

## CHRONOLOGY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS

### PART -I (1707-1857)

1707	Death of Aurangzeb. Accession of Prince Muazzam to the throne with the title of Bahadur Shah I (1707-12).
1708	Death of Guru Gobind Singh and Banda Bahadur assumes leadership of the Sikhs in the Panjab (Banda executed in 1716).
1712	Jahandar Shah's accession to the throne (ruled, 1712-13).
1713	Farrukhshiyar becomes Emperor (ruled, 1713-19). Balaji Vishwanath appointed as Peshwa. Abdulla Khan appointed as Wazir and Hussain Ali as Mir-Bakshi of Mughal Empire.
1717	Farrukhsiyar grants a firman to the English Company exempting their trade in Bengal from payment of duties in return for a lumpsum payment of Rs. 3,000 per annum. Jizya reimposed (abolished in 1719).
1719	Assassination of Farrukhsiyar. Accession of Muhammad Shah (ruled, 1719-48).
1720	Baji Rao I appointed as Peshwa. Fall of the Sayyid brothers.
1724	Saadat Khan became Nawab of Oudh. (He was expelled to Awadh in 1722.) Asaf Jah declares himself a virtually independent Nizam in the Deccan.
1737	Baji Rao's raid on Delhi.
1739	Nadir Shah's invasion of Delhi. The Marathas take Salsette and Bassein.
1740	Appointment of Balaji Baji Rao as Peshwa. Alivardi Khan becomes Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
1746-48	First Anglo-French Carnatic War.
1748	Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle and restoration of Madras to the English Company. Accession of Ahmad Shah as Mughal Emperor (1748-54).
1749	Death of Shahu.
1749-54	Second Anglo-French Carnatic War.
1751	Clive's capture of Arcot and its successful defence against Chanda Sahib.
1754	Dupleix's dismissal. Alamgir II becomes Mughal Emperor.
1756	Death of Alivardi Khan, Nawab of Bengal. Accession of Siraj-ud-daula as Nawab of Bengal. Siraj-ud-daula captures Calcutta and the Black Hole Episode.
1757	Battle of Plassey
1757	Ahmad Shah Abdali invades Delhi and Agra. Mir Jaffar installed Nawab of Bengal.

- Clive appointed Governor of Fort William, Bengal (First term, 1757-60).
- 1758-63 Third Anglo-French Carnatic War.
- 1758 The Marathas overrun the Panjab.
- 1760 The English win the battle of Wandiwash.  
Marathas win battle of Udgir against the Nizam.  
Mir Kasim becomes Nawab of Bengal (ruled, 1760-63).
- 1761 The Third Battle of Panipat between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali.  
Shahzada Ali Gauhar becomes Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II (ruled, 1761-1806). Madhav Rao assumes charge as Peshwa (ruled, 1761-72).
- 1763 The English Company deposes Mir Kasim and reappoints Mir Jaffar as Nawab of Bengal (1763-65).
- 1764 Battle of Buxar.
- 1765 Najm-ud-daula recognised as Nawab of Bengal.  
Clive's Second Governorship of Bengal (1765-67).  
Shah Alam II grants the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the English Company.
- 1767 The First Anglo-Mysore War.
- 1770 A severe famine in Bengal.
- 1771/2 The Marathas escort Emperor Shah Alam II to Delhi.
- 1772 Warren Hastings assumes office as Governor of Bengal.
- 1773 The regulating Act passed by the British Parliament.
- 1774 The Rohilla war between the Rohillas and the Nawab of Oudh/ Awadh supported by the Company.  
Warren Hastings becomes the first Governor-General (1774-85).  
The Supreme Court established at Calcutta, as per the Act of 1773.  
The trial and execution of Nand Kumar.
- 1775-82 The First Anglo-Maratha War.
- 1780-84 The Second Anglo-Mysore War.
- 1782 Death of Haider Ali.
- 1784 Pitt's India Act passed by the British Parliament.
- 1786 Cornwallis assumes office as Governor-General (1786-93).
- 1790-92 The Third Anglo-Mysore War.
- 1793 Permanent Settlement of Bengal announced.  
Charter Act of 1793 passed by the British Parliament.
- 1794 Death of Mahadaji Sindhia.
- 1795 The Battle of Kharda between the Nizam (Asaf Jah II) and the Marathas.
- 1798 Zaman Shah (grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali) invades India.  
Lord Wellesley assumes charge as Governor-General (1798-1805).

1799	The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War. Death of Tipu Sultan. Ranjit Singh captures Lahore.
1800	Death of Nana Fadnavis.
1801	Wellesley annexes Carnatic.
1802	Treaty of Bassein between Baji Rao II and the English.
1803-05/06	The Second Anglo-Maratha War.
1805	Recall of Wellesley.
1806	Vellore Mutiny.
1809	Treaty of Amritsar between Ranjit Singh and the Company.
1813	The Charter Act of 1813 passed by the British Parliament.
1814-16	The Anglo-Nepal War.
1817-18	Military operations against the Pindaris. The Third Anglo-Maratha War.
1824-26	The First Anglo-Burmese War.
1828	William Bentinck takes over as Governor-General (1828-35).
1829	<i>Sati</i> declared illegal
1830	Raja Rammohan Roy visits England (died there in 1833).
1831	Bentinck deposes Raja of Mysore and the Company takes over the administration of Mysore.
1833	The Charter Act of 1833 passed ; abolition of the Company's trading rights.
1834	Bentinck annexes Coorg (Southern Malabar coast).
1835	English adopted as the official language by the English Company.
1838	Tripartite treaty between the Company, Ranjit Singh and Shah Shuja (under the British plan to invade Afghanistan).
1839	Death of Ranjit Singh.
1839-42	The First Anglo-Afghan War.
1843	British annexation of Sind announced.
1845-46	The First Anglo-Sikh War.
1848	Lord Dalhousie assumes charge as Governor-General (1848-56).
1848-49	The Second Anglo-Sikh War and annexation of the Panjab.
1848	The annexation of Satara by the Doctrine of Lapse.
1852	The Second Anglo-Burmese War.
1853	First Railway line between Bombay and Thane opened. Annexation of Nagpur. The Charter Act of 1853 passed by the British Parliament
1854	Dalhousie annexes Jhansi.
1855	The Santhal Insurrection.

