

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Research Note-Taking Sample Response

Source	Summary	Paraphrase	Quotation
<a href="#">Britannica</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Born July 18, 1918, in Mvezo, South Africa</li> <li>- In 1944, joined the ANC, a black liberation group, and became a leader</li> <li>- created the first Black law practice in South Africa, focusing on cases related to apartheid policies</li> <li>- In 1955, the Freedom Charter was drafted, which called for nonracial social democracy</li> <li>- After the Sharpeville Massacre, abandoned nonviolent stance, tried for treason in 1963</li> <li>- In prison until 1990</li> <li>- Led ANC negotiations in the 1990s</li> <li>- Elected president in 1994</li> <li>- Died December 5, 2013, in Johannesburg</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "He established in 1995 the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), which investigated human rights violations under apartheid, and he introduced housing, education, and economic development initiatives designed to improve the living standards of the country's Black population" (Britannica).</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Nelson Mandela Biographical</a>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mandela refused to give in to apartheid policies even if it meant he stayed in prison.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "He was widely accepted as the most significant black leader in South Africa and became a potent symbol of resistance as the anti-apartheid movement gathered strength" (The Nobel Prize).</li> <li>● "In 1991, at the first national conference of the ANC held inside South Africa after the organization</li> </ul>

			had been banned in 1960, Mandela was elected President of the ANC while his lifelong friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo, became the organization's National Chairperson" (The Nobel Prize).
<a href="#">Nelson Mandela Foundation</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grew up hearing elders' stories of wars of resistance, and dreamed of being able to help his people reach freedom</li> <li>- In 1955 ANC protested 6 unjust laws. Mandela was the National Volunteer-in-Chief of this Defiance Campaign</li> <li>- Sharpeville Massacre led to the banning of the ANC. Mandela and his colleagues faced the Treason Trial but were acquitted</li> <li>- However, he was later imprisoned due to inciting workers to strike</li> <li>- In 1964, Mandela was sentenced to life in prison, but never stopped advocating for the end of apartheid</li> <li>- After his release, led negotiations &amp; won the Nobel Peace Prize</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "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" (Nelson Mandela Foundation).</li> <li>● "Despite terrible provocation, he never answered racism with racism. His life is an inspiration to all who are oppressed and deprived; and to all who are opposed to oppression and deprivation" (The Nelson Mandela Foundation).</li> </ul>
<b>Synthesis</b>			
After 27 years of imprisonment due to his activism, Nelson Mandela negotiated the end of apartheid and was elected president of South Africa in 1994 with the goal of unifying the country.			