

**ENGLISH
FIRST**

**ADDITIONAL
LANGUAGE**

Grade 11

**Literature
Module:
Dreaming
of light**

RESOURCE PACK



Jayne
Bauling

Dreaming of Light

*Is Katekani right when
she tells him the mine has
stolen his soul?*

Dreamings of Light: Jayne Baulinsky

Resjie Dlamini

Taiiba

Nhacca

Katekani
Mavuso

Pappa

Mavuso

Spike

Maphosa

**Optimism
and Hope**

**Power and
Inequality**

Human

Trafficking/

Child Labour

Illegal Mining/

Corruption/

Exploitation

**Love and
Friendship**

**Deception and
Innocence**

The Cycle of Violence

exploitation

Everyday

Everyday

Zama zama

Resource 1: Mine Shaft

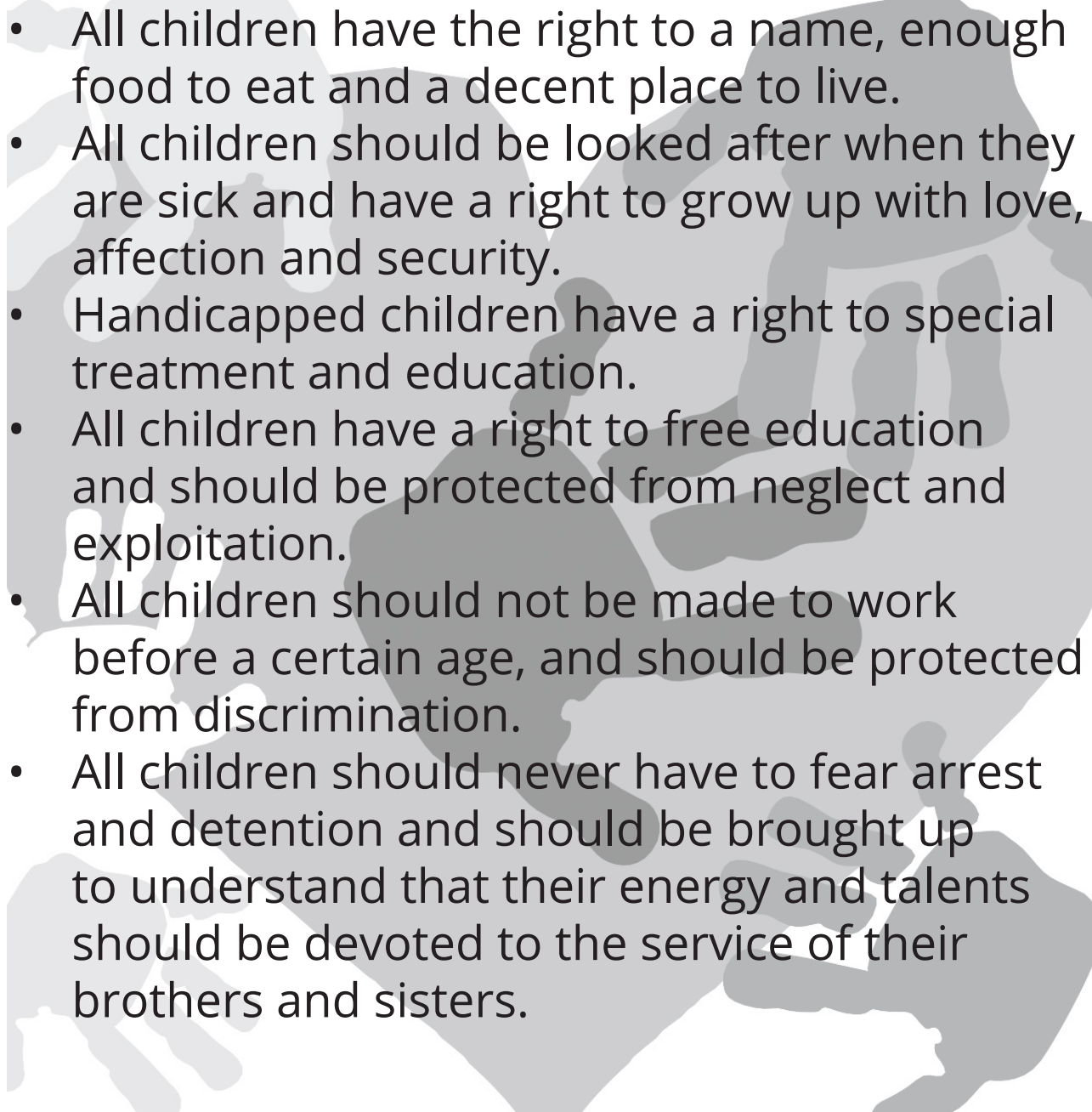


Gallo Features/Jennifer Bruce

Zama zamas enter a disused mine shaft in search of gold on May 8, 2012, in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Resource 2

