A CHRONOLOGICAL
TABLE OF

MAJOR POLITICAL EVENTS AND THE RISE AND DECLINE OF THE MUSLIM UMMAH

By Fakhr Siddiqui



A NATION OBLIVIOUS OF ITS HISTORY
FADES AWAY GEOGRAPHICALLY.

Chronological history of Muslim Ummah

(A Chronological Table of Major Political Events and the Rise and Decline of Muslim Ummah)

By Fakhr Siddiqui

Forward

Mr. Fakhr Siddiqui was a very wise and literary person though by profession he was an engineer. I had a very good relationship with my Taya (Father's elder brother). I also belonged to the engineering side, probably this was the reason for mental compatibility among us. He always analyzed things in a logical and practical manner. He was very conscious about time and utilized it well. He has written several books that would matter to common folks.

"A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of MAJOR POLITICAL EVENTS AND THE RISE AND DECLINE OF MUSLIM UMMAH" The first edition of the original hard cover book was a concise and comprehensive booklet which encompasses historical events from the birth of Prophet Mohummd PBUH to year 1991. This a masterpiece created by Mr. Fakhr Siddiqui. Mr. Javed Ghamidi well known Islamic Student praised the format and information in this booklet. This can be used as a 'ready reference' of Muslim history without going into details and reviewing thick books. Mr. Siddiqui has spent many hours in collecting information from various libraries and books in an age where there were no Internet search engines.

"Chronological history of Muslim Ummah" (renamed)

Created **Second Edition** a soft copy of this book, so it can be published and reviewed in digital media. I updated the historical events till 2021 to make it current. I hope and wish that people be able to benefit from it, especially youth who are always in a hurry and do not have patients for heavy reading.

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Acknowledgement

"I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Allah (SWT) for making it possible to publish this book after so many years to trying. Also my heartfelt gratitude to Shahid Iqbal and BBCL for their tremendous help in making the publication of this book a reality."

Mahmooda Siddiqui
March 2010,
Karachi, Pakistan

Preface

I first visited the United States and Canada in 1986 and met all my children, grandchildren, near relatives, and mend, 1 noticed that our second generation which had migrated from Pakistan, the Indian sub-continent, and other places, is well-off and has not lost its 'Qibla". They have improved their qualifications and have a high standard of living. In spite of all this, I realized, that the younger generation is still trying to keep Islamic values alive. However, their knowledge about Islam especially its historical and political background is not up-to-date. The reasons behind this ignorance are numerous.

1. While busy in their higher studies these young students do not get enough time to read the voluminous books on Islamic history.
2. No authentic concise book is available to them which contains historical/political knowledge.

When I searched the libraries, I came across the Encyclopedia of Dates and Events. It was interesting to note that the learned editor while arranging all major events of "World History" had not recorded the birth of Muhammad under 568, 570, or 575 ACS Obviously, to the editor, the birth of Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) was too insignificant

an event to mention. I consider this a challenge to our scholars. There are always some objectives behind an author's inspiration to write, particularly, on political history. To have a graphic view of fourteen hundred years of Islamic history, stretching its frontiers from north to India to the south of France, requires a great deal of reflection.

Within an incredibly short span of time, the Muslims extended their sway over three continents!

Under these feelings, I decided to prepare a chronological graph from the birth of Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) to the successful revolution in Iran. This is not a history book, but a brief graphic chart of major events. It has purposefully been rendered in a condensed form in order to allow busy young American Muslims to become acquainted with Islamic political history.

Scholars may dispute some of the dates and events recorded here. I have conscientiously aimed at precision and accuracy with authentic cross-references; however, this book should be a starting point and not the conclusion. It should be considered as a sourcebook for Muslim students in North America and Europe. This book provides a concise overview of the Rise and Decline of Muslims all over the world. It concentrates on the main diplomatic, military, and political rather than cultural and social landmarks the selection of events and people has been made on the basis of the influence that they have exerted in shaping the destiny of Muslims. The book's strength lies both in the accuracy and relevance of each short entry. I accept that, despite all efforts to ensure complete accuracy, a few errors might have slipped

past us, and I would be grateful for having These were brought to my attention. While presenting a graphic picture of any event, I want It entirely upon the reader to form his/her opinion on the political and historical scenarios of our past and present. I accept that despite all efforts to ensure complete accuracy a few errors might have slipped past us, and thus, would be grateful for having these brought to my attention.

Naturally, this study is not immune from the shortcoming usually affecting "first" productions. But I hope that it may open the road to a better understanding of Muslim political history and the impact it produced and will stimulate others to complete and perfect the task.

This work would not have been possible without the active help of my grandson, Saif Ullah Syed, who prepared and completed the manuscript on his computer, despite his busy schedule of final engineering studies. I also owe a great debt of gratitude and appreciation to Hamza Farooqi, brother-in-law of my very close friend, Bilal Farooqi, who took the trouble of going through the entire manuscript and made many valuable comments and suggestions.

Fakhr Siddiqui

Glendale Heights, Illinois, USA

Ramadan 1418 Hijri, January 1998

Author's Request to Muslim Readers

- Please say "Sallalla`hu alay-he- waSallam" where the Prophet or his name is mentioned.
- Say "Radi Allaho anha" wherever names of wives and daughters of the Prophet or other Khatoon Sahabia are mentioned.
- Say "Radi Allahu anhu" wherever Khulafa-e-Rashe'deen or Sahaba's names are read.
- 1st Muharram 1 A.H. = July 16, 622 A.C.

Islam

"The religion of Islam is one of the outstanding phenomena of history. Within a century of the death of its founder, the Muslim Empire stretched from Southern France through Spain, North Africa, the Levant, and Central Asia to the confines of China; and, although Islam has since been virtually expelled from Western Europe and has lost much of its political power elsewhere, it has from time to time made notable advances in Eastern Europe, in Africa, in India, and in South-East Asia. Today it extends from the Atlantic to the Philippines, the Caucasus to Cape Town, and numbers some 500 million adherents drawn from races as different as the European from the Hausa-Fulani and the Aryan Indian from the Philippine tribesman; yet we can still speak of 'world of Islam'."[*]

Sir Norman Anderson

[*] *The World's Religions, Sir Norman Anderson, p.91*

ISLAM

"Islam, of course, goes back to the Prophet Muhammad, the revelation of the Quran, and the first Muslim community in Madinah and Makkah, but the Islamic religion, as we know it, was the amplification of these teachings, carried out in later centuries, not only in the original home of Islam in Arabia but throughout the whole of the vast region from Spain to Inner Asia conquered by the Arab Muslims."[*]

Ira M. Lapidus

[*] *A History of Islamic societies, Ira M. Lapidus, p.81.*

Islam

"Early in the seventh century, unnoticed by the rest of the world, a religious movement was born in the interior of Arabia. Within an amazingly short time - little more than twenty years – it gathered momentum and absorbed the unruly tribesmen of the peninsula. Spilling out from Arabia, it rapidly extended political sway over the surrounding regions, consolidated its hold in the years that followed, and in the third century of its existence, **developed a most brilliant and creative culture**. Its advent changed the course of history and **enriched human heritage by the creation of an illustrious civilization**. It continues today to be the spiritual anchor and guide of a major portion of humanity."[*]

Geoffrey Parrinder

[*] *World Religions, Geoffrey Parrinder, p.462.*

Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.)

"My choice of Muhammad to lead the list of the world's most influential persons may surprise some readers and may be questioned by others, but he was the only man in history who was supremely successful on both the religious and secular levels.

Of humble origins, Muhammad founded and promulgated one of the world's great religions, and became an immensely effective political leader. Today, thirteen centuries after his death, his influence is powerful and pervasive.

The striking example of this is my ranking Muhammad higher than Jesus, in large part because of my belief that Muhammad had a much greater personal influence on the formulation of the Muslim religion than Jesus had on the formulation of the Christian religion." [*]

[*] *The 100, A Ranking of the most Influential persons in History, Michael H. Hart, pp.28,33.*

A Chronology of Major Political Events in the Muslim World

PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S (P.B.U.H) LIFETIME

570 / 609AC	• Monday 22nd April - 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, Muhammad (Sallalla'hu Alay-hi-wa-Sallam), born in Makkah[1] • His father, Abdullah, died before Prophet's birth. • His mother, Amina, died when he was six years old • His grandfather, Abdul-Muttalib, died when he was eight years. • First business trip to Syria when he was twelve years old • Second business trip to Syria when he was twenty-four years old • Second business trip to Syria when he was twenty-four years old • Marriage with Khadija when he was twenty-five years old	**53 Before Hijri** **To** **9 Before Hijiri**

[1] *According to "Seer`tun Nabi" by Maulana Shibli No`mani and Moulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, (Urdu) Vol I, p.176, the date of birth is 20th April -9th Rabi-ul-awwal.*

	• Settlement of dispute of fixing of Al-Hajrul-Aswad, during the re-construction of Holy Ka'ba when he was thirty-five years old.	
610 AC	• Prophet hood, when he was forty years old	**12 Before Hijri**
611 AC	• Fajr and Asr prayers, 2 Raka'h each time	**11 Before Hijri**
612 AC	• Secret preaching of Islam	**10 Before Hijri**
613 AC	• Open call for Islam from Mount Safa	**09 Before Hijri**
614 AC	• Hostility of Makkan infidels	**08 Before Hijri**
615 AC	• Migration of Muslims to Abyssinia (Ethiopia)	**07 Before Hijri**
616 AC	• Hamza and Umar Ibn-e-Khattab embraced Islam	**06 Before Hijri**
617 AC	• Boycott and confinement by Makkan infidels at Shi-bi-Abi Taleb	**05 Before Hijri**
620 AC	• Uncle Abu Talib and wife Khadija died Visit Ta'if • Five times daily prayer made obligatory, during Mi'raj	**01 Before Hijri**
621 AC	• First Covenant of Al-Aqabah • Second Covenant of Al-Aqabah	**00 Hijri**
622 AC	• Hijrah to Madinah (27th Safar) • Arrival at Masjid-al-Quba (8th Rabi-	**01 Hijri**

	ul-Awwal) • Reached Madinah Friday • Construction of Masjid'un 'Nabawi • Establishment of the first Islamic State • Treaty with the Jews	
623 AC	• Jihad ordained (1 2th Safar) • Adhan and Z.akat introduced • Revelation about the change of 'Qiblah (Monday 15th • Shabaan) • Ramadan prescribed • Eid-ul-Fitr (1st. Shawwal) • Battle of Badr (1 7th Ramadan) • Marriage of Ali with Fatimah (daughter of the Prophet) after Badr Siege of Banu Qainuqa	**02 Hijri**
624 AC	• 1st restriction on drinking wine revealed • Battle of Uhud (5th Shawwal) • First order about 'Riba' (interest) revealed • Revelation of laws about orphans, after Uhud • Laws of inheritance revealed • Revelation of the laws about marriage and the rights of Wives	**03 Hijri**
625 AC	• Order of 'Hijab' (veil) for women	**04 Hijri**

	revealed • Revelation about the prohibition of drinking wine	
626 AC	• Battle of Dumatul-Jandal and battle of Ban Al 'Mustaliq • Laws about adultery and slander revealed • Battle of Ahzeb • Punishment of Banu-Quraizah	**05 Hijri**
627 AC	• Hudaibiyah agreement • Khalid Bin Walid and Amr Ibn-ul Aas accept Islam	**06 Hijri**
628 AC	• Letters issued to rulers of Iran, Rome, Byzantirr, • Battle of Khaibar • Performance of Umrah, which was postponed earlier • Laws about marriage and divorce revealed	**07 Hijri**
629 AC	• Battle of Mu'tah • Conquest of Makkah (20th Ramadhan), without any fight • Battle of Hunain (Shawwal) • Siege of Ta'if • Final order prohibiting Riba revealed.	**08 Hijri**
630 AC	• Battle of Tabuk	**09 Hijri**

	• Order of Jizia (protection tax on non-Muslims) revealed • Hajj prescribed	
631 AC	• Farewell address (9th Dhul-lliijah)	**10 Hijri**

