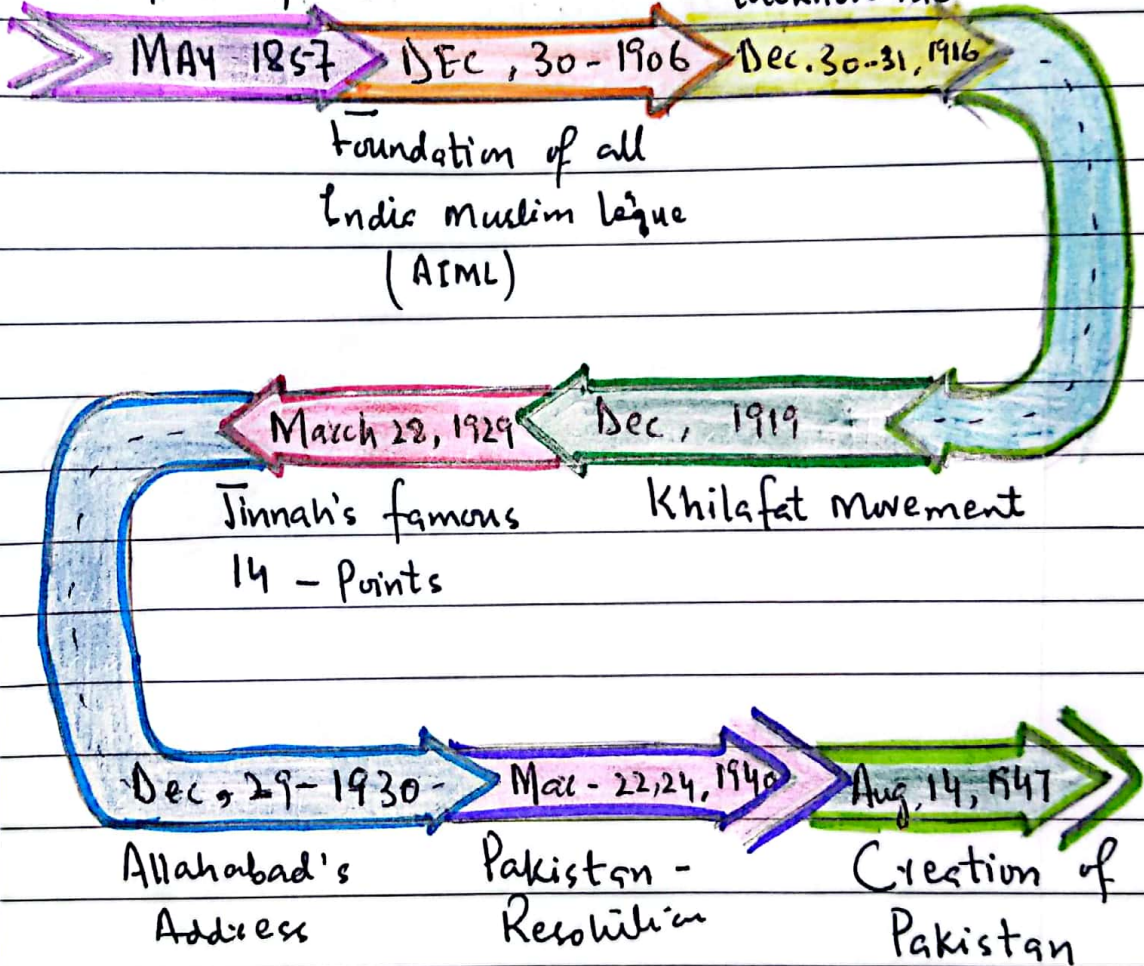


PAKISTAN

Date _____

A CHRONOLOGICAL TIMELINE

War of Independence



1857 - 1947

Date _____

Q:-

What were the major events that take place during 1857 — 1947 ?

The period between 1857 and 1947 witnessed significant events in the Indian subcontinent, which led to the partition of India and Pakistan. This summary provides an overview of the major events during this period, with dates and brief descriptions.

1. Indian Rebellion of 1857 : Also known as the First War of Indian Independence. This was a large-scale uprising against the British East India Company's rule. It was sparked by a combination of social, economic, and political factors. The rebellion started in Meerut and quickly spread across various regions, including

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Delhi, Lucknow and Awadh. Although the rebellion was suppressed by the British, it marked a turning point in the British - Indian relationship.

2. Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883) :

The Ilbert Bill aimed to provide Indian judges the authority to try Europeans in certain cases. The controversy arose due to the fear among Europeans in India that they would be tried by Indian judges, which they perceived as a threat to their privileges. The bill was eventually passed with amendments, but it highlighted the growing tension between the British and the Indian population.

3. Indian National Congress (1885) -

Founded by A.O. Hume, an ex-British civil servant, the Indian National Congress was the first organized political platform for Indians seeking self-

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governance. The Congress aimed to represent the political aspirations of the Indian people and worked towards achieving independence through peaceful means.

4. Partition of Bengal (1905) -

The British divided Bengal, India's largest province, into two separate entities - East Bengal and West-Bengal. This move was primarily aimed at weakening the influence of Bengali elite and strengthening British control over the region. The partition led to a widespread protests, known as the Swadeshi movement, which sought to boycott foreign goods and promote indigenous industries.

5. Morley - Minto Reforms (1909) :

These reforms introduced significant changes in the administration of British India. They included the -

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expansion of the legislative councils, the introduction of separate electorates for different communities, and the establishment of a system for the election of Indian members to the legislative councils.

