

Chronological order of major events in Islamic History

545

Birth of Abdullah, the Holy Prophet's father.

571

Birth of the Holy Prophet. Year of the Elephant. Invasion of Makkah by Abraha the Viceroy of Yemen, his retreat.

577

The Holy Prophet visits Madina with his mother. Death of his mother.

580

Death of Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet.

583

The Holy Prophet's journey to Syria in the company of his uncle Abu Talib. His meeting with the monk Bahira at Bisra who foretells of his prophethood.

586

The Holy Prophet participates in the war of Fijar.

591

The Holy Prophet becomes an active member of "Hilful Fudul", a league for the relief of the distressed.

594

The Holy Prophet becomes the Manager of the business of Lady Khadija, and leads her trade caravan to Syria and back.

595

The Holy Prophet marries Hadrat Khadija. Seventh century

605

The Holy Prophet arbitrates in a dispute among the Quraish about the placing of the Black Stone in the Kaaba.

610

The first revelation in the cave at Mt. Hira. The Holy Prophet is commissioned as the Messenger of God.

613

Declaration at Mt. Sara inviting the general public to Islam.

614

Invitation to the Hashimites to accept Islam.

615

Persecution of the Muslims by the Quraish. A party of Muslims leaves for Abyssinia.

616

Second Hijrah to Abysinnia.

617

Social boycott of the Hashimites and the Holy Prophet by the Quraish. The Hashimites are shut up in a glen outside Makkah.

619

Lifting of the boycott. Deaths of Abu Talib and Hadrat Khadija. Year of sorrow.

620

Journey to Taif. Ascension to the heavens.

621

First pledge at Aqaba.

622

Second pledge at Aqaba. The Holy Prophet and the Muslims migrate to Yathrib. 623: Nakhla expedition.

624

Battle of Badr. Expulsion of the Bani Qainuqa Jews from Madina.

625

Battle of Uhud. Massacre of 70 Muslims at Bir Mauna. Expulsion of Banu Nadir Jews from Madina.

Second expedition of Badr.

626

Expedition of Banu Mustaliq.

627

Battle of the Trench. Expulsion of Banu Quraiza Jews.

628

Truce of Hudaibiya. Expedition to Khyber. The Holy Prophet addresses letters to various heads of states.

629

The Holy Prophet performs the pilgrimage at Makkah. Expedition to Muta (Romans).

630

Conquest of Makkah. Battles of Hunsin, Auras, and Taif.

631

Expedition to Tabuk. Year of Deputations.

632

Farewell pilgrimage at Makkah.

632

Death of the Holy Prophet. Election of Hadrat Abu Bakr as the Caliph. Usamah leads expedition to Syria.

Battles of Zu Qissa and Abraq. Battles of Buzakha,

Zafar and Naqra. Campaigns against Bani Tamim and Musailima, the Liar.

633

Campaigns in Bahrain, Oman, Mahrah Yemen, and Hadramaut. Raids in Iraq. Battles of Kazima, Mazar,

Walaja, Ulleis, Hirah, Anbar, Ein at tamr, Daumatul Jandal

and Firaz.

634

Battles of Basra, Damascus and Ajnadin. Death of Hadrat Abu Bakr. Hadrat Umar Farooq becomes the

Caliph. Battles of Namaraq and Saqatia.

635

Battle of Bridge. Battle of Buwaib. Conquest of Damascus. Battle of Fahl.

636

Battle of Yermuk. Battle of Qadsiya. Conquest of Madain.

637

Conquest of Syria. Fall of Jerusalem. Battle of Jalula.

638

Conquest of Jazirah.

639

Conquest of Khuizistan. Advance into Egypt.

640

Capture of the post of Caesaria in Syria. Conquest of Shustar and Jande Sabur in Persia. Battle of Babylon in Egypt.

641

Battle of Nihawand. Conquest Of Alexandria in Egypt.

642

Battle of Rayy in Persia. Conquest of Egypt. Foundation of Fustat.

643

Conquest of Azarbaijan and Tabaristan (Russia).

644

Conquest of Fars, Kerman, Sistan, Mekran and Kharan. Martyrdom of Hadrat Umar. Hadrat Othman becomes the Caliph.

645

Campaigns in Fats.

646

Campaigns in Khurasan, Armeain and Asia Minor.

647

Campaigns in North Africa. Conquest of the island of Cypress.

648

Campaigns against the Byzantines.

651

Naval battle of the Masts against the Byzantines.

652

Discontentment and disaffection against the rule of Hadrat Othman.

656

Martyrdom of Hadrat Othman. Hadrat Ali becomes the Caliph. Battle of the Camel.

657

Hadrat Ali shifts the capital from Madina to Kufa. Battle of Siffin. Arbitration proceedings at Daumaut ul Jandal.

658

Battle of Nahrawan.

659

Conquest of Egypt by Mu'awiyah.

660

Hadrat Ali recaptures Hijaz and Yemen from Mu'awiyah. Mu'awiyah declares himself as the Caliph at Damascus.

661

Martyrdom of Hadrat Ali. Accession of Hadrat Hasan and his abdication. Mu'awiyah becomes the sole Caliph.

662

Khawarij revolts.

666

Raid of Sicily.

670

Advance in North Africa. Uqba b Nafe founds the town of Qairowan in Tunisia. Conquest of Kabul.

672

Capture of the island of Rhodes. Campaigns in Khurasan.

674

The Muslims cross the Oxus. Bukhara becomes a vassal state.

677

Occupation of Sarnarkand and Tirmiz. Siege of Constantinople.

680

Death of Muawiyah. Accession of Yazid. Tragedy of Kerbala and martyrdom of Hadrat Hussain.

682

In North Africa Uqba b Nafe marches to the Atlantic, is ambushed and killed at Biskra. The Muslims evacuate Qairowan and withdraw to Burqa.

683

Death of Yazid. Accession of Mu'awiyah II.

684

Abdullah b Zubair declares himself as the Caliph at Makkah. Marwan I becomes the Caliph at Damascus.

Battle of Marj Rahat.

685

Death of Marwan I. Abdul Malik becomes the Caliph at Damascus. Battle of Ain ul Wada.

686

Mukhtar declares himself as the Caliph at Kufa.

687

Battle of Kufa between the forces of Mukhtar and Abdullah b Zubair. Mukhtar killed.

691

Battle of Deir ul Jaliq. Kufa falls to Abdul Malik.

692

The fall of Makkah. Death of Abdullah b Zubair. Abdul Malik becomes the sole Caliph.

695

Khawarij revolts in Jazira and Ahwaz. Battle of the Karun. Campaigns against Kahina in North Africa. The Muslims once again withdraw to Barqa. The Muslims advance in Transoxiana and occupy Kish.

700

Campaigns against the Berbers in North Africa.

702

Ashath's rebellion in Iraq, battle of Deir ul Jamira.

705

Death of Abdul Malik. Accession of Walid I as Caliph.

711

Conquest of Spain, Sind and Transoxiana.

712

The Muslims advance in Spain, Sind and Transoxiana.
713
Conquest of Multan.
715
Death of Walid I. Accession of Sulaiman.
716
Invasion of Constantinople.
717
Death of Sulaiman. Accession of Umar b Abdul Aziz.
720
Death of Umar b Abdul Aziz. Accession of Yazid II.
724
Death of Yazid II. Accession of Hisham.
725
The Muslims occupy Nimes in France.
732
The battle of Tours in France.
737
The Muslims meet reverse at Avignon in France.
740
Shia revolt under Zaid b Ali. Berber revolt in North Africa. Battle of the Nobles.
741
Battle of Bagdoura in North Africa.
742
The Muslim rule restored in Qiarowan.
743
Death of Hisham. Accession of Walid II. Shia revolt in Khurasan under Yahya b Zaid.
744
Deposition of Walid I1. Accession of Yazid II1 and his death. Accession of Ibrahim and his overthrow.
Battle of Ain al Jurr. Accession of Marwan II.
745
Kufa and Mosul occupied by the Khawarjites.
746
Battle of Rupa Thutha, Kufa and Mosul occupied by Marwan II.
747
Revolt of Abu Muslim in Khurasan.
748
Battle of Rayy.
749
Battles of Isfahan and Nihawand. Capture of Kufa by the Abbasids. As Saffah becomes the Abbasid
Caliph at Kufa.
750
Battle of Zab. Fall of Damascus. End of the Umayyads.

