APPENDIX - A

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS
OF TRIO PHILOSOPHERS

1) MAHARSHI AUROBINDO'S
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS (1885-1950)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Departure of Sri Aurobindo for England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886-97</td>
<td>Mother lives at 3 square du Roule.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Sri Aurobindo at King's College, Cambridge.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mother's first experience: the &quot;Revolution of Atoms.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Sri Aurobindo returns to India.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>First revolutionary article.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Beginning of Sri Aurobindo's revolutionary activities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Sri Aurobindo has the experience of the Infinite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Mother has her first vision of Sri Aurobindo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of Sri Aurobindo's yoga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mother's first meeting with Max Theon.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1905-06  Voyages to Tlemcen.

1906  Mother founds her first group: Idea.

1907  First arrest of Sri Aurobindo.

1908  Divorce from H. Morisset.
      Mother moves to 49 rue de Lévis.

1908 Jan.  Sri Aurobindo meets the tantric yogi V. Lele.
      Realization of mental silence and Nirvana.

1908  2 May the "Alipore Bomb Case": imprisonment of
      Sri Aurobindo, for one year.

1910  February, Sri Aurobindo escapes to Chandernagor, in
      French India.

1910  4 April Sri Aurobindo takes refuge in Pondicherry.
      April, Paul Richard's first visit to Pondicherry.
      Marriage of Mirra to Paul Richard, 7-9 rue du Val de Grâce.

1911  Beginning of Prayers and Meditations.

1914  7 March, Mother embarks for India aboard the Kaga
      Maru.
      29 March, meeting of Mother and Sri Aurobindo.
      1 August, declaration of war.
      15 August, first issue of the Arya.

1915  22 February, Mother leaves Pondicherry for France
      aboard the Kamo Maru.

1916  13 March, Mother embarks at London aboard the
      Kamo Maru for Japan.
1920
April, Mother leaves Japan.
24 April, arrival in Pondicherry
24 November, Mother comes to live near
Sri Aurobindo in the Guest House.
1921 January, end of the Arya.

1922
October, Sri Aurobindo and Mother take up residence
at 9 rue de la Marine, the present Ashram building.

1922-26
Period of the “Evening Talks.”

1926
24 November, Sri Aurobindo withdraws.
Official founding of the Ashram. 1927
8 February, Sri Aurobindo moves to a room in the East
Wing that he will never again leave.

1935
August, Sri Aurobindo's “Mathematical Formula.”
October, the Supramental “will explain itself.”

1938
24 November, Sri Aurobindo fractures his right leg.

1939
Sri Aurobindo revises The Life Divine.
1 September, declaration of war.

1943
2 December, beginning of the Ashram School.

1947
15 August, Independence of India.

1949
21 February, beginning of the Bulletin of Physical Education.

1950
10 November, end of the revision of Savitri.
5 December, Sri Aurobindo leaves his body.
9 December, Sri Aurobindo's body is placed in the Samadhi.

Original chronology compiled by Our World.
2) RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS (1861-1941)

1861  Rabindranath Tagore born on 7 August, 1861 in Calcutta.

1866  Started learning the alphabet.

1868  Admitted to Oriental Seminary and then to Normal School.

1869  Made his first attempt at versification.

1870  Studied general science, elementary geometry, arithmetic, geography, history, physiology, anatomy, drawing and music with the help of private tutors at home.

1871  Admitted to the Bengal Academy

1872  His first acquaintance with the countryside of Bengal.

1873  Visited Shantiniketan for the first time and composed a drama, *Prithviraj Parajaya*.

1875  Recited a patriotic poem at the *Hindu Mela*. His mother expired.

1876  His first literary criticism of a book of Bengali poems appeared in *Jnanankur*. Visited Shelidah for the first time.

1877  Made his first stage appearance in the principal role in a comedy written by Jyotirindranath.

1878  Sent to Ahmedabad to study English. He contributed series of articles on English life and letters and also on the romantic love of poets like Dante, Petrarch and Goethe, to *Bharati*. Sailed to England and attended the school at Brighton.
1879 Admitted to the University College in London and studied English literature. Visited the British Museum frequently. Started writing his first verse-drama, Bhagnahriday. Attended a session of the House of Commons.

1880 Returned to India without completing any course of study. Took part in a private performance of Jyotirindranath's drama, Manmoji.

1881 Composed his first set of devotional songs for the anniversary of Brahma Samaj. His first musical play staged at the Jorasanko house.

1882 Assisted Jyotirindranath in establishing Sarasvat Samaj. Visited Darjeeling for the first time.

1883 Started writing the poems of Chhabi O Gan. Started contributing series of articles to the monthly Bharati, dealing with the futile and merely verbal political agitation of those days. Married Mrinalini Devi on 9 December.

1884 His sister-in-law, Kadambari Devi passed away. Dedicated three of his books to her memory. Appointed Secretary of the Ali Brahma Samaj.

1885 His first essay on Raja Rammohun Roy was brought out as a brochure. Edited an anthology of Vaishnava lyrics in collaboration with his friend Srish Chandra Majumdar. The first collection of his serious essays came out as Alochana.

