CHRONOLOGY

B.C.

3102. Epoch of the Kali Yuga Era and of the Bhārata War according to one school of astronomers.

c. 2700. Date of Indus Valley Seals found at Kish.

2449. Date of heroes of the Bhārata War according to a second group of astronomers and chronologists.

c. 1435. Aryan Kings in Western Asia.

c. 1414. Date of the Bhārata War according to certain Purāṇas.

c. 1375. Worship of Aryan deities in the land of the Mitanni.

817. Traditional date of the birth of Pārśvanātha.

558. Accession of Cyrus the Great, conqueror of Kāpiēśi.

544. Traditional Epoch of the Ceylonese Era of Buddhā’ Nirvāṇa.

527. Traditional Epoch of the Era of Mahāvīra’s Nirvāṇa.

522. Accession of Darius I, conqueror of the “Indian” satrapy of the Persian Empire.

c. 518–517. Naval Expedition of Skylax and conquest of the Indian satrapy.

486. Cantonese date of Buddha’s Nirvāṇa.

327–326. Invasion of India by Alexander.

325. Alexander leaves India.

c. 324. Rise of the Maurya Dynasty.

313. Jain date of the year of Chandragupta’s accession, probably as ruler of Avanti.

c. 305. Indian Expedition of Seleukos Nikator.

c. 273–232. The reign of Aśoka.

c. 206. Indian Expedition of Antiochos III, King of Syria.


185. Plato, King of Bactria.

182. Latest possible date for the assumption of the title “Great” by Eukratides, King of Bactria and the Indian borderland.


138–88. Conflict of the kings of Parthia with Śakas in Eastern Iran.

1045
c. 126. The Chinese ambassador Chang-Kien visits the
Yueh-chi in the Oxus region.
58. Epoch of the Krita-Malava-Vikrama Era.
c. 44–29. Tamil kings in Ceylon.
c. 30. End of Saunga-Kanya rule in Eastern Malwa. Sata-
vahana supremacy in the Deccan.
c. 26–20. Indian embassies to Augustus.
2. A Chinese official instructed in Buddhism by a
Yueh-chi King.

A.D.
c. 1. Isidore of Charax.
c. 47. Takht-i-Bahi record of Gondophernes.
c. 64. The Chinese Emperor Ming-ti sends for Buddhist
texts.
77. Pliny's Natural History.
78. Epoch of the Saka Era.
Decline of the Parthian and the consolidation of the
Kushan power in the Indus valley.
89–105. Kushan King repulsed by the Chinese General Pan
Chao.
c. 100. Indian embassy to the Roman Emperor Trajan.
His power overthrown by Gautamiputra Satakarni.
130–150. Rudradaman I, contemporary of Vasishthiputra Srit-
Satakarni.
148–170. An-Shih-Kao translates a work by Kanishka's chap-
lain.
c. 152. China loses Khotan.
c. 200. Palmyra created a Roman colony.
230. The Yueh-chi King Po-tiao (Vasudeva?) sends an
embassy to China.
248. Epoch of the Traikutaka-Kalachuri Era.
276–293. Sassanian conquest of parts of North-West India.
320. (Feb. 28) Gupta Era begins.
c. 360. Ceylonese Embassy to Samudra Gupta.
c. 380. Accession of Chandra Gupta II.
388. Latest known date of the Sakas of Western India.
c. 415. Accession of Kumara Gupta I.
436. Simhavarman, the Pallava King of Kanchi, men-
tioned in the Lokavibhaga.
CHRONOLOGY

