HISTORY OF INDIA

	ANCIENT INDIA	1414-50	: Reign of Sayyid dynasty-Khizr Khan (1414-1421),	1638	: Kandahar recaptured.		of Srirangapatam. Death of Tipu Sultan. English	1889	: Abdication of Maharaja Pratap Singh of Kashmir
B.C. 2500-1750	: The Harappan culture, also known as The Ind	us	Mubarak Khan (1421-1434) Muhammad Shah(1434- 1444) and Ala-ud-din Alam Shah. The Lodis	1646 1648	: Sivaji captures Torna fortress. : Capital shifted to Delhi (Shahjahanabad).	1799	restore previous Hindu dynasty in Mysore. Partition of Mysore. Ranjit Singh ruler of Lahore.	1891	Second visit of Prince of Wales. : Second Factory Act. Age of Consent Act. Manipur Rebellion.
1750-1500	Valley Civilization. Main centers: Harapp Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Dholavira, Lothal, etc : Advent of the Aryans in India.		: Bahlul Lodi (1450-1489), Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517) and Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526) who was defeated by	1649	: Shivaji starts ruling independently : Kandahar lost to Persians again. : Abortive Mughal campaigns to recover Kandahar.	1799	: William Carey opens Baptist Mission at Serampore. : Death of Nana Fadnavis. Establishment of the		: Indian Councils Act. Split in the Arya Samaj. : Durand's mission to Kabul.
1500-900	: The Vedic Period. : Saisunaga dynasty of Magadha.		Babur in the First battle of Panipat. Provincial Kingdoms : Gujarat	1657-58	: War of succession among the sons of Shah Jahan. : Shivaji encroaches upon the Mughal and Adishahi	1801	College of Fort William. : English annex Carnatic and a part of Awadh.		Tilak celebrates the Ganpati Festival. Vivekananda at Parliament
563-483	: Gautama Buddha born at Lumbini. Attains Enlightenment	1403-1526	; Independence of Nasir-ud-din-Muhammad Shah. Ahmad Shah (1411-1431) founded the city of Ahmedabad; Sultan Mahmud Bigarha (1459-1511).	1658	territories of Bijapur : Battles of Dharmat and Samugarh.	1802	: Holkar defeats combined forces of Sindia and the Peshwa at Poona. : Peshwa Bajirao flees to Bassein, Signs 'Treaty of		of Religions at Chicago. : Lord Elgin II, Viceroy.
	at Bodh Gaya. : Accession of Bimbisara.	1510 1526-37	: Occupation of Goa by Portuguese. : Sultan Bahadur Shah; killed by Portuguese.		Coronation of Aurangzeb. : Shah Jahan and Murad imprisoned.	1803	Bassein' with the English. : Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake.	1896-1900	: Chitral expedition. : Plague and famine. : Frontier risions. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Chronic Colors	 Birth of Vardhman better known as Mahavira Kundagrama, Vaishali. Darius, the autocrat of Persia, sends Skylax on 	1390-1601	Faruqi Kingdom of Khandesh : Malik Raja Faruqi (1389-1399), founder of the	V-1-4	: Execution of Dara Shikoh. Murder of Afzal Khan by Shivaji. Aurangzeb	1803-05 1805	: Second Anglo-Maratha War. : Siege of Bharatpur fails and Lord Lake makes peace		: Frontier risings. : Lord Curzon, Viceroy. : Land Alienation Act, North-West Frontier Province
3.0.17	naval expedition down the Indus to find way Persia through Indus. Persian conquest of ind	to us	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	1660	 : Mir Jumla appointed Governor of Bengal. : Execution of Murad. Cession of Bombay by Portuguese to English. 		with the Raja of Bharatpur. Lord Cornwallis as Governor-General. Recall of Wellesley. : George Barlow, as Governor-General.		created. : Delhi Durbar.
494	valley; Formation of the twentieth persistrapy.	in I	(1503-1601). The Sultanate of Malwa		: Mir Jumla's expedition to Assam. Dies. : Shivaji conquers North and South	1806	: The Vellore Mutiny. Ranjit Singh takes Ludhiana. : Rise of Pindaris in Central India.	1904	Indian University Act. Co-operative Societies Act. Treaty of Lhasa imposed on Dalai Lama by the
	: Acc. of Ajatshatru, son of Bimbisara (Magadh king). : Nanda Dynasty of Magadha.	1401 1432	: Independence of Sultan Shihab-ud-din Ghuri : Sultan Mahmud Ghuri		Konkan from the Mughal Viceroys of Deccan, Shayista	1806-37	: Mohd. Akbar II succeeds his father Shah Alam II. : Lord Minto as Governor-General.	1905	Government of India. Decentralization of Finance under Lord Curzon. : Partition of Bengal.
