

Nelson Mandela :

Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks below using the word bank.

More on Mandela

Word Bank:

arrested	Africa	laws	years
inspired	resolution	second	racial
civil	chief	South	grandfather
elected	statesmen	illness	President

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a great leader who spent his entire adult life working for equality and justice in South _____. Mandela has _____ people around the world to work non-violently for a better life.

Mandela was born on January 18, 1918, in _____ Africa. He was named Rolihlahla, which means "troublemaker" in the Xhosa language. Mandela's _____ was the ruler of the Thembu people and his father was a _____ local _____.

Mandela fought against apartheid, the laws that established _____ separation and oppression in South Africa. He was _____ for this and sentenced to life in prison in 1964. After spending 27 _____ in prison, he was released and was later _____ President of South Africa.

Mandela served as _____ of South Africa from 1994 until 1999 (he refused a _____ term). He championed reconciliation, the _____ of grievances after decades of repressive _____ against black South Africans. Without Mandela's leadership, South Africa might well have lapsed into a bloody _____ war.

Mandela died on December 5, 2013, at the age of 95. He died of natural causes after a long _____ He will be remembered as one of the greatest peace-makers and _____ of all time.

Civil Rights

Apartheid

What was apartheid?

Apartheid was a system in place in South Africa that separated people based on their race and skin color. There were laws that forced white people and black people to live and work apart from each other. Even though there were less white people than black people, apartheid laws allowed white people to rule the country and enforce the laws.

How did it start?

Apartheid became law after the National Party won the election in 1948. They declared certain areas as white only and other areas as black only. Many people protested apartheid from the start, but they were labeled communists and put into jail.

Living Under Apartheid

Apartheid
by Ulrich Steizner



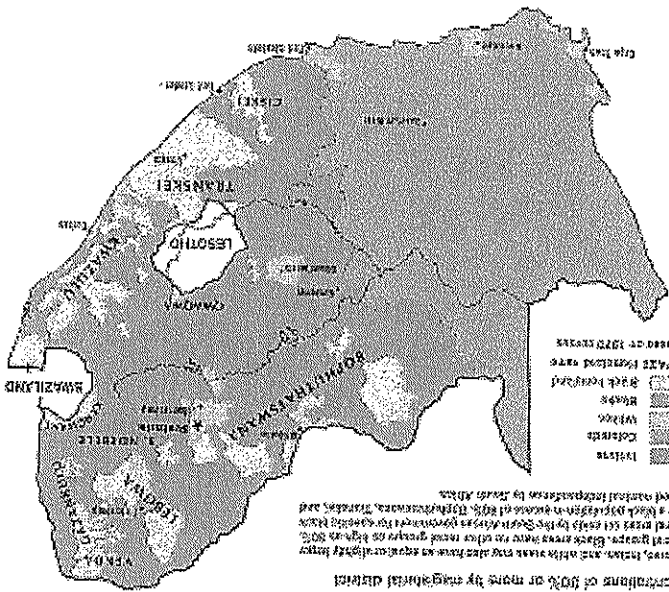
Living under apartheid was not fair to black people. They were forced to live in certain areas and were not allowed to vote or travel in "white" areas without papers. Black people and white people were not allowed to marry each other. Many blacks, Asians, and other people of color were forced out of their homes and into regulated areas called "homelands."

The government also took over the schools and forced the segregation of white and black students. Signs were put up in many areas declaring these areas for "white persons only." Black people who broke the laws were punished or put into jail.

African National Congress (ANC)

In the 1950s many groups formed to protest against apartheid. The protests were called the Defiance Campaign. The most prominent of these groups was the African National Congress (ANC). Initially the ANC protests were non-violent. However, after 69 protesters were killed by police at the Sharpeville massacre in 1960, they began to take a more militaristic approach.

Racial Concentrations and Homelands



South Africa Racial Map
from the Perry-Castaneda Library
(Click map for larger image)

Nelson Mandela

One of the leaders of the ANC was a lawyer named Nelson Mandela. After the Sharpeville massacre, Nelson led a group called the Umkhonto we Sizwe. This group took military action against the government including bombing buildings. Nelson was arrested in 1962 and sent to prison. He spent the next 27 years in prison. During this time in prison he became a symbol of the people against apartheid.

Soweto Uprising

On June 16, 1976 thousands of high school students took to the streets in protest. The protests began as peaceful, but as the protesters and police clashed they turned violent. The police fired on the children. At least 176 people were killed and thousands more were injured. One of the first killed was a 13-year-old named Hector Pieterse. Hector has since become a major symbol of the uprising. Today, June 16th is remembered by a public holiday called Youth Day.

