

THE TIME - LINE

HISTORY OF INDIA

ANCIENT INDIA

B. C.
 2500-1750 : The Harappan culture, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization. Main centers: Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Dholavira, Lothal, etc.
 1750-1500 : Advent of the Aryans in India.
 1500-900 : The Vedic Period.
 642-410 : Saisunaga dynasty of Magadha.
 563-483 : Gautama Buddha born at Lumbini. Attains Enlightenment at Bodhi Gaya.
 544-494 : Accession of Bimbisara.
 540-467 : Birth of Vardhaman better known as Mahavira at Kundagrama, Vaishali.
 518-17 : Darius, the autocrat of Persia, sends Skylax on a naval expedition down the Indus to find way to Persia through Indus. Persian conquest of Indus valley; formation of the twentieth Persian satrapy.
 494 : Acc. of Ajatshatru, son of Bimbisara (Magadh king).
 362 : Nanda Dynasty of Magadha.
 327 : Alexander invades India.
 June 323 : Death of Alexander at Babylon.


Alexander


Chandragupta Maurya


Chandragupta I


Rajaraa Chola


Prithviraj Chauhan


Muhammad Ghori


Razia


Alauddin Khilji


Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

MAURYA DYNASTY

322-298 : Reign of Chandragupta Maurya, founder of the Mauryan dynasty.
 298-273 : Reign of Bindusara, son of Chandragupta Maurya.
 273-232 : Reign of Ashoka.
 261 : The Kalinga War.
 185 : Last Mauryan King Brihadratha assassinated by his General Pushyamitra Sunga.
 185 : Pushyamitra Sunga establishes Sunga Dynasty.
 175 : Bactrian Greeks invade India.
 73-28 : Last Sunga King Devabhuti assassinated. Rule of Kanva or Kanvayana Dynasty.
 58 : The Vikram Samvat introduced by King Vikramaditya of Ujjain. Azeel-I, The second Saka ruler in North-west India.

THE GUPTA DYNASTY

320-30 : Reign of Chandragupta I.
 330-80 : Reign of Samudragupta.
 380-414 : Reign of Chandragupta II.
 405-11 : Travels of Chinese pilgrim Fahian in India.
 415-55 : Reign of Kumaragupta I.
 455-67 : Reign of Skandagupta. First Hun War (455 AD).
 467-540 : Later Guptas and end of the Gupta dynasty.
 476 : Aryabhata, astronomer, born.
 606-47 : Harsha of Kannauj. Huien-Tsang visits India (629-645). Harsha defeated by Pulekeshin (620).

KINGDOMS OF SOUTH INDIA

600-25 : Mahendra-varman Pallava (cave temples, etc.).
 608-42 : Pulakeshin II Chalukya. Defeated by Pallavas (642).
 610 : Eastern Chalukya dynasty of Vengi founded.
 625-45 : Reign of Narasimha-varman Pallava.
 640-41 : Huien-Tsang at Kanchi; court of Pulakeshin II.
 642 : Pulekeshin II defeated and slain by Narasimha-varman Pallava.
 740 : Defeat of Pallavas by Chalukyas.
 757 : Rashtrakutas overthrow Chalukyas.
 760 : Accession of Krishna I Rashtrakuta; Kalidasa temple at Ellora.
 815-77 : Reign of Amoghvarsha Rashtrakuta.
 907 : Accession of Parantakal Chola.
 973 : Talia founded second Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani.
 983 : Giant Jain statue of Lord Gomteshwara at Shravanabelgola.
 985 : Accession of Rajaraja Chola.
 1023 : Expedition of Rajendra Chola to Bengal.
 1052-53 : Cholas defeated by Chalukyas in battle at Koppam.

