



CITY OF CAPE TOWN  
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA  
STAD KAAPSTAD



Responsible Tourism  
**Cape Town**



**GRADE R TO 2**



# NELSON MANDELA AND SOME NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Making progress possible. Together.

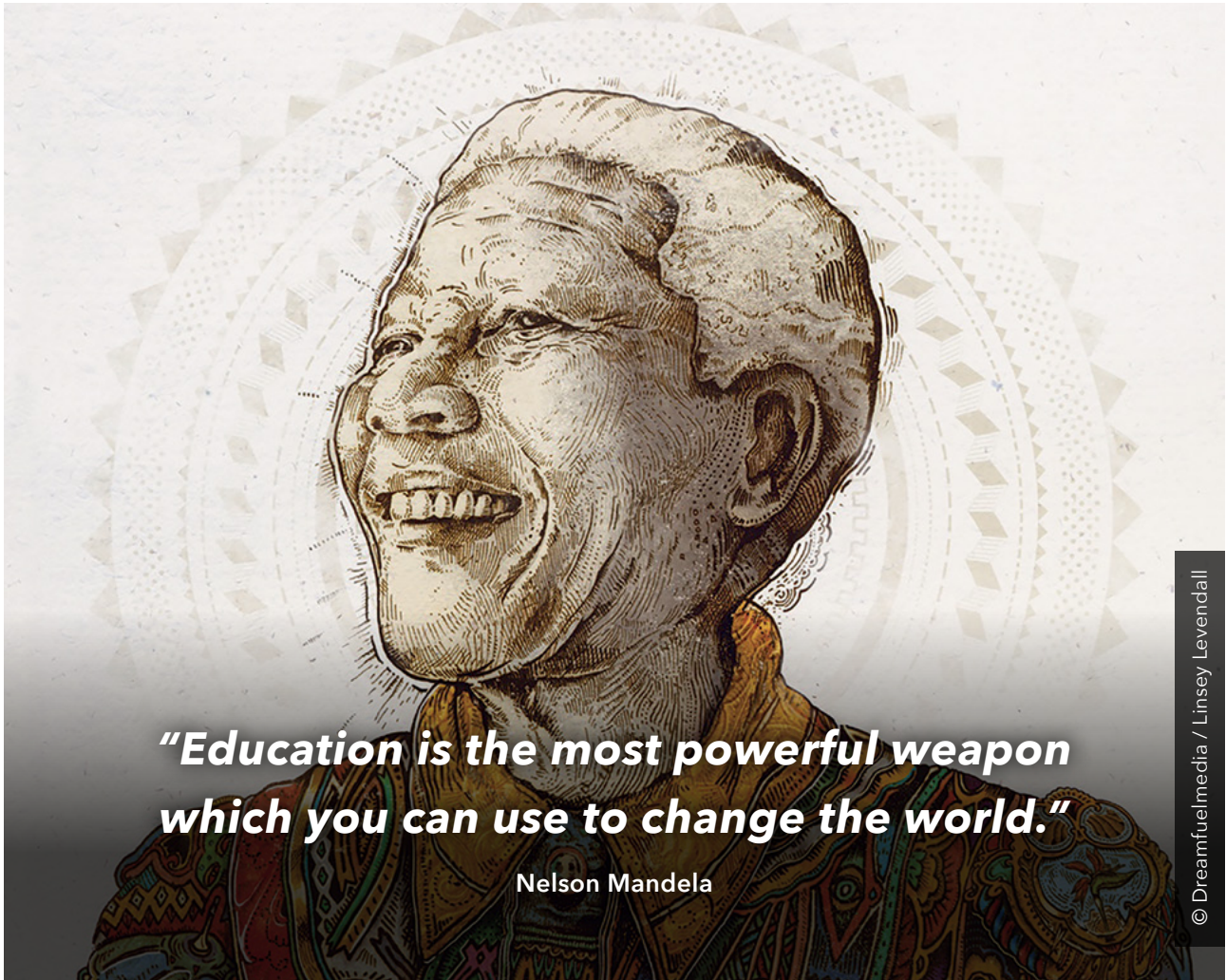
Cover image: © Rodger Bosch

## LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW: FOR THE EDUCATOR

### Lesson plan title: Nelson Mandela and some national symbols

<b>Learning area:</b> Life Skills	Grade R to 2, depending on level of learners
<b>Curriculum link:</b> National symbols	
<b>Content links</b>	
<b>Current:</b> Life Skills	<b>Looking ahead to:</b> <b>Grade 3:</b> People and places, and Past and present <b>Grade 4:</b> Social Sciences, History, Learning from leaders <b>Grade 5:</b> Social Sciences, History, Heritage trail
<b>Context:</b> In the foundation phase, learners are introduced to national symbols. In Grade 2, under the Life Skills topic "Our country", learners are introduced to a map of South Africa and should be able to name and locate their own province. They should also have knowledge of the South African flag, including recognising the flag and places where we can see it flying. Learners should also know the South African anthem, including listening and singing. However, we have chosen to focus on the flag in this lesson plan.	
<b>Assessment activities</b>	
Assessment in Life Skills during the foundation phase is largely informal and ongoing. The teacher should keep an official record of the formal assessment of each learner once per term.	
<b>Classroom organisation:</b> Learners will work alone, as well as in pairs and groups.	
