

<u>History of South Africa</u>		<u>History of the Church</u>
<u>Socio Political Events</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Ecclesiastical events</u>
Settlement of Khoisan and black tribal peoples in southern Africa	Before 1488	
Voyage of discovery by Diaz	1488	
Voyage of discovery by Da Gama	1497	
	1501	Roman Catholic chapel built at Mossel Bay
67 Portuguese murdered by Khoi at Cape	1510	
St Bartholomeus night murders in Paris; Persecution of Huguenots begins	1572	
Dutch East India Company established	1595	
Edict of Nantes decreed by Hendrik van Navarre	1598	
	1635	Roman Catholic chapel built in Natal
Arrival of Jan van Riebeeck and the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope	1652	
Asiatic prisoners brought to Cape as slaves	1654	
First vineyard planted at Cape	1665	Arrival of the first ordained Dutch Reformed minister at the Cape (J van Arckel)
First slave freed (Catharina Anthonis)	1656	
223 slaves arrive from Angola and West Africa	1657-1658	
	1665	First Dutch Reformed Church established
	1666	First Calvinistic Church building in Cape
Indians arrive at the Cape	1667	
Second Khoi-settler war	1670-1671	
Castle at Cape; erfpag – system of land ownership	1679	
Decree that slaves may buy freedom. Edict of Nantes recalled in France	1685	
	1686	Dutch Reformed Church in Stellenbosch
Arrival of French Huguenots	1688-1726	
Koran read for first time in Maccassar	1692	
First serious conflict between settlers and Xhosa in East Cape	1702	
Lord's XVII stop emigration to Cape	1706	

Smallpox epidemic at Cape – Thousands of Khoi died	1713	
System of free land ownership stopped	1717	
Slaves from Mozambique and Zanzibar arrive; Phalo new Xhosa leader	1730	
	1737	Arrival of George Schmidt, the first Moravian missionary
	1745	First combined meeting of Reformed Churches at the Cape
Census: 5510 whites, 6279 slaves	1754	
Second smallpox epidemic	1755	
Slaves from Madagascar arrive	1765	
Farmers meet native inhabitants at Fish River	1770	
	1774	First Moravian mission station - Genadendal
Rise of the Cape Patriot Movement; Great Fish River official border of Cape.	1779	Lutheran Church recognised at the Cape
First Border War btw Xhosa and Whites; War btw England and Holland.	1780	Arrival of the first ordained Lutheran minister (A Kolver)
France sends soldiers to Cape	1781-1784	
Shaka Zulu born	1785	
Moshewshwe born (Sotho)	1786	First Evangelical Awakening in Cape Town
Second Border War between Xhosa and White	1789-1793	
	1792	Dutch Reformed Church in Graaff-Reinet
First British occupation of the Cape; Rebellion in Swellendam and Graaff-Reinet.	1795-1803	
	1795	Establishment of various mission societies in South Africa
Dutch East India Company liquidated; First Mosque in southern Africa. Cape destroyed by fire	1798	
Third Border War btw Xhosa and Whites	1799	Establishment of SA Missionary Society; London Missionary Society arrives in SA, Mission station at site of Chief Nggika, Botha's Pos
Batavian regime at the Cape – Treaty of Amiens. De Mist first Governor	1803-1806	Mission to Griekwas, Bethelsdorp
Janssens second Governor.	1804	Introduction of the Church order of De Mist
Second British occupation of the Cape	1806-	Methodist Church services introduced by

	1807	Sergeant Kendrick
British ban slavery, slavery to Cape stopped	1807	
	1808	Mission station in Mamre - Khoi
Serious drought at East Cape Border Earthquake in Cape Town	1809	Revival in Cape Town – lasted 8 days in Oct.
Fourth Border War btw Xhosa and Whites	1811-1812	
	1812	Formation of first Presbyterian congregation at the Cape
	1813	Mission station at Facaltsdorp, Butterworth
Cape Colony formally given to British	1814	Mission station at Theopolis, Pella, Philippolis
Slagtersnek rebellion	1815	
	1816	Mission station Leliefontein
Fifth Border War btw Xhosa and Whites	1818-1819	Mission station at Enon - Khoi
Arrival of the British Settlers (5000) Worcester founded	1820-1821	
Major migratory movements like Difaqane, Mfecane – Bloodshed by Shaka and Mzilikazi	1820-1840	Mission station at Kuruman, Northern Cape
	1822	Revival in Grahamstown , Mission station at Makwassie (Tswana)
	1824	First synod of the Dutch Reformed Church at the Cape, Mission station at Elim, Lovedale, missions to West Transvaal and Natal
	1825-1829	Missions at Hankey, King William's Town, Kat Rivier, Kommagas, Bethulie, Thaba 'Nchu, Balfour, Namakwaland
	1831	Revival in Grahamstown, second awakening , mission station at Campbell, Pirie, Burnshill, Wupperthal
	1830	
First slaves officially freed; Port Natal named Durban	1834	Full citizenship given to Roman Catholics
Sixth Border War btw Xhosa and Whites	1834-1835	First Berlin Missionary Society missionaries arrive at the Cape
Abolishing of slavery	1834-1838	Missions stations at Goedverwacht and Witteberg
Louis Trichardt, Hans van Rensburg and Andries Potgieter migrates north	1835-1836	
Great Trek reaches Free State and Transvaal; Voortrekkers defeated Ndebele at Vegkop	1836	Missions to Natal

