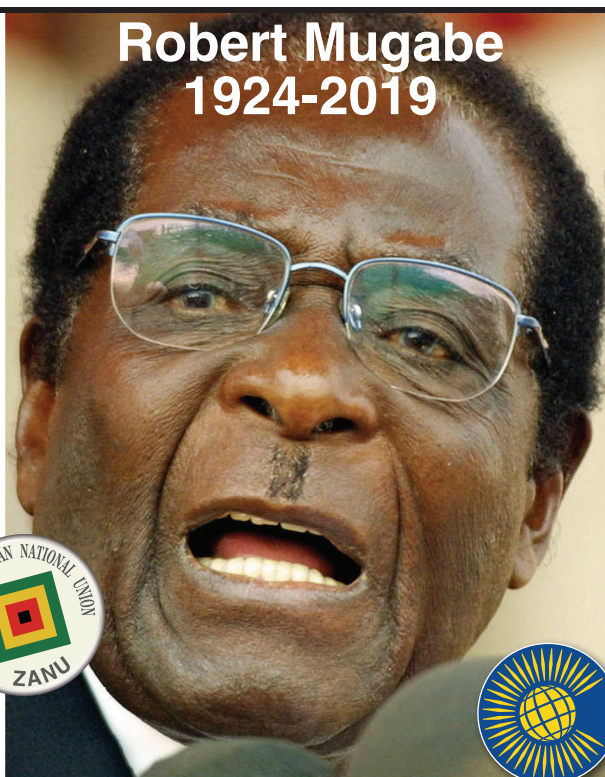


Robert Mugabe 1924-2019



■ **2008:** Hyperinflation reaches 500 billion percent – economic implosion forces millions of people to leave country



■ **2010:** Media reports say Mugabe is seriously ill with cancer

■ **2013:** Mugabe wins another disputed presidential vote and ends power-sharing agreement

■ **2016:** Protesters at government's economic mismanagement stage biggest show of defiance against Mugabe in a decade

■ **2017:** Amid concerns that he is grooming wife **Grace** as successor, Mugabe is forced to resign following army coup. He is replaced by long-time ally Vice-President **Emmerson Mnangagwa** ▼



■ **2018:** Mugabe, seen in public for first time since leaving power, berates former ZANU-PF allies and backs opposition leader **Nelson Chamisa** on eve of election

■ **Sep 6, 2019:** Mugabe dies in Singapore hospital, aged 95



■ **2002:** Mugabe wins disputed presidential vote, condemned as flawed. British Commonwealth suspends Zimbabwe

■ **2008:** Mugabe loses presidential vote but wins run-off after opponent, **Morgan Tsvangirai** of **Movement for Democratic Change**, pulls out citing violence against supporters by security forces. Power-sharing agreement signed

■ **1990:** **ZANU-PF** and Mugabe win parliamentary and presidential elections

■ **1998:** Economic crisis marked by high interest rates and inflation

■ **Early 2000:** Thousands of so-called "war veterans", backed by government, seize most of country's 5,000 white-owned farms, often violently. Mugabe says land grabs correct colonial-era injustices

■ **2001:** U.S. implements financial freeze on Mugabe's government in response to land seizures, beginning wave of Western sanctions



■ **1924:** **Robert Mugabe** born in then British-ruled Southern Rhodesia

■ **1940s-50s:** Educated at Catholic schools, later attends South Africa's University of Fort Hare. Teaches in Zambia and Ghana, where he is influenced by African independence movement leaders

■ **1960s:** Campaigns for Zimbabwe's independence and is imprisoned in 1964

■ **1974:** Released from jail, escapes to Mozambique where **Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu)** guerrilla fighters elect him to lead struggle against white minority rule in Rhodesia

■ **1979:** Successful negotiations at London's Lancaster House pave way for new, independent Republic of Zimbabwe

■ **1980:** Mugabe scores overwhelming victory in republic's first election



■ **1982-84:** Mugabe deploys North Korean-trained troops to crush insurgency in Matabeleland led by liberation war rival **Joshua Nkomo**, killing thousands

■ **1987:** Mugabe becomes president with sweeping executive powers and signs unity pact with Nkomo