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Nelson Mandela in 1994, the first President of South Africa

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Mandela redirects here. For other purposes, see Mandela (disbigation) and Nelson Mandela (disbigation).
The first President of South Africa and anti-apartheid activist His Excellency Nelson Mandela OM GCFR CC OJ GCSTJ CC GCIH RSerafO NPK PMFMandela in 19941st President of South AfricaIn office10 May 1094 - June 16, 1999Deputitite Tabo Mbeki F. V. Clerk Previous. W. de Klerk (State Pres.) Succeeded byThabo Mbeki11th President of theAfrican National CongressIn office7 July 1991 – 20 December 1997Deputy Walter Sisulu Thabo Mbeki Preceded byOliver TamboSucceeded byThabo Mbeki19th Secretary General of theNon-Aligned MovementIn office2 September 1998 – 16 June 1999Preceded byAndrés Pastrana ArangoSucceeded byThabo Mbeki Personal detailsBornRolihlahla Mandela(1918-07-18)18 July 1918Mvezo, Cape Province, Union of South AfricaDied5 December 2013(2013-12-05) (aged 95)Johannesburg, Gauteng, South AfricaResting placeMandela Graveyard Qunu, Eastern Cape, South AfricaPolitical partyAfrican National CongressOther politicalaffiliationsSouth African CommunistSpouse(s) Evelyn Ntoko Mase (m. 1944; div. 1958) Winnie Madikizela (m. 1958; div. 1996) Graça Machel (m. 1998) Children6 (including: Makgatho Makaziwe Zenani Zindziswa) Parents Gadla Henry Mphakanyiswa (father) Alma mater University of Fort Hare University of London University of South Africa University of the Witwatersrand Occupation Activist politician philanthropist lawyer Known forInternal resistance to apartheidAwards Sakharov Prize (1988) Bharat Ratna (1990) Nishan-e-Pakistan (1992) Nobel Peace Prize (1993) Lenin Peace Prize (1990) Presidential Medal of Freedom (hundreds more...) СайтОфициальный сайтНикнам (ы) Мадиба Далибунга Написание карьерыНогодная прогулка Nelson Rolykla Mandela (/ˈmæɪn ˈdɛlə/; 1 Xhos: xolifata mandɛːla; July 18, 1918–December 5, 2013) - South African revolutionary, political leader and philanthropist, who served as president of the country from 1994 to 1999. He was the first black head of state and the first elected in fully representative democratic elections. His Government had focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by combating institutionalized racism and promoting racial reconciliation. Ideologically African nationalist and socialist, he served as president of the African National Congress (ANC) party from 1991 to 1997. Speaker of the Xosa, Mandela was born into the royal family of Tembu in Mvezo, Union of South Africa. He studied law at the University of Fort Hare and the University of the Witwatersrand before working as a lawyer in Johannesburg. There he became involved in anti-colonial and African nationalist politics, joining the ANC in 1943 and co-founding his Youth League in 1944. After the white government of the National Party established apartheid, racial segregation that privileged whites, he and the ANC have committed themselves to overthrowing him. Mandela was appointed president of the ANC's Trans-Stalin branch, rising prominently for his involvement in the 1952 campaign of defiance and the 1955 Congress of the People. He was repeatedly arrested for his time in prison and unsuccessfully prosecuted during the 1956 treason trial. Under the influence of Marxism, he secretly joined the banned Communist Party (SACP). Although initially committed to nonviolent protests, in collaboration with SACP he co-founded the militants Umkhonto We Sizwe in 1961 and led a sabotage campaign against the government. He was arrested and imprisoned in 1962 and later sentenced to life in prison for conspiring to overthrow the state after the trial of Rivonia. Mandela served 27 years in prison, splitting between Robben Island, Polsmoor Prison and Victor Ververser Prison. Amid mounting domestic and international pressure, as well as fears of a racial civil war, President F. W. de Klerk released him in 1990. Mandela and de Klerk led efforts to negotiate an end to apartheid, leading to a multiracial general election in 1994 in which Mandela led the ANC to victory and became president. Leading a broad coalition government that had unveiled a new constitution, Mandela emphasized reconciliation between the country's racial groups and established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate past human rights violations. From an economic point of view, the Mandela administration has maintained the liberal framework of its predecessor, despite its own socialist beliefs, as well as introducing measures to promote land reform, fight poverty and expand health services. At the international level, he acted as a mediator in the pan am flight 103 bombing trial and served as Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1998 to 1999. He relinquished his second term, succeeding his deputy, Thabo Mbeki. Mandela became a senior statesman and focused on the fight against poverty and HIV/AIDS through the Nelson Mandela Charitable Foundation. Mandela has been a controversial figure for most of his life. Although right-wing critics denounced him as a communist terrorist and the left saw him as too eager to negotiate and tolerate apartheid supporters, he gained international recognition for his activism. Widely considered an icon of democracy and social justice, he has received more than 250 awards, including the Nobel Peace Prize. He has great respect for South Africa, where he is often referred to as the clan name of Temba, Madiba, and is called the father of the nation. Childhood in Age: 1918-1934 Years Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in the village of Mvezo in Umtata, then in the Cape province. Given the name Rolihlahla, the term Xhosa colloquially means troublemaker, in later years it became his clan name, Madiba. His patrilineal great-grandfather, Ngubengkuka, was king of the Tembu people in the Transkei territories of the present-day Eastern Cape. One of Ngubengkuk's sons, named Mandela, was Nelson's grandfather and the source of his surname. Since Mandela was the royal child of the wife of the Ixib clan, the so-called Left House, the descendants of his cadet branch of the royal family were morgans who had no right to inherit the throne, but recognized hereditary royal advisers. Nelson Mandela's father, Gadla Henry Mbakanishwa Mandela (1880-1928), was a local leader and adviser to the monarch; he was appointed to the post in 1915, after his predecessor was accused of corruption by a ruling white judge. In 1926, Gadla was also fired for corruption, but Nelson was told that his father had lost his job for standing up to the unwarranted demands of the magistrate. A devotee of the god zamata, Gadla was a polygamist with four wives, four sons and nine daughters who lived in different villages. Nelson's mother was Gadla's third wife, Noskekeni Fanny, the daughter of Nkedam from the House of the Right Hand and a member of the AmaMpemvu Vosa clan. No one in my family has ever attended school... On the first day of school, my teacher, Miss Mdangan, gave each of us an English name. It was a custom among Africans in those days and undoubtedly because of our education. That day Miss Mdangan told me that my new name was Nelson. Why exactly this name I have no idea. Mandela, 1994. Mandela later stated that his early life was dominated by traditional customs and taboos. He grew up with two sisters in his mother's kratom in the village of Kunu, where he cared for herds while a pastoralist and spent a lot of time outdoors with other boys. Both of his parents were illiterate, but as a devout Christian, his mother sent him to a local Methodist school when he was about seven years old. After christening the Methodist, Mandela was given the English name Nelson by his teacher. When Mandela was about nine years old, his father came to stay in zunu, where he died of undiagnosed diseases, which Mandela considered a lung disease. Feeling cut off adrift, he later said he had inherited his father's proud rebelliousness and stubborn sense of justice. Mandela's mother took him to the Grand Place Palace in Mhekezweni, where he was entrusted with the custody of Temba's regent, Chief Jongintaba Dalindyebo. Although he had not seen his mother again for years, Mandela felt that Jongintaba and his wife Noengland treated him as their own child, raising him along with his son, Justice, and daughter, Nomafu. Because Mandela attended church services every Sunday with his guardians, Christianity became an important part of his life. He was present at the The mission school is located next to the palace, where he studied English, Xhosa, history and geography. He developed a love of African history by listening to stories told by elderly visitors to the palace, and was influenced by the anti-imperialist rhetoric of the guest leader Joya. At that time, however, he considered the European colonizers not oppressors, but benefactors who brought education and other benefits to southern Africa. At the age of 16, he, Justice and several other boys went to Tiholarha to undergo the ulvaluko circumcision ritual, which symbolically marked their transition from boys to men; he was then given the name Dalibunga. Clarkbury, Hildtown and Fort Hare: 1934-1940 A photograph of Mandela taken at Umtata in 1937, intending to gain the skills needed to become a secret adviser to the Tembu Royal House, in 1933, Mandela began his education at Clarkbury Methodist High School in Encobo, the Western-style institution that was the largest school for black Africans in Thembuland. Made to communicate with other students on an equal footing, he claimed he lost his relationship stuck by becoming a best friend with a girl for the first time; he began to play sports and developed his love of gardening throughout his life. In two years he received a junior certificate, and in 1937 moved to Hildtown, a Methodist college in Fort Beaufort, attended by most members of the royal family Thembu, including Justice. The headmaster emphasized the superiority of English culture and government, but Mandela became increasingly interested in the culture of indigenous Africans, making his first non-Kho friend, Soto, and coming under the influence of one of his favorite teachers, Kyosa, who broke the taboo by marrying Soto. Mandela spent most of his free time in Hildtown as a long-distance runner and boxer, and in his second year he became prefect. With the support of Jongintaba, in 1939 Mandela began working for a bachelor's degree at Fort Hare University, an elite black institution in Alice, East Cape, with about 150 students. There he studied English, anthropology, politics, native government and Roman-Dutch law in his first year, wanting to become a translator or clerk in the Department of Indigenous Affairs. Mandela stayed in the Wesley House dormitory, befriendng his relative, C.D. Matanzima, and Oliver Tambo, who had become a close friend and comrade for decades to come. He took up ballroom dancing, played about Abraham Lincoln in the drama society, and gave Bible lessons in the local community as part of the Student Christian Association. Despite the fact that he had friends who had ties to the African National Congress (ANC) who wanted South Africa to be independent of the British Mandela avoided any involvement in the nascent movement, and became a vocal vocal British military efforts when World War II began. He helped set up a first-year house committee that challenged the dominance of the second year, and at the end of his first year participated in a boycott of the Student Representatives Council (SRC) against the quality of food, for which he was removed from the university; he never returned to complete his degree. Arriving in Johannesburg: 1941-1943 Return to Mhekezweni in December 1940, Mandela discovered that Jongintaba had arranged a marriage for him and Justice; alarmed, they fled to Johannesburg via queenstown, arriving in April 1941. Mandela found work as a night watchman at Crown Mines, his first look at South African capitalism in action, but was sacked when the Induna (leader) discovered he was a fugitiive. He stayed with his cousin in the village of George Goh, who introduced Mandela to reator and ANC activist Walter Cicutu. The latter provided Mandela with the job of a clerk in the law firm of Witkin, Sidelsky and Eidelman, the company of Lazar Sidelski, a liberal Jew, sympathetic to the ANC case. In the firm, Mandela befriended Gaur Radebe, a member of the ANC and the Communist Party, and Nat Bregman, the Jewish communist who became his first white friend. Mandela attended Communist Party meetings, where he was impressed that Europeans, Africans, Indians and people of color were mixed on equal terms. He later stated that he did not join the party because its atheism contradicted his Christian faith, and because he saw the South African struggle as racially motivated rather than as a class war. To continue his higher education, Mandela enrolled in a part-time course at the University of Southern Africa, working on his bachelor's degree at night. Earning a small salary, Mandela rented a room in the Xhoma family home in the village of Alexandra; despite poverty, crime and pollution, Alexandra has always been a special place for him. Despite being confused by poverty, he briefly dated a woman from Swaziland before unsuccessfully courting the daughter of his master. To save money and be closer to downtown Johannesburg, Mandela moved to the Witwatersrand Indigenous Workers Association, living among miners of various tribes; as the connection was visited by various chiefs, he once met with the queen regent of Basutoland. In late 1941, Jongintaba visited Johannesburg, where he forgave Mandela for fleeing before returning to Calbuland, where he died in the winter of 1942. Mandela and Justico arrived late for the funeral day. After he passed his Bachelor exams in early 1943, Mandela returned to Johannesburg to go down the political path as a lawyer rather than become a secret counselor in Thembuland. He later stated that he had not experienced an epiphany, but that he just found that does it, and and Don't do otherwise. Revolutionary Activities Legal Studies and the ANC Youth League: 1943-1949 Mandela began studying law at the University of the Witwatersrand, where he was the only black African student and encountered racism. There he befriended liberal and communist European, Jewish and Indian students, including

