

Pak Study

Teacher Name: Dr. Samia Khalid

Student Name: Muhammad Waqas Rafiq

Muslim Thought and Leaders

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (1564-1624)

- The Sufis attracted a large number of followers. The ulema saw this as a threat.
- In the 15th century the Bhakti Movement was largely influenced by Sufism.
- 1564-1624: Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was one of the early reformers.
- Sheikh Ahmed went to Delhi at the age of 36 to become a disciple of the mystic saint Baqi Billah.

Sheikh Ahmed's Teachings

- Sheikh Ahmed's influence spread to Afghanistan, Central Asia and the Ottoman Empire. He came to be known as Mujaddid-i-Alf-i-Thani.
- He did not approve of Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi.
- He was imprisoned by Jehangir for not prostrating before him.
- After two years, Jehangir set him free; he asked his son Shah Jehan to become his disciple.
- Sheikh Ahmed organized Naqshbandiya order.
- His famous writings are: Risal-e-Naboowat, Isbat-ul- Nabat and Tauheed-i- the Shuhudi.

- 1757: Battle of Plassey. English defeated Nawab Sirajuddaulah and gained control of Bengal.
- 1763: Britain began to gain control of India.
- 1764: Battle of Buxar; defeat of the puppet rulers Mir Jafar and Mir Qasim by the British.
- 1769: James Watt developed the steam engine.

Shah Waliullah (1703-62)

- Shah Waliullah belonged to a family who were the founders of the Madrasa Rahimiya.
 - His father, Shah Abdul Rahim, helped compile the Fatwa-i-Alamgiri.
 - Shah Waliullah translated the Quran into Persian, the language of educated Muslims.
 - Later his sons, Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Abdul Aziz, translated the Quran into Urdu.
 - Shah Waliullah urged Muslims to shun sectarianism. The worst religious conflict of the times was between the Shias and the Sunnis.
 - Shah Waliullah's most famous works are Hujjatullah-ul- Balighah and Izlat-ul-Akhfa.
 - He advocated adl and tawazan; he laid great stress on a just and honest society.
 - Partly at his invitation, Ahmed Shah Durrani of Persia came to Delhi to crush the Marathas, who were overpowering the Mughals.
-
- 1776: American Declaration of Independence.
 - 1789: Beginning of the French Revolution.
 - 1804: Napoleon became emperor of France.

- 1807: Britain and the United States banned the slave trade.

Syed Ahmed Barelvi (1786-1831)

- Syed Ahmed Barelvi was a disciple of the Madrassa Rahimiya. He talked of the need for jihad.
- 1823: Syed Ahmed Barelvi founded the Jihad Movement. He wanted to liberate the Punjab and NWFP from Sikh rule.
- 1826: Syed Ahmed's mujahedeen forces attacked the Sikhs at Okara and captured Peshawar by 1830.
- The mujahedeen army now numbered 80 000 men.
- 1853-56: The Crimean War.
- 1857: Indians revolted against British rule.
- 1861-65: The American Civil War.
- 1869: The opening of the Suez Canal.

The Jihad Movement

- Syed Ahmed survived an assassination attempt by one of his tribal chiefs.
- His next targets were Kashmir and Hazara.
- He was killed in the Battle of Balakot
- The Jihad Movement was a forerunner of the Pakistan Movement-the recognition of the desire of the Muslims to be independent.

Haji Shariat Ullah

- The 19th century saw a revival of Islam in Bengal. The most famous leader was

Haji Shariat Ullah, a follower of Sheikh Abdul Wahab of Arabia. He wanted to purify Islam of Hindu influences.

- His organization was known as the Faraizi Movement.
- Later, Titu Mir emerged as a more militant Muslim leader in Bengal, He was killed in an encounter with the British in 1831.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-98)

- 1817: Birth of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- In 1839, he became a judge in the East India Company In 1846, he became a judge in Delhi
- 1846: He wrote the famous Athar-ul-Samadeed.
- 1857 At the time of the revolt, he tried to dissuade the Muslims from fighting: he believed this was not the way to achieve their objectives.
- He worked as a conciliator between the Muslim and British communities.
- His aim was to make the Muslims realize the importance of western ideas: he encouraged them to learn English.

Writings

- Sir Syed wrote a pamphlet. Essay on the Causes of the Indian Revolt, in which he blamed the British for ignoring Muslim sentiments.
- He wrote The Loyal Mohammedans of India to show that the Muslims were not totally against the British.
- He wrote a commentary on the Bible to show the similarities between the two religions.

