

Curs 2010-11

# CINEMA<sup>per a</sup> estudiants

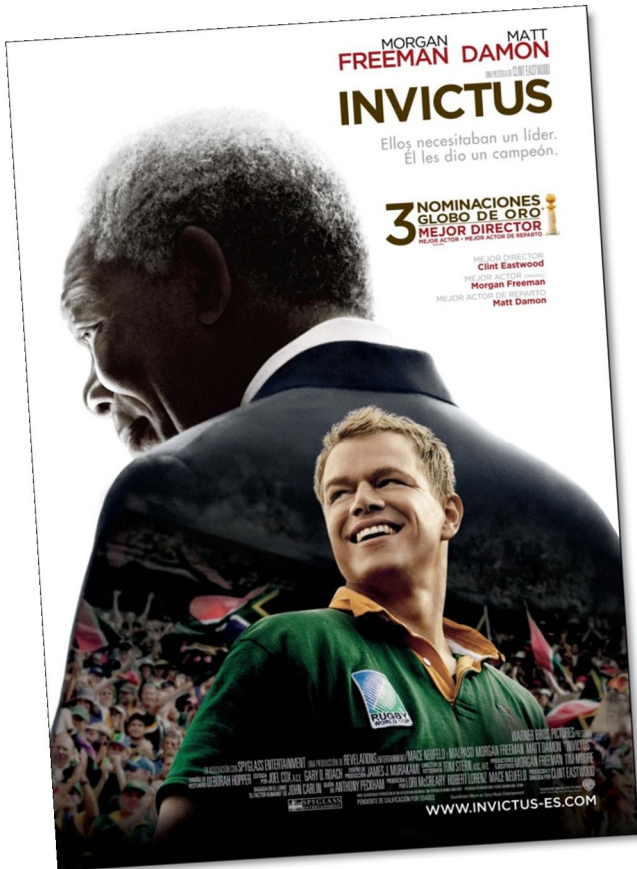


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3er i 4art d'ESO / Batxillerats / Cicles Formatius /  
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**Àrees i Temes:**  
Llengua anglesa / Ciències socials /  
Educació per a la ciutadania i els drets humans.

## Invictus

## Invictus



**Direcció:** Clint Eastwood.

**Interpretació:** Morgan Freeman, Matt Damon, Marguerite Wheatley, Patrick Lyster, Matt Stern, Julian Lewis Jones, Penny Downie.

**Guió:** Anthony Peckham; basat en el llibre "El factor humà" de John Carlin.

**Producció:** Clint Eastwood, Lori McCreary, Robert Lorenz i Mace Neufeld. **Música:** Kyle Eastwood i Michael Stevens.

**Fotografia:** Tom Stern.

**Muntatge:** Joel Cox i Gary D. Roach. **Disseny de producció:** James J. Murakami. **Vestuari:**

Deborah Hopper. **Gènere:** Biòpic, drama. **País:** USA.

**Any:** 2009. **Durada:** 134 min.

**TRAILER:** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KB2aD-ZyXA>

## SINOPSI

"Invictus" explica la història verídica de com el president sud-africà Nelson Mandela va ajuntar els seus esforços amb els del capità de l'equip de rugbi de Sud-àfrica, François Pienaar, per tal d'unificar el seu país. El president Mandela, conscient que la seva nació continuava dividida tant racialment com econòmicament a causa de les seqüeles provocades pels anys d'Apartheid, va aconseguir aglutinar el seu poble al voltant d'un llenguatge tan universal com l'esport i va recolzar l'equip de rugbi de Sud-àfrica quan, amb poques probabilitats d'èxit, participava al Campionat Mundial de 1995.

## Invictus

### ACTIVITY 1. THE STORY OF INVICTUS



**Read this text and choose the right answers**

*Invictus* is a film about the South African national rugby team, the Springboks, and their quest to win the rugby World Cup. The story takes place just after Nelson Mandela becomes President of South Africa. Mandela knows that the country is extremely divided along racial lines. Whites fear the new government in the hands of the Black majority. Blacks want revenge for the suffering and pain they lived during the Apartheid years, when the white minority ruled and discriminated black people. Mandela understood that there must be a reunification for the country to succeed. Even those close to him haven't understood this concept. Mandela had an ideal when he formed his bodyguard group: "*The Rainbow Nation starts here. Reconciliation starts here. Forgiveness starts here*".