751
Conquest of Wasit by the Abbasid. Murder of the Minister Abu Salama.

754
Death of As Saffah. Accession of Mansur as the Caliph.

755
Revolt of Abdullah b Ali. MUrder of Abu Muslim. Sunbadh revolt in Khurasan.

756
Abdul Rahman founds the Umayyad state in Spain.

762
Shia revolt under Muhammad (Nafs uz Zakia) and Ibrahim.

763
Foundation of Baghdad. Defeat of the Abbasids in Spain.

767
Khariji state set up by Ibn Madrar at Sijilmasa. Ustad Sees revolt in Khurasan.

772
Battle of Janbi in North Africa. Rustamid. state set up in Morocco.

775
Death or the Abbasid Caliph Mansur, Accession of Mahdi,

777
Battle of Saragossa in Spain.

785
Death of the Caliph Mahdi. Accession of Hadi.

786
Death of Hadi. Accession of Harun ur Rashid.

788
Idrisid state set up in the Maghrib. Death of Abdul Rahman of Spain, and accession of Hisham.

792
Invasion of South France.

796
Death of Hisham in Spain; accession of al Hakam.

799
Suppression of the revolt of the Khazars. Ninth century.

800
The Aghlabid rule is established in North Africa.

803
Downfall of the Barmakids. Execution of Jafar Barmki.

805
Campaigns against the Byzantines. Capture of the islands of Rhodes and Cypress.

809
Death of Harun ur Rashid. Accession of Amin.

814
Civil war between Amin and Mamun. Amin killed and Mamun becomes the Caliph.

815

Shia revolt under Ibn Tuba Tabs.

816

Shia revolt in Makkah; Harsama quells the revolt. In Spain the Umayyads capture the island of Corsica.

817

Harsama killed.

818

The Umayyads of Spain capture the islands of Izira, Majorica, and Sardinia.

819

Mamun comes to Baghdad.

820

Tahir establishes the rule of the Tahirids in Khurasan.

822

Death of Al Hakam in Spain; accession of Abdul Rahman. II.

823

Death of Tahir in Khurasan. Accession of Talha and his deposition. Accession of Abdullah b Tahir.

827

Mamun declares the Mutazila creed as the state religion.

833

Death of Mamun. Accession of Mutasim.

836

Mutasim shifts the capital to Samarra. 837 Revolt of the Jats.

838

Revolt of Babek in Azarbaijan suppressed.

839

Revolt of Maziar in Tabaristan. The Muslims occupy South Italy. Capture of the city of Messina in Sicily.

842

Death of Mutasim, accession of Wasiq.

843

Revolts of the Arabs.

847

Death of Wasiq, accession of Mutawakkil.

850

Mutawakkil restores orthodoxy.

849

Death of the Tahirid ruler Abdullah b Tahir; accession of Tahir II.

852

Death of Abdur Rahman II of Spain;. accession of Muhammad I.

856

Umar b Abdul Aziz founds the Habbarid rule in Sind.

858

Mutawakkil founds the town of Jafariya.

860

Ahmad founds the Samanid rule in Transoxiana.

861
Murder of the Abbasid Caliph Mutawakkil; accession of Muntasir.

862
Muntasir poisoned to death; accession of Mutasin.

864
Zaidi state established in Tabaristan by Hasan b Zaid.

866
Mutasim flees from Samarra, his deposition and accession of Mutaaz.

867
Yaqub b Layth founds the Saffarid rule in Sistan.

868
Ahmad b Tulun founds the Tulunid rule in Egypt.

869
The Abbasid Caliph Mutaaz forced to abdicate, his death and accession of Muhtadi.

870
Turks revolt against Muhtadi, his death and accession of Mutamid.

873
Tahirid rule extinguished.

874
Zanj revolt in South Iraq. Death of the Samanid ruler Ahmad, accession of Nasr.

877
Death of Yaqubb Layth in Sistan, accession of Amr b Layth.

885
Death of Ahmad b Tulun in Egypt, accession of Khamar- wiyah.

866
Death of Muhammad I the Umayyad ruler of Spain, accession of Munzir. Death of Abdullah b Umar the Habbari ruler of Sind.

888
Death of Munzir the Umayyad ruler of Spain, accession of Abbullah.

891
The Qarmatian state established at Bahrain.

892
Death of the Samanid ruler Nasr, accession of Ismail.

894
The Rustamids become the vassals of Spain.

896
Death of the Tulunid ruler Khamarwiyah; accession of Abul Asakir Jaish.

897
Assassination of Abul Asakir Jaish; accession of Abu Musa Harun.

898
Qarmatians sack Basra,

902
Death of the Abbasid Caliph Muktafi; death of the Saffarid ruler Amr.

903

Assassination of the Qarmatian ruler Abu Said; accession of Abu Tahir.

905

Abdullah b Hamdan founds the Hamdanid rule in Mosul and Jazira. End of the Tulunid rule in Egypt.

907

Death of the Abbasid Caliph Muktafi; accession of Muqtadir,

908

End of the Saffarid rule, annexation of their territories by the Samanids.

909

Ubaidullah overthrows the Aghlabids and founds the Fatimid rule in North Africa.

912

Death of the Umayyad Amir Abdullah in Spain, accession of Abdur Rahman III.

913

Assassination of the Samanid ruler Ahmad II, accession of Nasr II.

928

Mardawij b Ziyar founds the Ziyarid rule in Tabaristan.

929

Qarmatians sack Makkah and carry away the Black Stone from the Holy Kaaba. In Spain, Abdur Rahman III declares himself as the Caliph.

931

Deposition and restoration of the Abbasid Caliph Muqtadir. Death of the Qarmatian ruler Abu Tahir; accession of Abu Mansur.

932

Death of the Abbasid Caliph Muqtadir; accession of Al Qahir.

934

Deposition of the Abbasid Caliph Al Qahir; accession of Ar Radi. Death of the Fatimid Caliph Ubaidullah ; accession of Al Qaim.

935

Assassination of the Ziyarid ruler Mardawij; accession of Washimgir. Death of Hamdanid ruler Abdullah b Hamdan accession of Nasir ud Daula.

936

By coup Ibn Raiq becomes the Amir ul Umara.

938

By another coup power at Baghdad is captured by Bajkam.

940

Death of the Abbasid Caliph Ar Radi, accession of Muttaqi.

941

Assassination of Bajkam, capture of power by Kurtakin.

942

Ibn Raiq recaptures power.

943

Al Baeidi captures power. The Abbasid Caliph Muttaqi is forced to seek refuge with the Hamdanids. Sail ud Daula captures power at Baghdad and the Caliph

returns to' Baghdad. Power is captured by Tuzun and Sail ud Daula retires' to Mosul. Death of the Samanid ruler Nasr II, accession of Nuh.

944

Muttaqi is blinded and deposed, accession of Mustakafi.

945

Death of Tuzun. Shirzad becomes Amir ul Umra. The Buwayhids capture power. Deposition of the Abbasid Caliph Mustakafi.

946

Death of the Fatimid Caliph A1 Qaim. accession of Mansur. Death of the Ikhshid ruler Muhammad b Tughj, accession of Abul' Qasim Ungur. 951: The Qarnaatiana restore the Black Stone to the Holy Kaaba.

954

Death of the Sasanid ruler Nuh, accession of Abdul Malik.

961

Death of the Samanid ruler Abdul Malik, accession of Manauf. Alptgin founds the rule of the Ghazanavids.

Death of the Umayyad Caliph Abdul Rahman III in

Spain; accession of Hakam. Death of the Ikhshid ruler Ungur accession of Abul Hasan Ali.

965

Death of the Qarmatian ruler Abu Mansur; accession of Hasan Azam. Assassination of the Ikhshid ruler Abul Hasan Ali; power captured by Malik Kafur.

967

Death of the Buwayhid Sultan Muiz ud Daula, accession of Bakhtiar. Death of the Hamdanid ruler Sail ud Daula.

968

Byzantines occupy Aleppo. Death of the Ikhshid ruler Malik Kafur; accession of Abul Fawaris.

969

The Fatimids conquer Egypt.

972

Buluggin b Ziri founds the rule of the Zirids Algeria.

973

Shia Sunni disturbances in Baghdad; power captured in Baghdad by the Turkish General Subuktgin.

974

Abdication of the Abbasid Caliph Al Muttih; accession of At Taii.

975

Death of the Turk General Subuktgin. Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Muizz.

976

The Buwayhid Sultan Izz ud Daula recaptures power with the help of his cousin Azud ud Daula. Death of the Samanid ruler Mansur, accession of Nuh II. In

Spain death of the Umayyad Caliph Hakam, accession of Hisham II.

978

Death of the Buwayhid Sultan Izz ud Daula, power captured by Azud ud Daula. The Hamdanids overthrown by the Buwayhids.

979

Subkutgin becomes the Amir of Ghazni.

981

End of the Qarmatian rule at Bahrain.

982

Death of the- Buwayhid Sultan Azud ud Daula; accession of Samsara ud Daula.

984

Death of the Zirid ruler Buluggin, accession of Mansur.

986

The Buwyhid Sultan Samsara ud Daula overthrown by Sharaf ud Daula.

989

Death of the Buwayhid Sultan Sharaf ud Daula, accession of Baha ud Daula.

991

Deposition of the Abbasid Caliph At Taii, accession of Al Qadir.

996

Death of the Zirid ruler Mansur, accession of Nasir ud Daula Badis.

