

Date	Event/activity	Place	Comment/quotes	Reference
1891	The assassination of Mwami M'siri starts the rule of Congo Free State in the region	Bunkeya, Garenganze kingdom		
1902	Publication of the novel <i>Heart of Darkness</i> by Joseph Conrad			Conrad
1903	Casement report, commissioned by the Foreign Office shows the atrocities in Congo Free State	London	Red rubber and hand cut	
1908	The Belgian Parlement vote the annexion of Congo Free State (becoming Belgian Congo)	Brussels		
1910	Lubumbashi is founded (then Elisabethville, after the Belgian queen)	Lubumbashi		
1929	Aquarelles by Lubaki and Tshela Ntendu named "les imagiers du Congo" are exhibited in Brussels, Geneva and Paris	Brussels, Geneva, Paris		
1937	Francis Cabu founded the Cabu museum, then named Leopold II museum, actual Musée National de Lubumbashi	Lubumbashi		Bundjoko
1941	More than 100 workers shot in a strike of Copper plant workers	Lubumbashi		
1943	Saint Luc School of Arts is founded by Marc Wallenda, will become in 1957 Académie des Beaux-Arts	Kinshasa		
1946	The <i>Centre d'Etudes des Problèmes Sociaux Indigènes</i> (CEPSI) is founded and will later deliver craft workshops	Lubumbashi		
1947	Le Hangar, Académie d'art populaire indigène is founded by French amiral Pierre Romain-Désfossés	Lubumbashi		
1947	First issue of the journal <i>Jeune Afrique, cahiers de l'Union Africaine des Arts et des Lettres</i>	Lubumbashi	will continue until 1954	
1951	Académie de Beaux-Arts de Lubumbashi is founded by Belgian painter Laurent Moonens	Lubumbashi	still exist today	
1951	Congolese prophet and "résistant" Simon Kimbangu die in prison	Lubumbashi	after 30 years in prison for having announce the end of colonial power	
1955	Lubumbashi University is founded	Lubumbashi	first public university in Congo	
1959	Riot against colonial regime	Kinshasa		
1960	The independance of Congo	Kinshasa		
1960	Katanga secession	Lubumbashi	until 1963	
1961	Lumumba assassination	Lubumbashi		
1965	Military push by Mobutu	Kinshasa	for 32 year	
1967	Publication of the Manifeste de la N'sele creating the MPR, the one-party system	Kinshasa		
1968	First (and only) Congolese pavilion at the Venice Biennial	Venice		
1969	Students protest in Kinshasa, many students die shot by Mobutu police	Kinshasa		
1971	Kinshasa university campus is closed students are enroll by force in the army	Kinshasa		
1971	Creatoion of one national university gathering 3 sites: Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kisangani. The humanities are established in Lubumbashi	Kinshasa		
1971	"Recours à l'authenticité" or "nationalisme zaïrois authentique" and later "mobutisme" is established as national ideology by Mobutu	Kinshasa	«L'expérience zaïroise s'est forgée à partir d'une philosophie politique que nous appelor	
1973	Mudimbe publish <i>Entre les Eaux</i>	Lubumbashi	Subtitled <i>God, a Priest, the Revolution</i>	translated in 1991 as <i>Between tides</i>
1974	Zaire 74 Festival and Rumble in the Jungle (Mohammed Ali vs George Foreman)	Kinshasa		
1975	Ngal publishes <i>Giambatista Viko ou le viol du discours africain</i> ,	Lubumbashi		Lubumbashi, Alpha-Omega, 1975 (Paris, Hatier, 1984, coll. « Monde noir poche », L'Harmattan, Paris, 2003)

1975	Lubumbashi literature quarrel between Ngali and Mudimbe	Lubumbashi		Maurice Amuri Mpala-Lutebele et Nestor Diansonsisa Mwana Bifwelele Études littéraires africaines, n° 27, 2009, p. 28-35.
1977	Shaba I war between former secession Katanga army (FLNC) with Angolan and Cuban support against Mobutu army with French and Belgian support	Kolwezi		
1978	Exhibition <i>Peintres populaires lushois</i> at Centre Culturel Français	Lubumbashi		
1978	Exhibition <i>Art Partout</i> curated by Badibanga Ne Mweni and JP Jacquemin at Academie des Beaux Arts	Kinshasa	During the Congres International des Arts Africains	
1978	Shaba II war	Kolwezi		
1980	Lettre des 13 parlementaires is a pamphlet by 13 MPs against Mobutu regime	Kinshasa	The revolt is led by Etienne Tshisekedi	
1981	New university reform, the 3 sites (Campus) are autonomous universities	Kinshasa		
1989	The French Cultural Centre in Lubumbashi launch the "cultural train"	Lubumbashi		
1990	Mobutu announce the democratic system in Zaïre	Kinshasa		
1990	"massacre" of students in Lubumbashi university	Lubumbashi	controverses around the number and if there were even a "massacre"	
1991	End of cooperation between Zaire and France, Belgium, USA	Kinshasa		
1996	Mobutu is chased by Kabila's army with Rwandan support (after the first Congo war also named the "liberation war")	Kinshasa		
1998	Second Congo war with rebel supported by Rwanda and Uganda start in Eastern Congo	Kivu region and Eastern Congo		
2001	Kabila is killed by his body guard his son Joseph take the power	Kinshasa		
2004	Cooperation restart and French and belgian cultural centres re-open			
2005	Kinshasa wenze wenze exhibition at Académie des Beaux Arts	Kinshasa		
2005	Exhibition Emergence, curated by Badibanga show the librisim movement	Kinshasa		
2007	Yambi: art event in francophone Belgium	Belgium		
2008	Lubumbashi Biennial is launch	Lubumbashi		
2012	Yango, Kinshasa Biennial	Kinshasa		
2015	Beauté Congo exhibition	Paris, France		