

APPENDIX

APPENDIX-I

Outstanding works and events of Śaṅkaradeva (1449-1568)

Year	Works and Events
1449	Śaṅkaradeva was born in the month of Assamese <i>Āhin</i> 1371 <i>Śakābda</i> (1449 AD) at Bardowā, presently situated in the Nagaon district of Assam. His father's name was Kusumbar Bhūñā and his mother's was Satyasandhā. Originally they have come from the Bhūñā Kingdom.
1454	BangāñāGiri, the brother of Śaṅkaradeva was born
1457	Śaṅkaradeva's father Kusumbara Bhūñā died due to the disease of smallpox, when Śaṅkaradeva was only seven years of old. Later, Satyasandhā also fell ill and followed her husband. Śaṅkaradeva lost his parents at a tender age.
1460	The KamataKingdom led by Cakradhvaj (1460-80) after Nīladhvj (1440-60)
1461	Śaṅkaradeva as many as twelve years his grandmother Khersūtī took him to the residential school at Mahendra Kandali, a renowned teacher and scholar. During schooling, Śaṅkaradeva mastered the Sanskrit language in a very short time. At 10 or school, he composed a verse, which had no vowel except 'a'. The first line of this verse was- <i>karatala kamala kamala dala nayana</i>
1465	Śaṅkaradeva returned home when his teacher Mahendra Kandali was satisfied that there was nothing more to teach him.
1468	Śaṅkaradeva and several other Bhūñā had shifted to Tembuvānī from Ālipukhurī of present Nagaon district of Assam. At Tembuvānī, he built an institutional structure, which came to be known as <i>Thān</i> over time. It had a prayer house called <i>Kīrttanghar</i> . At Tembuvānī, Śaṅkaradeva began to spend his time in delivering religious discourses

	to people and started new religion known as <i>Eka Śaraṇa Hari Nāma Dharma</i> .
1468	Śaṅkaradeva after completed nineteen years under the request of senior devotees, he decided to stage a play with some performing arts. As a result, the play <i>Chihṇayātrā</i> came to staged under the direction, and supervision of Śaṅkaradeva. After enacted the play, the prominent scholar Mahendra Kandali accepted him as <i>Guru</i> . During that time, Śaṅkaradeva composed a small booklet <i>Gopī Uddhava Saṁbāda</i> , based on the tenth canto <i>Bhāgavata Purāṇa</i> .
1471	Śaṅkaradeva married a girl. The named Sūryavatī. She was the daughter of Harikhā Bhūñā.
1472	Śaṅkaradeva became a father. The name of the baby was Manu. Unfortunately, when Manu was only nine-month-old, Sūryavatī the wife of Śaṅkaradeva died.
1480	The birth of Bhatradeva at Bornagar of Veyra village. Presently situated at the Barpeta of Assam.
1480-98	‘Kamata Kingdom led by King Nīlambara’ ¹ .
1481-1492	Śaṅkaradeva handed over his administrative responsibilities to grand uncle Jayanta and set out for pilgrims. As a pilgrim, he and his followers visited all the holy places of the Indian subcontinent. No place was left out from Puri in the east to Dwaraka in the west, from Badarikashrama in the north to Rameswaram in the south.
1488	‘After the death of Āhom King Susenfar (1439-88), the Suhenfar became the king of Āhom Kingdom (1488-93)’. ²
1489	The chief disciple of Śaṅkaradeva, Mādhavdeva was born at

¹ Devi, Laxmi.(1990).*Asom Desar Buranji*.P-120

² Gait, E.A. (1984).*A History of Assam*, Pp-84-85 & Barua. S.L. (1985). *A Comprehenship History of Assam*. P-227.

