All Important events & dates of Pakistan Affairs MCQs for

Here, you will find All the Important events & dates of Pakistan Affairs from the Mughal Era from 1526 to 1990. And it will be updated till the current year 2022

Important events & dates of Pakistan Studies MCQs one Liner

On 1526 Baber founder of Mughal Empire came in India or Sub-continent

1st Battle of Panipat fought b/w Ibrahim Lodhi & Babur which took place on 21-April-1526, In this war Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated by Babur

2nd battle of Panipat took place on 5-November-1556

3rd battle of Panipat 14-January -1761

The battle of khanwa fought between Babur & Rana Sanga which took place on March 16, 1527. In this battle Rana Sanga was defeated by Babur

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Zahir ud-din Muhammad Babur (1483–1531), Muslim conqueror who laid the basis for the Mughal dynasty of India

Babur'Nama completed by Babur in 1530

Babar (1483–1530), the first Mogul emperor of India 1526–30, descendant of Tamerlane; He invaded India c. 1525 and conquered the territory from the Oxus to Patna.

Babur died in 1530

Humayun took over the Mughal Empire in 1530

Humayun reign was from 1530-1539

In 1539, Humayun defeated by Sher Shah Suri & took over the kingship of Sub-continent

In 1543, Sher Shah Suri made Rohtas Fort near jhelum

In 1545, Sher Shah Suri Died

In 1555, Humayun came from Persia & recapture his kingship from sons of Sher Shah Suri

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In 1555, when Humayun recapture his kingship he converted himself from Sun'ni-Muslim into Shia-Muslim for the sake to gain support of Persia Peoples to strengthen his government in Sub-continent

On 26-January-1556, Humayun died by fell down from stairs

Now Humayun's Son Akbar came in government and ruled from 1556-1605 & Akbar was the strongest ruler of Mughal Empire

Akbar took over kingship when he was just 13 years old

2nd Battle of Panipat fought between Akbar & Hemu Bikal which took place on 5-November-1556

On 1564, Shakespeare born in Europe & Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi who was 1st Mujaddid Alif Sani born in Sub-continent

On 1572, Akbar annexes with State of Gujrat

On 1574, Akbar Annexes with Bengal

On 1582, Akbar Introduced his new religion as Deen-e-Elahi

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On 1586, Yousafzai attacked with his army on Akbar Government & defeated Akbar on Karakar Pass

On 1586, Akbar Annexes with Kashmir

On 1600, East India Company Established in England gets exclusive trading rights in India

On 1605, Akbar died & his son Jahangair took over the government

On 1605, Anarkali Lover Jahangair (Shahzada Saleem) became new Mughal Emeror of India.

On 1611, East India Company completely established in India by the British

On 1616, 1st Ambassador of England in India Sir Thomas Roy visited India

On 1617, Jahangair's son Shahjhan born who's real name was Prince Khurram

On 1627, Hindu Sheeva G founded Marahthan Kingdom

On 1628, Jahangair (Shahzada Saleem) hanged Zanjeer e Adal (Chain of Justice)

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On 1628, Jahangair died & his son Khurram urf (Shahjhan) becomes new emperor of India

On 1628, Shahjhan who's real name was Shahzada Khurram became ruler of Sub-Continent

On 1631, Shahjhan started working on building Taj Mahal in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Begum

On 1634, English permitted trade in India & Shahjhan gave permission to Englishman for trade/business in Bengal

On 1642, Shahjhan built Shalimar Garden in Lahore

On 1648, Taj Mahal construction in Agra completed

On 1658, Shahjhan completed construction of Taj Mahal, Jamia Masjid Delhi and Red Fort

On 1658, Shah Jahan power seezed by his son Aurangzeb

1658-1707, Aurangzeb reign in Sub-continent

On 1658, he threw his father (Shahjhan) into jail

On 1666, Shahjhan died

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On 1673, Aurangzeb built Badshahi Mosque in Lahore

On 1675, Aurangzeb killed 9th Guru of Sikhism Guru Tegh Bahadur

On 1681, someone entered in the darbar of Aurangzeb & gave suggestion to occupied Deccan for the spread of Islam

On 1680, Shivaji Founder of Marathan dynasty died due to high fever

On 1699, 10th Guru of Sikhism Gobind Singh created religious organization named by Khalsa at Anandpur Sahib Punjab

On 1701, Kalhoro Dynasty founded in Sindh by Sikhs & Marathans

On 1703, Shah Waliullah was born

On 1763, Shah Waliullah died

On 1707, Aurangzeb died

On 1707, Bahadur Shah Zafar-I came

Journey of Mughal Empire in India

Babur (1526-1530)

Humayun (1530-1539)

Sher Shah Suri Family (1539-1555)

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Humayun recapture his kingship 1555

Akbar (1556-1605)

Jahangair-Shahzada Saleem (1605-1628)

Khurram-Shahjhan (1628-1658)

Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

Mughal Empire was the most powerful dynasty of Sub-Continent

On 1708, Bahadur Shah I attacked on Sikhs & Guru Gobind Singh was near to death but luckily he saved his life and he said to Guru Banda Singh to took charge of Khalsa after my death

On 1708, Guru Banda Singh Bahadur took Charge of Khalsa

On 1710, Banda Singh entered in Punjab & emerged Sirhind, Haryana etc

On 1715, Mughal army caught Banda Singh & killed him in public torture of Delhi

On 1739, Nadir Shah came from Persia (Iran) & attacked on India

On 1746, 1st massacare of Sikhs by Mughal Army lead by Dewan Lakhpat of Lahore

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On 1751, British/East India Company's People made colonial power in India

On 1757, Battle of Plassey fought between Nawab Siraj ud din Daula & Lord Clive in which Nawab defeated by Lord Clive

On 1760, Marahthas defeated Nizam (Nawab) of Delhi

On 1761, 3rd battle of Panipat fought between Maratha empire & Mughal empire in which Martha empire defeated

On 1762, 2nd massacre of Sikhs by Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan

On 1764, British expand his rule to Bengal and Behaar

On 1766, 1st Anglo Mysore war fought between Sultanate of mysore (Haider Ali or Tipu Sultan) & East India company

On 1769, 1st Anglo mysore war ended

On 1777, 1st Anglo Maratha war fought between British East India company & Maratha Empire

On 1782, 1st Anglo Maratha war ended & signed Treaty of Salbai

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On 1780, 2nd Anglo Mysore war fought between Kingdom of Mysore & British East India company

