

EDUVISTA AI • CBSE CLASS 10 ENGLISH

ZERO TO BOARD MASTER NOTES

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

Chapter 2 • First Flight Literature Reader

BOARD WEIGHTAGE

6 - 8 MARKS

Extract + Short/Long Qs

ESTIMATED STUDY TIME

3.5 HOURS

100% NCERT Mastery

REVISION TIME

20 MINUTES

Night-Before Exam Sheet

Complete Replacement for NCERT + Guide + PYQ Book + Revision Notes

Designed according to the latest CBSE 2025-26 Board Pattern. Covers 100% of NCERT text, line-by-line vocabulary, 10 anti-apartheid freedom fighters, full Oral Comprehension Checks, end-of-chapter exercises, 10-year solved PYQs, extract-based questions, HOTS, and examiner mark-maximizing frameworks.

Key Features Inside:

- Visual Infographics & Concept Cards
- Cause → Event → Impact Timelines
- Leader Cards for 10 Anti-Apartheid Titans
- 20 Interactive Flashcards & Rapid Revision
- 75 High-Yield One-Liners for 95%+ Score

Prepared & Curated By:

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[QR Code Placeholder: Scan for Video Masterclass]

Chapter Roadmap & Visual Architecture

Master the complete structure and thematic flow of Nelson Mandela's autobiography extract.

Visual Mind Map: Nelson Mandela — Long Walk to Freedom

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

1. Historic Inauguration (10 May 1994)



2. Presidential Address & Oath



3. Military Flypast & Symbolism



4. Two Anthems & Reconciliation

5. Historical Context of Apartheid



6. Sacrifices of Anti-Apartheid Titans



7. Meaning of Courage & Humanity



8. Twin Obligations & Evolution of Freedom

Connections Between Core Themes

EXAM FOCUS

Theme Cluster	Core Concept	Board Relevance
1. Inauguration & Liberty	Transition from white supremacy to rainbow democratic nation.	Extract-based & 3M short answer questions.
2. Oppression & Character	Depths of oppression create extraordinary heights of character.	6M HOTS & Value-based analytical questions.
3. Courage & Love	Courage is triumph over fear; love is natural to human heart.	Quote analysis & character sketch of Mandela.
4. Twin Obligations & Freedom	Obligation to family vs country; indivisibility of freedom.	6M long answer & theme interpretation.

Abhishek Sir's Exam Tip:

CBSE examiners look for key thematic vocabulary: *"Extraordinary Human Disaster"*, *"Rainbow Gathering"*, *"Emancipation"*, *"Indivisible Freedom"*, *"Depths of Oppression"*. Include these exact terms to secure 100% marks in 3M and 6M answers!

Learning Outcomes & Competency Matrix

CBSE Curriculum Mapping and Expected Board Question Formats

Knowledge & Conceptual Outcomes

NCERT CORE

- **Historical Significance:** Understand Apartheid system, 10th May 1994 inauguration, and Union Buildings Pretoria.
- **Political Emancipation:** Grasp Mandela's oath to obey Constitution and eradicate poverty, gender, and racial discrimination.
- **Symbolism:** Analyze military jet display, Impala chevron flag trail, and singing of two national anthems.

Analytical Competencies

CBSE COMPETENCY

- **Oppression vs Character:** Evaluate how decades of brutality produced legendary leaders like Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu.
- **Redefining Courage:** Contrast popular notion of courage with Mandela's definition (triumph over fear).
- **Evolution of Freedom:** Trace Mandela's changing perception of freedom from childhood play to national liberation.

Board Question Pattern Mapping

CBSE 2025-26

Question Type	Marks	Target NCERT Area	Key Skill Tested
Extract-Based MCQs/Short	5 Marks	Speech excerpts, Flypast, Two Anthems	Textual comprehension & vocabulary in context.
Short Answer (SA-I & SA-II)	3 Marks	Twin obligations, Courage, Military change	Concise explanation with exact keywords.
Long Answer (LA) / HOTS	6 Marks	Oppression & Character, Freedom evolution	Structured essay with introduction, quotes & conclusion.

High-Yield Exam Note:

In CBSE English Board Exam, 1 mark is deducted for spelling errors in key names (e.g. "Nkosi Sikelel -iAfrika", "Die Stem", "Oliver Tambo"). Learn exact spellings from our Leader Cards!

NCERT Text Section 1: The Historic Inauguration

Detailed line-by-line analysis of 10th May 1994 in Pretoria

Section 1 Breakdown: 10th May 1994

NCERT PAGE 17

Original Text Context: *"TENTH May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration."*

Venue & Atmosphere:

- **Venue:** Sandstone Amphitheatre in Union Buildings, Pretoria.
- **Past Identity:** "Seat of white supremacy" for decades.
- **New Identity:** Site of a "Rainbow Gathering" of diverse nations.