1886 Engaged in controversies over social and socio-religious subjects. His first child, Madhurilata born on 25 October, Received his first literary prize in the form of a handsome cheque from his father on account of the devotional songs composed for the anniversary of the Brahma Samaj.
1887 Started composing the *Manasi* group of poems marked by a distinct note of originality and vigour both in theme and technique.

1888 The first collection of his essays in literary criticism on various subjects appeared under the title *Samalochana*. His eldest son, Rathindranath born on 27 November.

1889 Visited Sholapur. Wrote his first five-act drama, *Raja O Rani* in blank verse.

1898 Took over the editorial charge of *Bharati*. Read a paper entitled *Kantharodh* at a public meeting in the Town Hall of Calcutta in protest against the Sedition Bill drafted by the Secret Press Committee.

1899 His family removed to Shantiniketan. Helped Sister Nivedita in organising relief for plague victims in Calcutta. Assisted in raising funds for the Bengali poet Hemchandra Banerji who had gone blind.

1900 Published *Katha* chronicling the deeds of heroism and martyrdom in Rajput, Maratha and Sikh history— all seeking to inspire in the young a spirit of deep patriotism and a pride in the nation’s storied past, and *Kohini* based mostly on mythological themes.

1901 Visited Allahabad. Composed the poems of *Naivedya*, an inspiring exposition in verse of the spiritual values of the Indian way of life. His two daughters, Madhurilata and Renuka got married.

1902 Faced severe financial difficulties to run the school. Sold his house property at Puri and a part of his personal library.

1903 His second daughter, Renuka passed away in September. The first proposal for the partition of Bengal published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. 
1904  His growing interest in the political problems of the country found expression in a series of essays culminating with *Swadeshi Samaj* in which he stressed the need of rural reconstruction based on mutual aid.

1905  His father passed away on 19 January. Translated into Bengali verse the first four chapters of the Buddhist scripture *Dhammapada*.

1906  Sent Rathindranath to the University of Illinois at Urbana to study Agriculture.

1907  Wrote an article, *Byadhi O Pratikar*, advocating a change of heart and acceptance of a radical social programme for the attainment of real and abiding freedom.

1908  President over the annual Bengal Conference at its Patna session on 11 February when the political atmosphere was still surcharged with the excitement following the unhappy split at Surat.

1909  Delivered a sermon entitled *Navajuger Utsav* on the occasion of the anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj.

1910  Rathindranath married to Pratima Devi on 29 January.

1911  At the anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj delivered a sermon in Calcutta entitled *Karmayog*. Assumed editorship of *Tattvabodhini Patrika* - an old established Bengali journal devoted to philosophy and religion.

1912  Read a paper at the prayer hall of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj entitled *Atmoparichay* in which he referred to the element of universalism in the Hindu view of life and deprecated the separatist tendencies of a certain section of 'reformed' Hindus.

1913  Left Urbana for Chicago. Delivered lectures on the *Ideals of Ancient Civilisation of India* at the University of Chicago and on *The Problem of Evil* at the Unitarian Hall of Chicago.
1914 At a special reception at Government House, the Governor, Lord Carmichael, formally handed over the Nobel Prize Diploma and Medal to him on behalf of the Swedish Academy.

1915 Delivered a remarkable address at the inauguration of Bangiya Hitasadhan Mandilal on Karmayajna. Read the completed play before the staff and students at Shantiniketan.

1916 Advised village workers to introduce systematic tree-planting. Accepted invitation from the Pond Lyceum to undertake a lecture-tour of the United States of America.

1917 Reached Japan at the end of January. After one month stay in Japan, returned to Calcutta. On 4 August read at a public meeting in Calcutta his famous political paper Kartar Ichchhay Karma.

1918 Started writing a series of story-poems later published as Palataka. Hid eldest daughter, Madhurilata passed away on 16 May.

1919 Delivered a public lecture at the Empire Theatre on 27 March on the Centre of Indian Culture in Calcutta. Started a new monthly, Santiniketan Patra.

1920 On 2 April presided over the Gujarati Letterary Conference at Ahmedabad.

1921 Delivered lecture at Harvad University on 25 January. At a farewell meeting organised by the Poetry Society of New York he was not able to repress his feeling of frustration. Preceeded to Chicago on 1 February.

1922 Completed writing his drama, Muktadhara. Warned his countrymen against the spirit of Violence vitiating the Non-cooperation Movement.

1923 His second brother, Satyendranath passed away on 9 January. Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal visited Santiniketan. Visva-Bharati Quarterly started publication under his editorship from April.
1924 Attended the anniversary of the Rural Reconstruction Institute at Shantiniketan on 6 February.

1925 Reached India on 17 February. His eldest brother, Jyotirindranath passed away on 4 March. Gandhi visited him on 29 May to discuss the ethics of *Khadi*.

1926 Attended the All-India Music Conference at Lucknow. His eldest brother, Dwijendranath passed away on 18 January.

1927 President over the anniversary meeting at Santiniketan advocating a total approach to village problem.

1928 Attended a meeting in his Calcutta residence at Jorasanko and tried to reconcile differences between two sections of Bengali literary men over the issue of ultra-modernism in literature.

