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Nelson mandela books

This article is about Nelson Mandela's autobiography. For other uses, see Long walk to Freedom (disambifation). Long Walk to Freedom First editionAuthorElson MandelaCover artistAllan TannenbaumCountrySouth AfricaLanguageEnglishSubjectAutobiographyGenreNon-fictionPublisherLittle, BrownPublication date1994Media typePrint (hardback and paperback)Pages630 ppISBN0-316-87496-5OCLC39296287 Long Walk to Freedom is an autobiography written by South African President Nelson Mandela, first published in 1994 by Little Brown & Co.[1] The book presents his early life, adulthood, education and 27 years in prison. Under the apartheid government, Mandela was considered a terrorist and imprisoned on notorious Robben Island for his role as leader of the then outlawed African National Congress (ANC). He later achieved international recognition for his leadership as president in rebuilding the country's once-racist society. [2] The last chapters of the book describe his political ascent, and his belief that the struggle still continued against apartheid in South Africa. Mandela dedicated his book to my six children, Madiba and Mamaziwe (my first daughter) who are now dead, and to Makgatho, Makaziwe, Zenani and Zindzi, whose support and love I appreciate. to my twenty-one grandchildren and my three great-grandchildren who give me great pleasure. and to all my comrades, friends and fellow South Africans whom I serve and whose courage, determination and patriotism remain my source of inspiration. Overview In the first part of the autobiography, Mandela describes his upbringing as a child and teenager in South Africa, and being associated with the Royal Themvu dynasty. His childhood name was Rolihlahla, which translates loosely as pulling the branch of a tree, or euphemism for the troublemaker. Mandela describes his education at a Themvu college called Clarkebury, and later at the strict Healdtown school, where students were strictly put into routines. He mentions his education at the University of Fort Hare, and the practice of law later. Then he also writes; Democracy meant that all men were heard, and the decision was made together as a people. The majority rule was a foreign concept. A minority was not going to clash with the majority. (p. 29) In the second part of the book, Mandela introduces political and social aspects of apartheid in South Africa, as well as the influences of politicians such as Daniel François Malan who implemented the nadir of African freedoms as he officially launched apartheid policies. Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1950 and describes the for guerrilla tactics and underground anti-apartheid

