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LET'S LEARN TOGETHER
ई-पाठशाला कार्यक्रम
CLASS 10th ENGLISH
FIRST FLIGHT
NELSON MANDELA
RAPID REVISION

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30 DAY RAPID REVISION



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"Long Walk to Freedom" is an extract (अंश) from the autobiography (आत्मकथा) of Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (born- 18 July, 1918), former and the first Black President of free South Africa.

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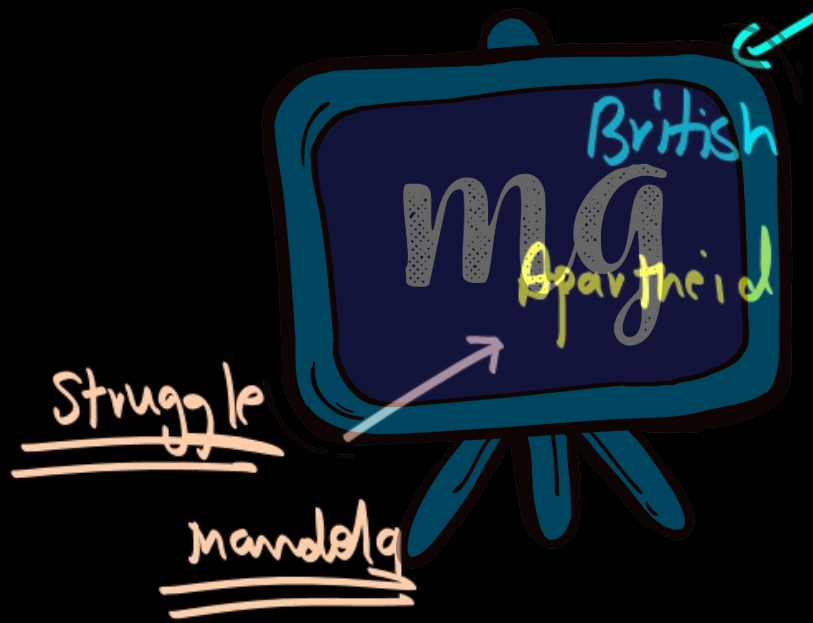
South Africa



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SA की नई सरकार

It includes the description of the inauguration (उद्घाटन) ceremony (समारोह) and citations (उद्धरण) from his speech and about his journey to being a freedom fighter. It says about the other countless people who fought for their freedom. In South Africa, an oppressive (दमनकारी) practice named "apartheid" (रंगभेद की नीति) was followed.

यात्रा freedom fighter

अत्याचारी

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Mandela's Struggle to gain freedom.

Apartheid refers to discrimination (भेदभाव) between people on the basis of their race (जाति). It followed white supremacy where dark-skinned people were deprived (वंचित) of their basic rights. This lesson gives us an overview of the struggles of Mandela for making the society of everyone and equals. No discrimination on the basis of their colour, caste, race, age or gender.

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African National Congress (ANC)

Pretoria – capital of SA
↓
inauguration

The chapter describes Mandela's early years and his path to becoming a politically active member of the African National Congress (ANC), which battled against South Africa's apartheid system.

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SA
Apartheid – British
Mandela's struggle
freedom
President.

आत्मकथा
Speech
पाद
लोगों के बलिदान

Characters

पहले

- Nelson Mandela - Former president of South Africa
- Zenani – Nelson's daughter
- Thabo Mbeki – First Deputy President
- Mr de Klerk – Second Deputy President.

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Question – Answer

Q.1 Who was sworn in as second deputy President?

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Answer: Mr. de Klerk



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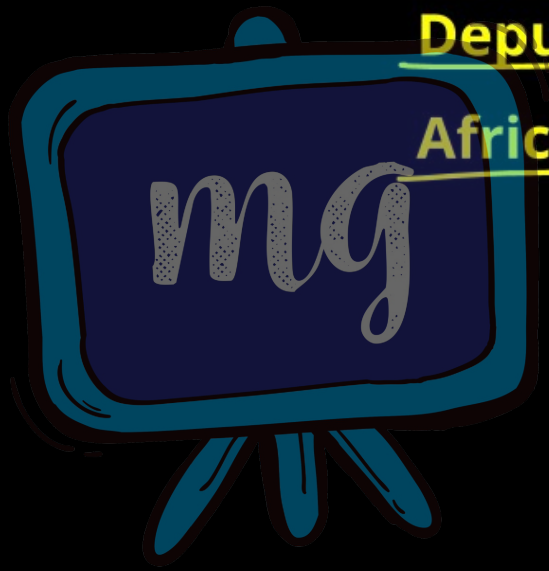
Q.2 Who was sworn in as the first Deputy President of South Africa?



