

YEAR 9

SOUTH AFRICA & JAMAICA

NAME: _____



Ellen Malcolm

INTRODUCTION



In this unit, we will explore two countries with rich histories and powerful stories about courage, resistance, and the fight for justice: South Africa and Jamaica.

Through learning about important figures like Nelson Mandela and Bob Marley, as well as key movements such as apartheid and the Rastafari movement, you will gain a deeper understanding of how people use words, music, and actions to create change.

Along the way, you will develop your English skills by learning about and analyzing meaningful quotes, songs, and historical events, and by expressing your own thoughts through writing and speaking.

This unit is not just about history; it's about understanding the power of voices that fight injustice and inspire hope.

GOALS

- Build a deeper understanding of the history, culture, and social challenges of South Africa and Jamaica.
- Improve grammar, reading and listening comprehension skills through texts and audio materials.
- Use vocabulary and grammar learned in class to analyze, discuss, and write about important social themes like courage, justice, resistance, and unity.
- Gain confidence in expressing your ideas and opinions clearly and effectively in English.



VOCABULARY FOR UNDERSTANDING THE UNIT

Find out what the Swedish translations are for the words below and provide a short explanation as well.

Abolitionist movement

Translation:

Explanation:

Plantations

Translation:

Explanation:

Rebellion

Translation:

Explanation:

Descendants

Translation:

Explanation:

Apprenticeship

Translation:

Explanation:

Exploited

Translation:

Explanation:

Enslaved

Translation:

Explanation:

Prosperity

Translation:

Explanation:

Inhabited

Translation:

Explanation:

Corruption

Translation:

Explanation:

Uprising

Translation:

Explanation:

Redemption

Translation:

Explanation:

Emancipation

Translation:

Explanation:

Segregation

Translation:

Explanation:

Excluded

Translation:

Explanation:

Reconciliation

Translation:

Explanation:

Systematically

Translation:

Explanation:



STARTING DISCUSSIONS



1

What do you already know about South Africa and Jamaica?

2

Have you heard of Nelson Mandela or Bob Marley? What do you know about them?

3

How do people resist unfair treatment or discrimination?

4

What does "courage" mean to you? Can you share an example of courage?

5

How can learning about other countries help us understand the world better?

6

Do you think young people today have the power to change society? Why or why not?

7

What is the relationship between freedom and responsibility?

8

Why is it important to remember history?



READING COMPREHENSION: SOUTH AFRICA



South Africa



Translate the words to Swedish

Wounds _____ Beacon _____

Minority _____ Considerable _____

Classified _____ Progress _____

Dictated _____ Wrestle _____

Resisting _____ Contributor _____



South Africa is a country that defies simple definitions. Situated at the southern tip of the African continent, it is a land of extraordinary contrasts – from stunning coastlines and world-famous vineyards to townships marked by poverty and historical wounds. Its people, culture, and history have all contributed to shaping a complex and fascinating modern nation.

For much of the **20th century**, South Africa was internationally known for its system of **apartheid** – a legal structure of racial segregation introduced by the white-minority government in 1948. Under apartheid, people were classified by race and lived under laws that dictated where they could live, work, go to school, and even whom they could marry. Non-white South Africans, especially Black citizens, were systematically excluded from political representation and subjected to economic and social discrimination.



However, apartheid did not go unchallenged. Protest movements, strikes, and international pressure steadily grew throughout the second half of the century. Central to the anti-apartheid movement was the **African National Congress** (ANC), with **Nelson Mandela** becoming its most iconic leader.

Mandela spent 27 years in prison for his role in resisting apartheid, but upon his release in 1990, he became a global symbol of forgiveness and reconciliation. In **1994**, South Africa held its first free election, and Mandela was elected president — a milestone in the nation's history and a beacon of hope for millions.