EARLY MEDIEVAL DYNASTIES OF NORTHERN INDIA

712 : Arab conquest of Sindh.
 730 : Yasovarman of Kannauj. Defeated in 740 by Lalitaditya, King of Kashmir (A.D. 733-69).
 750-1142 : Palas of Bengal and Bihar.
 810-50 : Devpala, one of the greatest Pala kings, made diplomatic contact with Indonesian kingdom of Srivijaya.
 800-1036 : Gurjar-Pratharas of Kannauj.
 820-1233 : Parmar of Dhar.
 916-1203 : The Chandelas of Bundelkhand. They built the magnificent temples at Khajuraho.
 973-1192 : Chauhan of Sakambhari (Rajasthan).
 1080-1194 : Gahadavalas of Kannauj. The Gahadavala King Jayachandra defeated and slain by Muhammad Ghori in the battle of Chandwar in 1194.
 1177-92 : Prithviraj III, also known as Raj Pithaura, defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain in 1191.
 1018-60 : Bhoja, the most striking and versatile Parmar ruler. Authored books on different subjects. Known as "one of the greatest scholar kings" of India.
 1100-99 : Senas of Bengal.
 1001-27 : Invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni.
 1175-1206 : Invasions of Muhammad Ghori.
 1192 : Second battle of Tarain and the defeat and death of Prithviraj Chauhan.
 1199-1200 : Conquest of Bengal; Katanjar (1203).
 1206 : Death of Muhammad Ghori. Declaration of independence by his Viceroy in India, Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206).

MEDIEVAL INDIA

1206-90 : Slave sultans of Delhi.
 1206 : Establishment of the Slave dynasty by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
 1210 : Death of Qutb-ud-din Aibak. Acc. of Aram Shah.
 1211-36 : Reign of Iltutmish (Altmash).
 1221-22 : Mongol invasions under Chingiz Khan.
 1236-40 : Reign of Raziyaa, daughter of Iltutmish.
 1240-42 : Bahram Shah.
 1242-46 : Alau'din-Hus'ud.
 1246-65 : Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud.
 1266-86 : Reign of Ghiyas-ud-din Balban.
 1286 : Accession of Muiz-ud-din-Qaiqabad.
 1290 : Qaiqabad murdered. End of Slave dynasty.

THE SULTANATE OF DELHI

Khiljis
 1290-96 : Sultan Jalal-ud-din Feroz Shah Khilji.
 1296 : Alauddin Khilji invades Devagiri.
 1296-1316 : Reign of Sultan Alauddin Khilji.
 (1297-98) Invasion of Gujarat; (1301) Ranthambhor; (1303) Sack of Chittor; (1305) Malwa, Ujjain, Mandu, Dhar, Chanderi.
 1302-11 : Southern campaigns of Malik Kafur.
 1316-20 : Reign of Qutub-ud-din Mubarak. End of dynasty.
Tughlaqs
 1320-25 : Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, founder of dynasty. Wars in Bengal and Deccan.
 1325-51 : Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. (1327) Shifted capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. Issued token currency.
 1333-47 : Ibn Batutah, an African traveller, in India.
 1339 : Muslim dynasty established in Kashmir.
 1351-88 : Sultan Feroz Tughlaq reign.
 1388-1412 : Later Tughlaqs.
 1398 : Invasion of Timur during the reign of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud.
 Sayyids

1414-50 : Reign of Sayyid dynasty-Khizr Khan (1414-1421), Mubarak Khan (1421-1434) Muhammad Shah (1434-1444) and Ala-ud-din Alam Shah.
The Lodis
 1450-1526 : Bahlu Lodi (1450-1489), Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517) and Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526) who was defeated by Babur in the First battle of Panipat.
Provincial Kingdoms: Gujarat
 1403-1526 : Independence of Nasir-ud-din-Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah (1411-1431) founded the city of Ahmedabad; Sultan Mahmud Barbar (1459-1511).
 1510 : Occupation of Goa by Portuguese.
 1526-37 : Sultan Bahadur Shah; killed by Portuguese.
Faruqi Kingdom of Khandesh
 1390-1601 : Malik Raja Faruqi (1389-1399), founder of the Faruqi kingdom of Khandesh; Nasir Khan (1399-1437); Adil Khan I (1437-1441); Mubarak Khan I (1441-1457) Adil Khan II (1457-1503); Later rulers (1503-1601).

