

Beginnings to AD 2000: A Comprehensive Chronology of Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Iran

by
Iraj Bashiri

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The Beginnings

Ancient beliefs in the region divide humanity's passage on earth into three cosmic, mythic, and historical periods. Of the three, of course, only the third or the historical period is real. The other two have cosmological and mythological values that enhance our understanding of the present-day peoples of the region. One day elements of the mythic period might prove to be real but for that we need more solid documentation than is available at the present.

For the purposes of this comprehensive chronology of the region, the cosmic and mythic periods are presented in the sequential order preserved in ancient chronologies. No attempt is made at correlating those eras in any form with historical or real time.

The Cosmic and Mythic Eras

The initial 3000-year battle between the forces of Ahura Mazda (Good) and Angra Mainyu (Evil) leads to the defeat of the latter.

The second cycle of 3000 years begins with Ahura Mazda's creation of the cosmic world, i.e., the creation of the sky, water, earth, plants, the sacred white bull, and the cosmic man (Gayomart). Truth, symbolized as fire, permeates Ahura Mazda's kingdom.

Creation continues with Ahura Mazda's creation of the Amesha Spentas or Holy Immortals. As Vice-Regents, the immortals serve as "governors" or administrators of the various realms of Ahura Mazda's Kingdom.

Destruction of Ahura Mazda's cosmic world by Angra Mainyu brings the second phase of creation to an end. However, Angra Mainyu who had entered Ahura Mazda's creation through a crack in the sky and who had polluted the water, poisoned the plants, and killed both the sacred bull and Gayomart cannot bail out. Truth, which has patched up the sky, keeps Angra Mainyu trapped within creation.

The third 3000-year cycle begins with the sojourn of the Seed of slain Gayomart or cosmic man to the Moon where it is preserved and purified by the Sun.

Return of the seed of Gayomart to earth and its appearance in the form of a sacred rhubarb plant with two joined stems.

Growth of the first man (Mashiya) and the first woman (Mashiyanah) out of the two stems of the sacred rhubarb plant.

Marriage of Mashiya and Mashiyanah resulting in the first population of earth.

Creation of the farr by Ahura Mazda. Farr being the symbol of legitimacy with which Ahura Mazda distinguishes his deputy on earth.

Ahura Mazda's singling out the most worthy of men to serve as his deputy.

Ahura Mazda invests Gayomart/Kayumars with the farr. Kayumars begins the eradication of evil from Ahura Mazda's domain.

The Pishdadian Dynasty

Kayumars offsets the ruses of evil, a force determined to eradicate the race of man from earth.

Kayumars' son, Siyamak, is murdered.

King Hushang discovers the use of fire which leads to the discovery of metals and of weapons with which to combat evil. Hushang also harnesses the rivers, produces lush fields and meadows, domesticates animals and uses their products as a source of untold prosperity.

Tahmuras, Hushang's successor, chooses wisdom as his weapon against Ahriman. Under Tahmuras, the domestication of animals is perfected, weaving is introduced, and plans are devised to eradicate the race of the divs or demons from the face of the earth. The sciences and the arts make considerable progress.

Under Jamshid, the farr encompasses both the secular and the spiritual domains. In administration, Jamshid follows the tradition of his forefathers and introduces the finer approaches to weaving and to the production of elegant and luxurious objects. He also launches a number of innovations, including the division of people into four distinct castes and guilds. Under Jamshid, artisans, merchants, priests, warriors, and tillers of the land all know their place in society.

To immortalize his efforts at good government, which had resulted in the eradication of death from the face of the earth, and to welcome the arrival of a new epoch, Jamshid holds a magnificent celebration, the Now Ruz (new year).

Finally, convinced that he is in full control of all aspects of the world, Jamshid reaches to supplant the Creator. He fails. His conceit costs him his farr and the people of Iran their prosperity.

Zahhak, the embodiment of Evil, steps in and reigns for a thousand years. Two snakes issuing from his shoulders demand fresh brains daily. Can this demand deplete Ahura Mazda's world of people?

Abtin, in whose person the farr had been preserved, is found and brought back to the heartland.

Abtin's son, Fereydun overthrows Zahhak and makes the land prosperous again. At the end of his reign, he creates discord among his three sons by dividing his kingdom according to merit rather than to tradition. He assigns Rum and the west to Salm, Turan and China to his oldest son, Tur, and Iran and India along with the farr to Iraj, his youngest son.

Rebelling against their father's seemingly unjust division of the kingdom, Salm and Tur conspire and murder Iraj.

Manuchehr rises against Salm and Tur to avenge Iraj; but he, too, is killed.

Under oppressive King Nowzar, Iran falls prey to the forces of the Turanian Afrasiyab, but it survives.

The boundary between Iran and Turan is established at the Oxus River (present-day Amu Dariya).

The Pishdadian dynasty comes to an end.

The Kayanian Dynasty

Kayqubad, the founder of the Kayanian dynasty, and his assembly of knights push the forces of Afrasiyab out of all the lands south of the Oxus River. The Oxus remains the boundary between the two realms.

Kayka'us ascends the throne.

While on patrol in the woods, warriors Tus and Giv (pronounced giiv) find a maiden there and . When they fail to come into an understanding as to whom she belongs, they take the matter to the king. Kayka'us settles the dispute by assigning the maiden to his own harem. Being related to both Iran and Turan by birth, this mysterious woman plays a pivotal role in the later developments in the courts of Iran and Turan.

Siyavosh is born to Kayka'us and the maiden found in the woods.

At a tender age, Siyavosh is assigned to the national champion, Rostam, who takes him to Zabulistan. Under Rostam's supervision, Siyavosh becomes conversant in the manners of kings and courts.

Siyavosh returns from Zabulistan and resides at the court of his father.

Sudabeh, one of Kayka'us's wives, sees Siyavosh at court and takes a fancy to him. She asks her husband to send Siyavosh to the women's quarters so that the prince becomes familiar with his mothers and sisters.

At Sudabeh's chamber, Siyavosh refuses the amorous advances of his step-mother. Sudabeh accuses the Prince of attempted rape.

Kayka'us takes the case of Sudabeh versus Siyavosh to an assembly of mu'bads or Zoroastrian priests for decision. The assembly rules trial by fire.

Siyavosh passes through a mountain of fire prepared by the mu'bads to prove his innocence of Sudabeh's charges. Sudabeh refuses to take the same test. Rather, she produces the still-born child of one of her maids as proof of Siyavosh's advances.

Afrasiyab invades Iran and captures some of the land to the south of the Oxus.

Helped by Rostam, Siyavosh soundly defeats Afrasiyab whose forces withdraw to the eastern shore of the Oxus.

Afrasiyab sends his national champion, Piran, to Siyavosh and sues for peace.

Siyavosh signs a peace treaty with Afrasiyab and pledges his word that he would not resume the war. He then sends Rostam with a Silken letter, hostages, and gifts to his father and asks for his blessing.

Kaika'us rejects Siyavosh's peace treaty and orders him to cross the Oxus and capture Afrasiyab. Siyavosh finds himself in a bind.

With the assistance of Piran, Siyavosh defects to Turan at the head of his own personal army.

Siyavosh travels in Turan and meets Afrasiyab.

Siyavosh builds Siyavoshgord in far off lands in the east.

Siyavosh marries Jarirah, Piran's daughter.

Farud is born to Siyavosh and Jarirah.

Years later, Tus marches on Turan and, against the wishes of Kaika'us, kills Farud.

Siyavosh marries Afrasiyab's daughter, Farangis.

Siyavosh is killed as a result of intrigue created by Afrasiyab's brother, Garsivaz.

Kaykhusrau, Siyavosh's son, is born and with the help of Piran is taken to Iran.

Kaykhusrau becomes king and decides to unify Iran and Turan.

Recognizing the might of Kaykhusrau, Afrasiyab creates a coalition force comprising the Chinese, Indians, Slavs, and other peoples of the region.

Kaykhusrau destroys Afrasiyab's international coalition and concludes the Great War in favor of Iran. He then eliminates both Afrasiyab and Garsivaz and unifies Iran and Turan.

Kaykhusrau tours all the lands controlled by a united Iran and Turan.

Kaykhusrau predicts the coming of Zoroaster who would bring din (order) to replace kin (vengeance) that had feuled the animosity between Iran and Turan since the time of Faridun's divison of Iran.

Kaykhusrau steps down as king after he singles out Luhrasp as the most worthy person to replace him. He convinces Iranian warriors of the veracity of his action by mentioning that Luhrasp not only carries the farr but that the king who would welcome the Prophet Zoroaster would belong to his house.

Kailuhrasp becomes king.

Kailuhrasp's son, Kaygushtasp, welcomes the Prophet Zoroaster to his court and supports him against the ravages of the nomadic tribes to the east.

The Kayanian dynasty comes to an end. The last 3000-year cycle of real history begins.

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BC 5000 to the Christian Era	
BC	Events
5000	<p>On the Iranian plateau, a settlement of hunters, gatherers, and potters is established at Siyalk to the south of present-day Tehran, The settlement is ruled by women who also serve as creators of agriculture and repository of knowledge about edible roots. Women also serve as guardians of the fire. Similar settlements exist at Susa, Tepe Hisar, Tepe Gujan, Zuriyeh, and Hasanlu.</p> <p>The dead are buried under the floor. Shells from the Persian Gulf indicate familiarity with trade while carved bones, hammered objects, stone tools, knife blades, sickle blades, axes, and scrapers bespeak the existence of a rudimentary civilization. Pottery, although coarse, is painted with primitive designs mimicking everyday objects. A primitive textile industry uses stone spindles. PisÈ housing protects them against the elements.</p> <p>Between 5000 and 2000 BC, to the northeast of Siyalk, agriculture is modeled on the Siyalk and other Middle Eastern settlements. The people of that region are also involved in raising livestock, a practice that continues to play a major role in the economies of present-day Central Asia.</p>

4000	Wheat and barley are bartered for furs and arrows. Communal labor builds houses, cleans the ground, and provides means for irrigation. Use of the horse facilitates transportation and travel while discovery of precious stones leads to the creation of jewelry. Metal and pottery works of the time display realistic designs of ibexes, birds, and boars on bowls, utensils, and jars. Women command armies. Next-of-kin marriage is practiced.
3000	Cylinder seals are used to identify ownership or mark prices. Pottery, produced on the wheel, carries more sophisticated designs, jewelry is refined. Bricks, made in molds, improve housing.
2000	In present-day Central Asia two-wheel chariots come into use and a combination of tin and copper resulting in the production of bronze contributes to the production of new tools and weapons. # Indo-European Scythian, Mede, and Pars tribes invade the plateau through the Caucasus. The Mede settle the region south of the Caspian, assume leadership, and create an empire; the Pars move south to Parsamush.
1400	The settled Andoronovo culture around Lake Issyk Kul leaves a wealth of bronze tools and pottery. Similarly, the settled Chust culture leaves a wealth of cave and rock drawings.
1000	<p>On the Iranian plateau, the newly arrived Indo-European invaders establish a divine (Ahuric) order comprising the king of kings who occupies the uppermost level of the hierarchy, and a group of lower kings who, in turn, are supported by princes, nobles and free men. Similarly, a hierarchy of priests, landowners, craftsmen, peasants, and slaves appears that caters to the spiritual and material needs of the ruling class.</p> <p>In Central Asia, the discovery and use of iron for making objects changes the way tools and weapons had been made in the past.</p>
800	Classical Greek civilization is established with the city-states at its center and trade and literary and cultural developments as its auxiliaries. The compilation of the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i> remains among the major achievements of that era.

700	Between 700 and 100 BC, nomadic Scythians, an Iranian people, invade the regions in present-day southern Russia and establish trade with Greece. They are the first to establish a pastoral culture and a viable political system.
614	Median chief, Cyaxeres (Uvkhstra), captures Assyrian capital, Nineveh; Parsamush becomes vassal of the Medes.
600	Between 600 and 100 BC, a people known as the Pazyryk lives in the eastern regions of Central Asia. Their culture is similar to that developed on the Iranian plateau except for a very heavy emphasis on the use of wool in textile production. Like the Scythians, the Pazyryk bury their dead under artificial mounds known as kurgans. The possessions of the deceased, including chariots, horses, and necessary household utensils are buried with the body.
559	Cyrus III the Great declares Anshan independent, captures Ecbatana (Median capital), and incorporates Lydia and Babylonia into the Achaemenian Empire; Jews return to Jerusalem.
556	Cyrus III captures the Median Empire.
546	Cyrus III captures Lydia.
539	Cyrus III overpowers the Babylonian Empire.
530	Ineffectual Cambyses III takes Egypt but is eliminated by a pretender.
525	Darius I captures Egypt.
522	Darius I overthrows Gaumata and assumes kingship. During his first year, he fights nineteen battles and captures nine kings. Babylonia and Egypt are annexed to Persia.
519	The Temple at Jerusalem is rebuilt at Darius's behest; Xerxes I is born.
506	The sedentary Davan culture in the Ferghana Valley flourishes as a politically independent power at a time when neighboring Sughdiana is dominated by the powerful Achaemenan Empire.
499	Darius crushes a revolt by the Greek cities of Asia Minor.
492	Persian wars against the Athenian States begin; Macedonia becomes a vassal state of Persia.
490	Athenians defeat Darius at Marathon.

486	<p>Darius dies. His son, Xerxes I, accedes to the throne.</p> <p>Darius is a warrior, an administrator, and a builder. He expands the Persian Empire only after he becomes convinced that he rules over a prosperous people. He administers his satrapies through a network of military generals, governors, secretaries, tax collectors, and spies. His palace at Persepolis still stands.</p>
484	Egypt and Babylonia become integral parts of the Empire of the Medes and the Persians.
480	Xerxes defeats the Spartans at Thermopolae but is defeated at Salamis. The Golden Age or the era of rejoicing after Athenian victory begins in Greece.
479	The remaining Persian army left in Greece is defeated by the Greek army.
470	Socrates is born.
465	Xerxes, whose court is suffused with intrigue, is assassinated by his own uncle. His son, Artaxerxes I, becomes king.
450	Herodotus who travels widely in the world of his time knows of the existence of India but not of China.
431	The Peloponnesian War begins and lasts for 26 years.
429	The last philosopher statesman, Pericles, passes away.
427	Plato is born.
424	Darius II becomes king.
415	The Athenian fleet is destroyed by Syracuse.
404	Artaxerxes II becomes king; the Peloponnesian war comes to an end.
401	Xenophon leads Greek mercenaries east to help Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes; but Artaxerxes defeats Cyrus at Cunaxa.
400	Xenophon leads ten thousand Greeks home, safely, from Cunaxa.
399	Socrates is tried and executed; democratic rule is reinstalled in Athens.
384	Aristotle is born.

359	Between 359 and 336 BC, Philip II of Macedonia defeats the Greek city-states.
358	Artaxerxes III becomes king.
347	Palto passes away.
338	Philip of Macedon plans invasion of Persia. Alexander learns the art of war from Phillip II and the finer art of building cultures from Aristotle; Philip II forms the League of Greek States.
336	Philip II is murdered. Alexander III succeeds him to the throne of Macedonia.
335	Aristotle opens the Lyceum.
334	Alexander defeats the Persians at Granicus.
333	Alexander defeats the Persians at Issus.
331	Alexander captures Egypt, defeats the Persians at Gaugamela, and occupies Persepolis.
330	Satrap of Bactria, Bessus, assassinates Darius III at Damghan. Achaemenian Empire ends.
328	Alexander captures Sughdiana and Bactria.
326	Alexander defeats Porus, the king of India, south of Bucephalus.
323	Alexander dies in Babylon. He intended to unite the Greeks and the Persians and inaugurate a new era of trade, enhancement of civilizations, and commonalty of cultures.
322	Aristotle passes away.
312	Seleucus I takes Babylon, builds Seleucia.
305	Seleucus Nikator, Alexander's successor in the lands in the east, is defeated by Chandragupta Maurya and cedes extensive territories, including present-day Afghanistan to India.
300	Between 300 and 200 BC, the Scythians are displaced by the Wu-Sun, a people of Turko-Mongol origins.
261	Asoka adopts Buddhism as state religion.
250	Bactria and Parthia declare independence from Seleucid rule.

250	The city of Balkh in present-day Afghanistan becomes the center of the breakaway kingdom of Bactria.
246	Ptolomy III occupies Mesopotamia.
220	Several Seleucid provinces are captured by the Parthians.
217	Antiochus III reestablishes Seleucid rule over Bactria and Parthia.
209	Antiochus III of Seleucia defeats the Parthians and stems the tide of Greco-Bactrian expansion.
200	Epics about India's gods and heroes, the Mahabharata and Ramayana are written.
200	Between 200 and 300 BC, the Wall of China, a fortification of more than 1,000 miles in length, is built to keep foreign invaders in the north from entering China.
197	Romans defeat the Macedonians at Thessaly.
190	Antiochus III is defeated by Rome at Magnesia, Lydia.
175	Antiochus IV becomes king.
171	Mithridates I wins Parthia its independence.
168	Jews rebel against Antiochus IV under Maccabees.
160	The pastoral, nomadic Wu-Sun settle in what is present-day eastern Kazakhstan and eastern Kyrgyzstan.
150	Mithridates I incorporates Media and Mesopotamia into Parthian Empire.
141	Between 150 and 141, Parthians control over Mesopotamia is complete.
139	Parthians capture Demetrius.
138	Mithridates I dies.
135	Nomadic Iranian Saka raid Iranian provinces.
129	The capital city of Ctesiphon is built.
128	Scythians takeover the kingdom of Bactria.

108	The city of Neapolis, the capital of the Scythians, is invaded by the Greeks and burnt down. Scythia, the land of the people known for their reverence of the horse, consumption of kumis, and specific rituals related to the cult of fire is divided among neighboring tribes.
104	The first Chinese attempt to defeat the Davan fails.
101	The second Chinese attempt to defeat the Davan fails.
95	Parthians kill Antiochus VII and install Tigranes as king of Armenia; in the east, Parthia overcomes the Saka, adding some of the Sakian warriors to their own army.
87	The Yueh-Chih force the Scythians to settle in southwestern Afghanistan.
70	Armenia at its peak under Tigranes.
64	Pompey imprisons Tigranes; annexes Syria and Judea to Rome.
56	First split of the Hsiung-nu empire into eastern and western branches.
53	Orodes I becomes Emperor of Iran; Parthians defeat Crasus at Carrhae, capture Syria and Judea and invade Asia Minor. Ventidius restores lost eastern provinces to Rome.
44	Murder of Caesar.
31	The Battle of Actium.
20	On 12 May, Augustus, Rome's first Emperor, regains Armenia and Transcaucasia. Parthians return the Roman standards captured at Carrhae.
2	Phraates, the Parthian king, is poisoned opening the way for the kingship of Phraataces.
0	Christian era begins.

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The AD Era to 1900		
AD	Dates	Events
2		Parthian king since 2BC, Phraataces marries his own mother, Musa, an act that terrifies the Romans and the Greeks.
3	9 Sept.	The Parthian stronghold of Artagira falls to the Romans.
4		Parthian king Phraataces is either killed or driven into Syria where he passes away.
12		Artabanus defeats the Parthian Vonones and forces him to flee to Seleucia.
16		Parthian king Artabanus forces Vonones to surrender the rulership of Armenia which he has made his own. .
21	Dec.	A letter sent by Artabanus to Susa validates a contested election.
38		Artabanus, the ruler of Parthia, passes away.
42		On his way to India, the sage Apollonius of Tyana passes through Babylonia.
50		Kujula Kadphises establishes the Kushan Empire. The Kushans rule over Persia, the upper Oxus, and Transoxiana until they are overthrown by the Sassanids in the third century.
51		Vologases I becomes king.
52		Vologases I advances into Armenia without any resistance.

53		For the next ten years Parthia and Rome fight for the control of Armenia.
63		Vologases I and Corbulo make Armenia a buffer between Parthia and Rome.
63		Legions in Spain and Dalmatia are recalled and assigned to the Roman army of the east.
115		Trajan conquers Mesopotamia.
117		Hadrian abandons Mesopotamia to Parthia.
118		Roman armies advance in Mesopotamia.
165		Avidius Cassius, a Roman general, destroys Seleucia.
198		Septimus Severus captures Ctesiphon.
200		Arabic kingdom of Hira is established.
226		Ardashir I takes Ctesiphon; overthrows Parthian rule.
241		Shapur I; spread of Manicheism.
260		Sassanians capture Emperor Valerian forcing Rome to relax its hold on Mesopotamia.
274		Imprisonment and death of Mani.
280		Valerian is taken prisoner at Edessa; Roman fortresses in Mesopotamia are reduced.
297		Emperor Galerius defeats Narsah. captured fortresses are returned to Rome.
303		Armenia accepts Christianity.
309		Shapur II becomes ruler of Iran at birth.
313		Constantine the Great adopts Christianity.
337		Shapur II begins his conquests in the west.
362		The death of Emperor Julian causes Rome to flood the eastern marches with many western units.
370		The Hephthalites establish themselves in Bactria, defeat the Sassanians and expand their hegemony over Kabul and Gandhara.
372		Hans invade the Western steppes.

399		Yadagird I is sympathetic to Christianity at first.
400		Altai Mountain Turks attack the Usun, a Turkic-speaking Mongolian nomadic people.
410		Rome's Western provinces are overrun by Germanic tribes.
420		Bahram V (Gur) becomes king.
429		Eastern Armenia (Parsarmenia) is restored to Iran.
438		Yadagird II persecutes Christians.
440		The Hephthalites, or White Huns, capture Transoxiana and much of the eastern provinces of the Sassanids.
440		Hephthalites defeat the Kushans and terrorize their Iranian neighbors.
457		Firuz becomes king.
484		Hephthalites kill Firuz, throw Iranian affairs into chaos.
488		Qubads' first rule.
499		Qubad's second rule.
500		During the 6th century, the Turkic Tue-Chue overthrow the Hephthalites and establish themselves in Central Asia; the Kazakh-Kirghiz move south from Siberia.
501		Qubad restores stability; Mazdak appears.
531		Mazdakite movement ends; Khusrau I (531-579) welcomes Athenian philosophers to his court, reforms the state.
545		The Prophet Muhammad's father, Abdullah, is born.
549		Athenian philosophers return to Greece.
550		Merchant Sughdians populate the Chu and Talas river valleys and serve as a solid link in the Silk Road between China and the Mediterranean.
550		An alliance between the Western Turks and the Sassanids brings Hephthalite rule to an end.
552		Bumin Kaghan establishes the first Turkic empire in Mongolia and, in the process displaces the traditional inhabitants of the region, the Sakas.

552		Western Turks defeat the Juan Juan on the Altain plains.
552		The Turkish leader, Bumin, forms an alliance with the Chinese and overthrows the Juan Juan dynasty.
553		An alliance of Western Turks and the Sassanian Khusrau I ends the Empire of the Hephthalites. The Oxus river divides the realm of the Western Turks from the land of the Iranians.
553		Bumin, having created an alliance among the Turks of the Altai Mountains passes away. Bumin's Empire is divided between his son, Mu-han (553-572), and his brother Ishtemi (553-573). The former becomes the Khaqan of the Eastern Turks while the latter becomes the Khaqan of the Western Turks; Ishtemi's empire reaches the Ili and Chu Rivers.
570		Prophet Muhammad is born in Mecca, a center of the Spice Route that connected the West to the East.
574		Persians capture Yemen by expelling the Abyssinians who had held sway there for 52 years.
579		Rule of Hormuzd IV (579-590).
590		Within the next 3 decades, Khusrau II (d. AD 628) captures Hira and Jerusalem; takes the True Cross to Ctesiphon; lays siege to Constantinople.
590		Bahram Chubin (590-591) usurps the throne.
591		Khusrau II (591-628) returns and expands the Empire.
594		Prophet Muhammad becomes the overseer of Khadija's business.
595		Muhammad (25) marries the widow Khadija (41). Of their 2 sons and four daughters, Fatimah becomes of lasting importance due to her marriage to Ali, the Prophet's cousin and first in the line of Shi'ite imams.
600		Khusrau II flees to Byzantium.
601		Bahram Chubin rules Iran as a usurper; Byzantine Emperor Maurice restores the young prince to the throne of Iran. In return, Iran gives up Iberia and much of Armenia.

603		The Turkic empire established by Bumin is divided into an eastern and a western kingdom. Centered on Tokmak in present-day Kyrgyzstan, the Western Turks gradually dominate Central Asia.
605		Prophet Muhammad determines the placement of the Black Stone in Mecca.
607		Khusrau II captures Hira and Jerusalem, takes the True Cross to Ctesiphon, and lays siege to Constantinople.
610		Muhammad receives dispensation through Gabriel. Khadija and Ali (10 at the time), Abu Bakir and Zayd are the first converts. The economic situation in Mecca, tied to Pagan beliefs, is not conducive to growth for the fledgling religion. Followers of the Prophet are persecuted.
613		At Mt. Sara, the Prophet invites the public to join Islam.
615		Muslims are persecuted by the Quraish; some leave for Abyssinia.
616		Sassanians occupy Egypt.
619		Muhammad is taken from Mecca to Jerusalem and to the 7th heaven, where he receives prescription for the rituals, especially for prayers.
620		The Prophet ascends to the heavens on the back of the Buraq. This is usually referred to as the mi'raj.
622		The untenable situation in Mecca forces the Prophet to move to Medina where he is welcomed by the Jews of the city; beginning of the Hijri or Islamic calendar; Heraclius defeats the Sassanids.
623		Aided by Khazar mercenaries, Byzantines attack Persia.
628		Emperor Heraclius defeats Khusrau II near Ctesiphon.
629		Prophet Muhammad performs the pilgrimage at Mecca.
630		The rebellion of the Karluk Turks brings about the division of the western Turks into the Dulu and the Nushibi confederations.
630		The Chinese traveler Hsuan-tsang visits Kabul, Balkh, Bamiyan, Kunduz, and Gandhara documenting Buddhist life in medieval times.
630		Between 630 and 640, the cities of Kucha, Khotan, Kashghar, Yarkand, and Turfan, i.e., present-day Xinjiang, fall to the Chinese.

630		Between 630 and 682 Eastern Turks fall to the Chinese.
632		Prophet Muhammad's message arrives at the Sassanid court; Prophet Muhammad passes away.
637		Yazdagird III (633-651) accedes the Sassanian throne; Iranians are defeated at al-Qadisiyya; Rome is reduced to Byzantium.
637		Between 637 and 691 a United Turkish Khanate is established by Elterish.
640		The Sassanid Empire falls to the Muslim armies. Zoroastrianism, eclipsed by Islam, never recovers. Large numbers of Zoroastrian faithfuls leave Iran for India where they are known as Parsees.
642		Iranians are defeated at Nihavand and later at Rayy.
643		Azerbaijan and Tabaristan fall to the Muslims.
644		Fars, Kirman, Sistan, and Makran fall to the Muslims.
646		Arab conquest of Khurasan begins.
649		All of Sassanian Iran is controlled by Muslim Arabs.
650		A commission is formed by the Caliph Uthman to finalize the preparation of the text of the Qur'an started under Caliph Umar; Arab frontiers in the east extend into Khurasan.
651		Yazdagird III is assassinated at Merv; Sassanian empire ends.
655		Tang dynasty of China captures the territories belonging to the Western Turks in eastern Turkistan.
656		Ali, the Prophet's cousin, becomes the 4th rightly-guided Caliph. A year later, he moves the seat of the Caliphate from Medina to Kufa in present-day Iraq.
657		Imam Ali moves the seat of the Caliphate from Medina to Kufa.
659		The West Turkic Khanate, a loose Turkic confederation, is overrun by the Chinese.
659		Western Turks fall to the Chinese.
660		The Caliphate is split. Ali controls Iraq and Persia (i.e., the domain of the former Sassanian dynasty). Mu'awiyya controls Syria and Egypt.

661		Ali is murdered. His son, Hassan abdicates. The seat of the Caliphate is moved to Damascus, Syria. Kharijite Ibn-I Muljim's assassination of Ali results in the Sunni-Shi'I split.
670		To decrease tension in Iraq, 50,000 bedouin families are relocated in Khurasan.
674		Muslims cross the Oxus river and Bukhara becomes a Muslim vassal state.
677		Samarqand is occupied by the Muslims.
683		Mongolia is recaptured by the Turks.
686		Mukhtar declares himself Caliph at Kufa.
687		Mukhtar is killed in a battle between him and Abdullah Zubair.
692		Elterish's brother, Qapaqan (692-716) forces the eastern and western khanates to recognize him as the Khaqan.
695		Muslims advance in Transoxiana as far as Kish.
696		Arabic becomes the official language of the Islamic Empire, displacing Persian that in the eastern regions had been serving as language of administration. Similarly, dinar and dirham replace the old Sassanid coinage.
699		Uch-Elig Kaghan forms the Turgesh Kaghanate centered on the river Siyab in present-day Kyrgyzstan.
700		Manichaeism, which synthesizes Zoroastrianism, Christianity and Gnosticism vies with Buddhism for the control of what is present-day Kyrgyzstan.
700		The word Tatar is encountered for the first time in the Kultigin tablets erected close to the river Orkhon.
709		Bukhara and Samarqand fall to the Arab forces.
711		Khiva falls to the Arab forces.
711		Islamic rule is expanded as far as the Indus Valley.
712		Khwarazm falls to the Arab forces.
712		Muslim armies capture the Ferghana Valley and Shash (present-day Tashkent).

713		Arab armies sack Kashghar.
715		Qutaiba ibn Muslim, the Governor of Khurasan, is assassinated by his own forces.
716		The Turgesh Kaghanate uses the earliest Runic alphabet used by the Turkic inhabitants of Central Asia.
716		Muslims invade Constantiople.
716		Areas of present-day Turkmenistan are captured by the Umayyids.
716		Qapaqan Khan is poisoned. Bilge (716-734), is established as ruler.
725		Muslims occupy Nimes, France.
728		Arab power is consolidated in Transoxiana; establishment of the Islamic faith among the populace, however, remains a major task to be accomplished.
728		Economic discrimination by Arabs against the new Persian and Turkish converts sets the scene for a revolution in Khurasan.
733		Muslims are defeated at Avignon, France.
734		Bilge Khan is poisoned by one of his own officials.
735		Arab armies cross the Syr Dariya and threaten the Turkic states to their north and east.
738		Sughdiana falls to the Arab armies.
738		Arab armies quell the Perso-Turkish revolution started 10 years earlier on the question of unfair taxation.
738		The Arab ruler of Khurasan and the main support of the Samanid House in Balkh, Asad inb Abdallah, passes away.
740		The Shi'a revolt under Zaid ibn Ali.
743		Abu Muslim organizes a multi-faceted revolt against the Ummayyids. For this, he draws on almost all facets of life that deemed discriminatory to the Khurasanians.
744		The Turgesh Kaghanate is overrun by Arabs and Blue Turks.
745		Kufa and Mosul are occupied by the Khwarijites.
745		Mongolia is controlled by the Uighurs.

745		The Uighurs break away from the Turkish alliance and set up their own empire.
747		The Umayyad governor of Khurasan is overthrown. This, however, was not a shi'ite revolt as Iranians who had participated in it had thought, but a revamping of the Sunni rule.
749	Sept.	Kufa falls to the Abbasid armies; The Umayyid dynasty is on the defensive.
750		The Abbasids overthrow the Umayyids in the Battle at the Zob River.
751		The defeat of a Chinese army by Muslim warriors results in the capture of Chinese artisans familiar with the technique of paper making.
751		The Arab armies are defeated by the Chinese at the Battle of the Talas River; Transoxiana is divided so that the Semirechye region and the eastern parts of the Syr Darya are ruled by the Qarluqs Turks and the western region is ruled by the Oghuz or Ghuzz tribes. After the Battle of Talas, Muslim invaders decide to replace expansionism with consolidation of their Empire. In this they draw on the resources of the conquered Iranians, especially on the contributions of Greek scholars to ancient Iranian medicine, mathematics, philosophy, and law. By establishing translation centers, they transfer Greek knowledge to the Muslim centers of the east.
751	Jul.	The Arab armies defeat the Chinese on the Talas River and capture the Ferghana Valley. The Islamic faith enters the region and remains in full strength.
754		Abu Muslim, the cause of the fall of the Umayyid dynasty, is murdered.
762		Isma'il, son of Ja'far al-Sadiq, passes away; Iranian dualist religions penetrate Islam, resulting in the rise of the Isma'ilis or Seveners.
765		Ja'far al-Sadiq, scholar and sixth Shi'ite Imam, passes away.
766		Karluk Turks establish themselves in the region of present-day eastern Kazakhstan.

767		Jurisconsult Imam Hanifa, the founders of the most tolerant of the four schools, the Hanafi school of jurisprudence followed in Central Asia, passes away in prison in Baghdad.
776		Al-Muqanna' (the Veiled One) conquers Khurasan.
780		End of the revolt of al-Muqanna'.
780		Conversion of the Uighurs to Manichaeism begins under Kahn Meiyu (759-780)
780		The Bukharan wars with the armies of al-Muqanna' which had started in 775, end in the defeat of the "White Garment Warriors."
786		Harun al-Rashid (22), the most well-known of all Arab Caliphs, ascends the throne in Baghdad. A protégé of the Barmakid Yahya, Harun is well-versed in the Persian language and in Persian culture. During his rule, Yahya rises to the peak of administrative power.
792		Muslims invade the southern regions of France.
800		Arab and Islamic influence permeate the region known today as eastern Kazakhstan.
800		During the 9th century, many Oghuz tribes migrate to Central Asia and gradually consolidate their political and military might.
803		The Baramakids fall from grace amid Caliphal distrust. Ja'far Barmaki is executed.
808		Al-Ma'mun, born of an Iranian mother, is appointed governor of Khurasan.
809		Harun al-Rashid passes away. Civil war between al-Amin and al-Ma'mun, his sons, begins.
813		Al-Ma'mun kills his brother al-Amin and becomes caliph; flowering of scholarship and translation of Greek works into Arabic.
815		Tahir Zulyaminain's father, Hussein ibn Mus'ab, passes away.
817		Ma'mun nominates Imam Ali al-Riza as heir apparent to the Caliphate.

818		Caliph al-Ma'mun divides the rulership of Transoxania into four and assigns it to the four sons of Asad ibn Samankhudat as follows: Ilyas is given Herat; Yahya is assigned to Ushrusana and Chach; Ahmad is appointed to Ferghana; and Nuh is given the governorship of Samarqand.
819		Ma'mun comes to Baghdad.
820		Caliph al-Ma'mun appoints Tahir ibn Hussein to the overlordship of Khurasan and Transoxania. Tohir arrives in Khurasan the following year.
821		Taherids, awarded the eastern lands, pay nominal allegiance to Baghdad. The Tahirid Emirate includes Transoxiana.
821	Apr.	The arrival of the Tughuzghuz Turks in Ushrusana.
822	Oct.	Tahir ibn Hussein passes away. Caliph al-Ma'mun appoints Talha ibn Tahir in his place.
827		Ma'mun adopts the doctrine of the Mu'tazalites as state religion and proclaims that the Qur'an is created.
828	14 Jun.	Talha ibn Tohir passes away. His son, Ali, who succeeds him is killed in the same year.
829		Byzantine territories in the east are restored.
830		The House of Wisdom is established by al-Ma'mun in Baghdad.
833	10 Aug.	Caliph al-Ma'mun passes away and is succeeded by Caliph al-Mu'tasim.
835		Caliph al-Mu'tasim orders Imam Hanbal to be lashed.
840		The Kirghiz defeat the Uighurs in Mongolia and force them to move to Turfan where they reestablish themselves. The Kirghiz come closer to the Altai, their eventual homeland.
840		Mongolia is controlled by the Kirghiz.
840		The Uighurs are defeated by the Kyrgyz.
844	Dec.	Abdullah ibn Tahir passes away.
849	May	Isma'il Samani is born in Ferghana.
850		Al-Khwarazmi passes away.

850		Pushed out of Mongolia by the Kirghiz, the Uighurs move to the Tarim Basin.
858	14 May	Ya'qub Lais rises against the government of Sistan.
867		The Shi'ite Saffarid dynasty is established by Ya'qub Lais of Sistan.
867	Aug.	Ya'qub Lais defeats the Samanid ruler of Pushang and Herat and annexes those regions to his domain centered on Sistan.
869		Shiraz falls to Ya'qub Lais
870		Hadith collector Imam al-Bukhari passes away.
870		Ya'qub ibn Lais captures cabul and converts the populace to Islam.
871		Kabul falls to Ya'qub Lais.
873		The 12th Shi'ite imam goes into Lesser Occultation (873-940).
873	Jul.	The Tahirids are defeated by Ya'qub Lais who enters Nishapur.
874	Jun.	The Caliph appoints Nasr ibn Ahmad the governor of Transoxania. In Bukhara, the Khutba is read in the name of Nasr ibn Ahmad Samani. At age 25, Isma'il Samani enters Bukhara and takes over its rulership.
879	May	Ya'qub Lais passes away.
880		In the summer of 880, Al-Muvaffaq becomes Caliph in Baghdad.
883		Nasr ibn Ahmad Samani replaces Amr Lais, Ya'qub Lais's brother, as the ruler of Kerman and Fars.
885		Consolidation of Samanid forces under Nasr ibn Ahmad against Isma'il Samani.
888	25 Oct.	Victory of Isma'il Samani over Nasr near the village of Vazbadin.

892		Isma'il Samani (r. 892-907) sets himself the task of reviving the Tajiks' ancient Iranian culture. This means a revival of the exact sciences and fine arts as well as an overhaul of administrative practices. In this context, Rudaki revives Persian literature and Firdowsi promotes the Persian language and Iranian nationalism. Similar contributions are made by the Shu'ubis, who use the Arabic language to defend Iranian culture against Arab domination. Samanid scholars contribute to our understanding of mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, and medicine while Samanid artists enlighten us on the finer points of calligraphy, painting, and music.
892	21 Aug.	Nasr ibn Ahmad Samani passes away. Isma'il Samani ascends the throne.
893		The Samanids defeat the Karluk Turks whose empire begins its decline.
893	Mar.	Caliph al-Mu'tamad appoints Isma'il Samani the ruler of Transoxania.
898	Nov.	Isma'il Samani defeats Amr Lais's army.
900		Amr Lais passes away. The Samanids capture Jurjan and Tabaristan.
907	Nov.	Isma'il Samani passes away at the age of 58. He is succeeded by his son Ahmad.
913	24 May	Sistan falls to the Samanids.
914	Jan.	Ahmad ibn Isma'il is murdered in the hunting grounds by his slaves. His son, Nasr, succeeds him.
922		Celebrated Sufi al-Hallaj (b. ca. 858), is executed by orthodox religious authorities. Al-Hallaj undergoes moments of extreme ecstasy during one of which he utters ana al-Haqq (I am the Truth).
923		Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Jarir al-Tabari, Muslim historian and commentator also famous for his Annals of Apostles and Kings, passes away.
924		The Kirghiz are defeated by the Mongol Khitans

925		Outstanding Muslim physician al-Razi (b. ca. 841) passes away. An encyclopedic scholar interested in philosophy, alchemy, mathematics, and medicine, al-Razi recognizes smallpox and measles as two distinct diseases that plague children.
932		Karakhanid Turks entering the area from the east form their own state and accept Islam.
932		Buyid ruler, Mu'izz al-Dawlah, assumes control of northern Iran.
932		The Turkic Qarakhanid dynasty, centered on the city of Kashghar, is established.
934		Under Abdukerim Saltuk Bughra Khan, the ruler of Kashghar, the Uighurs are converted to Islam.
940		The Fourth representative of the Hidden Imam refuses to name a successor; Great Occultation begins and will last until the coming of the Mahdi.
941		Abu 'Abd Allah Ja'far Rudaki (b. 858), Central Asia's celebrated bard, passes away. Born in the district of Rudak near the city of Samarqand, he memorizes the entire text of the Qur'an by the time that he is eight years old. A special ward of Nasr ibn Ahmad (r. 913-942), he becomes both rich and famous. Rudaki is known mostly for his "Ju-yi-Muliyān" (The Muliyān Brook) ode and his simple style which reflects the charm of the pre-Islamic literature of Iran.
943	Apr.	Ascension of Nuh-i Samani to the throne of Bukhara.
945		The Buyids occupy Baghdad and make the Caliph a figurehead.
949	Jan.	A peace treaty is signed between Nuh-i Samani and the Dylamite Abu Ali in Hissar, in present-day Tajikistan.
950		The Karakhanid dynasty becomes the first Turkic state in Central Asia to convert to Islam. The Karakhanid state was centered on the town of Balasaghun in present-day republic of Kyrgyzstan.
952		Nuh-i Samani appoints Abu Ali to the rulership of Khurasan.
954	Aug.	Nuh-i Samani passes away. He is succeeded by Abdul Malik Samani, his son.
955		Satuq Bughra Khan, under whom the Qarakhanids and the Uighurs passed from Buddhism to Islam, passes away.

955	Jun.	Isfahan is separated from the realm of the Samanids.
960		Abu Ali Bal'ami is appointed Prime Minister.
961		Mansur ibn Nuh (r. 961-976) oversees the inevitable decline of the might of the Samanids. The Turks, who grow in prominence in the ranks of the Samanids, overthrow the latter and establish their own dynasty (999). The decline of Samanid power also bespeaks the decline of Tajik political power. Tajiks become a constituent people, populating the empires of the Turks and the Mongols.
961	Feb.	Alptekin is appointed Commander-in-Chief of Khurasan.
961	20 Nov.	Abdul Malik Samani is killed. His brother Mansur succeeds him to the throne.
962		Buyids institute the ritual of public mourning for al-Hussein and his followers to be held on the 10th of Muharram.
962		The Ghaznavid dynasty, the members of which had been slave commanders of the Samanids of Bukhara, is established in Afghanistan.
962		Alptekin rebels against Samanid rule and establishes himself at Ghazna, the center of the Ghaznavid dynasty in Afghanistan.
963		In Baghdad, the victorious Buyids initiate the ritual cursing of the first three caliphs who had succeeded the Prophet. This is followed by public mourning and other Shi'ite rituals related to the Karbala event.
971		Mahmud of Ghazna is born.
971		During Sviatoslav's reign, the 4th prince, the new Russian state is invaded by the Pechenegs. The Polovtsians, another tribe, manage to cut Russia off from the Black Sea.
974	Mar.	Abu Ali Bal'ami, capable Samanid Prime Minister, passes away.
975		Alptekin passes away.
976	13 Jun.	Mansur Samani is succeeded by Nuh II Samani.
979		Sebuktekin becomes the Amir of Ghazna.
982	Mar.	The Samanid army is defeated in a battle in Jurjan.
985		Seljuq Turks migrate to the areas around Bukhara.

