

Ancient Indian History Timeline - 1689 AD to 1914

1024 Administrator Tue, Apr 5, 2016 [General Knowledge](#) 0 5999

1689 - Execution of Sambgaji.

1699 - Guru Gobind Singh creates "khalsa".

1707 - Death of Aurangzeb.

1708 - Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji dies.

1720 - Accession (addition) of Bajji Rao Peshwa at Poona.

1738 - Malwa ceded to Marathas.

1739 - Nadir Shah of Persia overcomes Delhi: lose Kabul.

1742 - Marathas invade Bengal: Dupleix, French Governor of Pondicherry.

1746 - The First Carnatic War (First Anglo-French war)- The French and British companies clashed at Carnatic and the French capture Madras.

1748 - First Anglo- French war ended with the treaty of Aix La Chappelle, in Europe.

1750 - War of the Deccan: Demise of Nasir Jang: 1750-40 Second Anglo-French War (unofficial).

1754 - Mughal king Ahmad Shah deposed: Dupleix returns to France and General Go-deheu signed the Treaty of Pondicherry with the British.

1756 - Alivardi khan, Nawab of Bengal dies: Siraj-ud-daulah succeeds after capturing Calcutta: Ahmad Shah Abdali in Delhi jun. 20 Black-Hole Tragedy-Where of the 146 English prisoners held by Mughals in a small chamber, 123 prisoners died of suffocation (figures disputed).

1757 - Jun. 23 Battle of Plassey: The British defeat Siraj-ud-daulah through a conspiracy with Mir Jafar. Mirr Jafar made Nawab of Bengal (-60 Clive's first Governorship).

1758 - Third Anglo-French War: Mara-thas occupy the Punjab.

1760 - Battle of Wandiwash- The English defeat the French, where Sir Eyre Coote defeated Count Lally, sealing the fate of the French in India.

1761 - 3rd Battle of Panipat: Ahmed Shah Abdali, the ruler of Afghanistan defeats the Marathas: Maratha imperialism checked: Hyder Ali usurps power in Mysore (rules till 82): Fall of Pondicherry.

1764 - Oct. 23. Battle of Buxar- the English defeat Mir kasim who instigated war with the help of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula of Awadh and Shah Alam II (Mughal).

1765 - The English (British) gets Diwani Rights in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa: Clive, Governor in Bengal for the second time.

1766 - The English secure Northern Circars in the Carnatic.

1767-69 - First Mysore war-the British suffered a humiliating peace with Hyder Ali of Mysore.

1769 - The French East India Company was dissolved.

1772 - Warren Hastings was appointed as Governor of Bengal provenance: Return of Shah Alam to Delhi.

1773 - The Regulating Act passed by the British Parliament to curb the company trader's unrestrained commercial activities and better territorial control.

1774 - Warren Hastings becomes the 1st Governor General of India. Calcutta fixed the administrative headquarters of the Company.

1775-82 - 1st Anglo-Maratha battle: The Treaty of Salbai ended the war.

1780 - Birth: Maharaj Ranjith Singh: James August Hickey started a weekly paper called Bengal Gazette (also called Calcutta General Advertiser).

1780-84 - The 2nd Mysore War. The English defeat Hyder Ali. Tipu Sultan overcomes Hyder Ali.

1784 - Pitt's India Act passed: Calcutta Gazette published: Base Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal with the help of William Jones.

1785 - The Bengal journal printed and published.

1788 - Bombay Herald published: Blinding of shah Alam.

1790-92 - Third Mysore war between the English and Tipu-Treaty of Seringapatam.

1791 - Sanskrit College in Banaras opened by Jonathan Duncan.

1796 - Marquess of Wellesley Governor General.

1799 - Fourth Mysore War-The English defeat Tipu: Death of Tipu-Partition of Mysore: William Carey at Serampore.

1800 - Fort Williams College at Calcutta started by Lord Wellesley: Death of Nana Fadnavis.

1801 - The English annex the Carnatic and part of Oudh.

1802 - Treaty of Bassein with Pesh-wa Baji Rao Which helped in flooding out Holkar from Poona.

1803-5 - Second Anglo-Maratha War.British under Sir Arthur Wellesley inflict a crushing defeat on the Marathas: Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake.

1806 - The Vellore Mutiny .

1809 - First Treaty of Amritsar-between Ranjit Singh and East India Company regarding rights over Satuj area: The Second Treaty of Amritsar helped English restrict Russian advance through Punjab by annexing Khyber valley and defeating Afghan ruler Dost Muhammad.

1813 - Charter Act renewed for free-trade.

1815-30 - Activities of Ram Mohan Roy and the Serampore missionaries alongside William Carey.

1816 - Hindu College, Calcutta founded.

1817-19 - Mill's History of India published: Marathas finally crushed.

1818-19 - Sikh conquest of Multan and Kashmir.

1823 - The Licensing Regulation (Adams Regulation) directed vernacular newspapers.

1828 - Lord William Bentinck becomes Governor General: Suppression of Thugs (1837).

1829 - Brahmo Samaj founded: Era of social reforms- Prohibition of sati.

