

Year	Event
1526 - 1858	The Mughal Empire in India began with Emperor Babur and continued with 5 other Mughal Emperors including: Humayun > Akbar > Jehangir > Shah Jahan > Aurangzeb During the Mughal Empire famous buildings such as the Taj Mahal were built and many gardens were designed. Many of the gardens and buildings constructed still survive today.
1600	A large company from Britain called the British East India Company was given permission by Queen Elizabeth I of Britain to begin trading in India. The company entered India through Bengal (in Western India) and began to control important port cities such as Chennai and Mumbai. The company imported goods worth millions of pounds from India into Europe from 1600 to 1858.
1799 - 1839	Maharajah Ranjit Singh established the first Sikh Empire in India. He received his crown at the age of 21. He died in 1839 leaving the kingdom in vulnerable circumstances.
1839 - 1849	The British East India Company moved into the Punjab and wars for control of the area began between the Sikh army and the British East India Company. The British East India Company took control of the Punjab in 1849. The British were impressed by the bravery and skill of Punjabi soldiers during these wars and recruited many of them to the British Indian army. The Punjabi soldiers later served alongside British soldiers all over the world.
1858	The 'Sepoy Rebellion' (also known as the Indian Mutiny) took place in 1857. Indians rebelled against the activities of the British East India Company who had slowly gained control of the region. The British government took over control of India from the British East India Company during this year.
1849 - 1947	During British rule of the country many roads, railways and canals were designed and built. Many British families migrated to India during this time.
1858 - 1940's	Indian people began to demand independence from Britain and a government of their own.
1940's	Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Muhammad Ali Jinnah were part of a political party called 'The Congress Party' which campaigned for Indian independence and encouraged the British government to 'Quit India'.
1940's	The British government left India and transferred power to India and the new Muslim state of East and West Pakistan (which today are known as Bangladesh and Pakistan). The Punjab was divided into 2 parts (half in India and half in Pakistan). Muslim people were encouraged to move to Pakistan and Hindus and Sikhs to India. 12 million people moved and approximately 1 million people died during this time. India and Pakistan became independent countries in 1947.
1947 - 2009	The Punjab in India is now a very important farming region and is known as the 'bread basket' of India due to the amount of food it produces for the country.