Guys: I have included a number of events and images not in the original of this NPR timeline. As always, study this material carefully and be prepared to be tested on it.

Nelson Mandela, 1918-2013
A Timeline in Pictures
(adapted from Scenes from the Life of Nelson Mandela by Rebecca Sell, December 05, 2013 6:11 PM)

1918
The Life of Mandela
Nelson Mandela was born into a country that considered him a second-class citizen. He grew to become one of the most respected statesmen in the world.

“For to be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others.”

July 18, 1918
Born: Rolihlahla Mandela
Born in the remote Transkei region of South Africa, he is named Rolihlahla, a Xhosa name meaning “pulling the branch of a tree.”

1927
Growing Up
Placed under care of Thembu Regent Jongintaba Dalindyebo, his father's cousin, after his father's death, Mandela grows up hearing stories about the courage of his ancestors. The name Nelson is given to him by a schoolteacher.

"Africans of my generation—and even today—generally have both an English and an African name. Whites were either unwilling or unable to pronounce an African name, and considered it uncivilized to have one. That day, Miss Mdingane told me that my new name was Nelson."
- from his book Long Walk to Freedom.
1940
Expelled From University College of Fort Hare
At University of Fort Hare Mandela becomes involved in protests over the method of elections for Student Council Representative seats. He is given the ultimatum to take his elected seat or be expelled.

1945
National Politics
Mandela by now is completely involved in national politics.

1948
Apartheid
The Afrikaner’s National Party wins the mainly whites-only parliamentary elections and enacts its Jim Crow policy of “apartheid,” a system of legal segregation.

1951
Elected President of the ANCYL
After attending ANC meetings informally, Mandela founds the African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL) in 1944; he is later elected its national secretary and then president. Also in 1951, he marries Evelyn Ntoko Mase and has four children: Themebekile, Makaziwe (dies at 9 months), Makgatho and Makaziwe.

1952
Elected ANC Deputy President
In June, the Defiance campaign, a nonviolent mass resistance, is launched by the ANC. Mandela is later elected deputy president and develops the M-Plan, which would enable the ANC to continue operating underground if necessary.

Mandela opens the first black law firm in South Africa with Oliver Tambo, a friend from Fort Hare who is also involved in the ANCYL.

"Long speeches, the shaking of fists, the banging of tables and strongly worded resolutions out of touch with the objective conditions do not bring about mass action and can do a great deal of harm to the organization and the struggle we serve."
~ Presidential address to the ANC Transvaal Congress, 9/21/53
1952
Defiance Campaign
The ANC, together with other anti-apartheid organizations (notably the South African Indian Congress), launch the non-violent “Campaign of Defiance Against Unjust Laws.”

"All people, irrespective of the national group they belong to and irrespective of the color of their skin, who have made South Africa their home, are entitled to live a full and free life.

"Full democratic rights with direct say in the affairs of the government are the inalienable right of every South African - a right which must be realized now if South Africa is to be saved from social chaos and tyranny and from the evils arising out of the existing denial of the franchise of vast masses of the population on the grounds of race and color.

"The struggle which the national organizations of the non-European people are conducting is not directed against any race or national group. It is against the unjust laws which keep in perpetual subjection and misery vast sections of the population. It is for the creation of conditions which will restore human dignity, equality and freedom to every South African."

~Part of the statement issued during the planning stages of the campaign.
1955
Promulgation of the Freedom Charter
A loose coalition of various anti-apartheid organizations (e.g. African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the South African Colored People’s Congress, the South African Congress of Democrats and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU)), known as the Congress Alliance, at a public gathering dubbed the Congress of the People issue the Freedom Charter calling for a multi-racial democracy in South Africa.

The Freedom Charter
Adopted at the Congress of the People, Kliptown, on 26 June 1955

We, the People of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know:

that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people;

that our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality;

that our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities;

that only a democratic state, based on the will of all the people, can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;

And therefore, we, the people of South Africa, black and white together equals, counymen and brothers adopt this Freedom Charter;

And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing neither strength nor courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won.

