

Timeline of South Africa and South African Football

This comprehensive timeline juxtaposes events in football in South Africa with the social and political history of South Africa. The timeline reflects South African perspectives and experiences as much as possible.

Notes to teachers on using the timeline in the classroom

- This timeline can be used as a point of reference for teachers and for students from key stages 2 – 4 and contributes to history, PSHE, Citizenship and literacy areas of the curriculum.
- The timeline offers opportunities for challenging activities, such as examining how the path of football in South Africa has been conditioned by the political context and for activities to combat racism and promote cohesion.
- It has links to web resources. Where the link appears in *italics*, it will take you to a classroom activity. However all the links take you to material that can be used by students, and which can readily be used by teachers to make their own classroom lesson plans. The activities are suitable for key stages 3 and 4, but will give ideas teachers can adapt for the top of key stage 2.
- The timeline and the links as far as possible reflect South African perspectives and experiences. The majority of the links take you to South African curriculum material produced for the new South African history and social studies curriculum. For this reason, sometimes you will see an activity where the pupils are asked to describe their own experience, or interview their parents about their experiences. In this case the activity should be adapted as a creative writing exercise, where pupils are asked to write in role, imagining what it might have been like to have been in a particular situation.
- The world history/events in Britain section includes key historical events as well as popular cultural references to help provide context to the timeline.

Key to timeline

Key to the timeline of South Africa
The earliest-known human beings live in South Africa.
Farming and hunter communities. African kingdoms established.
Europeans arrive in South Africa. Colonialism and the fight for power and resources. Great African Kings.
Apartheid and resistance
The new South Africa

Date	Social and political history	Football in South Africa	World History/Events in Britain (Context)
3.5 million years ago	The <u>oldest complete fossilised hominid</u> (human-like) skeleton in South Africa was discovered in December 1998. It was a skeleton of <i>Australopithecus africanus</i> , and has been dated at between 3.22 and 3.58 million years old.		The oldest evidence of a human like skeleton in Europe is in Atapuerca, Northern Spain and is about 1.2 million years old.
125,000BC E – 3,000 BCE	Some of the earliest known evidence of humans can be found in caves on the Tsitsikamma coast of South Africa.		
3,000 – 1,000BCE	The Zulus, who form the majority of <u>the population in South Africa</u> , with other tribes including the Khoikhoi, the San, and the Xhosa people, inhabit South Africa. There is evidence of migration of people from Somalia and Ethiopia.		
300	By AD 300, <u>Ancestors of the Bantu-speaking majority</u> of the population settle south of the Limpopo River, joining the Khoikhoi and the San who have lived there for thousands of years.		
1400s	Zulu and Xhosa tribes establish large kingdoms in the South Africa region.		
1480s	Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Dias is the first European to travel round the southern tip of Africa.		1476 William Caxton establishes Britain's first printing press
1497	Vasco da Gama sets out on an expedition to India via Africa, and lands on South African Natal coast.		

1652	<p><u>Jan van Riebeeck</u>, working for the Dutch East India Company, founds the Cape Colony at Table Bay and Dutch settlement of South Africa starts. They are the first Europeans to settle in South Africa. They bring with them people they have captured from Indonesia, as slaves. These are the origin of the group later described as Cape Malays. They also introduce smallpox into Africa, and the Khoikhoi and San have no resistance against it.</p> <p>The Dutch settle on land owned and occupied by the Khoikhoi hunter-gatherers and San farmers. The Khoikhoi and San people mount rebellions to regain their lands and stolen cattle, but Europeans dominate the western half of the area by 1800.</p> <p>Battles and smallpox decimate the San and Khoikhoi.</p>		1653 Oliver Cromwell becomes 'Lord Protector'
1795- 1806	<p>1795 Britain seizes the Cape Colony from the Dutch.</p> <p>1803 The Cape colony is returned to the Netherlands by treaty</p> <p>1806 British forces defeat the Dutch and take the Cape again</p>		1797 First British pound note issued
1809	The British decree that the San and Khoikhoi must work for white employers and place restrictions on their travel.		1807 Slave trade abolished in the British Empire
1814	Control of the Cape Colony is ceded by the Dutch to Britain by treaty		
1816 – 1826	<u>Shaka Zulu</u> founded and expands the Zulu empire into a great empire. He excels in developing fighting strategies and creates an impressive and fearless army.		1815 Battle of Waterloo 1825 First steam powered passenger railway opens from Stockton to Darlington
1820	Britain sends approximately 4,000 people to settle in the Eastern Cape around what became known as Port Elizabeth and East London; many died.		