Joe Word and Ruth the First. Increasingly politicized, in August 1943 Mandela supported a successful boycott of buses to reverse the fare increase. Joining the ANC, he increasingly influenced Cicula, spending time with other activists at Ciculu's home in Orlando, including his old friend Oliver Tambo. In 1943, Mandela met with Anton Lembede, an ANC member associated with the African branch of African nationalism, who fiercely opposed the racially united front against colonialism and imperialism or against an alliance with the Communists. Despite his friendship with non-blacks and communists, Mandela supported Lembede's views, believing that black Africans should be fully independent in their struggle for political self-determination. In deciding on the need for the youth wing of the mass mobilization of Africans in opposition to their subjugation, Mandela was part of a delegation that addressed ANC President Alfred Bitini Sum on the issue at his home in Sobotown: The Youth League of the African National Congress (ANCYL) was founded on Easter Sunday 1944 in the Bantu Social Center, with Lembede as president and Mandela as a member of its executive committee. Mandela and Evelyn at the wedding of Walter and Albertina Ciculu at the Bantu Men's Social Center in July 1944. At the house of Ciculu, Mandela met Evelyn Mase, a trainee nurse and ANC activist from Enzkoboo, Transkay. After entering into a relationship and marrying in October 1944, they first lived with her relatives before moving into a rented house in Orlando in early 1946. Their first child, Madiba Thembu Thembekile, was born in February 1949; her daughter, Makazie, was born in 1947 but died of meningitis nine months later. Mandela enjoyed home life, greeting his mother and sister, Libi, to stay with him. In early 1947, his three-year articles ended in Witkin, Sedel and Eidelman, and he decided to become a full-time student, insisting on loans from Bantu Welfare Trust. In July 1947, Mandela rushed to Lembede Hospital, where he died; he succeeded the more moderate Peter Mda as president of ANCYL, who agreed to cooperate with the Communists and Negroes by appointing Mandela as ANCYL secretary. Mandela disagreed with Mda's approach, and in December 1947 supported a failed measure to exclude the Communists from ANCYL, deeming their ideology un-African. In 1947, Mandela was elected to the executive committee of the Trans-Thailand branch where he served under the regional president of the S.N. Ramohano. When Ramohano acted against the will of the committee, cooperating with the Indians and Communists, Mandela was one of those who forced his resignation. In the general elections in the South African Republic in 1948, in which only whites were allowed to vote, the Herenigde Nasion party, led by Daniel Francois Malan, was allowed to come to power, soon uniting with the African Party to form the National Party. The openly racial party codified and expanded racial segregation with new apartheid legislation. With increasing influence in the ANC, Mandela and his party allies have begun advocating direct action against apartheid, such as boycotts and strikes, under the influence of tactics already used by the Indian community. Suma did not support these measures and was removed from office in a vote of no confidence, replacing James Morok and a more bellicose executive committee containing Cicula, Mda, Tambo and Godfrey Pitier. Mandela later said that he and his colleagues directed the ANC on a more radical and revolutionary path. Devoting his time to politics, Mandela failed three times in his final year at the Witwatersrand; in December 1949, he was denied a degree. Campaign of Defiance and Presidency of Transvaal ANC: 1950-1954 THE Three-ColorE d Flag of the ANC: Black for the people, green for land and gold for Africa's resources, Mandela took Suma's place in the NATIONAL executive body of the ANC in March 1950, and in the same year was elected national president of ANCYL. In March, the Convention on the Protection of Freedom of Speech, which includes African, Indian and communist activists, was held in Johannesburg to call the first day of a general strike to protest against apartheid and white minority rule. Mandela opposed the strike because it was multiracial rather than led by the ANC, but it was attended by a majority of black workers, leading to increased police repression and the introduction of the 1950 Anti-Communism Suppression Act, which affected all protest groups. At the ANC National Conference in December 1951, he continued to speak out against the racially united front, but was voted on. Mandela then rejected Lembede's Africanism and supported the idea of a multiracial anti-apartheid front. Influenced by friends such as Moses Kotane and the Soviet Union's support for the wars of national liberation wars, his distrust of communism broke down, and he began reading the literature of Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin and Mao Tse-tung, eventually adopting the Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism. Commenting on communism, he later stated that he found himself strongly attracted to the idea of a classless society, which, in his opinion, was similar to traditional African culture, where life was common and communal. In April 1952, Mandela joined the law firm H.M. Basner, belonged to belonged although his growing commitment to work and activism meant he spent less time with his family. In 1952, the ANC began preparations for a joint Disobedience to Apartheid campaign with Indian and communist groups, establishing the National Voluntary Volunteer Council for The Recruitment of Volunteers. The campaign was designed to follow the path of non-violent resistance under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi; some supported this for ethical reasons, but Mandela instead found it pragmatic. At a rally in Durban on 22 June, Mandela addressed a crowd of 10,000 people, initiating protests for which he was arrested and briefly interned in The Marshall Square Prison. These events established Mandela as one of the most prominent black politicians in South Africa. With further protests, the number of ANC members increased from 20,000 to 100,000 members; The Government responded with mass arrests and introduced the Public Security Act 1953, allowing martial law. In May, the authorities banned the president of the ANC Transvaal J.B. Marx to stand in public; unable to retain his post, he recommended Mandela as his successor. Although Africans opposed his candidacy, Mandela was elected regional president in October. Mandela's former home in the Johannesburg village of Soweto was arrested in July 1952 under the Suppression of Communism Act and was tried as one of 21 defendants, including Morok, Ciculu and Yusuf Dada in Johannesburg. Found guilty of statutory communism, a term the Government used to describe most opposition to apartheid, their sentence of nine months of campaigning was suspended for two years. In December, Mandela was granted a six-month ban from attending meetings or communicating with more than one person at a time, making his presidency in the Transvaal ANC impractical, and during that period the Disobedience campaign had quieted down. In September 1953, Andrew Kunene read Mandela's No Easy Walk to Freedom speech at the Transvaal ANC; the name was taken from a quote by the Indian independence leader Jawaharlal Nehru, a fundamental influence on Mandela's thoughts. The speech sets out a contingency plan for a scenario in which the ANC was banned. This plan for Mandela, or M-Plan, involves dividing the organization into a cellular structure with more centralized leadership. Mandela got a job as a lawyer at the firm Terblanche and Briggs before moving on to the liberal run of Gelman and Michelle, sing the qualifying exams to become a full-fledged lawyer. In August 1953, Mandela and Tambo opened their own law firm, Mandela and Tambo, operating in the city centre. The country's only African law firm is popular with black victims, cases of police brutality. Unloved by the authorities, the firm was forced to move to a remote location after their office permit was under the Group Areas Act; as a result, their clientele has shrunk. As a lawyer of aristocratic heritage, Mandela was part of the elite black middle class in Johannesburg and always respected the black community. Although her second daughter, Makazibe Fumia, was born in May 1954, Mandela's relationship with Evelyn became strained and she accused him of adultery. He may have had links with ANC member Lilian Ngoyi and Secretary Ruth Mompati; various persons close to Mandela during this period stated that the latter had given birth to him. Disgusted by her son's behavior, Noskioni returned to Transkei, while Evelyn hugged Jehovah's Witnesses and rejected Mandela's concerns about politics. Congress of the People and the Court of Treason: 1955-1961 The main article: Trial of treason We, the people of south Africa, declare that all our countries and the world know: that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can truly claim power if it is not based on the will of the people. After Mandela took part in a failed protest to prevent the forced resettlement of all black people from the Suburb of Sofia in Johannesburg in February 1955, Mandela concluded that violence would be necessary to end apartheid and white minority rule. On his advice, Ciculu requested weapons from the People's Republic of China, which he was denied. Although the Chinese Government supported the fight against apartheid, they felt that the movement was not sufficiently prepared for guerrilla warfare. With the participation of the South African Indian Congress, the Congress of Women of Color, the South African Trade Union Congress and the Congress of Democrats, the ANC has scheduled a Congress of the People, urging all South Africans to submit proposals for a post-apartheid era. Based on the answers, Rusty Bernstein developed the Charter of Freedom, calling for the creation of a democratic, non-racist state with the nationalization of large industry. The Charter was adopted at a conference in Cliptown in June 1955; The event, which was forcibly closed by the police, was attended by 3,000 delegates. The principles of the Charter of Freedom remained important to Mandela, and in 1956 he described it as an inspiration to the people of South Africa. After the second ban ended in September 1955, Mandela went on working leave to Transkei to discuss the implications of the Bantu Power Act 1951 with local tribal leaders, also visiting his mother and Neoengland before proceeding to Cape Town. In March 1956, he received his third ban on public speaking, limiting it to five years, but he often challenged him. Mandela's marriage fell apart, and Evelyn abandoned him, taking the children to live with her brother. divorce divorce in May 1956, she claimed that Mandela