

# Title: DR CONGO

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**Goal: Show the viewers that life could change after making the wrong person in control.**

Introduction:

SPEECH AT THE CEREMONY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE CONGO'S INDEPENDENCE

Patrice Lumumba Speech on June 30, 1960

Men and women of the Congo,

Victorious independence fighters,

I salute you in the name of the Congolese Government.

I ask all of you, my friends, who tirelessly fought in our ranks, to mark this June 30, 1960, as an illustrious date that will be ever engraved in your hearts, a date whose meaning you will proudly explain to your children, so that they in turn might relate to their grandchildren and great-grandchildren the glorious history of our struggle for freedom.

This quote from a speech that Patrice Lumumba said will be the first thing that the viewers will see. The reason I chose this to be the first thing they will see is because I wanted them to feel like that they are the Congolese people. The way it will work is first it will be a little dark, but you will still be able to see, and you'll be hearing a old voice recording of Patrice Lumumba saying the quotes. After the he is finish, the light will come on and they we see a person that is dressed as a congoese person back in 1900s.



This is a picture of the King Leopold II, also known as Léopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor. Leopold was born in Brussels, Belgium on April 9, 1835. He was the cause of the harsh conditions that went on in Congo. He forced Congolese people to get unreasonable amount of rubber at certain times just to help himself get rich. He was also apart of the millions of people who was killed for not allowing King Leopold II's rules, such as not collecting the amount of rubber he wanted. He died on December 17, 1909 in Laeken, Belgium, therefore his crown was sent down to Albert I, King Leopold II's brother's son.

Artifact 2: A video of how they got the rubber out of rubber trees



This artifact will be a video of how they use to get the rubber out rubber trees. Natural rubber is made from sap of rubber tree. This video will show how the bark of the tree being cut and the white sap, also called latex flows out the tree and the people use bowls or cups to collect it. The video will also show what will happen to the people who don't complete the task of the amount of rubber they suppose to have. After looking at the video, the viewer will be able to touch the rubber that that was gathered.

### Artifact 3: Some of the Congolese people



These are some of the Congolese people. In this picture, they all have a hand or hands missing because of the collection of rubber. King Leopold II demanded that everyone had to collect a specific amount of rubber everyday. If the task was not completed then that person will get their hand cut off. Even though these people went through some horrifying events throughout their lives they are considered the lucky ones because some people was killed because of the same issue.

### Artifact 4: Patrice Lumumba



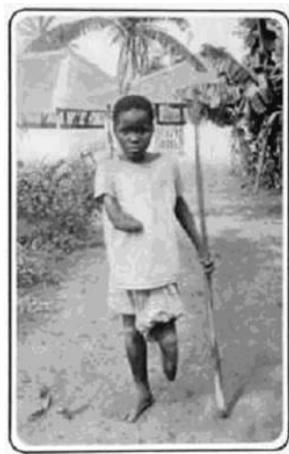
This is a picture of Patrice Lumumba. He played a very big role during this time in Congo. Lumumba was the leader of MNC, Mouvement National Congolais. He was apart of a lot of events that occurred in Congo to help him and his people receive the freedom they need. One of the events he was in was an anti-colonial riot in Stanleyville in the late October of 1959. In this riot, thirty people died and Lumumba was sent to prison for 69 months. Afterwards Lumumba and MNC helped Congo gain their independence day on June 30. Lumumba became the first prime minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Unfortunately, he died on January 17, 1961 at a very young age of 35.

Artifact 5: Monument du Roi Léopold à Arlon



This is a picture of the Monument du Roi Leopold II à Arlon. This is a statue of King Leopold II, the colonialist. It has the year he was born and when he died: born in 1835 and died in 1909. Above King Leopold II it says, "J'ai entrepris l'œuvre de la colonisation dans l'intérêt de la civilisation et pour le bien de la Belgique." In English it says, "I have undertaken the opus of colonization for the sake of civilisation and for the benefit of Belgium."

Artifact 6: A Congolese Girl



This is a picture of a little Congolese girl that had one of her hands and foot removed. This is an important artifact because it shows that the Belgians didn't care who the people were, how old they are, or what their gender was, they would punish them if they didn't finish their daily task. Also, in a way it shows that the Belgians were heartless because they did this to a little and as a person she never forgot what terrifying punishment she went through.

Artifact 7:



In this picture it's a sign that says in french, "30 juin 1960 independance du congo" but in english it says, "June 30, 1960 Independence of Congo". This is a good picture to show their independence because the congoese people went through a lot when Congo was being colonized by Belgium. They went through a lot in the 52 years they was colonized but then they finally got the independence they was fighting for. After this miracle, there was no longer Congo, they changed their name to Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Artifact 8:



This will be the last thing that people will see.

Final thoughts:

In conclusion, Congo have been through a lot during the time they was colonized but they got through it. The people who was extremely affected during this time will never forget what happened. Also most of the congoese people was killed during the time they was colonized which affected their family members. And this will also affect their future children and other generations to come. With all the hard work and killing and punishments they went through during that time at the end it all paid off because they got wanted they wanted even though they will never get any of that time back to them. All I can say

now is God bless Democratic Republic of the Congo.