The Sultanate of Malwa
 1401 : Independence of Sultan Shihab-ud-din Ghuri
 1432 : Sultan Mahmud Ghuri
The Empire of Vijayanagar
 1336 : Empire of Vijayanagar founded by Harihara I.
 1336-77 : Bukkal
 1336-1485 : The first dynasty of Vijayanagar known as Sangama dynasty. Annexation of Goa and Konkan to the empire of Vijayanagar (1380) during the reign of Harihara II (1377-1406). Devayra I (1406-1422), Devayra II (1422-1447) were the greatest kings in the Sangama dynasty.
 1486 : Foundation of the Second or Saluva dynasty of Vijayanagar by Saluva Narasimha (1486-1492)
 1503-69 : The Third dynasty of Vijayanagar (Tuluva dynasty) founded by Vira Narasimha (1506-1509).
 1509-29 : Reign of Krishnadeva Raya, the greatest king of Vijayanagar.
 1542-72 : Sadasiva Raya, emperor of Vijayanagar and Ramaraja as his regent. Battle of Talikota-1565; decline of the empire of Vijayanagar. Death of Ramaraja. Vijayanagar government transferred to Golkonda.
 1565-70 : Sadasiva rules from Golkonda and Tirumala becomes his regent.
 1570-1646 : Aravidu dynasty founded by Tirumala.

The Bahmani Kingdom

1347 : Foundation of the Bahmani Kingdom by Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah al-wali al-Bahmani (1347-1358).
 1347-1422 : Gulbarga made capital of the Bahmani kingdom. Sultan Feroz Shah (1397-1422) was the most important ruler during the Gulbarga phase.
 1422-1518 : Sultan Ahmad Shah (1422-1436) shifted the capital to Bidar.
 1463-81 : Khwaja Mahmud Gawan as minister. Conquest of Goa (1472), Belgaum (1473) from Vijayanagar.
 1481 : Execution of Mahmud Gawan.
 1482-1518 : Acc. of Mahmud. Dissolution of the Bahmani Kingdom and emergence of five Bahmani successor sultanates.
The Bahmani Successor States
 1490 : The Nizamshahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar was founded by Malik Ahmad Bahri. Annexed by Shahjahan in 1637.
 1490-1686 : The Adilshahi dynasty of Bijapur was founded by Yusuf Adil Khan. Annexed by Aurangzeb in 1686.
 1490 : The Imadshahi dynasty was founded by Fathullah. Annexed to Ahmadnagar in 1574.
 1528-1619 : The Barid Shahi dynasty of Bidar was founded by Amir Ali Barid (1528-1580). Annexed to Bijapur in 1618-1619.
 1518-1687 : The Qutubshahi Kingdom of Golkonda was founded by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah (1518-1543) who constructed a new capital at Hyderabad in 1590. Annexed by Aurangzeb in 1687.

The Portuguese

May 1498 : Vasco-da Gama arrives at Calicut.
 1500 : Portuguese fleet under Cabral reaches Calicut.
 1502 : Vasco-da Gama's second voyage to India.
 1505-09 : Jamorin De Almeida, the first Viceroy of the Portuguese in India; Albuquerque succeeds him as Viceroy 1509-1515;
 1510 : Conquest of Goa from the Adilshahi Sultan.
 1511 : Conquest of Malacca. The Portuguese Govt. headquarters in India shifted from Cochin to Goa.

