

The Role of Nelson Mandela in Promoting the Independence of South Africa: His Creed and Rhetoric

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Nelson Mandela is one of the most famous figure not only of South Africa but the whole Africa. His name is also known from "The Mandela Effect" - the effect when people have the same memories that contradict the real facts. His speeches were quoted by many politicians. The memory of his fight is still remembered.

Former UK Prime Minister Tony Blair praised Mandela for having: 'a very clear vision before he left prison that his mission was to unite his country and not simply to dismiss apartheid. And that political skill that he had is what people don't get about him. He was a masterful politician.' [2]

In order to understand the role of Nelson Mandela in promoting the independence of South Africa we should learn his biography, since it is important to figure out the reasons of his actions.

Studying Mandela's biography, we can understand the policy he followed. He started to get interested in politics when he enrolled in Fort Hare University. Then he began his fight against apartheid. Nelson also got a law degree as he always wanted to help Black people who were discriminated against and persecuted by White people.

Mandela devoted his life to the struggle for equality, justice, and democratic governance. His leadership was shaped not only by political strategy but also by a strong moral creed and powerful rhetoric that inspired both South Africans and the international community.

Mandela's rhetoric played a crucial role in the success of the anti-apartheid movement, but he also paid attention to the problems of interracial relations and the creation of a united front of struggle, and then of a democratic society of liberated people [n3].

When Mandela was released from prison in 1990, he chose negotiation over retaliation: long-term international negotiations preceded the process of establishing a non-racial state in South Africa [1].

In 1956, Mandela traveled illegally abroad to establish contacts and negotiate financial assistance and training for the ANC. He visited more than a dozen African countries, where he held talks with their leaders, and spoke at the Pan-African Conference of the Liberation Movements of Eastern and Southern Africa (PAFMECA) in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

In the 1960s, some members of the United Nations began to call for sanctions against South Africa - calls that grew louder in the decades that followed. Eventually, South Africa became an international pariah. In 1990, in response to international pressure and the threat of civil war, South Africa's new president, F.W. de Klerk, pledged to end apartheid and released Mandela from prison [5]. His struggle was for reason – in 1991 apartheid was repealed [4].

Nelson Mandela's role in South Africa's independence was not only political but also moral. His creed of equality, dignity, and forgiveness shaped his rhetoric and leadership, preventing civil war and fostering national unity. By transforming personal suffering into a message of hope

and reconciliation, Mandela laid the foundation for a democratic South Africa and became a lasting symbol of freedom and justice worldwide.

Источники и литература

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