International Pressure

In the 1980s, governments around the world started to pressure the South African government to end apartheid. Many countries stopped doing business with South Africa by imposing economic sanctions against them. As the pressure and protests increased, the government began to relax some of the apartheid laws.

Ending Apartheid

Apartheid finally came to an end in the early 1990s. Nelson Mandela was released from prison in 1990 and a year later South African President Frederik Willem de Klerk repealed the remaining apartheid laws and called for a new constitution. In 1994, a new election was held in which people of all color could vote. The ANC won the election and Nelson Mandela became President of South Africa.

Civil Rights Movement - Apartheid

Test Quiz

Questions on this quiz are based on information from
Civil Rights Movement - Apartheid.

1) In what country was apartheid a part of the law?

☐ Great Britain

☐ Russia

☐ China

☐ South Africa

☐ Mexico

2) What happened to people who protested apartheid?

☐ They were given awards

☐ They were put in jail

☐ They were allowed to protest

☐ All of the above

☐ None of the above

3) When did apartheid begin?

☐ 1842

☐ 1876

☐ 1902

☐ 1925

☐ 1948

4) What were the lands called where non-whites were forced to live?

☐ Concentration camps

☐ Savannas

5) True or False: All races were treated equal under the rule of apartheid.

Homelands

Deserts

Townships

FALSE

6) What was the name of the main group that fought against apartheid?

African National Congress

NAACP

Nation of Islam

Africans Against Apartheid

7) What future president of South Africa spent 27 years in prison for protesting apartheid?

Shaka Zulu

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Horatio Nelson

Nelson Mandela

Elon Musk

8) What event is remembered on Youth Day?

Bishop Tutu's Death

Start of apartheid

Soweto Uprising

Formation of the ANC

9) True or False: Many people were forced out of their homes and into regulated areas.

TRUE

FALSE

10) What year did apartheid come to an end?

1964

1994

2002

2010

2016

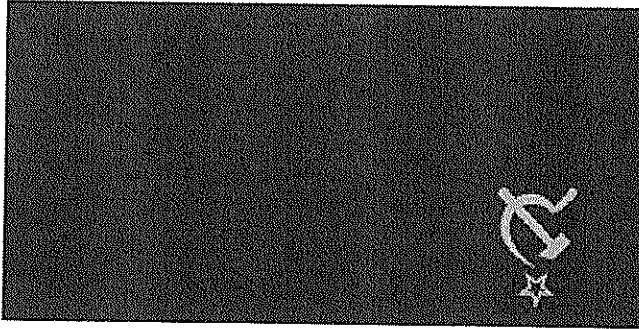
The Cold War

Collapse of the Soviet Union

The collapse of the Soviet Union started in the late 1980s and was complete when the country broke up into 15 independent states on December 25, 1991. This signaled the end of the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mikhail Gorbachev Becomes General Secretary

Mikhail Gorbachev was elected General Secretary of the Soviet Union in 1985. When he took over the Soviet Union economy was in bad shape and his idea was to reform the economy and modernize the political situation in the country.



Flag of the Soviet Union

Glasnost and Perestroika

There were two main platforms of Gorbachev's reform. The first he called Glasnost. Glasnost allowed more freedom of speech and openness in government. Government officials would be held accountable to the people for their actions. Although Glasnost was a good thing for the people, it also allowed people to protest and the media to report on issues for the first time. Many of the outlying states used this new found freedom to express their desire for independence.

The other major reform was called Perestroika. Perestroika meant "restructuring". Gorbachev meant to restructure the Soviet economy to work more efficiently. He allowed some private ownership and released some of the tight control the government had on the economy. However, the people and economy of the Soviet Union were used to the government doing everything. Things got worse before they got better.

Baltic Region

With the new found freedom of Gorbachev's reforms, some outlying Soviet states began to rebel. The first states to demand their freedom were the Baltic states of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia.

Nationalist Movement Spreads

Soon more states wanted their independence including Armenia, Moldova, Ukraine, and Georgia. The central government of the Soviet Union began to feel the pressure of so many states wanting independence.

Attempted Takeover of the Government

With the communist government on the verge of collapse, Soviet hardliners decided to take action. In August of 1991 they kidnapped Gorbachev and announced to the world that he was too sick to govern. They would be taking over. When the Soviet citizens began to protest, the hardliners called in the military to shut them down. However, the soldiers refused to shoot and arrest their own people. Without the military to back them up, the takeover had failed.

