

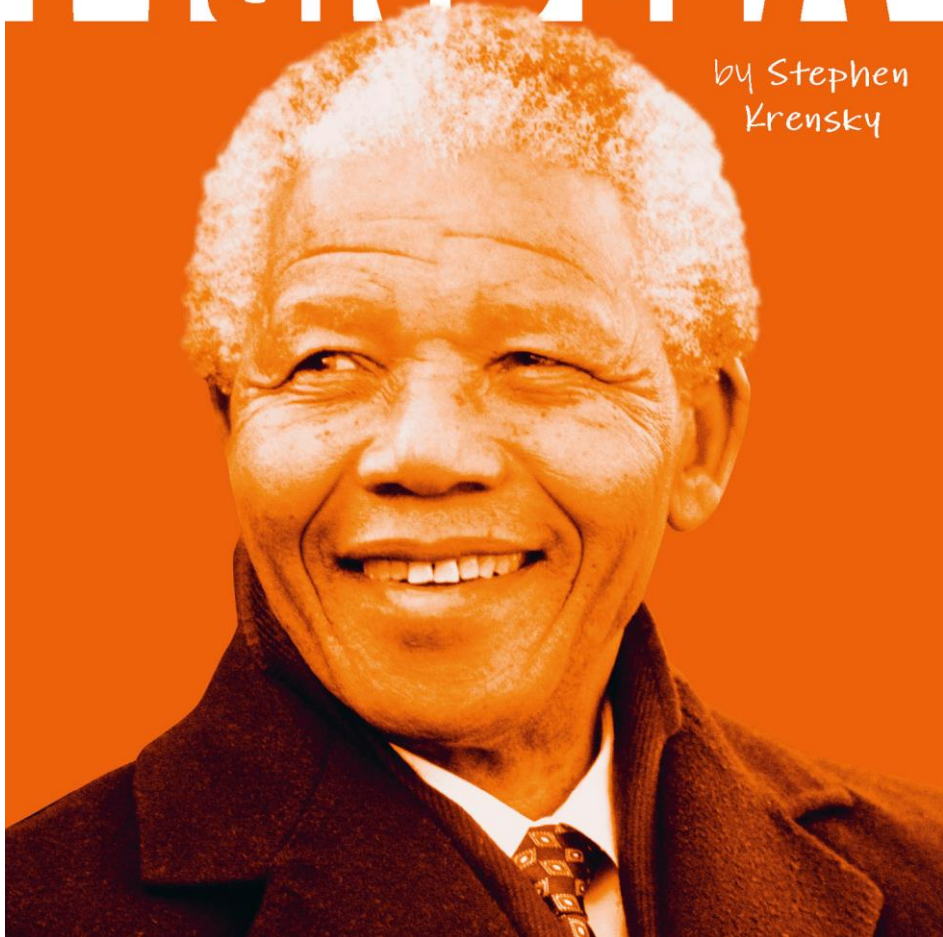
Tajuk : Pembacaan dan penyediaan maklumat ulasan bahan bacaan

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Buku 2

Nelson MANDELA

by Stephen
Krensky



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- c) Tempat terbitan: **New York, US**
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Dear Reader,

