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PAKISTAN

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Chronicle Events

2017



Pakistan Chronicle Events

till 2017 Updated

- 711: Muhammad Bin Qasim, the first Muslim Commander entered India as conqueror
- 712: Muhammad bin Qasim conquers Sindh and Southern Punjab
- 712: First Muslim, Muhammad Bin Qasim defeats King Dahir
- 715: Muhammad bin Qasim called back
- 750: Gurjara - Pratiharas rule the North of India and the Palas establish themselves in Eastern India
- 753: Rashtrakutas, a Chalukya dynasty, expands from the Deccan into south and central India
- 775: Chalukyas defeat the Rashtrakutas and move the capital at Kalyani
- 800: Many kingdoms are created in central India and in Rajasthan by Rajputs
- 814: Nripatunga Amoghavarsha I becomes Rashtrakuta king. Kannada literature flourishes.
- 846: Cholas get back their independence from the Pallavas
- 870: From 870 to 1026 Hindu Shahi ruled from Multan to Kabul
- 885: Pratihara Empire reaches its peak and extends its empire from Punjab to Gujarat to Central India
- 888: End of the Pallava dynasty
- 985: Rajaraja Chola extends the Chola Empire to all of south India and constructs the temple of Thanjavur
- 997: Mahmud of Ghazni raids northern India
- 998: Mahmud of Ghazni conquers the area of Punjab
- 1000: Chola king Rajaraja builds the Brihadeshvara Temple in Thanjavur
- 1000: First invasion of Sultan Mahmood of Ghazni in subcontinent
- 1001: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni defeated Jaipal in subcontinent who was ruler of Punjab.
- 1019: Mahmud Ghazni attacks north India and destroys Kannauj, which is the capital of the Gurjara-Pratihara Empire
- 1021: Mahmud Ghazni defeats Tarnochalpal and annexes Punjab
- 1026: Somnat temple was destroyed by Mahmood Ghazni
- 1050: Chola Empire conquers Srivijaya, Malaya and the Maldives
- 1058: Sumra Dynasty ends the Arab domination and establishes its own rule over Sindh.
- 1084: Mahipala raises the Palas to the peak of their power
- 1120: Kalyani Chalukya power at its peak. Vikramaditya VI ushers in Vikrama Chalukya era.
- 1148: Ghaurids Period started from 1148 and ended in 1206
- 1157: The Kalachuris under Bijjala II capture Kalyani
- 1190: Chalukya Empire is split among Hoysalas, Yadavas and Kakatiyas
- 1191: "Victory of Prithviraj Chauhan". First battle of Tarain between Mohammed Ghori and Prithviraj III and Ghauri is defeated by Prithivi Raj Chauhan III.
- 1192: Mohammad of Ghori defeats Prithvi Raj, captures Delhi and establishes a Muslim sultanate at Delhi
- 1194: Battle of Chandawar fought between Ghauri and Jayachandra and Ghauri defeated Jayachandra and killed him.
- 1206: Gakhars kill Muhammad Ghori during a raid on his camp on the Jhelum River
- 1206: The slave Dynasty was found in India First Islamic state was established in India and Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India. The Ghurid slave Qutub-ud-din Aibak becomes the first sultan of Delhi
- 1210: Death of Qatub-u-Din Aibek during playing polo in Lahore.
- 1221: Mongol Genghiz Khan invaded India
- 1229: 18th February, , the representatives of the Caliph of Baghdad came to Delhi and they gave the Investiture of the Caliph to Iltutmish. The Caliph thus accepted him as the Sultan of Delhi. Now Delhi became a free state legitimately.
- 1250: Chola dynasty comes to an end
- 1290: End of Slave Dynasty in subcontinent
- 1290: The Khilji Dynasty was founded in subcontinent
- 1290: The coronation of Jalaluddin Feroz Shah was done in 1290 at the Kilokhari Apurna Palace built by Kalkubad
- 1290: Jalal ud-Din Firuz became the first ruler of the Khilji sultanate at Delhi
- 1310: Ala-ud-din Khalji's army under Malik Kafur occupies Devagiri ending the Seuna Yadava Kingdom
- 1311: Gen Malik Kafur returns to Delhi after campaign in South India
- 1320: End of Khilji Dynasty in subcontinent

- 1320:** The Tughlaq Dynasty was founded in subcontinent
- 1320:** Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq became the king of Delhi
- 1323:** Ulugh Khan defeats Prataparudra ending the Kakatiya dynasty
- 1324:** Muhammad bin Tughlaq became the king of Delhi
- 1325:** The Turks invade and Muhammad bin Tughlaq becomes sultan of Delhi
- 1329:** Quilon the first Indian Diocese was erected by Pope John XXII and Jordanus was appointed the first Bishop
- 1336:** Vijayanagara Empire established by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I
- 1343:** The southern kingdom builds its capital at Vijayanagar (Hampi)
- 1343:** Veera Ballala III killed at the Battle of Madurai.
- 1347:** Governor Hasan Gangu revolts against Muhammad bin Tughluq founding the Bahmani Sultanate
- 1351:** Firoz Shah Tughlaq became the king of Delhi
- 1370:** Vijayanagar kingdom takes over the Muslim sultanate of Madura in Tamil Nadu
- 1370:** Bukka, the Vijayanagara ruler and his son Kumara Kamapna capture the entire Tamil speaking parts.
- 1388:** Mohammad Khan became the king of Delhi
- 1388:** Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq Shah II became the king of Delhi
- 1389:** Abu Baqr became the king of Delhi
- 1390:** Nasiruddin Muhammad became the king of Delhi
- 1394:** Humayun Malik became the king of Delhi in
- 1395:** Nasiruddin Mahmud became the king of Delhi
- 1398:** Tamerlane plunders Lahore
- 1401:** Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day northern India
- 1407:** Zafar Khan: governor of Gujarat, declares himself as Sultan Muzaffar Shah founding the Gujarat Sultanate/Muzaffarid dynasty
- 1414:** End of Tughlaq Dynasty in subcontinent
- 1414:** Beginning of Saddat Dynasty in subcontinent
- 1414:** Khizr Khan, deputized by Timur to be the governor of Multan takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty
- 1414:** Khizr Khan became the king of Delhi
- 1421:** Mubarak Shah became the king of Delhi
- 1421:** Muhammad Shah became the king of Delhi
- 1424:** Deva Raya II succeeded his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire
- 1443:** Alaauddin Alam Shah became the king of Delhi
- 1443:** Famous traveler Abdur Razzaq visited India
- 1451:** End of Saddat Dynasty in subcontinent
- 1451:** The Lodhi Dynasty was founded in India
- 1451:** Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty
- 1446:** Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II
- 1451:** Bahlol Lodhi became the king of Delhi
- 1469:** Guru Nanak was born in a small village Talwandi near Nankana Sahib. Guru Nanak, was the founder of Sikhism
- 1485:** Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty
- 1486:** Sher Shah Suri (original name Farid Khan) born in Sasaram
- 1489:** Sikandar Lodhi became the king of Delhi
- 1490:** Guru Nanak Dev Ji establishes Sikhism and the city of Amritsar
- 1494:** Accession of Babur in Ferghana
- 1497:** Babur, a ruler of Afghan, becomes the ruler of Ferghana and establishes the Mughal dynasty in India
- 1497:** Vasco da Gama departs for trip to India
- 1498:** First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of seas route to India via the Cape of Good Hope)
- 1502:** Vasco de Gama established a factory at Cochin
- 1503:** Kingdom of Kochi is taken over by the Portuguese creating the first European settlement in India..
- 1503:** Vasco-de-Gama was followed by Alfonso de Albuquerque. Albuquerque was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in the east.
- 1504:** Sikandar Lodhi laid the foundation of Agra city
- 1505:** Francis co de Almeida became the first Portuguese governor in India
- 1508:** The Christian-Islamic power struggle, in Europe and the Middle East, spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War
- 1509:** Battle of Diu marks the beginning of the dominance of the Europeans in the Asian naval theater.
- 1510:** Albuquerque succeeded Almeida as governor. Defeat of the combined fleet of Gujarat, Egypt and Zamorin at the hands of Almeida
- 1512:** Portuguese Lost Surat to the English
- 1517:** Ibrahim Lodhi became the king of Delhi
- 1519:** The first invasion of Babar on India was conducted. During this invasion, he conquered Bajaur
- 1522:** Portuguese land on the Coromandal coast
- 1526:** Mughal ascendancy (1526-1707), nominal rule by Mughals (1707-1857)
- 1526:** First Battle of Panipat; Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi; foundation of Mughal dynasty by Babur

- 1527: Battle of Khanwa—Babur defeated Rana Sanga
- 1527: Babur makes secret pact with Mewar general Silhadi that he will give Silhadi a kingdom, if Silhadi betrays Mewar King Rana Sanga in Battle of Khanwa, thus leading to the annexation of Mewar.
- 1530: Governor of Portuguese company Nino da Cunha transferred his capital from Cochin to Goa.
- 1530: Death of Babur and accession of Humayun
- 1530: Babur completes his Baburnama, reflecting on society, politics, economics, history, geography, nature, flora and fauna, which to this day is a standard textbook in 25 countries. Babur dies, and is succeeded by his son Humayun.
- 1530: Babur dies and his son Humayun succeeds as the next Mughal emperor
- 1631: Portuguese Lost Hugli to Qasim Khan, a Mughal ruler
- 1539: Humayun was defeated by Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri and the Battle of Chausa.
- 1539: Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor
- 1540: Babur's son Humayun loses the empire to Afghan Leader Sher Shah and goes into exile in Persia
- 1541: 1541 to 1543, Sher Shah Suri built the Rohtas Fort
- 1543: Mughal king Akbar was born in Amarkot (Sindh) on November 23, 1543
- 1545: Death of Sher Shah Suri.
- 1555: Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi
- 1555: Mughal king Humayun comes to fight Sher Shah and regains India
- 1556: Humayun dies and his son Akbar becomes one of the greatest rulers of India
- 1556: Humayun converts from Sunni Islam to Shia Islam, to gain the alliance of the Shah of Persia. Humayun dies, and is succeeded by his son Akbar.
- 1556: Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemubikal and Akbar.
- 1564: Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani whose real name was Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was born
- 1572: Akbar annexes Gujarat.
- 1574: Akbar annexes Bengal.
- 1582: Din-e-Ilahi founded by Akbar
- 1586: Yusufzais defeat Akbar in the Karakar pass
- 1586: Akbar annexes Kashmir.
- 1592: Shahjahan was born on 5 January, 1592 at Lahore. The name of his mother was Jagat Gosain.
- 1600: East India company is formed in England. Gets exclusive trading rights with India.
- 1600: East India Company established
- 1601: John Lancaster leads 1st East India Company voyage from London
- 1602: Dutch set up a small commercial organisation, named the United East India Company in 1602. The Dutch East India Company was formed with powers to make wars, conclude treaties, acquire territories and build fortresses in March, 1602, by a Charter of the Dutch Parliament.
- 1605: The Dutch set up first factory at Masulipatam in 1605
- 1605: Akbar dies, and is succeeded by his son Jehangir.
- 1605: Akbar dies and is succeeded by his son Jahangir
- 1608: Captain William Hawkins visited the Mughal Court of Jehangir.
- 1609: Emperor Jehangir issued farman permitting the English to establish a factory at Surat.
- 1612: Battle at Surat India: English fleet beats Portuguese
- 1613: The English East India Company's factory was set up at Surat.
- 1614: American Indian princess Pocahontas, daughter of chief Powhatan marries English colonist John Rolfe
- 1615: Sir Thomas Roe was successful in obtaining two farmans from the Mughal Court confirming free trade with exemption from inland toll.
- 1616: The East India Company established its branch factory at Masulipatnam.
- 1617: Jahangir's son, Prince Khurram receives the title of Shah Jahan
- 1627: Shivaji establishes the Maratha kingdom
- 1628: Jehangir announces "Chain of Justice" outside his palace that anyone can ring the bell and get a personal hearing with the emperor. Jehangir dies, and is succeeded by his son Shah Jahan.
- 1628: Shah Jahan becomes emperor of India
- 1630: Birth of Shivaji. (Shivaji was a founder of Maharta Empire)
- 1631: Shah Jahan succeeds Jahangir and builds the world famous Taj Mahal
- 1632: The English obtained the Golden Farman with the right to trade in the kingdom of Golkunda for a fixed customs duty, from the Sultan of Golkunda.
- 1633: The eastern branch factory of East India Company was established in Hariharpur, Balasore.
- 1634: The English permitted to trade in India (in Bengal)
- 1639: The local king of Madras(Now Chennai) granted the Company a lease.
- 1642: Shalimar Bagh was constructed by Shahjhan
- 1644: Shivaji takes oath of Independence at Rareshwar.
- 1647: Construction of Taj Mahal in Agra
- 1651: Nawab Shuja-ud-din of Bengal granted the

- English, the right to carry on their trade on payment of a fixed duty.
- 1658: Shah Jahan completes Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, and Red Fort. Imperial treasuries drained by architectural and military overexpenditures. Shah Jahan dies, and is succeeded by his son Aurangzeb.
- 1658: Shah Jahan's son Aurangzeb seizes power
- 1658: Accession of Aurangzeb, Shahjahan imprisoned
- 1659: Shivaji's ill-equipped and small Maratha army defeat mighty Adilshahi troops at the Battle of Pratapgadh in a major upset in Indian history. Shivaji personally kills Adilshahi commander Afzal Khan (general).
- 1661 Portuguese King presents Bombay to his daughter as dowry
- 1662 King Charles II of England was given Bombay (Now Mumbai) as dowry after marrying the Portuguese princess
- 1664: In the middle of the seventeenth century Louis XIV's finance minister Colbert formed a French East India Company named Compagnie des Indes Orientales.
- 1666: [Death of Shahjahan](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=92_336_7801123)
- 1667 The English obtained the royal farman to trade in Bengal from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.
- 1668: Set up the first French factory at Surat in 1668.
- 1669: The second French factory was set up at Masulipatnam in 1669
- 1674: Forces led by Shivaji defeat Aurangzeb's troops, and establishes Maratha Empire.
- 1674: Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.
- 1675: Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Guru of Sikhs is executed in Delhi by the order of Aurangzeb for his support for the Kashmiri Hindus to practice their religion.
- 1680: Shivaji dies of fever at Raigad.
- 1681: Aurangzeb invades the Deccan
- 1687 The English East India Company replaced its headquarters from Surat to Bombay.
- 1691 The Governor of Bengal gave the English Company Dastaks (Free trade passes) on the payment of a fixed duty.
- 1699: Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru of Sikhs creates KHALSA, the saint-soldier at Anandpur Sahib, Punjab.
- 1763: Death of Shah Wali-ullah
- 1701: Kalhor Dynasty establishes its rule over Sindh
- 1703: Shah Waliullah was born
- 1705: Mughal army besiege Sikhs at Anandpur Sahib fort, Guru's family is separated, two sons die in battle, two younger sons buried alive in a wall by the order of Mughal ruler of Sirhind
- 1707: Death of Aurangzeb
- 1707: Aurangzeb dies, and is succeeded by son Bahadur Shah I.
- 1707: Civil war breaks in Maharashtra between Maharani Tarabai and Shahu, Maratha Empire breaks into two divisions.
- 1707: Aurangzeb dies, destabilizing the Mughal Empire
- 1708: Guru Gobind Singh survives an assassination attempt by Mughal assassins at Nanded, Maharashtra. Guru instruct Banda Singh to take charge of Khalsa army and liberate people. Guru Gobind Singh appoints Adi Granth as the eternal Guru of Sikhs before his death.
- 1710: Banda Singh Bahadur emerges in Punjab and sacks the Mughal establishments of Sirhind, Samana, Sadhaura, Kaithal, Sonapat, and Haryana
- 1715: Mughal army captures Banda Singh Bahadur. The Sikhs are brought to Delhi and executed after public torture.
- 1717 English obtained a number of trade concessions from the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar after the Emperor was cured of a painful disease by the English Surgeon William Hamilton.
- 1717: Pamheiba decrees Vaishnavism as the state religion of Manipur
- 1719: Bajirao I is appointed the Peshwa by Maratha Emperor Shahu.
- 1734: Pamheiba invades Tripura
- 1735: Annexation of Rajputana by Peshwa Bajirao
- 1737: Bajirao I conquers Delhi, Mughal Emperor is spared and kept as titular head.
- 1739: Nadir Shah invades India
- 1739: Nadir Shah of Persia invades subcontinent
- 1740: Bajirao I annexes Bengal and Orissa.
- 1740: Bajirao I dies, with the distinction of winning every battle he fought. He is succeeded by Balaji Bajirao
- 1746: First massacre of Sikhs by Mughal army led by Diwan Lakhpat Rai of Lahore
- 1751: Britain becomes the leading colonial power in India
- 1751: English troops under sir Robert Clive occupy Arcot India
- 1752: French army surrenders to the English in Trichinopoly India
- 1755: Commodore William James captures the pirate fortress of Suvamadurg on west coast of India.
- 1755: Brit Gen E Braddock mortally wounded during French & Indian War
- 1756: Britain declares war on France (7 Years' or French & Indian War)
- 1756: 146 Brit soldiers imprisoned in India-Black Hole of Calcutta-most die
- 1756: India rebels defeat Calcutta on British army
- 1756: French and Indian War: Kittanning Expedition.
- 1756: British troops under Robert Clive occupy

