



# IAS TODAY.in

MAKING IAS AFFORDABLE TO ALL

## IASTODAY SPECIAL MAGAZINES

QUICK REVISION MODULES

INDIAN HISTORY IN A

GLANCE TILL INDEPENDENCE

[www.IASTODAY.in](http://www.IASTODAY.in)

## ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

24 x 7 LIVE CHAT SUPPORT

Email support: [Care@iastoday.in](mailto:Care@iastoday.in)

## **INDIAN HISTORY IN A GLANCE TILL INDEPENDENCE**

**7500 BC** : Civilization at Gulf of Khambar

**2500-1500 BC**: Indus Valley Civilisation.

**2000-1500**: Aryans arrive from central Asia.

**1500-1000**: The Early Vedic Age – *Rigveda*.

**1000-500**: Later Vedic Period - Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Samhitas, early Upanishads and Sutras.

**563-483** : Gautama Buddha – born at Lumbini (Nepal);

:Attainment of knowledge – Bodh Gaya (Bihar);

:First sermon – Sarnath, near Varanasi (UP);

:Nirvana – Kusinagar (Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh).

**540-468** : Mahavira – born at Kundagrama near Vaishali (Bihar) and nirvana at Pavapuri (Patna, Bihar).

**492-460** : Rule of Ajatasatru, son of Bimbisara, king of Magadha.

**364-321** : Rule of Nandas of Magadha

**326** : Invasion of India by Alexander Battle of Hydaspes.

**322-298** : Reign of Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan dynasty.

**273-232** : Reign of Ashoka , son of Bindusara

**261** : Kalinga war.

**257** : Asoka's conversion to Buddhism by Upagupta.

**250** : Third Buddhist council at Pataliputra

**100-300** : **The Sangam Age** in south India.

**90** : Sakasinvade India.

**78** : Accession of Kanishka, The Saka era begins.

**DAILY ANSWER REVIEW  
IN 60 MINUTES**



**PRELIMS & MAINS  
ALL INDIA TEST SERIES**  
ESSAY TEST SERIES  
VALUE ADDED NOTES

**58** : The *Vikrama Samvat* (vikram era) introduced by King Vikramaditya of Ujjain.

**20-46 AD** : Gondophernes, the king of Indo- Parthians.

**50 BC-250 AD** : Satavahana dynasty in the Deccan.

**320-335** : Reign of Chandragupta-I.

**335-380** : Reign of Samudragupta known as Indian Napoleon.

**380-414** : Reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya).

**405-411** : The visit of the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien to India.

**500-527** : Rule of Huns over North India.

**500-757** : First Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi

**606-647** : Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj. Hiuen-Tsang visited India (AD 630-644).

**630** : Harsha's clash with PulakesinII

**712** : Arabs occupy Sindh.

**760-1142** : Palas of Eastern India.

**788-820** : Sankaracharya and his philosophy of Advaita.

**871-1173** : Imperial cholas of Tanjore.

**916-1203** : Construction of Khajuraho Temples.

**973-1190** : Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani

**985-1014** : Reign of Rajaraja, the Great. Starts a great land survey (AD 1000).

**1000-1027**: Invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni.

**1014-1044** : Reign of Rajendra Chola. Naval campaign against Sri Vijaya kingdom.

**1191** : Prithviraj III, defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain .

**1192** : Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj in the Second Battle of Tarain.

**1206** : Foundation of the Sultanate of Delhi by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

**1210** : Death of Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

**1210-1236**: Reign of Iltutmish.

**1221** : Mongol invasion under Chenghis Khan.

**1231** : Iltutmish completed the construction of Qutub Minar at Delhi.

**1236-1240**: Reign of Empress Raziya, daughter of Iltutmish, the first and last woman ruler of Medieval India.

**1288-1293**: Visit of Marco Polo in India.

**1290-1296** : Sultan Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khalji, founder of the Khalji dynasty.

**1296** : Alauddin Khalji invades Devagiri.

**1296-1316**: Reign of Sultan Alauddin Khalji.

**1309-1311**: Malik Kafur's expedition into South India.

**1320-1325**: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (Ghazi Malik), founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.

**1325-1351**: Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

: Transferred the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad-1327.

: Issue of token currency – 1329.