	: Alexander invades India. Death of Alexander at Babylon. Alexander	1336 1354-77	The Empire of Vijayanagar : Empire of Vijayanagar founded by Harihara I. : Bukka I		Khan narrowly escapes attempt on life at Poona. Shivaji	1809	: Treaty of Amritsar- Ranjit Singh and British sign treaty of perpetual amity.	1905-10	: Lord Minto II, Viceroy. : Servants of India Society founded by G.K. Gokhale.
322-298	MAURYA DYNASTY : Reign of Chandragupta Maurya,		: The first dynasty of Vijayanagar known as Sangama dynasty. Annexation of Goa and Konkan to the	1664 1665	 Shivaji's first sack of Surat, Shivaji defeated by Sawai Jai Singh; Treaty of Purandhar between Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh. 		: Renewal of the Company's Charter for 20 years. : Lord Hastings, as Governor- General.	1906 1907	: Muslim League founded at Dacca. : Moderate extremist clash in Surat Congress.
298-273	founder of the Mauryan dynasty. : Reign of Bindusara, son of		empire of Vijayanagar (1380) during the reign of Harihara II (1377-1406). Devaraya I (1406-1422), Devraya II (1422-1447) were the greatest kings in	1000	: Death of Shah Jahan. Capture of Chittagong. Shivaji'svisit to Agra and escape.	101110	: Anglo-Gorkha War resulting in the cession of Garhwal	1008	Seditious Meetings Act passed. Lala Lajpat Rai deported to Mandalay. : Newspapers Act. Tilak convicted
	Chandragupta Maurya. : Reign of Ashoka. Chandragupt : The Kalinsa War. Mauya	1486	the Sangama dynasty. : Foundation of the Second or Saluva dynasty of	1669	 Prohibition of Hindu worship; demolition of temples; first Jat rebellion. Shivaji levies 'chauth' in areas of Khandesh." 		and Kumaon by the Gorkhas to the English. Lord Hastings	1700	of sedition. Execution of Khudiram Bose.
	: The Kalinga War. Maurya : Last Mauryan King Bridhadratha assassinated by h General Pushyamitra Sunga.	is 1503-69	Vijayanagar by Saluva Narasimha (1486-1492) : The Third dynasty of Vijayanagar (Tuluva dynasty)	1247207	Second sack of Surat. Shivaji's enthronement as an independent raja at	The second second	: Activity of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Serampore missionaries.	1909	: Morley- Minto Reforms. Indian Councils Act passed. Lala Lajpal Rai
EVA10011	: Pushyamitra Sunga establishes Sunga Dynasty. : Bactrian Greeks invade India.	1509-29	founded by Vira Narasimha (1506-1509). Reign of Krishnadeva Raya, the greatest king of Vijayanagar.		Raigarh. : Execution of Guru Teg Bahadur.		: Pindari campaign & last Maratha War. : Last Anglo-Maratha War. : Sikh conquest of Multan and Kashmir.	1910	: Lord Hardinge II, Viceroy. : Indian Press Act Passed.
	: Last Sunga King Devabhuti assasinated. Rule Kanva or Kanvayana Dynasty.	1342.72	: Sadasiva Raya, emperor of Vijayanagar and Ramaraja as his regent. Battle of Talikota-1565;	1679	: Guru Govind Singh. : "Jaziya" tax reimposed.		: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, founder of Aligarh Muslim University.	1910-14	Government-Congress harmony. Delhi Durbar, Partition of Bengal revoked. Census of India. Transfer of Capital to Delhi announced.
58	: The Vikram Samvat introduced by Kii Vikramaditya of Ujjain. Azez-I, The second Sal ruler in North-west India.		decline of the empire of Vijayanagar. Death of Ramaraja. Vijayanagar government transferred to Golkonda.	1680	: The Rajput War; rebellion of Prince Akbar. : Death of Shivaji. : Shambhaji, son and successor of Shivaji.		: Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay. : Munro, Governor of Madras.	1912	Removal of the imperial Capital to Delhi. Province of Delhi created by a proclamation. Attempt on
	: Satavahana or Andhras Dynasty. : Sakas occupy Deccan to be ousted in 126 A.D.		: Sadashiva rules from Golkonda and Tirumala becomes his regent.	1681	: Aurangzeb goes to Deccan. Second Jat rebellion. : Conquest of Bijapur and Golconda by Aurangzeb.	1823-28	: Regulation XXII (Land Settlement) : Lord Amherst, as Governor-General.	1913	Lord Hardinge. : Education Resolution of Government of India.