- Fulta India
- 1757: British troops occupy Calcutta India
- 1757: Battle at Rossbach (7 year war/French & Indian War)
- 1757: British defeat Siraj-ud-daulah at the Battle of Plassey
- 1757: The British East India Company's private army under Robert Clive annexes Bengal for the company in the Battle of Plassey. Edmund Burke has Robert Clive arrested for the act.
- 1757: Battle of Plassey, establishment of British political rule in Bengal at the hands of Lord Clive
- 1758: Mary Campbell is abducted from her home in Pennsylvania by Lenape during the French and Indian War.
- 1759: British troops chase French out of Masulipatam India
- 1760: Battle at Wandewash India: British troops beat French
- 1760: Marathas comprehensively defeat the Nizam, Maratha Empire reaches its zenith.
- 1761: Battle at Panipat India: Afghan army beats Mahratten
- 1761: The British capture Pondicherry, India from the French.
- 1761: The Marathas are defeated in the Third battle of Panipat bringing an end to their expansion.
- 1761: Sikhs attack Afghan army of Ahmad Shah Abdali carrying exploits of Panipat and rescue 20,000 Indian women, mostly Maratha.
- 1761: Third Battle of Panipat; Shah Alam-II becomes India's emperor
- 1761: Marathas rule over most of northern India
- 1762: Second massacre of Sikhs by Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan.
- 1764: Britain expands to Bengal and Bihar
- 1764: Mary Campbell, a captive of the Lenape during the French and Indian War, is turned over to forces commanded by Colonel Henry Bouquet.
- 1766: Sikhs defeat Afghans army of Ahmad Shah Abdali and establish Sikh rule in Punjab.
- 1766: First Anglo-Mysore War begins.
- 1767: Gentlemen 17 forbid private slave transport India to Cape of Good Hope
- 1768: Ching-Thang Khomba and Suramphaa invade Manipur.
- 1769: First Anglo-Mysore War ends.
- 1769: A famine kills ten million people in Bengal and the East India Company does nothing to help them
- 1772: Young Madhavrao Peshwa dies of tuberculosis.
- 1773: Narayanrao Peshwa is murdered by his uncle Raghunathrao's wife in front of Raghunathrao.
- 1773: Warren Hastings, governor of Bengal establishes a monopoly on the sale of opium. Regulating Act passed by the British.
- 1774: Chief Justice of the Maratha Empire, Ram Shastri passes death sentence against the ruling Peshwa Raghunathrao for murdering his nephew.
- 1777: First Anglo-Maratha War begins.
- 1779: Maratha sardar Mahadji Shinde routs the British army at the Battle of Wadgaon.
- 1782: First Anglo-Maratha War ends with the restoration of status quo as per Treaty of Salbai.
- 1780: Second Anglo-Mysore War begins.
- 1782: Talpur Balochs defeat the last Kalhora ruler Mian Abdul Nabi in the battle of Halani
- 1784: Second Anglo-Mysore War ends with the Treaty of Mangalore.
- 1789: Third Anglo-Mysore War begins.
- 1792: Third Anglo-Mysore War ends.
- 1793: Permanent Settlement of Bengal
- 1795: Battle at Kurdia India: Mahratten beat Mogols
- 1796: 1st elephant arrives in US from India
- 1796: Ching-Thang Khomba moves Manipur's capital to Kangla
- 1798: England signs treaty with nizam of Hyderabad, India
- 1798: Fourth Anglo-Mysore War begins.
- 1799: British defeat Tipu Sultan
- 1799: Fourth Anglo-Mysore War ends with the death of Tipu Sultan and the restoration of the Wodeyar dynasty.
- 1764: Battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim.
- 1765: Clive appointed Company's Governor in India
- 1780: 1780-84, Second Mysore War was fought.
- 1781: Haji Shariat Ullah the founder of Faraizi Movement was born
- 1784: Pitt's India Act
- 1786: Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born
- 1790: 1790-92, Third Mysore War was fought between English men and Tipu Sultan
- 1799: Fourth Mysore War was took place
- 1799: 10th May Death of Tipu Sultan
- 1800: Sikhs conquered the Punjab
- 1800: 10th July, The British Indian Government established the Fort William College to promote Urdu, Hindi and other vernaculars of sub continent.
- 1801: Sikhs become dominant force in Punjab, Ranjit Singh rules (1799-1839),
- 1803: Second Anglo-Maratha War begins
- 1805: Second Anglo-Maratha War ends
- 1807: East India Company signs treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- 1817: Third Anglo-Maratha War begins

- 1825: The Assam Rifles rebelled against the English.
- 1817: October 17, Birth of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan at Delhi
- 1828: Death of Khwaja Fariduddin, maternal grandfather of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- 1828: Fraizi Movement was started in Bengal by Haji Shariat Ullah.
- 1829: Prohibition of Sati by law
- 1830: The Ahoms again rebelled against the English. This time, the English Company adopted a peaceful policy and granted north Assam and some other region to King Purandar Singh.
- 1831: Administration of Mysore is taken over by East India Company
- 1831: Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot
- 1832: Urdu declared as official language
- 1833: Raja Teerath Singh of Nanakkalo rebelled against the English with the help of Garo, Khampati and Sinhopo tribes. Soon it took the shape of a mass-movement. In 1833, the English could crush it with superior military force.
- 1833: The Indian troops stationed at Sholapur rebelled due to non-payment of the full allowances.
- 1837: Sayyid-ul-Akhbar started by Sayyid Muhammad Khan and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- 1838: Death of Syed Muhammad Muttaqi, father of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- 1839: Tea from India 1st time arrived in UK
- 1839: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appointed Naib Munshi at Agra.
- 1839-42: First Afghan War
- 1841: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appointed Munsif at Mainpuri, December 24.
- 1842: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan transferred from Mainpuri to Fatehpur Sikri, January 10.
- 1842: 4,500 British & Indian troops leave Kabul, massacred before India
- 1842: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan received the title of Jawad-ud-Daula Arif Jung from the Mughal court.
- 1843: British defeat Talpurs in the battle of Miani and annex Sindh
- 1845-46: First Anglo-Sikh War
- 1845: Death of Sayyid Muhammad Khan, brother of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- 1846: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge
- 1846: First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appeared.
- 1846: British Government sold Kashmir to Galab Singh.
- 1846: Battle of Allwal, Brits beat Sikhs in Punjab (India)
- 1846: British defeat Sikhs in battle of Sobraon, India
- 1846: Battle of Sobraon ends 1st Sikh War in India
- 1847: Sir Syed wrote his famous book 'Asar ul Sanadid'
- 1848: Lord Dalhousie becomes the Governor-General of India
- 1849: Syed Ameer Ali was born on 6th April 1849 at a Bengali village called Chansura
- 1849: British defeat Sikhs and annex Punjab & East India Company occupied Punjab.
- 1859: Gobind Garh regiment rebelled.
- 1853: Railway, postal services & telegraph line introduced in India
- 1855: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appointed permanent Sadr Amin at Bijnor, January 13.
- 1855: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan edited A'in-i-Akbari.
- 1857: On 1 January, 1857, the use of British made Enfield Rifles was started in India. In the cartridges of this Rifle, the fat of cows and pigs were used.
- 1857: In March 1857, the soldiers of Bairakpur Cantt refused to use the fat cartridges.
- 1857: On 2 May, 1857, the Oudh Regiment of Lucknow too refused to use these cartridges. As a result, the Oudh regiment was disbanded.
- 1857: To the soldiers of Meerut who had refused to use the fat cartridges, an English military officer—Carr Michael Smith issued the jail punishment of 5 years.
- 1857: On 10 May, 1857, a section of the infantry and cavalry of Merrut rebelled at about 5 P.M.
- 1857: The rebels marched to Delhi, captured the city and declared Bahadurshah the emperor of India. Bahadurshah assumed the leadership of revolt in Delhi.
- 1857: During this rebellion, Nana Saheb established his suzerainty over Kanpur and declared himself the Peshwa.
- 1857: In Bundelkhand Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi assumed the leadership of the revolt.
- 1857: In Bihar, the zamindar of Jagdishpur, named Kunwar Singh led the revolt.
- 1857: On 28 May, 1857, the soldiers of Nasirabad Cantt in Rajasthan, rebelled.
- 1857: Kota and Adva were the main centres of revolt in Rajasthan.
- 1857: The Central India, Tantya Tope led the revolt.
- 1857: In U.P. the important centres of revolution were Jhansi, Kanpur, Bareilly, Meerut, Lucknow, Aligarh, Mathura and Agra.
- 1857: The Bareilly rebellion was led by Batakhs Khan.
- 1857: The Commissioner of Oudh, Henry Laurence died of a blast on 4th July, 1857.
- 1857: While suppressing the revolt, the English officer Neil buried the dead Brahmans and burnt the dead Muslims.
- 1857: On 14 December, 1857, the English army

- blasted Kashmiri Gate of Delhi.
- 1857: In November 1857 the rebels defeated the English General Windham near Kanpur.
- 1857: Vinayak Damodar Saverker was the first to name the rebellion of 1857 as the first war of Indian independence.
- 1857: According to Sir Seeley, the rebellion of 1857 was fully a national revolt conducted by selfish soldiers.
- 1857: Sir John Lawrence, P. E. Roberts and V. A. Smith have called it a Sepoy Mutiny.
- 1857: After crushing the revolt of 1857, they constituted an India Council and abolished the Board of Directors. There were 15 members in the India Council and a Secretary of State for India.
- 1857: First War of Indian Independence also known as Revolt of 1857 or Sepoy Mutiny
- 1857: War of Independence was fought started from Meerath on 10 May 1857.
- 1858: In March 1858, under the leadership of Kunwar Singh, the rebels captured Azamgarh.
- 1858: While marching towards Benaras from Azamgarh, there was an encounter between Kunwar Singh and the English officer Lord Mark in which Lord Mark had to run away to save his life.
- 1858: Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur was the only leader to have died under the banner of freedom.
- 1858: British Crown officially takes over the Indian Government
- 1858: The British ascended the Indian throne
- 1858: British East India Company was abolished.
- 1858: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appointed Sadr us Sadur, Moradabad.
- 1858: After the revolt, Lord Canning announced the Declaration of the Queen at a Durbar held at Allahabad. He called it, 'the Magna Carta of Indian people'.
- 1858: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan published Tarikh Sarkashi-i-Zilla Bijnor.
- 1859: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan published Causes of the Indian Revolt.
- 1859: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a madrasa at Moradabad.
- 1860: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan published Loyal Muhammadans of India.
- 1861: Indian Legislative Councils Act was introduced which envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level
- 1861: Legislative Council Act, 1861 the first ever constitutional structure was formulated
- 1862: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan edited Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi.
- 1864: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation of a madrasa at Ghazipur.
- 1864: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan transferred to Aligarh.
- 1864: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan elected Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, July 4.
- 1864: Sir Syed set up a Scientific Society in Ghazipur which translated the modern works from English to Urdu and Persian
- 1865: Treaty of Sinchula is signed in which Bhutan ceded the areas east of the Teesta River to the British East India Company.
- 1866: The Allahabad High Court (then Agra High Court) is established in India.
- 1866: Aligarh Institute Gazette started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- 1866: British Indian Association was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- 1867: Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband began functioning in a small mosque at Deoband
- 1767-69: First Mysore War was fought.
- 1768: Haji Shariatullah was born.
- 1867: Hindu-Urdu Controversy began at Banaras
- 1868: Abyssinian War ends as British and Indian troops capture Magdala.
- 1869: In 1882 Syed Ameer Ali became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- 1869: Mahatma Gandhi was born.
- 1869: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan left Benares for England, April 1. Sir Syed Ahmad's journey to London with his son.
- 1870: 20 April 1870, Birth of Maulvi Abdul Haq, Father of Urdu, Pakistani scholar (d.1961)
- 1870: Foundation of Society for the Educational Progress of Indian Muslims.
- 1870: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan left London for India, September 4.
- 1870: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq December 24.
- 1872: Foundation of Muhammadan College Committee.
- 1875: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established M.A.O school at Aligarh, May 24.
- 1875: Regular teaching starts at M.A.O. School, June 1.
- 1876: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan retired from service.
- 1876: 25th December-Quaid-i-Azam was born at Karachi
- 1877: M.A.O school was upgraded to the status of college and was inaugurated by Lord Lytton
- 1877: National Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Ameer Ali.
- 1877: 1st January, England's Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India
- 1877: 9th November Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot.
- 1878: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan nominated member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.
- 1878: Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was born.
- 1883: Ilbert Bill was introduced to bring Indian and European magistracy on equal footing
- 1883: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded

