How did the $\lambda$-DCM Theory Develop?

1915  Albert Einstein  publishes theory of general relativity
1917  Willem de Sitter  derives an isotropic static cosmology with a cosmological constant from Einstein's GR
1920  Shapley/Curtis  The Great Debate
1922  Vesto Slipher  publishes findings on the systematic redshifts of spiral nebulae
1922  Alexander Friedmann  finds a solution to the Einstein field equations with a general expansion of space
1923  Edwin Hubble  measures distances to a few nearby spiral nebulae (galaxies)
1927  Georges Lemaître  proposes the cosmic egg for the birth of an expanding universe governed by the Einstein field equations
1929  Edwin Hubble  publishes the redshift-distance relation, shows the expansion of the universe
1933  Fritz Zwicky  missing mass in the Coma cluster of galaxies & is ignored until the 1970s
1933  Edward Milne  proposes the cosmological principle
1933  Georges Lemaître  predicts the existence of the cosmic microwave background radiation by cons
1948  George Gamow  proposes the steady state theory of the Universe
1948  Fred Hoyle et al.  propose the steady state theory of the Universe
1948  Fred Hoyle  coins the term "Big Bang" for Lemaître's cosmic egg theory
1965  Penzias & Wilson  discover the 2.7 K microwave background radiation
1967  George Gamow  calculations show that the hot Big Bang predicts the correct deuterium and lithium abundances
1969  Vera Ruben  missing mass in the Milky Way & other galaxies shows most of the mass in them is dark
1980  Vera Ruben  proposes inflation as a solution to the horizon and flatness problems
1980  Alan Guth  proposes inflation as a solution to the horizon and flatness problems
1981  quantum fluctuations in the early Universe could lead to large scale structure (galaxies, etc.) in an inflationary universe
1982  some propose that the universe is dominated by cold dark matter
by 1987
1990  NASA's COBE  first results, early universe is uniform
1992  NASA's COBE  more measurements discover the small anisotropy of the CMB, showing the seeds of large-scale structure when Universe was 380,000 years old
1998  2 teams  report studies of distant WD supernovae (Type Ia) show the cosmic expansion is accelerating
2000  SDSS  The Sloan Digital Sky Survey started data collection
2003  NASA's WMAP  shows Lambda-cold dark matter ($\lambda$-CDM) is best predictor of current universe
2005  SDSS & others  see baryon acoustic oscillation in galaxy distribution
2005-2010  the Virgo Consortium  Millennium, Millennium II & Millennium XXL simulations model the $\lambda$-CDM universe