C. 448. Huns in the Oxus Valley.
455. Accession of Skanda Gupta.
458. Date of the Lokavibhāga.
467. Latest known date of Skanda Gupta.
473. Kumara Gupta II.
476. Birth of the astronomer Āryabhāta.
      Gopachandra, a contemporary of Vainya Gupta.
533. Yaśodharman, conqueror of Mihirakula the Hun King.
543-544. Continuance of Gupta rule in North Bengal.
      Rise of the Chalukyas of Vātāpi.
547. Kosmas Indikopleustes.
554. Īśānavarman Maukbari.
566-567. Accession of Kirtivarman I, Chalukya.
566. Accession of Harshavardhana.
609. Coronation of Pulakesin II, Chalukya.
619-620. Supremacy of Śaśāṅka in Eastern India.
622. Era of the Hijra.
634. Reference to the fame of Kālidāsa and Bhrāravi in
      the Aihole inscription.
637. Arab raid against Thānā.
639. Foundation of Lhāsā by Srong-tean-Gampo.
641. Harsha's embassy to China.
C. 642. Death of Pulakesin II.
      Probable date of the death of Amāuvarman of Nepāl.
C. 642-668. Narasimhavarman I, the Great Pallava.
643. Harsha's meeting with Huien-Tsang.
      First mission of Wang-Huien-T'æ.
      Śilāditya (of Mewar?)
C. 646-647. Death of Harsha.
C. 647-648. Bhāskaravarman or Kumārarakṣa, King of Kāmarūpa,
      helped Wang-Huien-T'æ.
661. Guhila Aparājīta.
667. "Five Indies" send ambassadors to China.
672-673. Ādityasena.
674. Vikramāditya I, Chalukya.
      Paramesvaravarman I, Pallava.
675-685. Itising at Nālandā.
711. Invasion of Sind by Muhammad b. Qāsim.
712. Arab conquest of Nīrūn and Aror.
Defeat and death of Dāhir.
713. Capture of Multān by the Muslims.
720. Śrī Narasimha Potavarman's diplomatic relations with China.
724-743. Khalif Hishām.
Junaid, Governor of Sind.
731. Yaśovarman's embassy to China.
733. Lalitāditya Muktāpīḍa receives investiture as king from the Emperor of China.
742. Dantidurga a feudatory of the Chalukyas.
743-789. Sāntarakṣita and Padmasambhava invited to Tibet.
Rise of Lamāism.
753. Rise of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Empire.
783. Indrāyudha (Kanauj).
Vatsarāja (Pratihāra).
793-815. Govinda III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa.
315. Nāgabhata (Pratihāra).
816-877. Amoghavarṣa I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa.
829. Harjara, King of Kamārapa.
c. 836. Accession of Bhoja I, King of Kanauj.
c. 850. Lalliya Shāhi.
855. Accession of Avantivarman of Kāshmir.
c. 871-907. Āditya I, Chola.
879. New Nepalese Era.
892. Coronation of Bhima I, Eastern Chāluksya.
893. Mahendrapāla I (Pratihāra).
907. Accession of Prāṇataka I, Chola.
914. Mahipāla I (Pratihāra).
Continuance of Pratihāra rule in Surāshṭra.
939. Yaśaskara, King of Kāshmir.
942-943. Guhila Bhatripatī II.
945. Coronation of Amma II (Vijayāditya VI), Eastern Chalukya.
c. 950-1003. Queen Diddā of Kāshmir.
c. 954-1002. Dhaṅga Chandella.
c. 962. Foundation of the Kingdom of Ghazni.
973. Foundation of the later Chalukya Empire (of Kalyāna).
c. 974-995. Muḥjā.
977. Accession of Sabuktigin.
CHRONOLOGY