The Soviet Union Breaks Up

On December 24, 1991 the Soviet Union was dissolved. At the same time Mikhail Gorbachev announced his resignation. The Soviet Union divided up into 15 separate independent countries including:

- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Estonia
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Moldova
- Russia
- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

Facts about the Collapse of the Soviet Union

- By international law, Russia was considered the successor state of the Soviet Union. This meant that it kept the nuclear weapons and the Soviet Union's seat on the Security Council of the United Nations.
- Many of the old Soviet Union states still have strong economic ties with each other.
- Some of the new countries have democratic governments while others are still under authoritarian rule.
- One of Gorbachev's reforms was to limit the consumption of alcohol in an effort to reduce alcoholism in the Soviet Union.
- Boris Yeltsin was the first President of Russia after the break up.

Cold War - Collapse of the Soviet Union

Test Quiz

Questions on this quiz are based on information from
Cold War - Collapse of the Soviet Union.

1) Which leader of the Soviet Union instituted the reforms of glasnost and perestroika?

- ☐ Nikita Krushchev
- ☐ Mikhail Gorbachev
- ☐ Joseph Stalin
- ☐ Leonid Brezhnev
- ☐ Vladimir Lenin

2) What reforms did glasnost bring to the Soviet Union?

- ☐ Openness of the government
- ☐ Accountability of government officials
- ☐ Some freedom of speech
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ None of the above

3) What did perestroika mean?

- ☐ Restructuring
- ☐ Industrialization
- ☐ Information
- ☐ Democracy
- ☐ Capitalism

4) True or false: The economy of the Soviet Union immediately improved with the

new reforms to the government and the market.

TRUE

FALSE

5) What war came to an end as a result of the collapse of the Soviet Union?

- ☐ The Vietnam War
- ☐ The Soviet Afghanistan War
- ☐ The Cold War
- ☐ World War II
- ☐ World War I

6) What year did the Soviet Union finally collapse and separate into a number of different countries?

- ☐ 1989
- ☐ 1991
- ☐ 1995
- ☐ 2001
- ☐ 2004

7) What did Soviet hardliners try to do that caused the government to collapse a few months later?

- ☐ They had Gorbachev killed
- ☐ They tried to take over Poland with military force
- ☐ They refused to work and asked the people to strike
- ☐ They went on television saying that the country was in bad trouble
- ☐ Take over the country by kidnapping Gorbachev

8) How many different countries did the Soviet Union divide into when it dissolved?

2

- ☐ 4
- ☐ 7
- ☐ 15
- ☐ 22

9) Which of the following countries was NOT one of the countries formed out of the former Soviet Union?

- ☐ Russia
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Moldova
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Ukraine

10) Which country was considered to be the successor country of the Soviet Union in regards to its military and position in the United Nations?

- ☐ Russia
- ☐ Ukraine
- ☐ Georgia
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Armenia

Biography

President Richard Nixon

Richard M. Nixon was the 37th President of the United States.

Served as President: 1969-1974

Vice President: Spiro Agnew, Gerald Ford

Party: Republican

Age at inauguration: 56

Born: January 9, 1913 in Yorba Linda, California
Died: April 22, 1994 in New York, New York

Married: Patricia Ryan Nixon

Children: Patricia, Julie

Nickname: Tricky Dick

Biography:

What is Richard M. Nixon most known for?

Richard Nixon is most known for being the only president to resign from office as a result of the Watergate Scandal. He is also known for ending the Vietnam War and improving U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and China.

Growing Up

Richard Nixon grew up the son of a grocer in Southern California. His family was poor and he had a fairly difficult childhood that included two of his brothers dying from illness. Richard was smart, though, and wanted to go to college. He paid his way through Whittier College working nights at his father's grocery store. He enjoyed debate, sports, and drama while in college. He also earned a full scholarship to attend Duke University Law School in North Carolina.

After graduating from Duke, Richard moved back home and began practicing law. When World War II broke out, he joined the navy and served in the Pacific theatre of the war where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Commander before leaving the Navy in 1946.