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

21/4/1526 : Sultan Ibrahim Lodi defeated and killed in the first battle of Panipat by Babur.
 27/04/26 Mar. 1527 : Battle of Khanua. Defeat of Rana Sanga.
 1528 : Battle of Chanderi.
 1529 : Battle of the Ghaghra river.
 1530 : Ueatn or Babur. Accession of Humayun.
 1534-35 : Humayun's invasion of Malwa and Gujarat.
 1537 : Siege of Chunar. Sher Khan plunders Gaur.
 1537-40 : Wars of Humayun with Sher Khan.
 1539 : Sher Khan defeats Humayun at Chausa.
 May 1540 : Sher Khan again defeats Humayun near Kannauj and forces him to flee to Lahore.
 23/11/42 : Birth of Akbar at Umarkot.
 1544 : Conquest of Malwa and Marwar by Sher Shah. Humayun seeks asylum in Persia.
 1545 : Death of Sher Shah Suri in the siege of Kalanjar.
 1545-53 : Acc. of Muhammad Adil Shah, son of Sher Shah. Sikandar Sur in the Punjab.
 Jun. 1555 : Battle of Sirhind. Humayun recovers the throne of Delhi.
 1556 : Death of Humayun and accession of Akbar. Second battle of Panipat. Akbar defeats Afghans led by Hemu.
 1556-60 : Regency of Bairam Khan.
 1561 : Mughal invasion of Malwa
 1564 : Abolition of the Jizya. Conquest of Gondwana.
 1565-67 : Uzbeg rebellion.
 1568 : Fall of Chittor.
 1569 : Capture of Ranthambhor and Kalinjar. Birth of Salim.
 1569-76 : Building of Fatehpur Sikri.
 1572 : Akbar annexes Gujarat. Succession of Maharana Pratap. Construction of Buland Darwaza.
 1573-74 : Administrative reforms.
 1576 : Conquest of Bengal; Battle of Haldighati and defeat of Maharana Pratap.
 1579 : Infatibility decree issued by Akbar.
 1580 : First Jesuit mission; Bengal rebellion.
 1582 : Proclamation of Din-e-Ilahi.
 1585 : Annexation of Kabul.
 1586 : Conquest of Kashmir.
 1590-1600 : Annexation of Sindh, Orissa, Baluchistan, Makran, Qandahar, Berar, Ahmadnagar.
 1600 : Charter to British East India Company.
 1601-04 : Prince Salim in rebellion, arrested.
 14/10/05 : Death of Akbar
 24/10/05 : Accession of Jahangir.
 1606 : Revolt of Prince Khurru, captured. Execution of the fifth Sikh Guru, Arjun Dev.
 1607-09 : Embassy to Goa.
 1608-11 : Hawkins at court.
 1610-20 : Wars of Jahangir with Ahmadnagar.
 May 1611 : Marriage with Nurjahan.
 1612 : End of Usman Khan's rebellion in Bengal.
 1615-18 : Sir Thomas Roe's embassy.
 1616 : Bubonic plague.
 1622 : Death of Prince Khurru. Kandahar lost to Persians.
 1623 : Revolt of Prince Khurram (Shah Jahan).
 1626-33 : Shahji (Shivaji's father) in the service of Ahmadnagar.
 1627 : Shivaji, born
 28/10/27 : Death of Jahangir.
 Feb 1628 : Shah Jahan proclaimed Emperor.
 1628-35 : Construction of the Peacock Throne.
 1630-32 : Famine in Gujarat and Deccan.
 1631 : Rebellious Governor of Deccan Khan, Jahan Lodi, killed at Sindh (UP).
 17/06/1631 : Siege of Hugli. Destruction of new Hindu temples.
 1632 : Deccan campaigns. End of Ahmadnagar. Treaties with Golkonda & Bijapur.
 1636 : Aurangzeb appointed Viceroy of Deccan.

