

CHAPTER - 2

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1707	- Battle of Jajau, accession of Bahadur Shah I	1746	- Capture of Madras by La Bourdonnais
1708	- Death of Guru Govind Singh	747	- Invasion by Ahmad Shah Abdul
1712	- Death of Bahadur Shah I, accession of Jahandar Slah	1748	- Death of Nizam Chin Qilich Khan, death of Emperor Muhammad Shah. accession of Ahmad Shah
713	- Accession of Farukh Siyar, murder of Jahandar Shah	1749	- Restoration of Madras to the English
1714	- Hussain All viceroy of the Deecan, Treaty between Hussain Mi and the Marathas	1749-54	- Second Carnatic War
1716	- Execution of Banda Bahadur, Swman Embassy to the Imperial Court.	1750	- Defeat and death of Nizam Nasir Jang after him Muzaffar Jang became Nizam
1717	- Emperor Farukh siyar's firman to East India Co. Appointment of Murshid Quli Khan as Governor of Bengal	1751	- Capture and defence of Arcot by Robed Clive, death of Muzaffar Jang, accession of Salabat Jang as Nizam, conclusion of treaty by NawabAlivardi Khan with the Marathas by surrendering Cuttack
1719	- Farukh Siyar put to death, accession and deposition of puppet emperors, accession of Muhammad Shah	1754	- Recall of Dupleix, Godehu's appointment as governor and his treaty with the English, accessi6n of Alamgirll
1720	- Fall of the Sayyid brothers	1756	- Death of Alivardi Khan (21 April) accession of Sirajuddaulab who captured Calcutta (20 June)
1724	- Appointment of Saadat Khan as governor of Oudh, virtual independence of the Nizam in the Deccan, appointment of Qamaruddin as wazir	1757	- Recovery of Calcutta by the English (2 January), Delhi and Mathura sacked by Abmad Shah Abdali (January) treaty of Alinagat between Siraj and the English (9th Feb.), capture of Chandernagoreby the English (March), battle of Plassey (23x June), Mir Jafar installed as Nawab (28 June), capture and execution of Siiajuddaulah (2nd July).
1739	- Nadir Shah took Delhi and sacked it, death of Sujauddin and appointment of his son, Sarfaraz, as Governor of Bengal. capture of bassein and Salsette Kha &	1758-63	- Third Carnatic War
1740	- Aliwardi Khan defeated and killed Sarfraz Khan and became Nawab of engal	1758	- Arrival of Lally in India, occupation of the Punjab by the Marathas, Manipatnam captured by Forde.
1742	- Marathas invaded Bengal, appointment of Duplex as Governor of Pondicherry	1759	- Battle of Bedara, Prince Au Jafar, second Governorship of Clive in
1744-48	- First Camatic (Anglo-French) War		
1745	- Rohullas in occupied of Rohllkhand		

	Bengal, treaty of Allahabad, grant of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company.	1793	- Permanent Settlement of land revenue in Bengal, renewal of the Company's Charter, retirement of Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Shore Governor General
1766	- Acquisition by the company of the Northern Circars.	1794	- Death of Mahadaji Sindhia
1766-69	- First Mysore War	1795	- The Battle of Khardā or Khārdla, death of Ahalya Bai
1767	- Departure of Verelst governor in Bengal	1796	- Death of Peshwa Madhava Rao Narayan, Baji Rao II Peshwa
1770	- The Great Bengal Famine	1797	- Zarnan Shah in the Punjab, death of Nawab Asafiiddaulah of Oudh
1772	- Warren Hastings Governor in Bengal, death of Peshwa Madhava Rao, accession and murder of Peshwa Narayan Rao	1798	- Lord Wellesley Governor General, acceptance of subsidiary alliance by the Nizam
1773	- Enactment of the Regulating Act, Peshwaship of Raghunath Rao of Raghaba	1799	- Fourth Mysore War, death of Tipu, fall of Seringapatnam, partition of Mysore, installation of the Hindu Raj family in Mysore, Ranjit Singh appointed Governor of Lahore by Zaman Shah, Malcolm led English mission to Persia, opening of the Baptist Mission at Serampore by William Carey
