THE

CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA

FROM THE CLOSE OF

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

The purpose of the present work is to enumerate briefly, in the order of time, the historical events connected with the history of India from the closing years of the fifteenth century, when, by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope in 1487, by Bartholomeu de Móz, and the opening of a direct sea route to the East, the Portuguese began to contend for the exclusive commerce of India. European interest in India was thus stimulated and led to the opening of all the south of Asia to the knowledge and commerce of the West. The enumeration of events is carried down in the following pages from 1492 to the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1894.*

At the commencement of the period to be dealt with, viz. 1492, the following were the leading sovereign rulers in India:—

Shahjahan Shah Lodi was Emperor of the Dehla, having succeeded his father Bahadur Lodi in July 1489; he ruled till 1510.

Shams-ud-din Musaffar Shah, a Haibshi or Abyssinian slave, had murdered his sovereign, Mahmud Shah II., King of Bengal, in 1490, and ruled till 1493.

Ghiyas-ud-din Shah Khalji was ruler of Malwa, 1475-1500.

* Where native dates are given along with the corresponding European ones, the Muhammadan lunar years from the Hijra, 16th July 622, are indicated by "H."; the Hindu years of the Vikrama Samvat, by "V.S.," of which the epoch is 18th September 57 B.C. in Western India, but in Northern India the year begins seven months earlier—the months being the same; and the Saka dates are marked "S."; its epoch is 3rd March 37 A.D.—133 years later than the Samvat era.
Mahmud Shah I. Bajura or Bgar, was the powerful King of Gujarat, 1459-1511.

'Adîl Khân or 'Ali Shah Fârûqi ruled in Kandesh, 1457-1503.

Mahmud Shah II. was the Bahmani King of Kulkarga, in the Dekhan, 1482-1518.

Fatih Allah 'Imad Shahi had established himself as ruler of Berar in 1485 and reigned till 1504.

Ahmad Nizam Shah Bahri defeated Mahmud Shah of Kulkarga or Eleichpur, 1490, and assumed independence at Ahmadnagar, ruling till 1508.

Yûsuf 'Adîl Shah revolted at the same time and founded the 'Adîl Shahi dynasty at Bijapur; he died in 1510.

Qasim Barid Shah also assumed independence at Bidar, 1492; he died in 1503.

In the Hindu states at the same period were:—

Bika Bhikhaji, who founded the Bikanir state in 1488 and ruled till 1504.

Rajamalla, ruler of Mewar, with his capital at Chitor, ruled from 1489 to 1509.

Surajmal, Raja of Marwar or Jodhpur, ruled from 1489 till 1516.

Channa Raja Arberal was ruler of Mysore (Maisûr) about 1478-1513.

Of Vijayanagar, the history for more than twenty years at this period is confused and uncertain. Narasimha I. appears to have been ruler about this time.

REIGN OF SIKANDAR II. LODI.


Qasim Barid Shah of Bidar rebels against Mahmud Shah Bahmani of Kulkarga, and founds the Barid Shahi dynasty of the Dekhan.

1493

Bahādur Gilānī, Governor of the Konkan, having revolted, is repeatedly defeated by the combined forces of Mahmūd Shah Bahmanī and Yūsuf ‘Adil Khān of Bijāpur, and was finally slain.

Harī Nārāyan Deva succeeds his father Bahānam Deva as second Raja of Sambalpur. He settles the part now called Sonepur on his second son, Madan Gopāl.


1494

H. 899. Alaf Khān, ruler of Morāsā, rebels, but on the approach of Mahmūd Shah Bāiqāra’s army, flees to Ghīyāsd-dīn Khalji, who refuses him shelter.


Husain Shah Shārīf in attempting to recover his kingdom from Sikandar Lodi is defeated, and seeks refuge at the court of ‘Alā-ud-dīn Forbī of Bengal.

1495

June: Shawwal, H. 900. Bābur besieges the rebel Ibrāhīm Sāru at the fort of Astērīa in Farghāna, and receives his submission.

John Cabot seeks to discover a North-West Passage to India.

Ahmād Nizām Shāh Bahri, first of the Nizām Shāhī dynasty of the Dekhān (1490), founds the city of Ahmādanagar as his capital, which was completed in two years.

Šaκa 1417. Aniruddha wrote a commentary on the Bhāma-
sikārana of Satnānda.

1496

H. 901. Mahmūd Shāh Bāiqāra of Gujarāt marches against Idrās and Bāgār levying a heavy tribute. He pardons his revolted chief Alaf Khān.

H. 902. Muḥammad, King of Kashmir, is seized by the rebel sāmīndārs and imprisoned by his cousin, Fath Khān, who assumes the title of king.

According to Baretto de Resende, the Portuguese now prepare for an expedition to India.

Hieronymo de Santo Stephano, a Genoese, visits Burma
H. 903. Ahmad, son of Muhammad Shāh Bahmani, marries a daughter of Yūsūf Ḥādī Shāh of Bijāpur.

H. 903. Bābur succeeds to his uncle's kingdom of Samarqand, but holds it only for one hundred days.

July 8. Vasco da Gama, with three or four ships, sails from Belem. Nov. 22, doubles the Cape, and on the voyage suppresses a mutiny on board.

H. 904. Dastūr Dinār, the governor of Kulvara, aspires to independence of Bijāpur, but after several actions with the Bijāpur army, is killed in battle.

Maulāna Hārānī, author of Bahrum-ua-Nakht, the Mandāṣira A'rūs-ua-Sāmā, the Mandāṣira Shāma-ua-Purmān, and the Mandāṣira Sīk-ua-Murgh, dies.

H. 904. Yūsūf Ḥādī Khān formulates a partition treaty for the division of the Dekhan kingdoms: Kulbara and Sāgar are brought under Bijāpur rule.

Ḥādī Khān Fārūq of Kāndesh, refusing tribute to Gujarāt, is compelled by the army of Mahmūd Shāh to pay the arrears due.

Husain Shāh of Bengal reduces Orissa and invades Assam as far as Kāmrūp. His son Dānymāl, left to complete the settlement of the country, is cut off from supplies, and, attacked by the Rāja, perishes with his army.

Jan. 11. Vasco da Gama leaves Natal; March 2, reaches Mozambique; April 14, is hospitably received at Malindi; May 29, anchors at Kappatt, and on the 27th at Pantalayini Kollam, off Calicut; May 28, received in audience by the Zamorin, but harshly treated by the Moorish traders. Diogo Díaz and other Portuguese detained as prisoners in Calicut, for which Da Gama detains eighteen natives on board. The agent having been released, Da Gama sets sail (August 28) with six of the hostages still on board. He reached Lisbon in September 1499.

H. 905. Budhan, a Brahman of Kālīnā near Lucknow, asserts that "the religions of both Muslims and Hindus, if acted upon with sincerity, are equally acceptable to God." Challenged by the Muslim doctors, he refuses to apostatise, and is forthwith executed.
A.D. 1499

Narasā, Nagyaka of Madura—till 1500—subordinate to Nara-simha, the first of the second dynasty of Vijayanagar.

Mahmūd Baigara invades Āṣṭagāh to enforce tribute from ‘Adil Khān Fārūq, who sends the tribute.


V.S. 1556: July 21. Nagarī (near Chitor) inscription of the Guhila Rajamalla, son of Kumbhakarna of Mēdapāta (Mewar), and his wife Śrīnagaradevi, daughter of the prince Yodha, son of Rānāmalla of Marathali (Marwar), dedicating a pond.

S. 1421: Nov. 14. An inscription in the Viṣṇunātha temple at Tenkasi mentions this as the 20th year of King Jatilavarman Pārākrama Pāndya Kulaśekhara.

V.S. 1556: Dec. Ahmadāhād well-inscription of Bīl Hāfrā, a female official in the palace of Sultan Mahmūd Baigara.

1500

H. 905. Husain Shāh, King of Jaunpur, dies in Bengal, whither he had fled in 1494.

Aug. 27: Safar 1, H. 906. Asghar, Governor of Dehli, revolts, but submits to Sikandar Lodi at Sambhal, and is imprisoned.

Sept. 13. Pedro Álvarez Cabral, with thirteen ships and a rich cargo, arrives at Calicut; a treaty is concluded and a factory established, which was soon after destroyed by the Māppillas, and fifty persons massacred, whereupon Cabral bombsards Calicut. Seizing ten of the Zamorin's ships, he sails for Cochin. December, a factory is established and a peaceful alliance made with the Cochin Rāja.

Nov. 17: Rabi II. 14, H. 906. Nasir-ud-din of Mālwa puts his brother `Alā-ud-din to death, and assumes the government. Some days later his father Ghīyas-ud-din Khālji, after a reign of thirty-two years, is found poisoned. Three provincial governors revolt, but are overpowered. He reigned till 1511.

Tenna, Nagyaka of Madura till 1515.

Works in the Persian language now first-composed by Hindus, especially a Hindu poet calling himself 'Bharasman.'

1501

March 26: Ramazān 6, H. 906. Sikandar Lodi marches from Sambhal on Dholpur and takes the fort. Entering Gwalār he receives deputies from Rāja Mān Singh.
A.D. 1501

March. Juan de Nueva Castilla, sent from Portugal with four vessels, arrives at Cannanor. At Cochin they sink a Moorish fleet, and depart with rich cargoes of spices and cloth.

Bihārī Lal,—"the Thomson of India,"—a Hindi poet of the Court of Jaypur, flourished: author of Satsai.

1502
Pope Alexander VI. grants to the Portuguese king a Bull constituting him "Lord of the Navigation, Conquest, and Trade of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India."

Feb. 10 (according to Correa, March 25). A fleet of ten ships under Vasco da Gama leaves Portugal. A settlement is arranged with the Kolattiri and Cochin, but the Zamorin remains hostile. Da Gama loots a Moorish pilgrim vessel and puts the crew and pilgrims to death, defeats and burns the Calicut fleet; and, Dec. 26, sails for Europe.

H. 908. A Muhammadan confederacy, under Mahmūd Shah Bahmani, marches towards Vijayanagar and forces the Hindus to pay tribute and surrender Raichūr and Mundal to Bijāpūr.

Yusuf 'Ādīl Shah introduces the Musalman Shi‘ah doctrines, but shows a wise tolerance towards those of the Sunni persuasion.

Juan de Nueva Castilla returns to Portugal, discovering St. Helena on the way, May 21, 1502.


1503
March 31. The Zamorin of Calicut, with an army of 50,000, marches to Repelim (Eddapalli) to expel the Cochin Raja Tirumumpara who, with the resident Portuguese, retires to Vypin or Baypin island.

Sept. 2. Alphonso de Albuquerque arrives at Cochin. The Calicut garrison after a battle evacuates Cochin; Tirumumpara is re-established and a factory founded. This is the first European fortress in India. Factories are next established at Kollam (North Quilon) and St. Thomé.
A.D. 1503

H. 909. Sultan Sikandar II. transfers the capital of the Empire from Dehli to Agra.

Sept. 6: Rabi' I. 14, H. 909. 'Adil Khan Firuzi (called Miran Chani), King of Kandesh, dies. His brother, Da'ud Khan, succeeds, and, supported by Malwa, provokes war with Ahmad Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar, who declines battle.

Ludovico di Varthema (Lewes Vertomannus) of Rome, travels from Palikot to Tenasserim, and mentions Armenian and Nestorian Christians resident at Pegu.

1504


Babur, driven from Transoxiana, invades Kabul and takes the city, which he holds for twenty-two years.

Qasim I. of Bidar dies, and is succeeded by his son, Amir Barid I. He deprives Mahmud Shah Bahman of all power, and rules till 1538. Yusuf 'Adil Khan also throws off allegiance to Mahmud Shah.

H. 910. 'Ali-ud-din 'Imad Shahi succeeds his father, Fath-Allah of Berar; till about 1529.

Naraji succeeds his uncle, Bikaji or Phkhaji of Bikanir; but dying the same year, is succeeded by his brother, Lankharani.

Sept. 14. A fleet of fifteen sail under Lope Suarez, sent by King Manuel, arrives at Cochin, having intimidated the Zamorin at Calicut by a two days' bombardment.

S. 1417: Aug. 25. Sanskrit inscription at Devulapalli records that Imadi Nrisimha ruling at Penugonda, son of Nrisimharaya, granted the village to a Brahman on the occasion of a lunar eclipse.

1505

June 4: Muharram 1, H. 911. Qutlugh Nigar Khanum, Babur's mother, a descendant of Chagiz Khan, and who accompanied him on most of his wars, dies.

H. 911. Sikandar Lodi Afghan spoils several Hindu Rajas. His army, attacked at Chinur, is saved by the bravery of Da'ud Khan and Ahmad Khan.
1505
Fath Khan of Kashmir is defeated and driven from his capital by the ex-King, Muhammad, but returns with an army and recovers the throne.

July 6: Safar 3, H. 911. During the reign of Sikandar Shah Lodhi, Agra is devastated by a terrible earthquake.

Lope Suarez burns the town of Cranganor.

March 25. A fleet of twenty-two sail, under Dom Francisco de Almeida, leaves Portugal to consolidate the Indian and other Eastern conquests. Oct. 24, the fleet arrives at Cochin with the new Viceroy. Cochin is made the seat of government, and forts erected at Anjediva, Cannanore and Kollam. The Moors put to death all the Quilon factors, for which their ships are burnt.

H. 911. Sayyid Muhammad, son of Mir Sayyid Khan of Jaunpur, claiming to be the "Imam Mahdi," dies. His disciples are the Ghair-Mahdis—a sect which still exists.

1506
H. 911. Muhammadan invasion of Vijayanagar from Bidar. In an action at Diwali the Hindus are victorious, driving back the enemy.

March 16. Lorenzo de Almeida concentrates his ships at Cannanore against the fleet of the Zamorin, and defeats the combined fleet of Turkish and Moorish allies. Lorenzo sails south, and reaches Ceylon, where a treaty is concluded.

April 18. Da Cunha leaves Lisbon with Alphonso de Albuquerque as Viceroy elect. He visits the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, where some captains mutiny and proceed straight to India. He now defeated the Zamorin, founded and fortified a settlement at Goa; then sailed to the Straits of Malacca, and took the city in Feb. 1510; reduced the Molucca and Banda islands, and in 1514 reducedOrmuz, the chief port in the Persian Gulf. Thus in twelve years he had acquired for Portugal all the chief trading ports from the Cape to China—extending to 12,000 miles of coast.

H. 912. Dilshad, vaizir of Jam Nandas of Sindh, conquers Uchh.

Jahangir, Babur's brother, revolts, is subdued and pardoned.

H. 912. Hanumangarh or Bhatner, reduced by Sikandar.

In Bābar’s absence Muhammad Husain Mirzā is proclaimed King of Kābul. Bābar on his return attacks and captures the Mirzā.

April 27. De Brito besieged in Cannanor by the Kolattiri, the Zamorin and the Moors, but a fleet under Da Cunha arrives from Europe and raises the siege. Peace is concluded.

May 28: Muh. 16, H. 913. Sikandar reduces Awanagarh or Ongir fort, and leaves for Agra.