The People Shall Govern! ....
All National Groups Shall have Equal Rights! ....
The People Shall Share in the Country's Wealth! ....
The Land Shall be Shared Among Those Who Work It! ....
All Shall be Equal Before the Law! ....
All Shall Enjoy Equal Human Rights! ....
There Shall be Work and Security! ....

The Doors of Learning and Culture Shall be Opened! ....
There Shall be Houses, Security and Comfort! ....

There Shall be Peace and Friendship! ....

THESE FREEDOMS WE WILL FIGHT FOR, SIDE BY SIDE, THROUGHOUT OUR LIVES, UNTIL WE HAVE WON OUR LIBERTY
1956
**Arrested for Treason**
Mandela is arrested with more than 150 others for plotting to use violence to overthrow the South African government. He and 28 others are finally acquitted in 1961.

ANC supporters pray in front of the courthouse of Johannesburg to support anti-apartheid militants, including Nelson Mandela, during their trial.

Onlookers cheer as the prisoners are brought to the court in a police van, with one man even climbing boldly on to the bus to shout words of encouragement to the prisoners.

1958
**Marries Nomzamo Winnie Madikizela**
After divorcing Evelyn, his first wife, Nelson and Winnie Mandela are married and later have two daughters, Zenani and Zindzi.

March 21, 1960
**Sharpeville Massacre**
At a protest organized by the rival Pan-Africanist Congress, sixty-nine unarmed people are killed and more than 180 injured by police while protesting pass laws. These laws require blacks and "coloreds" to carry passbooks with them, meant to limit the movements of the nonwhite population in South Africa. Anyone (white) can request to see a passbook.
March 30, 1960
State of Emergency

The apartheid government declares a state of emergency, which eventually leads to the banning of the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress, or PAC.
1961
_Umkhonto We Sizwe is Formed_

Umkhonto we Sizwe, or MK ("Spear of the Nation"), a guerrilla army wing of the ANC, is formed.

1963
_Mandela Charged with Sabotage_

Mandela and 10 others are charged with sabotage for the guerrilla tactics used by Umkhonto we Sizwe, following their arrest in Rivonia, a suburb of Johannesburg. They can potentially be sentenced to death.

April 20, 1964
_The Rivonia Trial_

During the trial, referred to by historians as the Rivonia Trial, Mandela delivers a four-hour statement and emerges as a leader against apartheid.

Crowd outside the court (known, most ironically, as the Palace of Justice) as the trial commences.

**Rivonia Trial: The Accused**

- Nelson Mandela (1918-2013)
- Walter Sisulu (1912-2003)
- Govan Mbeki (1910-2001)
- Ahmed Kathrada (1929-)
- Dennis Goldberg (1933-)
- Andrew Mlangeni (1926-)
- James Kantor (1927-)
- Lionel (Rusty) Bernstein (1920-2002)
- Elias Mosoaledi (1924-1994)
- Raymond Mhlaba (1920-2005)
- Bob Hepple (1934-)

Page 7 of 20
April 20, 1964
Nelson Mandela’s statement at the Rivonia Trial

“It is not true that the enfranchisement of all will result in racial domination. Political division, based on color, is entirely artificial and, when it disappears, so will the domination of one color group by another. The ANC has spent half a century fighting against racialism. When it triumphs it will not change that policy…. During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.” ~With the very real possibility of the death sentence facing them, Nelson Mandela, at the conclusion of his statement at the opening of the defense case, courageously challenges the Court (and in the process transforms the trial from a criminal to a political one).

June 12, 1964
Sentencing
Eight of the 11 accused, including Mandela, are sentenced to life imprisonment for sabotage. They are sent to Robben Island.

The eight men sentenced leave the Palace of Justice in Pretoria on June 16, 1964, with their fists raised in defiance through the barred windows of the prison car.

Robben Island, with the Table Bay Mountain in the background

Demonstrating his boundless magnanimity, President Nelson Mandela with the Rivonia Trial prosecutor, Percy Yutar, at a luncheon in 1995.
"Difficulties break some men but make others. No axe is sharp enough to cut the soul of a sinner who keeps on trying, one armed with the hope that he will rise even in the end."