120	Gautamiputra Satkarni. : Accession of Kanishka, the great Kushana King.		: Aravidu dynasty founded by Tirumala. The Bahmani Kingdom	1689	: Sambhaji, captured, tortured brutely and executed; accession of Rajaram to the Maratha	4024	: JohnAdam. Press restrictions. : Mutiny at Barrackpore, Large number of Indian soldiers killed on parade for demanding more pay	1914-19	Nobel Prize for Rabindranath Tagore. First use of 'Satyagrahs' in South Africa. : First World War.
	THE GUPTA DYNASTY : Reign of Chandragupta I.	1347	 Foundation of the Bahmani Kingdom by Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah al-wali al Bahmani (1347-1358). Gulbarga made capital of the Bahmani kingdom. 	1689-1700 1691	throne. Rule of Raja Ram, younger brother of Shambhaji. Defeat of the lats, Muchal empire at it's regist.	1824-26	for fighting in Burma. : First Burmese War, Arakan & Tenasserimannexed.	1914	: Mahatma Gandhi returns to India from South Africa. Tilak released from Jail.
380-414	: Reign of Samudragupta. : Reign of Chandragupta II. : Travels of Chinese pilgrim		Sultan Firoz Shah (1397-1422) was the most important ruler during the Gulbarga phase.		: Defeat of the Jats. Mughal empire at it's zenith. : Tarabai, widow of Raja Ram, rules as regent. : Release of Shahu, son of Shambhaji, from the	1826	: Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of Arya Samaj. : English capture Bharatpur.	1915	: Defence of India Act, Death of G.K. Gokhale. Home Rule League founded. : Lucknow Pact of Indian National Congress and All-
415-55	Fahian in India. Chandragupta: Reign of Kumaragupta I.	1422-1518	Sultan Ahmad Shah (1422-1436) shifted the capital to Bidar. Khwaja Mahmud Gawan as minister. Conquest of		Mughal captivity and his arrival in the Deccan; civil war in the Deccan between the supporters of Shahu	1827	Conquest of Assam by East India Company. : Seige of Bharatpur - Lord William Bentinck, Governor.	West Control	India Muslim League. Foundation of Women's University at Poona.
455-67 467-540	: Reign of Skandagupta. First Hun War (455 AD). : Later Guptas and end of the Gupta dynasty.	1481	Goa (1472), Belgaum (1473) from Vijayanagar. Execution of Mahmud Gawan.		and Tarabai; division of the Maratha kingdom into two sub-states; Shahu at Satara and Tarabai or Shivaji II at Kolhapur. Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath	Particular Control	: Lord William Bentinck, Governor- General. : Prohibition of Sati.	1916-21 1917	: Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy. : Declaration on self-government.
	: Aryabhata, astronomer, born. : Harsha of Kannauj. Hiuen-Tsang visits India (62 645). Harsha defeated by Pulekesin (620).	1482-1518	: Acc. of Mahmud. Dissolution of the Bahmani Kingdom and emergence of five Bahmani successor sultanates.		joins Shahu. : Death of Aurangzeb at Ahmadnagar.	.027	Brahmo Samaj founded. : Suppression of Thagi.	1918 1919	: Montague-Chelmsford Report. : Rowlatt Act passed. Massacre at Jallianwalabagh, Amritsar (April13). Third Afghan War. Royal
600-25	KINGDOMS OF SOUTH INDIA : Mahendra-varman Pallava (cave temples, etc.)	1490	sultanates. The Bahmani Successor States : The Nizamshahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar was	White a series of	 Battle of Jajau. Defeat of Azam, Acc. of Bahadur Shahlor Shah Alam I. Died in 1712. Rule of Shahu. Coronation of Shahu as Chhatrapati. 	1831	: Mysore administration taken over by Lord W. Bentinck the Company. Meeting of Ranjit Singh and William		Proclamation. Government of India Act passed. India a member of League of Nations. Sadler
608-42	: Pulakeshin II Chalukya. Defeated by Pallavas (642 : Eastern Chalukya dynasty of Vengi founded.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	founded by Malik Ahmad Bahri. Annexed by Shahjahanin 1637.	1710	: Defeat and death of Kambaksh.	1832	Bentinck at Rupar. : Annexation of Jaintia.	1920	University Commission Report. : Khilafat Movement.