1827	English replaces Dutch as the official language of the Cape colony		
1838	The Boers defeat the Zulu King Dingane at Bloodriver and establish the republic of Natalia with Pietermaritzburg as its capital. Zulus are taken as slaves.		1838 Queen Victoria crowned
1835 - 1840	The Dutch, known as Boers, leave Cape Colony to evade British rule. They wish to expand the area they are settling, and migrate north and found the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The Boers describe their migration as the 'Great Trek'.		1834 Britain abolishes slavery, although not completely 1840 Postal service begins in Britain
1858	Boers proclaim the Transvaal a republic.		1858 Big Ben winched into place
1860	Immigration of South Asians from India begins, largely as indentured labour.	1862 The first documented football matches in South Africa are played in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (between White civil servants and soldiers).	1860 First inter-club football match (Sheffield FC vs. Hallam FC)
1867	Diamonds are discovered at Kimberley.		
1879	Zulus defeat the British army at the Battle of Isandlwana; the British relieve the survivors at Rorke's Drift and march on the Zulu capital, Ulundi.		1876-1965 The Jim Crow laws in the USA result in the segregation of public schools, public places, public transport, restaurants and drinking fountains.
1880 - 1881	The First Boer War. The Boers re-establish their independence in the Transvaal having lost it in 1877. Conflict ends with a negotiated peace. Transvaal is restored as a republic.	In 1882 The Natal Football Association was formed with a league comprising four clubs- Pietermaritzburg County, Natal Wasps, Durban Alpha, and Umgeni Stars. By the following year the league had grown to the strength of ten clubs.	1881 Britain's first telephone directory is published
1880s	Gold is discovered in the Transvaal near Johannesburg triggering the Gold Rush		
1893	Mahatma Gandhi visits South Africa as a young lawyer and is removed from a train because of his colour. This experience makes him decide to remain in Natal and help the Indian community.	1892 South African Football Association (FASA) formed, for whites only. 1896 Indian football clubs form the Transvaal Indian Football Association. 1897 The English amateur football team 'Corinthians' tours South Africa (and again in 1903 and 1906). 1898 The Orange Free State Bantu Football Club tours England, becoming the first South African team to play in Europe.	1892 Sherlock Holmes first published

1899 - 1902	The second Boer War. The British fight Dutch settlers in the Boer War, imprisoning many in 'concentration camps'. Britain eventually gains control of South Africa.	1902 The South African Indian Football Association (SAIFA) is founded in Kimberley, where a national competition for Indians, the Sam China Cup, is held.	1900 British Labour Party formed 1901 Queen Victoria dies
1910	The Union of South Africa is created, uniting British and Boer territories, with Dominion status.		1910 First Manchester Utd. match at Old Trafford
1912	The South African Native National Congress (SANCC) is founded, bringing together Africans from all over South Africa. This later becomes the African National Congress (ANC).		1912 Titanic sinks
1913	The Black (Natives) Land Act is passed. Blacks, except those living in Cape Province, are not allowed to buy land outside defined reserves. The most productive land is taken by whites.		
1914	Formation of (Afrikaner) National Party.	1916 The Durban & District Native Football Association is established.	1914 -1918 The First World War or Great War is fought in Europe. South Africans black and white join British forces.
1918	Secret Broederbond (brotherhood) established to advance the Afrikaner cause.		
1918	Rolihlahla Dalibhunga Mandela is born in a small village. A teacher later gives him the English name Nelson.		1918 Women get the vote in Britain
1919	South Africa gets League of Nations mandate over Namibia, former German colony.		1919 First non-stop flight over the Atlantic Ocean
1921	Formation of Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA).		
1923	SANNC changes its name to African National Congress (ANC).		1923 First Wembley FA Cup final

