

707	Qutayba bin Muslim conquers Farghana and Sogdiana (Sughd).
709	The extensions of the Haram in Makkah in 709 by Umayyad Caliph Al Walid ibn 'Abd al-Malik.
710	Sindi pirates plundered eight vessels containing valuable gifts from King of Ceylon to Caliph Al Walid and Hajjaj. Pirates plunder Muslim ships and take hostages. Muslima bin Abdul Malik is appointed Umayyad Governor of Azerbaijan. Muslims control Khiva and Tashqand. Death of Abu Hamza Ansari (ra), last servant of the Prophet (pbuh); see 674.
711	Peace treaty with the ruler of Kabul; see 699-700, and 664, 667 and 670. Muslims control Transoxiana and reconquer Makran. Tariq bin Ziyad crosses the straits with 12,000 soldiers on 5 th Ramadan, 92 A.H. (April 27, 711) and defeats Gothic king Roderick.
711 (contd.)	Muhammad bin Qasim, a 17-year old commander, defeated Sind Raja Dahir who had an army of 40,000 soldiers, an array of archers, and hundreds of elephants. Muhammad bin Qasim had a small well equipped army of six thousand men. He had the advantage of two new weapons: the huge catapult that hurled stones and a fire ball. See 644, 649, 662-63, 668, 691 and 710. Muslims conquer Sind: Daybul (see 622) and Nirun (Hyderabad). Map 2. Muhammad bin Qasim defeated Raja Vijay Ray at Bherah, captured Sehwan, and forts of Sesam and Asihah. Tariq bin Ziyad overruns all of southern Spain. See 648. Muslims control southern Spain. Contemporaries of Caliph Walid: cruel Justinian II of Constantinople murdered in 711, and his successor Philippicus blinded and deposed in 713. Death of Anas bin Malik (ra), a companion of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). Death of Tuwais Mughni, "the ill-fated."
712	Samarqand conquered by Qutayba. Death of Al-Zayn al-Abidin, fourth Shia Imam [658-712]. Shia believe that an Imam can only be from the progeny of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), beginning with Ali (ra) and later more specifically through the progeny of Husayn (ra). The Imams were considered to be blessed with divine dispensation and were without blemish or capacity to sin. Death of Jabir bin Abdullah (ra), a companion of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). Tariq conquers major towns of central and northern Spain.
713	Muhammad bin Qasim won another fierce battle at Brahmanabad against 40,000 army of Jai Singh who fled to Kashmir. Aror (Rohri), Sikka, and Multan conquered. All Sind and parts of Punjab up to the borders of Kashmir under the rule of Umayyad Caliphate.

713 (contd.)	Raja Bhoj, Gurjara empire, 8 th century C.E. Raja Bhoj's empire extended on the north to the foot of the mountains, on the northwest to the Sutlej, and on the west to the Hakra or the 'lost-river' on the border of Sind. Abdul Aziz bin Musa bin Nusayr became Umayyad Governor of Spain.
714	Shash (Tashqand) conquered. Death of Hajjaj bin Yusuf [660-714], the tyrant, during the month of Ramadan in Iraq.
715	Death of Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik in Damascus. In addition to major military victories in Spain, Byzantine, India, and Chinese Turkestan, his rule is remembered for many major civil projects and administrative reforms. He built water supply system in Makkah and Madinah, first public guest houses (Darul Diyafah), and public hospitals (Bimaristan). Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik, Umayyad Caliph [715-717]. His rule was marked by major shake up in military command under the assumption that regional governors in the far east and far west were acting somewhat independently, and they had become so powerful that they could pose a threat to central authority. Qutayba ibn Muslim conquers Kashgar (Kashi), present Northwest China. Spain emancipated from feudal servitude.
716	Muhammad bin Qasim recalled on rumors of misconduct and imprisoned by the order of Caliph Sulaiman. He died in 720. Tariq and Musa subjected to public humiliation. Musa died later that year at Wadi al Qura while performing the Hajj. <i>Qutayba and the People of Samarqand (Uzbekistan)</i> . Yezid bin Mahlab is appointed Umayyad Governor of Khurasan, replacing Qutayba who was killed a few months earlier. Emperor Anastasius II of Constantinople put to death by Theodosius III.
717	Death of Caliph Sulaiman in September at Ramlah, Palestine. He had nominated his cousin Umar as his successor at the recommendation of Raja bin Haiwah, a prominent scholar of Syria. Umar bin Abdul Aziz, Umayyad Caliph [717-720, born 680]. Also known as Umar II, he was a pious ruler whose reign inspired memories of the second Caliph Umar (ra). His mother was the granddaughter of second Caliph Umar (ra). He was a major personality in the first Tasawwuf movement; see 706 Following the example of the Prophet (pbuh) and the first four Caliphs, see Abu Bakr [632], Caliph Umar sent ordinances to all his governors to treat their subjects with justice and benevolence, improve prosperity of all subjects, abolish all unjust ordinances and remove all causes of complaint. Other ordinances included reduced taxation or elimination of taxes in the case of hardships, no taxation on Milk and essential food items, no taxes on travelers, no charge for religious books, and no gifts to be accepted by government officials, particularly on festive occasions.