~ Mandela in a letter to Winnie, his wife

1976
Soweto Uprising
On the morning of June 16, a non-violent demonstration by Soweto school students, culminates, as in the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre, in a violent response by the police, leading to a number of deaths among the demonstrators. This uprising marked a new chapter in the anti-apartheid struggle in which the role of the young would loom large. Within about two decades apartheid, a racist system with roots going back some three centuries, would be no more.

Hector Pieterson, one of the students killed, as the police fired into the demonstrators.
1982
Moved from Robben Island
Mandela and some of the other imprisoned ANC leaders are transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison.

1985
Rejects Conditional Release
Mandela turns down an offer of conditional release by South African President P.W. Botha.

"The release would have meant he had to denounce the ANC, the MK, and all types of political activity. He would have to go live in a homeland. His message was, 'Until my people are free, I can never be free.'" — Zindzi Mandela, daughter of Nelson and Winnie, reading Mandela's response at a packed stadium in Soweto to an offer of conditional release.

June 11, 1988
70th Birthday Tribute
A more than 11 hour concert broadcast to millions in some 100 countries is held in Wembley Stadium in honor of Mandela’s 70th birthday.

Mark Knopfler (Dire Straits): “One World, One Justice…”
December 7, 1988
Moved to Victor Verster Prison
Mandela is moved to a low security prison cottage, where he is held for 14 months.

February 2, 1990
ANC Is Unbanned
After violence continues in South Africa, President Botha resigns. New President F.W. de Klerk offers Mandela unconditional release.

February 11, 1990
Nelson Mandela is Freed

"For to be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others."

Nelson Mandela and wife Winnie walk hand-in-hand with raised clenched fists upon Mandela's release.

April, 1990
Tribute to Nelson Mandela
An international musical tribute to Mandela celebrating his release from imprisonment, Wembley Stadium, U.K.
1990
Visits the United States

Addressing the joint session of the U.S. Congress in June 1990 (up to that point only the third private citizen ever so honored in U.S. history by Congress).

With New York City Mayor, David Dinkins; June 1990

1990
Visits Egypt

Mandela with Palestinian Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat in 1990 in Cairo.
1991
Visits Cuba
With Fidel Castro during a visit to Cuba in 1991

1992
Invited to the World Economic Forum
Mandela attends the World Economic Forum, a meeting primarily of the world's top corporate capitalists, in Davos, Switzerland, where his journey toward a full embrace of corporate capitalism begins (ostensibly with encouragement from the Chinese and Vietnamese delegations).

1993
Mandela and De Klerk Receive Nobel Prize for Peace
Mandela and de Klerk work together to negotiate an end to the apartheid regime.
April 27, 1994
South Africa Holds Elections
Black South Africans vote for the first time in their lives, electing Nelson Mandela as the first president of a democratic South Africa.

May 10, 1994
Inaugurated as President of South Africa
Mandela is elected as the first black president of South Africa by a majority vote.

Access part of the speech here: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=grh03-NjHzc

“The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come. The time to build is upon us. We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination. We succeeded to take our last steps to freedom in conditions of relative peace. We commit ourselves to the construction of a complete, just and lasting peace. We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people. We enter into a covenant that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity - a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world.” ~Quote from Mandela’s inaugural presidential speech.
1995
Truth and Reconciliation Commission
The reconciliatory Truth and Reconciliation Commission is set up under the Chairmanship of Archbishop Desmond Tutu; hearings begin in 1996 on the massive human rights violations that took place during the apartheid era.

1995
Pope John Paul II Visits South Africa

1996
The Dalai Lama Visits South Africa
Mandela and Graca Machel are married on his 80th birthday. He divorced Winnie in 1996.

Cuba’s Fidel Castro Visits South Africa

During his address at the opening of Parliament in Cape Town on Feb. 6, 1998, Mandela says poor blacks will be South Africa’s top priority in the coming year. The address is also a campaign speech for the nation’s second democratic vote the next year, which will mark the end of his presidency.