Piet Retief publishes manifest; Andries Potgieter and Piet Uys, with the help of Rolong and Griekwa tribes defeated Ndebele at Mosega; Louis Trichardt arrived at LM	1837	Arrival of Raymond Griffith, first Roman Catholic bishop, Revival in Grahamstown, 3rd awakening, Butterworth , missions to Stutterheim
Piet Retief and group murdered by Dingane; Voortrekkers establish Pietermaritzburg; 16 December – Battle of Blood River	1838	Vow made by Voortrekkers – build church
Potchefstroom founded	1839	Mission station at Willowvale
Voortrekker Council established in Potch	1841	
War btw British and Boere in Natal	1842-1843	
Natal annexed by British	1843	Missions to northern Cape
Bloemfontein founded	1846	
Sugar plantations began in Natal; Districts of Victoria-East and East Cape annexed by British;	1847	Robert Gray, first Anglican bishop arrives Missions to Bergville
Free State annexed; Bloemfontein convention – independence of Free State; Battle of Boomplaats; 163 German settlers arrived in Natal	1848	
First Jewish synagogue in Cape Town	1849	Missions to Barkley West
Byrne settlers arrive in Natal	1840-1850	
Eight Border War btw Xhosa and Whites	1850-1853	Missions to Empangeni
Sandrivier convention – independence of Transvaal	1852	
Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek founded	1853	Colenso becomes bishop of Natal Establishment of Nederduitsch Hervormde Church, Mission station at Healdtown
Boere defeat Ndebele at Makapansgat	1854	
Pretoria founded; Irish miners in Namakwaland	1855	
Xhosa cattle slaughtered – prophecy of Nonquase; depopulation of East Cape	1856-1857	Revival in Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred, Fish River, Healdtown,
Immigrants from Ireland, Germany, Holland	1856-1862	Mission station at Stutterheim, Ladysmith, Kroondal, Haarlem,
	1858	Revival in Queenstown, Hankey, Kat River, Shawsbury, Fort Beaufort, King William's Town , missions among Hindu
	1859	Establishment of Gereformeerde Church, Revival in Esidumbini Valley (KZN), Botswana
Arrival of Indians in Natal – work sugar fields	1860	Revival broke out in Worcester,

		Wellington, Tulbach, Swellendam, Robertson, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Heidelberg, Calvinia, Prince Albert,
	1861	Revival in Caledon, Franschhoek, Sterkstroom, Graaff-Reinet, Beaufort West, Murraysburg, Richmond, Ladysmith (KZN), Harrismith, Fauresmith, Kroonstad, Hartbeesfontein,
	1862	Andrew Murray becomes prominent Dutch Reformed leader
Ostriches tamed	1865	First Xhosa translation of the Bible Trial of Bishop Colenso
Economic depression; War btw Basotho and Free State	1865-1866	Mission station Botshabelo
Discovery of diamonds and gold	1867-1886	Missions to Upington
Kimberley diamond shaft opened; British annexed diamond fields Gold discovered in Transvaal	1871	Mission station at Kokstad, Witsieshoek (1974)
	1875	Voluntary bill accepted by Cape Parliament
	1876-1877	Revival in Soutpansberg
British annexed Transvaal Republic; Ninth Border War btw Xhosa and Whites	1877	Congregational Union of SA formed
Anglo-Zulu War; Isandlwana battle, Rorke's drift, Ulundi.	1878	
	1879	Revival in Kimberley, Adelaide, Riversdale
First legislative council in Transvaal; De Beers Limited established; Afrikanerbond established	1880	
First Anglo-Boer War; Boer defeat British	1880-1881	
Battle of Laingsnek, Majuba Fall of Boer Banks Pretoria Convention – Britain recognise ZAR	1881	Establishment of Dutch Reformed Mission Church
4645 British settlers arrived	1882	Marianhill founded by Trappists Tile forms the Thembu Church, one of the first African Independent Churches
	1883	Missions to Rustenburg
Gold discovered in Barberton	1884	
	1885	Dutch Reformed and Nederduitsch Hervormde Churches unite
Gold discovered in Witwatersrand, Johannesburg founded	1886	Missions to Underberg