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Answer: Thabo Mbeki



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Nelson Mandela

Thabo Mbeki

De Klerk



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Q.3 What is the full name of Mr. Mandela?



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Answer: Mr. Mandela is Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.



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Q.4 Why did he join African National Congress?



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Answer: He joined African National Congress to achieve freedom for all his people.



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Q.5 Who was Zenani?



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Answer: Zenani was the daughter of Nelson Mandela.



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Q.6 What do you understand by Apartheid'?



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Social system of inequality and discrimination.

Answer: Apartheid was a political and social system in South Africa that enforced racial segregation and discrimination against black people. It separated people based on race, giving the white minority control over the country's government, economy, and resources, while severely restricting the rights and freedoms of the black majority.

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apartheid → democracy

The Inauguration

On May 10, 1994, Nelson Mandela took the vow (प्रतिज्ञा) as the first black President of South Africa. And therefore it was becoming a new-born democratic (लोकतांत्रिक) country after following apartheid system for years. Many dignitaries (गणमान्य व्यक्तियों) and political figures from several countries attended the inauguration.

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वादा किया
country कभी
Suppression नहीं झेलेगी

The ceremony took place in the Union Buildings, Pretoria, a site that once symbolized white supremacy but now represented a rainbow gathering of different nations and colors. Mandela addressed all dignitaries respectfully and assured his fellow countrymen that his country would never experience similar suppression by one group over another.

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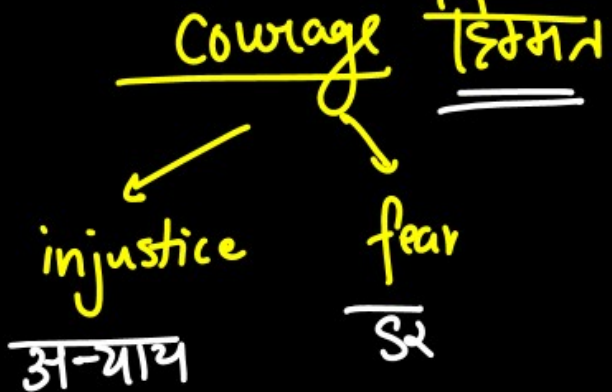
NELSON MANDELA



He emphasized the importance of courage in overcoming fear and injustice. He further added that prejudice (पूर्वाग्रह) and narrow-mindedness (विचारसंकीर्णता) are the two enemies (दुश्मन) of a person.

People sang two national anthems – the vision of whites sang 'Nkosi Sikelel –iAfrika' and the blacks sang 'Die Stem', the old anthem of the Republic.

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Question – Answer

Q.7 Where did the ceremony take place?



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Answer: The ceremony took place in the Union Buildings of Pretoria.



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Q.8 What was the national anthem for the blacks?

1. Nkosi Sk'ilel i Afrika
2. Die Stem



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Answer: ‘Die stem’.



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Q.9 Why did the inauguration ceremony take place at this venue?

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end of apartheid

Answer: The Union Buildings symbolized the end of apartheid and the beginning of a democratic South Africa.



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Q.10 What did the display of jets and military salute symbolize?



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Answer: It symbolized the loyalty of the military to the new democratic government.

jet - military loyal to democracy



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Q.11 What are two enemies of a person?



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Answer: Prejudice and narrow-mindedness are the two enemies of a person.



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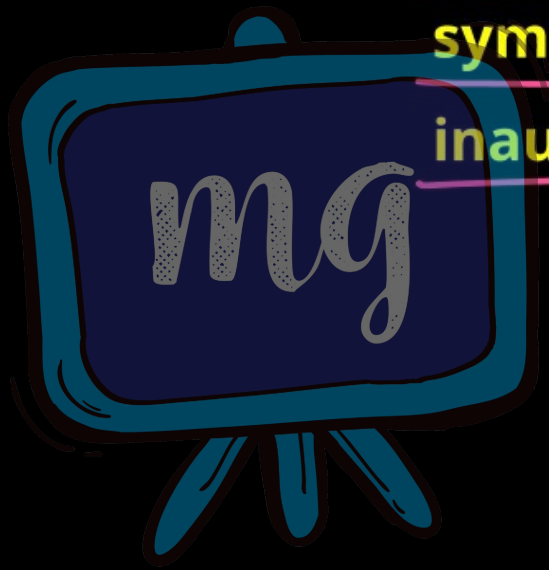
Q.12 What did the Union Buildings symbolize before the inauguration?