997

Death of the Samanid ruler Nuh II, accession of Mansur II.

998

Death of the Samanid ruler Mansur II, accession of Abdul Malik II. Mahmud becomes the Amir of Ghazni.

999 End of the Samanids.

1001

Mahmud Ghazanavi defeats the Hindu Shahis.

1004

Mahmud captures Bhatiya.

1005

Mahmud captures Multan and Ghur.

1008

Mahmud defeats the Rajput confederacy.

1010

Abdication of Hisham II in Spain. accession of Muhammad.

1011

In Spain Muhammad is overthrown by Sulaiman.

1012

In Spain power is captured by Bani Hamud. Death of the Buwayhid Baha ud Daula, accession of Sultan ud Daula.

1016

Death of the Zirrid ruler Nasir ud Daula Badis; accession of Al Muizz.

1018

In Spain power is captured by Abdul Rahman IV.

1019

Conquest of the Punjab by Mahmud Ghazanavi.

1020

The Buwayhid Sultan ud Daula is Overthrown by Musharaf ud Daula, Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al

Hakim, accession of Al Zahir.

1024

In Spain assassination of Abdul Rahman IV, accession of Mustafi.

1025

Death of the Buwayhid Mushgraf ud Daula, accession of Jalal ud Daula.

1029

In Spain death of Mustaft, accession of Hisham III.

1030

Death of Mahmud Ghazanavi.

1031

In Spain deposition of Hisharn III, and end of the Umayyad rule. Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Qadir, accession of Al Qaim.

1036

Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Zahir, accession of Mustansir. Tughril Beg is crowned as the king of the Seljuks.

1040

Battle of Dandanqan, the Seljuks defeat the Ghazanavids. Deposition of Masud the Ghazanavid Sultan, accession of Muhammad. Al Moravids come to power in North Africa.

1041

The Ghazanavid Sultan Muhammad is overthrown by Maudud.

1044

Death of the Buwayhid Jalal ud Daula, accession of Abu Kalijar.

1046

Basasiri captures power in Baghdad.

1047

The Zirids in North Africa repudiate allegiance to the Fatimid and transfer allegiance to-the Abbasids.

1048

Death of the Buwayhid Abu Kalijar, accession of Malik ur Rahim.

1050

Yusuf b Tashfin comes to power .in the Maghrib.

1055

Tughril Beg overthrows the Buwayhids.

1057

Basasiri recaptures power in Baghdad, deposes Al Qaim and offers allegiance to the Fatimid Caliph.

1059

Tughril Beg recaptures power in Baghdad, al Qaim is restored as the Caliph.

1060

Ibrahim becomes the Sultan of Ghazni. Yusuf b Tashfin founds the city of Marrakesh. The Zirids abandon their capital Ashir and establish their capital at Bougie.

1062

Death of the Zirid ruler Al Muizz, accession of Tamin.

1063

Death of the Seljuk Sultan Tughril Beg; accession of Alp Arsalan.
1071

Battle of Manzikert, the Byzantine emperor taken captive by the Seljuks.
1073

Death of Alp Arsalan, accession of Malik Shah.
1077

Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Qaim, accession of Al Muqtadi.
1082

The A1 Moravids conquer Algeria.
1086

Battle of Zallakha. The Al Moravids defeat the Christians in Spain. Death of the Rum Sejuk Sultan Sulaiman, accession of Kilij Arsalan.
1091

The Normans conquer the island of Sicily; end of the Muslim rule.
1092

Death of the Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah, accession of Mahmud.
1094

Death of Mahmud; accession of Barkiaruk. Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Muqtadi, accession of Mustahzir.
1095

The first crusade.
1099

The crusaders capture Jerusalem.
1101

Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Mustaali, accession of Al Aamir.
1105

Death of the Seljuk Sultan Barkiaruk, accession Of Muhammad.
1106

Death of the Al Motavid Yusuf b Tashfin.
1107

Death of the Rum Seljuk Sultan Kilij Arsalan, succession of Malik Shah.
1108

Death of the Zirid ruler Tamin, accession of Yahya.
1116

Death of the Rum Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah. accession of Rukn ud Din Masud.
1118

Death of the Seljuk Sultan Muhammad; accession of Mahmud II. Death of the Abbasid Caliph Mustahzir, accession of Mustarshid. In Spain the Christians capture Saragossa.
1121

Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Aamir, accession of Al Hafiz.
1127

Imad ud Din Zangi establishes the Zangi rule In Mosul.

1128
Death of the Khawarzem Shah Qutb ud Din Muhammad; accession of Atsiz.

1130
Death of the Seljuk Sultan Mahmud II; accession of Tughril Beg II.

1134
Assassination of the Abbasid Caliph Mustarshid; accession of Al Rashid. Death of the Seljuk Sultan Tughril Beg II, accession of Masud.

1135
Deposition of the Abbasid Caliph Al Rashid, accession of Al Muktafi.

1144
Imad ud Din Zangi captures Edessa from the Christians, second crusade.

1146
Death of Imad ud Din Zangi, accession of Nur ud Din Zangi.

1147
In the Maghrib Al Moravids overthrown by the Al Mohads under Abul Mumin.

1148
End of the Zirid rule' in North Africa.

1149
Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Hafiz, accession of Al Zafar.

1152
Death of the Seljuk Sultan Masud, accession of Malik Shah II. Hamadid rule extinguished in North Africa.

1153
Death of the Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah I, accession of Muhammad II.

1154
Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Zafar, accession of Al Faiz.

1156
Death of the Rum Seljuk Sultan Rukn ud Din Masid, accession of Arsalan II.

1159
Death of the Seljuk Sultan Muhammad II, accession of Gulaiman.

1160
Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Mukta, accession of Al Mustanjid. Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Faiz, accession of Al Azzid.

1161
Death of the Seljuk Sulaiman, accession of Arsalan Shah.

1163
Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abul Mumin, accession of Abu Yaqub Yusuf.

1170
Death of the Abbasid Caliph Mustanjid, accession of Al Mustazii.

1171
Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Azzid. End of the Fatimids. Salah ud Din founds the Ayyubid dynasty in Egypt.

1172
Death of the Khawarzem Shah Arsalan, accession of Sultan Shah.

1173

The Khawarzem Shah Sultan Shah is overthrown by Tukush Shah.

1174

Salah ud Din annexes Syria.

1175

The Ghurids defeat the Guzz Turks and occupy Ghazni.

1176

Death of the Seljuk Sultan Arsalan Shah, accession of Tughril Beg III.

1179

Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Mustazai, accession of Al Nasir. Shahab ud Din Ghuri captures Peshawar.

1185

Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abu Yaqub Yusuf, accession of Abu Yusuf Yaqub.

1186

The Ghurids overthrow the Ghaznavids in the Punjab.

1187

Salah ud Din wrests Jerusalem from the Christians, third crusade.

1191

Battle of Tarain between the Rajputs and the Ghurids.

1193

Death of Salah ud Din; accession of Al Aziz. Second battle of Tarain.

1194

Occupation of Delhi by the Muslims. End of the Seljuk rule.

1199

Death of the Khawarzem Shah Tukush Shah; accession of Ala ud Din. Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abu Yusuf Yaqub; accession of Muhammad Nasir. Conquest of Northern India and Bengal by the Ghurids.

1202

Death of the Ghurid Sultan Ghias ud Din; accession of Mahmud.

1204

Shahab ud Din Ghuri defeated by the Ghuzz Turks.

1206

Death of Shahab ud Din Ghuri. Qutb ud Din Aibak crowned king in Lahore.

1210

Assassination of the Ghurid Sultan Mahmud, accession of Sam. Death of Qutb ud Din Aibak, accession of Aram Shah in India.

1211

End of the Ghurid rule, their territories annexed by the Khawarzem Shahs. In India Aram Shah overthrown by Iltutmish.

1212

Battle of Al Uqab in Spain, end of the Al Mohad rule in Spain. The Al Mohads suffer defeat by the Christians in Spain at the Al-Uqba. The Al Mohad Sultan An

Nasir escapes to Morocco where he dies soon after. Accession of his son Yusuf who takes over title of Al

Mustansir.

1214

In North Africa death of the Al Mohad ruler Al Nasir, accession of Al Mustansir. The Banu Marin under their leader Abdul Haq occupy the north eastern part of Morocco.

1216

The Banu Marin under their leader Abdul Haq occupy north eastern part of Morocco. The Al Mohads suffer defeat by the Marinids at the battle of Nakur. The Banu Marin defeat the Al Mobads at the battle of Nakur.

1217

The Marinids suffer defeat in the battle fought on the banks of the Sibu river. Abdul Haq is killed and the Marinids evacuate Morocco. In the battle of Sibu the Marinids suffer defeat; their leader Abdul Haq is killed and they evacuate Morocco.

1218

Death of the Ayyubid ruler Al Adil, accession of Al Kamil. The Marinids return to Morocco under their leader Othman and occupy Fez.