Declaration of Children's Rights

- 
- All children have the right to a name, enough food to eat and a decent place to live.
 - All children should be looked after when they are sick and have a right to grow up with love, affection and security.
 - Handicapped children have a right to special treatment and education.
 - All children have a right to free education and should be protected from neglect and exploitation.
 - All children should not be made to work before a certain age, and should be protected from discrimination.
 - All children should never have to fear arrest and detention and should be brought up to understand that their energy and talents should be devoted to the service of their brothers and sisters.

Resource 3: Mine Shaft Opening



Gallo Features/Jennifer Bruce

The view of the surface of the land taken from inside a disused mine shaft on August 21, 2012, in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Resource 4: Human Trafficking



ria airborne/Shutterstock

Apart from smuggling and bribery, the criminal activity of zama zamas includes kidnapping and human trafficking, often using young children as cheap labour.

Resource 5: A Miner



A zama zama climbs out of a disused mine shaft on May 8, 2012, in Johannesburg, South Africa. Illegal miners often lose their lives underground, mining in open mine shafts or without proper equipment.

Gallo Features/Jennifer Bruce

Resource 6: Zama Zamas



Zama zamas lift bags of sand onto the back of a truck to be taken to Matoliesville for processing: to separate the gold from the sand on April 13, 2012, in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Gallo Features/Jennifer Bruce

Resource 7: Mercury and Gold



Gallo Features/Jennifer Bruce

A zama zama holds a mixture of mercury and gold in his hand on May 3, 2012, in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Resource 8: Inside a Mine



Gallo Features/Jennifer Bruce

Zama zamas search for gold in a disused mine shaft in Roodepoort on August 21 2012, in Roodepoort, South Africa.

Resource 9: References

Illegal Mining in Barberton

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ymENNXVsLog>

Illegal miners surface in Benoni

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FIBf6qSHcdc&feature=youtu.be&list=UU8yH-ul81UUtEMDsowQyx1g>

Illegal miners trapped underground at Langlaagte

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UkyZnhSZg9o&feature=youtu.be>

Learnmore: Dangerous jobs: The inside story of illegal mining

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VV1ma52RgS4>

Leihlo la Sechaba: Zama Zamas

(Interviews with zama zamas in Johannesburg)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eIXw8d7nUGQ>

Themes

THEME 1:	Illegal Mining, Corruption and Exploitation
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>Illegal mining is very profitable (makes a lot of money) for crime bosses and syndicates throughout the world, and particularly in abandoned gold mines in South Africa.</p> <p>A network of corruption (dishonest use of power and money), bribery (paying people to do something illegal), abuse (ill-treatment) and violence controls this criminal activity.</p> <p>It is happening today in our own country. Miners come from very poor communities with few chances of other employment. The zama zamas are caught in a system of criminal power and are treated very badly. Conditions in the mines are very dangerous, and many miners die or are badly injured in mining accidents.</p> <p>Many of the illegal miners are armed and prepared to protect the mine from the security guards of the mine owners and police. There is the constant danger of being shot in one of these battles.</p> <p>The criminals who run the mines usually rule with cruelty and violence. The pay is very low, especially for younger, inexperienced miners. The power of this relationship is based on the exploitation of the workers.</p> <p>Workers are often recruited from poor communities in neighbouring countries. The syndicates are also involved in the organised trafficking of young children.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Do you know of any mining area near you? Do you know what is mined there? Have any of the mines been closed? Do you know why they were closed? Do you know what happened to those miners? 2 Have you ever visited a mine or been deep underground? What was it like? How did you feel? 3 Can you explain what corruption and bribery are? Have you ever experienced these? 4 You spent a whole lesson getting to know about the existence and dangers of illegal mining in South Africa. If you were a zama zama, how would you cope? What would you need to do to survive?

