General Knowledge, Pakistan Studies & Current Affairs Timeline

MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN TIMELINE

570 A.D.  Mohammed is born
612 A.D.  Mohammed sees visions
622 A.D.  Mohammed and companions run to Medina, where the Muslim faith begins to grow
633 A.D.  Mohammed dies
632-732 A.D. The Muslims conquer all of Christian North Africa, all of Christian Spain and have begun to cross the Pyrenees into France. Their farthest advance is stopped at the Battle of Poitier by Charles “The Hammer” Martel. However, Muslims do not as yet substantially interfere with Christian pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

756 A.D.  Córdoba is made the capital of Muslim Spain.
800s A.D.  Slave armies, composed of Christian children and adults captured in battle or pillage, often castrated, are in use throughout the areas under Islamic control.

1009 A.D.  Muslims destroy the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, long venerated as the most sacred site in Christendom because it was built over the tomb from which Christ rose. Over the course of the next century, Muslims from the area of modern Turkey cut off Christian access to the Holy Land. The Stations of the Cross devotion begins as a direct result.

1071 A.D.  Muslims cut off access to Holy Land and begin taking over Anatolia (now Turkey).
1097 A.D.  In response to the Emperor’s request for assistance, the Pope preaches First Crusade to recover the Holy Land. It recovers Jerusalem.

1187 A.D.  Muslims declare jihad against Christian crusaders and Jerusalem is re-taken.

1217-1270 A.D. Four more crusades are preached, none are successful, but Islamic advance towards eastern Europe is slowed. The Inquisition is instituted in southern France.

1300’s A.D.  Muslims begin systematically taking levies of Christian boys to serve in slave armies from Christian nations under their control. Similar levies begin throughout Africa.

1481 A.D.  Muslim forces in Spain, after several decades of military losses, are by now forced out of most of the Spanish peninsula. King Ferdinand is permitted to establish an Inquisition.

1482 A.D.  Complaints from Catholics about the Spanish Inquisition reach Rome. Rome forces the Spanish monarchy to stop the abuses and reform the Inquisition.

1492 A.D.  The last Muslim military presence in Spain is expelled. In celebration, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella support Columbus’ expedition. The Jews are deported from Spain.

1529 A.D.  First siege of Vienna by the Muslims

1565 A.D.  Muslims besiege Malta. Protestant reformers are now teaching that crusade against Muslims is a sin.

1566 A.D.  Ferdinand’s grandson, Charles V, defeats Protestant army at the Battle of Mühlberg.

1567 A.D.  First anti-Inquisition propaganda pamphlets appear, calling Spaniards barbarians.


1633 A.D.  Second Trial of Galileo

1683 A.D.  Muslim slave armies again besiege Vienna. They take portions of the city, holding out for several weeks before being forced out by European armies led by a Polish king.

1800’s A.D.  European powers break up much of the African slave trade, though Muslims continue to use slave armies as late as 1863, in support of the French in Mexico.
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1517-26 Ibrahim Lodi
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1530 Babur's death and Humayun's Accession
1539 Humayun defeated
1539 Sher Shah proclaims himself Emperor
1545 Sher Shah's death
1545-54 Islam Shah Sur
1555 Humayun's reconquest of Delhi
1556 Death of Humayun
1656 Enthronement of Akbar
1605 Death of Akbar
1627 Death of Jahangir
1628 Shah Jahan's Enthronement
1657 Illness of Shah Jahan's War of Succession
1658 Informal Enthronement of Aurangzeb
1659 Second coronation of Aurangzeb
1666 Death of Shah Jahan
3rd March 1707 death of Aurangzeb
1707 Accession of Bahadur Shah
1712 Death of Bahadur Shah war of Succession
1713 Farrukh Siyar becomes Emperor
1719 Murder of Farrukh Siyar
1748 Enthronement of Muhammad Shah
1748 Accession of Ahmed Shah
1754 Alamgir 2 Enthroned
1757 Abdali Sacks Delhi
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1947 TO 2009

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- April 18: Government takes over dailies The Pakistan Times, and Imroze and weekly Lail-o-Nihar.
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- July 31: Pakistan, Iran and Turkey agree to establish, RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development).

