

# **iNkosi Albert Luthuli Oral History Competition**

**Name of Learner: Nthabeleng Msimanga**

**Name of School: Thibella Intermediate**

**Name of Province: Free State ( Thabo Mofutsanyana District)**

**Year:2019**

**Activity:Story Telling**

**Theme :25 Years of Freedom and Democracy**

**Topic:**

## Story Telling

Name Surname : MsimangaNthabeleng

School : Thibella Intermediate School

District : Thabo Mofutsanyana

Once upon the time in 1912, the delegation of all people met at Bloemfontein. There were chiefs, church organizations and leaders who formed the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC aimed to bring all African people as one people to defend their rights and freedom. It committed resistance through petitions, delegation and peaceful protests to apartheid government.

The UN put forward a list of rights that all people should have. It was called the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Apartheid was introduced in South Africa in 1948 by the national party. It was a policy of apartness between the blacks and whites. Laws of apartheid were used to control people in all areas of their lives. These laws reserved the best resources for white people.

After all that, the leaders of movement that wanted to end apartheid met in place called Kliptown near Johannesburg. They called the meeting Congress of the People and agreed to adopt the Freedom Charter. The Freedom Charter that declared that *we the people of South Africa declare that for all our country and our world to know that South Africa belongs to all who lives in it, black and white and no government can justify claim authority unless it based on the will of the people*. There was a list of demands for rights that most South Africans did not have.

Then it was in 1956 when the government tried to convince African women to carry passes. (*Just imagine there was a load on their heads, loads on their backs and load on their hands*). Then where will they be able to carry the passes. On 9 March 1956, about 20 000 women marched on the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against passes for women (*They sang a song – You have tempered with the woman. You have struck a rock; wathinta abafazi wathinta imbokodo*).

Then it came the year in 1976 whereby the government again said that black children should learn some of their school subjects in Afrikaans. People were very unhappy about this and said that Afrikaans was the language of the oppressor.

Madiba was released. As he walked out of the prison gates, he raised his right fist and there was a big roar from the crowd. He had not been able to do that for 27 years, and he felt a rush of strength and joy. He felt that his life was starting over again at the age of 71. His 10 000 days of imprisonment were over at last.

Then came the Madibamagic, 1995 Amabokoboko won the Rugby World Cup for the first time, for the 1<sup>st</sup> time in history Bafana Bafana won the Africa Cup of Nations in 1996. The nation celebrated, the world stood on their feet when this icon entered the White House. 2012 the whole world mourned the passing of this icon. For the first time during his memorial service, the three American presidents sat side by side at Waterkloof. George Bush, Bill Clinton and Barack Obama paid their last tribute to this champion of selflessness, champion of reconciliation, champion of restlessness and father to humankind.

South Africa will never be the same again. **Akekhozofanawe MADLANDUNA ALUTA CONTINUA**