

Timeline 1600-1900

Section I: Cultural and Political Background to the Pakistan Movement

- 1600:** EIC established in East of Africa (private company)
- 1608:** British landed at Surat in India
- 1612:** Shah Jehan gave permission for trade
- 1657:** Aurangzeb as ruler
- 1664:** First base at Bombay and later in Madras
- 1686:** British started their own coins, Aurangzeb crushes British power
- 1690:** Another base at Calcutta
- 1707:** Aurangzeb died
- 1756:** EIC base in Calcutta besieged by Siraj-ud-Daulah
- 1757:** Battle of Plassey
- 1761:** Battle of Panipat
- 1764:** Battle of Buxar
- 1782:** 1st Marathan War
- 1784:** Pitt's India Act
- 1799:** Anglo Mysore War by Tipu Sultan
- 1803:** British captured Delhi
- 1818:** 2nd Marathan War
- 1843:** Annexation of Sindh
- 1846:** Battle of Aliwali
- 1849:** Annexation of Punjab
- 1852:** Doctrine of Lapse by Lord Dalhousie
- 1856:** Oudh taken under British rule
- 1857:** War of Independence
- 1850s:** Aligarh Movement by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- 1859:** A school in Muradabad
- 1860:** The Loyal Mohammadans of India & Causes of the Indian Revolt
- 1863:** A Scientific Research Society opened
- 1864:** Ghazipur institute
- 1866:** Aligarh Gazette journal being issued
- 1867:** Hindi-Urdu Controversy/Two-Nation Theory
- 1869:** He went to Britain
- 1875:** M.A.O (Mohammadan Anglo Oriental) school in Aligarh
- 1877:** M.A.O college opened
- 1885:** Indian National Congress (INC) formed
- 1886:** Mohammadan Educational Conference (MEC)
- 1893:** Mohammadan Defence Alliance
- 1898:** Sir Syed died
- 1900:** Hindi declared as 2nd official language

Timeline 1900-47

Section II: The Emergence of Pakistan 1905-47

- 1905:** Partition of Bengal
Swadeshi Movement
- 1906:** Simla Deputation/Formation of All India Muslim League (AIML)
- 1908:** Press Act Passed
- 1909:** Morley-Minto Reforms
- 1911:** Reversal of Partition of Bengal
- 1912:** Outbreak of the Balkan Wars
- 1914:** Outbreak First World War (1914-18)
- 1916:** Lucknow Pact
- 1919:** Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
Rowlatt Act
Amritsar Massacre
Emergence of Khilafat Movement
- 1920:** Non-cooperation movement
- 1922:** Campaign called off
- 1923:** Hindu Mahasabha formed
- 1927:** The Delhi Proposals
Simon Commission/Report
- 1928:** Nehru Report
- 1929:** Jinnah's fourteen points
Salt March
- 1930:** Allahabad Address
First Round Table Conference Nov 1930
- 1931:** Gandhi-Irwin Pact
Second Round Table Conference Sept 1931
- 1932:** The Communal Award
Third Round Table Conference Nov 1932
- 1934:** White Paper Bill
- 1935:** The Government of India Act
- 1937:** Elections
- 1937-39:** Congress rule/tyranny
- 1939:** Outbreak of Second World War (1939-45)
Day of Deliverance
- 1940:** Lahore Resolution
- 1942:** Cripps Mission/Quit India Resolution
- 1944:** Gandhi – Jinnah talks
- 1945:** Simla Conference/Elections
- 1946:** Cabinet Mission Plan
Direct Action Day
- 1947:** 3rd June Plan or Indian Independence Act
Pakistan and India created

Timeline 1947-99

Section III: Nationhood 1947-99

Political rule (1947-99):

- Jinnah/Quaid e Azam (1947-48) ----- Liaquat Ali Khan (P.M)
- Khwaja Nazimuddin (1948-51) ----- Liaquat Ali Khan (P.M)
- Ghulam Muhammad (1951-55) ----- Khwaja Nazimuddin (P.M)
Muhammad Ali Bogra (P.M)
- Iskander Mirza (1955-58) ----- Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (P.M)
Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (P.M)
Hussain Shaheed Soharwardhy (P.M)
Feroze Khan Noon (P.M)
Ayub Khan (Chief Martial Law Administrator)
- Ayub Khan/CMLA (1958-69)
- Yahya Khan/CMLA (1969-71)
- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto/CMLA (1971-73)
- Fazal Elahi Chaudhry (1973-78) ----- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (P.M)
- Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq/CMLA (1978-88) ----- Muhammad Junejo Khan (P.M)
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan (1988-90) ----- Benazir Bhutto (P.M)
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan (1990-93) ----- Nawaz Sharif (P.M)
- Farooq Ahmed Leghari (1993-96) ----- Benazir Bhutto (P.M)
- Jahengir Karamat (1997-99) ----- Nawaz Sharif (P.M)

