

ASIA AT THE CENTER OF THE WORLD

A Timetable of Chinese, Indian and Islamic History

Presented by Rosal 2011 as a Major Requirement in Social Science 2: Asian Studies

	ECONOMIC	POLITICAL	RELIGIOUS	CULTURAL	SCIENTIFIC
5000BCE	40000 - 30000 BCE: First humans settle in India				
	8000 BCE: Transition to food cultivation and pottery				
	7000 - 6000 BCE: Farming and herding emerge in India				
	6000 BCE: Food-producing, stone-toolmaking cultures emerge in Indus Valley				
	5000 - 3000 BCE: Appearance of basic ingredients of Chinese civilization		5000 - 3000: BCE Small regions in China form based on family ties	5000 BCE: Ceramic component produces clay models of humans	
4000BCE				5000 BCE: Start of Yangshao Culture, silk production	
	4000 BCE: Pottery, husbandry and crop cultivation in Indus Valley			4000 BCE: Production of decorated wheel-turned pottery and terra-cotta figurines	
		3500 BCE: Invasion of Indo-Aryans of India		3500 - 2500 BCE: Longshan culture, black pottery and stamped-earth walls	
				3300 - 1600 BCE: Harappan Architecture used in building houses	
				3300 - 1100 BCE: Harappan Stone Seals intended for utilitarian purposes	
		3200 - 1600 BCE: Indus Valley Civilization	c. 3200 - 1600 BCE: Images of gods and goddesses	c. 3200 - 1600 BCE: Production of carvings and figurines	

3000BCE				3000 - 1200 BCE: India's Bronze Age	
				3000 BCE: End of Yangshao culture	
				2600 - 1900 BCE: Use of Indus or Harappan Script	c. 2600 - 1900 BCE: Harappa formulates standardizes weights, measurements, and seals
					2600 BCE: Irrigation system for Circa
	2300 - 2000 BCE: Trade between Mesopotamia and Indus Valley			c. 2300 - 1750 BCE: Sculpture in anatomical realism and design	2300 - 2000 BCE: Great Bath, Great Granary and sewage system (underground pipes) - Mohenjo-Daro
	2200 BCE: Start of Xia Dynasty; Use of bronze weapons		2200 BCE: First use of written symbols	2300 - 2000 BCE: Bronze works; 3-story houses in Mohenjo-Daro	
2000 BCE	2000 - 1000 BCE: Expansion of Chinese population	2000 - 1600: Decaying of Indus Valley Civilization	2000 - 2500 BCE: Increase in the number of Aryan gods or deva	2000 BCE: Practice of common handicrafts, use of music and gambling as entertainment	1999 - 500 BCE: Astrology to Astronomy, decimals and roots, embryology, anatomy and medicine
	2000 - 1500 BCE: Pastoral Aryan people migrate into				
				1900 - 1600 BCE: Use of Bronze; Palace of Erlitou Culture; Bronze molds for casting	1900 - 1600 BCE: Erlitou culture used bronze for casting bronze
	1750 - 1100 BCE: Evidence of lacquer, sophisticated bronze technology	1750 BCE: Start of Shang Dynasty; End of Xia Dynasty	1750 - 1100 BCE: Small settlements during the Shang Dynasty form a writing system	1750 - 1100 BCE: Sophisticated bronze technology; Ideographic system of writing; Animal based art	1750 - 1100 BCE: Shang's 3 major technological advancements