H. 913. Narwar besieged by Sikandar Lodi, aided by Jalāl Khān, Governor of Kālpī, and taken after a year’s siege; mosques and a college built.

Sept.: Jumāda II, H. 913. Bābur marches against Hindustān, drives off booty from the Afghāns, and returns to Kābul. Asked to become King of Qandahār, he is treated treacherously, but defeats the Qandahār force at Khattak.

Fath Khān is expelled a second time by Muhammad from Kāshmīr.

H. 913. Ahmad Nizām Shāh supports the claims of ʿĀlam Khān Pā president to the throne of Kāndesh, but is compelled to desist by the King of Gujarāt.

A combined fleet of Turks and Gujaratis, under Malik Ayāz, the Amir-ul-Umara, Governor of Dīū, attacks the Portuguese off Chaul, each side claiming the victory.

Nov. 27. Almeida, with the fleet, destroys Ponnani, the Zamorin’s port.

Dec. 6. The Portuguese fleet sails for Europe.

V.S. 1564. Rise of the Katuka sect of the Jains.


Nov.: Rajab, H. 914. Mahmūd Shāh, Bāzūra of Gujarāt, proceeds to Nandarbār to depose the putative ʿAdīl Khān Fārūqī in favour of ʿĀlam Khān, son of Hasan Khān, which is accomplished without bloodshed.
A.D. 1508

H. 914. A large fleet prepared in Egypt, under Mir Husain, having on board 500 Mamluks and the Zamorin's ambassador. Mayimana Manikkur, engages the Portuguese fleet at Chaul, The Commander, Lorenzo de Almeida, and his crew are killed. Nov. 12. His father, Francisco de Almeida, in revenge, sends a fleet which burns some Calicut ships and arrives at Cannanor on Nov. 25. Dec. 12, the fleet pursues Mir Husain and enters Dabhol on Dec. 30. He takes the town and massacres the inhabitants.

Dec. 14. Albuquerque, the Viceroy, is unable to eject Almeida. Both send despatches under this date to Dom Manuel.

Jan. 5. The Portuguese fleet sails from Dabhol. Jan. 27, lands at Mahim. Feb. 3, engages and defeats the Musalmans. fleet under Mir Husain in the harbour of Diu. March 8, Almeida enters Cochin in triumph. Albuquerque is now a prisoner. Oct. 29, Dom Fernando Coutinho arrives from Portugal with orders to instal Albuquerque as Governor-General, and (Nov. 5) he is proclaimed Viceroy at Cochin.

Feb. 24. Krishna Deva Rayā succeeds Narasa or Vira Narasimha at Vijayanagar.

Rajamalla or Raimal Rānā of Mewār dies. His son, Sanga Rānā or Sangram Singh I., succeeds.

H. 915. Babur takes under his protection his cousin the historian, Haidar Mirzā Doglat, son of the Amir of Kāshgār.

S. 1431. A Hampe inscription records that Krishna-deva gave the village of Singenayakanahalli to the temple of Virupaksha.

Jan. 4. Albuquerque and Coutinho arrive at Calicut, burn the Zamorin's palace, and destroy the place; but the natives rallying, Coutinho is attacked in the palace and killed, with eighty men, and Albuquerque escapes with a wound. He then withdraws with the fleet to Cochin.


Sikandar II. Lodī of Dehli acknowledges the independence of Gujarāt.

Aug. 6: Jumāda I. 1, H. 916. Da‘ūd Khán of Kāndeha dies. Ghazni Khán succeeds, but after two days is poisoned by the minister, Malik Hissam-ud-dīn. ‘Alam Khán, a relative, is raised to the throne, but ‘Adil Khán III. Fārūqī is everywhere acknowledged.

‘Imād-ud-Dūl of Berār, induced to march on the Niẓām Shāhī dominions, is defeated at Ranpur by Burhān Niẓām Shāh’s army.

Friar Luiz sent as ambassador to Vijayanagar, to seek help against the Zamorins.


April 30: Safar 1, H. 917. Kamāl Khán plots against Ismā‘īl ‘Adil Shāh. The Queen-mother discovers the plot and secures his assassination, and defeats an attack on the palace at Bijāpur.

Bābār turns his attention to India, having lost Samarqand.

May 2: Safar 3. Nasir-ud-dīn Khālji dies, and Mahmūd Shāh II., third son, ascends the throne of Malwa. His eldest son heads a revolt induced by his father’s scandalous conduct, but being defeated, flees to Dehli. Mahmūd ruled under various vicissitudes till 1537.

June. In order to ruin Muslim trade with China, Albuquerque strikes at Malacca, and takes the city on July 26, slaughtering the natives. A fort called “A Famosa” is erected, and rebellion crushed. Dec., Albuquerque leaves Malacca, but loses rich booty by shipwreck.

Khusrū Türk, a Persian Shi‘ah, invested with the estate of Belgaum and the title Azad Khán.

Nov. 23: Ramażān 2, H. 917. Mahmūd Shāh I. (Baihaqa) of Gujarāt, dies after a reign of fully fifty-two years. His son succeeds as Muzaffar Shāh II., crowned at Ahmadābād, Dec. 9 (Ramażān 17), till 1526.

The Bijāpur forces under Fakhr Khán prepare to reconquer
A.D. 1511

Goa, which is invested all winter. Help from Cochín saves the town.

V.S. 1568. Rūparasi of the Mālamvāda Jaina Gotra forms the Nīgapuriya branch of the Lampāka sect.

1512


H. 918. Qult Qutb-ul-Mulk, Tarāfīdar of Tagīngana, assumes independence, and makes Muhammadnagar (Golkonda) his capital, taking the title of Qult Qutb Shāh.

H. 918. Muẓaffār Shāh II. of Gujarāt, on an expedition against Mālwa, is diverted from his object by the rebellion of the Bhimāraja of Idar, who had defeated ‘Ain-ul-Mulk, Governor of Nahwālah. On Muẓaffār's arrival at Morāsa the Rāja takes flight; his lands are plundered.

Sept. 10. An expedition to reduce Makka commenced, but abandoned for an attack on Banestarnim which capitulates in October. An ambassador from Goa is favourably received.

Ś. 1434. A copper-plate records that Krishnāraja gave the new village Timmulāpura or Timmulāpura to Timmarāya, astrologer of Rattihalli and Kod.

1513

Feb. 10. Dom Garcia de Noronha reports the Zamorin of Calcut willing to make peace. An embassy is unsuccessful, but the Zamorin is poisoned by his brother, who concludes peace and grants a site for a factory, which was at once erected.

H. 919. Muẓaffār II. of Gujarāt ravages Idar, and having made peace with Bhimāraja continues his march into Mālwa.

Krishna Deva of Vijayanagar marches against Udāyagiri, a hill fort in Nellore, and wages successful war against the King of Orissa. He is defeated at Pangul by Qult Qutb Shāh, who takes Rājkonda, Devarkonda, Kovilkonda, and Ghanpura.

The Krishnasvāmi temple at Vijayanagar built by Krishna Deva. The temple of Hazara Rāmasvāmi is begun.

Betāda Chāma Rāje, King of Seringapātam : till 1552.

Aug. Two attempts by the Portuguese on Aden fail, and Albuquerque returns to Goa.

1513 thence to Astr. The Prince of Chandri supports Mahommed's cause against that of Sheshabud-din's son Makhius.

H. 919. Babur marches on Qandahar, but concludes a peace with Shah Beg Arghun and returns to Kâbul. Shah Beg prepares to retreat to Sindh.


Sept. 20: Ś. 1435. A Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription records that Krishna Raya of Vijayanagar (1510-1529), at Sankaleshvara, granted the village to a temple of Ganapati.

H. 920 Bihmaraja of Idar, who had plundered the Patan district and defeated 'Ain-ul-Mulk at Morasa, dies. His son, Bihur Mal, succeeds him, but is deposed by his cousin, Raja Mal, aided by Rana Sangram of Mewar. Muzaffar II. of Gujarat sends Nizam-ul-Mulk, governor of Ahmadabad, to oppose the latter.

Jan. Ambassadors from Pegu and Siam request Albuquerque for trade with Malacca. March: an embassy sent by the Portuguese to Khambay in Gujarat, which is well received, but fails to gain permission for a fort at Diu.

July. Attempts made by Albuquerque to plant a factory at Ormuz. He exacts tribute.

Renewed disputes arise between the Portuguese and the Bijapur governments.

The Bijapur troops defeat the combined forces of Golconda, Ahmadnagar and Banar at Allapur, near Bijapur. Mahommed Shah Bahman and his son Ahmad taken prisoners.

Dec.: H. 920. Shah Beg Arghun sends a force from Suvit into Sind, which takes the villages of Kakan and Baghsin.

Ś. 1436. Kanarese inscription on a column at Ellamma temple at Ugargol, near Saundatti, records the finishing of the upper storey over the mandapa of west door by the Nayaaka of Sri Krishna.


Duarte Barbosa travels in India—visits Vijayanagar, 1504-15.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA

A.D. 1515

April 1. The Portuguese occupy Ormus and develop trade. Pedro de Albuquerque appointed governor.

June 23: Ś. 1437. Krishnadeva's general, Sálva Timma, takes the fortress of Kondavid, defeating the King of Orangal.

Narasam Pillai, Nāyakka of Madura: till 1519.

H. 921. Bābur again lays siege to Qandahār, but his army being weakened by fever, he again makes peace and returns to Kābul.

The Jews at Canganor put to death many Muhammadans and lead to their own extinction from the Malabar Coast.

V.Ś. 1572. Rise of the Pañachandra sect of the Jains.

Sept. 8. Don Lope Soarez de Albergaria arrives at Goa as governor, appointed on account of slanders against Albuquerque.


1516

Feb. 8. Lope Soarez conducts an expedition to Aden, but fails to reduce it; returns to Goa in September, with a loss of 800 men.

An expedition to China is undertaken by Perez, a Portuguese, who is driven by storms to Bengal.

Jorge de Brito's tyranny at Malacca causes revolts, which are put down by force.

H. 922. Sikandar Lodi: promised the fortress of Ranthambhor by two plotters, fails to obtain it, and retires to Agra.

Peace and alliance concluded between Krishna Deva of Vijayanagar and the King of Orissa or Orangal.

Bābur, for the third time, besieges Qandahār, and Shāh Beg Aqṣūn seeks for peace, agreeing to surrender the city in the following year to Bābur's officers, and Bābar returns to Kābul.

In H. 923 Shāh Beg, as arranged, surrendered Qandahār.

H. 923. Muzaffar II. sends an expedition against Raja Mal who attacks Idar and kills Zaḥr-ul-Mulk, the governor. Muzaffar restores Bihar Mal.

Nov. 18: Zil qa'da 4. H. 923. Muzaffar Shāh lays siege to Mandu in the interests of Mahmūd Khājjī of Mālwa, who was powerless against the Hindu Medini Rājī. Mahmūd had fled to Gujarāt.
IBRAHIM II. LODI

Nov. 21: Zul-hijja 7, H. 923. Sikandar II. Lodi dies. Ibrahim II. Husain, his eldest son, succeeds, but at the instigation of the Lodi chiefs, his brother, Jalal Khan, to whom Jaunpur had been granted, sets up a royal establishment there.

June. Perez makes a fair voyage to the China Islands.

Fernando de Alcacea is sent to Goa as Surveyor of Revenues. Dissensions cause him to return.

The Portuguese governor concludes a treaty with the Queen of Quilim (Kolam), and a new factory is erected.

John de Sylveira enters the port of Chittagong, and the Arakanese invite the Portuguese to trade with them.

H. 923. Death of Maitina 'Abdullah of Dehli, author of Shahr Mina-i-Mantiq.

Jan. 7: Zul-hijja 14, H. 923. Ibrahim Husain Lodi imprisons his brothers in Harai fort for the rest of their lives. Jalal Khan, deserted by his supporters, flees to Gwalior and is sent a prisoner to the king, who orders his death.

H. 924. Musaffar Shah II. marches into Malwa to overawe the minister Medini Rai who quits Dhar. On Feb. 2: Safar 2, Mandu is taken and Malwa restored to Mahmud Khalji.

H. 924. Mar Singh, Raja of Gwalior, dies, and is succeeded by his son, Vikrama. Shih Beg Arghun prepares for the conquest of Sind.

H. 924. Hindal Mirza, son of Babur and brother of Humayun born.

Sept. 8. Diogo Lopes de Sequeira arrives at Goa as governor.

Scarcia makes an expedition to Ceylon, with soldiers and artisans. Sept. 13: He arrives at Point de Galle, obtains tribute and a site for a fortress, which when completed is put in charge of João de Sylveira.

The Portuguese factory at Malacca besieged by the King of Bintang for twenty days. The Portuguese attack and take Fort Muar.

Albuquerque is recalled, and the Portuguese power in the East from this time begins to decline.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA

A.D. 1518

Dec. 18: Zilhija 4, H. 924. Mahmūd Shāh II. Bahmanī of Kulhāra dies. His son, Ahmad II., succeeds as a mere pensioner of Amir Bārid, and reigns two or three years.

1519 Jan.-March: Safar, H. 925. Bābar takes possession of the countries on the further side of the Indus. Overrunning the Panjāb, he chastises the Gakkhar and returns to Kabul.

H. 925. Ambassadors from Persia arrive at the Bijāpūr court. Ismā'īl ʿAdil Shāh defeated before Raichūr by the Vijayānagar troops.

Kuru Kuru Timmappa, Nayaka of Madura; till 1524. ʿAbū-ud-dīn Ḥussain of Bengal dies, his son, Nāṣir-ud-dīn Nasrat Shah succeeds; till 1532.

Andrea Correa concludes a treaty with the King of Pegu, and reduces the Kings of Bintang and Paseem.

Sept. Tangasseri fort at Kollam is secretly completed and fortified.

H. 925. Mahmūd Khalji of Malwa defeats and slays Bhim Karan, Governor of Gāṛūr. Sangrām Singh of Mewār attacks Mahmūd and takes him prisoner, but afterwards releases him.

1520 H. 926. Bābar marches a third time on Hindustān, attacking the Afghāns on the route. Sialkot submits, Sayyidpur is taken, but hearing of an invasion from Qandahār on Kabul, Bābar returns and lays siege to Qandahār.

Rāna Sangrām defeats Mubāriz-ul-Mulk in Idar, takes Ahmadnagar, and returns to Chitor.

War breaks out between Krishna Deva Rayā, of Vijayānagar, and Ismāʿīl ʿAdil Khān, who was defeated at Raichūr, and that fort and others are captured by the Hindus. (Casamheda places this defeat 1520, Persishta in H. 927, corresponding chiefly to 1521, Nūniz says May 1522.)

Ruy de Mello, Governor of Goa, on the defeat of ʿAdil Khān of Bijāpūr, annexes part of the mainland opposite Goa.

Fort Thomas at Tangasseri is besieged by the Mūammadan.