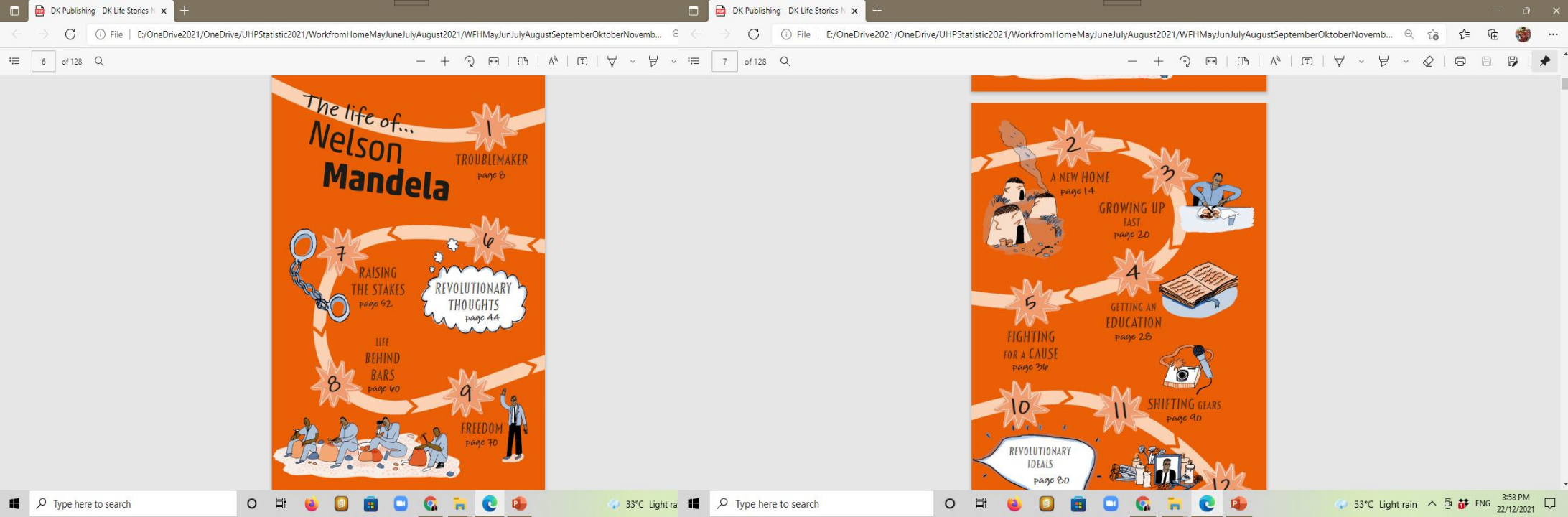
Nelson Mandela was a man of his time. How could he not be? There was no way for him to ignore the challenging circumstances of his childhood and young adult years. Born into a deeply prejudiced South Africa in 1918, he grew up to witness firsthand his country's official apartheid policy.

And yet he was a man whose actions transcended his own time as well. His enemies released him in 1990 after 27 years of imprisonment. At such a moment, many leaders in his position would have sought revenge under the guise of justice.

But not Nelson. What did he do instead? He showed a remarkable capacity for forgiveness, a willingness to put the past aside and concentrate on the future. As he stated so clearly, "If you want to make peace with your enemy, then you have to work with your enemy. Then he becomes your partner."

Nelson Mandela bravely partnered with the white South Africans that had kept the black population under their thumbs for so long. In doing so, he both saved his country and set an example to the world.

Stephen Krensky



Terdapat dua belas bab mengenai perjalanan kehidupan Nelson Mandela.

Bab 1 : **Troublemaker** - On the day Nelson Mandela was born— July 18, 1918—his name was not Nelson. That name would come later. At birth, his father gave him the name Rolihlahla (khol-ee-HLAA-hlaa). Its literal meaning is “pulling the branch of a tree,” but informally it means “troublemaker.” Nobody claimed that the name was a sign of things to come—but nobody said it wasn’t, either.

Bab 2 : A new home - Rolihlahla's family needed a new home, and they didn't have to look far. Gadla Henry still owned some property, including a kraal in Qunu. It was a nearby village, home to only a few hundred people. It was smaller than Mvezo, but the land was much the same, with grassy fields and hills fed by bubbling streams. Gadla Henry's kraal in Qunu consisted of three domed mud huts with thatched roofs. One hut was used to sleep in, and the other two were for cooking and storing food. The floors of the huts were made of crushed "ant-heap," which is the hard dirt above an ant colony. Rolihlahla's family used fresh cow poop to keep the floors smooth.

Bab 3 : Growing up fast - For the next two years, Nelson's life in Qunu was comfortable. He went to school, did chores around the kraal, and played with his friends. One night, though, Nelson's father arrived home at an unexpected time, and the reason for this soon became clear. Gadla Henry was very sick. He had trouble breathing, and could barely move. A few days later, he died. Naturally, the death of his father was a significant moment in Nelson's life, but its importance went beyond losing a parent. Shortly afterward, Chief Jongintaba Dalindyebo, whom Gadla Henry had long advised, became Nelson's guardian. Kehidupan dengan keluarga angkat.

