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Portuguese crushes the Portuguese army. King Sebastian of Portugal is killed. Ottoman westward advance is halted. 1579 Akbar, the Great Moghul, completes the construction of a new city, Fatehpur Sikri. He starts ecumenical discussions with all religious faiths in the Ibadat Khana. 1580 Ottoman Admiral Ali Beg raids Portuguese positions in East Africa. Skirmishes between the Empire of Songhay and the Sa'adids of Morocco over the salt mines of Taoudini. Portugal becomes a protectorate of Spain. 1581 Akbar, the Great Moghul, moves to Lahore, and adds Kashmir, Sindh, Baluchistan and southern Afghanistan to his empire. Akbar completes the construcion of a Jami Masjid in Peshawar. Queen Elizabeth I sends Harborne as ambassador to Istanbul to seek trade relations with the Ottomans. 1585 War between the Safavids and the Ottomans for control of Iraq and Azerbaijan. 1587 Pope Sixtus V authorizes a Catholic crusade against England. The English defeat the Scots. Consolidation of Britain under the English throne. 1588 Shah Abbas becomes Safavid emperor of Persia. The Spanish armada is destroyed off the coast of England. Death of Sinan, architect of Sulaimaniye and Shehzade mosques in Turkey. 1590 William Shakespeare writes in England. 1591 The Bohras emerge as a sub-branch of the Fatimids. 1592 The Sa'adids of Morocco invade the Songhay Empire. A strong force under Judar Pasha destroys Timbaktu. 1596 Akbar captures Ahmednagar in the Deccan, India. 1598 A second Spanish attempt to conquer England ends in failure. 1600 Dutch ascendancy in the Atlantic. The Atlantic slave trade gathers momentum. The British East India Company is granted a charter by Queen Elizabeth I. 1602 Shah Abbas drives the Portuguese over Bahrain. The Dutch East India Company is formed. 1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth I. 1605 Death of Moghul Emperor Akbar. 1609 Final expulsion of Muslims from Spain. 1615 The Dutch capture the Straits of Malacca from the Portuguese. Thomas Roe arrives in India as British ambassador to the Moghul court. Galileo is tried by the Church for his view that the earth is not the center of the universe. 1619 The Dutch East India Company obtains trading rights on the island of Java. Thomas Roe obtains a farman from the Great Moghul Jehangir granting Britain trading rights in India. 1620 Sufi doctrines spread to East Asia. The Pilgrims land at Port Plymouth, Massachusetts. 1622 Shah Abbas I, with the help of the British navy, expels the Portuguese from the Straits of Hormuz. The British obtain trading rights in Persia. 1623 Murad IV becomes Ottoman Sultan. 1624 Death of Shaykh Ahmed Sirhindi, referred to as Mujaddid alif e Thani (Reformer of the Second Millennium). He expounded the doctrine of Wahdat as Shahada. 1626 The Dutch establish themselves in New Amsterdam (New York). 1627 Shah Jehan, Moghul Emperor of India. 1630 Death of German Astronomer Johann Kepler. 1635 Death of Mian Pir of Lahore, teacher of Dara Shikoh, son of Shah Jehan. Emperor Shah Jehan expels the Portuguese from Bengal. 1636 Shah Jehan builds a new capital at Delhi. Construction of the Jami Masjid in Delhi. 1638 The British East India Company establishes a factory at Madras. 1640 Armed rivalry between Britain, France and the Dutch for control of the slave trade. Portugal gains its independence from Spain. The Dutch capture Sri Lanka. The British East India Company establishes a factory at Calcutta. 1641 Sultana Tajul Alam Safyyiatuddin rules as Queen of Acheh. She is the first of four queens to rule over the northern part of Sumatra. The Dutch capture Cochín on the West coast of India. 1642 The Dutch establish a colony at Masulipatam on the East coast of India. 1643 War between Venice and the Ottomans for control of Crete. 1648 Shah Jehan completes the Taj Mahal, the most celebrated monument to love, for his wife Mumtaz Mahal. The Portuguese recapture Brazil from the Dutch. 1655 The Kurpulu brothers Mehmet Pasha and Fazil Ahmed revitalize the Ottoman administration (1655-1676). 