	Muhammadan Civil Service Fund Association.		Maulana Abu-Kalam-Azad.
1883:	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Muhammadan Association, Aligarh.	1912:	The Imperial capital shifted to Delhi from Calcutta
1884:	Anjuman-i-Hamayat-i-Islam was established in subcontinent.	1913:	Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League
1885:	Foundation of Indian National Congress by A.O. Hume.	1913:	Accident of Kanpur occurred 133 Muslims were killed in this accident.
1885:	First meeting of the Indian National Congress	1913:	Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued "Handard" Urdu newspaper.
1886:	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Muhammadan Educational Conference.	1914:	World War I begins
1887:	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan nominated member of the Civil Service Commission by Lord Dufferin.	1914:	31st December, Death of Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali
1888:	British Govt. gave the title of "Sir" to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.	1914:	Death of Maulana Shibli Nomani.
1888:	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established Patriotic Association at Aligarh.	1916:	December. Muslim League and Congress for the first time in the history of India hold their joint session in Lucknow
1889:	Ali Garh Trustyship Bill was passed.	1916:	Lucknow Pact signed by Muslim League and Congress
1890:	In 1890 Syed Ameer Ali became a high court judge and in 1904 after his retirement he went to England.	1917:	27th January, Death of Waqar-ul-Mulk.
1892:	Indian Council Act enlarged the Membership of the Central Legislative Council	1918:	World War I ends
1894:	Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established as a result of some religious minded Government servants, Sufis and Ulemas	1919:	Rowlatt Act gave extraordinary power to government to suppress the freedom struggle
1897:	9th March. Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani died.	1919:	The cruel Jallianwalla Bagh massacre takes place due to protests against the Rowlatt Act
1897:	Choudhry Rahmat Ali was born.	1919:	Dyarchy system meaning dual system of Government was introduced
1898:	Sir Syed died after rendering invaluable service to Muslims at Aligarh on March 27, 1898.	1919:	Khilafat Movement launched in subcontinent
1899:	Lord Curzon becomes Governor-General and Viceroy of India	1919:	Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer
1901:	Death of Queen Victoria.	1919:	Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced in subcontinent.
1901:	Formation of new province NWFP.	1920:	Non-cooperation Movement launched
1905:	16th October. First partition of Bangal under Lord Curzon	1920:	April. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Congress
1905:	The First Partition of Bengal takes place	1920:	Jamia Millia Aligarh was established by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
1906:	1st October. The Muslim delegation comprising 35 Muslim leaders known as Simla Deputation called on the Viceroy	1920:	M.A.O College of Aligarh got the status of University.
1906:	30th December. Foundation of Muslim League at Dhaka.	1920:	Perserikatan Communist of India (PKI) political party forms
1908:	Sir Agha Khan became the first president of Muslim League.	1920:	Indian Bill Wambsganns makes 1st unassisted World Series triple play
1908:	Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London.	1920:	Indian's Elmer Smith hits 1st World Series grand slam
1909:	Indian Council Act introduced also known as Manto Marlay Reforms	1921:	Hindu Mahsahaba was established.
1909:	Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay.	1922:	Chauri-Chaura violence takes place due to Civil Disobedience Movement
1911:	Delhi Darbar. King and Queen of British visit India; Partition of Bengal is annulled	1922:	Brit magistrates in India sentence Gandhi to 6 years for disobedience
1911:	14th January. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Culcata.	1925:	The Communist Party of India is founded.
1912:	"Al-Halal" Urdu newspaper was issued by	1926:	Indian Emil Levsen pitches complete doubleheader victory (Red Sox)
		1926:	Imperial Airways begins England-India mail & passenger service
		1927:	Boycott of Simon Commission, broadcasting started in India
		1928:	Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru requests independence of India

- 1928: Simon Commission came to India to report working of the reforms
- 1928: Syed Ameer Ali died on 3rd August 1928
- 1928: Simon Commission comes to India and is boycotted by all parties
- 1928: Nehru Report was issued by Congress.
- 1929: After rejecting Nehru Report Quaid-e-Azam gave his famous fourteen points in a meeting held in Delhi
- 1929: Mother Teresa arrives in Calcutta to begin a her work amongst India's poorest and diseased people.
- 1929: Indian National Congress proclaims goal for India's independence
- 1929: Indian Independence Movement: At the Delhi Central Assembly, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt throw handouts and bombs to court arrest.
- 1929: 24th April, 1st non-stop England to India flight takes-off
- 1929: 26th April, 1st non-stop England to India flight lands
- 1929: 29th March, Ghazi Khan ud-Din killed Rajpal.
- 1930: Allama Iqbal gave his historical Presidential Address at Allahabad
- 1930: Civil Disobedience movement launched, Dandi March by Gandhi (April 6, 1930)
- 1930: Salt Satyagraha is launched as an agitation against salt tax. First Round Table Conference takes place
- 1930: Mahatma Gandhi starts civil disobedience in India
- 1931: New Delhi becomes capital of India
- 1931: Second Round Table Conference takes place and Irwin-Gandhi Pact is signed
- 1931: Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- 1931: Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact Congress called off the agitation and agreed to participate in the second Round Table Conference
- 1931: Khaksar Movement was established by Maulana Anait-ullah Mashriqi.
- 1931: 4th January. Death of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
- 1932: Communal Award envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs
- 1933: Chaudhri Rehmat Ali issued a Pamphlet "Now or Never"
- 1933: Pakistan National Movement was established by Ch. Rehmat Ali.
- 1934: Civil Disobedience Movement is called off
- 1934: Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League.
- 1935: A strong earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 jolted Quetta killing over 50,000 people
- 1935: Government of India Act 1935 was enacted
- 1935: Sindh separated from Bombay.
- 1937: Congress forms ministries in 7 provinces.
- 1938: 18th February. Death of Maulana Shaukat Ali by Muslim League.
- 1938: Pirpur Report was published.
- 1939: World War II begins (September)
- 1939: 22nd December, Muslims celebrated the "Day of Deliverance."
- 1940: 23rd March. The famous resolution, which came to be known as Pakistan Resolution was moved by Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq and passed unanimously
- 1940: 24th March. The famous resolution, which came to be known as Pakistan Resolution was passed unanimously
- 1942: Arrival of Cripps Mission in India, Quit India Movement launched (August 8)
- 1942: Cripps Mission proposed Dominion status for India after the Second World War
- 1942: Cripps Mission is formed; Quit India Movement is launched; Indian National Army is formed.
- 1942: Death of Sir Abdullah Haroon.
- 1945: Wavell Plan envisaged constitution of executive council in such a way as to give representation to all major communities in India and Quit India movement launched
- 1945: Simla Conference was held between all parties of subcontinent at Simla. Muhammad Ali Jinnah participated in Simla Conference.
- 1946: January 11, All-India Muslim League sweeps the polls in Muslim constituencies
- 1946: 11th January. Muslims celebrated "Victory Day."
- 1946: British Cabinet Mission visit India; Interim government formed at the Centre
- 1946: 16th August. Muslim League celebrates "Direct Action Day."
- 1946: April 4, Muhammad Ali Jinnah Met with Cabinet Mission
- 1946: April 9, Muhammad Ali Jinnah called a convention of all Muslim members of the Central and Provincial
- 1946: May 16, Cabinet Mission Plan announced
- 1946: June League accepts Cabinet Mission Plan. League also accepts Short-Term (Interim Government) Plan
- 1946: July Conditional acceptance of Cabinet Mission Plan by Congress. Congress rejects Short-Term Plan.
- 1946: August 16, Direct Action Day
- 1946: October 25, All-India Muslim League agrees to participate in the Interim Government
- 1946: December 2, Reaches London on invitation from Secretary of State
- 1946: December 6, British Government's clarification upholds League's viewpoint on Cabinet Mission Plan
- 1947: Pakistan gains independence
- 1947: February 20, Prime Minister Attlee announces that the British would relinquish power in India by June 1948
- 1947: June 3, Plan envisaging partition of India

- and establishment of Pakistan announced. Jinnah's historic broadcast accepting the Plan
- 1947: July, Indian Independence Act passed by British Parliament
- 1947: August 7, Muhammad Ali Jinnah left Delhi for Karachi by air
- 1947: Division of India; India and Pakistan form separate independent-dominions
- 1947: 10th August first meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan.
- 1947: 16th June creation of Pakistan fund.
- 1947: 11th August. Quaid-e-Azam elected as the first President of first Constituent Assembly
- 1947: 14th August 1947 Partition of India and Independence from the British rule
- 1947: 17th August declaration of Red Cliff Award.
- 1947: The Quaid's first public appearance after assumption of office was also on Eid day, August 18th
- 1947: 22 August, Iran was the first country that recognized Pakistan on 22 August 1947.
- 1947: On September 17, the Quaid, accompanied by Fatima Jinnah visited refugee camps in Karachi.
- 1947: The Quaid laid the Foundation-stone of the Vakiia Textile Mills on September 25.
- 1947: Pakistan became the member of the Commonwealth of Nations on 14th August 1947.
- 1947: August 1947, The US welcomes the independence of India from British rule, and becomes one of the first countries to recognize Pakistan.
- 1947: 24th October Azad Kashmir got independence.
- 1947: 30th September Pakistan became the 53rd member of UNO
- 1947: October. Bahawalpur was the first state which joined Pakistan.
- 1948: Gandhi assassinated (January 30).
- 1948: February 25, 1948: Urdu is declared the national language of Pakistan.
- 1948: March 27, 1948: State of Kalat accedes to Pakistan.
- 1948: 1st April India stopped Rivers water of Pakistan.
- 1948: Pakistan and Russia established diplomatic relations on 1 May 1948
- 1948: September 11, Muhammad Ali Jinnah returned to Karachi from Ziarat; breathed his last.
- 1948: September 11, 1948: Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah passes away at Karachi.
- 1948: November 13, 1948: Khwaja Nazimuddin becomes Governor-General of Pakistan.
- 1949: 12th March. Objective Resolution was passed by the first Constitution Assembly
- 1949: 1st January cease fire in Kashmir
- 1949: Pakistan became the member of ILO.
- 1949: January 1, 1949: United Nations cease-fire orders to operate in Kashmir. War stops accordingly.
- 1949: February 8, 1949: Azad Kashmir Government shifts its capital to Muzaffarabad.
- 1949: March 12, 1949: Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopts Objectives Resolution, as a guide to future constitution modeled on the ideology of Islam.
- 1949: July 26, 1949: Pakistan and India agree on a Cease-fire Line in Jammu and Kashmir.
- 1949: November 25, 1949: First International Islamic Economic Conference opens in Karachi.
- 1949: November 25, 1949: Soviet Union invited Liaquat Ali Khan to USSR.
- 1950: January 4, 1950: Government of Pakistan recognizes the Peoples Republic of China.
- 1950: April 8, 1950: Liaquat-Nehru agreement is signed in New Delhi on measures to deal with major Inter-Dominion problems.
- 1950: May 18, 1950: The Peshawar University comes into being.
- 1950: July 11, 1950: Pakistan joins the IMF and World Bank.
- 1950: September 6, 1950: General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the first Pakistani, is appointed C-in-C of Pakistan Army.
- 1950: Colombo plan issued
- 1951: 12th February. Choudhry Rehmat Ali died.
- 1951: First census was held in Pakistan
- 1951: February 9: First census begins in Pakistan.
- 1951: May 11: University of Karachi is established.
- 1951: June 14: Hearing of Pindi Conspiracy Case begins in Hyderabad Jail.
- 1951: Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and China were established on 21 May, 1951.
- 1951: 8th Sept. Liaquat-Nehru Pact was signed for dealing minorities' problem
- 1951: October 16: Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is assassinated at Rawalpindi.
- 1951: 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 Balochistan.
- 1952: August 21: Pakistan and India agree on the boundary pact between East and West Bengal.
- 1952: August 22: A 24-hour telegraph telephone service is established between East and West Pakistan.
- 1952: December 24: UN Security Council adopts the Anglo-American Resolution on Kashmir urging immediate demilitarization talks

- between India, Pakistan.
- 1952: December 31: Pakistan National Scouts instituted.
- 1952: Pakistan and Japan had established formal diplomatic relations on 28 April 1952.
- 1953: March 6: Martial Law promulgated in Lahore to control disturbances against Ahmadis.
- 1953: April 17: Muhammad Ali Bogra is sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 1953: July 14: Wazir Mansion Karachi, the birth place of Quaid-i-Azam, is declared protected national monument.
- 1953: August 16: Kashmir Martyrs' Day observed throughout Pakistan.
- 1953: November 22: Allama Sayed Sulaiman Nadvi, well-known scholar and historian, passes away in Karachi.
- 1954: July 31: K-2, the world's second highest mountain is conquered by an Italian expedition led by Professor Desio.
- 1954: August 7: Government of Pakistan approves the National Anthem, written by Abul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri and composed by Ahmed G. Chagla.
youtube.com/c/Megalecture/ +92 336 7801123
- 1954: August 17: Pakistan defeats England by 24 runs at Oval during its maiden tour of England.
- 1954: September 21: Constituent Assembly unanimously passes the resolution in favour of Urdu and Bengali as national languages.
- 1954: October 7: Foreign Minister Ch. Zafarullah Khan becomes a member of the International Court of Justice.
- 1954: 24th October first constituent assembly was dissolved.
- 1955: Feb 1: Pakistan International Airlines comes into being.
- 1955: 29 March, The relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan went down to their lowest ebb when the Pakistani flag in Kabul was burnt down and Pakistani diplomatic offices in Kabul and Jalalabad were ransacked.
- 1955: August 7: PM Mohammad Ali Bogra resigns after the election of Chaudhri Mohammad Ali.
- 1955: 10th August Ch. Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister.
- 1955: 13 September 1955 Pakistan flag once again fluttered on Pakistan Embassy in Kabul.
- 1955: 14th October creation of one unit.
- 1955: October 6: Governor-General Ghulam Mohammad's resignation is succeeded by Iskander Mirza.
- 1956: February 21: Constituent Assembly decides the country shall be a Federal Republic known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- 1956: March 23: 1956 Constitution is promulgated on Pakistan Day.
- 1956: 23rd March Pakistan became Islamic Republic
- 1956: 23rd March Sakindar Mirza became the first president of Pakistan
- 1956: May 14: PM Ch. Muhammad Ali presents the first five-year plan.
- 1956: The Constituent Assembly promulgates first indigenous constitution
- 1956: September 12: Huseyn Shaheed Suharwardy assumes office of appointed Prime Minister.
- 1956: October 1: The Electorate Bill is introduced in the National Assembly providing for Joint Electorate in East Pakistan and Separate Electorate in West Pakistan.
- 1956: 27th November Death of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
- 1957: March 8: President Iskander Mirza lays the foundation-stone of the State Bank of Pakistan building in Karachi.
- 1957: July 11: Spiritual leader of Ismailis and one of the founders of Muslim League, Aga Khan, passes away.
- 1957: Governor-Raj is lifted in West Pakistan after four months.
- 1957: July 24: Maulana Bhashani forms National Awami Party.
- 1957: December 16: Malik Feroz Khan Noon is sworn in as seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- 1958: February 14: Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, veteran leader of Pakistan Movement passes away in Karachi.
- 1958: June 25: President Rule is proclaimed in East Pakistan.
- 1958: July 17: First Nigar Film Awards held.
- 1958: October 7: Martial Law is declared throughout the country. General Ayub Khan is chief Martial Law Administrator.
- 1958: November 2: Iskander Mirza is exiled.
- 1958: 7th October. Sikandar Mirza abrogated the 1956 Constitution and dissolved Assemblies
- 1958: 8th October. Martial Law was imposed by Sikandar Mirza
- 1958: 27th October Ayub Khan became the president of Pakistan
- 1958: 30th December a education commission was created
- 1958: Death of Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar
- 1958: Gwadar port was bought from Oman.
- 1958: Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the "Provisional Government of Republic of Algeria" in exile on 19 September 1958 under the Prime Ministership of Farhat Abbas and had permitted it to open its Mission in Karachi.
- 1959: General Muhammad Ayub Khan visited Egypt in 1959, most of the misunderstandings were removed and relations improved. These relations further strengthened with the visit of Jamal Abdul