625-45	: Reign of Narasimha-Varman Pallava. : Hiuen Tsang at Kanchi; court of Pulakeshin II.		: The Adilshahi dynasty of Bijapur was founded byYusuf Adil Khan. Annexed by Aurangzeb in 1686.	1712-13 1713	: Jahandar Shah. : Acc. of Farrukhsiyar.	1833	: Charter Act. Company's trade abolished. Legislative power centralised. Regulation IX (Land Settlement)		Non Cooperation Movement, Mahatma Gandhi leads the Congress. Hunter Commission Report.
642	: Pulkeshin II defeated and slain by Narasimha- Yarman Pallava.	1490	 The Imadshahi dynasty was founded by Fathuliah. Annexed to Ahmadnagar in 1574. The Barid Shahi dynasty of Bidar was founded by 	1715	: Balaji Vishwanath promoted as Peshwa. : Execution of Banda, mission from East India Co.	1834 1835-36	: Annexation of Coorg. Ranjittakes Peshawar. : Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General. Increases	1921	: Montford reforms inaugurated. Mahalma Gandhi Fiscal autonomy established. Moplah Rebellion.
757	: Defeat of Pallavas by Chalukyas. : Rashtrakutas overthrow Chalukyas.		Amir Ali Barid (1528-1580). Annexed to Bijapur in 1618-1619.	1719 1720-40	: Farrukhsiyar murdered. Acc. of Muhammad Shah. : Baji Rao I peshwa. Northward expansion of the Marathas.	1835	press restrictions. : Macaulay's Education Resolution. English made official language. Abolition of press restrictions	1221.20	Census of India. Harappa excavations begin. : Lord Reading, Viceroy.
0000000000	: Accession of Krishna i Rashtrakuta; Kalidasa temp at Ellora. : Reign of Amoghvarsha Rashtrakuta.	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.		: Balaji Vishwanath made incharge of the army. : Hyderabad virtually independent, Deccan and		and inland transit duties. Company strikes its own coins.	1922	Resignation of Montague. Mohen-jodaro excavations begin. Chauri Chaura incident. Non Co-operation Movement.
907	: Accession of Parantaka I Chola . : Taila founded second Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani		Annexed by Aurangzeb in 1687. The Portuguese	1734	Oudh independent. : Malwa ceded to Marathas.	1836-42 1837-38	: Lord Auckland, Governor-General. : Famine in North India.	1923	: Certification of Salt Tax. Tariff Board set up. Swaraj Party formed.
1	: Giant Jainstatue of Lord Gomteshwara at Shravana Belgola.	1500	: Vasco-da Gama arrives at Calicut. : Portuguese fleet under Cabral reaches Calicut		: Nadir Shah plunders Delhi. : Balaji Rao as Peshwa. Death	1837-57 1838	: Bahadur Shah II. : Tripartite Treaty among		: The Communist Party of India organised at Kanpur. : All-India Depressed Class Association. Cotton
	: Accession of Rajaraja Chola. : Expedition of Rajendra Choladeva to Bengal.	1502 1505-09	: Vasco-da Gama's second voyage to India. : Jamorin De Almeida, the first Viceroy of the Portuguese in India; Albuquerque succeeds him as		of Chhatrapati Shahu and coronation of Ram Raja as Chhatrapati December 1749. Nadir Shah	1839	Shah Shuja, Ranjit Singh and the English. Death of Ranjit Singh.		excise abolished. Reforms Enquiry Committee Report. Death of C.R. Das. V.J. Patel elected the first Indian President of the Legislative Assembly.
1052-53	: Cholas defeated by Chalukyas in battle at Koppam. Rajaraja Chol	1510	Viceroy 1509-1515; : Conquest of Goa from the Adilshahi Sultan.	1740 1744	; Independence of Bengal. : Marathas invade Bengal.	1842-44	: Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General. : British annex Sind. Slavery abolished.		Looting of train near Kakori railway station. : Lord Irwin, Viceroy.