	Latekupukhurī of Narayanpur, present Lakhimpur district of Assam. His father's name was Govinda Girī and his mother was Manoramā.
1490	‘There was a battle between Āhom and the Kachārī Kingdom’. ³
1493	Harideva was born at Nārāyanpur situated at the present Lakhimpur district of Assam
1495	Supimfar (1493-97) became the King of Āhom Kingdom after King Suhenfar.
1495	Birth of Nārāyan Dās Thākur. At the same year, there was a birth of the famous poets- Mankara, Durgābora, and Pitāmbora
1497-1539	‘The famous Suhungmung or Dihingia Raja became the King of Āhom Kingdom. He was the first Āhom King to accept the Hindu Title Sarga Nārāyaṇa and started the Hindu word Śaka for counting the year’. ⁴
1498	‘The Bādshah of Gaur destroyed the Kamata Kingdom’. ⁵
1503	In 1503, Śaṅkaradeva gave consent for second marriage at the instance of Grandmother Khersūtī. His second wife name was Kālindī, the daughter of Ram and Jayantī Bhūñā.
1509	Śaṅkaradeva shifted to a newly built <i>Thān</i> campus at Tembuvānī and he had been living at Ālipukhurī since his second marriage.
1515-40	Bisvasingha established the Koch Kingdom.
1517	Śaṅkaradeva settled at Gangmou in the first part of 1517, but he did not get to stay in one place for a long time and left from Gangmou in the early part of 1522 AD.
1522	Śaṅkaradeva reached Dhuvāhātā in the second part of 1522, where he built a <i>Thān</i> .
1522	When Śaṅkaradeva at Dhuvāhātā, it was a part of the Cutiyā Kingdom ruled by Cutiyā King Nītipal. But, he was defeated by Āhom King and

³ Gait, E.A, *op.cit*, p-85 & Barua.S.L,*op.cit*.P-227.

⁴ Devi ,Laxmi,*op.cit*. P.195

⁵ Barua, S.L, *op.cit*.P.195.

	annexed it, where the Āhom King Suhungmung invited Śaṅkaradeva to the capital but Śaṅkaradeva sends his cousin Jagatānanda and son-in-law Hari. The Āhom Kingdom gave Jagatānanda government office and bestowed the title Rāmrāi. Similarly, Āhom King made Śaṅkaradeva daughter-in-law as a local lord. At Dhuvāhātā, Śaṅkaradeva met Mādhavdeva, the chief disciple of Śaṅkaradeva.
1523	‘The Āhom King Dihingia attacked the Cutiyā Kingdom’. ⁶
1524-1528	At Dhuvāhātā, Śaṅkaradeva became again father, and his two sons Kamala Lochan and Haricharana were born. In 1428 AD, Śaṅkaradeva another daughter Rukmiṇī was born.
1525	‘Battle between Āhom and the Kachārī Kingdom. The Kachārī was defeated by Āhom King’. ⁷
1527-32	‘The Āhom Kingdom was attacked by Muslim for three times’. ⁸
1539	‘The Āhom King Suhungmung was assassinated by the agents of his own son Suklengmung. In 1439-52 AD, Suklengmung or Gargaoṇ Rajā became the King of the Āhom Kingdom’. ⁹
1540	The Āhom King Suklengmung arranged the hunting of elephants because they wanted the wild elephant captured and domesticated, where Bhūñās from Dhuvāhātā has entrusted by a ruler from the western side but due to ill luck a few elephants escaped by their side. This report was sent to the king and the king vested eight soldiers to arrest them. They found only Mādhavdeva and Śaṅkaradeva son-in-law Hari. Both of them were arrested and taken to Gargaon. From September to October of 1540 AD, Mādhavadeva returned to Dhuvāhātā after released Āhom soldiers.

⁶ Devi, Laxmi, *op.cit.* P.196.

⁷ Devi, Laxmi, *op.cit.* P.-200.

⁸ Hussain, Tachadduk .Ahmed, (2016). *Asomar Sankhipta Itihās*. Pp.227-228.

⁹ Devi, Laxmi, *op.cit.* P.200.

