

TIMELINE OF MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1707 to 1947)

1707	Reign of Bahadur Shah I (8 June), Powerful Mughal Aurangzeb passed away.
1708	Death of Guru Gobind Singh
1709-12	Reign of Bahadur Shah I
1712	Death of Emperor Bahadur Shah I (February 27th) ascension of Jahandar Shah (1712-13) (given the title of Lampat Fool by historian 'Iradat Khan')
1713	Reign of Farrukhsiyar (10th Mughal Emperor), Assassination of Jahandar Shah
1715	Syed Hussain Ali appointed as Viceroy of Deccan.
1717	Emperor Farrukhsiyar's order to the East India Company
1719	Reign of Roshan Akhtar Muhammad Shah (28 September) Treaty between Syed Hussain Ali and Marathas
1720	Fall of the Syed brothers.
1722	Saadat Khan appointed as Subedar of Awadh
1739	Invasion of Delhi by Nadir Shah, Delhi was plundered, Marathas took control of Besin and Salsette
1740	Alivardi Khan appointed as Nawab of Bengal.
1742	Marathas invaded Bengal, Duplex appointed as Governor of Pondicherry.
1745	British naval attack on a French fleet in 1745, Rohilla War, Rohillas took control of Rohilkhand.
1746	La Bourdonnais captures Madras.
1746-48	First Carnatic War between (Anglo-French) the English and the French.
1747	Invasion by Ahmad Shah Abdali.
1748	Death of Nizam Chin Qilich Khan and Muhammad Shah. Ahmad Shah's reign begins (1748-54).
1749-54	Second Carnatic War
1750	The defeat and death of Nizam Nasir Jung, Muzaffar Jung was declared Nizam
1751	The Siege of Arcot by Robert Clive Death of Muzaffar Jung,
1756	Death of Alivardi Khan, Siraj-ud-Daula becomes Nawab Sirajuddaula takes control over Calcutta
1757	Reclamation of Calcutta by the British Ahmad Shah Abdali captured Delhi and Mathura Treaty of Alinagar between Sirajuddaula and the British Capture of Chandannagar by the British Mir Jafar was declared as Nawab Battle of Plassey Sirajuddaula hanged till death
1756-63	The Third Carnatic War
1758	Marathas' authority over Punjab Capture of Masulipatnam by British Colonel Ford
1759	Prince Ali Gauhar's invasion of Bihar Emperor Alamgir II assassinated by Ghazi-ud-din
1760	The Battle of Wandiwash War of Udghir between the Marathas and the Nizam. Mir Qasim becomes Nawab of Bengal.

1761	Third Battle of Panipat Pondicherry's surrender to the British Reign of Ali Gauhar as Shah Alam II Shuja-ud-Daulah appointed as Wazir Hyder Ali as ruler of Mysore
1764	Battle of Buxar
1765	Death of Mir Jafar Robert Clive began his second reign in Bengal Treaty of Allahabad - Between Shah Alam II and the Company (12 August 1765) Grants for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
1766-69	First Anglo-Mysore war took place.
1767	Clive became the governor of Bengal.
1769	There was a severe famine in Bengal.
1772	Peshwa Madhav Rao died and Peshwa Narayan Rao was assassinated.
1773	Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General of Bengal in 1773
1774	Rohilla War took place the Supreme Court was established in Calcutta.
1775-82	The First Anglo-Maratha War took place
1776	The Vadgaon Convention was signed between the Marathas and the British
1779	Vadgaon Convention was signed between the Marathas and the British
1780-84	Regulating Acts were amended
1781	Amendments were made to the Regulating Act
1782	Treaty of Salbai was signed and Hyder Ali died.
1783	The Fox India Bill was proposed, and the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors were to be abolished.
1784	The Second Mysore War ended with the Treaty of Mangalore; Pitt's India Act was passed
1786	Lord Cornwallis was appointed as the Governor-General
1790-92	The Third Anglo-Mysore War broke out and the Treaty of Srirangapatna was signed.
1792	Ranjit Singh became the leader of a Sikh misal,
1793	the Permanent Settlement of Land Revenue was implemented in Bengal. The Charter Act of 1793 is passed and Sir John Shore becomes Governor-General.
1794	Death of Mahadji Scindia, ruler of Gwalior.
1795	Battle of Kharda took place between Nizam and Marathas and Ahilya Bai Holkar died.
1796	Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan died and Bajirao II became the last Peshwa.
1797	Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula of Awadh died and Lord Wellesley became the Governor-General.
1798	Lord Wellesley became the Governor-General The subsidiary treaty was approved by the Nizam
1798-99	Fourth Anglo-Mysore war took place.
1799	Tipu Sultan died, Srirangapatna fell and Mysore was divided.
1800	Death of Nana Fadnavis.
1801	Karnataka merged with the British Empire.
1802	The Battle of Poona took place between the rival Maratha factions and the Treaty of Bassein was signed between the British and Baji Rao II.
1803-05	Second Anglo-Maratha war took place.
1805	Lord Cornwallis completes his second term as Governor-General and George Barlow becomes Governor-General.