H. 926. Mīrān Mūhammad Shāh I. succeeds ʿAdil Khān III. of Kāndesh; till 1535.

Sept.: H. 926. Muzzaffar Shāh II. of Gujarāt advances against Sangrām Singh, Rāna of Chitor; encamps at Harāl, Dec., he
IBRAHIM II. LODI

1520

appoints Malik Ayaz to the command. He then proceeds with
Kiwám-ul-Mulk and defeats the Ráñá at Dhamolah; afterwards

H. 927. Sháh Beg Arghún overruns Sindh and takes
possession of Thattá, where he defeats and slays Daryâ Khán,
the adopted son of Jám Nándá. Jám Fríz flees, but afterwards
submits, is pardoned and given the government of half of Sindh.
Sháh Beg next takes Sistán and then proceeds to Bhákkar.

1521

H. 927. On the death of Khán Mirzá, Bábúr bestows
Badakhshán on Humáyún.

Feb. 21. The Portuguese governor Sequeira sails to attack
Diu, but fails to storm it.

March. De Brito besieges for five months in the Portuguese
fortress at Colombo; a relieving force helps to rout the besiegers.
Peace is arranged.

H. 927. Ahmad Sháh III. Bahmunt dies, and Anir Barud
raises his brother, ‘Ál-ud-din Sháh, to the throne.

Malik Ayaz, sent to avenge the depredations of the Chitor
Ráñá, quarrels with the Gujarát nobles. On a threatened attack,
a submissive message from Sangrán Ráñá is sent to Muzaffár.

Násir-ud-din Nasrat Sháh of Bengal breaks the treaty of Bar
and invades Tírbút, kills the Rája and appoints his son-in-law,
‘Ál-ud-din, governor. Hájípur and Mongír were also subdued.

Krishna Deva of Vijayanagar constructs the great dam and
channel at Korragal, also the Basavanna channel.

An expedition to Sumatra undertaken by Jorge de Albuquerque,
who storms Pachim, restores a friendly Rája, and erects a
fort. An attack on Bintang is repulsed, the Portuguese losing
heavily.

Dec. 22. Dom Duarte de Mezez takes office as Governor
at Goa, Sequeira being recalled owing to complaints of the con-
duct of the Portuguese to trading vessels.

H. 927. Khondamír begins the Habíb-us-Siyar, a more com-
prehensive history than the Rausat-us-Safa of his father, Mirkhond.
Born at Harat about 1475. He left it because of the disturbed
state of the country in 1527, and was patronised by Bábúr, and
died in 1555; he was a prolific writer.
A.D. 1522

July 18: Shā'bān 23. H. 928. Shah Beg Arghūn leaves Payandah Muhammad Turkhān in charge of Bhūkkār, he dies at Agam, on his way to invade Gujarāt. His eldest son, Husain Shāh, succeeds, and defeats Jam Firūz who had headed a rebellion in Thatta.

Dībhūl is made tributary to the Portuguese; and Malik Ayār is compelled to quit Chaul. Revolts at Ormuz are occasioned, by the insolence of the Portuguese officials.

The Portuguese abandon their fort at Pecem.

1523

H. 929. ‘Alā-ud-dīn Shāh Bahmanī deposed by Amir Barid, and soon after murdered. His brother, Wāḥīd Allah Shāh, raised to the throne; till 1525.

H. 929. Muṣṭafā II. of Gujarāt prepares to advance against Chitorgarh, but the Rāṇa’s son having come with the stipulated elephants and tribute, the expedition is given up.

Saluva Timma, Krishnā Deva’s minister, invades the Goa mainland, but is checked at Phonda.

April. The Portuguese confirm Ḥusainī ‘Ādīl Shāh in possession of the Goa mainland.

H. 930. Ḥusainī ‘Ādīl Shāh goes to war with his brother-in-law, Burhān Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar, who appeals to Bidar and Gawilgarh for help.

Portuguese expeditions to Malacca, Pahang, Java, and Banda are attended with loss. They establish a strong fort at Cranganor, which they enlarged in 1565.

1524


Jan. Heytor da Sylveira becomes master of Aden, which is made an open port for Portuguese vessels. The king maltreats a crew and seizes the cargo.

H. 931. The Ahmadnagar Confederacy is defeated by the Bijānpur army.

H. 931. Prince Bahādur of Gujarāt visits Dungarpur, Chitor, and Dehlī, and takes up his residence with Ibrāhīm Lodi. A plot is formed to raise him to the imperial throne, Ibrāhīm being now in disfavour.

Bettāda Chāma Rāja of Maisur dies. His three sons divide his
possessions, the youngest Chama Raja the Bald, obtaining Fort Puragarh, afterwards called Mahishasur (Mysore).

Kattayama Kanyakya Nāyyaka of Madura; till 1526.

H. 931. Shāh Hussain Arghūn, appointed by Bābur to the affairs of Multān, invades Multān and captures Uchh. Mahmūd Langāh marches against him, but is assassinated, and his son, Hussain Langāh II., succeeds. A peace is arranged by Shaikh Bahū-ud-dīn, but Shāh Hussain after a siege of fifteen months takes Multān, in H. 932.

Sept. 25. Vasco da Gama, Conde de Vidigueira, arrives at Calicut as Viceroy, to supersede Menezes. He appoints able officers and reorganises the administration.

Alam Khān Lodī, a son of Sultan Bahlūl Lodī, who had taken refuge in Gujarat (H. 930), returns to Dehli and raises an insurrection against his nephew, Sultan Ibrāhīm, is defeated and flees to Bābur at Kabul, who made use of him in preparing to invade India.

Dec. 24. Vasco da Gama dies at Cochin. The Royal Despatch is found to appoint Dom Henrique de Menezes as successor, with Lopo Vaz de Sampayo as interim governor.

H. 932. Wali-Allah Shāh is poisoned by the minister Amir Barīd, who places his nephew, Kālm-Allah Shāh, on the throne—the last of the Bahmans of Kulbarga; he dies next year.

Feb. The Zamorin attacks the Portuguese factory at Calicut, on which Menezes attacks and storms Ponnāni, burns the ships at Calicut, and destroys the native settlements and shipping at Dharapatam and Mahé. From June 13 till Oct. 31 the Zamorin besieges the Calicut fort, which is abandoned.

Many of the Malay kings make peace with the Portuguese.


SULTAN BĀBUR

1526. Jan.: Rabi‘ i., H. 932. Bābur blockades and captures the fort of Malwāt (Mahārājā). April 19, at Pānpur he totally defeat
Ibrahim, who was slain, and founded the Mughal dynasty in Hindustan, otherwise known as the Gurjari Chagatai dynasty.

Feb. 21. Dom Henrique de Menezes, Governor at Goa, dies at Cannanor. Lope Vaz de Sampaio acts, pending the arrival of the next nominee. Goa, Cochin, and Cannanor are fortified against an expected Turkish invasion. At Tidor, Dom Garcia Henriques, by disarming and firing the town to settle disputes, brings the Portuguese into disrepute. On Dec. 31 a Spanish ship arrives there, and the Spaniards join the natives in expelling the Portuguese.

March 15: Jumada II. 2, H. 932. Muzaffar Shah II. of Gujarat dies. April 4: His son, Sikandar Shah, succeeds, but is murdered by Imad-ul-Mulk. May 26, Sha'ban 14, when his youngest brother, Nasir Khan, ascends the throne as Mahmud II. He in turn is deposed, and succeeded on Aug. 22, Zul-qa'da 14, by his elder brother, Bahadur Shah. (Firishta gives different dates.)

May 10: Rajab 28. Babur enters Agra and takes up his residence in the palace. H. 932. Multan is taken, after a fifteen months' siege, by Husain Arghun of Thatta, acting for Babur, and becomes a dependency of Dehl.

Chimnapa Nayaka of Madura, till 1539. Jayasinghe of Bikhanir succeeds his father Lankaranji; till 1545.

Jan. 6: Rabii' II. 3, H. 933. Humayun joins Babur at Agra, and proceeds against Rana Sangram of Chitor; the main army following, the Rana is defeated on March 16: Jumada II. 13. An insurrection in the Doab is put down by Babur's army: Chandwar and Etawa are captured.

Jan.: Rabii' II. Ishaq, son of Malik Ayaz, suspected of intrigue with the Portuguese, is expelled from Diu by Bahadur Shah.

Feb. 28. Pedro Mascarenhas, Governor-elect of Goa, returning from Malacca, is wounded at Cochin and imprisoned at Goa, Lope Vaz refusing trial. Arbitration is resorted to, and on Dec. 26 Lope Vaz de Sampaio is acknowledged governor.

H. 933. Ala-ud-din, Imad Shah of Bengal, recovers Fort Patri, which is retaken by Burhan Nisam Shah and destroyed.
The Khandesh and Berar armies inflict a defeat on the Ahmednagar troops near the Godavari.

The Gujarat fleet defeated by the Portuguese off Chaul.

Robert Thorne, an English merchant resident in Spain, asserts the practicability of a north-west passage to India. His attempt and six others in the succeeding reigns fail.

Chaitanya, a revivalist and mystic in Bengal, held to be an incarnation of Krishna, dies.

Jan. 29: Jumada I. 7, H. 934. Chandar fort besieged and taken by Babur, the Rajputs devoting themselves to death. He then crosses the Ganges in face of the Afghans, and settles the country.

A Portuguese expedition, bound for Sande, is driven on the Bengal coast, the leader and crew being captured and enslaved.

Sept.: Muharram, H. 935. Babur receives the submission of Ramchambor fort from Bikramjit, Ran S Bangram's son.

Sept. 19: Muharram 4. Babur receives the historian Khondamir, who henceforth accompanies the Emperor on his journeys.

Oct. 15. Lope Vaz de Sampayo takes Porca (Purakkar), defended by the natives.

The Portuguese side with Nizam-ul-Mulk against Bahadar Shahn. Chaul is strengthened and the Gujarat fleet pursued, and in an action off Banda 73 out of 80 Gujarat ships are captured.


H. 936. Isma'il 'Adil Shah attacks and captures Amir Baid, minister of Bidar, but afterwards restores him to his country. Mudgal and Raichur capitulate after a three months' siege.

1529
Brähman called Kunwar Sain; henceforward Hindus acquire great influence in the Nizam-Shahi government.

Dec. 26: Humayun, his son, succeeds at the age of twenty-two; till 1539.

1530
Humayun

1531
H. 937. War breaking out between Gujarāt and Malwa, Bahadur captures Mandi, the capital, with Mahmud Khalji and his seven sons, whom he puts to death (March 28) to prevent their rescue, and annexes Malwa. The Portuguese meanwhile attack Diu, but are repulsed by the garrison (Feb. 16). Bahadur defeats the Deccan forces, and concludes peace.

Achyuta Raya succeeds Krishna Deva Raya at Vijayanagar.

March. The Portuguese drive the natives from Mangalore and Damān. The commander of Chaul, defeated by a Gujarāt force, is deprived of office. The Portuguese are driven by the natives from Ternate.

1532
H. 937. Turks arrive in Gujarāt, under Mustafa Rumi, and Bahadur assigns them a dwelling at Diu. Several Lodi chiefs find refuge at Bahadur's court, which offends the Emperor Humayun. Oct., Bahadur conquers and garrisons the Bāgar country.

Ratnasimha Rana succeeds his father, Sangrām of Udaypur; till 1537.

Ayyakani Vayyappa, Nāyyaka of Madura; till 1535.
Tabang Shêwîti ascends the throne of Burma at the age of sixteen.

H. 936. Ismâ‘îl ‘Aḍîl Shâh defeats Burhān Nizām Shâh at the Bijâpur frontier. This battle was called the victory of the sons of Râjput and foreigners, and was the last engagement fought between Bijâpur and Ahmadnagar.

Oct., the fort of Rivadanda at Chaul is begun by permission of the governor.

H. 938. Bahâdur Shâh of Gujarât marches into Mâlwa, obtains possession of Mandû, reduces Bhilâst and restores the Muslim belief.

May 10: Ramazân 30. Raisin fort besieged; Silhâdi Purbiya agrees to become tributary and accept Islam, but his brother, Lakshman Sen, holds out; and the Râjputs put the women to the jâhar and devote themselves to death in battle.

H. 939. Humâyûn’s brother, Kâmrân Mîrâz, invades Kashmir, but is repulsed with loss. Kashmir is invaded and devastated by the Tartars.

Nasrat Shâh of Bengal sends Mulk Murjan to make a treaty with Bahâdur Shâh.

Sher Khân, now master of Bihâr, obtains possession of the fortresses of Chunâr and Rohâs.

Ganga Râo of Mârâwâr or Jodhpur dies. His son, Mâldev, succeeds, and regains Ajmûr and Nâgor with other conquests; till 1584.

Ratnasimha of Mewâr dies in an encounter with the Prince of Bûndi. His brother, Vîrramâdîya, succeeds; till about 1535.

The Portuguese under Da Cunha burn all the towns from Bassein to Taptûr, and levy contributions from Thâna and Bombay.

Nuno da Cunha takes Bassein from a garrison of 15,000 men, and raises the fortifications, and an attempt is made to take Daman.

Humâyûn’s campaigns in Mâlwa and Gujarât.

March 24: Sha'bán 27, H. 939. Bahládūr Sháh raises the siege of Chitor on payment of tribute. He withdraws his allegiance to Húmáyún.

March 27: Ramáznán 1, H. 939. A Káhna inscription records the building of a Jám' Masjíd in the time of ‘Alá-ud-dúnía-wáddin ‘Abúl Muqáffá Fírúz Sháh, the king, son of ‘Narát Sháh, the king.

April. Orders arrive at Goa that all commanders of forts shall be sworn by the Governor-General.

Aug.: Muharram 940. Húmáyún repaired the old fort of Indraprastha, and called it Dípanah, making it his royal residence.

H. 940. Muhammad Zamán Mírzá, and his son, Ulugh Mírzá, revolt, and are defeated at Bhojpur.

Conspiracies occur at Terrálé, ending in the murder of Gonzalo Pérés: Tristáo de Ataíde succeeds as governor, but no improvement in Molucca results.

Fárid Kán, an Afghan chief, separates from Húmáyún, and begins an anti-Mughal movement, assuming the title of Sher Kán.

Aug. 27: Safar 16, H. 941. Ismá‘íl ‘Ádíl Sháh of Bijnápur dies. His son, Máltí ‘Ádíl Sháh succeeds, but on account of his vices is blinded and deposed after six months.

Tabeng Shináli, the Burmese king, attacks the Peguans, takes the capital, and on the death of Takarwúrbi, 1539, becomes king.

H. 941. The Portuguese obtain permission to erect a fort at Dí. They take Swally and Daman. A treaty is made with Bahládúr Sháh, also with Húmáyún, who is promised an armament against Sher Kán. The Zamorin of Calicut, after being defeated in six battles, ceases hostilities.

The Húmáyún námá, the last work of Khondánámír, written.

March 25: Ramáznán 20, H. 941. Bahládúr Sháh, defeated by the Emperor Húmáyún’s army, flees to Mandú. His followers are plundered and dispersed. Aug., Húmáyún carries the hill fort of Chánpánúr, but his officers left in charge quarrel, and occasion the evacuation of Malwa and Gujarát by the Mughals.

H. 941. Máltí ‘Ádíl Sháh is deposed and blinded for his vices. Ibráhím, his younger brother, is seated on the throne; he pro-
notes Dekhanis to the exclusion of foreigners. Disputing the
succession to the Vijayanagar throne, he is defeated by the Hindus.