- Nassir to Pakistan in 1960.
- 1959: Agricultural reforms was introduced
- 1959: March 21: Martial law authorities enforce PRODA to disqualify politicians.
- 1959: April 18: Government takes over dailies The Pakistan Times, and Imroze and weekly Lail-o-Nihar.
- 1959: July 12: Shukriya Niaz Ali becomes first woman pilot of Pakistan.
- 1959: September 16: Government establishes Islamic Research Institute.
- 1959: October 27: President General Ayub Khan becomes Field Marshal.
- 1960: February 24: Presidential Cabinet decides to name the new Capital as Islamabad.
- 1960: March 23: Foundation of Minar-i-Pakistan is laid.
- 1960: July 31: Foundation of Mazar-i-Quaid (Mausoleum of M.A. Jinnah) is laid.
- 1960: August 1: Rawalpindi is declared as the principal seat of the Government of Pakistan.
- 1960: September 9: Pakistan achieved its first Gold Medal in Olympics, defeating India in hockey by 1-0 at Rome.
- 1960: Ayub Khan becomes first elected president
- 1960: Creation of commission for new constitution of Pakistan
- 1961: January 1: Decimal coinage introduced in Pakistan.
- 1961: April 22: Government institutes Film Awards.
- 1961: June 14: Government takes over news agency, Associated Press of Pakistan (APP).
- 1961: July 15: Jasmine is chosen as the national flower of Pakistan.
- 1961: August 16: Maulvi Abdul Haq passes away in Karachi.
- 1962: March 23: 1962 Constitution is promulgated.
- 1962: April 27: Veteran statesman of Pakistan, A. K. Fazlul Haq passes away in Dhaka at age 89.
- 1962: June 1: Soviet Union awards Lenin Prize to Faiz Ahmed Faiz for his literary contribution.
- 1962: June 7: SUPARCO launches Pakistan's first weather rocket, Rehbar-I from Somniani.
- 1962: June 8: National Assembly elected and begins its first session. Ayub Khan takes oath of first President of Pakistan under new constitution.
- 1962: Ayub Khan announced the second constitution of Pakistan
- 1962: Third constituent assembly came into existence
- 1963: China and Pakistan reach first formal trade agreement.
- 1963: 3rd March Pakistan China border treaty was signed.
- 1963: January 5: First trade agreement is signed between Pakistan and China.
- 1963: January 24: Z. A. Bhutto becomes Foreign Minister.
- 1963: March 2: Pakistan and China sign a border agreement in Peking (Beijing).
- 1963: April 21: The Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors adopts code of Press Ethics.
- 1963: October 29: Sir Zafrullah Khan is replaced by Syed Amjad Ali as Pakistan's permanent representative to United Nations.
- 1964: July 31: Pakistan, Iran and Turkey agree to establish, RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development).
- 1964: September 17: Fatima Jinnah filed her paper as candidate for the Presidential election.
- 1964: October 22: Khwaja Nazimuddin passes away in Dhaka.
- 1964: October 28: Pakistan's hockey team wins Silver Medal in Tokyo Olympic games.
- 1964: November 26: President Ayub Khan inaugurates Pakistan Television Lahore Station.
- 1964: Pakistan signed the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) Pact with Turkey and Iran, when all three countries were closely allied with the U.S
- 1965: China supports Pakistan diplomatically in war with India, as it does again in 1971 against Bangladesh.
- 1965: In response to war with India, U.S. cuts military support to Pakistan. China soon becomes Pakistan's principal arms supplier.
- 1965: India and Pakistan fought a second war over Kashmir.
- 1965: January presidential election in Pakistan
- 1965: January 2: Presidential election held. Field Marshal Ayub Khan re-elected as President.
- 1965: March 21: National Assembly elections held. Out of 150, PML bags 120 seats.
- 1965: June 30: Pakistan and India sign accord on Rann of Kutch.
- 1965: September 6: Second war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.
- 1965: Second war between Pakistan and India over Kashmir
- 1965: September 23: A cease-fire between India and Pakistan comes into force.
- 1966: January 10: Tashkent Declaration signed between India and Pakistan.
- 1966: February 12: Sheikh Mujeeb, chief of Awami League, announces his 6-points in Karachi.
- 1966: June 17: Z. A. Bhutto then foreign minister, resigns.
- 1966: September 17: General Yahya Khan becomes C-in-C of Pakistan Army. General Musa Khan appointed Governor General of West Pakistan.
- 1966: November 13: Punjab city of Montgomery renamed Sahiwal.
- 1966: 10th January Tashqand Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India.

- 1966: Completion of construction of Islamabad
- 1966: P.D.M. (Pakistan Democratic Movement) was established.
- 1967: 1st December Pakistan People's Party was formed by Z.A. Bhutto.
- 1967: Mangla dam's construction completed.
- 1967: July 9: Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah passes away in Karachi.
- 1967: August 24: Pakistan's first steel mill is inaugurated at Chittagong.
- 1967: November 18: Pakistan awards Sitar-i-Imtiaz to Egyptian vocalist Umm-i-Kulsoom for singing the poetry of Allama Iqbal.
- 1967: November 26: Malik Amir Muhammad, Nawab of Kalabagh is shot dead.
- 1967: December 1: Peoples Party comes into being.
- 1968: January 6: Agartala conspiracy case for secession of East Pakistan, unearthed. 28 involved persons arrested.
- 1968: September 25: Pakistan Television Dhaka Station is inaugurated.
- 1968: October 26: ^{youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/} Pakistan becomes Olympic Hockey Champion, winning over Australia 2-1. _{+92 996 7801123}
- 1968: November 7: Students' demonstrations start throughout the country that later led to resignation of General Ayub Khan.
- 1968: December 7: Mir Waiz Yousaf Shah, Grand Mufti of Kashmir, passes away in Rawalpindi.
- 1968: Ayub Khan stepped down under mounting public pressure
- 1968: Bhutto was arrested
- 1969: 25th March. Second Martial Law was imposed by General Yahya Khan
- 1969: Death of Sakandar Mirza and buried in Tehran (Iran).
- 1969: Swat and Chitral joined Pakistan.
- 1969: March 6: All court cases against students withdrawn in West Pakistan.
- 1969: March 25: Ayub Khan resigns and hands over power to Army Chief General Yahya Khan. Martial law proclaimed and assemblies dissolved.
- 1969: July 4: Pakistan and India sign the final maps of the Rann of Kutch in Islamabad.
- 1969: September 24: Indian official delegation excluded from Islamic Summit Conference following Pakistan's demand.
- 1969: Ayub Khan resigns; Yahya Khan declares martial law and assumes presidency
- 1969: December 1: Three-hundred class-I gazetted officers, allegedly involved in corruption, are suspended.
- 1970: March 1: Air Marshal Asghar Khan forms new political party, Tehrik-i-Istaqlal.
- 1970: April 6: First ordnance factory is inaugurated at Ghazipur.
- 1970: July 1: One-unit of West Pakistan abolished, provinces restored.
- 1970: December 7: First General elections held. Awami League and Pakistan People Party emerge as leading parties in East and West Pakistan.
- 1970: December 19: Pakistan wins gold medal in Asian Games hockey, beating India 1-0.
- 1970: December. First General elections under the LFO were held
- 1970: 29th March Yahya Khan introduced LFO
- 1970: A new province Balochistan was established.
- 1970: 1st July dissolution of one unit.
- 1970: Pakistan helps U.S. make contacts with China that result in visit to China by then U.S. National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger in 1971.
- 1970: Bhola Cyclone kills 500,000 people in East Pakistan.
- 1971: 16th December East Pakistan was separated from rest of the country
- 1971: 20th December. Bhutto stepped in as the president and civilian CMLA of Pakistan
- 1971: January 30: An Indian Airlines aeroplane, hijacked by two Kashmiri separatists, lands at Lahore airport.
- 1971: February 16: Korakaram Highway, linking China and Pakistan, opened.
- 1971: August 29: Rashid Minhas awarded Nishan-i-Haider, Pakistan's highest gallantry award.
- 1971: October 24: Pakistan wins World Hockey Cup defeating Spain 1-0 at Barcelona.
- 1971: November 22: India launches full-scale attack on East Pakistan.
- 1971: East Pakistan attempts to secede, leading to civil war; India intervenes in support of East Pakistan; Pakistan fights another war with India; East Pakistan breaks away to become Bangladesh; Yahya Khan resigns.
- 1971: December 16: Dhaka falls and Bangladesh comes into being.
- 1971: December 20: General Yahya Khan hands over power to Z. A. Bhutto, who takes over as President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.
- 1972: January 8: Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is released unconditionally.
- 1972: January 30: Pakistan snaps ties with Commonwealth on recognizing Bangladesh.
- 1972: March 14: New education policy enforced. Free education in all private and public schools.
- 1972: April 14: First session of National Assembly. Bhutto elected President. April 21: Martial Law lifted; constitutional rule is restored in the country. Hamoodu-ur-Rehman is sworn in as Chief Justice of Pakistan.
- 1972: May 1: Labour Day is celebrated for the first time in Pakistan.
- 1972: July 2: Simla Agreement is signed between

- President Bhutto and Prime Minister Indra Gandhi.
- 1972: October 28: President Bhutto inaugurates Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP).
- 1972: 1st March. Land reforms announced by PPP regime
- 1972: Pakistan left British Commonwealth from 1972 until 1989, because of the Commonwealth's recognition of Bangladesh.
- 1972: The first Phase of nationalization began when the government took over 31 Industrial Units
- 1972: Vietnam and Pakistan officially established diplomatic relations on 8 November 1972. Pakistan opened its Embassy in Hanoi in 1973.
- 1973: August 1973, An agreement between Bangladesh and Pakistan on the repatriation of numerous individuals, including 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war stranded in Bangladesh as a result of the 1971 conflict
- 1973: February 13: Begum Rana Liaquat Ali becomes first woman to assume office of Sindh Governor.
- 1973: April 10: 1973 Constitution of Pakistan enacted by the National Assembly.
- 1973: August 11: Chaudhry Fazal Ilahi is elected as President.
- 1973: 14th August. Third constitution was enforced by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- 1973: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto becomes Prime Minister
- 1973: August 28: Return of Pakistan POWs (prisoners of war) Accord signed in New Delhi.
- 1973: December 30: Z. A. Bhutto lays foundation stone of Pakistan Steel Mills.
- 1974: February 21: Pakistan recognizes Bangladesh.
- 1974: February 22: Islamic Summit Conference starts in Lahore; 22 heads of state participate.
- 1974: September 15: Pakistan retains Asian Games Hockey title defeating India 2-0 in Tehran.
- 1974: December 5: Peshawar Television Station opens.
- 1974: December 27: Severe earthquake kills over 500 in Swat.
- 1974: Feb. The 2nd summit of the OIC was held at Lahore
- 1974: 7th September. Qadianis declared non-Muslims
- 1974: Pakistan became the Chairman of OIC.
- 1975: April 10: Noted scholar and VC of Karachi University, Dr. Mehmood Hussain passes away.
- 1975: July 27: Council of Islamic Ideology recommends to abolish Riba and introduce Zakat.
- 1975: October 5: Pakistan and Bangladesh agree to established diplomatic ties.
- 1975: October 25: Renowned journalist, Agha Sorish Kashmiri passes away in Lahore.
- 1975: December 27: 1976 is declared Quaid's Century year.
- 1976: March 1: General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq becomes Chief of Army Staff.
- 1976: April 8: Sardari system is abolished in Balochistan.
- 1976: July 24: Lahore-Amritsar train service, Samjhota Express starts.
- 1976: July 31: A.Q. Khan Research laboratories established.
- 1976: August 6: Z. A. Bhutto lays the foundation-stone of Port Qasim.
- 1976: A February 1974 accord by Bangladesh and Pakistan on mutual diplomatic recognition, followed more than 2 years later by establishment of formal diplomatic relations on January 18 1976
- 1977: January 10: Nine opposition parties form joint election forum, Pakistan National Alliance (PNA).
- 1977: March 7: General elections are held in the country. PPP wins 155, PNA 35 seats out of 200.
- 1977: July 1: Friday is announced weekly holiday, replacing Sunday.
- 1977: 5th July. General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq overthrows Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and declares martial law
- 1977: July 5: General Zia-ul-Haq enforces Martial Law. Constitution suspended; political activities banned.
- 1977: September 17: Z. A. Bhutto arrested under Martial Law orders.
- 1978: February 1: Allama Iqbal's Lahore house is declared national monument.
- 1978: March 18: Lahore High Court awards death sentence to Bhutto along with four others.
- 1978: April 6: First of the 13-volume exhaustive Urdu Dictionary is published by Taraqqi-Urdu Board.
- 1978: June 11: Altaf Hussain forms APMSO (All Pakistan Muhajir Students Organization).
- 1978: September 16: General Zia-ul-Haq is sworn in as President.
- 1978: General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq becomes Pakistan's sixth president
- 1978: November 24: Pakistan wins Hockey Champion Trophy at Lahore, defeating Australia.
- 1978: Karakoram Highway linking mountainous Northern Pakistan with Western China officially opens.
- 1979: 4th April. Former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfikar Ali was executed.
- 1979: February 6: Supreme Court upholds Bhutto's conviction in Mohd Ahmad Khan murder case.