<b>Activities:</b> This lesson plan is targeted at Grade R to 2, so educators should select which parts suit the skills level of learners in their class. There are eight activities in this lesson plan.	
<b>Resources:</b> Lesson plans and activities; links to the Nelson Mandela exhibition in the City Hall.	
<b>Photographs:</b> Photographs are used with permission.	
<b>Text:</b> Delve Research	

# Nelson Mandela and some national symbols



## In this lesson, you will learn about:

- Nelson Mandela;
- the “Madiba jive”; and
- the South African flag.

## You will:

- look at photographs;
- draw patterns;
- design a flag;
- hunt for photographs; and
- dance the “Madiba jive”.

# Who was Nelson Mandela?

**For the educator:** Nelson Mandela is a hero. He was a strong leader who fought for freedom, peace and justice in South Africa. He was South Africa's first black president and taught us how to be understanding and patient with one another. Many things changed after Nelson Mandela became president. Some of South Africa's national symbols changed. For example, a new flag was designed and a new national anthem (song) was written.

Besides being a great leader, Nelson Mandela also loved music and dancing. He once said: "It is music and dancing that make me at peace with the world." He had a special dance called the "Madiba jive". It became popular after he danced to a song called "Sekunjalo Ke Nako", which means "now is the time". The song was written by Cape Town-based singer and songwriter John Pretorius.



**Listen to the song:** <https://youtu.be/KNZn3HvquZY>

## Activity 1: Madiba jive

Nelson Mandela enjoyed dancing. His style of dancing was called the "Madiba jive". Watch a few of these videos, and then try and do your own version of the Madiba jive with your educator and classmates.



