in the government.

Game 4

- 16. The first national elections in which all races could vote were held in April (**1994; 1998**).
- 17. In the elections, voters chose members of the National Assembly. The majority of Assembly seats were won by (**blacks; whites**).
- 18. The National Assembly selected (**Peter Botha; Nelson Mandela**) as President of South Africa.
- 19. (**F.W. de Klerk; Winnie Mandela**) served in the President's cabinet as deputy minister of arts, culture, science, and technology.
- 20. The end of apartheid marked the beginning of a new era in South Africa. The black (**minority; majority**) gained control of the government after a long period of domination by the white minority.

GAME 1

Total Points Scored

GAME 2

Total Points Scored

GAME 3

Total Points Scored

GAME 4

Total Points Scored

Nelson Mandela

Multiple-Choice

- (1) _____ Before becoming a national political figure in South Africa, Nelson Mandela was a:
(a) tribal chief (b) lawyer (c) merchant
- (2) _____ During the years before 1990, the South African government was under the firm control of the: (a) white minority (b) black majority (c) largest ethnic group
- (3) _____ The African National Congress called for: (a) segregation of the races (b) foreign aid (c) equality for all races
- (4) _____ During the years when Mandela was in prison: (a) all South Africans were given equality (b) the opposition to apartheid grew (c) the white-minority government was overthrown during a civil war
- (5) _____ Today in South Africa: (a) only blacks can vote (b) only whites can vote (c) both blacks and whites can vote

Completion

- (6) The separation of the races in jobs, housing, education, and recreation in South Africa was called _____.
- (7) The _____ was the organization that openly opposed the South African government.
- (8) While her husband was in prison, _____ campaigned for civil rights in the country.
- (9) Mandela and President _____ of South Africa were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for working to end racial segregation in the country.
- (10) In 1994, the National Assembly chose _____ as President of South

Matching

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|-----------------|--|
| (11) _____ 1948 | (a) Mandela began serving a life term for sabotage and conspiracy |
| (12) _____ 1960 | (b) the first national elections in which all races could vote were held in South Africa |
| (13) _____ 1962 | (c) South Africa adopted its apartheid policy |
| (14) _____ 1990 | (d) the South African government outlawed the African National Congress |
| (15) _____ 1994 | (e) Mandela was released from prison |

True - False

- (16) _____ Nelson Mandela opened the first law office in South Africa.
- (17) _____ Mandela refused to join the African National Congress because of its racial policies.
- (18) _____ Eventually, the South African government recognized the African National Congress as a legal political organization.
- (19) _____ Mandela finally achieved his goal of racial equality by using terrorism and violent confrontation.
- (20) _____ Today, political power is in the hands of the white minority.