985		The Seljuqs, a Turkish ruling tribe of the Oghuz, move to the river valleys around Bukhara.
988		Vladimir I of Kiev adopts Byzantine Christianity. Kiev becomes one of the largest and finest cities in Europe.
990		The Karakhanid expand their domain along the Syr Dariya and establish an administrative center in the Ferghana Valley at Uzgen.
990		The Shi'ite Buyids seize the control of the Caliphate in Baghdad.
990		Outbreak of plague in Jurjan.
992	May	Between May and June of 992, the Samanids are defeated at the hand of the Turkish commander Bughra Khan. Samarqand and Bukhara are captured by the Turks. Amir Nuh II flees the capital of Bukhara.
992	Aug.	Nuh II returns to Bukhara and resumes his rulership of the realm. Samanids who had supported Bughra Khan are punished.
994		Nuh II fights Abu Ali Simjur near Herat and defeats him.
995		Manas, the national hero of the Kyrgyz, unites the Kyrgyz people and establishes an exemplary elected government.
997	23 Jul.	Nuh II passes away. Mansur II ascends the throne.
997	Aug.	Sabuktekin passes away.
998		Mahmud of Ghazna becomes sultan.
999		The Karakhanids seize the Ferghana Valley and later defeat the Samanids and capture Bukhara.
999	3 Feb.	Boiq and Bektazun blind Mansur II and support his brother Abdul Malik II.
999	23 Oct.	The Turkish commander Ilak Khan enters Bukhara, arrests Abdul Malik II, and imprisons him.
1000		Between 1000 and 1100 the Turkmen tribes migrate from the east to the regions of the Caspian Sea.
1005	Dec.	Muntasir Samani, after many military attempts at restoring rulership to the Samanid house, is killed.

1020		<p>Firdowsi (b. 935), author of the Shahname (Book of Kings), passes away. Firdowsi, born to a family of landed gentry in the town of Tus, grows up in a rural culture suffused with the words and deeds of heroes long gone. At the age of forty, he sets himself the task of collecting, organizing, and versifying the most cherished stories and myths about his homeland. His epic, 60,000 couplets in length, constitutes the foundation of Iranian national identity.</p>
1030		<p>Mahmud of Ghazna passes away.</p>
1037		<p>Physician and philosopher Ibn-I Sina (b. 980) passes away. Usually cited alongside Hippocrates and Galenus, Ibn-I Sina is known in the East as "Shaykh al-Ra'is" and "Hujat al-Haqq" and in the West as the "Prince of the Physicians." He has left between 276 and 456 manuscripts and has contributed to many branches of the sciences and the arts including medicine, phenomenology, philosophy, alchemy, mineralogy, mathematics, literature, astronomy, and music. Of these contributions, between 44 to 59 books and articles are devoted to medicine. The contents of nine of these books, written in Arabic and Perso-Tajik languages, are in poetry; the rest are in prose.</p>
1040		<p>At the Battle of Dandanqan, near Merv, the Seljuq armies defeat the Ghaznavids.</p>

1047		Abu Rayhan al-Biruni (b. 973), scientist, philosopher, and scholar, passes away. Born in the village of Birun, near Bukhara, Biruni studies mathematics and the theory of numbers and leaves a copious amount of publications, including al-Tafhim. This most important work, authored in both Arabic and Persian, deals with astronomy, mathematics, geometry, and geography. His most remarkable work, however, is his calculation of the circumference of the earth; his calculations are some twelve miles short of the present-day calculations.
1055		Seljuq Turks seize Baghdad and control the caliphate.
1055		The Buyids are defeated at the hand of the Seljuq Tughrul Bek who captures Baghdad. The Seljuq sultanate becomes the protector of the Caliphate.
1060		The Oghuz Turks, known to the Byzantines as the Cumans, move into the Kipchak steppe.
1069		The court scholar Yusuf of Balasaghun writes Katagdu Bilig a book of advice to kings, similar to Nizam al-Mulk's Siyasatnameh or Book of Government.
1070		The Saljuqs of Rum defeat the Byzantines at Manzikert; gain eastern and central Anatolia.
1072		Mahmud Kashghari writes Divan-I Lughat-I Turk, the first such Turkish dictionary ever written for a Turkish language.

1090		Hassan Sabbah seizes Alamut; Nizari branch of the Isma'ili da'wa begins.
1092		Great Prime Minister of the Seljuq dynasty and author of Siyasatnama (Book of Government), Nizam al-Mulk, passes away.
1092		Malik shah of the Seljuq dynasty of Persia passes away.
1095		The First Crusade.
1100		The city of Osh in present-day Kyrgyzstan becomes the center of Islamic learning.
1111		Philosopher and mystic al-Ghazzali passes away.
1120		The Uzgen minaret is built in present-day Kyrgyzstan by the Karakhanids.
1122		Omar Khayyam (born 1021), Persian philosopher, mathematician, and poet, passes away. Known through the translation of his Quatrains by Edward Fitzgerald, Omar Khayyam casts a realistic glance at life and finds it at once bitter and sweet. Bitter because of the depth of the vacuum in which it is presented; sweet because nothing reaches its delight embodied in plants, animals, and man. Khayyam's Jalali Calendar, completed at the behest of Seljuq Malik Shah, in 1079, bespeaks the depth of his knowledge in mathematics and astronomy.

1124		The leader of the Assassins of Iran, Hassan ibn al-Sabbah, passes away.
1128		The Karakhitais capture the city of Kashghar.
1137		At Khujand, the Qarakhitai defeat the Qarakhanids, a vassal of the Seljuqs.
1141		The Karakhitais expel the Karakhanid governors of Bukhara, Samarqand, and Balasaghun.
1147		The town of Moscow becomes a prominent center.
1148		The Ghurid dynasty of Afghanistan is established.
1151		Ghanna falls to the Ghurids who proceed to conquer the rest of the country.
1162		Temuchin, the later Chingiz Khan, is born on the Onon River. He unifies the tribes around Lake Baikal into a formidable force, punishes the Tatars who had killed his father, adapts a written language for the Mongols from the defeated Uighurs, and is tolerant towards religions of the conquered people.

1162		(Time approximate) Temuchin, later known as Chingiz Khan, is born near Burhan Kaldun on the shores of Lake Baikal.
1169		The capital of the collection of rival principalities, including Vladimir-Suzdal and Novgorod, is transferred from Kiev to Vladimir.
1175		Temuchin becomes betrothed to Borte. Yesugei Bahador, Temuchin's father, is murdered by the Tatars.
1179		Bo'urcu assists Temuchin and later on becomes one of his Great Warriors.
1182		Temuchin marries Borte. The Keriati chief, Tughrul Khan offers Temuchin protection.
1183		Borte is abducted by the Merkits. While in Merkit captivity, Borte becomes pregnant with Jochi. Helped by Tughrul Khan and his blood brother (anda) Jamuqa, Temuchin rescues Borte.
1185		Temuchin's clan, the Borjigin, elect Temuchin their khan.
1196		The Tatars are defeated by Temuchin.
1197		Tughrul Khan receives the title of Wang-Khan from the Chinese.

1201		There is a fall out between Temuchin and Jamuqa.
1202		There is a fallout between Temuchin and Wang-Khan.
1203		Persian poet Nizami passes away.
1203		Wang-Khan of the Keriat tribe is killed by Temuchin.
1204		The Naiman tribe is defeated by Temuchin.
1205		Temuchin captures and executes Jamuqa.
1206		The Mongol tribes that have submitted to Temuchin's rule award their overlord the title of "Genghiz Khan" or Universal Ruler.
1206		Having reduced all the tribes north of the Chin, Temuchin is elected khan of the Mongols. He assumes a new title: Chingiz Khan.
1207		The Kirghiz join the Mongol confederation. Chingiz Khan attacks northern China (Chin).

1209		On their march west, the Mongols defeat the Kirghiz and force them to leave their home on the shores of the Yenise River and flee south to the Tien Shan. Continuing the march west, the Mongols bring the Uighurs under submission to their rule.
1209		The Uighurs join the Mongol confederation.
1210		Genghiz Khan defeats the Tanguts on the Yellow River in present-day northern China.
1210		Jalal al-Din, Master of Alamut and Chief of the Assassins, becomes a Sunni believer.
1210		Khwarezmshah defeats the Qarakhitais.
1210		Battle between the Ghurids and the Khwarazmshahis results in the latter's defeat.
1214		The kingdom of the Ghurids is annexed to the empire of the Khwarazmshah.
1215		The capital city of Karakorum on the Orhon River is built.
1215		As a test of their strenght, the Mongols sack Peking.

1215		With the fall of Peking, Yehlu Ch'uts'ai, sage, astrologer, and Chinese official is sent off with a caravan of loot to the oasis camp of Dolon-nor where Genghis Khan is examining the new arrivals.
1218		25-year-old Chin administrator Yehlu Chu'ts'ai joins the army of Chingiz Kahn as the Khan's personal astrologer. Later he becomes the Khan's adviser and principle minister.
1218		Semirechye, the Tarim Basin, and Kashgar fall to the Mongols.
1219		A four-prong assault of Central Asia is executed by Chingiz Khan, his four sons, and a number of his able commaders including Subadai and Jebe Noyan.
1219		The Kyrgyz were defeated by the Mongols.
1219	22 Apr.	The invasion of Jand by the armies of Chigiz Khan.
1220		At the time of the Mongol invasion the urban population of Central Asia is still primarily Tajik. Tajiks are the population that is most affected by the atrocities of Chingiz Khan, his sons, and grandsons. After the invasion, Samarqand, Bukhara, Khujand, and many other centers lose their importance.
1220		Sultan Ala al-din Muhammad Khwarazmshah paeese away. His son, Jalal al-din Manguberni continues the war with the Mongols.

1220	May	The fall of Samarqand to the armies of Chingiz Khan; the Mongol contingent dispatched to capture the Khwarazmshah arrives in Nishapur.
1220		During the summer, Tirmidh falls to the invading army of Chingiz Khan.
1220	Nov.	Mongol armies capture Sabzawar and Tus.
1220		Alexander Nevsky, son of Yaroslav II, grand prince of Vladimir is born.
1221		Persian poet Attar (b. 1142) passes away. Son of a prosperous pharmacist, Attar has an excellent education, especially in medicine, Arabic, and theosophy. His major poetic works include Asrar Nameh (Book of Secrets), about Sufi ideas; Elahi Nameh (Divine Book), about asceticism; and most importantly Manteq al-Tayr (The Conference of the Birds) in which he crosses the seven valleys of love.
1221	Feb.	The city of Merv is captured by the Mongols. The population is put to the sword. The city is razed.
1221	Apr.	Tuli Khan captures Nishapur, puts the population to the sword, razes the city and turns it into pastureland.
1221		During the spring and summer, Tuli Khan captures Herat and puts

		12,000 of its inhabitants to the sword.
1221		During the spring. Chingiz Khan captures Bamian and puts its population to the sword in retaliation for the death of his grandson.
1221		The Khwarazmshah Muhammad dies on the Abskun Island in the Caspian Sea. Subadai and Jebe Nuyan conquer their way through Russia.
1221		Near Mamiyan, Chinese Taoist monk Changchun is brought to Chingiz Khan who questions him about the Fountain of Youth.
1221		The Mongols dislocate the Oghuz Turks from around the present-day Syr Dariya and push them south to the Kara Kum and the shores of the Caspian Sea.
1222	Jul.	Herat falls to the Mongols and is destroyed.
1222		Firuzkuh falls to the Mongols.
1223		The first quiriltai--Mongol family reunion--occurs in the Valley of the Chirchik River.
1223	Aug.	Chingiz Khan battles Jalal al-Din Khwarazmshah. The latter crosses the Sind River to the safety of India.

1224		Mongol commander Subadai, in pursuit of the Khwarezmian shah, encounters the Russians on the river Kalka, defeats them.
1227		Chingiz Khan passes away. From his deathbed he orders Ogodei, his successor, to destroy His Hsia, leaving no one or thing standing.
1227		Batu Khan, called Sain Khan or "good prince" by the Mongols, receives half of the army of Jochi and assumes the rulership of Jochi's ulus.
1227	00 Feb.	Chingiz Khan's oldest son, Jochi, passes away.
1227	00 Feb.	Jochi Khan, the oldest son and second child of Chingiz Khan passes away. Jochi Khan's legitimacy was in question because his mother, Borte, had been abducted by the Merkids and could have been married to one of the Merkid chiefs.
1227	00 Sept.	Chingiz Khan passes away. His empire is divided among his heirs, including Batu (the Kipchak Khanate, on the Russian steppe) and Chagatai (The Chagataid Khanate, in Transoxiana, the Tarim Basin, and Semirechye). Tuli receives the heartland of the Mongols.
1229	Aug.	Ogadai accepts his father's wishes and establishes himself as the Grand Khan at Qamqorum.

1229		I is suggested to Ogodai Khan that the population of the conquered lands in northern China should be eradicated, the towns should be razed, and the land should be used as pasture. Yehlu Ch'uts'ai points out to Ogodai that large amounts of silver, grain, and silk would not reach the Khan's treasury each year if the populace was wiped out. Ogodai agrees with Yehlu Ch'uts'ai.
1230		The Khwarazmshahi dynasty comes to an end.
1233		Ogodei captures northern China.
1235		The Song Dynasty of southern China falls to the Mongols.
1236		The second Mongol westward thrust begins by order of Ogodai Khan. It is led by Batu Khan accompanied by Prince Guyuk, Prince Monke, and Commander Subadai.
1236		Batu Khan's orda, along with Batu's brothers as well as princes Monke, his brother prince Bochek, Prince Guyuk, and Subedai set out to conquer the Qipchak plain, Grand Bulgar, and Rus.
1236		Alexander Nevsky is elected Prince of Novgorod.
1237		Riyazan falls to the Mongols.

1240		Ogadai Khan suddenly recalls the ordas of Monke and Guyuk.
1240		With the fall of Kiev, Russia falls under the Mongol yoke.
1240		Alexander Nevsky defeats the invading Swedes on the Neva.
1240	6 Dec.	Kiev falls to the Mongols.
1241	11 Dec.	Ogodei Khan dies in Mongolia. His widow, Toregene, becomes regent.
1242		Chaghatai, the meticulous and strict executioner of Chingiz Khan's yasaq, passes away.
1242		The sudden death of Ogodai Khan causes the Mongols to stop their westward advance at the gates of Vienna.
1242		Upon Ogadei Khan's death, died, Batu Khan becomes the most senior member of the Chigizid line. He refuses to participate in the quiriltai and delays the election of the new Khan for the next 3 years.
1242		Chaghatai Khan, Chingiz Khan's second son and the ruler of the Chaghatai Khanate since 1227, passes away. Hew was known to the Mongols as the executor of Chingiz Khan's Yasaq or Mongol law.

1242		Alexander Nevsky defeats the German Teutonic Knights thus preventing "Christianization" of Russia.
1243	Jun.	Yehlu Ch'uts'ai, sage, astrologer, and adviser to Chingiz Khan and Ogadai Khan passes away.
1246		Chingiz Khan's favorite commander, Subadai Bahador, dies at the age of 70. Guyuk, Ogodei's son from Toregene becomes Grand Khan.
1246		Batu Khan attends the quiriltai and supports Guyuk Khan.
1246		Yaroslav, who had agreed to serve the Mongols as their agent among the Russians passes away. He was returning from Qaragurum. It is suggested that he was poisoned by Guyuk's prompting. Andrew and Alexander, sons of Yarolsav's are sent to Qaragurum for a decision to be made by the Khaghan. Andrew becomes Prince of Vladimir. Alexander becomes Prince of Kiev. By disclosing his brother's plot against the Mongols to Batu Khan, Alexander is made Grand Prince. As Grand Prince, Alexander Nevsky helps the Mongols collect taxes, build cities, promote trade, and become the absentee rulers of Russia.
1253		Batu Khan passes away in Serai at the age of 48.
1256		Hulagu Khan, Chingiz Khan's grandson from the House of Tuli Khan, defeats the Assassins, captures the stronghold of Alamut and establishes the Il-Khanid Mongols of Iran.

1257		Berke Khan, Batu's younger brother becomes ruler after Sartuq and Ulaqchi. Berke's rule marks the beginning of a trend toward Islam. Berke's contribution to Islam consisted of the building of Berke Serai on the Volga, facilitating Muslims' trade via Utrar, Almaligh, Bashbaligh, and Hami to Peking.
1258		Hulagu capture Baghdad, kills the last Abbasid caliph al-Musta'sim and brings the Abbasid caliphate to an end. Hulagu Khan's treatment of the Caliph angers the recently-Islamized Khan Berke who pulls his contingent out of Baghdad in protest.
1260		At 'Ayn Jalut, the Mamlukes defeat the Mongols and destroy the myth of Mongol invincibility.
1260		The Kipchak Khanate, ulus of Jochi Khan, is divided into the White Horde and the Golden Horde.
1260		Kublai Khan, a grandson of Chingiz Khan from the house of Tuli Khan, establishes the Yu'an dynasty in China.
1261		Between 1261 and 1533 most russian principalities are controlled by the Mongols.
1263		Alexander Nevsky passes away.
1269		Qaida unites the chaqataids and establishes independent rule.

1271		Marco Polo travels in Iran and Central Asia on his way to the court of Kubilai Khan.
1271		Marco Polo passes through the Hazarajat in Afghanistan.
1273		Sufi Jalal al-Din Rumi (b. 1207) passes away. Jalal al-Din's father leaves Balkh at the time of the Mongol invasion (1219-1220) and settles in Konya, Turkey. In 1244, Jalal al-Din meets Shams-I Tabrizi, his teacher, whose name he chooses as pseudonym and for whom he writes a divan or collection of poems containing 36,349 distichs and 1,983 quatrains. His most well-known work, however, is Mathnavi-I Ma'navi (The Mathnavi devoted to the Intrinsic Meaning of all Things). Containing 7,000 couplets the Mathnavi, which begins with "The Song of the Reed," has been suggested to the Shaykh by Attar.
1274		Nasir al-Din Tusi passes away.
1284		The ulus of Chagatai, the Chaghatai Khanate, subsumes the old empire of the Uighurs.
1292		Shaykh Muslih al-Din Sa'di (b. 1213), Iran's cultural icon, passes away. Sa'di travels extensively in the West as far as Mecca and, allegedly, in the East as far as Transoxania and, maybe, India. He is known mostly for his 1257 Bustan (The Garden) and the 1258 Gulistan (The Rose Garden). His Gulistan is the first classical Persian work to be translated into a Western tongue. The major themes of this quintessential Muslim humanist are: justice, love, humility, acceptance, contentment, and repentance.

1293		Saljuq rule ends.
1295		Ghazan Khan of the Il-Khanid dynasty of Iran converts to Islam.
1299		In Anatolia, the Seljuq sultanate breaks up into smaller principalities one of which, under Osmon, forms the core of the future Ottoman Empire.
1300		The Chagatai Khanate splits into an eastern (Moghulistan) and a western (Transoxania) branch.
1301		The Tien Shan, Kashghar, and the Ferghana Valley unite to create Mughulistan.
1301		Osmon Khan, the founder of the Ottoman Empire, is victorious at Baphaeon.
1303		The Mamlukes stop the last Mongol invasion of Syria.
1304		In Ilkhanid Iran, Ghazan Khan passes away. His brother Khuda Banda Uljaiyu replaces him.
1310		Moscow becomes the See of the Orthodox church.

1312		Khan Uzbek takes over the rulership of the Golden Horde.
1312		Khan Uzbek assumes the rulership of the Golden Horde. He is not a direct descendant of Batu Khan, but Toktu's nephew. Under him the Golden Horde is converted to Islam. Also under him, the Horde begins its century-long decline.
1313		Khan Uzbek of the Golden Horde converts to Islam.
1326		Tarmashirin, the khan of the Chaghatai Khnate converts to Islam.
1333		On his way to China and India, Ibn Batutah visits the cities of Herat and Kabul in present-day Afghanistan.
1336		The Il-Khanid dynasty in Iran comes to an end.
1336	9 Apr.	Timur (Tamerlane) of the Turkish Barlas tribe is born.
1340		The Golden Horde, under Khan Uzbek (1282-1342) converts to Islam.

1341		Khan Uzbek passes away. Janibeg, his son, assumes a more totalitarian Muslim style (cf., the Mamlukes of Egypt). During his reign, Khan Uzbek distances himself from the Chingizid Yasaq and the tolerance that the Mongols exercised towards religion. This makes many Mongol leaders unhappy with him to the point that they plot to assassinate him.
1350		Chaqataid Tughluq Timur Khan accepts Islam and requires his followers in the Tien Shan and Semirechye regions to accept Islam as well.
1351		Black death which had started in China in 1333 and which had been moving west along the Silk Road reaches Moscovy.
1365		Aided by his brother-in-law, Hussein, Tamerlane captures Samarqand. Hussein is installed as the amir.
1369		Alliance between Tamerlane and Hussein ends.
1369		Tamerlane (r. 1370-1405) conquers Khurasan and Transoxiana.
1370		Hussein is killed by Tamerlane at Herat. Tamerlane becomes the ruler of Transoxiana.

1370		Tamerlane establishes court at Samarqand and helps Tuqtamish, a Mongol youth, dominate both the White and the Golden Hordes. As Khan of the Hordes, Tuqtamish demands total submission from Russia. When the Russian princes refuse (1381), he burns their cities, massacres the people, and reestablishes strict Mongol rule.
1370		The city of Balkh becomes the capital of Timur whose successors between 1370 and 1504 promote Islamic life and learning to new heights.
1375		Between 1375 and 1400, the Turfan Uighurs convert to Islam.
1378		Toqtamish invades Transoxiana but is defeated by Tamerlane.
1378		Aided by Tamerlane, Toqtamish becomes the Khan of the White Horde.
1380		Mamay, Khan of the Golden Horde, is defeated by Prince Dmitri of Moscow at the Battle of Kulikovo.
1380		Toqtamish captures the Golden Horde and becomes the leader of the united Golden and White Hordes.
1382		Toqtamish marches on Moscow and brings the Moscow princes back into line.

1382		Having sacked and burned Moscow, Tqhtamish extends Tatar rule over Russia for another one hundred years.
1387		Tamerlane invades Transoxania, defeats Tuqtamish (1391) and destroys Serai. He then invades Moscow (139?) and captures the Russian principalities. After the death of Tamerlane (1405) and Tuqtamish (1406) and the establishment of the Khanates of the Golden Horde, the first czar of Russia, Ivan IV the Terrible, begins Russia's eastward movement. Russian infringement on Central Asia begins at this time.
1389		Persian poet Hafiz passes away.
1390		Between 1390 and 1400, the Turfan Uighurs convert to Islam.
1395		Turkic conquerer, Timur routes the Golden Horde now led by Tuqtamish.
1398		Tamarlane invades and conquers India.
1400		The migration of the Kyrgyz of the Altai in the direction of the Tien Shan Mountains, Ferghana, and the pamirs begins.
1400		For the next few decades, the Uzbeks separate themselves from the Kazakhs, move south and, under Abu al-Khayr (1413-69), invade Transoxiana.

1401		Timur Qutluq of the Golden Horde, Tamerlane's vassal, passes away. Shadi Beg's rule begins.
1402	28 Jul.	Tamerlane defeats the Ottomans at Angora, captures Sultan Bayazid.
1405		Tamerlane passes away.
1407		King-maker Edigu installs Fulad Khan on the throne of the Golden Horde. Shadi Beg is deposed.
1410		Timur of the Golden Horde displaces Fulad Khan.
1413		Mehmet I unifies Ottoman territories.
1417		Uluq Beg builds the Rigistan Madrasah in Samarqand.
1425		In the western regions of Siberia, Uzbek prince Abu al-Khair declares independence.
1430		Abu al-Khair occupies Khwarazm.
1430		The Khanate of the Crimea (1430-1466) under Hajji Giray is carved out of the moribund Golden Horde.

1434		The Oyrat, one of the Mongol tribes that originally lived to the west of Lake Baikal, forms the kingdom of Jungaria.
1439		Uluq Muhammad of the Golden Horde withdraws from Sarai and establishes the principality of Kazan. Sarai is ruled by Said Ahmad.
1440		The Golden Horde is divided into the four Khanates of Crimea, Kazan, Astrakhan, and Siberia or Sibir which includes present-day Kazakhstan.
1440		Ivan III the Great of Russia is born. At age 12, he commands a military expedition in the far north and, at age 18, he campaigns successfully against the Tartars.
1441		Mir Alisher Navai, premier Uzbek poet and national hero, is born.
1441		Crimea cedes from Sarai.
1445		The Khanate of Kazan (1445-1552) is founded where the Grand Old Bulghar had existed before.
1445		Johann Gutenberg (1400-1467) invents the printing press.
1446		Shah Rukh passes away. Ulugh Beg ascends the throne.

1447		Astrakhan ceedes from Sarai.
1449		Ruler, scholar, mathematician, and poet Ulugh Beg is assassinated by his own son; Abu al-Khair captures Ferghana.
1453	26 May	Constantinople falls to the Ottoman armies.
1460		Between 1460 and 1465, Janibek and Kirai split from the white Horde and moved to the present-day Kazakhstan.
1462		Ivan III the Great becomes Prince of Moscow.
1466		The Khanate of Astarakhan (1466-1556) is carved out of the Golden horde.
1469		The Qasimov subdynasty is established.
1470		During the 1470's, Ivan III the Great annexed most of the independent Russian principalities, including Novgorod and Tver.
1475		Ottoman suzerainty over the Khanate of Crimea.
1477		Thomas Moore is born.

1478		Prince Ivan III of moscow proclaims himself Czar of Russia and refuses to pay tribute to the Golden Horde.
1480		Two competing Turkish rulers, the Qaraqyunlu and the Aqqyunlu rule in the west. In the East, defeated by the Russians, the descendant of Juji, known as the Uzbeks, fill the vacuum in Transoxiana.
1480		Proclaiming himself Czar of all Russia, Ivan III throws off the Mongol yoke.
1480		Ivan III the Great throws off the Tartar yoke and set off the distintegration of the Golden Horde leading to the consolidation of khanates of Crimea, Astrakhan, and Kazan.
1480		Ivan III (the Great) of Moscow renounces the Tartar yoke, annexes the territories of other principalities including Novogorod, and expands his territory against the Tartarts to the south and east. Moscow becomes the centre of this expanding Russian state.
1488		Shaibani Khan, Ahmad Khan's nephew, comes to power.
1497		Babur captures the city of Samarqand.
1499		Safavid Isma'il establishes the Safavid dynasty and serves as its first shah.

1500		Muhammad Shaybani Khan (1451-1510) conquers Transoxiana by forcing the descendants of Tamerlane to seek their fortunes in Afghanistan and India. Uzbek state is formed.
1500		The Kazakh and the Kara-Kirghiz are divided and form separate ethnic groups.
1501		The Portuguese, moving towards India, seek trade relations with Iran.
1502		The death of Saiyid Ahmad ends the rule of the Golden Horde.
1502		The synthetic value of the marriage of Shahrbanu (daughter of Yazdigird III) and al-Hussein (son of Imam Ali), belief in the Hidden Imam's absolute right to rulership, and a need to rescue Iranian culture from absorption by Arab and Turkish Sunni cultures prompt Isma'il to unite the seven major Qizilbash tribes, defeat the Aqqyunlus, enter Tabriz, and crown himself king. Isma'il adopts Shi'ism as Iran's official religion even though only a quarter of the population is Shi'ite.
1504		Kabul is captured by Babur who goes on to become the first Mughal emperor of India.
1504		The Khan of Kazan organizes a massacre of all the Russians.

1505		Ivan III the Great passes away. During his reign, he consolidated the achievements of his predecessors, strengthened the authority of the monarchy, lay the foundation for a centralized state, and established Moscow as a great power.
1506		Bukhara falls to the Uzbeks.
1507		Herat, the last stronghold of the Timurids, falls to the Uzbeks.
1507		The Portuguese led by d'Albuquerque establish a stronghold in the Persian Gulf.
1510		Timurid dynasty comes to an end.
1510		Herat falls to the Safavids.
1512		Uzbek tribes under Shaybanids dominate the Turkic tribes presently known as the Kyrgyz and the Kazakh peoples.
1512		Babur withdraws from Central Asia.
1516		Sir Thomas Moore's "Utopia" appears in print in two parts.

1519		Between 1519 and 1521, Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521) circumnavigate the globe.
1526		Between 1526 and 1747 the territory of present-day Afghanistan is divided among the Safavids of Iran (Herat), Mughals of India (Kabul), and Uzbek rulers to the north (Balkh and Badakhshan).
1530		Ivan IV the Terrible (1 st Tsar of Russia) is born. He is also referred to with the term Grozni, or "aweinspiring". He is a descendant of Alexander Nevsky through his father. He was the tsar of Russia for 51 years.
1533		Although Ivan IV is proclaimed grand prince at age 5, he takes part in formal affairs of state.
1533		Between 1533 and 1584 Ivan IV (the Terrible) pushes forward the frontiers of Russia to include Astrakhan and much of Siberia. He institutes a strong centralized autocracy and a secret police force, the oprichnina.
1533		Ivan IV becomes the Grand Duke of Moscow.
1535		Sir Thomas Moore passes away. The notable humanist and statesman is executed for refusing to recognise Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England. Moore is the first to envisage an equitable society based on the ideas of Socrates and Plato.

1538		The Kazakh confederation is divided into three Zhuzes with each having its own dialect.
1547		Ivan IV is coronated First Tsar of Russia.
1552		Between 1552 and 1582, Ivan IV the Terrible conquers the khanates of Kazan and Asterakhan.
1552		Ivan IV the Terrible (1533-84) captures the Khanate of Kazan.
1552		Ivan IV personally reduces the Khanate of Kazan on the Volga by massacring the male population, enslaving women and children, pulling down all mosques, and annexing the territory.
1556		The Khanate of Astrakhan falls to Ivan IV.
1556		The Khanate of Astrakhan capitulates to Ivan IV.
1576		Jenkinson, a British envoy, arrives in Iran via Moscow.

1578		<p>Internal tribal struggles, Uzbek unrest in Khurasan, and the Ottomans' threat to Qazwin define the circumstances under which Shah Abbas I comes to power. The killing of his meddling guardian, reduction of the Qizilbash to ceremonial guards, and involvement of a young cadre of officials in governmental affairs constitute Abbas's initial steps at reform. Helped by Anthony and Robert Shirley, he introduces a new military system, builds cannons and ships, and trains soldiers. A new system of education, a new approach to medicine, a flourishing trade, and a new lifestyle distinguish Abbas' reign.</p>
1581		<p>Ivan IV, using warrior cossacks, captures the Khanate of Sibir.</p>
1584		<p>Ivan IV the Terrible passes away. He forced Russia into Europe (cf., Peter the Great), arrested Tatar and Turkish incursions into Russian territory, encouraged cultural development, e.g., printing, promoted divine right of the ruler, created a centrally administered Russian state, and created a state that included non-slavsic states.</p>
1584		<p>The Mongols who occupy the eastern regions of the Urals are conquered by Russia.</p>
1598		<p>Abdullah Khan II (1533-98), the last Shaybanid ruler of Bukhara, passes away.</p>
1598		<p>The Astrakhanids takeover the rulership of Bukhara.</p>

1598		The period between 1598 and 1613 usually referred to as the "Time of Troubles," Boris Godunov becomes Regent for the feeble-minded surviving son of Ivan IV, Fyodor. When Fyodor passes away, Godunov proclaims himself Tsar. With assistance from the Church, he thought, he could establish a new dynasty.
1600		In Iran, the British, unable to satisfy the nobles and the clergy, close their silk textile and armament factories and leave.
1600		The principal and exclusive partners of the British East India Company included ports all the way from Aden and Bandar Abbas to Culcatta and Madras all the way to Bantum.
1602		Aided by the British navy, Iranians expel the Portuguese from the Persian Gulf.
1603		Persians defeat the Turks in the Battle of Urmiyah and occupy Tabriz, Mosul, and Diyarbakr.
1613		Building on the old Moscovite Empire, Peter the Great of the Romanov dynasty launches the industrialization of Russia which includes building of factories in northern Kazakhstan.
1613		Power in Russia is restored with the election of Mikhail Romanov and Moscow becomes the undisputed capital.
1619		First diplomatic contacts between Moscow and Bukhara take place.

1622		Afghanistan is ruled by Safavid Persia.
1626		Amir Nasrullah consolidates state power in Bukhara.
1628		The reign of Shah Abbas I of the Safavid dynasty ends.
1629		Shah Abbas I passes away. His son, Safi, succeeds him.
1630		vIn Afghanistan, the Rowshaniyah movement initiated by Bayazid Ansari (1525-1581) in the Sulayman mountains is crushed. Khushhal Khan Khattak (1613-1689) revives the struggle for independence along nationalistic lines. He, too, fails.
1639		The treaty of Zunab establishes a vague boundary between the Ottoman and the Persian Empires.
1640		Mullah Sadra, Persian theologian and philosopher, passes away.
1642		Safavid Shah Safi passes away. Shah Abbas II ascends the throne.
1649		It is decreed that peasants are forbidden to move from the estates of their lords. The Orthodox Church is divided between the 'Old Believers' who opposed religious reform and those who supported new reforms.

1658		The Kalmyks become the dominant power in Central Asia ruling over large populations of Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Kyrgyzes. Unrelenting pressure by the Kalmyks forces the Kyrgyz to migrate from the Tien Shan to the Ferghana Valley.
1667		Shah Abbas II passes away. Shah Sulaiman succeeds him.
1694		Shah Hussein ascends the throne of Iran.
1703		Peter the Great (1682-1725) founds St. Petersburg to replace Moscow as the capital of Russia. Peter the Great's reign is notable for his ruthless program of modernization, his conquests along the Baltic coast, and his creation of the 'window on the west.'
1707		Mir Wais Qilzai makes Qandahar independent of Safavid Persia.
1710		Abdarrahman Biy establishes the Khanate of Kokand in the Ferghana Valley.
1715		Peter the Great sends Russia's first Russian military expedition to the Kazakh Steppe.
1717		Peter the Great invades Khiva, is defeated.
1717		Russia's first military expedition to Khiva is massacred.

1722		Peter the Great captures Derbend on the Caspian Sea.
1722		Mahmud, Mir Wais's son, captures the city of Isfahan and initiates Afghan rule on southern and eastern provinces of Iran. Durrani terminate Safavid occupation of Herat and form an independent state of their own.
1723		Iranian army is defeated by Peter the Great.
1723		Mahmud puts Soltan Hussein Safavid to death; Safavid rule moves to the northern provinces of Mazandaran and Gilan. Ashraf becomes the Afghan king of Iran.
1725		Peter the Great passes away.
1729		Afghans are driven out of Iran by Nadir Qoli Beg, the future Nadir Shah.
1730		Nader Shah Afshar defeats Ashraf and leads the Iranian army into Afghanistan, Central Asia and, later, India.
1731		The Kazakh Lesser Horde seeks Russian protection.
1732		Herat falls to Nadir Qoli.

1734		Orenburg becomes the first of a series of fortifications built by the Russians to protect their interests in Central Asia.
1736		Nadirquli (1736-47) drives the Afghans out; establishes the Afsharid dynasty.
1739		Nadir Shah conquers lands to the east of Iran as far as Delhi.
1740		Bukhara falls to Nadir Shah.
1740		Following the Lesser Horde, the Kazakh Middle Horde seeks Russian protection.
1741		Turkmens join the army of Nadir Shah.
1745		The Wahhabi da'wa is established in Arabia.
1747		The Manghit dynasty of Bukhara is established.
1747		Nader Shah is murdered. Ahmad Durrani, a commander of Nadir Shah, returns to Qandahar. Durrani who had returned to Qandahar with Ahmad choose him as their Amir--Ahmad Shah Durrani, king of Afghanistan, rules for 26 years from his capital of Qandahar.

1747	Oct.	An assembly of Pashtuns pronounces Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani) king and thereby establishes Afghanistan an independent state.
1750		The Zand dynasty is established under Karim khan.
1753		Rahimbi (r. 1753-1785), the eponymous ancestor of the Manghits, establishes the Emirate of Bukhara. As a first step, he annexes Hissar Shadman and the Kuhistan region to Bukhara. Before long, Samarqand, Shahr-I Sabz, Khujand, and Tashkent are also added. A brave, courageous, and generous ruler, Rahimbi is prompt in making decisions and taking drastic measures to resolve problems.
1755		Moscow university is founded.
1760		Henri de Saint-Simon is born.
1762		Between 1762 and 1796, Catherine the Great expands Peter the Great's policies of westernisation to include the cultural and educational fields.
1770		Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel is born in Stuttgart, Germany.
1773		In Afghanistan, Teymur Shah rules for 20 years. He moves the capital to Kabul.

1773		In Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani passes away.
1775		Britain acquire Madras, Northern Circars, Bengal, and Bihar in India.
1780		Russian immigrants begin to flood Central Asia and take over fields and grazing lands.
1783		Crimea is annexed by Russia.
1785		Russian and Tatar merchants try to convince the Kyrgyz to submit to Russia.
1785		Amir Shah Murad (r. 1785-1800) introduces a series of reforms. Rather than confiscating the land and property of the non-Manghit tribal chiefs, he sets a precedent by allowing the chiefs to keep not only their land but the peasants who work on the land. In time, this practice allows the non-Manghit chiefs to institute fiefdoms with powerful armies of their own.
1789		Between 1789 and 1792, a revolutionary zeal in France overthrows the monarchy and institutes a republic.
1792		In Iran, Vahid Behbahani, who forces the Akhbari school of Shi'ism out of Persia and establishes the ascendancy of the Usuli school, passes away.

1793		In Afghanistan, Zaman Shah rules for 6 years. Britain, fearful of Afghan designs on India, incites Iran against Afghanistan (1798).
1795		The zand dynasty comes to an end; beginning of the Qajar dynasty.
1797		Muhammad Shah Qajar passes away; Russia captures Daghistan.
1799		In Afghanistan, Prince Mahmud dismisses Zaman Shah. Zaman Shah goes to India.
1799		Kokand declares itself an independent Islamic state.
1800		In Central Asia, Amir Haidar (r. 1800-1826) loses most of the territories captured by Rahimbi to Kokand, Khiva, and other Central Asian powers. After two years, however, he restores the kingdom to its former strength. Haidar's main mistake, however, is in commercializing education, an act that leads to the expulsion of the poor from the schools, erosion of the quality of instruction, and disestablishment of Bukhara's precious medieval library system.
1801		Between 1801 and 1825, under Alexander I plans for political reforms along western liess are debated but not carried through. Russia's success against Napoleon, however, makes her a major force in European diplomacy. Despite all this, the division between social groups, i.e., the high officials and the landowners and those who worked the land went on.

1802		Wahhabis raid Karbala in present-day Iraq.
1803		In Afghanistan, Shah Shoja' dismisses Shah Mahmud.
1804		Wahhabis capture Mecca and medina.
1805		Iran makes an unsuccessful attempt at capturing Herat.
1806		Britain captures Delhi and Lucknow as well as most of southern parts of India except for Mysore.
1807		The Tsar of Russia (Alexander II) and Napoleon plann to capture India via Iran.
1809		Shah Mahmud succeeds to the throne of Afghanistan.
1809		Britain captures Maharashtra, Chuttack, and Assam.
1809	7 Jun.	British Mountstuart Elphinstone signs a treaty of friendship with Shah Shuja' of Afghanistan in preparation for defense against a possible Franco-Russian invasion of India.
1811		Ali Muhammad Bab, founder of the Babi movement, is born.

1813		In Iran, Fath Ali Shah (1799-1834) signs the treaty of Gulistan and loses the Caucasus to Russia.
1813		Russia defeats Persia and enters the area of present-day Turkmenistan.
1814		Iran executes the Definitive Treaty of alliance with Britain.
1818	5 May	Karl Marx is born in Trier, now in Germany (then in Prussia).
1820		Kazakhs revolt against the harsh rule of the Russians.
1825		After the Decembrist uprising, Nicholas I turned away from the West.
1825		The Decembrist officers revolt makes the first stirring of democratic passions in Russia.
1825		vHenri de Saint-Simon passes away, Saint-Simmon combined the teachings of Jesus with science and technology to create a religion of socialism. He proposed that the states of Europe should form an association to suppress war.
1826	Apr.	Ahmad Makhdum Donish is born to a poor family of Bukhara.

1827		Amir Nasrullah (r. 1827-1860) eliminates his brothers, displaces the influential figures who had served his father, and confiscates the land and properties of the non-Manghit tribal chiefs. This strategy, which weakens the economic and military power of the chiefs, allows Nasrullah to create an army of considerable strength. Under Nasrullah, modernizing ideas enter Bukhara while urbanization takes its toll on the farms.
1827		Between 1827 and 1860, most Russian peasants are dissatisfied with the situation in which they find themselves.
1828		Iran signs the treaty of Turkmenchay with Russia.
1830		Khan Kenesary Qasimov, a Kazakh revolutionary, leads a formidable military campaign against the Russian advance into Central Asia.
1830		Saint-Simon's students write a proclamation demanding the ownership of goods in common; abolition of right of inheritance; and enfranchisement of women.
1831		Friedrich Hegel passes away at age 61 of cholera. Hegel developed a dialectical scheme that improved thought and matter as a result of interaction of two opposites (thesis and antithesis).
1834		Russia builds fortifications in Turkmen territory.

1836		Dust Muhammad defeats Shah Shoja', captures Qandahar, and takes title of Amir.
1837		Kazakh resistance against Russian rule is led by Kenesary Kasimov (1802-47).
1837		First newspaper is published in Iran.
1837		Iranians put a three year siege on Herat but do not succeed in annexing the principality to Qajar Iran.
1837		Ignoring the treaty of Zunab, the Ottomans invaded the port of Muhammarah (modern Khorramshahr) and demolished it.
1838		Jamal al-Din al-Afghani, the architect of Pan-Islamism, is born in Asadabad, Iran.
1839		In Afghanistan, during the first Afghan War, Britain captures Qandahar, Ghazna, and Kabul. Amir Dust Muhammad is deported to India. Shah Shoja' becomes a puppet king for Afghanistan. But the British rule does not last long.
1840		Under Nicholas I, Russia begins operations to colonize Khiva.
1842		Emir Nasrullah orders the execution of Stoddart and Conolly.

1842		Shah of Shuja of Afghanistan is assassinated. Currani dynasty ends.
1842		The British lose all their troops in the war. They leave Afghanistan. Dust Muhammad returns as king and rules for the next 21 years.
1843		As king, Dust Muhammad unifies Afghan tribes by statesmanship rather than by force and centralizes the government.
1844		Sayyid Muhammad Ali proclaims himself the Bab in Iran.
1844		Engles and Marx meet and begin their cooperation.
1845	10 Aug.	Abai Kunanbaev is born in eastern Kazakhstan.
1846		Between 1846 and 1907, Russia and British India, respectively, annexed large areas large areas in Central Asia and India. By 1885, the danger of a major confrontation was real. Having considered their options, both powers agreed to be satisfied with the regions they already controlled.
1847		Russia reaches the estuary of the Amu River.
1847		Marx and Engles joined the secret Communist Society in London.