1220

Death of the Khawarzem Shah Ala ud Din, accession of Jalal ud Din Mangbarni.

1222

Death of the Zangi ruler Nasir ud Din Mahmud, power captured by Badr ud Din Lulu.

1223

Death of the Al Mohad ruler Muntasir, accession of Abdul Wahid. Death of Yusuf Al Mustansir, accession of Abdul Wahid in Morocco.. In Spain a brother of Yusuf declares his independence and assumes the title of Al Adil. In Spain Abu Muhammad overthrows Al Adil. Al Adil escapes to Morocco and overthrows Abdul Wahid.

1224

Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abdul Wahid, accession of Abdullah Adil.

1225

Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Nasir, accession of Al Mustansir.

1227

Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abdullah Adil, accession of Mustasim. Assassination of Al Adil, accession of his son Yahya who assumes the throne under the name of Al Mustasim.

1229

Death of the Al Mohad ruler Mustasim, accession of Idris. The Ayyubid Al Kamil restores Jerusalem to the Christians. Abu Muhammad dies in Spain and is succeeded by Al Mamun. Al Mamun invades Morocco with Christian help. Yahya is defeated and power is captured by Al Mamun. He denies the Mahdship of Ibn Tumarat.

1230

End of the Khawarzem Shah rule.

1232

Death of the Al Mohad ruler Idris, accession, of Abdul Wahid II. Assassination of Al Mamun; accession of his son Ar-Rashid.

1234

Death of the Ayyubid ruler Al Kamil, accession of Al Adil.

1236

Death of Delhi Sultan Iltutmish. Accession of Rukn ud Din Feroz Shah.

1237

Accession of Razia Sultana as Delhi Sultan.

1240

Death of Ar-Rashid; accession of his son Abu Said.

1241

Death of Razia Sultana, accession of Bahram Shah.

1242

Death of Bahram Shah, accession of Ala ud Din Masud Shah as Delhi Sultan. Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abdul Wahid, accession of Abu Hasan. Death of the Abbasid Caliph Mustansir, accession of Mustasim.

1243

Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abdul Walid II, accession of

1244

The Al Mohads defeat the Marinids at the battle of Abu Bayash. The Marinids evacuate Morocco.

1245

The Muslims reconquer Jerusalem.

1246

Death of the Delhi Sultan Ala ud Din Masud Shah, accession of Nasir ud Din Mahmud Shah.

1248

Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abul Hasan, accession of Omar Murtaza. Abu Said attacks Tlemsen, but is ambushed and killed; accession of his son Murtada.

1250

The Marinids return to Morocco, and occupy a greater part thereof.

1258

The Mongols sack Baghdad. Death of the Abbasid Caliph Mustasim. End of the Abbasid rule. Fall of Baghdad, end of the Abbasid caliphate. The Mongol Il-Khans under Halaku establish their rule in Iran and Iraq with the capital at Maragah. Berek Khan the Muslim chief of the Golden Horde protests against the treatment meted out to the Abbasid Caliph and withdraw his Contingent from Baghdad.

1259

Abu Abdullah the Hafsids ruler declares himself as the Caliph and assumes the name of Al Mustamir.

1260

Battle of Ayn Jalut in Syria. The Mongols are defeated by the Mamluks of Egypt, and the spell of the invincibility of the Mongols is broken. Baybars becomes the Mamluk Sultan.

1262

Death of Bahauddin Zikriya in Multan who is credited with the introduction of the Suhrawardi Sufi order in

the IndoPakistan sub-continent.

1265

Death of Halaku. Death of Fariduddin Ganj Shakkhar the Chishti saint of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

1266

Death of Berek Khan the first ruler of the Golden Horde to be converted to Islam. The eighth crusade. The crusaders invade Tunisia. Failure of the crusade.

1267

Malik ul Salih establishes the first Muslim state of Samudra Pasai in Indonesia. Murtada seeks the help of the Christians, and the Spaniards invade Morocco.

The Marinids drive away the Spaniards from Morocco. Assassination of Murtada; accession of Abu Dabbas.

1269

Abu Dabbas is overthrown by the Marinids, End of the Al Mohads. End of the rule of the Al Mohads in Morocco, the Marinids come to power in Morocco under

Abu Yaqub.

1270

Death of Mansa Wali the founder of the Muslim rule in Mali.

1272

Death of Muhammad I the founder of the state of Granada. Yaghmurason invades Morocco but meets a reverse at the battle

1273

Death of Jalaluddin Rumi.

1274

Death of Nasiruddin Tusi. The Marinids wrest Sijilmasa from the Zayenids. Ninth crusade under Edward I of England. The crusade ends in fiasco and Edward

returns to England.

1277

Death of Baybars.

1280

Battle of Hims.

1283

Death of Yaghmurason. Accession of his son Othman.

1285

Tunisia splits in Tunis and Bougie.

1286

Death of Ghasiuddin Balban. Death of Abu Yusuf Yaqub. Bughra Khan declares his independence in Bengal under the name of Nasiruddin.

1290

End of the slave dynasty Jalaluddin Khilji comes into power. Othman embarks on a career of conquest and by 1290 C.E. most of the Central Maghreb is conquered by the Zayanids.

1291

Saadi.

1296

Alauddin Ghazan converted to Islam.

1299

Mongols invade Syria. The Marinids besiege Tlemsen the capital of the Zayanids.

1301

In Bengal, Death of Ruknuddin the king of Bengal, succeeded by brother Shamsuddin Firuz.

1302

In Granada, Death of Muhammad II; succession of Muhammad III.

1304

In the Mongols II Khans empire, Death of Ghazan, succession of his brother Khudabanda Ul Jaytu. In Algeria, Death of Othman, succession of his son Abu Zayan Muhammad.

1305

In the Khiljis empire, Alauddin Khilji conquers Rajputana.

1306

In the Chughills empire, Death of Dava, succession of his son Kunjuk.

1307

In the Marinids empire, Assassination of the Marinid Sultan Abu Yaqub Yusuf; accession of Abu Thabit

1308

In the Chughills empire, Deposition of Kunjuk, power captured by Taliku. In Algeria, Death of Abu Zayan Muhammad, succession of his brother Abu Hamuw

Musa. In the Marinids empire, Abu Thabit overthrown by Abu Rabeah Sulaiman.

1309

In the Chughills empire, Assassination of Taliku, accession of Kubak. In Granada, Muhammad III overthrown by his uncle Abul Juyush Nasr.

1310

In the Chughills empire, Kubak overthrown by his brother Isan Buga. In the Marinids empire, Abu Rabeah Sulaiman overthrown by Abu Said Othman. In the Khiljis empire, Alauddin conquers Deccan.

1312

In Tunisia, In Tunis Abul Baqa is overthrown by Al Lihiani.

1313

In the Mongols II Khans empire, Invasion of Syria, the Mongols repulsed. In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Toktu, accession of his nephew Uzbek.

1314

In Kashmir, Rainchan an adventurer from Baltistan overthrows Sinha Deva the Raja of Kashmir. Rainchan is converted to Islam and adopts the name of Sadrud

Din. In Granada, Abul Juyush overthrown by his nephew Abul Wahid Ismail.

1315

In Tunisia, War between Bougie and Tunis, Lihani defeated and killed. Abu Bakr becomes the ruler of Bougie and Tunis.

1316

In the Mongols II Khans empire, Death of Khudabanda Ul Jaytu, succession of Abu Said. In the Khiljis

empire, Death of Alauddin, accession of Shahabuddin Umar, usurpation of power by Malik Kafur, a Hindu convert.

1318

In the Khiljis empire, Assassination of Malik Kafur, deposition of Shahabuddin Umar, accession of Qutbuddin Mubarak. In the Chughills empire, Isan Buga overthrown by Kubak.

1320

In the Khiljis empire, Assassination of Qutbuddin Mubarak, usurpation of power by Khusro Khan a Hindu convert. Khusro Khan overthrown by Ghazi Malik. End of the rule of Khiljis. In Tunisia, Abu Bakr expelled from Tunis by Abu Imran. In the Tughluqs empire, Ghazi Malik founds the rule of the Tughluq dynasty.

1321

In the Chughills empire, Death of Kubak, succession of Hebbishsi who is overthrown by Dava Temur.

1322

In the Chughills empire, Dava Temur overthrown by Tarmashirin, who is converted to Islam. In Bengal, Death of Shamsuddin Firuz. The kingdom divided into two parts. Ghasiuddin Bahadur became the ruler of East Bengal with the capital at Sonargaon, Shahabuddin became the ruler of West Bengal with the capital at Lakhnauti.

1324

In Bengal, Shahabuddin dies and is succeeded by his brother Nasiruddin.

