



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD



Responsible Tourism
Cape Town



GRADE 3



PEOPLE AND PLACES

CAPE TOWN AND NELSON MANDELA

Making progress possible. Together.

LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW: FOR THE EDUCATOR

Lesson plan title: People and places

Learning area: Life Skills

Grade 3

Curriculum link: Beginning knowledge

Content links

Current: Life Skills

Looking ahead to:

Grade 4: Social Sciences, History, Learning from Leaders

Grade 5: Social Sciences, History, Heritage trail

Context:

The activities are designed to equip learners with an understanding of the relationship between people and the environment. The activities will help develop learners' perceptual skills (as noted in the CAPS guide to learning aims), such as the ability to spot similarities, differences and details. Learners will be introduced to key places, sites, Nelson Mandela and his struggle for freedom. The activities and associated source material introduce learners to new ideas and to the connection between people and places.

Assessment activities

Assessment in Life Skills during the foundation phase is largely informal and ongoing. The educator should keep an official record of the formal assessment of each learner once per term. Time allocations to complete tasks should be determined by educators.

Classroom organisation: Learners will work alone, as well as in pairs and groups.

Activities: There are seven activities in this lesson plan.

Resources: Lesson plans and activities; links to the Nelson Mandela exhibition in the City Hall.

Photographs: City of Cape Town secured permission to use photographs.

Text: Delve Research

People and places



In this lesson, you will learn about:

- places in the world;
- buildings in Cape Town; and
- people in Cape Town.

You will:

- look at photographs;
- recognise buildings in Cape Town; and
- get to know the names of some leaders.

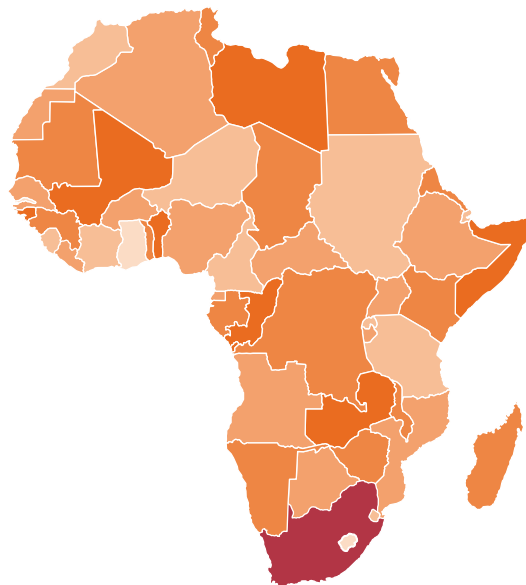
Africa, South Africa and Cape Town

For the educator: The purpose of this part of the lesson is to give learners a sense of place and orientation as to their location in the world. Educators should explain to learners that Cape Town is located in the Western Cape, which is one of the nine provinces of South Africa, and that South Africa is located at the southern tip of Africa. Introducing learners to maps indicating these places will help achieve this. Some suggestions are provided below:

Look at the map of the world and explain to the learners where Africa is located.



Then find South Africa on a map and show the learners that it is the country at the southern tip of Africa.



Look at a third map and explain to learners that South Africa is divided into nine provinces. Show them where the Western Cape is.