On 1784, 2nd Anglo Mysore war ended & signed Treaty of Mangalore

On 1789-1792, 3rd Anglo Mysore war started between Kingdom of Mysore & British East India Company

On 1798-1799, 4th Anglo Mysore war fought between Sultanate of Mysore & British East India company in that war the ruler of Tipu Sultan was killled

On 22nd October 1764, Battle of Buxar fought between Britishers & Mir Qasim (Nawab of Bengal)

On 1803, Britishers again attacked on Marathas and 2nd Anglo-Maratha war started

On 1807, British East India company singed Treaty of Amritsar with Maha'Raja Ranjeet Singh of Kashmir

On 1817, 3rd Anglo Maratha war started between Britishers and Maratha Empire

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Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Erra

On 17th October 1817, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi

On 1828, Sir Syed Maternal Grandfather of Khwaja Farid ud Din died

On 1828, Faraizi Movement started by Haji Shariatullah in Bengal

On 1829, Prohibition of custom Satti by Law

On 1831, Syed Ahmad Shaheed in Balakot

On 1832, Urdu declared as Official language 1st time

On 1839, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Naib-Munshi in Agra

On 1839-1842, 1st Afghan war started

On 1841, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Munsif (Judge) in the area of Manipur

On 1842, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan transferred from Manipur to Fatehpur Sikri

On 1846, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge.

On 1858, British completely occupied on India and & East India company had ended

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On 1858, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Sadar-ul-Amjn at Muradabad

On 1858, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote book by the name of Tarikh-e-Sarkashi Bijnor

On 1859, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established 1st farsi Madarsa at Moradabad

On 1859, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published the causes of indian revolt also know as Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat e Hind

On 1860, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published book The Loyal Muhammadans of India

On 1861, 1st Indian legislative council act was made

On 1862, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan edited book Tareekh-e-Firoz Shahi

On 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan inaugurated Madarsa Gazipur

On 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Scientific Society

On 1866, Aligarh Institute Gazette was made by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

On 1866, British Indian association established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

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On 1867, Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband established

On 1867, Urdu-Hindi controversy started at Banaras

On 1867, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan gave statement Hindustan ek Dulhan h

On 1803, Britishers again attacked on Marathas and 2nd Anglo-Maratha war started

On 1807, British East India company singed Treaty of Amritsar with Maha'Raja Ranjeet Singh of Kashmir

ai or uski 2 ankhyen hain

On 1869, Mahatama Gandi was born

On 1869, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan with his son moved to England

On 1870, Molvi Fazal-ul Haq was born

On 1870, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan left England

On 24 December 1870, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published Risala Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaaq

On 1872, Muhammadan College Committee established

On 24 May 1875, MAO high established at Aligarh

On 1876, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from his service as a Judge

On 25th December 1876, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born

On 9th November 1877, National poet Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born

On 10th December 1878, Molana Mohammad Ali Jauhar was born

On 1877, National Muhammadan Association was established by Syed Ameer Ali

On 1883, Albert Bill passed by Lord Ripon

On 1883, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Civil Service Fund Association

On 24th September 1884, Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was established at Lahore

On 28th December 1885, Indian National Congress established by A.O. Hume

On 1886, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Muhammadan Educational Conference

On 1887, Lord Dufferin said to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to become a member of our selection committee of Civil Services

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On 1888, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan awarded by title of Sir

On 1888, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established United Patriotic Association at Aligarh

On 1889, Aligarh Trusteeship bill passed

On 1892, Indian Council Act 1861 enlarged the membership of Central Legislative Council

On 1894, Nudwatul Ulama established by Government Servant's & Sufi's

On 9th March 1897, Syed Jamal-al-din Afghani died

On 16th November 1897, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali was born

On 27th March 1898, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died at Aligarh

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1900 -1930)

On 1901, Queen Victoria died

On 1901, NWFP got the status of province

On 16th October 1905, Lord Curzon made Partition of Bengal due administrative reasons

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On 1st October 1906, Shimla Delegation consists of 35-members went to Lord Minto by taking request for establishing All India Muslim League

On 30th December 1906, All India Muslim League Established at Dhaka

On 1908, Agha Khan officially declared President of All India Muslim League

On 1908, Syed Amir Ali opened branch of All India Muslim League at London

On 1909, Minto-Morley Reforms by Indian Council Act 1861

On 1909, Quaid e Azam became member of Indian Legistive Council

On 1911, British Queen came to Delhi Darbar

On 12th December 1911, Partition of Bengal Annulled at Delhi

On 1911, Molana Muhammad Ali Jauhar published Camrade newspaper from Calcutta

On 1912, Molana Abdul Kalam Azad published Al-Hilal newspaper

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On 1913, Molana Muhammad Ali Jauhar published Hamdard newspaper

On 1913, Quaid e Azam joined Muslim League

On 1913, Kanpur tragedy happened in this incident 133 Muslims were killed

On 1914-1918, World War I started

On 1914, Molana Altaf Hussain Haali died

On 1914, Molana Sibhli Noumani also died

On 1916, Lucknow Pact signed between Muslim League & Congress

On 1917, Waqar-ul-Mulk died

On 1918, World War 1 ended

On 1919, Rowlett Act gave extra ordinary powers to government to suppress freedom struggle

On 13 April 1919, Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place also known as Massacre of Amritsar

On 1919-1924, Khilafat movement was started to restore the Caliphate of Ottoman Empire in Turkey.

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On 1919, Montagu-Chelmsford reforms by Government of India Act 1919

On 1919, Dyarchy (Dual) Government System was in India by Britishers

On 1920-22, Non-Cooperation movement started by Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi which was unsuccessful movement

On 1920, Quaid e Azam resigned from Congress due to Gandhi Non-Cooperation movement

On 1920, Jamia Millia Aligarh established by Molana Muhammad Ali Johar

On 1920, Aligarh College got status of University

On 1921, Hindu Mahasabha political party formed

On 4th February 1922, Chaura Chauri incident took place

On October 1928, Simon Commsion arrived in India by British Parliament & there was no Muslim member in this commission

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On 28th August 1928, Nehru Report presented by Motilal Nehru that report was against the Muslim of India

On March 1929, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his 14-Points in response to Nehru Report

On 29th March 1929, Gazi ilm-ud-din killed Rajpal to defend our last Prophet Hazrat Mohammad S.A.W.