1638 : Kandahar recaptured.
 1646 : Shivaji captures Torna fortress.
 1648 : Capital shifted to Delhi (Shahjahanabad).
 1648 : Shivaji starts ruling independently
 1649 : Kandahar lost to Persians again.
 1649-53 : Abortive Mughal campaigns to recover Kandahar.
 1657-58 : War of succession among the sons of Shah Jahan.
 1657-62 : Shivaji encroaches upon the Mughal and Adilshahi territories of Bijapur
 1658 : Battles of Dharmat and Samugarh. Coronation of Aurangzeb.
 1658 : Shah Jahan and Murad imprisoned.
 Aug. 1659 : Execution of Dara Shikoh. Murder of Afzal Khan by Shivaji.
 1660 : Mir Jumla appointed Governor of Bengal.
 1661 : Execution of Murad. Cession of Bombay by Portuguese to English.
 1661-63 : Mir Jumla's expedition to Assam. Dies.
 1663 : Shivaji conquers North and South Konkan from the Mughal Viceroy of Deccan, Shayista Khan narrowly escapes attempt on life at Poona.
 1664 : Shivaji's first sack of Surat.
 1665 : Shivaji defeated by Sawai Jai Singh; Treaty of Purandhar between Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh.
 1666 : Death of Shah Jahan. Capture of Chittagong. Shivaji's visit to Agra and escape.
 1669 : Prohibition of Hindu worship; demolition of temples; first Jat rebellion.
 1670 : Shivaji levies 'chauth' in areas of Khandesh. Second sack of Surat.
 Jun. 1674 : Shivaji's enthronement as an independent raja at Raigarh.
 1675 : Execution of Guru Teg Bahadur.
 1675-1708 : Guru Govind Singh.
 1679 : "Jazia" tax reimposed.
 1679-81 : The Rajput War; rebellion of Prince Akbar.
 1680 : Death of Shivaji.
 1680-89 : Shambhaji, son and successor of Shivaji.
 1681 : Aurangzeb goes to Deccan. Second Jat rebellion.
 1686-87 : Conquest of Bijapur and Golkonda by Aurangzeb.
 1689 : Sambhaji, captured, tortured brutally and executed; accession of Rajaram to the Maratha throne.
 1689-1700 : Rule of Raja Ram, younger brother of Shambhaji.
 1691 : Defeat of the Jats. Mughal empire at its zenith.
 1700-07 : Tarabai, widow of Raja Ram, rules as regent.
 1707 : Release of Shahu, son of Shambhaji, from the Mughal captivity and his arrival in the Deccan; civil war in the Deccan between the supporters of Shahu and Tarabai; division of the Maratha kingdom into two sub-states; Shahu at Satara and Tarabai or Shivaji II at Kolhapur. Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath joins Shahu.
 21/2/07 Jun 1707 : Death of Aurangzeb at Ahmadnagar.
 1707-49 : Battle of Jajau. Defeat of Azam. Acc. of Bahadur Shah I or Shah Alam I. Died in 1712.
 1710 : Defeat and coronation of Kambakhsh.
 1710 : Sikh rebellion.
 1712-13 : Jahanadar Shah.
 1713 : Acc. of Farrukhsiyar.
 1714 : Balaji Vishwanath promoted as Peshwa.
 1715 : Execution of Banda, mission from East India Co.
 1719 : Farrukhsiyar murdered. Acc. of Muhammad Shah.
 1720-40 : Bajji Rao I peshwa. Northward expansion of the Marathas.
 1721 : Balaji Vishwanath made in charge of the army.
 1724 : Hyderabad virtually independent. Deccan and Oudh independent.
 1734 : Malwa ceded to Marathas.
 1739 : Nadir Shah plunders Delhi.
 1740-61 : Balaji Rao as Peshwa. Death of Chhatrapati Shahu and coronation of Ram Raja as Chhatrapati December 1749.
 1740 : Independence of Bengal.
 1744 : Marathas invade Bengal.
 1745 : Maratha conquest of Orissa.
