

AFRICA

For prehistoric time before 1,000 CE, see the Prehistoric Synchrony.

The area designations for this file have been changed from the Synchrony's by locating areas in relation to modern post-colonial countries. Exceptions: CENTRAL means the area bounded by Niger, Nigeria and Chad. ANGOLA NE means the area bounded by southern Zaire, northeast Angola and northwest Zambia. For those areas that were part of French colonial Africa, entries are followed by FWA (French West Africa) and FEA (French Equatorial Africa). Since Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi is such a long title, the abbreviation ZZ&M is used (the old Rhodesia and Nyasaland).

Some of the entries from the 7th century to 1,000 duplicate those for that period in the Prehistoric Synchrony file. Note references are the same as those of the Synchrony and refer to Chart 12 which is included in this file.

7th CENTURY

ANGOLA NW: Northern area of the Congo becomes known after the Moslem invasions.

CENTRAL: Zaghawa peoples settle next to Lake Chad. They are thought to be the early founders of Kanem.

SOMALILAND (BR): Arabs conquer Zeila and Harar.

632

ETHIOPIA: End of Byzantine-Persian war; Byzantium is impoverished and Persian fleets control the seas: Axum is severely weakened (to 650).

650

ETHIOPIA: AXUM: About this time begins a period of widespread and destructive soil erosion. Axum's gold supply is cut off and the country begins a severe decline: By 675 begins LATE AXUMITE Period (to 700).

700 (Note 399)

GENERAL: NORTH: Rapid rise of Islam begins about this time in the Northern areas.

EAST and CENTRAL: By this time early Iron Age Bantu language people are settled in small villages in much of this region (ie; beginning of Bantu migrations).

EAST: By this time there is an expansion of Indian Ocean trade beginning as Muslim Arabs are establishing trading stations in northwest India, Ceylon, Southeast Asia, southern China and the African east coast. Arab domination of trade hastens Axum's decline (to 702).

About this time the "So" people begin inhabiting the Lake Chad region.

About this time begins the rise of forest states, ie; traditional kingdoms of Africa (to C 1,000).

WEST: by this time (arrival of Asian rice *oryza sativa* brought by Arab sailors) western Sudanese grow cotton, ground nuts, cow peas, okra, pumpkin, watermelon, kola nuts, sesame seeds and skae nuts. Many of these crops are traded with Berbers. Also grow vegetables and fruits.

By this time a thriving trans-Saharan trade exists between Mande tribes of western Sudan (Walata, Tichitt, Kumbi, Saleh, Awdoghost, etc). From the Berbers come salt, daggers, timepieces, silks, jewelry, cloth; to the Berbers go gold, leather, cotton, kola nuts, shea butter, millet, sorghum, iron bars and slaves.

MALI: About this time a number of clans of the Soninke people come together under Dinga Cisse, a leader with semi-divine status, to form the nation of Ghana.

702

ETHIOPIA: Axumite attack on Mecca is unsuccessful: Arabs retaliate and seize Adulis and adjacent islands (by 715). Soon coinage ceases (to 760).

705

MOROCCO: (705-710) Qsar Es-Seghir is established as an embarkation point for Moslem armies to go to Spain and return.

750

GENERAL: About this time is seen growth of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia (northern Sudan); there are three of them.

By this time Muslim conquests in northern Africa are far advanced.

By this time the spread and dispersal of Zambezi peoples is causing the development of many different Bantu languages in lands south of the equator.

EAST: About this time Daybuli (Arabs, Indians, et al) begin establishing settlements on the coast – Swahili becomes the dominant language. Axumites of Ethiopia begin sheltering early Moslems.

EAST and CENTRAL: About this time groups of Zambezi begin to move southward across the Limpopo River, carrying the Iron Age into southern Africa.

WEST: Emergence of Ghana as an important state. (Note 401).

760 (Note 403)

GENERAL: Begin AGGRADATION II Period: Decline in levels of Nile River flooding. Nomads are by this time raiding Axum. By 765 Axum is abandoned. Herders from the northern and western lowlands begin raiding at will, unsettling the northern highlands (to 870).

9th CENTURY

MALI: Fishing communities form the nucleus of early Songhay.

SENEGAL: The Toucouleur (Tokoror) occupy the Senegal valley. Their chief town is Senegana.

800

GENERAL: NORTH: About this time Muslim Arabs from the Near East begin to overrun the Sahara.

WEST: About this time Islam begins to appear in the area through Muslim Berber traders from the Sahara. About this time rise to importance of Ghana as an important trading site. She commands the international trade in gold and salt. She is growing into a powerful empire. There is more trade across the Sahara. (Note 404)

CENTRAL: Emergence of Iron Age “KISALE” culture in Katanga. General: Increase in importance of copper mining. Long range trade in copper begins to develop. (Note 405)

EAST: About this time feudal rulers of Kanem begin developing a centralized state near the eastern caravan routes. (Note 408)

About this time along the coast emerges early origins of Swahili culture and language – a Bantu language much influenced by Arabic. This is concomitant with expanding coastal trade and permanent settlements including Unguja Ukuu on Zanzibar.

MALI: About this time the Songhay establish themselves at Kukya. They are enterprising traders and welcome Berber traveling merchants.

850

CENTRAL: About this time rise of the states of Kanuri, Zaghawa and two others in the vicinity of Lake Chad. Traditional date when Dugu, of the Sefuwa family, gains the kingship becoming the first historical ruler of Bornu, founding the Early Kanem empire; he is the first of nine rulers. Bornu is the region around the Tibesti highlands northeast of Lake Chad. At Njimiye in Kanem is the capital of the empire of Bornu. Rulers trace their genealogy as Berbers and claim descent from the royal Himyaritic family of Yemen (but this is doubtful).

About this time (or soon later) people of Ingombe Ilede, in southern Zambia, being wealthy enough, begin burying their chiefs with many gold ornaments.

870

ETHIOPIA: By this time the Axumite king abandons his royal residence in Axum and moves south to Lake Hayq (to 930).

10th CENTURY

CENTRAL: First Hausa state probably forms about this time.

900

GENERAL: MALI PHASE IV: Highly urban – at its apogee – and begin of decline. There are contacts via trans-Saharan trade; glass beads, spindle whorls and mudbrick technology different from that of Phase III. Terracotta statuettes (ancestor cults?) (to 1,400). (Note 409)

About this time Ghana begins the conquest of Tekrur.

CENTRAL: Beginning of MIDDLE and (later) stages of “KALOMO” Iron Age culture (to 1,200) in southern Zambia (MIDDLE and LATE; 900 – 1,200). (Note 410)

EAST: Beginning of “Daybuli period”: era of great prosperity among Swahili merchants.

NIGERIA: Igbo-Ukwu bronze ceremonial objects begin being made in the region.

916

GENERAL: EAST: Al-Mas’ud visits the east coast (later C 943, writes about an important kingdom at the mouth of the Zambezi: Kanbalu; perhaps Pemba or Zanzibar).

930

GENERAL: About this time begins period of unusually low levels of Nile flooding (to C 1,080). Soils are also developing on the ruins of Axum (to C 1,200). Begins rise of the Christian kingdom of Lasta (Zagwe) to 1,075).

950

CENTRAL: About this time begins Early Iron Age in Malawi.

MALI: Ibn Hawqal visits Awdoghost, Ghana.

990

MALI: Ghana captures the Berber city of Awdoghost and gains control of Saharan trade. (Note 414)

1000

CENTRAL: By this time the empire of Kanem (Bornu is a province) extends east and west of Lake Chad and includes the greater part of Hausa lands. The Hausa, however, are coming into their own, their most important states being Kano, Zaria, Daura, Gobir and Katsina. (Note 414)

KENYA: At this time Arab traders are working the coast, mainly for ivory and slaves.

TANZANIA: By this time the Azanian coast and the island of Menouthias (Zanzibar?) and the town of Rhapta (Pangari or a town in the Rufiji river?) are known by the peoples of Arabia, Persia and India. Arabic, Persian and Mohammedan type civilizations are established at Lamu, Mombasa, Pagan, Zanzibar, Mafia and Kilwa.

1010

MALI: About this time King Dia Kossoi (Dinga Cisse of Songhoi), uniting several Soninke clans, accepts Islam. He moves the capital to Gao: Begins the early Songhoy state of Gao. This marks the beginning of a long period of expansion of the economy and size of Songhay due to the richness of the trans-Siberian trade.

1040

SENEGAL: About this time the Zenaga, Berbers from Mauritania, establish a Mohammedan monastery on an island in the river, establishing the Murabti sect. They convert the Toucouleur, destroy Ghana and conquer Morocco.

1050

Bani Hillal devastations begin in Tunisia and eastern Algeria.

1054

MALI: Almoravid Berbers capture Audaghost from Ghana. Tekrur gains independence. The Mandingo Empire of Mali takes the place of Ghana. Its center is on the river Niger. Also, emergence of early Songhay state of Gao, its rulers, the Dia line of kings, have accepted Islam.

1065

MALI: Ghanian city of Tenkaminen takes by the Almoravid Berbers.

1075

ETHIOPIA: About this time Yamrha-Kristos king of Zagwe (Ethiopia, to C 1100). He is linked with Coptic (Egyptian) patriarchs Cyril II (1077) and Michael IV (1092 – 1102) (to 1195). Meanwhile, about this time rulers of Kanem become Muslims.

1076

MALI: Ghana begins to collapse under the Almoravid attacks; its capital is taken by Abu Bekr after a 22 year siege; it is a fatal blow.

1086

CENTRAL: Hume (mai Umme Jilmi), king of Kanem, accepts Islam (brought from Egypt); he is now Ibn 'Abd al-Jelil. All the following Sefuwad rulers are Moslems. Existence of the state is based upon fluctuating alliances and the maintenance of trade relations. Kanem (Bornu is a province) extends east and west of Lake Chad and includes greater part of Hausa lands.

1087

MALI: A Ghanian revolt against Berber incursions is suppressed.

12th CENTURY

MALI: Gold fields begin to be mined at Bure, out of the commercial reach of Ghana. New trade routes open up farther east.

1100

BOTSWANA: About this time the Sotho peoples, including the Bechuana or Botswana, enter the region.

EAST: About this time construction of the first stone mosques on the coast.

About this time end of the Daybuli period.

About this time end of the southward movement from Banadir coast.

SUDAN: About this time Muslims begin overpowering the Christian kingdoms of the Upper Nile (to 1450).

Chart 12 NOTE 419

East and Central Africa: Inland Iron Age populations are at this time growing out of the Early Iron Age.

MALI: About this time Muslim merchants begin settling in Ghanaian cities (to C 1150).

MOZAMBIQUE S: About this time begins New Iron Age period on the plateau south of the Zambezi. It is associated with the Shona peoples.

Construction of the first stone buildings at Great Zimbabwe.

1110

NIGERIA W: About this time the Yoruba organize several inland city-states.

1150

Central and East Africa: By this time Iron Age populations are growing in many parts of the inland country: They are now moving out, forming larger units of self-rule.

ETHIOPIA: About this time beginning of Zagwe kings ruling the Ethiopian-Amharic kingdom.

TANZANIA: About this time Muslims establish Kilwa Sultanate and begin construction of coral buildings.

ZIMBABWE: About this time early stone buildings appear in Zimbabwe.

1195

ETHIOPIA: Lalibela becomes Zagwe (Ethiopian) king (1195 – 1235). Begins main building phase.

Architectural styles range from Axumite alternating, recessed and projecting wall levels and protruding monkey's heads to painted walls and single, non-basilica cruciform ground plan (to 1270).

13th CENTURY

CENTRAL: Zenith of the empire of Bornu: Its borders reach the Nile to the east, the outskirts of Songhai to the west and the Fezzan to the north.

NIGERIA: Moslem influences reach the northern areas. This region is inhabited by peoples of mixed Arab, Hamitic and Negro blood. On the coast and forested lands behind are several Negro tribes. There is little intercourse between the two groups.

SOMALILAND (BR): Main Moslem Arab invasion (by infiltration, conquest and absorption of the Galla inhabitants) begins in the northeast on the Makhry coast. This begins the spread of the Somali people under the Horn of Africa.

SOMALILAND (IT): Invasion of Moslem Arabs through the Makhir coast.

1200

CENTRAL: About this time the early state of Benin is under Ogiso rulers.

MALI: Ghana collapses under Almorvid and other attacks. A Time of Confusion begins.

MOZAMBIQUE: About this time continued expansion of gold and ivory trade with the east coast and mainly with the trading city of Sofala (Mozambique).

Chart 12 NOTE 425

SOMALIA S: About this time the Shirazi (Persians from Shiraz; more probably Daybuli peoples) begin moving southward from the Banadir coast.

TANZANIA: Era of the rise of Kilwa to commercial wealth and political power along the southern coast. King Ali bin al-Hasan begins to mint coins. The trading city of Kisimani on Mafia islands at this time is just as important as Kilwa.

1210

CENTRAL: Mai Dunama Dibalami becomes ruler of Kanem, leading it to the height of its power. The center of government moves to Borno. The state becomes known as Kanem-Borno.

Chart 12 NOTE 426 - 1230

MALAWI: About this time ancestors of the Chewa are establishing village groups in Malawi.

SENEGAL: Sundiata Keita becomes king of the small Mandinka state of Kangaba; he defeats his enemy Sumanguru of Dira, Ghana, and founds the empire of Mali: Mali is quickly becoming a larger trading empire than was Ghana (to C 1380), which begins to decline.

1250

CENTRAL: Era of emergence of Kanem, a small empire east and west of Lake Chad, having expanded since 1000.

ETHIOPIA E: About this time Gallas people begin infiltrating the area.

ETHIOPIA: About this time Lalibela becomes Ethiopian king.

MALI: State of Gao at this time is experiencing growing commercial power.

UGANDA: About this time groups of villages begin forming into small states in southern Uganda and regions to the south: Chiefs are being appointed to rule over groups of villages.

1255

SENEGAL: Mansa Uli becomes king of Mali. He continues to build the Mali empire. By the end of his rule (1270), Mali controls the gold producing lands of Wangara and Bambuk, most of Diara to the northwest, down the Niger to Lake Deba and is thus successor to Ghana.

1270

ETHIOPIA: Rise of Solomonids led by tribes supporting the Zagwe in Lasta centered in Amhara: Beginning of Solomonid dynasty period (to 1332).

1280

SENEGAL: About this time the king of Mali invades and annexes Ghana.

14th CENTURY

ANGOLA NW: Wene conquers the plateau of Kongo, marries the daughter of Nsaku Vunda clan that holds spiritual rights over the area. Wene is accepted as spiritual overlord. He conquers the surrounding tribes to begin the Kongo kingdom.

IVORY COAST: Said to have been visited by Dieppe merchants.

NIGERIA: By this time the country of Benin has fluctuated in size, with its boundaries altering as peoples on the borders have lost, regained and again lost their independence. In the absence of records, it is impossible to define the extent of the empire anywhere during this time. The state is highly organized, comparable with Oyo, Dahomey and Ashanti. About this time begins a period of Benin's greatest expansion (to the 17th century). A Benin army founds Lagos, and pays tribute to the *oba* or king of Benin (to end of 19th century). With Badagry also tributary to the king, Benin's domain stretches as far as the Niger; including Yoruba, Ibo, Itsekiri, Ija (Ijaw) and the Edo-speaking peoples.

SENEGAL: In the central area several independent states arise; the Ouolof (Wolof) in the Cayor (which is later divided) and the Serers in the Sine and Saloum (organized into as state by Mandingo chiefs); the Guella war. The rest of the region remain tribal.

SOMALILAND (FR): The native Galla population is conquered by Ethiopia.

UPPER VOLTA: The Massi begin establishing kingdoms in the area, the most important being Mogho Naba with "capital" at Ouagadougou. Other peoples are the Bobo, goorounsi and Lobi.

1300

GENERAL: Political influence of trade makes the appearance of chiefs necessary for stronger economic organization with a "power in the center". See king list.

MALAWI: Emerging early states in the forest country: The Malawi village groups (chieftainships) are coalescing into a regional entity.

MALE: About this time the empire of Mali reaches its peak. Queen Amina of Zazzau expands the Zaria emirate through a series of wars.

NIGERIA W: About this time the Yoruba states come under the spiritual lead of Ife.

NIGERIA: Era in which bronze casting, brought from Ife, enters Benin.

SENEGAL: About this time the Woloff states are founded in Senegal.

TANZANIA S: By this time the peoples of northern Tanzania are appointing chiefs to rule over groups of villages: They are appointed out of the necessity for more important decision making regarding the expanding African trade network.

ZAMBIA S: Era of spread of Tonga peoples across southern Zambia.

1310

SENEGAL: Mansa Abubakur II sets out to cross the Atlantic Ocean and is never seen again.

1312

SENEGAL: Mansa Kankan Musa, succeeding Abubakur II, to the throne of Mali. He expands the empire across western and central regions of Africa: Gains control of middle Niger lands, Timbuktu and conquers Gao (1325). He takes the southern Saharan trading cities of Walata and others and reaches Taghaza. Also conquers the Fulani and the Tucolor. He dies in 1337. Mali extends from Tekrur in the west, to the Hausa states in the east, and from the desert in the north to the edge of the forest in the south.

1320

About this time Ibn Battuta visits Mali.

1325

MALI: About this time Melle (Mali) sovereign Kunkur Musa (Mansa Musa), returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, conquers the town and constructs a great mosque in Gao.

1331

Ibn Battuta visits Mogadishu, Mombassa and Kilwa. Kilwa now has fine stone buildings, including the great palace of Husuni.

1332

ETHIOPIA: Major defeat of the Muslims by emperor Amda Siyon (1314-44) of Semitic Amhara dynasty of Shoa. He is conquering the south (Ethiopia) (to 1350).

1335

MALI: The Dia line of kings at Gao is succeeded by a new line, the Sunni kings: King Suleiman-Mai.

1340

SENEGAL: About this time begins Mali's attempts as the absorption of Songhai (to 1350): See 1350 below.

1350

ETHIOPIA: About this time Ethiopia is evangelized (to 1400). Beginning of Amhoric dynasty (Solomonid rulers).

NIGERIA: By this time the Hausa states have expanded in size to become contiguous.

SENEGAL: About this time the empire of Mali is at its height.

UGANDA: About this time rise of the Chwezi dynasty ruling southern Uganda (to 1500). There are large earthwork enclosures holding royal quarters and the king's large herds.

1364

LIBERIA: Merchants from Dieppe establish settlements on the coast at Grand Dieppe (mod. Buchanan) and Petit Dieppe (mod. Greenville) – to C 1413.

1375

CENTRAL: At this time the Bulala dominate Kanem east of Lake Chad; the Kanem rulers are temporarily much weakened.

MALI: Sunni Suleiman-Mar of Gao (Songhoy) wins independence from Mali. Songhoy's power begins to grow.

SENEGAL: About this time Mali begins to decline.

15th CENTURY

ANGOLA: Southern area of the Congo becomes known after Portuguese exploration.

CONGO: The state of Loango (north of the Congo to the mouth of the Ogowe), founded by the king of Congo, is visited by Portuguese merchants. It is a vassal state of Congo.

GUINEA: The Guinea coast becomes known to Portuguese voyagers. It is a difficult and little known coast that soon becomes frequented mainly by slavers; in the Rio Pongo, at Matakong, etc.