	: Reign of Vikramanka or Vikramaditya Chalukya. : Reign of Bittiga or Vishnu-Vardhana Hoysala.	1511	: Conquest of Malacca. The Portuguese Govt. headquarters in India shifted from Cochin to Goa.	1746	: Maratha conquest of Orissa. : French capture Madras.	1844	: Lord Hardinge, Governor-General. : Defeat of Gwalior army.	1927 1928	: Indian NavyAct. : Simon Commission. Death of Lala Lajpat Rai following police assault. All Parties Conference set
1120-1267	: Later Cholas. : Marco Polo visited Kayal.	21/4/1526	THE MUGHAL EMPIRE : Sultan ibrahim Lodi defeated and killed in the first battle	1746-48 1748	: First Carnatic war. : Death of Muhammad Shah. Accession of Ahmad	1848-56	: First Anglo-Sikh War. : Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General	1929	up. Nehru Report. : Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt drop bombs in
712	AEDIEVAL DYNASTIES OF NORTHERN INDIA : Arab conquest of Sindh.	27/04/26	of Panipat by Babur.	1748 1748-54	Shah of Delhi. : Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali, repulsed. : Second Carnatic war.	1848	: Annexation of Satara. Rising at Multan. : Second Anglo-Sikh War. Annexation of Punjab.		the Legislative Assembly. Resolution passed by the Congress on 31st December of complete independence for India. Afghan revolt. Sarda Act
January and the same of the sa	: Yasovarman of Kannauj. Defeated in 740 Laitaditya, King of Kashmir (A.D. 733-69). : Palas of Bengal and Bihar.		: Battle of Khanua. Defeat of Rana Sanga.		: Alamgir II; : Ahmad Shah Abdali sacks Delhi.	1849	: Defeat of Sikhs and annexation of Punjab. : Second Anglo-Burmese War, Annexation of Rangoon	1930	passed. Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan Movement. : Gandhiji's Dandi March. Rebellion in Burma. Nehru
200	: Palas or bengal and binar. : Devpala, one of the greatest Pala kings, madiplomatic contact with Indonesian kingdom	of 1529	: Battle of Chanderi. Babur : Battle of the Ghaghra river.	1757-60	: Third Carnatic war. : Clive's first Governorship.	1853	andPegu. : Annexation of Nagpur. Railway opened from		hoists the tricolour of Indian independence at Lahore. First Civil Disobedience Movement.
	Srivijaya. : Gurjar-Pratiharas of Kannauj.	Dec.,1530	: Death of Babur. Accession of Humayun. : Humayun's invasion of Malwa and Gujarat. : Siege of Chunar. Sher Khan plunders Gaur.	1758	: Battle of Plassey. : Marathas occupy Punjab temporarily. : ShahAlam II.		Bombay to Thana. Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra. Cessation of Berar by Nizam. Competition for Indian Civil Service. The Charter Act of 1853.	-10/37/00 VRD (AS)	Round Table Conferences. Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed. Census of India.
	 Parmar of Dhar. The Chandelas of Bundelkhand. They built ti magnificent temples at Khajuraho. 	- N. C.	: Wars of Humayun with Sher Khan. : Sher Khan defeats Humayun at Chausa.	1760-63	: Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal. : Third battle of Panipat. Fall of Pondicherry.		: Sir C. Wood's dispatch on Education. Annexation of Nagpur and Jhansi. Dalhousie annexes Jhansi.		Sukhdev hanged.
	: Chauhans of Sakambhari (Rajasthan). : Gahadavalas of Kannauj. The Gahadavala ki	May 1540	: Sher Khan again defeats Humayun near Kannauj and forces him to flee to Lahore.		: Haider Ali, ruler of Mysore. MODERN INDIA	1855 1856	: Santhal insurrecton in Bihar. Rise of jute industry. : Annexation of Awadh. University Act. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act.	1931·36 1932	: Lord Wellingdon, Viceroy. : Round Table Conference, Poona Pact
1477.02	Jayachandra defeated and slain by Muhammi Ghori in the battle of Chandrawar in 1194.	1544	: Conquest of Malwa and Marwar by Sher Shah.	1761-72 1764	: Madho Rao, peshwa. : Battle of Buxar. The English defeat Shah Alam,		: Lord Canning as Governor-General. : First War for Independence:		signed. Indian Military Academy, Bhagat Singh Dehradun set up. Second Civil Disobedience Movement.
