### CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nile Valley and North Africa</th>
<th>West and Central Africa</th>
<th>South and East Africa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dates BC</td>
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<td>c. 41200 BC Hematite mining is conducted in the Ngwenya mountain range of Swaziland.</td>
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<td>c. 27000 Rock art is painted in Namibia.</td>
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<td>c. 26000 Manganese mining is conducted at Chowa in Zambia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 88000 BC Fishing-based culture flourishes at Katanda in Congo. This is the first known culture on earth.</td>
<td>c. 23000 Ishango bone carved in Congo showing early evidence of arithmetic and the use of the calendar.</td>
<td>c. 13000 Cattle is domesticated in the Lukenya Hill District of Kenya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 10000 BC Crops of barley, capers, chick-peas, etc, are cultivated at Wadi Kubbaniya in Egypt.</td>
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</table>
c.7438 First known mummification takes place at Uan Muhuggiag in Libya.

c.5900 Birth of kingship in Ta-Seti - the first kings on earth.

5660 Mena becomes the first king of a unified Egypt. He begins the Old Kingdom Period that lasts until 4188 BC.

c.5581 Queen Neith-Hotep of Egypt rules as Queen-Regent.

5094-5046 Pharaoh Khasekemui is the first great monument builder of Egypt.

5018 Djoser becomes king of Egypt. He later builds the Funerary Complex in the city of Saqqara.

4872 Sneferu becomes king of Egypt. He begins a golden age of wealth and prosperity.

c.5900 East African incense is exported to Ta-Seti.
c.4200 Kush becomes a great power centred on the city of Kerma.

4188-3448 The First Intermediate Period of Egypt.

3448 Mentuhotep II reunifies Egypt and begins the Middle Kingdom Period that lasts until 3182 BC.

3182-1709 The Second Intermediate Period of Egypt.

c.3008 Pharaoh Khatire becomes the first known non-African to rule in Egypt.

2545 The Hyksos rule Egypt until 1709 BC.

1709 Pharaoh Ahmose and Queen Ahmose-Nefertari reunify Egypt and begin the New Kingdom Period that lasts until 1095 BC.

c.2000 Iron smelting conducted at Nok.

c.4290 Settlements are established at Nok.
1615 Queen Hatshepsut declares herself Pharaoh of Egypt.

1230 Rameses III becomes king of Egypt. He later launches voyages across the Atlantic to Ancient America.


663 The Assyrians conquer Egypt.

654 Carthage establishes a colony in Ibiza.

525 The Persians conquer Egypt.

509 Carthage and Rome sign a treaty.

c.1100 Earliest stone masonry villages emerge in the Dhar Tichitt-Walata region.

c.1000 Walled villages emerge in the Dhar Tichitt-Walata region.

c.1000 Great art is produced at Nok.

1005 Makeda becomes ruler of Ethiopia (and Yemen).

550 Temple of Almaqah is built in the city of Yeha.
480 The Greeks defeat Carthage in battle.

c.450 Kingdoms emerge in Numidia.

383 Carthage agrees a peace treaty with the Greeks.

332 The Greeks conquer Egypt. c.350 Earliest known So settlements in the Central Sahara region.

264-241 The First Punic War between Carthage and Rome. Carthage loses. c.250 Cities emerge in the Djenné region.

218-202 The Second Punic War between Carthage and Rome. The Carthaginians are again defeated. c.200 Great art is produced at Sokoto and Katsina.

149-146 The Third Punic War between Carthage and Rome. The Carthaginians are defeated. The Romans destroy their city. c.186 Lusu Culture flourishes in Zambia.

148 Micipsa becomes King of Numidia.
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<td>c.1 AD Pharaoh Natakamani and Queen Amanitore become rulers of Kush. They are its last great builders.</td>
<td>c.100 Axum becomes a great trading city.</td>
<td>c.50 The <em>Periplus Maris Erythraei</em> records that East Africans made “sewn” boats.</td>
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<td>c.50 Zoscales becomes ruler of Axum.</td>
<td>c.96 Machili Culture flourishes in Zambia.</td>
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c.350 Emperor Ezana of Axum invades Kush.