IVORY COAST: Becomes known by the Portuguese. Begins to be frequented by traders in ivory, slaves and other commodities.

1400

ANGOLA: About this time Kongo is founded by Bakongo warriors.

CENTRAL: About this time the Sefuwa are driven from Njimiye by the Kayi or Bulala from eastern Kanem. Taking advantage of the decline of Kanem, is the rise of Bornu dynasty ruling Kanem (to C 1460). Constant civil war begins.

ETHIOPIA: About this time begins revival of Axum under Shoan stewardship (to 1520).

Era of the flourishing of coastal cities; older cities become richer. Newer cities (i.e.; Bedi) acquire fine stone buildings.

NIGERIA: About this time rise of Songhay. Appearance of city-states in Hausaland (northern Nigeria) and in Yoruba-land and Benin (southern Nigeria), they are growing stronger and wealthier; Nupe founded at this time. Most Hausa kings begin accepting Islam. In Benin, perhaps weakened from maintaining its wide holdings, the Sefuwa are driven from Njimiye by the Kayi or Bulala from eastern Kanem. 70 years of civil war begin. About this time Oranmiyan, a prince of Ife, is sent to rule over Benin (city) at the request of the Edo people.

SENEGAL: Abandonment of Mali either from Islamisation or the Songhoy of Gao raid Niani, capital of Mali. With the revolt of Gao, the seizure of Walata and Timbuktu by the Tuareg and increasing unrest, the ruler of Mali appeals to the Portuguese for help but it is in vain. The empire ceases to exist about 1550. About this time some Peuls found a dynasty in the middle Senegal - the region is now called Fouta-Toro.

TANZANIA: Era of the spread of small “Ntemi” kingships throughout western Tanzania.
UGANDA: About this time height of Chwezi under king Ndahura (capital is at Kibengo).
UPPER VOLTA: By this time the Bono-Monso and Mossi states are in existence.
ZIMBABWE: About this time rise of strong chieftainships among the Karanga of the southwest area south of Zambezi.

1415

KENYA: Malindi sends a giraffe to the emperor of China.
MALI: By this time Timbuktu and Jenne are great centers of Muslim scholarship.

1417

KENYA: Two Chinese fleets visit the Banadir and Kenya coast (to 1421).

1425

TANZANIA: Time of trouble begins in Kilwa; conflicts between rulers and senior governors (Amirs).
ZIMBABWE: About this time founding of Mwanamutapa empire under Mutota, chief of the Rozwi clan. He has led the Karangala (a branch of the Shona) in establishing the empire in order to be secure and prosperous.

1433

MALI: Songhay is in a period of varying fortunes. The Tuareg seize Timbuktu.

1434

West Coast: Portuguese begin sailing down the coast, soon followed by other Europeans who engage in more or less peaceful trade.

1440

NIGERIA S: About this time accession of Edo king Oba Ewuare. He is said to have traveled widely and even visited Congo. He captures “201 towns” in Ekiti, Ikare, Kukuruku, Eka and Ibo country. He upgrades Benin city walls and ditches.

West Coast: About this time the slave trade begins. Muskets as enforcement also begins appearing.

1444

SENEGAL: Portuguese navigators reach Cape Verde. They set up factories at the mouth of the Senegal; at Goree (opposite modern Dakar), at Rufisque (Rio Fresco), at Joal, at Portudal in the Saloum and in Casamance (Casa Mansa). They try to convert the natives to Christianity and institute the slave trade.

1446

GUINEA-BISSAU: Traditional year the area is reached by Nuno Tristao.

1450

NIGERIA S: By this time Benin is now a large empire.
UGANDA: About this time the Iwo peoples occupy Uganda (to C 1500).
ZIMBABWE: Death of Mutota. He has established the Zimbabwe state that now includes most of the area between the Zambezi and Sabi rivers. Matope, his son, succeeds as ruler of the Mwanamutapa. He conquers most of central Mozambique.

1456

GUINEA-BISSAU: Diogo Afonso, Alonso Ferandes and Alvis Cadamoso reach and explore the Gambia river.

NIGERIA N: At this time Islam reaches Zaria.

1460

GAMBIA: By this time the area is visited by the Portuguese.

1461

LIBERIA: Portuguese Pedro de Cintra reaches the coast and names Cape Mount (Cabo do Monte) and Cape Mesurado. The Portuguese begin a monopoly of trade, mainly gold, pepper (Amomum pepper, or “grains of paradise” giving the area the name Grain Coast) and slaves.

1462

SIERRA LEONE: Discovered by Portuguese Pedro de Cintra. Called by its inhabitants Romarong (the Mountain). De Cintra calls it Leone (Portuguese Leona) either from the “lion-like” thunder on its hilltops or the resemblance of its mountains to the form of a lion. Portuguese factories are set up.

1464

MALI: Sunni Ali becomes king at Gao; it is a time of confusion. He builds a large and unified system of law and order, central government and peaceful trade: Founder of the Songhay empire. He divides it into provinces; unites western Sudan into the empire by almost constant warfare; clears

the country of immediate danger (by 1468) and retakes Timbuktu. After a seven year siege, he takes Jenne. By 1476 he holds the whole lake region of the middle Niger, west of Timbuktu. He drives back an attack (1480) by the Mossi. Similarly raids of the Gurmanche, Dogon, Koromba, Fulani and others.

1465

NIGERIA N: Accession of Hausa ruler Muhammed Rumfa of Kano (to 1499). He introduces new methods of administration. He commissions scholar Al-Maghili to write *Obligations of Princes*.

1471

CAMEROON: The coast is discovered by Portuguese navigator Fernando Po.

GHANA: Portuguese reach the coast. They begin developing a gold trade (i.e.; the "Gold Coast").

1472

CENTRAL: Mai Ali Ghajideni ends the civil warfare and begins a glorious epoch in Bornu. He builds a new capital at Birni Ngazargamu on the Yo river west of Lake Chad.

NIGERIA S: The Portuguese reach the Bight of Benin. It is Yoruba country ruled by the oba (king) of the Beni (Benin). Relations are established and trade, mainly in slaves, begins.

1473

MALI: Songhay forces under Ali (after a seven-year siege) capture Jenne.

1475

GHANA: The Portuguese, having reached the Bight of Benin, Christian missionaries soon follow. Joao d'Aveiro visits.

ZIMBABWE: About this time occurs the greatest expansion of Mwanamutopa under Matope (dies C 1480).

1476

MALI: By this time Sunni Ali of Songhay has brought the whole lake region of the middle Niger (west of Timbuktu) under his sway.

1482

ANGOLA NW: Caravels of Diogo Cao (Cam) arrive Kongo, discovering the Congo river.

GHANA: Portuguese build the castle of Sao Jorge da Mina (Elmina) on land rented from a coastal tribe.

Later forts at Axim and Shama are built as other nations are attracted by the gold trade. Portugal's chief competitors are the Castilians.

SIERRA-LEONE: By this time there is much European trading on the coast of Sene-Gambia.

1483

ANGOLA NW: Diogo Cao returns to Kongo and meets Mani Congo, or king of Congo.

NIGERIA S: Portuguese navigators reach the coast.

1485

ANGOLA NW: Diogo Cao leaves Kongo, taking four nobles to Portugal, one of whom is an ambassador of the king of Congo.

BENIN: Joao Affonso d'Aveiro of Portugal visits Benin. The king at this time is Ozolua (15th ruler). Other Portuguese traders and missionaries follow. They find Benin to already be a powerful state, but the firearms that they bring and the external slave trade act as further stimulus to warfare and conquest.

NAMIBIA: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cau plants a pillar at Cape Cross (to 1486).

1486

NIGERIA S: The Portuguese make contact with the Edo and are impressed with the size of their empire. King Ewuare gains formal relations with them and establishes a centralized government.

1487

ANGOLA NW: Diogo Cao returns to Kongo with the four nobles and his own messengers; a Kongo missionary with younger men for education. Missionaries, carpenters and masons were asked for. Slave trade privileges have also been granted.

NAMIBIA: Bartholmeu Dias (Diaz) reaches Walvis Bay and raises a pillar at Diaz point near Angra Pequena.

1489

CENTRAL: Bornu first appears on Portuguese maps. By this time the greater part of its armies have muskets. Unlike neighboring empires, Bornu continues its relations with Tripoli and with the Mohammedan east under Turkish rule. A council of 12 holds the principal offices of the state and the kingdom is divided into districts under governors.

1490

ZIMBABWE: The Changa and Togwa revolt. In the clash, king Nyahuma is killed. Karanga (Rozwi) chief Changa (Changamire) of Guniuswa (Butua) seizes power; he is supported by Swahili traders who encourage him to set up a separate kingdom in the southern portion of the empire. Urozwi is now independent from Mwanamutapa.

1491

ANGOLA NW: Diogo Cao again arrives Kongo and follows the Congo river under 120 miles east to the capital of the king. King Nzinga Kuwu Affonso is baptized Joao (John) I as he and his family become Christian. Trade relations are established.

1492

MALI: Death of Sunni Ali. His son Sunni Baru becomes Songhoy ruler but is defeated and deposed (because he remains non-Muslim, siding with the people of the countryside) by the rebel Muhammad Ture.

1493

ANGOLA NW: Kongo king Joao I is granted slave trade privileges.

MALI: Muhammad Ture becomes ruler of Songhoy as Askia Muhammad (Askia the Great). He declares himself a Muslim (thereby preventing the alienation of the powerful traders and merchants of the cities) and rules increasingly in accordance with Muslim law. Pilgrimage to Mecca (1495-97). Impresses Songhoy power on surrounding areas; unites the whole central region of western Sudan and pushes northward to markets of the Sahara. Battles the Mossi and the Borgu (1505), gains successes against the Diara (1512) and the Denianke of Senegal. Overruns the Hausa states and reaches Bornu. Displaces the Tuareg with peoples of Songhoy, gaining the rich trans-Saharan trade routes. Improves the governmental organization of Sunni Ali.

1494

ANGOLA NW: Kongo king Joao I and his son begin a slow abandonment of Christianity.

ZIMBABWE: Chikuyo, son of Nyahuma, kills Changamire and takes control of the northern region of the country (called by the Portuguese Monomotapa; i.e., Mwanamutapa) with the capital near modern Mount Darwin. Changamire's son, Changamire II, rules the southern region with his capital at Great Zimbabwe (perhaps constructed by Mutota). He constructs a stone fort near Mbire. He maintains good relations with the Portuguese but difficulty with Urozwi increases from their use of Portuguese firearms.

1497

MOZAMBIQUE: Vasco de Gama lands Rio dos Bons Sinaes (River of Good Tokens) and finds an Arab presence.

1498

MOZAMBIQUE: (25 Feb) Vasco da Gama discovers the Quelimane river (Zambezi). (1 Mar) He puts in at Mozambique.

TANZANIA: The Portuguese arrive and are surprised at the level of civilization present. They, however, are interested in the place as a stopping place on the road to India so feel that Portugal's suzerainty should be acknowledged. A long period of rebellions and bloody repressions begins.

16th CENTURY

NIGERIA S: Decline of importance of the Beni as rising fetishism and human sacrifice discourage intercourse with Europeans and trade dwindles (through 17th century). Meanwhile the Yoruba tribe is rising in influence with the *alafin* of Oyo, ruler of the whole tribe.

SOMALILAND (BR): The Galla from Abyssinis drive the Chabs in the Zeila area back to the coast; Zeila and Berbera are occupied by the Portuguese.

SOMALILAND (FR): For a time the Portuguese occupy the coast.

1500

ANGOLA: The Portuguese reach the Congo River.

GAMBIA: By this time the Portuguese are trading in the lower river in slaves and gold with the objective of reaching the nearby "land of gold".

KENYA: By this time the Kikuyu peoples and others are firmly established in central Kenya.

MALAWI: About this time the Malawi peoples form a strong confederation under separate chieftainships of Undi, Karonga, Mwase and others. They maintain an active ivory trade with the coast.

MALI: Leo Africanus visits Timbuktu.

MOZAMBIQUE: (July) Pedro Alvares Cabral visits Sofala.

NIGERIA S: About this time the Niger River delta is being settled by the Ijaw, Ibo, Edo, Jekri, Ibibio, Efik and others. Since the Ibo are the most numerous, Ibo becomes the common language.

SOMALILAND (FR): About this time Mohammed Gran leads the forebears of the Danakil in an invasion and battles the Ethiopians.

UAGANDA: About this time the Luo peoples (cattle raisers) migrating from southern Sudan into Uganda and adjacent places where they become the Shilluk, Anuak and other peoples. New rulers in southern Uganda: Rise of Bunyoro-Kitawa kingdom in southern Uganda.

ZAIRE E: The "Great Immigrant" Kongolo appears in Katanga lands, beginning the "First Luba Empire". Ilunga Mbili marries Kongolo's two half-sisters Bulanda and Mabela. Ilunga leaves after a quarrel. Two sons are born; Kalala Ilunga from Buanda and Kisulu Mabele from Mabela. Kalala helps Kongolo subdue the southern part of the kingdom.

ZZ&M: Portugal captures the east coast forts from the Arabs (to 1520). By this time the ancient gold producing civilizations of the southern area have disappeared.

1504

NIGERIA S: Oba Esigie becomes Edo ruler at Benin and acquires Idah. Benin is at the height of her power. Esigie continues relations with Portugal and receives missionaries.

1505

East Coast: The Portuguese sack Kilwa and Mombassa and extend their dominion along the coast: They concentrate at Kilwa, Mombassa and Malindi. They occupy Sofula (Urozwi), making a settlement there but find it to be difficult to maintain and so move to Mozambique.

1506

ANGOLA NW: Death of Joao I. A political struggle for succession begins between Mpanzu a Kitima and Nzinga Mbemba. The latter wins, becoming king as Affonso I. He begins converting the whole nation. Alters "Right to Rule" to Christian base instead of tribal base.

1507

CENTRAL: Mai Idris Katadarmabe becomes king of Bornu. He begins the expansion of the empire: Defeats Dunama ben Salma at the battle of Garni-Kiyala, gaining Bulala. He takes Kanem, capital of Njimi. Bulala kings are left to rule in Kanem under the auspices of Bornu.

East Coast: The Portuguese occupy Mozambique island.

GUINEA: About this time begins a big expansion of trade between Sudan (across Africa about 12°± N Lat.) and Guinea; Jenne is becoming prosperous.

SOMALILAND (IT): Portuguese Tristan da Cunha sacks Brava.

1508

ANGOLA NW: Beginning of annual expeditions between Portugal and Kongo. The government of Sao Thome begins to interfere, disliking losing control of all Portugal's trade with Kongo.

MOZAMBIQUE: Portuguese settle and erect fort St. Sebastian, built of granite brought from Portugal. It is the capital of Portuguese East Africa.

1510

MALI: Moroccan writer Leo Africanus visits Gao.

MOZAMBIQUE: By this time the Portuguese have ended Arab influences in the area.

TANZANIA: Pedro Cabral arrives Kilwa with a Portuguese fleet.

1512

ANGOLA NW: Arrival of Simao de Silva with instrument for Kongolese acculturation to Portuguese civilization, for which Kongo will pay in slaves, copper or ivory: Exploitation becomes the rule and rivalries among Portuguese political factions and traders (slave and others; especially the governor of Sao Thome) embroil the royal family and tribal differences.

MALI: Revolt of the Fulani under Tengella but it is defeated at Diara by Amar of Songhay.

1513

MALI: Leo Africanus visits Timbuktu.

1514

MOZAMBIQUE: By this time convict Antonio Fernandes has explored much of Mwanamutapa (Mashonaland). The Zambezi is adopted as the main route into the interior.

1515

BENIN: About this time missionaries accompany king Esigie of Benin on a long campaign. A church is built. Portuguese missionaries remain until about 1667.

1517

GABON (FEA): The coast becomes one of the chief centers of the slave trade (to 1822).

MALI: Kebbi gains independence from Songhay; attacks Gobir and Katsina.

1519

MALI: Mahmud Kati of Timbuktu begins his history *Tarikh al-Fattash*.

1520

ETHIOPIA: About this time the Ethiopian plateau is dominated by a Christian nation.

TANZANIA: Portuguese sack Kilwa, ending that state and build Gereza fortress. About this time the *Chronicle of Kilwa* is written in Arabic.

ZAIRE E: About this time rise of the Luba states in the vicinity of Katanga: Kalala Ilunga, son of Ilunga Mbili, takes over the kingdom. He builds the capital at Munza. His conquests include the western banks of the Lualaba north of Lake Kisale and near the boundary of the Kalundwe. Later, Luba forms of government spread to the Lunda peoples of the central Congo grasslands: They are organized into corporate patronages with territorial chiefs. Central government is by king and his titleholders.

ZZ&M: Bantu chiefs of Mwanamutapa (southern Rhodesia) supply gold purchased by Portugal (to the 17th century). Meanwhile, other Bantu begin mining the copper deposits of the Congo-Zambezi watershed (northern Rhodesia).

1525

ANGOLA: Afonso I becomes king of Kongo (Congo).

1526

ANGOLA: King Nzinga Mbamba of Bakongo state, Congo, complains to the king of Portugal that the slave trade and actions of its agents are ruining his country.

CENTRAL: Mai Mohammadu Dunama Aminami becomes ruler of Bornu (to 1545). Under him the empire reaches the summit of its greatness.

1527

ETHIOPIA: Somali tribesmen under Ahmed Gagn route the Christian emperor of Ethiopia. He ravages the upland district and destroys Shoa. (1531) Tigre and Axum are destroyed. (1543) Gagn is killed by Portuguese and Islamic power. (1545) Pagan pastoralists (the Galla) begin uprooting the Amhara agricultural settlements of Shoa (to 1570).

1528

MALI: Askia Muhammad becomes blind and is deposed by his son Askia Musa in Songhay. (Muhammad dies 1538).

1529

CENTRAL: Mai Muhammed becomes king of Bornu. He fends off a Bulala attack, defeating the Bulalan ruler. He wrests Air from Songhay.

1530

GHANA: At this time French, Flemish, British and Dutch merchants begin to show up wanting in on the gold trade making it impossible for Portugal to secure a monopoly.

SOMALILAND (FR): Death of Mohammed Gran. Soon, however, a further wave of Arab invasion south of the Gulf of Tajuva gives rise to the Isa Somali there.

ZIMBABWE: About this time construction of a great temple begins in Zimbabwe (to C 1575).

1531

MALI: Songhay ruler Askia Musa had turned against Islam; he is killed by his subjects. Askia Muhammad II (Bengan Korei) succeeds.

MOZAMBIQUE: Establishment of Sena and soon Tete.

1534

SENEGAL: Mali sends an ambassador to Portugal.

1541

ANGOLA NW: (Or 1545?) Accession of Pedro I, relative of Affonso I and supported by the Portuguese. He is thrown out and Diogo I, grandson of Affonso, supported by the Portuguese faction rather than Sao Thome, is installed. He renews Lisbon's monopoly of Kongo trade.

1544

CENTRAL: Mai Ali becomes king of Bornu. He clashes with the Kebbi west of Hausaland, eventually defeating them. This ends their inroads on Bornu's trade routes.

MOZAMBIQUE: Founding of Quelimane to assure an easier route to the interior. Lourenco Marques establishes a station near Catembe.

1548

CENTRAL: Dunama, nephew of Mai Ali, becomes king of Bornu. He fortifies the capital which is taken as a sign of weakness by some surrounding kings.