1325

In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Ghazi Malik (Ghasiuddin Tughluq); accession of his son Muhammad Tughluq. In Granada, Assassination of Abul Wahid Ismail, succession of his son Muhammad IV. Assassination of Muhammad IV. Accession of his brother Abul Hallaj Yusuf. In the Samudra Pasai empire, Death of Malik al Tahir I, accession of Malik al Tahir II. In Bengal, With the help of Ghasiuddin Tughluq, Nasiruddin overthrows. Ghasiuddin Bahadur and himself become's the ruler of United Bengal.

1326

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Death of Othman, succession of Orkhan. Orkhan conquers Bursa and makes it his capital.

1327

In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks capture the city of Nicaea.

1329

In the Tughluqs empire, Muhammad Tughluq shifts the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad in Deccan.

1330

In the Chughills empire, Death of Tramashirin, succession of Changshahi. Amir Hussain establishes the rule of the Jalayar dynasty at Baghdad. In Tunisia, Abu Bakr overthrows Abu Imran and the state is again united, under him. In Bengal, Muhammad b Tughluq reverses the policy of his father and restores Ghasiuddin Bahadur to the throne of Sonargeon.

1331

In the Marinids empire, Death of Abu Said Othman, sucession of Abul Hasan. In Bengal, Annexation of Bengal by the Tughluqs.

1335

In the Mongols II Khans empire, Death of Abu Said, power captured by Arpa Koun. In the Chughills empire, Assassination of Changshahi, accession of Burun.

1336

In the Mongols II Khans empire, Arpa defeated and killed, succeeded by Musa. Birth of Amir Temur. In the Jalayar empire, Death of Amir Hussain, succession of Hasan Buzurg. In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks annex the state of Karasi. In Bengal, The Tughluq Governor at Sonargeon assassinated by armour bearer who captured power and declared his independence assuming the name of Fakhruddin Mubarak Shah.

1337

In the Mongols II Khans empire, The rule of Musa overthrown, Muhammad becomes the Sultan. In the Sarbadaran empire, On the disintegration of the II-Khan rule, Abdur Razaq a military adventurer establishes an independent principality in Khurasan with the capital at Sabzwar. In the Muzaffarids empire, On the disintegration of the II Khan rule Mubarazud Din Muhammad established the rule of the Muzaffarid dynasty. In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks capture the city of Nicomedia. In Algeria, Algeria is occupied by Marinids.

1338

In the Mongols II Khans empire, Muhammad overthrown, succession of Sati Beg. Sati Beg marries Sulaiman who becomes the co-ruler.

1339

In Kashmir, Death of Sadrud Din, throne captured by a Hindu Udyana Deva. In the Chughills empire, Deposition of Burun, accession of Isun Temur. In Bengal, The Tughluq Governor at Lakhnauti-Qadr Khan assassinated and power is captured by the army commander-in-chief who declares his independence and assumes the title of Alauddin Ali Shah.

1340

In the Muzaffarids empire, The Muzaffarids conquer Kirman. In the Chughills empire, Deposition of Isun Temur, accession of Muhammad.

1341

In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Uzbek, succession of his son Tini Beg.

1342

In the Golden Horde empire, Tini Beg overthrown by his brother Jani Beg.

1343

In the Chughills empire, Muhammad overthrown, power captured by Kazan. In Bengal, Ilyas an officer of Alauddin murders his patron and captures the throne of West Bengal.

1344

In the Mongols II Khans empire, Deposition of Sulaiman, succession of Anusherwan.

1345

In the Samudra Pasai empire, Death of Malik al Tahir II, accession of Tahir III. His rule lasted throughout the fourteenth century. In Bengal, Ilyas captures East

Bengal and under him Bengal is again united. He establishes his capital at Gaur.

1346

In the Chughills empire, Deposition of Kazan, accession of Hayan Kuli. In Tunisia, Death of Abu Bakr, succession of his son Fadal. In Kashmir, Death of Udyana

Deva, throne captured by Shah Mirza who assumed the name of Shah Mir, and rounded the rule of Shah Mir dynasty.

1347

The Marinids capture Tunisia. In the Bahmanids empire, Hasan Gangu declares his independence and establishes a state in Deccan with the capital at

Gulbarga.

1349

In Kashmir, Death of Shah Mir, accession of his son Jamsbed. In Algeria, The Zayanids under Abu Said Othman recapture Algeria.

1350

In the Sarbadaran empire, Revolt against Abdur Razaq. Power captured by Amir Masud. In Tunisia, Deposition of Fadal, succession of his brother Abu Ishaq. In

Kashmir, Jamshed overthrown by his step brother Alauddin Ali Sher.

1351

In the Marinids empire, Death of Abul Hasan, succession of Abu Inan. In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Muhammad Tughluq accession of Firuz Shah Tughluq.

1352

In Algeria, The Marinids again capture Algeria. Abu Said Othman is taken captive and killed.

1353

End of the Mongol II Khan rule. In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks acquire the fortress of Tympa on the European side of the Hollespoint. In the

Muzaffarids empire, The Muzaffarids conquer Shiraz and establish their capital there.

1354

In the Muzaffarids empire, The Muzaffarids annex Isfahan. In Granada, Assassination of Abu Hallaj Yusuf, succession of his son Muhammad V.

1356

In the Jalayar empire, Death of Hasan Buzurg, succession of his son Owaia.

1357

In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Jani Beg, succession of Kulpa.

1358

In the Bahmanids empire, Death of Hasan Gangu, accession of his son Muhammad Shah. In the Muzaffarids empire, Death of Mubarazuddin Muhammad;

accession of Shah Shuja. In the Marinids empire, Assassination of Abu Inan, succession of Abu Bakr Said. In Bengal, Death of Ilyas, succession of his son

Sikandar Shah.

1359

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Death of Orkhan, succession of Murad. In the Muzaffarids empire, Shah

Shuja deposed by his brother Shah Mahmud. In Tunisia, Abul Abbas a nephew of Abu Ishaq revolts and establishes his rule in Bougie. In Algeria, The Zayanids under Abu Hamuw II recapture Algeria. In the Marinids empire, Abu Bakr Said overthrown by Abu Salim Ibrahim. In Granada, Muhammad V loses the throne in palace revolution, succeeded by Ismail.

1360

In the Muzaffarids empire, Death of Shah Mahmud. Shah Shuja recaptures power. In the Chughills empire, Power captured by Tughluq Temur. In Granada, Ismail overthrown by his brother-in-law Abu Said.

1361

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Murad conquers a part of Thrace and establishes his capital at Demolika in Thrace. In the Golden Horde empire, Kulpa overthrown by his brother Nauroz. In the Marinids empire, Abu Salim Ibrahim overthrown by Abu Umar. Abu Umar overthrown by Abu Zayyan.

1362

In the Golden Horde empire, State of anarchy. During 20 years as many as 14 rulers came to the throne and made their exit. In Granada, Abu Said overthrown by Muhammad V who comes to rule for the second time. In Kashmir, Death of Alauddin Ali Sher, succeeded by his brother Shahabuddin.

1365

In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks defeat the Christians at the battle of Matiza, the Byzantine ruler becomes a vassal of the Turks.

1366

In the Marinids empire, Assassination of Abu Zayyan, succession of Abu Faris Abdul Aziz.

1369

Power captured by Amir Temur. End of the rule of the Chughills. Amir Temur captures power in Transoxiana. In Tunisia, Death of Abu Ishaq. Succession of his son Abu Baqa Khalid.

1370

In Tunisia, Abu Baqa overthrown by Abul Abbas under whom the state is reunited. In the Sarbadaran empire, Death of Amir Masud, succession of Muhammad Temur.

1371

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Invasion of Bulgaria, Bulgarian territory upto the Balkans annexed by the Turks.

1372

In the Marinids empire, Death of Abu Faris, succession of Abu Muhammad.

1374

In the Marinids empire, Abu Muhammad overthrown by Abul Abbas.

1375

In the Sarbadaran empire, Deposition of Muhammad Temur, power captured by Shamsuddin. In the Jalayar empire, Death of Owais, succession by his son Hussain.

1376

In Kashmir, Death of Shahabuddin, succeeded by his brother Qutbuddin.

1377

In the Bahmanids empire, Death of Muhammad Shah, succeeded by his son Mujahid.

1378

In the Bahmanids empire, Mujahid assassinated, throne captured by his uncle Daud.

1379

Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Bairam Khawaja found the independent principality of the Turkomans of the Black Sheep and established his capital at Van in Armenia. In the Bahmanids empire, Assassination of Daud; accession of Muhammad Khan.

1380

In the Golden Horde empire, Power is captured by Toktamish, a prince of the White Horde of Siberia. In Amir Temur's empire, Amir Temur crosses the Oxus and conquers Khurasan and Herat. Amir Temur invades Persia and subjugates the Muzaffarids and Mazandaran.

1381

In Amir Temur's empire, Annexation of Seestan, capture of Qandhar.

1384

In Amir Temur's empire, Conquest of Astrabad, Mazandaran, Rayy and Sultaniyah. In the Muzaffarids empire, Death of Shah Shuja, accession of his son Zainul Abidin. In the Marinids empire, Abul Abbas overthrown by Mustansir. Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Death of Bairam Khawaja, succession of Qara Muhammad.

