

A CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S HISTORY

Millennia BC.	Hunter-gatherers, ancestors of the Khoisan living in South Africa
AD 300 - 1000	African tribes moved into Southern African
1487	Bartolomeus Dias sailed around the Cape
1498	Vasco da Gama discovered sea route to India
16 th Century	Portugal monopolised sea route to India
1595	Dutch fleet sailed to Java
1602	Establishment of the Dutch East India Company (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC) in Amsterdam
1652	Dutch East India Company established a provision station at Cape Town
1652 - 1662	Jan van Riebeeck first commander at the Cape. Started with the importation of slaves
1657	First independent farmers ("free burgers") at the Cape
1659	First war between the VOC and the KhoiKhoi
1679 - 1699	Governership of Simon van der Stel. He conducted several wars against the KhoiKhoi
1699 - 1707	Governership of Willem Adriaan van der Stel.
1701 - 1703	WA van der Stel started to give free grazing permits and loan farms to free burgers and <u>Trekboers</u> moved into the interior.

18 th Century	<u>Trekboers</u> colonised a large part of the Western and Southern Cape in co-operation with the "tame" KhoiKhoi
1713	Small-pox epidemic - 9 out of every 10 Khoikoi died in Western Cape
1717	Council of Policy in Cape Town decided to give preference to the importation of slaves above Knechts from Europe
1720 - 1809	Khoisan children abducted and turned into "inboekelinge" (serfs or indentured labourers)
1730's	From 1730's Commando became purely civilian and services in Commando became compulsory for Trekboers and Khoi in 1739
1795 - 1803	First British occupation of the Cape
1799 - 1803	KhoiKhoi rebellion in Eastern Cape
1803 - 1806	Cape given back to the Dutch - The Batavian period
1806	British establishment permanent control over Cape Colony - until 1910.
1809	Caledon's "Hottentot" proclamation - thousands of Khoisan became indenture labourers or serfs.
1920	British settlers arrived in Eastern Cape
1820's	Aggressive expansion of Zulu kingdom under Shaka - i.e. the <u>mfecane</u> or the "chasing"
1828	Ordinance 49 imposed pass control on African (Xhosa) workers in Cape Colony: Ordinance 50 ended indenture- (inboekelingskap) of Khoisan
1834 - 1834	Slavery finally abolished

1834 - 1838	Great Trek to the Transorangia by 10 000 Afrikaners (or Voortrekkers)	1899 - 1902	Anglo Boer War - British conquest of Transvaal and the OFS
1838/9	Voortrekkers defeated Zulu's in Natal and established the Republic of Natalia	1903/5	South Africa Native Affairs Commission (SANAC) recommended blueprint for segregation and labour repression
1838	Voortrekkers defeated Ndebele and drove them north of Limpopo	1904 - 1907	More than 60 000 Chinese indentured labour used on the gold mines
1843	The British annexed Natal and many Voortrekkers moved to Orange Free State and Transvaal	1907	Transvaal and the OFS granted Parliamentary government by Britain
1846 - 1847	Seventh frontier war in Eastern Cape	1910	Union of South Africa was founded on strength of the Act of Westminster (1909). Segregation became official policy
1852	The British recognised the independence of the Boer (Afrikaner Republic) in Transvaal	1910 - 1919	Genl Louis Botha primeministership
1850 - 1853	Eight frontier war	1911	Mines and Works Act imposed a colour bar (racial discrimination) in mines
1854	The British government recognised the independence of the Boer (Afrikaner) republic in the Orange Free State (OFS)	1912	Foundation of SANNC (later ANC)
1856/7	The Xhosa Cattle-Killing episode	1913	Land Act - only 8% of South Africa territory set apart as native reserves; share-cropping and squatter farming prohibited; labour repression intensified
1860	Introduction of Indian indenture labourers to Natal (ended in 1911)	1913 - 1914	White workers in mines and on railways organised general strikes
1867	Discovery of diamond near Kimberley	1914	National Party founded by Afrikaners
1877 - 1881	British annexed Transvaal	1914	SA entered first World War and some Afrikaners took part in a Rebellion against the government
1886	Gold discovered on Witwatersrand (Johannesburg); gold boom started	1917	Anglo American corporation of South Africa founded
1894	Glen Grey Act forced African into wage labour	1919 - 1924	Genl Jan Smuts primeministership
1986/97	The rinderpest epidemic killed thousands of cattle	1922	General strike of white wineworkers - a little war on the

