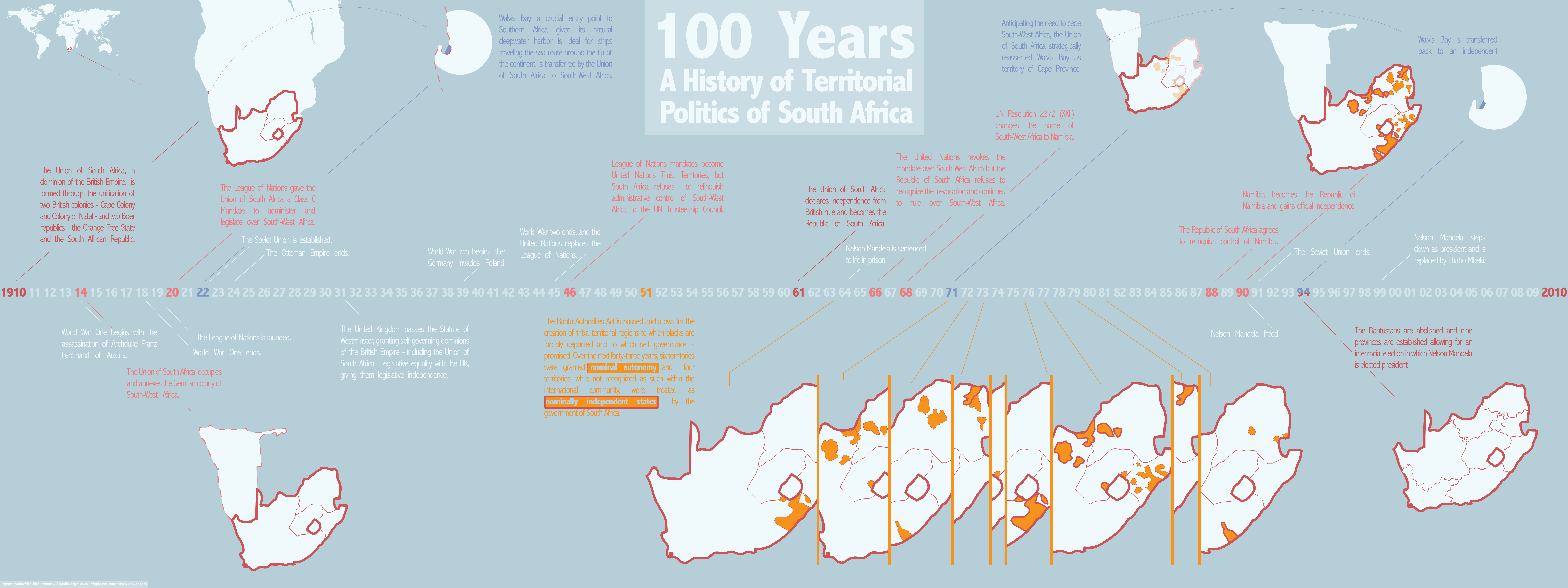


100 Years

A History of Territorial Politics of South Africa



The Union of South Africa, a dominion of the British Empire, is formed through the unification of two British colonies - Cape Colony and Colony of Natal - and two Boer republics - the Orange Free State and the South African Republic.

The League of Nations gave the Union of South Africa a Class C Mandate to administer and legislate over South-West Africa.

The Soviet Union is established.
The Ottoman Empire ends.

World War two begins after Germany invades Poland.

World War two ends, and the United Nations replaces the League of Nations.

League of Nations mandates become United Nations Trust Territories, but South Africa refuses to relinquish administrative control of South-West Africa to the UN Trusteeship Council.

The Union of South Africa declares independence from British rule and becomes the Republic of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela is sentenced to life in prison.

The United Nations revokes the mandate over South-West Africa but the Republic of South Africa refuses to recognize the revocation and continues to rule over South-West Africa.

UN Resolution 2372 (XXII) changes the name of South-West Africa to Namibia.

Anticipating the need to cede South-West Africa, the Union of South Africa strategically reasserted Walvis Bay as territory of Cape Province.

The Republic of South Africa agrees to relinquish control of Namibia.

Namibia becomes the Republic of Namibia and gains official independence.

The Soviet Union ends.

Nelson Mandela steps down as president and is replaced by Thabo Mbeki.

World War One begins with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.

The League of Nations is founded.
World War One ends.

The Union of South Africa occupies and annexes the German colony of South-West Africa.

The United Kingdom passes the Statute of Westminster, granting self-governing dominions of the British Empire - including the Union of South Africa - legislative equality with the UK, giving them legislative independence.

The Bantu Authorities Act is passed and allows for the creation of tribal territorial regions to which blacks are forcibly deported and to which self governance is promised. Over the next forty-three years, six territories were granted **nominal autonomy** and four territories, while not recognized as such within the international community, were treated as **nominally independent states** by the government of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela freed.

The Bantustans are abolished and nine provinces are established allowing for an interracial election in which Nelson Mandela is elected president.