

JULY 18TH IS INTERNATIONAL NELSON MANDELA DAY

NELSON MANDELA
TRANSFORMED THE WORLD
CELEBRATE HIS LIFE
AND VALUES
46664 CHILD CARE AND
FREEDOM TRUTH UNITY JUSTICE
MEMORY AND DIALOGUE
JUSTICE FREEDOM RECONCILIATION
EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
RECONCILIATION TRUTH EQUALITY JUSTICE
UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION
4 NOVEMBER 2008 NELSON MANDELA
HAD A LEADING ROLE IN AFRICA'S
STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION AND UNITY
HE CONTRIBUTED TO THE CREATION
OF A NON-RACIAL, NON-SEXIST
DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA
HE DEDICATED HIS LIFE
TO THE SERVICE
OF HUMANITY
IN THE FIELDS
OF CONFLICT
RESOLUTION
RACE RELATIONS
THE PROMOTION
AND PROTECTION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS
RECONCILIATION
GENDER
EQUALITY
THE RIGHTS
OF CHILDREN
AND OTHER
VULNERABLE
COMMUNITIES
HE CONTRIBUTED
TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR DEMOCRACY
AND HUMAN RIGHTS
A CULTURE OF
PEACE THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD
NELSON
MANDELA
DAY

MANDELA QUOTES:

"No one is born hating another person because of the color of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite."

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

"Let your greatness bloom."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

NELSON MANDELA was imprisoned on Robben Island in 1964 for the act of sabotage. His prison number was 46664.



Based on the prison numbering system 446 stood for being the 466th prisoner that year and 64 because it was 1964.

TODAY 46664 has been given a new identity as the name of an HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaign a part of the Nelson Mandela Foundation. Mandela felt the number was a "fitting reminder of the sacrifices he was prepared to make for a humanitarian and social justice cause he passionately believed in."

Each year high profile 46664 Concerts are held to reach and engage the world's youth.



Robbin Island Prison is located off the coast of Cape Town, South Africa.

FAST FACTS

- Led struggle to replace Apartheid with a multi-racial democracy
- Born July 18, 1918 of the Thembu royal family
- Convicted of sabotage and sentenced to life in prison in 1964
- Released from prison amid growing international and local pressure in 1990
- Won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993
- Elected the 1st black South African President in 1994
- His birth name is Rolihlahla Mandela but when he first went to school a teacher named him 'Nelson'

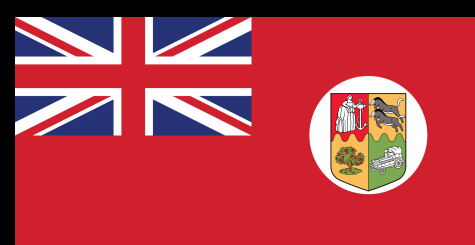
SOUTH AFRICA TODAY

9 provinces make up South Africa

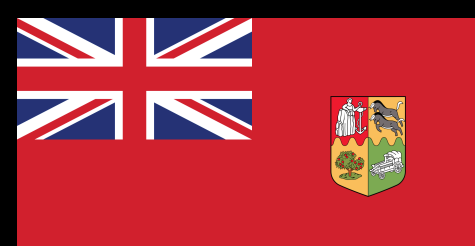


- 9 major ethnic groups
- 11 different official languages
- 7 unofficial languages

FLAGS OF SOUTH AFRICA



1910-1912 - The Union of South Africa was a British Colony, thus the British Ensign as the canton on the flag with the sheild of the South African coat of arms.



1912 - The flag design changed so that the coat of arms stood out slightly more within a white circle.

These ensigns were not intended to be used as the Union's national flag. They were originally just for government and merchant vessels at sea.



1928-1994 - In 1925 the Afrikaner government took office and introduced a bill for a national flag. The design was a compromise based on the Dutch flag with three smaller flags centred in the white stripe. The British Union Flag, the flag of the Orange Free State vertically and the Transvaal Vierkleur flag; used by the Boer rebels during the Maritz Rebellion from 1914 to 1915.



1994-Today - In 1994, Nelson Mandela was elected the first black President of South Africa. That same year and new flag was designed for the now multi-racial government. The flag pulled elements from the African National Congress party along with reminders of earlier flags in the red and blue stripes.