Informative Speech and Outline

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

**Introduction**

**Attention Getter:** Nelson Mendella helped to end apartheid and also a global supporter of human rights. In a racially divided South Africa, he was the leader of both peaceful protests and also armed resistance against the white oppressors. His actions caused him to stay in prison for almost thirty years which made him be a leader not only in South Africa but all over the world.

**Relevance:** when Nelson Mandela was released from prison in 1990 he worked enthusiastically for the eradication of apartheid, after that in 1994 he became the President of South Africa and formed a multiethnic government. He also worked for social justice and equality until he died in 2013.

**Credibility Statement:** the credibility for this topic stems from the available resources and research related to this specific topic.

**Preview:** Today I will talk about

1. Where Nelson Mandela was born and his early life
2. The imprisonment life of Nelson Mendella
3. His Presidency and Retirement

**Body**

1. The early life of Nelson Mendella
2. Nelson Mandela was the son of African Chief (Suttner, 2014)
3. He attended South African Native College and then he passed the law qualification to become lawyer.
4. In 1994 he became the leader of African National Congress which was a black liberation group.
5. The same year he met Evelyn and married Evelyn.
6. The imprisonment life of Nelson Mendella
7. From 1964-1982 he was imprisoned in Robbin Island, I cape town
8. Until 1988 he was kept in maximum security Pollsmoor Prison after he was diagnosed with TB he was transferred to Vector Verser Prison near Paarl (Ciulla, 2016)
9. During his imprisonment, he was offered many, but he refused them all.
10. He gained wide support among the black Africans throughout his imprisonment.

On 11 Feb 1990 he was released from the prison (Limb, 2008)

1. Presidency and Retirement
2. In April 1994 Mandela-led ANC won the elections, and on May 10 we swore as the first black President
3. In 1999, he was succeed by Mbeki.
4. After retiring from office, he became active in many of the social justice drive and human rights (“From Harlem to Johannesburg, Photographing the Famous and the Unknown With Dignity and Respect - The New York Times,” n.d.).

**Conclusion**

1. **Signal Ending:** These points which are described in this speech are helpful to have a brief overview on Nelson Mendella’s life
2. **Summary of Main Points:**
3. We now know about the early life of Nelson Mendella
4. About his lide in Prison
5. And also about his political career and how he became a leader
6. **Concluding Remarks:**

Next time if you feel disappointed then don’t forget to read about the life of this great man who successfully uprooted social injustice from his country.

**Speech**

Nelson Mandela, child of African Chief Henry Mendella of the Madiba tribe and Xhosa speaking Tembu individuals. After his father he was taken care by the Jongintaba, the advisor of the Tembu. To become a lawyer, he renounced his chieftainship and joined the South African native College and started his degree of law there, alter he passed the exam to become a lawyer. In 1994 he actively participated in politics when he joined the African National Congress, which was a black liberation group and he became the leader. At that time the white oppressor used to treat the black Africans as their slaves, and they were deprived of their basic rights like politics and education, so Mendella started a movement against the white oppressors. In 1994 he met his wife Evelyn and married her. Mandala also held other ANC leadership positions with the help of which he opposed the apartheid policies of the ruling National Party. These activities of Mandela made him a target of the authorities which started in 1952 when he was banned. Ultimately he was imprisoned in 1964, and till 1982 he was in prison in Robbin Island. He was kept in the maximum security Prison, but in 1988 when he was treated with TB, he was transferred to Victor Prison. During this period he was offered many freedom offers and one of them was in 1976 when he was asked to accept the freshly sovereign and notorious position of Transkei Bantustan and also agree to live there, but he renounced them all. In this duration, he became popular among the fellow Africans and was recognized internationally, finally, on 11 Feb 1990 he was released. In April 1994 Mandela-led ANC won the presidential elections, and on May 1st he swore as the President. In 1995 he established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission which investigated human rights violations under, and he introduced many programs to benefit the black population. Once his term was completed, then he did not seek for a second term, and Mbeki succeeded him in 1999. Although he was retired from vigorous politics, he preserved a active attendance by his continuous contribution in the field of human rights and other peace projects. He was respected among the masses inside and outside of Africa and finally in 2013 he passed away.

Nelson Mendalla was an international figure who was determined to something for his oppressed people, and they couldn't do something for their rights in their own lands. This motivated him so much that he decided to do something for his people and as a result, he ended up in prison. That too didn't stop him; he continued his struggle there and also started to write his biography in jail. This shows that if a person has the guts to do something and he has the drive, then no one can stop him.

Ciulla, J. B. (2016). Searching for Mandela: The insights of biographical research. *Leadership*, *12*(2), 186-197.

Limb, P. (2008). *Nelson Mandela: A Biography*. ABC-CLIO.

Respect - The New York Times. (n.d.). Retrieved March 22, 2019, from https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02/01/lens/ozier-muhammad-harlem-johannesburg.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FMandela%2C%20Nelson&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics&region=stream&module=stream\_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=1&pgtype=collection

Suttner, R. (2014). Nelson Mandela's masculinities. *African Identities*, *12*(3-4), 342-356.