**Watch South Africans doing the Madiba jive:** <https://youtu.be/FG4nui-0XAO>



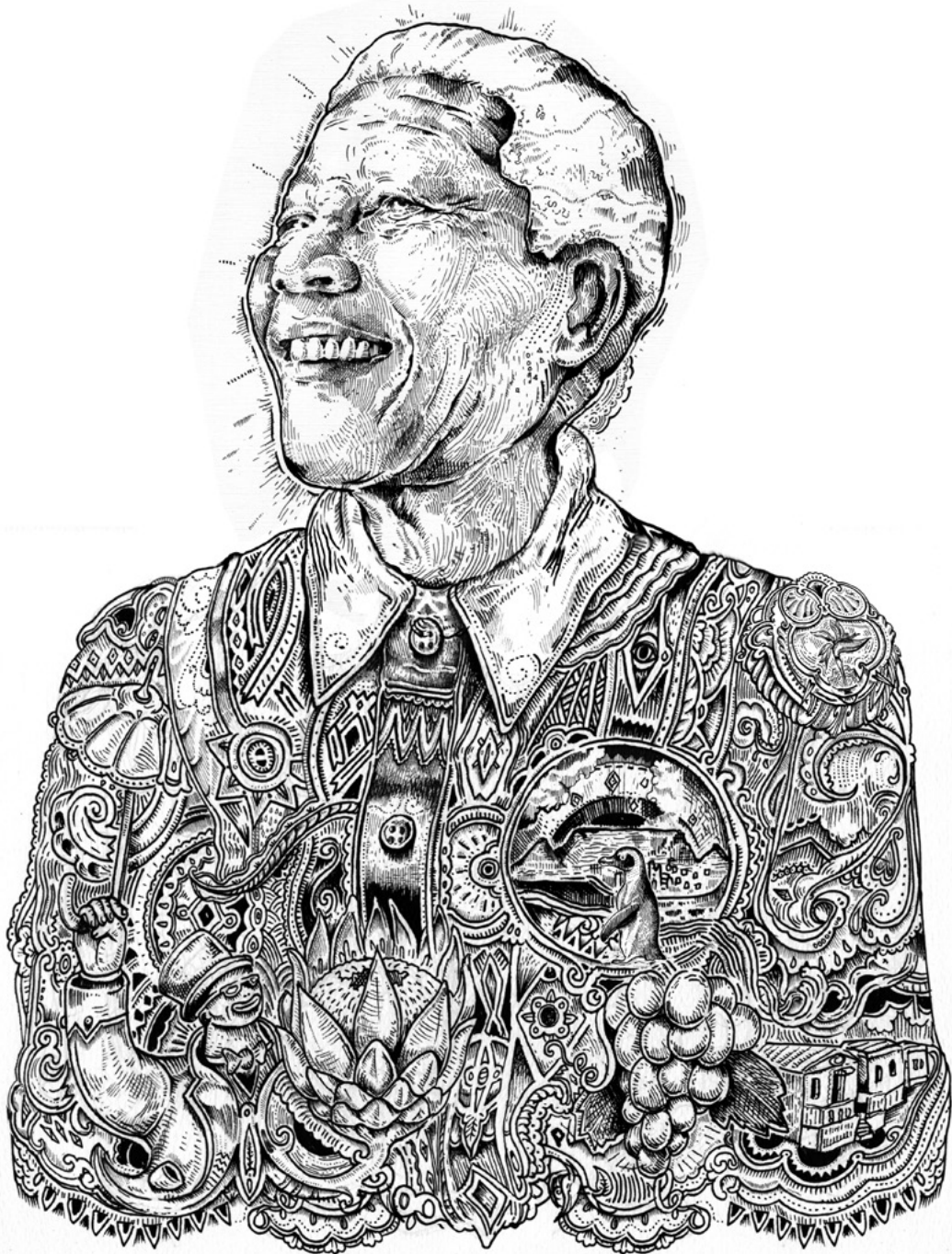
**Now learn how to do the Madiba jive:** <https://youtu.be/FG4nui-0XAO>



