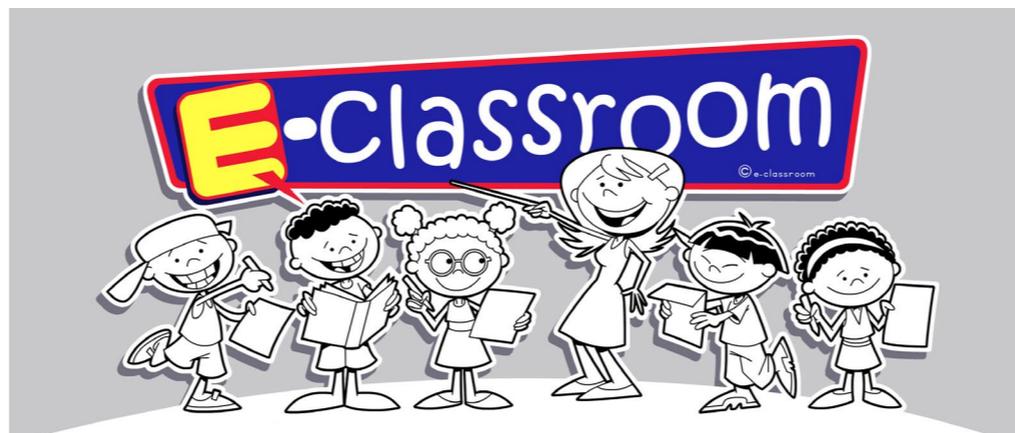
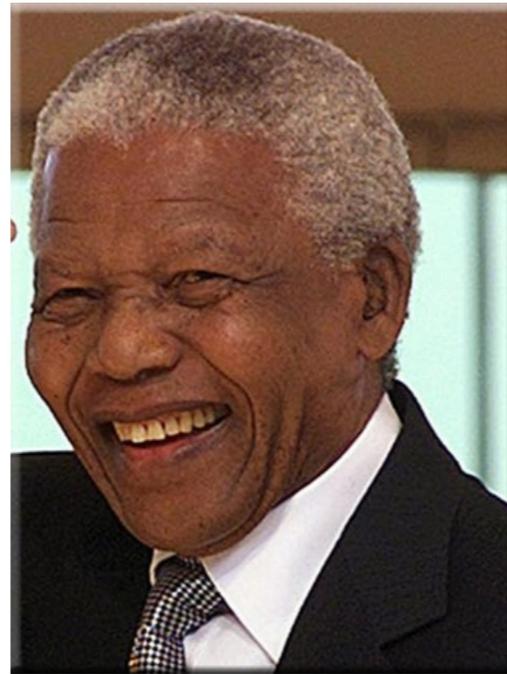
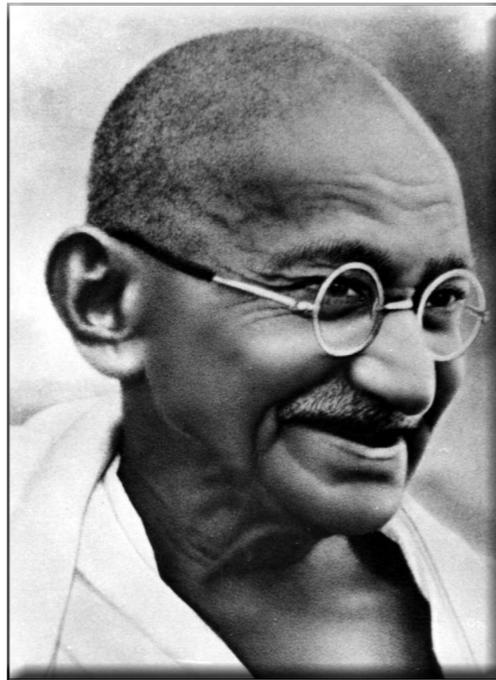