985. Accession of Rājarāja the Great, Chola.
986–987. First invasion of Sabuktigin.
  c. 995. Accession of Sindhurāja Navasāhasānka.
  997. Death of Sabuktigin.
  998. Accession of Sultān Mahmūd.
  1001. Great defeat of Jaipāl by Sultān Mahmūd.
  1008. Battle near Und.
1012–1044. Rājendra Chola I.
  1013. Mahmūd captures Nandānā.
  1018. Rājyapāla (Pratihāra).
  Kanauj seized by Mahmūd of Ghuzni.
  1026. Sārnāth inscription of the time of Mahipāla I of Bengal.
    Fall of Nidar Bihin (Shāhi).
    Sack of Somnāth (during the reign of Bhimdeva I).
  1030. Death of Sultān Mahmūd.
  1032. Vimala Śa.
  1039. Death of Gāngeyadeva Kalachuri.
  c. 1040. Coronation of Lakshmi-karna of the Kalachuri Dynasty.
  1052. Red Fort at Delhi.
1070–1122. Rājendra Chola, Kulottuṅga I.
  1078–1127. Vikramāditya VI of Kalyāna.
  1089–1101. Harsha of Kāshmir.
  c. 1098. Kirtivarman Chandella.
  c. 1106–1141. Vishnukundhara Hoysala.
  1114–1154. Govinda Chandra, the Great Gāhadavāla King.
  1119. Epoch of the Lakshmana Sena Era.
  1153–1164. Vīragarāja IV (Visaladeva).
  1158. Ballāla Sena.
  c. 1167–1202. Paramardi Chandella.
  1175. Muhammad bin Sām invades India and captures Mutilān.
  1178. Muhammad defeated in Gujarāt.
  c. 1185–1205. Lakshmana Sena of Bengal.
1186. Fall of the Yamini Dynasty.
1191. First battle of Tarāin.
1192. Second battle of Tarāin.
   Fall of Prithvirāja III Chāhamāna (Chauhān).
1192–1193. Qutb-ud-din Aibak takes Delhi.
1197–1247. Singhana the Great, Yadava King.
   c. 1200. Ikhtiyār-ud-din conquers parts of Eastern India.
1206. Death of Muhammad bin Sām and accession
   Qutb-ud-din in India.
1210. Death of Qutb-ud-din.
   Accession of Ārām Shāh.
1210–1211. Accession of Ilutmish.
1221. Invasion of the Mongols under Chingiz Khān.
1228. Ahoms in Assam.
1231. Tejāhpāla.
1231–1232. Foundation of the Qutb Minār.
1236. Death of Ilutmish.
   Accession and deposition of Firūz.
   Accession of Raziyya.
1240. Deposition and murder of Raziyya.
   Accession of Mu'iz-ud-din Bahrām.
1241. Capture of Lahore by the Mongols.
1246. Deposition and death of Ma'sūd.
   Accession of Nāṣir-ud-din Mahmūd.
1260–1291. Rudrammā, the Great Kākatiya Queen.
1286. Death of Nāṣir-ud-din Mahmūd.
   Accession of Ghiyās-ud-din Balban.
1279. Latest known date of Rājendra IV Chola
   Rebellion of Tughrīl in Bengal.
1280. Bughrā Khān appointed to the Government of Benga.
1287. Death of Balban.
   Accession of Mu'iz-ud-din Kāiqubād.
   Mongol invasion repelled.
1288. Marco Polo at Kayal.
1290. Death of Kāiqubād.
   Accession of Jalāl-ud-din Firūz Khalji.
1292. 'Alā-ud-din Khalji captures Bhilsa.
   Mongol invasion.
1294. Devagiri pillaged by 'Alā-ud-din Khalji.
1296. Accession of 'Alā-ud-din Khalji.
1297. Conquest of Gujarāt (from Karnadeva II).
1301. Capture of Ranthambhore by 'Alā-ud-din Khalji.
1305. Conquest of Mālwa, Ujjain, Māndū, Dhār and Chandeli by the Khalji.
1306–1307. Kāfūr’s expedition to Devagiri.
1308. Expedition to Warangal.
1310. Malik Nāib’s expedition into the South Indian Peninsula.
1321. Expedition to Warangal under Muḥammad Jaunā (Ulugh Khān). Rebellion of Muḥammad.
1325. Accession of Muḥammad bin Tughluq.
1328. The Mongols invade India. 1329. Qarachil expedition. Issue of forced currency of brass and copper for silver.
1334. Rebellion in Madura. Capture of Anegundī by Muḥammad bin Tughluq.
1336. Traditional date of the foundation of Vijayanagar. 1337–1338. Expedition to Nagarkot.
1347. ‘Alā-ud-din Bahman Shāh proclaimed King of the Deccan.
1351. Death of Muḥammad bin Tughluq. Accession of Firūz, son of Rajab.
1353. Firúz’s first expedition to Bengal.
1359. Firúz’s second expedition to Bengal.
1360. Firúz’s expedition to Orissa.
1361. Capture of Nagarkot or Kāngra by Firúz.
1363. Firúz’s first expedition to Sind.
1374. Bukka sends an embassy to the Emperor of China.
1377. Extinction of the Sultānate of Madurā.
1382. Rebellions of Rājā Ahmad or Malik Rājā in Khānḍi-stān.
1388. Death of Firúz, son of Rajāb.
  
  Accession of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughluq II.
1389. Death of Tughluq II.
1392. Dilāwür Khān, Governor of Mālwa.
1393. Independent Sultānate of Jaunpur.
1398. Invasion of Timūr.
1414. Khizr Khān occupied Delhi.
  
  Rājā Ganesh in Bengal.
1420. Nicolo Conti visits Vijayanagar.
1424. Capture of Warangal by Ahmad Shāh Bahmani.
1429. Transfer of the Bahmani capital from Gulbagha to Bidar.
1430–1499. Rānā Kumbha.
1443. 'Abdur Razzāk comes to India.
1451. Bahālūl Lodi ascends the throne of Delhi.
1458–1511. Mahmūd Begarha.
1459. Foundation of Jodhpur.
1470. Death of Zain-ul-Ābidin.
1472. Birth of Farid (Sher Khān).
1481. Murder of Mahmūd Gāwān.
1484. Independence of Berar.
1486. Abyssinian rule in Bengal.
1486–1487. Fall of the Sangama Dynasty of Vijayanagar.
  
  Beginning of the rule of the Śāluva Dynasty.
1489. Accession of Sīkandar Lodi.
1489–1490. Foundation of the 'Ādil Shāhī Dynasty of Bijāpur.
1490. Establishment of the independent Nizām Shāhī Dynasty of Ahmadnagar.
1493. Husain Shāh elected King of Bengal.
1494. Accession of Bābur in Farghāna.
1497–1498. First voyage of Vasco da Gama.
CHRONOLOGY