1549

MALI: Dawud becomes ruler and Songhoy again enjoys peace and prosperity. He successfully negotiates the conflict between Muslims and non-Muslims. Toward the end of his reign, the Mossi and Hausa revolt.

1550

GHANA: About this time Mandinka warriors begin establishing the state of Gonja (to 1575).

GUINEA: By this time the state of Adansi is founded by one Opon Enim.

GUINEA-BISSAU: By this time foreign interlopers are trading in Guinea.

MALAWI: At this time the Malawi confederation is strong enough to keep the Portuguese away.

NIGERIA S: The state of Oyo begins expanding.

About this time accession of Edo king Oba Orhogbua at Benin city. He is an herbalist and maker of charms.

UGANDA: By this time the region has become dominated by Hamitic, Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic peoples from the north. They have become the governing aristocracy in the south and west, an area of Bantu-speaking peoples. There are several kingdoms; Bunyoro, Buganda, Ankole and others. Bunyoro is the most powerful.

West Coast: Era in which European sea-merchant-African trading partnerships are firmly established.

1553

BENIN: Englishman Thomas Wyndham visits the Benin coast. But the Dutch have replaced the Portuguese as principal traders; slaves, ivory, tailed pepper and palm oil are the chief exports.

GHANA: First visit by English merchants.

NIGERIA S: Arrival of the first Englishman at Gwato, the port of Benin.

1556

ANGOLA NW: War flares among the traders in Kongo.

1558

MOZAMBIQUE: Having built stone forts at Sena and Tete (sometime after 1550), the Portuguese build Fort St. Sebastian on Mozambique Island.

1559

SENEGAL: Tenpella Koli establishes a new line of kings in Tekrur (Futa Toro); the Denianke.

1560

Central Western Africa: Era of gold trade expansion.

MOZAMBIQUE: Nogomo becomes ruler of Mwanamutapa. The Portuguese are deepening their penetration of the inland country. Fr. Goncalo da Silveira sets out to convert the Mwanamutapa.

1561

ANGOLA NW: Defeat and death of Diogo I. The Portuguese place his son Affonso II on the Kongo throne but he is killed by his brother Bernardo I who assumes the throne. Trade comes to a halt.

MOZAMBIQUE: (March) Fr. Goncalo da Silveira and his converts are strangled.

1565

UGANDA: About this time the Lwo Bunyoro kingdom begins dominating the Lakes region.

1566

ANGOLA NW: Death of Kongo king Bernardo I in a battle with the Suqua.

1567

ANGOLA NW: Death of Kongo king Henrique I in a war with the Tyo (Teke). He is succeeded by Alvare I, son of a wife of Henrique by another husband. He stops the continual revolts and regroups the Portuguese at San Salvador.

1568

ANGOLA NW: Faced with an invasion of the Jaga, Kongo king Alvare I flees to an island in the Congo. Famine strikes and aid is asked of Portugal.

1569

MOZAMBIQUE: Expedition under Francisco Barreto is sent to seize the Mwanamutapa's mines but disease forces it to turn back (to 1572).

1571

ANGOLA NW: Governor Francisco de Gouvea of Sao Thome, arrives Kongo with 600 soldiers. He ousts the Jaga but remains in virtual occupation.

1573

CENTRAL: Queen Aissa Kili, granddaughter of Mai Muhammad, seizes the throne. The Bulala revolt. Idirs, son of Mai Ali, begins a civil war to gain his rightful throne.

MOZAMBIQUE: King Nogomo signs a treaty with the Portuguese: They are given several gold mines; permission to look for silver; permanent ownership of a strip of territory along the southern bank of the Zambezi from Tete to the sea; a Portuguese garrison is established at Masapa as an aid against disloyal vassals.

1574

MOZAMBIQUE: Expedition under Vasio Fernandes Homen to Manica where he negotiates with the Mwanamutapa near Umtali. He doesn't think there's much of value in the country and Portuguese conquest is abandoned in view of limited trade.

1575

ANGOLA NW: Paulo Dias de Novaes arrives and founds Angola. Kongo is unable to prevent it. Lisbon is trying to make Kongo a vassal of Portugal, but Francisco de Gouvea resists. A period of territorial expansion south of the Congo begins. Luandu is founded and the first white colonists arrive.

CENTRAL: About this time Ibn Fartua chronicles the reign of Mai Idris Alooma of Kanem-Bronu.

NIGERIA N: The Hausa states revolt against Songhay.

1576

ANGOLA NW: Unable to prevent Lisbon from vassalizing Kongo, Gouvea leaves. Trade flourishes, except that it is mainly slave trade and intrudes in Kongolese politics. New king Alvare II tries to develop trade routes and mines. Fratricidal strife begins and Portuguese factions take part.

1577

ETHIOPIA: About this time Portuguese and Islamic power in Ethiopia is broken (to 1600).

1578

MOROCCO: Battle of Al-Ksar al-Kabir; Moroccans under Mulay (the Victorious) defeat the Portuguese.

1579

ANGOLA: Begin bitter wars of the Portuguese against the kingdom of Ndongo, ruining this kingdom (to C 1685).

1580

CENTRAL: Mai Idris Alooma, son of Mai Ali, overcomes his rivals and gains the throne of Kanem-Bornu. He revives the old empire and builds a new one: Reunifying the existing area, he spreads control into Darfur. He receives ambassadors from as far away as the Ottoman empire.

1582

MALI: Muhammad III succeeds Dawud as ruler of Songhay. The sultan of Morocco sends a force south to seize Songhay's salt deposits at Taghaza. The harquebus is first used, marking a lopsided change of fortune against the Africans.

1585

SOMALIA/KENYA: Swahili towns revolt against Portuguese overlordship in alliance with Ali Bey.

ZIMBABWE: About this time the Portuguese move up the Zambezi, penetrating Mwanamutapa. They found trading settlements at Sena and Tete.

1587

TANZANIA: Rootless marauders from the south (called by the Portuguese "Zimba") wreck Kilwa.

1588

GAMBIA: Don Antonio, claimant to the Portuguese throne, sells to British merchants exclusive rights to trade in the Gambia river. This is confirmed by letters of grant from Elizabeth I.

GUINEA-BISSAU: Colonists from Cape Verde establish a village at Cacheu.

1590

CONGO: About this time Loango achieves independence. It begins to conquer some adjacent territory.

ETHIOPIA: The Ethiopian king allies with Portugal.

MALI: At this time the Songhay empire is beginning to collapse under Moroccan invasions, but Songhay leaders begin using guerrilla tactics to fight back.

SENEGAL: At this time the Mali empire is in its last stages of collapse.

TANZANIA: Zimba people destroy Kilwa.

1591

MALI: Sultan Ahmad II al-Mansur (Mulay the Victorious) of Morocco sends an army under Judar with harquebuses, cavalry and small cannon. It attacks Songhoy which loses battle after battle. Timbuktu is conquered, yielding great riches (especially slaves and gold) for Morocco. With towns lost, the people turn to guerilla tactics but Songhoy as an entity is finished (to 1592).

1593

KENYA: By this time the Portuguese have regained control over Swahili towns. They overthrow the Arab trading stations and establish their headquarters at Mombasa, building Fort Jesus there. Conflict with the Arabs continues.

1595

MALI: Moroccan armies overthrow Songhay. This upsets Saharan trade patterns. About this time the Hausa regain their independence. Meanwhile the Fulani have been infiltrating Hausa lands. Those that settle in towns become "Town Fulani", gaining positions of influence.

SOMALILAND (BR): About this time another Arab immigration lands near Zeila, founding the Dir tribes. They (including the Isa, Gadabursi and others) begin spreading southward to mix with the Is'haq and Earod from the northeast.

1596

MOZAMBIQUE: Gatsi Rusere becomes Mwanamutapa ruler. Relations with the Portuguese are becoming strained because of their inability to control the excesses of their own agents, traders and settlers.

17th CENTURY

CAMEROON: European trading stations are established. The Duala (Dualla) and other tribes don't allow the white merchants inland and so become the bartering agents for ivory, rubber, etc., including slaves.

LIBERIA: Portuguese trade begins to be replaced by French, English, Dutch and other western European trade.

MOZAMBIQUE: The Dutch oust the Portuguese except for Mozambique which becomes Portugal's center for the Brazilian slave trade.

NIGERIA S: Authority of Benin city undergoes gradual contraction.

Southwest Africa through the 18th century: Pygmy populations is submerged by peoples from the northeast. At this time also the English and French with the coastal tribes engage in the slave trade.

ZAIRE: (Early in the century) Baluba ruler Muata Yamuo conquers the area of Bangweulu for its salt deposits. He forms the aristocracy of the conquered country and appoints a Baluba its ruler with the title Muata Cazembe. While considered autonomous, and a powerful state in the Kasai region, Kazembe is dependent on Baluba. The country is well developed with its ivory trade monopoly with the Arabs and Portuguese on the east coast. Another source of income are the copper mines of Katanga.

1600

ANGOLA NE: Up to this time the legendary story of the Lunda peoples is that they were governed by Mwaakw, a male twin from a long line of twins descended from the first man. Being lazy and cruel, they almost beat their father Nkond to death. He was saved by his daughter Rweej who thereby succeeded him. This year Rweej marries Cibinda Ilunga who comes from Luba, conquering Lunda. Rweej has no children and so Cibinda marries Kamonga Lwaza.

BENIN: By this time Oyo has become a strong empire. Dutch, Portuguese and English traders begin visiting the country.

CENTRAL: By this time Kanem under Idris Alooma has become the most powerful state in the region.

CONGO: By this time Loango has divided into many small politically ineffective states: The region is an important source for slaves. It is largely under the control of the Portuguese.

GHANA: About this time Dagomba chiefs establish the states of Gonja, Wa and others. Gonja battles Dagomba. Also, small groups of Akan immigrants from the west establish a number of small states in the forest. They pay tribute to Denkera, a more powerful Akan state to the southwest.

MALI: At this time fighting continues between Moroccan invaders and Songhay.

SENEGAL: Era of great prosperity for the Woloff states.

1603

CENTRAL: Death of Mai Idris Alwoma. The fortunes of Bornu begin to decline.

1607

MOZAMBIQUE: The Dutch attack the Portuguese on Mozambique Island. King Rusere agrees to give the Europeans gold and silver mines but their settlers are continually disturbing the peace.

1608

MALI: A Songhay admiral leads a fleet of war canoes and attacks Moroccan garrisons on the middle course of the Niger River.

1614

ANGOLA NW: Death of Kongo king Alvare II. The duke of Mbamba assumes the throne for two months then places Alvare's half-brother Bernardo on the throne. The duke soon deposes him, placing his son-in-law as Alvare III. Rebellion and unrest abound, due mainly to the machinations of the slavers and secondarily to the disruption of succession rules with the duke's actions. He maintains his position only by continued negotiations.

1616

MALAWI: First European, Caspar Boccaru, to visit the Nyasaland brings samples of Zambezi silver to Malini, near Mombasa.

1617

ANGOLA NW: Founding of Benguela, announcing Portuguese sovereignty over the coastline.

1618

GAMBIA: The English occupy an island at the mouth of the Gambia River (call it James Island) as a base for trade with the inland country. James I has granted a charter to "The Company of Adventurers in London Trading in Africa" formed by Sir Robert Rich for trade with the Gambia and the Gold Coast. The first agent, George Thompson, is murdered.

GHANA: British begin setting up a series (to 1820) of chartered West African monopoly companies.

1620

ZAIRE E: Ilunga waLwefu, son of Kalala, brother of Lunda chief Cibinda Ilunga, begins "Second Luba Empire".

1621

GHANA: Appearance of the Dutch West India Co. with enough power to seriously challenge Portugal's position.

MALI: About this time Moroccans tire of their Songhay adventure; the middle Niger cites are left to local rulers.

SENEGAL: Portuguese settlements on the island of Goree and the mainland are seized by the Dutch.

1622

ANGOLA NW: Pedro II king of Kongo. Upset conditions continue except there is no contest for succession, thanks to the efforts of the king's confessor, Bras Correa. Pedro begins negotiations with the Dutch to withstand threats from Luanda.

1624

ANGOLA NW: Garcia I, son of Pedro, king of Kongo. Duke of Mbamba since 1623.

GUINEA-BISSAU: Portuguese overseas council decides to send royal officials to the country (Portuguese Guinea) to administer and defend various parts.

1625

BENIN: Traditional founding of the kingdom of Dahomey. Death of the king of Allada (or Ardrah), capital at Allada: The kingdom is divided among his three sons; there is a state around Allada, another to the east (Porto Novo) and Dahomey under king Tacodonou or Dako. He wars against the Fon, defeats them capturing their king Dan. He is [p...?] King of the Fon.

MALI: Era (±25) of the founding of the Bambara state of Segou by brothers Barama and Nia Ngolo.

1626

ANGOLA NW: Kongo king Garcia I is driven out of office by the duke of Nsundi.

1628

ZIMBABWE: The Portuguese settlers refuse to pay the annual tax and opposing Resere's punitive action and without help from Mozambique Island, gather up their own army. They attack and defeat the army of Mwanamutapa killing many senior chiefs greatly undermining the strength of the kingdom. The Portuguese put their own nominee (Kaparidze) on the throne.

1629

GHANA: Gonja begins expansion under Jakpa, a chief from Jenne.

MALI: Fulani chiefs break away from Moroccan overlordship, ally with Songhay of Dindi and begin warfare with Moroccan outposts.

ZIMBABWE: The Portuguese again defeat the Mwanamutapa, killing many chiefs and deposing Kaparidze. They place their new nominee, Marura, on the throne. (24 May) He agrees to a treaty imposed by the Portuguese: The king is a vassal of Portugal, Christians are allowed a free hand, Portuguese officials and others are allowed a free hand including exemption from customary gestures of respect toward the king. This begins the ruin of the Mwanamutapa empire from infiltration and disturbance: From this time Portugal interferes more and more with increasingly disastrous consequences as trade suffers and slaving increases.

1630

ANGOLA NE: Accession of Mwaant Luseeng, son of Cibinda, in Lunda. A great organizer, he institutes territorial and court titles.

1631

ANGOLA NW: Accession of Alvare IV, son of Alvare III, as king of Kongo. He is probably 11 years old. A revolt of the duke of Mbamba fails.

GHANA: British build a fort at Kormantine.

KENYA: Mombasa, under Yusuf bin Hasan, rebels against Portuguese control.

1633

SENEGAL: Cardinal Richelieu founds the French Senegal Company.

1635

ZAIRE E: About this time Kasongo Mwine Kibanza, paternal grandson of Kalala, becomes Luba ruler. Challenged by his five healthy sons, he defeats them all and conquers new lands.

1636

ANGOLA NW: Death of Alvare IV. Alvare V becomes king of Kongo but is deposed by a revolt of the duke of Mbamba and chief of Kiowa. The duke of Mbamba assumes the throne as Alvare VI. He loses two wars against the Soyo but wins the third. He loses the territories of Mukatu and Kiowa. Soyo claims independence (perhaps with Dutch support) but retains the right to be elector of Kongo kings.

ETHIOPIA: Establishment of a permanent royal residence at Gondar.

1637

GHANA: The Dutch West Indies Co. begins building its own forts.

GUINEA-BISSAU: Portuguese restoration: A captain-major and factor are appointed to Cacheu from Lisbon, beginning the slow decline of Cape Verde Island dependency.

1641

ANGOLA NW: Death of Alvare VI. Italian Capuchins arrive and reactivate missionary work. Portuguese-Dutch conflict begins as the Dutch occupy Luanda. Garcia II, new Kongo king, rides with the Dutch to be free and end the horrors of the slave trade.

CONGO: The Dutch wrest control of Loango from the Portuguese (to 1648).

1642

GHANA: By this time the Dutch West Indies Co. has ousted Portugal from the Gold Coast and taken over all of her forts. By this time the slave trade has become more lucrative than the gold trade with the Gold Coast becoming one of the chief West African sources of slaves. Soon, Swedish, Brandenburg, Danish and English trading companies are building forts on the coast. Rent is paid to the coastal tribal nations (see 1662).

1645

SENEGAL: A French factory is set up at the mouth of the Senegal. Destroyed by a flood, it is rebuilt on N'Dar, an island in the river, as Saint-Louis du Senegal. Meanwhile, the Dutch have set themselves up on the island of Goree.

1648

ANGOLA NW: (Aug) The Portuguese defeat the Dutch and the Kongo chiefs must defend themselves; many are massacred. The Portuguese begin trying to develop the country but progress is slowed due to the slave trade with Brazil (to 1830).

1649

ANGOLA NW: Kongo king Garcia is exiled.

1650

ANGOLA NW: (Oct) By this time the Portuguese have "cowed" the African powers.

ANGOLA: About this time there are many new states in the Congo grasslands.
BENIN: About this time after the growth of a militarily oriented centralized state, appears the first historical king of the Fon, Wegbaja. His capital is Abomey (Dahomey) He is tributary to Oyo.
GHANA: About this time rise of the states of Denkyira, Asante and Akwanu. King Wegbaja begins rise of the Fon state in Dahomey (to 1685). Among the Asante peoples; a number of states of the Oyoko clan begin to cooperate under the chiefs of Kumasi to check the encroachments of the Doma, another Akan people, advancing from the west: The mysterious figure Obiri Yeboa, the common leader (*Asantehene*) of the Juaben, Kumawa, Nsuta, Kekwai, Mampon, etc., unites them against their Doma (Doma) overlord the Denkyirahene. He is killed in this effort.
KENYA: By this time Kamba is trading regularly with Mombasa.
NIGERIA S: At this time rise of the kingdom of Oyo. It is extending over most of Yoruba state and Dahomey. By this time many city states have appeared in the Niger delta region.
TANZANIA: About this time Ntemi kingships are spreading farther in the eastern and northeastern areas.
UGANDA: About this time Bunyoro is at the end of the height of its power. The Buganda sub-kingdom begins encroaching into and taking over Bunyoro's territory.
ZAIRE E: About this time Ngoi Sanza decentralizes the Luba kingdom, creating numerous autonomous chiefdoms.
ZAMBIA: About this time the ancestors of Lozi (Zambia S.) and Bemba enter the region. Mboo is the first king of the Lozi. He is the son of Mbuyambwamba, wife of the creator Nyambe. He builds the state in a pattern shown to him by king Isimwa of the Imilangu and Ndundulu.

1651

GAMBIA: James, Duke of Courland, acquires from a local chief an island (St. Andrew's Island, later James Island) off the river's mouth where he erects a fort.

1652

GAMBIA: Prince Rupert enters the river and captures some of the shipping belonging to the British plantations.

SOMALIA: First Omani expedition against the Portuguese along the Swahili coast.

SOUTH AFRICA: The Dutch found a small settlement at the Cape of Good Hope.

1657

ANGOLA NW: A peace treaty is signed in Kongo.

CENTRAL: Mai Ali becomes king of Kanem-Bronu. Soon (1667 and later) his country is beset with enemies. He makes three pilgrimages to Mecca. After the third one, he faces raids by the Tuareg, but manages to defeat them. Toward the end of his reign, a great famine seizes the empire and its decline begins.

1658

ANGOLA NW: In Kongo, tribal wars begin again, first with the Luanda and then with others, soon the Portuguese are involved.

1659

SENEGAL: The French found St. Louis.

1660

ANGOLA NE: Accession of Lunda king Mwaant Yaav Naweej I. He continues his father's organizational work.