REAL LEADERS
MUST BE
READY TO
SACRIFICE ALL
FOR THE
FREEDOM OF
THEIR PEOPLE

Post-apartheid South Africa has made considerable progress. The country's **constitution**, adopted in 1996, is one of the most progressive in the world, guaranteeing equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, gender, or sexuality. Still, the nation continues to wrestle with the legacy of its past. Inequality, high unemployment, and corruption remain significant barriers to development.

South Africa's nickname, "**The Rainbow Nation**," reflects both its cultural diversity and its aspiration for unity. The country has **11 official languages**, and its population includes people of African, European, Asian, and mixed descent. This multiculturalism is evident in South African music, food, literature, and festivals, which combine traditional heritage with modern global influences.

Economically, South Africa plays a leading role on the African continent. It has abundant natural resources, especially in gold, platinum, and diamonds. **Johannesburg** and **Cape Town** are key economic and cultural hubs. Yet the distribution of wealth remains deeply uneven — a reality most visible in the contrast between affluent suburbs and informal settlements.

Tourism is also a major contributor to the economy. International visitors flock to the country to experience safaris in **Kruger National Park**, hikes up **Table Mountain**, or historical tours of **Robben Island**. These experiences not only showcase natural beauty and biodiversity but also offer insight into South Africa's resilience and transformation.



Check your understanding



1.What was apartheid?

- ☐ a. A traditional form of tribal leadership
- ☐ b. A foreign trade policy
- ☐ c. A legal system enforcing racial segregation
- ☐ d. A religious practice common in South Africa

2.South Africa has more than ten official languages.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3.Why was Nelson Mandela imprisoned?

- ☐ a.He led a violent uprising against the government
- ☐ b.He was a leader in the anti-apartheid movement
- ☐ c.He tried to flee the country during apartheid
- ☐ d.He committed a crime unrelated to politics

4.Which of these statements is true about post-apartheid South Africa?

- ☐ a. Economic equality was quickly achieved
- ☐ b. The constitution became less democratic
- ☐ c. All forms of discrimination were immediately eliminated
- ☐ d. There are still challenges like inequality and corruption

5. Nelson Mandela became president in the 1980s.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

6.Why is South Africa called "The Rainbow Nation"?

- ☐ a. It describes the country's multicultural society
- ☐ b. Due to its natural landscapes and rainbows
- ☐ c. Because of its changing climate
- ☐ d. It was the name of an early liberation movement

7. Many South Africans still live in poverty today.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

8.How does South Africa's constitution reflect the country's efforts to move forward after apartheid?



SUMMARIZE A TEXT: COLONIALISM AND APARTHEID



South Africa

Colonization is when a powerful country takes over another land and its people. In South Africa, the Dutch and British took control. Native groups lost their land, and unfair laws like apartheid were created.

In Jamaica, the Spanish and British ruled. Indigenous people died, and Africans were taken as slaves. Their culture and freedom were taken away.

South Africa's modern history cannot be understood without examining the dual impact of **colonialism** and **apartheid**. These two systems, though different in structure, both relied on oppression, exploitation, and control. Together, they shaped the country's political, economic, and social landscape for centuries, leaving scars that are still visible today.

Colonial Beginnings

European interest in South Africa began in the **15th** century with **Portuguese explorers**, but it was the **Dutch** who first established a lasting settlement in **1652** at the **Cape of Good Hope**. The Dutch East India Company set up a supply station for ships traveling to Asia, but it quickly grew into a colony. Dutch settlers, known as **Boers** or **Afrikaners**, began to claim land and displace indigenous peoples such as the **Khoikhoi** and **San**. In the early **19th** century, the **British took** control of the Cape Colony. British and Dutch settlers both expanded inland, often clashing with African kingdoms like the **Zulu**. The expansion was driven by land hunger, mining (especially diamonds and gold), and imperial ambitions. Throughout the colonial period, Black South Africans were systematically pushed off their land, denied political rights, and forced into low-wage labor, especially in agriculture and mining.