1504. Bābur occupies Kābul.
1505. Beginning of the rule of the Tuluva Dynasty in Vijayanagar.
1509. Albuquerque, Portuguese Governor of India. 
Accession of Krishnadeva Rāya.
1509-1527. Rānā Sanga.
1510. The Portuguese capture Goa.
1511. Bābur captures Samarqand again.
1512-1518. Independence of the Kutch Shāhi Dynasty of Golkhandū.
1513. Death of Albuquerque.
1517. Death of Sīmāndar Lodi.
Accession of Ibrāhīm Lodi.
1526. First battle of Pānpat.
1527. Battle of Khānuwa.
1529. Battle of Gograh.
1529-1530. Death of Krishnadeva Rāya.
1530. Death of Bābur and accession of Humāyūn.
1533. Bahādur of Gujarāt captures Chitor.
1534. Humāyūn marches to Mālwa.
1535. Defeat of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt and his flight to Māndū.
1537. Death of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt.
1538. Sher Khān defeats Māhmūd Shāh of Bengal.
Humāyūn enters Gaur.
Death of Guru Nānak.
1539. Sher Khān defeats Humāyūn at Chaunsa and assumes sovereignty.
1540. Humāyūn’s defeat near Kanauj.
1544. Humāyūn arrives in Persia.
1545. Death of Sher Shāh.
Accession of Islām Shāh.
1552. Death of Guru Angad.
1554. Death of Islām Shāh.
Accession of Muhammad ‘Ādil Shāh.
Sikandar Sūr in the Punjāb.
1555. Humāyūn recovers the throne of Delhi.
1556. Death of Humāyūn and accession of Akbar.
Second battle of Pānpat.
1560. Fall of Bairam Khān.
1561. Mughul invasion of Mālwa.
1562. Akbar marries a princess of Amber.
End of Petticoat Government.
1564. Abolition of the Jizya.
Death of Rāni Durgāvati and annexation of the Gond kingdom.
1565. Battle of Talikota.
1568. Kārānī's conquest of Orissa.
Fall of Chitor.
1569. Capture of Ranthambhor and Kālinjar.
Birth of Salim.
1571. Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri.
1572. Akbar annexes Gujārāt.
1573. Surāt surrenders to Akbar.
Understanding with the Portuguese.
1574. Death of Guru Amardās.
1575. Battle of Tukaroi.
1576. Subjugation of Bengal.
Death of Dāūd near Rājmahal.
The battle of Gogundā or Haldighāt.
1577. Akbar's troops invade Khāndesh.
1579. “Infallibility Decree” promulgated.
1580. Accession of Ibrāhīm ‘Ādil Shāh II in Bijāpur.
First Jesuit mission at Āgra.
Rebellion in Bihār and Bengal.
1581. Akbar's march against Muhammad Hakim and reconciliation with him.
Death of Guru Rāmdās.
1582. Divine Faith promulgated.
1585. Fitch at Āgra.
1586. Annexation of Kāshmir.
1589. Death of Todar Mal and Bhagwān Dās.
1591. Mughul conquest of Sind.
1592. Annexation of Orissa.
1596. Siege of Ahmadnagar.
Acquisition of Qandahār.
Annexation of Bahuchistān.
Death of Faizi.
1597. Death of Rānā Pratāp.
1600. Charter to the London East India Company.
Ahmadnagar stormed.
1601. Capture of Asīrgarh.
1602. Death of Abūl Fazl. Formation of the United East India Company of the Netherlands.
1605. Death of Akbar and accession of Jahāṅgīr.
1606. Rebellion of Khusraw.
    Qandahār invested by the Persians.
    Execution of the Fifth Sikh Guru, Arjan.
1607. Qandahār relieved by the Mughuls.
    Sher Afghān, first husband of Nur Jahān, killed.
1607. Second revolt of Khusraw.
1608. Malik ‘Ambar takes Ahmadnagar.
1609. Hawkins arrives at Agra.
    The Dutch open a factory at Pulicat.
    Hawkins leaves Agra. The English establish a
    factory at Masulipatam.
1612. Khurram marries Mumtāz Mahal.
    First English factory at Surat.
    The Mughul Governor of Bengal defeats the rebellious
    Afghan.
    Mughuls annex Kuch Hājo.
1613. Jahāṅgīr’s firman to the English Company.
1615. Submission of Mewār to the Mughuls.
    Arrival of Sir Thomas Roe in India.
1616. Roe received by Jahāṅgīr.
    The Dutch establish a factory at Surat.
1618. Roe, after obtaining firmans for English trade, leaves
    the Imperial Court.
1619. Roe leaves India.
1620. Capture of the Kangra fort.
    Shahryār betrothed to Nur Jahān’s daughter (by
    Sher Afghān).
    Malik ‘Ambar revolts in the Deccan.
1622. Death of Khusraw. Shāh ‘Abbās of Persia besieges
    and takes Qandahār. Shāh Jahān ordered to
    recover Qandahār but rebels. Malik ‘Ambar takes
    Bīdar.
1624. Suppression of Shāh Jahān’s rebellion.
1625. Dutch Factory at Chinsurā.
1626. Death of Malik ‘Ambar.
    Rebellion of Mahābat Khān.
1627. Death of Jahāṅgīr.
    Birth of Shivāji (or 1630 according to some).
1628. Shāh Jahān proclaimed Emperor.
1629. Rebellion of Khān Jahān Lodi.
1631. Death of Mumtāz Mahal.
1631. Defeat and death of Khân Jahân Lodi.
1632. Mughul invasion of Bijăpur.
Sack of Hugli.
Grant of the "Golden Firman" to the English Company by the Sultan of Golkundā.
1633. End of Ahmadnagar Dynasty.
1634. Firman permitting English trade in Bengal.
1636. Treaties with Bijăpur and Golkundā.
Shâhjî enters the service of Bijăpur.
Aurangzeb appointed Viceroy of the Deccan.
1638. Peace between the Mughuls and the Ahoms.
Qandahâr recovered by the Mughuls.
1639. Foundation of Fort St. George at Madras.
1646. Shivâji captures Torna.
1649. Persians recover Qandahâr.
1651. English factory started at Hugli.
Firman granted to the English Company by Shujâ.
1653. Aurangzeb reappointed Viceroy of the Deccan.
The Dutch start a factory at Chinsurâ.
1656. The Mughuls attack Hyderâbâd and Golkundâ.
1657. Shivâji raids Ahmadnagar and Junnar but is pardoned.
Invasion of Bijăpur by Aurangzeb.
Aurangzeb captures Bidar and Kalyâni.
Illness of Shâh Jahân.
The war of succession begins.
1658. Battles of Dharmât and Samûgarh.
Coronation of Aurangzeb.
1659. Battles of Khajwah and Deorâi.
Execution of Dârâ. Captivity of Murâd and Shâh Jahân.
Second coronation of Aurangzeb.
Murder of Aftâl Khân.
1660. Shujâ chased from Bengal to Arâkân. Mir Jumla appointed Governor of Bengal.
1661. Cession of Bombay to the English.
Execution of Murâd. Mughul capture of Cooch Bihâr.
1662. Peace with Ahoms.
CHRONOLOGY