- 1863: He founded the Scientific Society of Ghazipur, for the translation of Persian, Arabic and English works into Urdu.
- He started a magazine, Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq, in which he contended that western learning was not un-Islamic.
- 1875: He established a school which, in 1876, became the MAO College, and by 1921 grew into the Aligarh University.

Ideas

- 1886: A Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference was organized to popularize the educational system at Aligarh.
- Sir Syed chose not to challenge the British in India politically, since they were too firmly entrenched.
- He realized that when the British left India, the Hindus would rule the Muslims because of their overwhelming majority.

Politics

- Sir Syed advocated separate seats for Muslims in the proposed local councils. He was the first Muslim to speak of the Two-Nation Theory.
- 1885: Formation of the Indian National Congress. Sir Syed feared it would protect only Hindu interests.
- He organized the United Patriotic Alliance to counter the Congress.
- He convinced the Muslims that the only route to progress was through western technological education.
- He made a valuable contribution to the advancement of the Urdu language.

- 1910: The British established the Union of South Africa.
- 1912: The beginning of the Balkan War.

Allama Iqbal (1877-1938)

- 1877: Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot; educated at Government College Lahore, Cambridge University and London's Lincoln Inn as well as at Heidelberg University in Germany.
- A poet of renown, he was greatly influenced by Sufism and wrote poems in honour of Sheikh Sirhindi.
- 1922: He was knighted by the British in recognition of his poetry.
- 1930: He published The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam.
- 1930: At a Muslim League meeting in Allahabad he stated that the Muslims needed a separate homeland.
- 1931 and 1932: He attended the Round Table Conferences

Chaudhri Rehmat Ali (1897-1951)

- Chaudhri Rehmat Ali was born in 1897; he was educated at the Islamia College, Lahore, and at Cambridge University.
- He held the opinion that the Muslims needed a separate homeland and that a federation would not solve the problem.
- 1933: He wrote a pamphlet, now or never, and coined the name 'Pakistan'.

Separate Homeland

- 1933: Chaudhri Rehmat Ali formed the Pakistan National Movement to fight for an independent homeland for the Muslims.
- 1940: The All-India Muslim League adopted his demand for a separate homeland.

- He came back to Bombay and set up a very successful law practice.

The Quaid-i-Azam (1876-1948)

- Jinnah was born in 1876. He went to England to study at the age of 15. He studied law and then got interested in politics.
- 1909: Jinnah became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- 1913: He joined the Muslim League. At this time he was a member of both the Congress and the Muslim League.
- He was admired and respected by both the Hindus and the Muslims.
- 1921: He resigned from Congress, having realized that it was a totally Hindu party working only for the interests of the Hindus.
- 1919: He resigned from the Executive Council in protest against the Rowlett Act.

Political Career

- Jinnah, disenchanted with Indian politics, settled in London.
- 1933: Liaquat Ali Khan persuaded him to return to India.
- 1934: He was made life president of the Muslim League.
- 1937: The Muslim League fared badly in the elections and had to suffer a very oppressive Congress rule.

The Pakistan Resolution

- After the realization that Congress was not willing to share power with the Muslim League, the League's membership rose dramatically.
- 1940: The Pakistan Resolution was passed.
- 1943: The Muslim League won 47 out of 61 seats in the elections.

- 1947 Jinnah left Delhi for the last time.
- 11 September 1948: Jinnah died in Karachi.

The Rise of Muslim Nationalism

- 1498 The Portuguese first discovered the sea route to India. Vasco da Gama, with the help of an Arabian pilot, reached Calicut.
- The Europeans had to vie with Arab traders who were already in business in India. The Portuguese established factories in Cochin and Cannore, By 1505, they appointed a viceroy to look after their interests in India, De Almeida was the first viceroy, followed by Alfonso Albuquerque, the real founder of Portuguese power. He extended Portuguese power to the Far East as well as Persia.
- Dutch first to challenge the Portuguese in the subcontinent; could not withstand the rising power of the English.
- 1600: East India Company formed and awarded a 15-year monopoly of trade in the east.
- 1608: Captain Hawkins reached Surat and was received by Emperor Jehangir. Due to strong Portuguese influence, the English were refused rights to trade with India.
- 1615: The British defeated the Portuguese. With the help of Sir Thomas Roe, they established permanent trading facilities.
- King Charles II obtained Bombay from the Portuguese as the dowry of his wife Catherine of Braganza. Bombay was handed over to the East India Company for a

rent of £10 a year in 1668.