6. World War I (1914 - 1918) :

Indians contributed significantly to the British war effort during World War I, both in terms of manpower and resources. However, the war also led to a rise in nationalist sentiments among Indians, who demanded greater political representation and self-governance.

7. Rowlatt Act (1919) :

The Rowlatt act empowered the British government to arrest and detain individuals suspected of sedition without trial. The act led to widespread protests, known as the Rowlatt -

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Satyagraha, which were violently suppressed by the British, resulting in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

8. Montagu - Chelmsford Reforms (1919) :

Also known as the Government of India Act, these reforms aimed to decentralize the administration of British India and provide greater political representation to Indians. They introduced dyarchical government, where powers were divided between the central and provincial governments.

9. Khilafat Movement (1919 - 1924) :

This movement was initiated by Indian Muslims to protest against the treatment of the Ottoman Caliph by the Allied powers after World War I. The movement eventually merged with the Indian National Congress, strengthening the alliance between Hindus and Muslims.

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in the struggle for independence.

10.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) :

Led by Mahatma Gandhi, this movement aimed to achieve Swaraj (self-rule) by encouraging Indians to boycott British educational institutions, courts and administrations. The movement also involved the mass production and wearing of Khadi (handspun cloth), which was a symbol of Indian self-sufficiency and independence. However, the movement was called off in 1922 following the Chauri Chauri incident, where a police station was set on fire, resulting in the death of several policemen.

11.

Simon Commission (1927-1928) :

The Simon Commission, officially known as the Indian Statutory

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Commission was appointed by the British government to study the constitutional position of India and recommend reforms. The commission faced widespread protests as it consisted entirely of British members, leading to the perception that it did not represent Indian interests.

12. Lahore Resolution (1929):

Lahore Resolution adopted by the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress, the resolution demanded complete independence for India, with the British government acting as an advisory body during the transitional period. This marked a significant shift in the Congress's demand from Dominion Status to full independence.

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13. Civil — Disobedience Movement

(1930 — 1934) :

Led by Mahatma Gandhi, this movement aimed to protest against the British salt tax, which was seen as an imposition on Indian resources. The movement involved the production and sale of salt, leading to mass civil disobedience, arrests, and widespread protests.

14. The First Round Table Conference :
(1930 — 1931) :

The first Round Table conference ~~was~~ took place in London from November 1930 to January 1931. It focused on discussions about the political representation of various communities in India, the role of the British in the future government, and the possible establishment of a federal structure for the country. However, the conference ended without

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a consensus, as the Indian representatives demanded greater autonomy and the British insisted on maintaining control.

15. The Second Round Table Conference (1931):

The Second Round Table conference took place from September to December 1931.

The primary focus was on the representation of different communities in the legislative bodies and the future constitutional reforms. The conference led to the Government of India Act 1935, which provided for a more significant role for Indians in the administration and laid the foundation for the eventual transfer of power.

16. The Third Round Table Conference: (1932).

The third Round Table Conference was held-

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in London from November 1932 to February 1933. It aimed to finalize the discussions on the representation of various communities and the federal structure of India. However the conference was less productive than the previous ones, as many Indian leaders boycotted it due to the lack of progress.

Communal Award (1932):

Issued by British statesman Sir John Simon, the Communal Award allocated a certain number of seats in the Central Legislative Assembly for different religious communities. This move led to widespread protests from Hindu and Sikh communities, who opposed the separation of electorates based on religion.

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Poona Pact (1932) :

Poona Pact brokered by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the leader of the Dalit community, the Poona Pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for the Untouchables (later known as Dalits). The pact increased the number of seats reserved for the Untouchables in the provincial and central legislative councils.

Government of India Act (1935) :

This act provided for the establishment of provincial autonomy in British India. It introduced a federal structure, with the central government and seven provinces having their own legislative assemblies and executive councils.

The act also allowed for the election of Indian representatives to these assemblies.

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Cripps Mission (1942)

Sir Stafford Cripps, a British statesman, visited India to negotiate a constitutional plan for the transfer of power. The Cripps Proposals offered dominion status to India after the end of World War II, but they were rejected by the Indian National Congress due to the absence of a clear timeline for independence and the exclusion of minorities from the proposed constitutional body.

Wavell Plan (1945)

Wavell plan proposed by Lord Wavell, the then viceroy of India, the plan aimed to create a constitutional framework for the transfer of power to Indians. The plan was rejected by the Indian National Congress, as it did not include a specific timeline for British withdrawal.

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Quit India Movement (1942 - 1947):

Quit India Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi, this movement demanded an immediate end to British rule in India. The movement led to widespread protests, strikes and civil disobedience across the country. The British government responded with massive arrests, including those of Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

Mountbatten Plan (1947):

Proposed by Lord Louis Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, the plan aimed to accelerate the transfer of power and partition British India into independent India and Pakistan. The plan set a date for the transfer of power, August 15, 1947, and led to the formation of the Boundary Commission to demarcate the boundaries between the two new nations.

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Indian - Independence Act (1947) :

Indian - Independence Act passed by the British Parliament, this act provided for the partition of British India into the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan. The act also established the date for the transfer of power, August 15, 1947.

Indian - Partition and Independence (1947) :

On August 14, 1947, Pakistan gained independence, and the next day, August 15, 1947, India also achieved its independence. The partition led to massive displacement and violence, with millions of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs migrating across the newly drawn borders. Estimates suggest that around 10-20 million people were displaced, and over 9 million people lost their lives in the -

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resulting communal violence.

These events shaped the course of Indian history and laid the foundation for the modern-day nations of India and Pakistan. The struggle for independence and the partition of British India had far-reaching consequences that continue to influence the political, social, and cultural landscape of the subcontinent.