1926 -1940	<i>A series of Acts are passed</i> restricting the movement and independence of black Africans and enforcing segregation.	<p>1929 The Johannesburg Bantu Football Association is founded.</p> <p>1931 Motherwell, a Scottish professional side, tours South Africa (and again in 1934).</p> <p>1932 The South African African Football Association (SAAFA) is formed and launches the Bakers Cup national tournament.</p> <p>1933 The South African Bantu Football Association (SABFA) and the South African Coloured Football Association (SACFA) are formed.</p> <p>1935 The Transvaal Inter-Race Soccer Board is formed by Africans, Indians, and coloureds.</p> <p>The Suzman Cup, the first official inter-racial tournament between Africans, coloureds, and Indians is established.</p> <p>1937 Orlando Pirates football club is founded.</p> <p>1940 The Inter Race Soccer Board organises a few games between the various racially divided soccer associations.</p>	<p>1939-1945 The Second World War takes place between Allied forces versus Nazi Germany, Italy and Japan. During the period of the Second World War there is widespread support for the Nazi party among the Afrikaaner National Party. Daniel Malan, the Prime Minister of South Africa was against South Africa's participation but South Africa joined World War two in support of the Allied Forces.</p> <p>South Africa's involvement in the Second World War on the side of the Allies had a profound affect on society. Examples of this are the huge growth in manufacturing and industry and the increased urbanisation of black South African society.</p>
1944	ANC Youth League formed, radicalising the ANC.	<p>1944 The ANC sponsors the first soccer match at the Bantu Sports Club.</p> <p>1946 The Natal Inter-Race Soccer Board is established with the help of Albert Luthuli.</p> <p>1947 Moroka Swallows football club is founded.</p>	
1948	The National Party wins the (whites only) election and introduces apartheid (separateness) legislation. This separates blacks, Indian immigrants and those of mixed race, and white people.		1948 National Health Service Established in Britain
1949	Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act is passed.		1949 First regular TV weather forecast in Britain
1950	The population is classified by race. The Group Areas Act is passed to segregate blacks and whites. The Communist Party is banned.		1950 The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe published

1950s	<p><u>Resistance to apartheid.</u></p> <p>Under the leadership of Albert Luthuli and Johannesburg law partners Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress organises a passive resistance campaign against apartheid.</p> <p><u>The Freedom Charter</u> is drafted and issued. The government responds by taking punitive measures to suppress action, and arrests ANC leaders and activists.</p> <p>Further laws are passed to restrict movement and action of black people.</p>	<p>1951 SAAFA (South African African Football Association), SAIFA (South African Indian Football Association) and SACFA (South African Coloured Football Association) form the anti-apartheid South African Soccer Federation (SASF).</p> <p>1952 The South African Football Association (SAFA) (representing whites only) is admitted to the Federation of Football Associations (FIFA).</p>	
1952	<p>The ANC and South African Indian Congress (SAIC) organise the Defiance Campaign, a civil disobedience campaign led by Nelson Mandela as 'volunteer in chief'.</p>		
1953	<p>The Bantu Education Act was passed into law. Its aim was to give Africans an education designed to provide them with very few skills and aspirations beyond working in manual labour jobs under white control. It destroyed the education of black people in South Africa, and deprived and disadvantaged millions for decades. Its devastating personal, political and economic effects continue to be felt and wrestled with today.</p> <p>The Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA) is reformed as the underground South Africa Communist Party (SACP).</p>		
1954	<p><u>Federation of South African Women</u> is formed.</p>	<p>1954 The South African National Football team plays its last international match against Israel before sporting isolation due to the political situation. In the first half of the twentieth Century the South African National Football team had an outstanding international record of success when touring playing in South America.</p>	<p>1954 Lord of the Rings published. Its author, JRR Tolkien, although long resident in UK was born and brought up in South Africa.</p>
1955	<p>Forced removal of Blacks from Sophiatown. Congress of the People adopts the <u>Freedom Charter</u>.</p>	<p>1956 The government introduces an apartheid sport policy. The South African Football Association (SAFA) changes its name to the Football Association of Southern Africa (FASA). FIFA officially recognises it as the sole governing body of football in South Africa,</p>	<p>December 1955- In the USA, Civil Rights activist Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a bus to a</p>