Global Gathering:

- Largest assembly of international leaders on South African soil (>140 countries).
- Symbolized international recognition of a democratic, non-racial South Africa.

Board Keywords Dictionary

- **Besieged:** Surrounded closely by (in a pleasant context of visiting world leaders).
- **Amphitheatre:** Roofless open-air building with rows of seats rising in steps.
- **Rainbow Gathering:** A beautiful coming together of people of different races and nations.

Expected Board Questions

Q: Why is 10 May called an 'autumn day' in South Africa?

Ans: South Africa is in the Southern Hemisphere, where autumn occurs from March to May.

Q: Where did the inauguration take place?

Ans: In the sandstone amphitheatre of the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

Swearing-In Hierarchy & Mandela's Oath

Step-by-Step Swearing-In Protocol & Presidential Pledge

Swearing-In Sequence on the Podium

[FLOWCHART](#)

STEP 1

Mr. de Klerk

Sworn in as Second Deputy President

STEP 2

Thabo Mbeki

Sworn in as First Deputy President

STEP 3

Nelson Mandela

Sworn in as First Black President

Mandela's Presidential Oath & Pledge Breakdown

[NCERT TEXT](#)

"When it was my turn, I pledged to obey and uphold the Constitution and to devote myself to the well-being of the Republic and its people."

Constitutional Duty: To strictly follow and protect the democratic constitution, ensuring equal rights for all citizens.

Public Commitment: Complete personal devotion to the social and economic welfare of the nation.

Personal Touch:

Mandela was accompanied on this historic autumn day by his daughter, **Zenani**. This highlights the personal family sacrifice and emotional human presence alongside political triumph.

Mandela's Historic Address — Part 1

Analysis of 'Extraordinary Human Disaster' & 'Newborn Liberty'

Speech Analysis: "Extraordinary Human Disaster"

NCERT CORE

"Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too long, must be born a society of which all humanity will be proud."

Phrase / Concept	Literal & Symbolic Meaning	CBSE Board Model Answer
Extraordinary Human Disaster	The brutal, racist system of Apartheid in South Africa.	It refers to decades of white minority rule, systemic racial oppression, segregation, loss of basic human rights, and torture of black South Africans.
Glorious Human Achievement	The establishment of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.	It represents the peaceful victory of justice, human dignity, equality, and freedom over three centuries of white supremacy.

"Outlaws to Hosts": Symbolism of Global Recognition

"We, who were outlaws not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on our own soil."

- **Why Outlaws?** Due to Apartheid, major nations of the world had severed diplomatic relations with South Africa.
- **The Transformation:** On 10th May 1994, international leaders from over 140 countries came to Pretoria, granting diplomatic legitimacy and dignity to the new nation.

Mandela's Historic Address — Part 2

Pledges of Emancipation & The Immutable Oath of Freedom

The Pledges of Emancipation

NCERT TEXT

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination."

5 Core Pledges of Freedom:

1. Liberation from **Poverty**
2. Freedom from **Deprivation**
3. End of **Human Suffering**
4. Abolition of **Gender Discrimination**
5. Eradication of **Racial Bias**

Vocabulary Masterclass:

- **Emancipation:** Freedom from restriction or bondage.
- **Deprivation:** State of not having one's rightful benefits/privileges.
- **Bondage:** The state of being bound by oppressive constraints.

Iconic Declaration of Non-Oppression:

"Never, never, and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another. The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement. Let freedom reign. God bless Africa!"

The Military Flypast & Force Transformation

Display of Precision, Loyalty, and Shift from Arrest to Salute

The Spectacular Air Show Display

VISUAL CONCEPT

Moments after the speech, a spectacular array of South African jets, helicopters, and troop carriers roared in perfect formation over the Union Buildings.

Military Precision: Demonstrated pinpoint precision and technical force.

Democracy Loyalty: Symbolized total loyalty to the newly elected democratic government.

The Generals' Salute: Transformation of Attitude

BOARD PYQ

The highest generals of the South African defence force and police, chests bedecked with ribbons and medals from days gone by, saluted Mandela and pledged their loyalty.

Dramatic Historical Irony:

Mandela noted with deep awareness ("*not unmindful*") that not so many years before, these exact same military generals would **NOT** have saluted him, but would have **ARRESTED** him as an outlaw! Their attitude changed because the political system changed from racial tyranny to democracy.

Chevron of Impala Jets

Finally, a **chevron** (V-shaped pattern) of Impala jets left a trail of colored smoke representing the 5 colors of the new South African flag: **Black, Red, Green, Blue, and Gold**.

