

*Not necessary*APPENDIX XIChronological Summary of Events

- 1707: Shahu released from the Mughal confinement.
- 1707: Balaji Vishwanath makes incursion in Gujarat and exacted tributes.
- 1708: In March 1708 Shahu obtains possession of Satara.
- 1709: Pilajirao Gaekwad makes incursion into Surat Attavisi.
- 1709: Agreement reached between Khan Dauran and Shahu for the grant of Chauth, Sardeshmukhi and Swarajya in Deccan (Magna-Carta of Maratha Dominion)
- 1711: Damajirao Gaekwad I's first Mulukgiri expedition in Kathiawad.
- 1713: On November 17th, 1713 Balaji Vishwanath appointed Peshwa.
- 1713: Daudkhan appointed viceroy of Gujarat.
- 1715: Saiyed Husain Alikhan appointed viceroy of Deccan.
- 1716: Shahu commissioned Khanderao Dabhade to collect tribute in Gujarat and Kathiawad.
- 1717: On January 11th, 1717 Shahu appointed Khanderao Dabhade to the Office of Senapati.
- 1717: Treaty between Hussain Alikhan and Shahu.
- 1719: Fort at Songadh built by Pilajirao Gaekwad.
- 1720: Death of Balaji Vishwanath.

- 1720: Bajirao succeeds his father to the post of Peshwa.
- 1721: Damajirao Gaekwad I received the title of Shamsheer Bahadur and elevated second in Command to Senapati.
- 1721: Death of Damajirao Gaekwad I.
- 1721: Pilajirao succeeded his uncle Damajirao I as Chief Maratha leader in Gujarat.
- 1722: Nizam appointed his nephew Hamidkhan a Subedar of Gujarat by removing Sarbulandkhan, the former Subedar of Gujarat.
- 1724: War between Shujaetkhan and Hamidkhan, support of Maratha chiefs Pilajirao Gaekwad and Kanthaji Kadam Bande in the war.
- 1725: Grant of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi to Pilajirao Gaekwad and Kanthaji Kadam Bande by Hamidkhan.
- 1726: Clear order from Shahu Chhatrapati about the division of Gujarat revenue between the Peshwa and Dabhade.
- 1726: War between Pilajirao and Udaji Pawar. Udaji Pawar was driven out of Gujarat.
- 1727: Pilajirao occupy Dabhoi and Baroda.
- 1728: Chimanaji younger brother of Peshwa Bajirao entered Gujarat. He wanted to form friendly relations with Sarbulandkhan, but he failed and turned towards Malwa.

- 1729: Chimanaji entered Gujarat again in 1729, grant of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi to Peshwa.
- 1729: Sept. 27th 1729 Khanderao Dabhade died. His son Trimbakrao succeeded as Senapati.
- 1729: Chimanaji enters Gujarat and grant of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi to Peshwa.
- 1730: November 7th, 1730 Abhaisingh appointed the Viceroy of Gujarat.
- 1731: April 1 & 5, 1731 - Battle of Bhilpur or war at Dabhoi between Peshwa Bajirao and Senapati Trimbakrao Dabhade along with confederents.
- 1731: Pilajirao appointed Mutaliq and conferred upon Senakhas-Khel.
- 1732: On March 1732 as assassination of Pilajirao.
- 1732: Capture of Baroda by Mughal army during Akbar's reign.
- 1734: Recapture of Baroda by Gaekwad Damajirao II from Sherkhan Babi.
- 1736: Momin Khand appointed Viceroy of Gujarat.
- 1737: Alliance between Gaekwad Damajirao Gaekwad and Mominkhan to joint rule of Mughals and Marathas at Ahmedabad.
- 1738: Bajirao won a great victory over the Nizam at Palkhed.
- 1739: May 17th. 1739 - conquest of Bassein by Marathas.
- 1740: April 27th, 1740 - Death of Bajirao.
- 1741: Seize of Broach by Damajirao II.
- 1749: Shahu died.