1658 Aurangzeb becomes the Moghul Emperor. 1659 End of the Sa'adid dynasty in Morocco. 1660 Isaac Newton revolutionizes physics. 1664 The British seize New Amsterdam, rename it New York. The Battle of St. Gotthard between the Ottomans and the European "Holy League" ends in a stalemate. 1666 The Qur'an is translated into the Malay language. 1668 King Charles II of England sells Bombay to the East India Company. 1676 Kara Mustafa Pasha becomes grand vizier in Istanbul. 1677 War between Russia and the Ottomans over access to the Black Sea. 1683 The second siege of Vienna ends in failure. The Ottomans lose Hungary. 1686 The Hapsburgs advance through Hungary towards Belgrade. The British make an attempt to capture the port of Chittagong in India and are beaten back by Moghul forces. 1687 The Ottomans are defeated at the second Battle of Mohacs. 1694 The Bank of England advances a perpetual loan of 1.2 million pounds to the British Crown in return for the privilege of putting its own notes into circulation. 1696 Peter of Russia captures the strategic fortress of Azov from the Ottomans. The Sultan of Oman recaptures Fort Jesus of Mombasa from the Portuguese. 1707 Death of Aurangzeb. The Moghul Empire begins to disintegrate. 1708 The assassination of Guru Gobind Singh sets off Sikh revolts against Moghul rule in India. 1713 The British displace the Dutch as the most powerful force in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. 1722 Tahmasp II, last Safavid ruler of Persia ascends the Persian throne. Nizam ul Mulk is appointed the Subedar of Hyderabad. 1736 Nadir Shah becomes Emperor of Persia, displaces the Safavid Tahmasp II. 1739 Nadir Shah of Persia invades India, sacks Delhi, and carries off the Peacock Throne. 1740 Shaykh ibn Abdul Wahhab starts his movement in Najd, Arabia. 1741 Ahmed ibn Said becomes Sultan of Oman and Zanzibar and attempts to build a strong navy. 1746 Muhammed ibn Saud establishes the Saudi dynasty near Riyadh. 1754 The French General Duplex leaves India. France loses the contest for control of Indian trade to the British. 1756 Anglo-French wars in India and America (1756-63). The British are victorious over the French. 1757 The Battle of Plassey. The British gain control of Bengal, India. 1758 The Industrial Revolution in England gains momentum, fueled by the loot from Bengal. The Marathas occupy Lahore; oust Timur, son of Nadir Shah of Kabul. 1761 Third Battle of Panipat near Delhi. The Afghans under Ahmed Shah Abdali defeat Maratha armies. 1762 Death of Shah Waliullah of Delhi, leading reformer. 1763 The Treaty of Paris. The French give up their interests in India and America. 1764 The British starve the Begums of Oudh, India, to surrender their jewels. Battle of Buxor. The British defeat the combined armies of Oudh, Bengal and Delhi. 1765 The British wage a brutal campaign against the Afghans of Rohilla in India. 1767 The First Mysore War (1767-68). Tippu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali force the British to sue for peace. 1772 The British Parliament abolishes the slave trade. 1776 The Colonies declare independence in America. The American War of Independence (1776-83) follows. 1780 The Second Mysore War. Tippu Sultan defeats the British at the Battle of Pollipur. 1781 George Washington defeats General Cornwallis at the Battle of Saratoga. Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, retires to England, is hired by the East India Company, and is sent to battle Tippu Sultan of Mysore. 1787 Death of Shaykh ibn Abdul Wahhab of Arabia. 1789 The Third Mysore War (1789-91). Cornwallis forces Tippu Sultan to cede half of his Territory; takes Tippu's children as hostage. Beginning of the French Revolution. 1793 The British Permanent Settlement Act imposes feudal landlords upon Bengal. 1798 Napoleon lands in Egypt and is victorious at the Battle of the Pyramids. The British capture Colombo from the Dutch. 1799 Napoleon corresponds with Tippu Sultan of Mysore and the Sultan of Oman about an invasion of India. Tippu Sultan falls at the Battle of Srirangapatam. Napoleon is defeated by Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar and is forced to withdraw from Egypt. 