**1526** : The first Battle of Panipat (1526) Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodhi.

**1333** : Ibn Batuta arrives in India.

**1336** : Foundation of the empire of Vijayanagar by Harihara and Bukka

**1346** : Foundation of the Bahmani kingdom by Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah (1347- 1358).

**1351-1388**: Sultan Firuz Tughlaq.

**1398** : Invasion of Timur during the reign of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud

**1414-1451**: Reign of Sayyid dynasty.

**1420** : Visit of Nicolo Conti.

**1451-1526**: Bahlul Lodhi (1451-89),

:Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517),

: Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26)

**1438-1468**: Reign of Rana kumbha in Mewar.

**1498** : Vasco da Gama arrives at Calicut

WISH TO BE AN IAS OFFICER?



**DAILY ANSWER REVIEW**  
**in 60 MINUTES**  
LIFE TIME PACKAGES    INTERVIEW SERIES  
**PRELIMS & MAINS ALL INDIA TESTS**

**1505** : De Almeida, the first Viceroy of Portuguese in India.

**1509-1530**: Reign of Krishnadeva Raya, the greatest king of Vijayanagar.

**1510** : Conquest of Goa from the Adilshahi Sultan of Bijapur – 1510.

**1526** : Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodhi at the first battle of Panipat. Formation of Mughal empire.

**1527** : Battle of Khanwa. Babur defeats Rana Sanga of Mewar.

**1530** : Accession of Humayun.

**1538** : Death of Guru Nanak.

**1539** : Sher Shah defeats Humayun at Chausa and assumes sovereignty

**1540** : Humayun's defeat near Kanauj.

**1542** : Birth of Akbar.

**1545** : Battle of Kalinjar.

: Death of Sher Shah.

**1555** : Battle of Sirhind. Sikandur Suri was defeated by Humayun, Humayun recovers the throne of Delhi.

**1556** : Death of Humayun and accession of Akbar. Second Battle of Panipat.

**1556-1605**: Akbar's reign.

**1564** : Abolition of *Jezyah*.

**1565** : Battle of Talikota, decline of the empire of Vijayanagar.

**1571** : Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri.

**1576** : Battle of Haldighati and defeat of Maharana Pratap.

**1579** : Infallibility decree issued by Akbar.

**1581** : Din-i-Ilahi promulgated by Akbar.

**1600** : Deccan expedition and siege of Ahmadnagar

: Charter to British East India company.

**1605**: Death of Akbar and accession of Jahangir.

**1605-1627**: Reign of Jahangir.

**1609** : William Hawking visited Jahangir.

**1615** : Sir Thomas Roe in the court of Jahangir.

**1627** : Death of Jahangir.

**1628** : Shah Jahan proclaimed Emperor.

**1631** : Death of Mumtaz Mahal.

**1636** : Treaties with Bijapur and Golconda.

**1658** : Coronation of Aurangzeb.

**1659** : Murder of Afzal Khan by Shivaji.

**1663** : Death of Mir Jumla.

: Attack on Poona by Shivaji.

: Shaista Khan appointed Governor of Bengal.

**1665** : Conclusion of the treaty of Purandhar - signed between Sivaji and Jai Singh.

**1666** : Death of Shah Jahan.

**1674** : Sivaji's Coronation and assumption of the title of Chatrapati.

**1675** : Execution of Guru Tegh Bahadur.

**1679** : *Jeziah* imposed on the Hindus by Aurangzeb.

**1686** : Conquest of Bijapur by Aurangzeb.

**1687** : Golconda annexed to the Mughal empire.

**1707** : Death of Aurangzeb at Ahmadnagar.

**1739** : Invasion of Nadirshah.

**1740-1761**: Peshwaship of Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb).

**1746-48** : First Carnatic war.

**1748-54** : Second Carnatic war.

**1756-63** : Third Carnatic war.

**1757** : Battle of Plassey.

**1760** : Battle of Wandiwash.

**TARGET 2019 COURSES**

**Daily answer review in 60 minutes**

**35 Prelims tests + 25 Mains Tests**

**Interview guidance | Premium magazines**

Less than

**Rs.60/Day**  
Effective



**1761** : Third Battle of Panipat: The Marathas defeated by the combined troops of Ahmad Shah Abdali; the Mughals, and other Muslim chiefs of India.

