

MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

by Athol Fugard

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1. About the author



Harold Athol Lanigan Fugard was born in Middelburg, a remote village in South Africa, in 1932. He is white with English and Afrikaner parents. He was brought up in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, with English as his mother tongue. He describes himself as an Afrikaner writing in English.

Fugard went to the University of Cape Town but dropped out just before the exams to hitchhike through Africa. He then was the only white seaman on a merchant ship in the Far East before returning to Africa and moving to Johannesburg in 1958. There he worked as a court clerk, an experience that made him keenly aware of the injustices of apartheid, the theme of many of his plays. In the same year, he organized a multiracial theatre for which he wrote, directed, and acted.

His first play is called *No Good Friday*, his first international success *Blood Knot* brought him into conflict with the South African government because of his attacks on apartheid. After this play was produced in England in 1961, the government withdrew his passport for four years. His support in 1962 of an international boycott against the South African practice of segregating theatre audiences led to further restrictions. These restrictions were relaxed in 1971 when he was allowed to travel to England to direct his newest play *Boesman and Lena*.

Fugard's plays have regularly been premiered in fringe theatres in South Africa, London (The Royal Court Theatre) and New York. *A Lesson from Aloes* won the 1980 New York Drama Critics' Circle Award. *Master Harold ... and the Boys* premiered at the Yale Repertory Theatre and was then taken to Broadway.

2. About the play

The play takes place in Camdeboo, South Africa, in autumn 1985.

The cast consists of a teacher, Mr. M, and two pupils, Thami and Isabel. Fugard says "At that hour with the Uitenhage mountains ahead of us...this was the first time I had a sense of Africa as an epic adventure – a vision which finally found its expression in the mouth of my beloved Mr M."

Apartheid was ending and Fugard attacked the decision of the ANC to boycott schools and the damage it would cause a generation of Africans. Fugard has moved from the injustices of the South African government to the mistakes of the ANC.

The play was first performed at the Market Theatre, Johannesburg, in 1989. John Kani starred as Mr M and Fugard directed. Fugard would later direct his daughter Lisa in the play.

3. Characters in the play

Anela Myalatya (Mr. M)

57 years of age, teacher of Zolile High School in the Location, a proponent of education as the most powerful tool in the struggle for freedom and equality

Isabel Dyson

girl from a white school (Camdeboo High School), in her final year, 18 years old; she sympathises with Mr. M's ideas but also understands Thami

Thami Mbikwana

black boy from Zolile High School, also in his final year, 18 years old; he thinks that the fight in the streets is the only chance for freedom and equality

4. History of South Africa



For centuries, South Africa's history was plagued by racial conflicts. Dutch settlers in Cape Town established control over the southern tip of South Africa about 300 years ago by driving out the Khoikhoi (also known as Hottentots) and San (Bushmen), two peaceful tribes of lower Africa. The Dutch settlers continued to enlarge their territory, which led to clashes with the settled Xhosa tribe in the late 1700s. More complications were added in the 1800s, when the British Empire was given control of the colony by the Treaty of Vienna. To escape British control, white Afrikaners (mainly descendants of the first Dutch settlers) migrated northward in what is called the Great Trek, coming into contact with the Zulu tribes, who were coming from the east. A series of wars broke out, ending in the defeat of the Zulus at Blood River. In 1878, the British also fought the Zulus and defeated them the following year. With the Zulus out of the way, the British and the Afrikaners were free to have a go at each other in the South African War, which lasted from 1899 until 1902 and ended with the defeat of the Afrikaners. Eight years later, the British and Boer lands were united to form the present-day South Africa. Beginning about the turn of the 20th century, more and

Apartheid and the People of South Africa		
	<i>Blacks</i>	<i>Whites</i>
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]

more legislation was passed restricting the rights of nonwhites. The laws of apartheid – or separation of races – reached their peak under the Afrikaner National Party, which came to power in 1948. Blacks responded by forming the Communist-backed African National Congress (ANC), which was dedicated to ending apartheid. Continued violence, diplomatic isolation and economic boycotts forced the white government to make some concessions in the 1980s, but the apartheid laws were not scrapped until 1991, when blacks were allowed to vote in the country's first democratic elections. Nelson Mandela was then

elected president on a platform of addressing South Africa's huge disparity of wealth. Progress continues under his successor, but those goals remain some way off.

