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Mandela Day

On his birthday, on 18 July, it is an annual international day adopted by the United Nations.

Individuals, communities and organisations are asked to donate 67 minutes to doing something for others, commemorating the 67 years that he gave to the struggle for social justice

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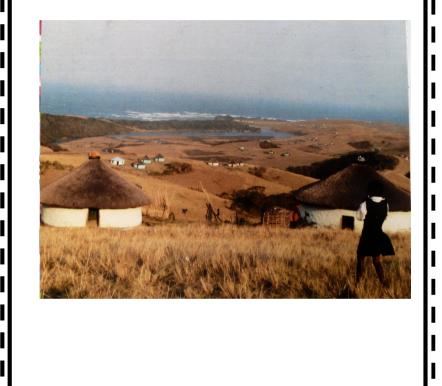
Mandela Day

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Mvezo

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University Years

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Mandela began to study for a Bachelor of Arts at the Fort Hare University at this time in his life.

At the end of his first year, he became involved in a Students' Representative Council boycott against university policies, and was told to leave Fort Hare and not return unless he accepted election to the SRC

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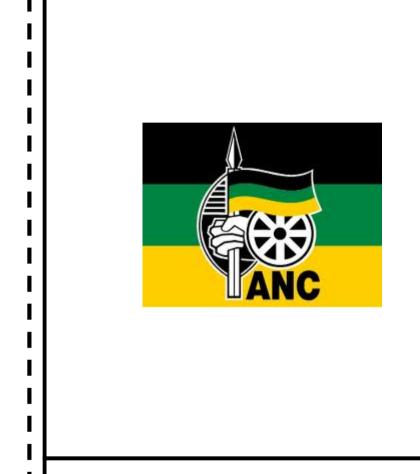
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African National Congress

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African National Congress

After the 1948 election victory of the Afrikaner-dominated National Party, which supported the apartheid policy of racial segregation, Mandela became more involved in Politics.

He led prominently in the ANC's 1952 Defiance Campaign and the 1955 Congress of the People, whose adoption of the Freedom Charter provided the fundamental basis of the antiapartheid cause.

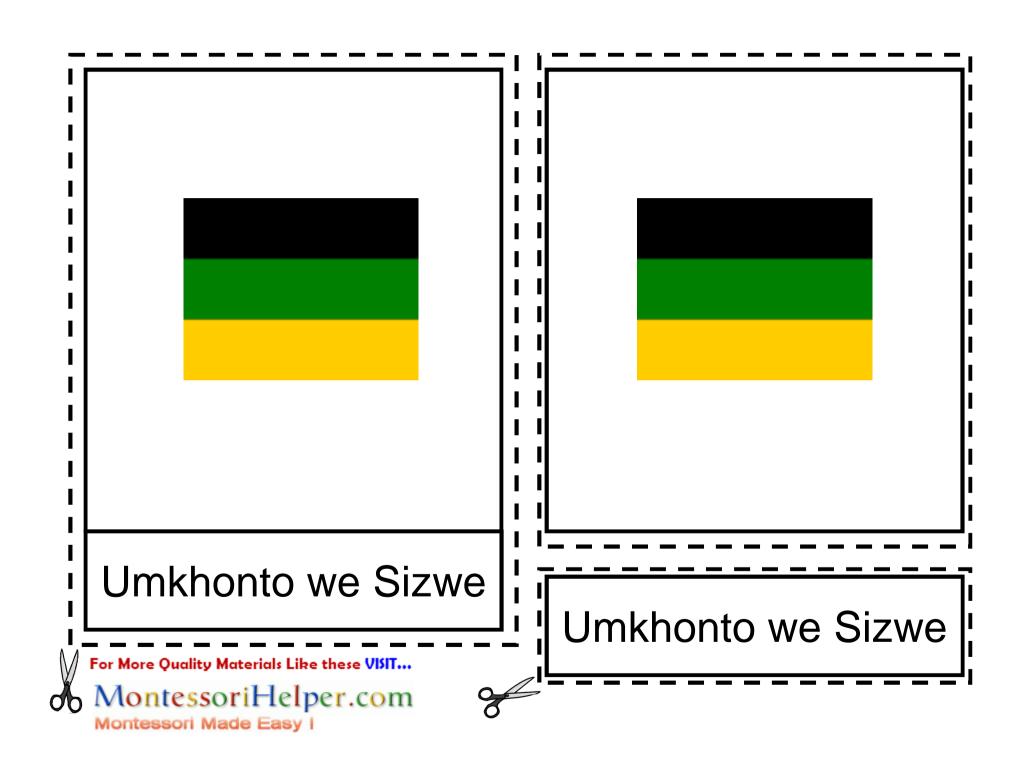
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Umkhonto we Sizwe

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Howick in Kwazulu-Natal

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On 5 August 1962 Mandela was arrested here, and was imprisoned in the Johannesburg Fort, the charges of leading workers to strike in 1961 and leaving the country illegally were read to him during a court appearance. On 25 October 1962 Mandela was initially sentenced to five years in prison.

On 11 July 1963, the "Rivonia Trials" began which ended in Mandela then being sentenced to life imprisonment.

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Robben Island

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While in jail, his reputation grew and he became widely known as the most significant black leader in South Africa

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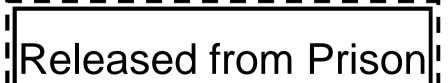
Robben Island

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Released from Prison



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On 2 February 1990, State President F. W. de Klerk reversed the ban on the ANC and other anti-apartheid organisations, and announced that Mandela would shortly be released from prison.

