


Important Dates and Events NCERT Board History

All Chapters Class 8 History:-

- 1498: Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India
- 1600: the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England Queen Elizabeth 1 granting it the sole right to trade with the East.
- 1651: the first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli
- 1743: Robert Clive came to India from England
- 1756: alivardi Khan died and shujaUddaula become the emperor of Bengal
- 1750 2nd: the Battle of Plassey was fought between SirajUddaulah and the English East India Company (to be precise Robert Clive)
- 1764: the Battle of Buxar was fought between Qasim and the British East India company
- 1764: Robert Clive was appointed as the governor of Bengal
- 1765: Mir jafar died
- 1765: the Mughal emperor appointed the company has the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal
- 1767: Robert Clive left India
- 1773 to 1785: Warren Hastings was the governor general
- 1772: new system of justice was established by Warren Hastings
- Regulation Act of 1773: by this act a new Supreme Court was established in Calcutta
- 1774: Robert Clive committed suicide
- 1761- 1782: Hira of Hyder A1785: Tipu Sultan stopped the export of Sandalwood paper and cardamom through the ports of his Kingdom
- 1767-69,1780-84,1790-92,1799: 4 Anglo Mysore war were fought
- 1782-99: era of TipuS1782: Treaty of salbai
- 1798-1805: era of Richard Wellesley as governor general
- 4th May 1799: Tipu Sultan died defending his capital seringapatnam
- 1813- 1823: era of Lord Hastings as governor general
- 1817: James mill who was a Scottish economic and political philosopher published a massive three volume work named the history of British India

- 1824: Rani channamma two arms and LED and anti British resistance movement and was arrested in 1824 and later was killed in 1829
- 1834: slavery was ended in South Africa
- Period between 1838 and 1842: war with Afghanistan was fought by the British East Indian Company
- 1839: Ranjit Singh died
- 1843: British captured Sindh
- 1849: Punjab was annexed by the British
- 1848 to 1856: Lord Dalhousie was the governor general
- 1848: Satara was annexed using doctrine of lapse
- 1850: Sambalpur was annexed using doctrine of lapse
- 1853: Nagpur was annexed using doctrine of lapse
- 1854: Jhansi was captured using doctrine of lapse
- 1856: Avadh was captured by the British

Chapter-3

- 12th August 1765: the Mughal emperor appointed the East India company as the Diwan of Bengal
 - 1770: the great famine of Bengal which killed million of Bengali people
 - 1793: permanent settlement was introduced by Cornwallis
 - The time between 1783 and 1789: the production of Indigo in the world fell by half.
 - 18th century: from the 18th century Indigo cultivation in Bengal expanded rapidly.
 - 1810: the proportion of imported Indigo of the whole world from Bengal gone up to 95%
 - 1859: the Indigo rebellion for blue rebellion started
 - 1917: Gandhiji visited Champaran to start a movement against the Indigo planters.
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- 1895: A man named Birsa Munda was seen roaming the forest and villages of Chota Nagpur in Jharkhand.
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- 1906: the revolt of songramSangma in Assam.
 - 1831 to 1832: the Kol revolt.
 - 1855: the Santhal revolt.
 - 1910: the Bastar rebellion in Central India broke out.
 - 1940: Warli Revolt in Maharashtra.
 - 1895: Birsa Munda his followers to recover their glorious past
 - 1895: Birsa Munda was arrested.
 - 1897: Disha Munda was released from jail

- 1900: Birsa Munda died of Cholera And The Munda rebellion faded out.

- 1801: subsidiary Alliance was imposed on Awadh.
- 1856: Avadh was taken over by the British.
- 1859: governor general Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar the family of the King would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside.
- 1856: governor general Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognised as kings they would just be called princes.
- The period after 1830: British East India company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in the domain and even own land and property



- 1850: an act was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier.
- May 1857: the revolution started
- 29th March 1857: Mangal Pandey was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.
- 9th May 1857: 85 soldiers were dismissed from their service and sentenced to 10 years in jail for disobeying their officers
- 10th May 1857: the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoys.
- September 1857: Delhi was recaptured from the Rebels.
- March 1858: Lucknow was taken from the Rebels.
- 1858 June: Rani Lakshmibai was killed
- April 1859: Rani Avantibai was killed.
- 1858: the British Parliament passed a new act and transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs.