# Social Sciences

**HISTORY** Learner's Book • Grade 4 Term 2



# Learning from leaders

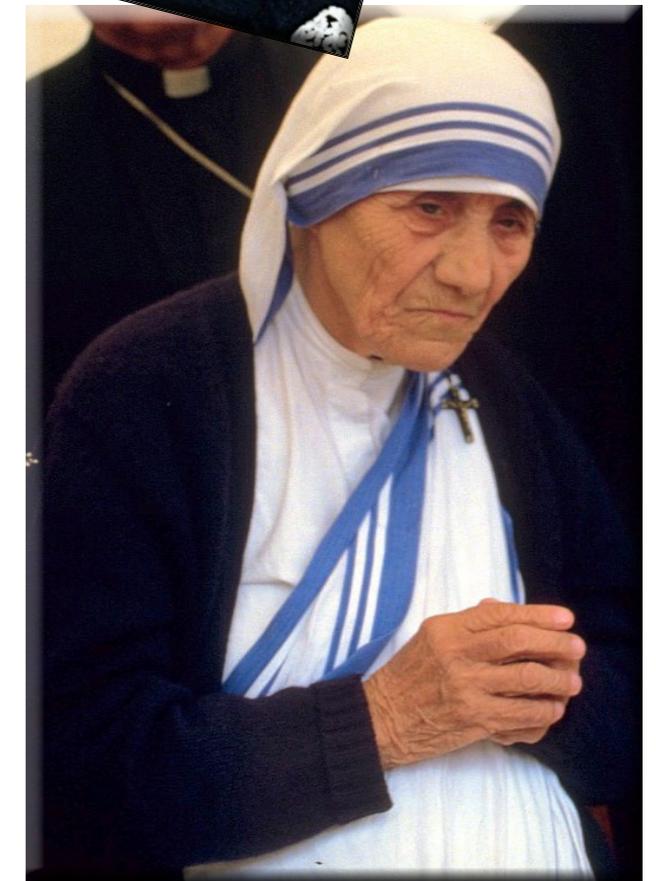
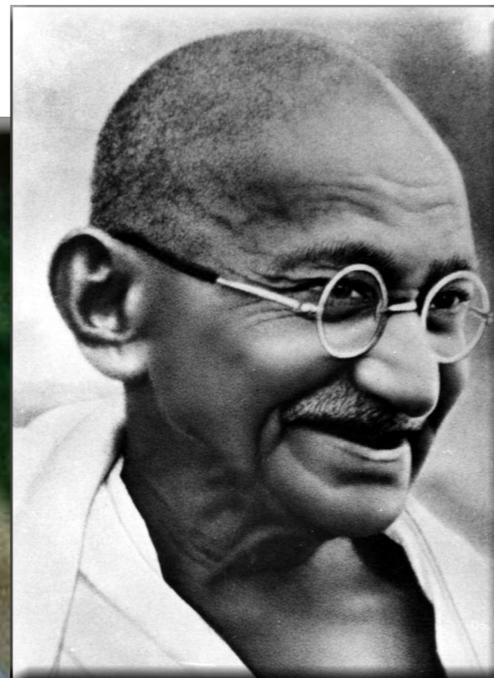
A leader is a person who guides others, leading the way by example, creating an environment in which his or her subordinates or other team members feel actively involved in the entire process.

A leader does not act as the boss of the team, but is committed to carrying out the mission and goals of the venture.

Anybody can be a good leader, because leaders are not actually born – they are made. Leaders are everywhere, not just in big organisations and in government, but in our classrooms and in our homes.

In this module, you will learn about:

- the qualities of good leaders
- the life stories of great leaders in South Africa and internationally
- leadership skills.



## Activity 1: Who is a leader?

Work in groups of four.

- Identify the leaders in your school, class and area. Identify what makes them leaders.
- Identify the qualities they have in common.

## Histories of great world leaders

- Alexander the Great (356–323 BC)  
Alexander the Great became king of Macedonian when he was 20 years old. He was one of the greatest military geniuses in history. He conquered much of what was then the civilized world, driven by his divine ambition of world conquest and the creation of a universal world monarchy.

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic\\_figures/alexander\\_the\\_great.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/alexander_the_great.shtml)



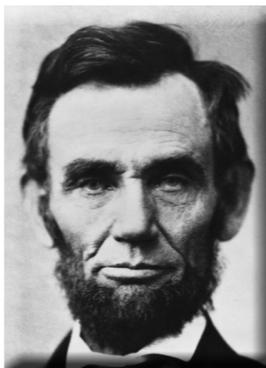
- Margaret Thatcher (1925–2013)  
Born in Lincolnshire, England, on 13 October 1925, Margaret Thatcher was the first woman elected prime minister of England in 1979. She led England out of a recession, led a war in defence of the British Falkland Islands and confronted unions and the influence of the then Soviet Union, which earned her the nickname of “The Iron Lady”. Her stance on the European Union led to her eventual lack of party support and her resignation as prime minister in 1990. She was indeed a great leader.