150 The *Adulis Inscription* indicates that Axum held sway over a vast territory.

300 AD Ghana becomes a kingdom.

183 Gadara, King of Axum, exerts strong influence in South Arabia.

196 Glass is manufactured in the Yoruba city of Ile-Ife.

c.450 Silko, King of Nobadia, writes a famous and controversial inscription.

330 Ezana, King of Axum, converts to Christianity.

531 Emperor Justinian of Byzantium decides to spread Christianity to Nubia.

370 Axumites withdraw from Yemen.

550 Glass is manufactured in the Yoruba city of Ile-Ife.

573 Makuria sends a delegation to Byzantium.

639 Arabians invade and occupy Egypt.

583 Chronological Table

609 The Ka’aba of Mecca is rebuilt.

c.641 Arabian invasion of Makuria fails.
652 Second Arabian invasion of Makuria fails. A peace treaty is agreed between them.

690 The Dia Dynasty rule as the first kings of Songhai.

705 Queen Dahia al-Kahina of Mauritania is defeated by the Arabs.

707 Faras Cathedral is constructed in Makuria.

710 Tarif, the Moor, leads an invasion of Spain.

748 Emperor Cyriacus of Makuria invades Egypt.

756 Abd-al-Rahman I becomes ruler of Spain.

833 Emperor Zakaria of Makuria sends a delegation to the Caliph of Baghdad.

C.700 The Kingdom of Ancient Ghana becomes an empire.

C.700 The Keita Dynasty rule as the first kings of Mali.

C.750 Mosques appear for the first time on the East African coast.

C.800 Leopard’s Kopje I Culture flourishes in southern Africa.

C.800 The Dugawa Dynasty rule as the first kings of Kanem.
956 Makuria attempts an invasion of Egypt.

886 Ibn Hordadbeh mentions the East African coast.

951 Ibn Haukal describes the Ghanaian emperor as the richest king on earth.

916 Al-Masudi visits the East African coast and reports on its trade in ivory with India, Oman and China.

940 Judith seizes the throne of Axum. She destroys the city and massacres Christians.

985 Al-Muhallabi reports that Kanem possessed two towns, Manan and Tarazaki.
c. 1000 Queen Oluwo paves the city of Ile-Ife with decorations made from American corncobs.

1009 Dia Kossoi becomes the first Islamic ruler of Songhai.

1048 Yahya ibn Ibrahim, the Berber leader, makes a pilgrimage to Mecca.

1050 Baranmindanah becomes the first Islamic ruler of Mali.

1067 Queen Hawwa becomes the first Islamic ruler of Kanem.

1075 Humé Jilmi establishes the Sefuwa Dynasty in Kanem.

1086 The Almoravides defeat the Spaniards at the Battle of Zalakah.

1076 Almoravides invade Ghana.

1116 Castle with glass windows is built (or rebuilt) in Kumbi-Saleh.

1147 The Almohades seize Marrakech from the Almoravides.

1170 Prince Oranmiyan establishes the Second Dynasty of Benin that lasts until 1897.

1153 Al Idrissi records that East Africans export superior iron (i.e. steel).

1070 Ali ibn Al Hasan establishes the Shirazi Dynasty of Kilwa.

1085 First walls of the Acropolis are built at Great Zimbabwe.
1180 Sosso becomes a dominant city in the Ancient Ghana region.

1180 Emperor Lalibela begins the construction of the underground churches in the city of Roha.

1204 Koy Konboro of Djenné founds the Great Mosque of Djenné.

1209 Lalibela sends an embassy to the Sultan of Egypt.

1210 Dunama ibn Salma becomes ruler of Kanem. He ushers in the first golden age of the empire.

1240 The Malians destroy the Ghanaian capital of Kumbi-Saleh.

1246 Dunama II of Kanem exchanges embassies with the king of Tunis.

1300 The Abu al-Mawahib Dynasty established at Kilwa.

1316 Kanz ed-Dawla places Makuria under direct political control.

c. 1300 The Yoruba cities emerge with walls.