**1764** : Battle of Buxar. The English defeat Shah Alam, Shuja-ud-daulah and Mir Qasim.

**1765** : Grant of the 'Diwani' of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company by Shah Alam II under Treaty of Allahabad.

: Clive, Company's Governor in Bengal.

**1765-72** : Dual Government of Bengal.

**1767-69** : The First Anglo Mysore War.

**1770** : The Great Bengal Famine.

**1771** : Marathas occupy Delhi and restore Shah Alam who was till then under English protection at Allahabad.

**1772-73** : Warren Hastings as Governor of Bengal.

: Abolition of Dual Government of Bengal (1772).

**1773** : The Regulating Act was passed, bringing the company partially under Parliament's control and the Presidencies under Calcutta's control.

**1773-85** : Warren Hastings Governor-General.

: Establishment of Supreme Court, Calcutta.

**1775-82** : The First Anglo-Maratha War.

**1776** : Treaty of Purandar

**1780-84** : Second Mysore War.

**1783** : Fox's India Bills give more powers to Parliament and to the Governor-General.

**1784** : Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and the English.

: Pitt's Act passed, Setting up Board of Control for East India Company.

: Asiatic Society of Bengal founded by Sir William Jones.

**1786-93** : Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General.

**1790-92** : Third Mysore War.

---

**1792** : Treaty of Srirangapatnam signed between Tipu and English.

**1793-98** : Sir John Shore, Governor-General.

**1793** : The Permanent Zamindari Settlement of Bengal.

**1798** : Lord Wellesley as Governor-General and brought subsidiary alliance.

**1799** : Fourth Mysore War. Fall of Srirangapatnam.

:Death of Tipu.

**1800** : Establishment of the College of Fort William.

**1802** : The Treaty of Bassein between Peshwa and English.

**1803** : Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake.

**1803-05** : Second Anglo-Maratha War.

**1807-13** : Lord Minto as Governor-General.

**1809** : Treaty of Amritsar-Ranjit Singh and British sign treaty of perpetual amity.

**1813-23** : Lord Hastings as Governor-General.

**1814-16** : Anglo-Gurkha War.

**1817-18** : Pindari War – Peshwa defeated at Kirkee.

**1818-19** : Last Anglo-Maratha War.

**1823-28** : Lord Amherst Governor-General.

**1824-26** : First Burmese War.

**1828-35** : Lord William Bentinck as Governor- General.

**1829** : Prohibition of *Sati*.

**1829-37** : Suppression of *Thuggee*.

**1833** : Renewal of Company's charter. Abolition of the Company's trading rights.

**1835-36** : Sir Charles Metcalf Governor-General.

**1835** : Macaulay's Education Resolution. English made official language instead of Persian.

**1835** : Foundation of Calcutta Medical College.



**1836-1842:** Lord Auckland as Governor-General.

**1839 :** Death of Ranjit Singh.

**1842-44 :** Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General.

**1844-48 :** Lord Hardinge as Governor-General.

**1845-46 :** First Anglo-Sikh War. Treaty of Lahore.

**1848-49 :** Second Anglo-Sikh War. Defeat of Sikhs and annexation of the Punjab.

: Opening of a Hindu Girls' School in Calcutta by Bethune.

**1848-56 :** Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General.

**1852 :** Second Anglo-Burmese War.

**1853 :** Railway opened from Bombay to Thana.

:Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra.

**1854 :** Charles Wood's despatch on Education.

**1855 :** Santhal insurrection in Bihar.

**1856 :** Annexation of Awadh.

: Indian University Act.

:Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act.

**1856-58 :** Lord Canning – Governor-General.

**1857-58 :** Revolt of 1857. Revolt at Meerut begins on May 10, 1857.

**1858 :** British India placed under the direct government of the Crown.

: Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

**1858-62 :** Lord Canning as Viceroy.

**1861 :** Indian Councils Act.

: Archaeological Survey of India set up.

: Indian Civil Service Act.

: Introduction of the Penal code.

**1862-63 :** Lord Elgin as Viceroy.



**PREMIUM 2019 COURSE**

Daily answer review + 35 prelims tests

25 mains test + interview series



@ Rs.60/Day

**1864-69** : Sir John Lawrence Viceroy.

---

**1865** : Telegraphic communication with Europe opened.

**1869-72** : Lord Mayo as Viceroy.

**1875** : Visit of the Prince of Wales.

: Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayananda.