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- July 11: Spiritual leader of Ismailis and one of the founders of Muslim League, Aga Khan, passes away.
- Governor-Raj is lifted in West Pakistan after four months.
- December 16: Malik Feroz Khan Noon is sworn in as seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan.

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- April 23: Jalal baba became Interior Minister.
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- July 9: Pakistan's first postage stamp is issued.
- September 11: Founding father of nation Quaid-e-Azam passes away in Karachi.
- November 13: Khwaja Nazimuddin becomes Governor-General of Pakistan.
- December 15: Farhan Naseer became Health Minister of Punjab and also known as Setha master.

1949
- March 12: Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopts Objectives Resolution, as a guide to future constitution modeled on the ideology of Islam.
- November 25: First International Islamic Economic Conference opens in Karachi.

1950
- April 8: Liaquat-Nehru agreement is signed in New Delhi on measures to deal with major Inter-Dominion problems.
- May 18: The Peshawar University comes into being.
- July 11: Pakistan joins the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.
- September 6: General Mohammad Ayub Khan, the first Pakistani, is appointed C-in-C of Pakistan Army.

1951
- February 9: First census begins in Pakistan.
- May 11: University of Karachi is established.
- June 14: Hearing of Pindi Conspiracy Case begins in Hyderabad Jail.
- October 16: Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is assassinated at Rawalpindi.
- October 17: Malik Ghulam Muhammad becomes Governor-General, Khwaja Nazimuddin assumes charge of Prime Minister.

1952
- March 12: Kalat, Makran, Las Bela and Kharan agree, with the concurrence of the Central Government, to integrate their territories into Baluchistan.
- August 21: Pakistan and India agree on the boundary pact between East Bengal and West Bengal.
- August 22: A 24-hour telegraph telephone service is established between East Pakistan and West Pakistan.
- December 24: UN Security Council adopts the Anglo-American Resolution on Kashmir urging immediate demilitarization talks between India, Pakistan.
- December 31: Pakistan National Scouts instituted.
- January 12: Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), Headed my Founder Chairman Ghulam Faruque.

1953
- March 6: Martial Law promulgated in Lahore to control disturbances against Ahmadis.
- April 17: Muhammad Ali Boga is sworn is as Prime Minister.
- July 14: Wazir Mansion Karachi, the birthplace of Quad-i-Azam, is declared protected national monument.
- August 16: Kashmir Martyrs' Day observed throughout Pakistan.
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- February 21: Pakistan recognizes Bangladesh.
- February 22: Islamic Summit Conference starts in Lahore; 22 heads of state participate.
- September 15: Pakistan retains Asian Games Hockey title defeating India 2-0 in Tehran.
- September 25: State of Hunza (Valley) a Princely state dissolved by Z.A. Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan
- December 5: Peshawar Television Station opens.
- December 27: Severe earthquake kills over 500 in Swat.

1975
- April 10: Noted scholar and VC of Karachi University, Dr. Mehmood Hussain passes away.
- July 27: Council of Islamic Ideology recommends to abolish Riba and introduce Zakat.
- October 5: Pakistan and Bangladesh agree to establish diplomatic ties.
- October 25: Renowned journalist, Agha Sorish Kashmiri passes away in Lahore.
- December 27: 1976 is declared Quaid's Century year.

1976
- March 1: General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq becomes Chief of Army Staff.
- April 8: Sardari system is abolished in Balochistan.
- July 24: Lahore-Amritsar train service, Samjhota Express starts.
- July 31: A.Q. Khan research laboratories established.
- August 6: Z. A. Bhutto lays the foundation-stone of Port Qasim.