1324 Mansa Musa of Mali (and 60,000 others) go on pilgrimage to Mecca - the greatest pilgrimage in history.
1335 Abu l-Hasan Ali becomes ruler of Morocco.

1338 Ali Kolon establishes the Sonni Dynasty of Songhai.

1352-3 Ibn Battuta visits Mali.

1365 The Juhanya Arabs occupy Makuria.

1355 The Songhai city of Gao finally becomes independent of Mali.

1358 Ibn Battuta visits the East African coast and remarks that Kilwa was “one of the most beautiful and well constructed cities in the world.”

1387-92 Ibn Battuta visits Mali.

1388c The Tuaregs gain control of Timbuktu.

1391c The Portuguese begin the raids on Africa to mass enslave people. This ultimately culminates in the transatlantic slave trade.

1414c The city of Malindi sends a giraffe to the Imperial Court of China.

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1444c Muhammad Korau becomes ruler of Katsina. He later builds the Gobirau Minaret.

1463c Muhammad Rumfa becomes ruler of Kano. He becomes one of the greatest Hausa rulers.
1464 Sonni Ali becomes king of Songhai and begins its second golden age.

1465 Ali ibn Dunama becomes ruler of Kanem.

c.1490 The Arabs conquer Alwa.

1492 Sultan Abu Abdallah of Granada surrenders the city to the Spaniards.

1493 Mohammed Toure seizes the throne of Songhai.

1482 The Portuguese build Elmina Castle - the first slave dungeon.

1512 The Portuguese write the Regimento.

1514 Songhai annexes the Hausa Cities of Kano and Katsina.

1526 King Affonso I of Kongo writes to Portugal requesting an end to enslavement.

1536 Bakwa Turunku founds Zaria City.

1505 Portuguese forces burn the Swahili cities of Kilwa and Mombasa.
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<tr>
<td>1562 Englishman Sir John Hawkins becomes an important slave trader.</td>
<td>1564 Idris Alooma becomes ruler of Kanem Borno. He becomes the greatest ruler of the empire.</td>
<td>1561 Death of a Portuguese missionary at the Court of Munhumutapa creates a diplomatic incident.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1576 Amina becomes ruler of Zaria. She conquers vast territories in the Nigeria region.</td>
<td>1571 Portuguese forces invade Munhumutapa.</td>
<td>1629 Emperor Mavhura becomes puppet ruler of Munhumutapa on behalf of the Portuguese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1595 Africans in Brazil establish the Palmares state.</td>
<td>1622 Ann Nzinga becomes Ngola of Ndongo. She is a great opponent of mass enslavement.</td>
<td>1652 The Dutch occupy territory in South Africa.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1655 Maroon Community established in Jamaica.</td>
<td>1658 Ngazargamu has a population of 250,000 people.</td>
<td>1561 Death of a Portuguese missionary at the Court of Munhumutapa creates a diplomatic incident.</td>
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1791 Africans in Haiti begin the revolution that ultimately ends the mass enslavement of Africans.

1742 Barbari becomes an important Hausa ruler.

1812 Uthman Dan Fodio triumphs over the Hausa rulers.

1806 The British occupy territory in South Africa.

1884-1885 The European powers at the Berlin Conference agree a plan to seize control of all Africa.

1901-1902 Most of Africa’s colonial borders are established by European conquest. Only Ethiopia escapes.

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1900 Henry Sylvester Williams leads the First Pan-African Conference in London.

1914 The Honourable Marcus Garvey establishes the UNIA and ACL.

1919 Dr DuBois leads the first of five Pan African Congress meetings. At the fifth conference, in 1945, they call for African independence.
1955 Dr King leads the civil rights struggle in the United States to get rights for Africans in America.

1957 Dr Nkrumah becomes first president of an independent Ghana. Most of Africa follows suit within the next few years.

1963 Organisation of African Unity is established. Its headquarters are in Ethiopia.

1994 Nelson Mandela is elected president of South Africa, ending years of Dutch domination. Direct European rule over any part of Africa is now over.