1386

In Amir Temur's empire, Annexation of Azarbaijan, Georgia overrun. Subjugation of Gilan and Shirvan. Turkomans of the Black Sheep defeated. In the Marinids empire, Death of Mustansir, succession of Muhammad.

1387

In the Marinids empire, Muhammad overthrown by Abul Abbas who comes to power for the second time.

1388

In Algeria, Death of Abu Hamuw II, succession of Abu Tashfin. In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Firuz Shah Tughluq, succeeded by his grandson Ghiasuddin

Tughluq II.

1389

In the Muzaffarids empire, Death of the poet Hafiz Shirazi. In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Ghiasuddin Tughluq II, accession: of Abu Bakr Tughluq Shah.

Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Death of Qara Muhammad. succession of Qara Yusuf.

1390

In the Tughluqs empire, Abu Bakr overthrow by Nasiruddin Tughluq. In Bengal, Death of Sikandar Shah, accession of his son Ghiasud. In the Burji Mamluks empire, The rule of the Burji Mamluks rounded by Saifuddin Barquq.

1391

In Amir Temur's empire, Annexation of Fars. In the Muzaffarids empire, Annexation of the Muzaffarids by

Amir Temur. In Granada, Death of Muhammad V, succession of his son Abu Hallaj Yusuf II.

1392

In the Jalayar empire, Death of Hussain, succession of his son Ahmad. In Granada, Death of Abu Hallaj ; succession of Muhammad VI.

1393

Amir Temur defeats Tiktomish, the ruler of the Golden Horde. Capture of the Jalayar dominions by Amir Temur. In the Marinids empire, Death of Abul Abbas; succession of Abu Faris II.

1394

Amir Temur defeats the Duke of Moscow. In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Nasiruddin Tugluq, accession of Alauddin Sikandar Shah. In Kashmir, Death of Qutbuddin. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Qara Othman established the rule of the White Sheep Turkomans in Diyarbekr.

1395

In the Golden Horde empire, Amir Temur defeated Toktamish and razes Serai to the ground. End of the rule of the Golden Horde. Annexation of Iraq by Amir Temur. In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Sikandar Shah. Accession of Muhammad Shah.

1396

In the Amir Temur's empire, Destruction of Sarai, and of the rule of the Golden Horde. In the Sarbadaran empire, Principality annexed by Amir Temur.

1397

In the Bahmanids empire, Death of Muhammad Khan.

1398

In the Amir Temur's empire, Campaign in India. In the Marinids empire, Death of Abu Faris II. In the Tughluqs empire, Invasion of Amir Timur, Mahmud Shah escapes from the capital. In Morocco, Death of the Marinid Sultan Abu Faris II; succession of his son Abu Said Othman.

1399

In the Amir Temur's empire, Campaign in Iraq and Syria. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Saifuddin Barquq, succession of his son Nasiruddin in Faraj.

1400

In the Burji Mamluks empire, The Mamluks lost Syria which was occupied by Amir Timur.

1401

In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Timur Qutluq, the ruler, installed by Amir Timur. accession of Shadi Beg.

1402

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Defeat of Bayazid at the battle of Ankara, taken captive Amir Timur.

1403

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Muhammad I, the son of Bayazid ascended the throne.

1405

In the Timurids empire, Death of Amir Timur, succession of his son Shah Rukh.

1407

In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Shadi Beg, installation of Faulad Khan by the king maker Edigu.

1410

In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Faulad Khan, installation of Timur.

1412

In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Timur, installation of Jalaluddin. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Nasiruddin Faraj, succession of Al Muayyad.

1413

In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Jalaluddin, installation of Karim Bardo.

1414

In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Karim Bardo, installation of Kubak Khan.

1416

In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Kubak Khan, installation of Jahar Balrawi. Deposition of Jahar Balrawi, installation of Chaighray.

1419

In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Edigu, overthrow of Chaighray, power captured by Ulugh Muhammad.

1420

In the Golden Horde empire, Ulugh Muhammad overthrown by Daulat Bairawi. 1420: Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Death of Qara Yusuf; succession of his son Qara Iskandar. In Morocco, Assassination of Abu Said Othman; succession of his infant son Abdul Haq.

1421

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Death of Muhammad I; accession of his son Murad II. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Al Muayyad, succession of Muzaffar

Ahmad. Muzaffar Ahmad overthrown by Amir Saifuddin Tata, Death of Saifuddin Tata, succession of his son Muhammad. Muhammad overthrown by Amir

Barsbay.

1424

In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Daulat Bairawi, succession of Berk. In Algeria, The Halsida of Tunisia occupy Algeria. This state of affairs continued throughout the fifteenth century.

1425

In the Uzbegs empire, Abul Khayr, a prince of the house of Uzbeg declare his independence in the western part of Siberia,

1427

In the Golden Horde empire, Berk overthrown by Ulugh Muhammad who captured power for the second time.

1430

In the Uzbegs empire, Abul Khayr occupies Khawarazm.

1434

Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Deposition of Qara Iskandar; installation of his brother Jahan Shah. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Death of

Qara Othman, succession of his son Ali Beg. In Tunisia, Death of Abul Faris after a rule of forty years, succession of his son Abu Abdullah Muhammad.

1435

In Tunisia, Deposition of Abu Abdullah Muhammad, power captured by Abu Umar Othman.

1438

In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Barsbay, accession of his minor son Jamaluddin Yusuf; Yusuf overthrown and power captured by the Chief Minister

Saifuddin Gakmuk. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Ali Beg overthrown by his brother Hamza.

1439

In the Golden Horde empire, Ulugh Muhammad withdrew from Sarai and found the principality of Qazan. Said Ahmad came to power in Sarai.

1440

Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Hamza overthrown by Jahangir a son of Ali Beg.

1441

In the Golden Horde empire, Crimea seceded from Sarai.

1446

In the Timurids empire, Death of Shah Rukh, succession of Ulugh Beg. In the Ottoman Turks empire, Second battle of Kossova resulting in the victory of the Turks. Serbia annexed to Turkey and Bosnia became its vassal.

1447

In the Golden Horde empire, Astra Khan seceded from Sarai.

1449

In the Uzbegs empire, Abul Khayr captures Farghana. In the Timurids empire, Death of Ulugh Beg, succession of Abdul Latif.

1450

In the Timurids empire, Assassination of Abdul Latif, accession of Abu Said.

1451

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Death of Murad II; accession of his son Muhammad II.

1453

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Capture of Constantinople by the Turks. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Death of Jahangir; accession of his son Uzun

Hasan. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Gakmuk. succession of his son Fakhruddin Othman.

Othman overthrown by the Mamluk General Saifuddin Inal.

1454

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Attack against Wallachia, Wallachia became a vassal state of Turkey.

1456

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Annexation of Serbia.

1461

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Saifuddin Inal, succession of his son Shahabuddin

Ahmad. Shahabuddin Ahmad overthrown by the Mamluk General Saifuddin Khushqadam.

1462

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Annexation of Albania.

1465

In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Said Ahmad, succession of his son Khan Ahmad. In Morocco, Assassination of Abdul Haq. End of the Marinid rule. Power snatched by Sharif Muhammad al Jati.

1467

Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Death of Jahan Shah, end of the rule of the Black Sheep Turkoman rule. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Jahan Shah of the Black Sheep attacked the White Sheep. Jahan Shah was defeated and the Black Sheep territories annexed by the White Sheep. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Khushqadam, accession of his son Saifuddin Yel Bey. Deposition of Yel Bey, power captured by the Mamluk General Temur Bugha.

1468

In the Uzbegs empire, Death of Abul Khayr, succession of his son Haidar Sultan. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Uzun Hasan defeated the Timurids at the battle of Qarabagh whereby the White Sheep became the masters of Persia and Khurasan. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Deposition of Femur Bugha, power captured by the Mamluk General Qait Bay.

1469

In the Timurids empire, Death of Abu Said, disintegration of the Timurid state. In Khurasan Hussain Baygara came to power and he ruled during the remaining years of the fifteenth century.

1472

In Morocco, Sharif Muhammad al Jati overthrown by the Wattisid chief Muhammad al Shaikh who establishes the rule of the Wattisid dynasty.

1473

In the Ottoman Turks empire, War against Persia; Persians defeated.

1475

In the Ottoman Turks empire, Annexation of Crimea. War against Venice. Tukey became the master of the Aegean Sea.

1478

Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Death of Uzun Hasan, succession of his son Khalil.

1479

Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Khalil overthrown by his uncle Yaqub.

1480

In the Golden Horde empire, Assassination of Khan Ahmad, succession of his son Said Ahmad II.

1481

In the Golden Horde empire, Said Ahmad I1 overthrown by his brother Murtada. In the Ottoman Turks empire, Death of Muhammad II, accession of Bayazid II.