1806	The Vellore rebellion broke out and Akbar II began his reign.
1807	Lord Minto served as Governor-General of India.
1808	British mission in Kabul under Elphinstone.
1809	Treaty of Amritsar signed between the British and Ranjit Singh.
1813	The Charter Act is passed, ending the Company's monopoly on trade, and Lord Hastings becomes Governor-General.
1814	Anglo-Nepalese war took place and Treaty of Sugauli was signed.
1817-18	Third Anglo-Maratha war broke out and Peshwa ship was abolished. The first cotton mill in India was established at Fort Gloucester.
1819	A protective alliance was formed with the Rajputana states.
1820	Thomas Munro became the Governor of Madras.
1823	Lord Amherst became the Governor-General
1824	Barrackpore Mutiny.
1824-26	The First Burma War Treaty of Yandabo/Yandaabu (1826) Assam, Arakan and Tenassery merged
1828	Lord William Bentinck as Governor General The Brahma Sabha was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1829	Akbar II became the Mughal Emperor in Delhi Bengal Sati Regulation passed.
1829-37	Suppression of Thuggee by Sleeman.
1830	Raja Ram Mohan Roy visited England
1831	Recognition of Mysore Administration by the British Death of Henry Luis Vivian Derozio
1832	British merger of Jaintia
1833	Charter Act 1833 East India Company's monopoly on China's trade ends Formation of tea committee which will assess the commercial potential of Assam tea
1834	British merger of Coorg The institution of law member in the Supreme Council with Lord Macaulay as the first ex-officio.
1835	Foundation of Calcutta Medical College English Education Act 1835 - Macaulay's Minute English replaces Persian language (official language of India) Charles Metcalfe as Governor General Abolition of press restrictions Assam Rifles was established in India
1836	Lord Auckland as Governor General
1837-38	Famine in North India
1837	Reign of Bahadur Shah II begins
1838	Tripartite Treaty – Fugitive Emir Shah Shuja of Afghanistan, Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab and British Governor Auckland
1839	New treaty imposed on emir of Sindh Death of Ranjit Singh A severe cyclone hit Koringa in Andhra Pradesh, and killed 300,000 people
1839-42	The First Afghan War The First Opium War in China

1840	First tea garden in Chittagong
1842	Lord Ellenborough became Governor General Oriental Bank Corporation established in Bombay
1843	War with the Emirs of Sindh Merger of Sindh with British Raj, Battle of Maharaj pur between British and Maratha armies in Gwalior Indian Slavery Act
1844	Lord Hardinge became Governor General of India
1845-46	The First Sikh War between the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company Duleep Singh and the East India Company
1846	Kashmir has been handed over to the British East India Company The Kohinoor (Kuh-e-Noor) diamond is handed over to Queen Victoria
1848	Lord Dalhousie became Governor General Mulraj's rebellion in Punjab The principle of usurpation policy was introduced by the British Merger of Satara
1848-49	Second Sikh War the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company Merger of Punjab
1849	Bethune School for Girls started in Calcutta Jaitpur and Sambalpur merged with British Raj The Great Indian Peninsula Railway was included
1850	Penal merger of a part of Sikkim The first experimental electric telegraph line was launched between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour
1851	The first goods train ran between Roorkee and Piran Kaliyar
1852	Second Anglo-Burma War British merger of Pegu The death of former Peshwa Baji Rao II and his pension were withheld
1853	The first train in India ran on 16 April 1853 between Boribunder in Mumbai (Bombay) to Thane on the Telegraph Line from Calcutta to Agra. Merger of Nagpur and Jhansi Authority over Brar by Nizam Charter Act 1853 ICS competitive exams open to Indians
1854	2nd Cotton Mill - Kavasji Nanaboy Davar by Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company Charles Wood's Education Dispatch - Wood's Dispatch First All India Postage Stamp issued by Calcutta Survey First passenger train was started- Howrah to Hooghly
1855	The British captured the Thanjavur Maratha Empire
1855-57	Santhal rebellion

