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Part of Pakistan's history timeline Ancient Paleolithic Soanian culture, c. 500,000 – 250,000 BC. c. 1500 – c. 500 B.C. , c. 517 – c. 330 BC 312 BCE Gedrosia, c. 323 – c. 312 BCE Paropamisadae, c. 323 – c. 312 BCE Porus, c. 323 – c. 312 BCE Taxiles, c. 323 – c. 312 BC , c. 312 – c. 63 B.C. 95 CE Apracharajas, c. 25 B.C. – c. 50 CE Paratarajas, c. 120 – c. 300 CE Classical Parthian Empire, c. 90 B.C. – c. 25 CE Indo-Parthian Kingdom, c. 100 BC 25 – c. 80 CE Kushan Empire, c. 60 – 345 CE Sasanian Empire , c. 250 – 655 CE Indo-Sasanian Empire , c. 240 – 410 CE Kushano-Sasanian Kingdom, c. 240 – 410 CE Gupta Empire, c. 345 – c. 455 CE Rai Dynasty , c. 415 – 644 CE Hephthalite Empire, Empire c. 450 – 560 CE Brahman dynasty, c. 641 – 725 CE medieval caliphate, c. 643 – 860 CE Rashidun Caliphate, c. 643 – 661 CE Umayyad Caliphate, c. 670 – 860 CE Pala Empire, c. 770 – 850 CE Habbari Dynasty , c. 841 – 1024 CE Kabul Shahi, c. 870 – 1010 CE Samanid Empire, c. 905 – 999 CE Ghaznavids, c. 999 – 1186 CE Soomra Dynasty , c. 1024 – 1351 CE Ghurid Dynasty, c. 1170 – 1215 CE Delhi Sultanate, c. 1206 – c. 1526 CE Mamluk Dynasty, c. 1206 – c. 1290 CE Khalji Dynasty, c. 1290 – c. 1320 CE Tughluq Dynasty, c. 1320 – c. 1413 CE Sayyid Dynasty , c. 1414 – c. 1451 CE Lodhi Dynasty, c. 1451 – c. 1526 CE Mongol Empire, c. 1221 – c. 1327 CE Chagatai Khanate , c. 1225 – c. 1485 CE Ilkhanate, c. 1256 – c. 1353 CE Raees Dynasty, c. 1320 – 1620 CE Katoor Dynasty, c. 1570 – c. 1947 CE Samma Dynasty, c. 1351 – c. 1524 CE Arghun Dynasty, c. 1520 – c. 1554 CE Mughal Empire, c. 1526 – c. 1707 CE Bombay Presidency, c. 1618 – c. 1947 CE Suri Dynasty, c. 1540 – c. 1556 CE Tark Dymahansty , c. 1554 – 1591 CE Early modern Durran Empire, c. 1747 – c. 1826 CE Las Bela, c. 1802 – c. 1947 CE Misl, c. 1716 – c. 1799 CE Maratha Empire, c. 1758 – c. 1760 CE Sikh Empire, c. 1799 – c. 1947 – 1956 CE Islamic Republic, c. 1956 CE – current history of the provinces of Azad Kashmir Balochistan East Pakistan Gilgit-Baltistan Islamabad capital region Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Punjab Sindh Class Portal vte Flag Independent Gilgit-Baltistan 16 November 1947 Gilgit Baltistan is an administrative region in Pakistan contested by India and bordered by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province in the west, Azad Kashmir Southwest, Wakhan Corridor northwest, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in China to the north and the Indian-administered region of Jammu and Kashmir in the south and southeast. The early recorded history of the region is held with Western Tibet and among the ship chiefs of the Ruler of Lohi, India. The region appears to be part of the Tibetan Empire, and Buddhism thrives in the region. By the 12th and 13th centuries, however, the region was under Islamic influence. This led to the separation of the Baltic people from buddhist Ladakhii neighbors. Baltis increasingly turned from Buddhism to Islam, increasing interaction and conflict with his Kashmiri Muslim neighbors. [1] Muslim power in the region ended with the expansion of the Sikh empire. After the British defeat of the Sikhs in the Anglo-Sikh wars, hindu dogras ruled the region as Britain's first. In connection with the division of India, the territory was annexed to the newly established State of Pakistan. [2] [3] Rock art and petroglyphs There are over 50,000 rock artworks (petroglyphs) and carvings along the Karakoram Highway in Gilgit Baltistan, focusing on the 10 major sites between Hunza and Shatialia. The engravings were left by various invaders, merchants and pilgrims travelling along the trade route, as well as locals. The earliest time is 5000–1000 eK, which shows individual animals, triangular males and hunting scenes in which the animals are larger than hunters. These engravings were soaked in stone with stone tools and covered with a thick patina that proves their age. Etnologist Karl Jettmar has gathered from various engravings in the region's history and recorded his findings in Rock Carvings and Inscriptions in the Northern Areas of Pakistan[4] and the later publication between Gandhara and the Silk Roads - Rock Carvings Along the Karakoram Highway. [5] Early History of Rock CarvingsMantihal Buddha Rock on the outskirts of the city of Skardu Photo of Kargah Buddha Hanzal stupa dates from the Buddhist era Ancient Stupa – Buddha rock carvings throughout the region have been demonstrating the firm grip of Buddhist rules for so long. [6] Rock carvings found in various places in Gilgit-Baltistan, not least in hunza Passu village, refer to the presence of man since 2000 BC. [7] Over the next few centuries, after settlement on the Tibetan Plateau, tibetans lived in this region, preceding the Baltistan Baltistan Baltt people. Today, the Baltics have a similarity to Ladakh physically and culturally (though not religiously). Dards are found mainly in the western regions. These people are shina-speaking peoples of Gilgit, Chilas, Astory and Diamir in Hunza and the upper regions of Burushash and Khowar. Dards finds the reference to Herodotus.