 1746 : French capture Madras.
 1746-48 : First Carnatic war.
 1748 : Death of Muhammad Shah. Accession of Ahmad Shah of Delhi.
 1748 : Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali, repulsed.
 1748-54 : Second Carnatic war.
 1754-59 : Battle of Khanua.
 1756 : Ahmad Shah Abdali sacks Delhi.
 1756-63 : Third Carnatic war.
 1757-60 : Clive's first Governorship.
 1757 : Battle of Plassey.
 1758 : Marathas occupy Punjab temporarily.
 1759-1806 : Shah Alam II.
 1760-63 : Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal.
 1761 : Third battle of Panipat. Fall of Pondicherry.
 1761-82 : Haider Ali, ruler of Mysore.

MODERN INDIA

1761-72 : Madho Rao, peshwa.
 1764 : Battle of Buxar. The English defeat Shah Alam, Shuja-ud-daulah and Mir Qasim.
 1765-67 : Clive's second Governorship.
 1765 : Grant of "Dewan" of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company by Shah Alam II under Treaty of Allahabad.
 1765-72 : Dual Government in Bengal.
 1766 : Nizam cedes Northern Circars to the English.
 1767 : Departure of Clive. Verelst, Company's Governor in Bengal. The First Mysore War. Haider Ali advances on Madras and forces the English to enter into a defensive alliance.
 1768 : Gurkhas take Katmandu.
 1770 : The Great Bengal Famine.
 1770-72 : Cartter as Governor of Bengal.
 1771 : Marathas attack Haider Ali. Marathas occupy Delhi and restore Shah Alam who was till then under English protection at Allahabad.
 1772-85 : Warren Hastings' Governorship.
 1772 : Death of Madhav Rao Peshwa. Return of Shah Alam to Delhi.
 1772-1833 : Raja Rammohan Roy.
 1773 : Raghunath Rao and Maratha Civil War.
 1773 : The Regulation Act passed, bringing the Company partially under Parliament's control and the Presidencies under Calcutta's control.
 1774 : The Rohilla War. Establishment of Supreme Court, Calcutta.
 1775-82 : The First Anglo-Maratha War.
 1776 : The Treaty of Purandhar entered into by Warren Hastings.
 1779 : Convention of Wadgaon stipulating that all acquisitions of Maratha territory, made since 1773 by the Company, be restored and the advance of English force from Bengal be stopped.
 1780-84 : Second Mysore War.
 1782-98 : Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore.
 1783 : Fox's India Bills give more powers to Parliament and to the Governor-General.
 1784 : Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and the English. Pitt's Act passed. Asiatic Society of Bengal founded.
 1788 : Blinding at Shah Alam.
 1786-90 : Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General; reforms.
 1790-92 : The Third Anglo-Mysore War.
 1792 : Treaty of Srirangapatam. Ranjit Singh succeeds his father as leader of Shukerchakia Misl.
 1793-98 : Sir John Shore, Governor-General.
 1793 : The Permanent settlement at Bengal. Renewal of the Charter of English East India Company for twenty years.
 1794 : Death of Madhu Rao Sindhia at Poona.
 1795 : Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas.
 1796-1818 : Peshwa Bajirao II.
 1798 : Zaman Shah, grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali, takes Lahore. Death of Asaf-ud-daulah of Awadh and succession of Wazir Ali.
 1798 : Wazir Ali deposed and succeeded by Saadat Ali at Awadh. Lord Wellesley as Governor-General.
 1798-99 : The Fourth Mysore War. Fall