1000BCE

	1600 - 1500 BCE: Northwestern India invaded by tribes		1600 BCE: Invading tribes absorbed and continues aspects of Indus Valley culture	
	1500 BCE: Western Russian groups moved to Iranian plateau and northwestern India		1500 - 500 BCE: Previously orally transmitted Vedas written down by Indo-Aryans	
	1500 - 500 BCE: Vedic Period: Tribal system to Mahajanapadas Kingdoms		c. 1500 BCE: Partly well-developed handwriting	
			1500 - 900 BCE: Composition of the Rig Veda, a compilation of poems to religious deities	
			1400 BCE: Oldest written records; Bone and tortoise shell inscriptions (for divination)	1399 - 1300 BCE: Shang invents decimal system, wine, recorded eclipses, 1st evidence of lacquer
			1200 - 1900 BCE: Black and Red Ware Culture	
1100 - 256 BCE: Addition of wheat to diet	1100 BCE: End of Shang, Start of Zhou Dynasty	c. 1100 BCE: People from the Zhou dynasty worship a deity called tien	1100 - 256 BCE: Men wore gowns; white for mourning	
			1100 - 256 BCE: Animal to abstract forms; Brush painting Theoretical development of music	
	1100 - 256 BCE: Appearance of 5 social classes		c. 1100 BCE: I - Ching (Classic book of Changes)	
			1100 - 350 BCE: Painted Grey Ware Culture	
			1100 BCE: Written laws	
	1000 BCE: Aryan warriors conquer eastern Ganges region		c. 1000 BCE - 400 CE: Composition of Mahabharata and Ramayana: epic poems celebrated by Aryans	

		c. 1000 BCE: Tribal confederations turn into permanent courts with administrative officials			
		800 BCE: The vigor of the ruling house declines		800 - 600 BCE: Composition of Brahmanas, series of prose manuals	800 BCE: Aryan warriors acquire iron weapons
				700 - 200 BCE: Northern Black Polished Ware	
				700 BCE: Composition of Upanishads, philosophical treatises in prose and verse	
		711 - c. 250 BCE: The capital of Eastern Zhou moves near Luoyang City		c. 700BCE:	
			699 - 600 BCE: Doctrine of the transmigration of the souls		
				c. 650 BCE: Hymn of the Primeval Man shows self-sacrifice as the highest type of sacrifice	
			c. 600 BCE: Taoism starts to form	600 BCE: Hymn of Creation shows cosmology clothed in nature myths	
	599 - 500 BCE: Intensive hoeing, cultivation in rows; Iron plow with curved moldboard		599 - 500 BCE: Formation of Buddhism, Ajivika and Jainism		599 - 500 BCE: Beginning of hoeing, cultivating in rows, invention of iron plow
			c. 563 - 483 BCE: Life of Gautama (Buddha)		
			c. 551 BCE: A philosopher named Confucius starts spreading his teachings		
		545 - 500 BCE: Kingdom of Magadha rises to prominence			

	520 BCE: Persian Achaemenid Empire rules under Darius the Great			
	500 BCE: Sixteen monarchies and "republics" (Mahajanapadas) are established			
	500 BCE: Indus Valley becomes a province of Persian Empire			
				c. 499 BCE: invention of kites
		479 BCE: Confucius dies		
	400 BCE: Unification of Northern India		400 BCE: Panini stabilizes classical Sanskrit	
	400 - 300 BCE: Qin gains ascendancy over other states			400 BCE: Zhou enhances math and develops compass, trace harness
399 - 300 BCE: Invention of compass, trace harness				
399 - 200 BCE: Construction of a splendid irrigation system				
		c. 373 - 288 BCE: Another philosopher, Mencius, helps in forming Confucianism		
	334 BCE: Alexander the Great conquers north-west frontiers of Indian subcontinent			345 - 323 BCE: Improvement of Public irrigation and building of roads by Changdragupta
	327 - 326 BCE: Alexander the Great invades upper Indus Valley		326 BCE: Alexander the Great's invasion causes cultural exchange between Hindus and Greeks	
	323 BCE: Death of Alexander the Great			
	323 BCE: Maurya's Dynasty			

