He was jailed at Robben Island, where he served more than 25 years’ imprisonment.

- **Oliver Tambo**
  - Served as President of the African National Congress (ANC) from 1967 to 1991.
  - Tambo as the person who gave final approval for the 1983 Church Street bombing, which resulted in the death of 17 people and injuries to 197.

- **Robert Sobukwe**
  - Prominent South African political dissident.
  - Founded the Pan Africanist Congress in opposition to the South African apartheid system.

- **Albert Luthuli**
  - Elected president of the African National Congress (ANC) in (1952).
  - Led against the opposition to the National Party.

- **Joe Slovo**
  - A Marxist-Leninist.
  - A long-time leader and theorist in the South African Communist Party (SACP).
  - Leading member of the African National Congress (ANC).
  - A commander of the ANC’s military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).

- **Willem de Klerk**
  - South African politician.
  - Served as State President of South Africa from 1989 to 1994 and as Deputy President from 1994 to 1996.
  - South Africa’s last head of state from the era of white-minority rule, his government focused on dismantling the apartheid system and introducing universal suffrage.
  - Released Mandela from prison and dismantled the apartheid.
  - Transitioned South Africa towards universal suffrage.

- **Hendrik Verwoerd**
  - South African professor, journalist, editor-in-chief, and politician who served as prime minister of South Africa from 1958.
  - Mastermind behind socially engineering and implementing the racial policies of apartheid, the system of legal racial classification and forced racial segregation that existed in South Africa from 1948 to 1994.
  - Played an instrumental role in helping the National Party come to power in 1948 serving as their propagandist and political strategist.
  - Rose to party leader in 1958.

## Notable Organizations

- **African National Congress (ANC)**
  - Its primary mission was to give voting rights to black and mixed race Africans and, from the 1940s, to end Apartheid.
  - Attempted to use nonviolent protests to end apartheid, however, the Sharpeville massacre contributed to deteriorating relations with the South African government.

- **South African Communist Party (SACP)**
  - Founded in 1921, was declared illegal in 1950 by the governing National Party, and participated in the struggle to end the apartheid system.
  - A partner of the Tripartite Alliance with the African National Congress and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and through this it influences the South African government.

- **Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) (MK)**
  - The paramilitary wing of the African National Congress (ANC), co-founded by Nelson Mandela in the wake of the Sharpeville massacre.
  - Its mission was to fight against and topple the South African government and the ruling National Party.

- **Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)**
  - South African Black Nationalist movement.
  - It was founded by an Africanist group, led by Robert Sobukwe, that broke away from the African National Congress (ANC).

- **Tripartite Alliance**
  - An alliance between the African National Congress (ANC), the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the South African Communist Party (SACP).

- **Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)**
  - Founded in 1985 and is the largest of the country’s three main trade union federations.

- **National Party**
  - A political party in South Africa founded in 1914 and disbanded in 1997.
  - Implementing its policy of racial segregation, known as “Apartheid.”
  - The policies of the party also included the establishment of a republic and the promotion of Afrikaner culture.