Rashideen Caliphs

632 AC	• Prophet's life ended (12th Rabi-ul-Awwal - June 8th)[1] • Abu Bakr (R.A) bin Abu Quhafah was elected 1st Caliph (d. 634AC) • Sayyada Fatimah, daughter of Prophet (mother of Hasan and Hussain) died.	**11 Hijri**
634 AC	• Umar Ibn Al-Khattab (R.A) was elected 2nd Caliph (d. 644 AC) after the death of Abu Bakr (R.A). • Under the command of Amar bin al-Aas, Islamic Mujahedeen landed in Falasteen (Palestine), and conquered Egypt.	**13 Hijri**
635 AC	• The most famous of the Arab generals, Khalid Bin Walid conquered Damascus, Syria, and Palestine.	**14 Hijri**
636 AC	• The battle of Yarmuk –Byzantine suffered a crushing defeat. The emperor was killed. The entire region of Palestine and Syria was captured by Muslims.	**15 Hijri**

[1] *"Islam" Beliefs and Teachings, Ghulam Sarwar, pp.122-124.*

637 AC	• A small Arab force defeated aSassanian army in Qudisiyah, took over the capital – Ctesiphon – and brought all of Iraq under Muslim control. • Azerbaijan and Armenia conquered under the command of Suraqa in Amr and Abdur 'Rehman. • After a prolonged siege, under the command of Abi Ubaida al-Jurrah the Quds (Jurasalem) was brought under control. • Khalifa Umar Ibn al-Khattab travels alone with only one servant from Madinah to Jerusalem. Pope Severinus receives him and invites him to offer Salat inside the Church. Khalifa Umar declines saying that the site should not be considered a Mosque in the future. He offers Salat outside, where a Masjid was built under the name of "Masjid al Umar" by Abdul-Malik bin Marwan I (fifth Umayed) in 72 Hijri (692AC).	**17 Hijri**
638 AC	• Khalifa Umar Ibn Al-Khattab (R.A) introduced the Hijri Calendar on 20th Jamadi-us-Sani, in the 17th year of Hijra, for the entire Islamic territories.	**18 Hijri**
639 AC	• Egypt, a Byzantine province, and Alexander fell to the Arabs. • Bilal, the Mu'azzin of Risalat period calls first Azan of the Friday Salat in Damascus.	**19 Hijri**

640 AC	• Bilal, the Mu'azzin of Risalat period died in Damascus.	**20 Hijri**
641 AC	• The battle of Nihavand (present-day Hamadan) Nivahand was brought under Arab control.	**21 Hijri**
644 AC	• On 26th Zil-hajja 23 Hijri (2nd November), a Persian Zorastrian, Abu Luloo Stabbed Khalifa Umar while he was leading Fajar salat in Masjidun – Nabi in Madinah. Abu Luloo also stabbed thirteen other before he turned the knife on himself. Khalifa Umar died three days after, at the age of sixty –three. • "During the time of Umar ibn Al Khattab (R.A) (634-44 AC) the Muslims ruled from Tripoli (Libya) to Balkh (Afghanistan) and from Armenia to Sindh (now Pakistan) and Gujrat (India) and all over the countries lying between Syria, Iraq, and Iran." [2] • "Caliph Umar employed a lady, Shifa bint Abdullah, as inspector in the market at the capital (Madinah), Ibn Hajar (Isabah) records. • The same lady had taught Hafsa, wife of the Prophet how to write and read."[3] • Makran (now Pakistan) conquered by Hakim bin Amr Taghlab Rasal. • Muslim Army advanced towards Iran, and conquered a vast area up to Shiraz.	**23 Hijri**

[2] *Introduction to Islam, Muhammad Hamidullah, pp.173-174.*
[3] *Ibid, p.137.*

	• Usman Ibn Affan (R.A) elected as 3rd Caliph.	
645 AC	• Mu`aawia advances and conquers Afghanistan up to Kabul.	**24 Hijri**
646AC	• Islam established in Egypt. Muslim governor appointed at Nubia.[4]	**26 Hijri**
650 AC	• The most important event of the year (30 Hijri) is the canonization of the Holy Quran, in order to rule out differences in recitation. Khalifa Usman appoints a commission composed of Zaid bin Thabit, Abdullah bin Harith, and bin Hisham al-Makhzoomi to record the authentic version of the Quran. After compilation, one copy was kept with Ummul-Mumineen Hafsa, and others were sent to Egypt, Koofa, Basra, Damascus and Makkah. The " Mushaf-e-Usman" which was in Madinah, is said to be preserved at the Tope Kapi Sarai Museum in Istanbul, Tashqand, and Moscow Museum in Russia.	**30 Hijri**
651 AC	• During the Khalifa days of Hadrat Usman Ghani, a Muslim deputation led by Sa`ad bin Abi Waqqas visited China and built a magnificent Masjid in Canton City, known as "Memorial Mosque".[5] • Ummayads (Arabs) crossing Persia (now Iran)	**31 Hijri**

[4] *Lost Empire on the Nile, Stanhope White, p.58*
[5] *History of Islam, Dr. Abdur Rauf, p.218.*

	defeated Zubil, the Turkic kinf of Kabul and then defeated the Sassanids and conquered Central Asia.[6]	
654 AC	• Arab armies first cross the Amudarya River in Central Asia.	**34 Hijri**
655 AC	• Hadrat Usman (R.A) was martyred on Friday the 18th of Zilhijja (June 17th) by the group of: (Sabai) Kinana bin Bashar, Amr bin Alhumuq, and Sawadan bin Hamran.[7]	**35 Hijri**
656 AC	• Ali bin Abi Talib (R.A) was declared 4th Caliph (d. 661 AC). • In June, A'isha took command of the Army of Insurgents (Jang-e-Jamal), and went forth to fight Ali, at Bassa, Ali inflicted a crushing defeat on her.[8]	**36 Hijri**
657 AC	• Khalifa Ali bin Abi Talib shifts the capital from Madinah to Koofa.	**37 Hijri**
659AC	• Battle of Siffin between Ali and Mua`viyah, who refused to accept Ali as Khalifa, until Ali arrest and puarrestedhe killer of Usman (3rd Khalifa). • Agreement was executed by the arbitration which designated Mua`viyah as successor of a Ali – loss of life reported 90,000 men in Battle	**39 Hijri**

[6] *The Resurgence of Central Asia, Islam or Nationalism, Ahmed Rashid, p.12.*
[7] *Concise History of the Muslim World, Rafi Ahmed Fidai, p.167.*
[8] *The Veil and the Male Elite, Fatima Mernissi, p.41.*

	of Siffin.	
660 AC	• Abdurrahman bin Maljam, a Khariji, assassinated Hazrat Ali, while he was entering a Masjid for Fajar Salat, at Kufa. Ali dies two days later.	**40 Hijri**
661 AC	• Mua`viyah declared himself Khalifa, Founded Umayyad dynasty. He declared Damascus as capital of the Islamic empire instead of Madinah turned into a repository and chivalry. • Hasan bin Ali is elected Khalifa to succeed Ali, but Mua`viyah, in Damascus, does not accept this election, and marches against Hasan, from Syria. The two forces meet at Anbar (Ambar). • Imam Hasan dislikes the bloodshed of Muslims against Muslims and gives up this right to the Khilafat, and signs a peace treaty.[9]	**41 Hijri**
678 AC	• Ummul Mu`mineen Ayesha (daughter of Abu Bakr), wife of Prophet Muhammad passes away on the 17th of Ramadan (July 13th), at Madinah, at the age of 66.	**58 Hijri**

[9] *Islam, A Choronology of Events, Abu Tariq Hijazi, p.80.*

Seventh Century

679 AC	• Mua`viyah breathed his last on the 22nd of Rajab 60 Hijri, and was buried in Damascus. Yazid, his nominated son becomes Khalifa. • As a reaction to the nomination of Yazid and ultimately becoming Khalifa, the people of Hejaz took openly the oath of allegiance at the hands of Abdullah bin Zubair and accepted him as Khalifa at Madinah.[10]	**60 Hijri**
680 AC	• Yazid's Army confronted the family of the Prophet (Ahle Baith) at Karbala –Koofa. Hussain, the younger son of Ali, was brutally martyred along with his family on the 10th of the Muharram. Only one male member, Zainul Abedin, survived. • After the episode of Karbala on 22nd Safar, Moizuddowla Delmi fixed the mourning date of Hussain on 10th Muharram each year.[11]	**61 Hijri**
681 AC	• Yazid sent his army under the command of Haseen bin Nameer to arrest Abdullah bin Zubair. The war started in Muharram and continued until the 3rd Rabi-ul-Awwal 64 Hijri.	**62 Hijri**

[10] *Op.cit, Fidai, Vol.2, pp.30-31.*
[11] *Millat-e- Islamia ki Tareekh, Mir Mahmppd Ali Qaiser, Vol. I, p.206.*

	The invading army, while chasing Abdullah bin Zubair, did not even care for the sanctity of Masjid-e- Nabavi in Madinah. About 4,000 people were killed. Abdullah bin Zubair fled to Makkah, but Yazid's army continued chasing him. Zubair took refuge inside the Ka`ba. Stones were thrown, using "Minjineeq" on Ka`ba. When Yazid's army suddenly heard the news of Yazid's death, they left Makkah for Damascus.	
692 AC	• Abdul-Malik bin Marwan I, 5th Ommeyyade Khalifa built the "Dome of Rock" (Qubba-us-Sakhra) at Jerusalem, at the site where Umar performed Salat. • Hajjaj bin Yousuf Saqafi, Commander of Abdul Malik bin Marwan I, defeated and killed Abdullah bin Zubair, the declared Khalifa at Makkah. This ends his approximately ten-year rule in Hijaz and Yemen. Abdul – Malik annexes Hijaz and Yemen under his rule and appoints Hajjaj as Governor of this region.	**72 Hijri**
695 AC	• For the first time in Muslim history, Abdul Malik bin Marwan I, introduced Silver Dinars, from his Capital at Damascus, replacing the Byzantine currency.[12]	**75 Hijri**
699 AC	• Imam Abu Hanifa (699-767) was born in Iran. He urged that free reason serves as the	**79**

[12] *Op.cit, Fidai, Vol.2, p.55.*

	principal conduit of Islamic interpretation. Thus, he became the school of opinion. Hanafi School was founded by him.	**Hijri**
699/700 AC	• Imam Jafar-e-Sadiq was born in Madinah on 7th Rabi-ul-Awwal. His Father was Imam Muhammad Baqir. His mother was the great-granddaughter of Abu Bakr. He was the grandson of Ali and died in 750 at Madinah.	**79 Hijri**

Eight Century

710AC	• Malek Ibn Anas (d. 795) of Madinah, founded the "Maliki School". He rejected free reason and emphasized that the traditions of the Prophet should alone guide Muslims.	**92 Hijri**
711-712 AC	• During the 6th Ummayyade Khalifa's era, Walid I, the Arab army, under the command of young General Muhammad Bin Qasim, conquered the lower Sindh Valley, and with great wisdom declared the Hindus and Buddhists to be equal to the Jews and Christians. Otherwise, it would have been impossible for the small number of Muslims who were –like a pinch of salt in a big kettle – to administer the vast area of the Indian subcontinent.[13] • Arab army, under the command of a slave general Tariq from whom the mountain of Gibraltar (Jabal Al Tariq) gets its name, crossed into spain.[14] • The Arab army, under the command of Qutaiba ibn Muslim conquered Khuwarzim, Bukha, and	**94 Hijri**

[13] *Islam an Introduction, Annemarie Schimel, p.70.*
[14] *Op.cit., Parrinder, p.476.*