299 - 200 BCE: Production of wrought iron, collar harnesses	300 BCE: Pre-eminence of brahmans	c. 300 - 237 BCE: Xunzi another Confucian thinker, clarifies statements made by Confucius	300 BCE: Extant inscriptions on stone columns	300 BCE: Invention of collar harness and production of wrought iron
	300 - 279 BCE: Early Middle Kingdoms - The Golden Age		c. 300 BCE: Daodejing (where principles of Daoism are derived from) was written	
	c. 273-232 BCE: Ashoka's reign		273 - 232 BCE: Ashoka establishes and improves facilities	
	256 BCE: End of Zhou Dynasty			
			250 - 80 BCE: Council of Patna establishes canonical books of Buddhism	
			c. 246 BCE: Construction of the burial chamber of Qin Shi Huang	
			243 BCE: Asokan Edic Pillar and capital stand as memorials to Ashoka and Buddha	
	230 BCE: Satavahanas rule in Southern and Central India			
221 - 206 BCE: Ban of primogeniture; Division of land equally among all sons	221 BCE: Start of Qin Dynasty		221 - 206 BCE: Unification of Chinese system of writing	221 - 210 BCE: The Magic Canal and the Great Wall are built
	209 BCE: Open rebellion			
206 BCE - 220 CE: Evidence of paper from hemp fibers, porcelain, trade, agricultural surplus	206 BCE: Start of Han Dynasty		206 BCE: Techniques in folding paper; Use of porcelain	
	205 - 171 BCE: Northwestern Hybrid Cultures (Indo-Greeks, Indo-Scythians, Indo-Parthians and Indo-Sassinids)		c. 206 BCE: Men started to wear jacket and pants	

			c. 206 BCE: Use of (written) Examination System	
199 - 100 BCE: Invention of ships with watertight compartments		200 BCE - 200 CE: Era of Buddhist preeminence	200 BCE: Wheel of law used to pay homage to Buddha	
		199 BCE: Start of Construction of Ajanta Caves		
	185 BCE: Sunga Dynasty instituted	185 BCE: Post Mauryan Magadha Dynasties		
	184 BCE: Last Maurya ruler is assassinated			
	180 BCE: Invasion of Greco-Bactrian King Demetrius			
	c. 150 BCE: Han Dynasty reaches its climax		c. 150 BCE: Sculpted human figure added to places of worship	
		c. 105 BCE : Shinji (Records of the Historian)		
		100 BCE: Postponement of Construction of Ajanta Caves	100 BCE: Gateway pillar at Sanchi depicts adoration of the Bodhi Tree	
99 - 1 BCE: Invention of seed drill, wheelbarrow, rotary winnowing fan, rudder				
		80 BCE: Writing of canonical Buddhist books		
		72 - 75 BCE: Completion of the Great Stupa of Sanchi		
			50 BCE - 500 CE: Gandhara School of Art	
1 or 2: Survey of Population (60 million)		c. 1 - 99: Introduction of Buddhism in China		

	26 - 71: Kanva Dynasty replaces Sunga Dynasty	1 - 99: Division of Jainism into Digambaras and Svetambaras		
				105: Cai Lun invents paper
				132: Zhang Heng invents the seismometer
	220: End of Han Dynasty		220: Buddhism influences Chinese art and literature	
	300 - 499: Gupta Dynasty unifies northern India		300 - 600: Sanskrit Drama used as religious instruction and entertainment	
			300 - 700: Flowering of architecture and engraving	
			c. 300: Earliest inscription found of Islamic letters	
			375 - 415: Chandra Gupta II's reign helps reach heightened cultural activities	
	400 - 415: Gupta Dynasty	400: Construction of Ajunta Cave continues	400 - 900: Buddhism and Hinduism introduced to other states	c. 400 - 499: Zu Chongzhi calculates pi as approximately $\pi = 355/113$
	420: End of Jin Dynasty			
	480: White Huns defeat the Gupta forces			
		499: Ajunta Cave finished		
	500 - 599: Collapse of Gupta Dynasty, end of Indian golden age		500 - 1200: Hindu temple building has two styles: Dravidian and Indo-Aryan	
			510: Start of Great Age of Arabic oral heroic poetry	
		570: Muhammad, the founder of Islam, is born in Mecca		
			c. 575 - 600: Sculpture reaches its climax	