1977
- January 10: Nine opposition parties form joint election forum, Pakistan National Alliance (PNA).
- March 7: General elections are held in the country. PPP wins 155, PNA 35 seats out of 200.
- July 1: Friday is announced weekly holiday, replacing Sunday.
- September 17: Z. A. Bhutto arrested under Martial Law orders.

1978
- February 1: Allama Iqbal's Lahore house is declared national monument.
- March 18: Lahore High Court awards death sentence to Bhutto along with four others.
- April 6: First of the 13-volume exhaustive Urdu Dictionary is published by Taraqqi-i-Urdu Board.
- June 11: Altaf Hussain forms APMSO (All Pakistan Muhajir Students Organization).
- September 16: General Zia-ul-Haq is sworn in as President.
- November 24: Pakistan wins Hockey Champion Trophy at Lahore, defeating Australia.

1979
- Hudood Ordinance enacted
- February 6: Supreme Court upholds Bhutto's conviction in Mohd Ahmad Khan murder case.
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1970
- March 1: Air Marshal Asghar Khan forms new political party, Tehrik-i-Istiqalam.
- April 6: First ordnance factory is inaugurated at Ghazipur.
- July 1: One-unit of West Pakistan abolished, provinces restored.
- December 7: First General elections held. Awami League and Pakistan People Party emerge as leading parties in East and West Pakistan.
- December 19: Pakistan wins gold medal in Asian Games hockey, beating India 1-0.

1971
- January 30: An Indian Airlines aeroplane, hijacked by two Kashmiri separatists, lands at Lahore airport.
- February 16: Karakoram Highway, linking China and Pakistan, opened.
- March 26: Pakistan Army launched Operation Searchlight.
- August 29: Rashid Minhas awarded Nishan-i-Haider, Pakistan's highest gallantry award.
- October 24: Pakistan wins World Hockey Cup defeating Spain 1-0 at Barcelona.
- November 22: India launches full-scale attack on East Pakistan.
- December 16: Dhaka falls and Bangladesh comes into being.
- December 20: General Yahya Khan hands over power to Z. A. Bhutto, who takes over as President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

1972
- Karachi labour unrest of 1972
- January 8: Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is released unconditionally.
- January 20: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto called a secret meeting at Multan, and launches the programme on nuclear weapons development.
- January 30: Pakistan snips ties with Commonwealth on recognizing Bangladesh.
- April 14: First session of National Assembly. Bhutto elected President.
- April 21: Martial Law lifted; constitutional rule is restored in the country. Hamoodur-Rehman is sworn in as Chief Justice of Pakistan.
- May 1: Labour Day is celebrated for the first time in Pakistan.
- July 2: Simla Agreement is signed between President Bhutto and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- October 28: President Bhutto inaugurates Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP).

1973
- February 13: Begum Rana Liaquat Ali becomes first woman to assume office of Sindh Governor.
- April 10: 1973 Constitution of Pakistan enacted by the National Assembly.
- August 11: Chaudhry Fazal Ilahi is elected as President.
- August 28: Return of Pakistan POWs (prisoners of war) Accord signed in New Delhi.
- December 30: Z. A. Bhutto lays foundation stone of Pakistan Steel Mills.

1974

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- September 17: Fatima Jinnah filed her paper as candidate for the Presidential election.
- October 22: Khwaja Nazimuddin passes away in Dhaka.
- October 28: Pakistan's hockey team wins Silver Medal in Tokyo Olympic games.
- November 26: President Ayub Khan inaugurates Pakistan Television Lahore Station.

1965
- January 2: Presidential election held. Field Marshal Ayub Khan re-elected as President.
- March 21: National Assembly elections held. Out of 150, Pakistan Muslim League wins 120 seats.
- June 30: Pakistan and India sign accord on Rann of Kutch.
- September 6: Second war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.
- September 23: A cease-fire between India and Pakistan comes into force.

1966
- January 10: Tashkent Declaration signed between India and Pakistan.
- February 12: Sheikh Mujeeb, chief of Awami League, announces his six points in Karachi.
- June 17: Z. A. Bhutto then foreign minister, resigns.
- September 17: General Yahya Khan becomes C-in-C of Pakistan Army. General Musa Khan appointed Governor General of West Pakistan.