WHAT IS A SUMMARY?

A summary is a short version of a text. It tells the main ideas in a few sentences.

Steps to summarize a text:

1. Read the text:

- Read the text carefully.
- Make sure you understand it.

2. Find the main ideas:

- Look for the most important points.
- Ignore details that are not important.

3. Write the summary:

- Use your own words.
- Keep it short and clear.
- Include only the main ideas.

Colonial rule introduced **segregationist policies** long before apartheid was formalized. Laws restricted where dark skinned people could live, work, or own land. Education systems were designed to maintain white dominance, and African cultural traditions were often dismissed or suppressed.

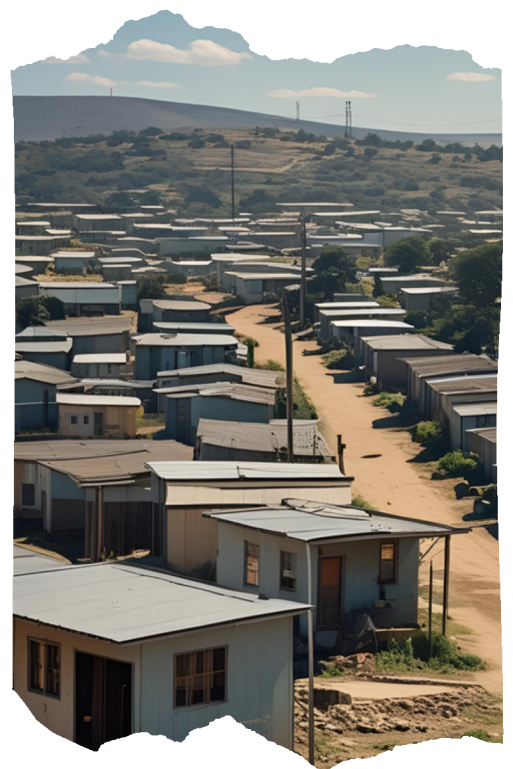
Apartheid

While colonialism laid the foundation, **apartheid** (Afrikaans for “separateness”) made racial division a strict legal system. It began in **1948** when the **National Party**, led by **Afrikaners**, came to power. Their goal was to protect white minority rule by legally enforcing racial segregation.

Under apartheid, every South African was classified by race — white, Black, coloured (mixed race), or Indian. This classification affected every part of life, including where people could live, whom they could marry, what schools their children could attend, and what jobs they were allowed to do.

Black South Africans were forced to live in “**homelands**” or poor townships, often far from cities or work opportunities. They had to carry passbooks to travel outside their designated areas. Political rights were denied, and protests were met with violence. One of the most infamous examples was the **Sharpeville Massacre** in **1960**, when police killed **69** people during a peaceful protest against pass laws.

Opposition to apartheid grew both inside and outside South Africa. Figures like **Nelson Mandela** and organizations such as the **African National Congress** (ANC) led resistance movements, while the international community imposed economic sanctions and cultural boycotts. After decades of struggle, apartheid officially ended in the early **1990s**.



Transition to Democracy

In **1994**, South Africa held its first democratic election, and **Nelson Mandela** became the country's first Black president. A new constitution was adopted, one of the most progressive in the world, guaranteeing equal rights, freedom of speech, and protection from discrimination.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission, led by **Archbishop Desmond Tutu**, aimed to help the country heal by allowing victims and perpetrators to share their stories. While many viewed this as a powerful step toward unity, some felt that it did not go far enough to deliver justice or economic repair.

Legacy today

Although apartheid is officially over, its economic and social effects are still deeply felt. Land ownership is still uneven, many schools in poor areas remain underfunded, and unemployment rates are especially high among Black youth. Informal settlements exist near wealthy suburbs, reflecting the continuing divide between rich and poor.