- 1979: April 4: Z. A. Bhutto hanged in Rawalpindi jail.
- 1979: September 1: became the member of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
- 1979: October 15: Dr. Abdus Salam, eminent Pakistani scientist, is awarded Physics Nobel Prize.
- 1979: October 16: General Zia-ul-Haq puts off polls indefinitely, political parties dissolved, press censorship imposed.
- 1979: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto hanged
- 1979: The military ruler Zia Ul-Haq enacts the controversial Hudood Ordinances
- 1980: 20th June. Zakat and Ushar Ordinance enforced in Pakistan.
- 1979: 10th December. Dr. Abdus Salam First Pakistani who got Nobel Prize in Physics.
- 1980: May 10: Pakistan boycotts Moscow Olympics.
- 1980: May 26: Establishment of Federal Shariat Court is announced.
- 1980: June 21: Government starts collecting Zakat.
- 1980: December 2: Former PM, Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, passes away in Karachi.
- 1980: December 3: Shirin Bai, sister of Quaid-i-Azam, passes away in Karachi.
- 1980: Islamabad was declared District.
- 1981: The US offers Pakistan a \$3.2 billion, five-year economic and military aid package. Pakistan becomes a key ally of the US in the Afghan war.
- 1981: 24th December. Majlis-e-Shoora was nominated.
- 1981: January 1: Interest-free banking introduced.
- 1981: January 3: International Islamic University starts functioning.
- 1981: March 1: National population census starts throughout the country.
- 1981: March 2: A PIA Boeing 720 with 148 passengers hijacked to Kabul.
- 1981: August 31: Pakistan Steel Mills starts functioning.
- 1982: January 3: Pakistan defeats Argentina 12-3 in World Cup Hockey in Bombay.
- 1982: January 11: General Zia-ul-Haq inaugurates first session of Federal Council (Shoora) in Islamabad.
- 1982: February 22: Noted Urdu poet, Josh Malehabadi, passes away in Islamabad.
- 1982: April 8: Jahangir Khan wins British Open Squash Championship.
- 1982: December 21: Writer of Pakistan's national anthem, Hafeez Jullundhry passes away.
- 1983: Agha Khan University was established in Karachi.
- 1983: Karachi Steel Mills inaugurated
- 1983: January 15: First three F-16 jets reach Pakistan.
- 1983: January 25: Wifaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) Order is promulgated. Justice Sardar Iqbal is named, WM.
- 1983: March 28: Government lifts censorship from periodicals.
- 1983: March 29: Foundation-stone of Satellite Earth Station is laid near Rawalpindi.
- 1983: September 29: First phase of local bodies election starts.
- 1984: February 9: Government imposes ban on all students unions.
- 1984: March 18: Altaf Hussain forms MQM.
- 1984: April 27: Ban imposed on use of Islamic nomenclature by Ahmadis.
- 1984: November 20: Renowned poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz passes away.
- 1984: December 19: General Zia-ul-Haq holds presidential referendum.
- 1985: 25th Feb. Elections to National Assembly were held bringing 7th National Assembly into existence
- 1985: 17th March. Constitution of 1973 was revived with certain amendments by Zia-ul-Haq
- 1985: General elections held; Muhammad Khan Junejo becomes prime minister
- 1985: February 25: Party-less national elections held.
- 1985: 23th March. Zia-ul-Haq took oath as President and nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo as Prime Minister
- 1985: A section of the Foreign Assistance Act known as the Pressler Amendment requires the president to certify to Congress that Pakistan does not possess nuclear weapons.
- 1885: In 1885 the first assembly of the Indian National Congress was held in India. The first assembly was attended by a total of 73 representatives from all of the Indian provinces. Most were Hindu, only 2 were Muslim and there was.
- 1985: April 15: Death of Bushra Zaidi, a university student, engenders a series of riots.
- 1985: October 16: National Assembly adopts Eighth Amendment Bill.
- 1985: December 31: Martial Law is lifted, amended 1973 Constitution revived.
- 1986: April 10: Benazir Bhutto returns to homeland.
- 1986: June 6: President Zia lays foundation stone of Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital in Rawalpindi.
- 1986: July 8: Peshawar Dry Port is inaugurated.
- 1986: September 5: Hijacked Pan Am jet is freed after commando action in Karachi.
- 1986: October 12: England beats World Champions Pakistan 3-1 in semi-final of World Cup Hockey.
- 1986: Formation of MQM in Sindh
- 1986: China and Pakistan reach comprehensive nuclear cooperation agreement

- 1987: February 21: President Zia makes a surprise to India, met Premier Rajiv Gandhi.
- 1987: October 15: Qazi Hussain Ahmed becomes Amir of Jamat-i-Islami.
- 1987: October 21: Jan Sher Khan wins World Open Squash Championship for the first time.
- 1987: November 30: Local bodies election held throughout the country.
- 1987: December 18: Benazir Bhutto marries Asif Ali Zardari.
- 1988: April 10: Army ammunition blown up in Ojheri camp, Rawalpindi; more than 100 people die.
- 1988: April 20: Jahangir Khan wins seventh Squash title in a row.
- 1988: May 29: President General Zia dissolves National Assembly and Junejo cabinet.
- 1988: Zia dismisses Junejo's government; Zia dies in a plane crash; New elections held; Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto becomes prime minister
- 1988: Prominent Pashtun leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan dies in Peshawar
- 1988: June 15: President General Zia promulgates Shariat Ordinance making Sharia supreme law of the land.
- 1988: August 17: General Zia-ul-Haq is killed in a plane crash near Bahawalpur.
- 1988: 17th August Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the president of Pakistan
- 1988: October 6: Eight political parties form Islamic Jamhuri Itehad (IJI).
- 1988: November 16: General elections held. PPP wins 92, IJI secures 54.
- 1988: December 2: Benazir Bhutto is sworn in as first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- 1989: Pakistan was readmitted to full membership of the Commonwealth in October 1989.
- 1989: January 19: Students unions are restored in Punjab.
- 1989: May 26: ISI Chief Lt. Gen. Hameed Gul is replaced by Shamsur Rahman Kallu.
- 1989: October 1: Pakistan rejoins Commonwealth.
- 1989: October 20: SAF Games open in Islamabad.
- 1989: November 1: No-Confidence move against Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto failed.
- 1990: August 6: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolves National Assembly and dismisses Benazir Government. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi becomes care-taker prime minister.
- 1990: September 23: Sandak project signed between Pakistan and China at Beijing.
- 1990: October 24: General elections held. IJI gets 104 and PDA wins 45 seats.
- 1990: November 6: Nawaz Sharif elected Prime Minister, securing 153 votes.
- 1990: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismisses Benazir Bhutto government; Mian Nawaz Sharif becomes the next prime minister
- 1990: December 12: Pakistan becomes 37th country to send expedition to Antarctica.
- 1990: October 1, 1990 United States suspended all military assistance and new economic aid to Pakistan under the Pressler Amendment, which required that the President certify annually that Pakistan "does not possess a nuclear explosive device."
- 1990: 24th October. Elections for 9th constituent assembly were held
- 1990: 6th November. Nawaz Sharif elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan
- 1991: April 22: Jahangir Khan creates history by winning British Open Squash title for the record tenth consecutive time.
- 1991: May 16: National Assembly adopts Shariat Bill.
- 1991: July 17: Pakistan unveils first battle tank Al-Khalid manufactured jointly by Pakistan and China.
- 1991: August 14: Nawaz Sharif lays foundation-stone of Bab-i-Pakistan at Walton Lahore.
- 1991: Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif begins economic liberalisation programme. Islamic Shariah law formally incorporated into legal code.
- 1991: August 16: Chief of Army Staff General Mirza Aslam Baig retires. General Asif Nawaz assumes command.
- 1992: January 12: Lahore-Islamabad Motorway project launched.
- 1992: February 22: Nawaz Sharif introduces yellow-cab taxi scheme.
- 1992: March 25: Pakistan wins Crick World Cup, defeating England by 22 runs in Melbourne.
- 1992: April 26: Pakistan's Alam Channa enters Guinness Book of World Records as the tallest man in the world.
- 1992: June 19: Military operation starts in Sindh.
- 1992: Pakistan won the Cricket World Cup.
- 1993: 18th July. Prime Minister and President both resigned by agreement.
- 1993: 6th October. The general elections for the 10th Constituent Assembly was held
- 1993: 19th October. Benazir took oath of office as Prime Minister for the second time
- 1993: April. APHC was formed in Jammu and Kashmir.
- 1993: January 8: General Asif Nawaz dies of heart attack in Rawalpindi.
- 1993: February 5: Kashmir Solidarity Day observed for the first time.
- 1993: April 18: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolves National Assembly, dismisses Nawaz Sharif government. Balkh Sher Mazari becomes care-take prime minister.
- 1993: May 26: Supreme Court restores National Assembly and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.
- 1993: July 18: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif quit their

- offices.
- 1993: October 6: General elections held. PPP wins 86; PML (N) secures 72 seats.
- 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
- 1993: October 19: Benazir Bhutto is elected Prime Minister by 121 votes.
- 1993: November 13: Farooq Laghari elected eighth President of Pakistan.
- 1994: January 15: Pakistan Television transmission gets access to 38 countries via satellite.
- 1994: January 25: Benazir Bhutto inaugurates country's first women police station in Islamabad.
- 1994: April 14: Pakistan's celebrated scientist Dr. Salimuzzaman Siddiqui passes away in Karachi.
- 1994: December 4: Pakistan regains World Hockey Championship title after 12 years, beating Holland 4-3.
- 1994: December 26: Renowned poetess Perven Shaker killed in a road accident in Islamabad.
- 1995: 1st January. Pakistan became the member of WTO.
- 1995: April 25: Veteran politician, G. M. Syed dies in Karachi.
- 1995: July 4: Sindh Government lifts ban on six Karachi evening newspapers.
- 1995: July 8: WAPDA announces record increase of 14.5 percent in electricity rates.
- 1995: May 11: Indian troops destroy Charar Sharif Shrine in Occupied Kashmir.
- 1995: December 6: Lahore High Court dismisses appeal against arrest of Maj. Gen. Zaheerul Islam Abbasi in Khilafat Conspiracy Case.
- 1996: January 13: General Jahangir Karamat becomes chief of army staff.
- 1996: February 11: Cricket World Cup jointly hosted by Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka.
- 1996: April 25: Imran Khan launches new political party, Tehrik-i-Insaf.
- 1996: President Farooq Leghari dismisses Bhutto government
- 1996: September 20: Mir Murtaza Bhutto assassinated in Karachi.
- 1996: November 5: Farooq Ahmed Leghari dissolves National Assembly sacking Premier Benazir Bhutto. Malik Mairaj Khalid becomes care-taker prime minister.
- 1996: Death of Dr. Abdus Salam.
- 1997: 2nd February. General elections for 11th Constituent Assembly were held
- 1997: January 29: Supreme Court upholds President's proclamation dissolving the National Assembly and dismissing Benazir Government.
- 1997: February 3: Nation goes to the polls. PML secures 135 seats.
- 1997: February 17: Nawaz Sharif sworn in as 19th Prime Minister.
- 1997: February 23: Nawaz Sharif launches "Qarz utaro Mulk sanwaro" scheme. Declares Sunday, instead of Friday as weekly holiday.
- 1997: 1st April. Through 13th amendment Articles 58(2b) and 112(2)(b) were deleted from the constitution
- 1997: May 21: Saeed Anwar slams world record score of 194 runs against India.
- 1997: August 16: Noted Pakistani singer, Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, 48, passes away.
- 1997: General elections held; Nawaz Sharif becomes prime minister for the second time
- 1998: Pakistan conducts nuclear tests on 28th May.
- 1998: January 1: Rafiq Tarrar is sworn in as President of Pakistan.
- 1998: March 8: Population census begins in the country.
- 1999: June 20: Australia defeats Pakistan in World Cup Cricket by 8 wickets.
- 1999: July 26: Kargil War ends between Pakistan and India.
- 1999: October 12: Nawaz Sharif is ousted from power and placed under house arrest after attempting to sack General Pervez Musharraf.
- 2000: May 12: Supreme Court validated the October 1999 coup and granted General Pervez Musharraf executive and legislative authority for three years
- 2000: August 14: President Musharraf introduces Local Government Ordinance.
- 2000: December 10: Nawaz Sharif along with family, went into exile in Saudi Arabia.
- 2000: December 23: Famous singer, Noor Jahan passes away in Karachi.
- 2000: 14th August. General Parvaiz Musharraf launched Devolution of Power Plan 2000
- 2001: 20th June. General Musharraf assumed the office as President of Pakistan
- 2001: June 20: General Pervez Musharraf assumes office of president while remaining Chief of Army Staff.
- 2001: August 14: New Local Government system installed, after holding of elections in three phases.
- 2002: April 30: Musharraf wins in a referendum.
- 2002: August 24: President General Musharraf issues the Legal Framework Order 2002.
- 2002: October 10: General election held in the country.
- 2002: November 23: Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 2003: January 1, 2003: India and Pakistan exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities on the first of every year.
- 2003: July 11: Lahore-Delhi bus service resumed

- after suspension of 18 months.
- 2003: December 14: General Musharraf survived an assassination attempt in Rawalpindi.
- 2004: February, 2004: India and Pakistan formulate a five-point agenda to begin a dialogue process.
- 2004: June 26: Prime Minister Zafarullah Khan Jamali steps down and nominates Ch. Shujaat Hussain as his interim successor.
- 2004: The US declares Pakistan 'major non-NATO ally'
- 2004: 12th SAARC Conference was held in Islamabad (Pakistan).
- 2004: September: A new news channel launched on 26th of September 2004.
- 2004: Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali resigns from office
- 2004: Shaukat Aziz is sworn in as prime minister
- 2005: October 8, A 7.6 magnitude earthquake kills an estimated 80,000 people in northern Pakistan (Kashmir and NWFP)
- 2005: October 11: Renowned litterateur, linguist and poet, Shanul Haq Haqqee, passes away in Toronto. He was 88.
- 2006: May 14: Charter of democracy (CoD) is signed by two former prime ministers of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto in London.
- 2006: April 26: Pervez Musharraf lays foundation-stone of Diamir-Bhasha dam.
- 2006: July 10: Noted poet, writer and columnist, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, passes away in Lahore. He was 89.
- 2007: March 13: CJ Iftikhar Chaudhry manhandled by police as he tries to walk from his residence to the Supreme Court for the first hearing of the reference, to be heard by the Supreme Judicial Council
- 2007: May 14: Hammad Raza, SC Additional Registrar murdered at residence in Islamabad
- 2007: August 16: Supreme Court takes suo moto notice of the Lal Masjid operation
- 2007: September 14: Benazir Bhutto announces she will return to Pakistan on October 18
- 2007: October 5: NRO promulgated, providing indemnity to politicians
- 2007: October 18: Benazir Bhutto returns to Pakistan after 8 year exile
- 2007: November 9: Benazir Bhutto house arrest orders lifted in Islamabad
- 2007: November 29: Musharraf takes oath as President, announces emergency will be lifted on December 16.
- 2007: December 27: PPP Chairperson Benazir Bhutto assassinated with gunfire and a suicide bomb after addressing a rally in Rawalpindi, 21 others die in blast.
- 2007: December 28: Benazir Bhutto buried in ancestral graveyard garhi Khuda Bux, violence continues all over the country.
- 2008: 18th February. 9th General Elections were held in Pakistan.
- 2008: 20th March. Pakistan conducted a successful test flight of drone, a pilot less plane.
- 2008: 11 February - Pakistan's ambassador to Afghanistan is believed to have been kidnapped by suspected pro-Taliban militants.
- 2008: Two suspects confessed to a judge that they helped to arm the suicide bomber who killed Bhutto.
- 2008: 18 February - General Elections take place in Pakistan.
- 2008: 22 March - The PPP nominate Yousaf Raza Gillani to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- 2008: 24th March. Makhdum Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani elected as new Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- 2009: February 2: John Solecki, head of the UNHCR Quetta is kidnapped in Quetta, his driver is killed in the ambush.
- 2009: February 6: The Islamabad High Court sets Dr. A.Q Khan free, the decision is met with concern from the United States.
- 2009: Governor rule is imposed in Punjab for two months. Protests against the court decision are held all over the country.
- 2009: 27 March, a bomb attack in the FATA kills at least 48.
- 2009: 1 August, The 2009 Gojra riots began. Militant Islamists attacked Pakistan's Christian minority in a massive anti-Christian pogrom.
- 2010: 1 January - A suicide bombing occurs at a volleyball game in northwestern Pakistan, killing at least 95, and injuring over 100.
- 2010: 8 April - Pakistan adopts the 18th amendment to the Constitution, stripping President Asif Ali Zardari of key powers.
- 2010: 14th April. 18th amendment was passed
- 2010: 3-6 August - Riots in Karachi after the assassination of MP Raza Haider.
- 2010: 7 September - American actress Angelina Jolie visits flood-hit areas of the country as the UN launches a renewed appeal for aid.
- 2010: 25 December - A female suicide bomber kills at least 43 people in Khar near the border with Afghanistan.
- 2011: 1st January 19th amendment was passed
- 2011: January 4: Salmaan Taseer, the governor of Punjab, is shot by one of his bodyguards near his home.
- 2011: March 1: The Minister for Minority Affairs, Shahbaz Bhatti, a Christian was assassinated in Islamabad
- 2011: April 22: Internationally renowned Pakistani actor, Moin Akhtar, dies after suffering from