Apartheid – Definition of the term

... consisted of numerous laws that allowed the ruling white minority in South Africa to segregate, exploit and terrorize the vast majority: Africans, mostly, but also Asians and Coloureds – people of mixed race. In white-ruled South Africa, black people were denied basic human rights and political rights. Their labour was exploited, their lives segregated.

Under Apartheid, racist beliefs were enshrined in law and any criticism of the law was suppressed. Apartheid was racism made law. It was a system that dictated in the minutest detail as to how and where the large black majority would live, work and die. This system of institutionalised racial discrimination defined the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

... was born in 1918, to one of the royal families of Transkei, the eldest son of a Temba chief. He ran away from home to escape an arranged marriage, and went to Johannesburg. There he studied for an arts degree by correspondence, enrolled for a law degree in the University of Witwatersrand, and was later articled to a firm of white attorneys. He became a close friend of Walter Sisulu's (then Secretary General of the African National Congress, ANC), and was increasingly involved in the liberation struggle. Very quickly his ability and magnetism made him a focus for the organisation; he was involved in the Defiance Campaign in 1952, and was in the dock at the Treason Trials of 1956. In 1961 he was forced underground, becoming known as the Black Pimpernel. His charisma and planning underpinned everything the ANC did in the crucial years up to 1963 when he was betrayed, arrested, tried and imprisoned. Nelson Mandela was released on 11 February 1990 and was elected president of the ANC.



In a life that symbolises the triumph of the human spirit over man's inhumanity to man, he accepted the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of all South Africans who suffered and sacrificed so much to bring peace to the country.

He was inaugurated as the first democratically elected State President of South Africa on 10 May 1994. Nelson Mandela retired from public life in June 1999 and currently resides in his birth place.

Important dates mentioned in the text

§ *Kliptown, 26 June 1955*

On 26 June 1955, the Freedom Charter was signed in Kliptown, South Africa. The charter can be found on the following website:
<http://www.anc.org.za/ancdocs/history/charter.html>

§ *Sharpeville, 21 March 1960*

On 21 March 1960 at least 180 black Africans were injured (there are claims of as many as 300) and 69 killed when South African police opened fire on approximately 20,000 demonstrators who were protesting against the pass laws at the township of Sharpeville, near Vereeniging in the Transvaal. In similar demonstrations at the police station in Vanderbijlpark, another person was shot. Later that day at Langa, a township outside Cape Town, police baton charged and fired tear gas at the gathered protesters, shooting three and injuring several others. The Sharpeville Massacre, as the event has become known, signalled the start of armed resistance in South Africa and prompted worldwide condemnation of South Africa's Apartheid policies.

Today 21 March is South African Human Rights Day.

§ *Soweto, 16 June 1976*

When the 1976 school year started, many teachers refused to teach in Afrikaans.

On 16 June 1976, 15,000 to 20,000 students assembled at different points throughout Soweto and then set off to meet at Orlando West Secondary School where the plan was to pledge their solidarity, sing Nkosi Sikeleli 'iAfrika and, having made their point, go back home.

The Bureau of State Security (BOSS) sent a police squad to form a line in front of the marchers. They ordered the crowd to disperse. When the students refused, police dogs were released, then teargas was fired. Students responded by throwing stones and bottles at the police. Journalists later reported seeing a policeman draw his revolver and shoot without warning into the crowd. After that, other policeman also started shooting.

Students started setting fire to symbols of apartheid, such as government buildings, municipal beerhalls and liquor stores, buses and vehicles belonging to white businesses. Anti-riot vehicles and members of the Anti-Urban Terrorism Unit arrived. Army helicopters dropped teargas on gatherings of students. Roadblocks were set up at all entrances to Soweto.

