PRAISE FOR THE FIRST EDITION

“M. W. Daly has produced a lucid and solidly grounded historical context for the current troubles in Darfur. He introduces the long-standing patterns of political and socioeconomic interaction that have prevailed among the communities comprising the sultanate and exposes the complex web of relations with neighboring lands that developed over the centuries. Important among the latter were ties to successive nineteenth- and twentieth-century regimes centered in the Nile valley, whose policies were rarely helpful to Darfur and occasionally were catastrophic. Many readers will find particular merit in the careful grounding of recent Darfur events in their wider political settings at the national level; this approach clarifies the motives of all the actors in the unfortunate drama. All will appreciate the unflinching but sensitive treatment of atrocity in the discussion of the war itself and the insightful analysis of the fragile but significant Darfur Peace Agreement of May 2006.” – Jay Spaulding, Kean University

“Daly provides a much-needed portrait of the history of Darfur. He skillfully places the current crisis in the historic contexts that have shaped peoples and society in Darfur over the centuries. Diplomats and NGO officials should have this volume on their desk as they attempt to understand the historic foundations of society in Darfur and its current catastrophic problems.” – John Voll, Georgetown University

“For scholars of Africa, this monograph provides the solid, detailed historical background and the trenchant analysis that we must have in order to live up to our responsibility to explain the Darfur tragedy to all who will listen.” – International Journal of African Historical Studies

“Few provide the depth of historical analysis presented in this book. M. W. Daly is an expert on the history of the Sudan and Egypt and so is ideally placed to put recent events into a proper perspective. His research is a most important contribution to bettering our understanding of Darfur and it should be read by anyone attempting to comprehend recent events.” – The Historian

“Darfur’s Sorrow is deeply engaging, well researched, and highly poignant. . . . There is little question . . . that students and scholars alike will find Daly’s account of Darfur extremely insightful, especially in light of recent literature on the region that has obscured the social and political complexity of its history.” – International Journal of Middle East Studies
DARFUR’S SORROW
The Forgotten History of a Humanitarian Disaster

Darfur’s Sorrow is the first general history of Darfur to be published in any language. The book surveys events from before the founding of the Fur sultanate in the sixteenth century through the rise and establishment of the Fur state and its incorporation into the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in 1916. The narrative continues with detailed coverage of the brief but all-important colonial period (1916–56) and Darfur’s history as a neglected peripheral region since independence. The political, economic, environmental, and social factors that gave rise to the current humanitarian crisis are discussed in detail, as is the course of Darfur’s rebellion, its brutal suppression by the Sudanese government, and the lawless brigands known as janjawid. This second edition brings the story up to date and includes an analysis of attempts to save Darfur’s embattled people and to bring an end to the fighting.

M. W. Daly has received many honors and awards, including fellowships from the universities of Durham, Khartoum, and Tel Aviv, as well as residencies at Oxford, Durham, the Woodrow Wilson Center (Washington, DC), and elsewhere. He is also the recipient of the John Frederick Lewis Award of the American Philosophical Society. Daly is the author of many books and articles on the history of the modern Middle East and Northeast Africa, including Imperial Sudan: The Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, 1934–1956 (1991) and, with P. M. Holt, A History of the Sudan: From the Coming of Islam to the Present Day, now in its fifth edition. He is the general editor of The Cambridge History of Egypt and has contributed more than a hundred articles and reviews to scholarly journals.
DARFUR’S SORROW
The Forgotten History of a Humanitarian Disaster
Second Edition

M. W. DALY
In memory of Peter and Nancy Holt
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With the failure of the Abuja Peace Agreement of May 2006 the Darfur conflict entered a new phase. Since then the forces arrayed there against the Sudanese government have fractionalized to a degree no less confusing for having been predictable. The Khartoum government itself, after entering into an uneasy coalition with its longtime enemies the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement, has faced new challenges as national elections loom and the all-important Southern referendum of 2011 grows near. These developments, international events, clear but tenuous improvements in the dire situation of Darfur’s refugees, and the availability of more reliable sources have all suggested the need to bring the account of *Darfur’s Sorrow* up to date. The opportunity has also been taken to correct errors and to update the Chronology and Bibliography. My thanks are owed to those who, in published reviews and private correspondence, have pointed out mistakes and suggested amendments, and in particular to Shari Chappell at Cambridge University Press.