- Hostilities with the Mughals continued; came to a head at the time of Aurangzeb. He restored licences on condition that the English pay a heavy fine.
- The Carnatic Wars were fought between the French and the English on Indian soil for hegemony of trade and political power. By 1761, the English had completely defeated the French.
- 1757: The Battle of Plassey gave the English power over Bengal.

The Rise of the British

- With the crumbling of the Mughal Empire, the new rising power in the subcontinent was the British, through the East India Company.
- 1600: After an unsuccessful attempt at establishing trade with Indonesia, the East India Company turned to India. In 1608 the first British ship landed at Surat, during the rule of Jehangir. Refused permission to land. Permission granted by Shah Jehan in 1612.
- 1674 The British East India Company moved its headquarters to Bombay. By 1690, it had founded the town of Calcutta.
- By 1740, 10 per cent of all the revenue of Britain came from India.
- By 1751, the British defeated the French in India and now held trade monopoly in the subcontinent.
- 1757: The British defeated the nawab of Bengal in the Battle of Plessey. Bengal was the richest province of the Mughal Empire.
- 1764: The joint forces of Mir Qasim, Shah Alam II and Nawab Shujauddaulah were defeated by the English at the Battle of Buxar.

- Famous governor of Bengal Sir Robert Clive committed suicide in 1774.

The British Raj

1764 The Battle of Buxar brought the nuwah of Oudh under British control.

Tipu Sultan was defeated in Mysore and his territory seized by the British.

The British were now strong enough to make laws in India.

1784: The India Act was passed. The British could now appoint a governor and the commander-in-chief

1786 Lord Cornwallis was appointed the first commander-in-chief British form of government Set up new police and civil administration, barring all locals: new legal system established along British lines 1803: British troops entered Delhi. 1834 English replaced Persian as the official administrative language 1835 The Minutes of Macaulay education would now be in English

Further Consolidation

- For fear of other foreign invasions of India, the British consolidated their rule in the Punjab and Afghanistan, A pact was signed with Ranjit Singh in Punjab but Afghanistan could not be conquered. After two attempts in 1841, the British withdrew from Kabul.
- 1843: the British conquered Sindh.
- 1846: After several battles, the British entered Lahore. After the death of Ranjit Singh, Punjab had weakened considerably.
- 1846: Kashmir was detached from Punjab and sold to the Hindu Dogras.

- 1849: Annexation of the Punjab.
- 1857: The army now consisted of 128 000 local troops and 23 000 British. Disparity between the two caused unrest; fear that both Hinduism and Islam were under threat from Christianity; change of language from Persian and Sanskrit to English seen with disfavour; social reforms introduced without keeping in mind local practices and sentiments.
- 1852: The British introduced 'The Doctrine of Lapse' any local kingdom without a direct male heir would pass into the hands of the British.

The First War of Independence

- 1857: The immediate cause of the revolt was the introduction of a new rifle cartridge which was coated in cow and pig fat. This caused an uproar among both the Hindu and Muslim soldiers.
- In Meerut, the sepoys killed their British officers and this gave impetus to other uprisings.
- The Rani of Jhansi fought valiantly against the British in the War of 1857. She captured Gwalior from the British but was killed when the British recaptured it
- 1858: By August, the British had quashed the revolt.

Failure of the War of 1857

- Reasons for the failure of the revolt:
 - (a) Lack of unity among local population: some Indian chieftains sided with the British; the British played one community against the other.
 - (b) The British had modern equipment, an adequate supply of arms and a more

disciplined force.

(c) No nationalist spirit; it was seen as a Muslim rebellion to get the Mughals back on the throne, therefore Hindus and Sikhs were not keen to lend their support.

- The British after 1857 took full control; they kept political and military control in their own hands and did not depend on local chiefs and rulers.
- The British saw the Muslims as the main instigators of the rebellion.
- 1858: The governor-general would now be known as the viceroy
- 1877: Queen Victoria was crowned empress of India.

1882: Germany's alliance with Austria, Hungary and Italy.

1894: Nicholas II became czar of Russia.

The Indian National Congress

- 1885 The Indian National Congress formed by an Englishman, Sir Octavian Hume, the purpose being to create a meeting point for Indians and Britishers: this would lead to greater understanding between the two, so that the British could rule more successfully.
- The Congress Party was dominated by Hindus. Therefore the Congress demand for local representation based on a democratic form of government would not have benefited the Muslims. Their political voice would have been silenced.
- The Congress demand for a competitive exam to be held for government posts would have gone against the Muslims, since few Muslims were educated in the western system.
- Congress also demanded that Urdu be replaced by Hindi.
- These events convinced Sir Syed Ahmed Khan that the Hindus and Muslims were two distinct entities and could not possibly live together in harmony. This gave

rise to the Two-Nation Theory.