1774	- Accession of Narayan Rao as Peshwa, the Rohilla war. Warren Hastings installed as Governor General, establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta	1800	- Death of Nana Phadnavis
1775	- Trial and execution of Nanda Kumar, commencement of the First Maratha War which continued till 1782	1801	- Carnatic annexed to the British empire. The battle of Poona, Treaty of Bassein
1776	- Treaty of Purandhar	1803	- The Second Maratha War (1803-05), capture of Aligarh, Battles of Alighi, Assaye, Laswari and Argaon, treaty of Deogaon and cession of Cuttack, treaty of Surji-Arjungaon
1779	- Convention of Wadgaon	1804	- War with the Holkar, defeat of Monson, battle of Deeg
1780	- Gwalior captured by General Popham, Second Mysore War (1780-44)	1805	- Failure of the English siege of Bharatpur, recall of Lord Wellesley, second term of Lord Cornwallis Governor General, death of Lord Cornwallis, Sir George Barlow Governor General, treaty with the Holkar
1781	- Deposition of Chait Singh, Amendment of the Regulating Act	1806	- Vellore Mutiny
1782	- Affair of the Begums of Oudh, the treaty of Salbai, death of Haider Ali	1807	- Lord Minto I appointed Governor General (1807-13)
1783	- Fox's India Bill	1808	- English missions under Malcolm to Persia and under Elphinstone to Kabul
1784	- Treaty of Mangalore closed the Second Mysore War, Pitt's India Act		
1785	- Warren Hastings resigned Governor Generalship		
1786	- Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General		
1790	- Commencement of the Third Mysore War (1790-92)		
1792	- Treaty of Seringapatnam ended the Third Mysore War, Ranjit Singh became the ruler of a Sikh Misl		

1809	- Treaty of Amritsar between the English and Ranjit Singh	1834	- various reforms
1813	- Company's Charter renewed, retirement of Lord Minto I, appointed of Lord Hastings as Governor General (1813-23)	1835	- Annexation of Coorg, institution of Law Member in Supreme Council with Lord Macaulay as the first incumbent,
1814	- Out break of War with Nepal (1814-16)	1835	- Foundation of Calcutta Medical College, Education Resolution, retirement of Lord William Bentinck, Sir Charles Metcalfe officiating Governor General, abolition of Press restrictions
1816	- Treaty of Sagauli closed war with Nepal	1836	- Appointment of Lord Auckland as Governor General (1836-42)
1817-18	- The Pindari war and the Third Maratha War, battles of Kirkee and Sitabaldi, deposition of Appa Shaheb Bhonsle, battle of Mahidpur, treaty with the Holkar	1837-38	- Famine in North India
1818	- Battle of Ashti, defence of Koregaon, surrender of Peshwa Rani Chhatra Salabai	1838	- Tripartite treaty of the English with Saha Shuja and Ranjit Singh
1819	- Capitulation of Asirgarh, abolition of the Peshwaship and retirement of Baji Rao II Bithur as a British pensioner, protective alliances with the states of Rajputana, earthquakes	1839	- New treaty forced on the Amirs of Sind; death of Ranjit Singh, First Afghan War (1839-42), Capture of Ghazni and occupation of Kabul
1820	- Appointment of Sir Thomas Munro as governor of Madras (1820-27)	1840	- Risings of Afghan tribes, deposition of Dost Muhammad
1823	- Departure of Lord Hastings, Mr. Adams acting Governor General, Lord Amherst Governor General	1841	- Murders of thirties and Macnaghten by the Afghans
1824	- The first Burmese War (1824-26), Barrackpore Mutiny	1842	- British disaster in Afghanistan, retirement to Jalalabad of Dr. Brydon alone, Lord Ellenborough became Governor General (1842-44), relief of Jalalabad, reoccupation of Kabul, restoration of Dost Muhammad British evacuation of Afghanistan.