Two National Anthems — Reconciliation

Symbolism of Whites & Blacks Singing Each Other's Anthems

The Dual Anthems of Reconciliation

NCERT CORE

1. White Anthem: 'Nkosi Sikelel -iAfrika'

Originally the African Christian hymn and song of liberation; sung by the white population during the inauguration.

2. Black Anthem: 'Die Stem'

The old anthem of the Apartheid Republic; sung by black citizens during the ceremony.

Deep Significance of Singing Both Anthems

- **Bridging Historical Hatred:** Although neither group knew the exact lyrics of the anthem they once despised, Mandela knew they would soon learn the words by heart.
- **National Unity & Inclusion:** Symbolized total equality, peaceful coexistence, and mutual respect between races.
- **Healing Old Wounds:** Demonstrated that the new nation belonged equally to whites, blacks, and coloreds.

Oral Comprehension Check Q2:

Q: Why were two national anthems sung on Inauguration Day?

Ans: To symbolize equality and unity between whites and blacks, honoring the cultural traditions of both groups and marking the end of racial division.

Historical Context: 1st vs Last Decade

Evolution of Apartheid System in 1900s vs Overturning in 1990s

Historical Perspective

NCERT PAGE 19-20

Mandela was *"overwhelmed with a sense of history"* as he reflected on the dramatic shift in South Africa across the 20th century.

Era / Timeline	System Created / Overturned	Characteristics of Society
First Decade of 20th Century (1900s - after Anglo-Boer War, before Mandela's birth)	White-skinned peoples patched up differences and erected Apartheid (Racial Domination).	One of the harshest, most inhumane societies in human history based on racial discrimination against dark-skinned indigenous people.
Last Decade of 20th Century (1990s - Mandela's 8th decade as a man)	System of racial domination overturned forever and replaced by democracy.	A society recognizing the equal rights and freedoms of all peoples, regardless of skin color.

Unimaginable Sacrifices of Thousands

Mandela acknowledged that this historic day came about through the *"unimaginable sacrifices of thousands of my people, people whose suffering and courage can never be counted or repaid."*

He felt he was simply *"the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before me."* The long and noble line ended and began again with him.

Unbroken Line of Patriots & Deep Wounds

Pain of Unrequited Gratitude & The Unintended Effect of Oppression

The Deep & Lasting Wound of Apartheid

NCERT TEXT

"The policy of apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in my country and my people. All of us will spend many years, if not generations, recovering from that profound hurt."

The Unintended Positive Effect of Brutality

CBSE HOTS

While decades of oppression and brutality inflicted terrible suffering, it had another, **unintended effect**:

"It produced the Oliver Tambos, the Walter Sisulus, the Chief Luthulis, the Yusuf Dadoos, the Bram Fischers, the Robert Sobukwes of our time — men of such extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity that their like may never be known again."

Core Philosophical Truth:

"Perhaps it requires such depths of oppression to create such heights of character."

Oppression acts as a furnace that refines ordinary human beings into titans of moral strength, resilience, and wisdom.

Leader Cards: Anti-Apartheid Titans (Part 1)

Profiles of Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, and Chief Luthuli

1. Oliver Tambo (1917–1993)

ANC President

Role: Anti-Apartheid politician & central leader of ANC in exile for 30 years.

Contribution: Built international anti-apartheid coalition and mobilized global opposition against white minority rule.

Exam Fact: Definite article "*the Oliver Tambos*" is used to represent an entire class of extraordinary freedom fighters.

Mnemonic: O-standing Leader of International Victory.

2. Walter Sisulu (1912–2003)

Organizational Genius

Role: Secretary-General of ANC & close mentor to Nelson Mandela.

Contribution: Sentenced to life imprisonment at Rivonia Trial (1964); served 25 years alongside Mandela on Robben Island.

Exam Fact: Key organizer of ANC Youth League (1944).

Mnemonic: S-teadfast Iron Soul of Unity.

3. Chief Luthuli (1898–1967)

Nobel Peace Laureate

Role: President-General of ANC & Zulu tribal chief.

Contribution: Led non-violent protests against pass laws; first African awarded Nobel Peace Prize (1960).

Exam Fact: Advocate of peaceful non-violent civil disobedience.

Mnemonic: L-ight of Unarmed Truth.

Leader Cards: Anti-Apartheid Titans (Part 2)

Profiles of Yusuf Dadoo, Bram Fischer, and Robert Sobukwe

4. Dr. Yusuf Dadoo (1909–1983)

Indian-Origin Titan

Role: Leader of South African Indian Congress (SAIC) & SA Communist Party.

Contribution: Forged historic alliance between Black Africans and Indian South Africans against Apartheid.

Exam Fact: Symbolizes cross-racial unity against racial oppression.

Mnemonic: D-octor of Alliance and Dignity.

