Timeline

# 1510: Portuguese captured Goa

Portuguese Catholics conquer Goa to serve as capital of their Asian maritime empire, beginning conquest and exploitation of India by Europeans.

# 1526: First Battle of Panipat

Mughal conqueror Babur (1483-1530) defeats the Sultan of Delhi(Lodhi Kingdom) and captures the Koh-i-noor diamond.

Occupying Delhi, by 1529 he founds the Indian Mughal Empire (1526-1761), consolidated by his grandson Akbar.

## Result: End of Delhi sultuante

# 1527:Batlle of Khanva

near the village of Khanwa, in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan

**Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar and afghans of east india**

**Babur's cannon** put an end to outdated trends in Indian warfare

## Result: consolidated the new Mughal dynasty in India

## Babur defeated Rana sanga of mewar and afghan forces of east india

# 1542: Christianity In India by Portuguese

**Portuguese Jesuit priest Francis Xavier** (1506-1552), most successful Catholic missionary, lands in Goa. First to train and employ native clergy in conversion efforts, he brings Christianity to India, Malay Archipelago and Japan.

# 1556: Akbar (1542-1605)/2nd Battle of panipat

Akbar and bairum khan defeated **Hemu the last hindu king of delhi** to reestablish mughal rule

second battle of Panipat marked the real beginning of the Mughal empire in India and the history of its expansion began

Akbar became 3rd King of Mughal empire at age of 13

Disestablishes Islam as state religion

declares himself impartial ruler of Hindus and Muslims;

encourages art, culture, religious tolerance

## Result: Last Hindu emperor of India Died “HEMU”

# 1565:Vijaynagar defeated

Muslim forces completely destroys city of Vijaynagar.

VNE finally collapses in 1649

# 1569: Akbar defeats Rajputana

Akbar captures **fortress of Ranthambor**,

ending Rajput independence.

Soon controls nearly all of Rajasthan.

# 1576:Battle of Haldighati

Maharana Pratap; and the Mughal emperor **Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber**

**Mughals were led by Raja Man Singh of Amber**

## Result Non conclusive but maharana partap escapes

## He will come again to fight for his area

# 1588: British defeated Spanish

British ships defeat the Spanish Armada off the coast of Calais, France, to

**become rulers of the high seas**

# 1595:

Construction is begun on **Chidambaram Temple's Hall of a Thousand Pillars in South India**, completed in 1685.

# 1600: Persian wheel

"Persian wheel" to lift water by oxen is adopted,

one of few farming innovations since Indus Valley civilization

# 1600: Royal charter

Royal Charter forms **the East India Company**,

setting in motion a process that ultimately results in the subjugation of India under British rule.

# 1605: Akbar dies

Akbar the Great dies at age 63. His son Jahangir succeeds him as fourth Mughal Emperor

# 1608:William Hawkins in HECTOR

First Company ship in India

**William Hawkins** arrived in India on ship **HECTOR**

**Not able to get permission**

# 1612: battle of Swally hole

British and Portuguese at Swally hole, near port of Surat

Portuguese controlled route to mecca and were not liked by Mughal emperor

Got permission by Jahangir for setting up trading post at Surat due to Battle of Swally Hole

# 1613-14: Thomas Roe

The first official English ambassador to India

Embassy of British under **Thomas ROE** landed in Surat in ship

Permission to expand English factories

# 1615-18:Enligh factory expansion

Mughals grant Permissions for trading post all over India

in **exchange for English navy's protection of the Mughal Empire**, which faces Portuguese sea power.

# 1647:Taj

Taj Mahal completed by Shah jahan

# 1658:Aurangzeb

Aurangzeb became emperor

discriminatory policies toward Hindus, Marathas and the Deccan kingdoms contribute to the dissolution of the Mughal Empire by 1750.