However, South Africa has also made significant progress. It has a strong legal framework, a vibrant civil society, and a growing youth movement committed to justice. Artists, musicians, and writers continue to explore themes of identity, freedom, and resistance, keeping the spirit of transformation alive.



This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



LISTENING COMPREHENSION: IMPORTANT SOUTH AFRICAN WRITERS



South Africa

Listen carefully. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with words from the recording. Use only the exact words you hear.



Let's begin with **Nadine Gordimer**. She won the _____(1) Prize in Literature in 1991. Her writing often focused on the struggles of life under _____(2). 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, _____(3). The novel explores power, trust, and social change.

Next is **J.M. Coetzee**, another _____(4) Prize winner. He is known for his quiet, _____(5) style and deep moral questions. One of his best-known books is *Disgrace*. It's about a university _____(6) who loses his job after a scandal and goes to live with his _____(7) in the countryside. The story explores themes of guilt, shame, and the _____(8) South Africa after apartheid.



Another important writer is **Athol Fugard**, who is best known as a _____(9). His plays were performed even when they were _____(10) during apartheid. One of his most famous works is "Master Harold"...and the _____(11). The play takes place during apartheid and shows the friendship between a _____(12) teenage boy and two Black men who work for his family. The story becomes more painful as _____(13) 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 _____(14). It mixes historical events with _____(15) life. The story goes back to a moment in the 1850s when a young girl _____(16) a miracle that would save her people. The book compares the beliefs and struggles of the past with those of _____ (17).



ANALYZE A QUOTE NELSON MANDELA



South Africa

INSTRUCTIONS

You will read four quotes by Mandela and answer questions that help you:

- understand the meaning of his words.
- reflect on his ideas.
- and connect them to your own thoughts and experiences.

Use the support sentences to help you write your answers in full sentences.



QUOTE 1

“EDUCATION IS THE MOST POWERFUL WEAPON WHICH YOU CAN USE TO CHANGE THE WORLD”

What does Mandela mean by “weapon” in this quote?

He does not mean a real weapon. He means that

Do you agree with this quote? Why or why not?

Yes, because... / No, because...

QUOTE 2

“ IT ALWAYS SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL IT'S DONE ”

What kind of situations do you think this quote applies to?

This quote can be about

Why might this message be helpful for someone who is facing a big challenge?

It gives hope because

QUOTE 3

“ 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 ”

What is the difference between not feeling fear and conquering fear?

I believe the difference is

What does this quote teach us about bravery?

It teaches that real courage is

QUOTE 4

“ DO NOT JUDGE ME BY MY SUCCESSES, JUDGE ME BY HOW
MANY TIMES I FELL DOWN AND GOT BACK UP AGAIN ”

What message is Mandela sending about failure and success?

He wants us to understand that

Why might this quote be important for young people today?

Because many people think success is only about



READING COMPREHENSION:

JAMAICA



Jamaica



Translate the words to Swedish

Despite_____ Expression_____

Impact_____ Contributions_____

Captured_____ Unity_____

Legacy_____ Resistance_____

Influence_____ Remarkable_____



Jamaica is a small island nation located in **the Caribbean Sea**, just south of Cuba. Despite its relatively small size, Jamaica has made a global impact far beyond its borders. With its tropical climate, mountains, and sandy beaches, the island is a popular tourist destination. But there's much more to Jamaica than its scenery.

The country's population is just under **3** million people, most of whom are of African descent. This is largely a result of Jamaica's colonial past. The island was colonized by the Spanish in the early **1500s** before being captured by the British in **1655**. Under British rule, thousands of Africans were brought to the island as enslaved labourers. The painful legacy of slavery continues to influence Jamaican society today, shaping its politics, economy, and identity.

Jamaica gained independence from the United Kingdom in **1962**, and since then, it has worked to strengthen its national identity. English is the official language, but Jamaican **Patois** — a **Creole language** with African, English, and local influences—is widely spoken in daily life. This language, along with music and food, is a powerful expression of Jamaican culture.