Rugby was the sport favoured by White South Africans, whereas Blacks played football. Because the Whites cheered the Springboks, all the Blacks cheered for their opponents. Mandela wanted to use the World Cup as a way to bring all South Africans together in support of the Springboks. He recruits Springbok captain Francois Pienaar for support among the players, all but one of whom are white. The players are as resistant as anyone else.

When Mandela first met with Pienaar, they discussed leadership. Both men believed in leading by example. As the team trained and played, slowly the whole nation began to consolidate around this underdog team. It isn't just the team that must exceed expectations. It is the nation, so bitterly divided, that must show the world a new way of people living together.

In *Invictus*, the conflicted character is the entire nation of South Africa. This is obviously a nation divided. They had to learn to forgive and forget. "Invictus" was a poem that Mandela would recite to himself in his darkest days in the Robben Island Prison. He shared that poem with Pienaar. The idea of being the master of one's fate, and captain of one's soul, was a powerful concept for Mandela through his years of imprisonment. It fits well with a team that is facing a trial. It can be a light to a nation that must overcome its internal struggles to find its way to peace.

South Africa went on to become a model for overcoming much of the hatred and fear of its past, especially through the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, led by Bishop Desmond Tutu. But a small bit of the foundation for reconciliation was based on the nation finding something to hold in common. That turned out to be a rugby team.

*Darrel Manson*

## Invictus

- 1. What is the name of the South African Rugby team:**
  - a. The Springboks
  - b. The Rainbow Nation
  - c. The Black majority
- 2. During the Apartheid years...**
  - a. Blacks were the champions of Rugby football
  - b. The black majority ruled the country.
  - c. Blacks suffered a lot of pain and discrimination.
- 3. Mandela wanted a country...**
  - a. Founded on reconciliation and forgiveness
  - b. Where everyone played rugby
  - c. With a black government
- 4. The captain of the Springboks was called...**
  - a. Francois Springbok
  - b. Robben Island
  - c. Francois Piennar
- 5. In Rugby competitions Blacks cheered...**
  - a. The Springboks
  - b. The team playing versus the Springboks
  - c. The Rainbow Nation.
- 6. Both Pienaar and Mandela believed in ...**
  - a. Leadership by example
  - b. Leadership by sports
  - c. Leadership by hard work
- 7. The whole nation of South Africa...**
  - a. Had to learn to forgive
  - b. Had to learn rugby rules
  - c. Had to show the world they were hardworking
- 8. "INVICTUS" was ...**
  - a. a poem Pienaar wrote to motivate his team
  - b. a poem Mandela wrote in Robben Island
  - c. a poem which helped Mandela in prison
- 9. The Rugby team...**
  - a. Led the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
  - b. Was trained by Desmond Tutu.
  - c. Helped a divided nation coming together.





## ACTIVITY 2. NELSON MANDELA'S BIOGRAPHY



Read Nelson Mandela's biography and then fill the blanks with the correct verb from the box

opposed – won – was captured – served – was elected – spent – was published – was – became – banned – has been played – released – used

**POLITICAL LEADER** ◦ **BORN: 18 JULY, 1918** ◦ **BIRTHPLACE: UMTATA, TRANSKEI**  
◦ **BEST KNOWN AS THE FIRST BLACK PRESIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Nelson Mandela (1) ..... 27 years as a political prisoner in South Africa before becoming the country's first black president. Mandela (2) ..... a leading member of the *African National Congress* (ANC), which (3) ..... South Africa's white minority government and its policy of racial separation, known as *apartheid*. The government (4) ..... the ANC in 1960. Mandela (5) ..... and jailed in 1962, and in 1964 he was convicted of treason and sentenced to life in prison. He (6) ..... the sentence as prisoner 46664 on Robben Island, near Cape Town, but instead of disappearing from view, Mandela (7) ..... a prison martyr and worldwide symbol of resistance to racism.

