

Date	Event/Activity	Place	Comments/Quotes	References
The “long durée”	The societies in this region do not appear to have created symbolic objects for disinterested contemplation (i.e. the European concept of “fine art”). Most symbolic and creative work could be characterised in, European terms, as either multi-media, site-specific and/or applied art.	The environs of what is now called Lake Victoria in East Africa	The absence of a tradition of “fine art practices” is taken, by the British, for evidence of these communities’ unremitting backwardness	Kizito Maria Kasule, ‘The Renaissance of Contemporary Art at Makerere University’. Unpublished doctoral thesis. Makerere University, 2003.
1862	The British explorer John Cannington Speke is reported in the European press to have “discovered” the source of the River Nile.	Jinja, Busoga (north shore of what is now Lake Victoria)		
1875	Henry Stanley’s open letter to Queen Victoria, entreating British missionaries to travel to East Africa, is published in the <i>Daily Telegraph</i>		"Oh that some pious, practical missionary would come here! What a field and a harvest ripe for the sickle of civilisation!"	
1884	Berlin Conference formalises Europe’s “Scramble for Africa”			
1885	Establishment of the German East African colony (now Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania)			
1885	Establishment of the Imperial British East Africa Company			
1893	“The African holds the position of the late-born child in the family of nations, and must as yet be schooled in the discipline of the nursery.”	Lord Frederick Lugard (senior colonial administrator and architect of the policy of indirect rule) writing in his book <i>The Rise of Our East African Empire</i>		
1894	The British establish the Uganda Protectorate. 32,000 labourers from the Colony of India are brought as indentured labourers to construct the East African railway. One quarter of them decide to stay on after its completion, forming the basis for the “Ugandan Asian” community			
1900	The Governor General of the Uganda Protectorate signs an agreement with the Kingdom of Buganda, granting it autonomy and promising that colonial rule will come to an end in 1960.	Kingdom of Buganda		
1905	Maji Maji Rebellion against colonial rule	German East Africa		

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1910	The Young Baganda Association petitions the British colonial government for better quality educational opportunities.	Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate		George Kyeyune, 'Art in Uganda in the 20th Century'. Unpublished doctoral thesis. University of London, 2002.
1914	First World War begins.	Global		
1918	"The West African Negro has often been reproached with his failure to develop any high form of civilisation. It has been pointed out ad nauseam that he has never sculpted a statue, painted a picture, produced a literature, or even invented a mechanical contrivance worthy of the name, all of which are perfectly true."	Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony (now Ghana), writing in the <i>Blackwood Advertiser</i>		Olu Oguiibe, <i>The Culture Game</i> , 2004
1918	First World War ends.	Global		
1919	The Treaty of Versailles leads to the break-up of the German East African colony. Tanganyika becomes a British Protectorate. Ruanda and Urundi are allocated to Belgium, the Kionga Triangle is allocated to Portugal.			
1920s	Geraldine Fisher starts teaching art at the Church Missionary School for Girls at Gayaza	Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate		
1922	The opening of Uganda Technical College. (Later Makerere College.)	Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate		
1922	Gregory Maloba is born	Mumias, Present-day Kenya		Alexandra Gabriel, <i>Zeitgenössische Malerei in Kenia</i> , Unpublished dissertation, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität zu Freiburg, 2001
1923	Sam Joseph Ntiro is born	Ndereny , Present-day Tanzania		
1923	Margaret Trowell studies painting at the Slade School of Fine Art	London, United Kingdom		
1924	Marion Richardson (1892-1946) begins teaching art education at the London Day Training College (later the Institute of Education)			
1925	Margaret Trowell studies art education under Marion Richardson at the London Day Training College			

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1927	Hugh & Margaret Trowell marry and emigrate from the UK to British East Africa.	British East Africa (now the Republic of Kenya)		
1929	British government begins publishing the journal <i>Oversea Education: A Journal of Educational Experiment and Research in Tropical and Subtropical Areas</i>	London, United Kingdom		
1930	British geologist E.J. Wayland unearths a terracotta sculpture of a head, thought to be 1,000 years old, while excavating the grounds of Luzira central prison near Kampala. It is first, the oldest and, to date, the only precolonial figurative sculpture to have been discovered in this part of the Great Lakes Region. Wayland and/or his colleagues name the sculpture 'The Luzira Head'.			
1931	E.J. Wayland donates 'The Luzira Head' to the British Museum in London. It has not once visited in Africa since then. (But there is a plaster cast in the Uganda Museum.)			
1935	Makerere College becomes the Centre for Higher Education in (British) East Africa	Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate		
1937	Publication in the UK of Margaret Trowell's book, <i>African Arts and Crafts: Their Development in the School</i>		"How to keep the children's work really African."	
1937	Makerere College starts offering post-school certificate courses.	Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate		
1937	Margaret Trowell reads an account in The Listener Magazine of an exhibition of Kenneth Murray's black Nigerian students			
1937	Margaret Trowell starts offering volunteer art classes to secondary school students and hospital dressers on the veranda of her home	Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate		