British South African Co established	1888	
Cecil John Rhodes premier of Cape Colony	1889	
Jameson invasion	1892	
Rinderpest – cattle plague	1896	Revival in Alexandria
Zululand incorporated in Natal	1897	Revival in Hanover, Philipstown, Colesberg, Philippolis, Edenburg, Steynsburg, Middelburg, South Rhodesia, Njassaland (Malawi)
British cabinet sends 10 000 soldiers to Natal	1899	
Second Anglo Boer War	1899-1902	Revival amongst Boer War Prisoners: India (1901/2), Ceylon (1900), St Helena (1901)
Women and children in concentration camps; Boer prisoners banned to Ceylon, St Helena	1900	Revival Pietersburg
	1903	Revival in Lovedale
Jameson, Prime minister in Cape	1904-1908	
	1905	Revival broke out in Worcester. Also in Villiersdorp, Ceres, Bredasdorp, Napier, Grabouw, Sutherland, Graaff-Reinet, Somerset East, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Seymore, Cradock, Aberdeen
John X Merriman, Prime Minister in Cape	1908	First Pentacostal Church established
Union of South Africa established	1910	
Founding of ANC; Louis Botha new government, including Hertzog; Landbank	1912	Fourth general missionary conference
Mine strikes and violence in Witwatersrand Indian protests in natal Traditional Homeland Acts	1913	
First World War; Gold Mine Strike; Rebellion	1914-1918	
South West Africa annexed	1915	
Flu epidemic, 150 000 SA died Afrikaner Broederbond founded	1918	
Treaty of Versailles Louis Botha died, Smuts Prime Minister	1919	
SWA given as mandate to SA Mine strikes	1920	
Prince of Wales tour SA Diamonds discovered Lichtenburg	1925	Sixth general missionary conference
Diamond fever – thousands of people enter SA	1926-1927	

Balfour declaration – Union of SA receives independence	1926	
White women receives voters rights	1930	
	1933	First Afrikaans Bible printed
	1936	Christian Council of South Africa established, Revival in Cape Town – meetings with Edwin Orr, East London, Durban, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg,
	1939	Formation of Federal Mission Council of Dutch Reformed Church
Second World War Ossewa Brandwag founded	1939- 1945	
	1940	Dutch Reformed Church and Church of the Province of South Africa leave Christian Council of SA
British royal house visit SA	1947	
National Party wins elections Voortrekker Monument inaugurated	1948	Establishment of World Council of Churches – some SA churches become members
	1949	Rosettenville Conference of the Christian Council of SA
Population registration Act and Group Areas Act; Group Areas Act; Jan Smuts died	1950	
Bantu Education Act	1953	
JG Strijdom Prime Minister (Father of Aparth.)	1954	
Tomlinson Report	1956	Conference on “Christian Literature for the Bantu in Southern Africa.”
National Anthem – Die Stem, Union flag	1957	
Strijdom died, HF Verwoerd Prime Minister	1958	
CR Swart, Governor General PAC founded United Party divided, Progr. Party founded	1959	
Sharpeville shootings SWAPO founded	1960	Cottlesloe Consultation
South Africa becomes a Republic	1961	
Nelson Mandela imprisoned after Algeria	1962	
	1963	Formation of Christian Institute
Ian Smith declare Rhodesia independent	1965	
	1968	South African Council of Churches re-established
	1976	Revival in Pongola

Soweto uprisings	1976	Various churches respond to Soweto events
Death of Steve Biko	1977	
	1979	Sacla meeting
	1980	Reformation Day witness
	1982	Apartheid declared a heresy (Ottawa)
State of Emergency introduced	1984	
	1985	Kairos Document
	1986	Evangelical witness
	1987	Faith and Protest
	1988	Relevant Pentecostal Witness
	1989	Road to Damascus
Release of Nelson Mandela and unbanning of ANC and PAC	1990	Rustenburg declaration First national 40-day fast – Can a nation be changed in one day?
National Peace Accord	1991	Churches assist to facilitate Peace Accord
Introduction of Transitional Government	1993	Churches retain high profile in process of reconciliation Second national 40-day fast – a Day to change the world
First Democratic elections – ANC won. Nelson Mandela first African President	1994	Third national 40-day fast
	1996	Fourth national 40-day fast National Day of Repentance Repentance at Battlefields of Natal
	1997	Repentance at Concentration Camps
	1998	Fifth national 40-day fast - elections
	1999	Highway through Africa. Sixth national 40-day fast – 120 days of prayer and fasting
	2000	7 th national and 1 st continental 40-day fast
	2001	First stadium event – Cape Town Cleansing South Africa initiative – 480 towns
	2002	Operation Sunrise Africa Breaking unholy covenants IPLC in South Africa – prayer for revival Stadium events – transformation – 9 stadiums