“Freedom movement, brief resumes
from 1857 to 1947”

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<td>16th October 1905</td>
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<td>All-India Muslim League Founded at Dacca</td>
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<td>1909</td>
<td>Morley Minto Reforms (Also called Indian Councils Act)</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Nehru Report (A solution proposed to govern India)</td>
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<td>1929</td>
<td>Jinnah’s Fourteen Points (It was an answer to the Nehru report representing the voice of Muslims)</td>
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<td>22ND DEC 1939</td>
<td>Day of Deliverance (Muslims Celebrated relief from Congress cruelty)</td>
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<td>23RD MARCH 1940</td>
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<td>1946</td>
<td>Cabinet Mission (Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, PM of UK)</td>
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<td>3rd June 1947</td>
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History of Pakistan Movement

Pakistan appeared on the world map as the first Islamic and the fifth largest country of the world on August 14, 1947. It is an ideological state established in the name of Islam. Two-Nation Theory is the basis of the creation of Pakistan. Muslims and Hindus being two separate nations from every definition though lived together in India over the centuries but remained poles apart, as nothing was common between the two. The differences between them are not confined to the struggle for political supremacy but are also manifested in the clash of two social orders. Despite living together for more than one thousand years, they continued to develop different cultures and traditions. Their eating habits, music, architecture and script, all are totally different from each other. Even the language they speak and the dress they wear is entirely different. After having failed to convince the majority community for peaceful co-existence, the Muslims demanded a separate homeland in the Muslim majority areas of India, where they could spend their lives according to the glorious teachings of Islam.

1857 War of Independence
An anti-British uprising also known as the Sepoy Rebellion/First War of Independence. It was crushed with an iron hand. The British blamed the Muslims for the 'mutiny' and subjected them to ruthless punishment. It marked the final collapse of the Mughal Empire and the progressive decline of the Muslims. It had a far-reaching effect on the destiny of the Muslims.

1885-Formation of the Indian National Congress
A liberal Indian organization founded by A.W. Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service. Its aim: to fuse all discordant elements, regenerate the nation and consolidate the union between England and India. After 1930 it became a typical Hindu organization always at loggerheads with the Muslim League.
1905-Partition of Bengal
The Bengal Presidency was partitioned by Lord Curzon and its boundaries redrawn to create two provinces of manageable size. It was purely an administrative measure but the Hindus raised great hue and cry and denounced it as an anti-Hindu measure aimed at breaking their monopoly. Whereas the Muslims celebrated. It reflected the divergent attitude of the Hindus and the Muslims.

Swadeshi movement; started by Hindus against partition of Bengal.

1906-Simla Deputation
A deputation, representing all shades of Muslims opinion and led by Aga Khan and 35 notable leader of Muslims called on the viceroy Lord Minto on October 1 at Simla. It made two basic demands:
  a. Separate representation for Muslims
  b. Weight age in all elected bodies. It represented the earliest Muslim attempt to safeguard their rights.

1906-Founding of the All-India Muslim League
The All India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka in December 1906 to watch and safeguard Muslim interests. Its major aims:

1. to promote loyalty to the British government,

2. advance the interests of the Muslims of India and prevent any feeling of hostility towards other communities. It played a dynamic role in the Pakistan Movement.

1909-Minto – Morley Reforms
These reforms provided for separate electorates in all the provinces. The Imperial Legislative Council and the provincial councils were enlarged. It also met the demands of the Simla Deputation (1906).

1911-Annulment of the Partition of Bengal
In December 1911, at a ‘darbar’ in Delhi, King George V announced the annulment of the partition of Bengal. The Muslims were bewildered. Hindu agitation had triumphed. Nawab Saleemullah, President-elect of the All India Muslim League said: “The annulment of the partition has put a premium on sedition and disloyalty.” The annulment widened the distance between Hindus and Muslims.

1914-18 World War I
Also known as the Great War. It was an international struggle that raged over the old world between August 1914 and November 1918. France, Russia and Great Britain were arrayed on one side and Germany, Austria, Turkey, on the other. The war ended with the treaty of Versailles (1918). The Khilafat Movement (1919-24) in India was an offshoot of this war.

1916 Lucknow Pact
A joint League – Congress agreement in which the Muslim League overtures of good will and friendship were fully reciprocated by the Congress who conceded separate electorates to the Muslims. This pact was signed between Muslims and Hindus due to Quiad’s efforts. it was the first and last agreement
between Muslims and Hindus. Quaid e Azam was titled As a Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity by Saroj Naidu.

1919-23 Khilafat Movement
An Indian Muslim Movement for the preservation of the Khilafat' and the territorial integrity of Ottoman Empire. The Ali Brothers were its leading proponents. Gandhi supported the movement and encouraged non-cooperation with the British. A section of Indian Muslims, to express their indignation, resorted to 'Hijrat'. They gained nothing. The movement petered (come to an end gradually) out when Mustafa Kamal Ataturk itself abolished the caliphate.

1920 Jinnah resigned from congress.

1922-29 Hindu – Muslim Riots
Starting with 1922, India was the scene of bloody Hindu-Muslim riots for the next seven years. Hindu leaders were rabid communalists. Arya Samaj, shuddhi, sanghathan activities targeted the Muslims. These riots marked a high point in communal bitterness and increased Muslim ‘s hostility.

1927 Arrival of Simon Commission headed by sir Simon.

1927 Delhi Muslim Proposals
These proposals were a fresh try for a Hindu-Muslim settlement. A group of prominent Muslims met at Delhi on March 20, 1927. The Muslims were ready to forgo (omit) the separate electorate if their following demands were conceded.

