

World History: 150,000 to 642 CE

150,000

Genetic Eve, from whom all human beings descended, lives in East Africa.

80,000

A group of about 250 people migrate out of Africa to Yemen in southern Asia.

74,000

Humans, descended from Genetic Eve, colonize other parts of the world; some settle in what is now Malaysia.

70,000

Descendants of Genetic Eve migrate to Australia and become the first Aborigines of this continent.

50,000

Some of the descendants of the first humans to migrate out of Africa colonize Asia, specifically China, India, the Asian steppes, Arabian Gulf. Another group forms the first colonies in the Middle East.

40,000

Evidence exists that mining and metal technology is in progress in ancient Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Swaziland in southeast Africa. This indicates, according to Finch, that “the proto-history of technology begins in Africa.”



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40,000

Black people from Africa, migrate to Europe, becoming the first humans to occupy the continent. They have been called the Grimaldis, after caves with that name in Europe. The Grimaldis entered Europe through the Strait of Gibraltar, the Isthmus of the Suez, and perhaps, through Sicily and southern Italy. They create the most advanced civilization of the Paleolithic Age.

20,000

Cro-Magnon, the first white race, appears in Europe, after thousands of years of physiological adaptations of humans to the cold climate of the continent.

Descendants of first humans leave Asia and cross the Bering Strait into North America to become the first Native Americans.

17,850

Africans are cultivating and harvesting grains in the Nile Valley.

15,000

Cattle are domesticated by Africans in Kenya.

10,000

The first calendar is introduced by the Africans of the Nile Valley.



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9,000

The Ishango people use bones as mathematical tools. The Ishango Bone, one of the world's oldest mathematical objects, would be found in 1960 at the site of remains of what scientists call the Ishango village, in the mountains of Central Equatorial Africa, on the borders of what are now Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

4,236

The first solar calendar is introduced by ancient Africans of Upper Egypt (Kemet), which is located in the Southern region of ancient Egypt.

3800

Nubian civilization is in bloom with a developed pharaonic kingship system.

3758

The world's first religious principles are written by the Kushite King Ori.

3400

The Nubian Kingdom of Ta -Seti is founded. This highly developed civilization pre-dates the unification of Kemet by about 200 years.

3150

Beginning of the Old Kingdom. King Narmer (aka Aha, Menes) unifies Upper and Lower Kemet, and establishes Memphis as capital.



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3000

Modern West Africans develop complex societies in Nigeria.

2900

Kush invades and establishes the Kingdom of Elam in the Empire of Persia.

2686

Beginning of the Third Dynasty. During this period, Imhotep is the architect of the Step Pyramid and Saqqara complex, built for King Zoser.

2613

During the Fourth Dynasty King Khufu, the second pharaoh of this period, builds the Great Pyramid at Giza.

2500

Dravidians, black-skinned people from Africa, are foundation builders of the Indus Valley civilization in India.

2465

All great pyramids at Dahshur and Giza, as well as temples and mortuary complexes are complete.

2323

The Pyramid Texts are inscribed in tomb of King Unas.



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2300

An African King rules Mesopotamia, King Patesi (Gudea) of Lagash.

2150

Beginning of the First Intermediate Period, in which Kemet experiences political upheaval.

2040

The Middle Kingdom evolves. In the Eleventh Dynasty, Mentuhotep II reunifies Kemet and relocates the capital to Waset, the location of Thebes and Luxor.

2000

The sophisticated Kerma culture has developed in Upper Nubia. The Egyptians call this civilization Kush.

1897

Amenemhet constructs the great Kemetic Labyrinth.

1783

The Second Intermediate Period of Kemet is characterized by the 1550 Asian invasions. The Hyksos are the first invaders.

1700

An agricultural revolution begins in sub-Saharan Africa.

1550

King Ahmose defeats the Hyksos and reunifies Kemet.



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1504

Thutmose I expands rulership to include Persia and Iraq.

1473

Queen Hatshepsut rules Kemet as the first female pharaoh.