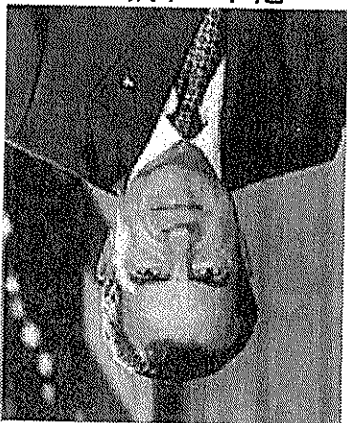
Before He Became President

After leaving the Navy, Nixon decided to enter politics. He first ran for the U.S. House of Representatives and won a seat in the 1946 elections. Four years later he ran for Senate and

President Nixon meets with Mao Tse-Tung from the White House Photo Office



Richard Nixon from the National Archives



won that election as well. Nixon gained a reputation in congress for being anti-communist. This made him popular with the public.

Vice President

In 1952 Dwight D. Eisenhower selected Richard Nixon to be his running mate for president. Nixon served as Eisenhower's vice president for 8 years where he was one of the most active vice president's in U.S. history.

In many ways Nixon redefined the job of vice president doing far more than other vice presidents before him. He attended National Security and cabinet meetings and even ran several of these meetings when Eisenhower was unable to attend. When Eisenhower had a heart attack and was unable to work for six weeks, Nixon effectively ran the country. Nixon also helped shepherd legislation such as The Civil Rights Act of 1957 through congress and traveled the world conducting foreign affairs.

Nixon ran for president in 1960 and lost to John F. Kennedy. He then tried to run for governor of California and lost. He retired from politics after that and went to work on Wall Street in New York. In 1968 Nixon ran for president again, this time he won.

Richard M. Nixon's Presidency

Although Nixon's presidency will forever be marked by the Watergate scandal, there were many other major events and accomplishments during his presidency. They included:

- Man on the Moon - Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the Moon on July 21, 1969. Nixon spoke to the astronauts during their historic moonwalk.
- Visit to China - Communist China had become a closed country, not meeting with the United States. Nixon managed to visit Chairman Mao and opened up important future relations with China.
- Vietnam War - Nixon ended the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. With the Paris Peace Accords of 1973, U.S. troops were pulled out of Vietnam.
- Treaty with the Soviet Union - Nixon also made a historic visit to the Soviet Union, meeting with their leader Leonid Brezhnev and signing two very important treaties: the SALT I Treaty and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Both were an effort to reduce arms and the chance of World War III.

Watergate

In 1972 five men were caught breaking into the Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate buildings in Washington D.C. It turned out that these men were working for the Nixon administration. Nixon denied any knowledge of the break-in. He said that his employees had done this without his permission. However, later tapes were discovered that had recorded Nixon discussing the break-ins. He clearly had knowledge of them and had lied.

The congress was getting ready to impeach Nixon and it was believed that the Senate had the votes to kick him out of office. Instead of going through a brutal trial, Nixon resigned and vice president Gerald Ford became president.

How did he die?

Nixon died from a stroke in 1994. There were five presidents present at his funeral including Bill Clinton, George Bush, Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, and Gerald Ford.

Fun Facts About Richard M. Nixon

- He was once offered the position of players representative in Major League Baseball. He turned it down to continue in politics.
- Nixon's name appeared on five national ballots. He received more total votes over those five elections than any other American politician in history.
- He is the only person born and raised in California to become president.
- It was during Nixon's administration that the voting age was lowered from 21 to 18.
- President Gerald Ford pardoned Nixon of any crimes he may have committed. When he was still lying about the Watergate scandal he made the famous comment "I'm not a crook. I've earned everything I've got."
- He was very musical and played the violin in his H.S. orchestra. He also played the piano.



Richard Nixon

by James Anthony Willis

Biography - Richard Nixon

Test Quiz

Questions on this quiz are based on information from Biography - Richard Nixon.

1) Richard Nixon was the _____ President of the United States.

☐ Thirty-seventh

☐ Thirty-eighth

☐ Thirty-ninth

☐ Fortieth

☐ Forty-first

2) Who was Richard Nixon's wife?

☐ Barbara Pierce

☐ Patricia Ryan

☐ Elizabeth Bloomer

☐ Rosalynn Smith

☐ Nancy Davis

3) Who was the Vice President of the United States under Richard Nixon?

☐ Dan Quayle

☐ George Bush

☐ Nelson Rockefeller

☐ Walter Mondale

☐ Spiro Agnew and Gerald Ford

4) What was President Richard Nixon's nickname?

☐ The Great Communicator

☐ Poppy

- ☐ Tricky Dick
- ☐ Jerry
- ☐ Jimmy

5) Where was President Richard Nixon born?