1831 - Rise of the Sikhs under Ranijit Singh.

1835 - English, made the court language.

1837-38 - Famine in North India.

1838 - Tripartite Treaty.

1839 - Maharaja Ranjit Singh dies. First Afghan War begins.

1845-46 - First Anglo-Sikh War: Sikhs defeated and Treaty Lahore signed resulting in reducing Sikh army's size below the British.

1848 - Lord Delhousie Governor General.

1848-49 - Second Anglo-Sikh War-Sikhs defeated (1848) The British Punjab into British Empire.

1853 - First Indian Railway - Bombay to Thane; Annexation of Nagpur, Renewal of the Charter Act; Telegraph, started from Calcutta to Agra.

1884 - Rise of Jute industry,

1857 - Universities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay set up; First War of Indian Independence (The Mutiny).

1858 - British Crown takes over the Indian Govt-Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

1859 - Indigo disputes in Bengal,

1861 - Indian Penal Code, Indian Councils Act and Indian High Courts Act passed; Famine in North-West India.

1865 - Famine in Orissa.

1867 - The (Newspaper) Registration Act

1868 - Railway opened from Ambala to Delhi.

1875 - Aligarh College founded by S.Ahmad Khan; Swami Dayananda Sarawati forms Arya Samaj in Bombay; Sree Narayana Guru sets up a Shiva temple and monastery at Aruvipuram in Kerala.

1876 - The Queen becomes Empress of India; Indian National Movement founded by Surendranath Banerjee.

1877 - Delhi Durbar-the Queen of England declared Empress of India.

1878-80 - Second Afghan War.

1879 - Vernacular Press Act; Duties on Cotton abolished

1881 - Factory Act enacted-Rendition of Mysore- Mysore State restored to its original ruler.

1882 - Punjab University set up.

1885 - India National Congress founded by A.O. Hume.

1886 - Shri Ram Krishna Paramhansa dies.

1887 - Allahabad University established.

1892 - India Council Act to regulate Indian administration.

1893 - Vivekananda participates in the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago.

1896-1900 - Plague and Famine: Prince KS Ranjisinghji of Jamnagar became the first batsman in cricket to score over 3000 runs in one season.

1897 - The Ramkrishna Mission founded by Swami Vivekananda.

1899 - Lord Curzon appointed Governor General and Viceroy.

1900 - The North- West Frontier Province created: Lumiere Brothers, on 7 July, just six months after cinema's invention in France, brought it into India.

1901 - Feb 12 The Viceroy, Lord Curzon creates the North-West Frontier province between Afghanistan and Punjab: India's love for films started in Mumbai on 1 Oct. with the screening of Life of Christ (silent film).

1902 - Jul 4. Swami Vivekananda dies: The first foreign film show- Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp.

1903 - Jan 1. A Durbar held in Delhi to announce King Edward VII, Emperor of India: 26 Gandhiji begins legal practice in South Africa.

1904 - Indian Universities Act enacted in the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon: passed ancient monument protection Act and subsequently establishment of Archeological Survey of India: Dec 26. The first Delhi-Bombay car race takes place.

1905 - First Partition of Bengal: Aug 7 INC declare boycott of British goods as a protest against the partition.

1906 - Formation of the All India Muslim League in Decca on 31st Dec: INC Calcutta Session for the first time uses 'Swaraj' Servants of India Society founded by Gopal Krishan Gokhale.

1907 - January 22: Opposed to the new laws on race, Gandhiji begins the civil disobedience movement in South Africa. May 7: Electric tram car starts service in Bombay. Oct 4: Riots in Calcutta. Dec 27: INC Surat session ends with recriminations and violence: Tata Iron and Steel Company founded: First electric train started in Bombay.

1908 - January 30: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi released from South African prison: 30 April: Khudiram Bose hanged: The Newspaper Press Act.

1909 - Gandhiji writes Hind Swaraj: Minto-Morley Reforms Bill of Indian Councils Act passed.

1910 - The India Ores Act passed: Feb.23 Chinese Army occupies Lhasa, forces Dalai Lama to flee to India: Aug 22 Mother Teresa born in Albania as Agnes Ganxha Bojaxhiu.

1911 - Jun 22: Delhi durbar held-king George V declared Emperor of India. Dec. 2: The first ever British king and Queen, king George V and Queen Mary arrive in Bombay, holds Durbar in Delhi: Partition of Bengal annulled to create the Presidency of Bengal: The first all-India Cricket team sails to England under the captaincy of Bhupindera Singh, the Maharaj of Patiala.

1912 - Apr. 1. India's imperial capital officially: shifted from Calcutta to Delhi: Apr 18. The first India film by RG Torney, Pundalik released: Rabindranath Tagore Publishes Phalke released: Nov.6 Gandhiji arrested in Johannesburg: 25 Jailing of Gandhiji causes riots in Natal: Dec 1 Noble Prize (Literature) FOR THE FIRST Asian for 'Gitanjali' by Rabindranath Tagore.

1914 - The First World War begins on 4 Aug: 29 Sept Komagatamaru ship reaches Budge Budge (Calcutta port): The Ghadar party was formed at San Francisco on 1st Nov.

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