

A QUICK RECAP OF INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE: THROUGH YEARS

1857 March	Sepoy Mangal Pandey blew the trumpet of mutiny at Barrackpore.
1857 May	Mutiny of sepoys at Meerut.
1857 May	Sepoys captured Delhi and proclaimed Bahadur Shah II as Emperor of India.
1857 Sept	The English recaptured Delhi.
1858	Lucknow recaptured by the English.
1858	Jhansi captured by the English.
1866	Dadabhai Naoroji organized East India Association in London to focus public opinion on Indian questions. Soon after branches of the Association were formed in major Indian cities.
1869	Surendra Nath Banerjee disqualified for the I.C.S.
1869	Oct. 2 - Birth of M.K. Gandhi.
1870	Dadabhai Naoroji published his first estimate of India's per capita income
1872	The Namdharis (also called Kukas) organized a public-spirited movement in the Panjab.
1875	Swami Dayanand Saraswati laid the foundation of the first Arya Samaj at Bombay.
1875	India League founded at Calcutta.
1876	Indian Association established at Calcutta.
1876-78	Great south Indian famine.
1877	- Lord Lytton laid foundation stone of Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. (Evolved over the Modern School established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1875)
1878	Lytton's government passed the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act and the Licence Act.
1879	Lytton's government abolished import duties on cotton goods imported from England.
1881	- Tilak's two newspapers Kesari and Maharatta start publication.
1883	A. O. Hume addressed an open letter to graduates of Calcutta University.
1883	The Indian National CONFERENCE held its first session at Calcutta.
1883-84	Ilbert Bill controversy highlighted racial discrimination in the dispensation of justice in British India.
1884	The Mahajana Sabha founded at Madras.
1885	Bombay Presidency Association formed.
1885	The Indian National CONFERENCE held its second session at Calcutta.

1885	First session of Indian National Congress held at Bombay.
1887	Indian National Social Conference founded at Bombay.
1888	Establishment of United (Indian) Patriotic Association at Aligarh
1891	The Age of Consent Bill (forbidding marriage of girls below 12 years of age)
1892	Indian Councils Act passed.
1893	Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India formed at Aligarh.
1895	Tilak organized the Shivaji Festival as a National Festival.
1896-97	The great famine which affected almost all parts of the country.
1897	Chapekar brothers murdered the cruel Plague Commissioner Rand and Lt. Ayerst at Poona.
1898	Death of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
1899-1900 -	A devastating famine causes havoc in India.
1900 -	V.D. Savarkar start the Mitra Mela at Nasik.
1902 -	Swami Shraddhanand laid foundation of Gurukul Kangri at Hardwar.
1905 -	Shyamji Krishnavarma set up the India House at London to work for India's freedom.
1905 Aug. 7 -	Public meeting at Town Hall, Calcutta adopted a resolution on Boycott and Swadeshi.
1905 Oct. 16 -	Partition of Bengal became effective.
1906 Oct. 1 -	Lord Minto received the Muslim Deputation headed by Aga Khan demanding Separate Electorate for Muslims.
1906 Dec. 31 -	The Muslim League founded at Dacca.
1907	Congress split into Moderates and Extremists at Surat session.
1908	Trial of Alipore conspiracy case;
1908	Khudiram Bose executed.
1908	The Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act passed.
1908	Tilak sentenced to six years' imprisonment on charges of inciting sedition.
1909 -	The Indian Councils Act passed.
1909	Madan Lai Dhingra shot dead Curzon Wylie in London.
1910 -	Aurobindo Ghosh retired to Pondicherry.
1911 -	Coronation Durbar in honour of George V held at Delhi.
1911-12 -	Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
1912 -	Bomb thrown at Viceroy Hardinge while he was making his state entry into Delhi.

1913	Ghadar Party formed at San Francisco, U.S.A.
1914 -	South African government passed the Indian Relief Act.
1914	First World War breaks out.
1914	Kamagata Maru incident near Calcutta.
1915 -	Gandhi returned from South Africa to India.
1915	Death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale
1915	Rash Behari Bose escaped to Japan.
1915	Death of Pherozeshah Mehta.
Home Rule Movement	
1916 April -	Tilak forms the Indian Home Rule League
1916 Sept -	Mrs. Annie Besant inaugurated another Home Rule League.
1916 Dec. -	Congress-League Lucknow Pact.
1916 Dec.	Reunion of Moderates and Extremists achieved.
1917 -	Champaran Satyagraha.
1917 August 20 -	Montagu's announcement in British House of Commons about introduction of Responsible Government in India.
1917 -	Appointment of Rowlatt Committee to report on crimes connected with Revolutionary movement in India.
1919 Feb. -	Government introduces two Rowlatt Bills in the Central Legislative Assembly.
1919 Feb -	Gandhi formed Satyagraha Sabha.
1919 April 6 -	Call for all-India hartal over the Rowlatt Acts.
1919 April 13 -	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
1919	All India Congress Working Committee appointed a special Committee to enquire into Panjab happenings.
1919	Viceroy appointed Hunter Committee to enquire into Panjab developments.
1919	Government of India Act 1919 received royal assent.
1920 -	Death of B.G Tilak.
1920 -	The All India Khilafat Committee organized an All-India hartal under Gandhi's guidance.
1920-22 -	The Non-Cooperation Movement
1920 Dec. -	Nagpur session of Congress endorsed policy of Non-Cooperation.
1921 August -	Moplah rebellion
1921	The Prince of Wales reaches Bombay; Congress gives a call for general protest and hartal.
1922 Feb. 5 -	Violent incident at Chauri Chaura villages of Gorakhpur district.

