

CASE STUDY: NELSON MANDELA

CORE CONCEPTS

Nelson Mandela spent **27 years imprisoned** for resisting racial segregation under apartheid in South Africa. After his release, he led the peaceful transition to democratic rule.

His **transformative leadership** prioritized national reconciliation over retaliation, establishing a enduring blueprint for moral political authority.

It always seems impossible until it is done. —

Nelson Mandela



CASE STUDY: MALALA YOUSAFZAI



CORE CONCEPTS

Targeted for advocating **girls' education** in Pakistan, Malala survived an assassination attempt in 2012 to become an international advocate for global youth literacy.

As the youngest Nobel Peace Prize laureate, her **undaunted activism** demonstrates how individual courage can mobilize international human rights movements.



Recuerda

Advocacy often demands immense personal bravery in the face of direct threat.

COMPARING HISTORICAL IMPACT

Evaluating iconic figures involves comparing their contexts, strategies, and societal legacies.



Political Reconciliation

Mandela unified a divided nation by reforming laws and institutions through diplomacy.



Social Advocacy

Yousafzai reshaped global policy by challenging cultural barriers to education.

A. Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main purpose of the texts?

- A. To describe the personal lives of two famous people.
- B. To compare the historical impact of Mandela and Malala.
- C. To explain the history of apartheid in South Africa.
- D. To describe the education system in Pakistan.

Answer: _____

2. What do Nelson Mandela and Malala Yousafzai have in common?

- A. Both were politicians.
- B. Both received the Nobel Prize at the same age.
- C. Both fought against social injustice.
- D. Both worked mainly through education.

Answer: _____

3. Which statement best summarizes Mandela's contribution?

- A. He promoted education for young people.
- B. He helped South Africa move toward democracy and reconciliation.
- C. He created an international literacy movement.
- D. He challenged cultural barriers in Pakistan.

Answer: _____

4. Which statement best summarizes Malala's contribution?

- A. She promoted reconciliation between political groups.
- B. She changed laws in South Africa.
- C. She advocated for girls' education and youth literacy.
- D. She led the transition to democracy in Pakistan.

Answer: _____

B. Read the texts and complete the information.

Question	Answer
1. How many years was Mandela imprisoned?	_____
2. Where did Mandela fight against racial segregation?	_____
3. What did Mandela prioritize after his release?	_____
4. What did Malala advocate for?	_____
5. In what year did Malala survive an assassination attempt?	_____
6. What international movement does Malala represent?	_____
7. What did Mandela reform?	_____
8. What cultural barriers did Malala challenge?	_____

C. Write T for True or F for False.

- 1. _____ Mandela spent 27 years in prison.
- 2. _____ Mandela promoted retaliation after his release.
- 3. _____ Mandela contributed to the transition to democratic rule.
- 4. _____ Malala advocated for girls' education.
- 5. _____ Malala was targeted because of her political position as a president.
- 6. _____ Malala became an international advocate for youth literacy.
- 7. _____ Mandela used diplomacy to unify a divided nation.
- 8. _____ Malala challenged cultural barriers to education.

D. Correct the false statements.

2. _____

5. _____

E. Find the information in the texts.

Write the **exact word or phrase from the text** that supports each statement.

- 1. Mandela wanted to bring people together.**

Evidence: _____

2. Mandela used peaceful methods.

Evidence: _____

3. Malala supports education for girls.

Evidence: _____

4. Malala's actions had an international impact.

Evidence: _____

F. Match the words with their meanings.

Word / expression Meaning

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. imprisoned | _____ |
| 2. resisting | _____ |
| 3. reconciliation | _____ |
| 4. retaliation | _____ |
| 5. advocating | _____ |
| 6. undaunted | _____ |
| 7. reshape | _____ |
| 8. barriers | _____ |

Meanings

- A. Not frightened or discouraged
- B. Obstacles that prevent something
- C. Supporting or publicly promoting an idea
- D. To change something significantly
- E. Kept in prison
- F. Fighting against or refusing to accept something
- G. The restoration of friendly relations
- H. Action taken in return for an injury or attack

G. Complete the expressions using words from the texts.

- 1. racial _____
- 2. democratic _____
- 3. transformative _____
- 4. national _____

5. girls' _____
6. international _____
7. human rights _____
8. cultural _____

H. Choose the best connector.

1. Mandela was imprisoned for 27 years; _____, he continued resisting racial segregation.

- A. because
- B. however
- C. as a result
- D. unless

Answer: _____

2. Malala advocated for girls' education. _____, she became an international advocate for youth literacy.

- A. As a result
- B. Unless
- C. Though
- D. Neither

Answer: _____

3. Mandela prioritized reconciliation _____ retaliation.

- A. rather than
- B. unless
- C. as soon as
- D. either

Answer: _____

4. Malala challenged cultural barriers _____ she was threatened for her activism.

- A. though
- B. neither
- C. as soon as
- D. either

Answer: _____

I. Complete the chart using information from the texts.

Nelson Mandela Malala Yousafzai

Country	_____	_____
Main cause	_____	_____
Main challenge	_____	_____
Strategy	_____	_____
Social impact	_____	_____
Key concept	_____	_____

J. Read each pair of ideas and identify the relationship.

Write:

C = Cause / Consequence

P = Problem / Solution

C = Comparison

1. Mandela was imprisoned → He continued fighting against racial segregation.

Answer: _____

2. South Africa was divided → Mandela promoted national reconciliation.

Answer: _____

3. Girls faced cultural barriers to education → Malala advocated for girls' education.

Answer: _____

4. Mandela used political reconciliation → Malala used social advocacy.

Answer: _____

K. Choose the best answer.

1. What can we infer about Mandela's leadership?

- A. He believed revenge was the best way to solve conflicts.
- B. He believed diplomacy and reconciliation could help unite society.
- C. He avoided political participation after his release.
- D. He focused mainly on education.

Answer: _____

2. What can we infer about Malala's activism?

- A. Her activism remained limited to Pakistan.
- B. She stopped advocating after the attack.
- C. Her personal experience helped draw international attention to education.
- D. She focused exclusively on political reform.

Answer: _____

3. What is the main difference between Mandela and Malala according to the texts?

- A. Mandela focused on political reconciliation, while Malala focused on social advocacy.
- B. Mandela focused on education, while Malala focused on democracy.
- C. Both used exactly the same strategy.
- D. Both focused exclusively on political institutions.

Answer: _____