<http://www.margaretthatcher.org/essential/biography.asp>



- Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865)  
Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of the United States of America, was one of the great leaders in American history. Lincoln led the country in the American Civil War to abolish slavery and segregation. Lincoln is one of the most famous presidents in the world.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/abrahamlincoln>



## Activity 2: Histories of great leaders

- Which leadership qualities can be identified in these great leaders?
- Do the qualities of leadership change over long periods time? Explain your answer.

## Qualities of a good leader

Good leaders:

- listens to people or their team members
- work for the good of others and are servants of the people
- are brave and courageous
- are dedicated and wholeheartedly committed to what they believe in
- work co-operatively with their people
- are always ready to sacrifice or give up something for the sake of others.

## Activity 3: Qualities of a good leader (Part 1)

Work as a group.

- Discuss other qualities that a good leader can possess.
- Name people you know that possess these qualities.
- Discuss how ordinary people can follow the examples of good leaders.

## Activity 4: Qualities of a good leader (Part 2)

- In your class workbook, write a list of qualities that you possess that makes you a good leader. Once you have completed your list, trade lists with a partner and point out positive leadership qualities about each other that you may have missed.

## South African leaders

There are many great leaders in South Africa who stood by the people before, during and after the time of apartheid. These leaders include, but are not limited to, the following:

Desmond Tutu <http://www.tutu.org/timeline>

Nelson Mandela <http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/nelson-rolihlahla-mandela>

Thabo Mbeki <http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/thabo-mvuyelwa-mbeki>

Miriam Makeba <http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/miriam-makeba>

Jacob Zuma <http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/jacob-gedleyihlekisa-zuma>

Shaka Zulu <http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/king-shaka-zulu>

Walter Sisulu <http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/walter-ulyate-sisulu>

Paul Kruger <http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/stephanus-johannes-kruger>

FW de Klerk [http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/peace/laureates/1993/klerk-facts.html](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1993/klerk-facts.html)

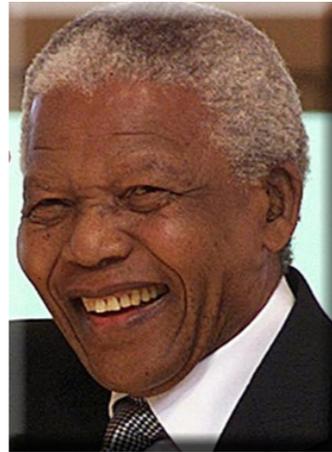
Oliver Tambo <http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/oliver-reginald-tambo>

## Activity 5: South African leaders

As a class, discuss the contribution made to South Africa by the leaders listed above.

- Were they positive or negative leaders?
- Do they all possess the same leadership qualities? If not, explain your answer.

# Life stories: Nelson Mandela



Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born on 18 July 1918 in the Transkei, South Africa. His father was Chief Henry Mandela of the Tembu tribe. Mandela was educated at the University College of Fort Hare and the University of Witwatersrand and qualified as a lawyer in 1942.

He joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies after 1948. He was tried for treason in 1956 to 1961 and was acquitted in 1961. The ANC was subsequently banned and Mandela went underground, forced to re-think tactics. "There are many people who think that it is useless and futile for us to continue talking peace and non-violence against a government whose reply is savage attacks on an unarmed, defenceless people", he said. So the ANC began a sabotage campaign, with Mandela leading a new guerrilla army, Umkhonto weSizwe ('Spear of the Nation'). He then

became the most wanted man in the country.

Mandela managed to slip out of the country illegally, and while touring Africa to gain support for the ANC's guerrilla army, visiting Tanzania, Ethiopia and Algeria, a number of revolutionary leaders gave him advice on guerrilla warfare and tactics. He even visited Britain. Warned by supporters that it would be dangerous for him to return to South Africa, where he would almost certainly be caught, the 'Black Pimpernel' refused to take such advice. He returned to continue the sabotage campaign. Not long after his return to South Africa, he was arrested along with other senior ANC leaders and charged with leaving the country illegally and influencing people to strike.

Mandela was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment. While serving his sentence he was charged, in the Rivonia Trial, with sabotage. Mandela's statements in

court during these trials are classics in the history of the resistance to apartheid, and they have been an inspiration to all who have opposed it. His statement from the dock in the Rivonia Trial ended with these words: "I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

From then on, he became a symbol of rebellion who inspired millions. He spent 27 years in prison, the majority of that on Robben Island. While in prison, Mandela rejected an offer of release on condition that he renounce violence.