The Two-Nation Theory

- 1900: Hindi given status equal to Urdu.
- Sir Syed expressed his views on the Two-Nation Theory for the first time.
- 1896: Sir Syed formulated certain demands on behalf of the Muslims which were put to the viceroy by the Aga Khan.
- 1907: France, Britain and Russia form alliance.

The Partition of Bengal

- British viceroy Lord Curzon divided Bengal into eastern and western provinces. This was not a political but an administrative decision: because of its large population it was difficult to rule.
- This divided Hindus and Muslims along communal lines. The Hindus took it as a favour to the Muslims, since it created a Muslim-majority province.
- In protest, the Hindus started the 'Swedish Movement, under which all British goods were boycotted. The movement soon turned militant and gave rise to riots and arson.
- As a result, the British were forced to reconsider, and on 12 December 1911, on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, King George V reversed the partition of Bengal and shifted the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

The Aftermath of the Delhi Durbar

- This event made the Muslims realize that they must make their demands from an

organized forum which was solely for Muslims, as the Congress was solely for Hindus. In 1906, at the 20th session of the Mohammedan Educational Conference, the All-India Muslim League was formed. The session was chaired by Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk.

- 1906: A Muslim delegation led by the Aga Khan met the viceroy, Lord Minto, at Simla. They demanded separate representation for Muslims and that the number of Muslim seats be increased in accordance with the correct weightage of their majority areas.
- Lord Minto accepted the Muslim demand for separate electorates.

The Morley-Minto Reforms

- 1909: The Morley-Minto Reforms were passed as the Indian Council Act of 1909.
- The reforms ensured that Indians be given a chance to express their opinions, but did not give them the power to amend any law or change any decisions.
- Congress renounced these reforms, as they did not approve of separate electorates for the Muslims.

The Lucknow Pact

- Due to the efforts of Jinnah, the Congress and the Muslim League held a joint session in Bombay. The aim was to try to reach a common ground for greater cooperation.
- 1916: The Lucknow Pact was important in that the Congress recognized the League as the representative of the Muslims of India: it also acknowledged that the Muslims required separate electorates. Congress agreed that no Act affecting a particular community should be passed unless it was- endorsed by three-quarters of that community's representatives in the Council. This was the first time a set of demands had been put forward to the British government by

both parties.

- 1914-18: World War I.
- 1917: The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia; rule of Lenin.
- 1929: Stalin formed the Soviet Union.

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

- The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were significant. For the first time, an official British document mentioned the possibility of self-rule.
- Seats in legislatures were increased; separate electorates were extended to the Sikhs as well; land and irrigation taxes were given to the provincial governments; the Executive Council increased the Indian members to three out of six; yet control still remained with the viceroy.
- A system of diarchy was introduced. The provincial governments would see a division of the Executive Councils and the Provincial Legislatures. The governor reserved the right to dismiss assemblies under certain conditions.

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- These reforms were still a disappointment to the Congress and the League.
- Rowlatt Act 1919: This gave British officers the power to deal with what they termed 'anti-British' activities. It included the right to arrest without a warrant and detention without bail.
- A peaceful crowd of about 20 000 Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs assembled at Jallianwalla Bagh to demonstrate against this Act. General Dyer ordered all exits sealed and opened fire, killing 400 innocent people. This led to violence and protests all over the country.

The Khilafat Movement

- During World War I, the Allies hoped to destroy the Ottoman empire. The Muslims in India declared their allegiance to the caliphate in Turkey. This was a problem for the British as they needed Muslim troops to fight against Turkey.
- 1919: The All-India Khilafat Conference was held by Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar. They launched a movement to boycott all British goods, return all British titles and adopt a policy of non-cooperation to pressurize the British government.
- Gandhi also declared his support for the Khilafat Movement. This was the second instance of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Swaraj and Hijrat Movements

- The Hindu movement of Swaraj also gained ground. Once again British titles were rejected, British goods boycotted, schools and colleges remained unattended, and lawyers refused to appear in British courts. Homespun cotton or khaddar became the symbol of Indian economic independence.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad called the Muslims for hijrat to the nearest Muslim land, which was Afghanistan. The senior League leaders did not approve of this hijrat and urged the Muslims to stay and fight. The Tehrik-i-Hijrat was a failure as the journey was long and treacherous, and Afghanistan Was not equipped to handle such a mass migration.
- 1922: Mussolini assumed power in Italy.
- 1933: Hitler formed the Third Reich in Germany.
- 1939-45: World War II.

