

## Albert Luthuli Timeline

- 1898 Chief Albert John Mvumbi Luthuli is born at the Solusi Mission Station, Bulawayo (Zimbabwe).
- 1908 The Luthuli family returns to their ancestral home in Groutville, Natal.
- 1914 Chief Luthuli attends a Congregationalist mission school in Groutville. After this, he attends school at the Ohlange Institute (founded by Dr Langalibalele Dube, an ordained Congregationalist minister and the first president of the ANC).
- 1915 Luthuli completes a two-year teacher training course at a Methodist mission institution at Edendale, near Pietermaritzburg.
- 1917 Chief Albert Luthuli takes up his first teaching position at Blaaubosch, near Newcastle, where he was the principal and sole teacher at an Intermediate School.
- 1920 Chief Albert Luthuli is granted a bursary for a two-year Higher Teachers' Training Course at Adams College. He goes on to teach at the school (isiZulu, Music and School Administration). He was also the College Choirmaster and administered the schools soccer team, *The Shooting Stars*.
- 1927 Chief Albert Luthuli and Nokukhanya Bhengu *are married*. Between 1929 and 1945 they had 7 children (Hugh Bunyan Sulenkosi, Albertina Nomathuli, Hilda Thandeka, Eleanor S'mangele, Jane Elizabeth Thembekile, Christian Madunjini and Edgar Cyril Sibusiso).
- 1928 Chief Albert Luthuli is elected Secretary of the African Teachers' Association.
- 1935 Chief Luthuli takes up his role as Chief of Groutville, a democratically elected position by the Abasemakholweni.
- 1938 Luthuli serves on the executive committee of the Christian Council of South Africa and is one of its delegates to an International Missionary Conference held in Madras, India.
- 1944 Luthuli joins the ANC and is elected onto the executive committee of the Natal branch in 1945.
- 1948 Chief Albert Luthuli embarks on a lecture tour of the United States under the patronages of the American Board and the North American Missionary Conference.
- 1951 Luthuli is elected President of the Natal Branch of the ANC.
- 1952 The Apartheid Government dismisses Luthuli from his position as Chief of the Umvoti Mission Reserve. In December 1952, Luthuli is elected President-General of the ANC, a position he held until his death in July 1967.
- 1953 The Government serves Luthuli with a one year banning order.
- 1954 Luthuli's banning order is renewed.
- 1955 Luthuli is re-elected President-General of the ANC. (44<sup>th</sup> National Conference of the ANC – in Bloemfontein) Chief Luthuli could not attend due to ill-health, However, he sent his presidential message to be read by his close friend, who acted on his behalf for the whole year as Acting President-General of the ANC, Prof. Z. K Mathews)
- 1956 Luthuli is arrested along with 155 other leaders of the ANC on allegations of High Treason. In 1957, the charges against him and 64 others were withdrawn and the rest were all acquitted in 1961.
- 1958 Luthuli is re-elected President-General of the ANC (Durban) 46<sup>th</sup> National conference of the ANC.

- 1959 The Minister of Justice serves Luthuli with his third ban, confining him to Groutville for 5 years.
- 1960 Luthuli publically burns his passbook as a response to the Sharpeville Massacre and calls for the 28 March to be observed as a national day of mourning in honour of the victims. He is subsequently arrested, along with 2 000 others and charged under the newly declared State of Emergency. Luthuli is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and travels to Oslo to receive the award in 1961
- 1962 Luthuli issues a joint statement with the Rev. Dr Martin Luther King Jn. appealing for action against apartheid through demonstrations and economic sanctions.
- 1964 Luthuli receives his fourth banning order.
- 1966 Senator Robert F. Kennedy visits Luthuli at his home in Groutville.
- 1967 Luthuli is allegedly hit by a moving train while walking near his home on 21 July 1967, causing his untimely death..Chief Albert Luthuli was buried on the 29 July 1967 at the Groutville Congregational Church Graveyard.  
His funeral was attended by over 7000 people and was the first major public gathering since the ANC's banning in 1960.