South African President F.W. de Klerk finally lifted the ban on the ANC and (8) ..... Mandela in 1990. Mandela (9) ..... his position to help dismantle apartheid and form a new multi-racial democracy, and he and de Klerk (10) ..... the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. Mandela (11) ..... the country's president in 1994.

He served until 1999, when he was succeeded by his deputy Thabo Mbeki. Mandela's autobiography, *Long Walk to Freedom*, (12) ..... in 1994. Nelson Mandela (13) ..... in the movies by Morgan Freeman (*Invictus*), Sidney Poitier (*Mandela and de Klerk*) and Danny Glover (*Mandela*).

**ACTIVITY 3. SPORTS**

Write the name of the following sports under the correct image:

Snooker – angling – wrestling – cricket – fencing – hockey - horse racing – rugby – canoeing – badminton

			
1-	2-	3-	4-
			
	5-	6-	
			
7-	8-	9-	10-

**ACTIVITY 4. WHAT SPORTS ARE DESCRIBED IN THESE SENTENCES?**

1. **A racquet sport played on a court by two or four people who hit a small feathered object (shuttlecock) over a high net.**  
a. rugby   b. hockey   c. badminton   d. canoeing
2. **An outdoor game, popular in Britain, played with a ball, bat and wickets, by two teams of eleven players each**  
a. fencing   b. angling   c. horse racing   d. cricket
3. **A team sport, played outdoors on a pitch, with an oval ball, and two teams of 15 players.**  
a. golf   b. rugby   c. soccer   d. basketball
4. **A racquet sport played by either two players (singles) or two pairs (doubles). Played on a court divided by a net with racquets and a ball.**  
a. tennis   b. angling   c. wrestling   d. snooker
5. **A game played especially in Britain on a special table covered in green cloth, in which two people use long sticks to hit coloured balls into holes at the sides and corners of the table.**  
a. golf   b. darts   c. cricket   d. snooker
6. **The sport of catching fish with a fishing rod.**  
a. angling   b. horse racing   c. cricket   d. canoeing



## ACTIVITY 5. RUGBY FOOTBALL



Read this description of rugby football and then answer the questions. Remember to write full sentences.

**Rugby football** is a sport that people play around the world. Many people play rugby in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, France, South Africa, Argentina, Japan, USA, Canada, the Pacific Islands and some other countries.

Rugby football is named after a school in England called Rugby school. Legend has it that one day in 1823, a senior boy called William Webb Ellis ran with the ball rather than retiring to kick it, as was the normal mode of play in Rugby School football matches. "Running in" was not considered correct then but was later formalized in the laws of Rugby Football (first published in 1846). Association Football, or normal football, was not formalized until 1863.

Rugby football is played on a field by two teams of 15 people. The ball is slightly oval at both ends. At each end of the field there is a field goal made out of poles, shaped like the letter H in English. There is also an area called the in-goal. Players try to take the ball to the other team's in-goal and place it on the ground. If they do that, they score a *try*. They can also then try to score a *goal*. To score a goal, they have to kick the ball through the top of the H on the other team's side.

To try and stop the other team scoring, players try to tackle each other. Tackling in rugby means that they try to grab the other person and stop them from moving, or make them fall on the ground.

There are two types of rugby, called *rugby union* and *rugby league*. The two types of rugby moved away from each other because they did not agree about the way players were treated when they were injured while playing a game.

Every four years, there is a championship of the rugby union teams from countries all over the world. It is called the *Rugby World Cup*, and the next Rugby World Cup will be in 2011, in New Zealand.



## Invictus

1. In which European countries is rugby played?
2. Where did this sport get the name from?
3. Were the laws of rugby formalized before or after the football laws?
4. What is a characteristic of the rugby ball?
5. What shape is the goal field in rugby?
6. When do you score a "try" in rugby?  
And a "goal"?
7. What is the purpose of "tackling"?
8. How many rugby types are there? Why is this so?
9. When will the next Rugby World Cup be held?



## Invictus

### INVICTUS, THE POEM BY WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY

Out of the night that covers me,  
Black as the Pit from pole to pole,  
I thank whatever gods may be  
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance  
I have not winced nor cried aloud.  
Under the bludgeonings of chance  
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears  
Looms but the Horror of the shade,  
And yet the menace of the years  
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,  
How charged with punishments the scroll.  
I am the master of my fate:  
I am the captain of my soul.