"Prisoners cannot enter into contracts. Only free men can negotiate," he said.

In April 1984 he was transferred to Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town, after which he was moved to the Victor Verster Prison near Paarl in 1998.

Released on 11 February 1990, Mandela plunged wholeheartedly into his life's work, striving to attain the goals he and others had set out almost four decades earlier. In 1991, at the first

national conference of the ANC held inside South Africa, Nelson Mandela was elected President of the ANC. His lifelong friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo, became the organisation's National Chairperson.

After his release, he became a negotiator and in 1994, he became South Africa's first black president. He was inaugurated as the first democratically elected State President of South Africa on 10 May 1994 and served until June 1999. He was jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 with the outgoing President FW de Klerk. During his inauguration speech as State President he said: "Today we are entering a new era for our country and its people. Today we celebrate not the victory of a party, but a victory for all the people of South Africa." Nelson Mandela stood for a free, democratic society. He wanted more than just an end to racism and apartheid. He wanted the quality of life for all South Africans to improve. Nelson Mandela retired from public life in June 1999 and died in his Houghton home in Johannesburg on 5 December 2013.

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/nelson-rolihlahla-mandela>

“Today we celebrate not the victory of a party, but a victory for all the people of South Africa”

“I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination...”

## Activity 6: Nelson Mandela

Answer the following questions in your class workbook.

1. When was Nelson Mandela born? (1)
2. What does the abbreviation ANC stand for? (1)
3. How long was Nelson Mandela in jail? (1)
4. Who was the president of South Africa before Nelson Mandela? (1)
5. What did Nelson Mandela want for all South Africans? (1)
6. What does the term *democracy* mean? (Use a dictionary to assist you.) (1)
7. Briefly explain the term *apartheid*. (1)
8. Write three sentences explaining why you think Nelson Mandela was so popular and loved by people all over the world (3)

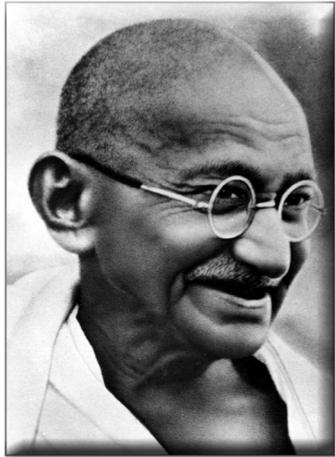
Total: 10

## Activity 7: Nelson Mandela mind map

Work in a group and draw a mind map in your class workbook. Use the story on Mandela to highlight key points for your mind map. Take note of keywords that unlock information. Use only keywords on the mind map to provide three key points under the sub-headings:

- Childhood
- Young adult
- ANC career
- Arrest and jail time
- Release from prison
- Presidency

Total: 18



# Life stories: Mahatma Gandhi

Mohandas (Mahatma) Karamchand Gandhi was born in the town of Porbander, Gujarat in India on 2 October 1869. He went to school in nearby Rajkot, where his father served as the adviser or prime minister to the local ruler. Although India was then under British rule, over 500 kingdoms and states were allowed autonomy in domestic and internal affairs. These were the so-called 'native states' and Rajkot was one of such states.

In September 1888, at age 18, Gandhi left India on his own for London, in order to study to become a lawyer. Gandhi spent his first three months in London trying to fit into English society; he then remained in London to finish his law degree.

After Gandhi successfully passed the bar exam on 10 June 1891, he went back to India. He tried to practise law in India for two years, but to no avail. He lacked both the knowledge of Indian law and self-confidence at trial. Mahatma Gandhi had an opportunity to take a case in South Africa, and once again he left his family behind and set off for South Africa, arriving in the British-governed Natal in May 1893.

Although Gandhi was hoping to earn money and to learn more about law, it was in South Africa that Gandhi transformed from a very quiet and shy man to a tough and potent leader against discrimination.

Gandhi spent the next 20 years working to improve the rights of Indians in South Africa. During the first three years, Gandhi learned more about Indian grievances, studied the law, wrote letters to officials and organised petitions. On 22 May 1894, Gandhi established the Natal Indian Congress (NIC). Although the NIC began as an organisation for wealthy Indians, Gandhi worked diligently to expand its membership to all classes and castes. Gandhi became well known for his activism and his acts were even covered by newspapers in England and India. In a few short years, Gandhi had become a leader of the Indian community in South Africa and was considered the father of the Indian independence movement.