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1937	“The crux of the matter is this, that the unspoilt English child, or native African, will, if not interfered with, produce for his own pleasure, works of the nature of such things as the Bayeaux tapestries or the illuminated manuscript of the old monasteries.”			Margaret Trowell, <i>African Arts and Crafts</i> , p. 49
1939	Second World War begins.	Global		
1939	The first Kampala “Art” Exhibition, curated by Margaret Trowell	Namirembe Anglican Cathedral, Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate & Imperial Institute, London, United Kingdom		Margaret Trowell, <i>African Tapestries</i> , London: Faber, 1959 & Margaret Trowell, The Kampala Art Exhibition – A Uganda Experiment”, in: <i>Oversea Education</i> , Vol. 10, No. 3 (April 1939), pp.131–135. Press clippings in the Margaret Trowell papers, Bodleian Library, Oxford. MSS, Afr. s. 1825/114
1939	Art becomes incorporated into formal curriculum at Makerere College	Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate		
1939	Publication of Margaret Trowell’s essay, “From Negro Sculpture to Modern Painting”	<i>Uganda Journal</i> , Vol. 6, No. 41 (1939), pp. 169–175		
1940	Gregory Maloba moves to Kampala to study art with Margaret Trowell			
1943	British War Artists Advisory Committee acquires 10 paintings from the Margaret Trowell School of Art under a scheme to encourage the painting of local war activities by “Native-born Colonial Artists”		These paintings are now in the collection of the Imperial War Museum in London	
1945	Second World War ends.	Global		
1945	Makerere College School opens			
1945	The British Government declares it will not honour the Buganda Agreement of 1900 on the grounds that Ugandans are ‘not ready’ for self-rule. Anti-colonial movements begin in earnest.			
1946	Margaret Trowell delivers her presidential address to the Uganda Society, ‘The African’s Changing Values: Conflict Between Old and New’			<i>Uganda Herald</i> , Vol. 50, No. 1846, 30 (October 1946), pp. 3–5.

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1947	Declaration of Indian Independence	Indian Sub-Continent		
1948	Posthumous publication of Marion Richardson's book <i>Art and the Child</i>			
1948	Gregory Maloba studies at the Bath Academy of Art in Corsham Court	Wiltshire, United Kingdom		
1949	Makerere College becomes a University College affiliated to the University College of London.	Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate & London, United Kingdom	The Makerere School of Art becomes the Makerere University Fine Art Department	
1949	Exhibition of East African Art produced by Margaret Trowell's Students	Imperial Institute, London, United Kingdom		
1952	The rebellion against British rule in Kenya, known as the Mau-Mau Uprising begins			
1949	Publication begins of Margaret Trowell's <i>Art Teaching in African Schools</i> - a series of 5 basic instructional booklets for African art teachers (until 1952)	"We do not set children to copy other people's essays, nor should they copy other people's pictures; if they do that they will never learn to do anything on their own. Even a poor original picture is worth more than a good copy; copying should never be allowed in the school."	This is Trowell's only publication for an indigenous African audience	
1952	Sam Ntiro enrolls at the Makerere School of Art.	Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate		
1953	The South African government signs the Bantu Education Act (later Black Education Act) into law			
1955	Sam Ntiro studies at the Slade School of Fine Art. He is in the same year as Paula Rego. They are both taught by Lucian Freud.	London, United Kingdom		
1956	Sam Ntiro begins teaching at the Makerere School of Art			
1956	Gregory Maloba studies at Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts	London, United Kingdom		
1957	Gregory Maloba studies at the Royal College of Art	London, United Kingdom		
1957	Margaret Trowell publishes her memoir, <i>African Tapestry</i>			

