**Viceroy of India (1858-1947)**

1. **Lord Lytton (1858-1861)**
   - Known for his efforts in expanding British rule in India.

2. **Lord Ripon (1861-1865)**
   - Implemented the North-Western Provinces Resettlement Act.

3. **Lord Curzon (1865-1869)**
   - Established the Indian University Commission.

4. **Lord Minto (1868-1876)**
   - Established the Indian Councils Act.

5. **Lord Ripon (1876-1880)**
   - Introduced the Indian Councils Act.

6. **Lord Northmore (1880-1885)**
   - Established the Indian National Congress.

7. **Lord Hardinge (1885-1895)**
   - Promoted the establishment of the University of Punjab.

8. **Lord Northbrook (1895-1900)**
   - Introduced the Indian Councils Act.

9. **Lord Kitchener (1900-1911)**
   - Known for his role in the Boer War.

10. **Lord Hardinge (1911-1916)**
    - Established the Women's University.

11. **Lord Curzon (1919-1921)**
    - Known for his efforts in promoting the Indian National Congress.

12. **Lord Chelmsford (1921-1926)**
    - Known for his role in the Round Table Conferences.

13. **Lord Wavell (1926-1931)**
    - Known for his role in the Chauri Chaura Incident.

14. **Lord Irwin (1931-1936)**
    - Known for the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

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**Major Events**

- **August Declaration 1917**: It introduced the idea of Swaraj through boycott of British goods & services.
- **Montford Reforms 1912-1916**: Established Agriculture Research, Commerce and Industry, Agricultural banks to restore India's cultural heritage.
- **Kakori Train Robbery 1925**: The first major train robbery in India.
- **Champaran Satyagraha (1917)**: Led by Gandhi, aimed at raising awareness about the rights of peasants.
- **Advent of World War I (1914)**: Tough time for British Government, led to the establishment of Agricultural Research, Commerce and Industry, Agricultural banks.
- **Range of Universities (1902)**: Government of India Act 1919

**National Movements**

- **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)**: Launched by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhi.
- **March 1930**: Passed the Rowlatt Act, which is critically acclaimed as a high point in the National Movement.
- **August 1930**: Passed the Government of India Act 1919.
- **December 1930**: Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.

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**Ideological Differences**

- **Ideological Differences in the National Congress**: Tension between Moderate-Extremist and demand for a separate homeland for Muslims.
- **Muslim League**: Founded in 1906 to safeguard the rights of Muslims.
- **Foundation of Anti-Partition & Swadeshi Movement**: Started by Annie Besant and Tilak in 1916, aimed to unify Moderates & Extremists.

**National Authority**

- **Delhi University 1922**: Started by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru.
- **Benaras Hindu University 1916**: Started by Annie Besant and Tilak in 1916.
- **University of Lahore 1909**: First University in the British Empire.

**Civil Service**

- **Civil Service Examination 1850**: First examination held.
- **Electorate Act (1902)**: First time a concrete proposal of separate electorate for Muslims.
- **Lucknow Pact 1916**: Started by Annie Besant and Tilak in 1916.
- **Chauri Chaura Incident (February 5, 1922)**: Led to the formation of a separate province of Uttar Pradesh.

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**Indian National Congress**

- **First Round Table Conference (1930)**: Phased out by the British Government.
- **Constitutional Commission 1930-31**: First Indian effort to draft a constitutional scheme for India.
- **Gandhi Irwin Pact 1931**: A compromise between Gandhiji and the British Government.

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**Women's University**

- **The Famous incident of boycott of the women's university**: A peaceful and non-violent protest movement.
- **Chandernagore Women's University 1873**: First women's university in India.
- **Delhi Women's University 1921**: Later declared a Women's University.

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**Education**

- **Technical Education**
- **Establishment of Commerce and Industry, Agricultural banks**
- **Department of Agriculture Research**
- **Rabindranath Tagore**
- **Kakori Train Robbery**: The first major train robbery in India.
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