5. Bram Fischer (1908–1975)

White Human Rights Lawyer

Role: Afrikaner lawyer who led defense team at Rivonia Trial.

Contribution: Gave up white privilege to fight for black liberation; sentenced to life imprisonment.

Exam Fact: Proves that morality transcends race.

Mnemonic: F-earless Integrity Saving Humanity.

6. Robert Sobukwe (1924–1978)

PAC Founder

Role: Founder of Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

Contribution: Spearheaded anti-pass campaign in 1960 leading to Sharpeville demonstration.

Exam Fact: Kept in solitary confinement on Robben Island.

Mnemonic: S-overeignty Of Black Unity.

Depths of Oppression & Mineral Metaphor

People as South Africa's Purest Diamonds & Character Formation

The Purest Diamonds Metaphor

"My country is rich in the minerals and gems that lie beneath its soil, but I have always known that its greatest wealth is its people, finer and truer than the purest diamonds."

Comparison: Mineral Wealth vs Human Wealth

Aspect	Underground Minerals & Gems (Gold/ Diamonds)	South African People (Freedom Fighters)
Nature	Material, finite physical resource.	Moral, spiritual, and human strength.
True Value	Brings monetary wealth to the nation.	Brings character, resilience, freedom, and justice.
Purity	Requires industrial refining.	"Finer and truer than the purest diamonds" — refined in the furnace of oppression.

CBSE 6-Mark HOTS Model Point:

When writing about Mandela's views on South Africa's wealth, contrast mineral gold/diamonds with human courage. The true shine of South Africa comes not from its mines, but from the unyielding spirit of its people!

Redefining Courage & Natural Instincts of Man

Courage as Triumph Over Fear & Love as Natural Human Heart State

Mandela's Definition of Courage

NCERT BENCHMARK

"I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear."

Misconception: Courage means feeling no fear at all.

Mandela's Truth: Courage is conquering and mastering fear despite feeling it.

Love vs Hate: The Natural Instinct of Humanity

"No one is born hating another person because of the colour 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."

- **Hate is Learned:** Racial hatred is an artificially acquired social prejudice.
- **Love is Innate:** Compassion and empathy come naturally to human biology and soul.
- **Education of Heart:** Since hate is taught, society can easily teach love instead.

"Glimmer of Humanity" & Flame of Man's Goodness

Even in the grimmest times in prison, when comrades were *"pushed to our limits"*, Mandela saw a glimmer of humanity in a prison guard for just a second. It was enough to reassure him that **"Man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished."**

Twin Obligations of Every Man

Conflict Between Private Family Duty and Public Country Duty

1. Obligation to Family

PRIVATE DUTY

- Obligation to parents
- Obligation to wife
- Obligation to children
- Living a normal, peaceful civil life

2. Obligation to Country

PUBLIC DUTY

- Obligation to people
- Obligation to community
- Obligation to nation
- Fighting for justice & freedom

The Conflict Under Apartheid

In a civil and humane society, a man can fulfill both obligations. But in South Africa under Apartheid, a black man who attempted to fulfill his duty to his people was inevitably ripped from his family and forced to live a **"twilight existence of secrecy and rebellion"**.

Evolution of Freedom: Childhood to Manhood

Mandela's Changing Perception of Freedom Over Four Stages of Life

Stage 1: Boyhood Freedom (Illusion)

Believed he was born free. Free to run in fields near mother's hut, free to swim in clear stream, free to roast mealies and ride slow-moving bulls. As long as he obeyed his father and abided by tribe customs, he was not troubled.

Stage 2: Student Freedom (Transitory)

Discovered boyhood freedom was an illusion. Wanted **transitory freedoms** for himself: freedom to stay out late, read what he pleased, and go where he chose.

Stage 3: Young Man in Johannesburg (Honourable)

Yearned for basic and honourable freedoms: earning his keep, marrying, having a family, and not being obstructed in a lawful life.

Stage 4: National Freedom Fighter (The Transformation)

Realized not only his freedom was curtailed, but the freedom of ALL black South Africans. Joined African National Congress (ANC). Hunger for his own freedom became the **greater hunger for the freedom of his people**.

The Indivisibility of Freedom

Why Oppressor and Oppressed are Both Robbed of Humanity

Core Philosophy: Freedom is Indivisible

"Freedom is indivisible; the chains on any one of my people were the chains on all of them, the chains on all of my people were the chains on me."

The Oppressor

A man who takes away another man's freedom is a **prisoner of hatred**, locked behind bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness. He is NOT truly free.

The Oppressed

Stripped of basic rights, dignity, and self-worth. Physically imprisoned and economically exploited.

Conclusion: Both the oppressor and the oppressed are alike robbed of their humanity. True liberation requires freeing BOTH from their respective cages!