1856	The annexation of Oudh/ Awadh.
1857	Establishment of Universities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Revolt of 1857.
1858	Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1st November).

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### PART-II (1857-1947)

1861	The Indian Councils Act, 1861 passed by the British Parliament. Enactment of the Indian Civil and Criminal Code. The Indian High Courts Act passed.
1865-66	The Orissa Famine.
1865	Telegraphic communication with Europe opened.
1869	Opening of the Suez Canal.
1872	The Kuka revolt in the Panjab.
1874	The Bihar Famine.
1876	The Royal Titles Act made Queen Victoria Kaiser-i-Hind.
1876-77	The Delhi Durbar organised by Lytton.
1876-78	The Great Decan Famine.
1878-80	The Second Afghan War (Treaty of Gandamak).
1878	The Vernacular Press Act passed.
1880	Lord Ripon assumes charge as Governor-General.
1881	First Factory Act passed in India.
1882	Appointment of the Hunter Commission on School Education.
1883	The Ilbert Bill Controversy. First Indian National Conference meets at Calcutta.
1885	The First Indian National Congress meets at Bombay. Bengal Tenancy Act passed.
1885-86	The Third Anglo-Burman war.
1891	The Age of Consent Bill.
1892	The Indian Councils Act passed by British Parliament.
1893	Mortimer Durand's Mission to Kabul (to demarcate border with Afghanistan). Tilak celebrates the Ganapati Festival.
1895	Tilak organises the Shivaji Festival.
1896-97	The Great Famine in India.
1897	Murder of two Englishmen, Rand and Ayerst at Poona.
1899	Curzon becomes Governor-General of India.
1899-1900	Another Great Famine in India.
1904	Younghusband Mission to Lhasa. Indian Universities Act passed.
1905	Foundation of the 'Servants of India Society'.
1906	The Partition of Bengal comes into force.

- Lord Minto receives the Agha Khan's Muslim Deputation at Simla, which demanded Separate Electorate for Muslims.
- The Muslim league formed at Dacca.
- 1907 Anglo- Russian Entente signed (maintaining neutrality over Tibet).
- 1908 Execution of Khudiram Bose.
- Tilak sentenced to six years' transportation on charges of sedition.
- 1909 The Indian Councils Act passed.
- Madan Lal Dhingra shoots dead Curzon Wyllie in London.
- S.P. Sinha appointed Law Member of Viceroy's Executive Council.
- 1912 Delhi becomes the new capital of India.
- Bomb thrown at Lord Hardinge on his state entry into Delhi.
- 1913 Ghadar Party formed at San Francisco to organise a rebellion in India to overthrow British rule.
- 1914 B.G Tilak released from jail after long imprisonment.
- Outbreak of World War I.
- Kamagata Maru issue.
- 1916 Foundation of Benares Hindu University.
- Tilak organises Home Rule League at Poona.
- 1917 Gandhi launches the Champaran campaign in Bihar
- Montagu's announcement regarding introduction of Responsible Government in India.
- 1919 All-India hartal against Rowlatt Bills.
- Jallianwala Bagh-tragedy at Amritsar.
- Government of India Act 1919 passed.
- 1920 First meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress.
- Foundation of Aligarh Muslim University.
- First Non-cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji.
- 1921 August, Moplah rebellion on the Malabar coast.
- 1922 Violent incidents at Chauri Chaura and Gandhiji calls off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 1925 The Communist Party of India organised at Kanpur.
- 1927 Appointment of the Simon Commission in England.
- 1928 Nehru Report recommends principles for the new Constitution of India.
- 1929 Meerut Conspiracy case against the Communists.
- Bhagat Singh and his friend throw a bomb in the Imperial Legislative Assembly.
- The Congress adopts the goal of Complete Independence for India.
- Lord Irwin's announcement about Dominion Status as the goal of British policy in India.
- 1930 Gandhiji begins Dandi March to manufacture illegal salt.
- 1931 Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed.

1932	Ramsay MacDonald announces the Communal Award (modified by the Poona Pact).
1935	The Government of India Act passed.
1937	Congress ministries formed in the provinces.
1939	Subhas Chandra Bose resigns the Presidentship of the Congress. Congress ministries resign in the provinces : Muslim League celebrates this as Deliverance Day.
1940	March, The Muslim League adopts the Pakistan Resolution. The Viceroy declares British policy towards India's constitutional problem (August Offer).
1941	Death of Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941).
1942	Japanese bombardment of Rangoon. Singapore falls. Cripps Mission visits India. Congress Working Committee adopts the Quit India Resolution. The Revolt of 1942.
1943	Subhas Chandra Bose reaches Tokyo. Bose announces the formation of Provisional Government of Free India. Wavell calls the Simla Conference in a bid to form the Executive Council of Indian political leaders.
1946	Mutiny of naval ratings at Bombay. Cabinet Mission visits India. Elections for the Constituent Assembly held. Jawaharlal Nehru heads the Interim Government. Indian Constituent Assembly meets at New Delhi.
1947	Lord Attlee announces Britain's decision to transfer of power to Indian hands before February 20 June 1948. Lord Mountbatten announces transfer of power in August 1947. Indian Independence Act passed by the British Parliament. India becomes Free