had brutally abused her because of her; he denied the allegations and fought for custody of his children. In November, she withdrew her application for secession, but Mandela filed for divorce in January 1958; The divorce was finalized in March, with the children placed in Evelyn's care. During the divorce process, he started court social worker Vinny Madikisela, whom he married in Bizan in June 1958. She later became involved in the ANC after spending several weeks in prison. Together, they had two children: zenani, born in February 1959, and Sinjiswa (1960-2020). A sign of apartheid; Apartheid legislation affected all spheres of life In December 1956, Mandela was arrested along with the majority of the national executive branch of the ANC and accused of treason against the state. Held in a Johannesburg prison amid mass protests, they underwent a preparatory examination before being released on bail. The rebuttal of the defence began in January 1957 under the direction of lawyer Vernon Berrange and continued until the case was adjourned in September. In January 1958, Oswald Pirov was appointed to prosecute the case, and in February a judge ruled that the defendants had sufficient grounds to go to trial in the Supreme Court of Transvaal. The formal trial of treason began in Pretoria in August 1958, when the defendants successfully applied to replace the three judges, all of them linked to the ruling National Party. In August, one charge was dropped, and in October the prosecution dropped the indictment, presenting in November a reformed version alleging that the ANC leadership had committed treason in favour of violent revolutions, a charge that the accused denied. In April 1959, Africans dissatisfied with the ANC's united front founded the Pan-African Congress (PAC); Mandela disagreed with the PAC's racially-isolated views, calling them immature and naive. Both parties participated in an anti-pron commendity campaign in the early 1960s in which Africans burned passes they were legally required to carry with them. One of the PACs organized by the PAC was shot at by the police, killing 69 demonstrators in the Sharpeville massacre. The incident drew international condemnation from the Government and led to unrest across southern Africa, with Mandela publicly skipping his pass in solidarity. In response to the unrest, the Government imposed emergency measures by declaring martial law and banning the ANC and PAC; in March, they arrested Mandela and other activists, jailing them for five months without charge of unsanitary conditions at the local pretoria prison. Prison sentence caused problems Mandela and his co-accused in the treason trial; their lawyers could not contact them and so it was decided that the attorneys in protest until the accused were released from prison when the state of emergency was lifted at the end of August 1960. Over the following months, Mandela used his free time to organize an All-in African Conference near Petermaritzburg, Natal, in March 1961, at which 1,400 anti-apartheid delegates met, agreeing to a home strike to mark May 31, the day South Africa became a republic. On 29 March 1961, six years after the start of the treason trial, the judges delivered a verdict of not guilty, sentencing the accused to treason because they were neither in favour of communism nor violent revolutions; the result confused the government. MK, SACP and African Tour: 1961-1962 in the Straw Room on the Lillisleif farm, where Mandela hid under the guise of a chauffeur, Mandela traveled the country incognito, organizing a new anNU cell structure and a planned mass strike at home. Called Black Pimpernel in the press-reference to Emma Orici's novel 1905 Scarlet Pimpernel-order for his arrest was issued by the police. Mandela held secret meetings with journalists, and after the government failed to prevent the strike, he warned them that many anti-apartheid activists would soon resort to violence through groups such as Park in Pocco. He believed that the ANC should form an armed group to channel some of these acts of violence in a controlled direction, convincing both ANC leader Albert Lutuli, who was morally opposed to violence, and allied activist groups. Inspired by the actions of the Fidel Castro Movement on July 26 during the Cuban Revolution, in 1961 Mandela, Ciculu and Word were co-founders of Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation, abbreviated MK). After becoming chairman of the militant group, Mandela received ideas from literature about the guerrilla warfare of Marxist militants Mao and Che Guevara, as well as from the military theorist Karl von Clausewitz. Although it was initially officially declared separate from the ANC in order not to tarnish the reputation of the latter, MK was later widely recognized as the armed wing of the party. Most of the early MEMBERS of the MK were white communists who were able to hide Mandela in their homes; After hiding in the apartment of the communist Wolfi Kodush in Berea, Mandela moved to the Communist-owned Lillisleif farm in Rivonia, joined by Raymond Mhlaba, Word and Bernstein, who assembled the CONSTITUTION of MK. Although in later life Mandela denied, for political reasons, ever being a member of the Communist Party, historical research published in 2011 convincingly showed that he joined in the late 1950s or early 1960s. According to SACP, he was not only a member of the party, but also a member of its Central Committee. We're from Umhonto, sought liberation without bloodshed or civil strife. We hope that even at this late hour, our first actions will awaken everyone to realize the dangerous situation in which nationalist politics is leading. We hope that we will bring the Government and its supporters to the senses before it is too late for the Government and its policies to be changed before the issues reach the desperate state of civil war. - A statement issued by the IC to announce the beginning of its sabotage campaign, acting through a cellular structure, MK planned to commit acts of sabotage that would put maximum pressure on the government with minimal losses; they tried to bomb military installations, power plants, telephone lines and transport links at night when there were no civilians. Mandela stated that they chose sabotage because it was the least harmful act, not related to murder, and subsequently all hopes for racial reconciliation; nevertheless, he acknowledged that if that had not been possible, guerrilla warfare might have been necessary. Shortly after ANC leader Lutuli was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, MK publicly announced its existence with 57 bombings on Dingen Day (December 16) 1961, followed by further attacks on New Year's Eve. The ANC decided to send Mandela as a delegate to the February meeting of the Pan-African Freedom Movement in East, Central and South Africa (PAFMECSA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Leaving South Africa in secret via Bchuanaland, on the way Mandela visited Tanganyika and met with its President Julius Nyerere. Arriving in Ethiopia, Mandela met with Emperor Haile Selassie I and gave a speech after Selassie's speech at the conference. After the symposium, he traveled to Cairo, Egypt, admiring the political reforms of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and then went to Tunisia, Tunisia, where President Habib Bourguiba gave him 5,000 pounds in arms. He travelled to Morocco, Mali, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Senegal, receiving funds from Liberian President William Tubman and President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea. He left Africa for London, England, where he met with anti-apartheid activists, journalists and prominent politicians. Returning to Ethiopia, he began a six-month course of guerrilla warfare, but completed it just two months before he was recalled by the ANC leadership to South Africa. Prison arrest and trial of Rivonia: main article 1962-1964: The trial of Rivonia on August 5, 1962, the police captured Mandela along with another activist Cecil Williams near Hauc. Many MK members suspected that the authorities had been given a tip over Mandela's whereabouts, although Mandela himself did not always trust those ideas. In later years, Donald Rickard, a former U.S. diplomat, reported that the Central Intelligence Agency which which is what Mandela's ties to the Communists informed the South African police of his whereabouts. Mandela, imprisoned in Marshall Square in Johannesburg, was charged with inciting workers to strike and leaving the country without permission. Representing himself as legal counsel, Mandela intended to use the process to demonstrate the ANC's moral opposition to racism, while supporters held an out-of-court demonstration. Moving to Pretoria, where Vinnie was able to visit him, he began his part-time degree in law (LLB) from the University of London. His hearing began in October, but he disrupted the proceedings by wearing a traditional court, refusing to call witnesses and turning his plea for a commutation of sentence into a political speech. Found guilty, he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment; as he left the courtroom, supporters sang Nkosi Sikelel iAfrika. I fought against white supremacy, and I i fought against black domination. I cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all people would live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. This is an ideal for which I hope to live and see realized. But if it's necessary, it's an ideal for which I'm willing to die. - On 11 July 1963, during Mandela's court appearance in Rivonia, the police searched the Lillisleif farm, arresting those they found there, and found documents, documents, documents, documents, documents, documents, documents, documents, documents and documents on the activities of the MK, some of which mentioned Mandela. The Rivonia trial began in the Supreme Court of Pretoria in October, when Mandela and his comrades were indicted on four counts of sabotage and conspiracy to forcibly overthrow the Government; their main accuser was Percy Yutar. Judge Kwartus de Vet soon threw out the prosecution case for lack of evidence, but Yutar reformulated the charges, presenting his new case from December 1963 to February 1964, calling 173 witnesses and bringing thousands of documents and photographs to the court. Although the four accused denied involvement in the MK, Mandela and the other five accused admitted sabotage but denied that they had ever agreed to engage in a guerrilla war against the Government. They used the process to highlight their political cause: At the opening of the defense meeting, Mandela delivered his three-hour I'm ready to die speech. The speech, inspired by Castro's History Frees Me, was widely reported in the press despite official censorship. The trial attracted international attention; there have been global calls for the release of the accused from the United Nations and the World Peace Council, while the University of London voted for her presidency. June 12, 1964 De Vet found Mandela and his two co-accused guilty on all four charges; although the prosecution has called for the death penalty instead, the judge sentenced them to life imprisonment. Robben Island: 1964-1982 In 1964, Mandela and his co-accused were transferred from Pretoria to a prison on Robben Island, remaining there for the next 18 years. Mandela was encased in a damp concrete chamber measuring 8 feet (2.4 m) by 7ft (2.1m) with a thatched sleeping mat. Orally and physically persecuted by several white prison guards, the inmates of the Rivonia Court spent their days smashing stones into gravel until they were reassigned to work in a lime quarry in January 1965. Initially, Mandela was banned from wearing sunglasses, and the glare of lime permanently damaged his vision. Overnight he worked on an LLB degree, which he received at the University of London through an absentee course with Woolsey Hall, Oxford, but newspapers were banned and he was locked up in solitary confinement several times for possessing smuggled clippings from the news. It was originally classified as the lowest class prisoner, Class D, which meant that he was allowed one visit and one letter every six months, although the entire mail was heavily censored. The lime quarry on Robben Island, where Mandela and other prisoners were forced to perform porridge labor, involved political prisoners in works and hunger strikes that Mandela considered largely ineffective in order to improve prison conditions, seeing it as a microcosm of the anti-apartheid struggle. An ANC prisoners elected him to his High Body of four, along with Cicula, Govan