

## Post-creation Era of the 20th Century:

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- **1948:** [Muhammad Ali Jinnah](#), the first governor general of [Pakistan](#), passes away
- **1951:** Prime minister [Liaqat Ali Khan](#) assassinated
- **1954:** Government of Pakistan approves the National Anthem, written by Abul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri and composed by Ahmed G. Chagla.
- **1954:** Constituent Assembly unanimously passes the resolution in favour of Urdu and Bengali as national languages.
- **1956:** The Constituent Assembly promulgates first indigenous constitution
- **1956:** Constituent Assembly decides the country shall be a Federal Republic known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- **1958:** After a military coup dictatorial [Ayub Khan](#) takes over
- **1960:** Ayub Khan becomes first elected president
- **August 1, 1960:** Islamabad is declared as the principal seat of the Government of Pakistan.
- **January 2, 1964:** [Fatima Jinnah](#) lost the presidential elections, Ayub completes the second term
- **1965:** Second war between [Pakistan](#) and [India](#) over [Kashmir](#)
- **1969:** [Ayub Khan](#) resigns; [Yahya Khan](#) declares martial law and assumes presidency
- **1971:** [East Pakistan](#) attempts to secede, leading to civil war; [India](#) intervenes in support of [East Pakistanis](#); [Pakistan](#) fights another war with [India](#); [East Pakistan](#) breaks away to become [Bangladesh](#); [Yahya Khan](#) resigns.
- **1972:** [Karachi labour unrest of 1972](#) and [Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto](#) becomes president
- **1973:** [Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto](#) becomes prime minister
- **1977:** General [Muhammad Zia ul-Haq](#) overthrows prime minister [Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto](#) and declares martial law
- **1978:** General [Muhammad Zia ul-Haq](#) becomes Pakistan's sixth president
- **1979:** [Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto](#) hanged
- **1979:** The military ruler [Zia Ul-Haq](#) enacts the controversial [Hudood Ordinances](#)
- **1985:** General elections held; [Muhammad Khan Junejo](#) becomes prime minister
- **1988:** Army ammunition blown up in Ojheri camp, Rawalpindi; more than 100 people die.
- **1988:** Zia dismisses Junejo's government; Zia dies in a plane crash; New elections held; [Benazir Bhutto](#) becomes prime minister
- **1988:** Prominent [Pashtun](#) leader [Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan](#) dies in [Peshawar](#)
- **1990:** President [Ghulam Ishaq Khan](#) dismisses [Benazir Bhutto](#) government; Mian [Nawaz Sharif](#) becomes the next prime minister
- **1991:** Prime Minister [Nawaz Sharif](#) begins economic liberalisation programme. Islamic Shariah law formally incorporated into legal code.
- **1993:** President [Ghulam Ishaq Khan](#) and Prime Minister [Nawaz Sharif](#) both resign under pressure from military. [Benazir Bhutto](#) becomes prime minister for the second time
- **1996:** President [Farooq Leghari](#) dismisses [Bhutto](#) government
- **1997:** General elections held; [Nawaz Sharif](#) becomes prime minister for the second time

- **May 28, 1998:** [Pakistan](#) conducts nuclear tests
- **1999:** Prime Minister [Nawaz Sharif](#) overthrown in military coup led by General [Pervez Musharraf](#)

2001	20 June	General Pervez Musharraf dismissed the president and named himself to the post.
	15 July	Agra Summit starts. President Pervez Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee holds talks
	14 August	New Local Government system installed, after holding of elections in three phases.
	16 September	US Secretary of State Powell told that Pakistan's President Musharraf had agreed to support the
	10 November	US President Bush meets President Musharraf in New York and assures additional aid of one bill
2002	5 January	Musharraf stunned Vajpayee by a hand-shake at the last 11th SAARC summit in Kathmandu.
	1 February	Wall Street Journal reporter, Daniel Pearl killed in Karachi.
	30 April	General Pervez Musharraf wins a referendum thus ensures 5 more years in office
	24 August	President General Musharraf issues the Legal Framework Order 2002.
	10 October	First general elections since the 1999 military coup held
	23 November	Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali sworn in as Prime Minister.
2003	24 February	Senate elections: Ruling party wins most seats in voting to the upper house.
	23 March	AAJ TV, Pakistan's premier channel inaugurated.

