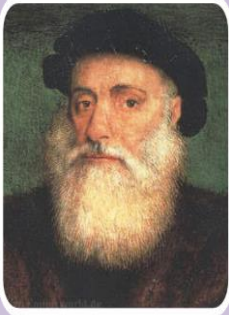


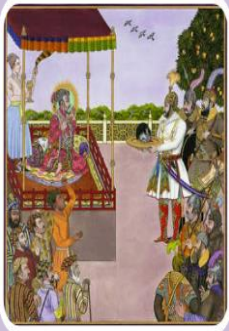
	<b>Area of Meta data</b>	<b>Content</b>
1	Theme	Timeline of the Coming Of The Europeans To The Revolt Of 1857
2	Subject	History
3	Linkage of theme with chapter	From Trade To Territory
4	Class/level	8
5	Objectives	To be able to identify important events in a chronological manner and link them with other developments.
6	Description	This Time line is meant for the children to connect the dates with the events and learn to sequence the events as they happened .The quiz at the end is an exercise for the teacher to assess how much has been understood by the children. There are some direct questions, some application based and some understanding questions.
7	Key words	Time line, Battle of Plassey , Robert Clive, Shah Alam II, Maratha wars, Afghan wars,
8	Content developer	Vandana Chak, Vasant Valley School, New Delhi
9	Subject coordinator	Mily Roy
10	CIET coordinator	Indu kumar



## **Vasco da Gama is first European to reach India by sea**

**1498**

The Portuguese nobleman Vasco da Gama (1460-1524) sailed from Lisbon in 1497 on a mission to reach India and open a sea route from Europe to the East. After sailing down the western coast of Africa and rounding the Cape of Good Hope, his expedition made numerous stops in Africa before reaching the trading post of Calicut, India, in May 1498.



## **Mughal Dominance begins after victory at Panipat**

**1526**

The First Battle of Panipat, on 21 April 1526, was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Empire. It took place in north India and marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire. This was one of the earliest battles involving gunpowder firearms and field artillery.



## **English East India Company Established**

**1600**

The company was formed to share in the East Indian spice trade. That trade had been a monopoly of Spain and Portugal until the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588) by England gave the English the chance to break the monopoly. Until 1612 the company conducted separate voyages, separately subscribed. There were temporary joint stocks until 1657, when a permanent joint stock was raised.



## **Sir Thomas Roe attends Emperor Jahangir's Court**

**1616**

In January 1615, Sir Thomas Roe presented his credentials to the Mughal emperor Jahangir as the Ambassador of the King of England. The objective of Thomas Roe was to finish what was left unfinished by Captain Hawkins. Sir Thomas Roe was an experienced, firm, courageous, combined with management skills and clever person. He lived as a resident of Agra till 1619 and during this time, due to his many qualities, dogged persistence and natural dignity was able to wipe out Portuguese influence from the Mughals despite some opposition from Prince Khurram and Nur Jahan.



### **EIC establishes Fort St George in Madras**

1640

Fort St. George (or historically, White Town) is the name of the first English (later British) fortress in India, founded in 1644 at the coastal city of Madras, the modern city of Chennai. The construction of the fort provided the impetus for further settlements and trading activity, in what was originally an uninhabited land. Thus, it is a feasible contention to say that the city evolved around the fortress. The fort currently houses the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and other official buildings.



### **Bombay Passes to Charles II as a Dowry**

1661

On 11 May 1661, the marriage treaty of Charles II of England and Catherine of Braganza, daughter of King John IV of Portugal, placed Bombay in possession of the British Empire, as part of dowry of Catherine to Charles. Even after the treaty, some villages in Bombay remained under Portuguese possession, but many were later acquired by the British.



### **Calcutta Founded as Fort William**

1696

Fort William is a fort built in Calcutta (presently Kolkata) on the eastern banks of the River Hooghly, the major distributory of the River Ganges, during the early years of the Bengal Presidency of British India. It was named after King William III of England and Ireland and II of Scotland. In front of the Fort is the Maidan, which used to be a part of the Fort and is the largest urban park in Calcutta.



### **Moghul Power Declines As Muhammed Shah Accedes To The Throne In Delhi**

1720

Muhammad Shah was a great patron of the arts, including musical, cultural and administrative developments. His pen-name was Sada Rangila ("ever joyous") and he is often referred to as "Muhammad Shah Rangila". Although he was a patron of the arts, Muhammad Shah's reign was marked by great decline. The Mughals had already been showing decline for years, but the invasion by Nadir Shah of Persia and the subsequent sack and looting of the Mughal capital would greatly accelerate the pace at which it was declining. The course of events not only shocked and mortified the Mughals themselves, but also more foreign invaders, including the British.