1662. Death of Sulaimān Shukoh.
1663. Death of Mir Jumla. Shāistā Khān appointed Governor of Bengal.
1664. Shivāji sacks Surāt.
    Colbert, the French Minister, founds an India Company.
1664. Shivāji assumes royal title.
1666. Death of Shāh Jahān.
    Capture of Chittāgong.
    Shivāji's visit to Āgra and escape.
1667. The Yūsufzāis rebel.
1668. New religious ordinances.
    Cession of Bombay to the East India Company.
    First French factory started at Surāt.
1669. Jāt rebellion under Gokla.
1670. Second sack of Surāt.
1672. Satnāmi outbreak.
    Revolt of the Afridis.
    Shāistā Khān's firman to the English Company.
1674. François Martin founds Pondicherry.
    Shivāji assumes the title of Chhatrapati.
1675. Execution of Teg Bahādur, Guru of the Sikhs.
1677. Shivāji's conquests in the Carnatic.
1678. Mārwār occupied by the Mughuls.
    Death of Juswant Singh.
1679. Re-imposition of the Jizya.
    Mughul attack on Mārwār.
1680. Death of Shivāji.
    Rebellion of Prince Akbar.
    Aurangzeb's firman to the English Company.
1681. Loss of Kāmarūpa by the Mughuls.
    Aurangzeb goes to the Deccan.
1688. English war with the Mughuls.
    Fall of Bījpur.
1687. Fall of Golkundā.
1689. Execution of Sambhūji. Rājārām succeeds but retires to Jinji.
1690. Peace between the Mughuls and the English.
    Calcutta founded.
1691. Defeat of the Jāts. Aurangzeb at the zenith of his power.
    Grant of a firman by Ibrāhim Khān to the English.
1692. Renewed Marāṭha activity in the Deccan.
1698. The new English Company Trading to the Ea. Indies.
      The English obtain zamindāri of Sutanaṭi, Calcutt and Govinda pur.
1699. First Marāṭha raid on Mālwa.
1700. Death of Rājārām and regency of his wido Tarā Bāi.
1703. The Marāṭhas enter Berar.
1706. The Marāṭhas raid Gujarāṭ and sack Barodā.
1707. Death of Aurangzeb.
      Battle of Jajau.
      Accession of Bahādur Shāh.
1708. Shāhu, King of the Marāṭhas.
      Death of Guru Govind Singh.
1712. Death of Bahādur Shāh.
      Accession of Jahāndār Shāh.
1713. Farrukhsiyar becomes Emperor.
      Jahāndār Shāh murdered.
      The treaty of the Marāṭhas with Husain ‘Āli.
1716. Execution of Bāndā, the Sikh leader. The Surma Embassy.
1717. Farrukhsiyar’s firman to the English Company.
      Re-imposition of Jizya.
1719. Husain ‘Āli returns to Delhi with the Marāṭhas.
      Farrukhsiyar put to death.
      Death of Rafi-ud-Darajāt.
      Accession of Muhammad Shāh.
1720. Accession of Bāji Rāo Peshwā.
      Fall of the Sayyid brothers.
1724. Sa'ādat Khān appointed Governor of Oudh.
      Nizām virtually independent in the Deccan.
      Qamār-ud-din becomes wazīr.
1725-1739. Shuja-ud-din, Governor of Bengal.
1735. Bāji Rāo recognised by the Imperial Governor as ruler of Mālwa.
1739. Nādir Shāh takes Delhi.
      Death of Shuja-ud-din and accession of Sarfarāz Bengāl.
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1739. The Marāthas capture Sаlsette and Bassein.
1740. ʿĀlivardī Khān becomes Governor of Bengal.
       Accession of Bālājī Rāo Peshwā.
       The Marāthas invade Arcot.
       Dost ʿĀli killed.
1742. Marātha invasion of Bengal.
       Dupleix Governor of Pondicherry.
       Murder of Safdar ʿĀli, Nawāb of the Carnatic.
1744–1748. First Anglo-French War.
1746. La Bourdonnais takes Madras.
1747. Invasion of Ahmad Shāh Abdālī.
1748. Death of Nizām-ul-mulk.
       Death of Muhammad Shāh of Delhi and accession
       of Ahmad Shāh.
1749. Death of Shāhu.
       Madras restored to the British.
1751. Clive's defence of Arcot.
       Death of Muzaffār Jang and accession of Sālabat
       Jang.
       Treaty of ʿĀlivardī with the Marāthas.
1754. Recall of Dupleix. Godcheu's treaty with the English.