MALI: Last year of Songhay guerrilla warfare against Morocco.

1661

GAMBIA: Charles II grants a new patent to "The Royal Adventurers Trading in Africa". Under command of Sir Robert Holmes they force the remaining Courlanders in the fort to surrender.

1662

GHANA: The English establish their headquarters at Cape Coast castle east of Elmina, thereby offering strong opposition to the Dutch. For the next 40 years the various forts (see 1642) constantly change hands.

1664

GAMBIA: Construction of Fort James on the Gambia River by the English.

GHANA: About this time rises the beginnings of the Asante Union.

1665

ANGOLA: About this time Congo disintegrates following a series of anti-slavery wars.

ANGOLA NW: Death of Kongo king Antonio I. Competition for the succession begins

1666

ANGOLA NW: Alvare VII is elected after a year of competition. He tries to conclude a peace treaty with Luanda. He is murdered by the count of Soyo who places Alvare VIII on the throne. Civil war erupts and Alvare VIII is killed. Two factions elect kings one of which is Affonso II, as Kongo breaks up into many principalities, each supporting their own king, yet recognizing the one king.

1670

NAMIBIA: The Dutch East Indies ship *Grundel* begins the first serious exploration of the shores.

NIGERIA: The Tuareg and Uukun begin raiding northern Nigeria (to 1703).

1671

BENIN: Founding of a fort at Ouidah by the French Campagnie des Indies.

1675

ANGOLA: By this time the Angolan king of Congo and Ndongo has been thoroughly ruined by Portuguese invasions and the Atlantic slave trade.

GHANA: By this time have arisen several states including Akwamu.

King Usei Tutu unites several weak forest states into the state of Ashanti: Dominance of nearby peoples resumes.

NIGERIA: About this time is the rise of Bambara on the middle Niger and of the Yoruba of Oyo; in southwest Nigeria.

1676

GUINEA-BISSAU: The Cacheu Company is given a virtual monopoly of the Guinea trade.

1677

GAMBIA: The French wrest the island of Goree from the Dutch. French agent J.B. Ducasse's management of the factories promotes trade.

GHANA: Expansion of Akwamu under Ansa Sasraku begins (to C 1681).

NAMIBIA: The Dutch East Indies ship *Bode* explores the coast. The coastal waters are becoming popular for sealers and whalers.

1680

MALI: About this time the Saharan Tuareg seize Gao and begin reaching westward up the Niger.

ZAIRE S: Kazembe chief Mwin Tibaraka and his nephew Cinyanta are fighting the Lunda. They are defeated, Mwin dies and Cinyanta becomes chief. The Kazembes become Lunda allies.

1681

GAMBIA: The French establish a small enclave at Albreda on the north bank of the Gambia river opposite James Island, beginning a long struggle between the two.

1684

East Coast: At this time the Portuguese are losing their positions on the coasts of Kenya and Tanzania but are able to remain on the Mozambique coast.

ZIMBABWE: Mambo Changamire Dombo of Urozwi acts against the Portuguese in his domains.

1687

GUINEA-BISSAU: Construction of a Portuguese settlement at Bissau to curb the expansion of the French Senegal Company.

1690

ANGOLA NE: Accession of Muteba after a short civil war (perhaps battling two brothers?). He battles the Sala Mpasu to avenge the death of Naweej. His Lunda kingdom is expanded to the south to include the headwaters of the Zambezi. Led by the Kazembe I, Lunda boundaries reach eastward between Lualaba and Luapula.

GHANA: At this time the rise of Asante begins.

MAURITANIA S: About this time the Fulani set up a state of their own.

1692

GUINEA-BISSAU: Bissau is raised to the status of a captaincy, its maintenance transferred to a second Cacheu company. As Guinea's main export is slaves, it wins the Spanish *asiento* or monopoly from the French Senegal company.

1693

SENEGAL: The English destroy St.-Louis and Goree.

ZIMBABWE: Mwanamutapa ruler Kamharapasu Mukumbwe allies with Changamire Dombo of Urozwi and they resoundly defeat the Portuguese, evicting them from Urozwi (they never return). By this time his capital at Great Zimbabwe is an imposing stone structure.

1694

CENTRAL: Kanem enters a time of confusion (a succession of five or six kings) leading to its gradual decline. The strength of the empire gradually declines as the central government breaks down and fails in the face of revolts or independent action by one or another subject people.

SENEGAL: The French blow up the English forts on the Gambia. Andre Brue begins the rehabilitation of the French factories and trying to penetrate the hinterland from up the Senegal (to about 1720).

1695

GHANA: Osei Tutu becomes king (*Kumasihene*) of Asante. His priest (*okumfo*) is Anokye. The state becomes a stronger power as Tutu enlarges the alliance and prepares for war against the Doma: They begin trying to free the Ashantis from dependence on Denkera, but to do so a stronger military alliance is needed. A scheme was needed to spiritually unite all the tribes. Anokye devises the Golden Stool Tradition; it contains the *sun-sum* of the whole Ashanti people and the strength of the nation depends on its preservation.

SENEGAL (FWA): Frenchman Andre Brue tries to colonize the west coast in order to trade in slaves and guns. Two main factories are rebuilt at St Louis on the island of Goree. The British dispute this.

1696

KENYA: Under a Mazrui commander, the forces of the imam of Oman drive the Portuguese out of the country, sacking Mombasa (ousting them from there in 1698). The imam returns to Arabia, leaving the government of the coastal towns in the hands of many Omani families of whom the Mazuri are the most important.

1699

GHANA: The new Denkyirahene Ntim Gyakari of Domaa demands greater taxes from the Ashanti and war begins.

18th CENTURY

GHANA: By the beginning of the century the Swedes and Brandenburgers have dropped out of Gold Coast trade and the Danes are limited to east of Accra. Now the Dutch hold 11 forts and the English about eight though the English carry the bulk of trade.

KENYA: The independence of the Mazuri family gives much trouble to their overlords.

LIBERIA: The French and Swedish consider plans for colonizing the coast; Cape Mesurado, Cape Mount and river Cestos (Cess) region are recommended.

MALAWI: Jesuit missionaries travel throughout the country and bring back rumors of the existence of Lake Nyasa.

NIGERIA S: Benin city experiences a rapid decline from independence movements exacerbated by the spread of firearms. The economy of the city flourishes to the end.

1700

BENIN: By this time Dahomey is becoming a powerful state. It has become known for its "Customs" of sacrificing men and women at a king's death to accompany him in his afterlife and its "amazons", a contingent of female warriors.

IVORY COAST: A French settlement is established at Asinie (to 1704) and factory at Grand-Bassam (to 1707).

MOZAMBIQUE: About this time Arabs begin expanding in east Africa and the limits of Portuguese influence become fixed at about the modern frontiers of Mozambique (to about 1750).

SENEGAL: Construction of Fort Saint-Joseph near the Faleme confluence. Andre Brue begins buying gold from the Bambouk region east of the Faleme. After his death (1720?) the fort is destroyed by the natives.

TANZANIA: By this time the coastal settlements are calling for aid against the Portuguese from the Omani Arabs.

ZAIRE E: About this time Kasongo Bonswe becomes Luba ruler. He fights his uncles for he was bypassed in the succession, but supported by their maternal clans.

1701

GHANA: The war against Domaa ends with the Ashanti achieving a Pyrrhic victory, but they have managed to subdue most of Denkyira, absorbing some of their subject states and being drawn into further wars in the south. Defeating the Denkera brings the Ashanti into contact with the slave and gold markets of the Europeans at the coast. War against the Akim (Denkyira's ally) begins.

1702

NIGERIA S: Civil war severely depopulates Benin.

1703

GUINEA-BISSAU: The second Cacheu company contract is terminated: Bissau is abandoned.

NIGERIA N: King Sharifa of Kano widens monarchial plundering on all levels of society by making the government more oppressive.

1708

BENIN: Accession of Agaja (Ayaja) as king of the Fon. He is an outstanding general.

1709

ANGOLA NW: Pedro V king of Kongo. He manages to “unify” the country, but several provinces retain their independence.

1710

ZAIRE S: Disputes arise between Kazembe and Lunda over jurisdiction over the salt pans on the Lualaba; Lunda chief Mutanda has Cinyanta drowned. His children complain and Mutanda installs Cinyanta’s son Nganda Bilonda as Kazembe I. He organizes the territory between Lubudi and the Kecila. He is involved with Lunda conquests.

1712

MALI: Mamari Kulibali founds the Bambara empire (state of Segu). Meanwhile, Akwamu is in decline.

1713

Britain becomes the biggest buyer of Africans for enslavement (enabling great profits to be earned to finance the Industrial Revolution).

GAMBIA: Treaty of Utrecht; France recognizes Britain’s rights to James Island and they are allowed to keep Albreda.

SENEGAL: Europeans expand trade with Woloff and Tekrur.

1720

ANGOLA NE: Mukanza becomes Lunda king. His three brothers fight the Kongo, the Kabey Ilunga and the Kaniok in the north. Mukanza divides the kingdom: East of the Lualaba to Kezembe Kaniembo and keeps the rest for himself under an appointed governor.

MALI: By this time the Wulliminden and Takmekkei Tuareg have gained control of most of the mid-Niger country.

ZAIRE S: Kazembe I is given orders to kill Lunda king Mutanda who flees southward.

1724

BENIN: King Ayaja sends his armies against Ardrah (Allada; taking it) and neighbors trying to end the debilitations of the slave trade.

1725

GHANA: By this time Asante is now a powerful state.

GUINEA: At this time foundation of the Imamate of Futa Jallon.

1726

BENIN: The Oyo send a crippling raid against the Fon but fail to dislodge them from their coastal holdings.

1727

TANZANIA: Arabs take Mombasa. The Portuguese leave the Azanian coast for the south; Tanganyika.

1728

BENIN: Despite another crippling raid by Oyo, king Ayaja and the Fon capture Sari and Ouidah. At the latter are European forts.

East Coast: Writing of *Utendiwa Tambuka*, earliest in Swahili.

1729

BENIN: Again the Oyo raid against the Fon but are unable do dislodge them from their coastal holdings.

1730

GHANA: The Fon take control of the city-states of Dahomey coast; end of the Akwamu empire. The Oyo again raid against them but without success.

1731

GHANA: An unknown king is killed in an expedition against Akim Kotoku. For some reason his name is deliberately left out of the records. He is succeeded by Opuku Ware (to 1742) who revenges this defeat and brings the northern Akim states into the Ashante union. He also conquers the rich and cultured state of Tekyiman to the north of Ashanti.

1732

BENIN: King Ayaja of the Fon captures Jakin. He has been trying to halt slave raids and gain greater trade benefits.

1737

MALI: Wulliminden Tuareg captures Timbuktu for a time.

1740

ZAIRE E: Kadilo, becomes Luba ruler. His is the first recorded attempts at expansion of the kingdom. He battles the Songye.

ZAIRE S: At death of Kazembe I, a succession battle breaks out between brother Naweej and one Kaindu. They go to king Musumba who invests Kaniembo, son of Nganda, as Kazembe II. The Lunda give the territory east of the Lualaba to him, making him a near equal. Kazembe marries the daughter of the holder of the salt pans. He defeats several tribes, exacting tribute. Facing down a Luba threat, Kazembe manages to subject the country between Lualaba and Luapula as far north as the Lomotwa and as far south as the Lamba.

1750

Revival of the era of the spreading of Mohammedanism.

CENTRAL: About this time the Mai Ali Umarmi of Bornu begins a long struggle against the Tuareg which begins the slow weakening of the kingdom.

Eastern Coast: By this time coastal cities have partially recovered from past Portuguese ravages but Indian Ocean trade is reduced.

GHANA: Era of Asante predominance in the central region of the country.

IVORY COAST: Emergence of Baoule state.

KENYA: About this time the Masai move into the region from the north. They continue to slowly edge southward.

MALI: Rise of Tuareg depredations in the area.

NIGERIA S: About this time the empire of Oyo begins to decline.

By this time slave raids are dwindling and weakening the Yoruba state.

SOUTH AFRICA: At this time Boer (Afrikaner) farmers are penetrating gradually northward from Cape of Good Hope.

West Africa south of the Sahara: About this time is a Muslim revival in western Sudan; rise of new Muslim states.

ZAMBIA S: About this time Nglama, son of Mboo's sister, king of Lozi. He is a great warrior.

ZAMBIA: By this time Bemba and Lozi have firmly established themselves.

1752

GHANA: Osei Kojo (to 1781) extends Ashanti power farther north beyond the forest. Gyaman is defeated, Banda incorporated and tribute imposed on Dagomba. In the southwest Wassaw is taken. Soon the Ashanti come into contact with the Fantis on the coast.

MOZAMBIQUE: Portuguese East Africa is given its own government, separated from Goa.

SUDAN: Mohammad Teirab becomes the Sultan of Darfur (to 1787). He begins construction of red-brick palaces and mosques.

1753

CENTRAL: Mai Ahmad becomes king of Kanem-Bornu. He faces the first to Uthman dan Fodio's attacks. The Fulani drive him from his capital at Gasreggono.

GUINEA-BISSAU: Refounding of Bissau under the marques of Pombal's Grao-Para company.

MALI: Founding of the Bambara state of Kaarta, ruled by Mamari Kulibali. Expansion begins.

NIGERIA S: At this time the Niger delta city-states are at the height of their trading expansion.

1755

MALI: By this time Segu is a great military power. Dekorou becomes king.

1757

SENEGAL: The English occupy the French factories.

1758

SENEGAL: Dakar is taken over by the English.

1760

ANGOLA NE: Yaav yaMbany, brother of Mbala, Lunda king. There is peace with Kaniok, incorporates Taba. Lunda homeland achieves its greatest territorial expansion.

IVORY COAST: Akwa Boni succeeds Queen Poku of the Akan (Baoule). The gold-bearing lands to the west are taken over (to C 1790).

NAMIBIA: Jacobus Coetzee enters Great Namaqualand from the Cape.
ZAIRE E: About this time Kekenya becomes ruler of Luba by defeating his two brothers.
ZAIRE S: Ilunga or Lukwesa becomes king of the Kazembe as Kazembe III. The chiefs of Tabwa and Lungu surrender to him. His reign is spent embroiled in tribal politics (some involving family relatives) and changing rules.
ZAMBIA S: About this time Ngombela, brother of Yeta II, king of Lozi. He divides the country into north and south, each with a capital. He reorganizes the government to handle the kingdom's expansion. He rules for a very long time.

1761

NAMIBIA: Hendrik Hop follows the path of Jacobus Coetzee.

1763

ANGOLA: By this time western Angola has been reduced by the Portuguese to a reservoir of slaves for Brazil. The Portuguese, however, are unable to penetrate into the interior.

NIGERIA S: About this time the Yoruba empire is at its height.

SENEGAL: Goree is the only factory given back to the French.

UGANDA: Kabaka Kyabuga becomes king in Buganda. He opens trade with the east coast (dies 1780).

1764

NIGERIA N: Gobir defeats Zamfara and threatens Katsina.

1770

MALI: Wulliminden Tuareg makes a permanent settlement at Gao.

1775

East Coast: At this time is the rise of overseas slave trade along the coast. Slave-worked plantations are growing on the French islands of Mauritius and Bourbon.

GHANA: About this time the Asante empire is at its height.

NIGERIA S: At this time Benin is in decline, yet Oyo is still powerful.

SENEGAL: Foundation of the Imamate of Futa Toro: End of the Denianke line (1776) of rulers.

ZAIRE E: About this time Kaumbo is given the rule of Luba by the titleholders. His son Ilunga Sunga being too young to succeed. He attacks Songye. He is defeated by the Baamilembwe; Kaambo is lost.

1776

TANZANIA: The French make contact with Kilwa for slave trading purposes.

1779

GAMBIA: France captures James Island fort and demolishes it.

SENEGAL: Marquis de Vaudreuil recovers Saint-Louis.

1783

GAMBIA: By the Treaty of Versailles the Gambia River is reserved for Great Britain but France is allowed to keep Albreda.

1784

SOMALIA: New conflicts erupt between Swahili cities and the Omani.

1785

CONGO: About this time the French begin trade with the area.

1786

SIERRA LEONE: Henry Smeathman proposes a scheme for founding a colony of Negroes discharged from the army and navy after the American Revolution as well as emancipated slaves under asylum in London on the Sierra Leone peninsula.

1787

GHANA: By this time the English are exporting about 10,000 slaves a year.

SENEGAL: Francois Blanchot de Verly, becomes governor. During his term the country endures an English blockade and several English assaults (dies 1807).

SIERRA LEONE: Smeathman's settlement is begun with 400 Negroes and 60 Europeans.

1788

BENIN: The Portuguese construct a fort at Ouidah.

SIERRA LEONE: Timme chief Nembana sells a strip of territory for the use of the settlers, giving the British one of the best harbors on the west coast of Africa.

1790

BENIN: Accession of Fon king Agonglo. Under him Dahomey reaches its height of power.

IVORY COAST: About this time death of Queen Akwa Boni. Baoule unity begins to disintegrate.
ZAIRE S: Kazembe III conquers the Bisa. He hears about the Portuguese. There are settlers at Tete and relations are established.

1791

SIERRA LEONE: With the settlement failing, Alexander Falconbridge collects the survivors and lays out a new settlement, Granville's Town. It is chartered as the Sierra Leone Company.

1792

GUINEA-BISSAU: English expedition under Lieut. Philip Beaver tries unsuccessfully to establish a settlement at Bolama. A dispute between the two (Britain and Portugal) over Bolama begins.

SIERRA LEONE: John Clarkson brings 1,100 Negroes from Nova Scotia to the colony.

1793

CENTRAL: Mai Ahmad rules in Kanem (to 1810).

NAMIBIA: Captain F.R. Duminy of the Dutch ship *Meermin* proclaims certain areas to be the property of the Dutch government.

1794

SIERRA LEONE: By this time the settlement has been moved to its original site and renamed Freetown. This year it is plundered by the French.

1795

NAMIBIA: Captain Alexander of HMS *Star* hoists the British flag in several areas but the government disowns this act.

1796

NIGERIA: Explorer Mungo Park determines the direction of the Niger river.

ZAMBIA: Kazembe is visited by Maroel Caetano Pereira, a Portuguese merchant.

1797

BENIN: The garrison at Ouidah is withdrawn in a measure of economy; the interests of the French flag are committed to the firm of Regis.

MOZAMBIQUE: Francisco Jose Maria de Lacerda e Almeida is made governor of Rios de Sena. He carries out expeditions to Cazembe (dies 1798).

1798

MALAWI: The Lacerda expedition reaches Lake Mweru.

ZAMBIA: Kazembe is visited by F.J.M. de Lacerda. He is looking for the *viagem a contraco* (crossing of the continent). The Portuguese expedition (to 1799) is prevented from going any farther than the capital. Soon trade develops, and the capital becomes a regular trade terminus.

1800

About this time begins the expansion of the ivory trade with inland countries which begin to be dominated by the slave and firearms trade.

CAMEROON: By this time the coast region has come under British influence.

IVORY COAST: About this time French traders begin establishing themselves along the coast.

LIBERIA: By this time the "Grain Coast" is suggested as a suitable home for repatriated Negroes.

NIGERIA: About this time Alfonja, a Yoruba chief of Ilorin town, proclaims his independence from the Yoruba kingdom of Oyo. Going to war against his neighbors he seeks help from the Fulani *mallam* Alimi. The state begins to come under Fulani influence.