- ☐ Georgia
- ☐ Illinois
- ☐ Massachusetts
- ☐ California
- ☐ Nebraska

6) Richard Nixon served as Vice President under what President of the United States?

- ☐ John F. Kennedy
- ☐ Lyndon B. Johnson
- ☐ Gerald Ford
- ☐ Harry Truman
- ☐ Dwight D. Eisenhower

7) What war was brought to an end by President Richard Nixon?

- ☐ Vietnam War
- ☐ World War II
- ☐ Korean War
- ☐ Cold War
- ☐ Afghanistan War

8) What country did Richard Nixon work with to reduce the production of arms?

- ☐ Japan
- ☐ China
- ☐ Soviet Union
- ☐ North Korea

Australia

9) Who was the first man to walk on the Moon?

- ☐ John Glenn
- ☐ Neil Armstrong
- ☐ Alan Shepard
- ☐ Gus Grissom
- ☐ Gerald Ford

10) What scandal caused President Richard Nixon to resign from office?

- ☐ Teapot Dome Scandal
- ☐ Monica Lewinsky Scandal
- ☐ Star Route Scandal
- ☐ Iran-Contra Scandal
- ☐ Watergate Scandal

Biography

President Lyndon B. Johnson

Lyndon B. Johnson was the 36th President of the United States.

Served as President: 1963-1969

Vice President: Hubert Humphrey

Party: Democrat

Age at inauguration: 55

Born: August 27, 1908 near Stonewall, Texas

Died: January 22, 1973 in Johnson City, Texas

Married: Claudia Taylor (Lady Bird) Johnson

Children: Lynda, Luci

Nickname: LBJ

Biography:

What is Lyndon B. Johnson most known for?

Lyndon Johnson was known for becoming president after President Kennedy was assassinated. His presidency is known for the passage of civil rights legislation and the Vietnam War.

Growing Up

Lyndon grew up in a farmhouse in the hill country near Johnson City, Texas. Although his father was a state representative, Lyndon's family was poor and he had to work hard at chores and odd jobs to make ends meet. In high school Lyndon played baseball, enjoyed public speaking, and being on the debate team.

Lyndon wasn't sure what he wanted to do when he got out of high school, but eventually decided on teaching and graduated from Southwest Texas State Teacher's College. He didn't end up teaching long before he went to work for a congressman. Soon he wanted to go into politics, so he went to Georgetown University and earned his law degree.

Before He Became President

Shortly after graduating from law school, Johnson was elected to the U.S. Congress. He served as a congressman for twelve years. During World War II he took a leave of absence from Congress to serve in the war where he earned a Silver Star.

In 1948 Johnson set his sights on the Senate. He won the election, but only by 87 votes. He earned the sarcastic nickname "Landslide Lyndon". Johnson served the next twelve years on the Senate becoming the Senate Majority Leader in 1955.

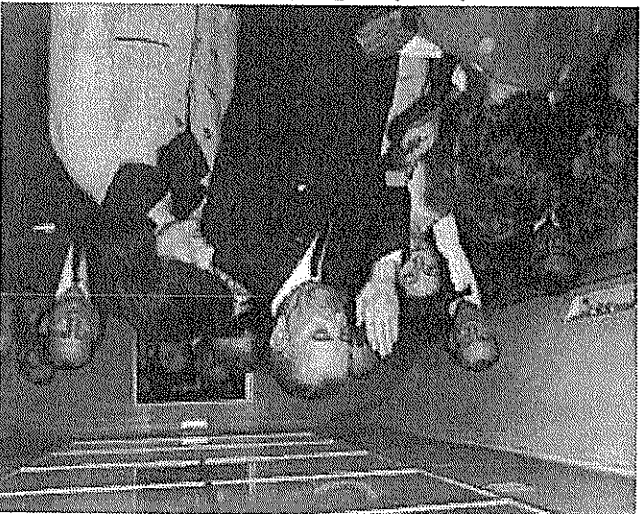
Johnson decided to run for president in 1960. He lost the democratic nomination to John F. Kennedy, but became his vice presidential running mate. They won the general election and Johnson became vice president.

Kennedy Assassinated

In 1963 while on a parade in Dallas, Texas, President Kennedy was assassinated. He was shot while riding in a car just ahead of Johnson. Johnson was sworn in as president just a short while later.

