1820: The Benevolent Society established a "Female Committee" to begin caring for underprivileged women during pregnancy and childbirth.

1821: The Benevolent Society opened the Benevolent Asylum in Pitt Street and began providing lying-in facilities to underprivileged women in the Lying-in branch of the Society.

1851: Men and most of the children were transferred out of the Benevolent Asylum to create more room.

1866: Dr. Arthur Renwick converted the Lying-In branch to the Lying-in Hospital which was the leading obstetric facility in New South Wales.

1871: A Florence Nightingale nurse was appointed as Matron of the Hospital.

1877: The Hospital became a training school for midwives and nurses.

1885: The Hospital became the Teaching Hospital in Obstetrics and Gynaecology for the University of Sydney.

1901: The Lying-in Hospital moved from Pitt Street Sydney, to Paddington. It was known as the "Women's Hospital Paddington."

1904: In October King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra conferred the Royal warrant and the Hospital became known as the Royal Hospital for Women. There were a total of 477 births at the Hospital throughout that year.

1906: The first baby health centre in Australia was opened at the Hospital.

1912: The first antenatal clinic in Australia was opened at the Hospital. The clinic is now the longest running antenatal clinic in the world.

1926: Dr. Margaret Harper opened a premature nursery and halved the neonatal death rate.

1935: Blood transfusion services were introduced in the Hospital and Dr. T.H. Small devised the ether box at the RHW for analgesia during labour.

1943: Australia's first female and male sterility clinic was opened at the Hospital.

1949: Australia's first gynaecological cancer detection clinic was opened the RHW.

1950: The 100,000th baby was born at the Hospital.

1962: Australia's first diagnostic ultrasound service was established.

1965: The Royal Hospital for Women forged links with the University of NSW as a teaching hospital for obstetrics and gynaecology.

1966: The premature nursery moved to a new purpose built nursery on the Hospital's 1st floor.

1970: The world's first cardiac ultrasound of a baby in-utero was performed.

1974: The world's first cranial ultrasound of a baby in-utero was performed.

1978: Australia's first menopause clinic was opened.

1978: The premature/intensive care nursery became known as the Newborn Care Centre following the appointment of a Director of Newborn Services.

1983: Opened one of the first birth centres in Australia.

1983: The first Level 3 intensive care neonatal bed was opened in the Newborn Care Centre.

1985: The world's first in-utero procedure to save a baby's life was performed at the Hospital.

1986: November: appointment of the first full-time Director of Gynaecological Oncology and also the first RACOG recognised subspecialist to the Hospital.

1986: Antenatal GP Shared Care programme began through the antenatal Outpatients clinics

1989: Australia's first comprehensive Gynaecological Oncology Unit was officially opened by the NSW Minister for Health.

1990: The adult Acute Care Centre, specialising in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, was opened.

1992: Management of the Royal Hospital for Women was transferred from the Benevolent Society of NSW to the Eastern Sydney Area Health Service.

1996: Introduction of gynaecology laparoscopic surgery with the establishment of the Endogynaecology Unit.

1997: The Hospital moved on the 23 June from Paddington to Randwick to be co-located with the Sydney Children's Hospital and the Prince of Wales Hospital. Hospital staff members were warmly welcomed by the Eora people, the traditional landowners.

1999: July – NSW Women's Breast Centre opened

2000: January : Establishment of Mothersafe – a NSW Statewide Teratogen Counselling service which provides information to pregnant women and those women planning a pregnancy who are concerned about fetal or lactational effects of medication, natural therapies or exposure to other agents. It also provides information of the same type to medical practitioners and other health care professionals.

2000: Establishment of a Perinatal Mental Health Service within Maternity Services.

2002: The 300,000th baby was delivered at the new Royal Hospital for Women.

2004: The Royal Hospital for Women celebrated 100 years as "The Royal"; the Centenary of the Royal warrant being conferred.

2006: The Malabar Community Midwifery Link Service commenced under Midwifery Group Practice – a community based multidisciplinary service for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women providing culturally sensitive midwifery-led care.

2009: PLaN Clinics commenced

2007: March : Commencement of Midwifery Group Practice – provides continuity of midwifery care.

2010: Expansion of Midwifery Group Practice.

2011 : March : Launch of the Midwifery & Women's Health Nursing Research Unit in collaboration with the University of Sydney.

2011: July: Maternal Fetal Medicine Midwifery Group Practice commenced specifically for women with high risk pregnancies.

2012: Commencement of Pregnancy Centred Care in Antenatal Outpatients for the GP Shared Care programme.

2015: 350,000 babies born

2016: Family Integrated Care (FiCare) commenced in the Newborn Care Centre following a trial which began in 2014.

2018: February – Preconception Clinics commenced

2018: July – Homebirth programme commenced

2018: September – Maternity Antenatal Postnatal Service (MAPS) commenced

2018: December – Pasteurised donor human milk available in Newborn Care Centre in conjunction with the Australian Red Cross

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