Chap 1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Chronological Order

1) *1789 — French Revolution*

The first clear expression of nationalism, transferring sovereignty from the monarch to the French citizens.

2) *1797 — Napoleon invades Italy and the Napoleonic wars begin*

Napoleon's armies spread across Europe, carrying French revolutionary ideas with them.

3) *1804 — Napoleonic Civil Code*

Napoleon's code abolished privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

4) *October 1813 — Defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Leipzig*

The allied powers defeated Napoleon, weakening his hold over Europe.

5) *1815 — Final defeat of Napoleon*

Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo by Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria, ending the Napoleonic wars.

6) *1815 — Treaty of Vienna*

At the Vienna Congress hosted by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich, the victorious powers undid Napoleon's changes and restored the old monarchies.

7) *1821 — Greek struggle for independence begins*

The Greeks rose against the Ottoman Empire, which had ruled Greece since the fifteenth century.

8) *1832 — Treaty of Constantinople*

It recognised Greece as an independent nation.

9) *1834 — Formation of the Zollverein*

A customs union formed on Prussian initiative, joined by most German states, which abolished tariff barriers.

10) *1859 — Sardinia-Piedmont (Savoy) leads Italian unification*

Under King Victor Emmanuel II and Chief Minister Cavour, and allied with France, it defeated Austria.

11) *1860 — Garibaldi conquers the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies*

His volunteers, the "Red Shirts", marched into South Italy and drove out the Spanish rulers.

12) *March 1861 — Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed King of united Italy*

This marked the unification of Italy.

13) *1866 — Venetia becomes part of Italy*

It was taken from Austria and added to the Italian kingdom.

14) *1867 — Habsburgs grant autonomy to Hungary*

The Habsburg rulers gave the Hungarians more autonomy.

15) *18 January 1871 — Proclamation of William I as German Emperor*

The Prussian king was proclaimed Kaiser at Versailles, establishing the new German Empire and completing German unification.

16) *After 1871 — Balkan conflict and Slav nationalism in the Ottoman Empire*

As the Ottoman Empire weakened, the Slav peoples of the Balkans fought for independence, making the region the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe.

Chap 2. Nationalism in India

Chronological Order

1) *1914–1918 — First World War*

Forced recruitment of soldiers in the villages, rising prices and higher taxes caused widespread hardship and anger in India.

2) *1917 — Champaran Satyagraha*

Gandhiji went to Champaran in Bihar to support the peasants against the oppressive indigo plantation system.

3) *1917 — Kheda Satyagraha*

In Kheda district, Gujarat, Gandhiji supported peasants who could not pay land revenue because of crop failure and plague, and demanded that the revenue be relaxed.

4) *1918 — Ahmedabad Mill Workers' Satyagraha*

Gandhiji led the cotton mill workers of Ahmedabad in their demand for higher wages.

5) *March 1919 — Formation of the Khilafat Committee in Bombay*

Formed to defend the Ottoman Khalifa's powers after Turkey's defeat in the First World War.

6) *March 1919 — Rowlatt Act*

Passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, it let the government repress political activity and detain political prisoners without trial for two years.

7) *6 April 1919 — Rowlatt Satyagraha*

Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Act, starting with a hartal (strike).

8) *13 April 1919 — Jallianwala Bagh Massacre*

At Amritsar on Baisakhi day, General Dyer blocked the exits and opened fire on a peaceful crowd, killing hundreds.

9) *1919–1920 — Khilafat Movement*

Muslims protested the harsh treaty imposed on the Ottoman emperor, and Gandhiji brought Hindus and Muslims together on this issue.

10) *September 1920 — Calcutta Session of the Congress*

Gandhiji persuaded the Congress to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat and swaraj.

11) *October 1920 — Formation of the Oudh (Awadh) Kisan Sabha*

Set up by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and others to organise peasants against talukdars and landlords.

12) *5 February 1922 — Chauri Chaura Incident*

A peaceful demonstration in Gorakhpur turned into a violent clash in which a police station was set on fire.

13) *February 1922 — Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement*

Gandhiji called off the movement because it was turning violent.

14) *1923 — Formation of the Swaraj Party*

C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru set it up within the Congress to return to council politics.

15) *1927 — Formation of FICCI*

Indian industrialists such as Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla formed the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to oppose colonial control of the economy.

16) *February 1928 — Simon Commission arrives in India*

It had no Indian member, so it was greeted with protests and the slogan "Go back Simon".

17) *1928 — Formation of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)*

Revolutionaries including Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad founded it at Ferozeshah Kotla, Delhi.

18) *1928 — Bardoli Satyagraha*

Vallabhbhai Patel led the peasants of Bardoli in Gujarat against an increase in land revenue.

19) *December 1929 — Lahore Session of the Congress*

Under Jawaharlal Nehru, the demand for Purna Swaraj (complete independence) was formally adopted, and 26 January 1930 was declared Independence Day.

20) *31 January 1930 — Letter with 11 demands sent to Viceroy Irwin*

Gandhiji's letter warned that a civil disobedience campaign would start if the demands (including abolition of the salt tax) were not met.

21) *12 March 1930 — Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) begins*

Gandhiji set out from Sabarmati with 78 volunteers. On 6 April he broke the salt law at Dandi, starting the Civil Disobedience Movement.

22) *1930 — Formation of the Depressed Classes Association*

Dr B.R. Ambedkar organised it to fight for the rights of dalits.

23) *5 March 1931 — Gandhi–Irwin Pact*

Gandhiji called off civil disobedience and agreed to attend the Round Table Conference in exchange for the release of political prisoners.

24) *September–December 1931 — Second Round Table Conference*

Gandhiji attended in London, but the talks broke down and he returned disappointed.

25) *September 1932 — Poona Pact*

Gandhiji and Dr Ambedkar agreed that the depressed classes would get reserved seats in the legislatures, elected by the general electorate, instead of separate electorates.