       Accession of ʿĀlamgīr II.
1756. Death of ʿĀlivardī Khān.
       Accession of Sirāj-ud-daulah.
1756–1763. Seven Years' War.
1756. Sirāj-ud-daulah captures Calcutta.
1757. Sack of Delhi and Mathurā by Ahmad Shāh
       Abdālī.
       The English capture Chandernagore.
       Battle of Plassey.
       Mir Jāfār made Nawāb of Bengal.
1758. Lally in India. The Marāthas in the Punjab.
       Capture of Masulipatam by Forde.
1759. Forde defeats the Dutch at Bedārā.
       ʿĀli Gauhar invades Bihār.
       Murder of ʿĀlamgīr II by Ghāzi-ud-din.
1760. Battle of Wandiwāsh.
       Battle of Udgīr.
       Mir Qāsim, Nawāb of Bengal.
       Vansittart, Company's Governor in Bengal.
1761. Third battle of Pānipat.
   Fall of Pondicherry.
   Shāh 'Ālam II becomes Emperor.
   Shujā-ud-daulah becomes wāzīr.
   Accession of Mādhava Rāo Peshwā.
   Rise of Hyder 'Āli.
1763. Expulsion of Mir Kāsim.
1764. Battle of Buxār.
1765. Death of Mir Jāfār.
   Grant of the Diwānī of Bengal, Bihār and Orīs to the British.
   Treaty of Allāhābād.
   Clive, Company's Governor in Bengal.
1766. Grant of the Northern Sarkārs to the English.
1767–1769. The First Mysore War.
1770. The Great Bengal Famine.
1772. Warren Hastings' appointment as Governor.
   Death of Mādhava Rāo Peshwā.
1773. The Regulating Act.
1774. The Rohilla (Ruhela) War.
   Warren Hastings becomes Governor-General.
   Establishment of Supreme Court, Calcutta.
1775. Trial and execution of Nanda Kumār.
1776. The Treaty of Purandhar.
1779. Convention of Wadgāon.
1780. Popham's capture of Gwālior.
1780–1784. Second Mysore War.
1781. Deposition of Chait Singh.
   Act passed to amend the Regulating Act.
1782. Affair of the Begams of Oudh.
   The Treaty of Salbai.
   Death of Hyder 'Āli.
1783. Death of Coote.
   Fox's India Bills.
1784. Treaty of Mangalore.
   Pitt's India Act.
1786. Lord Cornwallis becomes Governor-General.
1790–1792. Third Mysore War.
1792. Treaty of Seringapatam.
1792. Ranjit Singh succeeds his father as leader of a Sikh Misl.
1793. The Permanent Settlement of Bengal. / Renewal of the Company's Charter.
1794. Death of Mahādāji Sindhia.
1795. The Battle of Kharda. 
   Death of Ahalyā Bāī.
1797. Zamān Shāh at Lahore. 
   Death of Asaf-ud-daulah of Oudh.
1798. Wāzir 'Āli deposed and succeeded by Sa'ādat 'Āli. 
   Lord Mornington (Wellesley) becomes Governor-General. 
   Subsidiary Treaty with the Nizām.
1799. Fourth Mysore War. 
   Death of Tipu. Partition of Mysore. 
   Ranjit Singh's appointment to the Governorship of Lahore. 
   Malcolm's mission to Persia. 
   William Carey opens Baptist Mission at Serampore.
1800. Death of Nānā Fadnavis. 
   Establishment of the College of Fort William.
1801. Annexation of the Carnatic. 
1802. Treaty of Bassein. 
1803-1805. The Second Anglo-Marātha War. 
1808. Mission of Malcolm to Persia and of Elphinstone to Kābul.
1809. Treaty of Amritsar. 
1813. Renewal of the Company’s Charter.
1814-1816. The Anglo-Gurkha War. 
1817-1818. The Pindari War. 
1817-1819. The Last Anglo-Marātha War. 
1819. Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay. 
1820. Munro, Governor of Madras. 
   The Samāchār Darpan started. 
1824-1826. The First Burmese War. 
1826. Fall of Bharatpur. 
1827. Death of Sir Thomas Munro. 
   Malcolm, Governor of Bombay. 
1828. Lord William Bentinck becomes Governor-General. 
1829. Prohibition of Sati. 
1829-1837. Suppression of Thuggee.
1831. Raja of Mysore deposed and its administration taken over by the Company.
Burnes' journey up the Indus.
1831. Meeting of Ranjit and the Governor-General at Rupar
1832. Annexation of Jaintia.
1833. Renewal of the Company's Charter.
Abolition of the Company's trading rights.
Legislative power centralised.