1540	Śaṅkaradeva settled at Kapalābāri beside a lake in October after twenty days of the boat journey.
1540-87	‘Naranārāyaṇa became the King of Koch Kingdom’. ¹⁰
1541	Śaṅkaradeva arrived at Cūnporāin April 1541 AD.
1541	Śaṅkaradeva shifted Kamārkuchi in October 1541 AD, after a six months stay at Cūnporā.
1541	Bhabānipurīā Gopal Ātā (1451-1611) was born at Nazira of Sivasagar.
1542	Śaṅkaradeva leaves Kamārkuchi and moved to Pāṭbāusi. It was one and a half kilometers away from Kamārkuchi in October 1542 AD.
1548	Śaṅkaradeva asked the Koch Prince Chilārāi to worship only Lord <i>Kṛṣṇa</i> from in his own words. This initiation took place at the beginning of 1548 AD.
1550	Dāmodar one of the chief devotees of Śaṅkaradeva became a disciple in 1550AD. He was born in 1511 AD at Nalanchā village near Tembuvānī, presently at Nagaon district of Assam. His father's name was Sadānanda and he was a regular visitor to Śaṅkaradeva's place Tembuvānī. Dāmodar migrated to the Koch Kingdom in around 1556-47 AD. Dāmodar accepted Śaṅkaradeva as his Guru after formal initiation.
1550	Śaṅkaradeva set out for his second pilgrimage in 1550 AD. One hundred twenty devotees were included in his team. The contribution ranged from five rupees to forty rupees was for each devotee.
1551	Śaṅkaradeva and his team after pilgrim arrived at Pāṭbāusī in April-1551 AD. Kālindī, the Śaṅkaradeva wife thanked Mādhavadeva for bringing back Śaṅkaradeva from traveling.

¹⁰ Devi, Laxmi.*op.cit.*P.173

1552-1603	‘Sukamfa or Khurā Raja became the King of Āhom Kingdom’. ¹¹
1552	Śaṅkaradeva and his disciples celebrated Holi festival with great enthusiasm after Brahmin priests began to oppose him and his religion <i>eka śaraṇa hari nāma dharma</i> because it spelled doom for their profession.
1553	‘Battle between Koch and Āhom. Kochs were led by Prince Chilārāi’. ¹²
1553	Anirudha Deva was born at Bishnu Bālikuchi village of North Kamrup.
1554	Koch King Naranārāyaṇa requested Śaṅkaradeva to prepare a textile art for him. The King wanted the entire life story of Lord <i>Kṛṣṇa</i> to be woven in this textile. Under the direction of Śaṅkaradeva, the famous <i>Vṛndavanī Vastra</i> was prepared by hundred weavers of Tāntikuchi under the head weaver named Gopal Barua. It was completed within six months of the time towards the end of 1554 AD.
1555	Śaṅkaradeva set out for Koch Behar at the beginning of 1555 AD to hand over <i>Vṛndavanī Vastra</i> to King Naranārāyaṇa.
1568	In the early part of 1568 AD, Śaṅkaradeva came over to Bhela permanently to spend the remaining days of his life. On the second day of bright Moon in the Assamese <i>Bhādra</i> (August-September) month of 1490 <i>Śakābda</i> or 1568 AD, Śaṅkaradeva’s life came to an end.