The End of the Khilafat Movement

- Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was imprisoned. The Khilafat Movement came

to an abrupt end when a Turk, Kemal Atatürk, abolished the caliphate in 1924.

- 1922: Gandhi called off the Swaraj Movement as he felt it was becoming too violent. This disappointed the Muslims who were hoping that continued pressure on the British would accelerate the process of self-rule.
- The Muslims realized they could not depend on the British or the Hindus for the protection of their rights.

The Nehru Report

- 1928: All-Parties Conference, chaired by Motilal Nehru. This produced the Nehru Report, which demanded that India be granted dominion status. It also stated that there should be no reserved seats for Muslims at the centre, no separate electorates and no weightage.
- The League and other Muslims condemned the report. It also marked the end of Hindu-Muslim unity

The Simon Commission

- 1927: To counter these communal tensions, a seven-member commission, known as the Simon Commission, was to inquire into the affairs of the state. It was to be headed by Sir John Simon. This was rejected by Indian leaders, as it had only British members.
- In its report, the Commission abolished diarchy, and suggested a federal system with maximum Indian autonomy. The League distanced itself from it.
- The viceroy, Lord Irwin, then announced that a series of conferences would be held in London.

Towards Pakistan

The Fourteen Points

- In reply to the Nehru Report, Jinnah issued his Fourteen Points. At first he suggested three amendments to the Report, which were accepted by the All-Parties Conference of 1929 but rejected by the Congress.
- These Fourteen Points were the basis of all future negotiations with the Congress and the British.
- After the Congress and League boycott of the Simon Commission, Lord Irwin, viceroy of India, announced the holding of a series of Round Table Conferences in London. The British announced that if the talks progressed, they might grant dominion status to India but within British rule.
- 1919: Mussolini organized the Fascist Party in Italy. Despite all efforts, he could not transform Italy into a completely totalitarian state. Fascism was in part a

reaction against the communist victory in Russia.

- 1920: The Bolsheviks triumphed in the Russian Civil War.
- 1922: The USSR was formed. Stalin was made secretary-general of the Communist Party. Under Stalin, the USSR became a totalitarian state, in which the government controlled all aspects of the lives of its citizens.

The First Round Table Conference 1930

- The Congress decided to boycott the Round Table Conferences and started agitating for self-rule.
- 1930: First Round Table Conference: Congress was absent, but princely states attended, and agreed to join the Indian Federation. The British agreed to the centre sharing power with the provinces. No agreement reached regarding ratio of Muslim seats in accordance with their population.
- Gandhi imprisoned during Civil Disobedience Movement. Lord Irwin realized no progress was possible without the Congress, Through Gandhi-Irwin talks in 1931 he persuaded Gandhi to give up the Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhi agreed and demanded the release of all those imprisoned during the movement (barring those convicted on charges of violence).
- 1927: Charles Lindbergh made the first solo trans-Atlantic flight.
- 1931: Formation of the Commonwealth of Nations, which set up a new relationship between Britain and its dominion states.
- By 1932, the Nazis were the strongest party in Germany, with Adolf Hitler declaring himself 'Der Führer-the leader.
- 1932: Franklin Roosevelt elected president of the USA.

Second and Third Round Table Conferences

- 1931: Second Round Table Conference concluded without much progress as the Congress refused to discuss any minority issues. The British warned that such an impasse would result in a purely British solution.
- 1932: Third Round Table Conference: No progress possible because of the rearrest of Gandhi. Jinnah distanced himself from it; he felt there was no progress on real issues. It was now evident that the British would come up with their own plan.
- 1936: The Olympics were held in Berlin.
- 1936: Beginning of the Spanish Civil War. The rebels were headed by Francisco Franco. Spain came under a fascist dictatorship, which lasted till 1975.

Worsening Relations

- Nehru refused to accept the Muslim League as a representative party of India. This enraged Allama Iqbal, who now insisted that for the Muslims to be able to live according to their shariah they would have to have an independent state.
- The Muslim League fared very poorly in the elections. The Congress, who had won a great majority, was asked to form the ministries.

Congress Ministries

- The Congress ministries aimed only at lessening the influence and identity of the

Muslims and at oppressing them.