1826	- Fall of Bharatpur, treaty of Yandabo, annexation of Assam Arakan and Tennasserim	1843	- War with the Amirs of Sind, battles of Miani and Dabo, annexation of Sind battle of Mahar-pur. suppression of slavery
1827	- The Enterprise, a man-of-war propelled by steam, lay off Madras.	1844	- Recall of Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hardinge became Governor General (1844-48)
1828	- Lord William Bentinck appointed Governor General (1828-36)	1845	- The First Sikh War (1845-46), battles of Mudki and Ferozpur
1829-37	- Suppression of Thuggee	1846	- Battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, treaty of Lahore
1830	- Annexation of Cachar, Raja Rammohan Roy visited England	1848	- Lord Dalhousie became Governor General (1848-56), revolt of Mulraj, the Second Sikh War (1848-49), enunciation of the Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Satana by the application of doctrine
1831	- Deposition of the Rajas of Mysore and assumption of its administration by the English, journey of flumes up the Indus, meeting at Rupa between Ranjit Singh and Lord William Bentinck		
1832	- Annexation of Jaintia		
1833	- Renewal of the Company's Charter,		

1849	- Battles of Chillianwalla and Gujarat, annexation of the Punjab, Bethune School for girls started in Calcutta, annexation of Jaitpur and Sambalpur	1864	- amalgamation of Supreme and Sadar Courts into High Courts
1850	- Penal annexation of a part of Sikkim	1865	- Sir John Lawrence appointed Viceroy (1864-68), Bhutan War
1852	- Second Burnese War, annexation of Pegu, death of ex-Peshwa Baji Rao II and stoppage of his pension	1868	- Orissa famine (1865-67), operating of telegraphic communication with Europe
1853	- Opening of first railway in India from Calcutta to Thana, laying of telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra, annexation of Nagpur & Jhansi, annexation of Berar by the Nizam, renewal of the Company's Charter; entrance into I.C.S. thrown open to competition - -	1869	- Opening of railway from Ambala to Delhi
1854	- Education Despatch of Sir Charles Wood	1872	- Lord Mayo became Viceroy (1869-72), visit of the Duke of Edinburgh
1855	- The Santhal insurrection	1873	- Murder of Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook appointed Viceroy (1872-76)
1856	- Annexation of Oudh, the Indian Universities Act, Religious Disabilities Act, Hindu Widows Remarriage Act departure of Lord Dalhousie and appointment of Lord Canning as Governor General. end of Crimean War, General Service Order, Pension War, war in China (1856-60), introduction of the Enfield rifle and greased cartridges	1873	- Famine in Bihar (1873-74)
1857	- Beginning of the Revolt or Sepoy Mutiny, foundation of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities	1875	- Deposition of Maihar Rao Gaekwar, visit to Edward, Prince of Wales
1858	- Trial of Emperor Bahadur Shah (Jan-March), proclamation of peace by Lord Canning (July), Act for the better government of India (August), Queen's Proclamation (Nov), Lord Canning appointed Viceroy	1876	- Retirement of Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton I became Viceroy (1876-80), the Royal Titles Act, occupation of Quetta, outbreak of famine in the Deccan
1859	- Withdrawal of Doctrine of Lapse, gradual restoration of order, indigo disputes in Bengal (1859-60)	1877	- Delhi Durbar (1 January), Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India
1860	- Enactment of Indian Penal Code-	1878	- Vernacular Press Act, Second Afghan War (1878-80)
1861	- Indian Councils Act, establishment of High courts, Civil Service Act, Famine in N.W. India, enactment of the code of Criminal Procedure	1880	- Resignation of Lord Lytton I, Lord Ripen Viceroy (1880-84)
1862	- Retirement of Lord Canning, Lord Elgin I appointed Viceroy (1862-63),	1881	- Rendition of Mysore, first Factory Act first General Census
		1882	- Repeal of Vernacular Press Act Hunter Commission
		1883	- Beginning of legislation establishing local self-government in India, the Ilbert Bill
		1884	- Resignation of Lord Ripen, Lord Duffer in Viceroy
		1885	- Foundation of the Indian National Congress.