Mbeki and Raymond Mhlaba, and he participated in a group representing all political prisoners (including Eddie Daniels) on the island of Ulendi through which he established ties with members of the PAC and Yu Chi Chan Club. Initiating the Robben Island University, where prisoners lectured on their fields of expertise, he discussed socio-political topics with his comrades. Although Mandela attended Christian Sunday services, he studied Islam. He also studied Africans, hoping to build mutual respect with the wardens and turn them into his cause. Various official guests met with Mandela, first of all, with Liberal MP Helen Suzman of the Progressive Party, who defended Mandela's case outside prison. In September 1970, he met with the British Labour Party politician Denis Healey. In December 1974, the Minister of Justice of South Africa, Jimmy Kruger, visited the country, but he and Mandela did not get along. His mother visited his mother in 1968, died shortly thereafter, and his firstborn, Temby, died in a car accident the following year; Mandela was barred from attending any of the funerals. His wife rarely could see him, regularly imprisoned for political activities, and his daughters first visited in 1975. Vinnie was released from prison in 1977, but was forcibly settled in Brandforth and still could not see him. Prison conditions have improved since 1967; Black inmates were given trousers rather than shorts, allowed games and raised their food levels. In 1969, the Escape Plan for Mandela was developed by Gordon Bruce, but it was abandoned after an agent of the South African State Security Bureau (BOSS) entered the plot, hoping to see Mandela shot during the escape. In 1970, Commander Pete Badenhorst became commander. Mandela, who has seen an increase in physical and mental abuse of prisoners, complained to visiting judges who had been reassigned by Badenhorst. He was replaced by Commander Willy Willems, who developed a cooperative relationship with Mandela and sought to improve prison standards. Inside Mandela's prison cell, as it was when he was imprisoned in 1964, and his open cell window in front of the prison yard on Robben Island, now a national and World Heritage site. Later, Mandela's cell had more furniture, including a bed around 1973. By 1975, Mandela had become a Class A prisoner, allowing him to receive more visits and letters. He corresponded with activists like Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Desmond Tutu. In the same year he began his autobiography, which was smuggled to London but remained unpublished at the time; Prison authorities found several pages and his LLB research privileges were revoked for four years. Instead, he devoted his free time to gardening and reading until the authorities allowed him to resume his studies at LLB in 1980. By the late 1960s, Mandela's fame was eclipsed by Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM). Seeing the ANC ineffective, the BCM called for militant action, but after the Soweto uprising of 1976, many BCM activists were imprisoned on Robben Island. Mandela tried to build relationships with these young radicals, though he criticized their racism and contempt for white anti-apartheid activists. The renewed international interest in his plight took place in July 1978, when he celebrated his 60th birthday. He was awarded an honorary doctorate in Lesotho, the Jawaharlal Nehru Prize for International Understanding in India in 1979 and the Freedom of Glasgow, Scotland in 1981. In March 1980, journalist Percy Sobozza developed the slogan Free Mandela! which triggered an international campaign calling for his release by the UN Security Council. Despite mounting external pressure, the government refused to rely on its Cold War allies U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, both considered Mandela's ANC a terrorist organization sympathetic to and supported the spillover support suppression. In April 1982, Mandela was transferred to Pollsmoor prison in Tokai, Cape Town, along with senior ANC leaders Walter Ciculu, Andrew Mangledji, Ahmed Kathrada and Raymond Mhlaba; they believed they were isolated to withdraw their influence on young activists on Robben Island. Conditions in Pollsmoor were better than on Robben Island, although Mandela missed the camaraderie and scenery of the island. In contact with Commander Pollsmoor, Foreman Munro, Mandela was allowed to create a rooftop garden; He also read insatiably and was widely rewritten, now allowed 52 letters a year. He was appointed patron of the multiracial United Democratic Front (SLM), founded to fight the reforms implemented by the President of the South African country, P.V. Bota. The Government of the National Bots Party allowed people of color and Indian citizens to vote for their own parliaments that controlled education, health care and housing, but black Africans were excluded from the system; like Mandela, the DF saw it as an attempt to divide the anti-apartheid movement by race. The Mandela bust, erected on the south coast of London by the administration of the Greater London Council of Ken Livingstone in 1985, in the early 1980s witnessed an escalation of violence across the country, and many predicted a civil war. This was accompanied by economic stagnation, as various multinational banks, under pressure from the international lobby, stopped investing in South Africa. Numerous banks and Thatcher asked Botha to release Mandela. At the height of his international fame, to defuse the precarious situation. Although Botha viewed Mandela as a dangerous arch-Marxist, botha offered to release him from prison in February 1985 if he unequivocally rejected violence as a political weapon. Mandela rejected the offer, issuing a statement through his daughter, Sinji, stating: What freedom do I have to be offered as long as the organization of the people (ANC) remains banned? Only free people can negotiate. The prisoner cannot enter into contracts. In 1985, Mandela underwent surgery on an enlarged prostate gland, after which he was given new solitary confinement on the ground floor. He was met by seven prominent figures, an international delegation sent for settlement talks, but The Bots government refused to cooperate, calling a state of emergency in June and initiating a police crackdown. Resistance to apartheid was rebuffed: the ANC carried out 231 terrorist attacks in 1986 and 235 in 1987. The violence escalated as the government used the army and police to fight the resistance and provided covert support to vigilante groups and the Inkata nationalist movement, which has been involved in the increasingly violent fight against the ANC. denied instead secretly meeting with Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee in 1987, and having 11 more meetings over the next three years. Coetzee has organized negotiations between Mandela and a group of four government figures since May 1988; the group agreed to the release of political prisoners and the legalization of the ANC, provided that they permanently renounce violence, sever ties with the Communist Party and do not insist on majority rule. Mandela rejected these conditions, insisting that the ANC cease its armed activities only when the government renounces violence. Mandela's 70th birthday in July 1988 attracted international attention, including a concert at London's Wembley Stadium that was televised and watched by some 200 million spectators. Although he was presented around the world as a heroic figure, he faced personal problems when ANC leaders informed him that Vinnie had established himself as the head of the gang, the Mandela United Football Club, which was responsible for torturing and killing opponents, including children, in Soweto. Although some encouraged him to divorce her, he decided to remain faithful until she was found guilty in court. Victor Vervser's prison and release: 1988-1990 Free Mandela protest in East Berlin, 1986 Recovery from tuberculosis exacerbated by wet conditions in his cell, in December 1988, Mandela was transferred to victor Vervser's prison near Paarl. He was placed in the relative comfort of a warden's home with a personal chef, and he used the time to complete his LLB degree. While there, he was allowed to many visitors and organized secret ties with the exiled ANC leader Oliver Tambo. In 1989, Botha suffered a stroke; despite retaining the state presidency, he resigned as leader of the National Party, where he was replaced by F.V. de Klerk. In an unexpected move, Botha invited Mandela to a tea-ta meeting in July 1989, an invitation that Mandela considered brilliant. Botha was replaced as president of the state by de Klerk six weeks later; the new President believed that apartheid was unsustainable and had released a number of ANC prisoners. After the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, de Klerk called on his cabinet to discuss together the legalization of the ANC and the release of Mandela. While some were deeply opposed to his plans, de Klerk met with Mandela in December to discuss the situation, a meeting that was deemed friendly before legalizing all previously banned political parties in February 1990 and announcing Mandela's unconditional release. Shortly thereafter, for the first time in 20 years, Mandela's photographs were allowed to be published in South Africa. Leaving Victor Verver's prison on 11 February, Mandela held Vinnie's hand in front of the crowd and the press: Event live all over the world. [202] [203] [203] At Cape Town City Hall, through the crowds, he gave a speech in which he declared his commitment to peace and reconciliation with the white minority, but he made it clear that the ANC's armed struggle was not over and would continue as a purely defensive action against apartheid violence. He expressed the hope that the Government would agree to negotiations so that there would be no more need for armed struggle and stressed that its main objective was to bring peace to the black majority and give them a say in national and local elections. Remaining in Tutu's home, Mandela met friends, activists and the press in the following days, giving a speech to some 100,000 people at the FNB stadium in Johannesburg. End of Apartheid Home Article: Negotiations to End Apartheid at The Beginning of Negotiations: 1990-91 Luthuli House in Johannesburg, which became the headquarters of the ANC in 1991, Mandela embarked on an African tour, meeting supporters and politicians in zambia, Namibia, Libya and Algeria, and continuing to Sweden, where he reunited with Tambo, and London, where he appeared in Nelson Mandela : An International Tribute for a free concert in South Africa at Wembley Stadium. Calling on foreign countries to support sanctions against the apartheid government, he met with President Francois Mitterrand in France, Pope John Paul II at the Vatican and Thatcher in Britain. In the United States, he met with President George H.W. Bush, spoke in both houses of Congress, and visited eight cities, which is particularly popular with the African-American community. In Cuba, he befriended President Castro, whom he had long admired. He met with President R. Venkataraman in India, President Suharto in Indonesia, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad in Malaysia and Prime Minister Bob Hawke in Australia. He visited Japan, but not the Soviet Union, a longtime supporter of the ANC. In May 1990, Mandela led an APC multiracial delegation to preliminary talks with a government delegation of 11 Africans. Mandela impressed them with his discussions of the history of the Afrikaner, and the negotiations led to groot Schuur Minute, in which the government lifted the state of emergency. In August, Mandela, acknowledging the ANC's serious military flaw, proposed a cease-fire, a Pretorian moment for which he was widely criticized by MK activists. He spent a lot of time trying to unify and build the ANC, appearing at a conference in Johannesburg in December attended by 1,600 delegates, many of whom found him more moderate than expected. At the ANC national conference in Durban in July 1991, Mandela acknowledged that the party had shortcomings and announced his goal of creating a strong and well-received task force to ensure majority rule. At the conference, he was elected president of the ANC, replacing and a 50-strong multiracial, mixed gender executive was elected. Mandela got an office at the RECENTLY acquired ANC headquarters in Shell House, Johannesburg, and moved to the large home of Winnie Soweto. Their marriage was increasingly strained when he learned of her affair with Dalí Mpotfu, but he supported her during her trial for kidnapping and assault. It received