**British-Indian Relationships: Timeline**

1526 Mughal Empire founded in Delhi by Babur

1600 Babur's grandson Akbar consolidates Imperial rule in India: Queen Elizabeth 1 grants charter to the East India Company

1757 Robert Clive, an Officer in the East India Company Army, collaborates with Nawab Siraj-ud-Dualah's uncle Mir Jafir to defeat the Siraj-ud-Duala at the Battle of Plassey and enforce British supremacy in Bengal. Mir Jafir installed as ruling Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

1838 Mansour Ali Khan enthroned as Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

1857-8 Indian Rebellion (also called the Indian Mutiny). Imprisonment of Bahadur Shah II, last Emperor of India.

1858 British Government assumes sole rule of India; the Governor General is renamed the Viceroy.

1877 Queen Victoria named Empress of India

1869 Mansour Ali Khan travels to England to seek reinstatement of full pension and rights as Nawab of Bengal

1881 Mansour Ali Khan abdicates and returns to India.

1884 Death of Mansour Ali Khan, last Nawab of Bengal. His eldest son, Hassan Ali Mirza, becomes Nawab of Murshidabad

1905-11 Partition of Bengal

1911 George V crowned King-Emperor at Delhi Durbar. Capital moved to Delhi

1919 First all-India *satygraha* campaign led by Gandhi. Massacre by troops under General Dyer of Indians gathered in Amritsar.

1947 Partition of Indian subcontinent into two separate states; thousands of people massacred and millions displaced; India and Pakistan become independent

1956 Iskander Mirza becomes first elected President of Pakistan

1958 Iskander Mirza suspends Pakistan's constitution and establishes emergency rule. General Ayub Khan leads a coup to depose him, and Iskander Mirza goes into exile in London.