H. 942. Muhammad of Kashmir dies. Prince Ishaq is
acknowledged king, but is expelled, the two ministers, Malik
Achchhi and 'Abdul Mükri, being rivals for power.

Anarchy in Mewar on the death of Vikramaditya, whose
bastard brother, Banbir, usurps authority, till 1537.

Visvanathya Ayat, Nayaaka of Madura, till 1544.

The fort of Varavene on the Indus retaken from the Mughals
by the Portuguese. Kalyan is taken from Bijapur.

Nuno da Cunha brings about a compact between Bahadur
Shah and Nizam-ul-Mulk; and on Oct. 25 himself concludes a
Treaty of peace and commerce with Bahadur.

H. 943. The imperial troops in Bihar defeat a Bengal army
at Bihar fort. The young king, Jalal, flees to Gaur. Chunar
fort captured by Sher Khan, who makes himself master of Bihar.

The Portuguese attack and take Cranganore, and build a fort.
A citadel built at Ditt is cut off from the town by a wall erected
by Bahadur.

Feb. Don João Pereira defeats Sulaiman Agha at Rachol,
and is besieged for ten days.

March. Nuno da Cunha builds a fort at Bassin.

July. The Portuguese defeat the army of Asad Khan, the
Bijapur minister, but are besieged and accept the terms offered,
viz., their lives to be spared on the demolition of the fortress.

H. 943. Bahadur Shah remonstrates against the encroach-
ments of the Portuguese, and in the negotiations at Ditt, at an
interview on the admiral's ship on Feb. 14: Ramazan 3, as he
was leaving, a scuffle arises among the Gujarati followers and
Portuguese, in which both Bahadur Shah and Manuel da Sousa are
drowned. Nuno da Cunha obtains certificates from the chief
men of Ditt approving his action.

Mr'tan Muhammad Khan Faruqi of Kandesh is called to the
throne of Gujarat, but dies suddenly, 22 Iq'da 14: April 24.
The courtiers raise Bahadur's nephew, Mahmoud Shah, son of Latif
Khan, to the throne of Gujarat. 'Imad-ul-Mulk and Darya Khan.
act as regents and advisers. Miran Muhammad’s brother, Miran Mubarak Khan II., succeeds to the government of Kandesh.

H. 944. The Afghans invade and capture Hajipur, the promised help from the Portuguese not arriving, Mahmud Shah of Bengal flees to the Mughal camp at Chunar.

Uday Singh II., son of Singram Singh, ascends the throne of Mewar in succession to the usurper Bambir.

The zamorn, assisted by Patel Marakkâr, a wealthy merchant, makes sporadic attacks on the Portuguese and also on the King of Ceylon.

Goa is made an episcopal see by Pope Paul III., and put under the Metropolitan of Funchal. The first bishop was Dom Francisco de Melo. The Portuguese found a settlement at Hugli near the old site of Sattgaon.

Nov. 28: Š. 1459. An inscription on a temple of Visvanâtha a Tenkâvi shows this to be the third year of Jatîavârman Kônârmaikondân Sivallabha Pandyâ.

Jan. 8: Shâbân 15, H. 944. Humayun lays siege to Chunâr fortress and takes it from Sher Khân, who drives Mahmûd Shah of Bengal from Gaur.

Feb. 15. Martin Affonso defeats a fleet under Patel Marakkâr at Bandela, rescues Portuguese prisoners, and captures twenty-three barques. He raises the siege of Colombo, where the king’s brother, Madune Pandar, was in revolt.

April 6: 24 Idr. 6. Gaur fort is now taken after a four days’ siege, by Khawas Khân, Sher Khân obtaining Rohîs fort from the Râja; it is afterwards invested by Humâyûn.

Rise of the Kûch Bihâr kingdom under Bîa.

H. 945. Mahmûd Shah of Bengal dies at Khagraon.

Humayun leaves Jahangir Qât Beg as Governor of Bengal.

An attempt by the Portuguese to place a fortress at Chittagong results in the capture of fourteen of their company, on which Nuno da Cunha burns several towns.

Sept. A Turkish expedition arrives to exterminate the Portuguese in India, and bombards Dîa for twenty days. The expected arrival of a new Viceroy and fleet causes the armada to retire on Nov. 25.
A.D. 1586

Jumada I, H. 945. A Persian inscription of Tilbegampur commemorates the erection of a wall and aqueduct in the time of Humayun by Mahataditu, son of Badshah the Khatri, with the help and approval of Shuja-ud-din Amir Faqi 'Ali Beg Bahadur.


Oct. Guru Nanak (born 1469), founder of the Sikh religion, dies at Kartarpur in the Jalandhar Doab, and Angad or Lakan, his disciple, succeeds as second Guru.

1539

Jan. Nuno da Cunha leaves India, and dies on the way to Europe.

The new Viceroy, Dom Garcia de Noronha, visits Diu, and on Feb. 26 concludes a treaty with Khwaja Zafar, granting Mahmud Shah two-thirds of the revenue. The peace of Diu causes hostilities elsewhere to cease.

June 26: Safar 9, H. 946. Humayun, retreating for Agra from Mongib, is intercepted and defeated by Sher Shah at Chayan Ghat near Bakshir. Kamran and Hindal reconciled with Humayun in face of the common enemy.

H. 946. Sher Khan proclaims himself King of Bengal and assumes the name of Farid-ud-din 'Abul Munsif Sher Shah.

Jahangir Quil Khan defeated by Jalal Khan and Haji Khan, and soon afterwards killed.

Pegu falls before Tabeng Shwet, and the Talaing king is driven out.

1540

Jan. A treaty is concluded by the Portuguese with the Zamorin for thirty years. Trade facilities and support in time of war are provided. Treaties are also concluded with the Kings of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar.

April 3. The Viceroy, Dom Garcia de Noronha, dies. Dom Estevao da Gama succeeds. Burhan-ul-Mulk attempts to recover Bassein, but is defeated by Ruy Lorenzo de Tavares at Baylam. Da Gama treats with Mahmud III., who had besieged Bassein but failed to take it, and Da Gama obtains half the customs receipts instead of one-third as formerly.

SHER SHAH AFGHAN

April: Zil qa'da, H. 946. Humayun again invades Bengal.
1540

and on the desertion of Sultan Mirza determines to give battle to Sher Shah. He is defeated at Kanauj, May 17: Muharram 10, H. 947, and retires on Lahore. Oct., he fails to assert his authority in Sind; and escapes to Persia as an exile.

H. 947. Sher Shah ascends the throne of Dehli, and seizes all Humayun's possessions. He subdivides Bengal into provinces.

Ibrahim of Kashmir dies. His eldest son, after a reign of three months, is expelled by Humayun's general, Haidar Mirza Doghlat, who captures Srinagar in November.

Martaban sacked by the Burmese under Tabeng. (The record of Pinto gives 1543-4.)

Buharan Nizam of Ahmadnagar takes from Gujarāt the forts of Kanala and Sangaza or Sankhi.

Jan. A Portuguese expedition leaves Goa for Suez, and on the way several cities are sacked, and ships captured.

July. The fleet arrives at Goa. This year a Portuguese galleon with cargo is captured by the French off the Azores.


H. 941. Khizār Khan, Governor of Bengal, deposed by Sher Shah at Gaur. Bengal divided into districts, each under an Amir, under the amir Qazi Fazlub.

Tabeng Shwett defeats a Shan army and lays siege to Prome, which he captures in June following.

The Lubbi-us Tawārīkh of Yahya bin 'Abd-ul Lauf written.

1542

Jan. An expedition sent from Goa to the Red Sea: meeting a hostile reception at Suakin, it returns to Goa in May.

Jan. 25. Sher Shah at Dehli devotes himself to the establishment of unity in his dominions, dividing them into 116,000 fiscal unions, each governed by five officials.

May 6. Francis Xavier lands at Goa as the first Jesuit missionary.

June. Prome captured by Tabeng Shwett; the royal family is massacred and a Burmese officer left in charge.

H. 949. Būrān Nizām Shāh, taking advantage of dissensions between Ibrāhīm `Adil Shāh and his minister Aṣad Khān, invades Bījāpur; but peace is brought about through the King of Berār.

Sadaśiva succeeds Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar. His power is nominal, Rāma Rāya with his brothers, Tirumala and Venkatārādṛi, ruling the state. July 27, earliest epigraphical date for his reign.

Sept. Martin Afonso da Sousa succeeds Esterão da Gama as governor. He reduces the pay of the soldiers, and compels the Queen of Bhattal to pay tribute. The entire customs of Ormuz are relinquished by the king.

A Portuguese expedition to China discovers Japan.

H. 950. Sher Khan captures Raisin Fort; after promising the commander, Pūran Mal, the son of Silhādī, that the Hindu garrison should be allowed to march out with their arms and property, Sher Shāh attacked them, and in a desperate contest they were all slaughtered.

July 9. Humāyūn, having failed in a second attempt on Sindh, leaves for Qandahār, and thence for Persia in December, leaving Akbar with Mirzā `Askari at Qandahār.

Sept 2: H. 950. Qūlt Qutb Shāh of Golkonda murdered, it is supposed, at the instigation of his son Jamshīd, who ascends the throne. Būrān Nizām Shāh enters into alliance with Vijayanagar and Golkonda against Bījāpur, while Rāma Rāja attacks Raichūr.

H. 951. Humāyūn is hospitably received by Shāh Safawi of Persia, and, though forced to profess the Shī'ah religion, he obtains an army to reconquer Hindustan.

H. 951. Sher Shāh invades Mārwār, and takes Chītor, Nāgor, and Ajmīr.

March 21: Muharram 7, 952. Humāyūn's army reaches Qandahār, which, as promised, is given to the Persians. After the departure of the Persian army, it is retaken. Nov. 15: Ramadān 10, Kābul is taken, and Akbar recovered. Mirzās `Askari and Hindal join Humāyūn, and Kārmān flees to Sindh.
ISLĀM SHĀH

May 24: Rabi‘ II. 12. Sher Khān killed by an explosion at Kālinjār. Salīm or Jalāl Khān supplants his brother in the succession, and assumes the title of Islām Shāh.

H. 952. Muḥammad Khān Sūr appointed Governor of Bengal and North Bihār under Salīm Shāh Sūr, but assumes royalty as Bahādūr Afgān.

Mahmūd Shāh III. of Gujarāt enforces the Muhammadian law so strictly that persecution of the Hindus arises.

Prince ‘Abdullāh ‘Adīl Khān, discovered in a plot to displace his brother, Ibrāhīm, at Bījāpūr, flees to Goa. The Portuguese take up his cause, but abandon it and return him to Ibrāhīm in exchange for Salsètte and Barde.

Sept. 1. Dom João de Castro, with a fleet of six sail, arrives at Goa to succeed Martín Affonso de Sousa.

Friar Vincent of the Franciscan Order commences a mission at Cranganor among the Syrian Christians. Failing in this, he is assisted by the Viceroy and Bishop of Goa in erecting a college, but the native Church refuses to recognize the orders of the students ordained there.

Nov. 4. By a treaty with the Spaniards, Tīdor is regained for the Portuguese, the Spaniards receiving Ternate.

Nov. 20: Ramazān 17. ‘Imād-ud-Dīn Mālik Jīn, on a pilgrimage to Makka, is cruelly assassinated at Surat by Khudawand Khān Rūmī.

Feb. 26. Ibrāhīm ‘Adīl Khan concludes a treaty with the Portuguese, providing for the custody of ‘Abdullāh and exemption from duty on horses and spices.


June 24. Khwājā Zafār, defeated in a plot to seize Dīl, is killed. His son, Rūmī Khān, continues the attack till Nov. 10, when his army is routed in three actions.

Renewed incursions made by the Portuguese on the coast towns of Gujarāt, towns and ships being burnt.
April 11. The Portuguese governor, having settled Díu, returns to Goa, and finding Salsette and Bárdes still occupied by the Béjapúr troops, proceeds to eject them. Treaties are now concluded with the Kings of Víjayanagar (Sept. 19) and Ahamdánpur (Oct. 6), constituting a triple league against Béjapúr.

April 27. Kámrán finally quits Kábúl. He is joined at Bármiyán by some adherents, raises an army and takes Gori.

H. 953. Shujá’át Khán, Governor of Máluwa, revolts, and is defeated by Salm Sháh.

Many converts to Romanism made in Ceylon by Antonio del Padrou, first Commissary of St Francisco in India.

Gabriel de Ataia, a Portuguese priest, digging the foundations for a church at the little Mount, Málapur, professed to find a cross stained with the blood of St Thomas. The place was occupied by the Order of the Pelerino about 1531.

The Portuguese defeat the King of Achin, Súmátra, in a naval battle.

Aug. 17. Kámrán is defeated in Bákákhsháin and induced to surrender. Humáyúin is reconciled to his brothers. Kámrán consents to retire to Makká, but returns to his nobles. Oct. 5, Humáyúin returns to Kábúl.

The Burmese are checked in an attack on the Siamese capital, Yuthia (Ayodhya). King Tabeng Shwéti is assassinated. Bureng Naung—“Brangincco” in the Portuguese narratives—succeeds.

May 22. A large fleet arrives at Goa, with extension of office for Dom João de Castro, who, however, dies on June 6, and García da Sa, third on the Succession Patent, succeeds.

Aug. 6. Eleven ships bring the first Dominican Friars to India; a convent founded at Goa.

Aug. 22. Ibáhím ‘Adil Khán, after his coast towns were again destroyed by the Portuguese, is constrained to make a contract with them, promising help should a Turkish fleet be sent to India.

Sept. 17. The Queen of Bhatkal agrees to pay tribute, and not to harbour pirates.

Máhmúd Sháh of Gujarat concludes a peace with the Portuguese much in their favour.
A.D.
1548

1549
H. 956. Humayûn invades Balkh, but is compelled to retreat, his return to Kâbul being harassed by the Uzbaks.
Jan.: Muharram. Asad Khân, minister of Bijâpur, dies.
July. Garcia da Sa dies. Aug. 11, Jorge Cabral succeeds as sixteenth governor at Goa. The Zamorin and the chief of the pepper district defeat the Portuguese and the Cochin Raja at Bardela.

1550
H. 957. Humayûn loses Kâbul, but recovers it from Kâmrân and restores order.
Jamsîb Quîb Shâh of Golkonda dies. His son, Ibârum, succeeds.
Mirzâ Haidar Doghlat, ruler of Kashmir, killed by conspirators.
Nov. The Zamorin, with eighteen princes, invades Cochin.
The Viceroy forbids an attack, and allows the army to retreat.
Nov. Dom Afonso da Noronha arrives at Goa as Viceroy; with him the Viceroy’s powers are curtailed, and a council constituted to advise and assist in the administration.

In Ceylon the Portuguese lose 800 men in defending the Kings of Kotta and Kandy. The Viceroy visits Ceylon, ostensibly to relieve the friendly King of Sitawanka, but really to capture his treasure.