1856	Merger of Awadh Indian Universities Act Religious Disability Act Lord Canning Governor General Hindu Widow Remarriage Act End of crimea war General Service Orders The Persian War Second Opium War (1856–60) Introduced of Enfield rifle
1857	Establishment of Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
1857 - 58	Sepoy Mutiny Mangal Pandey's rebellion in Barrackpore The rebellion began in Meerut The rebellion began in Delhi The British army recaptured Delhi. Proclamation of peace by Lord Canning.
1858	Government of India Act 1858 The Darbar was held in Allahabad Queen's Manifesto Lord Canning was appointed the first Viceroy
1859	Lord Canning officially withdraws the principle of omission Tatyatope was hanged
1859-60	Indigo rebellion in Bengal
1860	Enactment of Indian Penal Code
1861	Indian Councils Act High Court Act Civil Services Act Enactment of Code of Criminal Procedure Establishment of Delhi Police Department
1862	Lord Elgin, I became Governor-General of India Establishment of Calcutta High Courts
1863	The first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service - Satyendranath Tagore
1864	John Lawrence as Governor-General Shimla declared summer capital Duar War between Anglo-Bhutan Indian Forest Service was established
1865	Famine in Orissa Opening of telegraphic communication with Europe Indian Forest Act - British claim on forests in India
1867	The financial year was changed from April 1 to March 31.
1868	Inauguration of Railway from Ambala to Delhi Bank of Bombay established The Tata Group was founded by Jamshedji Tata
1869	Lord Mayo became Viceroy of India. Birth of Gandhiji

1870	Infanticide banned in India First submarine telegraph cable from UK to Bombay
1871	Criminal Tribes Act (CTA) - Hereditary offenders
1872	Lord Mayo was assassinated by Sher Ali Afridi in Andaman and Nicobar Islands Lord Northbrook was appointed Viceroy
1873	Famine in Bihar
1875	Birth of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Albert Edward Prince of Wales visited India
1876	Lord Lytton became the Viceroy Royal Title Act Occupation of Quetta Famine outbreak in Deccan
1877	"The first court of Delhi was declared Empress of India to Queen Victoria."
1878 - 80	The Second Afghan War took place.
1878	The Vernacular Press Act was introduced.
1880	Declared as the Viceroy of Lord Ripon
1881	The First Factories Act and First General Census were conducted.
1882	The Vernacular Press Act was repealed. The Hunter Education Commission was established.
1883	Introduction of local self-government in India took place. The Ilbert Bill was introduced, which allowed Indian judges to try Europeans.
1884	Lord Dufferin became the Viceroy.
1885	The Third Burmese War took place. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held. The Bengal Local Self-Government Act was introduced.
1886	Upper Burma was annexed.
1888	Lord Lansdowne became the Viceroy. The first temple for Dalits was established in Aruvippuram, Kerala.
1891	The Second Factory Act and Age of Consent Act were introduced. The Anglo-Manipur War took place.
1892	The Indian Councils Act was introduced.
1893	The Durand Line was established as the boundary between British India and Afghanistan. Swami Vivekananda represented India in the Parliament of the World's Religions held in the United States.
1894	Lord Elgin became the Viceroy. Lala Lajpat Rai established the Punjab National Bank.
1896	There was a Plague epidemic in Bombay. Bal Gangadhar Tilak led the No-Tax Campaign in Maharashtra. A famine in Bundelkhand began.
1897	A Famine Commission was established. The Battle of Saragarhi took place. The Indian Education Service was formed.
1897-98	The Anglo-Afghan Boundary Dispute led to the Tirah Campaign.
1898	The first part of the Indian Linguistic Survey was published in Calcutta.
1899	Lord Curzon became the Viceroy.

