

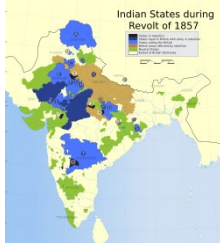




Chronology of important events in Indian History – Colonial rule and struggle for independence

time	event	explanation	notes
1600	East India Company	Britain shows interest in trading. E.I.C. is founded, most important and famous trading company. A complete trading network is set up in the following century.	 The company's flag
1757	Battle of Plassey <i>see: "Seven Years War" in Europe</i>	British troops in the service of the East India Company defeat the French and the Indians who support the French troops. As a result, British power and the power of the EIC expand dramatically. Today, <i>Plassey</i> is judged to be one of the pivotal battles leading to the eventual formation of the British Empire in India .	 Battle of Plassey -> victory for the EIC
1829	Prohibition of Sati	<i>Sati</i> = is the traditional Hindu practice of a widow immolating herself on her husband's funeral pyre. The ritual of Sati was banned by the British Government in 1829. However, it took a large scale social reforms by Dayanand Saraswati (of Arya Samaj), Mahatma Gandhi and the like to actually stop the practice (see a timeline of Sati)	 Sati
1857-1858	War of Independence <i>(also known as "Indian Rebellion", "Sepoy Riots")</i>	India's First War of Independence, termed <i>Sepoy Riots</i> by the British was an attempt to unite India against the invading British and to restore power to the Mogul emperor Bahadur Shah (who was exiled afterwards).	 Indian states during rebellion
1858	Government of India Act	In August 1858 the British crown assumed control of India from the East India Company (British Raj = British rule in India) and in 1877 Queen Victoria was crowned as the Empress of India.	 British Raj
1885	Indian National Congress	The Indian National Congress (also known as the Congress Party / INC) was created in 1885 and is a major political party in India. The party became the Nation's leader in the Independence Movement in its struggle against the British Empire.	 The INC flag
1916	Rise of Gandhi	Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1949) was a major political and spiritual leader of India and the Indian Independence movement. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress,	

1922	Gandhi imprisoned	Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for the decrease of poverty, for the liberation of women, for brotherhood amongst different religious and ethnic groups, for an end to <u>untouchability</u> and caste discrimination, and for the economic self-sufficiency of the nation, but above all for <u>Swaraj</u> —the independence of India from foreign domination.	<p>Mahatma Gandhi</p>  <p>Gandhi Timeline</p> 
1930	salt march	He was the pioneer of <u>Satyagraha</u> —a philosophy that is largely concerned with truth and 'resistance to evil through active, <u>non-violent resistance</u> . G. was sentenced to six years for civil disobedience but was released after serving two.	
1932	fast unto death	Gandhi and thousands of other Indians angered by the imposition of a salt tax start out on the so-called <u>Salt March</u> . Gandhi begins a "fast unto death" to protest the British government's treatment of India's lowest caste "untouchables" whom Gandhi calls <u>Harijans</u> -- "God's children."	
1948	Gandhi is assassinated	A Hindu fanatic kills Gandhi at a prayer meeting	
1897-1945	Subhas Chandra Bose	S.C. Bose was one of the most prominent and highly respected leaders of the Indian Independence Movement against the British Raj. Bose believed that Mahatma Gandhi's tactics of non-violence would never be sufficient to secure India's independence, and advocated violent resistance. He established a separate political party, the <u>All India Forward Bloc</u> and continued to call for the full and immediate independence of India from British rule.	 
1947	Partition of India	The partition of Indian subcontinent in 1947, following World War II is perhaps the most tragic of all political events to affect India in its long political history. The partition divided Hindus and Muslims who had lived together for hundreds of years. The actual division between the two new dominions (Dominion of Pakistan and Union of India) was done according to what has come to be known as the <u>3rd June Plan</u> or <u>Mountbatten Plan</u> .	 
15 th Aug. 1947	Indian Independence	At midnight, on <u>15 August 1947</u> , India became an independent nation.	
1950	Federal Republic	A new constitution is implemented and India becomes a federal republic within the Commonwealth	

Information taken from the following websites:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<http://www.kamat.com/kalranga/timeline/timeline.htm>