## **French Capture Madras From British 1746**

The Battle of Madras or Fall of Madras took place in September 1746 during the War of the Austrian Succession when a French force attacked and captured the city of Madras from its British garrison. They occupied it until the end of hostilities when it was exchanged for a British conquest of Louisbourg in North America as part of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. One of the British defenders, Robert Clive made his name by escaping from the French captors and carrying news of the city's fall to his superiors at Fort St David



## **British attack Pondicherry. Return of Madras to Britain**

**1748**

The French occupied the town for the duration of the war. Despite Bourdonnais' promise to hand the territory over to the Nawab of the Carnatic, Dupleix refused to do so. A force of 10,000 sent by the Nawab to enforce the agreement was routed by a small French force led by Captain Louis Paradis. The French subsequently tried to take Fort St. David but found the resistance much tougher, and were ultimately forced to withdraw. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle that ended the war made provision for Madras to be returned to the British in exchange for Louisbourg in Acadia which had been captured by British forces in 1745. The French besieged Madras again in 1759, this time without success.



## **Clive takes and holds Arcot to forestall French imposition of a puppet leader**

**1751**

Robert Clive was outraged at the weak British response to French expansion. He proposed a plan to the governor at Madras, Thomas Saunders. Rather than challenge the strong Franco-Indian forces at Trichinopoly, he would strike at Arcot, Chanda Sahib's capital city, with the goal of forcing Chanda Sahib to lift the siege at Trichinopoly. Saunders agreed. Along with 200 soldiers, 300 sepoys, 3 small guns and eight European officers Clive marched towards Arcot from Madras on 26 August 1751.

On the morning of the 29 August they reached Conjeeveram, which was at a distance of 42 miles (68 km) from Madras. Clive's intelligence informed him that the enemy garrison at Arcot was twice the size of his marching forces. Clive and his troops reached Arcot from Conjeeveram in two days of forced marching. The garrison left by Chanda Sahib to defend Arcot, struck with panic at the sudden coming of the English, at once abandoned the fort, despite their larger numbers.

Clive and his forces took over the city and the fort without firing a single shot.



## **Clive Wins Battle Of Plassey - Restores British Rule In And Around Calcutta**

**1757**

The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757. The battle consolidated the Company's presence in Bengal, which later expanded to cover much of India over the next hundred years.



## **EIC replaces Mir Jafar with Mir Kasim in Bengal**

**1760**

Mir Qasim was the Nawab of Bengal from 1760 to 1763. He was installed as Nawab with the support of the British East India Company, replacing Mir Jafar, his father-in-law, who had himself been supported earlier by the East India Company after his role in the Battle of Plassey. However, Mir Jafar was in conflict with the East India company over too many demands and tried to tie up with the Dutch East India Company. The British eventually overran the Dutch forces at Chinsura and played a major role in replacing Mir Jafar with Mir Qasim. Qasim later fell out with the British and fought them at the Battle of Buxar. His defeat has been suggested as the last real chance of preventing a gradual British expansion in large parts of North East India following Britain's victory in the Seven Years War.

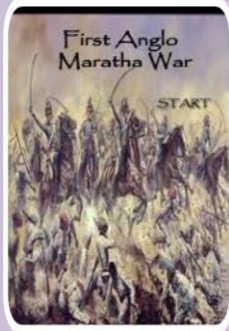


## **Mughals defeated at Buxar**

**1764**

The battle of Buxar was fought between the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined army of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; the Nawab of Awadh; and the Mughal King Shah Alam II. The battle fought at Buxar, a "small fortified town" within the territory of Bengal, located on the bank of the Ganges river about 130 km west of Patna, was a decisive victory for the British East India Company.





### **First Maratha War**

**1775-1782**

The first Anglo-Maratha wars fought between the British East India Company and Maratha Empire in India. The war began with the Treaty of Surat and ended with the Treaty of Salbai.