“Be the change you want to see in the world”

In 1914, Gandhi returned to India where he became leader of the Indian National Congress. He organised boycotts using a policy of non-violent non-co-operation. His goal was to help poor farmers and labourers protest against high taxation and discrimination. This civil disobedience campaign lasted from 1919 until 1922. Because of this campaign, he was imprisoned for trying to plot against the government.

In 1930, in order to help free India from British control, Mahatma Gandhi proposed a non-violent march protesting the British Salt Tax. The Salt Tax made it illegal for workers to freely collect their own salt from the coasts of India, forcing them to buy salt they could not really afford. He led a 320km march to the sea to collect salt in symbolic defiance of the government control. Again he was imprisoned. On his

Mohandas Karamchand was known as Mahatma, a term of honour that means "Great Souled"

release from prison in 1931, he involved himself in trying to change the Indian constitution.

Gandhi's involvement helped India gain independence from Britain in 1947. Gandhi then became involved in trying to stop the Hindu-Muslim conflict in Bengal. His involvement led to his assassination in Delhi by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu fanatic, on 30 January 1948.

“My Life is my message”

Even after his death, Gandhi's commitment to non-violence and his belief in simple living (making his own clothes, eating a vegetarian diet, and using fasts for self-purification as well as a means of protest) have been a beacon of hope for people who are victims of oppression and discrimination throughout the world.

<http://www.biography.com/people/mahatma-gandhi-9305898>

[http://www.mkgandhi.org/civil\\_dis/salt\\_tax.htm](http://www.mkgandhi.org/civil_dis/salt_tax.htm)

[http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/themes/peace/gandhi/](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/themes/peace/gandhi/)

## Activity 8: Mahatma Gandhi

Answer the following questions in your class workbook.

1. What nationality was Gandhi? (1)
2. When and why did Gandhi go to South Africa? (2)
3. Gandhi used non-violent and passive resistance, instead of violence. Explain what this means. (2)
4. Why did Gandhi undertake a 320km walk to the sea? (1)
5. What was the Salt Tax? (2)
6. Describe Gandhi's belief in simple living. (2)

Total: 10

## Activity 9: Mahatma Gandhi mind map

Work in a group and draw a mind map in your class workbook. Use the story on Gandhi to highlight key points for your mind map. Take note of keywords that unlock information. Use only keywords on the mind map to provide three key points under the sub-headings:

- Childhood
- Young adult
- Links to South Africa
- Arrest and jail time
- Salt Tax
- Leader of the Indian National Congress

Total: 18

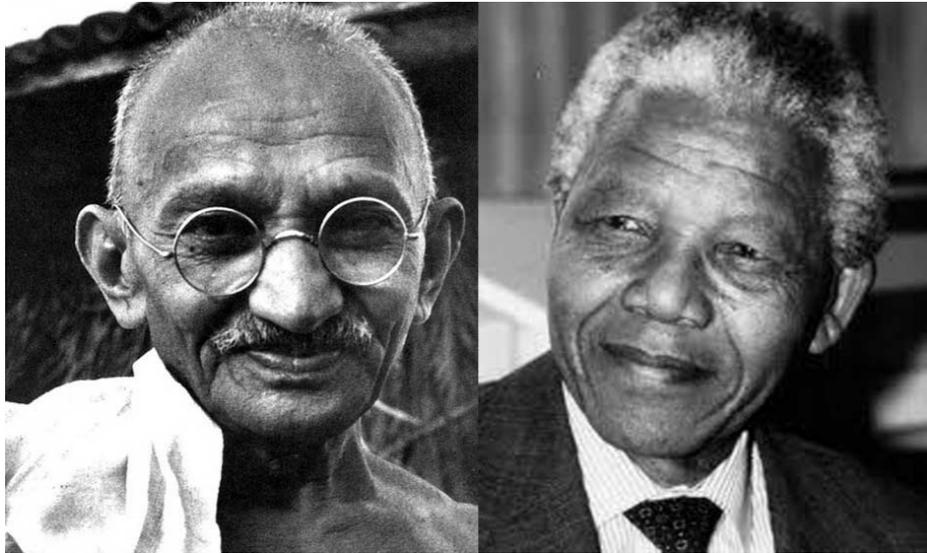
## Activity 10: Comparing leaders - write a report

Discuss the following as a class:

- The histories of Mandela and Gandhi
- Why Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi were good leaders
- Whether leaders are always perfect
- Whether it is always easy to be a good leader.