**Now learn how to do the Madiba jive:** <https://youtu.be/3HSahOZqYpQ>

## Activity 2: Colour in

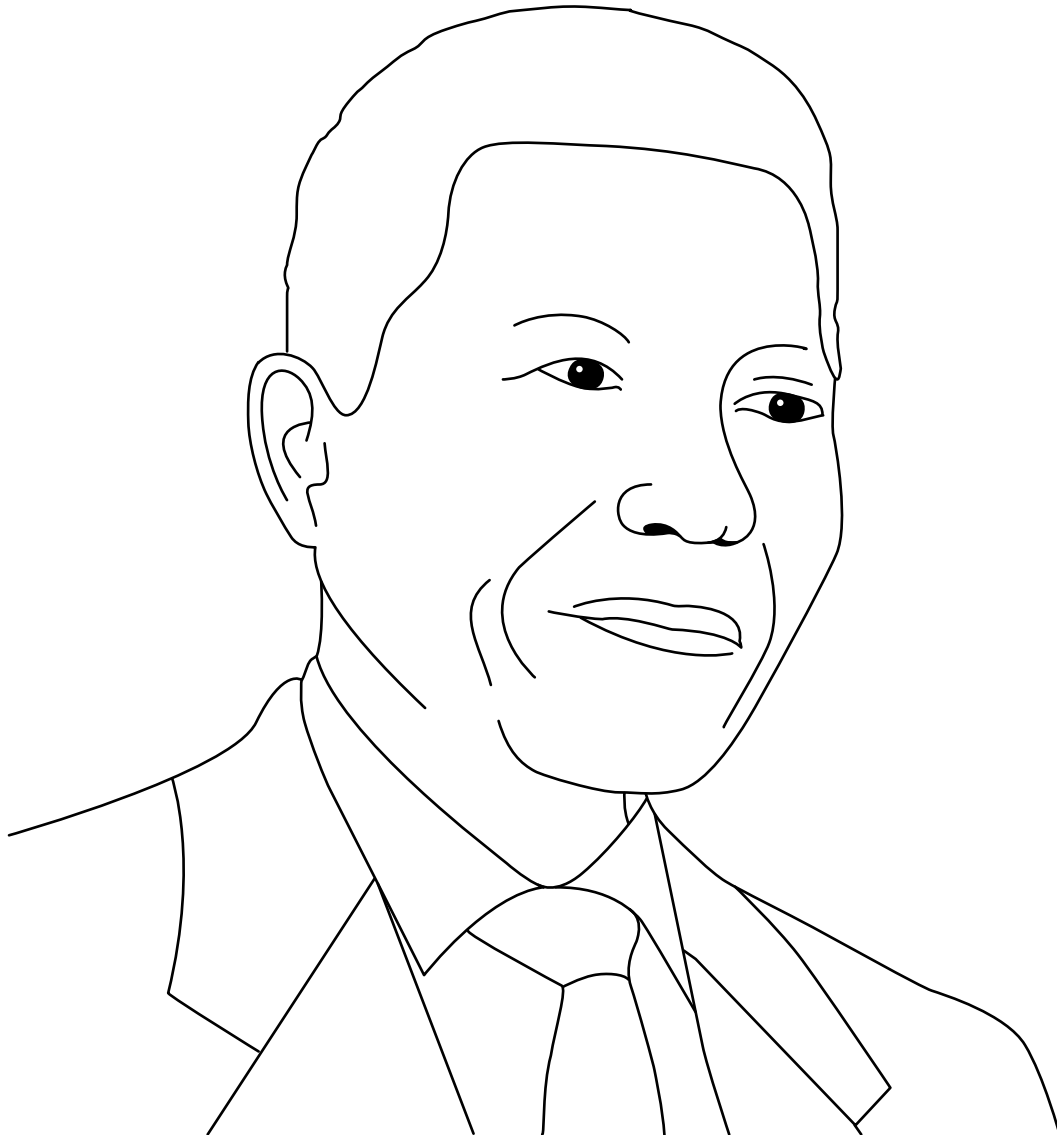
Do this activity **on your own**. Look at the picture of Nelson Mandela. See how many shapes and patterns you can spot. Find and colour in Table Mountain and our national flower.



© Dreamfuelmedia / Linsey Levendall

### Activity 3: Draw a pattern

Do this activity **on your own**.  
Look at the photographs of Nelson Mandela and the patterns on his tie. Now draw in your own patterns on the picture below.



# National symbols: The flag

## Flying the new flag

**For the educator:** After Nelson Mandela was released from prison, he spoke to his supporters from the balcony of the Cape Town City Hall. About 30 000 people went to listen to his speech. The picture below is of Nelson Mandela addressing the crowd. A few years later, Nelson Mandela spoke from the same balcony again. This time, it was after the people of South Africa had elected him to be the first president of a free and democratic South Africa. That election was the first time that most South Africans had a chance to vote, and it was the first time that the new South African flag was flown (see pictures of the old and new flag below).



© Chris Ledochowski / africamediaonline.com



Long ago



Now



## Our national flag

This flag was first seen at the time of the first free elections in South Africa, on 27 April 1994. It was also flown on the day when Nelson Mandela was inaugurated (sworn in) as the new South African president, on 10 May 1994.

Each country in the world has a special flag. A flag is a piece of material with a coloured pattern or shape. South Africa's national flag is one of the most colourful in the world. It is made up of six colours. This colourful flag can be seen as a symbol of a united South African people, and a reminder of the struggle for freedom.

The national flag was designed by a former South African state herald, Mr Fred Brownell.

- A state herald is a person in charge of a country's national symbols.

### The colours of the flag are red, black, white, yellow, green and blue

The meaning and symbolism of the colours of the flag varies and are not fixed. It is open for interpretation.