UGANDA: By this time trade goods from the outside world are entering the region.

ZAIRE E: About this time Miketo is appointed king of Luba. When his father Kaumbo returns Miketo kills him. With this act the titleholders appoint Ilunga Sungu (son of Kekenya) king. He defeats Miketo. A great raider, he collects tribute from some surrounding tribes.

ZIMBABWE: At this time slave trade chaos begins the end of Mwanamutapa. The great days of the past are only memories.

About this time Nguni tribesman overrun Zimbabwe, bringing about that country's collapse.

1801

BOTSWANA; A European expedition under J. Trüter and W. Somerville visits Batlhaping. After them come traveler Henry Lichtenstein and naturalist W.J. Burchell.

1802

NAMIBIA: The London Missionary Society is on the Orange river.

NIGERIA N: Conquest of Hausa by Fulani chief Usuman (Othman) dan Fodio, intervening on behalf of a number of Moslems who had been enslaved. The king of Gobir orders the arrest of Usuman who

raises a revolt. Usman, supported by the Fulani and some Hausa states, defeats Gobir and goes on to conquer the rest of the Hausa states.

ZZ&M: Pedro Baptista and A. Jose succeed in “crossing the continent” (to 1811).

1804

GHANA: (to 1814) The three European countries with forts on the Gold Coast; Great Britain, Holland and Denmark – all outlaw the slave trade for their subjects. The Danes and Dutch soon lose interest in the coast but the British remain, trying to substitute legitimate trade for the slave trade.

NIGERIA: Fulani, led by Usman dan Fodio launching a Jihad, revolt and conquer Hausaland (to 1811).

SIERRA LEONE: Church Missionary Society arrives. Methodists and others soon follow. The natives, however, consider the Christians aliens and clashes are frequent.

TANZANIA: Sayyid Said of Oman (allied with the East India Company, 1798), making his base at Zanzibar, begins expansion along the east African coast.

1805

MALI: Gao is reached by Mungo Park.

ZAMBIA S: About this time Mulambwa becomes Lozi king. The kingdom’s tributaries revolt and he puts it down. During his rule some Pombeiros arrive but Mulambwa refuses to trade in slaves.

1805-6

NIGERIA: Following up his earlier discovery, Mungo Park dies.

1806

GHANA: Osei Bonsu (1800-24) invades (1806-07) the Fanti state and reaches the sea. The English and Dutch forts on the coast are forced to recognize Ashanti suzerainty under the Fantis and accept the Ashanti as landlords of the forts. Asante still dominates central Ghana, some of inland Ivory Coast and parts of Togo. Conquest of the coast brings closer control of the gold and slave trade, its profits and an assured supply of the munitions of war.

ZAIRE S: Two pombeiros arrive Kazembe from Angola.

1807

Britain ends her slave trade.

GAMBIA: Now in possession of Goree, Great Britain tries to end slave traffic in Gambia River.

NAMIBIA: The London Missionary Society establishes a station at Warmbad.

NIGERIA: The Fulani conquer northern Nigeria but not Bornu.

Bello becomes the first Sultan of Sokoto. He organizes the Fulani tribes into a loosely organized “empire” (Hausalands); begins reforms to modernize the culture.

SIERRA LEONE: The country becomes a British colony; the company transferring its rights to the crown.

ZAIRE S: Kazembe IV has troubles with his brother.

1808

NIGERIA N: Bornu is overrun but quickly regains its independence. It is saved by Lamino (Mohammed al-Amin al-Kanemi) of Fezzan., who drives the Fulani from Bornu, restoring the mai as titular ruler but governing the country himself. Fulani emirs are appointed rulers of the Hausa states: The Fulani empire stretches from Gondo in the west to Adamawa in the east.

1809

GHANA: Further Ashanti invasions of coastal states (To 1816).

MALI: Sokoto caliphate established. It recognizes the Ashanti rulers.

SENEGAL: Saint-Louis is surrendered to the English.

1810

ANGOLA NE: Naweej II succeeds to the Lunda throne quickly relinquished by Cikombe Yaau who didn’t want to battle pretenders. Naweej defeats three pretenders. Indecisively battles Kabeya Ilunga, the Kongo and southern Kete. Exacts tribute from other tribes, specifically the Cokwe.

MALI: Sheik Ahmadubi Hammadi (Seku Hamadu) begins a reform movement (overthrowing non-Muslim leaders) in the middle Niger region.

NIGERIA S: About this time begins the breakup of Yourba kingdom into independent kingdoms, though supremacy of the alafin is recognized.

1812

GUINEA: The French begin increasing interest in the region. Meanwhile, the British from bases at Gambia and Sierra Leone are showing interest in the rivers south of Senegal and to Futa Jallon.

1813

BOTSWANA: Rev. John Campbell is invited by the chief of the Batlhaping to “send instructors”. The London Missionary Society establishes a mission on the Kuruman (Kudumane) river.

1814

CENTRAL: The Fulani from the west conquer Bornu, driving out Mai Dunama Lefiami, ending the rule of the Sefuwa dynasty. The three following mais are stripped of all power by *shehu* Lamino (Sheikh Muhammadu al-Amin al-Kanemi), a Fezzani from Kanem whom the Sefuwa called in to help against the Fulani.

GAMBIA: Goree is returned to the French.

GHANA: The Dutch abolish the slave trade. Nevertheless, with the abolition, European trade is still economically disruptive with changing and different alignments with different European powers among the different tribes, a fact that the Ashanti’s take advantage of.

1816

GAMBIA: (23 April) The king of Kombo cedes the Island of Banjol (St. Mary’s Island) to Capt. Alex Grant as a new British trading settlement called Bathurst. The local government begins extending its territorial acquisitions up the river by treaties with native chiefs.

SENEGAL: Saint-Louis and Goree are returned to the French. But the position of the government is precarious as local wars and the cupidity of native kinglets who exact a burdensome tribute combine to reduce trade to very little.

1817

GAMBIA: Foundation of Bathurst (mod. Banjul).

GHANA: English merchants negotiate a treaty with Osei Bonsu: The merchants are responsible for the good behavior of the Fanti states. Difficulties arise.

1818

BENIN: Accession of Fon king Gheza (or Gezo). He forces the Oyo cavalry into decline: The Fon are no longer tributary to Oyo. Gheza reduces the practice of the “customs” but strengthens the amazon contingent of the army. He raises Dahomey to its highest point; extending its northern border.

SOUTH AFRICA: Shaka of the Zulu defeat the Ndwandwe: Begins the Wars of Wandering, or the northward trend of Bantu warriors chased by Shaka (to about 1833). Terror and conquest rages in central Africa (to about 1850).

1820

East Coast: About this time begins an increase of British interest in the east African coast (partly to end the slave trade).

ZAMBIA: About this time occurs expansion of Bemba power under Chitimukulu and other chieftains formed into a confederacy.

1821

BENIN: Dahomey revolts against Oyo.

GAMBIA: Bathurst is placed under the government of Sierra Leone.

GHANA: The British government takes over the British forts; they are transferred from the merchants to the government of Sierra Leone. Governor Sir Charles McCarthy organizes the coastal peoples to resist Ashanti pressure.

LIBERIA: Foundation of Liberia: Cape Mesurado is selected by the American Colonization society (ACS) for the first detachment of American freed Negroes. A steady trickle of immigrants begins.

1822

KENYA: Great Britain enters into agreement with imam Sayyid Said that authorizes British vessels to search Arab vessels for slaves.

LIBERIA: Jehud Ashmun at the request of the ACS helps to establish the settlement at Cape Mesurado (mod. Monrovia).

1823

BOTSWANA: The Batlhaping are threatened by a hoard of peoples fleeing the Zulu. They are stopped by Moffat’s (who’d assumed control of the Christian mission in 1821) Griqua mounted riflemen. Meanwhile, Sebetwane starts at the Vaal river, fights his way through Bechuanaland and founds the empire of the Makololo in the Zambezi valley.

CENTRAL: Walte Oudney, Hugh Clapperton and Dixon Denham arrive Bornu from Tripoli. They then visit Sokkoto and meet Sultan Bello. (Return to England in 1825).

1824

GHANA: Governor McCarthy is defeated and killed while battling the Ashanti. The British decide to withdraw from the Gold Coast.

LIBERIA: Robert Gurley joins J. Ashmun for awhile. He names the settlement Liberia.

1825

SOUTH AFRICA: At this time more Boer farmers are settling the South African interior, laying the foundations of Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal.

About this time Mosheshwe lays the foundation of Basutoland (Lesotho).

1826

BOTSWANA: Mzilikazi (Umsilikazi, Mosilikatze), son of one of Shaka's captain Machobane, settles his people, the Matabele, in western Transvaal. He begins raiding into Bechuanaland.

GHANA: British forces rout an Ashanti invasion.

1827

GHANA: The British clash with Asante and again are defeated.

GUINEA: Rene Caillie begins a journey to Timbuktu from Boke.

NIGERIA S: About this time there is much warfare in Yorubaland.

SOMALILAND (BR): British sea captains conclude anchorage and trade agreements.

1828

GHANA: The British hand over what is left of the forts to a committee of London merchants.

TANZANIA: Seyyid Said bin Sultan, imam of Muscat, moves his capital to Zanzibar. He encourages his Omani Arabs to journey into the interior. He encourages trade and tries to build up his island as the entrepot of East Africa. He encourages the slave trade in the interior.

1830

GHANA: The committee of London merchants entrusts its affairs on the coast to one Capt. George Maclean.

IVORY COAST: Commandant Louis Edouard Bouet-Willaumez begins a series of surveys.

KENYA: About this time the southward progress of the Masai is stopped by the Wagogo and Wahehe tribes. Masai raiding parties, however, range far and wide.

NIGERIA: Brothers Richard and John Lander ascertain the delta in the Gulf of Guinea is of the Niger river.

About this time (±5) Alimi's son overthrows Alfonja and is recognized as emir by the emir of Gwandu, head of a branch of the sultanate of Soboto: Ilorin is thus a Fulani emirate. Constant warfare continues.

ZAIRE S: Kazembe IV defeats a great Luba army sent against him. Also this year (and into 1831) a Portuguese expedition under Monteiro and Gamitto arrives Kazembe (until 1840). Greater civilization comes to Kazembe from Lunda and Kazembe opens trade routes to the east coast.

1831

GHANA: George Maclean negotiates a peace treaty between the British and Ashanti: Ashanti agree to keep the peace; agree to the independence of Denkeria, Akim and Assin and recognize British and Danish sovereignty in the forts. A period of peace ensues: British influence on the coast increases but the Ashanti feel humiliated (and their markets for slaves is decreasing). Maclean is criticized in England.

ZAMBIA: The Kololo under Sebituane conquer Lozi and settle in Bulozhi (and successfully defend against the Matabele in 1837).

1832

NIGERIA: Liverpool merchant Macgregor Laird, having formed a company to provide an alternative to the slave trade, reaches above Lokoja with two steamers but disease forces abandonment of the venture.

UGANDA: Ndagara becomes king of Karagwe (to 1855); a very strong period begins.

1833

Great Britain abolishes the slave trade. This begins a general economic decline in Benin.

LIBERIA: Independent African state of Maryland founded at Cape Palmas.

1835

BOTSWANA: The Boers – *voortrekkers* – begin moving northward from Cape Colony.

CENTRAL: Death of Lamino. His son Umar, assassinates the important Sefuwa princes who tried to assume power and becomes ruler of Bornu as *shehu*.

NIGERIA N: Death of Lamino. The mai of Bornu tries to assume power but is killed by Omar, son of Lamino who rules Bornu as *shehu*.

SENEGAL: The French acquire two more stations in Casamance; Carabane and Sedhiou (to 1837).

ZAIRE E: Kumwinba Ngombe, son of Ilunga Sungu, becomes ruler of Luba. He is a great warrior; conquers northeast and east of the Lualaba; defeats the Lumotwa; places settlers on the Luvua as protection against Kazembe. Chiefdoms between Kiambi and Mulongo are made tributary. With further conquests, the kingdom reaches a peak in its expansion.

ZAMBIA S: Silumelume, son of Mulambwa, king of Lozi. Traders from both the east and west coasts arrive.

1836

LIBERIA: Thomas Buchanan, cousin of James Buchanan, arrives to help the young state's consolidation.

1837

BOTSWANA: The Matabele are defeated by the Boers and move north but still raid into Bechuanaland.

The Boers dislike having powerful independent chiefs before them, thinking they and the missionaries and British traders and hunters will curb their northward expansion.

CAMEROON: The king of Bimbia grants a large part of the country around the estuary to Great Britain.

KENYA: Imam Seyyid Said curbs the Mazuri's power and moves his capital to Zanzibar, giving great impetus to trade.

1838

GUINEA: French naval officer L.E. Bovet-Willaumez and successors begin detailed studies of the coast.

1839

GABON (FEA): (9 Feb) French captain L.E. Bouet-Willaumez obtains by agreement with Seke chief Denis the rights of residence in two places on the left bank of Gabun estuary.

SOMALILAND (BR): Britain annexes Aden.

SOMALILAND (FR): A French naval lieutenant obtains a concession at Amphala.

1840

KENYA: About this time internal conflicts among the Masai causes the Wakwavi branch and other to leave their grazing grounds near Mt. Kilimanjaro for the pastures of Laikipia and Uasin Gishu.

NAMIBIA: First arrival of Germans; the Rhenish Missionary Society.

NIGERIA: Slave ships stop visiting Nigeria's rivers.

SOMALILAND (BR): British sea captains conclude anchorage and trade agreements.

SOMALILAND (FR): The British take the Moucha islands in the Gulf of Tajura.

TANZANIA: Chaga strength increases under king Horombo.

TOGOLAND: German missionaries arrive soon to be followed by traders.

ZAMBIA S: Silumelume is not recognized by his uncle Mubukwanu who kills him and becomes Lozi king. At his enthronement, the kingdom is overrun by the Kololo led by Sebitwane from the south ending the Rotse kingdom. A "Time of Troubles" begins as king Sebitwane battles the feuding Lozi kings.

1841

BOTSWANA: About this time the Boers come into conflict with David Livingstone who, living with the Bakwena, a Bechuana tribe, sides with the natives against the Boers. The Boers accuse him of supplying arms to the Sechele.

LIBERIA: (Sept) Death of Thomas Buchanan; the last white governor. Joseph Jenkins Roberts, a Virginia Negro, becomes governor.

NIGERIA: A large party, with missionaries, under naval officers, tries to make treaties to stop the slave trade. Soon deaths from disease forces abandonment of the effort.

1842

BENIN: With French government authorization, Regis sets itself up in Ouidah. By this time the British, Portuguese and Brazilian forts have fallen into ruin.

IVORY COAST: Bouet-Willaumez obtains concessions of territory from native chiefs; Assinie and Grand-Bassam are granted to France.

SOMALILAND (FR): Rochet d'Hericourt gains a concession of Tajura and makes a treaty with the king of Shoa.

1843

ANGOLA NE: Graca visits Lunda (to 1846). King Naweej decides to trade with the Portuguese, but his methods are cruel; he takes all of a caravan's produce then offers them a village to raid, the population becoming slaves.

GABON (FEA): Captain Bouet-Willaumez secures the right bank of Babun estuary by treaty with Seke chief Louis. Similar agreements follow.

GAMBIA: Bathurst is made an independent colony.

GHANA: Period of conflict between the Ashanti and the British begins over who is responsible for the good behavior of the coastal peoples. A hostile relationship grows more acute. The Crown resumes control of the Gold Coast settlements.

IVORY COAST: Assinie and Grand-Bassam are occupied. French influences begin to gradually extend along the coast.

1844

UGANDA: First Arab trader, Ahmed bin Ibrahim, arrives from Zanzibar in search of ivory and slaves.

1844-5

GHANA: Maclean's extraterritorial jurisdiction is given formal recognition by treaties with the coastal chiefs.

1845

CAMEROON: British missionaries establish a settlement in the estuary: Alfred Saker of the Baptist Missionary society (on the island of Fernando Po) obtains the site from the Akwa family.

ZAIRE E: About this time Ndai a Mujinga, ruler of Luba, is killed by his brother Ilunga Kabale. He faces a revolt in the heart of the kingdom. He spends most of his reign quelling revolts in the rest of the kingdom.

ZAMBIA S: King Sebitwane battles Imasiku, one of the feuding Lozi kings.

1846

CENTRAL: Death of Amin who had aided Mai Ahmad; the dynasty of Sefuwa kings ends.

1847

GHANA: Death of Maclean. British – Ashanti relations begin to decline.

LIBERIA: Governor Roberts declares Liberia to be a republic.

1848

ZAMBIA S: (Or next year) King Sebitwane forces Lozi king Imasiku to flee (dies 1859).

CAMEROON: Saker establishes a mission at Bimbia.

GUINEA: Treaty relations are concluded with the Nalu. After that further treaties of protectorate are signed with several coast tribes (to 1865). The region is administratively part of Senegal.

KENYA: German agents of the Church Missionary society set up a mission at Rabai, a short distance from Mombasa. Johannes Rebmann is the first European to see Mt. Kilimanjaro.

LIBERIA: Most of the great powers recognize Liberia (to 1849) even though there are ongoing frontier disputes with the French (Ivory Coast) and British (Sierra Leone).

SENEGAL: French Second Republic. Slaves are emancipated and made French citizens.

1849

GABON (FEA): Establishment of Libreville, a large settlement of slaves captured from the "Elisia". It becomes the capital.

KENYA: Johann Ludwig Krapf ventures farther inland and sees Mt. Kenya.

NIGERIA: A British consul for the Bights of Biafra and Benin is appointed with headquarters at Fernando Po: John Beecroft soon begins negotiations with king Kosoko of Lagos who is still exporting slaves.

1850

BOTSWANA: By this time the Ndebele (Matabele) have established themselves in the (by this time destroyed) Urozwi area.

CONGO: By this time the kingdom of Loango's influence has become negligible.

East and West coasts: At this time continuation of large-scale exportation by Portugal of slaves from Angola and Mozambique to Brazil.

GHANA: The British purchase the Danish forts. The Dutch still hold theirs.

Lake Nyasa region: About this time is the growth of Yao power in Malawi and southern Tanzania.

LIBERIA: By this time the "Great Migration" of American Negroes has ended.

MALAWI: About this time appears early Ngoni states.

NAMIBIA: By this time tribal warfare is making life difficult in the region.

NIGERIA: Heinrich Barth crosses the Sahara and visits Bornu and the Hausa lands (to 1855).

SIERRA LEONE: By this time the colony has expanded to cope with the slave trade still being carried out illicitly.

ZAIRE S: Mwongo Mfwama becomes king as Kazembe V Kapumb. He is an older man who evicts the challenger Cinyanta Munona. His reign is spent reasserting suzerainty over many subject tribes.

ZAIRE: Death of Luba king Ilunga Kabale. His five sons fight for succession, two of whom are Mulaba and Kitamba; the former is first to rule then the latter. By this time the Congo grassland states of Mwata Yamro (in the Kasai River region) and Kazembe (Katanga) are prominent. Katanga trades with the east coast through Nyamwezi and Swahili merchants.

1851

BENIN: Gezo attacks Abeokuta, the center of Egba power in Yorubo country but is repulsed. He signs a commercial treaty with France and vows to preserve the integrity of the fort at Ouidah.