1834. Annexation of Coorg.
Macaulay Law Member.
Formation of the Agra Province.
1835. Education Resolution.
Metcalfe and abolition of Press restrictions.
1839. Death of Ranjit Singh.
New treaty forced on the Aimers of Sind.
1839-1842. The First Afghan War.
1843. Conquest of Sind.
Gwalior War.
Suppression of slavery.
1845-1846. The First Anglo-Sikh War.
1848. Lord Dalhousie becomes Governor-General.
1848-1849. The Second Anglo-Sikh War.
1849. Opening of a Hindu girls' school in Calcutta by Drinkwater Bethune.
1852. The Second Anglo-Burmese War.
1853. Railway opened from Bombay to Thana.
Telegaph line from Calcutta to Agra.
Annexation of Nagpur.
Cession of Berar.
Renewal of the Company's charter.
1854. Sir Charles Wood's Education Despatch.
1855. The Santal Insurrection.
1856. Annexation of Oudh.
University Act.
1858. Britain India placed under the direct government of the Crown.
Queen Victoria's Proclamation.
1859. Indigo disputes in Bengal.
1861. Indian Councils Act.
1861. The Indian High Courts Act.
   Introduction of the Penal Code
1862. Amalgamation of the Supreme and Sadar courts into
   High Courts.
1864. Bhutān War.
1865. The Orissa Famine. Opening of telegraphic com-
   munication with Europe.
1868. Punjab Tenancy Act. Railway opened from Ambala
   to Delhi.
   Sher ‘Ālī, Amir of Afghānīstān, receives an annual
   grant of six lacs of rupees.
1869. Ambala Conference with Sher ‘Ālī.
   Yakūb’s rebellion in Afghānīstān.
1870. Mayo’s Provincial Settlement.
1873. Russians reduce Khiva. The Simla Conference.
1874. The Bihār famine. Disraeli becomes Prime Minister
   in England.
1875. Gāikwār of Barodā’s case. Visit of the Prince of
   Wales.
1876. The Royal Titles Act.
1876–1877. Delhi Durbar.
   The Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India.
1878. Outbreak of the Second Anglo-Afghān War.
   Vernacular Press Act.
1880. ‘Abdur Rahmān recognised as Amir of Afghānīstān.
   Famine Commission.
   Rendition of Mysore.
1883. The Ilbert Bill.
1885. First Meeting of the Indian National Congress.
   Bengal Tenancy Act.
   Bengal Local Self-Government Act.
   Third Anglo-Burmese War.
1886. Annexation of Upper Burma.
   Delimitation of Afghān northern boundary.
1889. Abdication of Mahārājā of Kāshmir.
   Second visit of Prince of Wales.
1891. Factory Act.
   Age of Consent Act.
   Manipur Rebellion.
1892. Indian Councils Act.
1893. Durand's mission to Kâbul.
1895. The Chitral Expedition.
1897. Frontier risings.
    Plague at Bombay.
1897. Famine Commission.
1899. Lord Curzon becomes Governor-General.
1900. Famine Commission.
1904. British Expedition to Tibet.
    Universities Act.
    Co-operative Societies Act.
1905. The First Partition of Bengal.
    Lord Minto becomes Governor-General.
    Morley Secretary of State for India.
1906. Foundation of the Muslim League.
    Congress declaration regarding Swarâj.
1907. The Anglo-Russian Convention.
1908. The Newspapers Act.
    Appointment of S. P. Sinha to the Governor-General's Council.
1910. Lord Crewe Secretary of State for India.
1911. The Delhi Durbar.
    Partition of Bengal modified.
    Census of India.
1912. Removal of the Imperial capital to Delhi.
1914-1918. The First World War.
    The Lucknow Pact of the Indian National Congress
    and the All-India Muslim League.
    The Home Rule League founded.
    Foundation of the Women's University at Poona.
1917. Mr. Montagu's declaration in the House of Commons.
    His visit to India.
1917-1918. Indians made eligible for the King's Commission.
    The Indian National Liberal Federation.
1919. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
    Punjab Disturbances.
    Royal Proclamation.
CHRONOLOGY