1848		Karl Marx publishes the Communist Manifesto.
1848		Accompanied by Amir-I Kabir, Nasir al-Din Shah enters Tehran and coronates himself. With the Shah's consent, Amir-I Kabir launches a far-reaching program of revitalization that adversely affects the court, the tribal hierarchy, and foreign (British and Russian) legations. Sectors of society affected by reforms rise in opposition to the Amir and eliminate him.
1848		Marx and Engles publish The Communist Manifesto.
1850		Between 1850 and 1914, Russian rule was firmly established in Central Asia.
1850		The epic Manas is put to writing for the first time.
1850		Dar al-Fonun is established to educate future diplomats and military generals; execution of the Bab and the massacre of his followers; Baha'I movement begins.
1850		A deligation, including Ahmad Donish (his first trip), who served as the secretary, is sent to St. Petersburg by Bukhara to learn about the advances in Russia in technology and military.
1850		In Iran, Ali Muhammad Bab is arrested and executed as is the poetess Qurrat al_Ain Tabira.

1853		Ak Masjed falls to the Russians.
1853		Between 1853 and 1856, British and French troops invade the Crimea in reaction to Nicholas I's Turkish policy.
1854		Alma-Ata (originally called Fort Vernoe) is built by the Russians.
1854		Between 1854 and 1864 Russia builds a series of forts along the Emba river as well as from the Aral lake to the eastern edge of Lake Baikal.
1855		Jamal al-Din al-Afghani travels to India and sees first hand the treatment that Indians receive at the hand of the British. He begins to entertain the thought that a united Muslim world should be able to decrease, if not eliminate, exploitation of the Muslim masses world wide.
1855		Khiva is annexed to the Russian Empire.
1855		Fort Zailiyskoe is built in Southeastern Kazakhstan to facilitate trade. The town of Vernyi (later Alma Ata) is built.
1855		Russia's defeat in the Crimean War, which had started two years earlier between the Ottomans and Russia, points to the way east and to the conquest of the Caucasus and Central Asia.

1855		Between 1855 and 1881, Alexander II (the Liberator Tsar) introduces Zemstvos or provincial assemblies which sort out local issues. Russian's social and economical transformation begins.
1855	17 Jan.	Pressured by the Khanate of Kokand and the Manchus, the Khygyz of the Issyk Kul region become Russian vassals.
1856		Russia considers a full-fledged invasion of Central Asia.
1856		Iranians finally capture Herat. Russians map Issyk Kul.
1857		Iran and Britain recognize the independence of Afghanistan.
1857		At the Paris Treaty, the British mediate between Iran and Afghanistan.
1859		Imam Shamil of Dagestan is captured by the Russians. Dagestan becomes a part of the Russian Empire and Russian power is consolidated.
1860		Serfdom in Russia is abolished but peasant poverty remains. So does peasant and worker discontent in Russia.
1860		Generals Kaufman and Chernaev capture the town of Tashkent.

1860		Between 1860 and 1867, the Russians complete their military occupation of present-day Kyrgyzstan and the Ferghana Valley.
1860		A Sino-Russian treaty divides the Kazakh, the Kyrgyz, and the Uighurs.
1860		Russia's increasing influence in Bukhara brings Amir Muzaffar (r. 1860-1885) into conflict with the Russian Empire.
1861		In Russia, Alexander II frees the serfs.
1861		Between 1861 and 1865 American Civil War increases Russian demand for Central Asian cotton.
1861		Alexander II approves military plans including invasion of Central Asia and the coastal regions of the Caspian Sea.
1862		The town of Pishpek falls to the Russians.
1864		The town of Aulia Ata falls to the Russians.
1864		Russia, freed from Crimean War and conflicts in the Caucasus, moves to the Ust-Urt and the Kazakh steppe.

1865		Kokand state is liquidated by the Russian forces.
1865		Chernaev invades Tashkent but is faced with stiff resistance from Sultan Sayyid Khan. The latter, however, requests aid from Amir Muzzaffar. The Amir recalls Sultan Sayyid Khan and kills him. Ghernaev conquers Tashkent.
1865	Jun.	Tashkent falls to the Russians.
1865		Russia begins a series of expeditions to assess the human and mineral resources of the region. As a result, Alexis Fedchenko discovers the largest glacier in the world (1865), Russia annexes northern Tajikistan (1886), and an Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission determines the Russian and British zones of interest in the region (1884); the fortress of Termez is built to guard against Afghan incursions (1894).
1866		Amir Muzaffar requests Russia to restore Tashkent to Bukhara. However, Russian officials proceed and capture Khujand and Jizzakh.
1866		Russian forces are initially defeated by Bukhara near Jizzach; and General Cherniaev is dismissed, but, in the long run, they capture Tashkent and Samarqand.
1867		Tashkent becomes the capital of the Governorate-General of Turkestan.

1868		Russia invades the Emirate of Bukhara a second time. Bukhara becomes a Russian protectorate. Samarqand, Kattagurqan, and Zirah Bulaq fall to General Kaufman.
1868		Orenburg becomes the capital of the Governorate-General of the Kazakh Steppe..
1868		Bukhara signs a treaty with Russia giving up some of its territory.
1868	1 May	Russian forces defeat Bukhara at Chupan Ata and capture Samarqand. Bukhara becomes a Russian protectorate.
1868	00 Sept.	Amir Sher Ali occupies Kabul. As king, he continues the efforts of his father, Dust Muhammad. He organizes a large, modern army, establishes state controlled civil and military schools, establishes a consultative assembly, expands the bureaucracy, reforms the tax system, and makes a point of respecting tribal and individual autonomy within the state.
1869		Krasnovodsk fort is established on the Caspian Sea.
1869		Amir Muzaffar sends a deligation, including Ahmad Donish (his second trip), to St. Petersburg to assess the possibility of taking back some of the territory lost in 1868 to Russia.
1869		Jamal Al-Afghani is exiled from Afghanistan. He moves to Egypt.

1870		Vladimir Ulyanov (Lenin) is born in Simbrisk.
1870		The revolt of the people of Kokand is suppressed.
1870		The Turkmen tribes initiate guerilla war against Russia.
1871		The Ili Valley is included in the Russian Empire.
1873		Slavery is abolished in Khiva and Bukhara.
1873		Khiva falls to the Russians.
1873		Aided by the Amir of Bukhara, Russians force the Amir of Khiva, Muhammad Rabin, to flee from Khiva.
1873	00 Aug.	The Khanate of Khiva follows the example of Bukhara and becomes a Russian protectorate.
1873	12 Aug.	The Khan of Khiva declares himself a "faithful servant of the Russian Emperor."

1873	28 Sept.	Bukhara signs a treaty with Russia accepting its status as a protectorate.
1874		Tashkent and Samarqand fall to the Russians.
1875		Aided by the Amir of Bukhara, Russia invades Quqand. Khuda Yar Khan, the Amir of Kokand is defeated and Kokand, Andijan, Namangan and Marqilan fall to the Russians who, reconstitute the region under Ferghana and place it under a Russian governor.
1876		Qoqand falls to the Russians.
1876		Russians divide the homeland of the Kyrgyz into Semirechye Oblast and the Ferghana District.
1876		The Khanate of Kokand is included in the Russian Empire.
1877		Yaqub Beg passes away (poisoned).
1878	Nov.	The Second Afghan War disrupts the reforms of Amir Sher Ali.
1879		Al-Afghani is exiled from Egypt.

1879	21 Feb.	Amir Sher Ali of Afghanistan dies in Mazar-i Sharif.
1879	26 May	According to the Treaty of Gandamak, Afghanistan loses the Khyber Pass and the control of its foreign affairs to Britain but retain independence and control over its internal affairs.
1879	3 Sept.	Luis Cavagnari, British Resident at Kabul, is killed by Afghan mob attack.
1880		The reduction of Turkmen troops conclude Russia's annexation of Central Asia.
1880		The rail system, begun in Krasnovodsk, reaches Turkistan.
1880		Under Alexander III (1881-1894) and Nicholas II (1894-1917) expansion into Central Asia continues, reaching the borders of China, Persia, and Afghanistan. At the same time, state-sponsored industrialization is accelerated and a Marxist movement develops in exile.
1880	00 Jul.	Abdurrahmon Khan is proclaimed Amir.

1880	00 Jul.	<p>The British withdraw from Afghanistan. Russia and Britain decide to make Afghanistan a buffer state so that their empires do not meet. The British help 'Abd al-Rahman to centralize the government and consolidate his rule. #The Emergence of Modern Afghanistan # The Hazarahs enjoyed autonomy in central regions called Hazarahjat between 1229 and 1447. They number 340,000 and consist of fifteen tribes. Thirteen of these tribes recognized governmental authority. Only the Uruzgan tribe remained totally independent. They numbered 44,000. They rose in revolt to stop the Khan from segregating the elders of the tribe and against taking census for tax purposes. The Hazarah are Shi'ite. The Khan fielded 100,000 troops and tribal levies. And he incited his Sunni followers to a Jihad against the Shi'ites. Most of the Hazarah were enslaved between 1891 and 1893. The rest went into exile to Iran. Their pastures and flocks were divided between the Durrani and the Ghilzais.</p>
1880	27 Jul.	Afghans defeat the British at Maimand.
1881		Russia begins the construction of the Trans-Caspian Railway.
1881		A revolutionary movement by the gentry leads to the assassination of Alexander II of Russia.
1881		Russians capture Gok Teppe in present-day Turkmenistan.
1881		The Emirate of Khiva falls to the Russians.

1881		The city of Ashgabat is founded as a fort.
1881		A revolutionary movement, inspired by Western anarchist, socialist idealists, and populists ends the rule of Alexander II who is assassinated.
1881	22 Nov	Enwer Pasha is born to a relatively humble family of Monastir.
1883		The Amir of Bukhara sends a deligation, including Ahmad Donish (his third trip) to St. Petersburg to learn about government. Upon hearing about the workings of democracy, the Amir assigns Donish to the judgeship of one of the most remote provinces of Bukhara.
1883	14 Mar.	Karl Marx passes away in London at age 65; he is buried at Highgate Cemetery.
1884		The city of Merv falls to the Russians.
1884		American cotton picks up the slack in cotton production in Central Asia.
1884		The Russian occupation of Merv completes Russia's conquest of Turkestan.

1884		Xinjiang becomes a Chinese province.
1885		Construction of the Samarqand-Askabat railway begins.
1885		Amir Abdulahad (r. 1885-1910) agrees that his kingdom must undergo change. In the face of Russian pressure, he even allows new-method schools to teach subjects not covered in the madrasahs (theological schools). But as soon as Russia grows weak (1905), he renegs on his promises of reform. In Bukhara, urbanization and Russification advance at a steady pace.
1885		Karl Benz designs the first automobile.
1886		Panjdeh is captured by the Russians.
1886		Turkmen territory is annexed by Russia.
1887		Lenin's elder brother is executed. He is charged with an attempt on the life of Alexander III of Russia.
1887		The railroad reaches Bukhara.
1888		The railroad reaches Samarqand.

1888		Vose (1845-1888), a Tajik peasant from Khavaling, revolts against the Turkish governor of Kulab. Following Tajik revolutionaries before him, he intends to unite the Tajiks of the Kuhistan, march on Bukhara, and inform the Amir of the atrocities of his governor. The Amir, of course, is aware. Vose is captured and put to death in Shahr-i Sabz.
1890		Between 1890 and 1910, the Semirechye Oblast and the Ferghana Districts are flooded by Russian peasant workers displacing the nomadic population of the region.
1890		The tobacco concession pits Iranians, especially the clergy, against the Shah and British interests.
1890		Large numbers of Russians and Ukrainians settle in the Kazakh steppe.
1890		Between 1890 and 1905, strikes and riots become a frequent occurrence in Russia leading to the formation of socialist, labor, and democratic parties, riots, as well as to confrontations with the police.
1891		Close to a million Russian migrants move to the Kazakh steppe.
1892		The achievements of Turkish rulers of the 8th century, commemorated in the Orkhon inscriptions are deciphered by the Danish Professor Vilhelm Thomsen.

1893	12 Nov.	The Durand Line becomes the official dividing line between Afghanistan and British India. The boundary determined by Sir Henry Mortimer Durand cuts the Pushtun population of the region into two and creates British and Afghan zones of influence.
1894		Russia builds a fortress at Termez to safeguard Russian interests against the Afghans.
1895		Independent Kafiristan, so far inaccessible to all Amirs and others, is attacked by Afghan troops. The 60,000 inhabitants of the region fight with bows, arrows, spears and some rifles. The region is reduced to central (Afghan) rule and its inhabitants are forced to accept Islam 1901.
1895		Russia and British India leave the Wakhan Corridor to Afghanistan as a neutral border between their two empires and China.
1896		The Pamirs become the last region captured by the Russians.
1897	00 Mar.	Tajikistan's cultural icon, Ahmad Makhdum Donish (b. 1826), passes away. Bored with Bukhara schools, Donish taught himself all there was to know at his time about the natural sciences and the arts. His three trips to Russia on behalf of the Bukhara amirs added to the depth of that knowledge. His legacy includes a concise essay on Tajik history as well as a valuable book entitled 'Navodir al-Vaqoye' (Singular Events).

1897	9 Mar	Jamal al-Din al-Afghani, philosopher and politician, who endeavored to unite the Islamic world against Western interests, passes away.
1897	28 Sept.	Mukhtar Auezov is born to a nomad family in Chingistan.
1898		Andijan rises against the Russians.
1898		Ali Monsieur, an intellectual from Tabriz forms one of the first centres of the anti-despotic struggle in Iran.
1898	17 May	The inhabitants of Andijan in the ferghana Valley kill some 22 Russian soldiers to discourage Russian advance into the the Valley. The Russian army quells the rebellion and executes 200 militants.
1900		Between 1900 and 1905, Russian workers in Ashkebad go on strike.
1900		The newspaper "Bukhara-i Sharif" is published for the first time.

Beginnings to AD 2000: A Comprehensive Chronology of Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Iran

by
Iraj Bashiri

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The AD Era: 1900 to 1996		
1901	29 May	British discover oil in southern Iran and proceed to gain concessions for exploitation, refining, and transport of the crude worldwide. After receiving 12,000 pounds sterling and a cut of the profits, Muzaffar al-Din Shah (1896-1907) grants the rights. # Iranians, questioning the legitimacy of the agreement, demand an assembly to examine the document and a constitution according to which similar decisions could be reached in a public forum.
1902		Taqi Arani was born in Tabriz.
1902		The Socialist Revolutionary Party is formed in Russia with widespread support among the masses and the intellectuals.
1903		Sadeq Hedayat is born.
1903		In Afghanistan, Abdurrahman Khan passes away. He is succeeded by Habibullah Khan. Habibiyyeh College--first secondary school--opens in Kabul.
1903		The Wright brothers introduce the first powered flight in a light airplane.

1904		The political group called Hemmat (Aspiration) is founded in Baku to organize social democratic activities among the working peoples of Azarbaijan and Iran.
1904		Heidar Amou Oghly and others organize the first cells of the revolutionary party called the Social Democrats of Iran in the city of Mashad.
1904		Bozorg Alavi is born in Tehran. He studied in Germany and is the author of a number of books including "Her Eyes". He was a member of the Arani group and of Rab'a.
1904		Japan defeats Russia in the Russo-Japanese war.
1904	6 Jul.	Abai Kunanbaev, founder of modern Kazakh literature, passes away.
1905		Badakhshan is annexed by Russia; the Russian Duma rules that all land in Turkestan belongs to the Russian Empire.
1905		Peasant and worker discontent along with demands for greater participation in government culminate in the first Russian revolution. The officials of Imperial Russia successfully suppress Russia's first revolution. They do not, however, succeed in extinguishing the burning causes of the revolt.
1905		Alash Orda, the Kazakh nationalist party, is founded.
1906		Between 1906 and 1916 close to 1,400,000 Russian agriculturalists enter Kazakhstan displacing large numbers of nomadic Kazakhs who move to Chinese Turkistan.
1906		In Russia, the first democratic parliament, the дума, meets.
1906		14,000 protesters occupy the British Legation; Muzzafar al-Din Shah grants a constitution for Iran.
1906		The Orenburg-Tashkent line is completed.

1907		Russia and Britain divide Iran, Afghanistan, and Tibet among themselves as zones of influence.
1907		Anglo-Russian Convention divides Iran, Afghanistan and Tibet into zones of influence,
1907	31 Aug.	Russia and Britain define their zones of interest in Central Asia. Amir Habibullah of Afghanistan who had been left out of the discussion refuses to sign the Convention of St. Petersburg.
1908		The Young Turks revolution establishes Pan-Islamism and Pan-Turkism as the twin pillars of Ottoman rule in Turkey. Anwar Pasha, Tal'at Pasha, and Jamal Pasha are not only the founders but the ardent promoters of the creation of what is called by Zia Gokalp as the "Greater Turan," comprising Anatolia, the Caucasus, Trans-caspia, and Central Asia. In spite of Russian and Bukharan vigilance, Turkish spies penetrate Bukhara to spread Pan-Turkist and Pan-Islamic ideas throughout the region.
1908	00 Jun.	Muhammad Ali shells the Majles; suspends the constitution.
1909		The Young Bukharans movement is established in Bukhara.
1909		Close to a hundred Russian and native schools are in operation in Turkestan.
1909		The "Bukhara Mission for the Spread of Useful Knowledge Among the Public" is formed. This Mission, helped by the "Party of Unity and Progress," facilitates the movement of Turkish spies into Central Asia so that according to Stolypin, within a year the number of Turkish visitors is increased by one half.
1910		The Shi'a - Sunni conflict requires the entrance of Russian troops into the Emirate of Bukhara.

1910		"Societies," like the "Student Association" in Istanbul are created to serve as liason between Istanbul and Central Asia for the import of Turkish nationalism into the region.
1910		The unrest in Russia reaches Central Asia. In Kani Badom, oil workers go on strike demanding an increase in pay and reduction in work hours. They win.
1910		Realizing that his rulership depends on the ignorance of his subjects, Amir Alimkhan (r. 1910-1920) makes an all-out attempt at reviving Pan-Islamism, i.e., a union of all Islamic states against the west, but fails.
1910		Kabul and Jalalabad are linked by telephone line.
1911		Stolypyn, the powerful Russian Prime Minister, is killed.
1911		In Iran, Muhammad Ali is replaced by his eleven-year-old son, Ahmad; the parliament is restored. Anglo-Persian Oil Company is formed; Iran remains in British (south) and Russian (north) spheres of influence; Abadan refinery completed.
1911		In Afghanistan, Mahmud Tarzi publishes Siraj al-Akhbar.
1911		Mahmud Tarzi's biweekly newspaper Siraj al-Akhbar begins publication.
1912		The Alash Orda party is established among the Kazakhs.
1912		In Nav, a group of debtors assail the house of a money-lender and burn their IOU's. The situation in Bukhara is depressing. The bais and bourgeois, supported by Russia, oppress the masses. The Amir, feeling free from Russian criticism, takes two thirds of every household's assets and enslaves women and children. Other than Russia, the Amir's supporters are foreign bankers who receive a series of concessions for buying Bukhara's best lands for future development.

1912	11 Jun.	The Russian official in charge of internal affairs confirms the existence of a "spy ring" connecting Central Asia to Istanbul. Munnavvarqari Abdurashidov, a new-method school principal, could have served as the chief of operations for the "communication system" thus established. His repeated travels to Ferghana and other regions supports the notion that he was highly placed in the ranks. #In subsequent years, especially during World War I, the nationalists among whose ranks Pan-Turkists and Pan-Islamists can be named, singled out Russia as their number one enemy. They tried to rally Muslim peasants and workers to their side. Their efforts, however, were frustrated by the very nature of their cause. Central Asian peasants and farmers knew that a bourgeois-based movement would never have sympathy with the needs of peasants and workers.
1913		An uprising in Hissar involving the Mullo Bachcha of Hissar and a Russian merchant.
1913		Of the 30 million golden sum assets of the Amir of Bukhara, 1 million gold sums is spent on soldiers and guards, 10,000 gold sums is spent on managers and servants, 1 million gold sums is spent on expensive gifts, and 100,000 gold sums is spent on other things. Not a sum is spent on education, health care, etc.
1914		Russian enters World War I leading to the fall of the Romanov dynasty in February 1917. A Provisional government aiming at a liberal constitutional regime takes over.
1914		A major railway connecting Krasnovodsk and Moscow to Tashkent is completed.
1914		Uprising in Kulab against the Amir's officials who demand native conscripts; the Termez-Bukhara railroad is completed.

1914		Sardar Muhammad Nadir Khan becomes the Afghan Commander-in-Chief; Afghanistan declares neutrality in WWI.
1915		The price of common commodities in Central Asia is raised to nearly three times of the pre-war prices.
1916		The Social Democratic Party of Azerbaijan is formed in Baku. Members are intellectuals from Iranian Azerbaijan. Their platform includes the right of workers to organize and strike; an eight-hour day; old age pensions; a progressive income tax; redistribution of land; and freedom of speech, press and public meetings.
1916		Junaid Khan captures Khiva.
1916		300,000 Kazakhs leave their ancestral lands and flee to Xinjian.
1916		Social-Democrat Party of Azerbaijan is formed in Baku.
1916		An uprising resulting from Russian demands for native workers behind the lines begins in Khojand and spreads into Ferghana, Namangan, Tashkent, and Samarqand. Demand is for 400,000 soldiers. Lack of men to work in the fields results in a devastating famine in Central Asia.
1916		The position of the Jadids vis-a-vis the anti-Imperial forces was more pro-Russia than pro-Bukharan, a situation that could point to their political duplicity. In fact, the Jadids were waiting for the Russian revolution to change the face of their region entirely.
1916		Instruction of Pashto is instituted in Habibiyyeh College
1916	25 Jun.	Empror Nicholas II orders Central Asian males between 19 and 44 years of age to cooperate with the Russian army in the front by providing necessary behind-the-line assistance.

1916	3 Jul.	Khujand Police Commissioner requests to meet with the city elders and discuss the ramifications of the decree. More than a thousand people gather in the Shaykh mosque to meet with him.
1916	4 Jul.	In Khujand as in other areas, Russian officials begin the process of sending eligible men to the front. The populace resists and asks for the annulment of the 25 Jun. Imperial Order. The officials continue to carry out the Imperial Order. The citizens of Khujand and peasants from nearby areas, revolt and kill some of the officials. From Khujand, the revolt spreads into Tashkent and then to other regions.
1916	7 Jul.	Likashin sends in a request for military assistance to prevent further bloodshed.
1916	10 Jul.	M. N. Volkov, Turkistan District Assistant Director, reports that the rich continue to force the poor to take their places as well as the places of their relatives and families at the front. This, he believes, might result in a revolt whereby the poor would kill the rich just to save their kin from certain death at the front.
1916	12 Jul.	Lakashin travels to Khujand and observes the situation first hand. He also explains the import of the 25 Jun. decree to those who would listen.
1916	17 Jul.	Lakashin reports the gravity of the situation in Khujand indicating the grim mood of the people who had believed Kaufman's promise that no Central Asian males would be recruited for the next fifty years.
1916	21 Jul.	The residents of Qistakuz and Isfara come to Khujand to prevent four men who had been apprehended as rabble rousers in the Khujand uprising from being punished. The Khujand elders meet the leaders of the group outside the city and convince them to return their townsmen to their cities.

1916	1 Aug.	Two peasant groups of 200 and 250 from Ghonchi come to Khujand to force the government stop recruitment. They are dispersed by the police.
1916	9 Aug.	Revolt in Ghonch results in the takeover of the government center.
1917		Kazakhs declare their independence from Russia by establishing an autonomous republic.
1917		Direct Russian imperialist influence in Iran ends.
1917		Bolsheviks renounce all Russian claims to Ottoman land.
1917		Russian emigrants in Bukhara welcome the Bolshevik Revolution inspite of the Amir's rejection of the same. Advised by Russians, Alim Khan restructures his government and include a number of Jadids in his cabinet; including Sadr-i Zia.
1917		Towards the end of 1917, Turkestan is in chaos. It does not know whether to denounce the Emperor, support the Emporeror, or follow the dictates of Kerensky.
1917		During the summer of 1917, the Qadimis break away from the Shura and form Ulema Jameti headed by Sher Ali Liapin of Ak Masjid.
1917		Between 1917 and 1936, the Bolsheviks contended with intellectuals who would not totally accept Soviet dicta. The towns in the Ferghana Valley, especially Kokand, cities in Semirechie, Pishpek, Verny, and Dushanbe are among those most vocal.

1917		Between 1917 and 1924, the Muslim population of Central Asia tried to make itself independent of Russian rule. But the Soviets, who took over from the Russians, reestablished their hegemony over the region so that, by 1936, all of Central Asia was redrawn into ethnic-based national entities dependent on Moscow culturally, ideologically, and economically.
1917		Beginning in 1917, and until the end of the 1950's, the names of Soviet cities were changing. The names of the leaders of the revolution, especially Lenin and Stalin, were displacing the names of the ethnic heroes now put down as Basmachis and troublemakers.
1917	27 Feb.	The Revolution in Russia establishes the Tashkent Committee of the Provisional Government and the Tashkent Soviet of Worker's and Peasant's Deputies.
1917	27 Feb.	Revolution in Petrograd results in the overthrow of the tsar and in the formation of soviets.
1917	8 Mar.	Russian residents of Bukhara along with Central Asian and Bukharan railroad workers take over the city's administrative centers displacing the officials of the temporary government.
1917	17 Mar.	The Qadimists and the Jadidists set up Shurai Islamiyya (Islamic Council) in Tashkent. The SI is pro-tsarist and supports Pan-Turkism and Pan-Islamism. It also stands for national and religious customizing within Russia.

1917	31 Mar.	The Executive Committee of the United Workers and Soldiers of Tashkent along with the deputies of the peasants and Muslim soviets decide to disband the Gubernatorship of Turkistan. Rather than introducing any new measures, this and the other meetings called by Muslim and Turkish fronts seek to retain the old order, promote capitalism, and support the bais and the mullahs. Jadid leaders like M. Behbudi, Munavvarqari Abdurashidov, and Abdurauf Fitrat are among the promoters of Pan-Turkism and Pan-Islamism at this time.
1917	00 Apr.	Lenin affirms the right of all nations within Russia to separation from Russia and to form independent states of their own.
1917	00 Apr.	Bolshevik policy toward nationalities is codified at the 7th Social Democratic Party congress -- awarded Muslims to choose their own destiny, including separation from Russia.
1917	00 Apr.	Lenin's declaration, "We are for fraternal union of all peoples..." puts the Khans of Khiva and Bukhara on notice; the Oct. Revolution in Russia, later, clearly indicates to them that their rulership days are numbered.
1917	7 Apr.	Amir Alim Khan announces a set of reforms that leads to the Jadids' display of gratefulness and the Amir's subsequent persecution of the most prominent members of the Jadids.
1917	16 Apr.	The First Regional Muslim Congress is convened in Tashkent (450 delegates, 93 of them Russian). They decide that the destiny of Central Asia should not be decided by Russia unilaterally.
1917	23 Apr.	The Muslim Congress in Tashkent ends. Turkistan Muslim Central Soviet is set up as a permanent executive organ. The TMCS is led by Mustafa Chokaev Oghlu (1890-1941) and M. Khoja Behbudi (1874-1919) as well as Ubaidulla Khoja and Asadulla Khoja.

1917	00 May	The Iranian Social Democrat Party Edalat (Justice), is founded officially in Baku and publishes its program in Persian and Azeri.
1917	00 May	Muslims of Russia and central Asia, at the behest of Kerensky government, form the all-Russian Muslim Congress.
1917	25 May	Khujand residents celebrate the return of the behind-the-front workers by forming the Behind-the-Front Workers Union. Jura Zakirov and Abduqadir Rahimbaev, well-known veterans of the behind-the-front era are elected to its presidium.
1917	00 Jun.	The second national meeting in Tashkent emphasizes the need for disbanding clerical, bourgeois establishment and promoting proletarian self-consciousness among Muslims.
1917	3 Sept	Second Muslim Central Asia Congress is convened. It recognizes Samarqand, Ferghanai, Syr Dariya and Transcaspia as Turkistan Federal Republic within Russia. The Conference opposes cotton monoculture and urges cultivation of all food grains.
1917	12 Sept	Radicals displace the Executive Committee of Tashkent Soviet of soldiers and workers, arrest the local officials of the Provisional Government, and take over the military command. The Shurai Islamiya and the Ulema Jameti move to Kokand, now the center of opposition against Tashkent Soviet. The line between the Jadid enlighteners and the promoters of Islamic rule, i.e. the Shurai Islamiyya and the Ulema Jameti becomes defined.
1917	25 Oct.	As a result of events in Russia, the Tashkent Soviet seizes power from the Tashkent Committee.
1917	25 Oct.	Lenin returns from exile and leads the Bolsheviks in their coup to seize power from the monarchists.

1917	00 Nov.	The White Cossacks, under the command of Ataman Dutov, cut off Central Asia from European Russia.
1917	00 Nov.	In Tashkent, the Bolsheviks create a Council of People's Commissars to off set the power of the Mensheviks in Kokand.
1917	15 Nov.	By decree of the Third Regional Congress of Soviets in Tashkent, Muslims are excluded from local government.
1917	15 Nov.	The Bolsheviks Declare that all nations within Russia have the right to secede and that Muslims are free to practice their faith.
1917	25 Nov.	The Fourth Central Asian Muslim Congress in Kokand creates the Muslim Provisional Government of Autonomous Turkestan.
1917	00 Dec.	The authority of Tashkent government is recognized in the main cities of Turkistan.
1917	5 Dec.	The Alash Orda, an independent movement, is established as a barrier against the spread of Communism into the Kazakh steppe.
1917	13 Dec.	Autonomy of Turkistan is declared in Tashkent. Shari'a is restored and private ownership of land and enterprise is reestablished.
1917	22 Dec.	Bekhbudi, a leader in the Kokand government, declares that the aim of the Kokand autonomy is "presevation of land, property, and religion."
1918		Between 1918 and 1920, a Civil War between the Whites and the new Red government rages. The White armies are assisted by European powers and Japan, USA, and Canada.
1918		Enwer Pasha was tried in absentia and was sentenced to death.

1918		The defeat of the Kokand Autonomous government and the White Cossacks in Semirechye led to the consolidation of Bolshevik rule in present-day Kyrgyzstan.
1918		Turkmenistan becomes part of the Turkistan Autonomous Republic.
1918		The Bolsheviks move their capital from Petrograd to Moscow.
1918		Soviet decree specifies the use of the waters of the Amu and the Syr for promotion of agriculture, especially cotton.
1918		During the past four years, a one-sided trade with Russia has developed whereby Turkestani goods are sent to Russia in large amounts but little grain comes back in return.
1918	00 Jan.	The Autonomous Kokand Government is put on notice by the Fourth Regional Congress of Soviets in Tashkent.
1918	00 Jan.	Russia pulls out its troops supporting Isfandiar, the Khan of Khiva, who is at the mercy of Junaid Khan. Khivan Uzbeks fall to Junaid Khan who imposes strict Turkmen laws, confiscates Uzbek property, and persecutes Khivan-Jadids. In Tashkent, refugee Khivans form the "Young Khivan" Revolutionary Committee in exile. In time, the Young Khivans and the dissatisfied Uzbeks unites against Junaid Khan.
1918	6 Jan.	The 1906 popularly elected Constituent Assembly in Russia is dissolved by the Bolsheviks.
1918	31 Jan.	Kalesov distinguishes the Kokand autonomy as bourgeois as opposed to the Tashkent Soviet which he terms popular. With this he unleashes the power of the Soviets against Kokand. Kokand, to defend itself calls on native Central Asian Muslims--Bashmachis--to stop Soviet penetration of the region.
1918	31 Jan.	Troops of the Tashkent Sovnarkom bombs Kokand.

1918	00 Feb.	Between February and 13 March, Bolsheviks capture Kokand; land and water, taken from individuals, are placed under the auspices of Sovnarkom; beginning of the Bolshevik/feudal conflict in the region leading to Basmachi uprisings and Civil War.
1918	11 Feb	The Red Army razes Kokand.
1918	18 Feb.	The Autonomous Kokand Government is crushed by the Tashkent Soviet and the Red Army.
1918	20 Feb	Autonomous Kokand government is liquidated, its army is disbanded, some join the Basmachis.
1918	30 Apr.	Kyrgyzstan becomes part of the Turkistan ASS Republic within the Russian Federation.
1919		Khiva falls to the Soviets.
1919		Majles refuses to ratify the Anglo-Persian oil-exploitation agreement. Musaddiq, a vociferous defender of Iranian rights, is expelled.
1919		The Third Afghan War leads to Afghan Independence; Amir Habibullah Khan is killed; Amanullah Khan becomes king.
1919	25 Feb.	Amir Habibullah is assassinated. He is succeeded by his son Amanullah.
1919	00 Jun.	Afghanistan recognizes the Soviet Union.
1919	5 Jul.	Enver Pasha is sentenced to death in absentia by an Istanbul court.
1919	00 Aug	Enver Pasha visits Bolshevik leader Karal Radek in prison in Berlin. He is in Berlin semi-legally registered as "Ali Bey."
1919	00 Aug.	According to the Treaty of Rawalpindi, Britain recognizes the independence of Afghanistan.
1919	00 Sept.	Dutov's blockade of Central Asia ends.

1919	00 Oct.	The Turkestan Commission displaces the Tashkent Soviet.
1919	00 Nov.	Irgash is defeated by the Red Army and subsequently killed.
1919	18 Nov.	Turkmen insurgents, Uzbeks suppressed by Junaid Khan, and the Young Khivans seek assistance from Moscow against Junaid Khan. The Revolutionary Military Council of the Turkistan Front assigns G. B. Skalov to organize an invasion of Khiva.
1919	23 Dec.	Skalov succeeds in rallying the various dissatisfied strata of Khiva to the cause of the Soviets. There are the Jadids at the center, dissatisfied chiefs on the right and the Young Khivan Communists to the left.
1920		Bukhara falls to the Soviets.
1920		The Alash Orda joins the Bolsheviks.
1920		The region of present-day Kazakhstan becomes the Kirghiz Autonomous SS Republic.
1920		Bigamy, Kalymov bride-price, and abduction of desired wives among the tribal people become illegal.
1920		First Communist Party of Iran (CPI) is organized in Gilan
1920		Soviet rule is established. The Basmachi movement retards the Center's willingness to spend funds on the region. Nevertheless, appropriate cadres--social engineers, educators, mechanical engineers, agronomists, and psychologists--flood Tajikistan and transform it into a burgeoning agricultural enterprise in the south and a major industrial center in the north.
1920	15 Jan.	The Turkestan Commission proposes that Turkestan should be divided into several separate ethnic republics.
1920	20 Jan.	The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Turkestan proposes the formation of a Soviet Republic comprising all Turkic Peoples and of a parallel Turkic Red Army.

1920	23 Jan	Junaid Khan defeated, flees into the Qara Qum Desert.
1920	00 Feb.	The Tashkent Soviet recaptures the Turkmen city of Ashkabat.
1920	00 Feb	All those appointed by previous Khivan Khans are replaced by Soviet officials.
1920	00 Feb	Links between European Russia and Turkistan are established after two years of separation. M. V. Frunze arrives in Tashkent. He admits that there had been wrong doings in the past and forms the Soviet-Basmachi detachment.
1920	2 Feb.	Soviet troops capture Khiva, resulting in the abolition of the Khanate of Khiva and the end of the Kungrat dynasty.
1920	7 Mar.	Madamia acknowledges Soviet rule. The submission of other Basmachi leaders follow.
1920	00 May	Politburo ratifies the creation of a democratic republic in Bukhara; the manner of its creation (invasion vs internal revolution) remains a question.
1920	00 Jun.	The Communist Party of Iran is organized in the port of Anzali in Gilan province of Iran. It is strongest in the north but soon spreads to the southern cities as well. The Party's platform includes expulsion of the British from Iran; annulment of the 1919 treaty which intended to make Iran a British protectorate; Economic assistance to small farmers; autonomy for Gilan; cancellation of unequal treaties; abolishment of the Qajar dynasty; and extermination of feudalism.
1920	1 Aug.	Frunze employs a two-pronged attack on Bukhara--an internal revolution whereby the Soviets appear as helpers and an military invasion.
1920	3 Aug.	Frunze signs the order to invade Bukhara and names the generals who should undertake command of the regiments.

1920	4-6 Aug	"Young Bukharans" and the "Bukharan Communist Party" join forces. The Amir's own actions, repressive policies, heavy taxes and unruly military works against him.
1920	16 Aug.	"Young Bukharans" and the "Bukharan Communist Party" meet in a congress in Charju.
1920	23 Aug	Revolutionaries seizure of Charju, Shahri Sabz and Kerminah follows.
1920	26 Aug.	The Kazakh ASS Republic is established.
1920	26 Aug.	The Kirghiz SSRpublic is established.
1920	30 Aug	The Red Army attacks Bukhara.
1920	00 Sept.	Soviet troops led by General Frunze, capture Bukhara, resulting in the abolition of the Khanate of Bukhara and the end of the Mangit dynasty.
1920	00 Sept.	A new Bukharan government is formed under Faizulla Khujaev.
1920	1 Sept	Between Sept. 1 and Sept. 9, Enver Pasha attends the Congress of the Peoples of the East in Baku. He denounces his own role in WWI and pledges to assist the Communists against the imperialists. He also learns about the Soviets' devastation of Turkistan since their advent to power.
1920	1 Sept	The Bukharan revolutionaries request assistance from the Red Army.
1920	11 Sept	Faizullo Khujaev's "Javon Bukharain" joins the Communist Party.
1920	15 Sept.	For 3 days, the Red Army soldiers loot Bukhara.
1920	5-6 Oct	The 4 centuries long rule of Amirs over Bukhara is disestablished and is replaced by the Bukharan Peoples Soviet Republic.

1920	6 Oct.	The People's Republic of Bukhara is established under the leadership of the Young Bukharans and the Bukharan Communist Party. Faizullah Khojaev (1896-1938) serves as chairman and later on as premier.
1921		Introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP) and the Kronstadt rebellion.
1921		The rise of Reza Shah; set up of Republic in Gilan
1921		The high Revolutionary tribunal opens the case to investigate the looting in Bukhara.
1921		Enver Pasha arrives in Central Asia and assumes the command of the Basmachi movement.
1921		During the Fall of 1921, the Bolsheviks (read Lenin) employ Enver Pasha to unite the Muslim of the East.
1921		The village of Dushanbe becomes the center of struggle between the Red Army and the Islamic resurgent Basmachis. In the struggle, Enver Pasha, a Turkish General who starts out to the help Lenin but defects to the Basmachis, is killed by the Red Army (1922: Aug. 4). In Oct. 1924, Tajik ASSR, with its capital at Stalinabad, is established within Uzbekistan SSR. A year later, the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous region is created.
1921		Russia, Turkey, and Iran sign treaties of friendship with the newly formed Afghan government. Britain recognizes the sovereignty of Afghanistan.
1921	15 Mar.	Talat Pasha is assassinated, Enver Pasha becomes the most prominent leader of "Union and Progress."
1921	16 Mar.	Soviets and Mustafa Kemal sign the Treaty of Moscow.
1921	16 Mar.	The Soviets sign a peace treaty with Mustafa Kamal Ata Turk, the very person Enver Pasha felt the Bolsheviks were to help him defeat.

1921	00 May	Colonel Reza Khan, a Russian-trained Cossack officer, stages a military coup and becomes Iran's Minister of War; Russo-Persian Treaty is signed.
1921	17 May	Alim Khan and his entourage reach Kabul; he is taken to Muradbek. His sons (Shah Murad and Rahim) are taken to Moscow by the Bulsheviks. His assets in Russian banks are taken over by the Bolsheviks.
1921	00 Aug.	Chaos rules in eastern Bukhara. The Red Army leaves eastern Between August 1921 and June 1922 Bukhara, allowing the conflict between Anwar Pasha and Ibrahim Bek weaken the Bashmachi movement.
1921	12 Aug.	Usmon Khojaev captures a number of Turkish officers under Russian rule and, along with their Commanders and the Russian Consul in Dushanbe and some Russian borderguard commanders hands them over to the Bashmachis.
1921	00 Oct.	Enver Pasha (1881-1922) arrives in Bukhara to assist the Soviets.
1921	00 Oct.	Enver Pasha arrives in Bukhara via Ashgabat and Merv.
1921	00 Nov	Enver Pasha leaves Bukhara to join the Basmachis.
1922		Defeat of the Jangali Movement at Manjil and abolition of the Gilan Republic by Qavam al-Saltanah.
1922		The Jangali movement, led by Mirza Kuchik Khan, is defeated; Gilan Republic is abolished.
1922	00 Jan.	With 2000 poorly armed troops, Enver Pasha advances on Dushanbe.
1922	14 Feb	Dushanbe falls to Enver Pasha who uses Kofirnihan as his headquarters.
1922	00 Apr.	Afghan volunteers join forces with Enver Pasha whom they call Sardar.

1922	00 Apr.	Enver Pasha refuses Soviet offers of peace.
1922	00 Jul.	Enver Pasha organizes the various Basmachi forces into a united force.
1922	4 Aug.	Enwar Pasha and his soldiers are surrounded by the Red Army near the village of Ab-i Dara. Enwar Pasha is killed.
1922	4 Aug	Enver Pasha is killed by Soviet forces.
1922	00 Dec.	The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR) is created. Within it are the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Turkestan and Kirghiz (Kazakh) ASSRs.
1923		Istiqlal High School opens in Kabul.
1923	00 Mar.	The Central Asiatic Economic Council that foresees the administrative unification of the three republics (Turkistan, Bukhara, Khiva) puts the Bolsheviks on notice.
1923	00 Jun.	Stalin denounces the cult of "Sultan Galiev" as a sign of his dissatisfaction with the Muslim Communists' efforts to set up an independent Turkestan.
1923	00 Oct.	Mustafa Kemal becomes the first president of Turkey.
1923	00 Nov.	Reza Khan becomes Iran's Prime Minister as well.
1924		The Kirghiz Autonomous Region is formed.
1924		"Ovoz-i Tojik" and "Shu'la-i Ingilob" are published for the first time.
1924	20 Jan.	Lenin passes away.
1924	00 Feb	The Communist Party of Bukhara decides to divide the Soviet Republic of Bukhara into the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.
1924	3 Mar.	The Caliphate is abolished.

1924	23 Mar.	Territorial Division Committee (hence TDC) composed of 9 members is formed.
1924	00 Apr.	Nusratullo Makhsum travels to Tashkent to inquiry the reasons for keeping the Tajiks from influencing the Territorial Divisions Committee decisions.
1924	00 May	The region of Khowst disagrees with King Amanullahs reforms and rebels. The rebellion is put down with the assistance of the Soviets.
1924	4 Jun.	TDC begins its work.
1924	00 Sept.	The Bukhara Soviet Socialist Republic displaces the People's Republic of Bukhara.
1924	00 Oct.	The National Delimitation of Soviet Central Asia results in the abolition of the Turkestan ASSR, the Bukharan SSR, and the Khorezmian SSR and the establishment of the Turkmen SSR, the Uzbek SSR, and the Tajik ASSR (as part of the Uzbek SSR).
1924	27 Oct.	The Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan is created. The CPU is purged of 16,000 of its cadres.
1924	27 Oct.	The decisions of the TDC regarding the creation of new republics in Central Asia is accepted by the Central Committee of the CP of the USSR.
1925		Pishpek is made captial of Kirghizia and renamed Frunze.