On 29th December 1930, Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave his presidential address at Allah'abad also know as Khutba Allahabad

On 12th March 1930-6th April 1930, Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi

On 1930, Salt Tax Imposed by Britishers on the people of Sub-Continent

On 12th March 1930-5th April 1930, Salt Satyagarha Movement (Salt March) started by Mahatma Gandhi

On 12th November 1930-19th January 1931, 1st Round Table Conference was held in London

On 5th March 1931, Irwin-Gandhi Pact was signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, before the second Round Table Conference in London

On 7th September 1931-1st December 1930, 2nd Round Table Conference was held in London

On 1931, Kakhsar Movement started by Inayatullah Mashriqi in Lahore

On 4th January 1931, Molana Muhammad Ali Johar died in London

On 17th November 1932-24th December 1932, 3rd Round Table Conference was held in London

On 1932, Congress & Gandhi didn't participate in 3rd Round Table Conference

On 16th August 1932, Communal Award was created by British Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald, this award extended the separate electorate depressed class (now known as Scheduled caste) and other minorities in India

On 1933, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali wrote his pamphlet “Now or Never” at the University of Cambridge when has was a law student

On 1933, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali founded Pakistan National Movement (PNM)

On 1934, Gandhi’s Civil Disobedience Movement ended

On 1934, Quaid e Azam became permanent president of All India Muslim League

On 1935, An Earthquake came in Quetta with the magnitude of 7.7 and almost 50-thousands lost their lives

On 1935, Government of India Act 1935 introduced

On 1935, Sindh separated from Mumbai presidency or in some books its 1936

On 1937, Provincial Election were held in India on 1585 seats and congress won elections by secured majority 707 seats or made their government in 7 province out of 11

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On 28th March 1938, Pirpur Report prepared by Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi on the request of Quaid e Azam against Congress Ministries

On 1939-45, World War ll started as a result of Germany attacked on Poland

On 1939, Congress resigned from their ministries

On 22nd December 1939, Day of Deliverance celebrated by Quaid e Azam

On 23rd March 1940, Lahore Resolution presented by Molvi Fazal-ul-Haq in Minto Park, Lahore

On 22nd March-11th April 1942, Cripps Mission came in India

On 9th August 1942, Quit India Movement started by Mahatma Gandhi

On 1942, Indian national army formed

On 27 April 1942, Sir Abdullah Haroon leader of Sindh was died in Karachi

On 14th June 1945, Wavell Plan announced by Lord Wavell

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On 1946, Provincial Election held in India & Muslim League won their 75 seats of the total Muslim seats in India and became the largest single party in the assembly

On 16 August 1946, Direct Action Day celebrated by Indian Muslim Community in Calcutta

On 16 May 1946, Cabinet Mission Plan came to India

On 3rd June 1947, Independence Plan announced by Lord Mountbatten in India

On July 1947, Indian Independence Act was passed by British Parliament that partitioned British India into two new independent dominion India □□ and Pakistan □□

On 10th August 1947, 1st meeting of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan held

On 11th August 1947, Quaid e Azam elected as 1st President of 1st Constituent Assembly of Pakistan

On 14th August 1947, Pakistan got Independence

On 17 August 1947, Redcliffe Award declared

On 18 August 1947, Quaid e Azam addressed his 1st public speech as a Governor General of Pakistan

On 22nd August 1947, Iran □□ recognized Pakistan □□

On 14th August 1947, Pakistan became member of Commonwealth

On 24th October 1947, (AJK) Azad Jammu & Kashmir got independence from British

On 30th September 1947, Pakistan became member of UNO as 53rd Member

On 9th October 1947, State of Bahawalpur joined Pakistan as 1st ever state

On 30th January 1948, Matahma Gandhi assassinated

On 11th September 1948, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali jinnah died in Karachi

On 25th February 1948, Urdu declared as official language of Pakistan

On 13th November 1948, Khawaja Nazimiuddin became 2nd Governor General of Pakistan after Quaid e Azam Death

On 7th March 1949, Objective Resolution presented by Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan

On 1st January 1949, Cease-Fire Line established in Kashmir between India and Pakistan

On 31st October 1947, Pakistan became member of ILO (International Labour Organization)

On 8th February 1949, Azad Jammu & Kashmir shifted its capital to Muzaffarabad

On 12th March 1949, Objective Resolution was passed by Constituent Assembly of Pakistan

On 25th November 1949, USSR (Russia) invited Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaqat Ali Khan for visit

On 4th January 1950, Pakistan recognized China

On 8th April 1950, Liaqat-Nehru Pact signed it was a bilateral treaty between India and Pakistan

On 11th July 1950, Pakistan joined IMF & World Bank

On 6th September 1950, Ayub Khan became Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army

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On 28 November 1950, Colombo Plan established by Great Britain in Ceylon

On 11th July, World Population Day celebrated

On 12th February 1951, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali died

On 16th October 1951, 1st Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaqat Ali Khan assassinated

On 9th February 1951, 1st Census held in Pakistan

On June 1951, Karachi University established

On 15th June 1951, Faiz Ahmad Faiz Rawalpindi Conspiracy case hearing

On 8th September 1951, Liaqat-Nehru pact again signed on the issues of minorities

On 7th October 1958, 1st Martial Law in Pakistan Imposed by Ayub Khan

On 25th March 1969, 2nd Martial Law in Pakistan Imposed by General Muhammad Yahya khan

On 5th July 1977, General Zia-ul-Haq declared 3rd Martial Law in Pakistan & appointed himself as Chief Martial Law Administrator

On 12th October 1999, 4th Martial Law imposed in Pakistan by General Parveez Musharraf

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On 14th October 1955, One Unit formed by PM Chaudhry Muhammad Ali

On 1st July 1970, One Unit dissolved by General Yahya Khan

On 1st February 1955, Pakistan International Airline (PIA) established

On 23rd March 1956, Pakistan name was Islamic Republic according to the constitution of 1956

On 27th November 1956, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan died

On 1957, National Awaami Party established by Maulana Bhashani in Dhaka

On 1958, 1st Nigar Film Awards ceremony was held

On 1958, Education Commsion created

On 1959, Agriculture reforms introduced by Ayub Khan

On 1959, Shukriya Khanum became 1st Female PIA Pilot of Pakistan

On 1959, Islamic Research Institute established

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On 1960, Minar e Pakistan Foundation took place

On 1960, Decision made of the shifting of Capital Pakistan from Karachi to Islamabad

On 14 August 1967, Practically Capital of Pakistan converted from Karachi to Islamabad

There are following Four Governor Generals of Pakistan□□

On 15th August 1947-11th September 1948, Quaid e Azam became 1st Governor General of Pakistan