CENTRAL: Heinrich Barth arrives Bornu, coming from Tripoli.

NIGERIA: With negotiations unsuccessful, a British naval force attacks and captures Lagos. Kosoko flees. His uncle Akitoye, the legitimate ruler, is placed on the throne and signs a treaty abolishing the slave trade. A British consul is appointed at Lagos.

ZAMBIA S: About this time death of Sebitwane. His daughter Mamocesane succeeds but is forced to turn the throne over to her brother Sekeletu. He crushes a rebellion led by a relative of his sister. He raids and conquers here and there but generally neglects the kingdom.

ZZ&M: D. Livingstone reaches the upper Zambezi (northern Rhodesia).

1852

ANGOLA NE: Lunda king Naweej sends an embassy to the Angola army (Portuguese) to expand trade. Naweej is succeeded by Mulaji II a Mbala who is old and sick. He appoints Muteba Mbumba his sanama.

BENIN: The British blockade the coast to prevent the slave trade. The French and Portuguese protest.

BOTSWANA: Raid, possibly by the Boers, on the Sechele town of Dimawe in which Livingstone's mission at Kolobeng is ransacked.

1853

NAMIBIA: The Swedish explorer C.J. Andersson crosses from Walvis Bay to Lake Ngami in Bechuanaland.

ZAIRE S: Accidental death of Kazembe V Kapumb. Kasau, sister of Cinyanta, assumes the regency.

1854

GUINEA: Col. Louis L.C. Faidherbe is appointed governor of Senegal. He begins efforts to consolidate French influence in the region. He begins to put an end to the colony's insecurity: Pacifies the Oualo (Walo) east of St Louis, then conquers the Moors on the right bank. To resist the Toucouleur Marabout Omar el-Hadji, he establishes a garrisoned station at Medine under Paul Helle who is able to resist several attacks until reinforced.

NIGERIA: A ship under W.B. Baikie, experiencing no deaths due to the use of quinine, explores the Niger and the Benue. By this time trade in palm oil has increased, while the slave trade has greatly decreased. Baikie establishes himself at Lokoja under the protection of the emir of Nupe. While trade is profitable, several ships are attacked and stations looted and destroyed by river tribes.

SENEGAL (FWA): Faidherbe subdues the hinterland and devises a scheme of linking the upper Senegal with the upper Niger (to 1890).

ZAIRE S: Cinyanta Munona becomes king as Kazembe VI. The kingdom's decadence begins. He battles his sister Makao who wants to be more than regent. He has her killed.

1855

UGANDA: By this time other Arab traders have come, mainly due to the decline of the supply of slaves in Tanganyika. The kingdoms north of Lake Tanganyika find firearms and cotton desirable.

Meanwhile, slave raiders from Sudan are preying upon the less well organized people to the north.

ZZ&M: (17 Nov) D. Livingstone discovers Victoria Falls (southern Rhodesia). After this, while seeking the source of the Nile, he discovers the Zambezi basin, Nyasaland and the plateau south of Lake Tanganyika. He also brings attention to the east African slave trade, sparking the beginning of missionary developments and eventual occupation.

1856

GABON: Explorer Paul Belloni Du Chaillu penetrates the interior of the Congo. He explores the Ogooue river basin.

TANZANIA: Majid succeeds Said as ruler of Zanzibar (to 1870).

UGANDA: In Buganda, death of king Suna who had welcomed the Arab traders and who has raised the kingdom to its highest power. His son Mutesa succeeds. He makes first contact with British explorers.

1857

ANGOLA NE: Cakasekene succeeds as Lunda king. Being cruel and murderous, he is soon ousted by Muteba II ya Cikombe. He raids surrounding tribes and exacts tribute from some.

BENIN: The French establish themselves at Grand Popo.

GAMBIA: The French trading station of Albreda is transferred to British ownership in exchange for certain rights in the gum trade at Portendic.

LIBERIA: The African state of Maryland is annexed to Liberia as the county of Maryland.

SENEGAL: French naval captain Protet founds a station at Dakar. Governor Faidherbe occupies the Petite Cote, the Saloum and annexes the Cayor, uniting several parts of the colony.

1858

BENIN: Death of Gezo from smallpox. His son Glegle (or Gelele) succeeds. He attacks his neighbors, persecutes Christians and encourages the slave trade. The British and French begin to work against him.

CAMEROON: The Baptists are expelled from Fernando Po. A colony of freed Negroes there leave and found a colony at Amba called Victoria.

SOMALILAND (FR): Henri Lambert, French consul at Aden, makes further approaches to the natives.

TANZANIA: R.F. Burton and J.H. Speke discover Lake Tanganyika and Speke discovers Lake Victoria.

1859

KENYA: Masai raiding parties reach the coast south of Mombasa.

MALAWI: (16 Sept) David Livingstone reaches Lake Nyasa.

1860

KENYA: Masai war parties continue raiding (to 1880), their main victims are Bantu agriculturalists on the northeast shores of Lake Victoria. Other tribes fight back; the Watareta, Wateita and the Kikuyu to the north; the Wakamba and the Nandi to the east. Masai warrior bands turn back the explorer K.K. van der Decken.

ZAIRE E: About this time Kasongo Kalombo, another brother, becomes Luba king. With him, the kingdom is much reduced and is being severely changed by coastal Arab and Nyamwezi traders. Kalombo restores royal authority with great severity and cruelty. He supports Arab raids against towns that refuse tribute.

ZAMBIA S: First missionaries arrive Lozi but king Sekeletu doesn't help them and they die.

1861

BENIN: The British annex Lagos [Nigeria] to check king Glegle's aggression.

MALAWI: Bishop Charles Frederick Mackenzie of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa is overcome by fever and Yao hostility near Zomba.

MALI: Al-Hajj Umar Tall, religious leader of western Sudan and Caliph of the Tijaniyya, conquers the non-Moslem states of Segu and Kaarta (to 1862).

NIGERIA: Dosumu succeeds Akitoye but is unable to prevent the revival of the slave trade. A treaty is concluded: Dosumu is pensioned off and Lagos is ceded to the British crown. The Yoruba, however, continue the slave trade.

TANZANIA: J.H. Speke with J.A. Grant explore Lake Victoria to prove it is one of the sources of the Nile. Also, K.K. von der Decken explores Mt. Kilimanjaro.

1862

GABON (FEA): By this time French authority extends almost along the whole coast.

LIBERIA: The USA recognizes Liberia.

SOMALILAND (FR): Danakil chiefs make a commercial treaty for the area between Doumeira and Tajura and the French purchase Obok for 50,000 Francs.

UGANDA: J.H. Speke and J.A. Grant arrive the Buganda capital. Mutesa, worried about the slavers from Sudan and not wanting foreigners from the north and south to link up, tries to discourage continuing their journey. After discovering the source of the Nile near Jinja (July), however, they carry on, following the river downstream.

ZAIRE S: The succession in Kazembe was supposed to go to Lulewesa Mpanga but he is uncircumcised and so he is isolated until it is done. Fearing his forceful personality, however, the people elect

Mwonga Nsemba, or Sunkutu, as Kazembe VII. Civil war begins that involves incursions into surrounding subject tribes.

1863

BENIN: The French sign a treaty of commerce and friendship with the king of Porto Novo.

GHANA: Open hostility erupts between the British and the Ashantis as the latter carry out expeditions against the peoples on their south and southeast.

ZAMBIA S: King Sekeletu of Lozi develops leprosy or yaws and dies in isolation. A succession struggle ensues.

1864

BENIN: Anglo-French agreement: The frontiers of Porto Novo are fixed.

UGANDA: J.H. Speke and J.A Grant meet Samuel Baker at Gondokoro, they discover Lake Albert.

1865

East Coast: Slave trade confusion and guns used in warfare are spreading instability through western Tanzania into the lower Zambezi region and central African lands.

GHANA: Unable to raise adequate funds to build the country to the satisfaction of the Ashanti, Fanti and other tribes, the British settlements are subordinated to Sierra Leone.

SENEGAL: Faidherbe returns to France. Col. J.M.E. Piret-Laprade becomes governor. Using Faidherbe's creation, the Tirailleurs Senegalais, the French begin expansion into the Sudan toward the Rivières du Sud.

SIERRA LEONE: House of Commons committee reports against any further acquisitions of territory. But surrounding French expansion threatens to reduce British possessions to small enclaves. The British see they must stop intertribal warfare.

TANZANIA: Era of Rindi ruling the Chaga.

UGANDA: Era of king Mukamas and (1869) king Kabarega of Bunyoro who ally with Egypt.

ZAIRE S: Two nephews of Cinyanta rebel, establishing an independent state; they defeat the Lunda. Angered, Sunkutu (Kazembe VII) slaughters many Arabs and Swahili.

ZAMBIA S: Taking advantage of the Kololo succession dispute, Sepopa overcomes the Kololo army and reestablishes the Lozi state. He battles several minor rebellions.

1866

CENTRAL: Gerhard Rohlis arrives Bornu from Tripoli.

GAMBIA: Bathurst is made a portion of the "West African Settlements" with seat of government at Freetown, Sierra Leone.

TANZANIA: David Livingstone sets off on an expedition.

1867

BOTSWANA: Gold is discovered near the Tati river. The country is claimed by both the Bamagnwaro and the Matabele.

NAMIBIA: Britain annexes the guano islands off the coast.

1868

BENIN: Treaty: King Glegle gives France the right to establish at Cotonou though local chiefs prefer British protection. Also, Agoue and Porto Seguro are ceded to France.

BOTSWANA: President Marthinius Pretorius of the Transvaal claims the annexation of a huge area including the gold fields. The British government refuses to recognize this. Meanwhile, Macheng (Matsheng), chief of the Bamagnwato, is urging the British to occupy the gold fields. This is unsuccessful.

CAMEROON: Messrs. Woermann of Hamburg establishes a German factory in the estuary.

NAMIBIA: The tribal warfare prompts missionaries to appeal for British protection; they are supported by the German government. The British government refuses.

ZAIRE S: The Arabs and Swahili, having gained in strength, begin warfare against Kazembe VII.

ZAMBIA: Kazembe is visited by David Livingstone.

1869

GHANA: An Ashanti army in Togoland captures a party of German missionaries.

SIERRA LEONE: Winwood Reade on his way to the Niger visits Falaba.

SOMALILAND (BR): With the opening of the Suez Canal, European interest in the area is renewed.

UGANDA: The vacant throne of Bunyoro is occupied by warlike king Kaborega with the aid of Sudanese slavers.

1870

CENTRAL: Gustav Nachtigal arrives Bornu from Tripoli.

GAMBIA: (And 1876) Negotiations between Britain and France to exchange Gambia for other territories in West Africa fall flat from opposition in parliament, British merchants and Gambian natives. But the French continue to push for it.

GHANA: *Asantehene* Kofi Karikari protests the transfer of the fort at Elmina from Dutch to the British claiming to still be its overlord.

GUINEA-BISSAU: (21 April) Bolama is awarded to Portugal (see 1792) by the arbitration of President U.S. Grant; it becomes capital of the country.

ZAIRE S: Cinkonkole Kafuti becomes king as Kazembe VIII. He soon faces the challenge of Lukwesa and Mpembamoto, nephews of Cinyanta.

ZAMBIA S: Rebellion of the Kwangwa is defeated with difficulty by Lozi king Sepopa.

1871

BOTSWANA: R.W. Keate, Italian governor of Natal, defines a boundary between the Barolong and the Transvaal, but this does not stop the Boer encroachment.

TANZANIA: David Livingstone is found at Ujiji by H.M. Stanley.

1872

GHANA: The British acquire the Dutch forts, but war with Ashanti looms.

IVORY COAST: The French withdraw from the area (to 1883).

KENYA: The British East India Steamship Company (BEISC) establishes regular service between east Africa, India and England.

SIERRA LEONE: Enlisted by the British, Edward W. Blyden visits the semi-Moslem country of Falaba. It becomes a British protectorate.

UGANDA: Ismail, khedive of Egypt, begins an expansionist policy southward, threatening the country (to 1882). Samuel Baker and later Col. Charles George Gordon carry the Egyptian flag into Uganda: Mutesa's diplomacy checks Gordon's plan to attack the slave trade by establishing forts across Uganda and down the coast to Mombasa.

ZAIRE S: Kazembe VIII is forced to flee. Arab leader Mpembamoto installs Lukwesa Mpanga as Kazembe IX. He battles the Arabs. Cinkonkole returns but is defeated and killed, ending the civil war.

ZAMBIA S: Lozi king Sepopa turns against the Lukwakwa rebels. A faction led by Sikufele begins serious opposition to him.

1873

GABON: Alfred Marche, exploring the Congo, reaches the Ivindo River.

GHANA: The Ashanti defeat the Denker and Fanti. The British react.

SIERRA LEONE: Edward W. Blyden visits the country of Timbo which becomes a French territory.

TANZANIA: Lovett Cameron crosses Africa from east to west.

1874

ANGOLA NE: Lunda king Muteba II is killed by poison. He is succeeded by Mbala II. Mbumba rebels and forces Mbala II to flee; he is ordered killed. Mbumba's reign is just as cruel as his predecessor's. Cakwe expansion is pressing on Lunda.

GHANA: British under Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley invades Ashanti and (Feb) captures and destroys Kumasi. The British accept responsibility for the government of the coastal states but do not occupy Ashanti. Treaty of Fomena: Ashanti renounces all claims to Denker, Akim, Assin, Adansi and the coastal forts (i.e.; to refrain from invading British territory); to trade peacefully, to abandon the practice of human sacrifice and to pay an indemnity: The Ashanti union begins to break up: Kofi Karikari is dethroned and succeeded by Mensa Bonsu who tries to reconstruct the union, soon restoring only the central Ashanti states to their old allegiance, fearing the British if he goes farther. For not risking this he is dethroned.

SOMALILAND (BR): Khedivial troops under Turkish sovereignty occupy the coast and Harar.

ZAMBIA S: Sikufele's faction finally overcomes and kills Lozi king Sepopa. Sepopa's first minister Mamiri appoints Sepopa's sister's son king as Mwanawina II. He kills Mamiri, alienating the country.

1875

MALAWI: By this time new Ngoni states have arisen. The Livingstonia Free Church mission and Church of Scotland missions are established (by 1876).

MALI: Gao is reached by Heinrich Barth.

TANZANIA: Era of the greatest power of Mirambo of Unyamwezi in the west.

UGANDA: Henry Stanley reaches Uganda. Impressed by Mutesa, he appeals to English missionary societies to send representatives to Buganda.

ZAMBIA: Cazembe's Baluba dynasty is overthrown by Msiri, an east African Nyamwezi adventurer; he conquers Cazembe and the adjoining territory. After his death the kingdom begins to decline rapidly.

1876

Brussels Conference: Spurred by the discoveries of Livingstone, Speke, Burton and others, and his interest in central Africa, Leopold II of Belgium convenes a conference in Brussels. Out of it comes "The International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Africa", devoting all its attention to east Africa.

CAMEROON: Saker leaves the country, having reduced the Duala language to writing.

GUINEA: New treaties are concluded with the chief tribes (to 1880).

MALI (FWA): French campaigns on the upper Niger destroy the empires of Omar al-Haji (el-Hadj Omar) and Samory (to 1890).

NAMIBIA: Cape Colony sends special commissioner W.C. Palgrave who makes treaties with chiefs anxious to secure British protection. Thus the whole territory up to Portuguese Angola comes under British control.

1877

CONGO: French explorer Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza leaves the Ogooue River and crosses over to the valley of the Alima.

KENYA: Sultan Barghash grants a concession of customs and administration of Zanzibar to Sir William Mackinnon of the BEISC. Since he is not supported by the British government, he refuses.

UGANDA: (June) Anglican church missionaries arrive Mutesa's capital.

ZAIRE: Henry M. Stanley, having discovered the course of the river (began in 1874) (Aug) arrives at the mouth of the Congo. Leopold turns toward ideas for developing the Congo basin. British merchants don't seem interested.

1878

BOTSWANA: Disorder among the tribes leads to the occupation of southern Bechuanaland by a small police force.

MALAWI: African Lakes company formed to ease the problems of supplying food and transport to the missions. But clashes between the missions and Arab slave traders make life difficult.

MOZAMBIQUE: Slavery is abolished.

NAMIBIA: Reluctant to accept the whole territory, the British government annexes Walvis Bay and some adjacent territory.

TANZANIA: Joseph Thomson makes his journey *To the Central African Lakes and Back*.

ZAIRE: (Nov) H.M. Stanley accepts Leopold's offer and returns to the Congo to build a chain of stations on the banks of the river, open a road through the cataract region and conclude agreements with native chiefs.

ZAMBIA S: One Lewanika begins a rebellion in Lozi.

ZZ&M: Cecil Rhodes puts forth the possibility of opening up central Africa to conversion.

1879

CENTRAL: Rabah Zobeir, son of Zobeir Pasha, is defeated with his brother Suleiman in their slave raid in Bahr-el-Ghazal. Suleiman is captured but Rabah flees (July) westward with 700 Bazingir soldiers where he makes himself master of Kreich and Dar Banda countries to the south – eventually making himself master of Bagirmi, southeast of Lake Chad.

GUINEA-BISSAU: All formal connection between Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands is dissolved.

NIGERIA: Sir George Goldie arranges a merger of all the British trading firms on the Niger and later buys out the rival French companies. Treaties are signed with the river tribes of the Niger and Benue and with the Fulani sultan of Sokoto.

UGANDA: (Feb) More Anglican missionaries arrive via the Nile and a week later members of the Royal C[...?] White Fathers reach Buganda from the south.

ZAMBIA S: The Lozi rebellion is over; Mwanawina II flees and dies. Lewanika assumes the throne as king Lobosi. Settling in the capital he invites traders into the kingdom.

1880

CONGO: Explorer Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza reaches the Congo River. (Feb) Establishment of the first Belgian station at Vivi. (30 Oct) De Brazza persuades King Makoko to sign a treaty placing his realm under French protection. Makoko gives him the village of M'Fa (modern Brazzaville), and the state of Bateke is placed under French control. De Brazza has conquered the country (French Congo (FEA)) without a shot and liberates slaves. Portuguese missionaries are succeeded by French missionaries. (7 Nov) Henry M. Stanley arrives M'Fa representing the king of Belgium.

NAMIBIA: Tribal wars break out. Germany asks Great Britain to protect the life and liberty of its subjects. The British reply is negative.

SOMALILAND (IT): By this time the imam of Oman, from Zanzibar, controls the coast from Mogadishu to Mozambique.

UGANDA: George Gordon orders Emin Pasha (Eduard Schnitzer), governor of Egypt's Equatorial Province, to withdraw his garrisons from northern Uganda.

ZAIRE: Already by this time many internal difficulties are impeding the extension of Belgian presence into the interior. Arab slave-traders, mostly of Zanzibar origin, have established themselves in the country between Lake Tanganyika and Stanley Falls and are a serious obstacle to any progress over a large region.

1881

BOTSWANA: The police force is withdrawn and the country relapses into anarchy. Pretoria Convention: Defines the boundaries of Transvaal but Boer expansion is not curbed.

GUINEA: The almany (or amir) of Futa Jallon places his country under French protection, blocking the junction of the British colonies of Gambia and Sierra Leone.

SOMALILAND (FR): The French occupy Obok.

1882

CAMEROON: The Duala chiefs ask that their country be annexed to Great Britain but this request is either refused or neglected. They now turn to Germany.