1967
- July 9: Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah passes away in Karachi.
- August 24: Pakistan's first steel mill is inaugurated at Chittagong.
- November 18: Pakistan awards Sitar-i-Imtiaz to Egyptian vocalist Umm-i-Kulsoom for singing the poetry of Allama Iqbal.
- November 26: Malik Amir Muhammad, Nawab of Kalabagh is shot dead.
- December 1: Pakistan Peoples Party comes into being.

1968
- January 6: Agartala conspiracy case for secession of East Pakistan, unearthed. 28 involved persons arrested.
- September 25: Pakistan Television Dhaka Station is inaugurated.
- October 26: Pakistan becomes Olympic Hockey Champion, winning over Australia 2-1.
- November 7: Students' demonstrations start throughout the country that later led to resignation of General Ayub Khan.
- December 7: Mir Waiz Yousaf Shah, Grand Mufti of Kashmir, passes away in Rawalpindi.

1969
- March 6: All court cases against students withdrawn in West Pakistan.
- March 25: Ayub Khan resigns and hands over power to Army Chief General Yahya Khan. Martial law proclaimed and assemblies dissolved.
- July 4: Pakistan and India sign the final maps of the Rann of Kutch in Islamabad.
- September 24: Indian official delegation excluded from Islamic Summit Conference following Pakistan's demand.
- December 1: Three-hundred class-I gazetted officers, allegedly involved in corruption, are suspended.
General Knowledge, Pakistan Studies & Current Affairs Timeline

• December 12: Pakistan becomes 37th country to send expedition to Antarctica.

1991
• April 22: Jahangir Khan creates history by winning British Open Squash title for the record tenth consecutive time.
• May 16: National Assembly adopts Shariat Bill.
• July 17: Pakistan unveils first battle tank Al-Khalid manufactured jointly by Pakistan and China.
• August 14: Nawaz Sharif lays foundation-stone of Bab-i-Pakistan at Walton Lahore.
• August 16: Chief of Army Staff General Mirza Aslam Baig retires. General Asif Nawaz assumes command.

1992
• January 12: Lahore-Islamabad Motorway project launched.
• February 22: Nawaz Sharif introduces yellow-cab taxi scheme.
• March 25: Pakistan wins Cricket World Cup, defeating England by 22 runs in Melbourne.
• April 26: Pakistan's Alam Channa enters Guinness Book of World Records as the tallest man in the world.
• June 19: Military operation starts in Sindh.

1993
• January 8: General Asif Nawaz dies of heart attack in Rawalpindi.
• April 18: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolves National Assembly, dissolves Nawaz Sharif government. Bakhsh Sher Mazari becomes caretaker prime minister.
• May 26: Supreme Court restores National Assembly and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.
• July 18: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif quit their offices.
• October 6: General elections held. PPP wins 86; PML (N) secures 72 seats.
• October 19: Benazir Bhutto is elected Prime Minister by 121 votes.
• November 13: Farooq Leghari elected eighth President of Pakistan.

1994
• January 15: Pakistan Television transmission gets access to 38 countries via satellite.
• January 25: Benazir Bhutto inaugurates country's first women police station in Islamabad.
• April 14: Pakistan's celebrated scientist Dr. Salimuzzaman Siddiqui passes away in Karachi.
• December 4: Pakistan regains World Hockey Championship title after 12 years, beating Holland 4-3.
• December 26: Renowned poetess Perven Shakir killed in a road accident in Islamabad.

1995
• April 25: Veteran politician, G. M. Syed dies in Karachi.
• July 4: Sindh Government lifts ban on six Karachi evening newspapers.
• July 8: WAPDA announces record increase of 14.5 percent in electricity rates.