funding to protect it from the International Defence and Assistance Fund for Southern Africa and from Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, but in June 1991 she was found guilty and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, reduced to two on appeal. On April 13, 1992, Mandela publicly announced his separation from Vinnie. The ANC forced her to resign from the national executive for misappropriation of ANC funds; Mandela moved to the predominantly white Johannesburg suburb of Houghton. Mandela's prospects for a peaceful transition have been further affected by the increase in violence between black and black, especially between the ANC and Inkathi supporters in KwaZulu-Natal, resulting in thousands of deaths. Mandela met with Inkata leader Butheleza, but the ANC prevented further talks on the issue. Mandela claimed that there was a third force in the state intelligence services, fuelling the murder of the people, and openly blamed de Klerk, whom he increasingly distrusted, for the Sebokeng massacre. In September 1991, a national peace conference was held in Johannesburg, where Mandela, Butheleza and de Klerk signed a peace agreement, although the violence continued. CODESA Negotiations: The 1991-1992 Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) began in December 1991 at the World Trade Center in Johannesburg, attended by 228 delegates from 19 political parties. Although Cyril Ramaphosa led the ANC delegation, Mandela remained a key figure, and after de Klerk used his closing speech to denounce THE ANC violence, he took to the stage to denounce de Klerk as the head of an illegal, discredited minority regime. Dominated by the National Party and the ANC, little negotiation has been reached. CODESA 2 was held in May 1992, at which de Klerk insisted that, after apartheid, South Africa should use a federal system with the rotation of the presidency to protect ethnic minorities; Mandela opposed this, demanding a unitary system governed by majority rule. Following the massacre of ANC activists by inkat government fighters, Mandela withdrew the talks before attending a meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Senegal, at which he called for a special meeting of the UN Security Council and suggested that UN peacekeeping forces be deployed in southern Africa to prevent state terrorism. Calling for an internal mass rally in August, the ANC the largest strike in the country's history, and supporters of the De Klerk and Mandela at the World Economic Forum, 1992 After the Bicho massacre, in which 28 ANC supporters and one soldier were shot dead by the Siskeka Defense Forces during a protest march, Mandela realized that mass rallies were leading to further violence, and resumed talks in September. He agreed to do so on the condition that all political prisoners were released, the traditional weapons of zulu were banned and the hostels were fenced off, and the latter two measures were aimed at preventing further attacks on the Inkata; de Klerk reluctantly agreed. The negotiations agreed that a multiracial general election would be held, resulting in a five-year coalition government of national unity and a constitutional assembly that gave the National Party further influence. The ANC also agreed to provide white civil servants; such concessions provoked fierce internal criticism. The duo agreed on a temporary constitution based on a liberal-democratic model, guaranteeing the separation of powers, creating a constitutional court, and including a U.S.-style bill of rights; it also divided the country into nine provinces, each with its own prime minister and civil service, a concession between de Klerk's desire for federalism and Mandela for a unitary government. The democratic process was threatened by the Concerned South African Group (COSAG), an alliance of black ethnic separatist groups such as Inkatha and the far-right Afrikaner Party; in June 1993, one of the last, the African Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), attacked the Kempton Park World Trade Center. After the murder of ANC activist Chris Hani, Mandela gave a public speech to calm the unrest, shortly after appearing at a mass funeral in Soweto for Tambo, who died of a stroke. In July 1993, Mandela and de Klerk visited the United States, regardless of a meeting with President Bill Clinton, and each received the Medal of Freedom. Shortly thereafter, Mandela and de Klerk were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in Norway. Under the influence of Thabo Mbeki, Mandela began to meet with big businessmen and played his support for nationalization, fearing that he would scare off much-needed foreign investment. Despite criticism from the socialist members of the ANC, members of the Communist Party of China and Vietnam called on him to adopt private enterprise at the January Economic Forum in Switzerland in January 1992. General Election: 1994 Main Article: 1994 South African general election Mandela to cast his vote in the 1994 elections Since the elections set on 27 April 1994, the ANC launched a campaign, opening 100 electoral offices and organizing popular forums across the country at which Mandela may emerge as a popular figure with a large status among blacks ANC is campaigning for a reconstruction and development programme (RDP) to create a million million to introduce universal free education and expand access to water and electricity within five years. The party's slogan was a better life for all, although it was not explained how the development would be funded. With the exception of the Weekly Mail and the New Nation, the South African press opposed Mandela's election for fear of continued ethnic strife, instead supporting the National or Democratic Party. Mandela has devoted much time to raising funds for the ANC, touring North America, Europe and Asia to meet with wealthy donors, including former supporters of the apartheid regime. He also called for a reduction in the voting age from 18 to 14; rejected by the ANC, this policy has been the subject of ridicule. Worried that COSAG would undermine the elections, especially after the conflict in Boputaquan and the Shell House massacre - incidents of violence involving AWB and Inkatha, respectively, Mandela met with politicians and generals, including Afrikaner. V. Bothu, Peak Botha and Constand Viljoen, persuading many to work within the democratic system. Together with de Klerk, he also persuaded Inkathi's Butheledi to take part in the elections rather than start a war for secession. As leaders of the two main parties, de Klerk and Mandela appeared in televised debates; although de Klerk was considered the best speaker at the event, Mandela's offer to shake his hand surprised him, as a result that some commentators considered it a victory for Mandela. The election was held with little violence, although the AWB cell killed 20 people with car bombs. As expected, the ANC won a landslide victory with 63% of the vote, just short of the two-thirds majority needed to unilaterally change the constitution. The ANC also won in seven provinces, with Inkatha and the National Party winning one each. Mandela voted at Ohlani High School in Durban, and although the ANC's victory guaranteed his election as president, he publicly acknowledged that the elections were marred by cases of fraud and sabotage. The Presidency of South Africa: 1994-1999 Main Article: The Presidency of Nelson Mandela The First Act of the newly elected National Assembly was to formally elect Mandela as the first black chief executive. His inauguration took place in Pretoria on 10 May 1994, broadcast on television by a billion viewers around the world. The event was attended by four thousand guests, including world leaders from a wide variety of geographical and ideological backgrounds. Mandela led a national unity government dominated by the ANC, which had no experience of self-governing but contained representatives of the National Party and the Inkata. Under the Provisional Constitution, Inkatha and the National Party are entitled to seats in the Government because they have won at least 20 seats. In accordance with previous agreements, as Mbeki was promoted to deputy president. Although Mbeki was not his first choice for the position, Mandela became heavily reliant on him throughout his presidency, allowing him to shape policy details. Moving to the presidential office in Tuinhuus in Cape Town, Mandela allowed de Klerk to maintain the presidential residence at the Groot Schuur estate, instead settling on the nearby Westbroook estate, which he renamed Genadendal, meaning Valley of Mercy in Africa. Maintaining his home in Houghton, he also built a house in his home village of Kunu, which he regularly visited, walking around the area, meeting with locals and denouncing tribal disputes. At the age of 76, he encountered various ailments, and although he showed constant energy, he felt isolated and alone. He often entertained celebrities such as Michael Jackson, Whoopi Goldberg and the Spice Girls, and befriended super-rich businessmen such as Harry Oppenheimer of Anglo America. He also met with the queen Elizabeth II during her state visit to South Africa in March 1995, which drew sharp criticism from the anti-capitalist ANC. Despite his luxurious surroundings, Mandela lived simply, donating a third of his annual income of 552,000 rubles to the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, which he founded in 1995. Despite dismantling censorship in the press, advocating for press freedom and befriending many journalists, Mandela criticized much of the country's media, saying it was overwhelmingly owned and run by the white middle class and believing that she was too focused on intimidation about crime. In December 1994, Mandela published his autobiography, Long Walk to Freedom, based on a manuscript written in prison, supplemented by interviews with American journalist Richard Stengel. At the end of 1994, he participated in the 49th ANC Conference in Bloemfontein, at which a more bellicose national executive body, including Winnie Mandela, was elected; although she expressed interest in reconciliation, Nelson initiated divorce proceedings in August 1995. By 1995, he had entered into a relationship with Grasa Machel, a Mozambican political activist 27 years his junior, who was the widow of former President Samora Machel. They first met in July 1990, when she was still in mourning, but their friendship grew into a partnership, and Machel accompanied him on many of his foreign visits. She rejected Mandela's proposal for a first marriage, wanting to maintain some independence and splitting her time between Mozambique and Johannesburg. National Reconciliation Gracious but Steely, Mandela ruled a country in turmoil to a negotiated settlement: a country that a few days before democratic elections remained brutal, torn apart by divisive views and personalities. He endorsed national reconciliation, an idea he didn't just in the abstract, but performed with scope and conviction in the reach of former opponents. He has ushered in an era of hope, which, while not long-term, is nevertheless crucial, and it has received the highest international recognition and love. Rita Barnard, a Cambridge companion to Nelson Mandela who presides over the transition from minority apartheid to multicultural democracy, mandela considered national reconciliation to be the primary task of his presidency. After seeing other post-colonial African economies affected by the departure of white elites, Mandela worked to reassure the white people of southern Africa that they are protected and represented in the Rainbow Nation. Although his government of national unity was dominated by the ANC, he tried to form a broad coalition by appointing de Klerk as deputy president and appointing other National Party officials as ministers of agriculture, environment, mineral resources and energy, and appointing Buthelei as Interior Minister. Other cabinet posts were held by ANC members, many of whom, like Joe Modise, Alfred Ndo, Joe Word, Mac Maharaj and Dulla Omar, were longtime Mandela comrades, although others, such as Tito Mboueni and Jeff Radebe, were much younger. Mandela's relationship with de Klerk was tense; Mandela believed that de Klerk was deliberately provocative, and de Klerk felt that he had been deliberately humiliated by the president. In January 1995, Mandela heavily criticized him for amnestying 3,500 police officers shortly before the elections, and later criticized him for defending former Defence Minister Magnus Malan when the latter was charged with murder. Mandela personally met with high-ranking officials of the apartheid