After the discussion, write a report in your class workbooks about Mandela and Gandhi. In your report, include a short history of each leader and explain why you think they were good leaders. Explain whether it was easy for both men to be a good leader.

Total: 15



### Leadership skills:

#### Understanding the needs of team members:

1. Leaders must always set a good example for their team members.
2. Leaders should understand the needs and characteristics of each of the team members. This will help the leaders to deal with each person as an individual, and to treat each person with respect and to help them grow.
3. Leaders should create trust and build confidence among team members.
4. Leaders should always observe their team members in order to know what is happening around them.
5. Leaders must always represent their team members.
6. Leaders must be able to think ahead.

## Activity 11: Leadership skills

Work as a group

- List any three leadership skills that leaders possess.
- What type of leadership skills did Mandela and Gandhi possess?
- Did they understand the needs of their people?

# How leaders are chosen



Sometimes, leaders are born into a family and will therefore become a leader by birthright.

In South Africa, we have a tribal king. The current Zulu king is King Goodwill Zwelithini. Goodwill Zwelithini kaBhekuzulu was born on 14 July 1948. He is the reigning king of the Zulu nation. He became king in 1971 after the death of his father. The role of the Zulu king is largely ceremonial, in other words, he has little to do with the politics of the country. He is, however, responsible for the tradition and customs of the Zulu nation and plays a large role in the institution of traditional leadership.

In Europe, Queen Elizabeth II has been ruling the British monarch since 1953. The next in line is Prince Charles, and after him Prince William.

Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary) was born on 21 April 1926. She is also Queen of the Commonwealth Realms, namely Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize and Saint Kitts.

Since 1947, the Queen has been married to Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh. Queen Elizabeth II became queen when her father died in 1952.

Her role in government is a legislative one. The Queen has a say in the making of laws. She meets regularly with ministers of the government.



## Activity 12: Oral presentation

Research one of the royals listed in the box and use the guidelines below to prepare a short oral presentation for the class. Use the rubric to assist you in your preparation.

- When they were born
- Their reign – how long and when
- Who they reigned over and their duties
- Are they still king or queen – who succeeded them?

Juan Carlos – King of Spain  
Shaka - King of the Zulu  
Princess Beatrix of Holland  
Prince Albert II of Monaco  
Queen Modjadji

Juan Carlos:



[http://www.spain.info/en/informacion-practica/sobre-espana/politica-administracion/la\\_corona.html](http://www.spain.info/en/informacion-practica/sobre-espana/politica-administracion/la_corona.html)

Shaka, King of the Zulu:

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/king-shaka-zulu>



Princess Beatrix:

<http://www.holland.com/global/tourism/interests/the-dutch-royal-family/queen-beatrix.htm>

Prince Albert of Monaco:

<http://www.palais.mc/monaco/palais-princier/english/h.s.h.-prince-albert-ii/biography/biography.391.html>



Queen Modjadji:

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/rain-queen-makobo-modjadji-vi-dies-after-sudden-illness>

Queen Elizabeth II:

<http://www.royal.gov.uk/HMTheQueen/HMTheQueen.aspx>

Prince Philip:

<http://www.royal.gov.uk/ThecurrentRoyalFamily/TheDukeofEdinburgh/TheDukeofEdinburgh.aspx>



Prince Charles:

<http://www.royal.gov.uk/ThecurrentRoyalFamily/ThePrinceofWales/ThePrinceofWales.aspx>

Goodwill Zwelithini:

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/king-goodwill-zwelithini>

	4	3	2	1
<b>Presentation</b>	Learner presents with key cards. Uses cards only briefly. Expressive and holds audience attention.	Learner presents with key cards – more reliant on looking at cards. Uses expression.	Learner reads parts of speech. Little audience contact is evident.	Whole speech is read. Monotone and no eye contact.
<b>Content</b>	Includes information on all required aspects of the speech. Information is detailed and accurate.	Includes brief information on all required aspects of speech.	Some of the required information is not present. Some inaccuracies.	Not enough information given. Speech is too short and lacked detail.
<b>Pronunciation and language</b>	Learner speaks fluently. Uses excellent sentence construction and varied vocabulary.	Pronunciation is mostly correct. Good sentence construction and evidence of varied vocabulary.	Pronunciation errors. Repetitive vocabulary. Grammatical errors.	Speech does not flow. Many pronunciation and grammatical errors.