On 14th September 1948-17th October 1951, Khawaja Nazimiuddin became 2nd Governor General of Pakistan after Quaid e Azam Death

On 17th October 1951-6th October 1955, Malik Ghulam Muhammad became 3rd Governor General of Pakistan

On 6th October 1955-23rd March 1956, Iskandar Mirza became 4th & Last Governor General of Pakistan

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In 1960, Pakistan Won 1st Gold Medal in Olympics by defeating India. And Indus water treaty was also signed between India and Pakistan

On 16th December 1971, East Pakistan separated

On 20th December 1971, Zulifqar Ali Bhutto became President of Pakistan and also became Civil Martial Law administrator

On 30th January 1971, Indian Airline hijack in Lahore by two Kashmiris boys

On 16th February 1971, Karakoram Highway opened

On 20th August 1971, Rashid Minhas Shaheed and buried in Karachi

On 1971, Pakistan □□ won hockey □ world cup in Barcelona by Defeating Spain □□ 1-0

On 1st March 1976, General Zia-ul-Haq became Chief of Army Staff

On 1976, Sardari System in Balochistan abolished

On 22nd July 1976, Samjhauta Express launched which route was from Lahore to Amritsar

On 31st July 1976, Abdul Qadeer Khan Laboratory (Kahuta Research Laboratory) established in Kahuta

On 5th August 1976, Port Qasim foundation laying by PM Zulifqar Ali Bhutto

On 10th January 1977, Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) established which made by 9 opposition political parties against Zulifqar Ali Bhutto government

On 7th March 1977, General Election held in Pakistan on total 200 seats

On 1st July 1977, Friday declared as public holiday in Pakistan instead of Sunday by Zulifqar Ali Bhutto

On 5th July 1977, General Zia-ul-Haq Imposed Martial law & arrested Zulifqar Ali Bhutto also suspended 1973 constitution by Zia-ul-Haq

On 1978, Allama Iqbal House in Lahore declared as National Monument

On 1978, Lahore High Court announced the punishment of hanged (phaansi) to Zulifqar Ali Bhutto

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On 11th June 1978, Altaf Hussain established (APMSO) All Pakistan Mohajir Student Organization

On 16th September 1978, Zia-ul-Haq became 6th President of Pakistan

On 1978, Pakistan □□ became hockey □ champion by beating Australia in Lahore □□

On 1978, Karakoram Highway between Pakistan & China was opened

On 4th April 1979, Zulifqar Ali Bhutto hanged at Rawalpindi jail in Ahmad Khan murder case

On 1st September 1979, Pakistan joined NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) which established in 1961

On 15th October 1979, Dr. Abdul Islam awarded by Nobel Prize □ in the field of Physics

On 1979, Hudood Ordinance introduced by Zia-ul-Haq

On 1980, Zakat & Ushr Ordinance introduced

On 1980, Pakistan boycotted Moscow (Russian) Olympics

On 1980, Federal Shariat Court established

On 1980, Former PM Chaudhry Muhammad Ali died

On 1980, Quaid e Azam Sister Shereen Bai died

On 1980, Islamabad became District

Even8 1981-85

On 1981, Majlis-e-Shoora nominated 1st time

On 1981, Interest Free Banking introduced in Pakistan

On 1981, National Population Census started. It was 2nd Census of Pakistan

On 2nd March 1981, PIA Boeing Aircraft consist of 148 passengers hijack in Kabul

On 1981, Pakistan Steel Mill started functioning

On 1981, International Islamic University started functioning

On 1982, General Zia-ul-Haq inaugurated Federal Council

On 22nd February 1982, Urdu Poet Josh Malihabadi died in Islamabad

On 21st December 1982, Hafeez Jalandhari died in Lahore

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On 1982, Jahangair Khan won British Open Squash Championship

On 1983, Agha Khan University established in Karachi

On 1983, 1st F-16 A-Model three jets (planes) came in Pakistan

On 1983, Wafaqi Muhtasib established in Pakistan & Sardar Iqbal became 1st Muhtasib

On 1983, 1st Phase of Local Bodies Election-1985 started

On 1984, Zia-ul-Haq Imposed banned on:

All Student Union's

Held Referendum

Ahmadis can't use Muslim names

On 1984, Altaf Hussain completely established MQM

On 20th November 1984, Faiz Ahmad Faiz died in Lahore

On 1985, Zia-ul-Haq held Elections in Pakistan as a result Muhammad Khan Junejo became Prime Minister of Pakistan & Zia-ul-Haq became President of Pakistan which announced on 23rd March 1985

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On 1985, After 1985 Elections 7th National Assembly came into existence

On 16th October 1985, 8th Amendment made in 1973 Constitution

On 1985, Pressler Amendment made in America for Pakistan on not using Nuclear Weapons

On 15th April 1985, Bushra Zaidi a 20-years old university student died in the road accident due to the protests of 1985 elections at Karachi

Events 1986-90

On 1986, Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto came back from England □□

On 1986, Zia-ul-Haq founded Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital in Rawalpindi

On 1986, China □□ & Pakistan □□ made comprehensive nuclear power agreement

On 1986, England defeated World Champion Pakistan by 3-1 in semi-final of Hockey □ World Cup

On 1986, Driport inaugurated in Peshawar

On 1987, Zia-ul-Haq met with Indian Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi

On 1987, Qazi Hussain Ahmad became Ameer of Jamaat e Islami Pakistan

On 1987, Local Bodies election held

On 1987, Jan Sher Khan won world open squash championship 1st time

On 18 December 1987, Benazir Bhutto got married with Asif Ali Zardari

On 10th April 1988, Pak Army Ojhri Camp destroyed at Rawalpindi in which 100 people died

On 1988, Jahangair Khan won 7-Squash Titles together

On 1988, Zia-ul-Haq dismissed Muhammad Khan Junejo government

On 17th August 1988, Zia-ul-Haq plane (C-130) crashed near Bahawalpur

On 18 August 1988, Ghulam Ishaq Khan became President of Pakistan after Zia-ul-Haq death

On 1988, Islaami Jamhoori Ittehad formed by eight political parties against Pakistan Peoples Party

On 2nd December 1988, Benazir Bhutto became 1st Woman Prime Minister of Pakistan by securing 92-seats

On 20th January 1988, pashtun leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan died

On 1988, Zia-ul-Haq enforces Shariat Law widely

On 1989, Pakistan rejoined Commonwealth

On 1989, SAF games started in Islamabad

On 1989, ISI Chief General Hameed Gull changed and Shamsur Rahman Kallu appointed as new ISI Chief