The official death toll was 23; others put it as high as 200. Many hundreds of people were injured.

5. Confucianism

Scholarly tradition and way of life propagated by Confucius in the 6th-5th centuries B.C. and followed by the Chinese for more than two millennia. Though not organized as a religion, it has deeply influenced Eastern Asian spiritual and political life in a comparable manner. The core idea is **ren** ("humaneness," "benevolence"), signifying excellent character in accord with **li** (ritual norms), **zhong** (loyalty to one's true nature), **shu** (reciprocity), and **xiao** (filial piety). Together these constitute **de** (virtue).



Rén

Mencius, Xunzi and others sustained Confucianism, but it was not influential until Dong Zhongshu emerged in the 2nd century B.C. Confucianism was then recognized as the Han state cult, and the Five Classics became the core of education.

In spite of the impact of Taoism and Buddhism, Confucian ethics have had the strongest influence on the moral fabric of Chinese society. A revival of Confucian thought in the 11th century resulted in Neo-Confucianism, a major influence in Korea during the Choson dynasty and in Japan during the Edo period.

6. Possible assignments / Points for discussion

General:

- § The situation of blacks (e.g. in South Africa) today
- § South African history
- § Racism today, Racism in Austria
- § Martin Luther King / Mahatma Gandhi
- § Nelson Mandela
- § Education vs. violent overthrow
- § Human rights
- § Confucianism

About the play itself:

- § What is the relationship between the three characters? Does it change during the play? If yes, how and when?
- § How do you see the violent fight for freedom by the "Comrades"? Which of the characters' points of view do you share?
- § What do you think is the author's viewpoint? Fight with words or with stones? Does the play indicate the author's viewpoint? How? Where?
- § Do you think the short individual scenes are of importance? Why do you think the author chose to put them in his play?
- § "The future is still ours!" Discuss Isabel's last sentence. What does she mean?
- § Write a review of the play.

(NOTE: *please see Teacher Material for our last play – 'Night, Mother – for detailed information on how to write a review)*

7. Writing a character description

Characters are the persons in a play who are interpreted by the audience as having moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities. These qualities are expressed by what the characters say (the dialogue) and what they do (the action), or what other characters say about them or do to them. All of the above are grounds for their motives.

In other words, characterization is done by showing and/or telling. Sometimes the playwright *shows* what a character does and says and then leaves the audience to infer and judge the character's motives and dispositional qualities. At other times the playwright *tells* by intervening and describing (and often evaluating) the character's motives and dispositional qualities through what another character says or does. But be careful: what other characters say about the one you are evaluating need not be the truth!

These two different ways of characterising are called *indirect* (what the character says, does or thinks) and *direct* (what others say/think about or do to the character).

There are two types of characters:

1 flat characters (also called static or two-dimensional)

This type of character is built around a single idea or quality and is presented with little individualizing detail. Flat characters remain static throughout a work and can be adequately described in a single phrase or sentence.

2 round characters (dynamic, three-dimensional)

This type of character is complex in temperament and motivation and is capable of change. Round characters are dynamic and often surprise the audience. Like a person in real life, a round character is difficult to describe in just a few phrases or sentences.

When writing a character description, one tries to look at all aspects of this character and to describe what is most essential for the character and the part the character plays.

Aspects of a character that might be used for a description include:

- physical appearance
- dress
- gait
- mannerisms and spleens
- voice
- language
- speech and speech patterns
- level of education
- values
- beliefs
- motives
- how the character behaves when she or he is alone
- how the character treats others

One possible approach to writing character descriptions is to start with a character's outward (physical) qualities, such as appearance, dress and gait, describe what these qualities tell us about the character, and then move on to inward qualities like values, beliefs and motives.