1801 The Wahhabis raid Karbala. Wahhabi movement spreads to Iraq. The Wahhabis raid the Hejaz. 1803 Muhammed Ali becomes the Ottoman governor of Egypt; starts a long series of reforms. The Marathas in Poona, India, sue for peace with the British. Denmark abolishes the slave trade. Emir Abdul Aziz of Najd captures Mecca. 1805 Muhammed Ali becomes the Pasha of Egypt. 1806 British armies enter Delhi. 1807 Uthman dan Fuduye establishes the Sokoto Caliphate. Muhammed Ali Pasha beats back a British attempt to seize Alexandria, Egypt. 1808 The United States abolishes the slave trade. 1812 Muhammed Ali of Egypt recaptures Mecca and Hejaz from the Wahhabis (1812-15). 1817 Death of Uthman dan Fuduye, mujahid in West Africa. Muhammed Bello becomes Caliph of the Sokoto Empire. 1818 Holland abolishes the slave trade. 1821 Greek war against the Ottomans. 1827 Naval Battle of Navarino pits European axis against the Ottomans. Shaykh Ahmed Lobo establishes the kingdom of Lobo in West Africa. 1828 War between Russia and the Ottomans over control of the Black Sea. Russia advances into Anatolia. 1830 Greece breaks off from the Ottoman Empire. France occupies Algiers. 1834 Beginning of Muslim resistance to the Russians in Daghestan, Crimea and the Caucasus. 1835 The Ottomans defeat the French at Malta. The British replace Persian with English in the higher courts in India. 1837 Sanusiya Sufi brotherhood is founded in North Africa. 1838 British invasion of Afghanistan ends in failure. 1839 Abdul Mecit I becomes Ottoman Sultan. Beginning of Tanzimat reforms in the Ottoman Empire. 1840 The Bank Act of 1846 in England confers legal recognition on the negotiability of credit documents. 1849 Nasiruddin Shah ascends the throne of Persia. 1850 The Bahai schism starts in Persia. 1851 The British build a railroad linking Alexandria with Suez (1851-54). 1853 The Tijaniya Sufi brotherhood is established in West Africa. Beginning of the Crimean War. Britain and France support the Ottomans against Russia. 1854 Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt grants a concession to French Engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps to build the Suez Canal. Egypt borrows funds from international bankers to complete the canal. The Ottomans take their first loan from international bankers. 1856 End of the Crimean war between Russia and the Ottomans. 1857 The Sepoy Uprising in India. After initial successes, the Uprising is crushed by the British. End of Moghul rule. The British exile the last Moghul Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar to Rangoon, Burma. 1858 The Russians capture Imam Shamil, Naqshbandi Imam in Daghestan. End of Muslim resistance in Chechnya and Daghestan. 1859 Death of Muhammed al Sanusi, Reformer, Sufi Shaykh of Libya. 1860 Alhajj Omar resists French colonization in Sene-Gambia. 1861 American Civil War (1861-65). The price of Egyptian cotton soars in world markets. 1863 Abraham Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery. 1869 The Suez Canal opens with much fanfare. The price of Egyptian cotton drops precipitously. Egyptian public debt mounts. Tunisia falls on debt payments to European bankers. The International Debt Commission for Tunisia assumes control over Tunisian finances. 1871 A unified Germany emerges as the most powerful continental power in Europe. 1873 The Dutch capture the Kingdom of Acheh in Sumatra. Beginning of Dutch colonial rule in Indonesia. 1874 Syed Ahmed Khan founds the Aligarh College in India. 1875 Egypt sells off its share in the Suez Canal Company to the British to partially offset its debts. 1876 Abdul Hamid II becomes the Ottoman Sultan and Caliph. He starts consolidation of ties with Muslim peoples worldwide. Egypt falters on debt payments. Britain and France appoint a Commission on Egyptian Public Debt with the power to confiscate revenues. 