- Around 1750: before the British conquered Bengal India was by far the world's largest producer of cotton textile.
- 1720: the British government enacted a legislation banning the use of printed cotton textile.
- 1764: the spinning Jenny was invented by John Kaye.



- By the 1830s: British cotton cloth flooded Indian markets.

- 1931: the tricolour flag of the Indian National Congress was adapted.
- 1854: the first cotton mill in India was set up as a Spinning Mill in Bombay.
- 1800: Francis Buchanon Toured through Mysore
- 1914: the first world war broke out.
- By 1919: the colonial government was buying 90% of the Steel manufactured by Tisco.

- 1783: William Jones arrived in Calcutta.
- 1781: the Calcutta Madrasa was set up
- 1791: Banaras Hindu College was set up
- 1835: the English education act was introduced
- 1854: Woods despatch.
- 1857: universities were set up in Calcutta Madras and Bombay
- After 1854: the company decided to improve the system of vernacular education.
- 1901: Rabindranath Tagore started the Institution of Shantiniketan

- 1772 to 1833: lifespan of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- 1829: Sati was banned
- 1856: widow remarriage started
- By the 1880s: Indian women began to enter universities
- 1929: the child marriage restraint Act was passed
- 1840: the paramhansmandali was founded
- 1827: Jyotiba Phule was born
- 1873: Jyotiba Phule wrote a book named gulamgiri
- 1927: Ambedkar started a temple entry movement
- 1830: The brahmoSamaj was founded
- 1893: Swami Vivekananda gave his speech in Chicago
- 1867: the PrarthanaSamaj was established
- 1864: the Veda Samaj was established in Chennai
- 1875: Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Anglo Oriental College
- 1873: the Singh Sabha Movement was started in Amritsar
- 1879: the Singh Sabha Movement was started in Lahore
- 1776: The American Revolution

Chapter-9

- 1885: All India Congress was set up



- 1905: Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal
- 1906: Muslim League was established in Dhaka
- 1907: Indian National Congress was divided in extremists and moderates
- 19 15 December: the extremist and the moderates United again in the Lucknow session
- 1917: the Russian Revolution.
- 1915: Gandhiji arrived in India
- 1918; Ahmedabad mill Strike
- 1919:Rowlatt Satyagraha
- 6th April 1919;Gandhiji act the Indian people to observe the day as a day of non violent opposition to the theRowlatt Act
- 13th April 1919:JallianwalaBagh massacre
- 1920: the British imposed A harsh Treaty on the Turkish Sultan of Khalifa
- 1922 February:chaurichaura incident
- 1929: PurnaSwaraj Resolution was passed
- 26 January 1930: the day was observed as the first independence day
- 1928: Hindustan socialist Republican Association was formed by Bhagat Singh
- 17th December 1928: Bhagat Singh SukhdevRajguru assassinated saunders.
- 8 April 1929:Bhagat Singh and batukeshwarDutt bomb in the central Legislative Assembly.
- 23rd March 1931: Bhagat Singh SukhdevRajguru were hanged
- 1930: Dandi March of Gandhiji
- 1937: the provincial elections
- 1939 to 1945: Second World War
- March 1946: the British cabinet sent a three-member mission to Delhi to examine this demand and to suggest a suitable political Framework for every Indian
- 16th August 1946; Muslim League observed this day as direct action day

Chapter-10

- August 1947: India became independent
- 26th January 1950: Indian constitution came into force
- 15th December 1952: Pottisriramulu died
- 1950: the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development
- 1956: the second five year plan was formulated.
- 1945: the United Nation was formed

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