	24 June	President Pervez Musharraf meets G.W. Bush in Camp David. US announces \$3-billion five-year
	11 July	Lahore-Delhi bus service resumed after suspension of 18 months.
	14 December	General Musharraf survived an assassination attempt in Rawalpindi.
2004	1 January	General Musharraf won a vote of confidence in the Senate, National Assembly, and provincial ass
	5 January	Musharraf meets Vajpayee in Islamabad, discusses Kashmir dispute.
	22 May	Pakistan readmitted to Commonwealth.
	26 June	Prime Minister Zafarullah Khan Jamali steps down and nominates Ch. Shujaat Hussain as his inte
	28 August	Shaukat Aziz becomes Prime Minister.
	17 October	Pakistani physician Dr.Muhammad Saeed Fazal Karim Beebani sets new world record for having record administration.
2005	13 July	136 people killed and about 170 injured in a collision of three passenger trains near Ghotki.
	14 July	NWFP Assembly passes the Hasba bill with a majority vote.
	19 July	Government of Pakistan launches country-wide crackdown against extremist elements.
	8 October	A 7.5 magnitude earthquake kills an estimated 80,000 people in northern Pakistan. (see:2005 Pa
	11 October	Renowned littérateur, linguist and poet, Shanul Haq Haqqee, passes away in Toronto. He was 88

2006	2 January	Dr. Shamshad Akhtar assumes office of State Bank Governor having the first woman Governor of
	14 May	Charter of democracy (CoD) is signed by two former prime ministers of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif and
	26 April	Pervez Musharraf lays foundation-stone of Diamir-Bhasha dam.
	8 July	Process to release over 1600 women prisoners from 55 jails across starts after Presidential Ordinance
	10 July	Noted poet, writer and columnist, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, passes away in Lahore. He was 89.
	26 August	Prominent Baloch leader and politician Sirdar <a href="#">Akbar Bugti</a> killed by military
2007	9 March	President Musharraf dismissed Chief Justice of Pakistan, Iftikhar.
	3 July	Pakistani security forces started operation Sunrise to liberate <a href="#">Lal Masjid</a> from the fundamentalist
	20 July	Iftikhar restored as Chief Justice of Pakistan.
	18 October	<a href="#">Bhutto, Benazir</a> returned to Pakistan, after exile of about 8 years.
	3 November	Pervez Musharraf imposed emergency, most of the senior judges of Supreme Court ousted.
	16 November	After completion of 5 years, National Assembly dissolved, Caretaker government of Muhammad M
	25 November	Nawaz Sharif returned Pakistan after 7 years of forced exile.
	16 December	Emergency lifted, banned civil rights and suspended constitution restored

	27 December	Former Pakistani Prime Minister <a href="#">Benazir Bhutto</a> assassinated in Rawalpindi
2008	2 January	The Election Commission announces elections will now be held on February 18.
	18 February	Elections are held amidst tight security. PPP, PML-N, PML-N and ANP win 124, 91, 54 and 13 seats respectively.
	24 March	<a href="#">Yusuf Raza Gilani</a> is elected as the new Prime Minister.
	18 August	<a href="#">Pervaiz Musharraf</a> steps down as President of Pakistan. Mohammadmian Soomro takes over as President.
	6 September	Asif Zardari wins presidential election with 481 votes.
	9 September	Asif Zardari takes oath as President of Pakistan.
2009	16 February	Pakistan government announces a truce with Taliban, accepting a system of Islamic law in the Swat Valley.
	9 March	Militants attack bus with the touring Sri Lankan cricket team. All international cricket matches in Pakistan suspended until the 2011 Cricket World Cup 2011.
	16 March	As the result of long march Lawyers' Movement succeeded. Iftikhar Mohammed Chaudhry was re-elected as Chief Justice of Pakistan.
	23 May	Pakistan Army launched Operation Rah-e-Rast and cleared Swat Valley of all Taliban elements. End of the Taliban era in Swat Valley in modern age (to 15 July)