8. Vocabulary

English	German
intuitive	intuitiv
to twist somebody's word	jdm. das Wort (im Mund) verdrehen
to misquote	falsch zitieren
opposing viewpoints	entgegengesetzte Standpunkte
to comply with sth.	etwas befolgen, einhalten, erfüllen
commendable	empfehlenswert, lobenswert
harness	Geschirr (bei Pferden, Eseln, etc.)
proceedings	Beratung, Tagung, Verhandlungen
brief	kurz
proposer	Antragsteller
motion	Antrag, Gesuch, auch: Bewegung
outrageous	empörend, skandalös
to lessen	abschwächen, vermindern
ancestor	Ahn, Vorfahr
peril	Gefahr, Risiko, Wagnis
exploitation	Ausbeutung, Ausnutzung
greed	Gier
vulture	Aasgeier
disguise	Verschleierung, Verstellung
concern	Anliegen, Besorgnis
to refute	anfechten, widerlegen
to reinforce	bekräftigen, verstärken
prosperity	Wohlstand
Divisional Council	vgl. Gemeinderat
Camdeboo	„Grünes Tal“
to be determined	entschlossen sein
to be intimidated	eingeschüchtert sein
to imply sth.	implizieren, beinhalten, miteinbeziehen
scornful	verachtungsvoll
to bear children	Kinder gebären
to hoe	hacken (Gartenhacke)
brute strength	animalische Kraft
inferiority	Minderwertigkeit
alleged	vermeintlich, angeblich
prejudice	Vorurteil
frivolous	frivol, leichtsinnig
proposal	Angebot, Vorschlag
syllabus	Lehrplan
choir practice	Chorprobe
well-deserved	wohlverdient
splendid	ausgezeichnet
challenge	Herausforderung
to underestimate	unterschätzen

achievement	Errungenschaft, Leistung
popular	beliebt
to succeed	erfolgreich sein, Erfolg haben
apparent	offensichtlich
self-conscious	selbstbewusst
to ensue	folgen, nachfolgen
standard seven	9. Schulstufe, heute: grade nine
to get excited	sich aufregen, sich ereifern
it was a riot	es war ein Riesenspass
to catch sb. off guard	jem. überraschen
township	SA: von Farbigen bewohnte Siedlung
to crack up	durchdrehen
sober	nüchtern, besonnen
sensible	vernünftig
pharmacy	Apotheke
mind you	wohlgemerkt
to be accomodating	entgegenkommend, gefällig sein
<i>indaba</i>	Zusammentreffen, Besprechung
jungle oats	ein Frühstückscereal
moat	Burggraben, Stadtgraben (hist.)
quince	Quitte
Bantu	Bantu
reliable	verlässlich
domestic	einheimisch, inländisch
platteland	ländliches Gebiet
temptations	Versuchungen
class register	Klassenbuch
to sail through one's exams	die Prüfungen mit Leichtigkeit bestehen
to shrug	mit den Achseln zucken
perplexed	perplex, verwirrt, ratlos
noncommittal	unverbindlich
to placate	beschwichtigen, besänftigen
to prolong the conversation	die Unterhaltung verlängern
to prevent sth. (from happening)	vorsorgen, vorbeugen, vermeiden (damit etwas nicht passiert)
vigorously	energisch
eyesore	Schandfleck
corrugated	gerippt, gewellt, runzlig
potholes	Schlaglöcher
to be inclined	geneigt sein
pondok	Hütte
debating society	Debattier-Verein
objection	Bedenken, Einwurf, Einspruch
pioneering intellectual exchange	bahnbrechender intellektueller Austausch
bleak	trostlos, öde
dingy	armselig, trüb, schmutzig
intently	aufmerksam

