**CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN (PRE-PARTITION)**

712: Muhammad Bin Qasim defeated Raja Dahir and conquered Sindh.

1526: The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between the Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur and the Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi.

1556: The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between the Mughal Akbar the Great and Samrat Hem.

1564: Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani was born.

1703: Shah Waliullah was born at the time of Mughal’s downfall.

Shah Waliullah translated the Holy Quran into Persian language and wrote ‘Hujjat-ullah-al-Baligha’ ‘khilafat-al-Khulafa’ etc.

Shah Waliullah’s sons’ Shah Rafi-ud-Din and Shah Abdul Qadir’ translated the Holy Quran into Urdu.

1757: Lord Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daula in the battle of Plassey.

1761: The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between the Afghans and the Marhattas.

1781: Haji Shariat Ullah was born in Faridpur District. He started Fraizi Movement in Bengal.

1817: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born at Delhi.

10 May, 1857: War of Independence started in Bengal by Indian soldiers against British.

1858: The British Queen took over the administration of British possessions in India.

Govt. of India Act, 1958 was promulgated.

1859: Sir Syed set up a school at Muradabad and in 1863 at Ghazipur.

1862: Indian Councils Act was passed.

1866: The Scientific Society published a journal known as ‘Aligarh Institute Gazette’.

Deoband Movement along with Aligarh movement was also started by Haji Muhammad Abid and Maulana Muhammad Yaqub.

Sir Syed set up Muslim Educational Conference and British India Association.

1867: Urdu-Hindi controversy began in Benaras.

1871: George Campbell, the Lt. Governor of Bengal, ordered Urdu should be scrapped from syllabus.

1874: M.A.O High School was established at Aligarh.

1875: Arya Samaj was founded.

25 Dec.1876: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born.

1877: Aligarh School was upgraded to the status of a college and was inaugurated by Lord Lytton.

9 Nov 1877: Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born at Sialkot.

1881: First Census of Sub-Continent was conducted.

Mar. 1884: The Foundation of Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam was laid down by Maulana Qazi Hamid-ud-Din.

1885: Indian National Congress was established by Allan Octavian Hume.

1893: Durand Line was demarcated.

1894: Nadva-tul-Ulema started in Lucknow.

27 Mar. 1898: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan passed away.

1905: Chaudary Muhammad Ali was born at Jallundur.

16 Oct. 1905: Bengal was partitioned into two divisions’ Assam and Bengal.

1 Oct. 1906: Shimla Deputation comprising 35 Muslim leaders met Viceroy Lord Minto.

30 Dec. 1906: All India Muslim League was established at the annual meeting of Muhammadan Educational Conference at Dacca under the chairmanship of Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk.

1907: The first regular session of the Muslim League was held at Karachi.

1909: Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced (also known as Indian Councils Act).

1911: Partition of Bengal was annulled.

1913: Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League.

The Kanpur Mosque episode took place creating political awakening among the Indian Muslims.

Dec. 1916: Lucknow Pact was signed.

After Lucknow Pact 1916, Quaid Azam was conferred with the title of ‘Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity’ by Mrs. Sarojni Naidu.

Home Rule League was started by an English woman, Anne Besant.

1919: Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced.

1920: Khalifat Delegation left Bombay for England.

Moplah Uprising

Chauri Chaura Tragedy

Gandhi was selected as the president of Home Rule League and Ms. Anne Besant left Home Rule League.

1922: Gandhi started Non Cooperation Movement in Farakhabad District

Nov. 1, 1922: Institution of Khilafat was abolished under the influence of Kamal Ataturk.

Quaid-e-Azam resigned from membership of Congress.

1927: Delhi Proposals were introduced.

Nov. 1927: Simon commission arrived in the Subcontinent.

1928: Nehru Report was presented where two Muslims Sir Ali Imam and Shoaib Qureshi were the members of this committee.

1929: Quaid-e-Azam put forth the 14 points in Delhi Muslim Conference

1930: Allahabad Address was presented by Allama Iqbal at the Muslim League Annual Conference.

12 Nov. 1930: First Round Table Conference was held in London where all parties were present except the Congress.

5 Mar. 1931: Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.

1931: Second Round Table Conference was held in London and Gandhi participated.

17 Nov. 1932: Third Round Table Conference was held in London. Gandhi did not take part and started Civil Disobedience Movement. Quaid-e-Azam did not take part but Sir Agha Khan led the delegation.

28 Jan. 1933: Name of ‘Pakistan’ was suggested by Chaudary Rehmat Ali in a leaflet ‘Now or Never: Are We To Live or Perish Forever’.

1935: 1935 Act was presented. Quaid-e-Azam was in England at that time.

1937: Elections were held and Congress achieved a big victory. Muslim League won 108 seats out of 485 total Muslim seats.

1937: Quaid-e-Azam in an article ‘Time and Tide’ mentioned that Islam and Hinduism are incompatible.

21 Apr. 1938: Allama Muhammad Iqbal died and was buried in front of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore

1939: Muslim League was established in Balochistan.

22 Dec. 1939: With the resignation of the Congress ministries, the Day of Delievance was observed by the Muslims.

Governor’s rule was promulgated according to the Act of 1935

23 Mar. 1940: 27th Annual session of Muslim League held and Pakistan Resolution was presented.

1940: August Offer was brought about.

Gandhi started Satyagara Movement.

1943: Muslim League established its 1st Ministry in Sindh.

Lord Wavell became the Viceroy of India.

1944: Gandhi-Jinnah Talks failed due to the Two Nation Theory.

1945: Liaquat-Desai Pact was signed. Spro Committee was also established.

1945-46: Elections were held.

1946: Cabinet Mission comprising Lord Pathic Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A.V. Alexander arrived in India

Mr. Gandhi renounced his formal membership from Congress.

Mar. 1947: Lord Mountbatten arrived as the last Viceroy.

3 June 1947: Lord Mountbatten announced Partition Plan.

Radcliffe Award: The members of the Punjab Boundary Commission were Justice Din Muhammad and Justice Muhammad Munir of Pakistan and Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan and Justice Tej Singh on behalf of India.

The members of the Bengal Commission were Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad, Justice M. Akram and Justice S.A. Rahman on behalf of Pakistan and Justice C.C Biswas and Justice B.K Mukerjee on behalf of India.

14 Aug. 1947: Partition of the Subcontinent into Pakistan and India was declared. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor General and Liaquat Ali Khan the first prime minister of Pakistan.