1925		In Iran, the Constituent Assembly entrusts the rulership of Iran to Reza Khan Pahlavi (1878-1944) who crowns himself Shah, abolishes capitulation, and cultivates amicable relations with Germany. He dissolves the CPI and imprisons 53 of its members. # All employees are required to wear uniforms. A vigorous program of upgrading transportation provides roads and services and a network of grain silos, sugar factories, and national banks cooperates to put Iran's economy on a sound basis. To satisfy the country's technical needs, a program of training Iranians, including women, abroad is devised. Marriages and divorces are registered by governmental officials. A teachers training college and Iran's first university become operational. In foreign correspondence, Iran's official name is changed from Persia to Iran. (In Iran, the country's name has always been Iran.)
1925		"Bidori-i Tojik" and "Donish/Binish" are published for the first time.
1925		A. Lahuti is appointed head of Soviet State Literature.
1925		Lahuti brings a printing press to Tajikistan from Termez to begin publication of newspapers and textbooks.
1925		Only 4 books are published in the Tajiki language in the Autonomous Republic of Tajikistan within Uzbekistan; 268 books are published in Uzbeki in the same year.
1925	14 Feb.	The Turkmenstan SS Republic is created.
1925	15 Mar.	The Tajik Autonomus SSR is created.
1925	00 Apr.	The Kazakh Autonomous SSR replaces the Kirghiz Autonomous SSR.
1925	12 May	The Autonomous SS Kirghiz Republic becomes the autonomous SS Kazakh Republic.
1925	00 Nov.	In Iran, the Constituent Assembly terminates Qajar rule; Reza Khan heads a temporary government.

1926		Cars are seen in Dushanbe for the first time (1924 in Central Asia).
1926		Amir Amanullah is entitled "Shah."
1926	1 Feb.	The Kirghiz Autonomous Republic is established; first purge of the Kirghiz communists from the ICPC..
1927		In the Soviet Union, Lev Trotsky loses his "global socialism" battle against Stalin who advocates "socialism in one place." He is expelled from the Party.
1927		A committee is set up to Latinize the Farsi-based Tajiki alphabet within 5 years.
1927		In afghanistan, the newspaper "Anis" begins publication in Dari. Iran and Afghanistan sign a non-aggression treaty. King Amanullah visits India, Egypt, Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, England, Poland, Turkey, Russia. And Iran.
1928		Between 1928 and 1931, the first Five Year Plan for rapid, forced industrialization and collectivization of agriculture goes into effect.
1928		The first group of Kazakh nationalists is liquidated.
1928		Between 1928 and 1932, Stalin's transformation of Soviet society begins with the introduction of heavy industry but is confronted with severe peasant resistance. To establish the "dictatorship of the masses," therefore, Stalin transforms all the forms into Kolkhozes (collective farms) and Sovkhozes (State farms).
1928		Islamic courts and waqfs are abolished.
1928		Within two years, the Latin script replaces the Arabic alphabet throughout Soviet Central Asia.
1928		A five-year plan for collectivization of Soviet Central Asian goes into operation.

1928		Abduqodir Muhiddinov confesses that he had compromised his Tajik identity by following the dictates of pan-Turkism.
1928		Baccha Saqqa rises in the mountains of Maimana and Kabul.
1928	00 Apr.	Turkey, declared a secular state, adopts the Latin script.
1929		Reza Shah steps up the suppression of the Communist movement and passes a bill through the parliament banning all Communist activity in Iran. Between 1929 and 1936, the Communist Party operated underground where it developed its intellectual cells.
1929		Latin script replaces the Arabic script used by Uzbeks.
1929		Stalin's forced collectivization program which requires the nomadic peoples of Central Asia to settle results in a major failure. In Kazakhstan alone 14.5 million people starve to death or are killed. Large number of Central Asians move east into China's Turkistan to live with and among the Uighurs.
1929		First airplane flies from Dushanbe to Bukhara. Similarly first train, radio and wireless in Tajikistan.
1929		The daily "Islah" is published in Pashtu. Amanullah resigns from kingship. His brother, 'Inayatullah, resigns after 3 days. Baccha Saqqa becomes king. He calls himself Amir Habibullah. Nadir Khan captures Kabul and claims rulership. Baccha Saqqa is killed.
1929	14 Jan.	The unpopular reforms of King Amanullah bring his rule to a standstill. He abdicates. His brother, Enayatullah, who had led the rebellion against the king, becomes king.

1929	4 Sept.	Khujand, the future center of culture and politics of the republic, is added to Tajikistan raising its population to 1 million and its status to that of an independent republic within the USSR; Dushanbe becomes the capital of Tajikistan SSR 15 October). The old script is referred to as a relic of the "Jadid" past.
1929	17 Oct.	Muhammad Nadir Shah, a moderate reformist aligned with the clergy, becomes king of Afghanistan. Tribal life and tribal rules like consensus and Loya Jirgah reenter Afghan society.
1930		Thus far, Tajikistan has been ruled by Nusratullo Makhsum Lutfulloev, Shirinshah Shatimur, Chinor Imomov, Abdullqadir Muhiddimov, and Abdurrahim Hajibaev.
1930		The Turk-Sib (Turkistan-Siberian) railway opens the way to the Soviets' colonialization and control of Central Asia and the east.
1930		Bukharin bans "Namunaho-i adabiyot-i Tojik, " calling it a book detrimental to socialist thought.
1930		Tajikistan undergoes a profound transformation from a collection of medieval cities, rural towns, and qishlaqs into a republic with a considerable industrial and agricultural economy. People's mindset, too, changes from predominantly rural to urban. # A number of purges (1931-1937) take place in the Communist Party of the newly-formed republic; Ibrahim Beg, the chief Basmachi leader, is executed.
1930		In Afghanistan, Nadir Shah confirms support for the treaties signed in 1921 and 1923.
1931		Basmachi rebel Ibrahim Beg is executed.
1931		First Tajik motion picture "When the Amirs Die" is released.

1931	31 Oct.	A new constitution establishes the Hanafi school of Sunni Islam as the official religion of Afghanistan.
1932		Iraq emerges as a nation and joins the League of Nations. An attempt is made to clarify the boundary between Iran and Iraq as well as to determine who should control the Shatt.
1932		In a second wave (first wave was in 1916), ethnic Kazakhs flee their homeland. This time they were fleeing from forced Soviet collectivization. Altogether, over 1,000,000 Kazakhs fled to China.
1932		Last Bashmachi incursions occur in the Maschah and Gharm regions before the new era begins.
1932	00 Mar.	The Karakalpak region southeast of Lake Aral is taken away from ASS Kazakh Republic and placed in SS Republic of Uzbekistan.
1933	23 Jun.	Rudzutak, central Communist Party Committee appointee, begins reforms of Bukhara administration by replacing its key figures. Abdullo Rahimbaev is appointed Central Committee Secretary.
1933	8 Nov.	Muhammad Zahir Shah ascends the throne of Afghanistan and continues the moderate reforms of his father.
1934		In spite of Dr. Arani's efforts, the Communist Party of Iran is dissolved.
1934		Union of Tajik writers is formed.
1934		The Literary Circle at Kabul is inaugurated. Nadir Shah is killed. His son, Muhammad Zahir Shah becomes king. His uncle, Hashim Khan, becomes Prime Minister.
1934	1 Dec	Simeon Kirov, Lenin's favorite Communist leader to succeed him, is murdered in Smolni castle. This is the beginning of Stalin's reign of terror.
1935		Turkey helps settle dispute between Iran and Afghanistan.

1936		Between 1936 and 1937 Arani, Bozorg Alavi and 51 other collaborators of the Communist Party of Iran are arrested and incarcerated.
1936		Between 1936 and 1941, the period usually referred to as the "Great Purge," the amount of forced labor increased dramatically. An estimated 8 million Soviets served sentences of more than ten years in gulags controlled by the NKVD. Many Central Asian leaders who had participated in the independence movement could be found among the inmates.
1936		Karakalpak Autonomous SSR is incorporated into Uzbek SSR.
1936		Pashtu becomes Afghan national language.
1936		Pashto is given preference over Dari as the official language of Afghanistan.
1936	00 Mar.	The Karakalpak A.S.S.R. is removed from Kazakhstan and placed in SSR of Uzbekistan.
1936	5 Dec.	ASS Republic of Kazakhstan becomes the constituent of the SSRepublic of Kazakhstan.
1936	5 Dec.	The Kirghiz SSR is established as a constituent republic in the USSR.
1936	5 Dec.	The Kazakh and Kirghiz SSRs are created.
1937		The Shatt is recognized as an international waterway. Iran is given the right of use of the river for four miles in front of Khorramshahr and Abadan.
1937		Thousands of Kyrgyz members of the CP of Kyrgyzstan are purged.
1937		The 28 members of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan are divided into 2 groups of 14. Each group writing articles detrimental to the other.

1937		Nusrataullo Makhsum is sentenced to death.
1937		Eleven Turkish officers are accepted in Afghanistan as consultants. The Sa'd Abad Treaty among Iran, Afghanistan, and Turkey is signed.
1938		The Troika executioners sentenced people in absentia.
1938	00 Mar.	Uzbek Communist leaders Faizullah Khojaev and Akmal Ikramov are executed.
1939		Large numbers of White Russians, pursued by the Red Army, emigrate to Iran; Iran announces impartiality in WWII; Allies (Britain from the south, Soviets from the north) invade Iran. Reza Shah abdicates in favor of his son, Muhammad Reza, a figurehead ruler.
1939		Within a couple of years, the Cyrillic script replaces the Latin Alphabet in Soviet Central Asia.
1940		Taqi Arani, one of the major leaders of the Communist Party of Iran is poisoned. He was educated in Tehran and Germany. As a university professor, he changed his interest from nationalism to socialism then to Marxism. In Tehran, he formed discussion groups and Published the newspaper "Donya".
1940		In Uzbekistan Cyrillic script replaces Latin script.
1940		Entire regions, like Taval-Dara, Gharm, Vakhsh, and Qurqanteppe choose to respect their ancient traditions of land management and Islamic traditions. Known as Wahhabis, they institute their own schools, hire their own teachers, and organize their own society. Even today, this region continues to be a hotbed of Muslim resistance. # During World War II, in order to safeguard against mass protests, the communists allow moderate improvements in the lives of select groups of Tajiks... . 233,000 houses, many schools, health centers, and recreation areas are built and given to deserving Sovietized "Muslim" families. Access to knowledge, however, remains

		limited. Rather than training Tajiks for the future, more factories and low-level jobs are created.
1941		Allied troops, mostly Soviet and British, move into Iran; Reza Shah abdicates.
1941		Between 1941 and 1945, American cargo consisting of metals, food, jeeps, airplanes, and the like, was shipped from Bushire and Khurramshahr on the Persian Gulf to Chalus on the Caspian Sea. That whole sector of western Iran was under US control.
1941		Between 1941 and 1945, large ethnic populations, especially Meskhetians (1944) and Crimean Tatars (1954) whom Stalin suspected of possible cooperation with the Germans, were deported to Central Asia and Siberia.
1941	22 Jun.	Hitler invades Russia; Timur's tomb is exhumed.
1941	25 Aug.	The Allied Forces, having failed to convince Reza Shah to break Iran's ties to Germany, enter Iranian territory. Reza Shah abdicates and his son, Mohammad Reza, is installed in his place.
1941	00 Sept.	The Tudeh Party is formed to continue the activities of the banned Communist Party of Iran. The platform of the Party includes release of the rest of the gang of 53; recognition of the Tudeh Party as a legitimate organization; publication of a daily newspaper; and establishment of friendly relations with the Allies, especially the Soviet Union. The Party also asks for the legislation of occupational insurance; procurement of individual freedom; democratization of the economic and the political institutions; land reform; recognition of trade unions; right of collective bargaining; working conditions and work hours; health care; education; and village cooperatives.
1942		With the murder of Shah Shuja', the Durrani rule in Afghanistan comes to an end.

1942		In Iran, following the same ideals and operating according to the same platform, Marxist, pro-Soviet Tudeh Party rises from the ashes of the outlawed CPI.
1942		As a reconciliatory measure and due to need for Muslim assistance at the front, the Soviets grant Islam official legal status and establish four Spiritual Directorates in Ufa, Tashkent, Makhach Qala, and Baku.
1943		Russian defenders of Leningrad defeat the Germans at Stalingrad.
1943		US sends its first military mission to Iran. Not an occupation force, the mission ensures protection of US interests against possible Soviet aggression.
1943		The Sa'd Abad Treaty is automatically renewed.
1944		The Tudeh Party claims that it has 25,000 members and captures 8 seats in the 14th Majlis.
1944		The largest rally in Iranian Communist history boasts of 500,000 participants. Soviet Red Flag is hoisted in the Sepah Square. The meeting is invaded by the police. Many members are arrested.
1944		Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin meet in Tehran, recognize Iran as the "bridge of victory," and pledge assistance at war's end.
1944		Tudeh, claiming 25,000 members, occupies 8 seats in the 14 th Majles. 500,000 participate in a rally organized by the Party. Soviet Red Flag is hoisted at Sepah Square.
1944		Government of Afghanistan claims Jama al-Din al-Afghani to be an Afghan citizen and buries his supposed remains under a respectful shrine on the grounds of Kabul University.

1944		The Central Muslim Religious Board in Ufa is split into four "Spiritual Directorates," as follows: 1. Muslim Religious Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan at Tashkent; 2. Muslim Religious Board of the European part of the USSR and Siberia at Ufa; 3. Muslim Religious Board of the Northern Caucasus at Buynaksk; and 4. Muslim Religious Board of Transcaucasus at Baku.
1944		Large numbers of Crimean Tatars, Meskhetian Turks, and other Caucasian Muslims are moved to Soviet Central Asia.
1945		Reza Shah passes away in exile in Johannesburg; USSR Foreign Minister arrives in Tehran to negotiate northern Iranian oil concessions; Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan is proclaimed.
1945		Amir Alim Khan, the last Manghit Amir, passes away in Afghanistan.
1946		Iran appeals to the UN Security Council against Soviet aggression in Azerbaijan and Kurdistan. UN protects Iran's rights.
1946		In Afghanistan, Muhammad Hashim Khan resigns as prime minister. Mahmud Khan becomes prime minister.
1946		Kabul university consisting of four faculties of medicine, law, natural sciences, and politics is established.
1947		The war-time alliance between Russia and the West is swiftly replaced by the Cold War. Soviet regimes are established throughout Eastern Europe.
1947		The city of Temirtau is established to accommodate the Karaganda Metal Works.
1947		Majles rejects the Iran-Soviet oil concession.
1948		Tudeh Party is at its peak.
1948		Tudeh at peak.

1948	6 Oct.	Earthquake destroys the city of Ashkhabad.
1949		An attempt to assassinate the Shah is not successful. The Tudeh Party is blamed; its members are arrested and tortured.
1949		The USSR tests its first atomic bomb in northern Kazakhstan.
1949		Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Shah results in persecution of Tudeh members.
1950		Mosaddeq introduces a bill in the Majles to create the SAVAK to control the underground activities of the Tudeh Party.
1950		Musaddiq introduces a bill to create SAVAK (Secret Police).
1950		In Tajikistan, in the early 1950s, mining, fuel, textile, foodstuffs, and building materials are a priority. Improvement in lifestyle, materially and psychologically, is also given attention. In order to accommodate war veterans, two cotton processing factories are built in Qurqanteppe, a third hydroelectric station is built on the Varzob. # In the latter part of the 1950s, large tracts of marshland around Qurqanteppe, Kulab (lower Vakhsh), and Dushanbe are recovered and cultivated; the Sharsharah and the foundation of the Sarband hydroelectric stations (both on the upper) are completed. A watershed in the building of socialism, this period provides much of the infrastructure required by the agricultural sector; the pro-Islamic policies dictated by World War II are reversed.
1950		Pakistan seals its northern border effectively separating the land-locked Afghans from all port facilities and markets to their south.
1951		Between 1951 and 1953 most cities of Iran are under military curfew. Tudeh organizations are closed, the newspaper, "Besu-ye Ayandeh," is banned. banning the paper:

1951		In Iran, Muhammad Musaddiq leads the social-democratic National Front into power; oil fields are nationalized; Britain sets up economic blockade; Tudeh organizations are closed; Sadeq Hedayat passes away.
1952		As Iranian economy weakens while the Tudeh gains in strength, US President Eisenhower fears Communist takeover.
1953		After the expulsion of the British from Iran, the border issue flares up. Iranians refuse to abide by the 1937 treaty by claiming that the median line should form the boundary.
1953		In Afghanistan, Shah Mahmud resigns as prime minister. Davood Khan becomes prime minister.
1953	00 Mar.	Joseph Stalin passes away.
1953	5 Mar.	Stalin passes away.
1953	00 Aug.	The USSR tests its first hydrogen bomb.
1953	00 Aug.	Musaddiq refuses the Shah's suggestion and US's insistence that he should resign. Shah flees while his generals and the CIA (Allen Dulles, Kermit Roosevelt, H. Norman Schwartzkopf) carry out a coup in his favor. Within three days, the Shah returns and bans all political opposition.
1953	00 Sept.	Aided by the Soviets, Premier Muhammad Daud launches a series of reforms including voluntary unveiling of women.
1954		Iran receives aid and nominal control of its oil fields. Management and development rights remain with the Anglo-American consortium.

1954	15 Jul.	In Tajikistan, Sadriddin Aini (b. 1878), Tajik novelist and literary scholar passes away. Founder of Tajik Soviet literature, Aini grows up in rural Bukhara, studies in Bukhara schools, and writes about Bukhara of the turn at the century, especially its religious schools, government, and law. Aini's Reminiscences is a most valuable book written about the Sovietization of Central Asia.
1954	00 Dec.	60,000,000 acres previously used as pastureland by the nomadic Kazakhs form the basis for First Secretary of the CP Nikita Khrushchev's ill-designed Virgin Lands Project. A lack of post-production planning dooms the project in spite of the efforts of those exiled to kazakhstan in 1944 and many others who flooded the region from Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus as technicians. Altogether 10,000,000 Soviets were added to the population of Kazakhstan.
1955		The Tudeh Party's underground organisation among the military personnel is uncovered and a large number of officers are arrested and later executed.
1955		Martial law in Tehran, in effect since 1951, ends.
1956		Krushchev's secret speech denounces Stalin's crimes. Krushchev initiates reforms, ends the purges and restores the primacy of the Party over one-man rule.
1956		The Tudeh Party is internationalized and grafted to Islam.
1956		Tudeh, now a member of the International Community, is grafted to Islam.
1957		Mosaddeq's bill passes and SAVAK is established. Teymur Bakhtiyar, a royalist takes charge, infiltrates the Tudeh, and arrests 600 officers; confiscates Tudeh printing presses and ammunition (12,000 grenades); key Tudeh members defect to the government.
1957		SAVAK is formed; assembly of motor vehicles begins.

1957		In Afghanistan, Radio Moscow begins a broadcast program in Pashtu.
1957	16 Mar.	Abul Qasim Lahuti (b. 1887) passes away in Moscow. Born in Kermanshah, Iran, the future Tajik poet flees Iran in 1922 and joins the Tajiks in their quest for supremacy. "Kremlin," "Victory," and "Revolution" are examples of the themes he develops.
1958		Khrushchev becomes premier of the Soviet Union.
1958	11 May	Khosrow Roozbeh, one of the prominent leaders of the Tudeh Party of Iran faces the firing squad and dies.
1959		The Afghan-Russian Friendship House opens; educational exchange between Afghanistan and Turkey is signed.
1959		The costly Hilmand project in Afghanistan, patterned on the Tennessee Valley Authority project of the United State is completed.
1959	00 Mar.	In Uzbekistan, Sharif Rashidov becomes the First Secretary of the CPU.
1960		In Tajikistan, Jabbor Rasulov becomes the First Secretary of the CPT (1961). Light industry of lower Vakhsh is expanded and developed. Automotive industry responds to the immediate needs of engineers, managers, and farmers. Furthermore, a combination of automation and the brigade system leads to the expansion of irrigation and development of some 13,615 hectares of land. Production of automotive tools, electricity, and foodstuffs boosts both light industry and trade; naturally, it also improves the lifestyle of the individual Tajik. The hydroelectric factory on the Vakhsh, the "Pamir" refrigerator plant, and the Hissar Hydrozal are prominent example of this prosperous era. The major achievement of the Soviet Tajiks, however, is the inclusion of their textile combinat among the textile production outlets of the USSR (1966).

1960		Russia makes a gift of 50,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan. King Amanullah passes away in Switzerland.
1961		Shah abandons the Arab League for relations with Israel; secures his wealth in the Pahlavi Foundation, dissolves the Majles, begins Land Reform; Mehdi Bazargan forms the Iran Freedom Party.
1961		From 1961 to 1985 Turdakan Usubaliev serves at the First Secretary of Kirghiz SSR.
1961		Jabbor Rasulov becomes the First Secretary of the CP of Tajikistan.
1961	Oct.	The concepts of sblizhenie (XXX) and sliianie (XXX) are introduced by the 22 nd Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Party Congress.
1961	12 Apr.	Yuri Gagarin becomes the first space traveler aboard Vostok 1.
1961	27 Jun.	Mukhtar Auezov, Soviet novelist and playwright, passes away.
1962		Mass exodus of Kazakhs from Xinjiang to Soviet Central Asia.
1962		Iranian ambassador in Pakistan suggests a confederation among Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Transit Agreement between Iran and Afghanistan is signed. Iran accepts Pakistan to mediate in her quarrels with Afghanistan. The Shah of Iran travels to Kabul and Rawalpindi. He meets with Muhammad Zahir Shah and Ayyub Khan of Pakistan. In Kwait, Ayyub khan revives the concept of the confederation among the three nations against foreign aggression. Iran protests the damming of the Hirmand due to loss of agricultural land.

1963		The Tudeh Party is helplessness against the reforms implemented by the Shah in hte course of his "White Revolution."
1963		National Front gains in strength. Shah urges the US Congress for additional assistance. Kennedy urges the Shah to gear his economic reforms to American interests; Islamic clergy protest the Shah's dictatorial rule.
1963		Huge crop failure in Russia forces Khrushchev to buy wheat from abroad.
1963		In afghnistan, after nine and a half years, Daud Khan resigns as prime minister. Afghan and Pakistani representatives meet in Tehran to resolve the Pushtunistan problem. The Shah of Iran recognizes the Iran-Afghanistan-Pakistan confederation to be sound but not without flaw.
1963	26 Jan.	The White Revolution, calling for land reform, literacy, and women's rights is launched; opens way for foreign agribusiness ventures. Companies such as Dow Chemical, Bank of America, John Deere, and Royal Dutch Shell operate freely in Iran's economic sectors. Tudeh, which had consistently asked for similar reforms, is helpless.
1963	00 Mar.	Khomeini denounces the White Revolution; Shah's commandos attack a gathering at the Faizeyeh Theological College.
1963	5 Jun.	Large numbers of unarmed people are murdered in the streets and bazaars of Tehran, Qom, and Shiraz; Khomeini is imprisoned then released.
1963	00 Aug.	US military advisors are given diplomatic immunity.
1963	19 Sept.	The Supreme Soviet orders Kazakhstan to hand over 40,000 sq. km. To the republic of Uzbekistan.
1964		Krushchev is outsted and replaced by Leonid Brezhnev who follows more cautious policies.

1964		Dr. Ali Shari'ati is arrested upon arriving in Iran from Paris where he had been studying.
1964		Between 1964 and 1986 Dinmukhammad Kunaev served as the First Secretary of Kazakhstan, replacing Leonid Brezhnev.
1964	1 Oct.	Afghanistan becomes a constitutional monarchy and Afghans are promised most of the rights received by those living in a democracy including free press, freedom of assembly, and the right to form political parties. Both Pashto and Dari are recognized as official languages.
1964	4 Nov.	Khomeini is exiled to Turkey, moves to Najaf, Iraq, in 1965.
1965		Hardliner, Leonid Brezhnev, who replaces Khrushchev in 1964, elevates the Soviet Union to match, at times possibly surpass, the US in defense, diplomacy, and sports.
1965		Within the next two years, the Shah buys two squadrons of F-14 fighter-bombers from the US and uses them against the rebellious Qashqai tribes in the south; SAVAK is accused of intensifying repression.
1965		First Kabul census: 435,203. Muhammad Yusef resigns as prime minister. Muhammad Hashim Minval succeeds him. Ms Kubra Nurza'I becomes Minister of Health—1 st woman minister. Muhammad Uthman Sidqi becomes Minister of Media.
1965		The nucleus of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) is formed.
1965	00 Jun.	Iran and the USSR reach agreement for steel mill, tool plants, and pipeline for the amount of \$290 million.
1966		The remains of Enwar Pasha are returned to Turkey by the Tajik government.

1966		In afghanistan, Payam-i Imruz, a Dari journal, is published twice each week. Khalil Allah Khalili becomes Afghanistan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia. The newspaper "Khalq" is published by Muhammad Taraki in both Pashtu and Dari. It is banned after a short run. The 286 th year of Afghan Pashtu poet Khushhal Khan Khatak (lived during the 17 th century) is celebrated.
1966	25 Apr.	Tashkent is destroyed by an earthquake.
1967		In afghanistan, women gained the right to have birth certificates. Mivand val resigns as prime minister. Nur Ahmad 'E'temadi becomes Prime Minister.
1967		In Afghanistan, the PDPA splits into the Khalq (tribal) and Parcham (urban) factions.
1967		Kabul students demonstrate.
1968		Britain finalizes plans to pull its military out of the Persian Gulf.
1968		Queen Sorayya, king Amanullah's wife, passes away in Rome. Her body is brought back to Afghanistan and buried in Jalal Abad.
1968	00 Mar.	USSR economic deligation visits Iran for start of work on steel plant.
1968	00 Sept.	Iranian steel delegation visits the USSR for talks on the Isfahan steel mill project.
1969		Between 1969 and 1986 Makhamed nazar Gapurov serves as the First Secretary of Turkmenistan
1969	00 Jan.	14 artists and writers are incarcerated and tortured by military tribunal; Iranian embassy in Rome is occupied as part of a worldwide Iranian student protest against the Shah; SAVAK operates inside the US.

1970		In the 1970's Soviet scientists discover valuable minerals in western Turkmenistan beneath the salty waters of Kara-Bogaz Gol.
1970		During the 1970's, the Shah of Iran agitates the Kurdish population of Iraq. The kurds, who received Iranian funds and weapons, sue for autonomy claiming that the control of the oil fields of Mosul should be given to them.
1970		The US/Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) lead to a nuclear non-proliferation treaty.
1970		Amnesty International and Le Monde report mass jailing, arbitrary arrests, and torture inside Iranian prisons.
1970	00 Mar.	Contract is signed between the USSR and Iran for new facilities in Isfahan steel works.
1970	00 Aug.	Protocol is signed between Iran and the USSR on gas export, steel works, and power plants,
1971		The Fedayeen (anti-Soviet Marxist-Leninist) and the Mujahidin (radical Islamic nationalist with Marxist tendencies) become active and remain so until 1976-77 when they splinter into more factions; British military leaves the Middle East.
1971		In Central Asia, the Central Committee of CPSU calls for an increase in atheistic work and vigorous enforcement of Soviet anti-religious laws. Soviet holidays replace Muslim holidays.
1971	00 Oct.	At the cost of more than \$60,000,000, at Persepolis, the Shah celebrates the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire. Food and water are flown in from Paris.
1972		House of Scientific Atheism opens (1972).

1972	00 May	At Tehran University, Richard Nixon is met with a silent protest staged by students. Shah accepts to protect U. S. interests in the Middle East in exchange for arms; Iranian military purchases reach \$519 million.
1973		Iran does not participate in the oil boycott, raises the price of its crude; former CIA head, Richard Helms, becomes the US ambassador to Iran; 20 year oil agreement with the consortium of Western firms concluded.
1973		The planning stage of "Islam Against Communism," a program for Central Asia supported by the US, Britain, Saudi Arabia, and other countries coincides with the revival of the Wahhabi movement in Tajikistan (1975).
1973	17 Jul.	Daoud Khan overthrows the monarch Zahir Shah and establishes a republic in Afghanistan and proceeds to establish relations with the Soviets, Iran, and the Persian Gulf States.
1974		Iranian oil revenues reach \$18 billion. French government contracts to build two nuclear plants at \$2 billion each.
1974	00 May	Amnesty International singles out Iran as the country with the worst record of human rights; Iran buys a major share in the Krupp firm of West Germany.
1975		General Saddam Hossein signs the Treaty of Algiers according to which the median line is recognized as the boundary between Iran and Iraq; maps depicting the division with separate names for each side of the river are issued.
1975		In the Fall of 1975, a new group of Iranian activists, related to Tudeh Party, appears under the title of Navid. The publication of "Navid" followed.
1975		Iran becomes a one-party state; riots follow government-sponsored price raises.

1975		Islamic Resurgence Party is established in southern Tajikistan and northern Afghanistan as a clandestine stronghold for the continuation of Islamic values and teachings.
1975	6 Mar.	Iran and Iraq settle Shat al-Arab dispute by Iran agreeing to withdraw its support for Iraqi Kurds.
1976		The first anti-Communist protest by a Muslim group is staged in Qurqanteppe by Mullah Abdullo Nuri, followed by a covert Islamic movement, the Islamic Resurgence Party (IRP) in the USSR (1978).
1976		In Geneva, prisoners, subjected to SAVAK torture, speak to the International Commission of Jurists.
1976		Padgorni visits Kabul.
1977		Carter, keeping human rights in the forefront of his policy agenda, presses the Shah to moderate his stance. William L. Sullivan, the new Ambassador to Iran, repeatedly meets with the Shah discusses strategies whereby the Iranian government could suppress the opposition.
1977		Trade agreement for 30 years is signed between Afghanistan and the USSR.
1977	00 Apr.	In Iran, military trial of dissidents is open to press in more than five years.
1977	00 Jun.	In London, Ali Shari'ati, former University of Mashad teacher and a victim of SAVAK torture, passes away under mysterious circumstances. Along with Jalal Al-i Ahmad, Shari'ati is one of the foremost exponents of the Islamic Revolution that swept the Shah from power.
1977	12 Jun.	In an "open letter," moderate leaders of the National Front plead with the Shah to discontinue despotism and allow free elections.

1977	23 Jun.	International League for Human Rights, protesting mass arrests and torture, sends messages to Carter and the Congress; the League accuses the State Department of withholding information.
1977	00 Aug.	Shah appoints Jamshid Amouzegar, a liberal Prime Minister and frees 572 political prisoners.
1977	24 Sept.	Tajik Soviet poet, Mirzo Tursunzoda (b. 1911) passes away. Influenced by Aini and Lahuti, Tursunzoda produces some of the most memorable marches of early Soviet times. Unlike his predecessors, however, he addresses international issues, especially those dealing with India.
1977	29 Oct.	In Iraq, Khomeini's son passes away under suspicious circumstances.
1977	15 Nov.	8,500 Iranians demonstrate outside as Carter entertains the Shah at the White House. Mace and tear-gas are used to disperse the crowd.
1977	00 Dec.	Carter visits Iran. On New Year's Eve, calling Iran an island of stability in a sea of troubles, he toasts the Shah, "Your Majesty, your view of human rights and mine are the same."
1977	31 Dec.	Iran's military purchase reaches \$5.8 billion. 7,676 Americans work in more than thirty para-military organizations in Iran. Bell International, Hughes Aircraft, Computer Sciences Corp., Harsco, TRW, Rockwell International, GTE, Lockheed, and Harris Corp. top the list.
1978		Kirghiz SSR adopts a new constitution.
1978		In Afghanistan, Khalq and Parcham forces reunite and overthrow the government of Daoud Khan; the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is formed.

1978	7 Jan.	Between 7 and 9 January, Islamic clergy stage massive rallies in Qom, protesting land reform policies, the ban of the veil, and an attack on Khomeini in a Tehran newspaper. Police opens fire on unarmed demonstrators, killing dozens. Forty-day cycles of killings and mourning begin. Khomeini becomes the focus of the opposition.
1978	14 Feb.	US ambassador Adlph Dubs is killed in Afghanistan.
1978	17 Feb.	To mourn the Qom deaths, religious leaders call for business shutdowns. In Tabriz and other cities, demonstrations are interrupted by army tanks, scores are killed.
1978	28 Feb.	Amnesty International accuses Iran of denying defenders the right to a fair trial.
1978	1 Mar.	Kurdish tribesmen present a list of demands for autonomy.
1978	00 Apr.	In a Communist coup, both Davood Khan and his brother are killed. Taraki becomes president. Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is born. Russia immediately recognized the Republic. Parcham ministers are dismissed. Babrak Karmal becomes ambassador to Prague (Jul.)
1978	27 Apr.	Daud Khan is killed by Marxist military commanders who form a new government headed by Nur Muhammad Taraki.
1978	9 May	Army, police, and SAVAK step up activity. Police kill two Shi'ite clergy at the home of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari.
1978	18 Aug.	Between 18 and 20 August, movie houses in Meshed, Reza'iyyeh, and Shiraz are set on fire; 430 die in a movie theater fire in Abadan. SAVAK is blamed. Anti-Shah riots break out in Abadan.
1978	27 Aug.	Sharif-Emami becomes prime minister, abolishes the portfolio of the Minister of State for Women's Affairs, closes the casinos, and resumes the use of the traditional calendar.

1978	7 Sept.	Between 7 and 9 January, martial law is declared in Tehran and eleven other cities; Troops open fire on unarmed demonstrators in Jaleh Square, killing 3,000, including 700 women; Carter reaffirms US support for the Shah.
1978	24 Sept	Between 24 September and 4 October, 10,000 oil workers go on strike; industrial actions against the government leads to strikes in all service sectors.
1978	6 Oct.	Khomeini, expelled from Iraq, joins Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Sadeq Ghotbzadeh in Paris.
1978	19 Oct.	Afghanistan chooses a red flag.
1978	31 Oct.	The oil industry is shut down. Speaking with Crown Prince Reza, Carter reaffirms US support for the Shah.
1978	1 Nov.	16 th anniversary of Khomeini's exile is commemorated.
1978	3 Nov.	Between 3 and 5 of November, Sanjabi joins forces with Khomeini; Prime Minister Sharif-Emami resigns.
1978	6 Nov.	Shah admits past mistakes and appoints a military government led by General Azhari; State Department forms a working group on Iran; Khomeini and Sanjabi rule out cooperation with the Shah.
1978	7 Nov.	Former Prime Minister Hoveida, SAVAK chief General Ne'matollah Nassiri, and six former cabinet members are arrested; State Department confirms that US is supplying Iran with tear gas, shields, helmets, and batons.
1978	13 Nov.	Oil workers return to work in response to government threats; 200 suspected of organizing strikes in the oil fields are arrested; work slowdown begins in Ahwaz.
1978	19 Nov.	US denies Soviet allegations of interference in Iranian military affairs; Shah frees 210 political prisoners.

1978	28 Nov.	Government bans processions during the month of Muharram; announces a revision of laws to conform with Islamic principles.
1978	30 Nov.	A bill granting 25% pay raise to 70,000 civil servants is approved.
1978	1 Dec.	Between 1 and 5 December, demonstrators defy ban at the cost of 700 lives; Carter appoints George Ball to study the Gulf crisis.
1978	6 Dec.	Between 6 and 18 December, Khomeini calls for a national day of mourning and a general strike.
1978	13 Dec.	Former Prime Minister Ali Amini suggests the establishment of a Regency Council. Sanjabi suggests that the Shah relinquish power to the Regency Council. Khomeini insists on a referendum on the monarchy.
1978	26 Dec.	Between 26 and 28 December, Iran rations fuel; US orders the aircraft carrier Constellation to leave the Philippines for the South China Sea.
1978	29 Dec.	Shah asks Shapur Bakhtiar (1916-91) to form a civilian government. Paris-educated Bakhtiar is an opponent of both the Shah and Khomeini. Second man in Iran's National Front, a monarchist and former deputy Minister of Labor in Mosaddeq's cabinet, he intends to phase out martial law, return the military to the barracks, put an end to heavy military spending, abolish the SAVAK, except for the intelligence department, and stop sale of oil to Israel and South Africa. Khomeini can return provided he does not interfere in Iranian politics.
1978	30 Dec.	Khomeini and the National Front denounce Bakhtiar's appointment; Americans are advised to leave Iran; General Azhari resigns.

1979	1 Jan.	Khomeini declares willingness to work with US, provided the Shah leaves and the US ends its interference in Iranian affairs.
1979	3 Jan.	General Robert E. Huyser arrives in Iran to redirect the military to support Bakhtiar and to prepare a contingency plan in case the Bakhtiar government collapses. Bakhtiar halts the sale of oil to South Africa and Israel and announces the Shah's decision to leave the country temporarily.
1979	5 Jan.	A dual government rules. One under Bakhtiar who is criticized for capitulating to the Shah and the West, the other under Khomeini who directs the oil workers to produce enough oil for domestic consumption.
1979	8 Jan.	Between 8 and 11 January, Bakhtiar presents his cabinet to the Majles and proposes a 17-point program, including dissolution of SAVAK, greater political rights, and a greater role for the religious leaders in government.
1979	13 Jan.	Government announces the formation of a 9-man regency council; Khomeini appoints a Provisional Revolutionary Council to displace Bakhtiar's "illegal" government, introduces a provisional government to oversee elections, and an assembly to write a constitution.
1979	16 Jan.	Having transferred some \$2-4 billion to his accounts abroad, the Shah flies to Egypt; Khomeini calls on members of the government and the Regency Council to resign.
1979	22 Jan.	Tehrani, head of the Regency Council, resigns.
1979	25 Jan.	Between 25 and 29 January, Khomeini refuses to meet with Bakhtiar in Paris, unless Bakhtiar resigns; 200,000 barrels of diesel fuel and gasoline are shipped from US to Iran.
1979	30 Jan.	Government allows Khomeini to return; Nonessential US government personnel leave Iran.

1979	1 Feb.	Between 1 and 5 February, 3 million celebrate Khomeini's return; Khomeini appoints Mehdi Bazargan prime minister in a provisional government.
1979	10 Feb.	Between 10 and 13 February, mass desertions in the army and a route of the elite Imperial Guard by Khomeini supporters, prevent the US from implementing a coup. Bakhtiar's government falls; Tudeh expresses support as Khomeini takes Iran.
1979	16 Feb.	Nassiri, is executed. The 30,000-man Imperial Guard is dissolved.
1979	00 Mar.	Soviet Air Force begins a massacre. 30,000 are killed.
1979	7 Mar.	People's Revolutionary Councils become operational.
1979	8 Mar.	Between 8 and 12 March, Tehran women protest against the required Islamic dress code.
1979	12 Mar.	Between 12 and 16 March, Shari'at-Madari and Bazargan convince Khomeini to place a ban on the Revolutionary Council's recent trials but fail to give the people a wider spectrum of choices by stopping the projected referendum on the monarchy.
1979	18 Mar.	Between 18 and 21 March, Kurdish tribesmen and government officials in Sanandaj fight over the Kurd's demand for autonomy.
1979	25 Mar.	Government announces its intention to grant limited autonomy to the Kurds and appoints a Kurd, Ibrahim Yunesi, governor of Kurdistan province.
1979	26 Mar.	Turkmen tribesmen and government officials in Gunbad Qabus fight over autonomy; unrest reported among Baluchi tribesmen.

1979	27 Mar.	In afghanistan, Hafizullah Amin, the Foreign Minister, becomes Prime Minister. First year of Revolution comes to an end.
1979	30 Mar.	Shah flies to the Bahamas.
1979	31 Mar.	Voting begins to establish a democratic republic with a freely-elected parliament—a theocracy. In it, the Ayatollah acts as a high counselor (Faqih). The republic will break ties with Israel in support of the Palestinian cause, stop shipment of oil to Israel and South Africa, break ties with monarchical states like Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf States, and export Shi'ism to other Middle Eastern nations. It will engage in a radical redistribution of personal income, turn most companies over to the people, establish foreign coops and modernize agriculture. It will create a people's army, censor books, movies, and all things Western, and will treat women with full respect.
1979	1 Apr.	Khomeini announces the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
1979	5 Apr.	Between 5 April 5 and 13 April, 35 high-ranking former officials, including former Prime Minister Hoveida, are executed.
1979	18 Apr.	Between 18 April and 20 April, olitical differences between Taleghani and Khomeini are reconciled.
1979	21 Apr.	Between 21 April and 26 April, hostilities between the Kurds and the Turks in Naghdah, Azerbaijan, result in 1,000 deaths.
1979	27Apr.	In afghanistan, all shopkeepers are forced to paint the front of their shops red. Otherwise they would be fined or imprisoned.
1979	28 Apr.	Preliminary draft of the constitution is published.
1979	1 May	Ayatollah Morteza Motahheri, important Revolutionary Council member and ideologue, is assassinated.

1979	9 May	Government begins the execution of private individuals on charges of corruption.
1979	9 Jun.	Between 9 June and July 6, Government nationalizes 37 banks, all insurance companies and large-scale industries.
1979	10 Jun.	Shah leaves the Bahamas for Mexico.
1979	00 Jul.	Taraki acquires special powers to deal with the Afghan Mujahidin.
1979	19 Jul.	Bazargan's government is advised to share power with the Revolutionary Council. Council members serve as ministers while cabinet members sit on the Council.
1979	23 Jul.	Khomeini bans playing music on radio and television stations.
1979	00 Aug.	Thousands are killed in Kabul.
1979	14 Aug.	Between 4 August and September 6, Khomeini rejects an accord between Taleghani and the Kurds. The Kurds' rebellion is crushed.
1979	00 Sept.	Amin murders Taraki and, with the help of the Soviets, becomes president.
1979	10 Sept.	Taleghani passes away.
1979	12 Sept.	The Constituent Assembly grants supreme power to the Faqih.
1979	5 Oct.	US resumes shipment of military parts to Iran.
1979	19 Oct.	Between 19 and 22 October, US informs Iran of its intention to admit the Shah temporarily for medical attention; Iran warns of the consequences of admitting the former monarch; Shah flies to New York City.
1979	3 Nov.	The Soviets roll in 20 battalions into Afghanistan.

1979	4 Nov.	Iranian militants storm US embassy, seize 90 hostages, including 62 Americans, demand the return of the Shah. US refuses.
1979	6 Nov.	Bazargan government resigns; Revolutionary Council takes over its duties.
1979	11 Nov.	Bani-Sadr becomes Acting Foreign Minister; calls for the return of the Shah and his assets.
1979	12 Nov.	Between November 12 and 14, Carter freezes official Iranian assets; suspends US imports from Iran.
1979	19 Nov.	13 hostages (5 women, 8 black men) are released.
1979	26 Nov.	Shari'at-Madari denounces the taking of the hostages. UN Security Council appeals to both countries for moderation.
1979	28 Nov.	Hard-liner Ghotbzadeh replaces moderate Bani-Sadr as Foreign Minister.
1979	29 Nov.	US files suit in the World Court; Mexico refuses to take back the deposed Shah.
1979	1 Dec.	UN Security Council begins debate on the crisis.
1979	2 Dec.	New Islamic Constitution is approved. The referendum is boycotted in Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, and Baluchistan; Shah is moved to Lakeland Air Force Base.
1979	2 Dec.	Between 2 December, 1979 and 12 January, 1980, clashes between Khomeini and Shari'at-Madari over the Constitution and the power of the Faqih result in minority uprisings.
1979	2 Dec.	Land reform announced. Those opposed to the regime call for a Jihad and rebel.
1979	3 Dec.	Between 3 and 7 December, Russian Air Force brings in troops into Kabul.
1979	4 Dec.	New Islamic Constitution is adopted.