of Srirangapatam. Death of Tipu Sultan. English restore previous Hindu dynasty in Mysore. Partition of Mysore.
 1799 : Ranjit Singh ruler of Lahore.
 1799 : William Carey opens Baptist Mission at Serampore.
 1800 : Death of Nana Fadnavis. Establishment of the College of Fort William.
 1801 : English annex Carnatic and part of Awadh.
 1802 : Holkar defeats combined forces of Sindia and the Peshwa at Poona.
 1802 : Peshwa Bajirao flees to Bassein. Signs 'Treaty of Bassein' with the English.
 1803 : Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake.
 1803-05 : Second Anglo-Maratha War.
 1805 : Siege of Bharatpur fails and Lord Lake makes peace with the Raja of Bharatpur. Lord Cornwallis as Governor-General. Recall of Wellesley.
 1805-07 : George Barlow, as Governor-General.
 1806 : The Vellore Mutiny. Ranjit Singh takes Ludhiana.
 1806-15 : Rise of Pindaris in Central India.
 1806-37 : Mohd. Akbar II succeeds his father Shah Alam II.
 1807-13 : Lord Minto as Governor-General.
 1809 : Treaty of Amritsar. Ranjit Singh and British sign treaty of perpetual amity.
 1813 : Renewal of the Company's Charter for 20 years.
 1813-23 : Lord Hastings, as Governor-General.
 1814-16 : Anglo-Gorkha War resulting in the cession of Garhwal and Kumaon by the Gorkhas to the English.
 1815-30 : Activity of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Serampore missionaries.
 1817-18 : Pindari campaign in East Maratha War.
 1817-19 : Last Anglo-Maratha War.
 1818-19 : Sikh conquest of Multan and Kashmir.
 1818-98 : Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, founder of Aligarh Muslim University.
 1819-27 : Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.
 1820-24 : Munro, Governor of Madras.
 1822 : Regulation XXII (Land Settlement)
 1823-28 : Lord Amherst, as Governor-General.
 1823 : John Adam. Press restrictions.
 1824 : Mutiny at Barrackpore. Large number of Indian soldiers killed on parade for demanding more pay for fighting in Burma.
 1824-26 : First Burmese War. Arakan & Tenasserim annexed.
 1824-83 : Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of Arya Samaj.
 1826 : English capture Bharatpur.
 Conquest of Assam by East India Company.
 1827 : Siege of Bharatpur
 1828-35 : Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General.
 1829 : Prohibition of Sati. Brahma Samaj founded.
 1829-37 : Suppression of Thagi.
 1831 : Mysore administration taken over by the Company. Meeting of Ranjit Singh and William Bentinck at Ruper.
 1832 : Annexation of Jaintia.
 1833 : Charter Act. Company's trade abolished. Legislative power centralised. Regulation IX (Land Settlement)
 1834 : Annexation of Coorg. Ranjit takes Peshawar.
 1835-36 : Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General. Increases press restrictions.
 1835 : Macaulay's Education Resolution. English made official language. Abolition of press restrictions and inland transit duties.
 Company strikes its own coins.
 1836-42 : Lord Auckland, Governor-General.
 1837-38 : Famine in North India.
 1837-57 : Bahadur Shah II.
 1838 : Tripartite Treaty among Shah Shuja, Ranjit Singh and the English.
 1839 : Death of Ranjit Singh.
 1842-44 : Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General.
 1843 : British annex Sind. Slavery abolished.
 1844-48 : Lord Hardinge, Governor-General.
 1844 : Defeat of Gwalior war.
 1845-46 : First Anglo-Sikh War.
 1848-56 : Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General
 1848 : Annexation of Satara. Rising at Multan.
 1848-49 : Second Anglo-Sikh War. Annexation of Punjab.
 1849 : Defeat of Sikhs and annexation of Punjab.
 1852 : Second Anglo-Burmese War. Annexation of Rangoon and Pegu.
 1853 : Annexation of Nagpur. Railway opened from Bombay to Thane. Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra. Cession of Berar by Nizam. Competition for Indian Civil Service. The Charter Act of 1853.
 1854 : Sir C. Wood's dispatch on Education. Annexation of Nagpur and Jhansi. Dalhousie annexes Jhansi.
 1855 : Santhal insurrection in Bihar. Rise of Jute Industry.
 1856 : Annexation of Awadh. Ministry Act. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act.
 1856-58 : Lord Canning as Governor-General.
 1857-59 : First War for Independence: the Revolt of 1857.
 29/3/1857 : Mangal Pandey of 34th BNI rebels. Hanged on April 8.
 May 1957 : Revolt at Meerut.
 18/6/1958 : Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansides fighting English army valiantly in Gwalior.
 1858 : India placed under the Crown. Queen Victoria's proclamation.
 1858-62 : Lord Canning as Viceroy.
 1859-60 : James Wilson's financial reforms.
 1859-61 : Indigo disputes in Bengal.
 1861 : Indian Councils Act. Indian High Courts Act. Archaeological Survey of India set up. Indian Civil Service Act. Indian Penal Code introduced. Cotton boom. Famine in North West India.
 1862-63 : Lord Elgin, Viceroy.
 1863 : Death of Amir Dost Muhammad. Afghan War of Succession.
 1863-1902 : Swami Vivekananda.
 1864 : Bhutan War.
 1864-1869 : Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy.
 1865 : Telegraphic communication with Europe opened. The Orissa Famine.
 1866 : Punjab & Awadh Tenancy Acts.
 1869 : Amjba Confederacy with Amir Sher Ali. Amir Yakub's rebellion in Afghanistan. Birth of M.K. Gandhi. Suez canal opened.
 1869-72 : Lord Mayo, Viceroy.
 1870 : Provincial financial settlement.
 1872-76 : Lord Northbrook, Viceroy. Kuka revolt.
 1874 : Bihar Famine.
 1875 : Visit of the Prince of Wales. Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayanand. Trial & deposition of Gaekwad of Baroda. Aligarh college founded by Syed Ahmad Khan.
 1876-80 : Lord Lytton, Viceroy.
 1876 : Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.
 1876-78 : Famine in South India.
 1878-80 : Second Afghan War.
 1879 : Vernacular Press Act. Cotton duties abolished.
 1879 : Theosophical Society set up at Adyar, Madras.
 1880 : Abdul Rahim recognised as Amir of Afghanistan. Famine Commission. Famine Codes.
 1880-84 : Lord Ripon, Viceroy.
 1881 : First Factory Act. Rendition of Mysore.
 1882 : Hunter Educational Commission.
 1883 : Indian National Conference held in Calcutta.
 1883-84 : Local Government Act. Ilbert Bill controversy.
 1884-88 : Lord Dufferin, Viceroy.
 1885 : First Session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay. Bengal Tenancy Act. Bengal Local Self-Government Act. The Panjdeh incident.
 1885-86 : Third Anglo-Burmese War. Annexation of Upper Burma.
 1886 : Delimitation of Afghan northern boundary. Death of Sri Rama Krishna: The Rama Krishna Mission.
 1888-93 : Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy.

1799

1802

1803

1805

1806

1806-15

1807-13

1809

1813

1813-23

1814-16

1815-30