	Samarqund (now Rassia). • Aqba bin Nafe conquered Turkistan.	
732 AC	• Islamic conquest in Europe at the battle of tours.	**114 Hijri**
745 AC	• Merwan II -14th and last of Ummeyade dynasty (continues succession from 661 AC) at Syria.	**127 Hijri**
749 AC	• End of the Ummayyad Khilafat- Marwan II was killed at Damascus. This rule lasted for about ninety-two years. • Abbasid Khilafat was established after conquering Damascus. The capital was shifted to Koofa(Baghdad). • Pro Ali Iraq and Iran, enthroned a descendant of the Prophet's Uncle Abbas[15] his successors were known as their ancestor as "Abbasid".	**131 Hijri**
750AC	• As-Saffah Abul Abbas Abdullah bin Muhammad (Abbasid at Baghdad), first in line, was declared Khalifa.	**132 Hijri**
756AC	• Last Umayyad Caliph, Marwan II, field Damascus to Morocco and founded a kingdom.[16] • Abbasid rulers transferred the capital from Damascus to Baghdad.[17] • Abdur-Rahman I (First Omayyad, at Cordova).	**139 Hijri**

[15] *Op.cit.,Schimmel, p.22.*
[16] *Ibid, p.22.*
[17] *Ibid, p.22.*

767 AC	• Imam Abu Hanifa, a Jurist, died –his followers are the largest in numbers in the Muslim world. • Imam Muhammad bin Idris Al Shafi born in Ghaza. His major work 'Risala' was established for Sunni jurisprudence. He died in 820 AC (Rajab 204 Hijri).[18]	**150 Hijri**
780 AC	• Imam Ahmed ibn Muhammad ibn Hanbal born in Baghdad (d.855 AC).[19] His family originated from Merv in Khorasan. He is the author of the famous 'Masund'. • Al –Khawarzimi born at Khwarzim. He was the first mathematician to use numerals instead of letters. The translations of his Arabic work into Latin in the 12th century introduced the Arabic numerals and zero (Sifar, was an Indian idea taken in Arabic) to the West and made possible the beginnings of European mathematics. He died in 850AC.	**164 Hijri**
786-809 AC	• Haroon ur Rasheed –of Baghdad lived through its most splendid period under his rule. [20]	**170 Hijri**

[18] *Op. cit., Ahmed, p.96.*
[19] *Ibid, pp.99-100.*
[20] *Op. cit., Schimel, p.22.*

Ninth Century

813 AC	• Mamoonur Rasheed, Khalifa at Baghdad, arranged translations of Greek scientific and philosophical works into Arabic. These translations influenced the development of Islamic learning, which were later transferred to Europe. [21]	**198 Hijri**
865 AC	• Ar- Razi, known in Latin as 'Rhazes' lived in Baghdad and returned to native city Rayy in Persia and headed a hospital. Long before the discovery of bacteria, he was knowledgeable in the area of hygiene. He invented many surgical instruments (d. 952).	**251 Hijri**
870 AC	• Yaqub ibn Lais, the Saffavid, captured Kabul (now Afghanistan) and founded the Ghazni Dynasty. Muslim Civilization in India.[22]	**255 Hijri**
878 AC	• Arabs conquered Sicily, during Abbasid Caliph, Al Mu`tamid Billah (15th in line from Baghdad).	**263 Hijri**
891 AC	• Qarmatian, the followers of Hamdan Qarmat of Koofa, established their state at Bahrain.	**278 Hijri**
895 AC	• The great Masjid of Qurtaba was built in Spain.	**282 Hijri**

[21] *Ibid, p.22.*
[22] *Muslim Civilization in India, S.M.Ikram, p.22.*

Tenth Century

900 AC	• Several independent Muslim kingdoms sprung up in Central Asia. The most important of these dynasties were Persian Samanids, who ruled from 874 to 999 AC. Their capital was Bukhara. This was one of the greatest periods of Islamic Art, culture and science.[23]	**288 Hijri**
908 AC	• Al Mahdi Obaidullah, the first Fatimide Caliph, at Egypt.	**296 Hijri**
930 AC	• The followers of Hamdan Qarmat, called 'Qarmathians' whose stronghold was Koofa, succeeded in carrying off the Black Stone (Hajr-e-Aswad) of the Ka`ba. Pilgrimage was performed during this period without Hajr-e-Aswad by touching the empty corner. In 339 Hijri, Sanbar bin Hassan Qarmati brought back the same from Bahrain.	**317 Hijri**
932 AC	• Mu`izz Ad Daula, adopted the title of Sultan. He founded the Persian Shiite dynasty – Buwaihids (Buyids) and took over actual rule	**319 Hijri**

[23] *The Resurgence of Central Asia, Islam or Nationalism, Ahmed Rashid, p.13.*

	in Baghdad as the Khalifa, continuing to serve as the figurehead.[24] • Foundation of the city of Qahira (Cairo) was laid.	
968 AC	• A university of Qurtaba (Spain) founded by Arabs.	**357 Hijri**
971 AC	• Al Azhar Masjid at Cairo was built by Fatimides from Tunisia. This Mosque is referred to as Jamia Al Azhar.	**360 Hijri**
972 AC	• Al Azhar University founded by Arabs at Qahira (Egypt).	**361 Hijri**
980 AC	• Ibn Sina, a Tajik, born near Bukhara (now Russia), known in west as 'Avicenna' systemized medical science. His was the chief text used in European medical universities (d.1037).	**369 Hijri**
998 AC	• Mahmood Ghaznavi invaded India seventeen times in the next three years.	**387 Hijri**

[24] *Op.cit., Schimmel, p.23.*

Eleventh Century

1026 AC	• Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi extended his power into the Indian subcontinent. His capital was Lahore (now Pakistan). From that time a rich Persian literate developed in this part of India. Ghaznavi extended his rule up to Bengal and Deccan.	**417 Hijri**
1027 AC	• Hisham III - 24th and last Omayyad, at Cordova (continuous succession from 756AC)	**418 Hijri**
1031 AC	• Abdur Rahman III –The Spanish Omayyad Kingdom reached its culmination under him. It continued until 1031 AC, witnessing a unique cultural cooperation between Muslims, Christians and Jews. After 1031 AC the country fell to pieces.[25]	**422 Hijri**
1055 AC	• Turkish groups from Central Asia entered Iran and Iraq. The Seljuk prince Tughral Beg assumed the role of Guardian of the weak Abbasid Caliph.[26]	**447 Hijri**
1071	• The Seljuk, stern 'Sunnite' formed one of the	**464**

[25] *Ibid, p.23.*
[26] *Ibid, p.23.*

AC	most important empires in the Near East and inspired new developments in Islamic Art. Their victory over Byzantines opened the way for Muslims into Anatolia.[27]	**Hijri**
1072 AC	• Italy (Romans) captured Sicily and ousted Muslims (Arabs) who were ruling there since 878 AC. 94 years of Arab rule ended.	**465 Hijri**
1095-1096 AC	• Western European Christians formed a joint army under the guidance of the Pope, consisting of France, and Southern Italy to recover Jerusalem, Syria, and Palestine, places of pilgrimage, from Muslims.	**489 Hijri**
1097 AC	• Crusader's first major target was Anatolian Turkish capital 479 Hijri at Nicaea(modern Iznik Turkey). After the fall of Nicaea, the Crusaders encountered the Seljuk field army and secured a smashing victory.	**490 Hijri**
1098 AC	• Fresh Turkish army attacked from 'Mosul' on Crusaders.	**491 Hijri**
1099 AC	• Crusaders reached the northern border of Palestine and camped near the Jerusalem wall. They invaded the city and massacred the Arab and Turkish populations. They announced, ''We purified the city by washing it in the blood of defeated Muslims".	**492 Hijri**

[27] *Ibid, p.23.*

Twelfth Century

1144 AC	• The ruler of 'Mosul and Aleppo', Imaduddin Zengi (1084-1146) reunified the Muslims in the Middle East and ousted the Crusaders by taking the city of Edessa (present Urfa Turkey) and systematically dismantling the settlers in the region.	**539 Hijri**
1145 AC	• The Roman Pope attracted the king of France, Louis VIII, and Roman Emperor, Conrad III. They reached Jerusalem in May 1148. Attacked Damascus, but the expedition failed and collapsed. The Christian army returned home.	**540 Hijri**
1160 AC	• Al-Azid Li-Dinillah (Fatimide at Egypt), last in line 14th continuous succession from 908 AC.	**555 Hijri**
1169 AC	• Imaduddin Zangi's successor, Nuruddin (1118-1174) regrouped the Muslims again.	**564 Hijri**
1180 AC	• Salah Uddin Ayyoobi (d. 1193) invaded Jerusalem. The Christian army surrendered to him. The able leader, one of Islam's most	**575 Hijri**

	celebrated Generals reconquered this territory.[28]	
1187-1188 AC	• Pope Gregory VIII proclaimed the next Crusade. Roman emperor Frederick I, and British King Richard I (Lion Heart) constituted the largest force but the outcome of all these efforts was meager. Frederick died on his way to the Holy land and most of his army returned. Richard reached Palestine but was unable to recapture Jerusalem from Salah Uddin. A chain of cities along the Mediterranean coast was under the control of Christians.	**582 Hijri**
1192 AC	• Richard the Lion Heart (King of England) finally left Palestine and returned home. Muslims conquered Delhi, India.	**587 Hijri**

[28] *The Islamic Threat, John L. Esposito, p.42.*

Thirteenth Century

1200 AC	• Muslims (Sultan Ghiasud-din Ghouri) entered Bengal, India.	**597 Hijri**
1202-1204 AC	• The fourth Crusade was plagued by financial difficulties. But the Crusaders succeeded in taking Constantinople and plundered shamelessly.	**599 Hijri**
1208 AC	• The Pope Innocent Ill proclaimed a Crusade against a religious sect - Albigenses - first to fight in Western Europe (1209 - 1229 AC)	**605 Hijri**
1210 AC	• Al-Tamash (Shamsuddin Al-Tutmish) invaded India.	**607 Hijri**
1219 AC	• The fifth Crusade took over the Egyptian sea-port 'Damietta', attacked Cairo and secured control of Sinai.	**616 Hijri**
1220 AC	• The flourishing Islamic civilization was wiped out by the Mongol onslaught in Central Asia. [29] • The Mongol burnt the biggest Arab libraries of Baghdad.	**617 Hijri**

[29] *Islam In History, Bernard Lewis, p.189*

1221 AC	• The Crusaders were forced to surrender 'Damietta' to the Egyptians.	**618 Hijri**
1226 AC	• Bal'ban invaded India.	**623 Hijri**
1227-1228 AC	• Under the pressure of Pope IX, Frederick embarked for Holy Land and started an unconventional crusade, by diplomatic negotiations with Egyptian Sultan, Al Kamil (r 1218-1238) and entered into an agreement (Peace Treaty) for ten years, and returned to the West.	**624 Hijri**
1236 AC	• Muslims lost 'Cordova' Spain.	**633 Hijri**
1242 AC	• Al-Musta'sim Billah (Abbasid at Baghdad) last in line, 37th, continuous succession from 750 AC.	**640 Hijri**
1244 AC	• Luis IX spent four years making careful plans and preparations for his ambitious expedition.	**642 Hijri**
1248 AC	• Louis IX and his army sailed for Cyprus and spent winter in further preparations (end of August). They landed in Egypt and captured 'Damietta'.	**646 Hijri**
1250 AC	• Louis IX and his army attacked Cairo, but were trapped in the flood which was created by the Egyptians, by opening the Sluice Gates. Louis IX was forced to surrender, and after paying an enormous ransom, sailed to	**648 Hijri**

	Palestine where he spent four years in the fortifications of the Latin Kingdom. Louis returned to France in 1254. • Banu Nasr captured Granada and continued their rule for another two and a half centuries.	
1258 AC	• Tatars invaded Afghanistan, Iran and devastated Baghdad completely; millions of Muslims were murdered. • The last Khalifa of Baghdad was killed and the city was largely destroyed. In Anatolia. the Room Siljuk empire disintegrated under Mongol pressure. • "The Mongol under Hulagu. a grandson of Genghis Khan. Overran Baghdad in early February (1258), reducing the Abbasid capital to ashes and exterminating most of the population.[30]	**656 Hijri**
1270 AC	• King Luis IX of France again organized a major crusade against Tunis, instead of Egypt.	**668 Hijri**
1291 AC	• The cities and castles of Crusades states fell to armies of the new vigorous Mameluk. The last major stronghold Acre (now Akko, Israel) was taken by Turks. Crusading settlers took refuge in Cyprus and Rhodes. **Two centuries of crusade left little mark on Syria and Palestine**.[31]	**690 Hijri**
1296 AC	• Alauddin Khilji became emperor of India after his uncle Jalaluddin Khilji.	**696 Hijri**