Visits Israel

With Ehud Barak, Israeli Prime Minister, in Jerusalem in October 1999.
July 9, 2000
Speech at the 13th International AIDS Conference

"It is never my custom to use words lightly. If twenty-seven years in prison have done anything to us, it was to use the silence of solitude to make us understand how precious words are and how real speech is in its impact on the way people live and die."

2004
Steps Down from Public Life
Mandela announces that he will be stepping back from the public spotlight to spend more time with family and friends.

2005
Son Dies of AIDS
Mandela announces that his son Makgatho has died of AIDS.

"When the history of our times is written, will we be remembered as the generation that turned our backs in a moment of global crisis or will it be recorded that we did the right thing?"

~ 46664 concert in Tromso, Norway
2010
Attends FIFA World Cup
Mandela makes a rare public appearance at the FIFA World Cup in Johannesburg.

June 24, 2013
Health Issues
As his health begins to weaken over the years, support for Mandela can be seen throughout the country.

South Africa's President Jacob Zuma on June, 24, said a critically ill Nelson Mandela was "asleep" when he visited the 94-year-old in a hospital, and he urged the country to pray for Mandela, describing him as the "father of democracy" who made extraordinary sacrifices on behalf of his people.

December 4, 2013
Nelson Mandela Dies

South Africa's President Jacob Zuma announced Mandela's death in a televised speech on Thursday, December 5th. He died the evening before at 8:50 p.m. at his home in Houghton, Johannesburg; he was 95.

"No one is born hating another person because of the color of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite."
Mourners comfort each other outside Mandela’s home, December 6.

Palestinian protesters arguing with Israeli soldiers (with posters saying it all).
His Day is Done

A TRIBUTE POEM FOR Nelson Mandela by Maya Angelou
ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

His day is done.
Is done.
The news came on the wings of a wind, reluctant to carry its burden.
Nelson Mandela's day is done.
The news, expected and still unwelcome, reached us in the United States, and suddenly our world became somber.
Our skies were leadened.

His day is done.
We see you, South African people standing speechless at the slamming of that final door through which no traveler returns.
Our spirits reach out to you Bantu, Zulu, Xhosa, Boer.
We think of you and your son of Africa, your father, your one more wonder of the world.

We send our souls to you as you reflect upon your David armed with a mere stone, facing down the mighty Goliath.

Your man of strength, Gideon, emerging triumphant.

Although born into the brutal embrace of Apartheid, scarred by the savage atmosphere of racism, unjustly imprisoned in the bloody maws of South African dungeons.
Would the man survive? Could the man survive?

His answer strengthened men and women around the world.

In the Alamo, in San Antonio, Texas, on the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, in Chicago’s Loop, in New Orleans Mardi Gras, in New York City’s Times Square, we watched as the hope of Africa sprang through the prison’s doors.

His stupendous heart intact, his gargantuan will hale and hearty.

He had not been crippled by brutes, nor was his passion for the rights of human beings diminished by twenty-seven years of imprisonment.

Even here in America, we felt the cool, refreshing breeze of freedom.

When Nelson Mandela took the seat of Presidency in his country where formerly he was not even allowed to vote we were enlarged by tears of pride, as we saw Nelson Mandela’s former prison guards invited, courteously, by him to watch from the front rows his inauguration.

We saw him accept the world’s award in Norway with the grace and gratitude of the Solon in Ancient Roman Courts, and the confidence of African Chiefs from ancient royal stools.

No sun outlasts its sunset, but it will rise again and bring the dawn.

Yes, Mandela’s day is done, yet we, his inheritors, will open the gates wider for reconciliation, and we will respond generously to the cries of Blacks and Whites, Asians, Hispanics, the poor who live piteously on the floor of our planet.

He has offered us understanding.
We will not withhold forgiveness even from those who do not ask.
Nelson Mandela’s day is done, we confess it in tearful voices, yet we lift our own to say thank you.

Thank you our Gideon, thank you our David, our great courageous man.

We will not forget you, we will not dishonor you, we will remember and be glad that you lived among us, that you taught us, and that you loved us all.

See also video at http://www.youtube.com/user/statevideo produced by the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Information Programs in December 2013.