#### Extension Activities

- After researching the story of the life of Mother Teresa and the work that she did for children in India, complete the following activities:
  - Discuss what a humanitarian is and why Mother Teresa is seen as a world icon.
  - Mother Teresa won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. Discuss the significance of this award and why Mother Teresa was awarded this.
  - Write a short poem – the main emphasis being what Mother Teresa did for the people around her. Display your poem in the classroom.

[http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/peace/laureates/1979/teresa-bio.html](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1979/teresa-bio.html)  
[http://www.vatican.va/news\\_services/liturgy/saints/ns\\_lit\\_doc\\_20031019\\_madre-teresa\\_en.html](http://www.vatican.va/news_services/liturgy/saints/ns_lit_doc_20031019_madre-teresa_en.html)  
<http://www.mogetherteresa.org/layout.html>
- Choose a leader and research his or her life story. Design a poster about your chosen leader, illustrating how ordinary people can make a difference. Examples are:
  - Neil Armstrong – first man to walk on the moon <http://www.nasa.gov/centers/glenn/about/bios/neilabio.html> <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HCt1BwWE2gA> <http://www.space.com/15519-neil-armstrong-man-moon.html>
  - Deshun Deyssel – member of the South African expedition to Mount Everest – (showing how sport makes a difference in people's lives) <http://www.deshundeysel.com/about-the-founder.php> <http://www.laureus.co.za/deshun-deysel.html> [http://www.southafrica.info/community/alive/deshun-deysel.htm#.UwH\\_yZEjHs](http://www.southafrica.info/community/alive/deshun-deysel.htm#.UwH_yZEjHs)
  - Any local or international person who is inspirational and has made a difference
  - Someone from your community who has made a difference
- Read the story of Gandhi again. In a group of four, discuss his life and milestones. Using the following link, perform the 'Rap' called "Be the Change". [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n\\_gQxVOmod0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n_gQxVOmod0)

# Be the Change

Written and sung by MC Yogi

## 1st verse

Once upon a time not long ago there was a boy who would grow & become a great soul  
He lived in India and his name was Gandhi  
He believed in human rights & he felt so strongly

That he made a vow to train himself because he realized first he'd have to change himself  
He changed his clothes & decided to walk, some days he practiced silence and refused to talk  
When he was young he studied to be a lawyer and then he became a great spiritual warrior  
He read from the scriptures of every religion came to the realization that we're all God's children  
Because he understood that we're all equal he became a spokesman for the people  
A karma yogi devoted to service to spread truth & peace was his purpose

## Chorus

Be the change that you wanna see in the world, just like Gandhi

## 2nd verse

Gandhi dedicated his life to the cause  
Even when it meant breaking unjust laws he often faced prison and incarceration  
But that only strengthened his determination he said he would make every sacrifice  
But that he would never kill or take a life he used his heart instead of his fist  
And he taught non-violence as the way to resist a peaceful soldier who used his mind  
To fight for the rights of human kind but not just people, animals too  
And his basic teaching "God is Truth" he joined Muslims, Sikhs, & Hindus, Christians, Buddhists,  
Jains, and Jews  
all the many paths that lead into the light that shines bright inside of me and you

## Chorus

Be the change that you wanna see in the world, just like Gandhi

## 3rd verse

"An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind"  
And it takes more strength and faith to be kind  
With that in mind Gandhi took a stand  
Against the foreign occupation of his land  
When things got violent Gandhi would fast  
Not eating for days until the riots would pass  
But the biggest event that made the British halt  
Is when Gandhi-ji decided to harvest salt  
The British empire installed a salt tax  
And stealing salt was an unlawful act  
So Gandhi and his peeps, took the streets  
Ten thousand deep they marched to the beach  
But when they arrived they were beaten with clubs  
But they didn't fight back instead they chose love  
The British military realized they were wrong  
And eventually decided to go back home  
You see, Gandhi-ji was a very great leader  
But before all that he was shy & meagre  
As a young child he was just like you and me  
Before he became Mahatma Gandhi

The word "Mahatma" it means great soul and its inside of us just waiting to unfold  
If you follow your heart and act real bold next time it'll be your story that's told!

## Chorus

Be the change that you wanna see in the world, just like Gandhi