[30] *The Arabists, Robert D, Kaplan, p.249.*
[31] *Encyclopedia 'Funk and Wagnalls', Vol. 7, p.360*

Fourteenth Century

1300 AC	• Some of the Mongol rulers converted to Islam and gave new impulses to Iran and Iraq, which had been lacking a central authority since 1258, even though the Khalifas had long ceased wielding real power. Following the Mongol conquest, a number of principalities emerged in Iran. [32]	**700 Hijri**
1310 AC	• Malek Kafoor conquered Deccan, India.	**710 Hijri**
1325 AC	• Muhammad Tughlaq invaded southern India and became king. Ibn Batuta's sojourn to India and acceptance of Judgeship during Tughlaqs reign.	**725 Hijri**
1326 AC	• The Ottoman Turk - Orkhan - conquers Basra and makes 726 Hijri it his capital.	**726 Hijri**
1329 AC	• Muhammad Tughlaq shifts his capital from Delhi to Deccan and renames Deo-gahri as Doulat Abad.	**729 Hijri**

[32] *Op. cit, Schimel, p.24.*

1332 AC	• The father of the science of anthropology and economics, the hectographed Ibn-e-Khaldoon was born (d. 1406). His work 'Al-Muqaddima' (The Introduction) applied structured reasoning to history and proposed a theory of civilization that is without parallel in ancient or medieval writings.	**731 Hijri**
1339 AC	• In Kashmir, India, after the death of Sadruddin, the throne was captured by a Hindu - Udda-yana Deva.	**739 Hijri**
1347	• The Bahmani Sultanate was founded, a Muslim state of the Deccan Plateau in southern India was one of the great medieval kingdoms.	**747 Hijri**
1389 C	• After the battle of Kosova in Yugoslavia, a large part of Balkan came under Ottoman Empire. [33]	**791 Hijri**
1398 AC	• Timur (Tamarlan) reached North Western India - up to Delhi. Ile was not interested in fine art and literature. Hijri le took master craftsmen from India and built his capital Samar'qand (Russia).	**800 Hijri**

[33] *Ibid, p. 24.*

Fifteenth Century

1417 AC	• Registan Madrasah in Samarqand built by Ulug Beg.	**821 Hijri**
1451 AC	• Lodhi conquered Indian territories.	**856 Hijri**
1453 AC	• Muhammad Il conquers Constantinople from the Byzantines, makes it the Ottoman capital (Istanbul).	**858 Hijri**
1462 AC	• Bosnia accepted Islam and this territory became a part of the Ottoman Empire. [34]	**867 Hijri**
1480 AC	• Muhammad Il landed forces on the heel of Italy.[35]	**885 Hijri**
1492 AC	• Banu Ahmar arrived at Granadaa, Al'hamra the last work of Arabic art in Spain.[36] • **Downfall of Granada, Spain** • "Christians were neither just nor tolerant in the countries that had been re-conquered. During the centuries of the Spain Reconquers, communities of Muslim subjects, known as	**897 Hijri**

[34] *Op.cit., Qaiser*
[35] *Op.cit., Lewis, p.412.*
[36] [3]*Op.cit., Schimmel, p.22*

	'Mudejar', probably from an Arabic term denoting tamed or domesticated animals remained under Christian rule. "[37]	
1494 AC	• Suleyman I, The Magnificent born. French ally Francis -I born. Suleyman's knightly 'foe' at Malta, La Valette born. • Columbus on second voyage of New World.	**900 Hijri**
1498 AC	• Vasco de Gama out-flanks Muslims and reaches India.	**904 Hijri**

[37] *Op.cit., Lewis, p.368.*

Sixteenth Century

1501 AC	• Ismail I establishes "Safavi" dynasty in Persia (now Iran) and the Twelve Imam Shi'ism becomes the state religion.	**908 Hijri**
1512	• After the collapse of Bahmani Sultanate, the Qutb Shahi dynasty which was a Persianate Shia Islam dynasty of Turkoman origin was established by Sultan-Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk, Golconda Sultanate	**917 Hijri**
1513 AC	• A coalition of Muslim Kingdoms was founded in Java (Southeast Asia) and became the third principal Muslim center of power in this region, defeating the Dutch and Portuguese.	**920 Hijri**
1514 AC	• Salim of Ottoman empire (Suleyman's father) defeats Safavid, Iran.	**921 Hijri**
1516-1517 AC	• Salim conquers Syria, Egypt, and part of modern Saudi Arabia. Portuguese bombard Jeddah. Makkah's port.	**923 Hijri**
1520 AC	• Suleyman I becomes Sultan of Ottoman Empire. • Charles V is installed as Holy Roman Emperor in Germany (22 days later).	**930 Hijri**

1521 AC	• Suleyman I seizes Belgrade.	**931 Hijri**
1522 AC	• Suleyman I conquer Rhodes - first to circle in India the globe.	**932 Hijri**
1525-1526 AC	• Babar established 'Mughal Kingdom' ruler, throwing out Lodhi	**935 Hijri**
1528 AC	• Suleyman I triumphs at Mohac. • Mughals - Babar - conquers India in the battle of Panipat and makes his capital at Delhi and Agra.	**936 Hijri**
1529 AC	• Suleyman's Seige of Vienna - high water mark of Ottoman surge to Europe's heart.	**939 Hijri**
1532 AC	• Suleyman I subdues 'Guns', ravages Austria.	**942 Hijri**
1536 AC	• Suleyman I invades Iran, and annexes Iraq.	**946 Hijri**
1538 AC	• Suleyman I besieges Aden Port and Diu (India, Gujrat).	**948 Hijri**
1541 AC	• Suleyman I annexes Hungary.	**951 Hijri**
1543 AC	• Ottoman fleet raids Italy - further conquest in Hungary.	**952 Hijri**
1546 AC	• Ottoman complete conquest of Yemen.	**955 Hijri**

1550 AC	• Islam spreads to Java, Molvecas and Borneo.	**958 Hijri**
1551 AC	• Ottoman Turks take Tripoli.	**959 Hijri**
1553 AC	• Turks established themselves on European soil up to Balkan, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.	**961 Hijri**
1560 AC	• Ottoman navy defeats Spanish at Jerba.	**969 Hijri**
1564 AC	• June 26, ShaikhAhmed Sirhindi, popularly known as Mujaddid Alif Sani was born at Sirhind and educated at Sialkot (now in Pakistan). He was the reviver of Islam during the second millennium,[38] His contribution to Islamic teachings include reformation and establishment of Naqshbandi school.	**973 Hijri**
1566 AC	• Suleyman I The Great (of Khalifat-e-Usmani) dies on the eve of victory at Szigetvar. • "The Ottoman Empire under Suleyman became a major world power. Suleyman personally accompanied his army on 13 campaigns, expanding his territory from Budapest in Central Europe to Basra in Asia. He created a powerful navy that secured Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Eastern Mediterranean, and brought most of the North	**975 Hijri**

[38] *op.cit., Ikram, p.167.*

	African coast under Ottoman control. His 46 years' reign known to Europeans as 'The Magnificent' "[39]	
1591 AC	• Funji – Sudan – ranked among the most powerful Muslim states in the world. The Funji capital emerged as one of the great cultural centers of Islam, during the Arab/African period. [40] • The Charminar was built by Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah. It is located in the heart of Hyderabad city of Hyderabad Deccan. It was built to commemorate 1000th year of hijri Calander.	**1000 Hijri**

[39] *National Geographic, Merle Severy, Nov.1987, pp. 552, 558.*
[40] *The Universal Standard Encyclopedia, Vol.22, William Funk Inc., p.8139*

Seventeenth Century

1600 AC	• Sind annexed by Mughals - end of Arghun rule in Sind. • The British East India Company since its trading activities in India -this year -not only founded factories in Surat (1612 AC). Madras (1640 AC), Bombay (1 674 AC), and Calcutta (1690 AC), but gradually became a local government and extended its power in Bengal and other parts of India. The Maratha and Rajput rulers acknowledged the British as paramount power.	**1010 Hijri**
1601 AC	• Khandesh annexed by Mughals.	**1011 Hijri**
1603 AC	• Muhammad Ill Sultan of Turkey dies. Ahmed I succeeds	**1013 Hijri**
1605 AC	• Mughal Emperor Akbar dies. Jahangir ascends to the throne. Golden period of Mughal architecture, paintings, literature was during his and Shah Jahan's reign in India.	**1015 Hijri**
1617 AC	• Ahmed I Sultan of Turkey dies. Mustafa's ascension.	**1027 Hijri**

1620 AC	• Mustafa was overthrown by Usman Il in Turkey.	**1030 Hijri**
1623 AC	• Mustafa recaptures power in Turkey.	**1033 Hijri**
1627 AC	• Berbary Corsairs raided the British Isles and reached Iceland.[41] • Mughal Emperor Jahangir dies. Shah Jahan ascends the throne.	**1038 Hijri**
1631 AC	• Death of Mumtaz Mahal, wife of Shah Jahan, the Lady of Taj Mahal - Agra, India.	**1042 Hijri**
1640 AC	• Ottoman Sultan Muzad IV dies. His brother Ibrahim ascended the throne.	**1050 Hijri**
1648 AC	• Sultan of Turkey - Ibrahim was deposed by Muhammad IV.	**1058 Hijri**
1658 AC	• Shah Jahan was deposed by his son Aurangzeb and kept under detention.	**1068 Hijri**
1683 AC	• Turkish army reaches Vienna.[42]	**1095 Hijri**
1687 AC	• Aalamgir Aurangzeb (b. 1618) conquered 'Golkunda' Fort, Deccan. • Turkey's Sultan Muhammad IV was deposed by Sulleyman II.	**1099 Hijri**
1688	• Indonesia's Queen Inayath Zakia dies. Queen	**1100**

[41] *Ibid, pp8139-8140.*
[42] *Op.cit., Lewis. P.411.*

AC	Kamalah succeeds.	**Hijri**
1690 AC	• Ottoman Sultan Suleyman Il dies. Ahmed Il succeeds.	**1102 Hijri**
1692 AC	• Sultan Ahmed Il of Turkey dies. Mustafa Il succeeds.	**1104 Hijri**

Eighteenth Century

1700 AC	• Murshid Quli Khan declares the independence of Bengal, its capital at Murshid Abad, with the help of East India Company.	**1111 Hijri**
1702 AC	• The great Muslim thinker Ahmed bin Abdur-Rahim, known as Shah Wah Ullah was born at Delhi (d. 1762), Ile was educated at Makkah and was a contemporary of' Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahab. I le was a member of the revivalist during the decline of Mughal Empire.[43] After returning to India, he introduced a translation of the Quran in the Persian language. His son, Abdul Qadir, was to do the same in Urdu. His Arabic work is titled ‘‘Hujjatullah Al Baligha” (Reinterpretation of Fiqh and Hadith, Islamic Theology).[44]	**1113 Hijri**
1703 AC	• Ahmed III becomes Ottoman's Sultan.	**1114 Hijri**

[43] *Islam, Fazlur Rehman, p.202.*
[44] *Op.cit., Schimel, p.129.*

1707 AC	• Aalamgir Aurangzeb (b. 161 8) died - the last Mughal Emperor of India (Reigned 1658-1707)	**1118 Hijri**
1711 AC	• Russia invades Turkey and is defeated.	**1122 Hijri**
1718 AC	• Austria invades Turkey. Turkey loses Hungary.	**1129 Hijri**
1723 AC	• After the death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir, the Empire started disintegrating.	**1134 Hijri**
1739 AC	• Nadir Shah plundered Delhi and Ahmed Shah Durrani led military expeditions against north west India. • Nadir Shah, conqueror of Iran, took control of Kabul and sacked Delhi. • The Governor of Deccan, Hyderabad, Chin Qilich Khan, best known in history by his title Nizam-ul-Mulk, became an independent ruler and founded the Asif-Jahi dynasty.	**1152 Hijri**
1747 AC	• Ahmed shah Durrani established Afghan rule in Afghanistan.	**1160 Hijri**
1750 AC	• No Indian power proved capable of resisting the invaders and disintegration of India. Sikhs were successful in establishing a new state with its capital at Lahore (present Pakistan), after the expulsion of Taimur Shah (Ahmed Shah Abdali [1]s son).	**1163 Hijri**

