

Lärarhandledning: South Africa and Jamaica year 9

Gör kopia (arkiv→ kopiera) eller ladda ner för att kunna få egna filer.

Resurser:

Arbetsbok

(Alla bilder i workbook är AI-genererade med hjälp av Canva.com)

[Framsida till arbetsbok utan årskurs](#)

[Mall för veckoplanering](#) (att dela på exempelvis Google classroom eller lärplattform). **Obs! Ta en egen kopia för att få en redigerbar fil.**

[Bell ringers](#) (Som startuppgift på de flesta lektioner så projiceras gap-fill uppgiften på projektorduk/skrivs på tavlan när eleverna kommer in i klassrummet. Eleverna kan skriva sina meningar på papper och sedan rätta varandras exempelvis). **Facit finns längre ner i detta dokument.**

[Vocabulary](#) (Att använda till glosförhör under arbetsområdet)

Resurser

South Africa

- [How did South African Apartheid happen, and how did it finally end?](#)
- [Nelson Mandela's Legacy In South Africa Today](#)
- [Looking back at the life of Archbishop Desmond Tutu - BBC Africa](#)

Jamaica

- [How Jamaica was colonised](#)
- [Reggae Music - A Brief History](#)
- [Jamaican Patois Lesson 1](#)
- [Rastafarianism | God, Religion & Beliefs](#)

Länkar till **låttexter** att skriva och dela ut till uppgiften "Song analysis" på sida 26 i workbook:

- ["Redemption Song"](#)
- ["War"](#)
- ["One Love"](#)

Bedömningsuppgift

Skriftlig uppgift: [Voices of Courage](#)

[Bedömningsmatris](#)

Om elever får tid över finns alltid denna hemsida länkad:

[Träna engelska online](#)

FACIT + LJUDFILER arbetsbok

KEY - Reading comprehension: South Africa

1. c
2. True
3. b
4. d
5. False (He became president in 1994)
6. a
7. True
8. It aims to protect freedom, equality, and human dignity by guaranteeing equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, gender, or sexuality.

KEY - Listening comprehension: [Important South African writers](#)

1. Nobel
2. apartheid
3. July
4. Nobel



5. Serious
6. Professor
7. Daughter
8. New
9. Playwright
10. Banned
11. Boys
12. White
13. Racism
14. Redness
15. Modern
16. Predicted
17. Today

Transcript

South Africa is home to many famous and influential writers. Their books explore important themes like identity, race, justice, and the effects of apartheid. In this listening exercise, you will hear about four important South African authors and one of their most famous books.

Let's begin with Nadine Gordimer. She won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1991. Her writing often focused on the struggles of life under apartheid. One of her most famous books is *July's People*. It tells the story of a white South African family who must flee the city during a civil war and are taken in by their former Black servant, July. The novel explores power, trust, and social change.

Next is J.M. Coetzee, another Nobel Prize winner. He is known for his quiet, serious style and deep moral questions. One of his best-known books is *Disgrace*. It's about a university professor who loses his job after a scandal and goes to live with his daughter in the countryside. The story explores themes of guilt, shame, and the new South Africa after apartheid.

Another important writer is Athol Fugard, who is best known as a playwright. His plays were performed even when they were banned during apartheid. One of his most famous works is "Master Harold"...and the Boys. The play takes place during apartheid and shows the friendship between a white teenage boy and two Black men who work for his family. The story becomes more painful as racism and power come between them.

Finally, we have Zakes Mda, a well-known modern novelist. He writes about both the past and present of South Africa. One of his most famous books is *The Heart of Redness*. It mixes historical events with modern life. The story goes back to a moment in the 1850s when a young girl predicted a miracle that would save her people. The book compares the beliefs and struggles of the past with those of today.



Together, these authors help readers understand South Africa's complex history and the challenges of building a better future.

KEY - Reading comprehension: Jamaica

1. b
2. false
3. c
4. true
5. false
6. a

KEY - Listening comprehension: [The Rastafari Movement](#)

1. c
2. False (It started in response to injustice and inequality, not harmony)
3. They were living in poverty/ still faced discrimination
4. a
5. True
6. Returning to Africa (either physically or spiritually)
7. c
8. False (They avoid processed foods and alcohol)

Transcript

When people hear the word "Rastafari," they often think of reggae music, colorful clothes, and dreadlocks. However, the Rastafari Movement is much deeper than just an image or a music style. It is a spiritual and cultural movement that began in Jamaica during the 1930s, in response to long-standing social injustice and colonial history.

At that time, many Black Jamaicans were living in poverty and facing discrimination. Although slavery had officially ended, the society was still deeply unequal. People longed for dignity, freedom, and a stronger connection to their African roots.

The movement was inspired by the coronation of Haile Selassie, the first as Emperor of Ethiopia in 1930. Some Jamaicans saw him as a divine figure — a symbol of hope, strength, and leadership for people of African descent worldwide. Ethiopia, a country that had resisted European colonization, became a powerful symbol of pride and independence.

One of the central beliefs in Rastafari is that Africa, particularly Ethiopia, is the true home of Black people. Many Rastafarians believe in "repatriation," which means returning to Africa either physically or spiritually.

Living naturally is another important value. Rastafarians often grow their hair into dreadlocks as a sign of strength and connection to their identity. They also try to eat natural, plant-based



Ellen Malcolm



foods, and avoid processed products, alcohol, and substances they consider harmful to the body and mind.

The values of peace, love, respect, and equality are at the heart of the Rastafari philosophy. Through music, especially reggae, these ideas have reached millions of people around the world. Bob Marley, perhaps the most famous Rastafarian, used his songs to speak out against injustice and promote unity and spiritual freedom.

Today, the Rastafari Movement is global. While practices and beliefs can vary from group to group, the core messages — pride, liberation, and a deep connection to Africa — remain central to the movement.