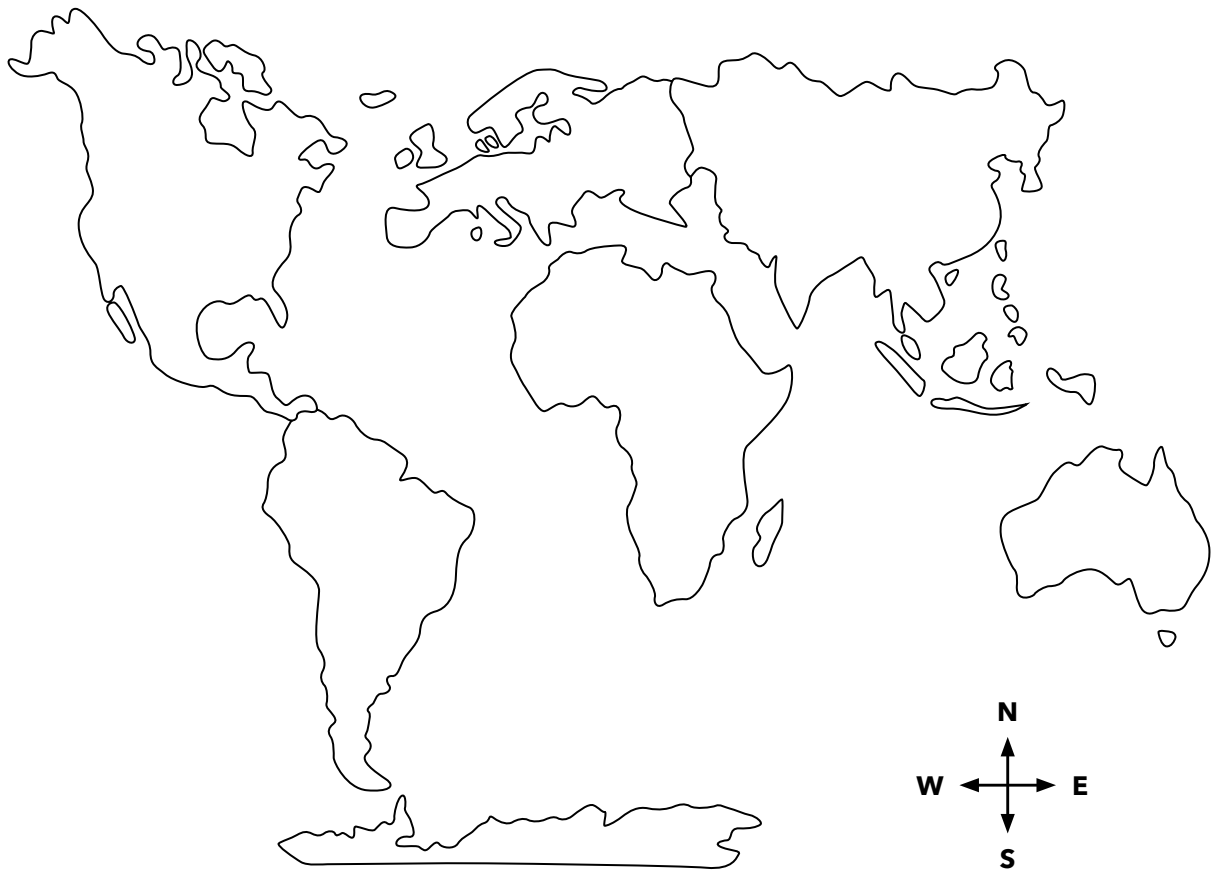
On the last map, show the learners where Cape Town is.



Activity 1: Locating Cape Town

Do this activity **on your own**. Below is a map of the world. It shows where all the continents are. Listen to what your educator has to tell you about where Cape Town is located.

- Look at the map. Use the colour key to colour the map.
- Draw a dot to show where Cape Town is.



South America - PINK
Antarctica - ORANGE
North America - GREEN
Australia - BROWN

Asia - RED
Africa - YELLOW
Europe - PURPLE
Oceans - BLUE

Cape Town



Introducing Cape Town (for the educator):

Cape Town is located in South Africa's fourth largest province (Western Cape) and is the second largest city in the country. It is also the oldest city in South Africa. It is filled with both old and new buildings, and many different people from different backgrounds. Some of the people in Cape Town were treated badly in the past. But people stood up for themselves and fought back.