1996
• January 13: General Jahangir Karamat becomes chief of army staff.
General Knowledge, Pakistan Studies & Current Affairs Timeline

- February 25: Party-less national elections held.
- March 23: Muhammad Khan Junejo sworn in as Prime Minister and General Zia as President.
- April 15: Death of Bushra Zaidi, a university student, engenders a series of riots.
- October 16: National Assembly adopts Eighth Amendment Bill.
- December 31: Martial Law is lifted, amended 1973 Constitution revived.

1986
- April 10: Benazir Bhutto returns to homeland.
- June 6: President Zia lays foundation stone of Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital in Rawalpindi.
- July 8: Peshawar Dry Port is inaugurated.
- September 5: Hijacked Pan Am jet is freed after commando action in Karachi.
- October 12: England beats World Champions Pakistan 3-1 in semi-final of World Cup Hockey.

1987
- February 21: President Zia makes a surprise to India, met Premier Rajiv Gandhi.
- October 15: Qazi Hussain Ahmed becomes Amir of Jamat-i-Islami.
- October 21: Jan Sher Khan wins World Open Squash Championship for the first time.
- November 30: Local bodies election held throughout the country.

1988
- April 10: Army ammunition blown up in Ojheri camp, Rawalpindi; more than 100 people die.
- April 20: Jahangir Khan wins seventh Squash title in a row.
- May 29: President General Zia dissolves National Assembly and Junejo cabinet.
- June 15: President General Zia promulgates Shariat Ordinance making Sharia supreme law of the land.
- August 17: General Zia-ul-Haq is killed in a plane crash near Bahawalpur.
- October 6: Eight political parties form Islamic Jamhori Itehad (JI).
- November 16: General elections held. PPP wins 92, JI1 secures 54.
- December 2: Benazir Bhutto is sworn in as first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan.

1989
- January 19: Students unions are restored in Punjab.
- October 1: Pakistan rejoins Commonwealth.
- October 20: SAF Games open in Islamabad.
- November 1: No-Confidence move against Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto failed.

1990
- Feb 5: Kashmir Solidarity Day observed for the first time.
- September 23: Sandak project signed between Pakistan and China at Beijing.
- October 24: General elections held. JI gets 104 and PDA wins 45 seats.
- November 6: Nawaz Sharif elected Prime Minister, securing 153 votes.
General Knowledge, Pakistan Studies & Current Affairs Timeline

- April 4: Z. A. Bhutto hanged in Rawalpindi jail.
- September 1: Pakistan is admitted to Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
- October 15: Dr. Abdus Salam, eminent Pakistani scientist, is awarded Physics Nobel Prize.
- October 16: General Zia-ul-Haq puts of polls indefinitely, political parties dissolved, press censorship imposed.

1980
- May 10: Pakistan boycotts Moscow Olympics.
- May 26: Establishment of Federal Shariat Court is announced.
- December 2: Former PM, Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, passes away in Karachi.
- December 3: Shirin Bai, sister of Quaid-i-Azam, passes away in Karachi.

1981
- January 1: Interest-free banking introduced.
- January 3: International Islamic University starts functioning.
- January 3: Jalaluddin Khan, Jalal Baba Veteran Muslim Leaguer passed away.
- March 1: National population census starts throughout the country.
- March 2: A PIA Boeing 720 with 148 passengers hijacked to Kabul.
- August 31: Pakistan Steel Mills starts functioning.

1982
- January 3: Pakistan defeats Argentina 12-3 in World Cup Hockey in Bombay.
- January 11: General Zia-ul-Haq inaugurates first session of Federal Council (Shoora) in Islamabad.
- February 22: Noted Urdu poet, Josh Malehabadi, passes away in Islamabad.
- April 8: Jahangir Khan wins British Open Squash Championship.
- December 21: Writer of Pakistan's national anthem, Hafeez Jullundhry passes away.