11/7-92	Pithaura, defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain	1545 1545-53	Humayun seeks asylum in Persia. Death of Sher Shah Suri in the seige of Kalanjar. Acc. of Muhammad Adil Shah, son of Sher Shah.		Shuja-ud-daulah and Mir Qasim. : Clive's second Governorship.	29/3/1857	the Revolt of 1857. : Mangal Pandey of 34th BNI rebels.	1934	: Civil Disobedience Movement called off. Bihar earthquake. Indian States (Protection) Act.
1018-60	in 1191. : Bhoja, the most striking and	Jun. 1555	Sikandar Sur in the Punjab. Battle of Sirhind. Humayun recovers the throne of	1765	: Grant of 'Diwani' of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company by Shah Alam II under Treaty of Allahabad.	May 1957	: Revolt at Meerut . Mangal Pandey	1935 1936-44	: Government of India Act, 1935. : Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy.
	versatile Parmar ruler. Authored Prithviraj Chaut books on different subjects. Known as "one of the		Delhi. Death of Humayun and accession (Althor Forward hottle of Project	1766	: Dual Government in Bengal. : Nizam cedes Northern Circars to the English.	3.444.644.455.45	: Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi dies fighting English army valiantly	1937	 Provincial autonomy. Congress ministries formed in seven out of eleven provinces. Burma separated from India.
	greatest scholar kings" of India. : Senas of Bengal. : Invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni.	1556-60	of Akbar. Second battle of Panipat. Akbar defeats Afghans led by Hemu. : Regency of Bairam Khan.	1767	: Departure of Clive, Vereist, Company's Governor in Bengal. The First Mysore War. Haidar Ali advances on Madras and forces the English to enter into a	1858	in Gwalior. : India placed under the Crown. Queen Victoria's proclamation.	1938 1939	: Haripura session held at Ramgarh. : World War II begins; Congress ministries resign.
1175-1206	: Invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni. : Invasions of Mohammad Ghori. : Second battle of Tarain and the	1561 1564	: Mughal invasion of Malwa : Abolition of the Jizya. Conquest of	1768	defensive alliance. : Gurkhas take Katmandu.	1858-62 1859-60	: Lord Canning as Viceroy. : James Wilson's financial reforms.	1940	Political deadlock begins in India. Congress session held at Ramgarh. Muslim League declares for Pakistan at Lahore.
	defeat and death of Prithviraj Chauhan. Mohammad Gh	ori 1565-67	Gondwana. : Uzbeg rebellion.	1770-72	: The Great Bengal Famine. : Cartier as Governor of Bengal.	1861	: Indigo disputes in Bengal. Rani Lakshmibai : Indian Councils Act, Indian High Courts Act, Archaeological Survey of India set up. Indian Civil	1941	: Subash Chandra Bose escapes from India. Rabindra Nath Tagore dies.
1. 1910; 191	Conquest of Bengal; Kalanjar (1203). Death of Mohammad Ghori. Declaration independence by his Viceroy in India, Qutb-ud-d		: Fall of Chittor. : Capture of Ranthambhor and Kalinjar. Birth of Salim.	1771	: Marathas attack Haidar Ali. Marathas occupy Delhi and restore Shah Alam who was till then under English protection at Allahabad.	v region de	Service Act. Indian Penal Code introduced. Cotton boom. Famine in North West India.	1942	: Mar.: The Cripps Mission arrives. Congress rejects proposals and passes "Quit India" resolution. Congress leaders arrested.
	Aibak-(1206) MEDIEVAL INDIA		: Building of Fatehpur Sikri. : Akbar annexes Gujarat. Succession of Maharana	1772-85 1772	: Warren Hastings' Governorship. : Death of Madhav Rao Peshwa. Return of Shah Alam	Walter and The Control of the Contro	: Lord Elgin, Viceroy. : Death of Amir Dost Muhammad.		: Lord Wavell, Viceroy. : Subash Chandra Bose arrives in Tokyo.