Resistance to colonialism, segregation and apartheid took many forms and, in the 20th century, produced a wide range of activists and local heroes who were often very different from one another (including, for example, Mary Burton, Cheryl Carolus, Cissie Gool, Ashley Kriel and many others). They worked alongside activists who, although not born in Cape Town, worked in the city. These activists and heroes were united in their desire to get rid of social injustice. They dreamed of a harmonious and more equal society where everybody's rights would be respected. This part of the lesson plan seeks to familiarise learners with key places in Cape Town, as well as local heroes who were active in the city.

Activist: A person belonging to a large group (such as a political party or civil society group) committed to securing or fighting for equality or better rights for people and things (such as the environment).

Apartheid: A system of government that was introduced in 1948. As explained by Nelson Mandela, apartheid "divided black and white people into separate groups. White people lived in suburbs while black people lived in townships. The government also built separate schools, churches and cinemas for black and for white people. There were even separate entrances to post offices and shops. All black people over 16 years of age had to carry a passbook showing who we were, and where we worked and lived. If we were without our

passbook, we would be thrown into prison. Apartheid was a cruel system. It classified every person in South Africa according to race, for example as 'black', 'coloured' or 'white' and controlled the lives of those who were not white." (N. Mandela, *Long Walk to Freedom*, children's edition).

Colonialism: Exploitation by a stronger country of a weaker one; the use of the weaker country's resources to strengthen and enrich the stronger country (<http://dictionary.kids.net.au/word/colonialism>).

Segregation: A system of racial separation and discrimination that operated before apartheid, but which was not as explicit and all-encompassing.

Social injustice: When a group of people are put at a great disadvantage without any fair or valid reason.

Activity 2: Places in Cape Town

Do this activity **on your own**. There are lots of places to visit in Cape Town. Ask your educator or guardian to tell you the names of the places in the photographs. Then place a dot next to the ones that you have visited or seen before.

Artscape



Cape Town Civic Centre



Arch for the Arch



Company Gardens and SA Museum



The Castle of Good Hope



The city hall



Activity 3: Your places in Cape Town

Working **on your own**, draw a picture of your favourite place in the city. It can be any place you like – real or imaginary. Then write why it is your favourite place.

Activity 4: Spot the difference

On your own or with your partner, look at the two photographs below. See how many differences you can spot.

Then discuss **with your classmates** which picture is older and explain why.



Did you notice all the people in the open space in front of the city hall? This space is called the Grand Parade. This is the oldest public space in Cape Town. The Grand Parade has been a market and meeting place for many years. People sometimes meet there to shop, to celebrate, and to listen to their leaders.

Activity 5: People and places

The two photographs below are also of the Grand Parade and the city hall.
Work **on your own**. Take a closer look at the photographs and answer the questions.



Do you know when these photographs were taken?

How many people do you think were there? Choose a, b, c, d or e.

- a) 0-10
- b) 100-200
- c) 1 000-2 000
- d) 10 000-20 000
- e) 30 000-40 000

Who is speaking from the balcony of the city hall?

One of the most well-known leaders to speak from the balcony of the Cape Town City Hall is Nelson Mandela. The above photograph was taken after he was released from prison on 11 February 1990. He is speaking to the people of Cape Town.



Watch Nelson Mandela being released from prison:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=png6cUURZB8>

Watch people celebrating Nelson Mandela's release from prison:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OkMczWF0qzA>

Nelson Mandela



Who was Nelson Mandela?

Nelson Mandela was the first president of the democratic South Africa. He spent 27 years in prison for fighting and opposing the apartheid government. Apartheid was a system of segregation/separation in South Africa. Under apartheid, white people and black people were separated at schools, libraries, parks and other public places.

In his book *Long Walk to Freedom*, Nelson Mandela explains: "When I was born, South Africa was ruled by white people only. As I grew older, I began to see that this was not fair. I wanted to change this way of government so everyone had a say. My friends and I called this the struggle for freedom. The struggle lasted many years and I was one of the fighters... Today, South Africa is a democracy. That means all adults vote to choose who they want to run the country." (N. Mandela, *Long Walk to Freedom*, abridged version by Chris van Wyk).