1551
Jan. 14: Muh. 6, 958. Shaikh Abul-Fazîl, the historian, born.
H. 958. Kashmir is divided into three principalities, Nasuk being pageant king over all.
Khawâs Khân, a partisan of ‘Adîl Shâh, the brother of Sulṭân Shâh, is murdered by Tîj Khân Karânî, Governor of Sambhal, in order to ingratiate himself with Sulṭân Shâh.
War again breaks out between Bijâpur and Ahmadnagar. Bharân Shâh with Rama Raja puts to flight the Bijâpur army. Raîchur and Mûdkaî are taken from Ibârum ‘Adîl Shâh.

Chamba territory ravaged by the Portuguese in revenge for the detention of the homeward bound fleet. M nakat lost to the Portuguese, also Ormuz town.

Nov. 19: Zîlqa’da 71. Hindîl Mirzâ killed in a night attack
upon Humāyūn by Kāmrān, near the Khaibar pass. Hindal’s daughter, Raqia Sultāna, is given in marriage to Akbar, to whom was also given command of his uncle’s troops.

H. 959. Nāzak Shāh of Kashmir deposed a second time; his son Ibrāhīm is raised to the throne, under the control of Daulat Chak, but Ghasi Khān joined by other nobles raises civil war.

March 4. Angad, the second Sikh Guru dies, having nominated as his successor his disciple and servant, Guru Amarās. He lived at Govindvāl and built a well there, dying in 1574.

Timna Rāja Wodeyar II. Appanna succeeds to the throne of Seringapatam and province of Maišaur.

Aug. 15. Gil Fernández de Carvalho, with an expedition fitted out at his own cost, drives off the Turkish fleet from Ormuz.

Luiz de Camoens, the poet, arrives at Goa and becomes a soldier.

Dec. 2. Francis Xavier, Jesuit missionary to India, dies near Macao. Canonised at Goa 1622.

The Portuguese burn the chief towns of the “Pepper Country,” whereupon the chief sue for peace. The natives at D90 are ordered to leave and the castle is demolished. Diogo de Noronha is beaten back with loss.

Aug. 26. Fernando de Noronha captures six Turkish vessels. Seven are later driven into Surat.

Sept.: Ramazān, H. 960. Kāmrān surrendered by Adam Gakkhar to Humāyūn and blinded, on account of his repeated disturbances. He obtained permission to go to Makka, where he lived for three years, dying Oct. 1557.

MUHAMMAD SHĀH ‘ADIL

H. 961. Islam Shāh Sūr dies at Gwalliār. His son Fīrūz is murdered by his cousin, Mubāriz Khān son of Nizām Khān Sūr, who succeeds under the title of ‘Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shāh ‘Adil, but proves a weak ruler.

Muhammad Khān Sūr Gauriāh, Governor of Bengal, throws
off his allegiance to Muhammad Shah. (The date is also given as Nov. 21, 1554: 24-l bijja 36, H. 961.)

Burhan Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar dies. His son Husain, with the help of foreigners and Abyssinians succeeds, driving out the rival claimant 'Abdul-Qadir.

Feb. 16: Rabit I. 13, H. 961. Mahmud Shah III, of Gujarat, poisoned by Burhan, a friend, who, after putting the chief nobles to death, attempts to ascend the throne. He is cut down by 'Imad-ul-Mulk, and Ahmad Khan, a supposed descendant of Ahmad Shah I., is made king.

Feb. A further fruitless Portuguese expedition to the Red Sea under Manuel de Vasconcellos.

A great earthquake in Kashmir destroys the town of Jadir with most of its inhabitants, and changes the course of the Jilam or Vyah at Dampor.

H. 962. Sultan Haidar of Kashmir invites Humayun to become king. The army refuses and Humayun returns to Kabul. Dec.: Safar 962, he begins his march to recover Hindustan.

Rebellions of the nobles under Muhammad Shah 'Adil, who divide the empire of Hindustan, and he flees to Chunar.

Sept. 23. Dom Pedro de Mascarenhas arrives at Goa as Viceroy.

IBRAHIM KHAN SUR AND SIKANDAR SHAH III.

March 29: Jumada I. 6, H. 962. Muhammad Shah 'Adil of Delhi is defeated by his cousin and brother-in-law, Ibrahim Khan Sur, who assumes royalty at Delhi. May: Jumada II. Ibrahim Khan Sur is defeated by Ahmad Khan, another cousin of Muhammad Shah 'Adil, who assumes the title of Sikandar Shah, and obtains possession of both Delhi and Agra.

June 22. On the arrival of Humayun's army, under Bairam Khan, Sikandar Shah is defeated at Sarhind.

HUMAYUN RESTORED.


H. 962. Shah Husain Arghun of Sindh, who had succeeded his father Shah Beg Arghun, in 1524, dies childless, and with him ended the Arghun dynasty. Mahmud, Governor of Bhakkar.
and Mirza 'Isa Tarkhan, Governor of Thatta, both set up as Kings of Sindh, and are frequently at strife. Shah 'Isa Tarkhan died in 1567.

Ghiasi Khan and his party, having overcome in the contest with Daulat Chak, depose Ibrâhim Khan of Kashmir, blind him, and raise his brother Isma'il to the throne. Daulat Chak is seized and his eyes put out by Ghazi Khan.

Baz Bahadur, governor of Malwa, is crowned Sultan, and the state becomes independent.

H. 962. Muhammad Shah of Bengal is killed in an action with Muhammad Shah 'Adil of Dehli, with the help of his general, Himu at Chhapparghatta, near Kalpi. The Bengal army retire to Jhosi, and raise Khizr Khan to his father's throne with the title of Bahadur Shâh. Nara Nârâyan becomes Raja of Kuch Bihâr.

June 16. Dom Pedro de Mascarenhas dies at Goa, and is succeeded by Francisco Baretto as nineteenth viceroy.

The Queen of Olala (Ulula), 2 miles south from Mangalor, refuses tribute to the Portuguese; they ravage her territory and exact tribute by force.

Insurrections break out in Ceylon, many of Xavier's converts being put to death. The Portuguese attack and take Palandu.

Prince 'Abdullah ("Meale Khan"), with the Viceroy's aid, claims the title of King of Bijapur. He promises the Konkan to the Portuguese with one million revenue, but is defeated by Ibrâhim 'Adil Shah and imprisoned.

June 1: Ş. 1477. An inscription at Gangaikondân gives this as the twenty-fourth year of King Mâravarman Sundara Pândya III.

AKBAR.

1556

Jan. 28: Rabî' I. 15, H. 963. Humâyûn dies, the result of a fall on the palace stairs. Feb. 14: Rabî' II. 2, Akbar, at the age of fourteen, succeeds; Bairâm Khân exercising the regency. Sulaimân Bakhsh, Akbar's cousin, occupies Kâbul, but is forced back to Badakhshân; Hâkim Mirzâ, Akbar's half-brother, made nominal ruler of Kâbul, under the guardianship of Munîm Khân, with his mother Mah Chuchak Begam.
May: Rajab. Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus, of Gwalior, retires from the Dehli court.

July: Ramazan. Sikandar Sur, after six months' siege in Mankot, sends his son 'Abdul Rahman to Akbar with terms of capitulation.

Feb. 14: Rabi' II, 2, H. 963. Akbar introduces the Fasli or "harvest" year—a solar year for revenue and other civil purposes, instead of the usual Muhammadan lunar year, but dating from the Hijri year 963. The Fasli year 963 began with the lunar month Aswin, Sept. 10, 1555, and corresponds to the Hindu luni-solar Sarawat, from which, if 649 be subtracted, the Fasli year is found. In Orissa the era termed Vidayati san commences from the 1st of the solar month Aswin, Sept. 8, 1555; hence it corresponds with the Hindu solar year of the Saka reckoning, but beginning with Aswin. The Bengali san 963 began with 1st Vaisakh, Saka 1479, or March 27, 1556, and follows the Saka reckoning, with a difference of 417 years.

The Zamorin of Calicut appeals to Bijapur and Ahmadnagar for help against the Portuguese.

Miguel Rodrigue Coutinho carries on war with Bijapur, and destroys many seaports. An auxiliary force is sent to Sindh, but arriving at Thatta after peace was concluded, demands expenses. This being refused, Baretto plunderes the city for eight days, returning to Chaul with the richest spoils ever captured in Asia. Dabhul is next reduced and plundered. The hill fort of Asheri and the station of Manor on the Vaitarnati river captured by the Portuguese.

Nov. 5: Muharram 2, H. 964. Akbar, with Bairam Khan, defeats Himu, the general of Muhammad Shâh 'Adil, at Panipat, who is taken prisoner and beheaded.

H. 964. Habitb succeeds Ismâ'îl on the throne of Kashmir.

1557

H. 964. Sultan Muhammad Shâh 'Adil, having been betrayed by his brother-in-law, Ibrahim Khan Sur, had fled to Chunâr, and is defeated and slain in battle at Surajgarh, near Mongir, by Bahadur Shâh of Bengal and Sulaimân Qârân of Orissa. He had ruled at Dehli for eleven months. 'Adil's son assumes the title of Sher Shâh at Chunâr.
Rebellion of Jagdev Rao in Golkonda, who joins the Raja of Vijayanagar; strenuous efforts are made by the Hindus to recover Pangan, Kovilkonda, Ganpura, Dewarkonda, Indrakonda, and Kondapalli.


The Bijapur army, after several defeats by the Portuguese, sue for peace.

Pope Paul V. makes Goa a metropolitan see, promoting the second bishop, Juan de Albuquerque to be first archbishop; and at the same time sets up the Inquisition at Goa.

Dom Duarte d'Eça is deposed by the people of Ternate (Ternati), owing to his cruelty to their king and queen.

H. 965. Ibrahim Qutb Shah engages to assist the Bijapur king against Ahmadnagar, but withdraws his troops from the siege.

Akbar has now succeeded in re-establishing the Mughal power.

Bareto, requesting permission to build a fort at Chaul is refused, and brings up a force of 4,000 men. The king sues for peace, and engages not to fortify the place.

Sept. Dom Constantino de Braganza succeeds Bareto as twentieth Viceroy of Portuguese India.


Anthony Wilkinson, a servant of the Russia Company, crosses the Caspian into Persia, and opens a considerable trade for Eastern produce.

Vishvanatha, son of Nagama Nayakka of Madura, is recognised as an independent sovereign. He enforces the cession of Trichinopoly from the Chola Raja; died 1563.

1559. Daman fortress occupied by the Portuguese Viceroy, who confirms the customs to the neighbouring King of Sarceta.
Luiz de Mello de Silva again ravages the Malabar coast, and puts the inhabitants of Mangalor to the sword. A punitive expedition loses three ships and 400 men. A large federation of Malabar chiefs is defeated. Bahrain island attacked by the Turks, but a relieving force compels the siege to be raised.

The Portuguese become stringent in the enforcement of their pass rules, confiscating all ships and massacring crews not producing the pass. The rice trade falls into their hands.

Cochin is made a bishopric, Dom Jorge Teuodo, first bishop, is afterwards translated to Goa as third archbishop.

Feb. 4. A treaty signed with the inhabitants of the Laccadive islands, which become tributary to Portugal.

By this year the Portuguese entirely dominate the coast of the Konkan. Bulsar and Vypin are also secured.

March: Jumada II., H. 967. Akbar, tired of the tyranny of Bairam Khán, assumes the management of State. Sept., revolt of Bairam Khán, who is defeated and pardoned.

H. 968. Sher Khán II., attempting to conquer Jaunpur, is defeated by the imperial general, 'Ali Quli Khán, Khán Zamán, who withholds the emperor's share of the spoils, and rebels but with his brother, Bahádur Khán, is afterwards defeated and slain, July 7, 1567. Adham Khán, who aspired to independence in Miáwa, submits in May.


Goa made an archbishopric; Dom Juan de Albaquerque, the second bishop, being made Metropolitan and Primate of all the Indies. The first Inquisitors also arrive to suppress the Jews.

The Viceroy lands at Jaínapatam to replace the rightful king. His usurping brother, however, is confirmed in his government, and the Viceroy barely escapes a treacherous attack.

Chingiz Khán cedes Daman fort and the coast to the Vaitarna to the Portuguese, who send him a defending force against Adham Khán, his brother-in-law, at Surat. Daman is strongly garrisoned by the Portuguese.

H. 968. Baz Bahâdur, who had assumed independence in Mâlwa in 963, is defeated at Sàrangpur by Adham Khan. May 8: Shâhân 21, Akbar moves thither in person, and receives the tribute of the Mâlwa nobles.

Akbar annexes Mulakot and Nâgor, and transfers them to another Hindu family.

April 21: Sha'bân 5. Ahmad Shah II. of Gujarât is found assassinated. I'timâd Khan raises to the throne a youth under the title of Muzaffar Shâh III.

Chingiz Khan is defeated at Daman, and Qadam Khan, his brother-in-law, repudiates the cession of Daman to the Portuguese. He is captured and beheaded. His successor makes peace, and is left in possession of Surat.

Sept. Dom Francisco de Coutinho Conde de Redondo succeeds Dom Constantino de Braganza as Viceroy at Goa.

Baz Bahâdur collects forces and invades Mâlwa but is defeated by Pir Muhammad Khan, and flees to Miran Shah of Kândesh. Pir Muhammad then sacks Bûshânpur and massacres the inhabitants, but is defeated by Baz Bahâdur who for a time recovers his kingdom.

Feb. A large ship from Achnân is boarded by Portuguese sailors: both ships take fire and the Portuguese are saved by another vessel.


H. 970. Habib of Kashmîr is deposed by Ghazi Chak, and civil war follows.

Husain Nizâm Shah and Ibrahim Qutb Shâh march against the allied forces of Bijapur and Vijayanagar, but lose heavily.

Ahmadnagar again besieged by Râmâja, but floods prevent its capture. Peace is concluded.

Sept. Renewed assaults made on Daman under Sidi Meriam, who is defeated.
Dec. The Viceroy personally ratifies the treaty with the Zamorin of Calicut.

Vasco da Sa at Amboyna estranges the goodwill of the people. They appeal for help to the neighbouring rulers, and ships are sent for their relief.

H. 971. 'Abdullah Khán revolts in Málwa; defeated by Akbar he flees to Gujrat. The 'Uzbak nobles in the imperial army resent his fate and rise in rebellion.

H. 971. Gházi Chak of Kashmir abdicates in favour of his brother, Husain Sháh Chak, but repenting, collects a force to dethrone him. This being dispersed without an action, the old king is compelled to retreat to Zainpur.

Jalá Sháh of Bengal dies. A son succeeds, but is murdered by Ghýyás-ud-dín, who usurps the government. Suláimán Kararánt, governor of South Bihár, ousts the usurper with the help of his brother Táj Khán, on whose death the seat of government is removed from Gaur to Tándá.

Víśvanátha Náyakka of Málura dies. His son, Periya Krishnapa, succeeds.

Bureng Naung, King of Pegu (1551-81), attacks Yuthia, the Siamese capital. Three Portuguese ships are taken and the Yuthia king surrenders and is carried away a captive, while his eldest son, in March 1564, is made a tributary king.

Revolts at Amboyna and Ceylon suppressed by the Portuguese generals Henrique da Sa and Diogo de Mello.

César Frederick, a Venetian merchant, travels via Persia to Kambay. He describes Kambay and Ahmadábád.