1922 Feb. 12 -	Meeting of Congress Working Committee at Bardoli and suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement.
1922-	Gaya Session of Congress, resolution by Swarajists
1923 -	Formation of Swaraj Party.
1924	Gandhi released on health grounds.
1925	Death of C.R. Das
1925	The Kakori train robbery committed.
1925	V.J. Patel elected the first Indian President/ Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly.
1926	Trade Union Act passed.
1927	Appointment of Simon Commission announced.
1928	Simon Commission reaches Bombay; All-India hartal against the All White Commission.
1928	All Parties Conference deliberates on Nehru Report.
1928	Hindustan Socialist Republican Association founded.
1929	Arrest of Communist Party members followed by trial of Meerut Conspiracy Case 1929-33.
1929	Bhagat Singh and his Associates throw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly.
1929	Trial of Lahore Conspiracy case.
1929	Viceroy Irwin announces Dominion Status as the goal of constitutional advance in India.
1929	Congress session at Lahore declares Poorna Swaraj (complete independence) as goal of the Congress.
1930 Jan. 26 -	'Independence Day' Pledge taken by nationalists all over India.
Civil Disobedience Movement- 1930-34	
1930 March 12 -	Gandhi starts his march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi beach.
1930 April 6 -	Gandhites start boiling sea water to manufacture illegal salt.
1930	Surya Sen, a Bengal revolutionary organized the Chittagong Armoury Raid and set up the provisional government of free India.
1930	Simon Commission Report published.
1930	First Round Table Conference meets in London.
1931 March -	Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed; suspension of C.D.M.
1931 March -	Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru executed.
1931 Sept. -Dec. -	Second Round Table Conference meets in London.

1932 Aug. -	British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announces the Communal Award extending separate electorates for Depressed Classes.
1932 Sept. -	Poona Pact signed which negated the Communal Award
1932 Nov. -	Third round Table conference in London deliberates on Indian constitutional problem.
1934 May -	C.D.M. totally withdrawn by the Congress
1934-	Formation of Congress Socialist Party.
1935	Government of India Act 1935 receives royal assent.
1937	Congress Working Committee permits Congressmen to accept office in Provincial Governments.
1938	Subhas Chandra Bose elected President of the Congress Party.
1938	V.D. Savarkar becomes the President of Hindu Mahasabha.
1938	Muslim League releases the Pirpur Report castigating Congress Ministries of discrimination against the Muslim community.
1939	Subhas Chandra Bose re-elected Congress President.
1939	Subhas Bose resigns the presidentship of the Congress
1939 Sept. 1	Germany invades Poland which marks the beginning of World War II.
1939	Popular Congress Ministries in provinces resign over the war issue.
1939	Muslim League expresses jubilation over resignation of Congress Ministries by celebrating 'Day of Deliverance'.
1940	Lahore Session of Muslim League passes the Pakistan Resolution.
1940	Winston Churchill assumes office as Prime Minister of England.
1940	Viceroy makes the August Offer, a declaration about British policy in India.
1940	Congress Working Committee rejects the August Offer.
1940	Congress starts Individual Satyagraha.
1941	Subhas Bose reaches Berlin.
1941	Japanese bomb Pearl Harbour, Hawaii Islands, USA.
1941	Britain declares war against Japan.
1942	Japanese occupy Rangoon.
1942	Japanese occupy Singapore.
1942 March	Stafford Cripps brings new constitutional proposals to India.
1942	Both the Congress and the Muslim League reject Cripps Proposals.
1942 July 14	Congress Working Committee adopts the Quit India Resolution calling upon Britain to quit India immediately.

1942	40,000 Indian Prisoners-of-war in Burma join the I.N.A. under Captain Mohan Singh.
1942 Aug. 9	Gandhi and top Congress leaders arrested.
1943	Subhas Bose reaches Singapore.
1943	Bose announces the formation of Provisional Government of Free India.
1943	Government of Free India receives Andaman & Nicobar Islands from the Japanese.
1943	Muslim League at its Karachi session adopts the slogan of 'Divide and Quit'.
1944	Japanese advance columns enter Manipur.
1945 -	Labour Party wins General Elections in England.
1945	Germany surrenders before Allied forces unconditionally.
1945	Viceroy Wavell calls Simla Conference to reconstitute the Viceroy's Executive Council.
1945	American Air Force drops Atom Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
1945	Japan surrenders unconditionally.
1945	Subhas Bose reaches Taipei, Formosa.
1946 -	Mutiny of Indian naval ratings in Bombay
1946	Cabinet Mission Plan
1946 July-	J. L. Nehru assumes office as Congress President.
1946 Aug. 6 -	Viceroy Wavell invites Nehru to form an Interim Government.
1946 Aug. 16 -	Muslim League launches 'Direct Action Day'.
1946 Sept. 2 -	Indian Interim Government assumes office.
1946 Oct. 13 -	Muslim League joins the Interim Government.
1946 Dec. 9 -	Constituent Assembly meets
1947 Feb. 20 -	British Prime Minister Attlee announces British plan to end British rule in India latest by Feb. 1948.
1947 March-	Lord Mountbatten assumes office as Viceroy of India.
1947 June 3 -	Mountbatten announces the plan of Partition of India.
1947 June 10 -	Muslim League accepts June 3 Plan.
1947 June 14 -	Congress approves of June 3 Plan.
1947 June 4 -	Indian Independence Bill introduced in British Parliament.
1947 July 18 -	Indian Independence Bill receives royal assent.
1947 Aug. 14 -	Pakistan comes into existence.
1947 Aug. 15 -	India becomes free.