GUINEA: Great Britain recognizes French rights as far south in the basin of the Melakori. Meanwhile, Germany has made claims to Conakry.

SOMALILAND (BR): Muhdi's Sudan rebellion force the Turkish troops to begin to withdraw.

SOMALILAND (FR): The Italians occupy Assab to the north. An Egyptian agent in Zeila cedes Sagallo to the French.

UGANDA: The Mahdist uprising (to 1898) puts an end to Egypt's designs on southern territory. By this time Mutesa has lost interest in the missionaries because they couldn't supply him with firearms. He has become suspicious of Great Britain and Egypt because of their using the northern route of entrance. This year the White Fathers leave Buganda.

1883

ANGOLA NE: Cimbindu returns from Luba and attacks Lunda king Mbumba who is abandoned by his forces and killed. Cimbindu battles the Cakwe.

BENIN: Popos, Agoue and Porto Seguro are consolidated as *Establisements du Golfe de Benin*.

BOTSWANA: President S.J.P. Kruger of the Transvaal seeks from London a revision of the Pretoria Convention.

CONGO: The king signs a treaty placing the county of Loango under protection of France. Now it is part of the middle Congo Territory.

GHANA: Period of uncertainty and civil war begins in Ashanti lands.

KENYA: An outbreak of cattle disease cripples Masai wealth and power. Also this year Joseph Thomson is the first European to pass through Masai territory.

MALAWI: First British consul arrives to help against the Arab slavers.

NAMIBIA: Agent Heinrich Vogelsang of Bremen merchant F.A.E. Luderitz obtains a cession of land at Angra Pequena (Luderitz Bay) from Hottentot chief Joseph Frederick of Bethany. Again it is offered to Great Britain but is turned down.

ZAIRE S: Kazembe IX becomes suspicious of his brother Kaniembo Ntemena who flees. Civil war once again begins.

ZAMBIA S: A French evangelical mission arrives Lozi.

1884

ANGOLA NE: After a four month rule, Lunda king Cimbindu is overthrown and killed by Kangapu.

BOTSWANA: London Convention concedes to the Boers small alterations in the western frontier.

CAMEROON: (15 July) King Bell signs a treaty with Gustav Nachtigal annexing the country to Germany. (20 July) E.H. Hewett, British consul, arrives with a mission to annex the country. (26 July) A French gunboat enters the estuary on an annexation mission.

NAMIBIA: (April) Bismarck assures Luderitz and his establishment of German protection. Eventually Germany annexes the whole territory.

SOMALILAND (BR): A British consul from Aden (administered by India) arrives Berbera, Bulhar and Zeila. The Turks withdraw to Suez. The British make treaties with the tribes (to 1888). Germans and Russians visit the coast.

SOMALILAND (FR): The French commandant signs treaties with the Danakil sultans of Tajura and Gobad.

TANZANIA: Karl Peters, having found the Union for German Colonization, journeys inland from Bagamoyo and concludes various treaties with interior chiefs.

TOGOLAND: (July) The German government sends Gustav Nachtigal to west Africa to inspect German interests there and to have chiefs sign treaties of protection.

UGANDA: (Oct) Death of Mutesa. His son Mwanga succeeds; he recognizes that Christianity and Islam have introduced conflicting loyalties. He begins to try to discredit the religious orders, mainly Christian, to reduce their influence in the country.

ZAIRE: (Feb) The British government recognizes Portugal's claim over both banks of the estuary of the Congo river. There is much opposition to this in Great Britain and Germany and the claim is never ratified.

ZAMBIA S: Lozi king Lobosi manages to put down a severe revolt. He now begins a career of conquest, to gradually expand Lozi over lordship over a greater area.

1884 – 5

CONGRESS of BERLIN: (15 Nov, 1884 – 26 Feb, 1885) European partition of Africa: Armed penetration of Europeans into every region of the continent begins. The Zambezi river is recognized as an international waterway.

BOTSWANA: Alarmed at German colonization in southwest Africa, there is advocacy for making Bechuanaland a British protectorate. Cecil Rhodes campaigns for annexing Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony. Great Britain decides to establish a protectorate over the territory and sends John Mackenzie as commissioner but he is unable to suppress the anarchy. Freebooters are carving up the country.

NAMIBIA: Alarmed by the German presence and fear they may support the Boers of Transvaal, Great Britain proclaims a protectorate over Bechuanaland.

1885

ANGOLA NE: After ruling less than a year, Lunda king Kangapu is killed by Mudiba who manages to defeat the Cakwe. Later he is betrayed by his troops and killed. Mukanza II becomes king; he flees to Kayembe Mukulu as the Cakwe take over the capital. He returns when they leave.

BENIN: The coast is placed under British protection. Beginning of attempts to get the king to end the custom of human sacrifice and enter trade relationships. Under a French-German treaty, the limits of colonization on Togo coast are set out: Little Popo and Porto Seguro are granted to Germany.

BOTSWANA: The British government sends Sir Charles Wanan who reestablishes order and (March) extends the protectorate northward to the 22nd parallel south latitude and westward to the 20th degree east longitude. (Sept) The territory south of the Molopo river becomes the crown colony of British Bechuanaland.

CAMEROON: Extension of German authority goes slowly (to 1900). Agreements with Great Britain and France extend the territory to Lake Chad, including the Fulani states of Adamawa and Bornu.

CONGO: (26 Feb) End of the Berlin Conference. The boundary between the French and Belgian spheres of influence in Congo are delineated; the French-held territory south of the river, including Kinshasa, is ceded to Congo Free State. The General Act of the Conference of Berlin establishes an "open door" policy for trade in Congo basin and the coast. France begins her African expansion with vigor.

GUINEA: Germany abandons her claims.

KENYA: The German government offers protection to certain east African tribes; those who had come into contact with explorer Karl Peters.

LIBERIA: The border with Sierra Leone is settled by treaty with Great Britain.

NIGERIA: British interests are supreme on the Niger and Oil rivers. A British protectorate is declared over the Niger districts and hinterland.

SOMALILAND (FR): The French commandant signs a treaty with the Isa Somalis.

TANZANIA: K. Peters obtains an imperial (German) charter of protection.

TOGOLAND: The Congress of Berlin recognizes the German protectorate. Lome is chosen as capital. A treaty with France defines the coastal border with Dahomey.

UGANDA: (Jan) Mwanga has three Anglican youths executed. (Oct) He has Anglican bishop James Hannington murdered in Busoga.

ZAIRE E: Dela, a smith, leads a great revolt. The Luba king Kasongo Kalombo is killed. Dai Mande, a brother, fights other brothers for the throne, but loses to Kasongo Niembo, who battles Kabongo Kumwinba Shimbu.

ZAIRE: The International Association (that is; Congo) is recognized as a sovereign state, although this is only on paper because the region is under the rule of a vast number of petty chiefs. The Association, however, assumes supreme authority. (April) The Belgian Chamber authorizes Leopold as chief of state of the International Association of the Congo. (22 April) USA recognizes the Association as a properly constituted state. (23 April) Col. M. Strauch, president of the Association, gives France the right of preemption – the first right of purchase – should the Association decide to sell its possessions. (1 July) The king's sovereignty over Congo is formally proclaimed at Boma by Col. Francis de Winton, successor of Stanley. (1 Aug) King Leopold set out the frontiers of the state; after having yielded to France parts of the Congo basin including the north bank of the river from Stanley Pool to the Ubangi; to Portugal the south bank from the mouth up to Noki. Leopold manages to keep Katanga from the British. (8 Nov) Germany recognizes the independence of the Association. (16 Dec) Great Britain and other powers recognize the independence of the Association.

1886

BENIN: (Jan) Portugal claims a protectorate over the coast.

GUINEA: The northern frontier is settled in agreements with Portugal.

GUINEA-BISSAU: French-Portuguese border is defined; Portugal loses the southern bank of the Casamance estuary and gains the Cacine district in the south.

KENYA: (Nov) Germany, France and Great Britain join in a commission that defines the limits of the sultan's territories. Also, Great Britain and Germany recognize the territory between the rivers Rovuma and Tana – except a 10-mile coastal strip – under which the sultan has authority as a British and German sphere of influence. Line of Separation: (British to the north; Germany to the south) mouth of the Umbu river opposite Pemba island, skirting Mt. Kilimanjaro to where the 1° south Latitude cuts the eastern shore of Lake Victoria.

NIGERIA: Sir George Goldie's company is granted a royal charter, soon called the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited. Most of the Fulani territory is beyond its control.

SENEGAL: Las Ouolof king, Lat Dior, is killed in an insurrection. The power of the Mamadou Lamine in the east is being destroyed by Col. J.S. Gallieni. Portugal recognizes France's possession of Casamance.

TANZANIA: Joint Commission of Great Britain, France and Germany: The extent of the sultan's dominions is a ten-mile strip along the coast plus the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia. Germany's sphere of influence over the interior is recognized. But the Arabs oppose her attempts to occupy the country.

TOGOLAND: A treaty with Great Britain defines the coastal border with the Gold Coast.

UGANDA: (June) 45 African Christian mission supporters are put to death.

ZAIRE S: Death of Kazembe IX. His brother Kaniembo Ntemena becomes ruler as Kazembe X, although warfare with surrounding tribes continues. This year is the first that missionaries arrive Kazembe.

ZAIRE: Arabs destroy the state station at Stanley Falls illuminating a struggle for supremacy between Arabs and Belgians.

1887

ANGOLA NE: (Jan) The Cakwe return to Lunda and Mukanza II flees. He is deposed (May) and Mbala III becomes king. Soon he is ousted and killed by his cousin Mushire who becomes king. The Cakwe attack Lunda; Mushire and his brother Kawele flee.

BENIN: (Dec) The French induce Portugal to waive their claim of 1886.

CAMEROON: The Baptist settlement at Victoria, excluded from German protection is passed (Mar) over to it. The Baptists leave and are replaced by the Basle mission.

IVORY COAST (FWA): Capt. Louis Gustave Binger traverses the region between the coast and the Niger (to 1889), visits Bantuku and the Kong country and concludes protectorate treaties with the chiefs (to 1893).

KENYA: The BEISC accepts responsibility for the sultan's mainland territory north of the Uмба river and agrees to administer the British sphere on the government's behalf.

NIGERIA: Chief Jaja of Opobo is removed and deported for interfering in trade and defying the consul.

TOGOLAND: Germany begins to secure the hinterland (to 1890).

ZAIRE: Congo State announces the preferential right granted to France is not intended to be opposed to the rights of Belgium. At Stanley's suggestion, Tippoo-Tib is appointed governor of Stanley Falls as the representative of King Leopold. The Belgians begin establishing fortified camps (to 1892) on the Sankuru, Lomami and Arumiwi rivers; this increase in strength alarms the Arabs.

ZZ&M: Portugal lays claim to the interior between Angola and Mozambique (north and south Rhodesia) for the *viagem a contracosta*, spurring Cecil Rhodes, in Bechuanaland, to send J.S. Moffat to the Matabele. Chief Leruanika of the Barotse (on the upper Zambezi; northern Rhodesia) seeks queen Victoria's protection. Rhodes has been trying to secure the region north of the Zambezi for Great Britain to keep out the Germans, Belgians and Portuguese.

1888

ANGOLA NE: The Cakwe take over Lunda. The brothers (Mushire and Kawele) continue their warfare against the Cakwe.

GAMBIA: Bathurst is made independent of the "West African Settlements" as Gambia is separated from Sierra Leone.

GHANA: The Ashanti stool Prempeh, 16 years old.

KENYA: (18 April) The BEISC is incorporated as the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC).

MALAWI: The African Lakes company enlists volunteers in their unofficial war; the "army" is placed under command of Capt. Frederick Lugard. Wary of the country being surrounded by Portuguese territory, Britain hesitates to get involved.

NIGERIA: Taking advantage of Yoruba internecine warfare, the British have the alafin of Oyo sign a treaty placing all of Yoruba under British protection.

SOMALILAND (BR): A protectorate is declared and an accord reached with the French at Obok.

SOMALILAND (FR): An accord is reached: The Franco-British frontier is settled: British give up the Moucha islands and the French withdraws claims to Dongarita.

UGANDA: Roman Catholics, Anglicans and Moslems unite against Mwanga who flees the country. His brother Kiwewa succeeds him but is soon overthrown by the Baganda Moslems with the aid of Arab traders. Another brother, Kalema, is installed as king (Dec). A chastened Mwanga surrenders and is soon accepted to be rightful ruler.

UPPER VOLTA: Massi country is explored by L.G. Binger.

ZZ&M: (11 Feb) Moffat concludes a treaty with Matabele chief Lobengula to have no dealings with any foreign powers. (30 Oct) James Rochford Maguire and two other emissaries from Rhodes acquire a mineral concession from the chief that covers the whole country south of the Zambezi (southern Rhodesia).

1889

BENIN: British ask for France's right to Cotonou. Also, as Dahomeyan troops are threatening French settlements, king Glele dies and is succeeded by Behanzin who increases hostilities. French land Cotonou to carry out campaigns (to 1894) to establish their colony (FWA).

GAMBIA: Agreement settles international boundaries: Great Britain retains only that portion of the river up to Yabutenda and 6.2 miles on each side of the river.

KENYA: Smallpox severely cripples the Masai economy and power, and kills the great *laibon*, M'Batian which causes a split in the tribe. After battling his brothers, Lenana, younger son of M'Batian, restores order but Masai power is waning.

MALAWI: D.J. Rankin discovers the navigable Chinde mouth of the Zambezi and Britain decides to become involved in Nyasaland. Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa company obtains a charter to develop Nyasaland. The British government sends H.H. Johnston to negotiate treaties with native chiefs and thwart a Portuguese expedition under Alexandre Serpa Pinto trying to link the Portuguese territories of Mozambique and Angola.

SOMALILAND (IT): Italy concludes trade treaties with the imam of Oman.

ZZ&M: (29 Oct) British South Africa Company is chartered. It is to (1) extend a railway from Kimberly northward toward the Zambezi, (2) encourage emigration and colonization, (3) to promote trade and commerce and (4) secure all mineral rights in return for guarantees of protection and security of rights to the tribal chiefs.

1890

BENIN: (3 Oct) Treaty of Ouidah: France is given the right to protect Porto Novo and occupy Cotonou. The king is pensioned at 20,000 Francs. No one respects the treaty and Behanzin resumes his raids.

Franco-British convention:

GUINEA: The region becomes the separate colony of Rivieres du Sud.

GUINEA-BISSAU: After the abolition of the slave trade, Portugal begins the reduction of the interior of the country (to 1915).

MALAWI: The Anglo-German convention clarifies borders.

UGANDA: (Feb) With a joint Roman Catholic and Anglican army, Mwangi drives Kalema from power. He is immediately approached by Karl Peters who is promoting Germany's colonial policy. (1 July) The Anglo-German agreement declares Uganda to be within the British sphere of influence. (18 Dec) Captain F.D. Lugard arrives Buganda as an agent of the IBEA company that was given a charter to develop British East Africa. (26 Dec) Lugard induces Mwangi to sign a treaty under which the company is to keep order in Buganda. To do this he plans to use a force of Sudanese soldiers left by Enim Pasha earlier. This causes rising tensions.

ZAIRE: In the face of growing economic and political problems in the state, Belgium grants a loan with the option of annexing it in ten and a half years.

ZAMBIA S: Lozi king Lobosi accepts the protection of the British South Africa Company, and he gains the help of British mercenaries.

ZZ&M: (July) Founding of Fort Salisbury by Lieut. Col. E.G. Pennefather with hunter F.C. Selous. There is trouble with the Portuguese. In northern Rhodesia, Frank Lochner arranges a British-Barotse agreement. Meanwhile, Rhodes' emissaries Alfred Sharpe and Joseph Thomson make treaties with most of the chiefs of northeast Rhodesia. Sharpe is unsuccessful with Chief Msiri in the Katanga hills.

1891

GABON (FEA): By this time France has secured most of Gabon and middle Congo. Expeditions begin extending into the Ubangi-Shari and Chad areas. The French are trying to reach the Nile and their possessions in northern Africa.

MALAWI: An Anglo-Portuguese convention clarifies borders. The Nyasaland protectorate is established and formally proclaimed. Commissioner and consul general is H.H. Johnston who also administers the British South Africa company's trans-Zambezi territory (northern Rhodesia). He suppresses slave raiding, forces the Yao and Arabs into submission and subdues the Angoni (to 1896).

NIGERIA: A commissioner and consul general are appointed to the Oil Rivers with headquarters at Calabar.

RWANDA & BURUNDI: (1 Jan) Ruanda-Urundi becomes part of German East Africa.

TANZANIA: (1 Jan) A protectorate is proclaimed, and administration is now by the imperial (German) government. But this only begins a period of constant bloody warfare with the Chagga, Nyamwezi, Gogo, Hehe and other tribes.

UGANDA: Due to financial problems, the IBEAC reviews its commitments in Uganda. Lord Rosebery sends Sir Gerald Portal to report on the situation and make recommendations. Capt. J.R.L. Macdonald is authorized to survey a rail route to Uganda. (Dec) Lugard returns to Mwangi's capital where in the religious tension he supports the Anglicans.

ZAIRE E: Congo Independent State expeditions arrive in Luba. Kasongo Niembo takes their side and Kabongo attacks.

ZAIRE: An export duty is imposed on ivory. Marching toward the Nile, van Kerckhoven defeats Arab force. Upper Congo Arabs vow war.

ZZ&M: A treaty is concluded that defines the border between British and Portuguese territories, allows the construction of a railway from Beira and recognizes the Shire and Zambezi rivers as international waterways. The Belgians annex Chief Msiri's country becoming part of Belgian Congo [the

“Congo Pedicle” that splits Rhodesia into east and west]. Meanwhile the company is battling the Babemba south of Lake Tanganyika who still work with the Arabs and the slave trade.

1892

BENIN: Captain Gallway makes a treaty with oba Overami. The king however continues human sacrifice and forbids trade with Europeans. (April) A French and Senegalese force under Col. A.A. Dodds begins operations; (Sept-Oct) Dodds defeats the Dahomeyan armies and Behanzin flees north after setting fire to Abomey. (17 Nov) The French enter Abomey. Ouidah is annexed and a French protectorate established over Abomey where a brother of Behanzin is seated.

BOTSWANA: By proclamation the protectorate is enlarged: Territory between the Shashi and Motloutsi rivers; the Tati district; territory north of latitude 22° claimed by chief Khama (Kgama) of the Bamangwato; and some ill-defined areas north and west of Khama’s country. Meanwhile the protectorate has become a springboard for British South Africa company’s colonization of southern Rhodesia.

IVORY COAST: Captain Binger makes further explorations in the interior. A Franco-Liberian agreement settles the western boundary.

NAMIBIA: German farmers settle around the capital at Windhoek, recently moved from Otjimbingue.

SOMALILAND (FR): The capital is moved from Obok to Jibuti (Djibuti).

SOMALILAND (IT): Italy leases the Benadir coast ports of southern Somalia from the sultan of Zanzibar.

UGANDA: (Jan) “Battle” of Mengo; Roman Catholics and Mwanga flee to Bulunguwe Island in Lake Victoria. Captain Williams attacks and Mwanga flees to German East Africa. Lugard induces him to return and a new treaty is concluded: The Sese islands and southern country of Buddu goes to the Roman Catholics, the rest of Buganda to the Anglicans.