On 1990, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Benazir Bhutto government & dissolved National Assembly

On 24th October 1990, Election held and Nawaz Sharif got majority by 153-seats

On 6th November 1990, Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister of Pakistan

On December 1990, Pakistan was 37th country who send team for expedition in Antarctica

On 1990, Saindak Project signed between Pakistan & China

On 1990, USA stopped Aid to Pakistan due to Pressler Amendment (Foreign Assistance Act)

On 1526 Baber founder of Mughal Empire came in India or Sub-continent
1st Battle of Panipat fought b/w Ibrahim Lodhi & Babur which took place on 21-April-1526, In this war Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated by Babur
2nd battle of Panipat took place on 5-November-1556
3rd battle of Panipat 14-January -1761
The battle of khanwa fought between Babur & Rana Sanga which took place on March 16, 1527. In this battle Rana Sanga was defeated by Babur
Babur'Nama completed by Babur in 1530
Babur died in 1530
Humayun took over the Mughal Empire in 1530
Humayun reign was from 1530-1539
In 1539 Humayun defeated by Sher Shah Suri & took over the kingship of Sub-continent
In 1543, Sher Shah Suri made Rohtas Fort near jhelum
In 1545, Sher Shah Suri Died
In 1555, Humayun came from Persia & recapture his kingship from sons of Sher Shah Suri
In 1555, when Humayun recapture his kingship he converted himself from Sun'ni-Muslim into Shia-Muslim for the sake to gain support of Persia Peoples to strengthen his government in Sub-continent
On 26-January-1556, Humayun died by fell down from stairs
Now Humayun's Son Akbar came in government and ruled from 1556-1605 & Akbar was the strongest ruler of Mughal Empire
Akbar took over kingship when he was just 13 years old
2nd Battle of Panipat fought between Akbar & Hemu Bikal which took place on 5-November-1556
On 1564, Shakespeare born in Europe & Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi who was 1st Mujaddid Alif Sani born in Sub-continent
On 1572, Akbar annexes with State of Gujrat
On 1574, Akbar Annexes with Bengal

On 1582, Akbar Introduced his new religion as Deen-e-Elahi
On 1586, Yousafzai attacked with his army on Akbar Government & defeated Akbar on Karakar Pass
On 1586, Akbar Annexes with Kashmir
On 1600, East India Company Established in England gets exclusive trading rights in India
On 1605, Akbar died & his son Jahangair took over the government
On 1605, Anarkali Lover Jahangair (Shahzada Saleem) became new Mughal Emeror of India.
On 1611, East India Company completely established in India by the British
On 1616, 1st Ambassador of England in India Sir Thomas Roy visited India
On 1617, Jahangair's son Shahjhan born who's real name was Prince Khurram
On 1627, Hindu Sheeva G founded Marahthan Kingdom
On 1628, Jahangair (Shahzada Saleem) hanged Zanjeer e Adal (Chain of Justice)
On 1628, Jahangair died & his son Khurram urf (Shahjhan) becomes new emperor of India
On 1628, Shahjhan who's real name was Shahzada Khurram became ruler of Sub-Continent

On 1631, Shahjhan started working on building Taj Mahal in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Begum
On 1634, English permitted trade in India & Shahjhan gave permission to Englishman for trade/business in Bengal
On 1642, Shahjhan built Shalimar Garden in Lahore
On 1648, Taj Mahal construction in Agra completed
On 1658, Shahjhan completed construction of Taj Mahal, Jamia Masjid Delhi and Red Fort
On 1658, Shah Jahan power seezed by his son Aurangzeb
1658-1707, Aurangzeb reign in Sub-continent
On 1658, he threw his father (Shahjhan) into jail
On 1666, Shahjhan died
Aurangzeb was Islam pasnd & implemented Islam by force
On 1673, Aurangzeb built Badshahi Mosque in Lahore
On 1675, Aurangzeb killed 9th Guru of Sikhism Guru Tegh Bahadur
On 1681, someone entered in the darbar of Aurangzeb & gave suggestion to occupied Deccan for the spread of Islam
On 1680, Shivaji Founder of Marathan dynasty died due to high fever

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On 1699, 10th Guru of Sikhism Gobind Singh created religious organization named by Khalsa at Anandpur Sahib Punjab
On 1701, Kalhoro Dynasty founded in Sindh by Sikhs & Marathans
On 1703, Shah Waliullah was born
On 1763, Shah Waliullah died
On 1707, Aurangzeb died
On 1707, Bahadur Shah Zafar I came

Journey of Mughal Empire in India

Babur (1526-1530)Humayun (1530-1539)

Sher Shah Suri Family (1539-1555)

Humayun recapture his kingship 1555

Akbar (1556-1605)Jahangair-Shahzada Saleem (1605-1628)

Khurram-Shahjhan (1628-1658)

Aurangzeb (1658-1707)
Mughal Empire was the most powerful dynasty of Sub-Continent

On 1708, Bahadur Shah I attacked on Sikhs & Guru Gobind Singh was near to death but luckily he saved his life and he said to Guru Banda Singh to took charge of Khalsa after my death

On 1708, Guru Banda Singh Bahadur took Charge of Khalsa

On 1710, Banda Singh entered in Punjab & emerged Sirhind, Haryana etc

On 1715, Mughal army caught Banda Singh & killed him in public torture of Delhi

On 1739, Nadir Shah came from Persia (Iran) & attacked on India
On 1746, 1st massacare of Sikhs by Mughal Army lead by Dewan Lakhpat of Lahore
On 1751, British/East India Company's People made colonial power in India
On 1757, Battle of Plassey fought between Nawab Siraj ud din Daula & Lord Clive in which Nawab defeated by Lord Clive

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On 1760, Marahthas defeated Nizam (Nawab) of Delhi
On 1761, 3rd battle of Panipat fought between Maratha empire & Mughal empire in which Martha empire defeated
On 1762, 2nd massacre of Sikhs by Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan
On 1764, British expand his rule to Bengal and Behaar
On 1766, 1st Anglo Mysore war fought between Sultanate of mysore (Haider Ali or Tipu Sultan) & East India company
On 1769, 1st Anglo mysore war ended
On 1777, 1st Anglo Maratha war fought between British East India company & Maratha Empire
On 1782, 1st Anglo Maratha war ended & signed Treaty of Salbai
On 1780, 2nd Anglo Mysore war fought between Kingdom of Mysore & British East India company
On 1784, 2nd Anglo Mysore war ended & signed Treaty of Mangalore
On 1789-1792, 3rd Anglo Mysore war started between Kingdom of Mysore & British East India Company
On 1798-1799, 4th Anglo Mysore war fought between Sultanate of Mysore & British East India company in that war the ruler of Tipu Sultan was killled
On 22nd October 1764, Battle of Buxar fought between Britishers & Mir Qasim (Nawab of Bengal)
On 1803, Britishers again attacked on Marathas and 2nd Anglo-Maratha war started
On 1807, British East India company singed Treaty of Amritsar with Maha'Raja Ranjeet Singh of Kashmir
On 1817, 3rd Anglo Maratha war started between Britishers and Maratha Empire
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Erra