1488

In the Uzbegs empire, Death of Haider Sultan, succession of his nephew Shaybani Khan. In Tunisia, Death of Abu Umar Othman after a rule of 52 years, succession of Abu Zikriya Yahya.

1489

In Tunisia, Abu Zikriya Yahya overthrown by Abul Mumin.
1490
In Tunisia, Abul Mumin overthrown, power recaptured by Abu Yahya.
1493
Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Death of Yaqub. accession of his son Bayangir.
1495
Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Bayangir overthrown by his cousin Rustam.
1496
In the Burji Mamluks empire, Abdication of Qait Bay, succession of his son Nasir Muhammad.
1497
Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Rustam overthrown by Ahmad. Anarchy and fragmentation.
1498
In the Burji Mamluks empire, Deposition of Nasir Muhammad, power captured by Zahir Kanauh.
1499
In the Uzbegs empire, Shayhani Khan conquered Transoxiana. In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Murtada, succession of Said Ahmad III." In the Ottoman
Turks empire, The Turks defeated the Venetian fleet in the battle of Lepanto.
1500
In the Burji Mamluks empire, Zahir Kanauh overthrown by Ashraf Gan Balat.
1501
Isamil I establishes the Safavid dynasty in Persia, and the Twelve-Imam Shi'ism becomes the state religion.
1507
The Portuguese under d'Albuquerque establish strongholds in the Persian Gulf.
1508
Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, End of the White Sheep dynasty and the annexation of their territories by the Safawids.
1511
D'Albuquerque conquers Malacca from the Muslims.
1517
The Ottoman Sultan Selim Yavuz ("the Grim") defeats the Mamluks and conquers Egypt.
1520
The reign of Sulayman the Magnificent begins.
1526
Louis of Hungary dies at the Battle of Mohacs.
1526
The Battle of Panipat in India, and the Moghul conquest; Babur makes his capital at Delhi and Agra.
1528
The Ottomans take Buda in Hungary.
1529
Unsuccessful Ottoman siege of Vienna.
1550
The architect Sinan builds the Suleymaniye mosque in Istanbul.

1550

The rise of the Muslim kingdom of Atjeh in Sumatra.

1550

Islam spreads to Java, the Moluccas, and Borneo.

1556

The death of Sulayman the Magnificent.

1568

Alpujarra uprising of the Moriscos (Muslims forcibly converted to Catholicism) in Spain.

1571

The Ottomans are defeated at the naval Battle of Lepanto, and their dominance in the Mediterranean is brought to a close.

1578

The Battle of the Three Kings at Qasr al-Kabir in Morocco. King Sebastian of Portugal is killed.

1588

Reign of Safavid Sultan Shah Abbas I begins.

1591

Mustaili Ismailis split into Sulaymanis and Daudis.

1600

Sind annexed by the Mughals. End of the Arghun rule in Sind.

1601

Khandesh annexed by the Mughals.

1603

Battle of Urmiyah. Turks suffer defeat. Persia occupies Tabriz, Mesopotamia. Mosul and Diyarbekr. Death of Muhammad III, Sultan of Turkey, accession of Ahmad I. In Morocco al Shaikh died.

1604

In Indonesia death of Alauddin Rayat Shah, Sultan of Aceh, accession of Ali Rayat Shah III.

1605

Death of the Mughal emperor Akbar; accession of Jahangir.

1607

Annexation of Ahmadnagar by the Mughals.

1609

Annexation of Bidar by the Mughals

1611

Kuch Behar subjugated by the Mughals.

1612

Kamrup annexed by the Mughals.

1617

Death of Ahmad I, Sultan of Turkey, accession of Mustafa; Deposition of Mustafa: accession of Othman II.

1618

Tipperah annexed by the Mughals.: '

1620

In Turkey deposition of Mustafa, accession of Othman II.

1623

In Turkey Mustafa recaptured power.

1625

In Turkey deposition of Mustafa, accession of Murad IV.

1627

Death of the Mughal emperor Jahangir, accession of Shah Jahan.

1628

Reign of Safavid Sultan Shah Abbas I comes to an end.

1629

In Persia death of Shah Abbas; accession of grandson Safi.

1631

Death of Mumtaz Mahal, wife of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan and the lady of Taj Mahal, Agra.

1637

Death of Iskandar Muda in Indonesia; accession of Iskandar II.

1640

Death of Otthman Sultan Murad IV. accession of his brother Ibrahim.

1641

Turks capture Azov. In Indonesia death of Iskandar II; accession of the Queen Tajul Alam.

1642

In Persia death of Shah Safi, accession of Shah Abbas II.

1648

In Turkey Ibrahim deposed; accession of Muhammad IV.

1656

Muhammad Kuiprilli becomes the Grand Minister in Turkey.

1658

Deposition of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, accession of Aurangzeb.

1661

Death of Muhammad Kuiprilli, accession of his son Ahmad Kuiprilli.

1667

Death of Shah Abbas II; accession of Shah Sulaiman.

1675

Execution of the Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur. In Indonesia death of the queen Tajul Alam, accession of the queen Nur ul Alam.

1676

Death of the Grand Wazir of Turkey Ahmad Kuiprilli, succession by Kara Mustafa.

1678

In Indonesia death of the queen Nur ul Alam, accession of the queen Inayat Zakia.

1680

Death of Marhatta chieftain Shivaji.

1682

Assam annexed by the Mughals. Aurangzeb shifts the capital to Aurangabad in the Deccan.

1683

The Turks lift the siege of Vienna and retreat. Kara Mustafa the Grand Wazir executed for the failure of

the expedition.

1686

Annexation of Bijapur by the Mughals.

1687

Golkunda annexed by the Mughals. Second battle of Mohads. Defeat of the Turks by Austria. Deposition of Muhammad IV. Accession of Sulaiman II.

1688

In Indonesia death of queen Inayat Zakia, accession of the queen Kamalah.

1690

Death of the Ottoman Sultan Sulaiman II, accession of Ahmad II.

1692

Death of the Turk Sultan Ahmad II, accession of Mustafa II.

1694

In Persia death of Shah Safi, accession of Shah Hussain.

1699

In Indonesia death of Queen Kamalah.

1700

Murshid Quli Khan declares the independence of Bengal and establishes his capital at Murshidabad.

1703

Ahmad 11I becomes the Ottoman Sultan. Birth of Shah Wali Ullah. Birth of the religious reformer Muhammad b Abdul Wahab.

1707

Death of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, accession of his son Bahadur Shah.

1711

War between Turkey and Russia. Russia defeated at the battle of Pruth.

1712

Death of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah, accession of Jahandar Shah.

1713

Jahandar Shah overthrown by his nephew Farrukh Siyar.

1718

In the war against Austria, Turkey suffers defeat. By the treaty of Passarowich Turkey loses Hungary.

1719

Deposition of the Mughal emperor Farrukh Siyar Muhammad Shah ascends the throne. In Sind the Kalhoras came to power under Nur Muhammad Kalhora.

1722

Saadat Khan found the independent state of Oudh. Battle of Gulnabad between the Afghans and the Persians. The Persians were defeated and the Afghans under Shah Mahmud became the masters of a greater part of Persia. Shah Hussain taken captive, accession of Shah Tahmasp II.

1730

Zanzibar freed from Portugese rule and occupied by Oreart.

1747

Ahmad Shah Durrani established Afghan rule in Afghanistan.

1752

Death of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, writer of Sassi Pannu, Sohni Mahinwal and Umer Marvo.

1752

Ahmed Shah Durrani captured Punjab, Kashmir and Sind.

1761

Death of Shah Waliullah Dehlavi.

1761

Battle of Panipat. Ahmad Shah Durrani came to India at the invitation of Shah Waliullah Dehlavi and smashed rising Maratha power in the battle of Panipat.

1764

Conversion to Islam of Areadi Gaya. ruler of Futa Bandu State in West Sudan.

1773

Death of Ahmad Shah Durrani.

1783

End of Kalhora rule in Sind.

1797

Death of Muhammad Khan Qachar, king of Persia.

1797

Russia occupied Daghestan.

1799

Ranjit Singh declared himself Maharajah of Punjab defeating Afghans.

1799

Khoqand declared independent Islamic State.

1803

Shah Abdul Aziz ibn Saud assassinated by a Shia fanatic. Shah Shuja proclaimed as King of Afghanistan.

1805

Ibn Saud captured Madinah defeating the Turk garrison.

1804

Othman Dan Fodio established Islamic State of Sokoto in Central Sudan.

1805

Faraizi movement launched in Bengal. Muhammad Ali appointed Pasha of Egypt by the Turks.

1806

Khanate of Khiva came into limelight under the rule of Muhammad Rahim Khan.

1807

Darqawi sect revolted against Turkish domination. Tunisia repudiated suzerainty of Algeria.

1811

Birth of Ali Muhammad Bab founder of Bab movement.

1811

British occupied Indonesia.

1812

Madina fell to Egyptians.