1900	Land Transfer Act India participated in the Summer Olympics for the first time.
1901	Death of Queen Victoria and coronation of King Edward VI. Establishment of the North West Frontier Province.
1902	Establishment of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (Avadh).
1903	Second Durbar was held in 1903
1903 - 04	The British expedition to Tibet, also known as the Younghusband expedition
1904	Ancient Monuments Preservation Act Indian Universities Act Cooperative Societies Act
1905	Lord Curzon became Viceroy Lord Minto became the Second Viceroy Morley became the Secretary of State for India Swadeshi and Boycott Movement Establishment of Indian Railway Board
1906	Official synchronization of Indian Standard Time Formation of Muslim League Demand for 'Swaraj' made by Dadabhai Naoroji, the President of Congress
1907	Anglo-Russian Convention Surat Split Newspaper Act Tata Steel started manufacturing Annie Besant became President of Theosophical Society
1908	irunelveli riots Trial of Alipore Bomb Case (1908-09) Muzaffarpur conspiracy - Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki
1909	Nasik Conspiracy The Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, The first Indian in the Viceroy's Executive Council was - S.P. Sinha
1910	Lord Hardinge became the Viceroy Sri Aurobindo started his spiritual quest.
1911	First official airmail flight from Allahabad to Naini George V was coronated in New Delhi The third Durbar was held in 1911 during the time of Lord Hardinge. Reversal of Bengal Partition Announcement of shifting the capital to Delhi Jan Gan Man adopted as the national anthem of independent India
1912	Bihar and Odisha become separate states from Bengal Delhi Conspiracy Case involving Hardinge Bombing Start of vehicle registration
1913	Establishment of Ghadar Party in Astoria, Oregon Rabindranath Tagore awarded Nobel Prize Raja Harishchandra - the first full-length Indian film
1914	Kamagata Maru incident Start of World War I McMahon Line agreement at Shimla

1915	Gandhi returns to India from South Africa Ghadar Mutiny Indian Defence Act
1916	Lord Chelmsford becomes Viceroy of India Sadler Commission on University Education Home Rule League - Tilak-Belgaum Home Rule League - Annie Besant-Madras Establishment of Women's University in Pune Lucknow Pact - Congress and Muslim League
1917	The Indian National Congress demands self-rule for India. Champaran Satyagraha. August Declaration.
1918	Indians declared eligible for the Kings Commission. Indian National Liberal Federation. Publication of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Kheda Satyagraha - the first instance of non-cooperation. End of World War I.
1919	The Rowlatt Act or Black Act. Rowlatt Satyagraha. Arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal. Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar, Punjab. Hunter Commission. Government of India Act, 1919.
1920	The House of Commons accepts the Hunter Report. Khilafat Movement. Death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Non-cooperation Movement - Nagpur session.
1921	Establishment of the Standing Advisory Committee of Princes. Moplah or Malabar Rebellion. Visit of Edward, Prince of Wales. Lord Reading becomes Viceroy. Rabindranath Tagore establishes Visva Bharati.
1922	Chauri Chaura incident. Withdrawal of Non-cooperation Movement. Arrest of Gandhi on charges of sedition in Bombay. Peshawar Conspiracy Case.
1923	Establishment of Swaraj Party. Salt Satyagraha. Decision to Indianize regiments of the Indian Army.
1924	Kohat riots. Gateway of India in Bombay. Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala.