		589: Start of Sui Dynasty			
600 - 699: Start of Mercantile life	600: Late Middle Kingdom - The Classical Age; King Harsha of Kannauj reunited northern India			600: Sassanian court encourages collection of heroic tales about Iran's heroes	
600 - 699: Trade between India, China, and Africa	606 - 648: King Harsha rules	610: Muhammad becomes an uncompromising monotheist	606 - 648: Period of cultural brilliance due to King Harsha	610 - 632: Astrology and Medicine start in Islam	
	618: End of Sui Dynasty; Start of Tang Dynasty		618: China has the most abundant collection of writing	610 : The Great Stone Bridge is constructed	
		622: The Hijrah (or Hegira-"emigration") starts the Muslim Era.	622 - 750: Invention of love lyrics (ghazal)	622: Islamic calendar is invented by Muhammad	
		630: Muhammad conquers Mecca.			
	632: Start of Caliphate ruler by Abu Bakr	632: Death of Muhammad in Medina			
	634: Abu Bakr dies and Umar succeeds him			634 - 644: Windmill is invented in Afgahnistan	
	636: Arabs route Byzantine army in Syria				
	637: Arabs defeat Persians and took Ctesiphon				
	646: Arabs deprive Egyptian Byzantine Empire				
	651: Persia is completely conquered by Arabs		653: Uthman authorizes the collection and establishment of the official Koran		
	656: Uthman is murdered; Ali is raised as caliph				
	661: Ali is murdered; Start of Umayyad dynasty				
700 - 799: Islamic Industrialization			700 - 800: Flowering of poetry	c. 700 - 799: Printing is invented in China	

c. 700 - 799: Islamic Capitalism by Caliphates			700 - 800: Srivijaya empire is the foremost center of Buddhist art	
700 - 799: Changan as caravan route and center of Chinese government	711: Arabs cross to Spain and conquer it			
	717: Umayyads attack Byzantine capital but failed			715 - 815: Jabir Ibn Hayyan - experimental scientific method for chemistry
	717: Weakening of Umayyad Empire			721: Purified water is produced through distillation
	750: Umayyads are replaced by Abbasids; Abassid caliphate begins		750 - 1055: The Golden Age of Arabic letters	
			750 - c. 1050: Luster glass becomes Islamic civilization's greatest contribution to ceramics	
			750: Ibn Ishaq composes the "Biography of the Prophet"	
			c. 750: Invention of printing	
786: Reign of Harun al-Rashid on Caliphate				780: Al Khwarazmi invents the quadrant and the alhidade
			800 - 820: Sankara's commentaries on Hindu philosophy	c. 800 - 907: First appearance of gunpowder in China
800 - 899: Muslims in Russia			800: Development of metalworks and technique of tin-glazed wares	800: Water turbine, sundial and navigational astrolabe
			810 - 850: Heyday of Al-Jahiz, the greatest matter of Arabic prose literature	

			813 - 833: Al-Ma'mun promotes translation of Greek philosophy and science into Arabic	
			819 - 1005: Samanid court encourages poets with new version of "Sh'h'n'me"	820: Muhammad ibn Musa al-Jabr wrote al-jabr or algebra
				830: Determination of the solar apogee
			c. 862: The Great Mosque of Al Qayrawan is decorated	
			868: First printed complete book - Buddhist Diamond Sutra	
				880 - 909: Al Razi Makes an accurate classification of chemical substances
				880 - 909: Al Battani calculates length of year and determines equinoxes
				889: First recorded attempt to cross the Atlantic
	c. 900: Start of Expansion of Islamic Rule into Turkey and India		900 - 1000: Relief structures and fresco paintings executed in temples	900: Finger reckoning arithmetic, sexagesimal system, Hindu Arabic numeral system
	907: End of Tang Dynasty		907 - 960: Widespread development of printing; First complete set of Confucian writings (130 vol.)	
			912 - 961: Golden Age of Islamic culture in Spain	
			912 - 961: Establishment of first major centers of learning in medieval Europe	
	945: The fall of Abbasid Empire starts when Shiites seize Baghdad		940: Ibn Muqlah invents the six most prominent cursive scripts	