	• The British forces fought against Sultan Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan.	
1756 AC	• Nawab Sirajud-Dowla of Bengal attacked the British settlement at Calcutta, and defeated the British army. • The British established themselves as the defector rulers of Bengal.	**1169 Hijri**
1757 AC	• After the victory in the battle of Plassey, the British slowly but continuously moved westward, expanding British rule in India.[45]	**1170 Hijri**
1761 AC	• Ahmed Shah Durrani came to India at the invitation of Shah Wali Ullah. • Battle of Panipath with Marahtas.	**1174 Hijri**
1762 AC	• Shah Wali Ullah Dehlavi dies.	**1175 Hijri**
1764 AC	• Mir Qasim, ruler of Bengal, Shujauddowla, and Shah Alam's combined forces were routed at Baksar.	**1177 Hijri**
1780 AC	• Bahadur Shah II Zafar, the last in line (puppet ruler) in the hands of the East India Company, was so called the ruler of India.	**1195 Hijri**
1782 AC	• British forces finally defeated Tipu Sultan.	**1197 Hijri**
1786 AC	• Sayyed Ahmed Shaheed horn in Hareli. India (d. 1831 AC). He was a disciple of Shah wali Ullah's son. during the break-up of the	**1201 Hijri**

[45] *Ibid, p.129.*

	Mughal Empire.	
1788 AC	• The first American citizen never to walk among the Arabs was John Ledyard of Croton. He arrived in the Egyptian port Alexandria in July a year before George Washington was installed as President of the United States.[46]	**1203 Hijri**
1798 AC	• Napoleon attacks Egypt and defeats the Mamluk's army.	**1213 Hijri**
1799 AC	• The British's victory a£yainst Nawab Sirajuddoula in the battle of Palassev in India and conquest of Mysore, after defeating the Muslim warrior Tipu Sultan[47].	**1214 Hijri**

[46] *The Arabist Robert D. Kaplan. p.16-17.*
[47] *Islam, Abu Taariq Hijazi, P.23.*

Nineteenth Century

1803 AC	• Abdul Aziz ibn Saud I -assassinated by a Shia fanatic. • East India Company took control of Delhi and northern India after defeating the Marathas Alam ll.	**1219 Hijri**
1804 AC	• Emergence of Muhammad Ali Pasha and foundation of Khadire dynasty Egypt.	**1220 Hijri**
1805 AC	• Ibn Saud captures Madinah, ousting the Ottoman Turks.	**1221 Hijri**
1808 AC	• "America's dramatic 'relationship' with the Muslim world and Arabs in particular had its true beginning in this century - It was in Massachusetts on the campus of William College, five students led by one Samuel J. Mills Jr. met and prayed beside a dry haystack during an electric storm to demonstrate their belief in Christ.[48] • With European help, Serbs (what is now Serbia) revolted against British occupied and the local Ottoman Government.[49]	**1224 Hijri**

[48] *Ibid, pg 17.*
[49] *The History of Arab people, Albert Hourani, p.268.*

1811 AC	• British occupied Indonesia.	**1227 Hijri**
1814 AC	• Iran executed a treaty with British the known as the Definitive Treaty.	**1230 Hijri**
1816 AC	• British withdrew from Indonesia, handing the country to the Dutch.	**1232 Hijri**
1817 AC	• Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, a Muslim educationist and reformer, born on 17th October in Delhi, India (died 27th March 1898).	**1233 Hijri**
1819 AC	• The British began building an empire in Malaysia. They took control of the Malacca Straits and Port of Singapore.	**1235 Hijri**
1825 AC	• Delhi College founded by Nizam-ul-Mulks son, Ghaziuddin khan I. It had European principals and marked a new experiment in education in English as well as Oriental.[50]	**1241 Hijri**
1826 AC	• A new religious Ali of school Tabraiz, among Iran. 'Shia' Bab declared himself by the prophet and was cruelly persecuted and publicly executed on 9th July 1850. • Bab's successor, Baha`ullah (b. 1817 AC, d. 1892 AC) led the movement in a more radical direction. His followers are called 'Bahai' [51]Baha'ullah declared himself prophet and	**1242 Hijri**

[50] *Op.cit., Ikram, p.280.*
[51] *Op.cit., Schimmel, p.99.*

	introduced his book as 'Kitab-e-Aqdas'.	
1828 AC	• Russian invades Turkey. The two countries enter into a treaty.	**1244 Hijri**
1830 AC	• France conquered Algeria, ending 313 years rule of Turks.	**1246 Hijri**
1831 AC	• Syed Ahmed Brelvi and Shah Ismail Shaheed, leader of the Jihad Movement against Sikh ruler Ranjit Singh in India, lost their lives at Bala Kote (now Pakistan) while fighting the Sikhs.	**1247 Hijri**
1832 AC	• Britain acquired control of Egypt. Also established dominance over Arab Sheikhdoms in Gulf and South Arabia.	**1248 Hijri**
1838 AC	• Syed Muhammad Jamaluddin Afghani born in Afghanistan. • He was an outstanding figure of nineteenth century Islam. At the age of 18 he visited India. In Sept. 1879 the British Counsel General in Egypt ousted him from Egypt and sent him to Hyderabad Deccan. Nawab Salar Jang was Prime Minister in Hyderabad at the time. When he noticed Syed's influence on the state, he, under British instruction, shifted Syed Afghani to Calcutta. Ultimately, Syed came to Iran and was arrested. He died in prison in 1897, under suspicious circumstances. He was a Pan Islamist and	**1254 Hijri**

	revivalist. Patronage of Ottoman Empire.	
1839 AC	• Aga Khan I, the Ismaili Imam, continued to reside in Iran. • Due to political reasons, Imam decided to leave for India. Presently, the Aga Khan is Hazir Imam.	**1255 Hijri**
1841 AC	• Mushtaq Hussain, (later Nawab Viqarul-Mulk of Hyderabad Deccan), the first Muslim League president, born in UP, India (d. 1917 AC).[52]	**1257 Hijri**
1842 AC	• Amir Abdul Qadir, ruler of Algeria, ousted by French forces. He crosses over into Morocco.	**1258 Hijri**
1850 AC	• During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Muslims' political and military fortunes everywhere suffered a serious setback that was accompanied also by a loss of cultural and intellectual vitality. The three great Muslim powers of the seventeenth century, the Ottoman in Turkey, the Mughals in India, and the Persians in Iran had by 1850 all fallen under the domination of Europe."[53] • In Iran Lesghian, a Sufi leader Shamil, with his companions in the Caucasus tried to fight with the advancing Russians."[54] • Mirza Ali Muhammad Babs declared himself	**1265 Hijri**

[52] *Jinnah of Pakistan, Stanley Wolpert, p.24.*
[53] *Op. cit., Parrinder, p.505.*
[54] *Op.cit., Schimmel, p.131*

	"Mehdi" and was arrested and executed by the Iranian government on the 9th. • Amir Abdul Qadir, the ousted ruler of Algeria, was released by Napolean Ill (from Morocco). He settled in Turkey.	
1857 AC	• First war of Independence. by Indian Muslims, against British rule in India fought and lost.	**1272 Hijri**
1858 AC	• British imposed direct Queen's rule on India. The East India Company ended its function. The last ineffective Mughal ruler, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was arrested and sent to prison in Rangoon, Burma. He died in exile in 1862. aged nearly ninety.[55]	**1273 Hijri**
1859 AC	• Imam Shamil (of Iran) laid down arms before Russian forces and the Muslim Stage of Daghistan became a Russian province. Imam Shamil Was a Muslim clergy and a militant. He continued his struggle against the Czar' S advancing force from from 1835 AC.	**1274 Hijri**
1860 AC	• Civil war started in Lebanon. • "By this century, the American missionaries were operating thirty-three schools in Syria, because the missionaries' ultimate aim was to 'civilize' Syrian society."[56]	**1275 Hijri**

[55] *Ibid, p.131.*
[56] *Op.cit., Kaplan, p.33.*

1870 AC	• Balkan crisis created by Britain.	**1285 Hijri**
1873 AC	• Allama Muhammad Iqbal, the great poet and philosopher of the East born in Sialkot (then India, now Pakistan) (d. 1938 AC).	**1288 Hijri**
1875 AC	• Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Anglo-Muslim College in Aligarh, India which later was to grow into a University and become one of the centers of modernist ideas for Muslims.[57] • Christian Arabs organized an "Arab Nationalist Secret society" in Beirut.[58]	**1290 Hijri**
1876 AC	• Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25th September at 1293 Hijri Karachi - the founder of Pakistan and first Governor General died and was buried in Karachi in 1948.[59] • After the defeat of the War of Independence in 1857, Shah Wali Ullah's sons and a disciple of Muhammad Qasim Nanawati - Mahmood Al Hasan (d. 1921 AC), set up the now-famous Seminary of Deoband, India which from its inception, started training religious scholars to safeguard traditional Islamic learning.[60]	**1293 Hijri**

[57] *Op.cit., Schimmel, p.133.*
[58] *Islam and politics, John Esposito, p.45.*
[59] *Op. cit., Wolpert, p.3.*
[60] *Op. cit., Rahman, pp.204-205.*

1878 AC	• Britain acquired control of Cyprus.	**1295 Hijri**
1880-1883 AC	• Muhammad Ahmed proclaimed himself Mehdi in Sudan and took over complete control, resulting in the death Governor of Sudan.	**1297 Hijri**
1881 AC	• France extended its control over North Africa, including Tunisia.	**1298 Hijri**
1882 AC	• British occupation of Egypt completed.[61]	**1299 Hijri**
1885 AC	• Khalifa Abdullah succeeded Mehdi, in Sudan. After months, Mehdi died mysteriously in Khartoum.	**1302 Hijri**
1891 AC	• Britain and Egypt under an agreement captured Sudan.	**1308 Hijri**
1895 AC	• Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian (a village in East Punjab, India) declared himself a prophet.	**1312 Hijri**
1896 AC	• British took several smaller Malay States under their protection. Consequently, they established a Federation, with a Council of British Officers and Sultans to deal with the problems of the tin and rubber trade. By World War I, the federated Malay states and several others were subordinate to a British	**1313 Hijri**

[61] *Op.cit., Esposito, p.45.*

	Advisor.	
1897 AC	• Greece declared war against Turks.	**1314 Hijri**

Twentieth Century

1903 AC	• Abul Aala Mawdudi, the great theologian, and founder of Jama`eth-e-lslami was born at Aureng-abad (Deccan), India. • "Mawlana Abul Ala Mawdudi (d. 1979 TAC), a journalist, organized 'Jama'at Islami' in 1941, Jama'at have had an incalculable impact on the development of Islamic movement throughout the Muslim world from Sudan to Indonesia."[62]	**1321 Hijri**
1905 AC	• Muhammad Bahadur Khan (Bahadur Yar Jang) born in Hyderabad (Deccan) India (d. 1944 AC). He was an outstanding Urdu orator, and a companion of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and later President of the All India States Muslim League.	**1323 Hijri**
1906 AC	• Muslims of India established the 'All India Muslim League. • Hasan al Banna, born in Egypt (d. 1949 AC), a school teacher and former disciple of Islamic modernist Rashid Rida, established a	**1324 Hijri**

[62] *The Islamic threat – Myth or Reality, John L. Esposito, p.120.*

	Muslim brotherhood Ikhwan Al Muslimin, in 1928 in Egypt.[63]	
1911 AC	• Italy occupied Libya and ousted Muslims from Balkan/Trablas.	**1330 Hijri**
1912 AC	• France extended its control over Morocco. • Muslims from Balerade (Balgharia) was ousted by the British. • Russians bombarded the Shia Holy City of Mashhad and the Italian threat to bombard the Kaba in Makka, further stirred Muslim emotions. • Mohammad Ali's brother, Showkat Ali, and Mowlana Abd al-Bari (of Firangi Mahal, India) established a society of "Servants of Kaba" to unite Muslims.[64] • Mir Yousuf Ali Khan, better known as Salar Jung III, the prime minister of Nizam of Hyderabad started collection of Antiques. Which later became as the World's Largest One-Man Collection of Antiques and named Salar Jung Museum by Indian government.	**1331 Hijri**
1914 AC	• A Bosnian Serb protesting Austria's annexation of Bosnia assassinated a Habsburg	**1333 Hijri**