¹¹ Barua, S.L. *op.cit.* P.235

¹² Gait, E.A., *op.cit.* Pp.51-52

APPENDIX-II

Outstanding work dates and events of Karl Marx (1818-1883:-

Dates and Year	Works and Events
1818/ 5 May	Karl Marx was born.
1820/28 May	Frederick Engels and Elisabeth (later his wife) was born in Barmen.
1830/27-30 July	Revolution in French
1830/September	Revolution in Belgium
1830-31	Uprising in Poland
1830/October	Karl Marx was enrolled at the Trier Gymnasium
1831-34	Uprising of Lyons Weavers in French
1835-36	Karl Marx graduate from the Tier Gymnasium and receives his school leaving certificate
1835	Karl Marx enrolls at BonnUniversity as a law Students
1836	Karl Marx was engaged to Jenny von Westphalen in Tier. Karl Marx moves to Berlin on October 22/1836 and enrolls at BerlinUniversity as a Law student and becomes a member of a young Hegelian Doctors Club.
1838/10 th May	Karl Marx father's died
1839-41	Karl Marx studies <i>History of Philosophy</i> mainly in antiquity that was different from the Democritian and Epicurean Philosophy of Nature. Later, it becomes his Doctoral Dissertation
1841/March 30- Early April	Karl Marx Graduate from Berlin University and submit his Dissertation to the University of Jena.
1841/April	The University of Jena confers Karl Marx, the degree of the Doctors of Philosophy.
1842/January and February	Karl Marx writes comments on the latest Prussian censorship instruction-A <i>Critique of the Prussian Feudal Absolute System</i> . It was the Marx first piece of Journalism

1842/15 th October to 1843/March	Karl Marx becomes editor in –chief of the Rheinische Zeitung. Under Karl Marx's direction, that paper became increasingly more revolutionary and democratic. Karl Marx denoted a shift from revolutionary democracy to communist ideas.
1843/19 th January	The Prussian Government decided to ban the Rheinische Zeitungas 1 ST April and introduces on especially stringent censorship for it in the interim
1843/18 TH March	Police reprisals launches by Prussian authorities made the further publication of the paper resist. Marx was forced to resign.
1843/May-October	Marx stays at Kreuznach, a small resort town with his mother and wife Van Westphalen. During that time Marx begins a critical revision of <i>Hegel's doctrine of the State and Law</i> . The outcome of this work was an unfinished manuscript, published for the first time in 1927 in the <i>Soviet Union</i> under the title of <i>Contribution to the Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Law</i> .
1843/19 th June	Marx marries Jenny Van Westphalen
1843/December	Karl Marx meet Heinrich Heine
1844/February	The first and last, the double issue of the <i>Deutsch-Französische Jahrbucher</i> comes out in Paris. Marx's articles in it and Marx final acceptance of Materialism and Communism
1844/April and August	Marx works on <i>The Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts</i> , in which Marx criticizes bourgeois political autonomy for the first time
1844/1 st May	A daughter Jenny was born to Karl Marx and Jenny Marx.
1844/June 4-6	The uprising of the Silesian Weavers.
1844/ August 7-10	Vorwärts- A German-language newspaper in Paris, Karl Marx Published articles <i>Critical Marginal</i> notes on the King of Prussia and social reform by a Prussian. It underscores the tremendous significance of the Silesian Uprising as an intimation of the power of the working class.

1844/August-28	Marx and Engels meet in Paris. That was the beginning of a friendship and joint work. Both embark on their first joint venture, <i>The Holy Family or Critique of Critical Criticism</i> against Bruno Bauer and Company.
1845/16 January	Under the pressure of the Prussian Government Marx was ordered to leave French
1845/February	Marx and Engel's book- <i>The Holy Family or Critique of Critical criticism</i> against Bruno Bauer and the company appears in Frankfort on Main. It expounds on the foundation of the revolutionary materialist outlook.
1845/April	Marx writes- <i>Theses on Feuerbach</i> , which Engels describes as the first document in which was deposited the brilliant germ of the new world outlook.
1845/April	Marx and Engels establish contacts with Belgian Democrats and Socialists
1845/late May	Engels the condition of the working class in England, which as Lenin put it was a terrible indictment of capitalism and the Bourgeoisie was published in Leipzig
1845/July 12 to August 21	Marx and Engels visit England to Study the Latest English books on Economics and also to gain insight into England's economic and political life and the English working-class movement. In London, Marx and Engels get in touch which chariest leaders and heads of the London Communities of the league
1845/September-26	Marx daughter Laura is born.
1845/September to 1846-(Summer)	Marx and Engels work on the <i>German Ideology</i> developing the principles of historical materialism and criticizing the Ludwig, Feuerbach, Bruno Bauer, and Max Stringer as well as the theory of the <i>True Socialist</i> . The book first appeared in the Soviet Union in 1922.