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Union Building

1. White supremacy
2. end of apartheid

Answer: Before the inauguration, the Union Buildings symbolized white supremacy and the oppressive apartheid regime in South Africa.

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Q.13 How did the Union Buildings represent the new South Africa?



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Answer: The Union Buildings represented the new South Africa as a symbol of democracy, unity, and equality, marking the transformation of the nation into a rainbow gathering of diverse races and colors.

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Q.14 What did the display of jets and military salute symbolise?



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Answer: The display of jets and the military salute symbolized the South African military's loyalty to the new democratic government. It demonstrated that the military had abandoned its support for the apartheid regime and was now committed to serving the interests of all South Africans.

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Q.15 Why did inauguration ceremony take place in the amphitheatre formed by the Union Building in Pretoria?

OR

Where did the 'ceremony' take place? Why was the ceremony so important?

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Answer: The inauguration ceremony took place at the Union Buildings in Pretoria because it symbolized the end of apartheid and the beginning of a democratic South Africa. The site, once representing white supremacy, now marked the nation's transformation towards equality and unity under Nelson Mandela's leadership.

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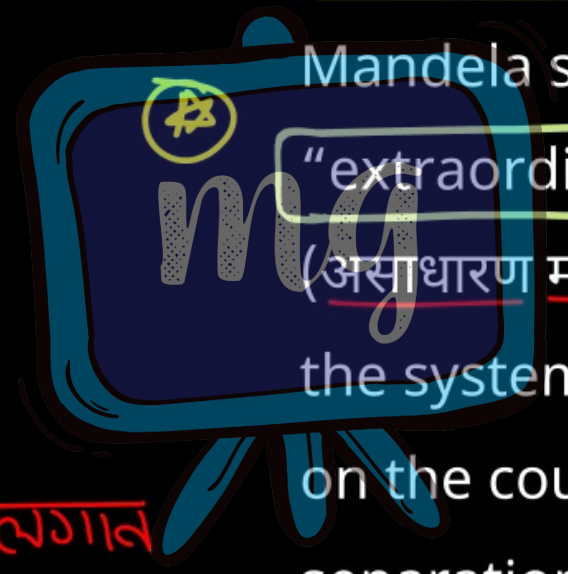
The Impact of Apartheid

Mandela spoke of apartheid as an "extraordinary human disaster," (असाधारण मानवीय आपदा) recognizing the system's lasting wound (ज़ख्म) on the country, including the separation of families and the limitation of personal freedoms.



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Acknowledgment of Sacrifices

Mandela paid tribute (श्रद्धांजलि) to the many patriots (देश-भक्त) who made sacrifices for the cause of freedom, mentioning leaders like Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, and others who embodied (समाविष्ट करना) extraordinary courage and resilience (सामर्थ्य).

असाधारण

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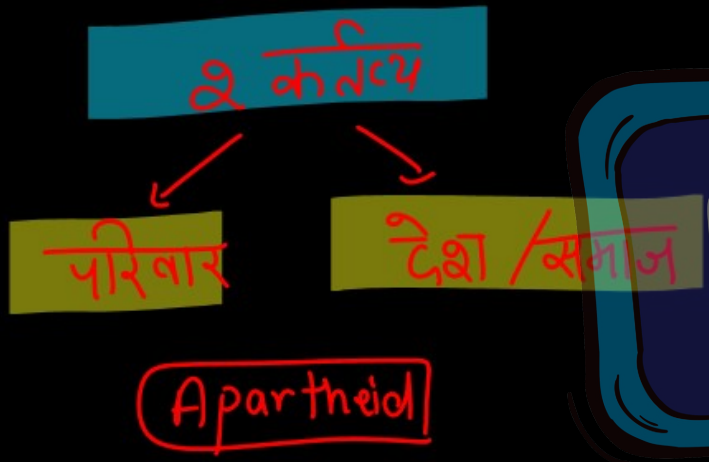

Dual/Twin Obligations

Mandela discussed the twin obligations (कर्तव्य) every man has—toward his family which includes his parents, wife and children the second is towards his motherland, countrymen and community. He explained that, under apartheid, it was impossible for a black man to fulfill both duties.