[63] *Ibid, p.120.*
[64] *Op.cit., Esposito, Islam and Politics, p.87.*

	Archduke, Franz Ferdinand, and World War I started.[65]	
1916 AC	• The famous Arab I started. revolt against Ottoman Turks was instigated by the British through Thomas Edward Lawrence (known in history, as Lawrence of Arabia). Lawrence, a 27-year-old assigned to British Military Intelligence in Cairo (1889-1935) was planted on Arab soil. He managed to spark the revolt when Sherif Husain ibn Ali of Makkah stuck a rifle through a window in his house and fired on the Turkish Barracks. Lawrence's guerrilla band blew up the Turkish railway track. The whole Arab revolt which Lawrence led, 'was a side show of a side show', in World War I.[66] • After the disintegration of the Ottoman empire, Winston Churchill as Secretary of War & Air, under the postwar diplomacy, planned a Jewish State, Jordan, and also created a new country Iraq, and selected kings to rule.[67]	**1335 Hijri**
1917 AC	• British conquered the city of Baghdad.	**1336 Hijri**

[65] *0p.cit., Kaplan, p.43.*
[66] *Ibid, pp.45,53*
[67] *The Last Lion, William Manchestor, Vol. II, p.xxx*

1918 AC	• British conquest and the subsequent establishment of a mandated territory in the conquered areas, Palestine became the official name of definite territory for the first time since the early Middle Ages.[68] Early name of this area was 'Filasteen' during Muslim days. • World War I ended in November. • Osmania University was founded by and named after Mir Osman Ali Khan, the 7th Nizam of Hyderabad in 1918. The medium of education was completely Urdu. First regional language (Urdu) university in India	**1337 Hijri**
1920 AC	• The invading Christian army abolished the last Ottoman parliament in Istanbul. The center of War of Independence moves from Istanbul to Ankara.[69] • During the First World War, the European Allies arranged a "Treaty of Sevres" in August, dismembering the Ottoman Empire, placing the major portion under the mandate – The great Power - of France and Britain.[70]	**1339 Hijri**
1921 AC	• The last Ottoman Khalifa was ordered to leave the country. • The new Turkish parliament at Ankara	**1340 Hijri**

[68] *Op.cit., Lewis, p.159.*
[69] *Studies in Islamic Economics, Khurshid Ahmed, p.341.*
[70] *Op.cit., Esposito, Islam and politics, p.61.*

	declared the abolition of the Ottoman Dynasty.[71] • King Faisal of Syria was expelled from his country by the French. He was picked up by Britain and was made King of Iraq. • Abdullah bin Sharif Hussain (of Makka) was picked up by Britain as King of Transjordan.	
1922 AC	• During the first quarter of the 20th century, Ibn Sa t ud 1341 Hijri (Abdulaziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal bin Sa'ud) rose from the position of an obscure tribal chief to a Sultan. He captured Madinah and Makkah with arms supplied by the British, along with the rest of Arabia by 1925. The British agreed to continue paying him 5,000 Pound Sterling per month.[72] • By the end of World War I, a strong Independence Movement led by Saad Zaghlol (1857-1927), a former disciple of Abdu, leader of the "Egypt For Egyptians" movement, forced the British to end protectorate and grant limited independence.[73]	**1341 Hijri**
1923 AC	• Ankara is declared the new capital of Turkey.	**1342 Hijri**

[71] *Ibid, p.341.*
[72] *The Birth of Saudi Arabia, Gary Troeller, p. 183.*
[73] *Op.cit., Esposito, Islam and Politics, ".61.*

1924 AC	• March 3, under Act 431 Khilafat System was abolished in Turkey. Mustafa Kamal Pasha - Ataturk - became first head of 'Jamhooria'. [74] • Britain in India was confronted by Anti-British agitation on the part of a militant Indian Muslim nationalist group - Khilafat Committee, under the leadership of Moulana Muhammad Ali Jou'har and Mohan Karamchand Ghandi.[75]	**1343 Hijri**
1925 AC	• New Turkey's parliament abolished old Islamic Tax system (Zakath) and also abolished Hijra calendar.	**1344 Hijri**
1926 AC	• Turkey abolished old Islamic Law system, Fiqah. • Ibn Sa'ud entered Jeddah (in Dec. 1925) as conqueror. All the notables of Hijaz pledged allegiance to him and proclaimed him King of Hijaz and Sultan of Najd. Within the next three months, he was recognized by Great Britain, USSR, France, and Netherlands - the chief non-Muslim powers who ruled Islamic peoples for centuries.[76]	**1345 Hijri**
1927 AC	• A treaty was signed at Jeddah, by the British, with Ibn- 1346 Hijri e-Saud, who succeeded in unifying the greater part of the country and	**1346 Hijri**

[74] *Op.cit., Ahmed, pp.341-342.*
[75] *Ibid, pp.341-342.*
[76] [56]*Op.cit., Troeller, p.231.*

	laid a foundation of present day Saudi Arabia.	
1928 AC	• Turkey declared itself a secular state; Arabic script was replaced by Roman script. • Hassan al Banna established the Muslim brotherhood –Ikhwan Al- Muslimin in Egypt.[77]	**1347 Hijri**
1929 AC	• Teaching of Arabic and Persian languages was stopped in high schools of Turkey. • Arabic script for Uzbec language replaced by Latin script by USSR.	**1348 Hijri**
1932 AC	• Ibn-e-Saud renames his kingdom as "Saudi Arabia''.	**1351 Hijri**
1934 AC	• Intriguing, complicated twenty-three years (since 1911) of political and commercial negotiations from London and Washington succeeded in an agreement with Kuwait for oil. • "Today the United States is the predominant foreign power in the entire Muslim world, specifically in Saudi Arabia and Middle East. Forty years ago when the world's greatest reservoirs of petroleum had to be tapped, Britain had the paramount influence in the Saudi court. "[78]	**1353 Hijri**
1935	• Friday ceased to be a religious holiday in	**1354**

[77] *Op.cit., Esposito, p.120.*
[78] *Ibid, p.b.flap*

AC	Turkey. Sunday was declared weekly holiday.	**Hijri**
1936 AC	• Egypt demanded British withdrawal from Sudan.	**1355 Hijri**
1937 AC	• In 1937, Mir Osman Ali Khan graced the cover of TIME magazine, earning the title of the "richest man on the planet" as the seventh Nizam of Hyderabad, Deccan .His wealth was estimated to be approximately $236 billion in the early 1940s, adjusted for inflation, as reported by The Business Standard.	**1356 Hijri**
1938 AC	• Under the persuasion of Allama Iqbal, Maulana Mawdudi shifted the headquarters of his organization - Tarjumanul Qur'an - from Deccan, to Punjab, at Pathan-kote village (Allama Iqbal died in the same year). After partition of India, and establishment of Pakistan, Mowlana Mowdudi migrated and settled in Lahore. • Allama Iqbal died in Lahore (then India, now Pakistan). He was buried at the famous Badeshahi Masjid (built by Mughal emperor Alamgir Aurangzeb • Mustafa Kamal - Ata' Turk founder of secular Turkey died.	**1357 Hijri**
1939 AC	• Second World War started, on 1st September.	**1358 Hijri**
1941	• The previous decision of banning the use of Arabic for Azan (in 1933) was enforced in	**1360**

AC	Turkey. • Iraq was occupied by British Forces in May and Syria was invaded in June. • British and Russian military forces moved once again into Iran. The Russians occupied and controlled the northern part of the country and British did the same in south. Raza Shah was arrested and sent into exile to South Africa, where he died. His eldest son, 21-year-old Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, was placed on the throne.[79]	**Hijri**
1943 AC	• Anglo-American armies landed and occupied Morocco and Syria.[80]	**1363 Hijri**
1945 AC	• World war II ended on 6th August at 8:59 Japan-time, when an atom bomb was dropped by USA on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.	**1365 Hijri**
1946 AC	• Britain and France evacuate Lebanon.	**1366 Hijri**
1947 AC	• India win freedom, Pakistan –a Muslim state was carved with its capital at Karachi. Muhamad Ali Jinnah Quaid-e-Azam as its Governor General. Muslim majority areas of the Indian sub-continent became Pakistan, as per demand of All India Muslim League, except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.	**1367 Hijri**
1948	• United Nations resolved and established a	**1365**

[79] *Mission to Iran, William H. Sullivan - The Last US Ambassador, p.53.*
[80] *Op.cit., Hourani, p. 354.*

AC	Jewish state Israel, in the heart of Arab World Palestine. • February 12, Hassan Al- Banna, the founder of Ikhwanul - Muslimeen in Egypt, was assassinated, probably by Government agents.[81] • September, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan died in Karachi, Pakistan. • September 13, Indian armed forces, under a political slogan of "Police Action" invaded Hyderabad (Deccan). Nizam 7th had to surrender the Asif Jahani dynasty founded in 1724 AC the state was bifurcated into three and merged with adjoining linguistic states of India.	**Hijri**
1949 AC	• Transjordan renamed the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	**1366 Hijri**
1950 AC	• The members of the Ottoman Dynasty were permitted to 1367 Hijri return to Turkey.[82] • America debuted her first ambassador to Saudi Arabia.	**1367 Hijri**
1951 AC	• The School of Islamic Studies was reopened in Turkey. • Libya became independent, but Britain and the United States kept their military bases. for a number of years.[83]	**1368 Hijri**

[81] *Understanding Islam, Thomas W. Lippman, p.160.*
[82] *Op.cil., Ahmad, p.343.*
[83] *Op.cit., Hourani, p.358.*

	• King Abdullah of Jordan was assassinated in Jerusalem.	
1952 AC	• King Farouk I was asked to sign the abdication and leave Egypt peacefully. Army General Neguib and his colleagues Gernal Nasser and Anwar Sadath took over power.[84] • Anglo-American negotiations on the status of Sudan were resumed following the forced abdication of King Farouk. • Yasser Arafat is elected President of the Palestinian Students' League in Cairo.	**1369 Hijri**
1953 AC	• First Sudanese parliamentary elections were held.	**1370 Hijri**
1954 AC	• Sudan declared independence. British and Egypt agreed to withdraw their troops by November, 1955. • Within a Nationalist Party. a revolutionary group was formed in Algeri Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN) and fired the first shot of revolution in November against the French.[85]	**1371 Hijri**
1955 AC	• Last British troops were withdrawn from Suez Canal, in April.	**1372 Hijri**
1956 AC	• Together with Britain and France, Israel attacks Egypt, and occupies most of the Sinai	**1373 Hijri**

[84] *Too Rich, William Stadiem, pp.22-23*
[85] *Op.cit., Hourani, p.370.*

	Peninsula and the Gaza Strip before withdrawing under US pressure. Palestinian unrest in Gaza is on the increase. [86]	
1957 AC	• Malaya becomes independent.	**1374 Hijri**
1958 AC	• Egypt and Syria join to form the United Arab Republic with Jamal Nassar of Egypt, as President of UAR.	**1375 Hijri**
1962 AC	• Algeria secured independence, in March, from the French, but at great human cost - approximately 300,000. France also lost about 20,000.[87]	**1379 Hijri**
1964 AC	• Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was formed under the chairmanship of Yasar Arafat. • Zanzibar declared a republic; Sultan banished. • King Saud of Saudi Arabia was deposed. His son Faisal proclaimed King.	**1381 Hijri**
1965 AC	• Revolution in Algeria; President Ben Billeh deposed.	**1382 Hijri**
1967 AC	• Israel attacks Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and captures the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, and Sinai Peninsula.[88] • Mir Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII GCSI GBE died on February 24, (5 or 6 April 1886	**1384 Hijri**