1877 Russia invades the Ottoman Empire (1877-78). Russian troops advance to within ten miles of Istanbul and dictate capitulation terms to the Turks at the Treaty of San Stefano. 1878 Egypt is forced by Britain and France to accept international control over her finances. Treaty of Berlin results in effective dissolution of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans. Britain occupies Cyprus. 1879 Britain and France force Khedive Ismail Pasha of Egypt to abdicate in favor of his son Tawfiq Pasha. Sultan Abdul Hamid acquiesces in the abdication. 1880 The French, in violation of the Treaty of Berlin, occupy Tunisia and declare it a "protectorate". 1881 Egyptian nationalists under Ahmed Torabi Pasha stage protests against foreign control. 1882 The British bombard Alexandria into submission, defeat the Egyptians at the Battle of Tel el Kabir and occupy Cairo. The Mahdi seizes Khartoum and establishes a Caliphate in the Sudan. 1885 The British storm Khartoum. Death of al Mahdi of the Sudan. An Englishman, Allan Hume, founds the Indian National Congress. 1888 Gulam Mirza Ahmed starts the Ahmadiya schism in Punjab, India. The movement draws strong opposition from the ulema. 1891 The Tobacco Concession touches off an uproar in Persia. Peaceful boycott of tobacco, under a fatwa from Hajji Mirza Hassan Shirazi, forces the Shah to rescind the Concession. 1896 Nasiruddin Shah of Persia is assassinated. Death of Jamaluddin Afghani, pan Islamic activist. 1901 Abdul Aziz ibn Saud captures Riyadh. 1906 All India Muslim League is founded. 1907 Death of Muzaffaruddin Shah of Persia. His son Muhammed Ali Mirza becomes the Shah. The first Majlis is elected in Persia. 1911 The Sanusi brotherhood resists the Italian invasion of Libya. 1912 Muhammadiya movement is organized in Indonesia. Egypt becomes a British protectorate. 1913 The Balkan war begins. Serbia, Greece and Bulgaria invade Ottoman territories. Albania becomes independent. The Ottomans are forced to withdraw from most of the Balkans. 1914 A Serb in Sarajevo murders Prince Francis Ferdinand of Austria. Austria declares war on Serbia. Russia declares war on Austria. Germany declares war on Russia. France and England declare war on Germany. The Triple Entente powers (Britain, France and Russia) declare war on the Ottomans. Beginning of World War I. 1915 The Ottomans contain British advances in Iraq and beat back attempts to capture Baghdad and Istanbul. 1916 The British promise to set up a unified Arab state. Sharif Hussain declares himself king of Hejaz, attacks Ottoman garrisons in Arabia. Lawrence of Arabia, a British intelligence officer, works with the Arabs. The Sykes-Picot agreement divides up the Ottoman territories between England, France, Russia, Greece and Italy. 1917 Anglo Indian troops under Allenby capture Baghdad and Jerusalem. The Balfour Declaration promises to set up a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The French take Beirut. Germany releases the Bolshevik leader Lenin to pressure Russia to drop out of the War. The United States enters the War. The Russian army begins to collapse on the western front. The October Revolution brings the Bolsheviks to power. Russia pulls out of the War. 1918 Mehmet VI becomes Ottoman Sultan. Damascus falls to British Forces. Germany and the Ottoman Empire capitulate. End of World War I. The Wafd movement starts in Egypt. 1919 The victorious allies partition the Ottoman Empire. Greece invades Anatolia. 1920 French mandate over Syria. British mandate over Iraq and Palestine. The Greeks capture Alashehir, Bahkesir, Bandarma and Bursa. The Turks stop the Greeks at the Battle of Ankara. 1921 The British appoint Abdullah, son of Sharif Hussain, as emir of Trans Jordan. Faisal, another son of Hussain, is appointed emir of Iraq. The Turks are victorious over the Greeks at the Battle of the Sakarya River. Greece retreats from Anatolia. 1922 Abdul Mecit II becomes Ottoman Sultan. Mustafa Kemal becomes President of the Republic of Turkey. 1924 The Turkish National Assembly abolishes the Caliphate. * Submitted to the Encyclopedia of Islamic History (www.historyofislam.com) on March 1, 1995.