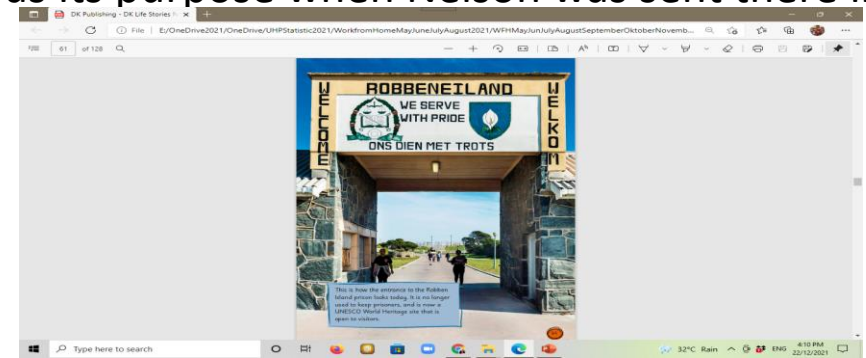
Bab 4 : Getting an education - Nelson did not live at a time or in a place where he could expect to choose his own future. That decision was in the hands of Chief Jongintaba. In the chief's eyes, the first thing Nelson needed was a more complete education. One day, if all went well, he expected that Nelson would become an advisor much like Nelson's father had been before. Nelson was sent to the Clarkebury Boarding Institute, in the town of Ngcobo. The school buildings were Western in style rather than African.

Bab 5 : Fighting for a cause - When Nelson decided to run away, there was no question about where he would go. His destination was Johannesburg. In Johannesburg, the largest city in South Africa, Nelson believed he might be able to improve his social status and achieve his goals. He was also very excited to see a place he had heard so much about. In his mind the city had almost a mythical status.

Bab 6 : Revolutionary thoughts - Nelson had opposed many South African laws because they kept black people from freely improving their lives. These prohibitions, bad as they were, soon became much worse. In 1948 the new all-white Afrikaner National Party took control of the government. Soon after that, South Africa made into law the policy of apartheid. Apartheid formally separated black people from white people in many ways. It kept people apart politically, socially, and economically on the basis of their race. Black people would now have to live in separate areas from whites. Marriages between them were banned. Black South Africans were also separated from one another by their tribal backgrounds.

Bab 7 : Raising the stakes - Nelson had been committed to non-violent protest. His hope was that the government would see the error of its prejudiced ways. Nelson and his comrades began to feel that non-violent actions were not the answer. In 1960, a peaceful protest ended in the police shooting dead many protesters. It became known as the Sharpeville Massacre. This terrible event helped confirm to Nelson and his fellow activists that more violent steps were now necessary.

Bab 8 : Life behind bars - Robben Island lies little more than 4 miles (6.5 km) off the lower west coast of South Africa. The island had long been used as a place for people who were classed as “undesirables” — people who were not wanted. It had once been a colony for people who suffered from the disease of leprosy. Usually, though, Robben Island served as a jail for political prisoners and convicted criminals. And that was its purpose when Nelson was sent there in 1964.



Bab 9 : **Freedom** - Although some changes to apartheid took place in the 1980s, the government under President P. W. Botha continued to oppress black people. Botha, known as “The Great Crocodile,” had the reputation of being a stubborn man. In a major speech given in 1985, Botha refused to change the apartheid system. He was not going to be the one to change a policy and way of life that had been in place for so many years. He also refused to release Nelson Mandela from prison, despite requests from many international figures and organizations

Bab 10 : **Revolutionary ideals** - The new president of South Africa was 77 years old when he took office. The years Nelson had spent in prison had taken a physical toll. Nelson had suffered from both tuberculosis and cancer before assuming the presidency. Still, he felt full of new energy at the idea of finally getting rid of apartheid, which had plagued his country for so long. Nelson made a powerful speech when he was sworn in as president: “The time for the healing of wounds has come.

Bab 11 : **Shifting gears** - When Nelson retired from political life in 2004, he was certainly not expecting to disappear from sight. He had become much more than a high-ranking government figure in South Africa. Nelson was now an international celebrity, and he hoped to use his fame and influence to further worthy causes. Among the organizations he helped to establish was the Nelson Mandela Foundation. Its mission was to help make a just and free society that treated people with fairness, wherever they came from.

Bab 12 : **Remembered** - Nelson’s death itself was not a surprise to his family. They had gathered at his bedside knowing the end was near.

Kesimpulan

Nelson seorang yang tabah dan telah berjaya dalam memimpin sebuah negara. Sejarah dan perjalanan kehidupan beliau amat menarik.