A Creole language is a full and natural language that develops when people from different language backgrounds need to communicate. It usually starts as a simplified language (called a pidgin). Creole languages often mix words and grammar from several languages. For example, Jamaican Patois is a Creole language with roots in English and West African languages.

One of Jamaica's most famous contributions to the world is reggae music. Artists like **Bob Marley** not only popularized the genre but also used music to spread messages of social justice, unity, and resistance. Jamaica also has a strong presence in athletics, especially sprinting. Legendary athletes like **Usain Bolt** have brought international attention to the island's sports culture. Although Jamaica faces challenges such as economic inequality, crime, and emigration, its people continue to show remarkable resilience. The island's culture, history, and spirit make it unique—a place where creativity, strength, and pride shine brightly.



Check your understanding



1. What best explains why Jamaica has a population primarily of African descent?

- ☐ a. Africans settled the island thousands of years ago.
- ☐ b. The British brought enslaved Africans to work on plantations.
- ☐ c. African countries sent aid workers to Jamaica during colonization.
- ☐ d. Jamaica invited African workers after independence.

2. The legacy of colonialism is no longer felt in modern Jamaican society.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3. Why is Jamaican Patois significant in the context of national identity?

- ☐ a. It represents the country's desire to become a fully English-speaking nation.
- ☐ b. It is a sign of modern education and global influence.
- ☐ c. It reflects the blending of cultures and resistance to colonial language norms.
- ☐ d. It is used primarily in formal political speeches.

4. Jamaica's language, music, and food are described in the text as tools of cultural expression.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

5. Jamaica's independence immediately resolved the economic and social problems caused by colonial rule.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

6. Which factor most contributed to Jamaica becoming a British colony?

- ☐ a. A military invasion by the British to seize strategic control
- ☐ b. A peaceful transition of power from Spain to Britain
- ☐ c. A treaty signed with the Spanish in 1655
- ☐ d. Jamaica's request to become part of the British Empire



LISTENING COMPREHENSION: THE RASTAFARI MOVEMENT



Translate the words to Swedish

Injustice _____ Coronation _____
Poverty _____ Emperor _____
Unequal _____ Descent _____
Dignity _____ Core _____



1. What is the Rastafari Movement mainly about?

- ☐ a. a popular hairstyle
- ☐ b. a group that only listens to reggae
- ☐ c. a spiritual and cultural movement
- ☐ d. a music genre created by Jamaicans

2. The Rastafari Movement started in Jamaica in the 1930s as a reaction to equality and social harmony.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3. Why were many Jamaicans unhappy in the 1930s?

4. What made *Haile Selassie I* a key figure in the Rastafari Movement?

- ☐ a. Rastafarians believed he was a divine leader from Africa
- ☐ b. he resisted colonization in the Caribbean
- ☐ c. he was the first Jamaican president
- ☐ d. he created the reggae music genre

5. Ethiopia became a symbol of pride and resistance for Rastafarians.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

6. What does the word "repatriation" mean for many Rastafarians?

7. Why do many Rastafarians wear dreadlocks?

- ☐ a. it is required by Jamaican law
- ☐ b. they believe it looks cool
- ☐ c. it shows strength and connection to identity
- ☐ d. it protects them from the sun

8. Rastafarians usually eat processed foods and drink alcohol.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False



SUMMARIZE A TEXT:

BRITISH COLONIZATION IN JAMAICA



Colonization is when a powerful country takes over another land and its people. In South Africa, the Dutch and British took control. Native groups lost their land, and unfair laws like apartheid were created.

In Jamaica, the Spanish and British ruled. Indigenous people died, and Africans were taken as slaves. Their culture and freedom were taken away.

When people think of Jamaica today, they often picture white beaches, reggae music, and a strong sense of cultural pride. But behind the island's vibrant identity lies a complex and painful history of colonization, particularly under British rule.