1925	<p>The first electric train ran between Bombay VT (now Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus) and Kurla Harbor.</p> <p>The Pink's War took place in the northwestern frontier</p> <p>C.R. Das passed away</p> <p>The Kakori Conspiracy occurred</p> <p>The Inter-University Board was established</p> <p>Lord Lytton became the second Viceroy of Bengal</p> <p>Dual government in Bengal was suspended</p>
1926	<p>Lord Irwin became Viceroy</p> <p>Rupee was demonetized</p>
1927	<p>The appointment of the Simon Commission</p>
1928	<p>The Simon Commission arrived in Bombay</p> <p>India won the field hockey gold medal at the Amsterdam Olympics</p> <p>Nehru Report was presented at the Lucknow session of all parties</p> <p>Simon Commission was met with opposition, and Lala Lajpat Rai died</p> <p>The Board of Control for Cricket in India was formed</p>
1929	<p>Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929-33)</p> <p>Declaration of Diwali by Irwin</p> <p>Lahore session and the resolution of 'Complete Independence'</p> <p>Nehru hoisted the Indian flag on the bank of the Ravi River</p>
1930	<p>Congress declared Purna Swaraj (complete independence) Day</p> <p>The Dandi Salt March began</p> <p>The Civil Disobedience Movement started at Dandi</p> <p>Surya Sen led an attack on the Chittagong armoury</p> <p>The Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha took place in South India</p> <p>The Simon Commission Report was published</p> <p>A rebellion took place in Burma</p> <p>The first Golmej Conference was held</p> <p>The fight for the Writers' Building took place.</p>
1931	<p>Irwin-Gandhi Pact</p> <p>Bhagat Singh, Raj guru, and Sukhdev were hanged</p> <p>Second Round Table Conference</p> <p>Lord Willingdon as Viceroy of India</p> <p>Indian National Congress adopted the charkha in the center of the flag</p>
1932	<p>Communal riots between Hindus and Muslims in Bombay</p> <p>Ramsey MacDonald received Nobel Peace Prize</p> <p>Gandhi started hunger strike in Pune jail</p> <p>Poona Pact between B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhi</p> <p>Establishment of Indian Military Academy</p>
1933	<p>Pakistan Declaration published</p> <p>Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitution</p> <p>Gandhi handed over Congress leadership to Nehru</p>
1934	<p>Withdrawal of Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>Indian Communist Party declared illegal</p> <p>Factory Act</p> <p>Royal Indian Navy established</p>

1935	Establishment of Reserve Bank of India Government of India Act
1936	Lord Linlithgow became Viceroy Temple Entry Proclamation
1937	The final election results were announced. Regional autonomy was initiated. Congress formed ministries in 6 provinces. Burma and Aden became separate from British India. Congress rejected the new Viceroy's speech. Federal Court was established.
1939	SC Bose resigned as Congress President. Second World War (1939-45). Congress demanded definition of war goals. Viceroy declared Dominion status after the war. Resignation by provincial Congress ministries. Freedom Day observed by Muslim League.
1940	Pakistan Resolution - Fazlul Haq - Muslim League. Linlithgow's August proposal.
1941	Great Escape - Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose went to Germany. Japanese army entered Rangoon.
1942	Cripps Mission. Quit India Movement - AllCC session in Bombay. Indian leaders and Gandhi were arrested. Formation of Indian National Army - Mohan Singh.
1943	Bengal famine. Pakistan Day celebrated. Wavell became Governor General. Netaji became Supreme of INA. Prati Sarkar in Satara, Maharashtra (1943-45, longest). Japanese attacked Kolkata port. Netaji established the Indian government in Port Blair. Netaji hoisted the tricolor in Port Blair.
1944	Battle of Imphal - British vs. Japan and INA. Rajagopalachari Formula. INA hoisted the tricolor in Moirang.
1945	Desai-Liaquat Pact Shimla Conference - Wavell Plan Japan surrendered End of World War II INA Trials begins from Red Fort General elections held in India Congress wins 59 out of 102 seats

1946	Royal Indian Air Force mutiny Royal Indian Navy mutiny Cabinet Mission in India Delhi Conference Direct Action Day by Muslim League Communal riots in Dhaka Interim government formed Muslim League joins interim government First session of the Constituent Assembly
1947	Attlee announces India's independence Mountbatten becomes Governor-General Communal riots in Punjab Tripura formally handed over to India Mountbatten Plan - Partition of India Royal Assent to Indian Independence Act
1947	India becomes independent from the British Jawaharlal Nehru becomes first Prime Minister of India