For more information, go to:

<https://buzzsouthafrica.com/interesting-facts-about-south-african-flag/>

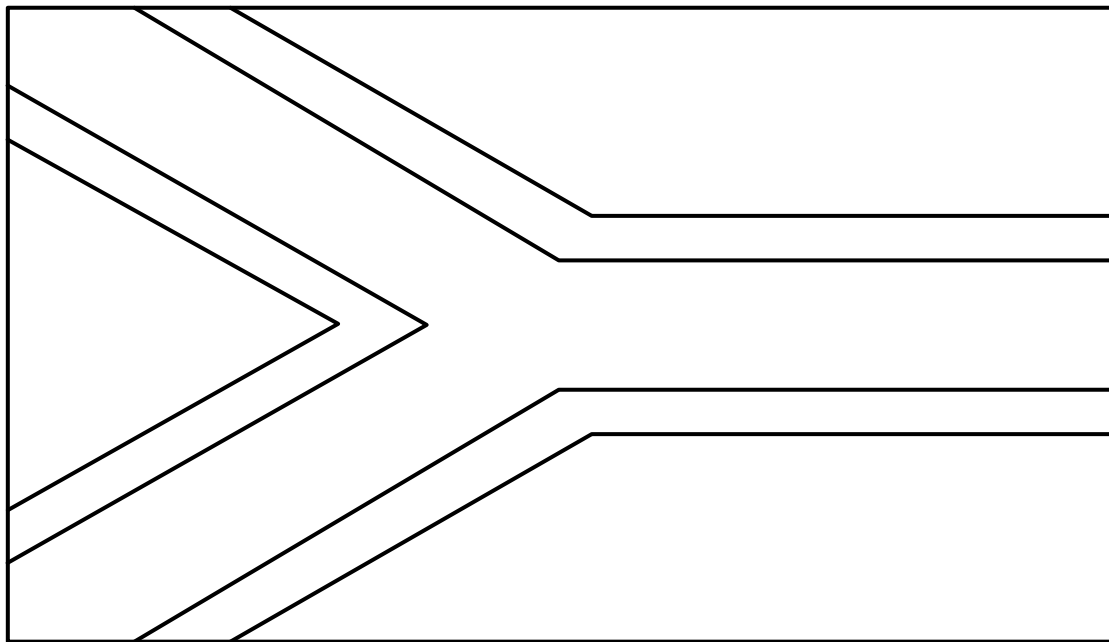
### The design of the flag

The central design of the flag, beginning at the flagpost in a 'V' form and flowing into a single horizontal band to the outer edge of the flag. This can be interpreted as the convergence of diverse elements within South African society, taking the road ahead in unity.



























## Activity 4: Colour in the flag

Do this activity **on your own**. Flags are made up of different colours and shapes.  
Colour in the South African flag.



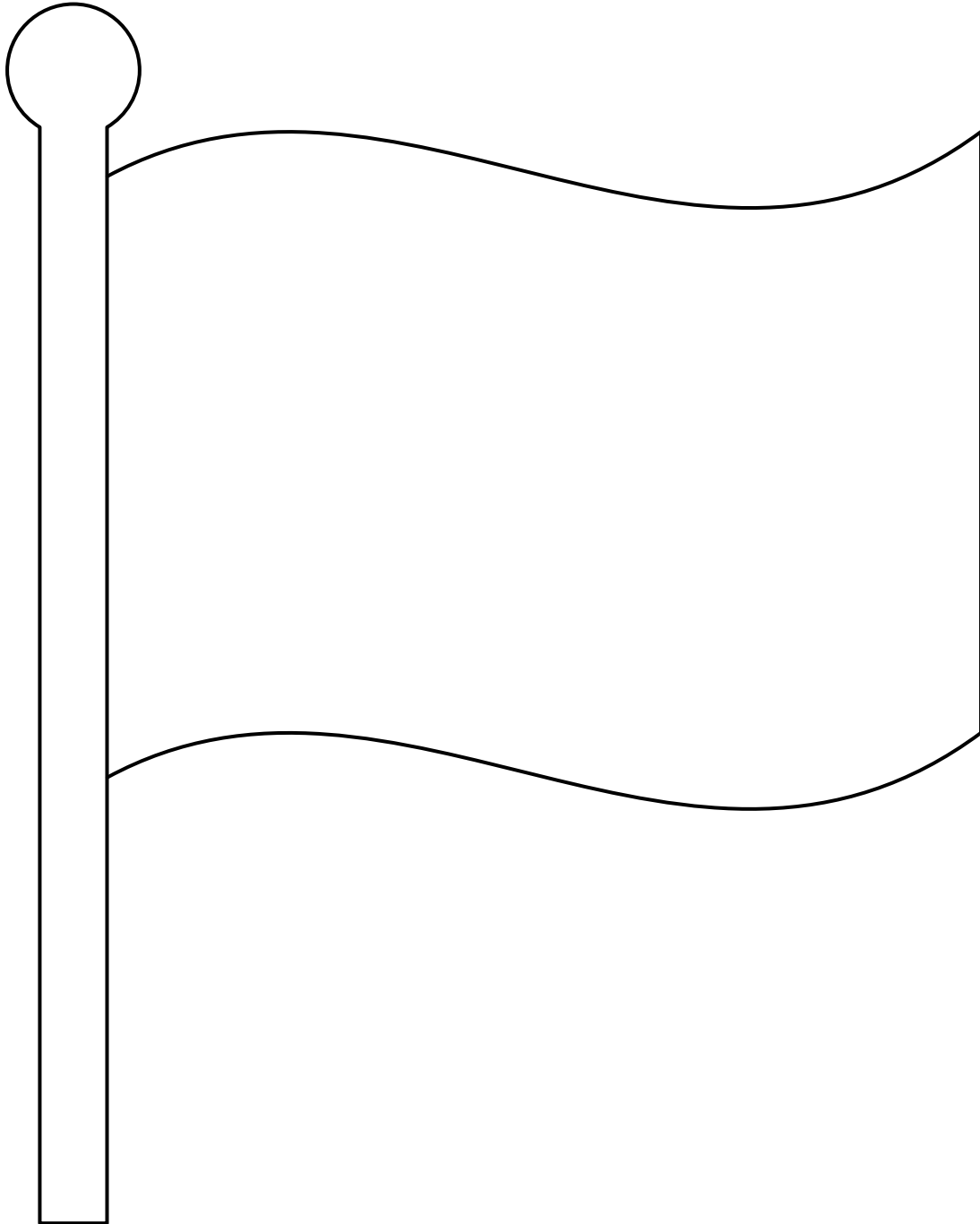
## Activity 5: Make your own flag (thinking and planning)