1846/Early	Marx and Engels set up the communist correspondence committee in Brussels with a view to ideologically and organizationally uniting the socialist and the mere politically aware workers of different countries and paving the way for the establishment of an international proletarian organization.
1846/5 th May	The Brussels Communist correspondence committee adopts the circular against Krieger and criticizing the sentimental preaching of the <i>-True Socialist</i> .
1847	Marx's son Edgar was born
1847/Late January	The London committee of the league of the just sends its representative Joseph Moll, to Marx and Engels with a proposal that they join the league, take part in its reorganization and draw up a new programme. Marx and Engels accept the proposal.
1847/January to 15 th June	Marx was working on <i>The Poverty of Philosophy</i> .
1847/ 2 nd June to 9 th June	Engels takes part in London at the Congress League. Congress lays the foundation for an entirely new organization with new ideological principles and structure, where Engels drawing up a new rule subject to approval by the next congress.
1847/Early July	Marx's book the <i>Poverty of Philosophy</i> was published in French in Brussels.
1847/August 5 th	As per Marx's suggestion a community and district organization of the <i>Communist League</i> were set up in Brussels.
1847/August to September	The <i>Westphalische Dampf</i> book of journals print and it's one of the chapters of the German Ideology containing criticism of <i>True Socialism</i>
1847/Late August	Marx and Engels initiative a German worker society was established in Brussels, it unites mostly German workers class refugees.

1847-September to 1848-February	Marx and Engels contribute to the <i>Deutsche-Brusseler Zeitung</i> , which up to its last issue published on 27 th February 1848, was to all intents and purposes the organ of the communist league. In 1847, 15 th November, Marx was elected Vice-President of the Brussels <i>Democratic Association</i> . In 1847, Marx delivers lectures on political economy at the German worker's society. That comes to be known as - <i>Wage Labour and Capital</i> .
1848/ September to November	Marx helps set up the <i>Brussels Democratize Association</i> which unites proletarian revolutionaries and bourgeois and petty-bourgeois democrats.
1848/Early January	Revolutionary events began in Italy.
1848/February 22 to 24	Revolution in French
1848/ last part of February	Marx and Engels the <i>Manifesto of the Communist Party</i> , the first programme document of scientific communism were published in London.
1848/28 th February	On behalf of the Brussels Democratic Association, Marx signs a greeting to the Provisional Government of the French Republic.
1848/March 1	Ferdinand Flacon, a member of the Provisional Government of the French Republic invites Marx to French.
1848/March 3	The King of Belgium orders Marx to move out of the country within 24 hours. The Brussels Central Authority of the Communist League announces its dissolution and transfers its seat to Paris. Marx was authorized to form a new central Authority there.
1848/March 4	Marx and his wife were kept under arrest for 18 hours by the Brussels police and leave Brussels.
1848/ March- 5	Marx arrives in Paris on the instruction received from the central authority and Karl Marx forms a new central body of the communist league. On Marx's suggestion, a German workers club was set up in Paris. In these meetings, Marx

	opposes the adventurist export of revolution planned by the petty-bourgeois leaders of the German Epigeous in Paris.
1847/March-13	Revolutionary events flare-up in Vienna.
1848/15 March	Revolution begins in Hungary
1848/March-18	Barricade fighting in Berlin
1848/23 March	Engels arrived in Paris
1848/Late March	Because of the revolution in Germany, Marx and Engels drew up the communist leagues Political platform in the revolution. The demands of the communist party in Germany.
1848/Early April	Marx and Engels went to Germany to take part in the revolution.
1848/April-11	An arrival in Cologne, Marx and Engels endeavored to start a daily paper
1848/March-31	The first issue of the New Rheinische Zeitung dated June 1 was published in Cologne, its subtitle being the organ of Der-Democratic. Marx was in its editor in chief and Engels an editor. Marx and Engels used the paper to campaign for a unified democratic German state and support the “Peasants and Workers” struggle and the national liberation movement in Bohemia, Italy, Poland, and other countries.
1848/June-23 to 26	Rising of the Paris Proletariat.
1848/June-29	The New Rheinische Zeitung carries Marx's Article - <i>The June Revolution</i> on the heroic effort of Paris workers.
1848/August 23 to September	Marx goes to Vienna and Berlin to establish contacts with democratic and workers organizations and to collect money for the publication of the New Rheinische Zeitung.
1848/August-30	Marx speaks at the first Vienna workers association on social relations in Europe and the place of the proletariat in the revolutionary struggle.