1979	7 Dec.	Shah charges US with betrayal.
1979	12 Dec.	183 Iranians are given notice to leave the US within five days.
1979	15 Dec.	Shah arrives in Panama; International Court of Justice orders Iran to release the hostages.
1979	21 Dec.	1,500 Russian parachutists are dropped in Bagram, 50 miles from Kabul.
1979:	24 Dec.	Frustrated at their inability to stem the tide of religious zeal in their southern republics and threatened by a possible Iranian takeover of the region, the Soviets, from their military base in Termez, Uzbekistan, invade Afghanistan and remain there until Apr. 1989.
1979	27 Dec.	Babrak Karmal becomes president. Hafizullah Amin is marked as an agent for the CIA.
1980		Soviet officials dammed the channel that links the Kara-Bogaz Gol with the Caspian Sea. Gulf water evaporates, leaving the gulf's sandy floor.
1980		In Afghanistan, Russia continues to add to their forces. They use gas bombs and other means to intimidate the population
1980	1 Jan.	UN Secretary General Waldheim arrives in Tehran but cannot mediate or negotiate with the captors.
1980	3 Jan.	Khomeini refuses to meet Waldheim who pledges to investigate human rights during the Shah's regime.
1980	16 Jan.	Between 16 and 21 January, Christopher and Behzad Nabavi sign the final agreement; hostages return home.
1980	25 Jan.	Between 25 and 30 January, Bani-Sadr is elected Iran's first president.
1980	11 Feb.	Iranians celebrate the first anniversary of the revolution.

1980	24 Feb.	In Iran, between 24 February and 1 March, the United Nations fact-finding commission meets with Ghotbzadeh.
1980	14 Mar.	In the first election for the National Assembly, Islamic Republican Party, with strong fundamentalist leanings, wins plurality.
1980	23 Mar.	Shah returns to Egypt.
1980	00 Apr.	On the anniversary of the Revolution, the demonstrators are massacred.
1980:	7 Apr.	Khomeini rules the hostages must remain in the hands of the militants; Carter breaks off diplomatic relations with Iran, expels the remaining 5 Iranian diplomats.
1980	13 Apr.	Between 13 and 18 April, US threatens military action against Iran.
1980	20 Apr.	New York Times confirms White House involvement in assessing the possibilities of an American-backed military coup in Iran.
1980	23 Apr.	Iran announces new trade accords with the Soviet Union, Romania, and East Germany.
1980	24 Apr.	Between 24 and 29 April, US attempts to rescue the hostages, but the attempt fails. Eight servicemen die; Iran moves the hostages to various locations to foil further rescue attempts; Senator Edmund Muskie replaces Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who resigns in disagreement over the failed rescue mission. Carter accepts all responsibility for the failed mission.
1980	28 May	Iranian Parliament opens.
1980	2 Jun.	Sixty countries participate in the "Conference on US Intervention in Iran" held in Tehran Between 2 and 5 January,. Americans participating include former US Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

1980	10 Jul.	Coup attempt, led by Iranian Air Force officers, is foiled.
1980	27 Jul.	Muhammad Reza Pahlavi (1919-80) passes away. He ascends the throne (1941) at the age of 21. Confronted by Musaddiq on his support of foreign oil interests, he flees the country (1953). Returned to power by the CIA, becomes an autocrat, using his formidable SAVAK to keep the antagonized middle class and religious leaders in line. In 1979, he is challenged once again by Ayatollah Khomeini who establishes an Islamic Republic in Iran. A king without a country, the former Shah visits Egypt, the Bahamas, Mexico, US, and Panama before he passes away in Egypt. He is buried in a Cairo mosque. Richard Nixon attends the funeral. Ronald Reagan praises the Shah as a "loyal and valued friend."
1980	9 Aug.	In Iran, Mohammad Ali Rajaie is nominated Prime Minister.
1980	12 Sept.	Return of the Shah's wealth, cancellation of US claims against Iran, unfreezing of Iranian assets, and a guarantee not to interfere in Iranian affairs are Khomeini's conditions for ending the crisis. Demand for an apology is dropped.
1980	17 Sept.	Majles agrees to set up a special committee to solve the hostage issue.
1980	19 Sept.	Between 19 to 22 September, Border skirmishes end in large-scale military conflict between Iraq and Iran. Oil refineries in both nations are bombed.
1980	22 Sept.	Iraq invades Iran and captures some fifty square kilometers of Iranian territory. The city of Khorramshahr falls and the city of Abadan is put under siege.
1980	28 Sept.	UN Security Council calls for a halt to the fighting between Iran and Iraq.
1980	16 Oct.	Between 16 and 18 October, Rajaie tells a New York news conference that the release of hostages is "not far away."

1980	20 Oct.	Carter says he will lift sanctions, if hostages are freed.
1980	10 Nov.	Between 10 and 20 November, Warren Christopher delivers US's response to Iran's conditions; US accepts all four conditions in principle.
1980	27 Nov.	Militants turn the hostages over to the government.; Reagan calls Iran's demand of \$24 billion unacceptable.
1956	00 Mar.	Agreement is reached between Kabul and Moscow on the Hindu Kush highway and airfields.
1970	00 Feb.	A section of the Kabul-Shabirghan highway is completed.
1971	00 Aug.	In Afghanistan, the Shabirghan-Kabul highway is completed.
1981	6 Jun.	Khomeini replaces Bani-Sadr as army commander.
1981	21 Jun.	Between June 21 and 24, Parliament, led by Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, wins an overwhelming vote of no confidence against Bani-Sadr who is ousted; Mohammad Ali Rajaie becomes president.
1981	28 Jun.	Beheshti, Head of the Islamic Republican Party and Iran's Chief Justice, is killed in a Mujahidin-i Khalq bomb blast that kills 74.
1981	22 Aug.	A five-member advisory council of resistance is formed by the Mujahidin of Afghanistan. The council opposes the Soviet-backed regime and declare a jihad or holy war.
1981	30 Aug.	Rajaie and Javad Bahonar are killed by a bomb.
1981	2 Oct.	Mohammad Ali Khamenei is elected president.
1982	6 Feb.	The Islamic Republic of Iran declares the Tudeh Party of Iran illegal, accuses many members of treason and collaboration with the KGB.
1982	00 Mar.	Iran launches an offensive, regains border areas occupied by Iraq.

1982	2 Apr.	In Tajikistan, Rasulov, First Secretary of the CPT, passes away. Rahmon Nabiev, resolved to curb Islam promoted by the Pamiris and Gharmis, becomes First Party Secretary. Nabiev's efforts at suppressing the anti-communist forces are out of step with the times.
1982	00 May	During May and June, Iraqi forces are pushed out of Abadan, Khorramshahr, and other disputed areas.
1982	22 Sept.	Ghotbzadeh, former Khomeini aide and foreign minister, is executed by firing squad on charges of treason.
1983		Kara-Bogaz Gol is completely drained of seawater. Large deposits of salt remain, creating health hazard to people living downwind in western Turkmenistan.
1983	00 Mar.	In March and April, the US embassy in Beirut is destroyed, Iran is blamed; 4 Mujahidin hideouts are discovered and destroyed.
1983	00 Apr.	During April and May, the Tudeh is outlawed; members have one month to report; 84 Russian diplomats are expelled on charges of interfering in Iran's affairs and links to the Tudeh.
1983	00 May	During May and June, the USSR expels 3 Iranian diplomats; an exhibition sponsored by the Hujatiyyeh is forced to close.
1983	00 Jun.	In June and July, the French lease fighter planes equipped with Exocet missiles to Iraq. Iran closes the French consulate in Isfahan and the cultural institute in Tehran; Khomeini submits his will to the Assembly of Experts.
1983	00 Jul.	From July through August, the US warns Iran against closing the Hormuz Strait; Hujatiyyeh assemblies throughout the country are closed; members are advised to join mainstream Islamic revolution.
1983	00 Aug.	In August and September, the Baha'is, are accused of spying, close their 600 assemblies in Iran.

1983	00 Sept.	Between September and October, France delivers Super-Etandard equipped with Exocet missiles to Iraq.
1983	00 Oct.	First Secretary of Uzbekistan Sharif Rashidov, charged with corruption, is removed from office.
1983	00 Oct.	Sharif Rashidov, First Secretary of Uzbekistan, is removed from office on charges of corruption.
1983	00 Nov.	During November and December, the military wing of the Tudeh Party (about 300) is put on trial. The trial reveals that F-14 manuals, information on spare parts, and a number of Iranian military aircraft have been compromised.
1983	00 Dec.	In December and January, the US moves to prevent an Iraqi defeat.
1984		Seawater is allowed to refill the Kara-Bogaz Gol. Damage to the farms and pasturelands remains.
1984	00 Jan.	From January to March, the US government lists Iran among the nations supporting terrorism; Tudeh officers convicted as Party members and spies receive 30-year to life sentences; 10 officers, referred to the High Judiciary Council, are executed.
1984	00 Apr.	Between April and May, Ehsan Tabari confesses to espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union; women are encouraged to become involved in education.
1984	6 Apr.	Mujahidins' ties to Iraq ends the Bani-Sadr-Rajavi alliance.
1984	00 Jun.	In June and July, Iran decides that French and German languages are to be promoted alongside English; wives can legally sue for divorce.
1984	00 Aug.	In August and September, Khomeini accuses the clergy of "inappropriate interference in government affairs;" Kharg Island is shut down for repairs.
1984	00 Sept.	September-October, Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Abdullah Shirazi (95) passes away.

1984	00 Nov.	During November and December, Board charged with converting Western-oriented education to Islamic education is enhanced by 8 members.
1985		Absamat Masaliyev replaces Usbaliev as First Secretary of Kirghiz SSR.
1985		Between Dec. 1985 and Jan. 1986, Baghdad attacks Hoveyzeh and oil-rich, artificial Majnoon Island; Turkey and Iran sign a bilateral trade agreement worth \$3 billion; Jumhuri Islami, official government organ, alleges bribery and corruption to be rampant in government offices.
1985		In the face of intense Moscow-supported anti-Islamic activities in the Republic, Said Abdullo Nuri (b. 1947) urges his followers to petition the 29th Congress of the USSR CP to establish an Islamic republic. The self-educated technician, who becomes the leader of the Opposition in the 1990s, is imprisoned.
1985	00 Jan.- Feb.	After 4 years, Lajavardi, aka "Butcher of Tehran," is replaced by Razini.
1985	00 Jan.	Anti-Russian riots in Dushanbe, Tajikistan foresees hard times to come.
1985	00 Feb.- Mar.	Bazargan calls on Iranians to rise nonviolently against the regime for the causes of freedom and independence; UN accuses both Iran and Iraq of mistreating POWs.
1985	00 Mar.- Apr.	Iraq intensifies bombing of Iranian cities, especially Dezful; Iran accuses Iraq of using chemical weapons.
1985	00 Mar.	Mikhail Gorbachev becomes the General Secretary of the CPSU.

1985	00 Mar.	Mikhail Gorbachev is elected First Secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR. By unleashing perestroika (restructuring) and galsnost' (openness) Gorbachev influences not only the future of the Soviet Union but of the world.
1985	20 Mar.	24 Iranian cities are invaded by Iraqi rockets; Iran devastates Karkuk and the center of Baghdad.
1985	00 Apr.- May	Majles votes on a bill requiring women who want to study abroad to be married; Tudeh founder, Iraj Eskandari, passes away.
1985	00 May	Afghan Mujahidin centered in Pishawar establish the Islamic Union of Mujahidin.
1985	00 Jun.- Jul.	USSR removes its technical personnel from Iran; Khoiniha, leader of the students who seized the American embassy, becomes Prosecutor General.
1985	00 Jul.- Aug.	Iraqi planes bomb Kharg Island; three new members are elected to the Supreme Judicial Council; Bazargan is found ineligible to stand for presidency.
1985	00 Aug.- Sept.	Iraqi bombs damage 10 of 14 tanker berths at Kharg; Iran's economy suffers from a sharp decline in agriculture and industrial production.
1985	00 Sept.- Oct.	Tanker war in the Gulf heats up; Khamenei becomes president for a second term.
1985	00 Oct.- Nov.	Khomeini warns against interfering with the market; Nicaraguan soldiers shoot down a Contra-resupply plane (Oct. 5). One American survives.
1985	00 Nov.- Dec.	Assembly of Experts nominates Ayatollah Hosseinali Muntazeri as Khomeini's successor.
1986		In Kazakhstan's parliamentary elections more than half of the seats are filled by Kazakhs.

1986		In the USSR, the 27 th CPSU Party Congress approves the policies of "perestroika" (restructuring) and "glasnost" (openness).
1986	00 Jan.- Feb.	Iran captures Iraq's Faw peninsula plus 800 sq. km. Of Iraqi territory. Iraq damages Iran's Ganaveh pipelines, reducing production by one-half; Ayatollah Muhammad Reza Golpayegani views the war simultaneously as a great loss and an agent of national solidarity.
1986	00 Feb.- Mar.	US condemns Iraq for its alleged use of chemical weapons; Iran demands that Iraq be recognized as aggressor; Khomeini and Rafsanjani ask women to become the army's scientific and cultural defensive wall against the West.
1986	21 Mar.	Montazeri is elected to succeed Khomeini.
1986	26 Apr.	The Chernobyl nuclear accident in Ukraine kills 5,000 and disables 30,000 people.
1986	4 May	In Afghanistan, Najibullah becomes the head of government but fails to foster good relations with the Mujahidin.
1986	6 Nov.	Lebanese newspaper Al-Shiraa reports on US's secret arms sales to Iran. Reagan acknowledges the sale but denies hostage connection.
1986	00 Dec.	Appointment of Genadii Kolbin, an ethnic Russian, as First Secretary instead of Dimmukhamed Kunaev sets off a series of Anti-Soiveet riots in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan. 17 are killed and hundreds are reported injured.
1986	17 Dec.	Anti-Russian riots in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, are the first signs of a crack in the solid Soviet shield.
1987	00 Nov.	Veterans of the war in Afghanistan hold a protest demonstration in Ashkhabad.

1988		In Tajikistan, even though the fall of the Soviet Union is yet to come, the struggle for filling the potential power vacuum is already under way. Three forces compete: the communist government, official or Soviet Islam, and revivalist-democratic forces spearheaded by extremist Muslims like Akbar Turajonzoda who competes with Haidar Sharifzoda for the position of Qozikalon (chief judge). Turajonzoda, a graduate of the Islamic University of Jordan, is described, on the one hand, as an astute politician, a true democrat, and Tajikistan's pride and, on the other hand, as the ambitious leader of the extremist Wahhabi movement. He is a major player in the 1990s peace negotiations. Sharifzoda (b. 1946) is a graduate of the Bukhara Theological School. As Imam Khatib of the Kulab mosque, he tries but fails to separate his mosque from the Qoziyyot of Tajikistan (1991).
1988		The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan does not end the turmoil in that country; rather, it plunges Afghanistan into a bloody civil war.
1988	15 Apr.	Gorbachev announces that the Soviet Union would withdraw its forces from Afghanistan by 15 February, 1989.
1988	00 May	Ongoing demonstration on unemployment in Ashkhabad.
1988	3 Jul.	US navy warship, mistaking an Iranian commercial airliner for an F-14 fighter jet, shoots it down. 290 aboard die.
1988	18 Jul.	Khomeini agrees to cease-fire negotiations with Iraq.
1988	20 Aug.	Cease-fire goes into effect.
1988	00 Nov.	Senior US officials negotiate an exchange of hostages for arms (Iran-Contra).
1988	21 Dec.	Iran's Labor Ministry facilitates repatriation of Iranian professionals abroad by providing travel expenses and housing.

1989		Gorbachev is forced to withdraw all Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
1989		After access to the secret archives, the Tajiks learn about the contents of Shatemur's letter to Stalin.
1989	00 Jan.	Central Asian republics enact new language laws to exclude Russian as their primary, official language. Russian is retained as inter-ethnic language as well as the language of international affairs.
1989	00 Feb.	Riots in Alma-Ata are followed by similar Anti-Russian riots in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
1989	8 Feb.	10th year of Islamic Revolution is celebrated; Khamenei distinguishes pride and national integrity, rather than functional party systems, as the main achievement of the revolution.
1989	14 Feb.	Between February 14 and 18, Khomeini issues a fatwa that British author of Satanic Verses, Salman Rushdie, should be executed.
1989	23 Feb.	An Afghan interim government formed in exile does not succeed in bringing harmony among the disparate groups in the country.
1989	00 Mar.	Moderate Montazeri's overt criticism of the regime causes him to resign as Khomeini's successor.
1989	7 Apr.	After eight years, oil flows through the tubing of the gigantic Abadan refinery.
1989	28 Apr.	Khamenei empowers a 20-member commission to review the constitution.
1989	00 May	The Birlik Party of Uzbekistan is founded.
1989	5 May	Iran and Japan sign a \$1.9 billion agreement for an oil refinery at Arak.

1989	12 May	Majles speaker Rafsanjani advocates the killing of 5 Americans or British or French in lieu of every Palestinian killed.
1989	19 May	Iran and China sign economic and cultural cooperation agreement.
1989	26 May	The Birlik Party of Uzbekistan is formed.
1989	00 Jun.	In Kazakhstan, Genadii Kolbin is replaced by ethnic Kazakh Nursultan Nazarbaev.
1989	00 Jun.	Riots in Novyi 'Uzen, Kazakhstan.
1989	2 Jun.	In Iran, the post of "prime minister" is eliminated; all power is concentrated in the presidency.
1989	3 Jun.	Between the 3rd and 4 th of June a hundred are killed as a result of clashes between the ethnic Uzbeks and the Meskhetian Turks.
1989	3 Jun.	On June 3 and 4, ethnic violence in Uzbekistan (Tashkent and Ferghana) between Uzbeks and Meskhetian Turks ending in 100 dead.
1989	3 Jun.	Ayatollah Ruhullah Khomeini (b. 1902), frail, old leader who inspires as much fear as he inspires hate for the Iranian monarchy and the West, passes away, leaving no successor. His ten-year legacy includes Shi'ite activism, Islamic fundamentalism, hostage-taking, Iran-Contra, the Rushdie fatwa, and the Iran-Iraq war. Time Magazine's 1979 Man of the Year, Khomeini restores Iranian history to its 16th century course.
1989	4 Jun.	Khamenei is nominated as the Faqih.
1989	23 Jun.	Ayatollah Mohammad Ali Araki succeeds Khomeini as marja'.

1989	30 Jun.	Rafsanjani's visit to the Soviet Union results in Iranian sale of gas to and purchase of arms from the USSR--a deal worth \$6 billion.
1989	7 Jul.	An economic agreement worth \$15 billion is signed between Iran and USSR.
1989	3 Aug.	Majles Speaker (1980-89), former Acting-Commander of the Armed Forces (1988-89), and Deputy Chair of the Council of Experts, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani (b. 1934), becomes President. Moderate and pragmatic, he begins to rebuild Iran through economic liberalization.
1989	6 Aug.	Khomeini's student, Ali Hoseini Khamenei (b. 1940) is confirmed by the Assembly of Experts as the nation's Spiritual Leader. Revolutionary Committee member (1979) and a Central Committee of the Islamic Republican Party member, Khamenei served two-terms as president (1981-89).
1989	00 Sept.	The Rastokhiz (Rebirth) National Front is registered. The objectives of the movement include: gaining independence; gradual revival of the Persian alphabet; installation of a democratic government; rule by parliament and a prime minister; assurance of economic and cultural progress; individual freedom; independent economy with ties to other countries; ownership of private property; agrarian reforms; and privatization of the means of production. Rastokhiz becomes one of the contributors to the Opposition (later called United Tajik Opposition or UTO).
1990	00 Jan.	The Democratic Party of Tajikistan (DPT), with 2000 supporters, is founded. The objectives of the secular party include freedom of language and religion; achievement of complete economic, political, and cultural autonomy; dissolution of the Communist Party; land reform; privatization; equal partnership with superpowers; and creation of commercial relations with South Korea, Japan, France, Germany, and Iran. DPT becomes one of the contributors to the UTO.

1990	12 Jan.	A new Islamic Board is set up in Kazakhstan by the Grand Mufti Radbek Nisanbaiov.
1990	00 Feb.	In Uzbekistan, the Birlik Party is divided into Birlik and Erk parties.
1990	12 Feb.	Between February 12 and 15, in Tajikistan, the first confrontation between Muslims and Communists ends in a number of deaths. Resettlement of Armenians in Tajikistan serves as a pretense for challenging the Communist authorities.
1990	22 Feb.	Nazarbaev is elected president and head of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan.
1990	00 Mar.	In Tajikistan, Opposition candidates are barred from the Supreme Soviet elections. Communist-dominated parliament elects Mahkamov president.
1990	24 Mar.	Islam Karimov is elected president of Uzbekistan.
1990	24 Mar.	Uzbeks appoint Islam Karimov as their president.
1990	5 Apr.	Italy and Iran sign a \$13 billion agreement to cooperate in the fields of steel, gas, petrochemical, and industrial productions.
1990	8 Apr.	After eleven years, Iran begins exporting natural gas to the Soviet Union.
1990	10 Apr.	Absamat Masaliev is reelected the First Secretary of Kirghiz SSR.
1990	00 May	A dispute between the Uzbek and Kyrgyz inhabitants of the city of Osh turns into sporadic riots in the region. Soviet troops restore order.

1990	13 May	Between May 13 and 15, ninety liberals send an open letter to Rafsanjani complaining about the economy, lack of freedom, and political and judicial insecurity; 18 liberals are arrested; women are forbidden from wearing "see-through" dresses, men from wearing shirts open in the front.
1990	00 Jun.	Islamic Resurgence Party (IRP) is formed and immediately banned by Tajik government.
1990	3 Jun.	Conflict breaks out in Osh between the Uzbeks and the Kirghiz.
1990	20 Jun.	Uzbekistan declares its sovereignty.
1990	21 Jun.	An earthquake, 7.3 on the Richter scale, shakes northern Iran: 45,000 killed, 100,000 injured, 400,000 homeless.
1990	3 Jul.	From July 3 through August 21, Iran and Iraq normalize relations; last Iraqi soldier leaves Iran; Iran and Iraq exchange POWs.
1990	26 Jul.	Agreement is signed in Khorog among republic and regional leaders, governors, leaders of the parties, religious leaders, and armed groups to normalize relations; Presidium decrees that the government should buy the weapons used for self-protection; budget is set aside.
1990	00 Aug.	N. Nazarbaev is elected president of Kazakhstan.
1990	00 Aug.	Rafsanjani's support of <i>sigha</i> (temporary marriage) angers feminists.
1990	9 Aug.	Grand Ayatollah Mar'ashi Najafi (96) passes away.
1990	19 Aug.	A coup attempt in the Soviet Union by hardline Communists against Mikhail Gorbachev is thwarted.
1990	27 Aug.	Iran and UK normalize relations.
1990	26 Oct.	Saparmurad Niyazov is elected president of Turkmenistan (98%).

1990	28 Oct.	Askar Akaev is elected president of Kyrgyzstan.
1990	1 Dec.	In Tajikistan, the DPT branches out in all directions entering major cities and districts (vilayats); first official meeting of the DPT.
1991		Between 1991 and 1998, close to 40,000 Kazakh families return to Kazakhstan.
1991		In Iran, Rafsanjani decentralizes the command system; introduces free-market mechanisms.
1991		During the summer, the breakup of the Soviet Union and the subsequent declarations of independence by the Republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
1991	9 Jan.	In Tajikistan, President Mahkamov meets with a group of Muslim religious figures, including Akbar Turajonzoda, to discuss the needs of the faithful. Agreement is reached on declaring the two most important Muslim holidays to be days of rest, and on making slaughtering of animals in accord with religious law possible. Mahkamov contrasts the "constructive" attitude of the delegation--members of official Islam--with the "confrontational" attitude of other groups--presumably the Wahhabis.
1991	00 Feb.	One million Kurdish refugees flee Iraq and enter Iran.
1991	00 Feb.	Giants of centralized economy--Gosplan, Gosstroy, Gossnab--are replaced by small committees and ministries.
1991	18 Feb.	Both the Central Committee of the CP and the DPT discuss the referendum on the future of the USSR. The Communists call for retention of the Union, with a republican president and a Communist Party chief; they condemn the "destructive forces" that question the USSR's existence. The Democrats call for a boycott of the referendum on grounds that the political and economic bases on which the new union draws are unclear.

1991	17 Mar.	In a referendum, 95% of the population of Kyrgyzstan votes in favor of retaining the Soviet Union.
1991	27 Apr.	In Tajikistan, the continuing struggle between the mainstream Muslims and the extremists, Haidar Sharifzoda (Hanafi Sunni), the khatib of the Kulab mosque, calls for the resignation of Akbar Turajonzoda (Wahhabi) from Kofarnihon. The struggle parallels the political struggle between the Constitutionalist and the Opposition.
1991	3 May	Police detains 800 women for appearing in public in "bad hijab"; fcloses 50 shops for "neglecting Islamic codes."
1991	21 May	In Tajikistan, the government begins a plan to privatize small enterprises in retail trade, social catering, and everyday services. Repair and construction enterprises will also be privatized. As many as 3,000 enterprises in the Ministry of Retail Trade alone will be sold off. Furthermore, the government is creating a fund to support entrepreneurial activities and to encourage private citizens to start their own businesses.
1991	21 May	The UN Secretary General prepares the way for a settlement in Afghanistan by issuing a five-point proposal.
1991	15 Jul.	According to Tajik law, public criticism of the president's actions and policies is not subject to prosecution. But, following the 1990 USSR law, Tajikistan's Supreme Soviet passes a law calling for up to six years imprisonment for individuals who defame the president by disseminating "slanderous materials."

1991	27 Jul.	Following the model of other Central Asian republics that have set up their own agricultural academies to gain control over agricultural policy and to end submission to Moscow-imposed cotton monoculture, Mahkamov signs a decree to create a republican academy of agricultural sciences in Tajikistan. The academy will be headed by Akbar Maksumov, a vocal opponent of centrally controlled agriculture.
1991	6 Aug.	in Paris, Bakhtiar and his aide are knifed to death by 3 Iranians.
1991	20 Aug.	Niyazov supports the aborted coup in Moscow; Karimov of Uzbekistan supports the coup attempt in Moscow. The CP of Kazakhstan is renamed the Socialist Party.
1991	20 Aug.	Askar Akaev supports Yeltsin.
1991	20 Aug.	Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan supports the coup attempt in Moscow.
1991	31 Aug.	Uzbekistan becomes an independent republic.
1991	31 Aug.	Kyrgyzstan declares its independence from the Soviet Union.
1991	00 Sept.	The Great Aryana Party is founded. The party intends to unite all Persian-speaking peoples of Iran, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan; safeguard the Persian language against Uzbek and Russian assaults; develop Islamic culture; and raise consciousness about greater Iran.
1991	7 Sept.	President Mahkamov, due to his open support for the Aug. coup attempt, resigns (Aug. 29). Qadriddin Aslonov becomes Acting President. Aslonov suspends the Communist Party and freezes its assets.
1991	9 Sept.	Tajikistan declares its independence.
1991	14 Sept.	The CPU of Uzbekistan becomes the People's Democratic Party.

1991	14 Sept.	The CPU is transformed into the People's Democratic Party (PDP).
1991	21 Sept.	Between September 21 and 23, Lenin's statue is toppled; Aslonov is replaced by Rahmon Nabiev who reinstates the CP.
1991	26 Sept.	The Union of Democratic Forces, composed of the three main opposition forces, appeals to the republic's population to engage in civil disobedience and oust Rahmon Nabiev, the newly-elected chairman of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and acting president of the Republic. Turajonzoda and his associates try to convince Russian residents that anti-Communist slogans are not directed at Russians. The question of secession from Tajikistan is discussed at the Supreme Soviet of Leninabad.
1991	4 Oct.	From October 4 to 18, in Tajikistan, in the south, Ishon Saidashraf, Ishon Qiyamuddin, and Mullah Muhammadjon Qufonov speak against teachers, call teachers kafir (infidel), refuse to perform prayers for deceased teachers and decree it lawful for the faithful to assault the honor of teachers.
1991	4 Oct.	Government establishes obligatory Islamic bridal dress.
1991	7 Oct.	The Tajik Supreme Soviet and the three Opposition groups (the IRP, DPT, and Rastokhez) reach an agreement to reimpose a ban on the Communist Party, hold a referendum on the Supreme Soviet, and an election schedule for Nov. 24. Representatives of the Opposition are to be added to election commissions, and given equal access to TV and radio time.
1991	13 Oct.	Askar Akaev is elected president of Kyrgyzstan for a second term.
1991	18 Oct.	Thirty walls are built along the Caspian shoreline to ensure segregation of bathers.
1991	22 Oct.	The Tajik Supreme Soviet votes to lift the ban on religious parties.

1991	26 Oct.	The IRP, clandestine since 1975 as part of the Islamic Resurgence Party of the Soviet Union, is founded. The objectives of the Party include creation of a socio-political system based on towhid (i.e., belief in Allah, the Qur'an, and the Prophet); creation of a parliament based on required Islamic consensus; promotion of Islamic education; familiarization of the public with Islamic tenets and spiritual revival; economic and political independence; creation of a market economy; and instruction of Islamic principles. The largest party in Tajikistan, with support in villages, IRP becomes the backbone of the Opposition against the government.
1991	24 Nov.	In Tajikistan, Rahmon Nabiev is elected president by a popular vote (58%). Not receiving Moscow's assistance in time, Davlat Khudonazarov garners only 30% of the vote. The results delight the Leninabadis but enrage the Gharmis and the Pamiris. Safarali Kenjayev, a Yaghnabi, becomes the leader of the Supreme Soviet.
1991	1 Dec.	Nazarbaev is elected president of Kazakhstan (99.8%).
1991	00 Dec.	The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is formed.
1991	00 Dec.	The Council of the Peoples' Deputies in Badakhshan declares the formation of the Autonomous Republic of Badakhshan.
1991	6 Dec.	US pays \$278 million to settle Iran's claim regarding military equipment left in the US for repair.
1991	16 Dec.	Kazakhstan declares its independence from the Soviet Union.
1991	21 Dec.	The CIS is formed in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan.
1991	25 Dec.	Mikhail Gorbachev's resignation, leads to the dissolution of the USSR.

1991	25 Dec.	The Opposition having suffered a setback with the Nov. election, former Communist Party chief and current President Rahmon Nabiev revokes the ban on the CPT. In the past, the ban on the CPT has served as the measure of the weakness of the government vis-a-vis the Opposition.
1991	26 Dec.	Kazakhstan becomes independent officially.
1991	27 Dec.	Government permits private sector investment in petro-chemical industry; Rafsanjani urges against "anti-western sentiments."
1991	29 Dec.	Karimov wins election for president (58.9%). His apponent, Mohammad Salib of Erk wins 12.3% of the popular vote.
1991	29 Dec.	Islam Karimov becomes Uzbekistan's first popularly elected president (85.9%).
1992		Between 1992 and 1993, large numbers of non-native Soviets leave the republics.
1992		Kazakhstan joins the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).
1992	00 Jan.	US becomes the first country to open an embassy in Kazakhstan.
1992	4 Jan.	In Tajikistan, Prime Minister I. Hayaev resigns. During his six years as PM, the economic and educational situation in Tajikistan has deteriorated. Unfortunately for the Tajiks, the situation continues to deteriorate, bringing Tajik economy to the verge of collapse.
1992	10 Jan.	UN assesses Iran's wartime damage at \$97.2 billion. Iran claims \$1,000 billion.
1992	00 Mar.	Turkmenistan adopts a new constitution.

1992	1 Mar.	In Tajikistan, between 1 March and 21 March, Attorney General Nurolla Huvaiddullaev imprisons pro-democratic Mayor of Dushanbe and Peoples Representative Maqsud Ikromov on corruption charges. Furthermore, he refuses to release Ikromov even at the request of the City Fathers; 51 days of demonstrations begin.
1992	2 Mar.	Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan join the United Nations (UN).
1992	2 Mar.	In Tajikistan, the Supreme Soviet approves most of Prime Minister Abdulmalik Abdullojonov's nominees for a new Cabinet of Ministers, but rejects the appointment of former Supreme Soviet Chairman and Acting President Akbarsho Iskandarov to head the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Only four of the ministerial appointees had held posts in the Coalition Government. Iskandarov is later on named Tajikistan's first ambassador to Turkmenistan.
1992	17 Mar.	Crackdown on Islamic fundamentalists in Namangan, Uzbekistan.
1992	17 Mar.	Seventy are arrested after a fundamentalist uprising in Namangan.
1992	25 Mar.	Proceedings of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet are televised. Kenjayev accuses Mamadayoz Novjavonov (a Pamiri and the Minister of Internal Affairs) of embezzlement and of overstepping his authority. Novjavonov resigns.

1992	26 Mar.	In Tajikistan, 300 Pamiri youths, gathering in front of the Central Committee headquarters, protest the humiliation of their compatriot; the IRP and DPT join in the next day, creating an Opposition core which demand Kenjaev's resignation. They also ask that Maqsud Ikromov be released, a new constitution and parliament be established, and undemocratic legislation limiting the activities of newspapers be reversed. # Safarali Kenjaev is born in 1942 in the village of Choryakkoron, Lenin District. He becomes the Leader of the Supreme Soviet in 1992 and serves as the head of Tajikistan's Security Committee (KGB) during the Apr.-May 1992 riots. Ousted from office, he forms the Peoples Front and, on Oct. 25, 1992, invades Dushanbe to overthrow the Islamic Coalition government.
1992	27 Mar.	In Tajikistan, Maqsud Ikromov is moved to a prison in Khujand; US embassy opens in Dushanbe.
1992	00 Apr.	Timur is declared Uzbek national hero.
1992	15 Apr.	Afghan Mujahedin take Kabul and liberate Afghanistan. President Najibullah seeks the protection of the United Nations. The Mujahideen form an Islamic State and elect an Islamic Jihad Council. Professor Burhannudin Rabbani is elected President.
1992	16 April	Najibullah is forced out of office. Uzbek and Tajik regions of northern Afghanistan are occupied by Rashid Dostum and Ahmad Shah Mas'ud respectively.

1992	22 Apr.	Imomali Rahmonov speaks out against the Opposition; Kenjaev's resignation is accepted; former head of Badakhshan Executive Committee, Akbarsho Iskandarov, a Pamiri, becomes the Head of the Supreme Soviet. In addition, Turajonzoda and several other Opposition members are elected to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Turajonzoda appears on television. His gesture indicating "victory" and his remarks about Communist leaders and institutions riles the people of Kulab, a traditional Communist stronghold.
1992	25 Apr.	In support of the Tajik constitution, Sharifzoda and Sangak Safarov bring busloads of Kulabis to Dushanbe to protest against the newly reconfigured government. They also demand that Kenjayev be reinstated; Nabiev appoints Kenjaev the Chief of National Security (KGB).
1992	25 Apr.	Kabul falls to the Mujahidin.
1992	29 Apr.	The 14th Supreme Soviet reinstates Kenjayev; the Opposition occupies the television studio and takes control of all the "city gates." The National Security Committee and the Ministry of Internal Affairs sympathize with the Opposition.
1992	30 Apr.	In Tajikistan, between April 30 and May 2, the Constitutionals' demands include: calling a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, annulment of the Supreme Soviet that had accepted Kenjaev's resignation, annulment of the decrees forced on the Supreme Soviet by the Opposition, dismissal of those appointed to the Supreme Soviet at its last meeting, replacement of Turajonzoda with Sharifzoda, and a constitution whereby the head of the Supreme Soviet is elected by the people. # Nabiev issues an order to form a National Front for Tajikistan; freedom of conscience and religion in Tajikistan passes.
1992	00 May	Uzbek soldiers serving in the CIS are recalled.

1992	00 May	Nazarbaev fails in his attempt to obtain US guarantees of security in return for Kazakhstan's giving up its strategic nuclear weapons.
1992	7 May	Between May 7 and 10, after they sign an agreement to form a coalition government, Kenjayev and Vice-President Dustev are dismissed by the in-coming Supreme Soviet; Iskandarov replaces Kenjayev; a committee of 14 is formed to investigate the causes of the national plight; prominent communists, Kenjayev, Huvaiddullaev, Dustev, Abdullojonov, and Achilov, leave Dushanbe. # In the course of the punishment meted out by the victorious Opposition to the Constitutionals, in Dushanbe, 108 are killed, 233 are wounded, and 104 are unaccounted for.
1992	14 May	In Tajikistan, the war moves from Dushanbe to Qurqanteppe; Safarov and Rustam Abdurrahim form the Popular Front for the defense of Kulab.
1992	15 May	Kyrgyzstan signs the Commonwealth of Independent State's Security Treaty.
1992	25 May	Constitution Committee recognizes the legality of the coalition government.
1992	00 Jun.	Kazakh becomes Kazakhstan's official state language. Russian is reduced to language of inter-republic and international communication.
1992	1 Jun.	Opposition defeats the Communists in the south and devastates the Vakhsh and Kirov sovkhoses. The people of the Turkmenistan kolkhoz, Kuybishev, Jilikul, and Kumsangir spearhead the invasion. Hundreds are killed.
1992	22 Jun.	Niyazov is reelected president (99.5%).
1992	28 Jun.	Dr. Burhanuddin Rabbani becomes the president of Afghanistan amid factional strife and Sunni/Shi'i conflict.
1992	10 Jul.	Iranian American Andre Kirk Agassi wins at Wimbledon.

1992	31 Jul.	Iran buys 110 combat aircraft from Russia.
1992	8 Aug.	Ayatollah Sayyid Abolqassem Khoi (92) passes away; Golpayegani becomes the Shi'ite world's only marja'.
1992	12 Aug.	President Nabiev's report on the state of the country raises questions about his leadership. Several deputies, including Turajonzoda, call on him to resign voluntarily.
1992	14 Aug.	From Aug. 14 through 18, the Khorog Agreement fails because opposing groups refuse to give up their weapons, rather, more arms arrive from Afghanistan, and more weapons are brought from other CIS states. Other factors include the Opposition's reluctance to disarm its own members.
1992	24 Aug.	Tajikistan's State Prosecutor Nurollo Huvaidullaev and his chauffeur are killed by unidentified gunmen in Dushanbe. The attackers, who escape in Huvaidullaev's car, had broken into Huvaidullaev's office in Jun. demanding that the prosecutor should drop a bribery case against the former mayor of Dushanbe, Maqsd Ikromov. This connection suggests Opposition involvement, especially in relation to Nabiev's attempt at removing opposition sympathizers from the National Security State and Defense Committees. More importantly, it suggests that the third and last pillar of Nabiev's support--Dustev and Kenjaev being the other two--is destroyed.

1992	2 Sept.	In Qurqanteppe, between 2 Sept. and 27 Sept., a town which is cut off from the rest of Tajikistan and which already faced with bread, water, and gas shortages, a reign of terror begins. Those who try to leave the city are invariably beheaded. # Opposition forces are kept at bay at Urgut Mahallah for three days. Thereafter, the Opposition loots Urgut Mahallah of all its savings of the past seventy years. # When Lomontosov Mahallah is captured, 200 of its youth are killed during the same night. # From hiding in the headquarters of the Russian 102 division, Nabiev directs Safarov and Langariev to enter Qurqanteppe and Dushanbe.
1992	7 Sept.	At the Dushanbe airport, the Opposition forces Nabiev at gunpoint to resign. As president, Nabiev fails to meet the needs of the parties that elected him. Iskandarov becomes Acting President; Khudonazarov becomes his advisor. The 201st division of the Russian army, stationed in Dushanbe for many years, controls the city and the former Soviet industrial complexes as Russian property.
1992	9 Sept.	First year of independence is celebrated.
1992	12 Sept.	Former Prime Minister Ali Amini (87) passes away in Paris.
1992	19 Sept.	UN representatives meet with the heads of the DP, the IRP, the Rastokhiz, and minority representatives in Dushanbe and travel to Kulab. At the same time, Government representatives, including Otokhon Latifi (journalist) and Khudonazarov (peace mediator) travel to Narak and Qurqanteppe to study the situation.
1992	22 Sept.	Imom Shohkarim Al-Husaini (Aga Khan IV) appoints Khudonazarov the spiritual murid (leader) of the Isma'ilis of Tajikistan; Abdullojonov meets with the heads of the Opposition parties and national fronts.

1992	26 Sept.	Between September 26 and 28, Russian troops rescue Iskandarov and Abdullojonov held hostage in Kulab. Safarov and Sai'dov enter Qurqanteppe. Opposition moves into Kolkhozabad and Jilikul where it joins Mullah Umar. # Seven tons of flour and 500 tons of sugar are sent to 12,000 refugees in Kulab.
1992	30 Sept.	In Tajikistan, women of Qurqanteppe, Kofarnihon, and Dushanbe protest the killing of their men and the growing Russian presence. # Pro-Nabiev forces in Kulab demand the removal of prominent opposition figures: Deputy Prime Minister Davlat Usmon, Tajik Radio and TV Chairman Mirbobob Mirrahimov, and the deputy National Security Committee Chairman Davlat Aminov. They also ask for the removal of Turajonzoda from his post as the highest-ranking Muslim clergyman in Tajikistan.
1992	8 Oct.	Between October 8 and 24, in Tajikistan, as the Opposition weakens and its constituent parties are disestablished, the chaotic situation in Dushanbe worsens. Kenjaev raids the Internal Affairs Office of Regar and carries away all its guns and ammunition. # The Dushanbe-Kulab highway is placed under Russian protection. Fighting intensifies in Qurqanteppe; centers are set up in Kulab and Dushanbe to receive refugees. # High-ranking officials leave Dushanbe.
1992	23 Oct.	Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati warns against the return of Iranian exiles who, along with their power, would bring corrupt Western values detrimental to Muslim artists trying to express themselves.

1992	24 Oct.	On October 24 and 25, in Tajikistan, Kenjayev and Abdurrahim shoot their way into Dushanbe, capture the President's Palace, and try to capture the radio and television stations. Their plans fail because, for various reasons, Safarov, Sa'idov, and Langariev do not participate in the attack to carry out their assigned tasks. # Abdurrahim, a Professor of English and a master guitar player, enters politics with Safarov from Kulab and Kenjayev from Hissar. In the assault on Dushanbe, he sides with Kenjayev. When the pro-Iskandarov forces retake the President's Palace, Abdurrahim is mysteriously abducted and killed. 800 armed Badakhshanis surround Dushanbe and tighten the circle around Kenjaev's forces. # Discussion among Iskandarov, Kenjayev, and representatives of Russia results in a compromise. Kenjayev promises to pull his forces back in exchange for Iskandarov's setting a date for the Supreme Soviet to meet in Khujand.
1992	26 Oct.	Between October 26 and 27, departure from the city continues; Safarov pushes the Opposition out of Kolkhozabad; in Kulab, Safarov kills Jonkhon Rizoiev, who had been putting a peace plan together. # After losing Qubadiyan and Shahrtuz, the Opposition moves to Kumsangir and Panj. A group occupies the "Bishe-yi Palangon" restricted zone in Jilikul. # Blockade of the railway from Uzbekistan creates a critical shortage of food in Dushanbe.
1992	4 Nov.	In a summit meeting in Moscow, all Central Asian leaders discuss the situation in Tajikistan.
1992	9 Nov.	Iskandarov announces Nov. the 16th as the date for the Khujand meeting of the Supreme Soviet; Representatives of Tursunzoda, Hissar, and Shahr-i Nav denounce the Supreme Soviet as illegal, ask the commander of the 201st Russian division to take control until Nov. 16th.