MWD
Waterville, Maine
July 2009
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M. W. Daly
Waterville, Maine
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

c. 1650–c. 1680 Reign of Sulayman; establishment of the Fur sultanate.

1752/3–1785/6 Reign of Sultan Muhammad Tayrab.

1785 Annexation of Kordofan.

1787/8–1803 Reign of Sultan Abd al-Rahman.

1803–38 Reign of Sultan Muhammad al-Fadl.

1821 Egyptian conquest of Kordofan.

1838–73 Reign of Sultan Muhammad al-Husayn.

1874 Battle of Manawashi; Egypt annexes Darfur.

1881 Outbreak of the Sudanese Mahdiyya.

1882 British occupation of Egypt.

1884 Darfur falls to the Mahdi.

1885 Death of the Mahdi and accession of the Khalifa Abdallahi.

1888–89 Revolt of “Abu Jummayza.”

1898 Anglo-Egyptian conquest of the Sudan; return of Ali Dinar as sultan of Darfur.

1899 “Condominium Agreement” establishes the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1916  Anglo-Egyptian occupation of Darfur.
1921  Revolt of Abdallahi al-Sihayni.
1922  Powers of Nomad Sheikhs Ordinance.
1924  Revolution of 1924; evacuation of Egyptian Army.
1936  Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.
1953  Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on Sudanese Self-Government and Self-Determination.
1955  Mutiny in Southern Sudan.
1956  (1 January) Independence of the Sudan.
1958  Military coup overthrows Sudanese parliamentary regime.
1964  “October Revolution” overthrows military government.
1965  Restoration of parliamentary government.
1972  Addis Ababa Agreement ends first civil war.
1975  Assassination of President Tombalbaye of Chad; accession of Felix Malloum.
1980  Ahmad Ibrahim Diraige elected governor of Darfur.
1982  Hissene Habre takes power in Chad.
1983  (June) Nimayri “redivides” Southern Sudan into three “regions.”
       (July) Establishment of Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/SPLA).
       (September) Nimayri decrees Shari’a the law of the land.
1984–85  Drought and famine in Darfur.
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1985  (April) Nimayri ousted; Transitional Military Council takes power.

1986  Third parliamentary regime established; al-Sadiq al-Mahdi as prime minister.

1987–89  “War of the Tribes” in Darfur.

1989  Military coup under Omar Hasan al-Bashir overthrows parliamentary regime.

1990  Idris Deby takes power in Chad.

1991  (February) Sudan reorganized into states; Darfur is one.
      (November) SPLA force invades Darfur, is quickly crushed by January 1992.

1994  Darfur divided into three “states.”

1996  Ossama bin Ladin leaves Sudan.

1998  (August) U.S. attack on pharmaceutical factory at Khartoum North.

1999  (January) Fighting breaks out in Northern Darfur.

2000  Publication of the Black Book.

2003  Upsurge in janjawid/government-rebel fighting; by year’s end, 1 million refugees.

2003  (February) Manifesto of SLA published.
      (March) Justice and Equality Movement announced.
      (September) Cease-fire negotiations in Chad.

2004  (August) Negotiations begin in Abuja.
      (September) United States describes events in Darfur as “genocide.”

2005  Comprehensive Peace Agreement ends civil war in Southern Sudan.
      (July) Declaration of Principles signed in Abuja.
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

2006
(May) Darfur Peace Agreement signed in Abuja; two rebel factions refuse.
(September) African Union’s peacekeeping mandate expires, is renewed; by year’s end, 2.5 million refugees, war dead estimated at 400,000.

2007
(8 February) Tripoli Agreement ends border war between the Sudan and Chad; fighting continues thereafter.
(11 October) SPLM suspends participation in the Sudan’s Government of National Unity.

2008
(May) Insurrection of western Sudanese in Khartoum suppressed with heavy casualties.
(14 July) International Criminal Court indicts President al-Bashir for “crimes against humanity.”

2010
(February) Sudanese national elections scheduled.

2011
Referendum on future status of the Southern Sudan due under terms of 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
Map 1. The Sudan in Africa
Map 2. The Darfur Sultanate