1391

Thutmose III rules Kemet, (ancient Egypt); Queen Tiye, from Nubia rules by his side; she is the mother of Amenhotep.

1353

Amenhotep IV introduces the concept of Aton as the only God in Kemet.

1333

Tutankhamen becomes the Pharaoh of Kemet.

1306

Seti I, the father of Ramses II, builds a major tomb in the Valley of the Kings.

1290

Ramses II (Ramses the Great) rules Kemet for 67 years. Evidence suggests that as early as the period 1305-1080, ancient Egyptians sailed to North America. This was during the same era as the Israelites' exodus from Egypt led by Moses.

1070

Beginning of a period of great social, political, and religious decline in Kemet (until 750 B.C.E.)



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1000

Nubia (also called Kush) breaks away from Kemet's empire and becomes an independent kingdom with the capital at Napata on the Nile.

800

Evidence suggests that African explorers begin to sail across the Atlantic to the Americas.

760

King Kashta rules Meroe until 751.

751

Piye (Piankhi), a Nubian king, conquers Upper and Lower Kemet establishing the 25th Dynasty, which continues until 656.

716

King Shabato rules Meroe until 701.

667

Nubians battle Assyrians for both Lower and Upper Kemet.

548

The Secret Temple of the Mystery System of Delfi is burned to the ground.

538

King Analma'aye rules Kush until 533.

533

King Amani -natake-lebte rules Kush until 513.



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525

The Cambyses invade Kemet and it becomes a part of the Persian Empire

513

King Korkamani rules Kush until 503

503

King Amani -astabarqa rules Kush until 478

500

The Nok culture thrives in region in West Africa that is now Nigeria.

460

Herodotus arrives in Kemet to learn everything he can from the storehouses of knowledge he finds there.

380

**The 30th Dynasty is last period of rulership by a native born Kemetic king.
(ends 343 B.C.E.)**

332

Alexander the Great defeats Persian forces to conquer Kemet

332

**Greek armies loot libraries of temples and lodges of Kemet, now called Egypt.
Aristotle steals whole libraries, destroying what he can't understand when
Alexander conquers Egypt.**

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328

King Nastasen rules Kush until 308

300

In Kush, the royal institution of the Kentake (Candaces), or Queen Mother, is established.

300

Africans in Kenya develop a calendar system based on astronomical reckoning.

280

Merotic Script, an indigenous form of written communication is introduced.

260

Queen Bartare rules Meroe until 250.

250

Zenith of Meroitic civilization begins; it lasts until 100 A.D.

218

Hannibal of Carthage in North Africa leads his army across the Alps to challenge Rome.

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170

Queen Shanakdakhete rules Meroe until 160.

41

Queen Amanishabhete rules Meroe until 12; Roman invasion occurs in 23.



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30

Augustus Caesar claims Egypt as a province of Rome.

22

Africans living in Tanzania produce carbon steel in 1,800° C blast furnaces

Common Era

1312

Christianity is established and defined in Egypt. Christians are persecuted by the Roman Empire.

100

Hausa Bokwoi rises as an empire in what is now Nigeria.

300

States of Takrur and Ghana are established.

312

Roman Emperor Constantine converts to Christianity.

330

Conquest of Meroitic Empire by Nuba; Aksum becomes commercial center

350

Aksumite king Ezana converts to Christianity and declares it the state religion



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391

Christian Roman Emperor Theodosius bans the ancient religious systems of Egypt

5th Century

The introduction of the camel to the northern Sahara revolutionizes Trans-Saharan trade.

451

Monophysites in Egypt, who believe that Christ was divine but not a human being, are expelled from the Catholic Church. The Coptic Church spreads in Africa.

500-600

Christians of Upper Nubia resist Arab conquest.

527

Christian Roman Emperor Justinian closes the last Egyptian temple at Philae

550

Emperor Kanissa-ai of Ghana chooses Koranga as his capital; it was his mother's birthplace

600

North African Berbers become the middle men for the Phoenicians' Trans-Saharan trade route.



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641
First Arab invasion of Nubia (Sudan).

642
Conquest of Egypt by Arabs and introduction of Islam