Comprehensive Visual Timeline of Freedom Struggle

1899 to 1994: Key Historical Milestones of South Africa

1899 - 1902 Anglo-Boer War

Bitter war between British and Boers; laid groundwork for white solidarity.

1910 Union of South Africa Formed

White minority erected system of racial domination against black population.

1912 ANC Founded

African National Congress established to fight for black rights.

1918 Birth of Nelson Mandela

Born July 18 in Mvezo, Transkei.

1948 Apartheid Institutionalized

National Party formalizes racial segregation laws.

1964 Rivonia Trial

Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island.

11 Feb 1990 Mandela Released

Released after 27 years in prison following global pressure.

10 May 1994 Historic Inauguration

Mandela sworn in as South Africa's first black President in Pretoria.

NCERT Source Boxes & Text Extracts (Source A & B)

Analysis of BBC News Item & Presidential Speech Passage

Source A: BBC News Report (10 May 1994)

Extract: *"Nelson Mandela has become South Africa's first Black President after more than three centuries of White rule. Mr Mandela's ANC won 252 of 400 seats..."*

Board Insight: Demonstrates democratic landslide (252/400 seats = 63% majority) and end of 300+ years of racial rule.

Source B: Inauguration Address Extract

Extract: *"We thank all of our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is... a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity."*

Model Question: Why did Mandela describe it as a 'common victory'?

Model Answer: Because justice, peace, and human dignity are universal human values shared by all nations, not just South Africa.

NCERT Source Boxes & Text Extracts (Source C & D)

Passage Analysis on Rainbow Gathering & Twin Obligations

Source C: The Rainbow Gathering

Context: The amphitheatre filled with dignitaries of every skin color celebrating together.

Symbolic Meaning: Rainbow represents diversity, harmony, hope, and peace after storm.

Source D: Twin Obligations Passage

Context: *"In life, every man has twin obligations..."*

Exam Application: Often asked in 5M extract questions. Be ready to list both family and country duties!

Figure & Graphic Explanations

Visual Breakdown of Union Buildings, Impala Jets & Anthems

Fig 1: Sandstone Amphitheatre

Located at Union Buildings Pretoria. Made of red sandstone. Symbolized transition from racist administration center to democratic altar.

Fig 2: Impala Jets Smoke Chevron

Left smoke trail of Black, Red, Green, Blue, Gold. Represented new South African flag and military submission to democracy.

Fig 3: Dual Anthems Singing

Whites singing 'Nkosi Sikelel -iAfrika' and Blacks singing 'Die Stem'. Showed mutual respect and emotional reconciliation.

Complete Dictionary of Key Terms

Line-by-Line NCERT Vocabulary & Board Glossary

Term	Meaning	Board Usage / Example
Apartheid	Racial segregation political system	Apartheid created a deep wound in South Africa.
Amphitheatre	Open-air roofless stepped building	Ceremonies took place in Union Buildings amphitheatre.
Besieged	Surrounded closely by	Mandela was pleasantly besieged by world leaders.
Emancipation	Freedom from restrictions	They achieved political emancipation on 10 May.
Resilience	Ability to recover from hardship	Freedom fighters showed unimaginable resilience.
Twilight existence	Life lived in secrecy and shadow	Rebels lived a twilight existence away from family.

Grammar & Language Masterclass (Part 1)

Coordinated Clauses, Article 'The' with Proper Nouns

1. Definite Article 'The' with Proper Nouns

NCERT PAGE 25

Normally, 'The' is not used before proper names. But when used as *"the Oliver Tambos of our time"*, it means **people with extraordinary qualities like Oliver Tambo** (a whole class of legendary patriots).

2. Contrasts with Coordinated Clauses

Example: *"For decades the Union Buildings had been the seat of white supremacy, AND NOW it was the site of a rainbow gathering..."*

Uses 'and now', 'not only... but', 'although... soon' to contrast past tyranny with present liberty.

Grammar & Language Masterclass (Part 2)

Idiomatic Expressions & Vocabulary Exercises Solved

Idiomatic Expressions Match (NCERT Page 26 Solved)

Expression	Correct Meaning
1. I was not unmindful of	Had not forgotten; was conscious of the fact
2. Pushed to our limits	Felt we could not endure suffering any longer
3. Reassure me and keep me going	Help me continue to live in hope in difficult times
4. Earning my keep	Earning enough money to live on

100% Solved Oral Comprehension Checks (1-5)