- 1749: Damajirao's contest with the Peshwa as a partison of Tarabai and Umabai Dabhade.
- 1751: On April 30th, 1751, Peshwa's victory over Damajirao Gaekwad II.
- 1751: On November 14th, 1751 Damajirao kept as captive in the fort at Lohgadh.
- 1752: Partition treaty at Poona between Gaekwad and Peshwa.
- 1753: Umabai died and Peshwa Madhavrao deprived Trimbakrao Dabhade II of his titles, land etc.
- 1753: Occupation of Ahmedabad by the joint forces of Damajirao Gaekwad II and Raghunathrao.
- 1754: Yashwantrao died.
- 1756: Siege of Ahmedabad by Momin Khan - II.
- 1758: Joint rule of Ahmedabad by Peshwa and Damajirao Gaekwad - II.
- 1761: Battle of Panipat Damajirao joined Sadashivraobahu army.
- 1763: Damajirao also accompanied Raghunathrao in the battle of Rakashashnuvan in 1763.
- 1763: Damajirao II conferred upon Sena Khas-Khel.
- 1768: On August 17th, 1768 Damajirao II died.
- 1768: Govindrao was recognised as the Sena-khas-Khel, the title of the Gaekwad rulers.
- 1771 : Reversal of success on orders in favour of Sayajirao Gaekwad I, Fatehsingrao appointed as Regent.

- 1772: First Treaty Between the English and Fatehsingrao Gaekwad.
- 1773: Assendancy to Peshwaship by Raghunathrao.
- 1774: Change in succession order in favour of Govindrao Gaekwad by Raghunathrao.
- 1773: League of Barbahi formed with the object of changing Raghunathrao's succession.
- April 18th 1774: Birth of Madhavrao II.
- May 28th 1744: Madhavrao II received the robes of Peshwaship from the Raja of Satara.
- 1774: Succession of Sayajirao Gaekwad again.
- December 10th, 1774: English designs of Salsete.
- December 17, 1775: Battle of Adas.
- February 17, 1775: Battle of Adas.
- March 7, 1775: Treaty of Surat between English and Raghunathrao.
- 1775: Treaty between Raghunathrao and Fatehsingrao Gaekwad (Treaty of Baroda)
- 1776: ~~Ra~~ Treaty of Purandhar.
- 1778: Fatehsingrao conferred upon the title of Sena-Khas-Khel and his succession to the Gadi.
- October 1779: English designs against Ahmedabad.
- 1779: Convention of Vadgaon.
- 1780: Goddard captured Dabhoi.
- 1780: January 26, 1780. Treaty of Kundhela between English and Fatehsingrao.

- December 11th, 1780 English occupied Bassein.
- May 17th, 1782: Treaty of Salbai between English and Poona Government.
- December 11, 1783: Death of Raghunathrao.
- March 3, 1786: Sir Charles Malet appointed Resident at Poona.
- December 21st, 1789: Death of Patehsingrao and Mnajirao assumed the charged of regency on behalf of Sayajirao.
- July 26, 1793: Manajirao died.
- In 1793 Govindrao had agreed to pay enormous sum to the Poona Government before the he started for Baroda.
- December 11, 1793 Govindrao ascended the Gadi of Baroda.
- 1794: He could imprison his son Kahnajirao and defeat his cousin brother Malharrao.
- October 25th, 1775 Peshwa Madhavrao died.
- 1796: Bajirao, son of Raghunathrao became Peshwa.
- 1798: Aba Shelukar was defeated and imprisoned by Govindrao.
- On September 19th, 1800 Govindrao expired.
- 1800: Anandrao the eldest son of Govindrao was declared as a ruler of Baroda.
- 1801: Malharrao came forward as the guardian of Gaekwad family.

1802: The Arab Sibandi imprisoned Anandrao Maharaja and Seized Baroda city for ten days i.e., from 12th December 1802 to 27th December 1802 Colonial Walker, the British Resident with the help of the British Troops had forced the Baroda State from the danger of a horrible anarchy.

March 15, 1802 the Baroda Government signed the really with the Company. This treaty changed the position of the Baroda Government and it affected its relation with the Poona Darbar.

1805: The Definitive treaty of 1805 was signed by Maharaja Anandrao Gaekwad and the English.

1815: Murder of Gangadharrao Shastri.

1818: Peshwa Bajirao II surrendered to Sir John Malcolm on June 3rd, 1818 and the family of the Gaekwad was freed from the Peshwa's authority for ever thus the relation of the Gaekwad and the Peshwa canceled to exist with the fall of the Peshwa in 1818.