

① Struggle for Pakistan (1857-47)

① War of Independence (1857):-

The war started in response to the ill-treatment of the East India Company and their forcefully controlling the execution and law making "legislature" after the charter Act of 1833. But the premature plan of war and the treachery of Sikhs failed this war. Muslims were badly affected after this war because of the misconception of the Britishers. This war ended the Muslim rule in the sub-continent.

September 19-20, 1857

British forces captured the Red Fort through the Lahore gate. Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar escaped to tomb of ^{the} king with his family.

September 22, 1857

Bahadur Shah Zafar was arrested

by the Captain William Hodson along with two queens and three sons. Captain William killed two Princess.

January - March 1858

Bahadur Shah Zafar and his family exiled to Rangoon, Myanmar. The emperor died in Myanmar in 1863.

Urdu - Hindi controversy 1867

Hindus started campaigns to replace Urdu with Hindi in the existing court. It was a turning point for Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and he gave his two nation theory.

April 29, 1870

Sir Syed wrote proposal to Nawab Mohsinul Mulk that on basis of language Hindu-Muslim unity is not possible. Both the nations will be completely separated in future.

December 26, 1870

Sir Syed returned to India from England and started a society for ^{the} educational progress of Indian Muslims at Banaras. This society became the basis of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.

1858 — Aligarh Movement

After the war of independence, Sir Syed's educational services started to uplift Indian Muslims. He established Gulshan School in 1859, Victoria School in 1863 and M.A.O. School in 1875. Now it is Aligarh University in India.

1866 — Deoband Movement

This movement started to give a proper identity to the religion of Muslims (Islam). It then became the basis for the creation of Pakistan.

May 25, 1875

Arranged the opening ceremony of M.A.O school, but classes started on June 1, 1875. Then it became M.A.O university in 1920.

December 28, 1885

India National Congress was founded on 1885, but this part was the representative of Hindus not Muslims that is why Sir Syed called not to join. He suggested Muslims stay away from politics and get education, because without education Muslims could not make a separate body for themselves as now the INC is. Sir Syed started his educational service and his efforts brought light in the making of Muslim Party in 1898.

Speech of Sir Syed 1887

Sir Syed delivered a forceful speech on loss and humiliation of Muslims by the Hindu brothers. He assured them that the protection of our nation is our duty. We cannot remain friendly to those who attack our nation.

October 16, 1905 (Partition of Bengal)

The British decided to divide the Bengal into eastern and western Bengal. Because there were administration problems because of the area and population. The British government cannot run administration of a Province with area of 109,000 square miles and population 780,00,000 and Gross Revenue 75,00,000 pounds. The Hindus rejected the partition clearly and Muslims were happy. But due to the campaigns and movements partition

Ended on 1911.

October 1, 1906 (Simla Deputation)

A delegation of 35 prominent muslim leaders headed by the Sir Agha Khan III met the Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla and present the muslim demand and the protection of their political rights and the formation of the separate muslim party.

December 30, 1906 (AIML)

All india muslim league was founded at Dacca to protect and advance the political rights of the muslims.

February 20, 1909

On this date muslims demanded for the right of separate electorate in both provincial and central legislative assemblies.

August 2, 1909 Jinnah moved the resolution of separate electorate at the meeting of Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.

October 10, 1913

Jinnah formally joined the (AIML) by signing the proforma of party membership. On December 26-28, 1913 the INC's session held at Karachi in which Jinnah got the Congress to agree to the Muslim's League demand for the grant of self-government.

July 28, 1914 (WWI)

WWI was started in Europe between the allied forces of which British was part of it and the central forces of which Ottoman Empire was part of it. On the request of the British (AIML) session

could not be held. Jinnah rejected the idea of not to hold session of (AIML). On April 12 & 26, 1915 he contacted Muslim leaders for and request for the session of (AIML) to be held in Bombay. June 6, 1915 session of (AIML) held, but because of opposition of two Muslim leaders the controversy started between the Jinnah group and the Mitha group.

March 28, 1919

Jinnah resigned from the membership of imperial legislature in response to the amendment of the Rowlett Act and started protests throughout India. As a result, the Jallianwala tragedy occurred in April 13, 1919, by the British forces to suppress the protests in Bombay.

In Jallianwala Bagh massacre (400) people were killed by the British forces.

December 10, 1948

Jinnah and his people failed the farewell party of Lord Willingdon as a successful governor. This great victory of Jinnah's was later honored by way of a memorial hall named Jinnah's People's Memorial Hall.

December 30, 1919

A joint session of AIML and INC was held at Amritsar as a sympathy for the martyrs of Jallianwala Bagh, and to discuss whether accept or reject the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform. Jinnah-Gandhi group accepted it. A separate group emerged as Tilak-Das group who rejected the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform.

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December 28, 1920

Jinnah did not support the Non-cooperation movement and the central Khilafat committee's view point. He called Nehru not to pass the resolution of non-cooperation movement, but Nehru rejected his view and boycotted schools, educational institutions and foreign goods. In response to this Jinnah left the congress and devoted all of his political activities to the (AIML).

1922 to August 1923

In 1922 when Gandhi realised that India people get divided into Hindus and Muslims. He called off the non-cooperation movement. The AIML session in December was not held and on 21st Maulana Mohammed Ali Jauhar was arrested and was released on 7/1923.

The Lausanne treaty was concluded and Istanbul was vacated by the British force. The Khilafat movement has much loss in this, because Gandhi separated himself from the Khilafat Movement.

June 1925

A committee was appointed named The Indian Sandhurst Committee (The Sken Committee) which was headed by Jinnah. The purpose of this committee was, the Indian Applicants should be granted commission in the Indian Army and for establish military college where Indians will be trained.