[note 1] Nearchus, Megasthenes, Pliny.[note 2] Ptolemy.[note 3] and geographical lists Puranas. [8] 1. People in these areas were followers of the Bon religion, while in the 21st century they followed Buddhism. Map of the Tibetan Empire, where the gilgit-baltistan regions are listed as part of its empire between 780 and 790 CE Gilgit-Baltistan (uninsorted) Animal Yak provincial symbols[9][10] Bird Golden eagle[9][10] Tree Apricot[9][10] Flower Granny Bonnet Sport Polo 399–414, Faxian, a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, visited Gilgit-Baltistan[11], whereas in the 6th century Somana Palola (Greater Gilgit-Chilas) was ruled by an unknown king. Between 627 and 645, Xuanzang, a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, travelled through this area on his pilgrimage to India. According to Chinese data from the Tang dynasty, between the 6th and 7th centuries, the area was ruled by a Buddhist dynasty called Bolü (in Chinese: 勃律; pinyin: bōlǜ), which was also transliterated as Palola, Patola, Balur. [12] They are believed to be the Palola Sāhi dynasty mentioned in the Brahmī carving.[13] and are fervent supporters of Vijrayana Buddhism. [14] At that time, Little Palola (in Chinese: 小勃律) was used to refer to Gilgit, while Great Palola (in Chinese: 大勃律) was used to refer to the Baltistan. However, they are not constantly isolated by documents. In the mid-6th century, Gilgit was hit by a Chinese suzerainty after khaganate in western Turky fell due to Tang military campaigns in the region. In the late 6th century, tibet's rising empire wrestled control of the region from the Chinese. However, in the face of the growing influence of the Umayyad caliphate and then the Abbasid caliphate, the Tibetans were allied with Islamic caliphates. Chinese and Tibetan troops and their vassal states contested the area until the mid-7th century. [15] Gilgit's rulers formed an alliance with the Tang Chinese and held back arabs with their help. Between 644 and 655, Navasurendrāditya-nandin became king of the Palola Sāhi dynasty in Gilgit. [17] Numerous Sanskrit engravings were discovered during his reign, including the engravings of Danyor Rock. [18] In the late 6th and early 7th centuries, Jayamangalavikramāditya-nandin was king of Gilgit. [17] According to Chinese court documents, in 717 and 719, delegations from the ruler of The Great Palola (Baltic) su-fu-she-li-ji-li-ni (in Chinese: 蘇拂舍利支離泥; pinyin: sūfúshèzhīlíní) arrived at the Imperial Court of China. [19] [20] By at least 719/720, Ladakh (Mard) became part of the Tibetan Empire. By then, Buddhism was practiced in the Baltics, and Sanskrit was a written language. Buddhism established in the region. Great luostars were founded with Sanskni-speaking education in Indian religions and philosophy. The deal expanded between Ladakh in India and Gilgit-Baltistan. In Ladakh, India, the rulers of lehi became increasingly influential in the culture and methods of the Baltics, and the region's chiefs became paramount to Ladaakhs and Tibetans. [21] In 720 (in Chinese: 蘇麟陀逸之; pinyin: sūlínǔyúzhī) was admitted to the Imperial Court of China. The Chinese archives called him the King of the Great Palola; However, it is not known whether Baltistan was under Gilgit's control at the time. [22] The Chinese Emperor also granted kashmir's ruler Chandrāprāda (Tchen-to-lo-pi-li), king of Kashmir. 