1992	10 Nov.	Dushanbe is under the protection of the Russian army which is not to interfere with the internal affairs of Tajikistan; Iskandarov and members of coalition government resign; May-Nov. Coalition government ends.
1992	16 Nov.	Between November 16 and 21, the 16th session of the Supreme Soviet in Khujand accepts Nabiev's official resignation; it also accepts Iskandarov's resignation. Imomali Rahmonov is elected Chairman of the Supreme Soviet; Abdulmalik Abdullojonov is elected Prime Minister. # Rahmonov (b. 1952, Danghara, Kulab) is a graduate of Tajikistan State University (1982) in economics. He serves as the director of the Workers Union of the Lenin kolkhoz and works for Kulab CP. In Jul. 1988, he becomes the director of the Lenin sovkhos in Danghara. He is elected Chair of the Executive Committee of the Kulab Soviet on Nov. 2, 1992, Chair of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan in Nov. 19, 1992, and President of the Republic in Nov. 6, 1994.
1992	20 Nov.	Iran threatens to sink its only submarine in the middle of the Hormuz Straits.
1992	22 Nov.	Rahmonov meets the leaders of Shahrtuz, Kumsangir, and Panj regions in Shahrtuz; # refugees return, bringing arms with them; the newly opened railway carries large amounts of food and fuel south. # City districts and various regions of the country organize their own local guards without regard for either the internal affairs officials or government troops. Some even invade the government troops and the 201st Russian division.

1992	24 Nov.	In Tajikistan, Abdullojonov expresses concern for the 10,000-12,000 who gather in front of the bread factory daily; lack of fuel stops all transportation; schools are cold. # Abdullojonov (b. 1949, Khujand, Leninabad) is a graduate of Technological College of Odessa (1971) in engineering. He becomes the Minister of Agriculture in 1978 and Prime Minister in the coalition government in 1992; he is reelected to the position and is authorized to organize ministries, choose ministers, and suggest names to the Supreme Soviet. He is dismissed in Dec. 1993.
1992	25 Nov.	Field commanders of factions involved in the Tajik civil war sign a ceasefire agreement. Accusing the Opposition as being responsible for the fighting, Sangak Safarov, leader of the pro-Communist Kulab Popular Movement, refuses to join in the agreement. The anti-Communist commanders differ.
1992	27 Nov.	In Iran, VCR ban is lifted.
1992	1 Dec.	From December 1-6, the 201st Russian division takes over Dushanbe, closes all entrance points; 16th session of the Supreme Soviet ends; forces from Hissar, backed by Uzbekistan, attack the Opposition in Dushanbe. Opposition, defeated, moves to Faizabad, Kofarnihon, and the Romit Gorge.
1992	4 Dec.	Iran buys three submarines from Russia at \$4.5 million.
1992	4 Dec.	The new government, approved by the Communist-dominated Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan, consists mostly of pro-Communist Kulabis. # The Supreme Soviet votes to merge Kulab and Qurqanteppe into a Khatlon region. The two regions had been united under this name from 1988 to 1990, when they were separated due to friction between the Kulabis and the people of Qurqanteppe. Khatlon has been the scene of much of the fighting because Kulab supports the Constitutionals while Qurqanteppe supports the Opposition.

1992	5 Dec.	The Communist militia in Tajikistan tries to capture the capital of Dushanbe from the Islamic rebels but fails; 60 people are killed.
1992	7 Dec.	Russia calls on Islamic militants to leave Dushanbe.
1992	7 Dec.	On December 7-8, fighting continues between the pro-Communist forces from Hissar and the Islamic-democratic forces defending Dushanbe on behalf of the Opposition sympathizers. An appeal is made by the Military Council of the defenders of Dushanbe to the new Chairman of Tajikistan's Supreme Soviet and the new government to start working in the capital. # Around 80,000 refugees from the fighting in Tajikistan gather near the Afghan border in a series of camps along the Amu Darya. The camps lack food and medical supplies; Red Cross efforts to bring supplies, apparently from Afghanistan, are complicated by the continued fighting in Tajikistan.
1992	8 Dec.	In Uzbekistan, a new constitution is passed; parliament is to be reduced from 500 to 150 members.
1992	9 Dec.	Opposition sympathizers in Dushanbe hand out arms to the city's population in anticipation of an attack by the Constitutionalist forces in the Hissar Valley, west of the Tajik capital.
1992	11 Dec.	Pro-communist forces capture Dushanbe from Islamic forces. New president and prime minister arrive in Dushanbe from Khujand.
1992:	11 Dec.	Constitutionalist forces loyal to the new government of Tajikistan move into the Tajik capital, Dushanbe, from December 11 through 13, formerly under the control of Opposition sympathizers. The forces are led by the newly appointed Minister of Internal Affairs Yaqub Salimov from Hissar, a staging area west of Dushanbe. # Wagons full of fuel, motor oil, wheat, and flour arrive in Dushanbe; the 39-day economic siege ends.

1992	11 Dec.	President Bush pardons the leaders of Iran-Contra.
1992	14 Dec.	Between December 14 and 16, Rahmonov arrives in Dushanbe, bans Opposition publications, and initiates criminal proceedings against Opposition leaders. # Negotiations between Tajikistan's new government and Opposition military commanders continue. The goal of the negotiations is to persuade the "Popular Democratic Army," supported by the Opposition, to surrender its weapons before use of force becomes necessary. The negotiations are not successful. The Opposition leaves Dushanbe for Kofarnihon. # Some 75,000 refugees wait on the Tajik-Afghan border to cross into Afghanistan in order to escape the fighting in Tajikistan. Lacking food, shelter, and fuel, the refugees rob border installations and occupy them. Indications are that the refugees from Tajikistan are not likely to find conditions much better in Afghanistan.
1992	18 Dec.	The Kafirnihon region becomes the center of conflict between the Tajik government and Islamic rebels.
1992	18 Dec.	Minister of Internal Affairs Yaqub Salimov announces the beginning of a large-scale government offensive against the resistance in Kofarnihon. Blaming Supreme Judge Akbar Turajonzoda for the conflict, Salimov charges the Opposition with the use of 500 Afghan mercenaries. # The government announces its intention to restore centralized control of the economy. A state monopoly on the export of cotton, along with required government permission for export of aluminum, one of Tajikistan's major export items, are initial steps in that direction.
1992	18 Dec.	In Iran, between the 18 th and 25 th of December, men lose the right to unilateral divorce. Expert woman lawyer assures women's rights; marriages with secular Azeris are banned.
1992	19 Dec.	An Uzbek helicopter gunship is shot down by rebels fighting the government of Tajikistan.

1992	22 Dec.	As Kafirnihon falls to the government, rebels flee to the Pamirs and to Afghanistan.
1992	23 Dec.	The Supreme Soviet Chairman Imomali Rahmonov appeals on Tajik TV to Gorno-Badakhshan, which had, unilaterally, declared itself an autonomous republic in Dec. 1991, not to destroy the territorial integrity of Tajikistan. Many of the Opposition fighters are either from Badakhshan or are of Badakhshani descent. The presence of a Constitutionalist government in Dushanbe might reinforce Badakhshani demands for autonomy.
1992	27 Dec.	Pro-government military leader Sangak Safarov reminds the Opposition on Tajik TV to turn in their weapons to the Internal Affairs Offices. Thus far, out of 18,000 weapons, only 3,000 small arms are confiscated; Rahmonov extends the deadline for anti-government forces to surrender their weapons to Jan. 4.
1992	30 Dec.	Tajik government captures Panj; thousands of Tajiks flee to Afghanistan.
1992	30 Dec.	There are some 800,000 refugees and homeless people in Tajikistan as well as 100,000 Tajik refugees who have fled to Afghanistan. Many of the latter refugees are in regions controlled by the Hezbi Islami of Afghan fundamentalist leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, over whom the Kabul government has no control. Talks begin between Tajik government representatives and Afghan officials but there is probably little Kabul can do to help the latter group to return to Tajikistan.
1993	7 Jan.	Emergency and curfew are declared in Dushanbe.
1993	21 Jan.	Russia demands control of all nuclear weapons from the CIS.
1993	22 Jan.	Turkmenistan refuses to sign the treaty for closer integration in the CIS.

1993	22 Jan.	Iran condemns US attack on Iraq; Citing the wars in Bosnia, Palestine, Somalia, India, Tajikistan, and the Caucasus, Jannati accuses the West of anti-Islamism.
1993	28 Jan.	The Kazakh language becomes the official state language.
1993	12 Feb.	Majles investigative committee report indicts Iran TV for showing too many American westerns and for allowing its female staff to appear on the air improperly dressed.
1993	12 Feb.	The Muftiyyot of Tajikistan is inaugurated. Mufti Fathullo Sharifzoda of Hissar Valley--a stronghold of pro-government forces--pledges to stay clear of politics. Meanwhile, Turajonzoda, charged with criminal behavior in support of the anti-Communist opposition coalition during 1992 war, is sought by the authorities.
1993	6 Mar.	In Tajikistan, government troops finally retake the Romit Gorge east of Dushanbe from Opposition forces . Government is also in control of many settlements in the Gharm region, one of the most important strongholds of the Opposition. Negotiations with the Opposition forces in Badakhshan to persuade armed groups in that region to surrender their weapons continues.
1993	7 Mar.	Rabbani and Hikmatyar try to run Afghanistan as president and premier as the civil war in the country continues.
1993	18 Mar.	Niyazov refuses formation of political parties and vows to stop Islamic fundamentalism.
1993	30 Mar.	In Tajikistan, Sangak Safarov and Faizali Saidov are killed in Qurqanteppe. # Sangak Safarov (b. 1928) comes into prominence after his appointment as National Front Commander. Between 1950 and 1978, he spends 23 years in prison on a variety of charges including murder. He works closely with Nabiev to neutralize Turajonzoda and the Opposition forces in the south and to install a constitutional government in Tajikistan. Sa'idov is Safarov's restive deputy commander.

1993	00 Apr.	In Tajikistan, Jalol Ikromi (b. 1909), the most important Tajik novelist after Aini, passes away. Ikromi came to prominence after the publication of his <i>Dukhtar-i Otash</i> (The Daughter of Fire), a vivid portrayal of the situation of women in pre-revolutionary Bukhara (1969) as well as his <i>Davozdah Darvoza-yi Bokhara</i> (The Twelve Gates of Bukhara), which deals with the important social, political, and historical events during the first days of the Revolution.
1993	6 Apr.	U.S. oil company Chevron finalizes agreement with Kazakhstan to develop the Tengiz oilfield.
1993	10 Apr.	Mohammad Salih, chairman of Erk, is arrested in Uzbekistan.
1993	1 May	Diplomat Ismat Kattani is appointed as the UN Secretary-General's special envoy to Tajikistan.
1993	5 May	The Supreme Soviet of Kirghizia adopts a new constitution.
1993	10 May	The Kirghiz government adopts the som as the republic's new currency.
1993	10 May	The national Kyrgyz currency, the som, is introduced.
1993	14 May	Niyazov refuses to support an economic union among the CIS members.
1993	14 May	A \$60 million credit is approved for Kirghizia by the World Bank.
1993	22 May	The U.S., Japan, and Switzerland approved a combined loan of \$220 million for Kirghizia.
1993	00 Jun.	Seven western oil companies and Kazakhstan resolve to explore 1,000 km of the Caspian Sea.
1993	00 Jun.	US Peace Corps volunteers arrive in Kazakhstan to teach English and to help the Kazakhs develop small businesses.
1993	10 Jun.	Rafsanjani is reelected president.

1993	15 Jun.	The CIS abandons its plans regarding the setting up of a joint armed force.
1993	20 Jun.	Between Jun e20 and 26, Badakhshan gives up its claim to independence; first food convoy reaches Kharog since winter; Supreme Court of Tajikistan bans four opposition parties, confiscates their assets, and issues criminal charges against their leaders; Rahmonov annuls all decrees issued by Iskandarov, pledges to build democracy.
1993	28 Jun.	Kazakhstan's new constitution provides for the election of a president for a five-year term.
1993	9 Jul.	Iranians protest lifestyle disparity between the clergy and the rest of society.
1993	20 Jul.	Rahmonov stresses the importance of reopening the strategic Dushanbe-Khorog road, currently blocked by rebels. The road, which becomes blocked by snow in Sept., is the only means to bring relief supplies and food to the Gorno-Badakhshon Autonomous Oblast, where there have been reports of malnutrition and disease.
1993	23 Jul.	Vice Squads reward women who abide by the strict Islamic dress code; fine transgressors. 178 shops are closed for selling alcohol, pornography, and disapproved music.
1993	27 Jul.	Tajikistan allows four-way talks with Russia, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan but not with the Opposition.
1993	6 Aug.	In Moscow, Nazarbaev distinguishes Islamic fundamentalism as a threat to Central Asia and Russia.
1993	9 Aug.	Russian president Yeltsin urges the Tajiks to start talks with the Opposition.
1993	24 Aug.	The UN Security Council urges Tajik government to open talks with the Opposition.

1993	25 Aug.	The CIS Defense Ministers set up a coalition force to control Tajik insurgents.
1993	26 Aug.	Tajik court sentences IRP Presidium member Ajit Aliev to death on charges of treason.
1993	2 Sept.	Uzbek parliament passes law in favor of Latin script.
1993	9 Sept.	Daewoo sets up a car plant worth \$500 million in Andijan, Uzbekistan.
1993	9 Sept.	Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev urges the Tajik government to talk to the Opposition.
1993	16 Sept.	Karimov warns the US against interfering in Uzbekistan's affairs, esp. with regard to human rights.
1993	8 Oct.	Majles (261 male, 9 female) defeats a proposal to create a committee on women's issues.
1993	25 Oct.	U.S. promises \$85 million for the dismantling of Kazakh nuclear weapons.
1993	29 Oct.	The new currency Manat replaces the rouble in Turkmenistan.
1993	3 Nov.	Uzbekistan threatens Russia that it would create its own currency independent of the rouble. Uzbekistan needs solvency, Uzbekistan needs \$840 million.
1993	14 Nov.	The new Uzbek currency, the som, is introduced.
1993	15 Nov.	Kazakhstan introduces its own currency, the Tenge.
1993	19 Nov.	Three Iranians working in the US file lawsuits charging ethnic discrimination.
1993	26 Nov.	US Senate reaffirms its 1982, 84, 88, 90, and 92 resolutions condemning Iran's treatment of Baha'is.

1993	3 Dec.	Restrictions on what women can study, i.e., half of math and a quarter of humanities and experimental courses, are lifted.
1993	10 Dec.	Kirghizia's Vice-President Felix Kulov resigns after being accused of illegal gold trading.
1993	17 Dec.	Golpayegani (96), world-Shi'ite marja', passes away.
1993	24 Dec.	Khamenei and Araki are nominated marja's. Khamenei's nomination creates a conflict between the religious and political strands of the republic and opposes the Shi'ite principle of unencumbered decision making.
1993	29 Dec.	Bozor Sobir (b. Oct. 20, 1938), outstanding Tajik poet, is found not guilty by Tajikistan's Supreme Court and immediately freed. Sobir, a member of the outlawed Opposition, was arrested in March for "crimes against the state" including inciting inter-ethnic tension. The government case against Bozor Sobir has drawn severe criticism from foreign human rights organizations.
1994	7 Jan.	Khamenei names Araki as marja'. Efforts are expended on the creation of a single marja' for all Shi'ites.
1994	18 Feb.	Authorities are disappointed at exiled Iranians' returning without their assets.
1994	22 Feb.	Mustafa Mirsalim becomes culture minister; calls for a purge of Western influences.
1994	25 Feb.	Iran purchases five oil tankers from South Korea; six of the 14 units of the Arak petrochemical complex become operational.
1994	7 Mar.	Nazarbaev, running unopposed, is elected for a second term as president of Kazakhstan.

1994	8 Mar.	Turajonzoda confirms earlier reports that the Tajik Opposition in exile is willing to negotiate with representatives of the Tajik government in order to end the fighting between government troops and Opposition forces based in Afghanistan and inside Tajikistan itself. According to Turajonzoda, the UN, Russia, Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan have accepted to serve as observers of the peace process.
1994	21 Mar.	Iran disagrees with Russia on the integrity of the electronic systems of the two submarines delivered.
1994	27 Apr.	Bishkek and Colorado Springs, Colorado, become sister cities.
1994	6 Jul.	Kazak parliament and nazarbaev decide that the Kazakh capital should be moved from Almaty to Akmola (white grave), later on this name is changed to Astana.
1994	20 Jul.	The Supreme Soviet restores the office of president and sets Sept. 25 as the date for a presidential election. Rahmonov calls on the legislature to combine the offices of parliament chairman and president of the country. The presidency was abolished by the Supreme Soviet in 1992 to prevent Nabiev, ousted by gun-wielding Oppositionists, from becoming president again.
1994	00 Sept.	Taliban, a group of Afghan theological school students trained in the refugee camps in Pakistan, take over a 30-truck convoy traveling between Pakistan and Central Asia. The event sets off a series of skirmishes between the Taliban and the government of Afghanistan. During this year, the Taliban militia advances rapidly against the Islamic government formed by the Mujahedin. Rashid Dostum in the northeast and Hekmatyar in the south continue to clash against Rabbani's government, clashes that, in the long run, benefit the Taliban. Kabul is reduced to rubble.

1994	19 Oct.	Summit in Turkey discusses the construction of oil land gas pipelines between Central Asia and Europe through Turkey.
1994	6 Nov.	Rahmonov is elected president (60% of the vote). While Rahmonov describes the poll as "the most democratic of elections," a spokesman for Abdullodjonov complains that they have stopped logging rules that have been violated; new Tajik constitution reconciling the former laws with new constitutional standards is adopted.
1995	00 Jan.	Taliban capture the traditional heartland of Afghanistan, the province of Ghazni.
1995	10 Mar.	Taliban capture the leader of the Wahdat (unity) party, Abdul Ali Mazari. They also seize Karte Seh in Kabul province.
1995	11 Mar.	Afghan government forces free Karte Seh and set up a security force to prevent vandalism.
1995	13 Mar.	Wahdat Party leader, Abdul Ali Mazari, is killed en route to Qandahar.
1995	15 Mar.	Influential Iranian author, Aliakbar Saidi Sirjani, is arrested on alleged drugs, homosexuality, and treason charges.
1995	17 Mar.	Khomeini's son, Ahmad, passes away; Iran opposes sex-education in schools.
1995	19 Mar.	Afghan government forces free the town of Charasiyab.
1995	23 Mar.	Taliban murder Commander Mohammad Panah, a Mujahid famous for his exploits during the Afghans' war with the Soviets.
1995	29 Mar.	A mass grave containing 22 bodies belonging to the Wahdat Party members eliminated by the Taliban is uncovered in Charasiyab.

1995	6 Apr.	New Tajik parliament elects the chairman of the Popular Party of Tajikistan, lawyer Safarali Rajabov, as its speaker by an overwhelming majority. Rajabov is the only candidate nominated for the post, following Rahmonov's statement that the head of state and parliament speaker should not come from the same region. The Kulabi candidate Abdulmajid Dostiev (Rahmonov is a native of Kulab) becomes first deputy speaker.
1995	29 Apr.	A national referendum installs Nazarbaev as president of Kazakhstan until the year 2000.
1995	10 May	The provincial capital of Farah is freed by Afghan government forces. Fifty Taliban fighters and seven Pakistani individuals are taken prisoner.
1995	23 May	The spiritual leader of the Ismaili Muslims, Prince Karim Aga Khan, meets with Rahmonov and signs an accord on long-term development programs in Tajikistan. The Aga Khan Foundation, operating in Tajikistan since 1993, sponsors agrarian reform programs, particularly in the Gorno-Badakhshan region populated by 200,000 Ismaili Muslims.
1995	21 Jul.	In Tehran, Tajik President Rahmonov and UTO leader, Nuri, reach agreement to end inter-Tajik hostilities.
1995	00 Aug.	In Kyrgyzstan, the millennium of warrior Manas is celebrated.
1995	10 Aug.	Iranian carpet exporters are given more support, better facilities.
1995	15 Aug.	Saidamir Zuhurov replaces Yaqub Salimov who has been accused of carrying out an independent policy, being a stumbling block to the peace process, and heading a personal army of 20,000 troops. Unlike Salimov, who is associated with the Dushanbe mafia, Zuhurov is a professional in favor of holding talks with the Opposition.

1995	23 Aug.	Clinton signals willingness of US to discuss differences with Iran.
1995	24 Aug.	Iran's balance of trade shows a \$6 billion surplus.
1995	25 Aug.	Grishk is retaken from the Taliban and lost to them again.
1995	31 Aug.	Taliban capture Delaram.
1995	4 Sept.	Shindad and its airport fall into the hands of the Taliban.
1995	5 Sept.	Herat falls to the Taliban. Schools are closed and sports are labeled un-Islamic.
1995	6 Sept.	Afghans blame Pakistan for the fall of Herat to the Taliban. Afghan protestors enter the Pakistani embassy in Kabul and beat up the Pakistani ambassador. Five Afghan security forces lose their lives in the struggle.
1995	24 Sept.	Taliban put the government in Kabul on notice.
1995	12 Oct.	Between October 12 and 18, in Iran the annual petrochemical output is up 22%; Ashraf-ol-Sadat Sanei becomes Iran's first woman deputy health minister; Iran-Turkmenistan gas pipeline construction starts.
1995	20 Nov.	Rafsanjani picks ground for the Kurdistan Steel Mill.
1995	17 Dec.	Taliban begin their assault on Kabul by firing 11 rockets into the city. 12 civilians are killed, 15 are wounded. Pul-i Khishti Mosque is hit by rockets killing 5 worhipers.
1995	20 Dec.	Between 20 and 26 December, the Taliban continued their bombardment into Kabul. Many civilians are killed and many homes are destroyed.
1995	30 Dec.	Retaliatory air raids by the Afghan government result in the death of Taliban commander Mullah Meshr and 70 of his men.

1996	1 Jan.	Between January 1 and January 14, Taliban with rockets and government forces by air raids exchange fire for the control of Kabul. A number of fighters on both sides and many civilians are killed and wounded.
1996	11 Jan.	In Iran foreign words used in writing affect the granting of permission to publish; construction of a major art and culture complex comprising an amphitheater, 3 movie houses, an art center, and a library begins in Tehran.
1996	21 Jan.	The state-sanctioned spiritual leader of Tajikistan, Fathullo Sharifzoda, along with his wife, son, daughter-in-law, and one other person are found murdered at their house west of Dushanbe. The 53-year-old mufti had occupied his position since Dec. 1992, when President Rahmonov came to power.
1996	26 Jan.	Formerly loyal warlords attack the Tajik cities of Tursunzode, west of Dushanbe, and Qurqanteppe, in the south. Supported by 300 cadres, two tanks, and two armored personnel carriers, former Tursunzode Mayor Ibod Boimatov, captures the aluminum factory in the city. In the south, Mahmud Khudaberdiyev, the commander of the first brigade, takes control of the police station and government buildings in Qurqanteppe. Both men demand that the government step down.
1996	31 Jan.	5 bodies believed to have been killed and buried by Taliban are uncovered in Charasiyab. The reason for the kidnaping of these individuals from south Kabul and the cause for their elimination remains unknown.
1996	2 Feb.	Khudaberdiyev and Baimatov advance to within 15 km of Dushanbe, placing pressure on Rahmonov and the Supreme Soviet to dismiss the government. Rahmonov, supported by pro-government fighters gathered in the Dushanbe stadium, denounces the rebellious commanders as puppets of foreign forces intent on wiping the republic off the map.

1996	4 Feb.	As a result of the uprisings, between February 4 and 19, Rahmonov reshuffles government and appoints Yahyo Azimov Head of Government. He further accepts the resignation of First Deputy Prime Minister Mahmadsaid Ubadollaev.
1996	22 Feb.	In Tajikistan, Nuri claims that the Opposition controls 70% of Tajikistan.
1996	24 Feb.	The first Iranian-made oil platform in the Caspian Sea becomes operational; US agrees to pay compensation for shooting down an Iranian airbus.
1996	00 Mar.	During March and April, Rafsanjani calls expatriates a valuable asset for Iran; America expands its economic sanctions to cover foreign firms trading with Iran.
1996	1 Mar.	Uzbek president lauds Iran's efforts in settling the Tajik-Afghan crisis.
1996	11 Mar.	Parliament opens without Opposition representation. The Opposition explains its decision not to attend by citing the government's inability to guarantee the safety of opposition representatives. Nuri fears that if one of his members is killed while attending the session, his group will have to retaliate, destroying any chance of peace.
1996	13 Mar.	Rebellious commander Khudaberdiyev is appointed deputy head of the presidential guard. Khudaberdiyev had advanced to within 15 km of Dushanbe in Jan. 1996.
1996	25 Mar.	The Sarkhun-2 gas refinery (500 million cubic feet capacity) is inaugurated.
1996	00 Apr.	During April and May, four pages of the Shahtahmasbi Shahname sell for \$2.9 million; price of bread rises 30-50 percent; Hizbullah supporters invade movie theaters, break video game machines, and beat up moviegoers.

1996	3 Apr.	Mullah Mohammad Omar is declared the Amir-al-Mu'minn (Commander of all the Faithful).
1996	19 Apr.	Within 10 months, with addition of five 300,000 ton oil tankers, Iran's oil tanker fleet will reach 3.8 million ton capacity.
1996	13 May	In Tajikistan, 6,000 people demonstrate in Urateppe asking for better living conditions; 5 die when troops fire on demonstrators.
1996	15 May	21,000 km optic fiber network along the Silk Road contributes to Iran's participation in international trade; completion of Sarakhs-Tajan railroad makes overland Silk Road operational.
1996	30 May	Government studies reasons for decline in sale of Iranian carpets abroad.
1996	00 Jun.	Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, head of Hezbi-Islami, is appointed prime minister.
1996	1 Jun.	Kabul government confirms the loss of Chaghcharan, capital of the Ghor province, to the Taliban.
1996	2 Jun.	Hardliner Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri is reelected Speaker of the Majles.
1996	19 Jun.	In a Soviet-style election, Khoja Amonullo Negmatzoda becomes mufti.
1996	24 Jun.	Clinton states his willingness regarding talks with Iran to Arab reporters.
1996	4 Jul.	Yeltsin's international affairs adviser calls for Iran's greater role in settling the Tajik conflict.

1996	12 Jul.	In a session held in Turkmenistan, the Tajik government and the Opposition agree to a ceasefire around Taval-Dara. The agreement requires the government to drop its requirement that the Opposition forces in central Tajikistan return to the positions they held prior to Feb. 1996. The control of the regional capital of Taval-Dara, near the only highway linking Dushanbe with the strategic city of Khorog, remains a question as both sides claim control over it.
1996	22 Jul.	The typhoid epidemic which broke out in late May has worsened. Heavy rains and flood, devastating the sewage and drainage systems, have spread infection as close as 18 kilometers to Dushanbe. Thus far, 3,500 cases have been registered in rural areas, 45 have died.
1996	29 Jul.	In Tajikistan, Academician Muhammad Osimi (b. 1920) is gunned down. Osimi, a prominent member of Tajik society, served the Communist Party and the Tajik government at many levels. His contributions to Tajik culture include research in philosophy, physics, and mathematics. At the end of his life, he founded Payvand and served as its editor. The journal is intended to create Tajik solidarity worldwide.
1996	5 Sept.	In a major offensive in the east, Taliban capture parts of Paktia, the domain of Hezbi-Islami led by Hekmatyar. They also come to a large cache of weapons in an arms depot.
1996	11 Sept.	Namangan and its capital of Jalalabad fall to the Taliban. Pakistan closes its border with Afghanistan to prevent more refugees to enter its territory. Haji Qadir, the governor of Namangan, however, manages to reach Pakistan. He claims that he had surrendered Namangan to Taliban to avoid a bloodbath there.
1996	13 Sept.	The province of Laghman and its capital of Mehtar Lam fall to the Taliban.
1996	16 Sept.	Iran leases 10 Antonov-12 cargo planes from the Russian Federation.

1996	22 Sept.	Taliban claim to have captured the province of Kunar.
1996	25 Sept.	The town of Sariabi, 31 miles to the east of the capital of Kabul, falls to the Taliban.
1996	27 Sept.	Taliban enter Kabul. The Rabbani government troops, fearing a massacre, flee. Former President Najibullah and his brother, Shapur Ahmadzai, are hung. Refugees flood Pakistan which recognizes the new government.
1996	27 Sept.	President Rabbani and his government are forced out of Kabul. An alliance is created among Taliban, the Wahadat (unity) Party, and Rashid Dostum.
1996	28 Sept.	The leader of the National Islamic Salvation of Afghanistan, Sebghatullah Mujadedi, confirms his full support of Taliban.
1996	30 Sept.	Taliban order all women to stay home and attend to family matters. They must be fully veiled. They are no longer allowed to go out alone or wear white socks. Men must grow beards. Buzkashi, Afghanistan's national sport, is outlawed.
1996	1 Oct.	In Jalalabad, Mawlawi Mohammad Yunus Khales, the leader of Hezb-i-Islami of Afghanistan announced his support for the Taliban. The only enemies for Taliban are now Ahmad Shah Mansur in the north and Rashid Dostum to the northeast of the country.
1996	2 Oct.	Pakistani recognizes the Taliban as Afghanistan's legitimate rulers and calls the Taliban leaders "men of piety." In Kabul, the Taliban enforce the required 5-time prayer per day rule. Amnesty International accuses the Taliban of ccreating a reign of terror.
1996	10 Oct.	At the United Nations, Abdul Ghafoorzai, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, denounces the Taliban. Taliban open the door for friendship woth Rashid Dostum by calling him a "Muslim and an Afghan".

1996	24 Oct.	Sar Chesma, a small valliage north of the Kabul is set on fire by the Taliban.
1996	30 Oct.	Taliban delare Jihad on Rashid Dostum who refuses their overtures of cooperation.
1996	2 Nov.	A revolt in Kunar against the Taliban is crushed.
1996	3 Nov.	Taliban threaten the lives of women Red Cross worker. Iran accuses the Taliban of promoting traffic in drugs along its eastern borders.
1996	9 Nov.	Voice of America reports on the severe beating of a foreign-aid worker by the Taliban.
1996	3 Dec.	Taliban leader Mullah Mohammad Omar advises against harsh treatment of Kabul citizens.
1996	5 Dec.	Majles forbids use of foreign words by all sectors of society; empowers the Farhangestan to coin necessary terms. Foreign words for which an equivalent is not necessary are exempt.
1996	30 Dec.	Iran's UN ambassador ties change in Iran-US relations to US attitude.

Beginnings to AD 2000: A Comprehensive Chronology of Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Iran

by
Iraj Bashiri

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The AD Era: 1997 to 2000		
1997		In Tajikistan, Sotim Ulughzoda (b. 1911) passes away in Moscow. Like Aini, Ulughzoda endeavors to reflect the society of his time in as realistic a manner as possible. His <i>Subh-i Javoni-i Mo</i> (The Morning of Our Youth), a delightful study of the formative days of Soviet life in Tajikistan, is an example. Ulughzoda's deep love for the Tajik farmer, however, is reflected in his <i>Vosse</i> , an account of the life of Tajikistan's exemplary revolutionary, <i>Vosse</i> (1845-1888).
1997	17 Jan.	In Iran, the President inaugurates the first stage of Tehran's sewage system, announces plans for the same for 10 other cities.
1997	22 Jan.	Iran negotiates to buy five new tankers. Japan, South Korea, China, and Croatia compete for the \$260 million project.
1997	29 Jan.	Italian tanning industry studies the possibility of production of leather wear with Iranian machinery.
1997	30 Jan.	Iran agrees with the creation of an Indian-Russian-Iran axis for solving regional problems.

1997	6 Feb.	Between 6 and 12 February, Iran pays \$5.8 billion of its overdue foreign debt; petrochemical production is up by 20%; Iran's president states: Today we are not a cent in debt and, in spite of the increasing need for commodities, can control our budget at \$12 billion; Rushdie reward is increased to \$2,500,000.
1997	27 Feb.	Khamenei refers to the forthcoming Iranian presidential election as a reflection of people's presence and will in shaping their own lives.
1997	28 Feb.	Between 28 February and 8 April, the Tabriz petrochemical complex becomes operational; Iran, the second producer of petrochemical products in the Middle East, serves 6,000 factories.
1997	16 Apr.	Natiq Nouri proposes a regional axis encompassing Iran, Russia, China, and the newly-independent republics of Central Asia.
1997	21 Apr.	Iran begins building 6 ocean liners at Persian Gulf shipyard; Russia and Iran sign agreements on oil, gas cooperation; Mayor Gholamhossein Karbaschi, staunch Khatami supporter, is temporarily imprisoned on corruption charges.
1997	30 Apr.	In Tajikistan, Rahmonov is wounded in an assassination attempt in Khujand. Rahmonov, who was walking to a local theater to give a speech marking the 65th anniversary of the city's university, is wounded in the leg; his condition, however, is not "life-threatening." Two people are reported dead and two are taken into custody.
1997	9 May	Of the 237 candidates for president of Iran, 4 are acceptable.

1997	16 May	On the 16 th and 17 th of May, Rahmanov and Nuri sign several agreements in Bishkek. They agree to a general amnesty, continued prisoner exchanges, and a plan to hand over 25% of the seats in the Central Election Committee to the UTO. They also agree to allow 500 UTO members into Dushanbe to protect their representatives on the committee.
1997	22 May	In Tajikistan, between May 22 and May 28, government and UTO continue their peace talks in Tehran, agree on political reforms, including recognition of opposition parties.
1997:	23 May	Mohammad Khatami (b. 1943), a moderate cleric, wins the presidential elections (70% of the vote). Candidate Khatami, outlining his political, cultural, and economic plans for the nation, states that while striving to be free, religious, and responsible individuals, Iranians must constantly be watchful of exploitative nations. # Khatami uses the Internet to bring his views to the voters. After the elections, he consults experts and professionals to form a cabinet with an original outlook and a novel approach to the nation's needs. He chooses Dr. Ebtekar, a woman physician with an outstanding record of service, as a vice-president. # Earlier, as the Minister of Culture, Khatami had emphasized the necessity of sports, music, film, and books for the development of a well-balanced society. When criticized, citing the "stagnant and retrograde" cultural climate that "bedevils cultural activities" in Iran, he resigns. Rafsanjani rejects the resignation. # Khatami calls on Iraq to pay reparations for its 1980-1988 aggression against Iran.
1997	28 May	Tajik government and the UTO sign a peace agreement in Tehran.
1997	1 Jun.	Khatami states he is not against normalizing ties with US.
1997	20 Jun.	Experts propose connecting the Caspian and the Persian Gulf via a canal.

1997	26 Jun.	Taliban deny any involvement in drug trafficking even though they support the cultivation of opium more than the previous regime.
1997	27 Jun.	Peace agreement is signed in Moscow. In addition to officially ending the five-year conflict, the accord provides for the return of opposition supporters and refugees to Tajikistan, legalizes the political parties that make up the UTO, and calls for the integration of the armed forces of both the government and the UTO. It also grants the UTO 30% of government posts and establishes a 26-member reconciliation commission made up of an equal number of representatives of the current government and the UTO.
1997	3 Jul.	In Tajikistan, members of the National Reconciliation Commission (NRC) are appointed. The 26 members include 13 UTO and 13 Tajik government representatives. The council will convene in Moscow on 7 Jul. to elect a chairman from the UTO and a deputy chairman from the government.
1997	22 Jul.	Majles honors Rafsanjani for his two terms as president.
1997	23 Jul.	Rahmonov asks Popular Front commanders in south and central Tajikistan for help in disarming their followers in line with Tajikistan's plans to cut armed forces by 30 percent. The commanders express reservation. They fear, "separatists," like Col. Mahmud Khudaberdiyev, might take advantage of the returning forces.
1997	31 Jul.	In Tajikistan, Rezvon Sadirov kidnaps Mufti Negmatzoda and his family, holds them hostage to gain the release of his brother.
1997	7 Aug.	118 Iranian university professors protest some British TV networks' intention to air "Not Without My Daughter."
1997	13 Aug.	Rahmonov fires mutinous colonel Khudoberdiev.

1997	20 Aug.	Majles confirms Khatami's cabinet.
1997	2 Sept.	Tajik security forces free Amonullo Negmatzoda, the spiritual leader of the country's Muslims, as well as his younger brother and two other people. The two men were taken hostage on 27 Aug. by field commander Rezvon Sadirov, who demands in exchange the release of his brother Bahrom.
1997	15 Sept.	The NRC meets. Opening the meeting, Rahmonov calls on the guarantor states of the peace process to continue their work and asks international donor organizations to help in the reconstruction of the country. Sub-committees are formed to deal with legal, military, political, and refugee issues.
1997	7 Oct.	US redeploys the warship Nimitz in the Persian Gulf; Iran's Sepand automobile ready to leave the assembly line.
1997	12 Oct.	Khatami chooses ultra-radical Mir-Hosseini Musavi his top advisor, hardliner Velayati is dismissed.
1997	15 Oct.	Ali Akbar Turajonzoda, currently the deputy leader of the United Tajik Opposition (UTO), is offered and has accepted the post of first deputy prime minister. He reportedly awaits the official announcement of his new appointment before returning to Tajikistan from Tehran.
1997	31 Oct.	Smoking and advertising tobacco products are forbidden in Iranian public places.
1997	6 Nov.	Iran's soccer team qualifies for World Cup; celebrations paralyze Tehran.
1997	9 Nov.	M. A. Jamalzadeh passes away.
1997	10 Nov.	Karbaschi is questioned, released on bail.

1997	26 Nov.	Tajikistan receives \$65.5 million in pledges at Donor Conference.
1997	2 Dec.	Rezvon Sadirov is killed in a shoot out, 20 of his associates are arrested.
1997	10 Dec.	The capital of Kazakhstan moves from Almaty to Akmola or present-day Astana.
1997	13 Dec.	Tajik parliament deprives eight members of their immunity from prosecution. All those sacked allegedly are involved in a plot to overthrow the government. Among them is Yaqub Salimov, the former chairman of the Customs Committee, wanted for his role in the 1996-97 attacks on government forces led by Khudaberdiyev.
1997	14 Dec.	Khatami seeks avenues of "dialogue" with US.
1998	9 Jan.	Between 9 and 18 January, Clinton proposes direct talks between Iranian and US governments; Khamenei rejects Iran-US rapprochement.
1998	15 Jan.	UTO leader and commission chairman Said Abdullo Nuri pulls out of NRC citing government's failure to hand over 30 percent of government positions to the UTO, delay on an official amnesty for UTO members taken prisoner during the five-year civil war, delays in assigning permanent bases for UTO troops, and failure to bring back the last of the UTO fighters from Afghanistan as contributing factors to his decision.
1998	8 Feb.	The Takhar province of Afghanistan is shook by an earthquake killing 4,500 and making thousands homeless.
1998	11 Feb.	Agreement is reached on the number of ministers for the UTO. 30 percent of all posts are to be allocated to the UTO, including ministers of economics, labor and employment, water resources and land improvement, and the head of the customs committee.

1998	4 May	US, Russia, Britain, Iran, and the Central Asian republics scramble for the control of the Caspian crude.
1998	18 May	Nuri denounces the anti-fundamentalist "troika"--Russia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan--formed to stop the fundamentalist threat to the region. The threat, Nuri says, is "an invention" of "certain circles;" otherwise, there is no "fundamentalism in Tajikistan." Rahmonov disagrees by calling fundamentalism a real threat, especially in the face of intensive dissemination of fundamentalist propaganda by religious radicals.
1998	20 May	Paris Donor Conference provides \$280 million for Tajikistan.
1998	21 May	A truck transporting cyanide packages is overturned into a river that flows into Lake Issyk Kul. The Canadian gold-mining operation responsible for the accident is sued for damages.
1998	21 May	Tajik parliament votes down presidential appointees Turajonzoda and Davlat Usmon.
1998	23 May	Tajik parliament bans parties that receive either financing or "ideological guidance" from other countries. The ban affects the Communist Party and the IRP.
1998	26 May	World Bank releases \$50,000 to the Opposition to set up medical centers and vocational institutes.
1998	10 Jun.	Akmola, later Astana, becomes the official capital of Kazakhstan.
1998	21 Jun.	Iranian soccer team beats US in World Cup, 2-0.
1998	21 Jul.	Four UN observers are found murdered 170 kilometers from Dushanbe.

1998	27 Jul.	Rahmonov prohibits members of the armed forces from wearing beards--an unpopular measure among the UTO fighters.
1998	31 Jul.	Rahmanov appoints select members of Opposition to government posts.
1998	9 Aug.	The northern alliance between the Uzbek (Dostum) and Tajik (Mas'ud) forces loses the city of Mazar-I Sharif to the Taliban making the latter the virtual overlord of all of Afghanistan.
1998	20 Aug.	Seeking to destroy Usama bin Laden, US missiles strike at terrorist camps deep into Afghanistan.
1998	8 Oct.	According to Taliban reports, Iranian and Taliban fighters engage in a three-hour gun battle southwest of the city of Herat in western Afghanistan.
1999	Feb.	Uzbekistan plans to conduct honest and democratic parliamentary elections in December 1999. Uzbek political parties are urged to "make an all-round analysis of reality and the social situation" and express views that are objective and well thought-out.
1999	4 Jan.	Abdullojonov implicated in the violence in northern Tajikistan in early November, is wanted by Tajik law enforcement agencies.
1999	4 Jan.	The United Tajik Opposition (UTO) leadership released a statement on 31 December warning that those who oppose the peace process in Tajikistan will be severely punished, regardless of services previously rendered.
1999	5 Jan.	Gale-force winds and blizzards made 1,500 homeless and caused \$1million worth of damage in Tajikistan's northern Leninabad Region.