		1889	- Foundation of British Committee of the Indian National Congress at London.
		1890	- Publication of India from the Platform of British Committee of National Congress
		1891	- Second Factory Act was passed.

	b. Manipur rebellion	1916	a. (April) Foundation of Home Rule League by Tilak.
	c. Passing of the Age of Consent Bill		b. (Sept) Foundation of Home Rule League by Annie Besant
1892	- Indian Council Act was passed.		c. Foundation of Banaras Hindu University by Pt Madan Mohan Malviya.
1893	- Inauguration of the Ganipati festival by Tilak.		d. Unity between moderates and extremists.
1895	a. Inauguration of the Shivaji festival by Tilak.		e. Lucknow Pact in which an agreement was made between Congress & Muslim league.
	b. Establishment of the "Deccan Sabha" by Gokhale.		f. Foundation of women's university at Poona.
1897	- Imprisonment of Tilak for 18 months on ground of Treason		a. (April) Champaran Satyagrah by Gandhiji.
1905	a. (July) Announcement of revised scheme of partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon.	1917	b. (20 Aug) The Congress and the Muslim league dropped the programme of passive resistance.
	b. (Oct.) Partition of Bengal came into force.		c. Formation of Rowlatt Committee.
	c. (Nov.) Establishment of the National Council of Education		d. Annie Besant dropped the Home Rule Movement.
1906	a. (Dec.) Foundation of Indian Muslim League at Dhaka,	1918	a. (March) Organisation of first All-India Depressed Classes Conference,
	b. Starting of a National College with Aurobindo Ghosh as principal in Calcutta.		b. Ahmedabad Satyagrah by Gandhi.
1907	a. Congress split in Surat		c. Khaira Satyagrah by Gandhi.
	b. First Annual Session of the Muslim League at Karanchi.	1919	a. (Feb.) Foundation of Satyagrah Sabha by Gandhiji against the of Rowlatt Bill
1908	- Imprisonment of Tilak for 6 years — sent to Mandley Jail		b. (6th April) Beginning of Rolatt Satyagrah
1909	- Indian Council Act or Morley Minto Reforms was passed.		c. (13 April) Jalianwala Bagh massacre
1911	a. Coronation of Delhi Darbar.		d. (15 April) Martial law in Punjab.
	b. Partition of Bengal was revoked		e. (Oct.) Appointment of the Hunter Committee for the investigation of Punjab wrongs.
	c. Announcement of transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi		f. (Nov) Foundation of All India Khilafat Committee.
1912	a. (Dec.) Bomb thrown on Lord Hardinge on his state entry into Delhi.		g. (Dec.) Montague — Chelmsford Reforms or the Govt. of India Act 1919 was passed
	b. Transfer of capital to Delhi.		h. Gandhi elected as the President of All — India Khilafat Committee at Delhi
	c. Constitution of separate provinces of Bihar & Orissa,		
1915	a. Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa.		
	b. Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram by Gandhi at Abmedabad.		