1983
- January 15: First three F-16 jets reach Pakistan.
- January 25: Wifaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) Order is promulgated. Justice Sardar Iqbal is named, WM.
- March 11: Nuclear tests: Kirana-I is carried out. The tests are not announced until 2000.
- March 28: Government lifts censorship from periodicals.
- March 29: Foundation-stone of Satellite Earth Station is laid near Rawalpindi.
- September 29: First phase of local bodies election starts.

1984
- February 9: Government imposes ban on all students unions.
- March 18: Altaf Hussain forms MQM.
- April 27: Ban imposed on use of Islamic nomenclature by Ahmadies.
- November 20: Renowned poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz passes away.
- December 19: General Zia-ul-Haq holds presidential referendum.

1985

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General Knowledge, Pakistan Studies & Current Affairs Timeline

elements.
- October 8: A devastating earthquake in Kashmir and NWFP kills over 80 thousands people.
- October 11: Renowned littératueur, linguist and poet, Shanul Haq Haqeeqee, passes away in Toronto. He was 88.

2006
- January 2: Dr. Shamshad Akhtar assumes office of State Bank Governor having the first woman Governor of SBP.
- May 14: Charter of democracy (CoD) is signed by two former prime ministers of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto in London.
- April 26: Pervez Musharraf lays foundation-stone of Diamir-Bhasha dam.
- July 8: Process to release over 1600 women prisoners from 55 jails across starts after Presidential Ordinance.
- July 10: Noted poet, writer and columnist, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, passes away in Lahore. He was 89.
- August 26: Akbar Bugti killed by military

2007
- March 9: President Musharraf dismissed Chief Justice of Pakistan, Iftikhar.
- July 20: Iftikhar restored as Chief Justice of Pakistan.
- October 18: Bhutto, Benazir returned to Pakistan, after exile of about 8 years.
- November 3: Pervez Musharraf imposed emergency, most of the senior judges of Supreme Court ousted.
- November 16: After completion of 5 years, National Assembly dissolved, Caretaker government of Muhammad Mian Soomro took oath.
- November 25: Nawaz Sharif returned Pakistan after 7 years of forced exile.
- December 16: Emergency lifted, banned civil rights and suspended constitution restored.
- December 27: Bhutto, Benazir assassinated in a blast/bullet attack in Rawalpindi.

2008
- January 2: The Election Commission announces elections will now be held on February 18.
- February 18: Elections are held amidst tight security. PPP, PML-N, PML-N and ANP win 124, 91, 54 and 13 seats respectively.
- March 24: Yusuf Raza Gilani is elected as the new Prime Minister.
- August 18: Pervaiz Musharraf steps down as President of Pakistan. Mohammadmian Soomro takes over as President.
- September 6: Asif Zardari wins presidential election with 481 votes.
- September 9: Asif Zardari takes oath as President of Pakistan.

2009
- February 16: Pakistan government announces a truce with Taliban, accepting a system of Islamic law in the Swat valley, conceding the area as a Taliban sanctuary.
- March 9: Militants attack bus with the touring Sri Lankan cricket team. All international cricket matches in Pakistan are suspended. Pakistan also loses its status as hosts for the cricket World Cup 2011.
- 23 May-15 July 2009: Pakistan Army launched Operation Rah-e-Rast and cleared...
General Knowledge, Pakistan Studies & Current Affairs Timeline

2001
- May 2: Maulana Abdul Sattar Khan, a veteran politician and torch bearer of Nizam-e-Mustafa Tehrik, passed away on Wednesday. He was born on October 5, 1915.
- June 21: General Pervez Musharraf assumes office of president while remaining Chief of Army Staff.
- July 15: Agra Summit starts. President Pervez Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee hold talks over long-standing issues.
- August 14: New Local Government system installed, after holding of elections in three phases.
- September 16: US Secretary of State Powell told that Pakistan's President Musharraf had agreed to support the U.S. anti-terrorist campaign.
- November 10: US President Bush meets President Musharraf in New York and assures additional aid of one billion dollar.