1000

	c. 945: Islamic politics start to center on localism			
960 - 1279: Population growth, agricultural revolution, iron industry, salt monopoly	960: Start of Song Dynasty		960: improvement on landscape painting; flourished literature created from Tang Dynasty	960 - 1279 : Technicians perfect the technique of deep-well drilling
	997 - 1030: Mahmud rules Turkish Dynasty based at Ghazni			994: Abu Mahmud al Khujandi constructs the first astronomical sextant
	997 - 1030: Mahmud, Turkish ruler, raids Northwestern India			
1000 - 1099: Paper currency, spinning wheel lead to growth of textile industry	c. 1000: Start of Establishment of Indian Muslim Kingdoms		1000 - 1500: Invasions implant religion of Islam	1000: First public library built in the Islamic world
c. 1000: Industrial farm materials are common	1000 - 1300: Spread of short-lived Islamic empires (Sultanates)			
			1010: Ferdowsi completes his poetic version of "Sh'h'n'me"	
				1021 - 1048: Abu Rayhan al-Biruni discovers speed of light faster than sound's
				1026: Al Jazari publishes Book of Knowledge of Ingenious Mechanical Devices
				1087: Abu Ishaq Ibrahim al-Zarqali publishes the Almanac of Azarqueil
			1100: Building of Angkor Wat	1100 - 1138: Ibn Bajjah states that there is a reaction (force) for every force
				1100: Chinese invent the spinning wheel

1109: Population rises to 120 million				1100: Westerners learn from Muslims agricultural techniques, papermaking, and alcohol distillation
	1127: Song controls central and southern China			
			1177: Attar completes "The Conference of the Birds"	
	1193: Muhammad of Ghur captures Delhi, India			
1200 - 1299: Marco Polo reaches Huangzhou	1200: The fall of the Vijayangar Empire in South India		1200: Rugs, silks, linens, and brocades are produced	
	1206: Start of Delhi Sultanate; Founded by a slave			
	1214: Genghis Khan invades China	1214: Genghis Khan invades China; some philosophical works are destroyed	c. 1218: Jal'loddin Rumi composes his great lyric works and the "Spiritual Couplets"	
	1250: Mamluks take control of Egypt		1257 - 1258: Sa'di composes the Bustan and Golestan	
	1258: Mongols completely destroy Baghdad		1258: Abbasid Dynasty ends	
			c. 1258 - 1758: Literary Period: Age of Encyclopedias, Commentaries, and Lexicons	
1279 - 1368: Decrease of population to 60 - 80 million	1279: Mongols start the Yuan Dynasty; End of Song Dynasty		1279: Development and advancement in painting techniques, pottery, theater and opera	
	1290: Start of Ottoman empire			
c. 1296 - 1316: Licensing, price controls and produce tax introduced	1296: Start of Ala-ud-din's Reign in Delhi's Sultanate			