721/722 The Baltics had fallen under the influence of the Tibetan Empire. [23] Between 721 and 722, the Tibetan army tried but failed to capture Gilgit or Bruzha (Yasin Valley). So far, according to Chinese reports, the King of Little Palola was a Mo-ching man (in Chinese: 沒謹仁; pinyin: mòjǐnmǎng). He had visited tang court asking for military assistance against the Tibetans. [22] Between 723 and 728, the Korean Buddhist pilgrim Hyecho passed through this area. 737/738 Tibetan troops, led by Emperor Me Agtson's Minister Bel Kyesang Dongtsab, took control of Little Palola. By 747, the Chinese army, led by ethnic Korean commander Gao Xianzh, had re-seized Little Palola. [24] The Great Palola was captured by the Chinese army in 753 under military governor Feng Changling. However, by 755, due to the Rebellion of An Lushan, Tang Chinese forces withdrew, were no longer able to influence Central Asia and the areas around Gilgit-Baltistan. [25] Control of the territory was left to the Tibetan Empire. They called the area Bruzha, a toponym consistent with burusho, the etymonym used today. Tibetan control of the region lasted until the end of the 9th century CE. [26] Turkish tribes engaged in Zoroastrianism arrived in Gilgit in the 6th century and founded the Trakhan dynasty in Gilgit. [16] Medieval history In the 14th century, Sufi Muslim preachers from Persia and Central Asia introduced Islam in the Baltics. Famous for them was Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani, who came through Kashmir[27], while in the Gilgit region Islam came in the same century through Turkish Tarkhan rulers. Gilgit-Baltistan was ruled by many local rulers, of whom the Maqoon dynasty of Skardu and the borders of Hunza were famous. The Maqoons of Skardu combined Gilgit-Baltistan with Chitral and Ladakh, especially in the era of Ali Sher Khan Anchan[28], who had friendly relations with the mughal court. [29] Anchan's reign brought prosperity and entertained art, sports and architecture. He showed off polo in the Gilgit region and from Chitral he sent a group of musicians to Delhi to learn Indian music; Mughal architecture also influenced the architecture of the area. [30] Later, Abdal Khan, in his successors to Ancha, had a great influence, although in the popular literature of the Baltistan he is still alive as a dark figure nicknamed Mizos man-eater. The last Maqoons Raja, Ahmed Shah, ruled the Baltics from 1811 to 1840. The Gilgit, Chitral and Hunza regions had already gained independence from Maqoon. Before Shrabadat died Shin people moved Dardistan settled in the Dres and Kharang areas. The descendants of those Dardic people are still alive to this day, and are believed to have preserved their Cardi culture and shinan language until now. The British Indian Empire lasted a long time before Maharajahs Ghalab Singh and Ranbir Singh extended gilgit, hunza and nagar, and it was not until 1870 that they asserted their authority in the city of Gilgit. The grip of the Jammu and Kashmir government in this region was flimsy. One of the first British officials to visit the area was G. T. Vinge. The region was virtually independent of British influence. However, Vinge secured the trust of the local Duke of Baltistan and received valuable antiques and manuscripts during his mission. [31] The Indian Government embarked on administrative reforms in 1885 and established the Gilgit Agency in 1889 as a means of safeguarding the region as a buffer from the Russians. As a result of this great game, as British fears about Russian activity in Sinkiang, China, increased, in 1935 Maharajah Hari Singh expanded the Gilgit agency by renting Gilgit Wazarat to the Indian government for 60 years and 75,000. This gave the British political agent full control over defence, communications and external relations, while the Kashmir state retained civilian rule and the British retained control of defence and foreign affairs. [32] After the Second World War, British influence began to der'00. The British ruled despite their role, handled the situation skilfully and gave two options to the British Raj states under their rule to join any of the two emerging states, India and Pakistan. [citation required] In 1947, Mountbatten decided to terminate Gilgit's lease from Kashmir to the British. Investigator Yaqoob Khan Bangash thinks his motive is unclear. [33] The people of Gilgit thought they were ethnically different from Kashmiris and were under the rule of the Kashmiri state. Gilgit was also one of the most backward areas of the state of Kashmir. Major William Brown, commander of the Maharaja Gilgit Scouts, considered gilgit's extradition to Kashmir a major mistake. [34] Brown says that when they met the scouts, they implicitly made it clear how they despised and hated Kashmir and everything related to it, how happy and satisfied they had been under British rule, and how they felt they had been betrayed by the British when they gave up their country absolutely to Kashmir. [34] The people of Gilgit-Baltistan began to disgust the situation, and the people of Ghizer first had to raise the flag of the revolution, and gradually the masses of the entire region