1999	5 Jan.	Nazarbayev promises, if elected, to spend \$100 million this year to support domestic manufacturing and urge consumers to buy Kazakh products made in Kazakhstan. # IMF will extend \$217 million and the World Bank \$75 million in loans to Kazakhstan. # Kazakh and Ukrainian prime ministers signed a joint communique on trade and economic cooperation, discussed bilateral trade prospects, including the possible participation of Kazakh companies in tenders for the privatization of the Lissichansk and Kherson oil refineries and the transportation of Kazakh crude to the West via Ukraine, and possibility of purchases by Kazakhstan of Ukrainian agricultural machinery. In 1999, Ukraine will import up to 5 million tons of oil from Kazakhstan.
1999	6 Jan	Supply of gas to the population is limited due to a lack of payment on the part of the consumers who owe close to ten billion Tajik rubles.
1999	6 Jan.	Sharip Sharipov, mastermind of attacks on Tajik and Russian servicemen, was condemned to death.
1999	6 Jan.	Tajikistan's National Reconciliation Commission (NRC) ordered the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) to inventory its stockpiles of weapons and munitions.
1999	8 Jan.	10 percent cut at all levels of government does not affect the 30 positions granted to the UTO.
1999	10 Jan.	Nazarbaev is elected for another seven-year term as the president of Kazakhstan.
1999	10 Jan.	Nazarbaev monopolizing advertisement and banning two opponents, wins resounding presidential victory with 81% of the vote.
1999	11 Jan.	Uzbek and Tajik officials agree to resume natural gas supplies from Uzbekistan to Tajikistan.

1999	11 Jan.	Niyazov dismisses deputy prime minister Shikhmuradov, who remains as foreign minister, for involvement in leasing a book store to companies that do not sell books.
1999	11 Jan.	Uzbeks and Turkmens discuss rail tariffs, the use of land in border areas, and payment for the transit of Turkmen electricity via Uzbek territory.
1999	11 Jan.	In the first official Tajik and Uzbek meeting since President Imomali Rakhmonov accused Uzbekistan of harboring Tajik secessionists, Uzbek and Tajik authorities agreed on resumption of natural gas from Uzbekistan.
1999	12 Jan.	Ministry of Economics and the Customs Committee alter tariffs and import duties in order to facilitate the country's entry into the CIS Customs Union. Tajikistan is expected to join the four-country Customs Union (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Belarus) when the union holds its next summit.
1999	12 Jan.	Turkmens celebrated the 118th anniversary of their last major resistance against Tsarist armies at Goektepe.
1999	12 Jan.	Osh oblast plans to build a monument to "red terror victims." The monument will be located near a statue of Felix Dzerzhinskii, the founder of the Soviet secret police, the Cheka.
1999	12 Jan.	Akayev demands enterprises in Bishkek to pay their debt which amounts to some 780 million som (about \$26 million).
1999	13 Jan.	The Security Council reprimands Tajik Security and Interior Ministers for their failure to prevent the November 1998 uprising in Leninabad. # Tajik President Imomali Rakhmonov accuses neighboring Uzbekistan of direct involvement in the November insurrection led by Colonel Mahmud Khudoberdiev and former Premier Abdumalik Abdullodjonov.

1999	13 Jan.	Tajik President Imomali Rakhmonov accuses Uzbekistan of direct involvement in the November 1998 insurrection led by Colonel Mahmud Khudoberdiev and former Premier Abdumalik Abdullodjonov.
1999	14 Jan.	The Asian Development Bank plans to extend a \$120 million loan to Uzbekistan to upgrade its rail system; expansion of the rail links between Uzbekistan and China was discussed at a recent session of the Uzbek-Chinese intergovernmental commission in Beijing.
1999	16 Jan.	The US embassy, closed since September 1998, reopens.
1999	18 Jan.	In Kyrgyzstan, the National Bank announced on 16 January that it has reached agreement with Turkey's Ex-Im Bank on postponing payment of a \$75 million credit.
1999	18 Jan.	Drugs are smuggled into Tajikistan from Afghanistan at the rate of 1 ton per day. # aThe German government donated several thousand dollars' worth of computers and other equipment to the Tajik anti-narcotics commission.
1999	18 Jan.	The implement of the agreement concluded last summer whereby Russian border guards will gradually be withdrawn from Kyrgyzstan and Kyrgyz border guards will take over their duties will take longer than expected.
1999	19 Jan.	The Director-General of the Kyrgyzgazmunaizat state joint-stock oil and gas company is dismissed.. Kyrgyzgazmunaizat owes the state budget 163 million som (some \$5.5 million) for state and foreign loans as well as 132 million som in customs duties.
1999	21 Jan.	President Niyazov personally attends peoples complaints, frees 3,000 prisoners unjustly incarcerated, criticises the judicial system of Turkmenistan, and advocates new laws for the republic.

1999	21 Jan.	There are currently 14,500 registered refugees in Kyrgyzstan, most of whom are ethnic Kyrgyz who fled the civil war in Tajikistan. and do not wish to return to that country. Buss said 1,150 Tajik refugees returned from Kyrgyzstan to Tajikistan in 1998. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees' representative in Kyrgyzstan warns that unless Bishkek addresses the problems of refugees donor countries may implement drastic reductions.
1999	22 Jan.	Possible use of the planned Baku-Ceyhan pipeline to transport Kazakh crude to international markets is scheduled to happen within the next seven or eight months. Turkey would be the copuntry that benefits most from the completion of the project.
1999	22 Jan.	The planned Baku-Ceyhan pipeline to transport Kazakh crude to international markets, schedules for the next seven or eight months, would bebefit Turkey the most.
1999	22 Jan.	Kyrgystan might purchase Belarusian farm machinery in payment for deliveries of Kyrgyz wool and other agricultural products to Belarus. Trade in 1998 between the two countries exceeded \$18 million.
1999	25 Jan.	Warlord Ravshan Gafurov and five of his supporters who had engaged in kidnapping civilians for ransom were arrested. The Tajik government said the men were not aligned with the UTO. # Tajik prosecutors conclude preliminary investigation into the November 1998 Leninabad insurrection, the trial of 162 insurgents on charges of treason begins shortly.
1999	26 Jan.	The UTO and CNR agree on another eight candidates for government posts, including nominees for the positions of first deputy interior, foreign, and security minister. Rakhmonov's approval remains. The President's approval is required.

1999	26 Jan.	Two former generals of the Kazakh National Security Committee are charged with sale of alcohol and provision of classified information. # Russia releases four SU-27 fighter aircraft to Kazakhstan. Whether these are a partial payment for the Baikonur Space Complex or Soviet military equipment withdrawn in 1993 is unclear.
1999	26 Jan.	Communist Party is the most popular of Kyrgyzstan's 22 registered political parties and movements.
1999	27 Jan.	Ravshan Gafurov confesses to the 22 September shooting of leading Tajik opposition figure Otakhon Latifi and 25 other murders.
1999	28 Jan.	Jan Kubis and President Rakhmonov agree on the need to expedite implementation of the 1997 Tajik peace accords.
1999	29 Jan.	Askar Akayev visited Austria to promote Kyrgyzstan's mining and textile industries.
1999	29 Jan.	Speaking at a press conference in Almaty on 29 January, Zharmakhan Tuyaqbayev expressed concern over the increase in the number of deserters last year and over unspecified instances of abuse of power by senior officers, RFE/RL's Almaty bureau reported. Senior Defense Ministry officials denied Russian media reports that. # Russia releases four SU-27 fighter aircraft to Kazakhstan. Whether these aircraft are intended as part payment of the rent for the Baikonur Space Complex or in payment of Soviet military equipment withdrawn from Kazakhstan in 1993 is not clear.
1999	2 Feb	In order to protect domestic producers, Kazakhstan imposes limits on imports from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan and, in order to stop dumping of goods in general, duties of 100-200 percent will be imposed.

1999	2 Feb.	In Ashgabat, a meeting of journalists that was expected to announce the formation of an Independent Journalists' Association was broken up by the Officers of Turkmenistan's National Security Committee.
1999	3 Feb.	Uzbekistan objects to the continued presence in Tajikistan of the CIS peacekeeping force, which is composed mainly of Russian troops.
1999	3 Feb.	Dissatisfied with Moscow's policies in the Caucasus, Uzbekistan will not extend its participation in the CIS Mutual-Defense Treaty which expires in May. Neither does Uzbekistan see a role for Russia on the Tajik/Afghan border after the inclusion of the Mujaheddin of the Islamic opposition into the Tajik national army.
1999	4 Feb.	An austerity program is announced to offset \$167,000 shortfall.
1999	4 Feb.	Karimov calls Hezbi Tahriri Islomiya a threat to the administrative boundaries of all Islamic countries. With the substantial financial backing it receives from abroad, Karimov claimed, the party intends to remove all political boundaries and install an Islamic caliphate in the region.
1999	5 Feb.	A special rapid reaction force combining government and opposition fighters will be formed to combat illegal paramilitary formations in Tajikistan.
1999	5 Feb.	Russia regrets Uzbekistan's decision not to renew its participation in the CIS Mutual Defense Treaty, especially in view of NATO's activities near the Russian borders.

1999	5 Feb.	Uzbek Foreign Ministry confirmed that Uzbekistan will not renew its membership in the CIS Mutual defense Treaty and stated that bilateral relationships which develop on the basis of generally accepted norms of international law, mutually advantageous cooperation, mutual respect, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs are not affected by the decision not to participate.
1999	8 Feb.	A referendum on changes to the constitution is planned later this year, as are parliamentary and presidential elections and the 1100th anniversary of the Samanid Dynasty.
1999	8 Feb.	On Police Day in Tajikistan, Rakhmonov recognized Russia as the only reliable partner and guarantor of stability and security in Tajikistan.
1999	8 Feb.	Since expenditures on transportation, equipment, services, and communications exceeded its budget by 5 million som (\$167,000), an austerity program was implemented in the republic. Even the use of telephones was affected by the cuts.
1999	9 Feb.	Three men, implicated in the killing of four UN employees last July, were handed over by the UTO to law enforcement authorities.
1999	9 Feb.	1999 is declared the year of combating terrorism and organized crime, especially those connected with the narcotics business.

1999	10 Feb	The Azerbaijan state oil company SOCAR has been forced to halt the pumping of Caspian crude through the Baku-Grozny- Novorossiisk export pipeline as a result of a 4 February fire in the Chechen sector of the pipeline, ITAR-TASS reported on 9 February. The incident had led to a complete halt in the extraction of oil from the offshore Chirag field, which earlier had produced 90,000 barrels per day. Also on 9 February, a Georgian official with Chevron's Georgian subsidiary said the Georgian government has agreed to reduce from \$7.75 to \$5 per metric ton the tariff for the rail shipment from Baku via Georgia to the Black Sea port of Batumi of Kazakh oil produced by the Tengiz-Chevroil joint venture, Reuters reported.
1999	11 Feb.	Ravshan Gafurov, who killed Otakhan Latifi, was shot and killed by police on 10 February while trying to escape.
1999	11 Feb.	The trial of 14 members of the Sadirov brothers' band charged with murder and kidnapping begins. The group kidnapped UN employees, Russian journalists, and Tajik government officials between December 1996 and November 1997. Bahrom Sadirov turned himself in (1977) while his brother, Rezvon, was killed by Tajik troops (November 1997).
1999	11 Feb.	The NRC, at work since 1997, makes its first recommendation: creation of a bicameral parliament. The commission is charged with proposing changes to the country's constitution in order to create conditions for elections to the parliament and the presidency. The commission reached consensus on the formation of the Central Election Commission four of whose members will be from the UTO.
1999	11 Feb	Leaders of the Kazakh Republican People's Party and of the Orleu movement complained that the Justice Ministry is delaying registration of their concerns to prevent them from participating in parliamentary elections later this year.

1999	11 Feb.	Representatives of the Taliban and of the forces under Ahmed Shah Masoud agreed to hold talks in Ashgabat., Turkmenistan was acceptable to both the Talebans and the opposing forces because the UN officially recognized that republic as a neutral country.
1999	12 Feb.	Kazakhstan imposes a 200 percent tariff on foodstuff and other goods imported from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.
1999	12 Feb.	Russian authorities praise Uzbekistan as "the sole country inside the former Soviet Union to maintain its industrial production at the 1990 level. They also praise Uzbekistan for combating Islamic fundamentalism.
1999	16 Feb.	Russian and Tajik Muftiat sign an agreement on holding regular conferences on spiritual matters, opening new medressahs and mosques, and holding regular meetings between delegations.
1999	16 Feb.	Aleksandr Petrov from the Moscow office of Human Rights Watch was deported from Turkmenistan for producing "offending" materials on Turkmenistan.
1999	16 Feb.	Five bombs went off in Tashkent damaging buildings in various parts of the capital. Apparently targeting President Islam Karimov who was arriving at government headquarters for a scheduled meeting of the Council of Ministers.

1999	17 Feb.	Niyazov predicts that his country would export 120 billion cubic meters of natural gas by the year 2,000. Projected Trans-Caspian and Trans-Iranian pipelines, along with the existing Trans-Russian pipeline, are to ensure "stable operation" of the gas turbine at the Bezmenin power plant, installed by the U.S. company General Electric as well as guarantee reliable"supplies of gas to Ashgabat. Azerbaijan has agreed to route the planned Trans-Caspian gas pipeline to Turkey while the U.S. Ex-Im Bank contributes approximately \$1 billion toward the estimated \$3 billion construction costs.
1999	17 Feb.	Uzbek authorities blamed the explosions on foreign extremist and terrorist organizations and people who have relations with them, the trends of Wahhabism and Hezbe Tahriri Islomiya, Islamic movements set up in Pakistan, and Uzbek citizens misled by such groups.
1999	18 Feb.	An illness, "unknown to modern medicine," has claimed the lives of 350 children and elderly people in the area along the Tajik- Afghan border. The illness has affected mainly young children and the elderly. Since the start of 1999, 203 cases of typhoid have been reported in the southern Tajik city of Kulyab.
1999	18 Feb.	The UN Secretary-General criticizes the slow progress in disarming opposition forces and implementation of constitutional reform.
1999	18 Feb	Kazakhstan's Supreme Court has declared agreements with Britain's Trans-World Group to be invalid. The company is held responsible for losses totaling \$145 million at the Aksu Ferroalloy Works, \$102 million at Aluminum of Kazakhstan, more than \$86 million at the Ferrokhrom ferroalloy works, and some \$40 million at the Sokolov-Sarbai Mining Production Association, Kazakhstan's leading producer of iron-ore products.

1999	18 Feb.	The terrorist bombings in Tashkent on 16 February has put Kyrgyz on guard to secure their border with Uzbekistan. In some areas, roads leading from Uzbekistan into Kyrgyzstan have been closed. Kyrgyz security forces are to cooperate fully with their Uzbek counterparts.
1999	18 Feb.	Akaev's mandate for economic stability: improving tax legislation for both local and foreign businesses and establishing a special board at the Tax Inspectorate to concentrate on deals with foreign companies; second, liberalizing legislation on foreign investment; third, reforming the judicial system to ensure the legality of deals between state agencies and foreign producers; Fourth, limiting the interference of administrative bodies in the activities of foreign companies; and fifth, setting up free trade zones in the country.
1999	18 Feb.	18 February is declared a day of mourning for the victims of the bombings in Tashkent which killed 18 people and injured 150, 12 critically.
1999	18 Feb.	Kyrgyzstan recalls its battalion which is serving with CIS peacekeeping troops in Tajikistan.
1999	22 Feb.	Tajikistan, a candidate member of the Central Asian Union, was not represented at the 19 February summit in Astana.
1999	22 Feb.	Two U.S. companies, Bechtel and General Electric Capital, are chosen to head the consortium which is to build the Trans-Caspian pipeline for Turkmenistan. Niyazov selected the other companies that will take part in building as well. Iran and Russia warn Turkmenistan of the consequences of its signing of the Trans-Caspian treaty enabling Bechtel Corp. and General Electric lead a consortium to build the Trans-Caspian pipeline to bring Turkmen natural gas to Azerbaijan.

1999	23 Feb	International organizations have promised \$43 million for the victims of the 473 nuclear explosions conducted in the area around Semipalatinsk between 1949 and 1989. Kazakhstan's government does not have the necessary funds to care for the surviving victims.
1999	23 Feb.	The number of people in custody for the February 16 bombing reaches 30 . All detainees have ties to "extremist religious groups" and all underwent training in sabotage in Afghanistan, Chechnya or Tajikistan. Those arrested are all Uzbek citizens but none is the alleged mastermind of the bombing.
1999	24 Feb.	Last year's agricultural output totaled 19.6 billion som (\$654 million). Most of the money from foreign loans for agriculture has been embezzled.
1999	24 Feb.	Rakhmonov warns of a threat by 400 people undergoing sabotage training in various areas of Afghanistan.
1999	26 Feb.	Russia and three other former Soviet states accept Tajikistan into a customs union aimed at accelerating cooperation and trade in the region.
1999	26 Feb.	The UN Security Council, announcing the opening of two UN offices in Khojand and Qarategin, warns that a loss of confidence between the government and UTO could have dangerous results.
1999	1 Mar.	The amount of money in circulation in Turkmenistan increased by 5.4 percent a month as opposed to the previous 6.9 percent monthly increase, a good sign. The official rate of exchange for the Turkmen national currency, the manat, however, remains steady, at 5,200 to \$1.
1999	1 Mar.	Ravshan Salijanov, 27, from the Uzbek city of Namangan, was apprehended in Tashkent. He is one of six men sought by Uzbek authorities in connection with the 16 February bombings in Tashkent.

1999	1 Mar.	Uzbekistan issues new regulations on residency. Foreign citizens, including CIS countries, must present a permit issued by law-enforcement authorities. Foreign visitors staying in Uzbekistan for more than three days must obtain visas.
1999	2 Mar.	Raul Malk met with his Kazakh counterpart, Kasymjomart Tokayev, in Astana on 1 March, BNS and Interfax reported. The two signed an agreement on avoiding double taxation. Malk mentioned his country's desire to ship goods to China via Kazakhstan, and Tokayev said Kazakhstan would like greater access to Estonian port facilities for metals, oil, and grain exports.
1999	2 Mar.	Uzbekistan might have moved some of its border posts into Kyrgyz territory by as much as 24 kilometers.
1999	3 Mar.	In its founding congress, the National Movement Party declares its major goals: establishing peace and national accord, repairing damage caused by the civil war, achieving political and economic independence, combating factionalism and regionalism, and integration into the CIS as well as the Central Asian and world communities.
1999	3 Mar.	Rakhmonov orders a complete integration of soldiers from the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) into the regular army and amnesties UTO leaders.
1999	3 Mar.	After Islam Karimov stated that some of the terrorists involved in the February bombing in Tashkent had been trained in camps in Tajikistan, Tajik authorities proposed to establish a joint force with Uzbekistan to inspect remote mountainous areas of Tajikistan and locate suspected terrorist training areas.
1999	5 Mar.	Mohammed Solih, the chairman of Erk, Uzbekistan's banned opposition party, is a suspect in the February bombings, training anti-government Uzbek youths in Chechnya for sabotage, and colluding with the Wahhabis.

1999	9 Mar.	Uzbekistan threatens to stop delivery of natural gas if Kyrgyzstan does not start pay its \$3.3 million debt.
1999	12 Mar.	Kazakhstan moves to protect the northehrn Caspian littoral against environmental disaster likely to be brought about by oil extraction companies. Under the Law on Specially Protected Territories, adopted in 1997, the northern section of the Caspian Sea and the Ural River have the status of nature preserve, which gives fishing priority over oil extraction. Besides, 1 ton of black caviar produced by the Atyraubalyk company costs an average of \$1.2 million on the world market. 1 ton of oil costs only \$60.
1999	12 Mar.	Akayev introduces "diplomacy of the Silk Road" as a central element in Kyrgyz politics.
1999	12 Mar.	Kyrgyzstan moves to strengthen its border with Tajikistan perhaps with the numbers it withdraws from the Tajik/Afghan border.
1999	16 Mar.	Belarus might help Tajikistan modernize its military hardware, in particular armored vehicles and aircraft.
1999	16 Mar.	Registration of the UTO fighters is completed in all regions, except Darband and Tavil-Dara. Rakhmonov ordered that those UTO members who have met all conditions for integration into the regular national army be equipped and transferred to new units. BP
1999	16 Mar.	The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development will participate in financing the construction of the Turkmen segment of Transcaspian pipeline project. EBRD's contribution to the project, however, is not specified.
1999	16 Mar.	Islam Karimov named Takhir Yuldash and Muhammad Solih as organizers in the February bombing in Tashkent. Karimov has sought assistance from Interpol to apprehend Solih and Yoldash. The former seeks the presidency of Uzbekistan.

1999	16 Mar.	As part of their bilateral economic cooperation, Turkey has invested \$1 billion in the Uzbek economy since Uzbekistan became independent in 1991. With currently 400 Uzbek-Turkish joint ventures, the two leaders intend to build more relations on an equal, friendly basis and regard each other as a good neighbor and reliable partner.
1999	17 Mar.	Islam Karimov and Suleyman Demirel attended the opening ceremonies of the joint-venture automotive plant Samkochavto in Samarkand. The plant will produce 5,000 vehicles annually. Turkey's Koc Holding company built the \$65 million plant and is co-owner. It is the second automotive assembly plant to open in Uzbekistan. The UzDaewooAvto plant in Andijan began operating in 1996 and has an annual capacity of 200,000 vehicles.
1999	18 Mar.	Kazakhstan will not withdraw its battalion from Tajikistan. Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan have withdrawn their troops from the CIS peacekeeping force, leaving only battalions from Tajikistan, Russia, and Kazakhstan guarding the Tajik-Afghan border. Kazakhstan's battalion in Tajikistan has been reduced from 500 to 300 men.
1999	18 Mar.	Five more UTO members receive government positions in line with the terms of the 1997 Tajik Peace Accord.
1999	18 Mar.	Kyrgyzstan owes Uzbekistan more than \$6 million for gas supplies.
1999	18 Mar.	Muhammed Bekjon, brother of Mohammed Solih whom Islam Karimov has named a suspect in the Febraury bombing, along with three other Uzbeks are apprehended in Kyiv, Ukrain.
1999	19 Mar.	Nazarbayev criticizes the work of the courts stating that citizens write the president, the government, and the local authorities to find a resolion for their legal problems.

1999	19 Mar.	The UN special envoy to Afghanistan, Lakhdar Brahimi, met with Niyazov in Ashgabat and extended a message of thanks from UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan for hosting the recent round of Afghan peace talks.
1999	22 Mar.	Turkmenistan requires visas from members of the CIS. Additionally, Niyazov established new rules for the transit through Turkmenistan of beer, hard liquor, wine, and tobacco products. An unspecified fee will be imposed on goods transiting Turkmen territory at the point of entry. When the same goods leave Turkmen territory within 30 days the fee is returned at departure time.
1999	22 Mar.	On the occasion of Nawruz and Kurban Bairami, Niyazov has freed 5,000 prisoners. The total of people freed this year is 22,000.
1999	22 Mar.	At an expanded session of the Cabinet of Ministers, Niyazov signed a resolution on drafting a socio-economic reform program through 2010.
1999	22 Mar.	The chairman of the Integration Committee of the CIS Customs Union, Nigmatzhan Isingarín, weighed the pros and cons of Turkmenistan's announcement for visa requirements for CIS members on transit. He felt by doing this Turkmenistan will not only isolate itself but lose the benefits it receives from international trade.
1999	23 Mar.	Uzbek citizens who fail to exchange their old Soviet passport for a new Uzbek passport by 1 January 2000 will forfeit their Uzbek citizenship. Since 1995, 12 million people have handed in their old passports and 1.8 million have yet to hand theirs in.
1999	24 March	The Military Collegium of Tajikistan's Supreme Court hands down sentences of 10-14 years in prison to seven supporters of rebel Colonel Makhmud Khudoiberdiev who took part in the abortive attack in October 1997 on presidential guard detachments in Tursunzade, western Tajikistan.

1999	24 Mar.	Akezhan Kazhegeldin, who was barred from participation in the January 1999 presidential elections and who was shot at while exercising his horse near Almaty last fall is again target of assassination.
1999	25 Mar.	Workers' Movement of Kazakhstan leader rejects the claim that conditions in the country's prisons have is untrue and vows to protect prisoners' rights.
1999	29 Mar.	The UN resumes observer mission in Gorno-Badakshan, suspended for the murder last summer of three mission members and their driver. Tajik Supreme Court handed down death sentences to three former opposition fighters found guilty of those murders.
1999	30 Mar.	The Kazakh opposition movement Azamat (founded in January 1997) criticizes the government calling its Kazakh-Chinese border treaty which cedes lead and gold deposits to China a "criminal" act.
1999	30 Mar.	80 die as a direct consequence of the spill of sodium cyanide into the Barskoon River. Neither the Kyrgyzaltyn state gold company nor the Canadian Kumtor Operating Company (KOC) moves to compensate for the loss.
1999	31 Mar.	Tajik Socialist Party leader Safarali Kendjaev was shot dead by unidentified gunmen outside his home in Dushanbe. Kendjaev was chairman of the Tajik parliament's legislation and human rights committee. He is the third prominent politician to be assassinated in Tajikistan over the past year.
1999	31 Mar.	The appearance of anti-Nazarbaev slogans on fences and buildings in Almaty and Astana prompts the formation of a group to investigate the background of the criminal groups involved.

1999	31 Mar.	A special group has been formed to investigate The appearance last week of anti-Nazarbaev slogans on fences and buildings in both Almaty and Astana has prompted the formation of a group to investigate the background of criminal and/or illegal groupsinvolved in smearing the president.
1999	31 Mar.	Ukraine will ask Turkmenistan to suspend gas shipments beginning April 1999. Kyiv currently owes Turkmenistan some \$100 million for gas already received nd cannot afford adding to the debt.
1999	31 Mar.	Kyrgyzstan's loss a result of Kazakhstan's customs tariff \$1.5 million.
1999	31 Mar.	As a result of Uzbek Prime Minister Utkir Sultanov's visit to Tokyo, Japan will open a \$107.6 million credit line to finance improvements to Uzbekistan's telephone network. An agreement to this effect was reached during last week.
1999	2 Apr.	Turkmenistan continues gas deliveries to Ukraine, despite the latter's growing debt until all 20 billion cubic meters of gas for 1999 is delivered.
1999	3 Apr.	Kazakhstan's Demography Fund, to boost birthrate, offers 100,000 tenge (\$1,150) to the parents of the first 2,000 babies born in 2000.
1999	6 Apr.	Four Tajik opposition parties-- "Popular Unity of Tajikistan," "Free Tajikistan," the "People's Republican Party of Tajikistan," and "For Universal Peace in Tajikistan" warn that Rakhmonov's of "regional and ethnic genocide" will lead to a new civil war.

1999	6 Apr.	Kazakhstan and China explore rules for equal exploitation of the water resources of the Irtysh and Ili rivers. The planning might be complex due to the existence of the ethnic groups in Xinjiang and their co-ethnic brethren in Kazakhstan. The fact that Beijing is building new dams and power stations on the Irtysh, which is a tributary of Russia's Ob River, radically reduces the volume of water flowing from China into Kazakhstan complicates the matters.
1999	6 Apr.	The devaluation of Russian ruble force Kazakhstan to free the exchange rate for the national currency, the official exchange rate for which fell from 88 to 100 to the dollar.
1999	8 Apr.	In Kyrgyzstan, government tabilizes the som's reaction to the devaluation of the Kazakh Tenge.
1999	9 Apr.	Niyazov and Nazarbaev agreed on exporting Turkmen gas and Kazakh oil via China. Kazakhstan and China have already signed an agreement on construction of a \$3 billion, 3,000 km oil export.
1999	12 Apr.	Narrow political interests are recognized as the cause of delay in implementing both the military and political protocols of the 1997 General Peace Accord. # UN will resume operations in the Garm region of eastern Tajikistan. Operations there were suspended last summer following the murder of three UN observers and their interpreter. # A total of 900 former Tajik opposition fighters have been enlisted into three interim army units.
1999	13 Apr.	Rakhmonov fires five senior officials including State Customs Committee head Rahim Karimov, a member of the United Tajik Opposition. The five were accused of financial laxness, including failure to ensure tax collection.

1999	13 Apr.	Kazakh authorities and their Iranian counterparts examined the feasibility of renewing the suspended export, via Iran, of oil from Kazakhstan. Regarding the Trans-Caspian shipment of Kazakh oil, however, the two bodies could not reach common grounds.
1999	14 Apr.	Tajik and Uzbek authorities discuss cooperation in the spheres of customs, border and land, passenger and cargo transit, and the supply and transit of natural gas to Tajikistan.
1999	14 Apr.	Akaev is accused of entrusting senior posts to politicians from the Kemin district of Chu oblast.
1999	15 Apr.	UTO leader Said Abdullo Nuri offers to ensure the security of the UN observers in the Gharm region. The UN suspended operations outside Dushanbe last year following the murder of three members of its observer force and their interpreter.
1999	15 Apr.	City authorities continue to harass the leader of the recently registered Orleu Party by creating obstacles for its members by withdrawing permission for it to hold a congress at the trade union confederation building. The situation is different with the pro-presidential Otanshyldar Party even though its current priority is not to create an open society but to strengthen national statehood.
1999	16 Apr.	President Askar Akaev visits India. The value of bilateral trade with India increases to \$13.81 million.

1999	16 Apr.	More people continue to join the women picketing the office of the mayor of Qyzyl-orda to demand back wages, RFE/RL's Kazakh Service reported on 16 April (see "RFE/RL Newslines," 14 April 1999). Local authorities have prevented KHABAR News Agency from relaying reports on the protest to Almaty and Astana. Meanwhile 13 of the 15 workers from the Mangyastau oil and gas research facility who launched a hunger strike at the beginning of April to demand their salaries for the past 24 months have been hospitalized after refusing an offer of payment in kind in the form of pasta.
1999	19 Apr.	Kyrgyzstan cannot pay Uzbekistan \$4.5 million for gas deliveries.
1999	19 Apr.	Kazakhstan authorities recognize the Czech Republic as one of their key partners in central Europe, noting that trade turnover has doubled from \$50 million in 1997 to \$100 million last year. Kazakhstan plans to pay some of its outstanding debt for construction projects undertaken by Czechoslovakia in Kazakhstan in the 1980s by supplying the Czech Republic oil via Russia.
1999	20 Apr.	Azamat calls for the inclusion of Russian and Kyrgyz government representatives in the upcoming Kazakh-Chinese talks on the use of waters from the Irtysh and Ili rivers.
1999	20 Apr.	Kazakhstan authorities recognize the Czech Republic as one of their key partners in Central Europe, noting that trade turnover has doubled from \$50 million in 1997 to \$100 million in 1998.

1999	20 Apr.	Citing the presence in Tajikistan of the 201st Russian division and of Russian border troops adequate to ensure Tajikistan's security, Muhammadsharif Himmatzoda, leader of the Islamic Revival Party of Tajikistan and chairman of the Committee for National Reconciliation sub-committee on legal affairs, termed the creation on the territory of Tajikistan of a foreign military base "unacceptable."
1999	20 Apr.	The Kyrgyz-Russian intergovernmental commission reviewed a draft 10-year economic cooperation program that includes cooperation in the oil and gas sectors, the involvement of Russian companies in the construction of hydro-electric plants in Kyrgyzstan, and Russian orders from Kyrgyz defense plants.
1999	22 Apr.	As a payment for Turkmenistan's natural gas, the Ukrainian government undertakes the shipment of barter goods to Turkmenistan.
1999	22 Apr.	Parliament approves the candidacy of Amangeldi Muraliev as prime minister.
1999	22 Apr.	A Czech government delegation visited Uzbekistan to discuss expanding bilateral economic cooperation and trade. Trade turnover between the two countries totaled \$800 million last year.
1999	23 Apr.	While 22 representatives of the UTO have been appointed to government posts, no progress has been made to date in nominating opposition representatives to serve on regional and district councils.
1999	23 Apr.	Kyrgyzstan will pay its \$3.8 million transit debt to Kazakhstan by 1 May.
1999	23 Apr.	Kazakhstan bars Uzbek freight trains from transiting its territory until Tashkent pays an \$8 million transit debt

1999	26 Apr.	Not only the perpetrators but all the organizers of the 16 February bomb attacks in Tashkent have been arrested.
1999	27 Apr.	In Kyrgyzstan, the lower chamber of parliament passes in the first reading the government's new election code.
1999	27 Apr.	The UTO criticized Rakhmonov for his refusal to endorse constitutional amendments agreed on by the CNR, a body composed of both government and opposition representatives.
1999	28 Apr.	The EU is concerned about "problems" in the Tajik peace process, especially Rahmonov's rejection of proposed constitutional amendments drafted by the Committee for NCR, which includes both government and opposition representatives.
1999	28 Apr.	At a news conference in Almaty on 27 April, representatives of the recently registered Birlesu political movement criticized as "undemocratic" the draft law on amendments to the presidential decree on the conduct of elections, RFE/RL's Kazakh service reported. The Birlesu members objected that the amendments do not make provision for the popular election of regional governors, who are to be appointed by regional councils. They also noted that the fee to register as a parliamentary candidate is so high that very few people can afford it.
1999	29 Apr.	Some 40 members of an armed opposition group headed by Mansur Muakalov abducted six Tajik police officers in eastern Tajikistan during the night of 27-28 April. The kidnapers are demanding the release of five men charged with more than 80 crimes, including 10 murders.
1999	29 Apr.	In Washington, Akezhan Kazhegeldin denied the recent accusations of tax evasion leveled against him argued that the country's leadership is "neither united nor a monolith" but composed of disparate factions pursuing their own "clan and corporate interests."

1999	30 Apr.	Rakhmonov states that only a secular government can guarantee peace in Tajikistan. Meanwhile, Tajik Islamic opposition members have demanded that the authorities release prisoners in exchange for the return of six policemen taken hostage.
1999	30 Apr.	Found guilty of spying for a foreign power, Major- General Rais Khadeyev, former deputy head of Kazakhstan's security service, was and sentenced to 10 years in prison; his property was confiscation and he lost his rank.
1999	30 Apr.	At talks in Ashgabat, Niyazov and PSG, the U.S. company that plans to build a gas pipeline across the Caspian, agreed to speed up work on the project. The preliminary financial plan and the organization of the multicompany consortium that PSG will head were discussed.
1999	30 Apr.	In order to improve cooperation in the airline industry, Uzbekistan and Ukraine formed a new "CIS-Alliance" air system.
1999	3 May	Suspected of involvement in daubing slogans on buildings and fences in Astana that denounced President Nursultan Nazarbaev, Armial Tasymbekov is arrested by National Security Committee officials and taken to a psychiatric clinic. Later on, he is found dead in his apartment in Almaty.
1999	3 May	Niyazov transfers some of his oversight powers to the parliament.
1999	3 May	The Bishkek City Court approves the fines that a district court had handed down one month earlier on the independent weekly "Res Publika. The court had fined the paper 200,000 som (\$6,670) for insulting the honor and dignity of the president of Kyrgyzstan's National Television and Radio Corporation.

1999	4 May	Journalists subject Kazakhstan's new draft law on mass media to harsh criticism and charge that freedom of speech and the press in Kazakhstan will be restricted unless certain amendments are included in the law.
1999	4 May	Uzbek and Kazakh rail transit that had been halted due to non-payment of debts (Uzbekistan owes \$8 million and Kyrgyzstan \$3.8) is resumed. The debts will be repaid by 31 May.
1999	5 May	In Kazakhstan, Kazhegeldin will not contend the October parliamentary elections but will return to Kazakhstan from London after his "Economic Modeling" is published.
1999	5 May	Turkmenistan plans on opening embassies in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, and Tajikistan to take care of visa requirements imposed on visitors from most CIS states.
1999	5 May	In Tashkent, Masahiko Komura attended the opening of the first Japanese International Cooperation Agency office in Central Asia. The Agency provides technical assistance in the transition to a market economy, environmental protection, and the development of transport, communications, and public health facilities.
1999	6 May	Taseymbekov, the journalist who was forcibly taken to a psychiatric hospital in Astana is released. A doctor at the clinic said that Tasyymbekov had been treated for "a temporary mental disorder" and is now "absolutely sober and healthy."
1999	6 May	12 people are arrested for an alleged attempt to assassinate Akaev..

1999	7 May	Police dispersed seventeen employees of the Shymkent Phosphorus Plant who had been on a hunger strike on the town's central square for a week to demand payment of their salaries for the past three years. The plant, now bankrupt and up for sale, owes its former workers about 6 \$5 million.
1999	7 May	The Kyrgyz cabinet is unable to pay some 500 million soms (about \$14 million) in back payments, including wages, pensions and other allowances. The reason is that industrial output declined in 1998 by 39.7 percent, compared with 1997. Agricultural output fell by 12 percent and construction by 48 percent. Revenues from privatization in 1998 also fell short of the anticipated figure.
1999	10 May	In an attempt to protect domestic manufacturers from an influx of cheap foreign goods, all imported goods must bear labels in both Kazakh and Russian detailing their country of origin, date of manufacture and expiration date.
1999	11 May	Kofi Annan recommends extending for a further six months the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Tajikistan, which expires on 15 May. Annan notes that progress in implementing the 1997 Tajik peace agreements has been complicated by the "deeply-rooted mistrust" between the government and the opposition.
1999	11 May	3,000 officials are sacked or sentenced for, or merely suspected of, corruption or economic crime.
1999	13 May	Energy executives witness the start of the construction of a marine terminal for the planned 1,580 kilometer oil export pipeline from Kazakhstan's Tengiz field, Reuters reported. The \$2.2 billion project, in which Chevron is the major shareholder, is scheduled for completion in mid-2001.
1999	14 May	The Tajik government representatives agree only to dropping outstanding criminal charges against UTO members and release the UTO jailed fighters. Other demands by UTO are not acceptable.

1999	14 May	Residents of Kyrgyzstan's Isyyk Kul region blocked roads leading to the Kumptor gold mine and destroyed two trucks belonging to the Canadian-owned Kumptor Operating Company. 780,000 soms (\$22,000) allocated by the Kumptor as compensation for victims of the spill of toxic chemicals into the Barskoon River in May 1998 disappear.
1999	14 May	"Kazakhstan is searching for its own path toward democracy" is the response of Kazakh authorities to Gerard Stoudman, Chairman of the OSCE's Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights who said, "Kazakhstan is not a democracy."
1999	14 May	Severe sentences are handed down in the first of a series of trials of persons suspected of involvement in the bombings in Tashkent that resulted in 15 deaths.
1999	17 May	UN Security Council calls on the Tajik authorities to speed up implementation of the 1997 peace plan by demobilizing fighters, establishing a "broad political dialogue," and creating conditions for holding a referendum and for parliamentary elections. # 5,500 opposition fighters are amnestied as a response to a series of demands by the UTO.
1999	17 May	An Uzbek citizen transporting a canister of radioactive plutonium to the United Arab Emirates for \$16,000 is arrested in Bishkek.
1999	17 May	The Security Council approves a new foreign-policy concept drafted by the Foreign Ministry on the basis of President Askar Akaev's "Silk Road Diplomacy" doctrine. That doctrine envisages making use of Kyrgyzstan's geographic position to forge harmonious relations with neighboring Central Asian countries, with the states of Eastern and Southeastern Asia, and with Europe.

1999	18 May	Kazakhstan's National Security Ministry officials have discovered a secret radio receiver on the roof of the building that houses the British, German, and French. The receiver could be used to monitor conversations within the ministry building and incoming electronic messages.
1999	18 May	Turkey and Turkmenistan sign an agreement under which Turkey will purchase 750 million kW hours of electricity annually from Turkmenistan between 2000 and 2006. The electricity will be transported via Iran.
1999	19 May	Rakhmonov intends to expedite the drafting of amendments to the country's constitution that will pave the way for parliamentary elections early next year. Presidential elections will take place by 6 November 1999, the day when Rakhmonov's term expires.
1999	19 May	Kyrgyz government agrees to IMF conditions for resumption of financing under a three-year Economic Structural Adjustment Facility program. According to these conditions, Kyrgyzstan must implement tough monetary and financial policies, keep inflation below 20 percent in 1999, and increase budget revenues while cutting expenditures. The IMF initially allocated \$88 million for the three-year program, of which the first \$41 million was disbursed in 1998. It increased the total sum to \$120 million last year.
1999	20 May	In an effort to prepare the way for a more democratic election, come October, 1999, Several opposition parties and movements including Azat, Azamat, Orleu, and the Communist Party have signed a memorandum against the existing political system in the republic.
1999	21 May	While Nazarbaev vies the new draft law for the media empowering, his opponents see restriction of freedom of speech and nothing else. Any one of 43 minor offenses in the new election law has the potential to disqualify candidates from participation at any level.

1999	24 May	The members of the Economic Cooperation Organization (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) discussed expanding regional cooperation and develop a network of export pipelines for oil and gas.
1999	24 May	The som's 40 percent devaluation over the past two months concerns Kyrgyz authorities who blame the depreciation on currency speculation by commercial banks. The current exchange rate is 42 som to the \$1, compared with 17 som in July 1998 and 30 som in early March 1999.
1999	25 May	UTO characterizes its further participation in the CNR as "meaningless" unless the Tajik leadership meets key demands like increasing the UTO's share of posts in national and local government bodies to the 30 percent provided for in the 1997 peace accord. The UTO also demands 30 percent representation in banks and foreign embassies.
1999	26 May	The Tajik government dismisses as "unacceptable" conditions stipulated by the UTO.
1999	26 May	Turkmenistan plans unilaterally to revoke the open-ended treaty it signed with Russia in 1993, which allows for Turkmen and Russian border troops jointly guard Turkmenistan's frontiers with Iran and Afghanistan.
1999	27 May	Kyrgyzstan will soon receive increased gas supplies from Uzbekistan as Uzbekistan will pay rent for a gas pipeline tht transits Kyrgyz territory.
1999	27 May	Jan Kubis, UN Secretary-General's special representative in Tajikistan, proposes that Rakhmonov and UTO leader should meet and discuss the latter's demands. Iran and Russia, guarantors of the peace treaty, support Kubis's view.
1999	27 May	Kazakhstan is scheduled to receive more than \$50 million in U.S. aid in 1999. This is the "biggest aid program" that has ever been given by Washington to a Central Asian country..

1999	28 May	Opposition refuses to withdraw the conditions it has set for continued participation in the work of the CNR. Nuri said that those demands, including the allocation to the opposition of 30 percent of posts in national and local governments and the release of 93 imprisoned opposition figures, do not exceed concessions contained in the 1997 peace agreement.
1999	28 May	Nazarbaev criticizes the country's government for its lack of both concrete ideas for the economy and qualified economy and the ministers for interfering in the work of other agencies.
1999	28 May	The U.S. announces its support for plans to build an underwater Trans-Caspian pipeline to export Turkmenistan's natural gas to Turkey via Azerbaijan and Georgia and opposes the idea of a gas export pipeline via Iran.
1999	28 May	Pensioners picketed the government building in Bishkek to protest recent hikes in the price of bread and flour and to demand that pensions be raised and paid on time. The Kyrgyz government owes several million dollars to pensioners and teachers in back wages.
1999	31 May	The new Prime Minister asks the ministers to work out urgent measures to support the som within the next five days. Along with an inflation rate of 15, trade turnover with Uzbekistan has fallen by 52 percent, with Kazakhstan by 19 percent and with Russia by 15 percent since 1 January.
1999	31 May	Tashkent rejects Kazakhstan's request to buy Uzbek natural gas for \$30 per thousand cubic meters and the two countries fail to reach an agreement on complex border demarcation issues.