ZAIRE: (May) Murder of M. Hodister and ten other Belgians begins the Arab War. (Rest of year) A Belgian expedition under Commandant Dhanis heads for Katanga. The Arab strongholds of Nyangwe and Kasongoa are captured, breaking the Arab power. Many are killed. Congo Free State is now its own master.

ZZ&M: By this time there are 1,500 settlers prospecting in Matabeleland mostly on the old gold workings – they are having trouble with the Matabele (southern Rhodesia).

1893

CENTRAL: Conquest of Bornu by Rabeh, or Rabah Zobeir, leading a well-equipped rabble army. Battle of Omdurman: Rabah defeats the Bornus and defeats them in two more battles marching across the Chad basin. Ruling *shehu* Hashimi flees from Kukawa and is assassinated on order from his nephew Kiari who seizes power but is defeated by Rabah at the Battle of Gashegar. Rabah has him executed. Rabah is of considerable ability and has a sense of public needs. He gives little trouble to the British of the Royal Niger Company.

GHANA: By this time Prempeh’s authority over Ashanti has been forcibly established.

IVORY COAST: Capt. Binger is appointed first governor of the colony. An Anglo-French agreement (also in 1898) settles the eastern boundary. The northern boundary remains in flux. The colony is plagued by native revolts, many led by chief Samory.

MALAWI: The Nyasaland protectorate is changed to the British Central African protectorate.

MALI (FWA): French occupy Timbuktu.

NAMIBIA: Trouble with Hottentot chief Hendrik Witbooi ends up with 150 natives slaughtered and hard feelings.

NIGERIA: The territory is renamed the Niger Coast Protectorate.

SIERRA LEONE: (23 Dec) Clash at Waima between British and French troops demonstrates the need for settling the French – British frontier.

UGANDA: (March) Sir Gerald Portal arrives Kampala. (1 April) He proclaims a provisional protectorate on behalf of the British government. There is a new distribution of territory among rival Roman Catholic, Anglican and Moslem factions. There is pressure from Great Britain to suppress the slave trade; assure the security of the missionaries in Uganda and check French and Belgian expansion from the west. (31 Dec) In order to suppress a Moslem rebellion, Macdonald plans an invasion of Bunyoro.

ZZ&M: The Matabele (southern Rhodesia) attack the settlers and it takes some intense fighting to defeat them.

1894

BENIN: (Jan) Behanzin surrenders and is deported to Algiers. The kingdom of Allada is revived; Dahomey et Dependances comprises the French colony (the Etablissements) and three protected kingdoms; Porto Nova, Abomey and Allada.

CENTRAL: By the Berlin Agreement, Bornu is partitioned among Great Britain (Nigeria), France (Niger (of French West Africa) and Chad (of French Equatorial Africa)) and Germany (Cameroon). The French begin expeditions toward Lake Chad. Rabah offers stubborn resistance.

GAMBIA: There is trouble with slave-raiding chief Fodi Silla.

KENYA: (June) In order to build a RR from the coast to Lake Victoria, a protectorate is declared over Buganda.

NIGERIA: A naval force captures Brohemie, headquarters of Jekri chief Nana, a slave trader, who is captured and deported.

SOMALILAND (BR): Boundaries are agreed to with Italy.

UGANDA: Kabarega's (king of Bunyoo) capital is occupied but the king turns toward guerrilla warfare. (12 May) An Anglo-Belgian agreement fixes the 30th meridian and the Nile-Congo watershed as boundary between their spheres of interest. (18 June) Formal acceptance of a British protectorate over Buganda.

ZAIRE: Agreement with Great Britain defines the frontiers with British possessions. King Leopold also by this agreement obtains an outlet on the Nile for Congo State: Obtains a lease from Great Britain of the Bahr-el-Ghazel province.

1895

BOTSWANA: The crown colony of Bechuanaland is annexed to Cape Colony. Chiefs Khama, Sebele and Bathoen, supported by missionaries, travel to London to gain assurances that their people will remain under the protection of the crown and not come under the South Africa company. The chiefs in turn surrender strips in the east for construction of a railway. Toward the end of this year the Jameson raid ends any chances of the protectorate being passed over to the South Africa company.

GHANA: The Ashantis are given an ultimatum charged with failure to observe the terms of the Fomena treaty. This is backed by an expedition. The Ashanti union is dissolved and they are required to accept a British protectorate.

GUINEA: The region's name is changed to Guinee Francaise and comes under the supreme authority of the governor generalship of French West Africa.

KENYA: (1 July) With the IBEAC deep in the red, it is bought out by the government and the East African protectorate is proclaimed. Arthur Hardinge is first governor with his headquarters at Zanzibar. (Dec) work on the railroad begins (completed 1903)

NIGERIA: The people of Brass (on the coast) raid the company's establishment at Akassa killing many African employees. They are punished by a naval force.

SENEGAL: (and 1904) Decrees establish the Government General de l'Afrique Occidentale, eventually to be based at Senegal.

SIERRA LEONE: Franco-British agreement on their joint frontier.

SOMALILAND (IT): Italy purchases the coast ports for 3,800,000 lire. Vittorio Bottego founds a station at Lugh on the upper Juba.

ZAIRE E: In Luba, Kabongo is joined by allies against Kasongo and his allies the Congo Independent State expeditionary forces.

ZAIRE: The Batetela revolt in Lulua and Lomami districts. They are defeated.

ZZ&M: Many settlers are sent to England for trial for taking part in the Jameson raid against the Matabele. A few months later 10,000 Matabele rise against the settlers at Bulawayo.

1896

BENIN: The expeditions of J.M.L. Baud (begun in 1895) secures the hinterland; he reaches the Niger river and the Gourma area.

GHANA: British occupy Kumasi. Prempeh, the leading chiefs and members of the royal lineage are deported to the Seychelles. The Ashanti union is considered dissolved and its member states brought under British protection by a series of treaties. The British begin extending the control north of Ashanti to keep off the French, Germans and notorious slave raider Samori (to 1899).

KENYA: Punitive measures are taken against the Kikuyu and Wakamba.

NAMIBIA: Theodore Leutwein becomes German representative and tries to treat the natives with consideration. But a solution isn't easily forthcoming.

SIERRA LEONE: (26 Aug) British protectorate proclaimed. Slave raiding and slave dealing are declared illegal.

SOMALILAND (FR): Plans for a railway to Addis Ababa are made.

SUDAN: Victor Liotard, exploring northern FEA, enters the area of Bahr el Ghazal.

UGANDA: (30 June) The British protectorate is extended to Bunyoro.

UPPER VOLTA: Paul Voulet induces the kings to acknowledge a French protectorate.

ZAIRE S: About this time intertribal battles peter out and a sort of peace descends on Kazembe.

1897

BENIN: (Jan) An unarmed mission sets off for the country. The oba says he is engaged and won't be able to see it. On the way, eight Europeans and many African carriers are massacred. (12 Feb) An expedition under Admiral Sir Harry Rawson lands Benin River and captures Benin (18 Feb), finding evidence of many human sacrifices. The king is deported to Calabar and seven chiefs responsible for the massacre are executed. The government is placed under a council of chiefs guided by British officials. A convention settles differences between France and Germany over Togoland and the western frontier.

CENTRAL (FEA): Rabah begins advancing toward Kano, imperial city of the Fula empire. At the Battle of Bida, the British under Sir George Goldie defeat the Fula; Rabah returns to Bornu where he now turns toward the French, for Emile Gentil reaches Lake Chad where he signs a treaty with the sultan of Bagimi placing himself under French protection and installing a French resident. Fighting with Rabah continues.

GHANA: British soldiers loot the city of Benin taking valuable bronzes and other objects.

KENYA: Punitive measures are again taken against the Kikuyu and Wakamba. A revolt of Sudanese troops at Eldana ravine is put down.

MALAWI: The country is finally pacified.

NIGERIA: A short campaign compels the Fulani states of Ilorin and Nupe to abandon slave trading and recognize the company's supremacy. (3 Jan) Consul J.R. Phillips and company, on the way to Benin, are massacred near Gwato. At once a naval force is sent and (Feb) takes Benin. King Overami is deported.

SIERRA LEONE: Timne chief Bai Burch rises in revolt.

SOMALILAND (BR): Boundaries are agreed to with Ethiopia.

SOMALILAND (FR): Boundaries are agreed to with Ethiopia.

SOMALILAND (IT): Agreements with other European powers and Ethiopia are made (also 1906 and 1907).

TOGOLAND: A treaty with France defines the inland border with Dahomey.

UGANDA: Mwanga supports a revolt planned by his chiefs. Discovered, he flees to Buddu where he is defeated. He escapes to German East Africa. (14 Aug) Mwanga's infant son Daudi Chwa is proclaimed king with a regency of three chiefs. Some Sudanese soldiers revolt.

ZAIRE: The Batetela revolt and take possession of a large area in the east.

ZAMBIA S: The Lozi kingdom comes under the indirect administration of the British.

1898

ANGOLA NE: Lunda brothers Mushire and Kawele, supported by all Lunda, attack and defeat the Cakwe in a three-day battle. At this time Congolese troops are entering Lunda; they defeat the brothers and place Muteba III on the throne. The brothers continue their guerilla war against the Congo Independent State.

BENIN: Under a convention, the western part of Borgu is added to Dahomey.

CENTRAL: Rabah falls on Bagirmi and forces both the sultan and French resident to flee.

Franco-British convention:

SIERRA LEONE: (April) General rising of the Mendi begins with the murder of missionaries, officials and other citizens. Eventually it is severely put down. Commercialization of the country slowly heals the discontent. Domestic slavery, however, continues to be tolerated.

SOMALILAND (BR): The Foreign Office takes over from the India Office.

SUDAN: (July) J. Marchand, having left the Congo (March, 1897) reaches Fashoda on the Nile. The British object to the French presence.

UGANDA: (Feb) Battle of Kabagambe, in Buruli; the Sudanese soldiers are defeated.

1899

BENIN: Dahomey becomes part of French West Africa.

CENTRAL: The French send an expedition to recapture Bagirmi.

CHAD / SUDAN: (March) The boundary between French territory (FEA) and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is settled except those of Wadai and Darfur. The area north of Lake Chad is conceded to France by Great Britain.

KENYA: Smallpox strikes the Kikuyu and they withdraw northward.

SUDAN: Mwanga, having escaped the Germans, is defeated in Buddu and had joined Kabarega. The two are taken and exiled to the Seychelles.

ZAIRE S: The British South Africa Company obliges Kazembe to accept colonial rule.

1899 – 1900

GHANA: The Ashanti are sullen and unsettled. The British keep only a resident at Kumasi; there is no leadership or effective administration.

1900

CHAD (FEA): The French are extending their rule in northern Nigeria and at the (22 April) Battle of Koussri, Rabah is defeated and killed; Gentil's forces had been reinforced by troops from Algeria and Senegal. They retake Bagirmi. Rabah's third son Fuder-Allah returns to Bornu and seeks British protection.

GHANA: Governor of the Gold Coast, Sir Frederic Hodgson, declares it an insult to the Queen that he's not sitting on the Golden Stool. This scandalizes the Ashanti and three days later, led by Yaa Asantewaa (Ashante Queen Mother), they rise against the British. Hodgson and his retinue are besieged. It takes nine months for the British to regain control.

NIGER: Battle of Kussuri. The French defeat and kill Rabah of Bornu.

NIGERIA: With the southern part of Nigeria under company control, disputes with the French on the western frontier begins a few years of tension. The Brass people, also, have been complaining against the Royal Niger Company. So (1 Jan) the company's charter is revoked and the government assumes direct control. The delta land along the lower reaches of the Niger are added to the Niger coast protectorate, that is; Southern Nigeria. The north, including the state of Ilorin, becomes the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. The Fulani retain their independence and slave raiding continues.

SOMALILAND (BR): A long war with "mad mullah" Mohammed Abdallah Hasan of the Ogaden – a fight-retreat war on his part – begins (to 1920).

UGANDA: (10 Mar) Sir Harry Johnston (arrived Dec, 1899) concludes an agreement with the regents and chiefs of Buganda; the "Uganda Agreement". Buganda should be a province of Uganda protectorate. There are provisions for law abidement and land holdings. Similar agreements are made with the rulers of Toro.

ZAIRE: (End of year) The Batetelas are defeated and dispersed.

ZZ&M: A treaty between the British and Barotse is concluded, securing the company's rights to northwestern Rhodesia. By this time the company has established a "Pax Britannia" over the area; peace with all tribes is secured and economic development advances.

1901

GAMBIA: There is trouble with slave-raiding chief Fodi Kabba.

GHANA: (26 Sept) Order in Council defines the boundaries of the Gold Coast, and (1 Jan, 1902) Ashanti is formally declared a British colony and protectorate.

NIGERIA: The French proclaim *shehu* Umar Bukarmi ruler of Bornu. Fuder-Allah moves against the French. Captain Dangerville pursues him into British territory and defeats him at the Battle of Gujba where he dies.

Principle slave raiders, the emirs of Kontagora, Nupe and Adamawa, are removed from office.

SOMALILAND (FR): Eritrean frontier is agreed.

UGANDA: Similar agreements are made with the rulers of Ankole. The rest of the protectorate is divided into administrative districts.

1902

CAMEROON: German authority reaches Lake Chad but there is opposition from the Fulani.

NIGERIA: The French depose Bukarmi, replacing him with his brother Barbai Bukarmi as ruler of Bornu. His is proclaimed *shehu* of the British part that becomes part of Nigeria. Along with Bornu, Bauchi is brought under British control. The British administration is slowly being spread over all of Nigeria.

UGANDA: (1 April) The eastern province as far as the Kedong river is turned over to Kenya.

1903

NAMIBIA: The Bondelswaartz Hottentots rise in revolt. It is suppressed.

NIGERIA: (3 Feb) Kano and Sokoto are taken

ZAIRE: (20 May) The British House of Commons requests the government to confer with other signatories of the Berlin Act in order to alleviate its administrative and economic problems.

1904

BENIN: By this time Porto Novo, Abomey and Allada are absorbed into the French colony.

GUINEA: The Los Islands are ceded to France by Great Britain.

MALAWI: The protectorate is transferred from foreign office control to the colonial office.

NAMIBIA: The Herero revolt and kill German settlers. It is severely repressed, with many Herero, starving, finding refuge in Bechuanaland.

SENEGAL: Great Britain recognizes France's possession of Upper Gambia.

TOGOLAND: A treaty with Great Britain defines the inland border with Gold Coast.

ZAIRE: (July) King Leopold sends a commission of enquiry to the Congo (arrives 5 Oct; leaves 21 Feb, 1905).

1905

KENYA: After several years of campaigning, the Nandi are subdued and (1906) move onto a reservation. (1 April) the East African protectorate is transferred to the Colonial Office.

NAMIBIA: Diplomat Fredrich von Lindequist becomes German representative. He extends an amnesty to the Herero.

SOMALILAND (BR): Colonial Office takes over control of the protectorate.

TANZANIA: MajiMaji rebellion (to 1906); the tribes between Lake Nyasa and the sea stage a most serious uprising which is difficult to put down. Germany now tries to reduce the power of the chiefs, many being replaced by leaders of Arab or Swahili blood and alien to the area. They try development of plantation agriculture (sisal, rubber, tea, cinchona and others) and the construction of railways (to WW I).

ZAIRE E: The Congo Independent State forces win, and the Luba kingdom is divided between Kabongo and Niembo.

ZAIRE: (Nov) The Commission reports that there are abuses in the state, especially in the upper Congo region.

ZAMBIA S: With the British heavily involved in Lozi, king Lobosi is no longer a sovereign ruler.

1906

GAMBIA: An ordinance is passed abolishing slavery.

NIGERIA: (1 May) The Lagos territories are added to Southern Nigeria and the whole thing renamed the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Lagos is its capital. An uprising in Sokoto is put down.

SOMALILAND (BR): Anglo-Franco-Italian agreement defines spheres of influence.

ZAIRE: The lease agreement of 1894 is annulled. (3 June) King Leopold decrees changes to the administration of Congo but these are considered inadequate by the parliament: Belgium must take responsibility for the Free State.

1907

MALAWI: The old name, Nyasaland protectorate, is restored.

NAMIBIA: Final pacification of the Hottentots.

1908

NAMIBIA: Discovery of diamonds near Luderitz Bay begins an influx of European peoples.

ZAIRE: (14 Nov) The Congo Free State ceases to exist; it is annexed by Belgium, becoming (15 Nov) the Belgian Congo.

1909

ANGOLA NE: Lunda king Muteba III catches and kills the rebellious brothers, ending their guerilla war.

1910

CONGO: The Middle Congo becomes one of the colonies of French Equatorial Africa.

IVORY COAST: Due to further native revolts, the troublesome northern country is separated out as Upper Volta (continued in 1916).

SOMALILAND (BR): British withdraw to the coast for reasons of economy. To maintain a force against mullah Hasan, they arm the friendly tribes who begin fighting among themselves.

1911

CAMEROON / CONGO: In return for recognizing French predominance in Morocco, Germany is granted two corridors of land between Cameroons and Congo to the Ubangi.

CHAD (FEA): After years of hard fighting, the French conquer Wadai.

1912

NIGERIA: Sir Frederick Lugard, who had left in 1906, returns as governor of Northern and Southern Nigeria.

1913

CHAD (FEA): The French finally occupy Borku in the north of Chad.

SOMALILAND (BR): The mullah kills Richard Cornfield, commandant of the camel constabulary.

1914

BENIN: Death of king Overami of Benin in Calabar. His son becomes king as Eweka II. [He is succeeded by his son Akenzua II in 1933.]

GHANA: British and French colonial troops occupy the German colony of Togoland.

NIGERIA: (1 Jan) Nigeria is united as the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

SOMALILAND (BR): The British reoccupy part of the interior.

TOGOLAND: (7 Aug) British and French troops invade and the Germans surrender (26 April). The west (including Lome) is administered by Great Britain, the east by France.

1916

CAMEROON: Cameroons is occupied by the allies and the German corridors are recovered by France.

1919

CHAD / SUDAN: Wadai and Darfur are divided between FEA and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; the border being demarcated in 1924.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA: The Treaty of Versailles restores the unity of French possessions.

SIERRA LEONE: The government begins to seriously address the slavery problem.

SOMALILAND (IT): Britain cedes Kismayu and Jubaland to Italy.

TOGOLAND: (10 July) Anglo-French agreement defines their spheres of influence.

UPPER VOLTA: The country is arranged as a French colony. [Dissolved, 1932; reestablished, 1947.]

1920

RWANDA & BURUNDI: (31 Jan) Belgium assumes administration of Ruanda-Urundi under a mandate of the League of Nations.

SOMALILAND (IT): Belet Wein is occupied.

TANZANIA: (31 Jan) Royal commission appoints Sir Horace Byatt administrator of German East Africa which is soon named Tanganyika Territory and entrusted to Great Britain as a mandate.

1923

RWANDA & BURUNDI: (18 April) USA concurs with Belgian administration.

1924

GHANA: Prempeh I returns from exile to Kumasi.

RWANDA & BURUNDI: (20 Oct) Belgian parliament formally accepts administration.

1926

SIERRA LEONE: Anti-slavery ordinance passed.

1927

SIERRA LEONE: (July) The supreme court decides that a slave owner has the right to reacquire a runaway slave.

1935

GHANA: The Ashanti monarchy is restored.