[86] *Behind the Myth, Andrew Gowers and Tony Walker, p.xv.*
[87] *Ibid, p.372.*
[88] *Ibid, p. xxiv.*

	– 24 February 1967) was the last Nizam (ruler) of Hyderabad State, the largest and most prosperous state in the erstwhile Indian Empire.	
1969 AC	• King Idrees of Libya was ousted in a coup by Colonel Mo`mar Qadhafi.	**1386 Hijri**
1970 AC	• The Presidency of Islamic Affairs supported the organization of Quranic courses all over Turkey.	**1387 Hijri**
1971 AC	• With the help of the Indian Army, the Bengali rebels secede from Pakistan and form a secular sovereign state - Bangladesh - under the leadership of Shaikh Mujeeb ur Rahman.	**1388 Hijri**
1972 AC	• Arab freedom fighters kill two Israeli Olympic athletes in Munich.	**1389 Hijri**
1973 AC	• King Zaher Shah of Afghanistan was overthrown in a coup by Taraki.	**1390 Hijri**

1974 AC	• Pakistan declared Ahmadies - the followers of Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, self-proclaimed prophet and Mahdi/Messiah of Qadian (India), as non-Muslim. • The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries under the able leadership of King Faisal, raised the price of oil (from $1 per barrel in 1944) to $10. This resulted in the greatest and swiftest transfer of wealth in oil history. The thirteen countries earned $1 12 billion (on the termination of the Arab-Israel War in 1973). King Faisal of Saudi Arabia decided to enforce an oil embargo against Japan, France, West Germany and USA, which had financial and political relations with Israel. This resulted in paralyzing the economies of these countries.[89]	**1391 Hijri**
1975 AC	• Elijah Muhammad, leader of Nation of Islam among Afro-Americans, was killed in North America. • King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, assassinated by his nephew, Faisal Ibn Musa'id on March 25th.	**1392 Hijri**

[89] *Hundred Great Muslims, K.J. Ahmed, p.425.*

1976 AC	• The first international conference on Islamic Economics was held under the auspices of King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah. It was attended by 200 Muslim economists and Ulama from all parts of the world.[90]	**1393 Hijri**
1977 AC	• General Zia-ul-Haq overthrows the Government in Pakistan and imposes Martial Law.	**1394 Hijri**
1978 AC	• Camp David Accords signed by Egypt (Anwar Sadat), Israel, and the USA.	**1395 Hijri**
1979 AC	• Shah of Iran fled the country on January 15. On February 1. Ayatullah Khomeini, with an extensive entourage, returned to Tehran aboard an Air France 747. His first pronouncement was to form an Islamic Government, headed by Mehdi Bazargan.[91] • A group led by Juhayman Ibn Al Utaiba, along with several hundred, seized 1400 Hijri the Kaba (November 20th). The Saudi government with the help of French Forces rescued the Kaba, killing hundreds of insurgents. Many were captured and hanged. • In December the Soviet troops invaded and occupied Afghanistan • Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, former Prime Minister of Pakistan, hanged under a judgment of	**1396 Hijri**

[90] *Op.cit., Aluned, p.xvii*
[91] *Op.cit., Sullivan, p.248*.

	Supreme Court for murdering his political rival.	
1980 AC	• President Carter of USA breaks of diplomatic relations with Iran because of continued detention of US Embassy hostage in Tehran.	**1401 Hijri**
1981 AC	• On October 6, Anwar Sadat, Egypt's President was assassinated by Lt. Khalid Islambuli, the leader of Jama'at al Jihad.[92] He was blamed for the Camp David Agreement with Israel.	**1402 Hijri**
1982 AC	• Yasser Arafat, PLO Leader, signs a document accepting UN resolution on Israel's right to existence, but USA still refuses to recognize the PLO as a legitimate body of Palestine. • Israel returns Sinai to Egypt in accordance with the Camp David Agreement signed by Anwar Sadat of Egypt with Israel.	**1403 Hijri**
	• Israel troops invade southern Lebanon and occupy Tyre and Sidon, and besiege West Beirut.	
1983 AC	• Yasser Arafat and 4,000 PLO members are expelled from Lebanon to Tunis.	**1404 Hijri**
1985 AC	• Israeli aircraft bomb the PLO headquarters in Tunis and kill sixty, in retaliation for three Israelis killed in Cyprus.	**1406 Hijri**

[92] *Op cit., Esposito, p.96.*

1988 AC	• Iran and Iraq accept a UN peace plan and began direct peace talks to end the eight-year war.	**1409 Hijri**
1989 AC	• On February 14, Ayatullah Khomeini issued a 'fatwa' which condemned Salman Rushdie, author of Satanic Verses, to death. Rushdie was born Muslim but left the faith. The Mufti of Sokoto (Nigeria) also called for Rushdie's death.[93] • June 3, the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatullah Khomeini died. Ali Hussein Khamenei was elected to succeed Khomeini as Faqih. • On June 30, a group of military officers seized power in Sudan.	**1410 Hijri**
1990 AC	• Iraq invades Kuwait, claiming this territory to be its own province.	**1411 Hijri**
1991 AC	• The American supply of war material and the active help and guidance of Pakistan to the Afghan Mujahedeen, compelled the Soviet forces to withdraw from Afghanistan. • The US and Allied forces defeated the Iraqi army in a hundred-hour battle. Saddam Hussein withdrew shamefully from Kuwait. • The Islamic Shariah law becomes part of the legal code of Pakistan	**1412 Hijri**

[93] *Op.cit., Esposito, p. 191.*

1992 AC	• Pakistan beating England by 22 runs in the final to become the World Cup champions for the first time in Cricket World Cup Final	
1993 AC	• After the break-up of the USSR, five new states on the world stage, Khazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgystan and Turkmenistan emerged. All have Muslim majorities and ancient Islamic history. • January 5th; at Heads of State meeting, five central Asian states decide to create a Union of Central Asian people. They criticize the CIS. • April; Turkish president Ozal visits Tashqand; agreements are signed as both leaders oppose Islamic fundamentalism. • October 18th; President Rafsanjani of Iran promises in Tashqand to open road and rail links to the sea. • Kazakhstan changes the name of its capital from Alma-Ata to Almaty. • The Republic of Kyrgyzstan changes its name to the Kyrgyz Republic. • The independence of Eritrea a Muslim majority country is internationally recognized following a referendum. • The secessionist Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia is established with the support	**1414 Hijri**

	of Serbian and Croatian forces believed to be intent on the partition of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Velika Kladuša is the capital.	
1994	• Kazakhstan leases Baikonur Cosmodrome to Russia for twenty years, with automatic extension absent objections by either party. • In a ceasefire agreement, the government-controlled territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia combine to form the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. • An agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, implementing the Oslo I Accord, creates the Palestinian National Authority. [296] • Libya completely withdraws its forces from the Aouzou Strip in northern Chad after a 21-year occupation, implementing a 3 February ICJ verdict which upheld Chad's sovereignty over the territory. [297] • A ceasefire is imposed in the First Nagorno-Karabakh War with the forces of the unrecognized Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, supported by Armenia, occupying more than 13% of the internationally recognized territory of Azerbaijan. • The Democratic Republic of Yemen secedes	**1415 Hijri**

	from Yemen. Aden is the capital. • Yemeni government forces reconquer the Democratic Republic of Yemen. • The Taliban conquers Kandahar, the first city to fall under the control of the militant group in Afghanistan. Fighting a civil war after the Soviet-backed Afghan government fell in 1992. • Iraq recognizes the independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait following a new war scare on their borders	
1995	• The International Date Line is moved around Kiribati. • Oman and Saudi Arabia finalize the demarcation of their previously undefined border. • The Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia changes its name to the Republic of Western Bosnia. • Croatian and Bosnian forces reconquer most of Serbian Krajina. • The Republic of Western Bosnia is conquered by the forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina supported by Croatia. • The Oslo II Accord begins the transfer of land to the Palestinian Authority. All of the Gaza Strip and 18% of the West Bank is	**1416 Hijri**

	eventually transferred to full Palestinian control, and 22% to joint Israeli-Palestinian control.[299]	
1996	• The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan is established following the Taliban's conquest of Kabul, which becomes the state capital. • The Islamic State of Afghanistan moves its de facto capital to Mazar-i-Sharif following the evacuation of Kabul.	**1417 Hijri**
1997	• Beginning of the Albanian Civil War. • The Chechen Republic of Ichkeria changes the name of its capital from Grozny to Dzokhar-Ghala.[301] • The Islamic State of Afghanistan moves its capital from Mazar-i-Sharif to Taloqan, as Mazar-i-Sharif becomes a battlefield in the war against the Taliban. • The State of Anjouan declares independence from the Comoros. Mutsamudu becomes the capital.[302] • The Democratic Republic of Mohéli declares independence from the Comoros. Fomboni becomes the capital.[303] • The Albanian Civil War ends. • Kazakhstan moves its capital from Almaty to Aqmola.[304]	**1418 Hijri**

1998	• Kazakhstan changes the name of its capital from Aqmola to Astana.[304] • China is allocated 407 km2 and Kazakhstan is allocated 537 km2 of disputed territory in a treaty delimiting the border between the two countries.[305][306][307] • The Puntland State of Somalia declares "temporary" independence from Somalia. Garowe becomes the capital.[308][309]	**1419 Hijri**
1999	• Self—governing Brčko District in Bosnia and Herzegovina is established. • Indonesia relinquishes control over the disputed region of East Timor to the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor.	**1420 Hijri**

Twenty-first Century

2000	• Six weeks after the fall of Grozny, the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria is overthrown as a state following its defeat in the Battle of Komsomolskoye; as an insurgency it continues to resist Russian rule in Chechnya for years. • Israel completely withdraws from its occupation zone in southern Lebanon, where it is replaced by United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon peacekeeping forces. • Saudi Arabia and Yemen sign a treaty resolving their border dispute. • Taloqan, the de facto capital of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, falls to the Taliban's Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. The capital moves to Fayzabad.[2]	**1421 Hijri**
2001	• The ICJ resolves the territorial dispute between Bahrain and Qatar, awarding Fasht Al Azm, Qit'at Jaradah, and most of the Hawar Islands to Bahrain, and Fasht Dibal, Zubarah, and Janan Island to Qatar.[3]	**1422 Hijri**

	• Qatar and Saudi Arabia sign a treaty resolving their border dispute.[4] • The temporarily independent Puntland State of Somalia adopts a new constitution explicitly identifying itself as an "independent integral part of Somalia".[5] • Four coordinated suicide attacks by Al-Qaeda are organized against the United States, via hijacking commercial airliners mid-flight.[6] This led to numerous effects politically and culturally, and caused health issues and deaths. • The United States and a NATO-led alliance invade Afghanistan, beginning an occupation which continues until 2021. • The capital of the Islamic State of Afghanistan returns to Kabul with the reconquest of the city by the forces of the Northern Alliance, beginning a cascading collapse of the Taliban forces of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. • The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan is completely overthrown following its defeat in the Battle of Tora Bora. The Taliban soon reemerges as an insurgency.	
2002	• The State of Bahrain changes its name to the Kingdom of Bahrain.[8] • The Democratic Republic of Timor-	**1423 Hijri**

	Leste gains independence with the promulgation of a constitution and the conclusion of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor. Dili remains the capital.	
2003	• United States-led coalition forces invade Iraq, beginning an occupation which lasts for more than eight years. • United States forces conquer Tikrit, the last stronghold of Ba'athist Iraq.	**1424 Hijri**
2004	• Kazakhstan agrees to a revision of the terms of Russia's lease of the Baikonur Cosmodrome, extending it to 2050 with no established options on further extensions. • 22 May: Pakistan readmitted to Commonwealth. • The Islamic State of Afghanistan changes its name to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan with the end of the transitional period set out in the new constitution.	**1425 Hijri**
2005	• NWFP Assembly passes the Hasba bill with a majority vote. • The 7.6 Mw Kashmir earthquake affects Azad Kashmir with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), killing more than 79,000 people and displacing several million more.	**1426 Hijri**