# 1675: execution of Guru Teg Bahadur ji

Aurangzeb executed guru teg bahadur ji

# 1679:Jazia reintroduced

Aurangzeb reintroduced jazia

# 1688:Demolition of Temples

Aurangzeb demolished all hindu temples in Mathura

# 1707: Death of Aurangzeb/Rise of Maratha

Aurangzeb’s death in 1707 the great Mughal empire had entered a phase of terminal decline and the Maratha power was on the ascendancy

Maratha established kingdom in west India

# 1739 Nadir shah invaded

Persian ruler Nadir shah invaded india

**Ahmed Shah abdali was 17 year old also accompanied him**

illusion of the continued domination of Mughal power was shattered, and

India entered a period of great instability.

Some states that were formerly part of the Mughal empire declared their independence

Marathas rebelled against Persian rule

**By 1758 Marathas ruled upto Peshawar and Lahore forcing Timur Shah Durrani, the son of Abdali, out of Punjab and Kashmir.**

**The Maratha rule was now at its zenith.**

# 1740 war of Austrian succession

Europe, North America and the Indian subcontinent

**France**, **Austria**,**Sweden**, and **Russia** were aligned on one side **against Prussia, Hanover, and Great Britain on the other**

**Ended with treaty of Aix-la-chapalle**

# 1746 1st Carnatic war

War between **English and French to control south India**

**French captured Madras**

# 1748 Ended with Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748),

Madras was given back to the British in exchange for the French fortress of Louisbourg in North America, which the British had captured

# 1748 Abdali raided Punjab

Nadir shah died

Abdali declared himself king in afganistan

Ahmed shah abdali raided Punjab

First invasion in 1747-48 to his last abortive intrusion in 1769,

**In Amritsar**, plundering the town and **filling up the sacred Sikh water tank with earth**.

He plundered Sirhind of its entire wealth. Hearing of the approaching Mughal army, he decided to send the entire accumulated loot to Lahore.

**battle at Manupur**,

the Afghan army lost heavily to the Mughal forces, even though the commander of the latter, Qamar-ud-din, was killed in the field.

His son **Mir Mannu,** who was later to play a prominent part in the politics of Punjab as governor of Lahore, pursued the Afghans out of Punjab.

latter part of 1748,

Ahmed Shah launched another attack against Lahore. Unable to get any support from Delhi, Governor Mir Mannu sued for peace. Ahmed Shah plundered the treasury and the city. He agreed to peace on very harsh terms.

Ahmed Shah repeatedly raided Punjab, depleting the treasuries, ravaging the land, impoverishing the people, depleting grain reserves and making people live in fear of being violated by the marauding barbaric Afghans.

The creation of Afghanistan in a bleak landscape was financed by pillaged fields of fertile Punjab.

acquired the Koh-i-Noor from a grandson of Nader Shah, in return for support for the latter’s claim to the Persian throne.

# 1749:2nd Carnatic war

Proxy war between English and French

English supported Muhammad Ali and French Muzaffar jung **in Arcot**

**Battle of arcot**

# 1749:Battle of Colachel

**Tranvancore kindome defeated dutch east India company**

**battle of Colachel shattered for all time their dream of the conquest of Kerala**

# 1751:Seige of Arcot by Clive

Robert clive ‘Clive of India ’ seizes Arcot in modern Tamil Nadu **as French and British fight for control of South India**

# 1753:Death of Mir Mannu

In punjba Mir mannu died and rise of Sikh empire

# 1754:2nd Carnatic war ended/ Treaty of Pondicherry

**Treaty of Pondicherry**, signed in 1754, which recognised **Muhammad Ali Khan Walajah** as the Nawab of the Carnatic **supported by Robert Clive.**

# 1756 The Black Hole of Calcutta:

With weakening of Mughal empire

### Aliwardi khan establishes his superiority in Bengal

He aligned with British

### After his death His grandson Siraj-ud -daula became Nawab of Bengal

He did not liked British

He immediately resolved to evict the East India Company from Bengal.

On the excuse that they were increasing their fortifications against him

19th June 1756, Siraj-ud-Daulah with a large army captured Calcutta after a four day siege.