posh	fesch, schick
an intention	Absicht, Vorsatz, Ziel
to confront sth.	konfrontieren, entgegenstellen
to gossip	klatschen, tratschen
crash helmet	Sturzhelm
scooter	Roller (Motor- oder Tret-)
staunch	standhaft, treu, überzeugt
matric	Bezeichnung für das letzte Schuljahr
outsider	Aussenseiter
to prove oneself	sich bewähren, sich erweisen
to feel exposed	sich etwas ausgesetzt fühlen
embarrassing	beschämend, peinlich
disconcerting	bestürzend, beunruhigend
a small fraction	ein Bruchteil
<i>Aikona!</i>	Xhosa für: Nein, auf keinen Fall
to descend on sb	über jdn. herfallen, jdn. überfallen
out of the blue	aus heiterem Himmel
to look for sb high and low	überall nach jemandem suchen
to bow	sich verbeugen
curtsey	Knicks
emphatically	aus-, nachdrücklich
unruly behaviour	unbändiges Verhalten
relish	Würze
to give as good as one gets	sich kräftig wehren
bout	Kampf, Wettkampf
to salvage one's pride	seinen Stolz retten
impartial	unparteiisch
to go for one another hammer and tongs	leidenschaftlich aufeinander losgehen
no holds barred	alles ist erlaubt; kein Pardon kennen
no quarter given or asked	keine Schonung gewährt oder erbeten
opponents	Kontrahenten, Gegner
allies	Verbündete
to join forces	sich zusammenschließen, zusammentun
to take on sb	gegen jem. antreten
to torment	peinigen, quälen
phobia	krankhafte Furcht
lunacy	Irrsinn, Wahnsinn
lamentation	Klage, Lamentieren
anxiously	unruhig, auch: begierig
anticipation	Erwartung
taskmaster	Lehrmeister
to be swept off one's feet	begeistert sein
persistent	ausdauernd, hartnäckig
attentive	aufmerksam
chaps	Burschen, Kerle
patient - impatient	geduldig - ungeduldig
on an equal footing	gleichberechtigt

uncertain	unsicher
to be wrong by a mile	haushoch daneben sein
to be grateful	dankbar sein
to banish	verbannen
a kindred spirit	verwandte Seele
Rand	südafrikanische Währung
to stipulate	festlegen, vorschreiben
to blur	trüben, verwischen
to be ingrained	tief verwurzelt sein
to abandon	im Stich lassen
yardstick	Maßstab
calling	Berufung
eager	begierig, eifrig
gifted	begabt, talentiert
to bully sb into doing sth	jem. drangsaliieren etwas zu tun
to make mischief	Unfug anstellen, Zwietracht säen
rabble-rouser	Volksverhetzer
to make a confession	ein Geständnis ablegen
to shine	glänzen, scheinen, strahlen
scholarship	Stipendium
to pocket sth	etwas einstecken
attainment	Erreichung, Erzielung
to perceive	bemerkten, erkennen, wahrnehmen
undigested	unverdaut
perilous	gefährlich
to prompt	antreiben, auffordern, veranlassen
to transgress	überschreiten, übertreten, gegen eine Regel verstossen
mealie-pap	Maisbrei
promptings	Einsagereien, Stimmen
curse	Fluch
blessing	Segen
urge	Drang
rueful	kläglich, reumütig
to thump one's chest	sich auf die Brust schlagen
a clenched fist	eine geballte Faust
keeper	Aufseher, Wächter
savage	wild; auch: unzivilisiert
to exaggerate	übertreiben
malnutrition	Unterernährung
to prowl	herumziehen, herumschleichen
Nero	römischer Kaiser
gleam	Schimmer
marital status	Ehestand
bachelor	Junggeselle
occupation	Beruf
a little on the small side	etwas klein geraten