regime, including Hendrik Verwoerd's widow, Betsy Shumba, and lawyer Percy Yutar, also giving a wreath at the statue of the hero African Daniel Theron. Stressing personal forgiveness and reconciliation, he said that courageous people are not afraid to forgive for the sake of peace. He urged black South Africans to fall behind the previously hated national rugby team, the South African country hosted the Rugby World Cup in 1995. Mandela wore a Springbok shirt in the final against New York, and after the Springboks won the match, Mandela handed the trophy to captain Francois Pienaar, an Afrikaner. This is widely seen as an important step in the reconciliation of whites and black South Africans; as de Klerk later put it: Mandela has won the hearts of millions of white rugby fans. Mandela's reconciliation efforts calmed white fears, but also drew criticism from more militant blacks. Among the latter was his wife, Vinnie, who accused the ANC of being more interested in appeasing the white community than in helping blacks. Mandela oversaw the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate the crimes committed under apartheid by both the Government and the ANC, appointing Tutu as its chairman. To prevent the creation of martyrs, the amnesty commission in exchange for testimony about crimes committed during the apartheid era. Dedicated in February 1996, he held two years of hearings detailing rape, torture, bombing and murder before releasing his final report in October 1998. Both de Klerk and Mbeki called for a suppression of part of the report, although de Klerk's appeal was successful. Mandela praised the commission's work, saying it helped us move away from the past to focus on the present and the future. The internal Homes in Soweto program, built under the RDP program, inherited a country with huge wealth and service disparities between white and black communities. Of the 40 million people, some 23 million people lack electricity or adequate sanitation and 12 million lack clean water, with 2 million children out of school and a third of the population illiterate. Unemployment was 33%, and just under half of the population lives below the poverty line. The Government's financial reserves had been almost exhausted, with a fifth of the national budget spent on debt repayment, which meant that the scale of the promised Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) had not been reduced, and none of the proposed nationalizations or job creation had been reduced. In 1996, the RRP was replaced by a new Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) policy, which supported the country's mixed economy but focused on economic growth in the market economy and encourages foreign investment; many in the ANC derided it as a neoliberal policy that did not address social inequality, no matter how Mandela defended it. By adopting this approach, the Mandela Government is adhering to the Washington Consensus advocated by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Mandela during a visit to Brazil in 1998 during Mandela's presidency, social security spending increased by 13% in 1996/97, 13% in 1997/98 and 7% in 1998/99. The Government has introduced parity in community grants, including disability benefits, child support grants and old-age pensions, which had previously been established at various levels for different racial groups in Southern Africa. In 1994, free health care was introduced for children under the age of six and pregnant women, which applies to all those who provided entry-level health services in the public sector in 1996. By the 1999 elections, the ANC boasted of having 3 million people thanks to its policies connected to telephone lines, 1.5 million children were brought into the education system, 500 clinic clinics modernized or built, 2

million people connected to the electricity grid, access to water was expanded to 3 million people, and 750,000 homes were built, housing nearly 3 million people. The Land Reform Act 3 of 1996 guarantees the rights of tenants living on farms where they have grown crops or grazed livestock. This legislation ensures that such tenants cannot be evicted without a court order or if they are over 65 years of age. While acknowledging that arms production is a key industry for the South African economy, Mandela endorsed the arms trade but led to tougher rules related to Armscor to ensure that South African weapons were not sold to authoritarian regimes. Under the Mandela administration, tourism was increasingly promoted, becoming one of the main sectors of the South African economy. Critics such as Edwin Cameron have accused the Mandela government of doing little to stop the country's HIV/AIDS pandemic; by 1999, 10 per cent of the population in southern Africa had been HIV-positive. Mandela later admitted that he had personally ignored the issue, in part because of public restraint in discussing sex in South Africa, and that he had instead left the issue to Mbeki for resolution. Mandela was also criticized for failing to sufficiently combat crime; The crime rate in the country was one of the highest in the world, and during this decade the activities of international criminal syndicates in the country increased significantly. The Mandela administration was also seen as failing to tackle the problem of corruption. Further problems were caused by the exodus of thousands of skilled white South Africans from the country, who had been avoiding rising crime, higher taxes, and the impact of positive discrimination against blacks in employment. This outcome led to a brain drain, and Mandela criticized those who left. At the same time, millions of illegal migrants from poor areas of Africa have arrived in South Africa; although public opinion towards these illegal immigrants was generally unfavourable, describing them as disease-spreading criminals that were draining resources, Mandela called on South Africans to accept them as siblings. Foreign Minister Mandela expressed the view that future international relations in south Africa must be based on our belief that human rights should be the basis of international relations. Following the South African example, Mandela called on other countries to resolve conflicts diplomatically and by reconciliation. In September 1998, Mandela was appointed Secretary-General of the Non-Aligned Movement, who held his annual conference in Durban. He used the event to criticize the narrow, chauvinistic interests of the Israeli government in the breakdown of the truce to put an end to the conflict also called on India and Pakistan to negotiate to end the conflict in Kashmir, for which it was criticized by both Israel and India. Inspired by the economic boom in the region, Mandela sought greater economic relations with East Asia, particularly Malaysia, although this was prevented by the Asian financial crisis of 1997. It extended diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China (PRC), which grew as an economic force and initially Taiwan, which was already a longtime investor in the South African economy. However, under pressure from the People's Republic of China in November 1996, it interrupted the recognition of Taiwan, and in May 1999 visited Beijing on an official visit. Mandela with U.S. President Bill Clinton. Although Mandela has repeatedly publicly criticized him, he loved Clinton and personally supported him during the impeachment proceedings. Mandela has been controversial because of his close relationship with Indonesian President Suharto, whose regime is responsible for massive human rights violations, although during a visit to Indonesia in July 1997, he privately called on Suharto to abandon the occupation of East Timor. He also faced similar criticism from the West for his government's trade ties with Syria, Cuba and Libya, as well as for his personal friendship with Castro and Gaddafi. Castro visited Castro in 1998 to gain widespread recognition, and Mandela met with Gaddafi in Libya to award him the Order of Good Hope. When Western governments and the media criticized the visits, Mandela criticized such criticism as racist and said that the enemies of Western countries are not our enemies. Mandela had hoped to resolve a long-running dispute between Libya and the United States and the United Kingdom over the prosecution of two Libyans, Abdelbaset al-Megrahi and Lamine Khalifa Fhima, who were indicted in November 1991 and who were accused of sabotaging Pan Am Flight 103. Mandela suggested that they should be tried in a third country, which was agreed upon by all parties; In April 1999, the Scots were tried at the Camp Seist in the Netherlands and found one of the two men guilty. Mandela repeated Mbeki's calls for an African Renaissance and was very concerned about the continent's problems. He took a soft diplomatic approach to eliminating the military junta of Sani Abacha in Nigeria, but later became a leading figure in calls for sanctions as the Abacha regime stepped up human rights abuses. In 1996, he was appointed Chairman of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and began unsuccessful negotiations to end the First Congo War in the country. He also played a key role as a mediator in the ethnic conflict between Tutsi and Hutu political groups during Burundi's civil war, helping to initiate a settlement that would bring stability to the country, but did not end ethnic violence. [302][302] In September 1998, Lesotho was ordered to conduct its first post-apartheid military operation in the forest to protect the Government of Prime Minister Pakalilla Mzozile after disputed elections sparked opposition uprisings. The action was sanctioned not by Mandela himself, who was out of town at the time, but rather by Butheleza, who was acting president during Mandela's absence. In the second half of his presidency, Mandela increasingly relied on his deputy President Thabo Mbeki (pictured) the country's new Constitution was agreed by Parliament in May 1996, securing a number of institutions to test political and administrative power within constitutional democracy. De Klerk opposed the implementation of the constitution, and that same month he and the National Party withdrew from the coalition government in protest, arguing that the ANC did not view them as equals. The ANC took positions in the cabinet previously held by nationalists, and Mbeki became the only deputy president. Inkatha remained part of the coalition, and when Mandela and Mbeki were out of the country in September 1998, Butheledi was appointed acting president, which means improving his relationship with Mandela. Although Mandela often ruled decisively in the first two years of his presidency, he subsequently increasingly delegated Mbeki's responsibilities, maintaining only close personal control over intelligence and security measures. During a visit to London in 1997, he said that the ruler of the country, the de facto ruler, is Thabo Mbeki and that he puts everything on him. Mandela resigned as an ANC president at the party conference in December 1997. He hoped that Ramaphosa would succeed him, believing that Mbeki was too inflexible and intolerant of criticism, but the ANC elected Mbeki independently. Mandela and the executive backed Jacob Zuma, who was imprisoned on Robben Island as Mbeki's replacement as deputy president. The candidacy of Zuma has been challenged by Winnie, whose populist rhetoric has gained a strong following within the party, even though Zuma defeated her in a landslide election victory. Mandela's relationship with Mashel intensified; in February 1998, he publicly declared that he was in love with a wonderful lady, and under pressure from Tutu, who encouraged him to set an example for young people, he arranged a wedding for his 80th birthday in July of that year. The next day he held a grand party with many foreign dignitaries. Although the 1996 constitution allowed the president to serve two consecutive five-year terms, Mandela never planned to run for a second term. He gave a farewell speech to Parliament on 29 March 1999, when it was postponed until 1999 election, after which he resigned. Although opinion polls in southern Africa showed fluctuating support for both the ANC and the government, Mandela himself remained very popular, with 80 per cent of South Africans interviewed in 1999 expressing satisfaction with his work as president. Retirement continued activism and philanthropy: From 1999 to 2004, Mandela attended the London School of Economics in 2000, retiring in June 1999, and Mandela sought to lead a quiet family life divided between Johannesburg and Kunu. Although he began writing a sequel to his first autobiography, to be called The