	: Slave sultans of Delhi. : Establishment of the Slave dynasty by Qutub-u	d- 1573-74	Pratap. Construction of Buland Darwaza. : Administrative reforms.	1772-1833 1773	to Delhi. : Raja Rammohan Roy. : Raghunath Rao and Maratha Civil War.	The state of the s	Afghan War of Succession. : Swami Vivekananda. : Bhutan War.	1944	Rajagopalachari proposes solution of constitutional
ABS (\$2200000)	din Aibak. Death of Qutb-ud-din Aibak. Acc. of Aram Shah.	1576	 Conquest of Bengal; Battle of Haldighati and defeat of Maharana Pratap. Infallibility decree issued by Akbar. 		: The Regulation Act passed, bringing the Company partially under Parliament's control and the	1864-1869			deadlock leading to S.C. Bose Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Bombay. Talks break down
1221-22	: Reign of Iltutmish (Altamsh). : Mongol invasions under Chingiz Khan. : Reign of Raziyya.	1580 1582	: First Jesuit mission; Bengal rebellion. : Proclamation of Din-e-Ilahi.	1774	Presidencies under Calcutta's control. The Rohilla war. Establishment of Supreme Court, Calcutta.	1868	The Orissa Famine. : Punjab & Awadh Tenancy Acts.	19/9/45	on Pakistan issue. INA advances into India. : Lord Wavell declares British Government's acceptance to self rule by Indians.
1240-42	daughter of litutmish. : Bahram Shah.	1585 1586	: Annexation of Kabul. : Conquest of Kashmir.		: The First Anglo-Maratha War. : The Treaty of Purandhar entered into by Warren	1869	: Ambala Conference with Amir Sher Ali. Amir Yakub's rebellion in Afghanistan. Birth of M.K. Gandhi. Suez canal opened.	Aug. 1945	: INAsurrenders to the British. Germany surrenders. : Japan surrenders.
1246-65	: Atau din-Mas ud. : Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud.	1590-1600	Annexation of Sindh, Orissa, Baluchistan, Makran, Qandahar, Berar, Ahmadnagar. Charter to British East India Company.	processors a	Hastings. : Convention of Wadgaon stipulating that all	1869-72 1870	: Lord Mayo, Viceroy. : Provincial financial settlement.	5/11/1945	: Congress leaders released. : First trial of INAmen. UNO formed.
1286	: Reign of Ghiyas-ud-din-Balban. : Accession of Muiz-ud-din-Qaiqabad. : Only a bad murdered. End of Share due as the	1601-04	: Prince Salim in rebellion, arrested. : Death of Akbar		acquisitions of Maratha territory, made since 1773 by the Company, be restored and the advance of English force from Bengal be stopped.	1874	: Lord Northbrook, Viceroy. Kuka revolt. : Bihar Famine.	1945-46 1946	: General elections in India. : Feb. Naval Mutiny in Bombay. Violence in Bengal. The Cabinet Mission.
- 10.10.40 March - 0	: Qaikabad murdered. End of Slave dynasty. THE SULTANATE OF DELHI	3479000000740074740	: Accession of Jahangir. : Revolt of Prince Khusrau, captured. Execution of	1780-84 1782-98	: Second Mysore War. : Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore.	1875	: Visit of the Prince of Wales. Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayanand. Trial & deposition of Gaekwad of Baroda. Aligarh college founded	1947-48 Jun.1947	: Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy. : Lord Mountbatten announces plan for the Partition
1290-96	Khiljis : Sultan Jalal-ud-din Firoz Shah Khilji. : Alauddin Khilji invades Devagiri.		the fifth Sikh Guru, Arjun Dev. : Embassy to Goa. : Hawkins at court.	1783	: Fox's India Bills give more powers to Parliament and to the Governor-General. : Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and the English	1876-80	by SyedAhmad Khan. : Lord Lytton, Viceroy.	ar many services to	of India. : Indian Independence Act Passed.
The Country of the Co	: Reign of Sultan Alauddin Khilji. (1297-98) Invasion of		: Hawkins at court. : Wars of Jahangir with Ahmadnagar. : Marriage with Nurjahan.	1784	: Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and the English. Pitt's Act passed. Asiatic Society of Bengal founded.	1876	: Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.	Aug. 14/15	THE INDEPENDENT INDIA Creation of free India at midnight, Lord Mounthatten Governor-General
	Gujarat; (1301) Ranthambhor; Alauddin Khil (1303) Sack of Chittor; (1305)	1612	: End of Usman Khan's rebellion in Bengal. : Sir Thomas Roe's embassy.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	: Blinding at Shah Alam. : Lord Cornwalis, Governor-General; reforms.	1878-80	: Famine in South India. : Second Afghan War. Queen Victoria : Vernacular Press Act. Cotton duties abolished		Mountbatten, Governor-General, Punjab massacres. Accession of Kashmir to India.