opposed the Maharaja regime, again the British played an important role in the Gilgit-Baltistan War of Independence. [35] [unreliable source?] End of the Princely State 26.10.1947 Maharaja Hari Singh Jamun and faced a tibal attack from Pakistan due to the 1947 Jammun massacres, together with the 1947 Poonch rebellion - signed an accession document related to India. Gilgit's population was not in favour of the state joining India. According to Bangash, Muzaffar, the Chilas border order facility, represented the views of the people of the region when he said: The entire Gilgit Agency is anti-Pakistan ... We couldn't pledge allegiance to Hindustan. In addition to religion, Gilgit Agency is indeed part of the NWFP and therefore part of Pakistan. If Kashmir remains independent, well and well.... But if the Maharaja, through pig-hairedness and bad advice, political pressure or attractive compensation, is linked to Hindustan, there are problems here! [36] In sensing his discontents, Brown rebelled on November 1, 1947, ousting Governor Ghansara Singh. Brown planned a bloodless coup to the final detail under the code name Datta Khel. On November 2, 1947, after the Pakistani flag was raised on the intelligence lines, an interim government (Aburi Hakoomat) was established, with Shah Rais Khan as president, Mirza Hassan Khan as commander-in-chief and Major Brown as chief adviser. However, Major Brown had already electrified Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, asking Pakistan to take power. Pakistan's political operative, Khan Mohammad Alam Khan, arrived on 16 May 2005. [37] [38] On 18 November 1947, the Interim Government asked a political representative who insisted that he should take all decisions in front of them. They demanded that both British officers be relieved of their duties and appointed to their seats. According to Brown, Alam replied, You're a bunch of fools who are being misled by a maniac. I will not tolerate such nonsense in one case... And when the Indian army starts attacking you, there's no point in yelling at Pakistan for help because you're not getting it. ... The interim government faded after the encounter with Alam Khan, which clearly reflects the flimsy and opportunistic nature of its foundations and support. [38] The Interim Government lasted 16 days. The provisional government had not praised the population. There was no civilian involved in the Gilgit rebellion, and that was exclusively the work of military leaders, and not everyone had been in favour of joining Pakistan, at least in the short term. Dani mentions that although the citizens were not involved in the insurgency, pro-Pakistan sentiments were strong in the civilian population and their anti-Kashmir sentiments were also clear. [40] Researcher Yaqoob Khan Bangash notes that the people of Gilgit and the people of Chilas, Koh Ghizir, Ishkoman, Yasin, Puniat, Hunza and Nagar joined Pakistan at their choice. [41] Gilgit Scouts and Azad's irregulars moved towards Baltistan and Ladakh and captured Skardu by May 1948. They successfully blocked reinforcements and later also captured Dres and Kargill and cut India's links with Lehi in Ladakh. Indian forces launched an offensive in the fall of 1948 and re-captured the entire Kargil region. However, the Baltistan area was under Gilgit's control. [43] [44] India took Jammu and Kashmir question 1. In April 1948, the Council adopted a resolution calling on Pakistan to withdraw from the entire territory of Jammu and Kashmir, after which India was to reduce its troops to a minimum level, after which a referendum would be held to secure the wishes of the people. [45] However, the withdrawal was never carried out. India demanded Pakistan's withdrawal first and Pakistan claimed there was no guarantee that India would withdraw thereafter. [46] Since then, Gilgit-Baltistan and the western part of the state, Azad Jammu and Kashmir) have been under Pakistani control. [47] Part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1970 The Government of Pakistan established the Gilgit Agency and the Baltistan Agency. Founded in 1970 by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Gilgit Baltistan, the Northern Regions Council was directly federally administered and called FANA (federally managed northern regions). In 1963, Pakistan promoted part of Hunza-Gilgit called Raskam and the Baltistan Shaksgam Valley to China in anticipation of resolving the dispute over Kashmir. This ceded area is also known as Trans-Karakoram Tract. Parts of Pakistan from Kashmir north and west of the ceasefire line established at the end of the 1947 Indo-Pakistan war, or the line of control as it was later called, were divided into northern regions (72,971 km²) in the north and the Pakistani state of Azad Kashmir (13,297 km²) in the south. The United Nations first used the name Northern Territories, referring to the northern regions of Kashmir. [citation required] Gilgit Baltistan, formerly known as the Northern Territories, currently consists of 10 districts.