

Class 10 History Important Dates

Chapter 1 : Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- 1789 : The French Revolution
- 1805 : The birth of Giuseppe Muzzini.
- 1815 : To draft a compromise for Europe, the representatives of the European nations—including Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria—who had defeated Napoleon together convened in Vienna.
- 1815 : Napoleon was overthrown.
- 1815 : Vienna Protocol
- 1821 : The struggle for Greek freedom began.
- 1824 : Lord Byron, an English poet, died in 1824.
- 1830 : In July 1830, there was the first uprising in France.
- 1832 : Treaty of Constantinople
- 1833 : When Emergent travelled from Hamburg to Nuremberg in 1833 to sell his goods, he had to go through 11 customs checkpoints and pay a customs tax that was about 5% of his travel cost.
- 1834 : A Zollverein customs union was established.
- 1848 : A French painter by the name of Frederic Sorrieu produced a quartet (4) of works in 1848 that depicted his vision of a world with democratic and socialist republics..
- 1848 : The authoritarian kingdoms of Central and Eastern Europe introduced changes after 1848 that had previously occurred in western Europe before 1815.
- 1859 : Piedmont and Sardinia were successful in defeating the Austrian army.
- 1861 : Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of United Italy.
- 1867 : The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarian
- 1871 : The Prussian was proclaimed German emperor
- 1707 : The act of union between England and Scotland

Chapter 2 : Nationalism in India

- 1915 : Gandhiji returns to India
- 1917 : Gandhiji went to Champaran Bihar
- 1917 : Kheda Satyagraha in Gujarat
- 1918 : Ahmedabad mill Strike
- 1918 -1919 and 1920-21 : There is a severe food scarcity as a result of many Indian regions' crops failing.
- 1919 : Rowlatt Act
- 13th April 1919 : JallianwalaBagh massacre
- 1919 : Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay
- 1920 : In summer of 1920 Gandhiji and Shaukat Ali toured extensively throughout the India

- 1920(Nagpur Session): Non cooperation programme was adopted by the National Congress
- 1909 : Gandhiji wrote Hind Swaraj
- 1920(June) : Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in awadh
- 6th January 1921 : The police in the united provinces fired at the peasants near Rae Bareli
- January 1921 : The non cooperation Khilafat movement began
- 1921 census : According to the census, famines and other disasters caused the deaths of 12 to 13 million people.
- 1921 : Houses of talukdar and merchants were attacked
- 1921 : Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag
- February 1922 : Gandhi decided to withdraw the non cooperation movement
- 1924 : Ram Raju was captured and executed
- 1926-1930 : Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930
- 1927 : The establishment of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries
- 1928 : Simon Commission arrived in India
- 1928 : All party conference
- October 1929 : Lord Irwin offered Dominion status
- December 1929 : PurnaSwaraj was demanded
- 26 January 1930 : Independence day was celebrated for the first time
- 6th April 1930 : Salt Satyagraha was started
- April 1930 : Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar
- 1930 : Muhammad Iqbal stepped down as Muslim League president.
- 5th March 1931 : Gandhi Irwin pact
- December 1931 : The political leaders of Indian freedom struggle was released from jail
- September 1932 : Poona pact
- 1930 and 1932 : There was a strike by railway workers in 1930 and dockworkers in 1932.
- 1934 : By 1934 the civil disobedience movement lost its momentum
- 14th July 1942 : The Indian National Congress endorsed the historic Quit India Resolution.
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Chapter 3 : The Making of a Global World

- 3000 BC : West Asia today and the Indus valley civilization are connected by inactive coastal trade.
- 1870 : Live animals were transported from America to Europe until the 1870s.
- 1880 : In Late 1880s rinderpest arrived in Africa

- **1885** : In 1885 the big European powers met in Berlin to complete the carving up of Africa between them
- **1890** : By 1890 a global agricultural economy had taken shape
- **1920s** : The housing and consumer Boom of the 1920 created the basic of prosperity of the US
- **1929** : By 1929 the world would be plunged into a depression such as it had never experienced before
- **1929 to mid 1930** : The Great Depression begin
- **Between 1928 and 1934** : India's exports and imports nearly Halved.
- **1935** : By 1935, most industrialised nations were experiencing a mild economic recovery.

Chapter 4 The Age of Industrialization

- **1750** : By the 1750s the network controlled by Indian merchants was breaking down
- **1760** : Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its Cotton Industry
- **1760** : After 1760, the colonisation of East India Company power did not immediately cause a reduction in India's textile exports.
- **1781** : James Watt made improvements to the Newcomen steam engine and patented the new engine in 1781.
- **1787** : By 1787 the import of cotton increased to 22 million pounds.
- **1840** : Up to 1840 cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation
- **1850** : By the 1850s, reports from the majority of India's weaving regions described tales of decline and misery.
- **1854** : The first cotton mill in Bombay came up
- **1874** : By 1874 the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras begin production
- **1900** : Dawn of the century was written
- **Between 1900 and 1912** : Cotton piece production in India doubled
- **Between 1900 and 1940** : Cloth production expanded steadily in India specially handloom

Chapter 5 Print Culture and the Modern World

- **594 ad**: From 594 ad books in China were printed by wrapping paper
- **768 to 778ad** : Hand printing Technology introduced in Japan
- **868 ad** : The first and oldest Japanese book printed
- **1295** : Marco Polo returned to Italy
- **1448** : By 1448 Gutenberg perfected the printing press system

- **1450 and 1550 : Between 1450 and 1550 printing press spread all over Europe**
- **1517 : Religious Reform mark Martin Luther Wrote 95 theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman catholic churches**
- **1579 : First Tamil book was written in Kochin**
- **1710 : Dutch protestant Missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts**
- **1713 : The first Malayalam book was printed**
- **1810 : The Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas came out from Calcutta**
- **1821 : SambadKaumudi begin to published Ram Mohan Roy**
- **1822 : From 1822 Jaam is Jahan numa and shamshul Akbar was started**
- **1867 : Deoband seminary was founded**
- **1871 : Gulamgiri was published**
- **1878 : The Vernacular Press Act**
- **1907 : Punjab revolutionaries were deported**
- **1930s : Great Depression**

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