	Malwa, Ujjain, Mandu, Dhar, Chanderi. : Southern campaigns of Malik Kafur. - Reign of Outherd, dip Muharak, End of dynasty.	1616 1622	: Bubonic plague. : Death of Prince Khusrau. Kandahar lost to Persians.	1790-92 1792	: The Third Anglo-Mysore War. : Treaty of Srirangapatam. Ranjit Singh succeeds his father as leader of Shukerchakia Misl.	1879 1879 1880	: Vernacular Press Act. Cotton duties abolished. : Theosophical Society set up at Adyar, Madras. : Abdul Rahman recognised as Amir of Afghanistan.	1000000 CV 00000 CV	: Jawaharlal Nehru, P.M. of India. : Integration of the Indian States
	: Reign of Qutb-ud-din Mubarak. End of dynasty. Tughlaqs : Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, founder of	1623	: Revolt of Prince Khurram (Shah Jahan). : Shahji (Shivaji's father) in the service of Ahmadnagar.	1793-98 1793	: Sir John Shore, Governor-General. : The Permanent settlement at Bengal. Renewal of	1880-84	Famine Commission. Famine Codes. : Lord Ripon, Viceroy.	30/1/48	with the new India. : Mahatma Gandhi assasinated. Pt. J.L. Nehru
DARROCK CO.	dynasty. Wars in Bengal and Deccan. : Muhammad-bin-Tughluq.	1627 28/10/27	Ahmadnagar. : Shivaji, born : Death of Jahangir.		the Charter of English East India Company for twenty-years.	1881 1882	: First Factory Act. Rendition of Mysore. : Hunter Educational Commission.	11/9/48	C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, Pt. J.L. Nehru Death of Mohd. Ali Jinnah.
1000 1000	(1327) Shifted capital from Delhi to Daulatbad. Issued	Feb 1628 1628-35	: Shah Jahan proclaimed Emperor. : Construction of the Peacock Throne.	1794 1795	: Death of Madhu Rao Sindia at Poona. : Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas.	1883 1883-84 1884-88	: Indian National Conference held in Calcutta : Local Government Act. Ilbert Bill controversy. : Lord Dufferin, Viceroy.	26/11/49	: Police action in Hyderabad State. : New Constitution of India adopted and signed . : Constitution of the Indian Union promulgated .
	token currency. Tughlaq Ibn Batutah, an African traveller, in India.	1630-32 1631	: Famine in Gujarat and Deccan. : Rebellious Governor of Deccan Khan, Jahan Lodi, billed at Sibonda (UR)	1796-1818 1798	: Peshwa Bajirao II. : Zaman Shah, grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali, takes	1885	: First Session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay. Bengal Tenancy Act. Bengal Local Self-		Dr. Rajendra Prasad, first President of Indian Republic. National Planning Committee setup.
1351-88	: Muslim dynasty established in Kashmir. : Sultan Firoz Tughlaq reign. : Later Tughlags	17/06/1631 1632	killed at Sihonda (UP). Death of Mumtaz Mahal. Seige of Hugli. Destruction of new Hindu temples.		Lahore. Death of Asaf-ud-daulah of Awadh and succession of Wazir Ali.		GovernmentAct. The Panjdeh incident. : Third Anglo-Burmese War. Annexation of Upper	Dec.1950	: Death of Sardar Patel, Designed, Compiled and Published by: VIDYA CHITE PRAKASHAN
	: Later Tughlaqs. : Invasion of Timur during the reign of Sulti Nasiruddin Mahmud.		 Seige of Hugli. Destruction of new Hindu temples. Deccan campaigns. End of Ahmednagar. Treaties with Golconda & Bijapur. 	1798	: Wazir Ali deposed and succeeded by Saadat Ali at Awadh. Lord Wellesley	1886	Burma. Delimitation of Afghan northern boundary. Death of Shri Rama Krishna: The Rama Krishna Mission.	Disclaimer:	VIDYA CHITR PRAKASHAN #1, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002 The information in this chart has been compiled from various e greatest possible care has been exercised by the publishers in
	Sayyids	1636	: Aurangzeb appointed Viceroy of Deccan.	1798-99	as Governor-General. : The Fourth Mysore War. Fall Lord Wellesley	1888-93	: Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy.	publishing t errors and	his chart, we, however, do not take any responsibility for any omissions or for any loss resulting therefrom. Suggestions are e. Disputes, if any, are subject to Belhi Jurisdiction only.