

Week 1 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. Justice Requires _____.
 - A. Effort.
 - B. Restraint.
 - C. Fortitude
 - D. Moderation.
2. *Nelson Mandela*, takes place in
 - A. Africa
 - B. Tanzania
 - C. Manzanar
 - D. South Africa
3. *Nelson Mandela* takes place during which historical period?
 - A. The 1950's.
 - B. The Depression.
 - C. Mostly in the 1950's to present.
 - D. The late 1970's.
4. In *Nelson Mandela* , the point of view of the narrator is
 - A. Third person limited.
 - B. Third person.
 - C. Second person.
 - D. First person.
5. What word or phrases best describe the treatment of blacks in South Africa?
 - A. Exploited
 - B. Enslaved
 - C. Oppressed
 - D. Tortured
 - E. All of the above
 - F. None of the above

6. Place the following events in chronological order:

1. He was sent to live with his uncle after his father died.
2. He became a great student and thrived on knowledge.
3. Nelson did not want to marry and become tribal leader. He fled.
4. He moved to Johannesburg and continued to study.
5. Nelson—grew up in a rural area with wonderful experiences in his village.

- A. 5, 1, 2, 3, 4
- B. 5, 4, 3, 1, 2
- C. 5, 2, 4, 3, 1
- D. 1, 5, 2, 4, 3

7. “*The Black National Conference*” refers to

- A. The government body which represents blacks.
- B. A large meeting held each year to address the needs of the community.
- C. A group of leaders who address the employment needs and opportunities in the community.
- D. A group of leaders who are against the strict white government.

8. For what reason did countries want to establish colonies in Africa?

- A. Economic freedom (cheap labor, good, farming).
- B. Allow for additional trading.
- C. Develop markets for their own goods.
- D. All of the Above

9. Who is the author of *Nelson Mandela*?

- A. Francisco Jimenez
- B. Barry Denenberg
- C. Will Hobbs
- D. C.S. Lewis

10. Apartheid can best be described as,

- A. Slavery
- B. Equal opportunity and fairness
- C. A system or practice that separates (unequally) people by color or race.
- D. Prejudice

Week 2 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. In the 1930's membership of the Black National Conference became,
 - A. Exuberant.
 - B. Three times larger.
 - C. Apathetic.
 - D. Violent.
2. Which represent the goals of the Youth League of the African National Congress?
 - A. To abolish all other races from Africa.
 - B. For blacks to take control of their future.
 - C. Convince the whites to end their domination of blacks.
 - D. Both A & B
 - E. Both B & C
3. Mandela's reasons for non-violence were
 - A. The government was more heavily armed and wanted to attack given a reason.
 - B. The world would respond to respect and dignity.
 - C. Restraint took more courage than violence.
 - D. All of the above
4. Place the following events in chronological order:
 1. They encouraged blacks and whites to shape the future together.
 2. The committee drafted a freedom charter.
 3. Nelson Mandela and the leadership of the ANC were arrested.
 4. As a group they encouraged all people to give impute into their collective future.
 5. The committee worked to protest peacefully.
 - A. 5, 3, 4, 2, 1
 - B. 5, 1, 4, 3, 2
 - C. 5, 3, 1, 2, 4
 - D. 5, 1, 3, 4, 2

5. Nelson and Winnie knew that _____ would come first in their marriage.
- A. the other person
 - B. their jobs
 - C. freedom in Africa
 - D. their children
6. When Nelson Mandela's law practice ended/deteriorated he became a
- A. Circuit judge.
 - B. Boxer.
 - C. Civil rights leader.
 - D. Leader of the people.
7. Mandela and the leadership considered 4 forms of violence: sabotage, guerilla warfare, terrorism, and open revolution. Why was sabotage chosen?
- A. It was the most humane.
 - B. It was the most effective and it would avoid loss of life.
 - C. It could involve the most number of people.
 - D. It had not been tried before.
8. What word or phrase best describes the term sabotage?
- A. Interference of production, work, or skills
 - B. Devotion.
 - C. Faithfulness.
 - D. Undermining for a cause.
9. In what ways did prison change Nelson Mandela?
- A. He could no longer be a political activist.
 - B. He never got to see his family.
 - C. It didn't; he continued the same routines.
 - D. He had to divorce his wife.
10. "*Sometimes I feel that I am on the sidelines who has missed life itself.*" What was implied when Nelson Mandela wrote this to his wife?
- A. He missed opportunities and living freely to be active as he fought for others.
 - B. Being in jail gave him the opportunity to reflect on others who may have it worse.
 - C. Having to spend time in hiding and in prison led to missed opportunities.
 - D. Inequality in the system led to his inability to live freely.

Week 3 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. Steve Bilko believes that blacks are suffering from an inferiority complex and they needed to
 - A. Fear the government.
 - B. Become involved in government.
 - C. Promote equality among all people.
 - D. Become self-reliant.
2. What was one effect of the riots in Soweto?
 - A. An understanding that people would have to fight for their rights.
 - B. The government ruled that school would be taught in Afrikaans.
 - C. The population became confident.
 - D. None of the above.
3. What word or phrase best describes Winnie?
 - A. Leader.
 - B. Targeted by the government.
 - C. Intrinsic leader with an inner calm during chaos.
 - D. Friendly outgoing woman.
4. What happened to help bring change in the 1980's?
 - A. Nelson Mandela was released from prison.
 - B. International community and investors were scrutinizing the country.
 - C. The president realized that the population was not going to accept status quo.
 - D. None of the above.
5. What slogan represents the attitude of the Prime Minister?
 - A. Live Free or Die.
 - B. Equality for All.
 - C. Long Live Nelson Mandela.
 - D. Adapt or Die.