- a heart attack.
- 2011: Osama bin Laden, head of the militant Islamic group al-Qaeda, was killed in Pakistan on May 2, 2011.
- 2011 May 12, Hassan Sadpara along with 4 other team members become the third Pakistani to summit Mount Everest.
- 2011 November 26: A NATO attack on two Pakistani border checkpoints in Salala in the Baizai subdivision of Mohmand Agency in FATA kill 24 soldiers of the Pakistan Army.
- 2012: 1 January, Pakistan becomes the member of UN Security Council as non permanent member for 2 years.
- 2012: Academy Award for Best Documentary film "Saving Face" is a 2012 documentary film about acid attacks on women. The film was directed by Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy.
- 2012: The 20th amendment bill was earlier passed by Senate almost unanimously on February 20, with 74 votes in favour and two against.
- 2012: President Asif Ali Zardari has signed the 20th Amendment bill on 28th February 2012.
- 2012 A massive avalanche claimed the life of 140 Pakistani soldiers and civilians on 7th April
- 2012: 22 March, Pakistan defeated host Bangladesh to lift Asia Cup Cricket Trophy.
- 2012: A plane of Bhoja Air crashed on 20th April due to bad weather and 127 passengers died
- 2012: 26 April, Gillani was convicted on the charges of Contempt of Court, becoming Pakistan's first Prime Minister to be convicted while holding office. He was sentenced to be held in custody till the rising of court, a symbolic sentence lasting 30 seconds.
- 2012: May 23, Shakeel Afridi, a Pakistani physician who helped the CIA to track down Osama bin Laden by collecting DNA samples from residents of bin Laden's compound, is sentenced to 33 years' imprisonment for treason.
- 2012: 29 May, Pakistan successfully test-fired a short-range Hatf 9 (Nasr) missile.
- 2012 Supreme Court ordered to disqualify the Yusuf Raza Gilani as Member National Assembly (MNA) of Pakistan on 19th June. On 19 June 2012, Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) issued notification to disqualify Yusuf Raza Gilani as Member National Assembly (MNA) of Pakistan with effect from April 26th, 2012
- 2012: June 25, Prime Minister Raja Pervaiz Ashraf designated Chaudhry Pervaiz Elahi, Federal Minister for Defence Production and Industries as Deputy Prime Minister with immediate effect and until further orders.
- 2012: July 3, Pakistan announced to reopen route for NATO supply to Afghanistan after United States apologised for killing of its 24 troops in an attack on Salala check post on November 26, 2011.
- 2012: August 21, Senior Journalist Shamim-ur-Rehman, passed away in Karachi.
- 2012: September 21, The government observed 'Yaum-e-Ishq-e-Rasool' (PBUH)
- 2012: Hadia Tajik, a 29 year old women of Pakistani origin was appointed as Norwegian Cultural Minister on 24 September 2012.
- 2012: October 9, Malala Yousafzai, the Pakistani 14-year-old girl who was injured during an assassination attempt on 9 October.
- 2012: November 21, D-8 Summit in Islamabad started from November 21, 2012.
- 2012: November 22, The Developing-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation adopted its Charter in its 8th summit held at Aiwan-e-Sadr
- 2012: November 27, 544th birthday celebrations of Baba Guru Nanak started in Nankana Sahib.
- 2013: *Pakistan was elected President of UN Security Council for one month on 1st January 2013*
- 2013 March 15, The head of a UN team investigating casualties from US drone strikes in Pakistan declared after a secret research trip to the country that the attacks violate Pakistan's sovereignty.
- 2013: 11 March, Agreement of Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline, also known as the IP pipeline or the Peace pipeline, signed
- 2013: March 17, As the National Assembly ceased to exist after the completion of its constitutional five-year term, the cabinet also stood dissolved on Saturday midnight.
- 2013: March 19, A suspect, Qari Abdul Saeed, is arrested in Pakistan for the 2002 beheading of The Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl.
- 2013: March 21, Justice (retd) Tariq Pervez Khan took oath as caretaker chief minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 2013: March 22, Caretaker Chief Minister Justice (retd) Zahid Qurban Alvi in his first order issued.
- 2013: March 24, Pervez Musharraf returned to the country.
- 2013: 25 March, Mir Hazar Khan Khoso is appointed as caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan
- 2013: March 27, Senior journalist Najam Sethi has taken oath as the caretaker chief minister of Punjab
- 2013: May 11, General Elections 2013 were held in Pakistan for National and provincial assemblies
- 2013: May 19, First Pakistani Woman Samina Beig summits the Mount Everest.
- 2013: 31 May, Pervez Khatak of PTI elected Chief Minister of KPK
- 2013: 31, May Syed Qaim Ali Shah elected Chief

- Minister of Sindh
- 2013: June 5, Mian Nawaz Sharif elected 27th Prime Minister of Pakistan
- 2013: Mian Shahbaz Sharif took oath as Chief Minister of Punjab on 6th June 2013
- 2013: June 7, Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch elected Chief Minister of Balochistan
- 2013: June 17, Aeysha Farooq became first female fighter pilot of Pakistan Air Force.
- 2013: July 04, "The IMF mission has reached Extended Fund Facility (EFF) that can be supported by a 36-month arrangement totaling some US\$5.3 billion under the EFF.
- 2013: July 09, Former Chairman OGRA Tauqeer Sadiq wanted in **Rs. 82 Billion OGRA Corruption scam**, brought back to Pakistan in NAB custody from Abu Dhabi. NAB Court sent Tauqeer Sadiq on 14 days physical remand
- 2013: 22 July government of Pakistan had founded new reserves of gas in district Sanghar, from where 27.8million gas can be produced per day.
- 2013: 25 July Pakistan's Saleem Raza won World Disabled Golf Championship in Glasgow UK.
- 2013: First Mobile Court of Pakistan was introduced in Peshawar by KPK government
- 2013: Presidential Elections in Pakistan was held on 30 July 2013.
- 2013: Mamnoon Hussain, the India-born Pakistani businessman was on 30 July 2013 elected as the 12th President of Pakistan. 73-year old Mamnoon Hussain was belonged to the PML-N Party.
- 2013: 13 August, UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon arrived in Pakistan on two day visit
- 2013: 15 August, Police arrested the armed man sikandar Hayat and his wife Kanwal in Islamabad alive after five hour standoff with the help of Zamurd Khan
- 2013: 19 August, Sindh Assembly passed Local Government Bill 2013
- 2013: 21 August, Punjab Assembly passed Local Government Bill 2013
- 2013: 22nd August, by Elections in Pakistan was held. It was the largest by Elections in Pakistan history
- 2013: September 03, Indigenously built warship F22 frigate PNS ASLAT manufactured at Karachi shipyard is inducted into Pakistan Navy
- 2013: September 04, IMF approved 6.7 billion dollar loan for Pakistan. It will be provided in three years
- 2013: September 09, Zardari first ever president to address the parliament for sixth time.
- 2013: September 09, Mamnoon Hussain took oath as 12th President of Pakistan
- 2013: September 09, All parties Conference concluded, All Parties agreed on 6 points for peace with proposal to initiate dialogue with Taliban
- 2013: September 17, PM Nawaz Sharif honoured with Turkey civil award of Democracy Award
- 2013: On September 22, two suicide bombers carried out an attack outside of the Peshawar church at the end of Sunday Mass, killing 85 people and injuring over 145
- 2013: September 24, The **2013 Pakistan earthquake** was a magnitude M_w 7.7 earthquake with an epicenter 66 kilometres (41 mi) north-northeast of Awaran in Balochistan. More than 450 (27th September report) people were killed and hundreds more were injured.
- 2013: October 02, The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has set a new record by collecting over Rs 481 billion taxes in the first quarter of 2013
- 2013: October 03, In line with the IMF's conditions, the government approved the privatisation plan of 30 public sector enterprises (PSEs) for four major sectors, including oil and gas, banking, power sector and industries under which different modes of privatisation would be used.
- 2013: October 06, Muhammad Sajid and Muhammad Asif of Pakistan has won World Teen Snooker Championship 2013 in Cairo (Egypt) after defeating Iran in Final.
- 2013: October 20, PM Mian Nawaz sharif visited USA.
- 2013: Pakistan's membership of UN Security Council as non permanent member completed on 31, December 2013
- 2013: 2 November, Reshma, (age 66) Pakistani folk singer, throat cancer, died
- 2013: 5 November, Pakistan Successfully Test Fired Surface-to-Surface Missile Hatf IX (Nasr).
- 2013: 11 November, Naseeruddin Haqqani, Pakistani Taliban financier, shot
- 2013: 21 November, Malala Yousafzai, Pakistani teenage activist received the EU's Sakharov human rights prize for her brave crusade for the right of the children to education.
- 2013: 23 November, PTI Government stopped NATO supply from KPK province
- 2013: 26 November, Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif launched the construction of the country's biggest Nuclear power project.
- 2013: 27 November, Prime Minister of Pakistan Mian Nawaz Sharif appointed Lt Gen Raheel Sharif as the new Chief of Army Staff and Lt Gen Rashad Mahmood as the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.
- 2013: 30 November, Pakistan's Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif has visited Afghanistan for the first time since he took office
- 2013: 11 December, Chief Justice of Pakistan Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry retired
- 2013: 12 December, The European Union granted

- GSP-Plus status to Pakistan.
- 2013: 12 December, Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jilani takes oath as new chief justice.
- 2013: 12 December, Atliya Rani, the AJK-origin triumphant table tennis star bagged gold medal in the recent Asia Pacific Olympics held in Australia
- 2013: 19 December, Rawalpindi Medical College was organized a three-day International Scientific conference held from December, 19 to December, 21.
- 2013: 31 December, Ashraf Jehan, the **first lady judge** appointed in the Federal Shariat Court in the country
- 2014: Pakistan's non permanent membership of United Nations Security Council was ended on 31 December 2013
- 2014: Former parliamentary leader of ANP Nasim Wali Khan's wife announces to launch new party Bacha Khan Awami Party 4 January
- 2014: 09 Jan, Senior Superintendent Police (SSP) of Central Investigation Department (CID) Chaudhry Aslam and three other policemen from his **squad were martyred** in an explosion on Lyari Expressway near Essa Nagri
- 2014: 16 Jan, Islamabad High Court (IHC) accepted the Intra court appeal of former Chairman Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB) Zaka Ashraf and ordered his restoration
- 2014: Dawoodi Bohra's spiritual leader Dr. Syedna Mohammed Burhanuddin, 102, passes away at his residence in south Mumbai, India 17 January
- 2014: PM Nawaz Sharif laid foundation of Thar Coal project, it will also produce 600 megawatts of electricity, Zardari were also present 31 January
- 2014: 31 Jan, The Governor SBP Yaseen Anwar resigned and Ashraf Mahmood Wathra appointed as acting State Bank Governor
- 2014: 01 February, Fasihul Mulk took oath as new Chief Justice of Peshawar High Court.
- 2014: 04 February, Indus Motor Company (IMC), the maker of different models of Toyota and Daihatsu vehicles in Pakistan, has unveiled most awaited Hybrid Vehicle "Toyota Prius" in Pakistan.
- 2014: 06th Feb, First meeting of peace dialogue between government committee Taliban Committee was held at Islamabad
- 2014: 08 February, Pakistan becomes the largest refugee-hosting country (1.74 million) in the world
- 2014: 10th Feb, 43rd international letter writing competition held under the Pakistan Post for students under 15 years of age to join move of the Universal Postal Union (UPU).
- 2014: Pakistan regains world's biggest human flag record with more than 29 thousand people. 15 Feb
- 2014: Pakistan's tennis star Aisam-ul-Haq and India's Rohan Bopanna won double title of Dubai Open Tennis 1 march
- 2014: government approves implementation of Right to Public Services Act, under new law police will file FIR in given time 4 March
- 2014: Abdul Rehman makes unique record allowing eight runs without a single ball against Bangladesh, he bowled three consecutive no balls. 2 March
- 2014: Pakistan, China signed agreement to initiate two coal-based projects in Gadani which will produce 1320 megawatt of electricity on 9 April
- 2014: Ahmad Shehzad scores maiden international T20 century in match against Bangladesh, becomes first Pakistani to make 100
- 2014: Pak envoy to Saudi Arabia Naeem Khan appointed Assistant Secretary Gen of OIC, bagged most votes against candidates of Afghanistan, Indonesia and Malaysia 21 April
- 2014: PM Nawaz Inaugurates two units of 747 MW Guddu thermal power plant, says productivity will become 2042 MW after completion 21 April
- 2014: Asian Development Bank approves 400 million dollars loan to help Pakistan overcome energy crisis and ensure industrial development 24 April
- 2014: State Bank to issue Rs25 memorial coin on June 2 to mark golden jubilee of Pakistan Navy Marine Force in line with federal govt notification 31 May
- 2014: World Bank approves USD 700 million for Dasu Hydro power and irrigation projects in Sindh 10 June
- 2014: Baloch nationalist leader and politician Nawab Khair Baksh Marri has passed away at the age of 86 on 11 June
- 2014: Pak army decides to launch operation named Zarb-e-Azb against local, foreign terrorists in N. Waziristan on govt directives: 15 June
- 2014: Fourth time winner Pakistan will not participated in 2014 Hockey World Cup for the first time
- 2014: 17th June, Incident of Model Town occurred in which 14 people died and 84 injured during police firing on people of Pakistan Awami Tehreek at Model Town
- 2014: 20th June, Pakistan becomes first associate CERN (European Center of Nuclear Research) member from Asia
- 2014: After Senate, National Assembly also passes Pakistan Protection Bill 2014 after amendments; duration of bill will be two years instead of three on 2 July
- 2014: 3rd July, Chief Justice of Pakistan Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jilani inaugurated the Supreme Court Museum established at Supreme Court building