1947: Pakistan becomes a member of UNO

1948: Ceasefire in Kashmir

India invades Hyderabad (Deccan)

1949: Objectives Resolution passed

Liaquat-Nehru Pact; PRODA introduced

1950: Basic Principles Committee drafted constitution

1951: Liaquat Ali Khan assassinated

A Five Year Plan

1952: Revised Report of Basic Principles Committee

1953: Food and water shortages in Pakistan due to Korean War, U.S aid

1954: Constitutional Crisis/Maulvi Tamizuddin's case

Membership in SEATO

1955: General Elections

The 'One Unit' Policy

Membership in CENTO

1956: New constitution formed (parliamentary form of govt.)

1957-58: Political instability/change of P.Ms

1958: Martial Law imposed

1959: Basic Democracies

1962: A new constitution (presidential form of govt.)

Oil refinery set up in Pakistan

1964: Regional Cooperation Development (RCD) with Iran and Turkey

1965: War with India

1967: Islamabad as new capital

1969: Ayub Khan resigns

1970: General Elections

Sheik Mujib-ur-Rahman's Six Points

- 1971:** Operation Searchlight
Civil War in East Pakistan
- 1972:** Pakistan left SEATO, CENTO and Commonwealth
Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became Prime Minister
- 1973:** Constitution of 1973 (parliamentary form of govt.)
- 1974:** Lahore Summit organised by OIC
India carried Nuclear tests; Nuclear race started
- 1977:** General Elections of 1977; rigging by PPP
Operation Fairplay, military coup by Zia-ul-Haq
- 1978:** National Assembly and other assemblies dissolved
Martial Law imposed by Zia-ul-Haq
- 1979:** Bhutto hanged; murder of Nawab Ahmed Kasuri
Start of Afghan-Soviet War, Afghan Jihad (1979-88) in Afghanistan
- 1980:** Policy of Islamisation; Hudood Ordinances by Zia
- 1983:** Siachen Glacier issue
- 1984:** Referendum for Zia
- 1985:** General Elections of 1985; Muhammad Khan Junejo became Prime Minister
Eighth Amendment in constitution
- 1988:** Ojhri Camp Incident
Martial Law lifted
Zia died in plane crash
General Elections; Benazir Bhutto became Prime Minister
Vote of No confidence
- 1989:** Benazir met Rajiv Gandhi
- 1990:** Pucca Qila Massacre; drug trafficking to Pakistan
Govt. dismissed by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan with Eighth Amendment
- 1991:** Fresh elections, Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister by the support of IJI (Islami Jamhuri Ittehad)
Yellow cabs schemes; BCCI scandal; Co-operative societies scandal, Kalashnikov culture
Twelfth Amendment and Shariat Bill passed
- 1993:** Govt. dismissed by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan with Eighth Amendment
Sharif's case in Supreme Court; President and Prime Minister both resigned
General Elections; PPP won and Benazir became Prime Minister
Farooq Ahmed Leghari appointed as President
- 1996:** Mir Murtaza Bhutto killed in police ambush
Devaluation of Pakistani rupee and loss to US aid
Asif Ali Zardari sent to jail for corruption and misuse of power
Train March by Nawaz Sharif from Karachi to Peshawar
Govt. dismissed by President Farooq Ahmed Leghari with Eighth Amendment
- 1997:** Nawaz Sharif becomes Prime Minister with two-third majority seats
Thirteenth Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment in the constitution
- 1998:** Nuclear tests carried out by Pakistan
Criticism by USA, UK and Western powers; economic sanctions placed
- 1999:** Lahore Declaration; Kargil Conflict
Pervez Musharraf appointed Chief of Army Staff
Overthrew Nawaz Sharif by a military coup