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1958	Cecil Todd appointed director of the Makerere School of Art	“ What Todd provided was a general survey in African art history;- and I would even dare say that I do not recall being encouraged to research on African art concepts to be able to stem from them for my artistic development. We learnt about rock and cave paintings of Italy and Spain, but no mention was made of the Nyero and Ssesse rock paintings in Uganda nor those of Namibia. And that left me inadequately grounded in my culture” (Kaggwa, interview 2001).		George Kyeyune, ‘Art in Uganda in the 20th Century’. Unpublished doctoral thesis. University of London, 2002.
1959	The rebellion against British rule in Kenya, known as the Mau-Mau Uprising officially ends			
1961	Sam Ntiro resigns his post at the Makerere School of Art			
1961	Ragat Neogy founds Transition magazine			
1961	Uganda Self-Governance Conference takes place at Lancaster House in London. Independence Negotiations take place at Marlborough House in London. Meanwhile, the British commence the systematic destruction of their colonial governmental archives in a secret plan codenamed ‘Operation Legacy’.			
1962	Declaration of Ugandan Independence			
1963	British government ceases publication of the journal <i>Oversea Education</i>			
1963	The declaration of Kenyan Independence			
1963	Establishment of the University of East Africa (Campuses in Kampala, Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam)	East Africa		
1964	Uganda’s National Art Gallery, the Nommo Gallery, is founded as a component of the Uganda National Cultural Centre (UNCC). Its first full-time curator is (the now extremely eminent) art historian Sidney Littlefield Kasfir, who at the time knew nothing about African art.			

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1966	Prime Minister Milton Obote abolishes the hereditary monarchies of the 6 kingdoms within Uganda and declares himself President	Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate		
1966	Publication of Okot p'Bitek's epic poem, Song of Lawino	Kampala, Kingdom of Buganda, Uganda Protectorate		
	"The Makerere School of Fine Art started by Mrs. Margaret Trowell is to the eyes of many genuine East Africans irrelevant to the emergence of African personality. Indeed they say the School has so far done wonderfully well to produce miniature Picassos, but is this modern Picasso of tropical Africa really in harmony with the requirement of East African countries? Or do these countries actually require more from their artists than they are at present trained?"	Ibrahim Noor , 'Art in Africa-Backwards or Forwards?' <i>Transition</i> , No. 27 (1966), pp. 39-41		
1968	Publication of Roger Carline's book Draw They Must: A History of Teaching and Examining of Art	London, United Kingdom	One of few books to attempt a survey of visual art education in Britain's (former) colonies	
1969	President Milton Obote's <i>Common Man's Charter: First Steps for Uganda to Move to the Left</i> is signed into law			
1970	The University of East Africa splits into Makerere University, Nairobi University and the University of Dar-es-Salaam.			
1971	Commander Idi Amin Dada seizes power in a military coup			
1972	Jonathan Kingdon becomes Director of the Makerere School of Art			
1972	Idi Amin expels the 60,000 Asians living in Uganda who have not adopted Ugandan citizenship.			
1975	Publication of Charles H. Lyons, <i>To Wash an Aethiop White: British Ideas about Black African Educability 1530 - 1960</i>	New York, United States of America		

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1975	All but two of the lecturers employed at the art school at Makerere have by now fled the country.			
1976	Transition Magazine ceases publication.			
1976	President Idi Amin allows an Air France flight from Tel Aviv to Paris hijacked by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – External Operations (PFLP-EO) and the German Revolutionäre Zellen to land at Entebbe Airport. The hostages are eventually rescued by Israeli special forces			
1977/78	The brothers David Kibuka and Henry Lutalo Lumu, pioneers of batik painting, leave Kampala to settle in Nairobi, Kenya			
1979	Idi Amin's regime is deposed by a coalition of Ugandan and Tanzanian forces.			
1981	The National Resistance Army, led by Yoweri Museveni, commences the bush war.			
1982	Publication of Yash Tandon, <i>University of Dar es Salaam Debate on Class, State and Imperialism</i>			
1986	National Resistance Army takes control of Kampala. Fighting comes to an end everywhere except the north, where government forces continue to fight the Lords Resistance Army to the present day.			
1987	Yoweri Museveni, leader of the National Resistance Army, is declared President of Uganda.			
1990	Uganda is named the AIDS capital of the world, with more new cases recorded per day than any other country on earth.			
1993	Museveni restores the traditional kings, including the king of Buganda, but without political power.			

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1994	The Margaret Trowell School of Art becomes the School of Industrial and Fine Art, and within 10 years becomes part of the Makerere College of Engineering, Design and Technology.			
1995	The exhibition Seven Stories about African Art opens at the Whitechapel Gallery in London as part of the Africa 95 Festival. The section on Uganda constitutes the first major survey exhibition of Ugandan art to take place anywhere for decades. It quickly assumes canonical status in Uganda, although almost no artists/art educators working in Uganda either attend the exhibition or even see the catalogue.			
1998	The publication of Dani Wadada Nabudere's <i>Crisis of Modernity and the Rise of Post-Traditionalism in Africa</i>			
2010	Mahmood Mamdani becomes Director of the Makerere Institute of Social Research			
2011	The publication of Dani Wadada Nabudere's <i>Afrikology, Philosophy and Wholeness</i>			
2012	The publication of Dani Wadada Nabudere's <i>Afrikology and Transdisciplinarity: A Restorative Epistemology</i>			