Finally, it was accepted by all members of central Assembly that Indians could take up the defense of India. An Indian Military Academy was established in India in 1932.

August 10, 1928

Nehru Report was published which ignored the Jinnah's demands under the Delhi Muslim Proposals of March, 1927. It rejected separate electorate too.

March 28, 1929

In response to Nehru's report Jinnah presented his fourteen points before the AIML Council. The demands are for the protection of Muslims political and religious rights.

1929—1932

In 1929 Simon Commission was rejected by both INC and AIML leaders. The British Prime Minister suggested for Round Table conference to make consensus between Nehru and Jinnah's reports, but

All The Three Round Table conferences during these years ended with no conclusion.

August 16, 1932: The Communal Award

In the Communal Award the right of separate electorate was granted to all minorities of the sub-continent Sikhs, Muslims, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians. in the central and provincial Assemblies.

Creation of Sindh as a separate Province was accepted.

Muslim majoritiesⁱⁿ provinces Bengal and Punjab will not be distributed.

January 1933

Choudhary Rehmat Ali, a student at Cambridge, issued a pamphlet titled "Now or Never" in which he coined the word "Pakistan". P for Punjab, A from Afghan

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(NWFP), 'K' from Kashmir, 'S' from Sindh, and 'tan' from Balochistan.

This scheme was also brought to the notice of Joint Parliamentary Committee which was framing the new constitutional reform for India.

December 7, 1933

The Press Statement of Allama Iqbal was published in the newspaper in which he clearly demanded for a separate country for Muslims.

August 2, 1935

The Government of India Bill passed by the British parliament received the Royal Assent and became the Government of India Act 1935.

It includes the Communal Award and other aspects of JDC Report.

April - October 1936

Jinnah toured different provinces, especially Sindh, Punjab, NWFP, Bengal and Assam to convince muslims to get united, but efforts could not materialize because muslims were already divided in various groups.

January - March 13, 1937 Elections

In this election congress won because of high population of Hindus, Congress started exploiting the muslims. During these two years muslims suffered a lot.

Finally, on 19/12/1939 congress ended and muslims celebrated the "day of deliverance" on 22 December 1939.

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March 22-24, 1940

87th session of AIML was held at Lahore in which one lac Muslims from all over the sub-continent participated. Jinnah delivered his Cong presidential address on March 22, later on March 23 the famous "Pakistan Resolution" was passed unanimously. In this presidential address Jinnah clearly announced his country Pakistan.

March - April 1942 "Cripps proposals"

Cripps proposal was drafted and failed, because both Nehru and Jinnah rejected it.

August 1942 "Quit India"

Congress demanded from the British Government to "Quit India" and hand over power to Congress, but

This failed, because no one supported Jinnah. Jinnah demanded from the British to "first divide and then Quit".

September 1944

Jinnah-Gandhi talks were held in Bombay, but failed due to the demand of Gandhi from Jinnah to give up the idea of Pakistan.

June-July 1945 (WWII Ended)

As WWII ended. The British government invited Jinnah, Gandhi and Nehru at Simla conference to decide the future of British India. But the conference failed because Congress did not agree on Pakistan and Jinnah was not ready to surrender the idea of Pakistan.

August 1945 to April 1946

Elections held in the British India in which AIML got massive victory this time.

April 2, 1946

Jinnah's interview to Norman Cliff, Foreign Editor of the News Chronicle, London published in the "Times of India", Bombay in which Jinnah said:

"I do not regard myself as an Indian. India is a state of nationalities, including two major nations, and all we claim is a distinct, sovereign state for our nation - Pakistan."

He also said:

"There is no room for us to compromise on the issue of Pakistan."

March - August 1946 (Cabinet Mission)

A meeting of AIML and INC and secretary of state for india, Sir Stafford Cripps in ~~Delhi~~ ^{Simla} Delhi. The purpose of this mission was to form interim government in ^{the} British India by giving autonomy to provinces and central government will deal only Foreign Affairs, Defense and communication. A delegation was passed to Executive Council consisting of 15 members of which 5 to congress and 5 member to AIML and other 5 to minorities, but congress rejected and form their own Council in which 5 from congress and 2 from AIML on which Jinnah called for "Direct Action Day" through out India many muslims and Hindus killed. It compels the British government

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and Congress leadership to come to terms with Jinnah

October 26, 1946

Interim government formed and (5) muslim league nominees joined the government, but still Jinnah did not surrender its goal of Pakistan.

December 1946

Jinnah demanded for separate Constituent Assemblies by dividing the Central legislative Assembly. But Congress rejected this demand. Jinnah made it clear in an interview to BBC in London that muslim members will not participate in the existing legislature Assembly unless their separate Assembly is created and divide India into two states.

January-March 1947 (Civil Disobedience Movement)

Despite 80% votes of AIML in Punjab congress installed Sir Khizar Hayat Khan as a Ministry of Punjab. In response to this AIML and Jinnah started Civil Disobedience Movement, the anti-Khizer movement. After the prolonged protests Khizer was forced to resign on March 2, 1947.

April 15, 1947

Finally, on this date in the meeting of all Governors Gandhi, Nehru and Jinnah, it was decided by the three parties to divide India into two states, Hindustan and Pakistan. It was decided to take time and settle the partition issue.

3rd June Plan 1947

Lord Mountbatten present the report of partition plan to Jinnah and Gandhi. Although it was not favourable to Jinnah, however, it was accepted by the both parties.

June 29 — July 20, 1947

On June 29 Balochistan joined Pakistan after the Jirga held at Quetta. 54 members voted unanimously for Pakistan.

On July 20 KP joined Pakistan after referendum.

August 14, 1947

At the transfer of power ceremony held at the Pakistan's constituent Assembly, Mountbatten transferred power to Pakistan on behalf of the British crown. Pakistan got independence.