On 17th October 1817, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi
On 1828, Sir Syed Maternal Grandfather of Khwaja Farid ud Din died
On 1828, Faraizi Movement started by Haji Shariatullah in Bengal
On 1829, Prohibition of custom Satti by Law
On 1831, Syed Ahmad Shaheed in Balakot
On 1832, Urdu declared as Official language 1st time
On 1839, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Naib-Munshi in Agra
On 1839-1842, 1st Afghan war started
On 1841, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Munsif (Judge) in the area of Manipur
On 1842, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan transferred from Manipur to Fatehpur Sikri

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On 1846, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge.
On 1858, British completely occupied on India and & East India company had ended
On 1858, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Sadar-ul-Amjn at Muradabad
On 1858, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote book by the name of Tarikh-e-Sarkashi Bijnor
On 1859, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established 1st farsi Madarsa at Moradabad
On 1859, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published the causes of indian revolt also know as Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat e Hind
On 1860, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published book The Loyal Muhammadans of India
On 1861, 1st Indian legislative council act was made
On 1862, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan edited book Tareekh-e-Firoz Shahi
On 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan inaugurated Madarsa Gazipur
On 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Scientific Society
On 1866, Aligarh Institute Gazette was made by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
On 1866, British Indian association established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
On 1867, Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband established
On 1867, Urdu-Hindi controversy started at Banaras
On 1867, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan gave statement Hindustan ek Dulhan hai or uski 2 ankhyen hain
On 1869, Mahatama Gandi was born
On 1869, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan with his son moved to England
On 1870, Molvi Fazal-ul Haq was born
On 1870, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan left England
On 24 December 1870, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published Risala Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaaq
On 1872, Muhammadan College Committee established
On 24 May 1875, MAO high established at Aligarh
On 1876, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from his service as a Judge
On 25th December 1876, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born
On 9th November 1877, National poet Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born
On 10th December 1878, Molana Mohammad Ali Jauhar was born
On 1877, National Muhammadan Association was established by Syed Ameer Ali
On 1883, Albert Bill passed by Lord Ripon
On 1883, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Civil Service Fund Association
On 24th September 1884, Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was established at Lahore
On 28th December 1885, Indian National Congress established by A.O. Hume

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On 1886, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Muhammadan Educational Conference
On 1887, Lord Dufferin said to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to become a member of our selection committee of Civil Services
On 1888, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan awarded by title of Sir
On 1888, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established United Patriotic Association at Aligarh
On 1889, Aligarh Trusteeship bill passed
On 1892, Indian Council Act 1861 enlarged the membership of Central Legislative Council
On 1894, Nudwatul Ulama established by Government Servant's & Sufi's
On 9th March 1897, Syed Jamal-al-din Afghani died
On 16th November 1897, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali was born
On 27th March 1898, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died at Aligarh
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1900 -1930)
On 1901, Queen Victoria died
On 1901, NWFP got the status of province
On 16th October 1905, Lord Curzon made Partition of Bengal due administrative reasons
On 1st October 1906, Shimla Delegation consists of 35-members went to Lord Minto by taking request for establishing All India Muslim League
On 30th December 1906, All India Muslim League Established at Dhaka
On 1908, Agha Khan officially declared President of All India Muslim League
On 1908, Syed Amir Ali opened branch of All India Muslim League at London
On 1909, Minto-Morley Reforms by Indian Council Act 1861
On 1909, Quaid e Azam became member of Indian Legistive Council
On 1911, British Queen came to Delhi Darbar
On 12th December 1911, Partition of Bengal Annulled at Delhi
On 1911, Molana Muhammad Ali Jauhar published Camrade newspaper from Calcutta
On 1912, Molana Abdul Kalam Azad published Al-Hilal newspaper
On 1913, Molana Muhammad Ali Jauhar published Hamdard newspaper
On 1913, Quaid e Azam joined Muslim League
On 1913, Kanpur tragedy happened in this incident 133 Muslims were killed
On 1914-1918, World War I started
On 1914, Molana Altaf Hussain Haali died
On 1914, Molana Sibhli Noumani also died

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On 1916, Lucknow Pact signed between Muslim League & Congress
On 1917, Waqar-ul-Mulk died
On 1918, World War 1 ended
On 1919, Rowlett Act gave extra ordinary powers to government to suppress freedom struggle
On 13 April 1919, Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place also known as Massacre of Amritsar
On 1919-1924, Khilafat movement was started to restore the Caliphate of Ottoman Empire in Turkey.
On 1919, Montagu-Chelmsford reforms by Government of India Act 1919
On 1919, Dyarchy (Dual) Government System was in India by Britishers
On 1920-22, Non-Cooperation movement started by Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi which was unsuccessful movement
On 1920, Quaid e Azam resigned from Congress due to Gandhi Non-Cooperation movement
On 1920, Jamia Millia Aligarh established by Molana Muhammad Ali Johar
On 1920, Aligarh College got status of University
On 1921, Hindu Mahasabha political party formed
On 4th February 1922, Chaura Chauri incident took place
On October 1928, Simon Commsion arrived in India by British Parliament & there was no Muslim member in this commission
On 28th August 1928, Nehru Report presented by Motilal Nehru that report was against the Muslim of India
On March 1929, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his 14-Points in response to Nehru Report
On 29th March 1929, Gazi ilm-ud-din killed Rajpal to defend our last Prophet Hazrat Mohammad S.A.W.
On 29th December 1930, Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave his presidential address at Allah'abad also know as Khutba Allahabad
On 12th March 1930-6th April 1930, Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi
On 1930, Salt Tax Imposed by Britishers on the people of Sub-Continent
On 12th March 1930-5th April 1930, Salt Satyagarha Movement (Salt March) started by Mahatma Gandhi
On 12th November 1930-19th January 1931, 1st Round Table Conference was held in London
On 5th March 1931, Irwin-Gandhi Pact was signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Lord

