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कक्षा-10वीं राजस्थान बोर्ड 2027

ARJUN BATCH

ENGLISH

NELSON MANDELA

PART-4



एकदम बेसिक से थ्योरी क्लास!

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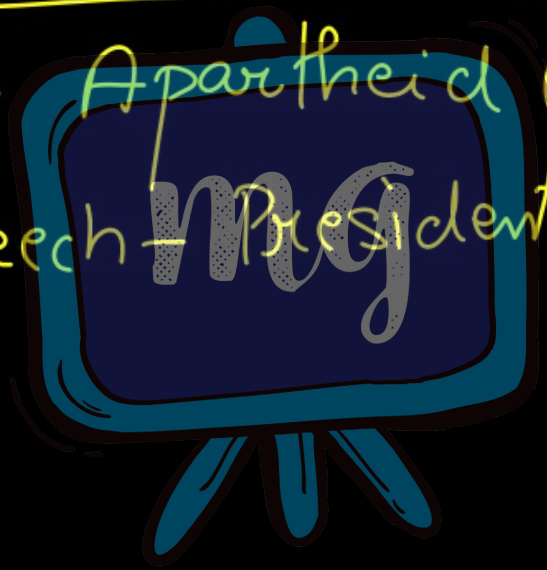
South Africa

Nelson Mandela

300 – Apartheid (रंगभेद)

Speech – President democratic



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1) efforts — sum

Important Lines

Explain why Mandela said –

1. "I was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before me.

2. Perhaps it requires such depths of oppression to create such heights of character.

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3. 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
4. I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it
5. Man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.

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6. I knew that the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed.

7. The chains on anyone of my people were the chains on all of them.

8. I was not born with a hunger to be free. I was born free.

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Oral Comprehension Check

Q.1 Where did the ceremonies take place? Can you name any public buildings in India that are made of sandstone?

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Pretoria

Answer : The ceremonies took place in the sandstone amphitheatre of the Union Buildings in Pretoria. In India, famous public buildings made of sandstone include the Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Red Fort (Lal Qila).

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Q.2 Can you say how 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa?

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Answer: South Africa is in the Southern Hemisphere, where seasons are opposite to India. May is the autumn season there.



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Q.3 At the beginning of his speech, Mandela mentions "an extraordinary human disaster". What does he mean by this? What is the "glorious ... human achievement" he speaks of at the end?

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Answer: "Extraordinary human disaster" means the cruel system of apartheid (racial discrimination). The "glorious human achievement" is the birth of South Africa's first free, democratic, and non-racial government.

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Q.4 What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?

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Answer: He thanks them for coming to share a common victory for justice, peace, and human dignity with the people of South Africa.

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Q.5 What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?

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Answer: He promises to free all people from poverty, suffering, deprivation, and discrimination, ensuring that oppression never happens again.

and he promises to make a society our which all humanity is proud.

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Oral Comprehension Check

Q.1 What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed, and why?

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Answer : The military generals saluted Nelson Mandela and pledged their loyalty. Their attitude changed because South Africa was now a free, democratic nation instead of being under white minority rule

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Q.2 Why were two national anthems sung?



1) Nkosi Sikilel i Afrika
2) Die Stem

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Answer: Two national anthems were sung—one for whites and one for blacks—to show equality and unity among all people in the new rainbow nation.

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Q.3 How does Mandela describe the systems of government in his country (i) in the first decade, and (ii) in the final decade, of the twentieth century?

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1. apartheid
2. democracy

Answer: (i) In the first decade, white people created a cruel system of racial domination (apartheid). (ii) In the final decade, that system was replaced by a democratic government giving equal rights to all.

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Q.4 What does courage mean to Mandela?



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victory
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Answer: Courage to Mandela means conquering fear, not the absence of fear. A brave person is one who wins over fear.

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Q.5 Which does he think is natural, to love or to hate?



love comes naturally

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Answer: He thinks that love comes more naturally to the human heart than hate. People have to learn to hate.



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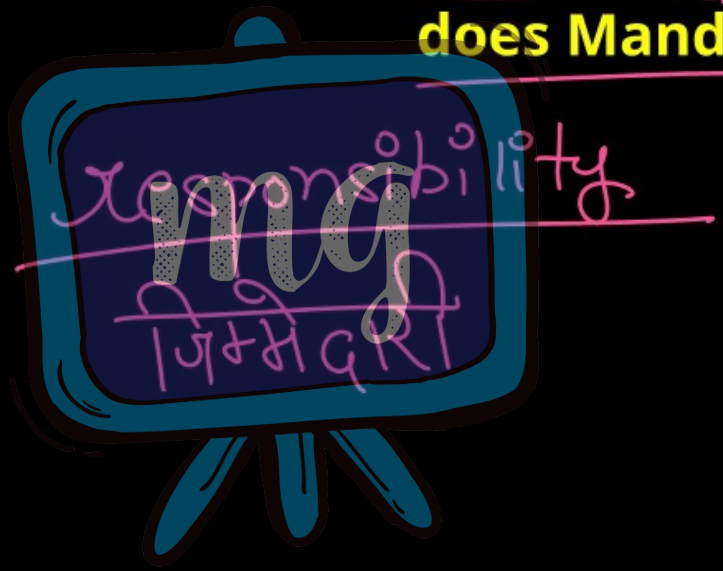
Q.6 What "twin obligations" does Mandela mention?