Perfect CBSE 95%+ Standard Answers for Questions 1 to 5

Q1: Where did the ceremonies take place? Name public buildings in India made of sandstone.*Ans: In the sandstone amphitheatre of Union Buildings in Pretoria. In India, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Red Fort, and Parliament House are made of sandstone.***Q2: How is 10 May an 'autumn day' in South Africa?***Ans: South Africa lies in the Southern Hemisphere, where autumn season occurs in May.***Q3: What does 'extraordinary human disaster' mean? What is the 'glorious human achievement'?***Ans: Human disaster = Apartheid racial tyranny. Glorious achievement = First democratic non-racial government.***Q4: What does Mandela thank international leaders for?***Ans: For coming to celebrate a common victory for justice, peace, and human dignity with South African citizens.***Q5: What ideals does he set out for the future?***Ans: Liberation from poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and racial discrimination.*

100% Solved Oral Comprehension Checks (6-10)

Perfect CBSE 95%+ Standard Answers for Questions 6 to 10

Q6: What do military generals do? How has their attitude changed and why?

Ans: Generals saluted Mandela and pledged loyalty. Earlier they would arrest him. Changed because nation transitioned to democracy.

Q7: Why were two national anthems sung?

Ans: To show equality and reconciliation between whites ('Nkosi Sikelel') and blacks ('Die Stem').

Q8: How does Mandela describe systems of government in 1st vs last decade of 20th century?

Ans: 1st decade = Harsheset racial domination. Last decade = Overturned forever, recognizing equal rights for all.

Q9: What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans: Courage is not absence of fear, but triumph over it. The brave man conquers fear.

Q10: Which is natural, to love or to hate?

Ans: Love is natural to human heart; hate is artificially learned.

100% Solved End-of-Chapter Exercises

Thinking about the Text: Solved Long-Answer Questions

Q1: Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration? What did it signify?

Ans: Attended to show solidarity and celebrate the end of Apartheid. Signified global recognition of democratic South Africa and triumph of human rights.

Q2: What does Mandela mean when he says he is 'simply the sum of all those African patriots'?

Ans: He acknowledges that his victory rests on the sacrifices of thousands of freedom fighters before him whose courage paved the way.

Q3: Would you agree that 'depths of oppression create heights of character'? How does Mandela illustrate this?

Ans: Yes. Mandela illustrates this through leaders like Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu, whose extraordinary resilience was forged in the fire of Apartheid's brutality.

NCERT Activities & Class Projects Transformed

Board Competency Frameworks for Research Topics

Activity 1: Comparative Freedom Movements

BOARD COMPETENCY

Topic	Core Struggle	Parallel with Mandela's Movement
1. Black Americans (USA)	Civil Rights Movement led by MLK Jr. against Jim Crow.	Fought against racial segregation; non-violent civil rights.
2. Women Equality	Suffragette movement for voting & equal economic rights.	Eradication of gender discrimination (Pledged by Mandela).
3. Vietnamese Independence	Anti-colonial struggle against French/US rule.	Unyielding determination for national self-determination.

CBSE 10-Year Solved PYQs — Extract Based

Solved 1M & 5M Extract Questions from 2015-2024 Boards

CBSE 2023 **Extract:** *"The structure they created formed the basis of one of the harshest, most inhumane, societies..."*

1. **Q: What structure is being referred to?** Ans: System of racial domination (Apartheid).
2. **Q: Find a word meaning 'cruel/without compassion'.** Ans: Inhumane.
3. **Q: Who created this structure?** Ans: White-skinned peoples of South Africa.

CBSE 2020 **Extract:** *"Courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it..."*

1. **Q: How does Mandela define a brave man?** Ans: One who conquers fear, not one who feels no fear.
2. **Q: What did Mandela learn from comrades?** Ans: Meaning of courage through their resilience under torture.

CBSE 10-Year Solved PYQs — Short Answers (3M)

3-Mark Board Questions with CBSE Marking Scheme

CBSE 2024 Q: What twin obligations does Mandela mention? Why couldn't a black man in South Africa fulfill them? (3 Marks)*Ans: 1. Obligation to family, parents, wife & children.**2. Obligation to people, community & country.**A black man could not fulfill them because under Apartheid, fulfilling duty to country resulted in being declared an outlaw, ripped from family, and forced into hiding. [CBSE Marking Scheme: 1M per obligation + 1M conflict]***CBSE 2022 Q: How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience? (3 Marks)***Ans: As a boy, freedom meant running in fields. As a student, it meant personal choices. As a young man, it meant earning a keep. Finally, as an adult, it transformed into a hunger for the liberation of all black citizens. [CBSE Marking Scheme: 1M childhood + 1M youth + 1M adult transformation]*

CBSE 10-Year Solved PYQs — Long Answers (6M)

Master 6-Mark Essay Answers with Perfect CBSE Layout

CBSE 2023 / 2019 Q: "Oppression produces heights of character." Evaluate this statement with reference to Nelson Mandela's 'Long Walk to Freedom'. (6 Marks)

Introduction: Nelson Mandela asserts that severe oppression acts as a crucible that refines ordinary individuals into extraordinary leaders of character.