Lyndon B. Johnson's Presidency

Lyndon B. Johnson taking the oath of office by Cecil Stoughton



Johnson wanted his presidency to usher in of a new way of life for America. He called it the Great Society where everyone would be treated equally and have equal opportunity. He used his popularity to pass legislation to help fight crime, prevent poverty, protect the voting rights of minorities, improve education, and conserve the environment.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Perhaps the greatest achievement of Johnson's presidency was the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This law made most forms of racial discrimination including segregation in schools illegal. In 1965 Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act which allowed the federal government to insure that the voting rights of all citizens regardless of race were protected.

The Vietnam War

The Vietnam War turned out to be Johnson's downfall. Under Johnson the war escalated and U.S. involvement grew. As more and more U.S. soldiers died in the war, Johnson's popularity began to diminish. Many people disagreed with any U.S. involvement at all and protests grew throughout the country. Johnson put his full efforts into gaining a peace settlement, but failed in the end.

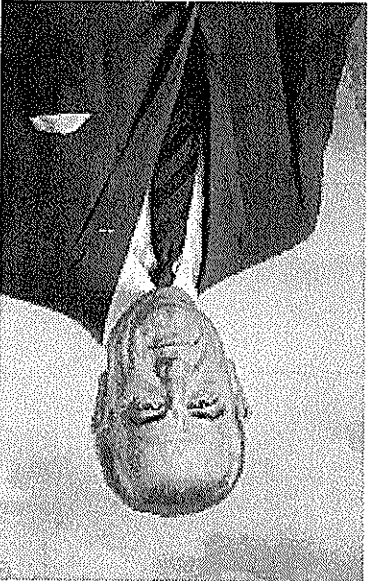
How did he die?

After retiring to his ranch in Texas, Lyndon Johnson died of a heart attack in 1973.

Fun Facts About Lyndon B. Johnson

- His wife's nickname "Lady Bird" gave them both the same initials "LBJ". They named their

Lyndon b. Johnson by Elizabeth Shoumatoff



- daughters so they would have the "LBJ" initials too.
- Johnson City, Texas was named after a relative of Johnson's.
- He appointed the first African American to the Supreme Court, Thurgood Marshall. He also had the first African American cabinet member when he appointed Robert C. Weaver to lead the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Johnson once said that "Education is not a problem. Education is an opportunity."
- At 6 feet 3 ½ inches he was the second tallest president just after Abraham Lincoln at 6 feet 4 inches.

Biography - Lyndon B. Johnson

Test Quiz

Questions on this quiz are based on information from
Biography - Lyndon B. Johnson.

- 1) Lyndon B. Johnson was the _____ President of the United States.
- ☐ Thirty-second
 - ☐ Thirty-third
 - ☐ Thirty-fourth
 - ☐ Thirty-fifth
 - ☐ Thirty-sixth

2) Who was Lyndon B. Johnson's wife?

- ☐ Claudia Taylor
- ☐ Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
- ☐ Elizabeth Virginia Wallace
- ☐ Mamie Geneva Doud
- ☐ Jacqueline Lee Bouvier

3) Who was the Vice President of the United States under Lyndon B. Johnson?

- ☐ Lyndon Johnson
- ☐ Hubert Humphrey
- ☐ John Nance Garner, Henry Agard Wallace, and Harry Truman
- ☐ Alben William Barkley
- ☐ Richard Nixon

4) What was President Lyndon B. Johnson's nickname?

- ☐ Ike
- ☐ JFK

LBJ

FDR

Give 'Em Hell Harry

5) Where was President Lyndon B. Johnson born?

Missouri

Texas

Massachusetts

Ohio

New York

6) What political office did Lyndon B. Johnson hold before becoming President of the United States?

Senator

Member of the House of Representatives

Vice President

All of the above

None of the above

7) Lyndon B. Johnson became president when what U.S. President was assassinated?

Richard Nixon

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Abraham Lincoln

Dwight Eisenhower

John F. Kennedy

8) What major piece of legislation did Lyndon B. Johnson sign that made racial discrimination illegal?

Social Security Act

Freedom of Information Act

Civil Rights Act of 1964

- ☐ Americans with Disabilities Act
- ☐ No Child Left Behind Act

9) What war escalated and became a major issue during Lyndon B. Johnson's presidency?

- ☐ Vietnam War
- ☐ World war II
- ☐ Korean War
- ☐ Afghanistan War
- ☐ Spanish-American War

10) Who was the first African-American appointed to the Supreme Court?

- ☐ Barack Obama
- ☐ Thurgood Marshall
- ☐ Clarence Thomas
- ☐ Jackie Robinson
- ☐ Sonia Sotomayor