[48] its population is approaching 2 million, covers an area of about 28,000 square miles (73,000 km2) and has borders with China, Afghanistan and India. The local Northern Light Infantry is an army unit involved in the 1999 Kargil conflict. More than 500 soldiers were believed to have been killed and buried in the northern areas in this operation. [49] Yasin Valley soldier Lalak Jan was awarded Pakistan's most prestigious medal, Nishan-e-Haider, for his courageous actions during the Kargil conflict. On 29 August 2009, the Autonomy and the current Gilgit Baltistan Government approved gilgit Baltistan's empowerment and self-government order in 2009 and was later signed by the President of Pakistan. The order gave self-restraint to people in the former northern regions, now renamed Gilgit Baltistan, by creating, among other things, an elected legislative assembly, the inhabitants of the region through a name change, but it has still left the constitutional status of the region in Pakistan undefined. The people of Gilgit Baltistan have Pakistani passports and identity cards, but they are not represented in the Pakistani Parliament. Nor is Gilgit Baltistan a member of the CCI or the NFC, as both are constitutional bodies. Time and again, however, pakistan's Supreme Court has asked for the constitutional status of Gilgit Baltistan to be set. In that regard, a milestone in the Supreme Court's 1999 judgment on the proclamation of people from the northern regions as Pakistani citizens with all fundamental rights. (Quote: Ehsan Mehmood Khan Gilgit in baltistan constitutional status: the question of human safety) In November 2018, a seven-member judge of pakistan's Supreme Court said that the federal government has appointed a high-level committee to investigate Gilgit Baltistan's constitutional reforms. (Quote: Dawn 16.11.2018) According to Antia Mato Bouzas, the 2009 administrative order was a compromise by the Pakistani government between its official position on Kashmir and the demands of the region, where the majority of people may have pro-Pakistani feelings. [50] There has been some criticism and opposition to this move in India and the Gilgit Baltistan region of Pakistan. [51] [52] Gilgit Baltistan Union Movement rejected the new package and called for an independent and independent legislative assembly to be formed for Gilgit Baltistan, establishing a local authorital government in accordance with UNCIP resolutions in which the people of Gilgit Baltistan elect their president and prime minister. [53] At the beginning of September 2009, Pakistan signed an agreement with the People's Republic of China in Gilgit-Baltistan to build a 7 000 megawatt dam in Bunji in the Astre region. [54] This also led to protests from India, although Pakistan immediately dismissed India's concerns. Speaking at a huge gathering in Gilgit-Baltistan on 29 September 2009, the Prime Minister announced a multibillion-nupian development package aimed at the socio-economic uplift of people in the region. Development projects include education, health, agriculture, tourism and basic life needs. [55] [56] References Footnotes ^ He mentions twice a people named Dadikai, first with Gandarioi and again with King Xerxes on the list of invading the Greek army. Herodotus also mentions central Asian gold mining ants. ^ In the 1000s, Pliny repeats that dards were major gold producers. ^ Ptolemy is located in Daradrai in Indus Sources Schofield, Victoria (2003) (first released in 2000), Kashmir Conflict, London and New York: I. B. Taurus & Co, ISBN 1860648983 Antia Mato Bouzas (2012) Miscellaneous legacies in disputed border countries: Skardu and kashmir dispute, Geopolitics, 17:4, 867–886, DOI: 10.1080/14650045.2012.660577 Quotes ^ Francke, August Hermann (1992). Indian Tibetan antiquities. Asian education services. p. 183. ISBN 978-81-206-0769-9. ^ Act of Accession (Jammu-Kashmir instrument). Wikipedia. 24 January 2020. ^ India raises objections to Islamabad order against Gilgit-Baltistan | News - Times of India Videos. 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