	1296 - 1316: Reign of Ala-ud-din of Khalji Dynasty	c. 1300: Mongol control of China weakens, religion strengthens		
	1316: End of Reign of Ala-ud-din			
c. 1325 - 1351: Gold and silver currency is replaced with copper tokens	1325: Reign of Tughlug in Delhi Sultanate			
1335 - 1342: Severe famine in Delhi area				
1335: Famine spreads through Delhi	1338: Bengal is separated from Delhi			
December 1347: Bubonic plague in the Mediterranean	1347: Reign of Bahmani Kingdom			
	1351: End of reign of Tughlug			1350: Guns are developed in China
1371: Government forbids Chinese to travel overseas	1368: End of Yuan Dynasty and start of Chinese Ming Dynasty		1368: Advancements in pottery, paintings and lacquer; formation of calligraphy	
	1398 - 1399: Tamerlane of Turkestan leaves Northern India in devastation			
1400: Start of Islamic Ship Declinaiton in Mediternean	1401 - 1500: New Islamic empires start to develop		1400: Sloping cursive script, Nataliq, is perfected	
			1400: Chola kingdom endows temples and encourages production of Sanskrit commentaries	
		1405 - 1433: Naval expeditions for trade begin; People develop tighter bonds	1400: Textiles and rugs are manufactured again	
		1453: The Ottomans laid siege to Constantinople		
		c. 1469 - 1539: Lifetime of Nanak, the first Sikh guru		

1500

	1483 - 1530: Rule of Babur			
c. 1489 - 1800: Bijapur flourishes on trade and commerce	1489: Bahmani is replaced by Muslim Bijapur dynasty		1489 - 1600: Bijapur sultans welcome diversity and eclectic culture	
1497 - 1498: New sea route to India discovered	1498: European political influence established			
c. 1500: Islamic words are adapted to other languages	1500: Raid of Timur the Lame	c. 1500 - 1515: The Shi'i Safavid dynasty establishes Shi'a Islam religion in Persia	1500: Construction of the Great Wall by the Ming	
1500: European trading companies are established on India's coasts	1501 - 1600: End of Localism, center of Islamic Politics	1504 - 1552: Lifetime of Angad, the second Sikh guru	1500 - 1600: Production of distinctive Indo-Muslim architectural style	
1500 - 1599: Population increases to 150 million; Establishment of settled agricultural communities			1500 - 1600: Turkish ceramics reaches their peak in the "Iznik" ware	
1512: Ottoman Empire's zenith			1500 - 1800: Rise of Urdu speech due to intermingling	
1516: Portuguese trading vessels reach Guangzhou				
	1526: Established Mughal Empire			
1540: The Grand Trunk Road				
c. 1550 - 1600: Portugal controls trade with India				
c. 1556 - 1627: Salaries, centralized non-military tax collection are introduced	1555 - 1556: Reign of Humayon		1556 - 1605: Institution of weekly debates among various religions	
1557: Portuguese allowed to maintain trading center and settlement at Macao	1555 - 1570: Revolt of Abbakka Rani in Karnataka against the Portuguese	1563 - 1606: Lifetime of Arjun, the fifth Sikh guru	1556: Bhakti movement for abundant literature with devotional hymns	
	1580 - 1627: Reign of Sultan Ibrahim II in South India		1580 - 1627: Architectural monuments from Sultan Ibrahim II embellishes with lotus plants	

	1592: Taking of Orissa			
	1595: Taking of Baluuchistan			
c. 1600: Start of Ottoman decline	1600: Failing of East India British Company			1600: Royal palace with housed the Peacock Throne built in New Delhi
c. 1605 - 1627: Land Tax becomes 50 % annual crop value	1605 - 1627: Rule of Jahangir			
1608: British Trading Post established in Agra				
1609: Great Britain establishes economic relations with India				
1618: The Dutch East India Company attains Surat foothold				
1627: The Dutch East India Company attains Bengal foothold	1627 - 1658: Reign of Shah Jahan			
				1630 - 1653: Construction of the Taj Mahal
c. 1644 - 1684: China banns foreign trade	1644: Ching or Manchu Dynasty; Collapse of Ming Dynasty	1648: The Taj Mahal is completed		1644: Advancement in porcelain, architecture; Novel and drama flourished
1650 - 1750: Dutch and British traders compete with Portugal				
1658: Chennai becomes the British East India Company's headquarters	1658 - 1707: Aurangzeb's region			1658 - 1707: Aurangzeb disparaged literature and art, and banished music
1664: France enters competition for trade with India		1666 - 1708: Lifetime of Govind Singh, the tenth and final Sikh guru		
1679: The Poll Tax for non-Muslims is reintroduced	1681: End of the War of Three Feudatories			
	1683: Qing annexes Taiwan			
1685: Resumption of foreign trade	1686: Aurangzeb's forces overthrow Bijapur Kingdom			