Early colonial history

Jamaica was originally inhabited by the **Taíno people**, an Indigenous group who lived peacefully on the island for centuries. In **1494**, **Christopher Columbus** arrived on behalf of Spain, beginning a period of European domination.

However, in **1655**, the British invaded Jamaica and seized control from the Spanish, marking the beginning of more than **300** years of British colonial rule.

The role of slavery

Under British rule, Jamaica became one of the wealthiest colonies in the Caribbean, but this prosperity came at a terrible cost. The British established large sugar plantations that depended on the forced labour of enslaved Africans. Hundreds of thousands of Africans were brought to the island through the brutal transatlantic slave trade.

WHAT IS A SUMMARY?

A summary is a short version of a text. It tells the main ideas in a few sentences.

Steps to summarize a text:

1. Read the text:

- Read the text carefully.
- Make sure you understand it.

2. Find the main ideas:

- Look for the most important points.
- Ignore details that are not important.

3. Write the summary:

- Use your own words.
- Keep it short and clear.
- Include only the main ideas.

Life for enslaved people was extremely harsh. They were treated as property, denied basic rights, and subjected to cruel punishments. Despite this, many resisted through rebellions, sabotage, and maintaining African traditions. One notable group, **the Maroons**—descendants of escaped slaves—fought fiercely against British forces and even managed to sign peace treaties with them.

Resistance and emancipation

Over time, pressure grew from both inside and outside Jamaica to end slavery. There were several major uprisings, including the **Baptist War** in **1831**, which was led by **Sam Sharpe**. These acts of resistance, along with the growing abolitionist movement in Britain, eventually led to the abolition of slavery in **1834**. However, enslaved people were forced into an “apprenticeship” system until **1838**, meaning freedom came slowly and unevenly.



Life After Slavery

Although slavery had ended, many formerly enslaved people continued to suffer under systems of inequality. Access to land, education, and political power remained limited. The British continued to exploit Jamaica’s resources, and the local population had little say in how the island was governed. Throughout the **20th** century, movements for self-government and independence gained strength. Jamaican leaders and activists demanded greater control over their own affairs, and in **1962**, Jamaica officially gained independence from Britain. Even after independence, however, the legacies of colonialism—including social inequality and economic dependence—remained deeply rooted in Jamaican society.

Lasting impact

British colonization left a deep imprint on Jamaica’s language, legal system, and institutions. English remains the official language, but **Jamaican Patois**, heavily influenced by African languages, is widely spoken. The colonial experience also shaped Jamaica’s identity and its ongoing struggles for justice, equality, and cultural recognition.

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SONG ANALYSIS

SONGS BY BOB MARLEY



Bob Marley (1945–1981) was a famous singer and songwriter from Jamaica. He helped make reggae music popular all over the world. His songs are about freedom, peace, justice, and the rights of people. Marley was part of the Rastafari movement, which is a spiritual and cultural way of life that started in Jamaica. His music often talks about slavery, African identity, and fighting against unfair treatment.

INSTRUCTIONS

In this assignment, you will explore how music can tell stories about a country's history, people, and beliefs. You will listen to three songs by Bob Marley and then work more closely with one song that your teacher will choose for you.

Your teacher will play the following songs in class.

You will also receive printed lyrics so you can follow along and highlight any words you do not understand (look them up after).



- "Redemption Song" - about freedom, remembering slavery, and never giving up
- "War" - based on a speech by Haile Selassie I, about racism and injustice
- "One Love" - about love, peace, and unity between all people

QUESTIONS AND SENTENCE STARTERS

What is the main message of the song?

In this song Bob Marley wants to tell us that...

In this song I believe Bob Marley wants people to feel...

Which lines in the song do you think are the most powerful or important?

Why?

A line I think is powerful is "....." because...



How is the song connected to Jamaican history or the Rastafari movement?

This song is connected to Jamaican history because...

How does the song make you feel? What do you think the artist wants you to feel?