	The non-racial South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) is formed, following the outlawing of racially mixed trade unions.	but only after it has modified its racist constitution. <u>Stephen "Kalamazoo" Mokone</u> and David Julius become the first Black South Africans to sign professional contracts in Europe, with Coventry City and Sporting Lisbon respectively. 1958 The South African Bantu Football Association (SABFA) affiliates with the Football Association of Southern Africa (FASA).	white man and is arrested as a consequence. This sparks the Montgomery bus boycotts in which segregation between blacks and whites on buses is opposed. In 1956, after a year of boycotting the buses and a legal fight, the buses in Montgomery become desegregated.
1958	Hendrik Verwoerd, one of the key architects of Apartheid becomes Prime Minister of South Africa. He begins implementing Apartheid legislation such as resettling blacks in reservations.		1958 Paddington Bear first published Britain's first motorway opens
1959	Pan African Congress (PAC) is formed, as a nationalist breakaway group from the ANC.	1959 The National Football League (NFL) is launched as the country's first entirely professional club league. It is reserved for whites only. In May, Orlando Stadium in Soweto opens.	1959 Postcodes introduced in Britain
1960	<i>Armed resistance uprisings.</i> Police open fire on a PAC anti-pass demonstration at Sharpeville, killing 69 Africans. Across the world there is mass condemnation of the government action. The ANC and PAC are banned.	1960 The Confederation of African Football (CAF) expels South Africa. 1960 South African Women's football starts.	1960 First episode of Coronation Street
1961	White ruled South Africa declares itself a republic, and leaves the Commonwealth. South Africa continues to increase in wealth due to its mineral resources. Chief Albert Luthuli, leader of the ANC is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) is formed by ANC and SACP activists to undertake armed struggle beginning with a sabotage campaign against key installations.	1961 FIFA suspends the Football Association of South Africa (FASA). FASA includes some Black players within its structure. African, Indian, and Coloured officials in the anti-apartheid South African Soccer Federation (SASF) form the anti-racist professional South African Soccer League (SASL). SABFA (the South African Bantu Football Association) launches a National Professional Soccer League (NPSL), but it only survives one year. <u>Albert Johanneson</u> , a Black South African, is signed by Leeds United.	

1962	Nelson Mandela is convicted of leaving the country without a passport and imprisoned on Robben Island.	1962 Orlando Pirates Women's Football Club and Mother City Girls Black women's football teams are set up, but sadly do not survive for long.	1962 The Beatles release their first single
1963 - 1964	<u>The Rivonia Trials.</u> Mandela and other key members of the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe are arrested at Rivonia and after worldwide protests sentenced to life imprisonment.	1963 The FIFA executive lifts the Football Association of South Africa's (FASA) suspension. FASA announces it will send an all-white team to the 1966 World Cup, and an all-black team to the 1970 World Cup. FIFA President Stanley Rous gets FASA temporarily reinstated in 1963, but FASA is again suspended in 1964. It is expelled from FIFA in 1976. 1963 Prisoners on Robben Island keep themselves fit and create recreation by kicking footballs made from rags around in their cells. From this beginning grew a football league in the prison, with teams, matches and the use of football as a means of defiance against apartheid. 1964 The Robben Island prisoners form the Makana Football Association . The association kept going until 1991, sticking strictly to FIFA rules. The games were a means of uniting different political factions, enabling messages to be passed between prisoners, and training the men in strategy and political activism.	1963 First episode of Doctor Who 1963 In the USA, President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas. 1963 Police arrest Martin Luther King and other black ministers who are campaigning for civil rights. 1964 President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1964
1966	Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd is assassinated.	1965 Leeds United winger Albert Johanneson becomes the first black South African (and the first Black ever) to play in an English FA Cup final.(Leeds lose 1-2 to Liverpool) 1966 The anti-racist SASL (South African Soccer League) folds due to lack of playing grounds. 1969 The apartheid regime cancels a match between white champions Highlands Park and Orlando Pirates in Mbabane, Swaziland. The racist Football Association of South Africa's (FASA) reputation and international standing is seriously damaged as FIFA had sanctioned the match. The South African Soccer Federation forms a six-team professional league.	February 1965 Malcolm X , one of the National leaders of the Civil Rights movement in the United States is assassinated. 1965 President Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act which gives African Americans greater voting rights. 1968 Reverend Martin Luther King is assassinated. His death sparks Violent protests across the country. 1966 BBC First broadcasts in colour 1969 Concorde flies for the first time
1970s	More than 3 million people are forcibly resettled in black ' <u>homelands</u> '.		