1750

	1691 - 1961: Increasing British presence			
1700 - 1799: Agricultural revolution	1696: Imperial forces defeat nomadic tribes in Outer Mongolia			c. 1700: Introduction of tobacco smoking
1712: Permanently basing of tax quota on the population of the year	1720: Imperial Forces invade Tibet and install the Dalai Lama			
	1739: Nadir Shah invaded India			
	1757: Battle of Plassey			
	1760: Qing Empire at its greatest extent			
	1764: Battle of Buxar; British Company's formal rule began			
	1770: Sannyasi Rebellion in Bengal			
		1780 - 1839: Lifetime of Ranjit Singh, Indian maharaja and Sikh ruler		
	1787: Conspiracy of the Pintos			
c. 1799: Narrowing of state employment oppurtunities				
1800: Population at 180 million				
	1830: Uprising of Titumir in Bengal	1836 - 1886: Lifetime of Ramakrishna, founder of a movement to revive Hinduism		
c. 1850: Population growth to 400 - 450 million				

1853: Enormous railroad network opened in India	□			
1857: Universities open in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta	1857: Indian Independence Movement; The Sepoy Mutiny□			
	10 May 1857: 11th and 20th Cavalry turn on superior officers			
	1 July - 31 August 1857: Siege of Delhi □			
1858: The British East India Company is dissolved	20 June 1858: Last significant battle fought in Gwalior□			
	1859: Most rebels defeated by British□			1860: Self-strengthening movement
	1867: Dadabhai Naoroji creates East Indian Association			
1877 - 1878: Great famine in northwest China	1876: Surendranath Banerjee established Indian National Association (INA)□			
	1905: Curzon orders partition of Bengal province			1901 - 1911: Reform programs by Qing rulers in saving the dynasty
1908: Anglo-Persian Oil company	1907: INC splits into two: Tilak and Gokhale			
	1911: The institution is overthrown by a revolution			1911: Tata motorcars is established
1913: Population decrease to 410 - 468 million	1912: End of Manchu Dynasty			
1914 - 1937: Per capita consumption is increasing by a modest amount	1916: Congress forges Lucknow Pact			

1918 - 1939: Colonial Powers show little interest in development	1918: Decline of Ottoman Empire			
	1919: Government of India Act 1919 introduces diarchy			
		1924: The Caliphate is abolished		
c. 1930: Oil Discoveries	26 January 1930: Dominion to observe Purna Swaraj (Total Independence Day)			
1930: Gandhi's "Salt March" to protest British salt monopoly				
1931: The Gandhi-Irwin Pact partially lifts the salt monopoly				
1931: Foreign trade monopolies expand	1939: Viceroy Linlithgow declares India's entrance into World War II			
	1940: Lahore Resolution or the Two Nation Theory is adopted			
1945 - 1949: Undermining of the capacity of industry	3 June 1947: Partitioning of British Indian empire (secular India and Muslim Pakistan)			
	15 August 1947 (12MN): India becomes an independent nation			
1952: Start of land reforms	26 January 1950: The Republic of India is officially proclaimed			
1953: Population rises to 583 million				

2000

1960: Recovery of the economy				
				October 1964: China detonates their 1st atomic bomb
1967 - 1968: Slow down in economic growth				
1967: Suez Canal, a canal to transport goods, is closed by war				
1975: Oil Revolution				
1975: Dubai Islamic Bank is established, the first modern commercial Islamic bank				
1975: Start of major development in industrial production				
1978 - 1995: Average annual rate of 9% in economic growth				
1983: Grameen Bank, bank for the poor, established in Bangladesh				
1993: Import of \$104 billion and export of \$92 billion				