THEME 2:	Human Trafficking and Child Labour
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>The practice of human trafficking (buying and selling of people) is widespread (found in many places) in southern Africa and internationally. It is the modern equivalent of slavery.</p> <p>Child trafficking happens when children, particularly from poverty-stricken families, are lured (trapped) by promises of money and education. They leave their families to go with strangers who use them or sell them as slave labour or sex workers.</p> <p>Child labour is defined by the United Nations as ‘work for which the child is either too young – work done below the required minimum age – or work, because of its detrimental (harmful) nature or conditions, is ... considered unacceptable for children and is prohibited (not allowed)’.</p> <p>Between 170 and 250 million children are used as child labour throughout the world. That is the same as 11% of all children (International Labour Organisation).</p> <p>Child Labour is very difficult to stop because it is tied to poverty. In poor communities, children will always be available to work for very little, and are easily tricked into dangerous or badly paid work. If their parents are poor and uneducated, their children find themselves in the same situation, and end up working instead of going to school. This cycle of poverty is very difficult to break (Fair Wear Foundation).</p> <p>This is real in our own country too. Children are sometimes tricked into believing that they can earn lots of money to send home to their families. Instead they earn very little wherever they are, if they earn anything at all. They are prevented from escaping because they are locked up or because they are in a place they don’t know. If they have been trafficked across the borders of countries, they are completely helpless.</p> <p>The work they are made to do is often very dangerous and unhealthy. They work long hours and do not go to school. They are treated very badly and are often beaten.</p> <p>Children are targeted because they are small and can fit into spaces that adults cannot. They also have small fingers needed for certain kinds of factory work.</p> <p>Children in poor countries often produce branded clothing and luxury products that richer countries buy. So many of these countries are poor and exploited by richer countries who can buy their products from them much more cheaply. In 2013, seven of</p>

THEME 2:	Human Trafficking and Child Labour (continued)
	<p>the countries rated the worst for child labour were on the African continent: Eritrea, Somalia, DRC, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Burundi and Nigeria (Maplecraft Risk Analysis).</p> <p>Children in these poor countries may pick cotton for clothes sold by companies like Walmart, Zara, Disney and La Senza. Many children are exploited on cocoa farms that chocolate manufacturers get their raw products from, like Cadbury, Hershey's and Mars. 'Sweatshops' (factories where people work very long hours under terrible conditions) also employ children to produce products for big clothing companies.</p> <p>Child labour is illegal in South Africa and many other countries of the world. The Declaration of Children's Rights lists all the rights that are supposed to be in place for children in the world. (A copy is on the wall for you to read.)</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Why is it really important to fight against human trafficking and child labour? What can you do to help in this fight? 2 Physically and emotionally, why are children not ready to be employed full time? 3 Can you think of examples of when it would be acceptable for children to be employed and earn money?
THEME 3:	Optimism and Hope
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>This theme deals with the choices human beings make when we find ourselves in oppressive (cruel and unfair) and dangerous situations.</p> <p>Do we give up hope and believe that we cannot do anything to improve our lives? In other words, do we choose to be pessimistic?</p> <p>Or do we hold tight to hope, believing that we have the power to change things and that good will win in the end? In other words, we choose to be optimistic.</p> <p>Many of us spend time dreaming of our futures. Dreaming is a chance for our imaginations to create a different future for ourselves, perhaps a better life. We may dream of earning more money to help our families. We may dream of a peaceful life without violence. We may dream of going to university and becoming leaders in our careers.</p> <p>Sometimes, we also experience nightmares (bad dreams) because we are scared or pessimistic (negative).</p>

THEME 3:	Optimism and Hope (continued)
	Hope and optimism give people something to live for and to fight for. This kind of attitude can help us to rise above difficult circumstances, and to look for opportunities to make things better.
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 How exactly does an optimist see the world? And a pessimist? Provide examples in your answers. 2 When you are faced with a really difficult situation, which one are you: an optimist or a pessimist? Why do you think you are this way?
THEME 4:	Deception and Innocence
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>When the truth is hidden from us, we are being deceived or lied to. Somebody is doing something dishonest or maybe even illegal. People who practise deception will do anything in their power to protect their lies. They will make false promises or use threats to keep people quiet. In the criminal world, violence and murder may be used to protect secrets.</p> <p>People can innocently believe that others are truthful, and that they are not being lied to. Children, in particular, do not have much life experience. They may easily trust adults and believe they are truthful. Adults can easily exploit this innocence if they want to use children for their own benefit.</p> <p>It is a little harder for an adult to remain as innocent as a child, as we learn to be more careful of others the older we get. Some of us may still be naive (too trusting) because we lack life experience. This is not always a bad thing, as it allows us to be more optimistic about the world.</p> <p>Sometimes, however, we also practise self-deception, when we don't really want to face the truth. We lie to ourselves or ignore facts that are clear to others.</p> <p>When we have faced lots of struggles in our lives, it is difficult to remain naive. We may become hard and cynical. Cynicism can make us distrustful and pessimistic.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Are children easy to deceive? Justify your answer. 2 Why do some people think deception is the best way to control others? 3 Do you think that telling children stories about things that are not real is deceiving them? Why? 4 How do you see yourself? As deceitful? Cynical? Innocent? Naïve?