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Responsibility

Answer: The twin obligations are: (i) obligation to one's family (parents, wife, children) and (ii) obligation to one's people, community, and country.

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Q.7 What did being free mean to Mandela as a boy, and as a student? How does he contrast these "transitory freedoms" with "the basic and honourable freedoms"?

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Answer: As a boy, freedom meant running in fields and swimming. As a student, it meant temporary (transitory) freedoms like staying out late. He contrasts these with basic and honourable freedoms, which mean achieving one's true potential, earning a living, and having a family.

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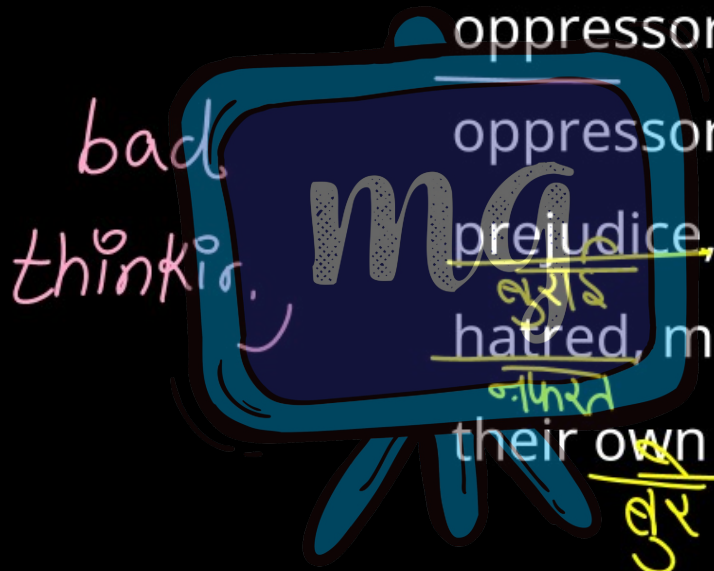
Q.8 Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/Why not?



Answer: No, Mandela thinks the oppressor is not free because an oppressor is locked behind prejudice, narrow-mindedness, and hatred, making them a prisoner of their own bad actions.



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Long Questions

Q.1 Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration? What did it signify the triumph of?

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Answer :

- A very large number of international leaders came to attend the inauguration because it was a historic moment. For many decades, South Africa was hated by the whole world because of its cruel policy of apartheid (racial separation).

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When South Africa finally became a free, democratic, and non-racial government, leaders from all over the world wanted to come and share that happy moment.

- This big event signified the triumph of a common victory for justice, peace, and human dignity.

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It showed that the evil system of white supremacy was finally defeated by freedom, equality, and democracy.



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Q.2 What does Mandela mean when he says he is "simply the sum of all those African patriots" who had gone before him?

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Answer: When Mandela says this, he means that he could not have achieved this great freedom all by himself. Thousands of brave African patriots (freedom fighters) suffered, fought, and gave their lives before him. Their great courage, pain, and sacrifices made this freedom possible.

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Mandela felt that he was carrying their unfinished work forward. He was standing on the foundation they built, meaning his victory and leadership were actually the result of all those brave people combined together.

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Q.3 Would you agree that the "depths of oppression" create "heights of character"? How does Mandela illustrate this? Can you add your own examples to this argument?

Answer: Yes, this is true. When people face extreme cruelty, hardship, and trouble, it brings out their true inner strength, courage, and greatness.

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Mandela shows this by giving examples of extraordinary leaders produced by South Africa's harsh apartheid rule, such as Oliver Tambos, Walter Sisulus, Chief Luthulis, Yusuf Dadoos, Bram Fischers, and Robert Sobukwes.

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These men had amazing courage, wisdom, and generosity because they had to fight against terrible oppression.

Your Own Example: A great example is Mahatma Gandhi in India.

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The heavy British rule and injustice in India brought out his great leadership, non-violent strength, and exceptional character, making him a global symbol of peace.

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Q.4 How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

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Answer: Mandela's understanding of freedom changed step by step as he grew older:

As a Boy : For him, freedom meant simple things like running in the fields near his mother's hut, swimming in clear streams, and riding bulls.

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As a Student : Freedom meant small, temporary (transitory) things, like staying out at night, reading whatever he liked, and going wherever he wanted.

As a Young Man in Johannesburg : Freedom meant the basic and honourable things, like earning his own money, marrying, having a family, and living a lawful life without any trouble.

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As an Adult : Finally, he realized that it was not just his own freedom that was taken away, but the freedom of all his brothers and sisters. His personal desire for freedom changed into a big hunger for the freedom of his entire people to live with dignity and self-respect.

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Q.5 How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?



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Answer: Mandela's deep hunger for the freedom of his people completely changed his safe and quiet life:

It transformed a frightened young man into a bold and fearless leader.

It forced a law-abiding attorney (lawyer) to become a criminal in the eyes of the unfair government.

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It turned a loving husband and family man into a man without a proper home.

It forced a life-loving man to live like a monk in secrecy, rebellion, and later in prison for many years.

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He chose to give up his personal comforts and family happiness because he knew he could not truly enjoy life while his people were not free.