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Question – Answer

सच्ची आज़ादी

Q.16 What according to Mandela, is 'true-freedom'?



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Answer: According to Mandela, true freedom means freedom not to be obstructed in leading a lawful life.

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Q.17 What are the 'twin obligations' referred to by Nelson Mandela?



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Answer: According to Nelson Mandela, every man has two obligations in life. The first obligation is to his family, to his parents, wife and children. Secondly, he has an obligation to his country, people, and community.

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Q.18 Why could men not fulfil their twin obligations?



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2 obligation
country — family
family — ═══

Answer: Under apartheid, men of color in South Africa couldn't fulfill their twin obligations of family and country due to racial segregation and discrimination. If they tried to live as human beings, they were punished and isolated. If they tried to fight for their people's rights, they were often forced to live apart from their families and lead lives of secrecy and rebellion.

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Mandela's Growing Hunger for Freedom
OR
The Realization of Collective Freedom

Mandela described how he was born free but gradually his understanding of freedom deepened and realized that his personal freedom was an illusion (भ्रम). Initially, his desire for freedom was limited to individual liberties, such as staying out late, reading freely.

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Later as a young man in Johannesburg, he yearned for pursuing personal goals and having a family. However, as he matured, he recognized that his own freedom was tied to that of his people. He came to see that personal freedom was meaningless if his community remained oppressed (उत्पीड़ित). This realization led him to commit himself fully to the struggle for the freedom of all South Africans, regardless of race.

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1. अत्याचार

He believed that "freedom is indivisible" (अविभाज्य) and that the oppression of one person or group affected the freedom of everyone. He knew that the oppressor must be liberated just like the oppressed because a person who snatches another's freedom is also a prisoner of similar oppression. His hunger for freedom evolved into a mission to break the chains of apartheid for everyone, knowing that true liberation could only come when all South Africans were free to live with dignity (गरिमा) and equality.

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Q.19 What, according to Mandela, is 'true freedom'?



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Answer: According to Mandela, true freedom is not only the absence of personal restrictions but the liberation of all people from oppression. It means being free to live with dignity, self-respect, and equal rights. True freedom, for Mandela, also includes liberating the oppressor from hatred and prejudice, as both the oppressed and the oppressor are deprived of their humanity when freedom is denied to any group.

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Answer: Mandela gradually realized that freedom was curtailed for those people who looked like he did, but not for the whites. Consequently, he joined the African National Congress, and that was when his “hunger for freedom” became a “greater hunger.”

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6 mark

Q.20 How did Mandela's hunger for freedom change his life"[2023, 2024]

OR

Summarise the chapter 'Nelson Mandela -Long walk to Freedom.

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Answer:

Summary of Chapter: Nelson Mandela - Long Walk to Freedom

Historic Inauguration

- On May 10, 1994, Nelson Mandela was inaugurated as South Africa's first black president, marking the end of apartheid and over 300 years of white rule.

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Ceremony Venue

- The inauguration was held at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, a site that previously symbolized white supremacy but now represented a new democratic era.

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Symbolic Events

- The ceremony featured a military flyover and salute, symbolizing the armed forces' support for the new government and the unity of the nation.

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Mandela's Reflections

- Mandela reflected on the harsh impact of apartheid and the historical significance of the day, acknowledging the sacrifices made by many in the fight for freedom.

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Tribute to Struggle Leaders

- He honored key figures in the anti-apartheid struggle, recognizing their extraordinary courage and contributions.



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Understanding Courage

- Mandela described courage as overcoming fear and noted the resilience of those who suffered under apartheid.

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Humanity and Hope

- Despite difficult times, Mandela observed that small acts of kindness and humanity provided hope and reassurance.

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Challenges of Apartheid

- Apartheid made it impossible for people to fully meet their obligations to both family and community due to systemic oppression.

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Evolution of Freedom

- Mandela's personal quest for freedom evolved into a broader struggle for the freedom of all South Africans.

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Concept of True Freedom

- True freedom, according to Mandela, involves liberating all people from oppression and addressing prejudice, benefiting both the oppressed and the oppressor.