1961	South Africa became a republic outside the Common Wealth and Umkonto we Sizwe and Poqo founded as guerilla movements	1978 - 1984	PW Botha's primeministership
1963	General Laws Amendment Act permits detention without trial - beginning of the "Police State"	1978	PW Botha introduces "total strategy" policy against the (alleged) Total onslaught; Foundation of Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)
1964	Mandela and other ANC leaders sentence to life imprisonment on Robben Island	1979 + 1981	Cariton + Good Hope Conference meetings of government and business leaders
1966	Dr HF Verwoerd murdered in Parliament	1982	Formation of Conservative Party under Treurnicht
1966 - 1978	BJ Vorster's primeministership	1982	Black Local Authorities Act extends Community Council powers in townships
1969	Foundation of South African Student's Organisation (SASO) under Steve Biko	1983	United Democratic Front (UDF) founded
1971	Establishment of Black People's Convention (BPC) by Black Consciousness Movement	1984	Elections under new trilateral constitution widely boycotted by Indian and Coloured voters. PW Botha became Executive President until 1989
1973/75	Widespread African strikes in Natal and Eastern Cape	1984 - 86	Widespread resistance; State of Emergency and troops moved into townships
1974	General Spinoza succeeded with a coup d'etat in Lissabon	1985	Foundation of Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU); Botha's rubicon speech in Durban. International bank loans called in and sanctions intensified; Uitenhage shootings; national Education Crisis Committee (NECC) calls for "People's Education"; Conflict in Inanda (Natal)
1975	Foundation of Inkatha under Buthelezi		
1975	Mozambique and Angola became independent		
1975/76	South African troops invaded Angola - driven back		
1976	Revolt in Soweto and other townships; the Liberation Struggle intensified	1986	Repeal of influx control measures; Commonwealth delegation visit aborted by South African raids on neighbouring countries
1977	Detention and murder of Biko; banning of Black Consciousness organization	1986/89	Widespread conflict between Inkatha and UDF in Natal
1976 - 1981	Nominal independence of homelands: Tanskei (1976), Bophuthatswane (1977), Venda (1979), Ciskei (1981)	1989 - 1994	FW de Klerk's Presidency.

1923	Native Urban Areas Act provided for urban segregation and African influx control (Stallardism)	1946	80 000 African mineworkers strike - troops drove them back to the mines
1924	Industrial Reconciliation Act excluded African's from trade union representation	1948	National Party won the Election and started to implement apartheid
1924	the Coalition (or Pact) between National Party and Labour party won Election	1948 - 1954	Dr DF Malan primeministership of NP government
1924 - 1933	Genl J B M Hertzog's primeministership of Pact - government. (Several discriminatory legislation put on the law book)	1950	Apartheid legislation: Population Registration Act, Immorality Act, Group Areas Act, Suppression of Communism Act, etc.
1932	Carnegie Report on Poor White problem published; SA left the gold-standard belatedly during the Great Depression; price of gold increased by 46%	1952	Important legislation concerning pass laws (also for African women) and influx control laws
1933	South African Party (under Smuts) and National Party (under Hertzog) formed coalition government and entered into a "fusion" in 1934. They founded the United Party	1953	Bantu (African) Education Law and Defiance Campaign (or passive resistance) against pass laws
1933 - 1939	Hertzog's primeministership of Fusion government	1954 - 1958	Adv. H Strijdom's primeministership
1934	Dr DF Malan and a group of Afrikaners break away from Hertzog and established the Purified National Party in 1934	1955	National Congress of the People adopted the freedom charter
1936	Africans removed from Cape common franchise	1956	Coloureds removed from Cape common franchise in a morally doubtful manner; Mass demonstration of women against pass laws
1938	Centenary celebration of Great Trek (1939) mobilised Afrikaner nationalism	1956 - 1961	Treason trial of 156 members of the Congress Alliance - nobody convicted
1939	SA entered Second World War against the wish of Genl Hertzog - Hertzog resigned as prime minister	1958 - 1966	Dr HF Verwoerd primeministership
1939 - 1948	Genl Jan Smuts's primeministership of United Party government	1969	Verwoerd announced the Bantustan or grand Apartheid or Separate Development Policy.
1943	Foundation of ANC Youth Movement	1960	Sharpeville shootings (69 killed). The banning of Liberation Organisations and the Referendum on the Republic

- 1989 Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) launched civil disobedience campaign
- 1990 De Klerk unbanned ANC, PAC and Communist Party; Nelson Mandela released from jail; Namibia obtained independence
- 1991 Repeal of Group Areas, Land and Population Registration Acts; Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) formed to negotiate democratic constitution; Government backing of Inkatha vigilantes against ANC
- 1992 White referendum supported CODESA negotiations but they broke down and Inkatha-ANC conflict intensified. NP accepted the "sun-set" clauses and with it agreed to end white supremacy
- 1993 Multi-party negotiations resumed to form interim government
- 1994 Democratic elections
- 1994 - 1999 Presidency of Nelson Mandela
- 1996 The ANC replaces its Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) with its Growth Employment and Distribution (GEAR) policy
- 1999 Second democratic election
- 1999 Presidency of Thabu Mbeki