### **Second Maratha War**

**1803-1805**

The Maratha empire at that time consisted of a confederacy of five major chiefs: the Peshwa at Poona, Gaekwad of Baroda, Scindia of Gwalior, Holkars of Indore, and Bhonsle of Nagpur. The Maratha chiefs were engaged in internal quarrels among themselves. Wellesley had repeatedly offered a subsidiary treaty to the Peshwa and Scindia but Nana Fadnavis refused strongly. However, in 1802 when Holkar defeated the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia, Peshwa Baji Rao II signed the Subsidiary treaty at Bassein in 1802.



### **Third Maratha War**

**1817-1818**

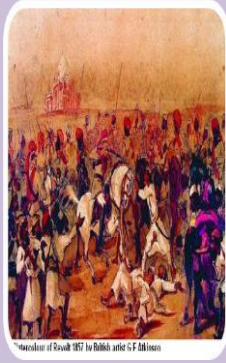
Was the final and decisive conflict between the British East India Company (EIC) and the Maratha Empire in India. The war left the Company in control of most of India. British victories were swift, resulting in the breakup of the Maratha Empire and the loss of Maratha independence. The Peshwa was defeated in the battles of Khadki and Koregaon. Several minor battles were fought by the Peshwa's forces to prevent his capture.



### **First Afghan War**

**1839- 1842**

The first afghan war was fought between the British East India Company and Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842, and ended in an overall Afghan victory. It is famous for the killing of 4,500 British and Indian soldiers, plus 12,000 of their camp followers, by Afghan tribal fighters, but the British defeated the Afghans in the concluding engagement. It was one of the first major conflicts during the Great Game, the 19th century competition for power and influence in Asia between the United Kingdom and the Russian Empire.



## **The Revolt of 1857/ First War of Independence.**

**1857**

**PARTICIPANTS IN THE REVOLT OF 1857-BAHADUR SHAH II - DELHI /RANI LAXMI BAI- JHANSI/ KUNWAR SINGH - JAGDISHPUR/ BEGUM HAZRAT MAHAL- LUCKNOW/ MAULAVI AHMADULLAH- AIZABAD/ TANTIA TOPE- KANPUR NANA SAHIB- KANPUR/ MANGAL PANDEY - BARRACKPORE/ HAKIM AHSANULLAH- CHIEF ADVISOR OF BAHADUR SHAH II/ FIROZ SHAH- RELATIVE OF BAHADUR SHAH II/ GENERAL BAKHT KHAN- DELHI/RAO SAHIB - KANPUR /AZIMULLAH KHAN - KANPUR /AHMADULLAH - LUCKNOW /AMAR SINGH - JAGDISHPUR /KHAN BAHADUR KHAN- BAREILY.**

## **QUIZ ON THE TIME LINE**

**Q1. Which country did Vasco De Gama come from?**

- a) **Portugal.**
- b) Spain
- c) France

**Q2. What was the importance of the Treaty of Aix -La –Chapelle?**

- a) It gave back Pondicherry to the British
- b) **It gave back Madras to the British**
- c) It made British the supreme power in South India.

**Q3. Who was the Mughal ruler , who won the Battle of Panipat in 1526.**

- a) **Babur.**
- b) Humanyun.

c) Akbar.

**Q4. What were the reasons for the EIC establishing forts in Calcutta and Madras?**

- a) They had to build forts to be acknowledged as the rulers.
- b) They were wanting to show off their superior building skills.
- c) **They needed to safeguard their territories.**

**Q5. What was Sir Thomas Roe doing in Jahangir's Court?**

- a) Getting sole rights to trade.
- b) **Getting permission to trade without paying duties.**
- c) Getting friendly with Jahangir.

**Q6. What are the other names the Revolt of 1857 is known by?**

- a) Indian Mutiny
- b) First war of Independence
- c) **All the above.**

**Q7. Why is the Battle of Plassey important in the history of British rule in India .**

- a) It gave the Nawabs the right to rule over Bengal.
- b) It gave Clive the right to rule over India.
- c) **It restored the British supremacy in Bengal.**



Q8. What was the outcome of the Battle of Buxar ?

- a) It made the British the supreme power in India
- b) **The Mugahls were defeated in this battle.**
- c) The Marathas emerged as a power to reckon with.

Q9. Who was part of the Maratha Confederacy?

- a) Sindhia , Gokhale and Peshwa
- b) Holkar and Gaekwad
- c) **All the above**

Q10. Who was replaced by Mir Qasim as the Nawab of Bengal in 1770.

- a) **Mir Jafar**
- b) Shah Alam
- c) Siraj ud Daula

**NOTE to CIET**

**The correct answer are in bold. They can turn green only after the user clicks on it.**