1. Sind should be separated from Bombay,

2. reforms introduced in NWFP and Baluchistan.

3. Muslim representation in the Central Legislature should not be less than 1/3.

4. The Muslims should be given representation according their population with reservation of seats.

1928 Nehru Report
The Nehru Report published in August was a patently anti-Muslim document. It included a draft constitution for India. It recommended that:

1. A declaration of Human Rights should be inserted
2. Hindi to be the official language of India.
3. Separate electorates be immediately abolished.
4. No weightage be allowed.

The Report rejected a federation and supported a unitary government.

1929 Quaid-i-Azam’s Fourteen Points
The Muslim League at the time was torn by internal dissension. The Quaid outlined a programme on which Muslims could unite. This was the famous Fourteen Points.

1. The Muslim safeguards recommended included a federal form of constitution for India
2. A full-fledged province hood for Sind, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier.

1930 Simon Report
A constitutional report that rejected the unitary system and recommended a federal framework for India. It also recommended 1. doing away with diarchy and 2. setting up of a Council of Greater India.

1930-Allam Iqbal Address
In December 1930, Allama Muhammad Iqbal, while addressing the Muslim League annual session at Allahabad advocated partition of the subcontinent. He even demand and defined the frontiers of a proposed "Consolidated Muslim State", which he believed would be "in the best interests if".

1930-32 Round Table Conferences (RTCs)
Three Round Table Conferences were held to sort out Hindu – Muslim differences. The first met in November 1930. Hindus and Muslims could not agree on the communal problem. The Muslims were adamant on the 'Muslim Charter' based on the Quaid's Fourteen Points. At the second RTC, Gandhi claimed that Congress alone represented India and rejected safeguards and separate electorates for Muslims.

The third RTC ended inconclusively in November 1932.

1932-Communal Award (1932)
The Process of constitution making had gone through many stages from Government of India Act 1919 to Communal Awards in 1932. Communal rivalries were noticed during discussions with the Indian leadership. The Simon commission and Round Table Conferences failed to evolve an agreeable formula. The Indian leaders also failed to reach at an agreement to settle communal problem. In August 1932, a Communal Awards was announced in which separates electorates for the Muslims were allowed to continue.

1935-Government of India Act
This Act, strengthened parliamentary institutions yet kept ultimate power in the hands of the British. There were to be elected legislatures. The Governor General was the Chief Executive and absolute authority. Dyarchy was abolished

1937-Elections
Elections to the provincial legislative assemblies were held in 1937 under the Government of India Act 1935. Congress won majorities in eight provinces and formed ministries. It fared (managed) badly in Muslim majority provinces. Muslims, on their side, were divided among themselves.

1937-39 Congress Rule in the Provinces
The rule of the Congress ministries was dictatorial and nothing short of a nightmare (terrible). It popularized the idea of Pakistan and alienated (isolated) the Muslims from the ideal of a United India.
1939-45 World War II
War between Germany, Italy and Japan (the Axis powers) on one side and Britain, France, U.S., the U.S.S.R and China (the allied powers) on the other. It was a struggle between the forces of democracy and dictatorship. 55 million lives were lost. Germany surrendered in May ’45 and Japan in July ’45 after the atomic attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

1940-The Pakistan Resolution
A landmark in the history of the Indian Muslims. The Pakistan Resolution was passed in March 1940 at the Muslim League session at Lahore under the presidentship of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The resolution demanded that the Muslim majority areas be grouped to constitute independent states. Pakistan was the direct outcome of this resolution.

1942-Cripps Mission
Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in New Delhi for talks with Indian Leaders on the future constitution of India. He discussed the draft proposals. The Muslim League rejected the proposals as there was no provision for amendments or for the formation of two constituent assemblies instead of one.

1944- Gandhi - Jinnah Talks
Gandhi - Jinnah talks were held at Bombay on the basis to resolve the differences between the Congress and the All India Muslim League on the issue of Pakistan. Gandhi was opposed to the Two Nations Theory and refused the Muslims the right of self-determination. These talks failed.

1945-The Simla Conference
A conference called by the Viceroy at Simla where the formation of an Executive Council was discussed. The Congress insisted that it represented all the communities in India and could nominate Muslims to the new Council. The All India Muslim League stated that only the League had the right to nominate Muslim members. The Conference failed on this issue.

1946-The Cabinet Mission
The Cabinet Mission proposals stipulated a weak Centre, supreme only in foreign affairs, defence and communication, and three autonomous groups of provinces.

Two of these were to have Muslim majorities while the third one was to have a Hindu majority. First of Bengal and Assam and second group of Muslim majority Areas, and third group of Hindus majority area. The Muslim League accepted the Plan but the Congress gave a qualified consent. Nehru’s defiant posture and refusal to accept the groupings and a less powerful Centre angered the Quaid, who later rejected the Plan.
1946-Direct Action Day

Disgusted with the Congress stance vis-à-vis the Cabinet Mission Plan, the Quaid voted for observing Direct Action Day on August 16, to press for Pakistan. For the first time in its annals, the League said good-bye to constitutional struggle for achieving their goal.

1946-June 3 Partition Plan
This plan for the partition of India was prepared by Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, in consultation with the British government. It was based on the fundamental principle that transfer of power should take place according to the wishes of the people. A time-limit for British withdrawal from the subcontinent was fixed. The British decided to hand over power on 15 August 1947 to two successor states to be known as India and Pakistan.

1947-Pakistan Achieved
14 August 1947 was Pakistan's date with destiny. On that day, Mountbatten formally transferred power to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on behalf of His Majesty’s Government. On 15 August Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan. A seven-year old struggle came triumphantly to an end and a long cherished dream stood translated into reality.