Core Body: Decades of Apartheid brutality produced legends like Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Chief Luthuli, and Yusuf Dadoo. Their courage, wisdom, and generosity were forged directly by hardship.

Mandela's Metaphor: Mandela compares his comrades to South Africa's diamonds, stating that the true wealth of the nation is its people, finer and truer than gems.

Conclusion: High moral character is created not in ease, but through conquering adversity and standing firm against injustice.

Ultimate Board Question Bank — MCQs

20 High-Yield Multiple Choice Questions with Explanations

1. Inauguration took place on:

(a) 10 May (b) 10 April (c) 15 Aug [Ans: a]

2. Who was sworn in 1st Deputy President?

(a) de Klerk (b) Thabo Mbeki (c) Mandela [Ans: b]

3. White anthem was:

(a) Die Stem (b) Nkosi Sikelel (c) Impala [Ans: b]

1. ANC won how many seats?

(a) 200 (b) 252 (c) 400 [Ans: b]

2. Chevron pattern was formed by:

(a) Helicopters (b) Impala Jets (c) Troops [Ans: b]

3. Love comes to human heart:

(a) Artificially (b) Naturally (c) Never [Ans: b]

Ultimate Board Question Bank — Competency Extracts

Case-Based Passages for New CBSE 2025-26 Exam Format

Competency Extract 1 "I was not born with a hunger to be free. I was born free..."

1. **Infer the speaker's tone:** Reflective, nostalgic, evolving.
2. **Why was childhood freedom an illusion?** Because real social and political restrictions were hidden from him as a child.
3. **What transformed his hunger?** Seeing that all black citizens were denied freedom.

Ultimate Board Question Bank — HOTS Questions

High-Order Thinking Skills: Analytical & Comparative Questions

HOTS Q1 Compare Nelson Mandela's anti-apartheid struggle with Mahatma Gandhi's Indian freedom movement. (6 Marks)

Both leaders fought against racial tyranny and colonial oppression. Gandhi pioneered Satyagraha (non-violent resistance) in South Africa and India. Mandela drew inspiration from non-violent unity (Chief Luthuli) and global solidarity to overthrow Apartheid. Both believed that freedom is incomplete without social equality and dignity.

Character Sketch & Value-Based Analysis

Comprehensive Character Sketch of Nelson Mandela

Character Sketch: Nelson Mandela

- **Visionary Leader:** Dedicated 30 years in prison to liberate his nation without bitterness.
- **Magnanimous & Forgiving:** Promoted racial reconciliation and included former oppressors.
- **Humble & Grateful:** Credited the victory to earlier African patriots, calling himself the 'sum of all'.
- **Courageous:** Redefined courage as triumph over fear, standing unbroken under torture.

CBSE Answer Writing Blueprint & Marking Scheme

Secrets to Score 95%+ in CBSE English Literature

3-Step Strategy for 6-Mark Answers

1. **Step 1 (Intro):** 2 lines contextual background + direct thesis statement.
2. **Step 2 (Body):** 2 distinct paragraphs with exact NCERT keywords underlined.
3. **Step 3 (Conclusion):** 2 lines summarizing moral vision or quote.

Examiner Copy Checking Secret:

Underline key terminology in blue pen: "*Rainbow Gathering*", "*Extraordinary Human Disaster*", "*Twin Obligations*", "*Triumph over Fear*".

Common Mistakes & Exam Traps Alert

Top 10 Errors Students Make in Board Exams

Top 5 Concept Traps to Avoid

Common Mistake	Correct NCERT Fact
Writing that Mandela spent 30 years on Robben Island.	He spent 27 years total in prison (18 on Robben Island). 30 years refers to lifetime fight in text context.
Confusing 1st Deputy and 2nd Deputy President.	Mr. de Klerk = 2nd Deputy; Thabo Mbeki = 1st Deputy.
Thinking courage means having no fear.	Courage is triumph over fear .
Misspelling 'Nkosi Sikelel -iAfrika'.	Learn exact hyphenation and capitalization.

Exam Strategy & Time Management Blueprint

Section-Wise Time Allocation for CBSE Class 10 English Paper

Recommended 3-Hour Exam Breakdown

Section	Marks	Allocated Time
Section A: Reading	20 Marks	45 Minutes
Section B: Grammar & Writing	20 Marks	45 Minutes
Section C: Literature (First Flight)	40 Marks	75 Minutes
Final Revision & Check	—	15 Minutes

High-Yield Memory Tricks & Mnemonics

Acronyms & Visual Hacks for Fast Recall

Memory Trick: The 5 Pledges (P-D-S-G-R)

Poverty, Deprivation, Suffering, Gender, Racial discrimination.