Presidential Years, he was abandoned before publication. Mandela found such solitude difficult and returned to a busy social life, including a daily programme of tasks, meetings with world leaders and celebrities, and when he worked in Johannesburg with the Nelson Mandela Foundation, founded in 1999, to focus on rural development, school building and HIV/AIDS. Although he was heavily criticized during his presidency for not doing enough to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic, he devoted much of his time to the issue after retirement, describing it as a war that killed more than all previous wars; in connection with the anti-treatment campaign, he urged the Mbeki Government to provide HIV-positive South Africans with access to antiretroviral treatment. Meanwhile, Mandela was successfully treated for prostate cancer in July 2001. In 2002, Mandela opened Nelson Mandela's annual lecture, and in 2003 the Mandela Rhodes Foundation was established at Rhodes House, Oxford University, to provide scholarships for postgraduate students to African students. These projects were followed by the Nelson Mandela Memorial Centre and the HIV/AIDS campaign 46664. He made his final address at the 13th International AIDS Conference in Durban in 2000 and in 2004, speaking at the XV International AIDS Conference in Bangkok, Thailand, calling for broader measures to combat tuberculosis as well as HIV/AIDS. Mandela has publicly stated that AIDS was the cause of his son MCGato's death in January 2005 to challenge the stigma surrounding the discussion of the disease. Publicly, Mandela became more vocal in his criticism of Western powers. He strongly opposed NATO's intervention in Kosovo in 1999 and called it an attempt by the world's powerful nations to help the world. In 2003, he opposed the United States' plans to go to war in Iraq, describing it as a tragedy and criticizing U.S. President George W. Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair (whom he called American Foreign Secretary) for undermining the United Nations, saying, All (Mr. Bush) wants is Iraqi He attacked the United States as a whole, arguing that if there is a country that has committed untold atrocities in the world, it is the United States America, referring to Japan's atomic bombing; it attracted international controversy, though he later improved his relationship with Bush. Maintaining interest in the Lockerbie suspect, he visited Megrahi in Barlinnie prison and opposed the conditions of his treatment, calling them psychological persecution. Retiring from retirement: 2004-2013 in June 2004, at the age of 85 and not in good health, Mandela announced that he was retiring and retreating from public life, remarking, Don't call me, I'll call you. Continuing to meet close friends and family, the foundation did not encourage invitations for him to appear at public events and denied most interview requests. Nelson Mandela and President George W. Bush in the Oval Office, May 2005. In 2005, he founded the Nelson Mandela Heritage Foundation, which travels to the United States to speak to the Brookings Institution and the NAACP about the need for economic assistance to Africa. He spoke with U.S. Senator Hillary Clinton and President George W. Bush and met for the first time with Senator Barack Obama. Mandela also called on President Robert Mugabe to step down because of the country's growing human rights abuses. When that proved ineffective, he publicly opposed Mugabe in 2007, asking him to resign with residual respect and dignity. That same year, Mandela, Machel and Desmond Tutu convened a group of world leaders in Johannesburg to contribute to their wisdom and independent leadership in solving the world's most complex problems. Mandela announced the creation of this new group, the Elders, in a speech, leaving for his 89th birthday. On July 18, 2008, Mandela's 90th birthday was celebrated across the country, with major celebrations held at Kunu and a concert in his honor in Hyde Park, London. In his speech dedicated to the event, Mandela called on the rich to help the world's poor. Throughout his presidency, Mbeki Mandela continued to support the ANC, usually eclipsing Mbeki at any public event. Mandela was more at ease with Mbeki's successor, Zuma, although the Nelson Mandela Foundation was upset when his grandson, Mundla Mandela, flew him to the Eastern Cape province to attend a pro-Zuma rally at the height of the storm in 2009. In 2004, Mandela successfully campaigned for the 2010 FIFA World Cup, saying that in a year marking the tenth anniversary of the fall of apartheid, Mandela had successfully campaigned for the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Despite his low profile during the event due to ill health, Mandela made his last public appearance during the closing ceremony of the World Cup, where he received a lot of applause. Between 2005 and 2013, Mandela and his family were involved in a number of legal disputes over money held in family trusts for the benefit of his descendants. In mid-2013, when Mandela was hospitalized for a lung infection in Pretoria, his descendants were involved in an intra-family legal dispute over the burial site of Mandela's children, and ultimately with Mandela himself. Illness and Death: 2011-2013 Main Article: Death of Nelson Mandela Members of the public paying homage outside Mandela Houghton's home in February 2011, Mandela was briefly hospitalized with a respiratory infection, attracting international attention. After a successful medical procedure in early March 2013, his lung infection recurred and he was briefly admitted to Pretoria. In June 2013, his lung infection worsened and he was again admitted to Pretoria Hospital in a serious condition. Cape Town Archbishop Thabo McGoba visited Mandela in hospital and prayed with Mashel, while Zuma cancelled a trip to Mozambique to visit him the next day. Mandela was discharged from hospital in September 2013, although his condition remained precarious. After a long respiratory infection, Mandela died on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95, at about 20:50 local time (UTC-2) at his home in Houghton, surrounded by his family. He publicly announced his death on television, proclaiming ten days of national mourning, a memorial service held at the FNB stadium in Johannesburg on 10 December 2013, and December 8 as a national day of prayer and reflection. Mandela's body lay in the state from 11 to 13 December at the Union building in Pretoria, and a state funeral was held in Kunu on 15 December. About 90 foreign representatives travelled to South Africa to participate in memorial events. It was later revealed that 300 million rand originally earmarked for humanitarian development projects had been redirected to fund funerals. The media were inundated with tributes and memories, while images and tributes to Mandela circulated on social media. His \$4.1 million property was left to his widow, other family members, staff and educational institutions. Political Ideology Friend once asked me how I could reconcile my creed of African nationalism with a belief in dialectic materialism. There was no contradiction for me. I was primarily an African nationalist fighting for our emancipation from minority rule and the right to control our own destiny. But at the same time, South Africa and the African continent were part of the wider world. Our problems, though distinctive and special, were not unique, and the philosophy that placed these problems in an international and historical context great peace and the course of history is valuable. I was prepared to use all necessary means to accelerate the erasure of human prejudice and the end of chauvinistic and violent nationalism. Nelson Mandela, 1994. Mandela was identified as an African nationalist, an ideological position he has held since joining the ANC, and as a socialist. He was a practical politician, not an intellectual scholar or political theorist. According to biographer Tom Lodge, for Mandela, politics has always been primarily about making stories, about creating stories, primarily about morally exemplary behavior, and only secondly about ideological vision, more about means, not about goals. Historian Sabelo Ndlovu-Gatsheini described Mandela as a liberal African nationalist decolonial humanist, while political scientist Raymond Suttner warned against posing as Mandela as a liberal and said Mandela had demonstrated hybrid socio-political makeup. Mandela adopted some of his political ideas from other thinkers, including Indian independence leaders such as Gandhi and Nehru, African-American civil rights activists, and African nationalists such as Nkrumah, and applied them to the situation in the South African country. At the same time, he rejected other aspects of their thought, such as the anti-white sentiments of many African nationalists. In doing so, it synthesizes both countercultural and hegemonic views, for example, drawing on the ideas of then-dominant African nationalism in advancing its vision of the fight against apartheid. His political development was greatly influenced by his legal training and practices, in particular his hope for change not through violence but through a legal revolution. During his life, he began by advocating the path of nonviolence, later adopting violence and then adopting a nonviolent approach to negotiation and reconciliation. By endorsing violence, he did so because he saw no alternative and was always pragmatic on the issue, seeing it as a means of treating his opponent to the negotiating table. He sought to target symbols of white supremacy and racist oppression, not white people as individuals, and sought not to break up the racial war in South Africa. This willingness to use violence sets Mandela apart from the Gandism ideology with which some commentators have tried to link him. Democracy Although he presented himself in an autocratic manner in several speeches, Mandela was a devout supporter of democracy and adhered to the decisions of the majority, even when he deeply disagreed with them. It has been committed to the values of democracy and human rights since at least the 1960s. Belief in natural rights and human rights. Suttner claimed that Mandela had adopted two ways of governing. On the one hand, it adheres to ideas for collective leadership, although on the other hand, there is a scenario in which the leader must be decisive and act without consultation to achieve a specific goal. According to Lodge, Mandela's political thinking reflected the tension between his support for liberal democracy and pre-colonial African forms of consensus decision-making. He was a fan of British parliamentary democracy, saying that I consider the British Parliament the most democratic institution in the world, and the independence and impartiality of its judicial system never arouse my admiration. In it, he was described as committed to a Euro-North American modernist project of emancipation, which distinguishes him from other African nationalist and socialist leaders, such as Nyerere, who were concerned about adopting styles of democratic governance that were Western, not African, by origin. However, Mandela also expressed admiration for what he considered to be indigenous forms of democracy, describing the traditional regime of Khassa's rule as democracy in its purest form. He also spoke of the influential African ethical principle, Ubuntu, which is the term Nguni meaning man is a man though other people or I am because we are. Socialism and Marxism of 1988, with the signature The Freedom fighter of South Africa Nelson Mandela in the Russian language of Mandela advocated the final creation of a classless society, and Sampson described it as open against capitalism, private land ownership and the power of big money. Mandela was influenced by Marxism, and during the revolution he advocated scientific socialism. He denied that he was a communist at the treason trial, and supported this position both in a later conversation with journalists and in his autobiography. According to sociologist Craig Judgen, Mandela's sympathizer was a socialism, a communist he was not. Conversely, biographer David Jones Smith stated that Mandela accepted communism and communists in the late 1950s and early 1960s, while historian Stephen Ellis noted that Mandela had assimilated much of Marxist-Leninist ideology by the 1960s. Ellis also found evidence that Mandela was an active member of the Communist Party in the late 1950s and early 1960s, which was confirmed after his death by both the ANC and SACP, the latter of which claimed that he was not only a member of the party but also served on its Central