The song makes me feel... because...

Is this song still important today? Give a reason for your opinion.

In my opinion this song is /is not still important today because...



MY SONG ANALYSIS



Jamaica

MY SONG: _____

5 WORDS FROM THE SONG THAT MIGHT BE HARD TO UNDERSTAND AND A SWEDISH TRANSLATION

1	_____	_____
	English word	Swedish translation
2	_____	_____
	English word	Swedish translation
3	_____	_____
	English word	Swedish translation
4	_____	_____
	English word	Swedish translation
5	_____	_____
	English word	Swedish translation



FINAL ASSIGNMENT WRITING: VOICES OF COURAGE



The next issue of *Global Youth Journal* will focus on inspiring leaders and messages of courage. The magazine is looking for texts from teenagers around the world about people who have influenced society through peaceful resistance and powerful words. Your class has been invited to send in texts to the magazine.

Write a text called **Voices of Courage**, including these four parts:

1. Introduce Nelson Mandela and Bob Marley

Who were they? What are they known for?

Give a short introduction about their lives and what they stood for.



Think about: Where they came from, what they believed in, what they fought for.

2. Choose and explain one message or quote from each of them

Pick a quote from Mandela and one from Marley's songs that you find powerful.

Explain what the quotes mean and why you chose them.



Think about: What is the message? What does it teach us? How does it make you feel?

3. Connect their ideas to today's world

How are Mandela's and Marley's messages still important today?

Can you connect their ideas to a situation in the world, in your school, or in your own life?



Think about: Equality, racism, justice, peace, courage, change.

4. Reflect on what we can learn from them

What can young people today learn from Mandela and Marley?

How can we be inspired by their words and actions in our own lives?



Think about: Standing up for others, using your voice, being brave, believing in change.

Write between 450-650 words. Use full sentences and clear paragraphs. Write as if your text will be printed in a magazine for young readers.

VOCABULARY SOUTH AFRICA & JAMAICA



VOCABULARY 1

1. **Segregation** - segregation
2. **Democracy** - demokrati
3. **Oppression** - förtryck
4. **Activist** - aktivist
5. **Freedom** - frihet
6. **Equality** - jämlikhet
7. **Justice** - rättvisa
8. **Struggle** - kamp
9. **Government** - regering
10. **Law** - lag
11. **Election** - val
12. **Imprisoned** - fängslad
13. **Remarkable** - anmärkningsvärd

VOCABULARY 2

1. **Poverty** - fattigdom
2. **Unequal** - ojämlig
3. **Dignity** - värdighet
4. **Welfare** - välfärd
5. **Community** - samhälle
6. **Housing** - boende
7. **Healthcare** - sjukvård
8. **Education** - utbildning
9. **Access** - tillgång
10. **Opportunity** - möjlighet
11. **Discrimination** - diskriminering
12. **Unemployment** - arbetslöshet
13. **Descent** - härkomst

VOCABULARY 3

1. **Courage** - mod
2. **Sacrifice** - uppoffring
3. **Protester** - demonstrant
4. **March** - marsch
5. **Revolution** - revolution
6. **Uprising** - uppror
7. **Boycott** - bojkott
8. **Banner** - banderoll
9. **Outcry** - ramaskri
10. **Petition** - namninsamling
11. **Emancipation** - frigörelse
12. **Movement** - rörelse
13. **Compassion** - medkänsla
14. **Beacon** - ledstjärna

VOCABULARY 4

1. **Determination** - beslutsamhet
2. **Pride** - stolthet
3. **Fear** - rädsla
4. **Resilience** - motståndskraft
5. **Anger** - ilska
6. **Compassion** - medkänsla
7. **Strength** - styrka
8. **Wisdom** - visdom
9. **Humility** - ödmjukhet
10. **Patience** - tålamod
11. **Confidence** - självförtroende
12. **Empathy** - empati
13. **Bravery** - tapperhet