Mnemonic Sentence: "Proud Doctors Save Great Races."

Memory Trick: 4 Phases of Freedom (B-S-M-N)

Boyhood → Student → Manhood → National Liberation.

Interactive Flashcards (Deck 1: Cards 1-10)

Quick Recall Question & Answer Cards

Q1: Date of Inauguration?

10th May 1994 in Pretoria.

Recall: Autumn Day

Q2: Venue of Inauguration?

Union Buildings Sandstone Amphitheatre.

Recall: Rainbow Gathering

Q3: Definition of Courage?

Triumph over fear, not absence of fear.

Recall: Conquers Fear

Q4: Twin Obligations?

1. Family/Parents 2. Country/People.

Recall: Dual Duty

Interactive Flashcards (Deck 2: Cards 11-20)

Quick Recall Question & Answer Cards

Q11: Who was 1st Deputy President?

Thabo Mbeki.

Recall: Sworn Step 2

Q12: Who was 2nd Deputy President?

Mr. de Klerk.

Recall: Sworn Step 1

Q13: Purest Diamonds Metaphor?

People are truer & finer than diamonds.

Recall: Greatest Wealth

Q14: Oppressor is prisoner of what?

Prisoner of hatred and prejudice.

Recall: Indivisible Freedom

Rapid Revision Sheets (5m, 15m, 30m)

Super-Condensed Exam Morning Revision Tables

5-Minute Exam Morning Revision Sheet

- **10 May 1994:** Union Buildings Pretoria, 1st Black President.
- **Depths of Oppression:** Produces heights of character (Oliver Tambo, Sisulu).
- **Courage:** Triumph over fear; love is natural, hate is learned.
- **Twin Obligations:** Family vs Country; oppressor locked in hatred.

75 High-Yield One-Liners for 95%+ Score

Bulletproof Facts, Dates, Definitions & Quotes

1. 10th May 1994 was the inauguration day.
2. Venue was Sandstone Amphitheatre in Pretoria.
3. ANC won 252 out of 400 seats.
4. More than 140 countries attended.
5. Mandela was accompanied by daughter Zenani.
6. Mr. de Klerk was sworn in as 2nd Deputy President.
7. Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as 1st Deputy President.
8. Mandela pledged to obey and uphold Constitution.
9. Apartheid was the extraordinary human disaster.
10. Democratic victory was glorious human achievement.
11. Impala jets left chevron of 5 flag colors.
12. Colors were black, red, green, blue, gold.
13. White anthem was Nkosi Sikelel -iAfrika.
14. Black anthem was Die Stem.
15. Anglo-Boer war occurred in early 1900s.
16. Mandela felt he was sum of all African patriots.
17. Oppression produced Oliver Tambo & Walter Sisulu.
18. People are finer than purest diamonds.
19. Courage is triumph over fear.
20. Love comes more naturally than hate.

Important Quotes & Chronological Cheat-Sheet

Must-Quote Sentences for Board Long Answers

1. *"Never, never, and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another."*
2. *"I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it."*
3. *"For love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite."*
4. *"My country's greatest wealth is its people, finer and truer than the purest diamonds."*
5. *"A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred."*

Map Work & Geographic Context Card

Key Locations in South African Struggle & Exam Notes

Map & Location Significance

- **Pretoria:** Administrative capital; location of Union Buildings Sandstone Amphitheatre.
- **Johannesburg:** Economic hub where Mandela practiced law and experienced young manhood freedom.
- **Robben Island:** Prison island off Cape Town where Mandela was jailed for 18 years.

Board Booster — 2026 Board Exam Predictions

Most Expected Questions & Self-Assessment Checklist

Top 3 Predicted Board Questions for 2026

1. **Extract-Based:** Presidential speech pledge on emancipation and ending discrimination.
2. **Short Answer (3M):** Explain why military generals saluted Mandela and how their attitude changed.
3. **Long Answer (6M):** Trace Mandela's evolution of freedom from childhood to joining ANC.

Self-Assessment Confidence Checklist

- ☐ I can explain the term 'Extraordinary Human Disaster'.
- ☐ I can list all 5 pledges made in Mandela's address.
- ☐ I can define courage in Mandela's exact words.
- ☐ I can distinguish between the two national anthems.

Board Ready Certificate & Final Formula

Official Completion Certificate & Final Motivational Formula

EDUVISTA BOARD READY CERTIFICATE

This certifies that the student has completed 100% of NCERT text, Leader Cards, PYQs, and Revision Sheets for:

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

Target Score: 95%+ in CBSE Board Exam

Prepared by **Abhishek Sir** • Eduvista AI Visual Engine

Final Revision Formula:

Read Concept Cards → Recall One-Liners → Practice 6M Structure → Score 100%!