Lord Sinha, Governor of Bihār and Orissa.
Mahātmā Gāndhi leads the Congress.

1921. Chamber of Princes.
Moplah Rebellion.
The Prince of Wales visits India.
Census of India.

1922. Resignation of Mr. Montagu.

1923. Swarajists in Indian Councils.
Certification of Salt tax.
Question of Indianising the command of certain regiments—the eight-unit plan.

1925. All-India Depressed Class Association.
Reforms Enquiry Committee Report.
Death of C. R. Dās.
Formation of Inter-University Board.

Lord Reading’s letter to the Nizām.
Royal Commission on Agriculture.
Factories Act.

Appointment of the Simon Commission.
Capetown Agreement.

1928. deposition of Amānullah, King of Afghanistān.
All Parties Conference.
The Nehru Report.
Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.


1929. Lord Irwin’s Announcement of 31st October.
Trade Union split.
Establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
Lahore Congress.
Appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour.

1930. Civil Disobedience Movement.
Rebellion in Burma.
Round Table Conference (First Session).

Census of India.
Round Table Conference (Second Session).
1932. Suppression of the Congress. Round Table Conference
       (Third Session).
       The Communal Award. The Poona Pact.
       The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.
1933. Publication of the White Paper.
       Joint Select Committee.
1934. Civil Disobedience Movement called off.
       The Indian Factories Act, 1934.
       The Bihār Earthquake.
       Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform.
       Royal Indian Navy.
       Accession and abdication of Edward VIII.
       Accession of George VI.
1937. 1st April—Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy.
       Interim Ministries.
       Viceroy's statement in June.
       Congress Ministries in the majority of Provinces
       (since July).
       Federal Court.
1939. Second World War begins (3rd September).
       Resignation of Congress Ministries and the beginning
       of political deadlock in India.
1940. Lord Linlithgow's offer of 8th August.
1941. Japan enters the war (7th December). Pearl Harbour
       incident.
1942. Fall of Singapore (15th February).
       Evacuation of Rangoon (7th March).
       Cripps Mission (22nd March–12th April).
       Evacuation of Burma (29th April).
       August Revolution and arrest of Indian Leaders.
1943. Lord Wavell Governor-General.
       Lord Mountbatten Supreme Commander of South-
       East Asia.
1944. Gandhi-Jinnah talks opened in Bombay on Śrī Rājagopālāchārī's proposals for solution of constitu-
       tional deadlock (9th September).
       Talks break down on Pakistan issue (27th September).
1945. Lord Wavell's broadcast announcing British Govern-
       ment's determination to go ahead with the task of
       fitting India for self-government (19th September).
1945. First trial of Indian National Army men opened (5th November).

1946. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy (18th February).

Announcement in House of Commons of special mission of Cabinet Ministers to India (19th February).

Conference in Simla (2nd May).

Cabinet Mission’s plan announced (16th May).

Muslim League’s acceptance of plan (6th June).

Sikhs reject the plan (9th June).

Princes announce provisional acceptance of Cabinet Mission’s proposals (10th June).

British Cabinet’s plan for Interim Government announced (16th June).

Muslim League decides to participate in the Interim Government; Congress announces acceptance of the long-term part of 16th May plan, but refuses invitation to participate in Interim Government (25th June).

Caretaker Government of officials formed (29th June).

Communal disorders in Bombay Presidency (1st July).

Muslim League withdraws its acceptance of Cabinet Mission’s proposals and decides on a policy of direct action (29th July).

Pandit Nehru invited to discuss proposals for formation of Interim Government (12th August).

Muslim League’s “Direct Action Day” leads to outbreak of mob violence in Calcutta (16th August).

Communal disturbances in Dacca (20th August).

Interim Government formed (2nd September).

Muslim League’s willingness to enter Interim Government announced (12th October).

Serious disorders in Noakhali and Tippera districts of Eastern Bengal (14th October).

Grave communal rioting in Bihar (25th October).

Muslim League members of Interim Government sworn in (26th October).

Announcement that League’s refusal to join Constituent Assembly would continue (14th November).

1946. Indian leaders leave with Lord Wavell for London for discussions with British Government (30th November).
1946. Constituent Assembly’s first meeting (9th December).
1947. British Government’s historic announcement of transfer of power to “responsible Indian hands” not later than June, 1948. Lord Mountbatten’s appointment as Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Wavell (20th February).
Communal rioting in Punjab continues (3rd March).
Disturbances in North-West Frontier Province.
Announcement of Lord Mountbatten’s plan for Partition of India (3rd June).
Śri Chakravarti Rājakopālachāri appointed Governor-General (21st June).
Death of Qa'id-i-Azm Jinnah (11th September).
Troops of Government of India enter Hyderabad State (September).