to complain	sich beschweren
insomnia	Schlaflosigkeit
to rattle around	herumrattern, herumscheppern
urgent	dringend
to tease sb.	jem. hänseln, aufziehen, necken
togs	das Zeug
groan	Ächzen
Afrikaans	das Afrikaans (Sprache)
Amazons	Amazonen
to lick sb. hollow	jem. haushoch besiegen
to swear under one's breath	vor sich hin fluchen
to lose graciously	mit Anstand verlieren
dignity	Würde
petty	geringfügig, kleinlich
holy matrimony	heiliges Ehebündnis
to owe sb. sth.	jemandem etwas schulden
remark	Bemerkung
to deny	abstreiten, dementieren
blabber-mouth	Plappermaul
to give sth. away	etwas verraten, kundtun
to fish for sth.	nach etw. angeln, nach etw. aushorchen
to stir up sth.	etwas wachrufen, erzeugen, anzetteln
reckless	rücksichtslos
suspicion	Verdacht
splitting	spaltend, die Spaltung/Teilung
over-anxious	überängstlich, übernervös
extra time	Verlängerung
defeat	Niederlage
to reveal sth.	etwas offenbaren
crooked	gekrümmt, auch: unehrlich
to be trounced	verprügelt werden
gird one's loins	seine Lenden gürten, sich bereit machen
query	Frage
to show off	angeben
to boot	obendrein
to be expelled	ausschließen, hinausdrängen
lavatory	Toilette
to penalize	bestrafen
irreverence	Missachtung, Geringschätzung
precocious	altklug, frühreif
flogging	Auspeitschung, Tracht Prügel
fettered	gefesselt
aristocrat	Adeliger
to drown oneself	sich ertränken
to cram in	einpauken, lernen
to abandon	sich abkehren, für immer verlassen
to devote oneself to sth.	sich einer Sache widmen/hingeben

surgeon	Chirurg
epitaph	Grabinschrift
tombstone	Grabstein
to resist	widerstehen
fertile imagination	fruchtbare Vorstellungskraft
encyclopaedia	Enzyklopädie, Lexikon
to erect sth.	etwas erbauen, errichten
oppressive rule	unterdrückende Herrschaft
impoverished	verarmt
incurable	unheilbar
decline	Niedergang
to topple sth.	etwas umwerfen, umstoßen, stürzen
to outnumber	zahlenmäßig überlegen sein
unrest	Unruhe
recognition	Anerkennung
capital P	großes P
to confer automatic membership	automatische Mitgliedschaft verleihen
to stoop	sich herablassen
disbelief	Unglaube, Zweifel
gross vandalism	ungeheuerliche Zerstörungswut
inexcusable	unentschuldigbar
on sb's behalf	im Interesse von jem.
to single out sb.	jem. auswählen, herausgreifen
novelists	Romanautoren
all-knowing	allwissend
EP (35)	Eastern Province Cricket
genuine	authentisch, das Original
incidentally	übrigens, zufällig
walking on a tightrope	einen Balanceakt vollführen
truculent	trotzig, aufsässig, grausam
to achieve sth.	etwas erreichen
foreboding	Vorahnung
to have it out with sb.	etwas mit jem. ausdiskutieren
crowning achievement	krönende Errungenschaft
impatience	Ungeduld
to be up against sth.	etwas gegenüberstehen (z.B. Problem)
a new tack	ein neuer Ansatz
anger flaring	Zorn blitzt auf
to interfere	sich einmischen
caretaker	Schulwart
assembly	hier: Schulversammlung
free of charge	gratis
praiseworthy	lobenswert
double-dose	doppelte Dosis
Xhosa remedy	ein Heilmittel der Xhosa
to pat sb. on the head	jem. auf den Kopf tätscheln
pep-talk	aufmunternde Worte