That night the incident took place, subsequently known **as the ‘Black Hole of Calcutta’**. Traditionally, it is claimed that 123 of 146 prisoners from the captured British garrison and their families held in the hole died during the night due to the heat and the number of persons in a cell designed for 2 or 3 prisoners.

# 1756: Seven year’s war/3rd Carnatic war

Seven years war in Europe started

**English - french war** reached Bengal also apart from south India

# 1757: Battle of Plassey/Part of 3rd carnatic war

Plassey on banks of baghirathi river

The British East India Company vs **Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and a small French force**

BEIC led by Robert Clive

Robert Clive won it with help of traitors in Siraj ud Daulah’s army. **Mir Jafar Khan and Durlabh khan**

**Mir Jafar became Nawab of Bengal**

## Result British won and placed puppet in bengal

# 1759 Battle of Chinsura/Abdali captured Delhi

**In Bengal**

##### Between British and Mir Jafar with help of Dutch East india company

**British defeated DUTCH**

British won and replaced him with **Mir Quassim**

**Mir Quassim became Nawab of Bengal**

## Reuslt: british defeated Dutch east india company

**In Delhi**

In 1759 Abdali and his allies reached upto Lahore and Delhi.

Seeing the Afghan advance,

the Maratha chieftain Sadashivrao Bhau headed north towards Delhi with a large army of 100,000 men that was strengthened by other Maratha forces on the wa

# 1760: Battle of Wandiwash/Shah Alam 2

**English defeated French in India and captured Puducherry (French capital)**

fort at Vandavasi, now in Tamil Nadu**.**

**In north**

**Shah Alam 2 became emperor**

the invading forces of Abdali were driven away by the Marathas, led by Sadashivrao Bhau, who deposed Shah Jahan III, the puppet Mughal emperor of Feroze Jung III, and installed **Shah Alam II as the rightful emperor under the Maratha suzerainty**

## Result: British defeated french

# 1761:3rd Battle of Panipat

 the Marathas and forces of the **Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali**

Marathas Defeated

Panipat was the first major battle that Marathas fought with reliance on artillery and fire-arms based infantry.

The Maratha faith in efficacy of guns was shaken up so thoroughly that in many future battles with the British, they never hesitated to abandon the guns

## Result:Ahmed shah abdali afghan defeated mighty marathas

## Impact

The Maratha defeat at Panipat was a disaster for them.

They lost the cream of their army and their political prestige suffered a big blow.

Most of all, **their defeat gave an opportunity to the English East India Company to consolidate its power in Bengal and south India**.

Nor did the Afghans benefit from their victory . . .

In fact, the [battle] did not decide who was to rule India but rather who was not.

**The way was, therefore, cleared for the rise of the British power in India**.

# 1763:Treaty of Paris/end of 3rd Carnatic war and Seven year’s war

**English defeated French**

**Puducherry given back to French**

But French imperial ambitions ended in India as treaty forbade them from administering Puducherry

## Result British Became Dominant foreign Power in India

# 1764:battle of buxar

One of the main causes of hostility between the English and the three rulers was the share of Bengal. (Richest province in India).

**Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Shah Alam II** joined hands to fight against the English to establish their sovereignty over the whole of Bengal and reduce the power of the British.

British East India Company led **by Hector Munro** and the combined armies of **Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal till 1763; the Nawab of Awadh; and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II**

**fought for just few hours but marked as one of the most significant wars in Indian History.**

On bank of Ganga in Bengal

British won It

10,000 British soldiers defeated 4000 soldiers of combined army

## Result: Divani rights to british in Bengal bihar and odisha

# 1765 treaty of Allahabad

After math of Buxar war

Allahabad Treaty in 1765 by **Lord Robert Clive with Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II**.

Diwani rights or fiscal rights were secured by British in Bengal,Bihar and Odisha

Shuja-ud-Daulah would pay Rs 50 lakh immediately to the company

Legalised british administration of Bengal

Allahabad fort became the home of the emperor and he would be protected by few men of the company's army.

## Result: British gained divani rights which aided further expansion

Impact:

responsibility of collecting revenues went to the Nawabs but they had no power while the British East India Company had all the authority to control and also gain benefits from the Nawabs.