Learners should do this activity **on their own**. Educators should ask learners to think about the activities they do with their families, and the places, people, objects and things that are important to them. Learners must then use those to design their own flag. Encourage learners to use different shapes, colours, patterns or pictures of their favourite things - even a picture of themselves. Shapes can be used as symbols to decorate flags. Educators should present a few items for learners to choose from, such as these:

Emojis				
Activities				
Music				
Fruit				
Flowers				
Animals				

## Activity 6: Make your own flag (designing)

Work **on your own**. Make your own flag showing the things that you like. You can choose some things from the table on the previous page and use some of the ideas that you thought of in the previous activity.



# The struggle for freedom

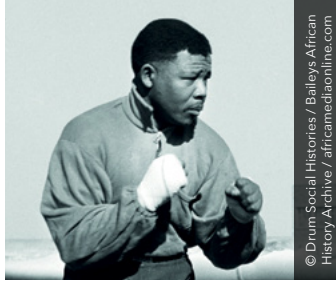
The flag is only one example of changes that have happened in South Africa since 1994. Nelson Mandela was not the only person who brought about change; change happened because of many other people's work as well. In his book *Long Walk to Freedom*, Nelson Mandela explains: "When I was born, South Africa 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)

## Activity 7: Find the photo and match the date

Work **on your own**. Find these pictures in the exhibition. Now fill in the timeline of Nelson Mandela's life by completing the dates.



19 \_\_\_\_\_



19 \_\_\_\_\_



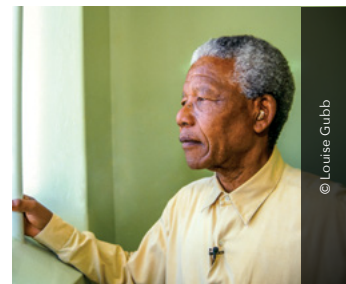
19 \_\_\_\_\_



19 \_\_\_\_\_



19 \_\_\_\_\_



19 \_\_\_\_\_

Nelson Mandela walks to Westerford High School in Newlands with ward candidate Revel Fox to vote in Cape Town's first democratic local government election in 1996.



Draw a picture of yourself with the Nelson Mandela statue.

A large empty rectangular box with a dotted border, intended for drawing. A yellow pencil with a red eraser and a blue band is positioned at the top right corner of the box.





CITY OF CAPE TOWN  
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA  
STAD KAAPSTAD

Making progress possible. Together.