Committee. His membership was concealed by the ANC, knowing that knowledge of the former SACP Mandela could damage its attempts to attract support from Western countries. Mandela's view of these Western governments differed from that of the Leninist Marxists because he did not believe that they were anti-democratic or reactionary and remained committed to democratic systems of government. The 1955 Charter of Freedom, which Mandela helped create, called for the nationalization of banks, gold mines and land to ensure equal distribution of wealth. Despite these beliefs, Mandela initiated a privatization program during his presidency in line with trends in other countries at the time. It has been repeatedly suggested that Mandela would prefer to develop a social democratic economy in southern Africa, but this was not possible because of the international political and economic situation in the early 1990s. This decision was partly influenced by the fall of socialist states in the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc in the early 1990s. Dressed in one of the bright clothes that became known as madiba shirts, Mandela was considered a charismatic leader, whom biographer Mary Benson described as a born mass leader who couldn't help but magnetize people. He was very image-like and throughout his life always looked for quality clothes, and many commentators believed that he carried himself in a regal manner. His aristocratic legacy has been repeatedly emphasized by supporters, thus contributing to his charismatic power. In the 1950s, while living in Johannesburg, he cultivated the image of an African gentleman with pressed clothes, correct manners and modulated public appearances associated with this position. At the same time, Lodge claimed that Mandela was one of the first media politicians... embodying the glamour and style that is projected by the visually brave new African world of modernity and freedom. Mandela is known to change several times a day, and since taking office he has become so associated with Batik's multicolored shirts that they have become known as Madiba shirts. For political scientists Betty Glad and Robert Blanton, Mandela was an exceptionally intelligent, astute and loyal leader. His official biographer, Anthony Sampson, said he was a master of image and performance, succeeding in presenting himself well in press photographs and producing sound bites. His public appearances were presented in a formal, rigid manner and often consisted of clichés. He usually spoke slowly and carefully in his choice of words. Although he was not considered a great orator, his speeches were passed on to his personal commitment, charm and humor. Mandela was a private person who concealed his emotions and trusted very few people. Privately, he lived a strict life, refusing to drink alcohol or smoke, and even when the president made his own bed. Known for his mischievous sense of humor, he was known as stubborn and loyal, and sometimes showed quick character. He was usually friendly and friendly, and seemed relaxed in conversation with everyone, including his opponents. A self-described Anglophile, he claimed to have lived the traps of British style and manners. Constantly polite and polite, he was attentive to everyone, regardless of their age or status, and often communicated with children or servants. He was known for his ability to find common ground with very different communities. In later life, he always sought the best in people, even defending political opponents to his allies, who sometimes considered him too trusting to others. He was fond of Indian cuisine, and throughout his life was interested in archaeology and boxing. Mandela's meaning can be viewed in two related ways. First, he has provided, through his personal presence, as a benign and honest, convinced politician, skilled in exerting power, but not obsessed with it in terms of excluding principles, a man who has struggled to show respect to all ... Second, in doing so he was able to be a hero and a symbol of an array of otherwise unlikely comrades through his abilities, like all brilliant nationalist politicians, to speak to very different audiences effectively at once. Bill Freund, an academic, grew up in the Methodist denomination of Christianity; The Methodist Church of South Africa claimed that it remained loyal to them throughout his life. Analyzing Mandela's writings, theologian Dion Forster described him as a Christian humanist, although he added that his thought was more based on the South African concept of Ubuntu than on Christian theology. However, Sampson said Mandela never had a strong religious faith, while Boehmer said Mandela's religious beliefs were never strong. Mandela was very shy about being a man, and regularly made references to masculinity. He was heterosexual, and biographer Fatima Meer said he was easily seduced by women. Another biographer, Martin Meredith, described him as by nature a romantic, stressing that he had relationships with various women. Mandela was married three times, father of six, had seventeen grandchildren and at least seventeen great-grandchildren. He could be harsh and demanding of his children, though he was more affectionate with his grandchildren. His first marriage was to Evelyn Ntoko Mase in October 1944; they divorced in March 1958 under his adultery and constant absences, devotion to revolutionary agitation and the fact that she was a Jehovah's Witness, a religion requiring political neutrality. Mandela's second wife was social worker Vinny Madikisela-Mandela, whom he married in June 1958. They divorced in March 1996. In July 1998, Mandela married his third wife, Grazi Machel, in his 80th year. The reception and legacy of flowers left at the Mandela statue in London's Parliament Square after his death by the time he died in south Africa, Mandela was considered both the father of the nation and the founding father of democracy. Outside southern Africa, he was a global icon, and South African studies scholar Rita Barnard described him as one of the most revered figures of our time. One biographer considered him a modern democratic hero. Some of them portrayed Mandela as messianic, in contrast to his own statement that I was not a messiah, but an ordinary person who became a leader because of extraordinary circumstances. He is often cited along with Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. as one of the exemplary anti-racist and anti-colonial leaders of the 20th century. Behmer described it as the totem of the totem values of our time: tolerance and liberal democracy and a universal symbol of social justice. Mandela's international fame came from his imprisonment in the 1980s, when he became the most famous prisoner in the world, a symbol of the struggle against apartheid and an icon for millions of people who embraced the ideal of human equality. In 1986, Mandela's biographer described him as the embodiment of the struggle for liberation in South Africa. Meredith said that by becoming a powerful symbol of resistance to apartheid in the 1980s, it had acquired mythical status internationally. Sampson noted that even in his lifetime, the myth had become so powerful that it blurs the realities, turning Mandela into a secular saint. In the decade since the end of his presidency, the Mandela era has been widely regarded as the golden age of hope and harmony and much nostalgia has been expressed for it. His name was often referred to by those who criticized his successors, such as Mbeki and Zuma. Worldwide, Mandela was internationally recognized for his activism in overcoming apartheid and promoting racial reconciliation, which was seen as a moral authority with great concern for truth. Mandela's cult status was accused of concealing the complexities of his life. Mandela has caused controversy throughout his career as an activist and politician, with detractors of both the right and the radical left. Mandela was widely described as a terrorist in the 1980s in the Western world for its embrace of political violence. Thatcher said, for example, the ANC was a typical terrorist organization. U.S. government and defense agencies officially declared the ANC a terrorist organization, leaving Mandela on the terrorist list until 2008. On the left, some of the anc's voices, including Frank B. Wilderson III, accused him of selling out for agreeing to negotiate with the apartheid government and for not reforming the Charter of Freedom during his presidency. According to Barnard, there is also a sense in which his mostly bearing and manner of behavior, the very respect and authority he has accumulated in representing his nation in his own persona, have gone against the spirit of democracy, and fears have also been expressed that he has put his own status and celebrity above the transformation of his country. His Government would be criticized for failing to cope with both the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the high poverty rate in southern Africa. Mandela has also been criticized for his friendship with political leaders such as Castro, Gaddafi and Suharto, who critics consider dictators, and for his refusal to condemn human rights abuses by their governments. Orders, Awards, Monuments and Honors Main Article: List of awards and honors awarded to Nelson Mandela Bronze Statue of Nelson and Winnie Mandela, Long March on Freedom, in Maropanga Throughout his life Mandela received more than 250 awards, awards, awards, honorary degrees and citizenship in recognition of his political achievements. His awards included the Nobel Peace Prize, the U.S. Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Lenin Peace Prize in the Soviet Union and the Libyan International Human Rights Prize by al-Gaddafi. In 1990, India awarded him Bharat Ratna, and in 1992 Pakistan gave him Nishan-e-Pakistan. In the same year, Turkey awarded him the Atatürk Peace Prize; he initially relinquished the award, citing human rights violations committed by Turkey at the time, but later accepted the award in 1999. He was appointed to the Order of Isabella Catholic and the Order of Canada, and was the first living person to become an honorary Canadian citizen. He was appointed by the Grand Cross of the Order of St. John and granted him membership in the Order of Merit. In 2004, in 2004, Johannesburg granted Mandela the Freedom of the City, and in 2008 a statue of Mandela was unveiled on the spot where Mandela was released from prison. On Reconciliation Day 2013, a bronze statue of Mandela was unveiled in the buildings of the Union of Pretoria. In November 2009, the UN General Assembly proclaimed Mandela's birthday, 18 July, as Mandela noting his contribution to the fight against apartheid. She urged people to donate 67 minutes to do something for others, marking the 67 years that Mandela was part of the movement. In 2015, the UN General Assembly called the amended Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Mandela Rules in honor of his legacy. Mandela's first biography of the first biography was based on Mary Benson, based on a brief interview with him that she conducted in the 1960s. The first was Fatima Meer's Higher Than Hope, which was heavily influenced by Winnie and thus placed great emphasis on Mandela's family. The second was Anthony Sampson's Mandela, published in 1999. Other biographies included Martin Meredith's Mandela, first published in 1997, and Tom Lodge's Mandela, dislocated in 2006. Since the late 1980s, Mandela's image has been on the market, including photographs, paintings, drawings, statues, public frescoes, buttons, T-shirts, refrigerator magnets and more, which have been described as Mandel's kitsch. In the 1980s, he was the subject of several songs, such as Free Nelson Mandela, Hugh Masekela's Bring Him Back Home (Nelson Mandela), and Johnny Clegg's Asimbonanga (Mandela) which helped draw international attention to his imprisonment. After his death, many internet memes appeared with images of Mandela with his inspirational quotes. Mandela has also been portrayed in films on several occasions. Some, such as the 2013 feature film Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom and the 1996 Mandela documentary, focused on covering his long life, while others, such as the 2009 feature film Invictus and the 2010 documentary The 16th Man, focused on specific events in his life. In Invictus and other films, the American film industry is said to have played a significant role in developing Mandela's global image. References to footnotes and Mandela. Collins English Dictionary. Archive from the original on April 5, 2016. Received on December 17, 2013. 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