

The background of the slide is the South African flag, which features a red isosceles triangle at the top, a white horizontal band in the middle, and a green triangle at the bottom. A yellow diagonal band runs from the bottom left to the top right, and a blue triangle is at the bottom right. The flag is shown with a wavy, draped texture.

# **South Africa: The Whitest Nation in the Continent**

APCGP 2018-2019



1652

## First Settlement

The Dutch East India Company established a provisioning station for its merchant ships at the tip of Africa. By the 18th century, Dutch settlers were identifying as Afrikaners.

1806-1880

## Under British Control

British policies were introduced, including the abolition of slavery (1833). The voortrekkers, a group of Afrikaners, migrated north to establish independent republics. (transvaal)

1872-1877

## Thomas François Burgers

He was president of the Transvaal Republic. His presidency ended with the British annexation of the Transvaal Republic.

1880-1881

## First Anglo-Boer War

White Afrikaner farmers, known as boers, rebelled against the British. Conflict ends with negotiated peace.



1886

## Discovery of Gold

It changed South African from an agricultural society to become the largest gold producer in the world.

1889-1902

## Second Anglo-Boer War

British troops gather on the Transvaal border and ignored an ultimatum to disperse; thus sparking the war. The treaty of Vereeniging ends the war. Transvaal is made a self-governing colony of the British Empire.

1910

## Union of South Africa

Unification of the Cape Colony, the Natal Colony, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony.

1910-1919

## Louis Botha

Representative of the Boers. Signatory to the Treaty of Vereeniging. Became the first Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.



2006

## First Gay Marriage

Vernon Gibbs (38) and Tony Halls (52) get married in South Africa's first gay marriage. South Africa was the 5th country in the world to legalize same-sex marriages.

2008

## Democratic Alliance

A new political party is created by The Congress of the People, largely made up of ANC defectors and headed by a former defence minister. Is the first real challenge for the ANC.

2013

## Mandela Dies

Nelson Mandela dies at age 95, being tributed throughout the world.

2018

## Zuma Under Pressure

President Zuma resigns over corruption charges from the governing ANC. He chooses as his successor a veteran trade unionist and businessman, Cyril Ramaphosa.



1934

## Status of the Union Act

The Union of South Africa parliament enacts the Status of the Union Act, which declares the country to be "a sovereign independent state". (Becomes part of the Commonwealth)

1948

## National Party in Office

The National Party won a narrow electoral victory, marking the start of the apartheid era in South Africa. The policy emphasized rigid racial separation to ensure the safety of the white race.

1948- 1954

## Daniel François Malan

4th Prime Minister and member of the National Party. His administration implemented the Apartheid program.

1948- 1993

## The Policy of Apartheid

The policy required the population to be classified by race. No mixed marriages, or sexual intercourse or living. Education was segregated, and voting rights revoked from coloured people.



1956

1960

1961

1961

## Helen Joseph

Anti-apartheid activist that led the march of 20,000 women in protest against the government's oppressive laws.

## Sharpeville Massacre

Police opened fire on people protesting (outside a police station in Sharpeville in the Vaal Triangle) against the pass laws, resulting in 69 people being killed and 180 wounded.

## Albert Lutuli

He was awarded the 1960 [Nobel Peace Prize](#) for his role in the [non-violent](#) struggle against [apartheid](#). He was the first person of African heritage, to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

## Becoming a Republic

South Africa leaves the Commonwealth and becomes a republic.



1961-1964

## Controversial Mandela

Mandela leads the ANC's new military wing to launch a sabotage campaign, which causes him to be sentenced to life imprisonment.

1989-1991

## F.W. De Klerk

As president, Klerk repealed the remaining apartheid laws and freed many ANC activists, including Mandela.

1994

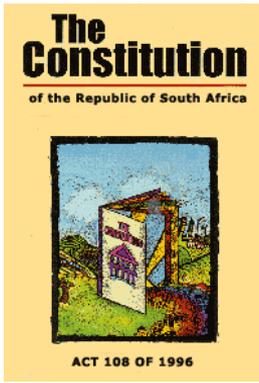
## Government of National Unity

ANC wins the first-non racial elections. Commonwealth membership is restored and South Africa rejoins the UN General Assembly for the first time in 20 years.

1994-1999

## Nelson Mandela "Father of the Nation"

Anti-Apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who served as president after being in prison for 27 years. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.



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1996-1997

## Constitution of South Africa

Created by the 1994 Parliament and promulgated by president Mandela, replacing the 1993 Interim Constitution. It is the Supreme law of the Republic of South Africa.

1999-2004

## ANC Wins the Elections

Despite being accused of human rights abuses on 1998, the ANC wins the general elections and prevails in local elections. Thabo Mbeki takes over as president and re-wins the 2004 elections in a landslide.

2003

## Kyoto protocol

South Africa signs the Kyoto Protocol, which commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the [scientific consensus](#) that: 1) global warming is occurring. 2) it is extremely likely that human-made CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have predominantly caused it.

2005-2009

## Jacob Zuma

Since 2005, Zuma was plagued by corruption scandals and rape cases against him. Despite this, he managed to return as ANC leader and win the 2009 general elections.