Irwin, before the second Round Table Conference in London
On 7th September 1931-1st December 1930, 2nd Round Table Conference was held in London
On 1931, Kakhsar Movement started by Inayatullah Mashriqi in Lahore
On 4th January 1931, Molana Muhammad Ali Johar died in London
On 17th November 1932-24th December 1932, 3rd Round Table Conference was held in London
On 1932, Congress & Gandhi didn't participate in 3rd Round Table Conference
On 16th August 1932, Communal Award was created by British Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald, this award extended the separate electorate depressed class (now known as Scheduled caste) and other minorities in India
On 1933, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali wrote his pamphlet "Now or Never" at the University of Cambridge when has was a law student
On 1933, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali founded Pakistan National Movement (PNM)
On 1934, Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement ended
On 1934, Quaid e Azam became permanent president of All India Muslim League
On 1935, An Earthquake came in Quetta with the magnitude of 7.7 and almost 50-thousands lost their lives
On 1935, Government of India Act 1935 introduced
On 1935, Sindh separated from Mumbai presidency or in some books its 1936
On 1937, Provincial Election were held in India on 1585 seats and congress won elections by secured majority 707 seats or made their government in 7 province out of 11
On 28th March 1938, Pirpur Report prepared by Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi on the request of Quaid e Azam against Congress Ministries
On 1939-45, World War ll started as a result of Germany attacked on Poland
On 1939, Congress resigned from their ministries
On 22nd December 1939, Day of Deliverance celebrated by Quaid e Azam
On 23rd March 1940, Lahore Resolution presented by Molvi Fazal-ul-Haq in Minto Park, Lahore
On 22nd March-11th April 1942, Cripps Mission came in India
On 9th August 1942, Quit India Movement started by Mahatma Gandhi
On 1942, Indian national army formed
On 27 April 1942, Sir Abdullah Haroon leader of Sindh was died in Karachi
On 14th June 1945, Wavell Plan announced by Lord Wavell
On 1946, Provincial Election held in India & Muslim League won their 75 seats of the total Muslim seats in India and became the largest single party in the

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assembly
On 16 August 1946, Direct Action Day celebrated by Indian Muslim Community in Calcutta
On 16 May 1946, Cabinet Mission Plan came to India
On 3rd June 1947, Independence Plan announced by Lord Mountbatten in India
On July 1947, Indian Independence Act was passed by British Parliament that partitioned British India into two new independent dominion India □□ and Pakistan □□
On 10th August 1947, 1st meeting of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan held
On 11th August 1947, Quaid e Azam elected as 1st President of 1st Constituent Assembly of Pakistan
On 14th August 1947, Pakistan got Independence
On 17 August 1947, Redcliffe Award declared
On 18 August 1947, Quaid e Azam addressed his 1st public speech as a Governor General of Pakistan
On 22nd August 1947, Iran □□ recognized Pakistan □□
On 14th August 1947, Pakistan became member of Commonwealth
On 24th October 1947, (AJK) Azad Jammu & Kashmir got independence from British
On 30th September 1947, Pakistan became member of UNO as 53rd Member
On 9th October 1947, State of Bahawalpur joined Pakistan as 1st ever state
On 30th January 1948, Matahma Gandhi assassinated
On 11th September 1948, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali jinnah died in Karachi
On 25th February 1948, Urdu declared as official language of Pakistan
On 13th November 1948, Khawaja Nazimiuddin became 2nd Governor General of Pakistan after Quaid e Azam Death
On 7th March 1949, Objective Resolution presented by Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan
On 1st January 1949, Cease-Fire Line established in Kashmir between India and Pakistan
On 31st October 1947, Pakistan became member of ILO (International Labour Organization)
On 8th February 1949, Azad Jammu & Kashmir shifted its capital to Muzaffarabad
On 12th March 1949, Objective Resolution was passed by Constituent Assembly of Pakistan
On 25th November 1949, USSR (Russia) invited Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaqat

Ali Khan for visit
On 4th January 1950, Pakistan recognized China
On 8th April 1950, Liaqat-Nehru Pact signed it was a bilateral treaty between India and Pakistan
On 11th July 1950, Pakistan joined IMF & World Bank
On 6th September 1950, Ayub Khan became Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army
On 28 November 1950, Colombo Plan established by Great Britain in Ceylon
On 11th July, World Population Day celebrated
On 12th February 1951, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali died
On 16th October 1951, 1st Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaqat Ali Khan assassinated
On 9th February 1951, 1st Census held in Pakistan
On June 1951, Karachi University established
On 15th June 1951, Faiz Ahmad Faiz Rawalpindi Conspiracy case hearing
On 8th September 1951, Liaqat-Nehru pact again signed on the issues of minorities
On 7th October 1958, 1st Martial Law in Pakistan Imposed by Ayub Khan
On 25th March 1969, 2nd Martial Law in Pakistan Imposed by General Muhammad Yahya khan
On 5th July 1977, General Zia-ul-Haq declared 3rd Martial Law in Pakistan & appointed himself as Chief Martial Law Administrator
On 12th October 1999, 4th Martial Law imposed in Pakistan by General Parveez Musharraf
On 14th October 1955, One Unit formed by PM Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
On 1st July 1970, One Unit dissolved by General Yahya Khan
On 1st February 1955, Pakistan International Airline (PIA) established
On 23rd March 1956, Pakistan name was Islamic Republic according to the constitution of 1956
On 27th November 1956, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan died
On 1957, National Awaami Party established by Maulana Bhashani in Dhaka
On 1958, 1st Nigar Film Awards ceremony was held
On 1958, Education Commsion created
On 1959, Agriculture reforms introduced by Ayub Khan
On 1959, Shukriya Khanum became 1st Female PIA Pilot of Pakistan
On 1959, Islamic Research Institute established
On 1960, Minar e Pakistan Foundation took place

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On 1960, Decision made of the shifting of Capital Pakistan from Karachi to Islamabad
On 14 August 1967, Practically Capital of Pakistan converted from Karachi to Islamabad
There are following Four Governor Generals of Pakistan□□
On 15th August 1947-11th September 1948, Quaid e Azam became 1st Governor General of Pakistan
On 14th September 1948-17th October 1951, Khawaja Nazimiuddin became 2nd Governor General of Pakistan after Quaid e Azam Death
On 17th October 1951-6th October 1955, Malik Ghulam Muhammad became 3rd Governor General of Pakistan
On 6th October 1955-23rd March 1956, Iskandar Mirza became 4th & Last Governor General of Pakistan