**1877** : Lord Lytton held Durbar at Delhi where Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

**1878** : Vernacular Press Act.

**1879** : Theosophical Society at Adayar, (was set up) Madras.

**1880-84** : Lord Ripon as Viceroy.

**1881** : Factory Act.

**1883** : Indian National Conference held in Calcutta.

**1883-84** : Ilbert Bill controversy.

**1884-88** : Lord Dufferin Viceroy.

**1885** : First session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay.

**1887** : Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

**1888-93** : Lord Landsdowne Viceroy.

**1892** : Indian Councils Act.

**1894-99** : Lord Elgin II Viceroy.

**1896** : Ramakrishna Mission founded.

**1899-1905**: Lord Curzon Viceroy.

**1905** : Partition of Bengal.

**1905-10** : Lord Minto II Viceroy.

**1906** : Muslim League formed at Dacca.

**1907** : Surat Congress, moderates-extremists clash.

**1908** : Newspapers Act. Tilak convicted of sedition.

**1909** : Morley-Minto Reforms.

: Indian Councils Act passed.

**1910-16** : Lord Hardinge II Viceroy.

**1911** : Delhi Durbar.

: Partition of Bengal annulled. Census of India.

: Transfer of Capital to Delhi announced

**1914** : Gandhi arrives in India.

**1916** : Lucknow Pact of Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League.

: Foundation of Women's University at Poona.

: The Home Rule League founded.

**1916-21** : Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy.

**1919** : Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

: Rowlatt Act passed.

: Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar (April 13).

**1920** : Khilafat Movement and Non Co-operation Movement.

**1921** : Moplah Rebellion and Wagon Tragedy.

**1921-26** : Lord Reading Viceroy.

**1921** : Harappa excavations begin.

**1922** : Mohenjodaro excavations begin.

: Chauri Chaura incident.

**1923** : Swarajists in Indian Councils.

**1926-31** : Lord Irwin Viceroy.

**1927** : Appointment of Simon Commission.

**1928** : Simon Commission comes to India.

: Death of Lala Lajpat Rai following police assault.

: Nehru Report.

**1929** : Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt drops bombs in the Legislative Assembly.

: Congress on December 31 at Lahore declaring its objective of Poora swaraj for India.

**1930** : Gandhiji's Dandi March. Civil Disobedience Movement.

**1930-31** : First Round Table Conference.

**1931** : Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed.

: Second Round Table Conference.

**1931-36** : Lord Wellington Viceroy.

**1932** : Third Round Table Conference.

: Communal Award announced.

: Poona Pact signed.

**1934** : Civil Disobedience Movement called off.

**1935** : Government of India Act, 1935 passed by British Parliament.

**1936-44** : Lord Linlithgow Viceroy.

**1937** : Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy.

:Congress Ministries formed in seven out of eleven provinces.

**1938** : Haripura session of the Congress.

**1939** : Second World War begins (September).

**1940** : Pakistan resolution passed by Muslim League at Lahore.

**1941** : Subhash Chandra Bose escapes from India.

**1942** : Cripps comes to India with his proposals in March.

: Congress rejects Cripps Proposal (11 April).

: "Quit India" resolution passed by Congress on August 8.

**1944-47** : Lord Wavell Viceroy.

**1944** : INA reaches Indian soil.

**1945** : Labour Government in Britain.

:INA surrenders to the British (May).

:First trial of INA men (November 5).

**1946** : Cabinet Mission's plans announced (June 16).

**1947-48** : Lord Mountbatten Viceroy.

**1947** : Announcement of Lord Mountbatten's plan for Partition of India (June 3).

: Indian Independence Act passed (July).

: Creation of free India and Pakistan on midnight of August 14/15, 1947 as dominions.



 **IAS TODAY** **IAS MAINS**

Waiting so long  
For answer review?  
**OFFICIAL REVIEW IN 60 MINUTES**

**DAILY ANSWER REVIEW IN 60 MINUTES**

**PRELIMS & MAINS ALL INDIA TEST SERIES**

VALUE ADDED NOTES ESSAY ALL INDIA TEST SERIES INTERVIEW SERIES

**REGISTER NOW**