1848/September -2	Marx speaks at the first Vienna workers association on <i>Wage, Labour and Capital</i> .
1848/September-13	On the initiative of the New Rheinische Zeitung, a mass public meeting was held in Cologne to rebuff counter-revolution. It elects a committee of public safety, including Marx, Engels, and other editors of the New Rheinische Zeitung. The committee was to be the organizing center for the revolutionary struggle.
1848/September-25	Due to the defeat of the Frankfurt uprising and the declaration of a state of <i>Siege in cologne</i> , the publication of the New Rheinische Zeitung was suspended.
1848/October-3	Publication of the New Rheinische Zeitung was resumed.
1848/October-6 to 31	The uprising in Vienne ending in victory for the counter-revolution.
1848/November-7	New Rheinische Zeitung prints Marx's article – <i>The Victory of the Counter-Revolution in Vienna</i> .
1848/November -8 to 11	Counter-revolutionary coup in Prussia. Given the Prussian counter-revolutionary coup, the New Rheinische Zeitung campaigned for refusal to pay taxes to undermine the finances of the counter-revolution and rally the masses.
1848/December	Marx publishes a series of articles- <i>The Bourgeoisie and the Counter-Revolution and its</i> analyzing specific aspects and the main stages of the revolution in Germany.
1849/February 7 to 8	Trials of the New Rheinische Zeitung and Marx as its editor in chief on charges of insulting the authorities. At the trials, Marx and Engels defend their newspaper and freedom of the press in Germany
1849/April 5 to 8	The New Rheinische Zeitung prints Marx's- <i>Wage, Labour, and Capital</i> .

1849/Early May	Armed uprisings flare-up in Dresden, the palatinate, Baden, and Rhenish Prussia in defense of the imperial constitution adopted by the national assembly on March,28/1849.The New Rheinische Zeitung takes the side of the insurgents and urges them to close their ranks.
1849/May-10 to 15	Engels takes part in the ElberfeldUprising
1849/May-16	The Prussian authorities hand Marx a government order to leave Prussia. Legal Proceeding is instituted against Engels for participating in the Elberfeld uprising.
1849/May-19	The last <i>Red issue of the</i> New Rheinische Zeitung was published. Marx and Engels go to south-western Germany. Engels was involved in the Baden –Palatinate Uprising.
1849/Early June	Marx comes to Paris for a major revolutionary outburst was expected but democratic petty-bourgeois leaders failed to direct the struggle of the people and attempted uprising fails.
1849/September	Marx Joined the London German Workers' educational society closely associated with the communism league.
1849/November-10	Engels arrived in London
1849/November	Marx delivered lectured on- <i>Political Economy and the Manifestoof the Communist party</i> in the educational society.
1850/March	Marx and Engels draw up the address of the Central Authority to the League. One of the first documents summing up the experience of the proletariat in the past revolution and outlining the action programmed of communists for the future.
1850/ 6 th March To November 26	Marx and Engels published six issues of the magazine Neue Rheinische Zeitung. Politisch Okonomische Review, which printed Marx's –The class struggle in Franch,1848 to 1850, and Engels the German campaign for the imperial constitution and the Peasant War in Germany as well as a number of international and other jointly written reviews.