- 2014: India releases only nine of 389 imprisoned Pakistanis, there are still 380 Pakistani prisoners in Indian jails 4 July
- 2014: Pakistan becomes first Asian country endorsed as responsible nuclear state, EU Nuclear Research Center awards associate membership to country: 24 July
- 2014: Pakistan's most senior journalist Majeed Nizami passed away on 26 July
- 2014: 3rd August England tops in Commonwealth Gamers 2014 with 174 medals; Australia stands second with 137 and Canada stands 3rd with 82 medals. Pakistan won 4 medals (3 Silvers and 1 bronze)
- 2014: 5th August Pakistani origin British Minister Sayeeda Warsi resigned in protest against Gaza massacre
- 2014: 5th August Article 245 was imposed in Islamabad and Security of Islamabad was handed over to military under article 245 of constitution of Pakistan.
- 2014: 6th August First meeting of parliamentary committee on Electoral reforms was held under the chairmanship of Ishaq Dar
- 2014: 6th August Lt. General (retd) Muhammad Alam Khattak appointed as new defence Secretary
- 2014: 10th August, After Incident of Model Town Pakistan Awami Tehreek observed Day of Martyrs on 10th August
- 2014: Pakistan participated in 21st ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial meeting held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 10 August 2014.
- 2014: 11 August, ICC announced host nations for 2016-2023 mega events, India will host World T20 2016, England World Cup 2019 and Champions Trophy 2017 while Australia World T20 in 2020
- 2014: Aug 12, PIA has received delivery of the third A320 aircraft on wet lease which arrived at Karachi Airport increasing the operational fleet to 28 aircraft.
- 2014: Aug 13, President of Pakistan has conferred Non-Operational Military awards upon 33 Officers of Pakistan Air Force on the occasion of Independence Day of Pakistan.
- 2014: Aug 14, Restoration work of Quaid's Residency under the supervision of renowned Architect Nayyar Ali Dada completed. Quaid-i-Azam's Residency was destroyed by the militants in June 2013, has been restored to its original glory.
- 2014: Aug 15, Two long marches started from Lahore reached the federal capital to press their demands on 15th August
- 2014: Aug 15, 509 Pakistanis stranded in Libya were brought back home through a special PIA flight.
- 2014: Aug 16, Veteran journalist and founding chairman Journalism Department University of Peshawar, Hafiz Sanaullah has been nominated for Presidential Award, Tamgha-e-Imtiaz
- 2014: Aug 16, "Sit-in" (Dhama) of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf and Pakistan Awami Tehreek in Islamabad
- 2014: Aug 18, The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has expressed satisfaction over the economic performance of Pakistan saying that the government of Pakistan's reform programme was broadly on track.
- 2014: Aug 18, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf Chairman Imran Khan's call for civil disobedience
- 2014: Aug 19, Pakistani squash legend Hashim Khan, passed away in Colorado aged around 100.
- 2014: Aug 27, The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Joint Cooperation Committee's third meeting was held at Beijing China on Wednesday.
- 2014: Aug 28, Chinese government approved 14 power projects which would generate 10,400 MW electricity
- 2014: Sep 1, Pakistan Embassy in Berlin participated in the BMZ International Open Day organized by the German federal ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
- 2014: Sep 03, 910 terrorists have been killed since start of Zarb-e-Azb military operation against terrorists in North Waziristan Agency which is progressing as per plan.
- 2014: Sept 4, Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances, headed by former Supreme Court Judge Justice Javed Iqbal, disposed of 12 cases of missing persons in August 2014.
- 2014: Sept 6, Allama Akbar Kumaili, son of Allama Abbas Kumaili dead in a firing incident in Karachi.
- 2014: Sept 7, Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL), has launched an exclusive video conferencing service 'PTCL Smart Video' for its corporate customers.
- 2014: Sep 8, A heavy flood passes in River Chenab in the light of which evacuation from adjacent riverine areas has been started.
- 2014: Sep 9, The European Union has agreed to provide five million Euros for the welfare of IDPs of North Waziristan Agency.
- 2014: 13 September, TTP Punjab Chapter declared to end militancy
- 2014: 14 September, Provincial health department declared a health emergency in eight districts, Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Naushahro Firoz, Kashmore, Larkana, Jacobabad and Shikarpur of Sindh after threatened by flood
- 2014: 26 September, Nawaz Shareef attends the UN Assembly meeting in New York.
- 2014: October, Pakistan got 4 Medals (1 Gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze Medals) in Asian games 2014

2014	October, Pakistan got 4 Medals (1 Gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze Medals) in Asian games 2014	2015	expiration of the period
2014	12 October Malala Yousafzai awarded Liberty Award 2014 by US Congress.	2015	Jan 16: Pakistan, which hosts 1.6 million Afghan refugees, remains the biggest host country in absolute terms, the United Nations reported
2014	1 November Misbah ul Haq made record of fastest fifty in test cricket match	2015	Jan 16 Sindh Bank has become part of the Prime Minister's Youth Programme with an initial allocated amount of Rs 100 million.
2014	1 November Misbah ul Haq made record of fastest century in test cricket match	2015	Jan 19: The celebrations of Pak-China Year of Friendly Relations 2015 were launched
2014	1 November more than 100 people died in suicide attack in flag ceremony at Wahga Border Lahore	2015	Jan 21: President Mamnoon Hussain approved the appointment of Imran Aziz Khan, Advocate as Deputy Attorney General at Lahore
2014	17 November Pakistan fired Shaheen One (Hatf-4) successfully which covered 900 kilometer distance	2015	Jan 21: Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon paid high tributes to the outgoing Pakistan Ambassador to UN, Masood Khan, as a "bridge builder"
2014	19 November, Pak Chief of Army Staff (COAS) General Raheel Sharif received the US Legion of Merit medal in recognition of his brave leadership, sagacity, vision and efforts for peace and stability in the region	2015	January 25 - A massive blackout strikes Pakistan, leaving as much as 80 percent of the country without electricity at its height as officials rush to restore power. ^[5]
2014:	20 November, Pakistan and Russia signed Defence Cooperation Agreement	2015	January 29, Governor Punjab Ch. Muhammad Sarwar resigned from his post
2014	21 November, AZADI Dhama of PTI has become the longest in the world completing 100 days. It has broken the previous world record of 43 days.	2015	The 2015 Shikarpur bombing occurred January 30 when militants linked to the Pakistani Taliban killed 57 people at a Shiite mosque in the Shikarpur District
2014	23 November, Famous Urdu Poet Ahmad Aqeel Rubbi died in Lahore.	2015	February 15, Pakistan lost its first match of ICC World Cup against India
2014	26 November, Nawaz Shareef reached Nepal to attend the 18th SAARC meeting held in Kathmandu, the capital of Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal on 26-27 November 2014.	2015	February 17, A bomb in a Shi'ite mosque in the Pakistani city of Rawalpindi killed at least two people and injures six.
2014	10 December Malala Yousafzai awarded peace Nobel Prize 2014. Malala Yousafzai became the youngest personality in Nobel Prize History.	2015	February 18, Pakistan's highest civil award Nishan e Pakistan was given to Turk PM
2014	On 16 th December seven members of the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) conducted a terrorist attack on the Army Public School in the Pakistani city of Peshawar. 132 students out 142 martyred in terrorist attack	2015	February 18, Chief Justice of Sindh High Court Faisal Arab took oath
2014	National Action Plan against terrorism approved by All Parties Conference	2015	February 21, Pakistan lost its second match of ICC World Cup against West Indies
2014	December 26, 2014 PM Nawaz constitutes committee to implement National Action Plan against terrorism	2015	February 23, Former Chief Justice of Pakistan Rana Bhagwan Das died in Karachi. He was the first Hindu Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pakistan.
2015	The government has decided to build 2,200-Megawatt K2 and K3 Nuclear Power Plants in Karachi with Chinese assistance	2015	February 24, A Russian-origin journalist Maria Golovkina, Pakistan and Afghanistan bureau chief for Reuters News Agency of UK, was found dead at her residence in Islamabad's Sector F-8
2015	The Constitutional Amendment Bill was passed with 247 votes - 14 more than the required two-third majority in the NA, and 78 votes out of 104 were passed in the Senate on 6th January 2015.	2015	26 Feb. Turkey and Pakistan jointly conducted naval exercises in Arabian Sea.
2015	21st Constitutional Amendment was signed by president of Pakistan on 7th January 2015. 21st amendment aimed to set up special courts to try militants. The provisions of this amendment shall remain in force for a period of two (2) years from the date of its enactment and shall stand repealed on the	2015	5 March, Senate elections were held in Pakistan on 5 March 2015 to elect the replacements for 52 retiring senators.
		2015	March, Reginald Foulds (A retired helicopter pilot of the Pakistan Air Force) is amongst the final 100 candidates chosen by Mars One, a private organization that is planning on sending humans to Mars by 2025. Currently he is living in Canada
		2015	Pakistan conducted a successful test launch of the Shaheen-III Surface to Surface

	Ballistic Missile on 9 th March, which is capable of carrying nuclear and conventional warheads to a range of 2,750 km	2015	6 April, Sri Lanka and Pakistan signed six agreements. The signing of the agreement was witnessed by PM Nawaz Sharif and Sri Lankan President Maithripala Sirisena at the PM House in Islamabad.
2015	Raza Rabbani of PPP took oath as a Chairman of Senate on 12th March 2015	2015	15th April, Pakistan successfully conducted a training launch of Ghauri Missile system
2015	Maulana Ghafoor Haideri of JUI-F took oath as a Deputy Chairman of Senate on 12th March 2015	2015	16 April, the Supreme Court of Pakistan suspended death sentences issued by the recently established Military Courts.
2015	13th March: Pakistan has successfully test fired an indigenous developed armed drone "Burraq" and a laser-guided missile "Barq" on 13th March 2015	2015	16 April, Pakistan and Russia agreed to hold first-ever joint military exercises as a part of their enhanced defence cooperation.
2015	Air Marshal Sohail Aman was on 18 March 2015 appointed as the Chief of Pakistan Air Force. Also he was promoted to the rank of Air Chief Marshal from Air Marshal.	2015	20th April, Chinese President Xi Jinping arrived in Islamabad on his 2 days maiden visit to Pakistan
2015	Tabassum Adnan (Pakistan) was selected for the prestigious International Women of Courage Award for the year 2015 given by the US Secretary of State. Tabassum Adnan is the founder of Khwendo Jirga	2015	21 April 2015, China, Pakistan signed an agreement on Economic Corridor plan worth 46 billion US dollars. The agreement was signed by China's President Xi Jinping and Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.
2015	20th March, Pakistani cricketers Misbah-ul-Haq, Shahid Afridi retired from ODI cricket	2015	7th May Lahore-based Naz Shah has won a seat, defeating Britain's George Galloway, as a Labour Party candidate.
2015	21st March, The United Nations' Commission on Limits of Continental Shelf (UNCLCS) completed its review and accepted Pakistan's claim for extension of its continental shelf limits, extending its sea limits from 200 nautical miles to 350 nautical miles.	2015	10th May Rafique Rajwana took the oath as 36th governor of Punjab
2015	26 th March High Commissioner to UK decorates Malala with Sitara-e-Imtiaz	2015	11th May Pakistan Air Defence firing Ranges near Karachi fired "FM-90 Air Defence Missile System"
2015	27th March The Geneva based UN's Human Rights Council has adopted Pakistan's resolution calling for the use of armed drones in accordance with international law including international humanitarian and human rights laws, with an overwhelming majority of 29 in favour and only 6 against.	2015	12th May Saulat Mirza of MQM party member was hanged in Machh Jail
2015	28th March, Imran Khan inaugurated 1st Pakistani Digital Land Record Management and Service Center in Mardan	2015	12th May Gawadar Port was open officially for Exports and imports today
2015	30 March President of Pakistan said Pakistan to continue supporting Azerbaijan on Nagorno-Karabakh issue	2015	12th May, 47 killed as six gunmen attacked bus carrying Israeli passengers in Karachi
2015	A two-day national conference on physics and emerging sciences held from April 6 to 7 and it is arranged by Allama Iqbal Open University (AIU)	2015	15th May, Pakistan was elected to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) along with nineteen other nations for a three year period starting from 1st January 2016.
2015	29th March, Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa becomes the first place to have Digital Land Record Management and Service Centre in KPK.	2015	17th May, Six children belonging to the same family were killed when an electrical short circuit sparked
2015	30th March, Justice Manzoor Ahmad Malik took oath as a chief justice of Lahore High Court	2015	18th May, Currently, 19 UN organizations are working in Pakistan
2015	3 April, The President of Pakistan Mamnoon Hussain promulgated the General Elections 2013 Inquiry Commission Ordinance 2015 to inquire into the organization and conduct of the 2013 elections.	2015	19th May, The National Assembly passed the Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) Bill 2014 with an aim to generate funds for financing different energy projects.
		2015	20th May, Pakistan appointed a local umpire who survived a 2009 terrorist attack on the Sri Lankan team for their home series against Zimbabwe after cricket's governing body refused to send officials.
		2015	22nd May, Pakistan playing two Twenty20s and three one-day internationals against Zimbabwe, who became the first Test-playing nation to tour Pakistan for six years.
		Note:	Major cricketing nations suspended tours to Pakistan following the March 2009 assault on the Sri Lankan team bus in Lahore, which

	killed eight people and injured seven visiting players.	2015	29th June. Footballer Kaleemullah became the first Pakistani to play professional football in the United States from Sacramento Republic FC
2015	25th May, Two lawyers were killed by Punjab police in Daska city including President of Daska Bar Association.	2015	1st July, Pakistan was placed at 73rd position in terms of foreigners' money in Swiss banks. This was revealed by latest data released by Swiss National Bank (SNB), the central bank of Switzerland, in the last week of June 2015.
2015	25th May, Two lawyers were killed by Punjab police in Daska city including President of Daska Bar Association.	2015	1st July, United States President Barack Obama has nominated veteran diplomat David Hale as the next ambassador to Pakistan
2015	30th May, Local Government elections in KPK were held.	2015	2nd July, At least 19 people, including a senior army officer and the driver of the train were killed when rail carriages full of soldiers and military hardware fell into a canal in Guiranwala following the partial collapse of a bridge.
2015	1st June, Bashir Ahmad Syed was the Pakistani-American solar physicist and a NASA research scientist in the field of Robotics and solar sciences who died on 1st June 2015 in USA	2015	4th July, Renowned Urdu novelist Abdullah Hussain died of blood cancer in Lahore. He was 84. Abdullah Hussain's novel Udas Naslain is regarded as bible of Urdu literature
2015	The Rawalpindi-Islamabad Metro bus is a 22.5 km (14.0 mi) BRT system that serves the twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad in Pakistan. It covers 24 bus stations. It was inaugurated on 4 June 2015 by PM Nawaz Sharif becoming the second fully functional BRT service in Pakistan after the BRTS in Lahore.	2015	9th July, The 7th BRICS summit held on 8-9 July 2015 summit of the head of states or government of the BRICS member states in the Russian city of Ufa in Bashkortostan. Mian Nawaz Sharif attended the summit
2015	5th June, youtube.com/watch?v=3367807123 The total outlay of budget 2014-15 was Rs 4,302 billion. This size was higher by 7.9% than the size of budget 2013-14. The size of outlay decreased to Rs 4,235.1 billion in revised estimates 2014-15 or by 1.6%.	2015	10th July, The former President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) Sardar Abdul Qayyum passed away. He was 91-years-old.
2015	8th June, Second General Elections in Gilgit Baltistan were held on 24 General seats of Gilgit Baltistan Assembly	2015	10th July, Pakistan became the permanent member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization
2015	11 June, Charity organization "Save the Children" (non-governmental organization) caught up in the CIA operation to capture Osama bin Laden was ordered out of Pakistan after officials accused it of "anti-Pakistan" activities. Government notification told to wind up its operations and ensure that expatriate staff left within 15 days. On 13th June Pakistan Govt. resumed its office on US pressure	2015	15th July, Pakistan military shot down an Indian spy drone along the Line of Control near Bhimber, Azad Kashmir
2015	12th June, PM of Pakistan inaugurated the country's largest oil refinery in Hub industrial area	2015	17th July, Myanmar (Burma) became the first country who bought J-F 17 Thunder planes from Pakistan
2015	14th June, PMA General Cadet Shoaib Malkera (from Kakul) wins Best Overseas Cadet award at Australia's Royal Military Academy	2015	22nd July, A three-judge inquiry commission probing into allegations of systematic rigging in the 2013 general elections has rejected the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf's (PTI) allegations of organized rigging during elections. The report says that the Judicial Commission was formed on April 8, 2015 while it completed its inquiry on July 3rd, 2015. A total of 69 witnesses appeared before the Judicial Commission and recorded their testimonies.
2015	17th June, The 2014 GPI indicated Iceland, Denmark, Austria and New Zealand to be the most peaceful countries and Syria, Afghanistan, Sudan, and Iraq to be the least peaceful. The 2015 Global Peace Index was released on 17 June 2015	2015	29th July, In Pakistan, the chief of banned outfit Malik Ishaq has been killed in an encounter with the police in Muzaffargarh district of Punjab province. He was the chief of Lashkar-i-Jhangvi group
2015	20th June, Pakistan participated in the Hockey World League semi finals which held in Belgium from June 20 to July 5.	2015	31st July, Pakistan has become the first member of CERN among Asian countries and first non European member
2015	25th June, More than 1000 people died in ongoing head wave in Karachi city		
2015	26th June, Hafiz Hafeez Ur Rehman was elected as Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan		