	• Israel completely withdraws its forces from the Gaza Strip. A Palestinian Civil War leads to Gaza effectively withdrawing from the Palestinian Authority and becoming a separate entity under Hamas by June 2007.	
2006	• Charter of democracy (CoD) is signed by two former prime ministers of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto in London.	**1427 Hijri**
2007	• 19 October: 2007 Karsaz bombing, 180 killed. • 27 December: Benazir Bhutto assassinated, aged 54. (b. 1953)	**1428 Hijri**
2008	• The Republic of Kosovo declares independence from Serbia, which continues to claim it as the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija; other countries divide on recognizing its declaration. Pristina remains the capital.[25] • Elections are held amidst tight security. PPP, PML-N, PML-N and ANP win 124, 91, 54 and 13 seats respectively. • Nigeria completes the transfer of Bakassi to Cameroon, fulfilling the terms of a 2002 ICJ ruling on the disputed territory.[27]	**1429 Hijri**
2009	• China is ceded 9 km2 of land by Kyrgyzstan as part of a treaty delimiting	**1430 Hijri**

	the borders between the two countries.[31][32]	
2011	• China is ceded 1322 km2 of land by Tajikistan after the final ratification of boundary treaties between the two countries.[37] • Following a referendum in January, Southern Sudan gains independence from Sudan as the Republic of South Sudan. Juba remains the capital.[40] • Amidst a civil war, Muammar Gaddafi moves the capital of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from Tripoli to Sirte, days after the rebel forces of the National Transitional Council, supported by NATO, conquered Tripoli.[41] • Libya officially supersedes the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as the UN General Assembly seats the representatives of the National Transitional Council and recognizes the country's name change.[42][43] • The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is overthrown following its defeat in the Battle of Sirte. The government of Libya declares the end of the civil war three days later.[44] • The United States ends its occupation of Iraq.[45]	**1432 Hijri**

2012	• The National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) conquers Aguelhok, the first town to fall under the control of the militant separatist group in northern Mali.[48] • The State of Azawad declares independence from Mali, after the MNLA conquers northern Mali's largest cities between 30 March and 2 April. Timbuktu is proclaimed the capital; Gao serves as the provisional capital.[49] • Ansongo, the last town controlled by the State of Azawad, is conquered by Ansar Dine, a militant group aiming to make Mali an Islamist state which had already conquered Azawad's largest cities on 27–28 June.[51] • The United Nations General Assembly votes to upgrade the status of the State of Palestine from "entity" to "non-member observer state," effectively granting it recognition.[53]	**1434 Hijri**
2013	• The General National Congress changes the provisional name of Libya to the State of Libya, pending the adoption of a new constitution.[54]	**1435 Hijri**
2014	• The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant captures Fallujah in Iraq, the first significant city the militant group is able to maintain control over.[56]	**1436 Hijri**

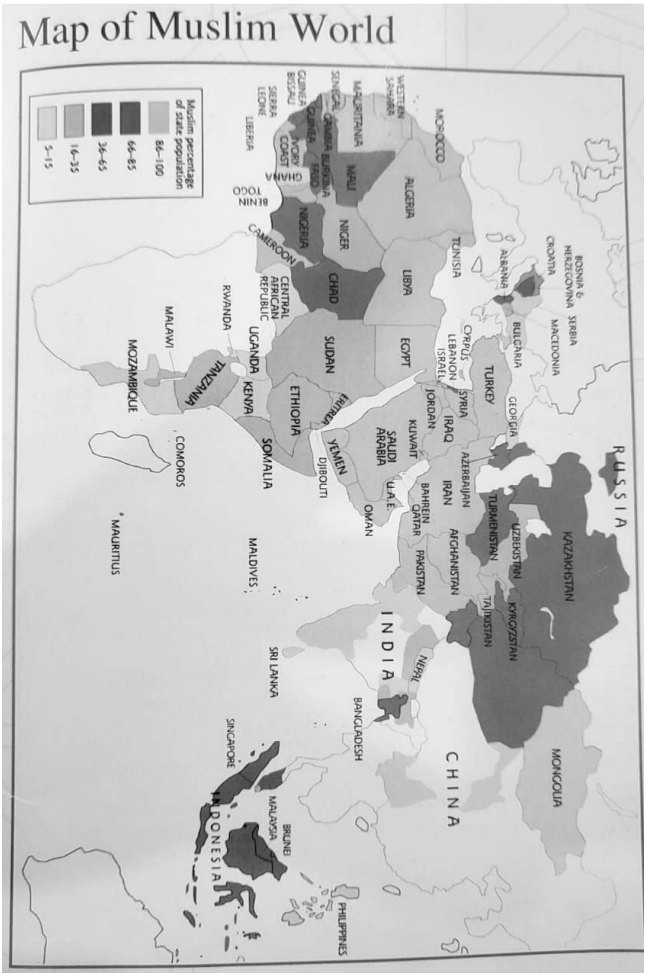
	• After having been expelled from the city by Syrian rebels early in the month, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant seizes total control of Raqqa, the largest city to fall under its rule in Syria.[57][58] • The Islamic State completely conquers Mosul, the second largest city in Iraq. • Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, declares the foundation of a new caliphate, the Islamic State. Raqqa is the de facto capital.[62] • 16 December: 2014 Peshawar school massacre, 148 killed.	
2015	• Amidst a civil war, the Cabinet of Yemen provisionally moves the capital of Yemen to Aden, while the Supreme Political Council remains in the official capital of Sanaa.[63] • India and Bangladesh exchange 162 enclaves, simplifying their mutual border in the region of the former Cooch Behar princely state; Bangladesh gains a net 40 km2.[65] • Syria formally agrees to lease its Khmeimim Air Base to Russia with no time limit.[66]	**1437 Hijri**
2016	• After four days of fighting, Azerbaijan reconquers 8–20 km2 of territory controlled by the Nagorno-Karabakh	**1438 Hijri**

	Republic since 1994.	
2017	• Syria's lease of Khmeimim Air Base to Russia is amended from having no time limit to 49 years, renewable for subsequent 25-year periods beginning in 2066.[72] • Syria signs a lease granting Russia sovereign jurisdiction over the naval base at the port of Tartus for 49 years, renewable for subsequent 25-year periods beginning in 2066.[73] • The Islamic Republic of The Gambia changes its name back to the Republic of The Gambia.[74][75] • The unrecognized Nagorno-Karabakh Republic changes its name to the Republic of Artsakh after a constitutional referendum. [76][77] • Turkey and the Turkish-backed Syrian National Army complete the conquest of a 2055 km2 occupation zone from the Islamic State and the Syrian Democratic Forces, establishing the Northern Syria Security Belt. [78] • Egypt transfers Sanafir Island and Tiran Island to Saudi Arabia.[80] • Iraqi government forces, allied militias and the Peshmerga, supported by the US-led Joint Task Force and Iran, complete the	**1439 Hijri**

	reconquest of Mosul from the Islamic State.[81] • The Iraqi National Army retakes control of Kirkuk from the Kurdistan Regional Government • The Syrian Democratic Forces, supported by the US-led Joint Task Force, complete the reconquest of Raqqa from the Islamic State.[82]	
2018	• Turkey and the Turkish-backed Syrian National Army complete the conquest from the Kurdish People's Protection Units of over 2000 km2 of Afrin, which is added to their Northern Syria Security Belt. • Pakistan Tehreek e Insaf party acquired majority seats in the national assembly and formed the government and Imran Ahmad Khan Niazi was sworn in a the Prime Minister of Pakistan. This started a golden era for Pakistan.	**1440 Hijri**
2019	• 27 February: Pakistan Air Force shoots down two Indian warplanes in a skirmish and captured Indian pilot wing commander Abhinandan Varthaman • Kazakhstan changes the name of its capital from Astana to Nur-Sultan.[92] • The Syrian Democratic Forces, supported by the US-led Joint Task Force and	**1441 Hijri**

	the Iraqi and Syrian governments, conquers the last territory controlled by the Islamic State in Syria or Iraq, though it continues as an insurgency.[93] • 5 August: India revoked article 370 of the constitution and partitioned the state of Jammu and Kashmir. • Turkey and the Turkish-backed Syrian National Army complete the conquest from the predominantly-Kurdish Syrian Democratic Forces of a 4820 km2 "safe zone", expanding their Northern Syria Security Belt.[94] • Turkey and the Libyan Government of National Accord sign a maritime boundary treaty, establishing exclusive economic zones which are rejected by Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, and the United Arab Emirates.[95]	
2020	• Egypt and Greece sign a maritime boundary treaty, establishing exclusive economic zones in the Mediterranean Sea which overlap with the claims made by Libya and Turkey in November 2019.[97] • Beginning of the 2020 Nagorno-Karabakh war between Azerbaijan, and Armenia and disputed Republic of Artsakh. • Armenia and Azerbaijan impose a ceasefire ending the 2020 Nagorno-	**1442 Hijri**

	Karabakh war; by 15 December the Republic of Artsakh surrenders over 72% of its territory to Azerbaijan, and Russian forces are deployed to the remainder.[98][99][100][101]	
2021	• Azerbaijani soldiers cross several kilometers into Armenia in the provinces of Syunik and Gerharhunik, occupying about 41 square kilometres (16 sq mi) of Armenian territory.[103][104] • The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan collapses and is forced into exile, while the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan governed by the Taliban restores its power in Kabul, which again becomes its capital. Fifteen days later, the United States Armed Forces complete their withdrawal from the country, marking the end of the 2001–2021 War in Afghanistan. • The International Court of Justice rules in favor of Somalia in its dispute with Kenya over a maritime border rich in gas and oil. Kenya does not recognize the ruling.[105] • Qatar and Saudi Arabia demarcate their border, expanding Qatar's territory to include the southern shore of the Khawr al Udayd. [106] • Israeli police attacked Masjid Al Aqsa injuring many worshippers.	**1443 Hijri**


Map of Muslim World
Muslim percentage of state population
86–100
66–85
36–65
16–35
5–15
RUSSIA
KAZAKHSTAN
MONGOLIA
UZBEKISTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
TURKMENISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
NEPAL
BANGLADESH
SRI LANKA
MALDIVES
BHUTAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
IRAN
IRAQ
SYRIA
TURKEY
GEORGIA
AZERBAIJAN
ARMENIA
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA
SERBIA
CROATIA
MACEDONIA
CYPRUS
LEBANON
ISRAEL
JORDAN
KUWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA
U.A.E.
QATAR
BAHREIN
OMAN
YEMEN
DJIBOUTI
ERITREA
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
SUDAN
EGYPT
LIBYA
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
WESTERN SAHARA
MAURITANIA
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA BISSAU
GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
IVORY COAST
GHANA
TOGO
BENIN
NIGERIA
CAMEROON
CHAD
NIGER
MALI
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
RWANDA
UGANDA
KENYA
TANZANIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
COMOROS
MAURITIUS
SINGAPORE
MALAYSIA
BRUNEI
INDONESIA
PHILIPPINES

Standardized Glossary of Arabic Words

1. Makkah
2. Qur'an
3. Khalifa
4. Khilafat
5. Banu Umayya
6. Bani Abbas
7. Makkah-Mukar-rama
8. Madinah-Munaw-wara
9. Masjid-al-Aqsa
10. Hajj
11. Hijri
12 Ka'ba
13. Salat
14. Hajar-al Aswad
15. Hadhrat
16. Baghdad
17. Basra
18. Koofa
19. Hijaz
20. Najd
21. Muslim

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About the Author

Mr. Fakhr Siddiqui was born in Hyderabad, India in 1923, from where he graduated as a Mechanical Engineer from Osmania University. He began his career as the facility supervisor for the Historical Preservation Department of the State of Hyderabad. He then moved to Pakistan in 1949 and enjoyed a prestigious career holding senior positions in Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), and Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA).

Although an Engineer by profession, Mr. Siddiqui had a life-long passion for politics and history, specifically Islamic history. After retirement, he dedicated himself to pursue his passion, when he eventually moved to the United States and spent his time in the extensive study of Islamic political history.

He passed away in 2001, and is survived by his wife, children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, all of whom are residing in North America.