	Formation of South African Students Organisation (SASO) and growth of the black consciousness movement.		
1973	Thousands of workers go on strike in Durban, the beginning of the growth of independent South African trade unions in the 1970s.		
1970s – 1980s	<p>The forced resettlement process continues, and civil unrest escalates.</p> <p>Governments across the world impose economic and sporting sanctions on South Africa.</p> <p>The international <u>Anti-Apartheid Movement</u> organises protests across the world, and people boycott South African goods.</p>	<p>1970 Coloured and Indian players are removed from African clubs. South Africa is expelled from the Olympic Movement.</p> <p>1971 The National Professional Soccer League (NPSL) launches the Keg League (later renamed Castle League), sponsored by South African Breweries.</p> <p>Kaizer Motaung's All-Star XI is renamed Kaizer Chiefs.</p> <p>1972 FIFA clarifies that the White Football Association of South Africa had not been suspended for contravening its rules but because of South African Government policy.</p> <p>FIFA executive allows the Football Association of South Africa to have overseas teams participate in the South African Games in Pretoria in 1973, if the games are multiracial. It later withdraws permission when FASA do not comply.</p> <p>The government gives approval “for the staging in 1974 of an open national soccer tournament in which the different South African nations can participate on a multinational basis. This is that a South African representative white team, a South African representative coloured team, a South African representative Indian team and a South African representative Zulu, Xhosa or any other Bantu (sic) national team can compete in the tournament.”</p> <p>1974 The executive committee of FIFA rejects an Ethiopian proposal to expel South Africa. It decides that the matter can be dealt with only at the next congress, during the Olympic Games in Montreal, in 1976. South Africa remains suspended, meaning that foreign players, not teams, can still be imported to South Africa. FIFA decides to send a delegation to South Africa early in 1975 to investigate conditions.</p>	<p>1971 Decimal currency launched in Britain</p> <p>1973 Britain joins the EEC</p> <p>1974 First McDonalds opens in London</p>
1976	<p><u>The Soweto Uprisings.</u></p> <p>Thousands of <u>school students</u> in the black township of Soweto <u>stage protests</u> to demand they be taught in English rather than the Afrikaans. The <u>Orlando Stadium</u> in Soweto was chosen as the venue for the meeting of the protesting school students. <u>Police fire on the demonstrators</u> before they get there, killing school</p>	<p>1977 The National Football League (NFL) folds.</p> <p>South African Broadcasting Company TV makes its first broadcast of a South African football match.</p> <p>1977 South Africa is formally expelled from FIFA.</p> <p>The Football Council of South Africa is formed.</p> <p>1983 <u>Jomo Sono</u>, a black business director from Soweto, buys Highlands Park, a historically white club in Pretoria and renames it Jomo Cosmos. This move by Sono signals growing Black power in South African football.</p>	<p>1976 Queen sends first royal email</p> <p>1979 Margaret Thatcher elected first woman prime minister in the UK</p> <p>1981 First London Marathon</p> <p>1982 Falklands war</p>

	<p>students indiscriminately.</p> <p>This atrocity leads to nationwide protests and international condemnation. The government becomes even more repressive. Police kill more than 500 protesters within a year.</p> <p><u>16 June 1976</u>, when the students came out of their classes to meet for a <u>peaceful protest in Soweto</u>, is a watershed in dismantling apartheid. It is now marked as Youth Day.</p>		
1977	<p>Black Consciousness Movement leader <u>Steve Biko</u> dies <i>in custody</i>.</p> <p>Nineteen anti-apartheid organisations, including the Christian Institute, are banned.</p> <p>The UN imposes a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.</p>		1977 NASA space shuttle makes its first test flight
1983	<p>United Democratic Front (UDF) formed, bringing together hundreds of grassroots organisations, to boycott elections to the tricameral legislature set up under South Africa's new constitution. The UDF becomes the focus of opposition to apartheid through the 1980s.</p>		
1984	<p>Archbishop <u>Desmond Tutu</u> becomes the second South African to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace for his role in the non-violent campaign to end apartheid. He calls for stronger international action against the South African government and its apartheid regime.</p>		1984 British pound note is replaced by the pound coin
1984 - 1989	<p>The townships revolt against punitive laws and police violence, and the government imposes a state of emergency.</p>	<p>1985 Unity talks between the Federation and Football Council break down. The Breakaway National Soccer League (NSL) is launched in accordance with anti-apartheid principles.</p>	1985 First UK mobile phone call
1985	<p>Formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), which later becomes part of the tripartite alliance with the ANC and SACP.</p>		
1986	<p>The US Congress passes the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, banning imports of agricultural</p>	<p>1988 ANC representatives meet with National Soccer League (NSL) and Federation officials in Lusaka to discuss "unity" and the</p>	1986 Chernobyl disaster