THEME 5:	Power and Inequality
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>People with power can control those who are powerless. Power can come from being an adult or having an important position in the family or society. Power often comes from wealth (having money), an education and political connections (contacts).</p> <p>It is difficult to have much power in society as a child or if you don't have a good education. If you are also from a poor community, this makes getting power even more difficult. This inequality is very clear when we think about how little power poor, uneducated children have.</p> <p>To gain power and money, many people are prepared to break the law and exploit other human beings. Their power is often based on corruption and bribery. This inequality of power can be kept going through threats and violence.</p> <p>The higher up you are in society or an organisation, the more power you have. This hierarchy (ladder of importance) is often what keeps powerful people where they are. Owning land and wealth automatically places people higher in the hierarchy. Those who are poor, landless and have no way of creating wealth are also unlikely to have any power in society.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 What inequalities in society keep the wrong people in power? 2 If you had to draw a ladder (hierarchy) of power describing South African society, who would be at the top of the hierarchy? Who would be at the bottom? 3 Can power be used for good as well as bad?
THEME 6:	Love and Friendship
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>Love and friendship are seen as expressions of the good in human beings. When we care about someone else, we often put their needs before our own. We are loyal (can be trusted) and empathetic (care about others), and we will protect those whom we care for and love. Sometimes this requires self-sacrifice (unselfishness) and great courage (bravery).</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks discussed four kinds of love:</p> <p>The love between god and people. This is a love which is based on wanting only good for the other person. It is unconditional (has no limitations) and unselfish.</p> <p>Physical attraction or sexual love between people. This can also refer to an admiration of beauty.</p>

THEME 6:	Love and Friendship (continued)
	<p>Friendship between two or more people. This is loyal and close.</p> <p>Family love or the bond between family members. This can also refer to a love for a leader or a country.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Are you a good friend? Are you loyal? Can you be trusted? 2 Who do you remember being the first person to love you? 3 Have you ever been 'in love'? 4 Do you think any particular kind of love and friendship is more important than another? Why do you think this?
THEME 7:	The Cycle of Violence
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>A cycle is something that repeats itself. Violence and abusive behaviour can be repeated through different generations.</p> <p>Adults who are violent and abusive have often been the victims of abuse in their own childhood or youth. They perpetuate (continue) this violence by abusing others because they have not learned how to behave differently. They may abuse their own or other people's children because they learned that this was 'normal' when they were growing up. People can become angry and hardened by their own experiences.</p> <p>The cycle of violence is directly linked to power. Victims of violence often feel powerless. They may feel the need to be violent towards someone else with less power than themselves. This makes them feel more powerful.</p> <p>Bullies at school or at work are often people who have experienced this abuse themselves, and they feel stronger by making other people their victims. They manage to get away with this behaviour by organising supporters around themselves and by threatening their victims.</p> <p>It is possible to break the cycle of violence by choosing not to continue it. There are many examples of victims of abuse who have made the decision not to perpetuate this violence. Sometimes long-term counselling (therapy) is necessary to help the victim understand their own behaviour and choices.</p> <p>There are many people who make it their life's work to fight against abuse and violence. Often these are people who have survived abuse, but have risen above it. They refuse to let the experience make them hard and unfeeling. They work hard to rescue other victims of abuse, and create a society that does not allow this to happen.</p>

THEME 7:	The Cycle of Violence (continued)
	Some South African organisations involved in breaking the cycle of violence include POWA (People Against Women Abuse), Childline, Sonke Gender Justice, Bench Marks Foundation (mining and large corporations), Gender DynamiX (transgender protection) and Lawyers Against Abuse. There are many others.
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 South Africans live in a very violent society. Why do you think South Africa is such a violent country?2 What can each of us do to break these cycles of violence?3 How should society be dealing with the perpetrators of violence?