- 2015 1st August, Three new districts of Gilgit Baltistan were created by Federal government. Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan Affairs issued notification of Hunza, Shigher and Kharang districts.
- 2015 3rd August. The World Bank offered International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) assistance package of \$2 billion for over a period of four years after break of many years.
- 2015 5th August, Two retired army generals and a civilian officer of the National Logistics Cell (NLC Case) were sentenced by an army court for violating NLC rules and regulations. Maj Gen (retd) Khalid Zahir Akhter and Lt Gen (retd) Muhammad Afzal Muzaffar were awarded punishments under the Pakistan Army Act for causing a loss of PKR 1.8 billion.
- 2015 15th August, Former ISI Chief Hameed Gul Passed away
- 2015 16th August, Punjab Home Minister Shuja Khanzada died in suicide attack in Attock
- 2015 16th August, Chief Justice of Supreme Court Nasir ul Malik retired
- 2015 17th August, Justice of Supreme Justice Jawwad S Khawaja took oath as 24th Chief justice of Pakistan Supreme Court
- 2015 22nd August, election of NA 122 of Speaker National Assembly Ayaz Sadiq was declared as null and void by Election Commission.
- 2015 26th August, election of NA 154 was declared as null and void by Election Commission
- 2015 30th August, President Obama's national security adviser, Susan Rice
- 2015 1st September, Prominent advocate and author of the 1973 Constitution, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, passed away in London
- 2015 5th September, Pakistan became the first country among SAARC to incorporate E-Office in the governance system'
- 2015 7th September, Pakistan Army used indigenous armed drone Burraq for the first time in the North Waziristan tribal region, killing three high-profile terrorists.
- 2015 8th September, Chief Justice of Supreme Court Jawwad S Khawaja retired
- 2015 9th September, Justice of Supreme Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali took oath as Chief justice of Pakistan Supreme Court
- 2015 18th September, Heavily-armed militants attacked the Pakistan Air Force base Badaber in Peshawar (Noor Air Force base), killing 29 people. These included 16 worshippers at a mosque located inside the base camp while three PAF technicians and an army captain were also killed battling with militants. All 13 militants are also killed.
- 2015 20th September, A teenage girl Hadiqa Bashir belonging to district Swat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) has been awarded the third Muhammad Ali Humanitarian Award for dedicating her life to ending the practice of child marriages in Pakistan. Hadiqa has become the youngest recipient of this award.
- 2015 21st September, Pakistan's squash player Maria Toorpakai Wazir put her name in the history by winning the first ever women's event in the Nash Cup in Canada by beating Milou van der Heijden of the Netherlands 13-11, 11-3, 11-9
- 2015 26th September, more than 50 Pakistani died in Mina during Hajj
- 2015 1st October, 14-times national champion, Pakistan's Mahmood Lodhi has won the 6th Asian Chess Championship 2015 being held in Larestan, Iran
- 2015 3rd October, Justice (retd) Javed Iqbal, son of renowned poet-philosopher Allama Iqbal, passed away at the age of 91
- 2015 9th October, PM Nawaz Sharif Inaugurated 1180 Megawatts Bhiki Gas Power Plant near Sheikhpura
- 2015 11th October, Tehrik-e-Insaf, candidate Shoaib Siddiqui won PP-147 seat from Lahore and secured 31,964 votes whereas Mohsin Latif came second by securing 28,402 votes. PML (N)'s Sardar Avaz Sadiq retained his constituency by gaining 74,525 votes while Aleem Khan got 72,082 in NA-122. PML (N) also lost from NA 144 Okara
- 2015 12th October, An anti-terrorism court in Gilgit Baltistan has sentenced Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) chief Altaf Hussain to a total of 81 years, including two life sentences in prison over his controversial speeches with Rs 2.4 million fine.
- 2015 16th October, Pakistan and Russia signed an agreement to build a 1100-km gas pipeline stretching from Karachi on Arabian Sea to the eastern city of Lahore.
- 2015 18th October, Joint exercise conducted by the air forces of Pakistan and Turkey — code name "Tusap Raiders"
- 2015 19th October, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia launched a two-week long joint training — Al Shihab at Pabbi's National Counterterrorism Centre near Jehlum.
- 2015 23rd October, At least 24 people including five children were killed in a blast targeting a 9th Muharram procession near a park in the 'Lashari' neighbourhood of Jacobabad
- 2015 27th October, an earthquake of 8.1 Magnitude (According Pakistan Geophysical Research Report) on the Richter scale struck Pakistan and Afghanistan with tremors felt in S. Asia. Quake's epicentre was Jurm in NE Afghanistan, 250 km from Kabul at the depth of 213.5 km according to USGS.
- 2015 31st October, First Phase of Local bodies elections were held in Punjab and Sindh.

- 2015 6th November, Mr. Justice Ijaz-ul-Ahsan is the current Chief Justice of Lahore High Court. He was elevated to the position of Chief Justice of Lahore on 6th November, 2015
- 2015 9th November, 20th Speaker of National assembly Ayaz Sadiq was elected
- 2015 Pakistan on 9 November 2015 was re-elected by the General Assembly to a six year term on the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).
- 2015 11th November, Exercise Sea Spark is codename of a series of major naval exercises conducted by the Pakistan Navy to simulate naval warfare
- 2015 17th November, Famous Urdu novel writer Ashtiaq Ahmad died
- 2015 19th November, Second Phase of Local bodies elections were held in Punjab and Sindh.
- 2015 20th November, Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) Chairman Imran Khan inaugurated the first ever institute for street children, **Zamana Kor (Our Home)** in Peshawar to Protect Street Children
<https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/>
+92 336 7801123
- 2015 21st November, Makhdoom Muhammad Ameen Faheem died on 21 November 2015
- 2015 22nd November, Ali Ahsan Mohammad Muiahid and Salahuddin Quader Chowdhury hanged in Bangladesh for war crimes committed during the 1971 independence conflict with Pakistan
- 2015 22nd November, an earthquake of 6.2 Magnitude on the Richter scale struck Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- 2015 23rd November, Jamil Ud Din Aali (Writer of Jeevay Jeevay Pakistan) died on 23rd November 2015.
- 2015 24th November, Mir Ghazanfar Ali Khan took oath as fifth Governor Gilgit-Baltistan
- 2015 24th November, Flying Officer Marium Mukhtar embraced martyrdom in PAF FT-7 crash near Mianwal
- 2015 25th November, Chief of Army Staff General Raheel Sharif has become the first Asian to receive Brazil's "Order of Merit" Award
- 2015 5th December, Third and final Phase of Local bodies elections were held in Punjab and Sindh.
- 2015 9th December, The fifth 'Heart of Asia' Conference was held in Islamabad
- 2015 11th December, Pakistan conducted a successful flight test of Shaheen-III surface to surface ballistic missile, with a maximum range of 2750 kilometers.
- 2015 13th December, Leaders of Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India inaugurated TAPI gas pipeline project (A \$10 billion gas pipeline Project) in Turkmenistan
- 2015 17th December, Legendary Actor/director/writer Kamal Ahmed Rizvi Passed Away in Karachi
- 2015 23rd December, Balochistan Chief Minister Dr Abdul Malik Baloch tendered his resignation to Governor Muhammad Khan Achakzai in accordance with the 'Murree Accord'.
- 2015 23rd December, Raheela Durrani is the 14th speaker of Balochistan Assembly and the first ever woman speaker of the house.
- 2015 24th December, President of the Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) Balochistan, Nawab Sanaullah Zehri, was elected unopposed as the chief Minister of Balochistan
- 2015 25th December, Indian PM Narendra Modi has made a quick and surprise visit to Lahore while on a tour to Afghanistan marking significant diplomatic overtures.
- 2015 25th December, Former chief justice of Pakistan Ifikhar Muhammad Chaudhry launched a political party namely 'Pakistan Justice Democratic Critic Party (PJDCP)'
- 2015 27th December, Pakistan's leg-spinner Yasir Shah was provisionally suspended for failing a dope test by the International Cricket Council (ICC)
- 2015 29th December, The Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre in Peshawar was completed on December 29 at a cost of Rs4 billion
- 2016 1, January, Pakistan elected UNESCO's executive board member
- 2016 6th, January, Pakistan leads with highest number of breast cancer patients across Asia
- 2016 2 February, Veteran Urdu fiction writer and poet Intizar Hussain died on 2 February 2016 in Lahore. He was 92.
- 2016 8 February, A National Assembly committee of Pakistan on 8 February 2016 unanimously passed Hindu Marriage Bill 2015.
- 2016 23 February, The Parliament of Pakistan on 23 February 2016 became the world's first to run fully on solar power.
- 2016 March 03, Iqbal Zafar Jhagra was appointed the Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 2016 19 March, The Earth Hour 2016 was observed
- 2016 3 April, Shahid Afridi stepped down as captain of Pakistan's T20 team.
- 2016 April 3, The Panama Papers are 11.5 million leaked documents story was released
- 2016 4 April, Waqar Younis resigned as Head Coach of Pakistan Cricket team
- 2016 April 14, Pakistan and China began their fifth joint air exercise, Shaheen-V, at an operational base in Pakistan
- 2016 April 16, On the 18th day of Operation Zarb-e-Ahan in South Punjab by the Rangers and Police against the notorious Chottu gang.
- 2016 Tabassum Adnan, a women's rights activist

	from Swat valley of Pakistan, won prestigious Mandela - Graça Machel Innovation Award 2016 in Bogota, Colombia		27 December 2002 to 9 November 2016
2016	6 May, Mickey Arthur was appointed as head coach of Pakistan Cricket Team by the Pakistan Cricket Board	2016	11 November, Justice @ Saeed uz Zaman Siddiqui took oath as new Governor of Sindh province.
2016	9 May, Sadiq Khan the first Muslim Mayor of London who assumed the office on 9 May 2016	2016	12 November, 52 people were killed and 102 were injured in a bombing at the shrine of Shah Norani in Khuzdar of Balochistan
2016	8 June, 22nd amendment was passed. According to 22 nd amendment bureaucrats government officers and technocrats have become eligible for appointment as the Chief Election Commissioner	2016	15-16 November, 19th SAARC summit conference, which was originally scheduled to be held in Islamabad, Pakistan, was cancelled.
2016	24 June, India and Pakistan signed the Memorandum of Obligations on 24 June 2016 of Cooperation Organization (SCO)	2016	16 November, President of Turkey Recep Tawvip Erdogan was arrived Pakistan on a two-day official visit
2016	Burhan Wani, who was a Commander of the Kashmir-based Hizbul Mujahideen killed by Indian security forces on 8 July 2016	2016	16 November, Pakistan PM Nawaz Sharif and General Raheel Sharif witnessed ongoing military exercises in Khairpur Tamiwali in Bhawalpur, Punjab province. 'Raad Ul Barq'
2016	27 July, Pakistan People's Party (PPP) has nominated Murad Ali Shah as chief minister of Sindh	2016	17. November. Turkish President Recep Tawvip Erdogan addressed a Joint Session of Parliament of Pakistan
2016	The seventh meeting of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Immigration Authorities was held on 2 August 2016 in Islamabad	2016	18, November, National Assembly adopted a resolution to condemn Indian aggression at the Line of Control (LoC)
2016	The first Druzhba-2016 (Friendship-2016) Russian-Pakistani joint military exercise was commenced on 24 September 2016 in Cherat, Pakistan.	2016	21, November, Renowned mountaineer Hassan Sadpara died due to cancer on 21st November 2016 in Rawalpindi.
2016	Pakistan Parliament in a joint sitting on 6 October 2016 unanimously passed two bills, one seeking to curb murders in the name of honour and the other to punish rapists by use of modern technology of DNA testing in probes involving rape cases.	2016	22, November, Former caretaker PM of Pakistan Moeen Qureshi passed away in USA on 22nd November 2016.
2016	Pakistan's media regulatory authority has decided to enforce a complete ban on Indian TV and radio contents from 21 October 2016.	2016	29 November, General Rahil Shareef retired from the post of Pakistan's Chief of Army Staff
2016	On October 29, 2016, Imran Khan began mobilizing workers to lockdown Islamabad until Sharif resigns or faces a corruption inquiry	2016	29 November, General Qamar Bajwa took over as Pakistan's Chief of Army Staff
2016	On 1 November, Imran Khan called off protest's after the Supreme Court said it would form a judicial commission to probe allegations stemming from the "Panama Papers" leaks about the Sharif family's offshore wealth.	2016	7 December, Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) flight PK-661 carrying 48 including Junaid Jamshed passengers and crew crashed on the way to Islamabad from Chitral.
2016	7 November, Ambassador of Pakistan to France Moin ul Haque has presented his credentials to French President Francois Hollande in Paris.	2016	26 December, Post of DCO was abolished and D.C is now administrator of district
2016	10 November, Pakistan ratified the Paris Agreement on Climate Change	2016	29 December, Imran Khan performed the groundbreaking of charity-based Third Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital (SKMCH) in Karachi.
2016	11 November, Dr Ishratul Ebad Khan Sindh governor resigned from his post. He became the longest serving governor in Pakistan history. He remained governor of Sindh from	2016	31 December, New Chief Justice of Peshawar High Court Mr. Justice Yahya Afridi took oath
		2016	31 December, New Chief Justice of Pakistan Mian Saqib Nisar took oath as 25th Chief Justice of Pakistan.
		2017	1 January, Pakistan's former army chief General (retd) Raheel Sharif is expected to be appointed defence advisor of a Saudi Arabia-led military alliance of 39 countries, according to a media report