2002
- January 5: Musharraf stunned Vajpayee by a hand-shake at the last 11th SAARC summit in Kathmandu.
- February 1: Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl killed in Karachi.
- April 30: Musharraf wins in a referendum.
- October 10: General election held in the country.
- November 23: Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali sworn in as Prime Minister.

2003
- February 24: Senate elections: Ruling party wins most seats in voting to the upper house.
- March 23: AAJ TV, Pakistan's premier channel inaugurated.
- June 24: President Pervez Musharraf meets G.W. Bush in Camp David. US announces $3-billion five-year economic assistance package for Pakistan.
- July 11: Lahore-Delhi bus service resumed after suspension of 18 months.
- December 14: General Musharraf survived an assassination attempt in Rawalpindi.

2004
- January 1: General Musharraf won a vote of confidence in the Senate, National Assembly, and provincial assemblies.
- January 5: Musharraf meets Vajpayee in Islamabad, discusses Kashmir dispute.
- May 22: Pakistan readmitted to Commonwealth.
- June 26: Prime Minister Zafarullah Khan Jamali steps down and nominates Ch. Shujaat Hussain as his interim successor.
- August 28: Shaukat Aziz becomes Prime Minister.
- October 17: Pakistani physician Dr. Muhammad Saeed Fazal Karim Beebani sets new world record for having the smallest Qur'an of the world. His claim was accepted by Guinness world record administration.

2005
- July 13: 136 people killed and about 170 injured in a collision of three passenger trains near Ghotki.
- July 14: NWFP Assembly passes the Hasb bill with a majority vote.
- July 19: Government of Pakistan launches country-wide crackdown against extremist
General Knowledge, Pakistan Studies & Current Affairs Timeline

- February 11: Cricket World Cup jointly hosted by Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka.
- April 25: Imran Khan launches new political party, Tehrik-i-Insaf.
- September 20: Mir Murtaza Bhutto assassinated in Karachi.

1997
- January 29: Supreme Court upholds President's proclamation dissolving the National Assembly and dismissing Benazir Government.
- February 3: Nation goes to the polls. PML secures 1 35 seats.
- February 17: Nawaz Sharif sworn in as 19th Prime Minister.
- February 23: Nawaz Sharif launches “Qarz utaro Mulk sanwaro” scheme. Declares Sunday, instead of Friday as weekly holiday.
- May 21: Saeed Anwar slams world record score of 194 runs against India.
- August 16: Noted Pakistani singer, Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, 48, passes away.

1998
- January 1: Rafiq Tarrar is sworn in as President of Pakista
- March 8: Population census begins in the country.
- May 28: Pakistan conducts nuclear tests in Chagai hills in Balochistan.
- May 29: State Bank bans opening of new foreign currency accounts and suspends withdrawals.
- June 4: UN Security Council deny nuclear power status to Pakistan and India.

1999
- January 31: A classic Test match as Pakistan defeat India by twelve runs.
- February 20: Pakistan Crushed India by 46 runs in inaugural Asian test championship
- February 21: Lahore Declaration is signed by Nawaz Sharif and A. B. Vajpayee.
- 15 March: Pakistan beats Sri Lanka in the final of the inaugural Asian test championship.
- April 15: Pakistan conducts test of a nuclear-capable short-range ballistic missile, Shaheen.
- 16 April: Pakistan won Coca-Cola Cup final at Sharjah crushing India by 8 wickets
- June 20: Australia defeats Pakistan in World Cup Cricket by 8 wickets.
- July 26: Kargil War ends between Pakistan and India.
- October 12: Nawaz Sharif is ousted from power and placed under house arrest after attempting to sack General Pervez Musharraf.

Current Affair Timeline

2000
- April 6: Nawaz Sharif sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of hijacking and terrorism.
- May 12: Supreme Court validated the October 1999 coup and granted General Pervez Musharraf executive and legislative authority for three years.
- August 14: President Musharraf introduces Local Government Ordinance.
- December 10: Nawaz Sharif along with family, sent into exile in Saudi Arabia.
- December 23: Famous singer, Noor Jahan passes away in Karachi.