Jan.: Jumáda II., H. 971. Attempted assassination of Akbar at Délhi by Koka Fílad, a slave of Sháh Shúhání Husain.

Feb. 12. The King and Grandees of the Molucca Islands execute a deed by which they cede to the King of Portugal and his successors all rights and seigniorage of the same.

Cannanor is now hostile, and the treaty broken. A protest meets with no reply, and the Malabar War begins.

March: Sha'bān H. 977. ‘Abul-Ma’āli, who had taken refuge with Mirzā Muhammad Hakim at Kābul, from Nagor, aspires to the sovereignty of Kābul, murders the queen-regent Mah Chuchāk Begam, and acts as regent. Mirzā Sulaimān of Badakhshān, Hakim's uncle, defeats and kills him in battle, May 13: Shāwāl 1, leaving Ahmad ‘Ali as vazir at Kābul. Hakim dismisses the latter, and is chased out of Kābul. He invades the Panjāb.

The King of Zimme flees before Bureng Naung of Pegu, who with Indians and Portuguese proceeds to Labong. (Nov.), Zimme submits.


June 7: Zi-l qa’dā 7, H. 972. Husain Nizām Shāh dies, and Murāzā Nizām Shāh I., a minor, succeeds under the guidance of his mother, Khunza Sultāna, for the first six years of his reign.

Akbar removes the jīya or poll-tax on Hindus instituted by Sikandar Lodi.

Vira Chāma Rāja Wodeyar becomes independent in the province of Mysore.

H. 973. Khānuz Zamān, prime minister of Kashmir, attacks the palace; his scheme for sovereignty being frustrated, he is subsequently executed.

Rāju, the tyrant of Ceylon, attempts to starve out Kotta and Colombo. Jorge de Mello invades the rāja's territory and discovers a planned night attack. He defeats the Singhalese, who retire to Sitawakka.

H. 974. Mirzā Muhammad Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, is incited to invade the Panjāb, and takes Lāhor. In Nov.: Jumāda I., Akbar leaves Agra with a force, wherein Hakim returns to Kābul. The Mirzās—Ulugh Mirzā and Shah Mirzā, nephews of Muhammad Sultan Mirzā, a kinman of Bābar—revolt in Sambhal, and are joined by their uncles Ibrāhīm Husain Mirzā and Muhammad Husain Mirzā; they are overpowered and confined at Sambhal, but escape in 1567.
Hussain-Shah Chak of Kashmir blinds his nephew and rival, Ahmad Khan. The ex-king, Ghazi Khan, dies.

Dec. 19: Jumada II. 6, H. 974. Miran Mubarak Khan of Kandesh dies, and Miran Muhammad Khan Faruqi II. succeeds. João de Souza threatened at Daman by 3,000 Mughal horse; on the arrival of a relief force they abandon their camp and treasure.

After incessant warfare and slaughter of Malabarite, the King of Cannanor sues for peace, which is granted by the Portuguese.

Jan. 4. The Portuguese Viceroy, Antonio de Noronha, lands at Ullala, whose queen is forced, after an assault, to increase her tribute and pay a sum of money. A fort "San Sebastian" there is completed in March.

The Portuguese at Amboyna are reinforced by Gonzalo Pereira with twelve ships. The inhabitants put the friendly peoples of Atiré and Tavira to the sword.

Cesar Frederick visits the court of Vijayanagar.

June 9: Zr-I hijra 1, H. 974. The Khan Zaman 'Ali Quli Khan and his brother, Bahadur Khan, who had rebelled in Hakim Mirza's interest, are defeated at Mankarwal by Akbar. They are killed in the battle and the 'Uzbak revolt quelled in July: Muharram, H. 975.

On Akbar's marching to subdue Malwa, the Mirzas escape from Sambhal and gain Malwa, but leave it to Akbar's generals and escape to Bharoch in Gujarati, where they seek the protection of the governor. Chingiz Khan is assassinated: the Mirzas invade Kandesh and Gujarati, each securing a district.

H. 975. 'Isa Tarkhan of Thatta dies. His son, Muhammad Bagl, establishes himself and owns the sovereignty of Akbar; till 1585.

H. 975. Sulaiman Kararani of Bengal and Bihar subdues Orissa and assassinates Sultan Ibrahim. Mukand Deva, the last King of Orissa, is defeated and killed.

'Ali 'Adil Shah's minister, Kishwar Khan, invades Ahmadnagar. At first successful, he is defeated with loss at Dhurur.

Tirumala Raja, brother of Rama Raja of Vijayanagar, retires to Penugonda, his brother, Venkatadri, establishing himself at Chandragiri.
Aug. 22: Ś. 1489. A Tamil inscription at Tenkasi gives this as the fifth year of King Jatilavarman Srivallabha Ativarama.

Feb. 4: Sha’bān 5, 975. The third sack of Chitorgarh, the hill fortress and capital of Mewar. Defended against Akbar’s great army by the princes of the Ḍājput clans, headed by Patna of Kailāwa and Jaymal of Bednūr, a prolonged and brave struggle was maintained; but the walls being breached, it is said about eight thousand women of all ranks, including nine queens and five princesses, became a holocaust in jauhar, and the garrison flung themselves upon the besiegers, sword in hand, and perished, whilst thousands of the inhabitants were massacred by the victors, and the buildings of the city wrecked.

Taufal Khān, minister in Berar, usurps that throne from the child king, Burhān ‘Imād Shah, whom he subsequently imprisons at Parnāla.

H. 976. Feuds arise in Kashmir between the Hanifi and Shiah sects.

Brahmin, tributary King of Siam, throws off the suzerainty of Burma.

Oct. A force from Burma sacks Vuthia, which after four months’ siege offers to surrender. This is refused, and the city falls in Aug. 1569.

Tirumala, the third of the “tyrant brothers,” murders Sadasiva and seizes the throne of Vijayānagar.


The King of Ternate is treacherously murdered by Martim Affonso Pimentel, acting under the orders of his uncle Mesquita, the commander. His successor rouses the neighbouring princes against the Portuguese.

Ś. 1508. A Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription at Karkola records the charter of a Jaina temple granted by King Immādi Bhaiyava.

March 22: Shawwal 3, H. 976. Akbar takes the hill fort of Rantambhor from Raja Surjan Rāṇī, who capitulates and is allowed to march out unmolested.


Akbar sends an embassy to Kashmir, but executes the ambassador on their return for instigating the murder of certain holy men. He also refuses to marry the daughter of Husain Shāh Chak, who soon after dies of grief.

‘Ali Shāh Chak succeeds to the throne of Kashmir.

Murtazā Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar takes over the administration of state from his mother, and marches to attack the Bijāpūr general: he attacks and takes Dharūr.

The Portuguese attack the Kolis of the Konkan, and establish a stockaded fort at Savān, on the Vaitarna river.

Rustam Khan, besieged in Bharoch by the Mughals, is relieved by the Portuguese, but refuses to become tributary. Fort Pernel captured and razed.

Luiz Camoesha the poet returns to Lisbon, his friends at Goa paying his debts.

Nov. The Viceroy, Dom Luís de Ataide, leaves Goa, reduces Honāwar, burns the town and garrisons the fort. Barceloria is next reduced, the Kings of Tolar and Cambolin are spared on promise of increased tribute.

Bāz Bahādur of Mālwa is overpowered by Akbar’s generals, and Mālwa becomes a province of the empire. Bāz Bahādur afterwards joined Akbar, and became an officer of 2,000 cavalry.

Jan. The Nizām sends Farhat Khān to besiege Chaul which holds out till July, when a treaty is agreed to.

From Bassein an attack is made by the Portuguese on Kalyān, the suburbs of which are burnt.


A combination of native princes of Bijāpūr, Ahmadnagar, and the Zamorins formed against the Portuguese. An attack is made by the Bijāpūr army on Goa, which is besieged till Dec. 17, when a treaty is concluded between the King of Bijāpūr and the Viceroy, Dom Luís de Ataide.
June 28. The Ahmadnagar forces attack Chaul, which was defended by Dom Francisco de Mascarenhas; after several unsuccessful attacks, a treaty is concluded.

The King of Achin, the fourth member of the confederacy against the Portuguese, falls in his attempt upon Malacca.

July 8-9: Safar 1415, H. 979. The Zamorin of Calicut besieges the fort of Chaliyam or Jaliat, and captures it from the Portuguese on Oct. 30: Jamada II. 10, and destroys the fort.

Châma Raja Wodeyar Bola succeeds Timma Raja as Raja of Muisur; till 1576.

Sept 6. Dom Antonio de Noronha arrives as Viceroy. Orders are sent to divide the colonies into three, the portions to be designated India, Monomotapa, and Malacca. Distraction of energies follows and wars continue till 1580.

The Portuguese attack Dabhol, but Khwaja 'Ali Shirazi, having allowed them to land, put upwards of 150 of them to death.

Oct. The King of Achin attacks Malacca, which is reduced to extremities; when the enemy is beaten off by Tristão Vaz de Veiga.

Dec. A Mughal force having seized Kambay, the Portuguese defend Bassein and Daman.

H. 980. The Mirzâs return to Gujarât, and make common cause against 'Imâm Khân, who invites Akbar to take over Gujarât.

Sept. 1: Rabî II. 29. Akbar marches to Patan, and on Rajab 14 formally receives the crown from Muzaffar III.

Rai Singh succeeds Kalyan Singh at Bikanir, which becomes an important Mughal principality.


Sulaimân Shah, Karârân of Bengal dies. His son, Bâyazid, succeeds, but shortly after is killed by the Afghans; his younger brother Dâ'id seizes the kingdom.

Further risings of the Mirzâs bring Akbar to Gujarât: he captures Bharoch and Surat. Dec., Akbar attacks Ibrahim Husain.
A.D. 1573

Ma'az at Sarnal in a desperate encounter, and the Mirza escapes in the darkness and flees towards Agra.

Udaysingh of Mewar dies in exile. His son, Pratap Rana, succeeds, and establishes himself at Komalner.


H. 981. Daud Shah succeeds his brother Bayazid as King of Bengal.

About this time Udaysingh succeeds Maldeva as Raja of Mewar and acknowledges Akbar's suzerainty. His sister, Jodhab, is married to Akbar.

Periya Krishnappa of Madura dies, and his son, Periya Vinappa, succeeds.

Sept. Pereira, ordered to Malacca to crush the Queen of Jepara's army, refuses for want of adequate equipment and returns to Lisbon. Jorge de Castro, by command from Portugal, is tried for having delivered the Chaliyam fort to the Zamarin. He is found guilty and beheaded, while others equally guilty are rewarded. In 1574 a commission appointing him to another post arrives.

Tristao Vaz de Veiga appointed commander at Malacca.

H. 982. Akbar having reduced the province of Bhakkar exclusive of the fort, the ruler, Mahmud Khan, resolves at length to give it up to Akbar, but dies before the latter's emissary, Ghazi Khan, arrives. Akbar thus becomes master of Upper Sind.

May 14. Amadadas, the third Sikh Guru, died, having appointed his son-in-law, Ramadas, to the Guruship. On a site granted by Akbar, he restored an old tank which he called Amritsar, in the middle of which he built the temple of Harmandar (temple of Hari); the town was at first called Ramdaspur—now Amritsar. He lived till 1581.

Daud Khan of Bengal takes the field against Akbar's generals. Munim Khan, whilst besieging Patna, is followed by Akbar,
and they take the fort of Hājipur. Aug. 11: Rabi\' II. 21, Dā'ūd Khān escapes to Orissa. Mun'am Khān receives the title of Khān Khānān, and is made Governor of Bengal and Bihār; he makes Gaur his capital, but dies Oct. 12, 1575.

Tulsī Dās, the Marathi poet, begins his poem, the Rāma-charita Mānas, founded on the Rāmāyana.

March 13: Zil qa'da 20, H. 982. Dā'ūd Khān is defeated at Tukharoi or Mughalnari by Todar Māl and Mun'am Khān.

April 12: Muh. 1, H. 983. Peace is concluded at Katak, Dā'ūd ceding Bengal and Bihār, and Akbar acknowledging him King of Orissa.

Tirumala, King of Pennakonda, is succeeded by his second son, Śi Rānga II.

Oct. 14: Rajab 9, H. 983. Mun'am Khān Khān Khānān dies at Gaur, and most of his army is carried off by the unhealthy climate. Husain Quli Khān, Governor of the Panjāb, is transferred to Bengal; but before he reaches his new government Dā'ūd Shāh and his Afghāns again invade Bengal.

Rāja Todar Māl sent to Gujarāt by Akbar to make a revenue settlement. Wajih-ul-Mulk appointed first minister. Mīrzā Khān is second Mughal Viceroy in Gujarāt, till 1577.

The Achinese, on the point of taking Malacca, fall into a panic and retire.

The Portuguese lose hold of the Moluccas, owing to the maladministration of their commanders. Ternate is surrendered to a combination of native powers.


July 12: Rabi\' II. 15, H. 984. Husain Quli Khān appointed Governor of Bengal; defeats Dā'ūd Khān's army at Rājmahal. Dā'ūd is imprisoned and executed: with him ends the line of independent Bengal kings.

Mīrān Muhammad Khān of Kāndesh dies. His son being a minor, his brother, Rāja 'Ali, succeeds.

H. 984. Great mosque at Fathpur Sikri finished.

Vīra Chāma Rāja of Māisur dies childless. Bettada Wodiyar, grandson of Chāma Rāja I., succeeds.
1576. Portuguese affairs at Amboyna critical. Conspiracies formed against Sancho de Vasconcellos, resulting in the death of many Portuguese.

Dom Lorenzo de Tavara, Viceroy-elect, dies on the voyage out. Dom Diego de Menezes, next on the Succession patent, takes office as twenty-eighth Viceroy.

Malik Tokan Thandar of Dabhol murders the Portuguese officers at his house. Dom Hieronymo de Mascarenhas, who had absented himself, returns to Goa, where a punitive expedition is organised.

March 31: Muharram 11, H. 985. Muhammad Hakte Mirzâ invests Lâhor: on Akbar’s approach he returns to Kâbul.

This year the Muslim creed (kalima) disappears from the national coinage and liturgy.

Shihâb-din Ahmad Khan succeeds Itutmâd Khan as third Viceroy of Gujarât till 1583.


1578. H. 986. ‘Ali Khan Chak of Kashmir is killed by a fall from his horse. His son, Yusuf Khan, succeeds, and puts to death his uncle Abd al Chak. Revolts occurring, he flees to Hindustan.

Rohtas fortress surrenders to the Khan Jahân, Governor of Bengal.

Raja Wodeyar usurps the throne of Mâisur.

Aug. 4. In an ill-fated expedition to Africa the Portuguese king, Sebastian, is defeated, and slain in the battle of Aucazar Kiver. This event completes the downfall of Portuguese empire in the East.

Aug. Dom Luiz de Ataide arrives at Goa as Viceroy for the second time.

1579. H. 987. Husain Qult Beg, Khan Jahân, Governor of Bengal, dies. Muzaffar Khan Turbât is appointed his successor. During the Khan Jahân’s governorship Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa with Katak were re-annexed to the empire.
Malik Tokan still troublesome at Dābhol. A Portuguese expedition defeats a Malabarese, Turkish, and Muslim fleet.