1850/April	Marx resumes his study of Political Economy
1850/June	Marx and Engels write the 2 nd address of the Central Authority to the League.
1850/November	Marx's son Heinrich Guido Marx died
1851/March	Marx's daughter Franziska was born
1851-62/March to June	Marx and Engels contribute to the chartist papers notes to the people and the people's paper and generally assist the Chartist movements, international affairs, and the economics and politics of leading capitalist states.
1851 to 1852/	Marx writes <i>The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte</i> . Developing on the theory of revolution in 1852 /May, it was printed in New-York, by a journal <i>Die Revolution</i> publisher Joseph Weydemeyer.
1852/14 th April	Marx's daughter Franziska died.
1852/May to June	Marx and Engels write a pamphlet- <i>The Great Men of the Exile</i> , exposing the ambition of the petty-bourgeois refugee leaders, their pursuit of personality, and adventurist plans of revolution in a situation that was not yet ripe.
1852/October to December	Marx and Engels expose the Prussian government frame-up in letters, articles, and statements to the press. Between late October and December, Marx writes a pamphlet - <i>Revelations Concerning the Communist trial in Cologne</i> in which, Marx offers documentary evidence of fabrication by the Prussian police and judiciary. In 1853/January, the pamphlets were published in Switzerland and in April in the united state.
1854/March	Marx covers the <i>Labour Parliament</i> for the New York Daily Tribune
1854/August to December	The New-York Daily Tribune runs Marx's series of articles <i>Revolutionary Spain</i> with an in-depth examination of the train of events in the light of the revolutionary history of the Spanish People.

1855/January-16	Marx's daughter Eleanor was born
1855/April-6	Marx's eight-year-old son Edgar died.
1857	Worldwide Economic Crisis and Marx's articles on the progress of the crisis in Europe and the USA appear in the American, British, and German press.
1857/July to 1860/November	Marx contributes to the New American Cyclopedia.
1861/Augusto to 1863/July	Marx works on economic manuscripts containing all parts of the future capital, including its historical and critical section <i>Theories of Surplus Value</i> .
1861/October to 1862/December	Marx contributes to the Viennese liberal newspaper <i>Die Press</i> on the U.S. Civil War, Economic Condition in Britain, and the Foreign Policy of Napoleon III.
1863/23 May	The General Association of German workers was founded in Leipzig
1863/August to 1865/December	Marx writes a new version of <i>Capital</i> with a special interest in the problems dealt with in the future <i>Volumes II and III</i> .
1863/30 th November	Marx mother died in Trier
1864/September 28	In St. Martin's Hall, London, <i>The International Working Men's Association (the first international)</i> was founded. Marx was elected member of its provisional committee later become known as the General Council
1864/Late October	Marx drafts the provisional rules and inaugural address of the International working men's Association
1864/February to 1865	Marx and Engels contributed to <i>-Der Social Democrat</i> , popularizing the international and its ideal in Germany
1865/June-20 to 27	Marx lecture on <i>-Wages, Price, and Profit</i> at general council meetings, expounding the fundamental ideas of the future <i>volume I</i> of <i>Capital</i>
1866/January to	Marx works on the final version of <i>Volume I</i> of the <i>Capital</i> and

1867/April	prepares it for the printer.
1867/April/10	Marx takes the manuscript of <i>Volume I</i> of <i>Capital</i> to the publisher Otto Meissner in Hamburg.
1867/14 April	<i>Volume I</i> of <i>Capital</i> , Marx principal economic study comes off the presses
1867/12 October to 1868/late June	Engels writes reviews of capital intending to popularize it.
1869/October 2	The first issue of <i>-Der Volksstaat</i> , the central newspaper of the Social Democratic Working Party of Germany comes out in Leipzig. Marx and Engels become their contributors.
1869/late November	Marx <i>Volume II</i> of <i>Capital</i> was devoted to landownership. Marx sets out in a close study of Russian economic writings and starts learning Russian.
1870/19 th July	French declares war on Germany. The Franco-Prussian war begins.
1870/July 29 to 1871/February 18	Marx's proposed, Engels to write a series of articles on the Franco-Prussian War for the British <i>Pall Mall Gazette</i> .
1870/September-4	The French defeat. A revolution breaks out in Paris, resulting in the downfall of the Second Empire and proclaiming the France Republic.
1870/20 th September	Engels moved from Manchester to London
1870/4 TH October	Engels was unanimously elected to the General counsel of the First International and made correspondence secretary for Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Denmark
1871/March-18	The proletarian revolution in Paris.
1871/March-18 to May -28	In the proletarian revolution, the Paris wins and the Commune was established. Marx and Engels organized worker's demonstration in its Support.
1871/April 18 to	Marx works on the address of the General council. The civil