Mandela was released from Victor Verster Prison in Paarl on 11 February 1990.

The event was broadcast live all over the world.

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Nobel Peace Prize

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Ghandi influenced Mandela

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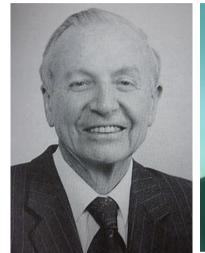
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Mahlabatini Declaration

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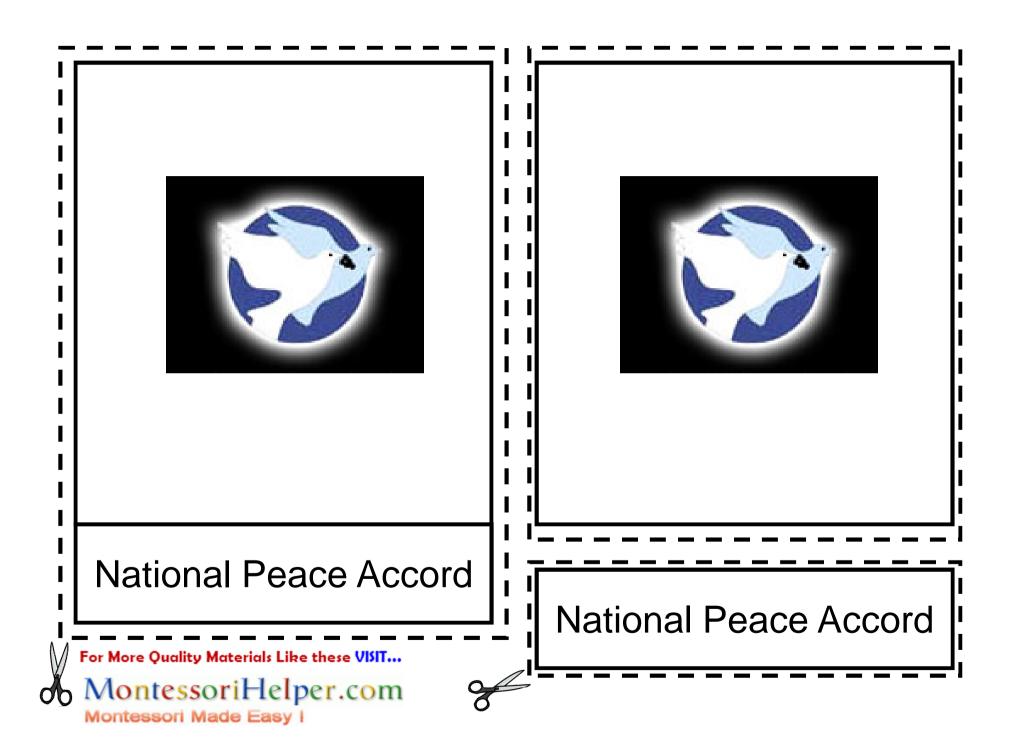
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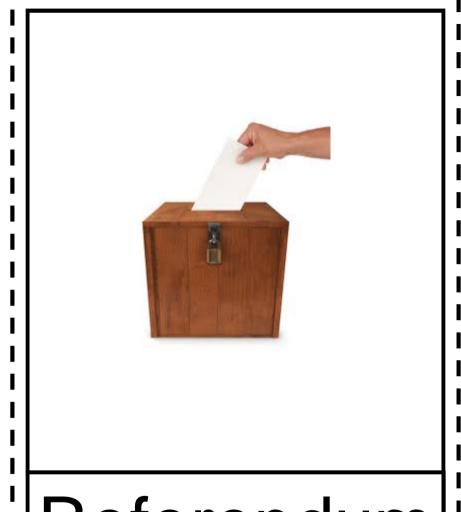
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National Peace Accord

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Referendum

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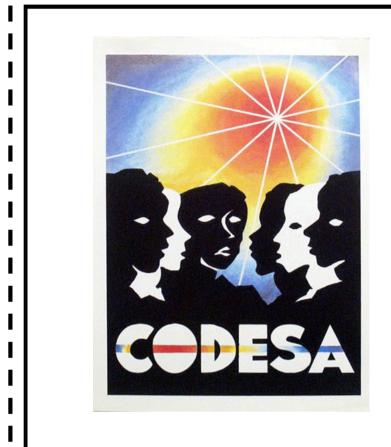
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#Referendum

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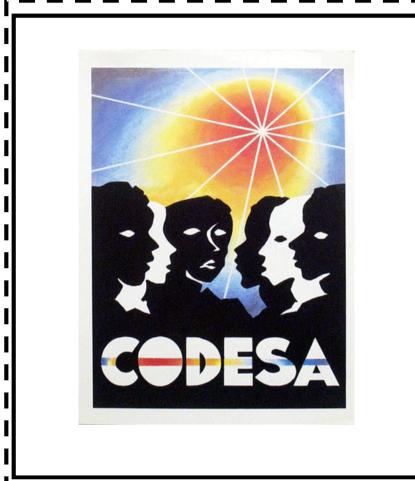






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CODESA

The Convention for a Democratic South Africa, began on 20 December 1991, almost two years after the unbanning of political parties and the release of Mandela.

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Nelson Mandela Square



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