H. 987. Akbar sends a force to re-establish Yūsuf Khan on the throne of Kashmir. Lohar Chak, son of Abdal, the rival ruler, is blinded.

Ibrāhīm Qutb Shāh takes Kondavid and other forts on the Vijayanagar frontier.

April 4. Thomas Stephens S.J., leaves Lisbon, and arrives at Goa, Oct. 24. He is thus the first Englishman to visit India. Died at Goa 1619.

John Huygen Linschoten, a Frieslander, arrives at Goa in the train of the archbishop: in thirteen years he amassed much information on almost every branch of inquiry. His _Voyage_ was translated into English in 1598.

Sir Francis Drake landed at Ternate, and traded with the ruler of the island. Subsequently he landed in Java, and thence returns to England, via the Cape of Good Hope.

The question of the relation of the head of the State to spiritual affairs agitated at the Mughal court. Akbar favours an eclectic theism, and the convocation decrees that the emperor may pronounce a final award in doctrinal controversy provided no opposition to the Quran is offered.

Jan. 31. Henry I. of Portugal dies. The Eastern possessions fall into Spanish hands. Holland begins to trade directly with the East.

April: Safar, H. 988. 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh of Bijāpūr murdered. Ibrāhīm succeeds. (Ferishta dates this in 987.)

Owing to Muzaffar Khan's exactions a rebellion in Bengal breaks out under Bābā Khān Qāshāl, who takes Gaur, and kills the governor, Muzaffar Khān, at Tāndā in April: Rābi' I. Bengal again becomes independent.

H. 988. Certain nobles of Kashmir become disaffected, assemble in Tibet, and march on Kashmir, but are seized, and the leaders mutilated.

July. Todar Mal dismutes the rebels, and restores Bihār.

Oct. English merchants make a representation to the Lords in Council, requesting the queen's license for six ships to trade to Indian and Chinese ports.
Jan.: Zul hijja, H. 988. Mas'ud 'Amir Khutbuddin, Governor of Oudh, rebels, and is defeated by Todar Mal's troops.

March 3: Ramdas, the fourth Sikh Guru, dies, and his son, Arjun Mall, succeeds, the Guruship now becoming hereditary. Arjun collected the materials of the Granth, the sacred code of the Sikhs; he changed the offerings to the Guru into a regular tax. He died 1606.


H. 989. Yauuf Shah of Kashmir receives ambassadors from Akbar, and later sends his son Ya'qub, on a visit with presents to the Dehli court.

Muqaddar Shah of Gujarat, a pensioner at Akbar's court since 1573, raises a rebellion in concert with Sher Khan Fuladi.


Sept. 3: Fernao Telles de Menezes, appointed governor at Goa, administers the oath of allegiance to King Philip II. of Spain. Sept. 16, Don Francisco de Mascarenhas Conde de Santa Cruz enters Goa as twenty-first Viceroy. Squadrons sent to Malabar, Coulele, and Capocate (Kappatt), to put down piracy.

Daman again threatened by the Mughals, and the King of Sareeta gives trouble, but eventually offers submission.

Nov. Bweng Naung of Burma and Pegu dies. After his death, Pegu again separates from Burma.

The first Turkey and Levant Company, for purposes of trade to the East, is formed in London.

H. 990. Azam Khan, Governor of Bengal, sows dissension among the rebel chiefs and restores the emperor's authority, quietly taking possession of Tanda.

The rent-roll of Todar Mal divides Bengal into 19 Sarkars and 683 Mahals.

The Portuguese at Ormuz, besieged by the King of Lara, are permitted to march out, but are put to the sword by the natives.
1582. Fernão de Miranda's marines mutiny for prize-money; proceeding to Daman, they compel the division of booty, and receive ten crowns each. Miranda next demolishes Castalet and extirpates a race of pirates. On the way home the Portuguese fleet encounters three or four English vessels.

An expedition against the Kolis in the N. Konkan results in the submission of their chief.

1583. H. 991. The Afghans, under Qutlū Khān Lohānī, rise in Orissa. Shaikh Farid-ud-dīn Bukhārī deputed to treat with them; he nearly perishes by Qutlū's treachery, and renews the war. The Afghans are driven into the forests.

Feb.: Muḥarram. Muẓaffar Shāh takes Ahmadabād, defeats the relieving army of Shihāb-ud-dīn and Iṭtimād Khān, the new governor. He captures Baroda and Bharoch.

Mīrzā Khān, Khān Khānānī, fifth Viceroy of Gujarāt, till 1590.

Dom Antonio de Noronha destroys the temples in Salsette. In retaliation, the natives wreck the churches and perpetrate atrocities. Promiscuous slaughter is carried out by Gomez Vanez de Figueiredo; and new churches are erected.

March 8: John Newberie, citizen and merchant, along with Ralph Fitch, William Leedes, and James Story leave London in the "Tyger." Oct. 5, they are imprisoned at Bahrein, shipped to Goa, and liberated on Dec. 22, on bail of 2,000 ducats. Linschoten now at Goa.

1584. Jan. 29: Muḥarram 15, H. 992. Muẓaffar Shāh defeated at Sarkhej by Mīrzā Khān; he flees to Khambay and is again defeated at Rajpūtā.

H. 992. Yūsuf Shāh Chak, hearing of a proposed visit of Akbar, according to Periṣhta, wishes to escort him to Kashmir, but is prevented by his nobles. Akbar deputes a force to conquer the country, and Haidar Chak, the son of Yūsuf, is defeated by Akbar.

March: Rabī' I. Shahbāz Khān Kambū appointed Governor of Bengal.

H. 992-3. Ghafūr Khān (Kufo Khan), son of Malik Khān of Bījāpūr, aspires to the throne. James Lopez Bayam, a
A.D. 1584

Portuguese in the service of Bijapur, arrives at Goa and blinds the prince, Ghausur Khan, in conformity with an arrangement made with him at Bijapur.


The Zamorin arranges terms with Dom Francisco de Mascarenhas, whereby his people can trade as far as Gujarat.

The King of Cochin, owing to his favour for the Portuguese, causes revolts. In the tumult Giles Vanez Mascarenhas is killed.

August. Dom Duarte de Meneses appointed thirty-second Viceroy. His first official act is to effect a pacification of Cochin.

1585


Ibrahim Adil Khan cooperates with the Portuguese for the reduction of the Nayak of Sangameswar and his pirates. Rustam Khan and Dom Heilome de Mascarenhas constrain the Nayak to sue for peace. His lands are given to another Nayak.

April 5. Ralph Fitch and his companions escape from Goa and travel through India, reaching Pathpur Sikri on Sept. 28.

July 16: Shaba’īn 16, H. 993. Mirza Muhammad Hakim, Akbar’s brother, dies at Kābul, and Raja Bhagwandas and his son Mān Singh, are sent to Kābul to take charge of the province.

Ruy Gonçalves de Camara, uncle of the Viceroy, entrusted with an expedition to Ponnani to erect a fort. The Zamorin delays permission, but is bribed to grant a site.

Further revolutions at Ternate and Tidor. The Portuguese fleet is also defeated at Ormuz.

1586

Feb. 25: Rabī’ I. 5, H. 994. Raja Birbal, who was also the Kabrai or poet laureate, and 8,000 Mughals, slain by the rebellious Yusufzais in Badakhshan. Tuder Mal and Man Singh restore order, but contests are soon resumed.
Pratap Rana, in one campaign, recovers Mewar, exclusive of Chitor, Ajmir, and Mandargarh. He establishes his capital at Udaypur, which gives the kingdom its name.

H. 995. Ya'qub Shah becomes King of Kashmir, his father being detained at Dehlí. Akbar sends another force, to which the king submits, and in 1587 he is enrolled among Akbar's nobles, and Kashmir becomes a province of the empire.

Dom Hierome Coutinho brings orders from Portugal for the establishment of a Court of Chancery at Goa.

Aug. Raja Singha attacks the Portuguese at Colombo: after a prolonged siege, the Portuguese assume the offensive, and plunder the cities of Balikot, Berberi, and Belligam.

The Portuguese fleet, under Pedro Vello, defeated by the Johor fleet: renewed disturbances at Malacca. The King of Achin, his Queen, family, and nobility murdered by his general. Reinforcements from Goa and Cochin arrive in August, and Johor falls before an assault.

This year the English and Portuguese vessels engage on the high seas.

H. 995. Shahbuz Khan, Governor of Bengal, superseded by Wazir Khan, who dies the same year at Tanda.

The Jesuit missionaries, who succeeded Vincent at Cranganor, establish a Syriac college at Chennam or Ambalkotta, a few miles inland, in which the Syriac language was taught, but the Syrian Christians refused to accept their authority, and ultimately withdrew from the centres of Portuguese influence.

The Portuguese trade with India now handed to an association called "Campaña Portuguesa das Indias Orientas," which proves profitless and short-lived.

Dec. The "San Philippe," a large carrack, captured by Sir Francis Drake near the Azores. Its cargo, valued at £108,049, displays the resources of India, also the type of vessel used by the Spaniards.

H. 995. Jauhar begins the Tashirat-ul Wakhriat. This history covers the period from Humayun's accession to his return from Persia.
Jan.: Safar, H. 996. The Shi'ah Mulla Ahmad of Thatta is murdered by Mirzâ Fâlâd Beg Barâs, for reviling the first three khalifs, he is condemned to death by the emperor.

Jan. Râja Singha makes another attack on Colombo, but is repulsed. The Portuguese devastate the west coast of Ceylon, and Colombo is strengthened.

March: Rabî' II., H. 996. Zain Khân Koka, Akbar's foster brother, appointed Governor of Zabulistan in place of Mân Singh.

May, Dom Duarte de Menezes dies, and Manoel de Sousa Coutinho, second on the succession patents, succeeds as governor.

June 5: Rajab 18. Murtaza Nizâm Shâh of Ahmadnagar (according to the Jâma ut-Hind) is poisoned by his son, Miran Husain, who succeeds. Other accounts say he was suffocated about Rabî' I., H. 997 or Jan. 15, 1589. Miran rules with such cruelty and oppression that after ten months the minister, Mirzâ Khân, secures his imprisonment.

The Rausbâhânis, a fanatical sect in Terah, under Jalâla Rausbâni, are defeated at Bangash by Kâmir Mân Singh. They continue, however, to give trouble till 1600.

H. 997. Mirzâ 'Âzîz Kokab, Governor of Malwa, transferred to Gujarat. An indecisive battle fought with the Jam of Nawânagar.

March 6. Ralph Fitch visits Ceylon from Bengal. Sails March 11.

March 28: Jumada I. 11. Miran Husain Nizâm Shâh of Ahmadnagar assassinated, and Ismâ'îl, his nephew, is raised to the throne, the power being vested in Jamâl Khân, who defeats an army under Salâbat Khân from Berâr.


H. 998. Mân Singh, Governor of Bihâr, subdues the Zamindar of Hâjîpur, and is appointed Governor of Bengal, with the title of Râja.

Muhammad Quli Qutb Shâh moves his capital from Golkonda to Haidarâbâd or Bhâgnagar.
The Levant Company made an expedition by land to India, and much information was obtained which proved highly useful in the subsequent establishment of Indian commerce.

A society of English merchants petition Queen Elizabeth for permission to voyage to India.

Jan. 10. Four ships leave Goa, of which two are lost, and one stranded and burnt at the Azores by the English, while the fourth, the "Madre de Dios," is taken by the English, Aug. 3. Her cargo, estimated at £150,000, is "divided among the adventurers, whereof Her Majesty was the chief"; valuable information regarding Indian trade is obtained.

Feb.: Rabi' II., H. 999. Akbar despatches an army under Mirzâ Khan, Khan Khanân, for the reduction of Sindh.

Ismâ'il Quli Khan, sixth Viceroy of Gujarât for a few months. Soon succeeded by Mirzâ 'Azîz Kokaltâsh, till 1592.

Jamâl Khan, minister at Ahmadnagar, defeats the Bijâpur army, but is killed in a battle with Burhân, father of the young king, Ismâ'il. Burhân secures his son and ascends the throne as Burhân Nizám Shah II., till 1594.

Portuguese authority re-established in East Africa by an expedition from Goa.

Sept. The navigator, John Davies, sails from Plymouth for India, but only reaches Madeira.

Akbar orders a compilation of Muhammadan history up to the year 1000. The Tarikh-i-Afi is thereupon begun, the chief labour devolving upon Maulâna Ahmad, son of the Qâzi of Thatta.

May. Mathias de Albuquerque arrives to succeed Manoel de Sousa Coutinho as governor. The latter perishes on the way home, the ship and cargo being lost. Between 1579 and 1591, twenty-two Portuguese vessels are lost owing to extreme size or heavy cargo.

H. 1000. Muzaffar III., betrayed to the Mughals by the Râja of Kachh, is placed in custody, but commits suicide at Dhrol.

Nov. 3: Muharram 26. Mirzâ Jami Beg of Thatta is attacked
by Akbar's general, 'Abdul Rahim Khan, and defeated, but holds out for some months, and finally capitulates.


The kings of Jafnapatam and Kandy are declared enemies by the Portuguese for their persecution of the Christians. André Furtado reduces the Coromandel coast and captures a fleet off Manâr. The king and his son are put to death, a younger son being spared and restored to the kingdom.

A private mercantile expedition under James Lancaster: all ships lost.

March-April: Jumâda II., H. 1000. Dilawar Khan, having taken service with Burhan Nizâm Shah, returns to Bijâpur on the invitation of Ibrahim 'Adil Shah, but is imprisoned and blinded.

April. The Portuguese at Chapul besieged by the troops of Ibrahim Nizâm Shah, and liberated only by help from Bassein and Surat.

A final revolt against Akbar's government in Kashmir is quelled.

Mirzâ Jânî Beg Tarkhan of Sindh acknowledges fealty to the emperor and is admitted a noble, and receives a command, Sindh becoming annexed to the empire.


Further rebellions in Ceylon result in the instalment of Vimala Dharma, a former partisan of Portugal, as King of Kandy. He holds Kandy for twelve years.

March 24: Rajab 1, H. 1001. Mirzâ 'Aza'z Kokah, summoned from Gujarat to court, departs without leave for Mâkka; Prince Murad is made Governor of Gujarat with Sâdiq Muhammad Khan as minister. Mirzâ Shaâhrukh is appointed Governor of Mâlwa.

Some rebel chiefs of Ahmadnagar sack Burhanpur, and, dispersed by Râja 'Alî Khan of Kândesh, seek refuge with Akbar. Akbar prepares to invade the Dekhan, but is restrained by deputies and offerings from Râja 'Alî.

Ibrahim II. of Bijâpur invades and reduces Maisur now under Venkatâdri Nâyyak.
Oct. 17: Muharram 21, H. 1002. Ambassadors from the Dekhan report the refusal of the kings to acknowledge Akbar's supremacy. Prince Danyal is sent south with an army which is soon transferred to Mirza Khan, Khân Khânân.

Five ships arrive at Goa under Dom Luiz Coutinho, who brings the "Bull of the Crusade," Francisco de Faria being commisary.