**William Ernest Henley (1849 - 1902 / Gloucester / England)**

<http://www.poemhunter.com/poem/invictus/>

# THE HISTORY OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa was colonized by the English and Dutch in the seventeenth century. English domination of the Dutch descendants (known as *Boers* or *Afrikaners*) resulted in the Dutch establishing the new colonies of *Orange Free State* and *Transvaal*. The discovery of diamonds in these lands around 1900 resulted in an English invasion which sparked the *Boer War*. Following independence from England, an uneasy power-sharing between the two groups held sway until the 1940's, when the ***Afrikaner National Party*** was able to gain a strong majority. Strategists in the National Party invented apartheid as a means to cement their control over the economic and social system. Initially, aim of the apartheid was to maintain white domination while extending racial separation. Starting in the 60's, a plan of "*Grand Apartheid*" was executed, emphasizing territorial separation and police repression.



With the enactment of apartheid laws in 1948, racial discrimination was institutionalized. Race laws touched every aspect of social life, including a prohibition of marriage between non-whites and whites, and the sanctioning of "white-only" jobs. In 1950, the ***Population Registration Act*** required that all South Africans be racially classified into one of three categories: white, black (African), or colored (of mixed descent). The coloured category included major subgroups of Indians and Asians. Classification into these categories was based on appearance, social acceptance, and descent. For example, a white person was defined as "in appearance obviously a white person or generally accepted as a white person". A person could not be considered white if one of his or her parents were non-white. The determination that a person was "obviously white" would take into account "his habits, education, and speech and deportment and demeanor". A black person would be of or accepted as a

member of an African tribe or race, and a colored person is one that is not black or white. *The Department of Home Affairs* (a government bureau) was responsible for the classification of the citizenry. Non-compliance with the race laws were dealt with harshly. All blacks were required to carry "pass books" containing fingerprints, photo and information on access to non-black areas.

## Invictus

In 1951, the **Bantu Authorities Act** established a basis for ethnic government in African reserves, known as “homelands”. These homelands were independent states to which each African was assigned by the government according to the record of origin (which was frequently inaccurate). All political rights, including voting, held by an African were restricted to the designated homeland. The idea was that they would be citizens of the homeland, losing their citizenship in South Africa and any right of involvement with the *South African Parliament* which held complete hegemony over the homelands. From 1976 to 1981, four of these homelands were created, denationalizing nine million South Africans. The homeland administrations refused the nominal independence, maintaining pressure for political rights within the country as a whole. Nevertheless, Africans living in the homelands needed passports to enter South Africa: aliens in their own country.

In 1953, the **Public Safety Act** and the **Criminal Law Amendment Act** were passed, which empowered the government to declare stringent states of emergency and increased penalties for protesting against or supporting the repeal of a law. The penalties included fines, imprisonment and whippings. In 1960, a large group of blacks in Sharpeville refused to carry their passes; the government declared a state of emergency. The emergency lasted for 156 days, leaving 69 people dead and 187 people wounded. Wielding the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the white regime had no intention of changing the unjust laws of apartheid.

The penalties imposed on political protest, even non-violent protest, were severe. During the states of emergency which continued intermittently until 1989, anyone could be detained without a hearing by a low-level police official for up to six months. Thousands of individuals died in custody, frequently after gruesome acts of torture. Those who were tried were sentenced to death, banished, or imprisoned for life, like Nelson Mandela.

The apartheid policy was highly effective of achieving its goal of preferential treatment for whites, as is demonstrated by the statistics in Figure 1.

Apartheid and the People of South Africa		
	Blacks	Whites
Population	19 million	4.5 million
Land Allocation	13 percent	87 percent
Share of National Income	< 20 percent	75 percent
Ratio of average earnings	1	14
Minimum taxable income	360 rands	750 rands
Doctors/population	1/44,000	1/400
Infant mortality rate	20% (urban) 40% (rural)	2.7%
Annual expenditure on education per pupil	\$45	\$696
Teacher/pupil ratio	1/60	1/22

Figure 1: Disproportionate Treatment circa 1978. Source: [Leo80]



## Invictus



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