1813

Makkah and Taif captured by Egyptian forces and Saudis expelled from Hijaz.

1814

Iran executed treaty of alliance with the British known as Definitive Treaty.

1814

Death of Ibn Saud II.

1814

King Othman of Tunisia assassinated by his cousin Mahmud.

1816

British withdrew from Indonesia restoring it to the Dutch.

1822

Death of Maulay Ismail in Morocco.

1827

Malaya became a preserve of the British according to Anglo- Netherland treaty in 1824.

1828

Russia declared war against Turkey.

1829

Treaty of Adrianople.

1830

French forces landed near Algiers and occupied Algeria ending 313 years rule of Turks.

1831

Syed Ahmad Barelvi and Shah Ismail leaders of Jihad movement in India fell fighting the Sikhs in Balakot.

1832

Turks defeated in the battle of Konia by Egyptian forces.

1832

Sayyid Said, King of Oman, shifted his capital to Zanzibar.

1834

Abdul Qadir recognised as ruler of the area under his control by the French.

1839

Defeat of Turkey by the Egyptians in the battle of Nisibin.

1840

Quadruple Alliance by the European powers to force Egypt to relinquish Syria.

1840

British frees occupied Aden.

1841

State of Adamawa established by Adams adjacent to Nigeria.

1842

Amir Abdul Qadir, ousted from Algeria by the French. crossed over to Morocco.

1842

Shah Shuja assassinated ending the Durrani rule in Afghanistan.

1847

Amir Abdul Qadir surrendered to France under the condition of safe conduct to a Muslim country of his choice but France violated its pledge and sent him as a captive to France.

1849

Death of Muhammad Ali pasha.

1850

Ali Muhammad Bab arrested and executed by Iranian government. Qurratul Ain Tabira, a renowned poetess and staunch advocate of Babism also shot dead.

1852

Release of Amir Abdul Qadir by Napoleon III. He settled in Turkey.

1855

Khiva annexed by Russia.

1857

British captured Delhi and eliminated Mughal rule in India after 332 years. Last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to Rangoon in Burma. This was also the end of 1000 years of Muslim rule over India.

1859

Imam Shamil laid down arms before Russian forces and the Islamic State of Daghestan became a Russian province.

1860

Mulay Muhammad defeated by Spain.

1861

Death of Sultan Abdul-Majid of Turkey.

1862

Faraizi movement fizzled out after the death of Dadu Miyan..

1865

Khoqand State liquidated by Russia.

1869

Jamaluddin Afghani exiled from Afghanistan. He proceeded to Egypt.

1871

Tunisia recognised suzerainty of Turkey through a Firman.

1876

Britain purchased shares of Khediv Ismail in the Suez canal and got involved in Egyptian affairs.

1878

Turkey handed over Cyprus to Britain.

1878

Adrianople fell to Russia.

1879

Jamaluddin Afghani exiled from Egypt.

1879

Treaty of Berlin. Turkey lost 4/5 th of its territory in Europe.

1881

France invaded Tunisia and the Bey acknowledged supremacy of France as a result of the treaty of Bardo.

1881

Muhammad Ahmad declared himself Mahdi in northern Sudan.

1882

Egypt came under British military occupation.

1883

Death of Amir Abdul Qadir in Damascus.

1885

Muhammad Ahmad declared free Government of Sudan under his rule.

1885

Death of Mahdi Sudani five months after the occupation of Khartum.

1890

End of Banbara State.

1895

Afghanistan got Wakhan corridor by an understanding with Russia and British India making Afghan border touch China.

1895

Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian claimed prophethood.

1897

State of Bagirimi occupied by the French,

1899

Fall of Mahdi State occupied by the British and the Egyptians jointly.

1901

Ibn Saud (Abd al-Aziz) captures Riyad.

1901

French forces occupy Morocco.

1904

Morocco becomes a French protectorate under the Conference of Algeiras.

1904

The Presian constitution is promoted.

1905

The beginning of the Salafiyah movement in Paris with it's main sphere of influence in Egypt.

1907

The beginning of the Young Turks movement in Turkey.

1912

The beginning of the Muhammadiyah reform movement in Indonesia.

1914

Under Ottoman rule, secret Arab nationalist societies are formed.

1914

World War I.

1916

Arab revolt against Ottoman (Turkish) rule. Lawrence of Arabia leads attacks on the Hijaz Railway.

1918

Armistice signed with Ottomans on October 30.

1918

World War I ends on November 11.

1918

Syria and Damascus become a French protectorate.

1921

Abd Allah bin Husayn is made King of Transjordan. His father was the Sharif of Mecca.

1921

Faysal bin Husayn is made King of Iraq. His father was the Sharif of Mecca.

1921

Abd al-Karim leads a revolt against colonial rule in Moroccan Rif, and declares the "Republic of the Rif".

1922

Mustafa Kemal abolishes the Turkish Sultanate.

1924

The Turkish Caliphate is abolished.

1924

King Abd al-Aziz conquers Mecca and Medina, which leads to the unification of the Kingdoms of Najd and Hijaz.

1925

Reza Khan seizes the government in Persia and establishes the Pahlavi dynasty.

1926

Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) assumes title of King of Najd and Hijaz.

1927

Death of Zaghlul, an Egyptian nationalist leader.

1928

Turkey is declared a secular state.

1928

Hasan al-Banna founds the Muslim Brotherhood.

1932

Iraq granted independence by League of Nations.

1934

War between King Abd al-Aziz and Imam Yahya of the Yemen.

1934

Peace treaty of Ta'if.

1934

Asir becomes part of Saudi Arabia.

1935

Iran becomes the official name of Persia.

1936

Increased Jewish immigration provokes widespread Arab-Jewish fighting in Palestine.

1939

World War II.

1941

British and Russian forces invade Iran and Reza Shah is forced to abdicate in favor of his son Mohammad Reza Shah in Iran.

1943

Beginning of Zionist terrorist campaign in Palestine.

1945

End of World War II.

1946

Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria are granted independence from Britain and France.

1947

Creation of Pakistan from Muslim Majority area in India.

1948

Creation of state of Israel. Arab armies suffer defeat in war with Israel.

1949

Hasan al-Banna, leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, is assassinated.

1951

Libya becomes independent.

1952

King Faruq of Egypt forced to abdicate.

1953

General Zahedi leads coup against Musaddeq, Shah returns to power.

1953

Death of King Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Saudi Arabia.

1953

The foundation stone is laid to enlarge the Prophet's mosque in Medina.

1956

Morocco becomes independent.

1956

Tunisia becomes independent.

1957

The Bey of Tunisia is deposed, and Bourguiba becomes president.

1957

Enlargement of the Haram in Mecca begins.

1962

Algeria becomes independent.

1962

Death of Zaydi Imam of Yemen (Ahmad). Crown Prince Bahr succeeds him and takes the title Imam Mansur Bi-Llah Muhammad.

1965

Malcom X is assassinated.

1968

The enlargement of the Haram in Mecca is completed.

1969

King Idris of Libya is ousted by a coup led by Colonel Qadhafi.

1973

King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan is overthrown.

1975

Death of Elijah Mohammad, leader of Nation of Islam among African Americans in North America.

1975

Wallace Warith Deen Mohammad assumes leadership of Nation of Islam and shifts movement toward Islamic Orthodoxy renaming it American Muslim Mission.

1978

Imam Musa Sadr is apparently assassinated after he disappears on a trip to Libya. He was the religious leader of the Lebanese Twelve-Imam Shi'ites. He promoted the resurgence of Shi'ites in Lebanon and set the foundation of Amal.

1979

The Shah leaves Iran on January 15, thus bringing the Pahlavi dynasty to an end.

1979

On 1 Muharram AH 1400/21 November, the first day of the 15th Islamic century, fanatics led by students of the Theological University of Medina attempt to promote one of their group as Mahdi and thus fulfill a certain prophetic Hadith: "A man of the people of Medina will go forth, fleeing to Mecca, and certain of the people of Mecca will come to him and will lead him forth against his will and swear fealty to him between the rukn (Black Stone corner of the Kabah) and the Maqam Ibrahim." They hold the Haram of Mecca against the army for two weeks. Sixty-three of the 300 fanatics are captured alive, the mosque is recovered, and the conspirators are all put to death.

1980

Beginning of the Iran-Iraq war.

1989

Iran-Iraq comes to an end with much loss of life.

1990

Military annexation of Kuwait by Iraq, under Ba'athist leader Saddam Hussain, is reversed in 1991 by a coalition of United States-led forces.

I think you should include:

1989: Afghanistan(and Pakistan) defeat one of the then super powers. the USSR Russian Bear. Its debateable that US was helping Pakistan, but now ENOUGH evidence and literature is avaiable that proves that Pakistan's role was pivitol and critical without which, nothing would have materialiased.

Secondly,

1998: Pakistan becomes the 1st muslim country to have atomic prowess and the 7th in the world.