In 1994, after apartheid came to an end, Nelson Mandela was elected the first black president of South Africa in the country's first fully democratic election. All people were given the right to vote. Mandela served as president from 1994 until 1999. The day 18 July is known as Nelson Mandela International Day. You may also know it as "Mandela Day" or "Madiba Day". The day reminds us of Nelson Mandela's achievements in fighting for human rights. On Nelson Mandela Day, people are encouraged to help others in need. Nelson Mandela died on 5 December 2013. He was 95 years old.

Activity 6: President Nelson Mandela

On your own: Are there any words in the explanation below that you do not understand? Underline them and look them up in the dictionary.

Democracy: A type of government where people have a say in how the country is run. It literally means 'rule by the people'.

Government: A political party or group who runs a country.

Then answer the following questions:

- Name two examples of buildings where black and white people were separated during apartheid.

- What did Nelson Mandela fight for?

- For how many years was Nelson Mandela the president of South Africa?

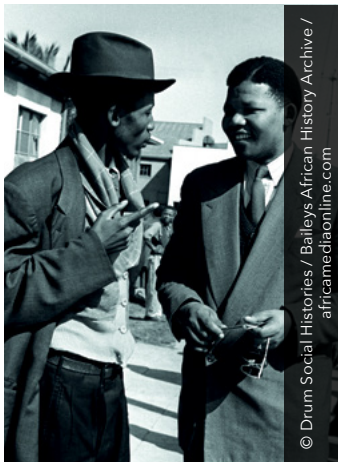
With a partner: Plan a celebration for Nelson Mandela Day on 18 July. (Think of games, places to visit, songs to dance to, and an activity to help other people.)

Activity 7: Find the photo and match the date

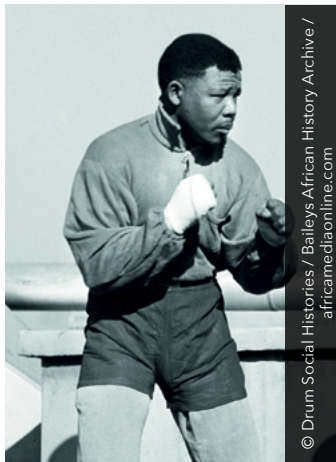
Nelson Mandela lived a remarkable life. Like many other leaders and activists, he made it his life's mission to fight for an equal and democratic society in South Africa.

Use the pictures from the exhibition to do the following:

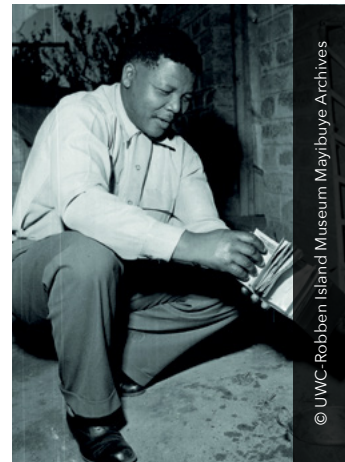
- Fill in the date to complete the timeline of Nelson Mandela's life.
- Explain what he might have been doing when pictured (look at his clothes) and what it tells us about Nelson Mandela. For example, in the one picture, he is wearing boxing clothes, so this tells us that he was sporty.
- Say where he was photographed (for example the city hall or Robben Island).



19 _____



19 _____



19 _____



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19

Ask your educator or guardian to take a photo of you with the Nelson Mandela statue and paste it below. You could even draw a picture of yourself with the Nelson Mandela statue.

Codes and percentages for recording and reporting

Rating	Code Description	Percentage
7	Outstanding achievement	80-100
6	Meritorious achievement	70-79
5	Substantial achievement	60-69
4	Adequate achievement	50-59
3	Moderate achievement	40-49
2	Elementary achievement	30-39
1	Not achieved	0-29



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