1960, Pakistan Won 1st Gold Medal in Olympics by defeating India & Indus water treaty was signed between India and Pakistan
On 16th December 1971, East Pakistan separated
On 20th December 1971, Zulifqar Ali Bhutto became President of Pakistan and also became Civil Martial Law administrator
On 30th January 1971, Indian Airline hijack in Lahore by two Kashmiris boys
On 16th February 1971, Karakoram Highway opened
On 20th August 1971, Rashid Minhas Shaheed and buried in Karachi
On 1971, Pakistan □□ won hockey □ world cup in Barcelona by Defeating Spain □□ 1-0
On 1st March 1976, General Zia-ul-Haq became Chief of Army Staff
On 1976, Sardari System in Balochistan abolished
On 22nd July 1976, Samjhauta Express launched which route was from Lahore to Amritsar
On 31st July 1976, Abdul Qadeer Khan Laboratory (Kahuta Research Laboratory) established in Kahuta
On 5th August 1976, Port Qasim foundation laying by PM Zulifqar Ali Bhutto
On 10th January 1977, Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) established which made by 9 opposition political parties against Zulifqar Ali Bhutto government

On 1st July 1977, Friday declared as public holiday in Pakistan instead of Sunday by Zulifqar Ali Bhutto
On 5th July 1977, General Zia-ul-Haq Imposed Martial law & arrested Zulifqar Ali Bhutto also suspended 1973 constitution by Zia-ul-Haq

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On 1978, Allama Iqbal House in Lahore declared as National Monument
On 1978, Lahore High Court announced the punishment of hanged (phaansi) to Zulifqar Ali Bhutto
On 11th June 1978, Altaf Hussain established (APMSO) All Pakistan Mohajir Student Organization
On 16th September 1978, Zia-ul-Haq became 6th President of Pakistan
On 1978, Pakistan became hockey champion by beating Australia in Lahore
On 1978, Karakoram Highway between Pakistan & China was opened
On 4th April 1979, Zulifqar Ali Bhutto hanged at Rawalpindi jail in Ahmad Khan murder case
On 1st September 1979, Pakistan joined NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) which established in 1961
On 15th October 1979, Dr. Abdul Islam awarded by Nobel Prize in the field of Physics
On 1979, Hudood Ordinance introduced by Zia-ul-Haq
On 1980, Zakat & Ushr Ordinance introduced
On 1980, Pakistan boycotted Moscow (Russian) Olympics
On 1980, Federal Shariat Court established
On 1980, Former PM Chaudhry Muhammad Ali died
On 1980, Quaid e Azam Sister Shereen Bai died
On 1980, Islamabad became District
Even8 1981-85
On 1981, Majlis-e-Shoora nominated 1st time
On 1981, Interest Free Banking introduced in Pakistan
On 1981, National Population Census started. It was 2nd Census of Pakistan
On 2nd March 1981, PIA Boeing Aircraft consist of 148 passengers hijack in Kabul
On 1981, Pakistan Steel Mill started functioning
On 1981, International Islamic University started functioning
On 1982, General Zia-ul-Haq inaugurated Federal Council
On 22nd February 1982, Urdu Poet Josh Malihabadi died in Islamabad
On 21st December 1982, Hafeez Jalandhari died in Lahore
On 1982, Jahangair Khan won British Open Squash Championship
On 1983, Agha Khan University established in Karachi
On 1983, 1st F-16 A-Model three jets (planes) came in Pakistan
On 1983, Wafaqi Muhtasib established in Pakistan & Sardar Iqbal became 1st Muhtasib

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On 1983, 1st Phase of Local Bodies Election-1985 started
On 1984, Zia-ul-Haq Imposed banned on:
All Student Union's
Held Referendum Ahmadis can't use Muslim names
On 1984, Altaf Hussain completely established MQM
On 20th November 1984, Faiz Ahmad Faiz died in Lahore
On 1985, Zia-ul-Haq held Elections in Pakistan as a result Muhammad Khan Junejo became Prime Minister of Pakistan & Zia-ul-Haq became President of Pakistan which announced on 23rd March 1985
On 1985, After 1985 Elections 7th National Assembly came into existence
On 16th October 1985, 8th Amendment made in 1973 Constitution
On 1985, Pressler Amendment made in America for Pakistan on not using Nuclear Weapons
On 15th April 1985, Bushra Zaidi a 20-years old university student died in the road accident due to the protests of 1985 elections at Karachi
Events 1986-90
On 1986, Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto came back from England □□
On 1986, Zia-ul-Haq founded Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital in Rawalpindi
On 1986, China □□ & Pakistan □□ made comprehensive nuclear power agreement
On 1986, England defeated World Champion Pakistan by 3-1 in semi-final of Hockey □ World Cup
On 1986, Driport inaugurated in Peshawar
On 1987, Zia-ul-Haq met with Indian Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi
On 1987, Qazi Hussain Ahmad became Ameer of Jamaat e Islami Pakistan
On 1987, Local Bodies election held
On 1987, Jan Sher Khan won world open squash championship 1st time
On 18 December 1987, Benazir Bhutto got married with Asif Ali Zardari
On 10th April 1988, Pak Army Ojhri Camp destroyed at Rawalpindi in which 100 people died
On 1988, Jahangair Khan won 7-Squash Titles together
On 1988, Zia-ul-Haq dismissed Muhammad Khan Junejo government
On 17th August 1988, Zia-ul-Haq plane □ (C-130) crashed near Bahawalpur
On 18 August 1988, Ghulam Ishaq Khan became President of Pakistan after Zia-ul-Haq death
On 1988, Islaami Jamhoori Ittehad formed by eight political parties against Pakistan Peoples Party
On 2nd December 1988, Benazir Bhutto became 1st Woman Prime Minister of

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Pakistan by securing 92-seats
On 20th January 1988, pashtun leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan died
On 1988, Zia-ul-Haq enforces Shariat Law widely
On 1989, Pakistan rejoined Commonwealth
On 1989, SAF games started in Islamabad
On 1989, ISI Chief General Hameed Gull changed and Shamsur Rahman Kallu appointed as new ISI Chief
On 1990, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Benazir Bhutto government & dissolved National Assembly
On 24th October 1990, Election held and Nawaz Sharif got majority by 153-seats
On 6th November 1990, Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister of Pakistan
On December 1990, Pakistan was 37th country who send team for expedition in Antarctica
On 1990, Saindak Project signed between Pakistan □□ & China □□
On 1990, USA stopped Aid to Pakistan due to Pressler Amendment (Foreign Assistance Act)

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