The ship "Cinque Llagas" is captured by the English and burnt, twelve survivors being taken to England.

Cornelius Houtman makes inquiries in Portugal as to Indian trade.


H. 1002. Qulij Khan, a distinguished Persian, is appointed Governor of Kabul.

April. A Portuguese trading ship from China to Goa is blown up off the Malabar coast to prevent capture by the Malabar gallions. August 1. Furtado, in revenge, captures three Calicut ships, securing rich booty. He then defeats the entire Malabar fleet.

Sept. 4. The Portuguese defeat the Ahmadnagar army at Chaul creek and obtain the fort of Korlai ("Il Morro" in Portuguese histories).

Sept. 25. Muharram 10, H. 1003. Akbar sends Shaikh Fird Bashi-ul-Mulk with other Amirs to effect the conquest of Sawalik; Jammu fort is surrendered and the country is settled under Qazi Hasan. Qandahar is subjugated and the Mughal empire consolidated over all Hindustan or north of the Vindhyas and as far as Kabul and Qandahar.

H. 1003. Babur, son of Muhammad III of Gujarat, stirs up rebellions, but is crushed by Surajsingh.

Birth of Shahji Bhonsla, son of Maloji Bhonsla, a sidhdar, or armoured soldier, in the Ahmadnagar service, and father of Shivaji.

A great meeting held at Amsterdam, when it is resolved to send a fleet to India at an early date.

Nov. 11: S. 1651. Inscription in the temple of Vatipura-Parsvanath at Anhilvad, containing a pasawali or succession list of the Jain high priests of the Brihat-Kharatara gachchha.
William Barents, a Dutchman, endeavours to discover a north-west passage to Eastern Asia.

Mirtā Muzaffar Husain is prevailed upon to surrender Qandahār to Akbar. Shāh Beg Arghūn is sent to take possession of it.

April 2. Four ships under Cornelius Houtman leave from the Texel, Holland, for India via the Cape, and remain away two and a half years.

April 28: Sha'bān 18, H. 1003. Burhān Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar dies. Ibrāhīm his son and successor is killed in battle against the King of Bijāpūr in August: Zīl-hijja. Ahmad II., a reputed relative, is raised to the throne but soon after expelled, and on Sept. 30: Muharram 25, H. 1004. Bahādur Shāh, infant son of Ibrāhīm Nizām Shāh, is placed on the throne, with Chānd Bībī, widow of 'All 'Adīl Shāh of Bijāpūr, his great-aunt, as regent.

Kuch Bihār annexed to the Dehli empire by Lakhīshīm Nārāyan Rāja.

Zain Khān Kokuī Governor of Kābul for the second time.

Straj Singh Rāja of Jodhpur is appointed deputy-governor of Gujarāt.

H. 1004. Prince Murād leaves Gujarāt for the Dekhan on the invitation of Miyān Munji, the Dekhani minister of Ahmadnagar.


Dec. 25. Prince Murād and the Mughal army appear before Ahmadnagar. The city and the town of Burhānābād are sacked, and the fort of Ahmadnagar invested but bravely defended by Chānd Bībī and the assailants compelled to raise the siege.

A fort at Salor erected by the Dominicans: plots are formed to kill the soldiers and friars, but are frustrated.

Friar Alexis de Menezes succeeds Friar Matheus as Archbishop of Goa.

March 11: Rajab 1, H. 1004. Ahmadnagar fort attacked, and bravely defended by Chānd Bībī, acting for her grand-nephew, Bahādur Nizām Shāh. Overtures are made by Murād, and a treaty is signed by which Berār is ceded to the Mughals. Bahādur
is crowned and Muhammad Khan appointed minister. He acquires such power that troops from Bijapur are required to assert Chând Bibi's authority. The Mughals from Bûrûr make further incursions into the Nizam-Shahi dominions: On Dec. 27: Jumâda I. 17, a battle is fought at the Godavari. The Mughals sack Ahmadnagar and Burhânâbâd.

The Muslims erect a fort at Padapatam and thence attack the Portuguese at Thêna in Salsette.

John van Linschoten writes an account of his researches in India.

July 11. Cornelius Houtman lands at Sumatra, having left the Texel on Feb. 2nd.

Private venture of Sir Robert Dudley's three ships under Captain B. Wood—never again heard of.

H. 1004. 'Abdul Qâdir Hadaoni, author of the Tarikh-i-Hadaoni or Mustâkhbal-ul-Tawârikh, dies.

H. 1005. The Tarikh-i-Haqqi, a Muhammadan history, is compiled by Shaikh 'Abdul Haqq—born 1551, he died 1642, H. 1052.

Jan.: Jumâda II., H. 1005. The Mughal army under the Khan Khânân defeats the combined armies of the Dekhan; Prince Murâd and the Khan Khânân differ regarding the campaign.

Pratâp Rânâ of Udaypur dies. Amara Rânâ his son succeeds.

May. Dom Francisco da Gama, Conde de Vídigueyra, assumes office as thirty-fifth Viceroy during the century at Goa.

Mar Abraham, the bishop of the Syrian Christians, dies at Angamâlê.

Katula, King of Orissa, having plundered a Patani temple, the people rise and slay his son and 2,000 others. Akbar subdues Orissa.

H. 1006. Shaikh 'Abul Fazl supersedes the Khan Khânân as general.

Further coalitions are formed in Ceylon against the Portuguese. In May 1, Dom João Dharmapâla of Ceylon dies without heirs and the King of Spain is proclaimed sovereign of all Ceylon except Jaffna and Kandy.

The pirate Kunhâlî Marakkâr, with secret support from the
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA

A.D. 1597
Zamorin, preys upon the Malabar shipping. Dom Luiz da Gama destroys many parāos, killing the crews.

Two Dutch vessels engage with six Portuguese ships. After eight days the Dutch abandon one vessel, and the other is wrecked on the Pegu coast.

To hasten the fortifications of Bassein, Ayres de Silva de Mello is sent as superintendent.

March 14: S. 1654. An inscription at Rohtas records the repairing the palace of Māna during the governorship of Śrīḍhara in the time of Mahārājadhirāja Mānasimha, the work being done by Madabaḷa Bhāṣṭa.

H. 1006. Akbar leaves the Panjāb for the Dekhan, to supervise personally the imperial army.

Alexis de Menezes, Archbishop of Goa, visits Malabar, having been commissioned by Pope Clement VIII, in a Brief of 27th Jan. 1595, to bring the Church there into conformity with the Latin rite.

The Zamorin joins the Portuguese in an attack on the Kunhāli Marakkār pirate's fortress on the Kotta or Puttpattanam river mouth. A night attack is planned for May 3, but the attacking armies, failing to co-operate, are defeated in detail. A second attack also repulsed; Kunhāli is attacked by land and sea.

Strong forts are erected by the Portuguese for the conquest of Kandy and Uva: an army of 20,000 is required for the reduction of Kandy.

The Lisbon fleet is unable to sail this year, an English fleet blocking the Tagus.

The Dutch under Van Nec reach India and establish trade at Amboyna and Baroda.

April 13; S. 1654. An inscription at Sādadi of the reign of the Mahārāṇā Amarasimha of Mewār.


After further fighting the Kunhāli Marakkār surrenders to the Portuguese, on condition that his life should be spared. He is conveyed to Goa and there beheaded. His fortress is demolished.

June 20 to 26. Menezes holds the Synod of Diamper or
Udayampur—for which he had just previously ordained a majority of the members and had prepared the Decrees to be passed to bring the native Christian Church into entire obedience to that of Rome, whilst the Raja of Cochin was terrorised to oblige his Christian subjects to conform to the Decrees. The union was short-lived.

H. 1008. Akbar arrives at the Nerbudda, and proceeds to Burhanpur. A force is sent under Prince Danyal and the Khan Khânân to subdue Ahmadnagar, where Chand Bibi was besieged by her former minister, Nihang Khân. While negotiating a peace with the Mughals Chand Bibi is killed by the soldiery in the palace.

The stronghold of Astr is taken by an imperial force and Bahâdur Khân Fârîqî becomes a pensioner at Dehli.

Bengal again revolts and comes almost totally under Afghan control.

Sept. 22. Merchants of London meet to discuss the Indian trade question and an “Association of Merchant Adventurers” formed. Oct. 16, Queen Elizabeth’s consent signified, but political considerations with Spain prevent the immediate despatch of the expedition.

John Mildenhall is sent on an embassy to Akbar. He went by sea to Aleppo and travelled through Armenia, Persia, and Afghanistân, reaching Agra in 1603.

May 13: Shawwal 28, H. 1008. The Dekhan, Berar, Kândesh Mâhâ and Gujarât are placed under the rule of Prince Dânyâl.

Mirza 'Aziz Kokah is appointed Viceroy of Gujarât for the third time.

Jalâl-ud-dîn Raushânî, the Afghan chief, defeated and slain at Ghazni by Zain Khân Kokah whom Akbar now recalls to Lâbor.

Aug.: Safar, H. 1009. Ahmadnagar stormed and captured by the Mughals, the King Bahâdur Nizâm Shâh and royal family being sent to Gwâlâr fort as State prisoners.

The King of Jânapatam, having assisted the King of Kandy, is brought to submit to the Portuguese without bloodshed.

Ayres de Saldanha arrives in autumn as governor at Goa.

Dec. 31. Queen Elizabeth grants the first Charter to a Corporation of “Governor and Company of Merchants of London.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trading to the East Indies&quot;—enabling them to trade for fifteen years. The Corporation is to be conducted by a chairman and twenty-four directors, to be chosen annually.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1601

Feb.: Sha'bân, H. 1009. Prince Salīm fails in an attempt to seize Agra: he takes possession of Oudh and Bihār, assumes the title of king and secures the local treasury. He returns to Allahābād and becomes reconciled to his father.

Feb. 13. Five ships under Captain Lancaster start from Woolwich and sail from Torbay, May 2. Friendly relations established at Aχtin in Sumatra, and a factory at Bantam in Java, in both which places they left factors; returned to England Sept. 1623.

The Dutch are driven by André Furtado from Amboyna and Sunda.

The Portuguese obtain a footing in Arakan. The king, Meng Raja (Salīm Shah, the "Xilimiza" of the Portuguese), appoints Philip de Brito or Nicote his agent at Syriam. He siezes the port, defeats his former master, is chosen King of Pegu, and accepts the country in the name of the King of Portugal.

May 18. François Pyrard de Laval leaves St Malo for Goa, where he remains many years, meeting there Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Flemings, three French, a few English—the last, prisoners of the Portuguese.

Francisco Roz, professor in the Jesuit college at Chennam, was consecrated first Romish bishop of the Syriam Church, and in 1605 styled Archbishop of Cranganor. He lived at Parur, and died there, Feb. 18, 1624.

S. 1523. Copper-plate inscription of Venkata I. of Vijayanagar granting the village of Vilāpāku, also named Jyamharlingasamudra, to a Brahman.

### 1602

March 29: Admiral Spilbergen arrives near Battikalca in Ceylon with three Dutch ships, and obtains permission to build a fort; Sept. 2, he sails and captures three Portuguese vessels, which he presents to the Singhalesse king.

Aug. 12: Rabī' I. 4, H. 1011. Abul Fazl, Akbar's minister, murdered at the instigation of Salīm. Akbar tacitly permits the murderer Narsing Deo's lands to be ravaged. Akbar adds the title "King of the Dekhan" to his other royal titles.
1602

Mutta Krishnappa, Nayaka of Madura, assumes royal titles; died 1609.

The kings of Arakan and Taungu attack Syria but are defeated by Paul del Rego Pinheiro; the Taungu prince is taken prisoner—ransomed 1604.

The Dutch East India Company formed out of a number of small companies.

H. 1011. The Rausat-ut-Tahirin, a general history, is written by Tahir Muhammad bin ‘Imad-ud-din Hasan bin Sultan ‘Ali bin Hajj Muhammad Husain Sabuwari.

1603

Jan. 6. An expedition for the discovery of “Grand Cathay” leaves Akbar’s court under B. Benedict Goes, accompanied by two Greeks and an Armenian.

The Dutch, with a large fleet, attempt to oust the Portuguese from Mozambique and blockade Goes. The struggle between the two nations begins and the Dutch gradually acquire most of the Portuguese possessions.

The English capture a Portuguese ship in Malacca; settle a “house of trade” at Bantam, and arrive home in September.

H. 1012. Disturbances in Persia enable Akbar to seize Qandahar, and Shah Beg Arghun is appointed governor.

Shah Abbas sends to Golkonda an ambassador, Oghulu Sultan, who is magnificently entertained by the king.

Mildenhall, a London merchant, reaches Agra, having left England in 1599 travelling overland. The Portuguese Jesuits traduce the English nation to Akbar, and Mildenhall remains at Akbar’s court till 1606 when he obtained promises of arrangements for English trade.

1604

H. 1013. Raja Man Singh resigns the governorship of Bengal and comes to the capital to organise a plot in favour of the succession of his nephew, Sultan Khusro, Jahangir’s eldest son.

March 1: Š. 1525. A Kanarese and Sanskrit inscription on the Jaina colossus at Venur records its dedication as Bhujabalı or Bahubalı, by Timmaraja, brother of Prince Pandyä and son-in-law of Rayakuvara.

The King of Arakan with the King of Taungu attack
De Brito (‘Nikote’), but they are defeated. By his outrages De Brito offends the Talaings and takes prisoner Prince Meng Khamuang, son of the King of Taungu, who is carried to Syria. A second attack is made by land and sea, and the Portuguese fleet is worsted, but they fail to capture Syria, and the King of Arakan pays 50,000 crowns for the release of the prince.

H. 1013. Prince Dānyāl receives the submission of Malik ‘Ambar, and espouses a daughter of Ibrāhīm ‘Ādil Shāh.

May. Dom Martin Affonsa de Castro arrives at Goa as Viceroy.

King James I., by granting licence to Sir Edward Michelborne and others to trade in the East, encroaches on the East India Company’s monopoly.

Henry IV. grants a charter to a French East India Company, but it fails and is soon after dissolved.

Second voyage of the English Company to Amboyna under Sir H. Middleton.

The Dutch establish factories in Southern India.

April 20: Zul hijja 1, H. 1013. Prince Dānyāl dies at Burhānpur.

Mīrāz ʿAbdurrahim, Khān Khānān, Governor of Ahmadnagar, unable to dispossess Miyān Manju and Malik ‘Ambar, comes to an agreement with them.

Nyaung Rām Meng, King of Burma, dies, and is succeeded by his son, who takes the title of Mahādhammā Rāja. Great slaughter of the Portuguese at Dāngā in Arakan.

JAHANGIR.

Oct. 25: Jumāda II. 12, H. 1014. The Emperor Akbar dies after a reign of 51 lunar years 9 months, aged 64 lunar years 11 months. Prince Salīm assumes the government as Nūr-ud-dīn Muḥammad Jahāngīr.

Rāja Mān Singh Kachhwaḥā submits to Jahāngīr and is reappointed Governor of Bengal; but soon after (H. 1015) he is recalled and sent to quell disturbances at Rohtas in Bihār.

Nov. Husain Khān Shāmālu of Harāt, on Akbar’s death,