	i. Formation of National Liberation Federation.	1925	a. Foundation of the Communist Party by M.N. Roy
1920	a. (June) Passing of Non-cooperation proposal by Khilafat committee in Allahabad		b. Foundation of Hindustan Association by Chandra Shekhar Azad
	b. (1 August) Launching of Non-cooperation Movement by the Congress		c. Vitthalbhai Patel elected as the President in Centre Legislature-
	c. (Deo.) Approval and ratification of the policy of non-violent non-cooperation by the congress in the Nagpur Session.	1926	a. First All India Non-Brahmin Conference held at Belgaum under the President ship of Ramaswamy
	d. First meeting of All India Trade Union Congress		b. Announcement of four-point programme k co-operation with the congress by Md. Au Jinnah lathe Nagpur session of Muslim league
	e. Foundation of the Aligarh Muslim University:	1927	a. (Nov.) Appointment of the Simon Commission (the statutory commission)
1921	a. (3 Jan) The inauguration of the new constitution according to the Government of India Act 919		b. (Dec.) Passing of "Delhi Proposals" by Muslim leaders
	b. (1 Feb) Gandhi decided to embark on Mass Civil Disobedience at Bardoli.		c. Boycott of Simon Commission in Madras session of Congress
	c. (July) Passing a resolution by All India Khilafat Committee prohibited Muslim to serve British Indian Army		d. Foundation of All India Praja Conference, First session under the Presidentship of Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra
	d. (Aug.) Moplas rebellion in Malabar coast	1928	a. (Feb.) Arrival of Simon Commission in Bombay
	e. Foundation of Chamber of Princess		b. (Feb.) All Party Conference in Delhi and demand of Dominion Status
1922	a. (Feb.) Announcement of starting of mass civil disobedience by Gandhi		c. Formation of 8 members committee for framing of Constitution under Motilal Nehru
	b. (Feb) Chauri-Choura incident and suspension of the Non-cooperation Movement		d. (Aug.) Presentation of Nehru Report
	c. Opposition of Congress Programmes in Gaya Session -		e. Assault on Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab during the Boycott of the Simon Commission
	d. (May) Vishva Bharti University started by Rabindranath Tagore -		f. (Nov.) Foundation of Independence League by Subhash and Nehru
	e. (Dee) Foundation of Swaraj Party-		g. Appointment of Butler Committee
	f. Liberty given to the people of native states to become a member of Congress.		h. Baradoli Satyagraha under the leadership of Vallabhai Patel on the issue of increase of revenue attempted by Government.
1923	- Compromise between Swarajijsts and the No—Changers in the congress in the special session of the Congress in Delhi		i. (Dec.) Demand given by Jinnab in All India Party Conference in Calcutta for the development of Muslim majority areas and reservation for Muslims.

	j. (Dec.) Warning given to the Government in Calcutta session of Congress that if Government did not accept, -Nehru Report till 31st Dec, 1.929, Congress would begin Civil Disobedience Movement		b. Suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement by Gandhi
1929	a. (Jan.) Announcement of 14 points demands by Jinnab in the Muslim League meeting at Delhi.		c. Gandhi took part in the Second Round Table Conference as the sole representative of the Congress
	b. (April) Dropping of the bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly by Bhagat Singh Batukeshwar Dun.	1932	d. Execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdeo and Rajguru
	c. (18 Aug.) Observation of "Political Sufierers Day" by the All India Congress Committee		e. (Sept) Second Round Table Conference
	d. (31 Oct.) Announcement the goal of British policy in India that is granting of the Dominion status by Lord Irwin.		a. (Jan.) Beginning of Second phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement
	e. (Dec.) Passing the resolution for of Puma Swarajaya (complete independence) by the Indian National Congress in Lahore Session under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.	1933	b. (Aug.) Announcement of "Communal Award" by the British Prime Minister Rarnay Mac Donald
	f. (3 1 Dec.) Dropping on Nehru Report		c. (Sept.) Gandhi began fast to protest against Award (Sept.) Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar and other scheduled castes representatives
	g. Report of Butler Committee		d. (Nov.) Third Round Table Conference without the participation of the Congress ends without any settlement
	h. Hoisting of tricolour flag for the first time on 31 Dec.	1934	a. White paper on constitutional development
1930	a. (26 Jan.) The Congress observed Indian Independence Day (14 Feb.) Passing of the Civil Disobedience resolution by the working committee of the congress.		b. (May) Suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement by the Congress
	b. (2 March) Eleven Points demands of Gandhi given to Irwin		c. (Aug.) Beginning of Individual Civil Disobedience
	c. (12 March) Launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement with the famous Dandi March for Salt Satyagraha (6 April) Violation of Salt Law	1935	a. (May) Withdrawal of civil disobedience Movement
	d. (May) Publication b(Simon Commission Report		b. Beginning of Harijan work by Gandhiji
	e. (Nov.) The first Round Table Conference in London without the participation of the Congress.	1936	c. (17 May) Foundation of Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narain first meeting in Patna.
