**1876:** Born to Jinnahbhai Poonja and his wife Mithibai, in a rented apartment on the second floor of [Wazir Mansion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wazir_Mansion) near Karachi, now in [Sindh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindh), Pakistan but then within the [Bombay Presidency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombay_Presidency) of [British India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_India).

**1892:**  Sir [Frederick Leigh Croft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croft_baronets#Croft_baronets.2C_of_Cowling_Hall), a business associate of Jinnahbhai Poonja, offered young Jinnah a London apprenticeship with his firm, Graham's Shipping and Trading Company, Jinnah accepted this offer. Soon after his arrival in London, Jinnah gave up the business apprenticeship in order to study law. The aspiring barrister joined **Lincoln's Inn**.

**1895**: At age 19, he became the youngest Indian to be called to the bar in England.

**1897**: At the age of 20, Jinnah began his practice in Bombay, the only **Muslim barrister** in the city.

**1900**: P. H. Dastoor, a Bombay presidency magistrate, left the post temporarily and Jinnah succeeded in getting the interim position. After his six-month appointment period, Jinnah was offered a permanent position on a 1,500 rupee per month salary. Jinnah politely declined the offer, stating that he planned to earn 1,500 rupees a day a huge sum at that time which he eventually did.

**1907**: As a lawyer, Jinnah gained fame for his skilled handling of the "**Caucus Case**". Although Jinnah did not win the Caucus Case, he posted a successful record, becoming well known for his advocacy and legal logic.

**1908**: His factional foe in the Indian National Congress, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was arrested for sedition. Before Tilak unsuccessfully represented himself at trial, he engaged Jinnah in an attempt to secure his release on bail. Jinnah did not succeed, but obtained an acquittal for Tilak when he was charged with sedition again in 1916.

One of Jinnah's fellow barristers described him, saying:

*He was what God made him, a great pleader. He had a sixth sense: he could see around corners. That is where his talents lay ... he was a very clear thinker ... But he drove his points home – points chosen with exquisite selection – slow delivery, word by word.*

**1925**: He was elected President of All India **Postal Staff Union**. Being a member of the Legislative Assembly, Jinnah pleaded forcefully for the rights of workers and struggled for getting a *"living wage and fair conditions"* for them.

**1926**: He also played an important role in enactment of **Trade Union** which gave trade union movement legal cover to organize themselves.

**1904**: Jinnah began political life by attending the Congress's twentieth annual meeting, in Bombay in December. He was a member of the moderate group in the Congress, favoring **Hindu–Muslim unity** in achieving self-government.

**1909**: He gain his first elective office as Bombay's Muslim representative on the **Imperial Legislative Council.**

**1911**: Introduced the **Wakf Validation Act** to place Muslim religious trusts on a sound legal footing under British Indian law

**1916**: Jinnah now president of the Muslim League, the two organizations signed the **Lucknow Pact**, setting quotas for Muslim and Hindu representation in the various provinces.

**1923**: In September, Jinnah was elected as Muslim member for Bombay in the new Central Legislative Assembly.

**1925**: As recognition for his legislative activities, he was offered a knighthood by Lord Reading, who was retiring from the Viceroyalty. He replied: *"I prefer to be plain Mr. Jinnah."*

**1934**: Jinnah relocated to the subcontinent form London. Muslims of Bombay elected Jinnah as their representative to the Central Legislative Assembly in October.

**1937**: In the provincial elections in 1937, congress clean sweep the election, and the League failed to win a majority even of the Muslim seats in any of the provinces where members of that faith held a majority.

**1938-1939**: Jinnah worked to build support among Muslims for the Muslim League. He worked to expand the League, reducing the cost of membership to two annas (⅛ of a rupee), half of what it cost to join the Congress. He restructured the League along the lines of the Congress, putting most power in a Working Committee, which he appointed. By December 1939, by an estimate the League had three million two-anna members.

**1940**: The **Lahore Resolution** was a formal political statement adopted by the All-India Muslim League on the occasion of its three-day general session in Lahore on 22–24 March 1940. The resolution called for independent states.

**1945:** In the December 1945 elections for the Constituent Assembly of India, the League won every seat reserved for Muslims.

**1946**: In the provincial elections in January 1946, the League took 75% of the Muslim vote, an increase from 4.4% in 1937.

**1947**: On 14 August, Pakistan became independent; Jinnah (now governor general of Pakistan) led the celebrations in Karachi. One observer wrote,

*"here indeed is Pakistan's King Emperor, Archbishop of Canterbury, Speaker and Prime Minister concentrated into one formidable Quaid-e-Azam."*

**1948**: On 11 September 1948 at 10:20 pm at his home in Karachi Jinnah died at the age of 71, just over a year after Pakistan's creation. He is buried in Karachi.