With the wealth of Bengal, the British could conquer other regions of India.

The supremacy of the British was established in the Eastern parts of India

“Ramsay Muir had rightly said that Buxar finally riveted the shackles of company's rule upon Bengal”

# 1769 1st Ango-Mysore war/Treaty of Madrass

Backround

In 1761, in the Battle of Panipat, the Marathas got defeated and due to this they drew their forces from Mysore.

**Hyder Ali** was able to increase his influence after this battle.

The British were conscious of rising power of Hyder Ali but they had no immediate reasons to become enemy of Hyder.

The immediate reason of the rivalry was the **access to the Northern Circars, which was a series of coastal territories held by French.**

###### Hyder Ali forces trained by french

Robert Clive took his application to Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II who in 1765 issued a decree granting the rights of that territory to Clive.

##### In 1767 Mysore was a powerful state under Hyder Ali

**In 1769, the first Anglo-Mysore war was fought in which Haider Ali defeated the British**

## Result Hyder ali of Mysore defeated British

***Treaty of Madras*** was signed between them.

Both the Parties returned the areas won by each other.

The District of Arcot was given to Nawab of Arcot

British & Hyder Ali Promised that they would support each other if there is any foreign invasion.

Haider Ali occupied almost the whole of Carnatic.

# 1773 Regulating Act

**Background**

Financial troubles and corruption in company prompted British government to act.

There was a terrible famine in Bengal where a huge population perished.

### The defeat of the company against Mysore’s Hyder Ali in 1769

### Provisions

* 1. company to retain its territorial possessions in India
  2. **Governor general of Bengal**🡪**Warren Hastings**
  3. Governor General Council
     1. 4 Councillors in the **Presidency of Fort William (Calcutta), jointly called the Governor-General in Council**
  4. The Governors in Councils at **Madras and Bombay were brought under the control of Bengal,** **especially in matters of foreign policy**
  5. Company Directors were elected **for a period of five years and one-fourth of them were to retire every year.** Also, they could **not be re-elected**
  6. **Supreme Court of Judicature was established at Calcutta**, Fort William
     1. **Sir Elijah Impey as the first Chief Justice.**
     2. It had civil and criminal jurisdiction over the British subjects and not Indian natives.
  7. a monopoly of all **the opium produced in Bengal, Behar and Orissa**

**Drawbacks of The Regulating Act**

1. The Governor-General had no veto power.
2. It did not address the concerns of the Indian population who were paying revenue to the company.
3. It did not stop corruption among the company officials.
4. The Supreme Court’s powers were not well-defined.
5. The parliamentary control that was sought in the activities of the company proved to be ineffective as there was no mechanism to study the reports sent by the Governor-General in Council.

# 1773 Tea act America/Boston Tea Party

Seeking to boost the troubled East India Company, British Parliament adjusted import duties with the passage of the Tea Act in 1773

December 16, 1773, Americans boarded three ships in the Boston harbor and threw 342 chests of tea overboard.

Even known as **Boston Tea Party**

This resulted in the passage of the punitive Coercive Acts in 1774 and pushed the two sides closer to war.

# 1780 2nd Anglo mysore war/1784 treaty of mangalore:

Marathas attacked Mysore but british did not came for help

British violated treaty of Madras

War between Mysore +Maratha+ hydrabad vs british.

Initially tipu sultan son of hyder ali defeated britishers using rockets

But Sir ere cooty defeated hyder ali and killed him

Tipu continued war

War ended in stalemate with **treaty of manglore in 1784.**

# 1790 3rd anglo mysore war/Treaty of Seringapatnam

**Tipu and France against british**

**British under Cornwollis**

**Treaty of Seringapatnam in 1992**

Tipu lost 50% of kingdom to British

Divided among british Maratha and hydrabad

# 1798 4th Ango Mysore War

Tipu wanted revenge

Tipu letter to Napolean france to help him

**Tipu was killed in battle of seringapatnam**

My sore was defeated