1999	2 Jun.	Rakhmonov agrees to a meeting with opposition representatives to discuss their demands. The UTO has suspended participation in two commissions on which both it and the Tajik government are jointly represented to protest the leadership's failure to comply with specific conditions of the 1997 peace agreement.
1999	3 Jun.	Kazakhstan plans to maintain the 1998 level of \$1.2 billion in direct foreign investment and \$2.1 billion in domestic investment. Regarding foreign investment, "an important component in establishing democracy," Kazakh officials assure leaders of foreign companies engaged in Kazakhstan that they can meet with the President personally to resolve difficulties, bureaucratic hurdles, or requests for bribes.
1999	3 Jun.	Pensioners, between 1,500-2,000 , picket the government building in Bishkek to protest deteriorating living conditions, demand increase in their pension, and on time payment. Second such protest in one week, prompted the government to announced that all outstanding wages for May will be paid by 20 June and that some 277 million soms (\$6 million) in social benefits arrears for 1998 will be paid after receipt of a new \$20 million loan from the Asian Development Bank.
1999	4 Jun.	Last year, Belarus-Tajik trade turnover grew by \$4.3 million to \$11.5 million. Belarus exports motor vehicles, industrial equipment, chemical products, and consumer goods to Tajikistan. The bulk of Belarusian imports from Tajikistan consists of aluminum, cotton, and agricultural products.
1999	4 Jun.	Of the 67 deputies in the lower house of the Kazakh parliament, 44 have joined OTAN, the party created earlier this year as a support base for President Nursultan Nazarbaev. Students and teachers might be pressured to join Party.

1999	4 Jun.	Following the example of South Korea, citizens of Kazakhstan are requested to donate gold and silver jewelry to help shore up the country's gold and hard currency reserves. Net gold and foreign currency reserves in April were \$1.01 billion. Families that refuse to comply with that appeal may be levied a \$50 tax.
1999	4 Jun.	Prime Minister Muraliev expressed concern at the decline in value of the som, rising unemployment, and the government's failure to meet targets for tax collection or to pay salaries to state employees. The Kyrgyz government owes some 200 million soms (about \$4.5 million) in overdue wages.
1999	7 Jun.	Tajikistan and China discuss bilateral cooperation. China invests up to \$11 million for the construction of a textile factory and a tobacco factory in tajikistan.
1999	8 Jun.	The UTO creates a working group to discuss conditions for renewing cooperation with the government on implementation of the 1997 peace agreement within five or six days.
1999	8 Jun.	Leading members of the OTAN (Fatherland) party, including parliamentary speaker Marat Ospanov, issued a statement on 7 June castigating the government for failing to protect domestic industry, stem rising unemployment, and pay pensions and social allowances on time.
1999	9 Jun.	Akaev regards Russia as his country's present and future "main strategic partner," particularly in the economic sphere. Downplaying the potential threat posed to Kyrgyzstan by Islamic radicalism, he dismissed a bomb attack last year against a traditional mosque in southern Kyrgyzstan as the work of terrorists.

1999	10 Jun.	Addressing cabinet members and regional governors on 9 June, Nazarbaev chastised officials for infighting, which, he said, is undermining the confidence of foreign investors. Nazarbaev criticized the government, and Prime Minister Nurlan Balghymbaev personally, for the lack of a coherent program for the next three to five years, and he outlined 10 tasks for ministers and regional leaders. The Federation of Trade Unions of Kazakhstan joined the OTAN party in calling for the government's replacement. The trade unionists noted that real wages have fallen by 25-30 percent in recent months, while food prices have risen sharply.
1999	11 Jun.	An explosion in Tursunzade on 10 June caused extensive property damage but claimed no casualties, Reuters reported on 11 June. Local officials said there is no indication that the latest bombing is linked to the country's long-running civil war.
1999	11 Jun.	The new mandatory visa regime set up by Ashgabat (8 June) has already detained 51 individuals from flying out of Ashgabat to Moscow. Acquiring the necessary documentation will take at least a month.
1999	14 Jun.	The World Bank has approved a \$20 million loan to support the privatization of farms in Tajikistan. The loan was made through the bank's International Association for Development, a program that makes loans to the world's poorest countries.
1999	14 Jun.	During a visit to Tashkent by Chinese Deputy Premier Qian Qichen, Islam Karimov called for expanding ties between the two countries as part of an effort to revive "the ancient Great Silver Road" linking Europe to Asia.
1999	15 Jun.	Bishkek's failure to meet its \$3.2 million debt for past deliveries has forced Intergas, the Kazakh company that supplies gas from Uzbekistan to northern Kyrgyzstan, to halt its delivery of natural gas.

1999	15 Jun.	A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Kazakhstan told journalists on 14 June that the U.S. Trade Department has not yet completed the investigation begun earlier this year into allegations that Kazakhstan has violated a 1992 pledge not to sell uranium on the world market at "dumping" prices. Kazakh authorities deny the charges.
1999	15 Jun.	Once again, the Kazakh company that supplies gas from Uzbekistan to Kyrgyzstan, Intergaz, cuts supplies to northern regions of Kyrgyzstan, including Bishkek to force the Kyrgyz government pay some \$3.2 million for past deliveries. Kyrgyz authorities are aware of the deteriorating situation but are not able to pay the amounts due.
1999	16 Jun.	Talks between working groups representing the Tajik government and UTO on the terms for a resumption of cooperation failed to reach a compromise solution.
1999	16 Jun.	OTAN's has succeeded in registering branches in only three of Kazakhstan's 14 oblasts. At least seven oblasts are needed to contend the parliamentary elections.
1999	17 Jun.	The Democratic Party of Tajikistan (DPT) condemns the April agreement between Moscow and Dushanbe allowing Russia to maintain a military base in Tajikistan. Russian military presence serves to prop up the present Tajik leadership and deter foreign investment. # The DPT appealed to the population and political parties to lobby against the holding of a proposed referendum on amendments to the Tajik Constitution. It argued that the proposed amendment on the "separation of religion from the state" could engender a new round of fighting between government and opposition forces.

1999	17 Jun.	Police in Almaty have launched an operation to detain and deport illegal immigrants. To date, 800 people have been deported, 132 of them on 15 June to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Some Chinese immigrants have also been apprehended. An additional 1,500 people have been fined for violating Kazakhstan's passport regulations.
1999	17 Jun.	As a result of shipment of needed Kyrgyz flour in the republic to Uzbekistan as payment for gas, flour prices in Kyrgyzstan have risen by 30-40 percent. Legislators believe that Kyrgyz government should ask Kazakhstan to settle its \$22 million debt to Kyrgyzstan in grain.
1999	17 Jun.	22 individuals are accused of terrorism, attempting to kill President Islam Karimov, drug trafficking, illegal possession of weapons, and robbery. The state prosecutor called for the death sentence on 10 of the defendants, and for prison terms of 10-14 years for the remainder.
1999	18 Jun.	Approximately 60 percent of Kazakhstan's territory is currently subject to de-certification. Meanwhile, Astana plans to privatize some 28.1 million hectares of farmland.
1999	18 Jun.	The prime ministers of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan approved 25 investment projects totaling in excess of \$50 million. They also agreed to coordinate the operation of their power grids.
1999	21 Jun.	Rakhmonov names four opposition candidates to government posts. The UTO will compile a list of 14 cities and towns in which its nominees will be appointed to head local government bodies.

1999	21 Jun.	The government of Kazakhstan signs a memorandum of intent with British Gas, Italy's Agip, Texaco, and Russia's Lukoil on construction of a 460 kilometer, \$440 million pipeline from the Karachaganak field to Atyrau. The pipeline will be connected in 2001 to the Caspian Pipeline Consortium from Tengiz to Novorossiisk, and will enable Kazakhstan to export up to 12 million tons of oil and gas condensate per year.
1999	22 Jun.	Two close associates of rebel Colonel Makhmud Khudoiberdiev were sentenced to death on charges of treason and attempting to seize power in the abortive uprising in Khujand in November 1998.
1999	22 Jun.	To help newly-created parties, akaev proposes reducing from 12 to 6 months the minimum period prior to parliamentary elections for which a political party must be officially registered.
1999	22 Jun.	Kazakhstan's parliament passes amendments proposed by Nazarbaev to the election law. The amendments abolish the penalties hitherto incurred by involvement in unregistered public organizations and reduce by half the registration fee for parliamentary candidates from 132,000 to 66,000 tenges (\$4,100).
1999	25 Jun.	Karimov beleives other Central Asian states should work together to promote a rapprochement between the Tajik government and opposition. Efforts by unnamed "individual forces" to build an Islamic state in Tajikistan run counter to the interests of other countries of the region.
1999	25 Jun.	Kazakh Prime Minister informed parliament that his cabinet will curb inflation and reduce the budget deficit. He criticized the parliament, which narrowly failed to achieve the two-thirds vote required to pass a vote of no confidence in the government, for its opposition to budget cuts,

1999	25 Jun.	Russia warned Turkmenistan that a "polarization" within the CIS may weaken security along the borders of the CIS and create gaps that can be advantageous to adversaries. Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan have both announced their intention to take over full responsibility for guarding their own frontiers.
1999	25 Jun.	The U.S. announced its willingness to continue to support plans for the construction of an under-water Trans-Caspian pipeline for the export of Turkmen gas. The resolution of Baku and Ashgabat's dispute over the delimitation of their respective sectors of the Caspian Sea and of the ownership of several offshore oilfields has help the process of the pipeline along.
1999	25 Jun.	In its seventh attempt, Kyrgyz authorities succeeded in arresting Marat Kalmurzaev, president of the Kyrgyzbusiness private company who is suspected of embezzlement, abuse of power, and tax evasion between 1996-1998, resulting in losses to the state of approximately 8,906,000 million som (about \$200,000).
1999	25 Jun.	The presidents of the Central Asian Union agreed to strengthen economic cooperation, take "practical steps" to form a common Central Asian economic space, and capital, and grant Georgia and Turkey observer status in the union.
1999	25 Jun.	Islam Karimov called on other Central Asian states to work together to promote a rapprochement between the Tajik government and opposition. He characterized the efforts of unnamed "individual forces" to build an Islamic state in Tajikistan counter to the interests of the region.
1999	26 Jun.	70 ethnic Kazakh academicians, writers, and artists demand that 70-80% of all broadcasts should be in Kazakh. According to the 1997 language law, half the programming should be in Kazakh.

1999	29 Jun.	Rakhmonov gives "overall approval" to amendments to the Tajik Constitution demanded by the UTO within the framework of the 1997 peace agreement. Those amendments will be considered at an emergency parliamentary session on 30 June. # Rakhmonov rejects opposition demand to remove from the constitution an article pledging construction of a secular Tajik state, and the introduction of a bicameral parliament, the latter proposal on the grounds that it would cost the state budget \$25 million.
1999	30 Jun.	Talks between Russia and Kazakhstan continue on the delimitation of the Russian and Kazakh sectors of the Caspian Sea on the basis of an agreement signed by both presidents. Under that agreement, the seabed is divided into national sectors while the waters remain the common property of all littoral states.
1999	2 Jul.	People's Party of Kyrgyzstan views the rapidly deteriorating social and economic situation in the republic as a cause for the return to power of the Communist Party.
1999	5 Jul.	Engine problems cause Russian Proton rocket launched from the Baikonur cosmodrome to explode. 5,000 square meters of land in Kazakhstan's central Karaganda oblast are contaminated with highly toxic heptil rocket fuel. Exploding rocket has released poisonous gas into the atmosphere. No decision has been made on whether to evacuate residents.
1999	5 Jul.	A court in Tashkent, in the course of a three hour trial, which the Human Rights Watch characterized as "a farce, sentenced 48-year-old Mahbuba Kasymova to five years' imprisonment on charges of fraud and harboring a criminal. Kasymova is a member of the unregistered Independent Human Rights Organization of Uzbekistan and of the banned Birlik opposition party.

1999	8 Jul.	Talks on the Baikonur space complex between Kazakhstan and Russia are "positive" and are focused on an inventory of its property and social guarantees for its employees. Under a 1998 agreement, Moscow agreed to pay \$115 million annually for the use of the Baikonur complex.
1999	8 Jul.	President Nazarbaev schedules elections to the upper and lower chambers of Kazakhstan's new parliament for 17 September and 10 October respectively.
1999	8 Jul.	Georgia and Turkmenistan have concluded a contract whereby the Tbilisi Aviation Plant will repair 45 Turkmen SU-45 fighter aircraft at a cost of \$46 million.
1999	9Jul.	Akaev regards Russia as his country's present and future "main [economic] partner.
1999	9 Jul.	Kazakhstan suspends further launches from Baikonur, including the planned launch on 14 July of a supply craft for the "Mir" space station and of a Ukrainian-Russian satellite. Payment of \$300 million debt for the rent of Baikonur launch site is precondition for permission to launch the Russian satellite.
1999	10 Jul.	Kazakh experts are concerned that deadly anthrax bacteria in Vozrozhdeniye island (in the Aral Sea) might contaminate the region once the island loses its surrounding water
1999	12 Jul.	Ar-Namys (dignity) Party, creating a law-abiding and democratic society, is founded.
1999	12 Jul.	Almaty's main airport is almost entirely destroyed by a fire that broke out due to faulty electrical wiring.
1999	13 Jul.	Rakhmonov chaired a government session to evaluate the damage inflicted by last week's mudslides and coordinate emergency aid to the population of the regions affected. Islam Karimov expressed his condolences and offered material aid in coping with the aftermath of the disaster.

1999	13 Jul.	Nurlan Balghymbaev chaired a cabinet session on 12 July devoted to the social and economic situation in the town of Ekibastuz in northern Kazakhstan. Several dozen employees at the Ekibastuz power station began a hunger-strike two weeks ago to demand payment of back wages for the past two years, totaling 125 million tenge (approximately \$900,000). Balghymbaev ordered Energy, Trade, and Industry Minister Mukhtar Abliyazov to pay off the wage arrears within one week.
1999	13 Jul.	Reconstruction of the existing gas pipeline from Azerbaijan via Georgia will cost between \$100-150 million. The Shah Deniz reserves are sufficiently large to supply Turkey with enough gas to meet its rapidly growing energy needs.
1999	13 Jul.	During the first six months of 1999 GDP increased by 15 percent, compared with 1998. Total GDP growth for 1998 was 5 percent. Oil and gas extraction for the first five months of 1999 rose by 10.7 percent, compared with 1998. # Turkmenistan recently completed its best-ever grain harvest of 1.5 million tons. Such steady increase has made Turkmenistan self-sufficient in grain for the second consecutive year.
1999	14 Jul.	In Almaty, the cost of using public transport for pensioners and invalids is reduced to 10 tenges (less than \$0.10). Pensioners had staged demonstrations in the city earlier this month to protest the abolition of their right to free travel.

1999	14 Jul.	Ukraine's foreign trade from January to May 1999 totaled \$8.8 billion, down by 26 percent on the same period last year, Interfax reported on 13 July, citing Ukraine's State Statistics Committee. The negative trade balance amounted to \$236 million or 21.7 percent of the level in the same period last year. The committee attributes this reduction largely to lower prices of Russian gas supplied to pay for gas transit across Ukraine. Russia accounted for 49.3 percent of Ukrainian imports, followed by Turkmenistan (10.5 percent), Germany (6.9 percent), Belarus (2.8 percent), and the U.S. (2.7 percent).
1999	15 Jul.	A court in tashkent, in the course of a three-hour trial, which the Human Rights Watch characterized as "a farce," sentenced 48-year-old Mahbuba Kasymova to five years imprisonment on charges of fraud and harboring a criminal. Kasymova is a member of the unregistered Independent Human ights Organization of Uzbekistan and of the banned Birlik opposition party.
1999	15 Jul.	Tajikistan's National Bank stabilizes the exchange rate for the Tajik ruble against the U.S. dollar, setting an official rate of 1,400 Tajik rubles to the dollar. The Tajik ruble had fallen to 1,800- 2,000. The fall in the value of the national currency led to steep price rises. Tajik authorities denied rumors that the Tajik government intends to introduce a new national currency--the somon--in September to mark the 1,100th anniversary of the Samanid dynasty.
1999	16 Jul.	Kazakhstan's Veterinary Agency characterizes Moscow's recent imposition of a ban on imports of meat from Kazakhstan "politically" motivated. Russia had said the ban was prompted by the discovery of hoof-and-mouth disease among the cattle in the Qostanay Oblast of northern Kazakhstan.

1999	17 Jul.	Kazakh authorities relent and give permission for Russia to launch a rocket, carrying navigation equipment for Mir, from Baikonur.
1999	18 Jul.	An unmanned cargo vessel filled with supplies docks with the "Mir" space. The vessel delivers food, oxygen, scientific equipment, and other supplies to the station, whose current mission will end on 28 August.
1999	19 Jul.	Ivanov told journalists in Tashkent after the meeting that Tajikistan's experience of national reconciliation and repatriating refugees since the signing of the General Peace Agreement two years ago deserves greater publicity and wider application.
1999	19 Jul.	Turkmenistan and Russia plan to create an intergovernmental commission aimed at increasing bilateral political, trade, economic, and military cooperation.
1999	20 Jul.	Haji Amanullo Negmatzoda is re-elected to the chairmanship of the Tajik Muslim Religious Board for another five years.
1999	21 Jul.	The Tajik government and the UTO agreed to ban carrying arms in public.
1999	21 Jul.	70 Muslims, suspected of being Wahhabis or escaped prisoners, are arrested temporarily in Zhambul and then released.
1999	21 Jul.	Niyazov renames Chardzhou Turkmenabad. He said he took this step to ensure that the names in the country reflect its rebirth.
1999	22 Jul.	Dushanbe completes the registration of 5,377 rebel fighters who are to be integrated into the national army.

1999	22 Jul.	More than 70 percent of the Tajik population currently backs the re- election of President Rakhmonov at a November 1999 poll.
1999	22Jul.	In Kazakhstan, 75 workers continue a three-week hunger strike at the Ekibastuz Power Station to demand the payment of back wages.
1999	23 Jul.	Russia, viewed by Tajikistan as a strategically important partner, plans to establish a military base in Tajikistan.
1999	23 Jul.	Elections. Former Kazakhstan Prime Minister Akezhan Kazhegeldin, the leader of the opposition Republican People's Party, will run for the parliament, even though he and his party doubt the vote will be democratic. But there was one positive step with regard: Kazakhstan authorities have registered the Republican People's Party, thereby making it fully eligible to participate in the election.
1999	24 Jul.	Originating in Kazakhstan, a plague of locusts infests much of Central Asia and parts of Russia.
1999	26 Jul.	The U.S. explores ways for helping Tajikistan remove weapons and landmines from its territory.
1999	26 Jul.	Mohammad Solih, the banned Erk Democratic Party leader, speaking on Iranian Radio's Uzbek Service, denied Tashkent's charges that he had funded the dissemination of subversive literature in Uzbekistan and that he had been involved in the February bombings in Tashkent.
1999	26 Jul.	Uzbekistan decides to build a special memorial in Tashkent to those who suffered under the Soviet regime in order to inculcate in young people "respect for their forefathers' heroism and selflessness, belief in the victory of social justice, and devotion to the ideas of independence and patriotism."

1999	27 Jul.	Seven women declare a hunger strike in Almaty to prevent the parliament from privatizing agricultural land. The women, ranging in age from 30 to 81, are not frightened by prison and death, only of disgrace before future generations.
1999	27 Jul.	Encouraging journalists to pay more attention to "positive" developments, President Nazarbaev said that further democratization without a free media is out of the question.
1999	28 Jul.	10 of Kazakhstan's 14 oblasts register a decline in output, compared with the same period in 1998. Budget revenues amount to 86 percent of the planned amount, and the total taxes collected are inadequate to fund all state programs. # Kazakhstan earned almost \$190 million from privatization during the first half of the year and oil production during the first six months totaled 14.2 million tons, which was 5.5 percent above the figure for 1998 but still short of the planned 14.24 million tons.
1999	28 Jul.	Kyrgyzstan's membership and right to vote will be discontinued unless Kyrgyzstan pays the UN \$1 million in membership fees, or at least half of that sum by September.
1999	28 Jul.	Niyazov approves Turkmenistan's development program for 2001-2010, which entails massive increases in the extraction of oil and natural gas, with production of the former slated to rise from 6.3 million tons to 27-30 million tons. The increase in gas production is presumably predicated on implementation of the planned Trans-Caspian gas pipeline project. More moderate increases are anticipated in cotton and grain production. The country's population is expected to increase from the present 5 million to 6.5 million in 2005.

1999	29 Jul.	Ukraine threatens to stop supplies of alumina to Tajikistan from 1 August unless Dushanbe pays off its debts with cotton supplies promised earlier. The two countries have signed a deal on partly repaying Tajikistan's \$60 million debt to Kyiv with cotton supplies totaling 7,000 tons, including 1,300 tons this month. In return, Ukraine pledges to ship 500,000 tons of alumina to Tajikistan in both 1999 and 2000 and increase imports to 600,000 tons in 2001, Reuters reported.
1999	30 Jul.	BP Amoco will sell its 9.5 percent stake in the Offshore Kazakhstan International Operating Company (OKIOC).
1999	1 Aug.	Market forces press on Kazakh producers of the aphrodisiac stag antlers. Drinking fresh blood from the antlers, legend has it, makes women take to their heels.
1999	2 Aug.	The UTO will pull out of the Central Electoral Commission unless a UTO representative is appointed.
1999	2 Aug.	Kyrgyzgas announces purchase of natural gas from Kazakhstan at a price lower than it has been paying to Uzbekistan.
1999	2 Aug.	Erk Democratic Party, which has been banned in Uzbekistan, accuses President Islam Karimov of either masterminding the bombing himself or recruiting others to undertake it for him. Karimov, the Party claims, was seeking a chance to introduce a "terror movement" of "unprecedented oppression.
1999	3 Aug.	Following the parliament's granting amnesty to 20,000 prisoners, or 25 percent of the prison population, Nazarbaev issues a decree amnestying some 13,000 prisoners, most of whom are suffering from TB .

1999	4 Aug.	The process of disarming opposition fighters and of their enrolment into the Tajik army or Interior Ministry forces has been completed. This completes the transformation of the opposition from a military into a political force. # The Tajik government is obliged to lift the 1993 ban on opposition parties and media within one week of the disbanding of the UTO's military units.
1999	5 Aug.	Tajikistan dispatches Tajik frontier troops to reinforce the Russian border guards deployed along the Tajik-Afghan frontier
1999	5 Aug.	State funding for 23 publications is abolished forcing the editors to secure new sources of funding. Egemen Qazaqstan," "Kazakhstanskaya pravda" and "Zhas Alash." However, will receive state funding.
1999	5 Aug.	New legislation enhances the role of the state language (Kyrgyz) for all official documentation.
1999	5 Aug.	Citizens of World Trade Organization member states will no longer need a visa to enter Kyrgyzstan.
1999	6 Aug.	Six opposition parties aligned in the "Respublika" bloc demand unspecified amendments that would make the present election law more democratic. They request that the President postpone the election to the upper chamber of the parliament until December.
1999	6 Aug.	The seven women members of the Zher-Ana (Motherland) Party end their hunger strike and the discussion of the bill they supported is shelved indefinitely.
1999	6 Aug.	The 17 Kyrgyz detained by Kazakh police three weeks ago in Zhambyl Oblast are released.

1999	9 Aug.	Tajikistan is likely to harvest only 380,000 tons of cotton or just over half the planned target of 600,000 tons. The shortfall is blamed on shortages of fuel and spare parts for agricultural machinery and on the torrential rains in Khatlon Oblast last month. In 1997, Tajikistan harvested 385,000 tons of cotton.
1999	9 Aug.	Criminal suspects are being released from jail without trial because of the ongoing strike by Kazakhstan's lawyers. Under Kazakhstan's constitution, suspects can be detained without trial for no longer than six months.
1999	9 Aug.	The Trans-Caspian gas pipeline will have an annual capacity of 30 billion cubic meters.
1999	9 Aug.	Turkmenistan will not resume shipment of natural gas to Ukrainian as long as Ukraine does not pay its debt in full. Forty percent of that debt is to be paid in hard currency and the remainder in barter goods.
1999	12 Aug.	After six frustrating years, a OKIOC drill pierces the seabed of the Caspian and kicks off a project that is likely to shape the future of Kazakh oil industry.
1999	12 Aug.	The Tajik Supreme Court lifts a ban on opposition parties imposed for their part in the 1992 civil war in the republic.
1999	13 Aug.	Tajik Militants take four Kyrgyz officials hostage in the Batken district of southern Kyrgyzstan.
1999	13 Aug.	Uzbekistan's Foreign Minister confirms earlier reports that some of the militants who had taken four Kyrgyz nationals hostage, are Uzbek citizens and members of the armed military formation of Djuma Namangani.
1999	15 Aug.	Kazakhstan's Prosecutor-General retracts the order for the arrest of Akezhan Kazhegeldin.

1999	16 Aug.	UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan terms the lifting by the Tajik Supreme Court of its 1993 ban on four Tajik opposition parties and movements a "significant step" toward implementation of the 1997 peace accord.
1999	16 Aug.	Rakhmonov and Jiang Zemin discuss bilateral economic treaties and sign an agreement on the demarcation of one section of their disputed common border but failed to resolve Chinese territorial claims on parts of Tajikistan's Gorno-Badashkhan Autonomous Oblast.
1999	16 Aug.	A 46-year old woman becomes the seventh person to contract bubonic plague in Kazakhstan.
1999	16 Aug.	The President's office that announced that the 21 guerrillas have released the four hostages in southern Kyrgyzstan declined to release any information on the whereabouts of the kidnapers or the circumstances of the hostages' release.
1999	17 Aug.	Tajikistan protests Uzbekistan's bombing of its Djirgatal district.
1999	17 Aug.	BP Amoco has gone back on its decision to sell its 9.5 percent stake in the Offshore Kazakhstan International Operating Company (OKIOC) for an asking price of \$440 million. Kazakhstan and the American International Petroleum Corporation sign a contract for the development of the 700 BCF Shagyryly-Shomyshty gas field.
1999	17 Aug.	Apparently, Kyrgyz authorities pay \$50,000 in cash to obtain the release of four local officials held hostage by a mixed group of Uzbeks and Tajiks.
1999	17 Aug.	The Uzbek Foreign Ministry denied any knowledge of the bombings in which four jets approaching from Kyrgyz airspace dropped eight bombs on Tajikistan's Djirgatal district.

1999	18 Aug.	Turkmenistan's foreign trade turnover grew by 57.2 percent to \$1.22 billion during the first half of 1999, compared with the same period last year. The trade surplus as of 30 June 1999 was \$112.1 million, compared with a deficit of \$259.4 million the previous year. Also during the first six months of 1999, industrial output rose by 19 percent, primarily as a result of a 160 percent increase in gas production and a 60 percent increase in the output of the cotton industry.
1999	18 Aug.	The ethnic Uzbek guerrilla band of 1000 headed by Juma Namangani aims to create an Islamic state in the Fergana Valley that would include the Andijan, Fergana, and Namangan Oblasts of Uzbekistan and the Leninabad Oblast of Tajikistan.
1999	18 Aug.	Kyrgyz authorities claim that the ethnic Uzbek guerrilla band headed by Juma Namangani aims to create an Islamic state in the Fergana Valley that would include the Andijan, Fergana, and Namangan oblasts of Uzbekistan and the Leninabad oblast of Tajikistan. # Karimov criticizes Tajikistan for inability to control the situation in the eastern part of the country. He notes that Tajik authorities should not have permitted a group of armed militants, including ethnic Uzbeks, to cross into neighboring Kyrgyzstan.
1999	19 Aug.	The UTO announces the dissolution of its armed units following Tajik Supreme court's decision to lift ban and restrictions on UTO parties.

1999	19 Aug.	The U.S. urges Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Turkey to sign a legal agreement committing their support for the planned Trans-Caspian gas export pipeline. A protracted dispute between Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan over ownership of Caspian oilfields is perceived as an obstacle to such an agreement. # Turkmenistan considers the possibility of allowing Azerbaijan to use the planned Trans-Caspian gas pipeline to export gas from its Caspian offshore Shah Deniz deposit. This, however, will not reduce the amount of gas it has contracted to supply Turkey via that pipeline.
1999	19 Aug.	Kyrgyz officials, after combing the mountains where the guerrillas had been entrenched conclude that the guerrillas have left the country.
1999	19 Aug.	Niyazov chaired a cabinet session to discuss agriculture and the development of the textile industry. # Turkmenistan will donate \$100,000 to victims of the Turkish earthquake and is prepared to send a team of doctors to the devastated area.
1999	19 Aug.	After an unexpected 4.5 percent gross domestic product increase in 1999, Uzbekistan is heading for 5.0 percent economic growth in 2000. Industrial production is forecast to expand 6.1 percent and agriculture 6.0 percent in 1999.
1999	20 Aug.	Karimov blames Tajik authorities for allowing armed militants, including ethnic Uzbeks, to cross into neighboring Kyrgyzstan, where they took four Kyrgyz officials hostage.
1999	20 Aug.	Kazakhstan plans to shed a portion of its 25 percent (\$2.5 billion) share in the Tengizchevroil to cover this year's expected \$560 million budget deficit and pay off state debts of \$630 million.
1999	20 Aug.	Kyrgyz officials, after combing the mountains where the guerrillas had been entrenched conclude that the gurillas might have already left the country.

1999	23 Aug.	30 armed infiltrators from Tajikistan take six hostages, including four Japanese geologists, in Kyrgyzstan.
1999	23 Aug.	The Tajik parliamentary committee for international affairs, international relations and culture complains that the newspapers are "full of information on violence, cruelty, and wars" and ignore the promotion of "high human values" and "protecting the national dignity of the Tajik people." There are currently some 30 weekly newspapers in Tajikistan, of which 10 are state-owned. However, there is no daily newspaper.
1999	23 Aug.	Some 125 delegates from throughout Kyrgyzstan attended the founding congress in Bishkek of a second communist party. The party split from the Party of Kyrgyz Communists, headed by Absamat Masaliev, who is a former First Secretary of the Central Committee of the then Kirghiz Communist Party.
1999	23 Aug.	Two separate guerrilla groups take new hostages. The first takes 320 villagers hostage. The second seizes the commander of the Kyrgyz Interior Ministry forces and four Japanese specialists near the altyn-Jailoo goldmine.
1999	23 Aug.	Elections to a new 250-seat parliament will take place on 5 December, together with elections to city and local councils. The presidential poll will be held on 9 January. Five registered political parties are entitled to field candidates.
1999	24 Aug.	Tajik Security Council Secretary identifies the guerrillas holding hostages in Kyrgyzstan as loyal members of the ethnic Uzbek field commander Djuma Namangani, who refuses to comply with the deadline to disarm issued by Tajikistan's National Reconciliation Commission. That deadline expired last month.
1999	24 Aug.	Tajik authorities attribute the guerrillas' loyalty to ethnic Uzbek field commander Djuma Namangani.

1999	26 Aug.	Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan agree to close border crossings between their two countries.
1999	26 Aug.	China's Jiang zemin visits Kyrgyzstan. Akaev and Jiang Zemin settle their countries' border disputes.
1999	26 Aug.	Kyrgyz and Tajik Presidents agree to close border crossings between their two countries.
1999	27 Aug.	The Kyrgyz government asks Russia for military and technical assistance to locate and disarm the militant groups.
1999	28 Aug.	20 Kyrgyz troops sent to locate the guerrillas are themselves abducted.
1999	28 Aug.	Ricardo Juarez outpoints Uzbekistan's Tulkunbay Turgunov 13-2 to take the gold in featherweight boxing division.
1999	30 Aug.	Moscow is prepared to provide anti-aircraft systems and fighters to CIS countries on a "long-term lease" basis. Talks are already under way with Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, and others.
1999	30 Aug.	Hostages released by the Islamic militants confirm that the Kyrgyz Interior Ministry general and the four Japanese geologists are still alive
1999	30 Aug.	12 Kyrgyz villagers were killed and 40 homes damaged in a bombing raid by Uzbek aircraft on villages in the Chong-Alai district of Osh Oblast. Japanese authorities seek the release of their citizens by writing the presidents of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.
1999	31 Aug.	Kyrgyz forces halt the guerrillas' movement north in Chon-alai.

1999	31 Aug.	The hostage situation in neighboring Kyrgyzstan and internal security fears dampen the mood for Uzbekistan's independence day. Police and camouflage-clad security men armed with automatic weapons looked on as workers decorated the streets.
1999	2 Sept.	11 political parties register to contend the 10 October elections to the lower house of the parliament. Ten of the 77 seats in the lower house will be allocated under the proportional (party list) system. An average of nine candidates will compete for each seat in the lower house, while 35 candidates will contest the 16 seats in the 17 September Senate (upper house) elections.
1999	2 Sept.	The first round of Kazakh-Russian talks on delineating the state frontier between the two countries opened in Moscow on 31 August.
1999	2 Sept.	BBC announces that Muslim militants would exchange hostages for jailed comrades.
1999	2 Sept.	A man claiming to be a spokesman for Tohir Yuldashev, military commander of the Uzbek Islamic Movement, told the BBC that the guerrillas want to exchange their hostages for members of the Uzbek Islamic Movement currently imprisoned in Uzbekistan
1999	2 Sept.	The Uzbek guerrillas entrenched in southern Kyrgyzstan continue to hold 13 hostages, including four Japanese geologists and a Kyrgyz Interior Ministry general.
1999	3 Sept.	November 6, 1999 is set as the date for presidential election deemed to restore stability in Tajikistan. 3 million Tajiks are eligible to vote.
1999	3 Sept.	Kazakhstan commemorates the centenary of the start of drilling near Atyrau, on the east coast of the Caspian Sea.

1999	3 Sept.	As a result of Kazakh government suspending financing of most official newspapers, the state publishing house in Almaty refuses to publish some local newspapers, even though some newspapers have secured alternative sources of funding.
1999	3 Sept.	A visiting U.S. delegation discloses that in 2000 Kyrgyzstan will have to meet foreign debt repayments equal to 40 percent of the annual budget. The lion's share consists of a \$130 million Russian loan. Talks are under way with the governments of Russian and Pakistan on restructuring those loans.
1999	3 Sept.	The Boeing company delivers Uzbekistan Airways' first 757-200 to complement its 767 twin-aisle planes. The Airline plans to use the 757-200 fleet for routes connecting Uzbekistan to Europe and the Middle East.
1999	6 Sept.	Nazarbaev calls upon international investors to respect their commitments to specific projects, including international investment in pipeline projects to export Kazakhstan's oil.
1999	6 Sept.	Turkmen government and Iranian energy officials approved a feasibility study and reached agreement on financing construction of a reservoir and dam on the Tedzhen River, which marks the border between the two countries. The two countries will contribute equally to the estimated \$167 million project. The reservoir will have a capacity of 1.2 billion cubic meters, making it possible to irrigate some 20,000 hectares of land on each side of the border.
1999	6 Sept.	A fax, declaring "Holy War" demands the release of 50,000 Muslims held in Uzbek prisons.

1999	6 Sept.	Kyrgyz government troops succeeded in dislodging one group of ethnic Uzbek guerrillas from the Chon-Alai Raion of Osh Oblast while, another group crosses into the Djirgatal district of neighboring Tajikistan. The remaining group continues to hold the four Japanese geologists and a Kyrgyz Interior Ministry general.
1999	6 Sept.	Zubair ibn Abdurrakim, chairman of the political council of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, announced the beginning of a "Holy War" against Uzbekistan with the aim of forcing the release of 50,000 Muslims held in Uzbek prisons and the reopening of thousands of mosques and religious training institutions.
1999	6 Sept.	Islam Karimov attended the opening ceremony of the Tashkent Islamic University. Established under a presidential decree, the university will teach the history and philosophy of Islam, Islamic law, economy, and natural sciences.
1999	7 Sept.	Opposition party leaders aligned in the UTO and the Communist Party fear it may prove impossible to create conditions for free and fair elections.
1999	7 Sept.	A new party, the Republika2000 Party, is formed and registered branches in five of Kazakhstan's 14 oblasts. It will not, however, contend the 10 October elections to the lower house of parliament because the August deadline for applying to register has already elapsed.
1999	7 Sept.	The estimated 400-500 ethnic Uzbek militants holding 12 hostages are willing to negotiate.
1999	7 Sept.	The Kyrgyz government refuses to conduct official negotiations with the ethnic Uzbek guerrillas who hold a dozen hostages in southern Kyrgyzstan, but did not rule out lower-level talks. Southern Kyrgyzstan and the Djirgatal region of neighboring Tajikistan are suggested by the guerrilla to discuss the release of the hostages.

1999	7 Sept.	Uzbekistan expects to harvest 4.1 million tonnes of raw cotton in 1999. The previous harvest at 3.22 million tonnes meant \$1.36 for the state coffers.
1999	8 Sept.	Kyrgyzstan rejects the militant's demand for the release of 50,000 Muslims in prison in Uzbekistan in exchange for the hostages held by the movement's guerrillas.
1999	8 Sept.	Because of receiving telephone threats, Alash Party leader Zhaqsybay decides to withdraw his candidacy for the 10 October elections to the lower house of the parliament.
1999	8 Sept.	Uzbek authorities reject as a "provocation" and "scandalous outrage" the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan's demand for the release of 50,000 Muslims imprisoned in Uzbekistan in exchange for freeing the hostages held by the movement's guerrillas in southern Kyrgyzstan.
1999	9 Sept.	Talks are being held with the guerrillas, but exclusively through the mediation of local officials and NGOs.
1999	9 Sept.	The parliament votes to provide economic aid to victims of the conflict.
1999	9 Sept.	Akaev recognizes Russian air support as the most effective weapon against the guerrillas.
1999	9 Sept.	Karimov alleges that the hostage-taking in southern Kyrgyzstan has been prepared long in advance and constitutes part of a major conspiracy orchestrated by Islamic terrorists who aim to establish an Islamic state in Central Asia. Consequently, Tashkent has tightened control of its borders and placed its armed forces on alert.
1999	10 Sept.	Uzbek official newspaper identifies UTO as the support of the hostage-takers in Kyrgyzstan and not the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, as the Kyrgyz authorities claim.

1999	10 Sept.	No firm date is set for talks on the release of the 12 hostages held by the guerrillas.
1999	10 Sept.	Niyazov announced his willingness to pardon and amnesty a further 12,000 prisoners before the end of 1999. Some 22,000 prisoners, or more than half the entire prison population, have been freed from the country's overcrowded jails in two separate amnesties earlier this year. Many of them were jailed for drug-related offenses.
1999	10 Sept.	The draft budget for 2000 envisages a budget surplus equal to 2.5 percent of GDP. It is the first deficit-free budget ever proposed by the government. Revenues are predicted to rise by 12 percent compared with 1999, and spending will be cut by 17 percent. Industrial output should grow by at 2 percent, and agricultural production by 5 percent, according to Interfax. The inflation rate is estimated at 12 percent.
1999	10 Sept.	The Uzbek official media identifies the militants as members of the United Tajik Opposition rather than of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan.
1999	10 Sept.	Japan is interested in expanding trade with Uzbekistan, which last year stood at \$122 million. Japanese companies currently have offices in Tashkent, but a further increase in investment is unlikely because the Uzbek currency is not fully convertible. Japan has invested over \$1 billion in Uzbekistan since 1995, of which the Japanese government invested some \$334 million.
1999	10 Sept.	The Uzbek official newspaper "Slovo Uzbekistana" alleged that members of the United Tajik Opposition support the hostage-takers in southern Kyrgyzstan, and not the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan.
1999	13 Sept.	The UTO rejects claims published in the official Uzbek press that the ethnic Uzbek guerrillas responsible for the hostage-takings in Kyrgyzstan are acting on orders, and receive arms and ammunition from the UTO.

1999	13 Sept.	China might undertake personnel training for Turkmenistan as well as take over the use and repair of military hardware for that republic.
1999	13 Sept.	Leaders of the United Tajik Opposition reject Uzbek claims that the ethnic Uzbek guerrillas responsible for the hostage-takings in Kyrgyzstan acting on their orders, and that they receive arms and ammunition from them.
1999	15 Sept.	Khoshali Garaev, 37, charged with "anti-state crimes" was found dead in his prison cell last week. Turkmen authorities claim that Garaev, who had recently written to relatives saying he was in good health, had committed suicide.
1999	15 Sept.	Akaev meets in Berlin with Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder for German financial support for construction of a new hydro-power station and for exporting electricity to neighboring China. Akaev also requested a DM 75 million (\$40 million) loan to support small business in Kyrgyzstan and an additional DM 20 million in technical help.
1999	16 Sept.	Kazakhstan plans to harvest 10 million tons of grain this year and export 3 million tons to Russia, Iran, and Uzbekistan. # Desperately raising revenue to plug its budget deficit, Kazakhstan plans to sell 20 percent of the state-controlled savings institution Halyk Bank which, at the end of June had a total assets of 45 billion tenge (\$333 million).
1999	17 Sept.	Rahmonov's name is put forward by his party, People's Democratic Party, for another term of office on November 6, 1999.
1999	22 Sept.	Bulgarian diplomat Ivo Petrov is named Kofi Anon's special representative to Tajikistan, replacing Jan Kubis.
1999	23 Sept.	Reacting to events in southern Kyrgyzstan, Nazarbaev creates a commission to counter religious exterimism.

1999	24 Sept.	Citing 25% reduction in trade between the CIS countries and Kazakhstan, Nazarbaev characterizes the CIS as an institution in the process of disintegration.
1999	24 Sept.	Over the last few weeks, around 300 Uzbek prisoners, mainly from the banned Khezbut Takhir (liberation party) religious organization have been released. The organization is one of nine religious organizations banned in the former Soviet Union.
1999	26 Sept.	Tajiks in high numbers turn out to vote two proposed amendments to the constitution: extending the president's term in office to seven years and creating a bicameral parliament. The referendum is supported by both the government and the UTO.
1999	26 Sept.	In tennis, the Czech Republic beats Uzbekistan 5-0 in the Davis Cup world group playoff tie.
1999	28 Sept.	In view of Kazakhstan's need for IMF and World Bank funds, Kazakh parliament passes the 2000 draft budget in its first reading with the stipulation of reconsidering parts thereof.
1999	29 Sept.	With the registration of the formerly outlawed Islamic Opposition Party, Davlat Usmon is chosen to contend for the presidency against Rahmonov.
1999	1 Oct.	Kazakhstani Prime Minister resigns but the cabinet continues its work until after October 10, when a new appointment is made. Devaluation of the Tenge, designed to protect domestic industry from cheap imports, affects peoples' wages and living standards and results in the resignation of the Prime Minister.
1999	3 Oct.	Unidentified planes bomb remote areas of eastern Tajikistan to flush out Uzbek intruders in southern Kyrgyzstan.

1999	3 Oct.	Uzbekistan blames Tajikistan's Islamic opposition movement for supporting the 650 Kyrgyzstan intruders who have been holding over a dozen hostages including four Japanese geologists for over six weeks.
1999	30 Oct.	Uzbek special forces clears Zardaly from the rebels.
1999	00 Nov.	Nouruddin Kianoori, the General Secretary of the Tudeh Party of Iran passes away.