1931	a. (5 March) Gandhi & Irwin pact		d. (21-22 Oct.) First open session of Congress Socialist Party in Bombay under the Presidentship of Sampoorna Nand.
			- (Aug.) The Government of India Act was passed
			- Formation of the first All .— India Peasant Organisation, the All India Kisan Sabha with Sahjananda as the President.

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| 1937 | a. (April) Provincial autonomy according to the Government of India Act | | f. Beginning of Quit India Movement |
| 1935 | - Came into force. | | g. (1 Sept.) Formal Establishment of Indian National Army (And Hind Fauj) by Subhash Chandra Bose. |
| | b. (3 Sept.) World War II broke out and the viceroy declared India a belligerent country. | 1943 | a. Beginning of Gandhi's historical 21 day fast (To show flith in non violence and purification of self) |
| | c. Resignation of the Congress Ministries in the province against the war policy | | b. (Oct.21) Proclamation of S.C. Rose to form the Provisional Government of Free India |
| | d. (22 Dec.) Observance of the Day of Deliverance from the tyranny of the Congress rule at the instance of Jinnah by the Muslim League | | c. (Dec.) Adoption of the slogan Divide and Quit by the Muslim League in Karanchi sesion |
| | e. All India Praja Conference under the Presidentship of Jawaharrel Nehru | 1944 | - (Sept) Gandhi met Jinnah to discuss the C. Rajagopalachari Formula |
| 1940 | a. (March) Passing of the Pakistan Resolution in the Lahore session by the Muslim League | 1945 | a. (Dec.) The (vial of the I.N.A. prisoners |
| | b. (10 Aug.) Announcement of 'August Offer' | | b. General Election in India |
| | c. (Aug. 18-22) Rejection of August Offer by the Congress working committee | | c. Viceroy Wavell organised the Simla Conference to discuss Wavell Plan |
| | d. (17 Oct.) Launching of 'Individual Satyagraha' movement by the congress starting with Vinoba Bhave as first President and Jawaharlal Nehru on the second. | 1946 | a. (Feb. 18) Mutiny of the Indian naval ratings n Bombay (Talwar) |
| 1941 | a. Death of Rabindranath Tagore | | b. (15 March) Announcement of Cabinet Mission by the British Prime Minister Attlee |
| | b. (17 Jan.) Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India | | c. (24 March) Arrival of Cabinet Mission to Delhi |
| | c. Suspension of Individual Satyagraha Movement in Bardoli session | | d. (16 May) The Cabinet Mission Plan was announced |
| 1942 | a. (March) Arrival of Cripps Mission | | e. (16 June) The Cabinet Mission outlined the procedure for fanning the interim Government |
| | b. (April) The Congress President, Maulana Azad rejected the Cripps Commission Draft Declaration | | f. (24 July) Muslim League withdraw its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan and called for direct action to achieve Pakistan. |
| | c. (July) The Congress working committee passed the Qult India Resolution | | g. (July) Elections to the Constituent Assembly as provided in the Cabinet Mission Plan |
| | d. (8 August) The passing of the Quit India Resolution at the All India Congress Committee at Bombay | | h. (14 Aug.) Jawaharlal Nehru invited to form the interim Government at the centre |
| | e. (12 August) Cripps left India on the failure of his mission | | i. (16 Aug.) The Direct Action Day observed by the Muslim League |
| | | | j. (2 Sept.) Formation of the interim Govt. |

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- k. (26 Oct.) Muslim League joined the interim Govt.
 - l. (9.Dec.) First Session of the Constituent Assembly
 - m. Muslim League Boycotted Constituent Assembly
 - a. (20 Feb.) Declaration of granting freedom to India before June 1948 by Attlee.
 - b. (24 March) Appointment of Mountbatten as a viceroy
 - c. (3 June) Mountbatten Plan for the partition of India
 - d. (June) The Congress and the Muslim League accepted the Mountbatten Plan
 - e. (4 July) Introduction of Indian Independence Bill
 - f. (15 July) Passing of Indian Independence Bill
 - g. (15 Aug.) freedom to India.