	<p>products, iron and steel from South Africa and prohibiting US loans and investment in South Africa.</p> <p>The European Economic Community (EEC) places a limited ban on South African iron and steel imports and bans new investment against opposition from the UK Thatcher government and West Germany.</p> <p>The Commonwealth sends an 'Eminent Persons Group' to South Africa; it concludes that the apartheid government is not serious about negotiations and imposes a ban on imports of South African agricultural products, new investment and air links. The UK government stands out against these and other sanctions.</p> <p>1988 – Wembley concert to mark Nelson Mandela's 70th birthday. He has been in prison. BBC broadcast concert worldwide despite wishes of Prime Minister Thatcher who says she would prefer it not be broadcast.</p>	role of football in the struggle against apartheid.	
1989	<p>P.W. Botha steps down as National party leader and President of South Africa. F.W. de Klerk. He meets Nelson Mandela. Public facilities are desegregated. Some ANC activists, sentenced alongside Nelson Mandela are freed.</p> <p>The OAU adopts the Harare Declaration, setting out preconditions for negotiations to end apartheid. This is adopted by the UN.</p>	1989 The First National Bank (FNB) stadium, capacity 76 000, opens at Soccer City (NASREC), between Johannesburg and Soweto.	1989 The Berlin Wall dividing East Berlin from West Berlin comes down marking the end of the Cold War.
Late 1980s early 1990s	Black on black violence unleashed by the Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party and an undercover third force against the ANC claims thousands of lives.		
1990	<p>President F.W. de Klerk announces the <u>unbanning</u> of the ANC, PAC and SACP.</p> <p><u>Mandela is freed</u> from prison after serving 27 years, and makes his first speech as a free man.</p>	Days after his release Mandela addresses a rally at the FNB stadium with an estimated 150,000 inside.	1990 British Poll Tax riots

1991	<p>De Klerk and Mandela begin multi-party talks, in preparation for a democratic election.</p> <p>Some apartheid laws are ended. Mandela asks the international community to support South Africa and end sanctions and the process begins.</p> <p>An Independent Electoral Commission is set up and begins the process of preparing the country for the first fully democratic elections, including a national programme to register voters and inform them of their rights.</p> <p>The prison on Robben Island is closed for political prisoners, it is closed as a criminal prison in 1996.</p>	<p>1991 Four historically divided and entirely separate bodies unite and found the non-racial South African Football Association (SAFA) in Durban.</p>	<p>1991 First Briton in space</p>
1992	<p>The International Summit on The Rights of Children in South Africa is held. Over 200 children, between the ages of 12 and 16 years, from 20 different regions all over South Africa and representative of race, class gender and disability attend. They recognise that apartheid still affects them and that children are not treated with respect and dignity. They draw up and adopt the <u>Children's Charter of South Africa</u>.</p> <p>Massacre at Boipatong derails negotiations, but these are later resumed.</p>	<p>1992 SAFA is accepted back into FIFA. South African soccer is reorganised along non-racial, democratic principles. South Africa re-enters international football by hosting its first fully representative international soccer match. The South African national team, later known as <u>Bafana Bafana</u> (The Boys, The Boys), defeats Cameroon 1-0.</p>	<p>1992 Windsor Castle fire</p>
1993	<p>An interim constitution is agreed by Mandela, de Klerk and representatives from 18 other political parties.</p> <p>De Klerk and Mandela are awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace jointly.</p> <p>1993 Chris Hani, Leader of the South African Communist Party is murdered.</p>		<p>1993 Bill Clinton becomes President of the USA</p>
1994	<p>27 April, the first elections are held with universal franchise. The ANC is elected with a 63% vote. Nelson Mandela becomes President of the new South Africa.</p>	<p>1994 Hours after his presidential inauguration, Nelson Mandela attends the South Africa vs. Zambia football match, at Ellis Park, Johannesburg.</p>	<p>1994 First National Lottery Draw</p>