6. Place the following events in chronological order:
1. Steve Biko another leader was killed and his death was investigated.
 2. Winnie Mandela has become a leader on her own. She is constantly banished from the community.
 3. The Prime Minister realizes that they are going to have to change laws.
 4. The students in Soweto rioted changing the face of how apartheid was fought.
 5. Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life in prison.
- A. 4, 3, 2, 5, 1
B. 2, 3, 5, 4, 1
C. 5, 1, 4, 2, 3
D. 5, 1, 2, 3, 4
7. What happened to the cause in the early 1980's?
- A. Blacks were arguing over philosophy.
B. Blacks were fighting apartheid.
C. For the first time there was infighting over policy and strategy between blacks.
D. Blacks finally earned seats in government starting meaningful change.
8. Why was newspaper coverage so biased?
- A. The government did not want the blacks to know what was going on in other areas.
B. The government did not want to worry sub-groups of people.
C. The government did not want the world to know how people were being treated.
D. All of the above.
9. What word or phrase best describes the word biased above?
- A. Hostile feelings.
B. Trend, feeling, or opinion that is preconceived.
C. Equally written with sharing multiple viewpoints.
D. Fair.
10. Why was South Africa being scrutinized by other countries all over the globe?
- A. Their desire to keep people uneducated.
B. The number and severity of human rights violations.
C. They continued to put people in prison.
D. The public outcry forced governments to act.

Week 4 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. What commitment did Nelson Mandela and the ANC make?
 - A. To establish the ANC as a visible and commanding presence.
 - B. To advocate for violence in order to bring change.
 - C. To negotiate on all peoples behalf.
 - D. None of the above.
2. How was Mandela affected by his visit to the United States?
 - A. He was given funds to help rebuild South Africa.
 - B. The unconditional support recharged him.
 - C. He was able to address congress.
 - D. He learned the world was watching.
3. After his release, Nelson Mandela still had no power in South Africa but he was considered a leader internationally. What factor(s) contributed to this?
 - A. Blacks could still not vote.
 - B. There was political and societal unrest.
 - C. Schools were still not equal.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. None of the above.
4. What word or phrase best describes the concept of *Ubuntu*?
 - A. State of mind.
 - B. Inner peace and understanding.
 - C. Total equality.
 - D. I am human, I belong, I participate, I share
5. What happened the day after Nelson Mandela and the president won the Nobel Peace Prize?
 - A. Schools were made equal.
 - B. They country celebrated.
 - C. The first open elections took place in South Africa.
 - D. More riots took place.

6. What word or phrase best describes Nelson Mandela's form of political leadership?
 - A. Advocated for political inclusion.
 - B. Wanted to have tribal power.
 - C. Needed to assert his power by undermining passed laws.
 - D. Became the president of law and order.
7. What does the title of the novel, *Nelson Mandela: "No Easy Walk to Freedom"*, imply?
 - A. Freedom does not come quickly.
 - B. Freedom comes with struggle and sacrifice.
 - C. Freedom only comes to those who desire it.
 - D. None of the above.
8. Where does most of the wealth in South Africa come from?
 - A. Gold and Diamonds.
 - B. Textiles.
 - C. The medical industry.
 - D. Human services.
9. What was the reaction to fighting in WWII by the So African's?
 - A. No more violence.
 - B. They appreciated the ability to leave and see how other nations lived.
 - C. Do not fight for freedom if you are not free yourself.
 - D. Inspired them to do more in their own country.
10. What were the Boers' beliefs when they started to colonize the area?
 - A. All people are equal.
 - B. They wanted to live in harmony.
 - C. Whites were masters and the blacks should be slaves or servants.
 - D. They wanted to move the local people to other areas.
11. What genre best describes *Nelson Mandela: "No Easy Walk for Freedom"*?
 - A. Autobiography.
 - B. Historical fiction.
 - C. Fiction.
 - D. Biography.

12. What could be considered a theme of Nelson Mandela?
- A. Integrity.
 - B. Change can happen.
 - C. Importance of human rights and freedom.
 - D. All of the Above.
13. Justice Requires _____.
- A. Effort.
 - B. Restraint.
 - C. Fortitude
 - D. Moderation.
14. Apartheid can best be described as,
- A. Slavery.
 - B. Equal opportunity and fairness.
 - C. System or practice that separates (unequally) people by color or race.
 - D. Prejudice.
15. In *Nelson Mandela*, the point of view of the author is,
- A. First person.
 - B. Third person limited omniscient.
 - C. Second person.
 - D. Third person
16. Nelson Mandela can best be described as,
- A. Poised, articulate, and patient.
 - B. Not trustworthy.
 - C. A victim of bad circumstances.
 - D. Defiant.
17. *Nelson Mandela* takes place during which historical period?
- A. The future.
 - B. Present time.
 - C. The 20th century.
 - D. The Industrial Revolution.

18. The international stage supported Mandela because,
- A. He was peaceful in his protests.
 - B. He did not condone violence.
 - C. He wanted change for all regardless of race.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. None of the above.
19. _____ would be considered a lesser theme in *Nelson Mandela*?
- A. Independence and self-reliance
 - B. Love
 - C. Friendship
 - D. Need for family

Answer Keys

Week 1 Assessment

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. E
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. C

Week 2 Assessment

1. C
2. E
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. A

Week 3 Assessment

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B

Final Assessment

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. A