1929 President over the conference of the International Religions convened on the occasion of the centennial of the Brahmo Samaj on 27 January.

1930 Delivered lectures at Baroda on 'Man the Artist' on 27 January and on 30 January discussed problems of education at the Teachers Training College. Arrived in London on 11 May and then proceeded to the Quaker Settlement at Woodbroke near Birmingham.

1931 Reached Calcutta on 31 January. On 11 May a large gathering of representative citizens of Calcutta met at the Calcutta University Institute Hall and decided to celebrate his seventieth birthday in a grand and fitting manner.

1932 Delivered an address at the anniversary of Sriniketan where he said that the human factor was by far the most important in any scheme of national uplift.
1933 Delivered series of three lectures at Calcutta University on the subject of *Manusher Dharma*. Attended the anniversary of Sriniketan on 5 February.

1934 Received Sarojini Naidu at Santiniketan on 5 January. Received Jawaharlal Nehru and his wife at Santiniketan on 19 January.

1935 Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, visited Santiniketan on 6 February. The Banaras University conferred on him the degree of D.Litt.

1936 Reached Delhi on 25 March and laid the foundation of the prayer hall of the Modern School. Visited Calcutta to preside over a mass meeting held in the Town Hall on 15 July to protest against the discriminatory provision of the Communal Award.

1937 Delivered the Convocation Address of the Calcutta University on 17 February.

1939 Sabhaschandra Bose visited Shantiniketan on 21 January. Jawaharlal Nehru performed the opening of *Hindu-Bhavana* on 31 January.

1940 On the occasion of the anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj addressed the prayer-hall congregation at Santiniketan on *Purner Sadhana* on 25 January. Attended the anniversary of Sriniketan on 6 February. Gandhi and his wife visited Santiniketan on 17 February.

1941 Addressed at the prayer-hall on the occasion of the anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj on Rammohan on 24 January. On 13 May the Maharaja of Tripura sent a special emissary to confer on him the title of *Bharat-Bhashkar*.

1941 Passed away on 7 August.
### 3) SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN'S
**CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS (1885-1975)**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1885 Sept. 5</td>
<td>Born in Tirupati Chittor district, Madras Presidency</td>
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<tr>
<td>1894-1909</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896-1900</td>
<td>Luthern Mission School, Tirupati</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900-1904</td>
<td>Vellore college, Vellore</td>
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<tr>
<td>1904-1908</td>
<td>Madras Christian College</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Married Shivakakamma</td>
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<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Wrote his first book entitled Pre-supposition</td>
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<tr>
<td>1908-1950</td>
<td>Wrote more than twenty books</td>
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<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Obtained M.A. Degree in Philosophy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1909-1917</td>
<td>Served as a teacher of Philosophy at Madras</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Transferred to an Arts College at Raja Mahendri</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918-1921</td>
<td>Served as a Professor of Philosophy in new University Mysore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921-1931</td>
<td>Served as a Professor of Philosophy at the Calcutta University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Delivered the Upton Lectures at Manchester College Oxford.</td>
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<td>1929</td>
<td>In England he delivered two series of Lecturers which were later published with title, &quot;East and West in Religion and The Ideal View of Life respectively.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Served as the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University.</td>
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</table>
1932-1953 Spaulding Professor of Eastern Religion and Ethics Oxford University.

1936 Obtained Knight-hood.

1939 Accepted the Vice-Chancellorship of the Banaras University.

1940 Won the rare distinction of being awarded the fellow by the British Academy of Fellowship.

1942 Appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University.

1946-1950 Leader of the Indian Delegation to UNESCO many times.

1948 Chairman of the University Education Commission, appointed by the Government of India.

1949 Submitted his report to the Government of India.

1949-52 Served as an Ambassador to Moscow (Soviet Union)

1952 Returned to India to serve as Vice-President of India and Chancellor of Delhi University.

1952-54 President of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

1952-62 Elected as the Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

1954 Delivered farewell message as President of UNESCO's general conference.

1956 His wife Shivakakamma died.

1956-1964 Undertook many good-will tours to several countries.
1956 (June-July) Visited Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia

1956 (Sept.-Oct.) Visited Singapore, Indonesia, Japan and China.

1957 (Sept.) Visited China, Mangolia and Hong Kong.

1962 Elected as the Second President of India.

1963 Teheran University offered him Honorary Ph.D. Degree.

1963 Visited Great Britain.

1963 (June) Co-opted as the Honorary Member of Buckingham Palace

1963 (13th May) Visited Afghanistan and Iran.

1963 Pennsylvania University offered him Honorary Doctor of Law.

1964 National University of Ireland offered him Honorary Doctor of Law.

1964 Moscow University offered him Honorary Ph.D. Degree

1967 Awarded the 'Bharat Ratna' the highest national distinction.

1967 (13th May) Retired from his highest Post to devote his time to Philosophical pursuits.

1975 (April 17) Breathed his last in Madras. The Indian Government ordered a week-long state of mourning.

1975 Awarded posthumously, the Templeton Award in Madras.