	<p>The Government of National Unity is formed. South Africa's membership of the commonwealth is restored, and South Africa takes its seat in UN General Assembly after 20-year absence. The international community lifts remaining economic and sports sanctions against South Africa.</p> <p>The government faces overwhelming challenges. It inherits a country created by apartheid, where whites live a privileged life, holding most of the wealth, having had access to superior educational opportunities and holding senior posts because the apartheid government had reserved them for whites. The black communities have been subject to a vicious racist regime and face inequality and serious disadvantage, the majority living in poverty in the apartheid-created townships, and a minority who are highly educated, or in managerial posts or in possession of wealth.</p> <p>The government begins a Reconstruction and Development Programme to address inequality of opportunity and resources. Schools are no longer allowed to refuse access to any ethnic group, and the job reservation scheme is made illegal. In addition to making discrimination illegal, the government sets up programmes of positive action.</p>		
1995	<p>South Africa hosts and wins the World Cup rugby tournament. The Rugby World Cup is the first major sporting event to take place in South Africa following the end of apartheid. It is also the first in which the South African national team is allowed to compete, following the end of apartheid.</p>	<p>1995 Orlando Pirates win African Champions' Cup.</p>	
1996 - 1998	<p>The Truth and Reconciliation Commission chaired by Archbishop Desmond Tutu begins hearings on human rights crimes committed by the apartheid government and liberation movements during apartheid era.</p>	<p>1996 South Africa hosts the African Cup of Nations. They go on to become champions of Africa. The Premier Soccer League (PSL) is established.</p>	

1996	The National Party leaves the coalition government, saying it is being ignored.		
1997	Nelson Mandela steps down as President and leader of the ANC. Deputy President Thabo Mbeki succeeds him.	1997 Bafana Bafana qualifies for the World Cup finals for the first time. The South African Football Players Union (SAFPU) is founded. 1998 Bafana Bafana participates for the first time in the FIFA World Cup in France.	May 1997 Tony Blair leads Labour to victory
1999	South Africa's second democratic election. The ANC wins a huge majority, and ANC leader Thabo Mbeki is voted President.	1999 Bafana Bafana records its first win over European opposition by beating Sweden. 2000 Bafana Bafana reaches the semi-finals of the African Nations Cup, where they were beaten by Nigeria.	1999 London Eye erected
2002	Right-wing extremists explode bombs in Soweto and near Pretoria. 17 people are charged with plotting against the state.	2002 Bafana Bafana participates for the second time in the FIFA World Cup in Korea and Japan.	2002 Freeview launches
2003	Walter Sisulu, a key figure working with Mandela in the anti-apartheid struggle, dies.		2003 Huge Stop the War demonstration in London
2004	Nelson Mandela finally retires from public life.	2004 15 May, South Africa is awarded the right to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup.	
2004	Third democratic election. The ANC wins a landslide victory, gaining nearly 70% of votes. Thabo Mbeki begins a second term as President. The government publishes a progress report on its programme since 1994. It shows 1.46 million subsidised houses have been built, 8.4 million people have gained access to water and 3.8 million people have been given access to electricity.		
2007	Jacob Zuma is elected President of the ANC. In 2008 President Thabo Mbeki resigns and ANC deputy leader Kgalema Motlanthe is chosen by parliament as President	2007 In a ceremony on Robben Island attended by former political prisoners, Sepp Blatter, President of FIFA, presents the Makana Football Association with a certificate of honorary membership to FIFA.	
2009	Parliament elects Jacob Zuma as President. In his inauguration speech, he pledges to continue	2009 The FIFA Confederations Cup takes place in South Africa. The World Cup draw takes place.	

	<p>the development programme begun by Nelson Mandela. He recognises that Mandela had made reconciliation the central theme of his term of office, and says:</p> <p>"We will not deviate from that nation-building task. Thank you Madiba (Mandela), for showing us the way."</p> <p>"As President of the Republic, I will do my best to lead the country towards the realisation of Madiba's vision of a truly non-sexist, non-racial South Africa, united in its diversity. With the support of my organisation the ANC, as well as all South Africans, I hope to lead the country on a path of friendship, cooperation, harmony, unity and faster change."</p>		
2010	11 June, <u>World Cup competition</u> begins in South Africa.		
2010	11 July, World Cup Final in South Africa		