The League Unites

- The Quaid reminded the British that they had done nothing to safeguard the rights of the minorities. The masses were mobilized to support the Muslim League: the need for unity, discipline and organization was stressed. The League gained great support. The chief ministers of Punjab, Assam and Bengal formally joined the Muslim League.

World War II

- 1939: World War II started: the British were deeply involved. Their army consisted mostly of Indians, and now Indian support was imperative.
- The Congress refused to fight Britain's battles unless freedom for India was announced. The British refused at the time, but agreed to grant India dominion status after the war was over. The Congress refused to accept this proposal, and called for the resignation of all its ministries.
- The Muslims were now free from Congress domination. 22 December 1939 became known as the Day of Deliverance'.
- Germany and Italy formed Axis Alliance, later joined by Russia. 1939: Britain and France declared war on Germany; the onset of World War II.
- 1940: Winston Churchill became prime minister of Great Britain.

The Pakistan Resolution 1940

- The Muslim League, now realizing there would be no independence under Congress rule, decided to push for an independent homeland.
- 23 March 1940: The Pakistan Resolution was passed unanimously by the

members of the Muslim League in its session at Lahore.

Britain and the War

- British faced major setbacks in the war; need for a better understanding between them and the Indians was imperative. Sir Stafford Cripps was sent by the British prime minister to work out a compromise in the face of a serious territorial threat from the Japanese.
- Numerous rounds of talks took place, but ended in a deadlock. The Congress demanded full autonomy. The Muslim League saw no mention of an independent state for the Muslims.

The Quit India Movement

- August 1942: Gandhi passed the Quit India Resolution in which the British were asked to leave India. A movement of civil disobedience arose, key political leaders were arrested and the Congress Party was banned. The result was serious disorder, soon brought under control by the British, who now realized it was time for them to leave India.

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks

- 1944: Gandhi-Jinnah talks: a series of discussions on how to handle communal affairs after the departure of the British. There was a hint that the Congress would accept the idea of a Muslim homeland, but no official written records were kept. Gandhi asked Jinnah to cooperate with the Congress for independence from the British first, and then they would talk of a Muslim homeland. Jinnah refused.
- Despite the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks, some political advantage was gained. Firstly, the Congress had accepted the necessity of talking to the League on an equal footing; secondly, the terms of partition had been negotiated.

- 1945: Germany and Japan surrendered to the Allied powers.
- 1945: Setting up of the United Nations Organization, an international peace-keeping organization.

The Simla Conference 1945

- War ended with victory for the Allies. Lord Wavell called the Simla Conference in June 1945. Equal numbers from the League and the Congress were asked to attend. The Congress objected to the League being given equal status. No progress on discussion of constitutional matters.

Elections 1945-6 1945-46:

- The Muslim League won an overwhelming majority in the elections. The League claimed that it was the only major representative party of the Muslims of India, and that all Muslims wanted independence from the Indian union.
- Delhi Resolution passed by the League demanding that all Muslim-majority provinces be made into a sovereign state.

The Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

- 1946: Cabinet Mission Plan final attempt by the British government to keep the federation. The long-term plan was final independence; till then a short-term plan of an interim government would be constituted. The League accepted the plan and agreed to join the interim government. The Congress announced acceptance, but said that the plan would not hold once the British left, and no future Indian government would be bound by it. Jinnah then retracted his acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Direction Action Day

- The failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan made the League realize that it might have to deal with the Hindus if the British left before solving the Muslim problem.
- 16 August 1946: Direct Action Day. Despite calls for peaceful demonstrations, about 4 000 people were killed in Calcutta.

The British Leave India

- 1947: Prime Minister Attlee announced that Britain had decided to leave India by June 1948. An outbreak of violence ensued in Punjab for fear of harm to Muslim rights. The new viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, tried to persuade Jinnah to accept the partition of Punjab and Bengal. Jinnah refused, arguing that both were Muslim-majority areas.

The Boundary Commission

- May 1947: Mountbatten announced a plan for transfer of power to India and Pakistan, based on majority areas. The princely states could opt for whomever they wished; there would be a division of military and financial assets between the two new countries. The date for British withdrawal was announced as 15 August 1947. India accepted Mountbatten as its first governor-general, but Jinnah decided that he himself would assume that post for Pakistan.
- Sir Cyril Radcliffe headed the Boundary Commission to demarcate the borders of India and Pakistan. Calcutta and the Punjab Districts of Ferozpur and Gurdaspur were given to India. These were last minute changes made without the knowledge or consent of the Muslims. They only came to light during the announcement of the Radcliffe Award on 16 August 1947.