shareholders	Aktieninhaber, Aktionäre
prosperity	Wohlstand
contented	zufrieden
humiliation	Erniedrigung
settler	Siedler
arithmetic	Rechenart
rightful share	gerechter Anteil
rebellious	aufsässig, rebellisch
traps	Fallen
funeral parlour	Aufbahrungshalle, Leichenhalle
<i>AMANDLA!</i>	Macht (Power)
condensed	gekürzt, zusammengefasst
nom-de-plume	Pseudonym
prolific	überaus produktiv
the deep end	das tiefe Ende; mitten hinein, so richtig
it's all off	alles gilt nicht mehr
excruciating	entsetzlich, qualvoll, schmerzhaft
to barge in	hereinplatzen, sich einmischen
a flaming row	wutentbrannte Auseinandersetzung
potted bios	gekürzte, zusammengefasste Biografien
to boycott sth.	etwas boykottieren
to scrap sth.	etwas verschrotten, fallen lassen
commitment	Engagement, Hingabe
to get around to sth.	zu etwas dazukommen
warily	behutsam, vorsichtig
ineffectual	halbherzig, unwirksam
to be goaded by sth.	von etwas aufgereizt, angestachelt sein
to persist	hier: nicht locker lassen
to reconcile sth. with sth.	etwas mit etwas in Einklang bringen
insistent	beharrlich, hartnäckig
to impose sth.	etwas auferlegen, verhängen
denial	Leugnen, Bestreiten
inferior	minderwertig
grudging	neidisch
obligation	Verpflichtung
irrefutable	unwiderlegbar
eloquence	Redegewandtheit
to scorn sth.	etwas verachten, verschmähen
despised	verachtet
hide (of an ox)	Tierhaut, Fell
bellow	Brüllen
to charge sb.	jem. angreifen
armoured car	gepanzertes Fahrzeug
devastating	verheerend, verwüstend
wrongdoer	Missetäter, Übeltäter
traitor	Verräter
inglorious	unrühmlich

re-admission	Wiederzulassung
government stooge	Regierungshandlanger
sell-out	Verräter
collaborator	Kollaborateur
aimless	ziellos
looted	geraubt
<i>Tshisa, Qhumisa!</i>	<i>Brenne, Durchbruch!</i>
dung-beetles	Mistkäfer
<i>vetkoek</i>	gebratener, frittierter Teig
well-aimed stray bullets	wohlgezielte, verirrte Kugeln
to provoke	provizieren
to summon sb.	jem. herbeirufen
to taunt sb.	jem. verspotten, gegen jem. sticheln
to defy sth.	sich widersetzen, einer Sache trotzen
to indicate sth.	etwas andeuten, anzeigen
scale	Waage
floodgates	Schleusentore
despair	Verzweiflung
fly-leaf	Deckblatt, Vorsatzblatt
to denounce sb.	jem. anzeigen, denunzieren
declaration	Erklärung
to meet a demand	einer Forderung nachkommen
charge	Anklage
intently	aufmerksam
mob	wilde Meute, Horde
collaborator	Kollaborateur
execution	Exekution, Hinrichtung
protégé	Schützling, Protégé
confession	Geständnis
arse-licker	Arschkriecher
appalled	entsetzt, erschrocken, erschüttert
out of spite	aus Boshaftigkeit, aus Trotz
conscience	Gewissen
arson	Brandstiftung
lorry	Laster, Lastwagen
tarred	geteert
to sigh with relief	erleichtert aufatmen
vast	riesig
purple haze	purpurroter Dunst
to squeeze sth.	etwas drücken, pressen
heron	Fischreiher
splendour	Glanz, Größe, Pracht
birthright	Geburtsrecht
to make a mockery of sth.	etwas zum Gespött machen
lounge	Lounge, Aufenthaltsraum, Sitzecke
famine	Hungersnot
rags	Klamotten, Lumpen

starvation	Hungern, Verhungern
to shuffle along	dahinschlurfen, schleppend gehen
mass grave	Massengrab
to break away from sb.	sich losmachen, sich losreißen
furiously	wütend
tense	angespannt, verkrampft
urgent	sehr wichtig
urge	Drang
severe	streng
unyielding	unnachgiebig, unbiegsam
on the edge	am Rand der Selbstbeherrschung
crumpled	zerknittert
iron rod	Eisenstange
safekeeping	sichere Verwahrung, Aufbewahrung
detention	Festnahme, Haft
treason	Hochverrat
to put sb. on trial	jem. vor Gericht stellen
unflinching	entschlossen, unnachgiebig
to be detained	festgenommen werden, in Haft sein
to approve	billigen, bestätigen, bejahen