995	Fatimid Caliph Al Hakim [995-1020]. Death of Ibn Al-Nadim. He wrote 'Kitab Al-fihrist' (Catalog) which included all books written in Arabic by the Arabs and non-Arabs.
997	Death of Amir Sebuktgin. Isma'il, Amir of Ghazna and northwest India [997-998, eight months].
998	Abul Qasim Mahmud Ghaznavi, Amir and then Sultan of Ghazna (Ghazni) and India [998-1030].
999	Famous Andalusian historian Abu Bakr ibn Umar al-Gutiya (a descendant of <i>Gothic Princess Sara</i>) reported that Ibn Faruq of Granada sailed from Kadesh into the Atlantic, landed in Gando (Great Canary Islands), and journeyed westwards to Capraria and Pluitana islands. Samanid rule ends [860-999] in Transoxiana and Khorasan.
1000	Pope Sylvester II (Gerbert) arrived in Muslim Cordova for studies in Physical Sciences.
1001-04	Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi defeated Isma'ili and Qarmatian rulers in Multan and Sind. See Isma'ili in 765 and Qarmatian in 929. Sultan Mahmud defeated the Hindu Shahis near Peshawar [1001] and defeated Raja Jaipal in three battles. Annexed Sistan [1002], captured Bhatiya (modern Bhera) [1004]. See Peshawar in 977.
1005-08	Sultan Mahmud captured Ghur and Multan [1005] and annihilated Rajput confederacy near modern Hazro [1008]. The powerful Allied forces of Hindu Rajas of Ujjain, Ajmer, Gwalior, Kalinjar, Delhi (Dihli) and Kanauj were sent to aid Anandpal, son of defeated Raja Jaipal. Ajmer is located in present Rajasthan and Ujjain in present Madhya Pradesh near the border with Gujarat.
1017	Burgundian Crusades: Christians began to make inroads into Andalusia, the Muslim Iberian peninsula.
1018-22	Sultan Mahmud captured Kanauj (Kannawj) [1018], Punjab [1019] and Kalinjar [1022]. Sultan Mahmud left the conquered territories of Nagarkot, Thanesar, Kannawj, and Kalinjar in the hands of Hindu vassals. Lahore (Lahawr) capital of Gaznavid Punjab. See 1005-08.
1020	Sufi Shaykh Sayyid Nathar Shah arrived in Trichinopoly, India.
1024	Somnath expedition by Sultan Mahmud to break the strong confederacy of Hindu Shahis from temple wealth. The expedition involved difficult march through desert.
1026	Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi annexed Sind from Habbarid Muslim ruler Khafif on his way back from Somnath expedition.

1026-29	<p>End of Habbarid rule in Indus Valley [856-1026]. Despite his many victories in North India, Sultan Mahmud limited his rule to Punjab. Sultan Mahmud also defeated the Buwayhids of Persia and annexed Rayy [1029]. Abbasid Caliph Al Qadir conferred on Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi the titles of 'Yemin-ud-Daula' and 'Amin-ul-Millat.'</p>
1030	<p>Death of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi. He was neither a tyrant nor a robber as some revisionists have called him. He was tolerant with Hindu subjects and some of them rose to high position in Ghazna. Shah-Nama written by Firdawsi. Abu Ahmad Muhammad, Sultan of Ghazna and India [1030, four months]. Sultan Abu Sa'id Masud [I], Sultan of Ghazna and India [1030-1040, deposed]. Awadh (Oudh): Syed Salar Masood Ghazi from Multan established Muslim rule in Awadh, eastern India. Death of famous historian and sociologist Ibn Miskawaih. His observation on the 'Species' was ahead of some of the ideas of Charles Darwin proposed eight centuries later.</p>
1031	<p>Districts of Qusdar, Makran, Walistan and Kikanan under Ghaznavids. Sultan Masud's Hindu General Tilak sent to subdue Lahore's rebellious Governor Ahmad Niyattigin. End of Umayyad central rule in Andalusia (Spain and Portugal, and southern France) [756-1031]. Muslim kingdoms in Spain: Malaga under Banu Hamud, Granada under Zawids, Seville under Banu Abbad, Toledo under Zun Nun, Saragossa under Banu Hud. [<i>Names of Arabic Origin in Spain, Portugal and the Americas</i>]. Abbasid Caliph Al Qaim [1031-1075, deposed]. He was reinstated as Caliph by Tughril Beg in 1059.</p>
1033	<p>Sultan Masud of Ghazna reported prospering community of Muslims in Kashmir. Map 2, modern India. Before 1947, India included present Pakistan and Bangladesh.</p>
1036	<p>Tughril Beg, King of the Seljuks [1036-1063].</p>
1037	<p>Death of <i>Ibn Sina (Avicenna, Abu Ali al-Hussain Ibn Abdullah)</i> (Medicine, Philosophy, Mathematics, Astronomy; 981-1037). His most famous book 'al-Qanun fi al-Tibb' was translated under the title 'Canon' in the West. It is an immense encyclopedia of more than a million words. No deliberation on the science of medicine can be complete without a reference to Ibn Sina. For a thousand years Ibn Sina retained his original renown as one of the greatest thinkers and medical scholars in history.</p>