May 30	war in French, which stresses the worldwide significance of the Paris Commune as the first attempt at establishing a proletarian dictatorship. The General Council unanimously approved the address” the civil war in French”.
1872/March -27	Publication of the Russian translation of <i>Volume- I</i> of the <i>Capital</i> . The first foreign edition.
1872/May	<i>Fictitious Splits in the International</i> was published in Geneva as a pamphlet
1872/July to 1873/June	The 2 nd German edition of <i>Volume I</i> of <i>Capital</i> appears in Nine Installments.
1872/September 2 to 7	Marx and Engels take part in the Hague Congress of the First International, which confirms the principal resolutions of the London conference and take to task the anarchists for their divisive activity. It expels their leaders Bakunin and Guilaume from the international and resolves to moves the seat of the General Council to New-York.
1872/September-17	The first series of five installments of the French edition of <i>Volume I</i> of <i>Capital</i> was published.
1873/Early June	The 2 nd German edition of <i>Volume I -Capital</i> appears in Humburg
1873/ December	The Halian annual <i>Almannacco Republicanno</i> carries Marx articles of political indifferentism and Engels - <i>On Authority</i> , which attack the anarchist theories
1875/August 15 to September 11	Marx takes care in Karisbad, meets Maxim Kovalevsky, a Russian Ethnographer, Historian, and Lawyer.
1876/August 16 to September 15	Marx was accompanied by Eleanor on care in Karisbad.
1878 to 1882	Marx studies Mathematics and continued his research into Mathematics analysis begun in the 1860's
1878/Late May to	Marx studied Agro Chemistry and Geology.

June	
1878/October-19	The German Reichstag passes a law against the harmful and dangerous aspirations of social democrats.
1879/January to December	Marx continued the political and economic work and sends circular letter to August Bebel Wilhelm Liebknecht, Wilhelm Bracke, and other research, which is drawing on Russian and American sources.
1879/Mid September	Marx and Engels write a <i>German Social Democratic Leaders</i> and criticizing opportunism.
1879/September-28	The first issues of <i>Der Social Democrat</i> the central organ of the German social democrats continue their struggle underground was published in <i>Zurich</i> . Marx and Engels contributed to it.
1880/January to December	Marx works on <i>Volumes II and III of Capital</i>
1880/April	Marx draws up a worker's questionnaire for the Monthly <i>La Revue Socialiste</i> , elucidating the economic demands of the working class.
1880/May	Marx writes Engels biography as a preface to a separate edition of three chapters of <i>Anti-Dühring</i> prepared by Engels for France readers under the title of <i>Socialism, Utopian and Scientific</i> .
1881/January to June	Marx studied Material, Monographs, and other writings on Russia's Social and economic development after the peasant reform of 1861.
1881/December 2	Marx's wife Jenny died in London after a long illness.
1882/June-21	Marx and Engels write a preface to the Russian edition of the Manifesto of the Communist Party and starting that-Russia forms the vanguard of revolutionary action in Europe.
1882/February to October	Marx's health deteriorated and he goes to Algeria, the South of France and Switzerland for rest and cure.

1882/June 1883/January	to	Marx studied Organic and inorganic chemistry.
1883/ January -11		Marx's eldest daughter Jenny dies in French
1883/March-14		Marx died in London
1883/March-17		Marx was buried at the High GateCemetery of London.

Source :

1. [www.https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/karl-marx](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/karl-marx)>accessed on 5/7/2017.
2. Sdobnikov, Yuri (1973). *Karl Marx-A Biography*. Moscow: Moscow Publisher.