



MAHATMA GANDHI

TIMELINE

YEAR	DATE	ACTIVITY
1869	2nd October	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi born of a Bania (Vaishya or trading caste) family at Porbunder, Kathiawar, the youngest of the three sons of Karamchand alias Kaba Gandhi, Prime Minister successively in Porbunder, Rajkot and Vankaner States, and his fourth wife Putlibai
1883		Marries Kasturbai
1884-85		Takes to meat-eating in secret, but abandons habit after about a year to avoid deceiving his parents. Father dies, aged 63
1887		Passes Matriculation examination; joins Samaldas College at Bhavnagar (Kathiawar), but gives up studies at close of first term
1888	4th September	Sails for England
1889		Reads books on simple living and decides to reduce expenses by half; studies religious literature; reads Gita for first time and is deeply impressed
1890		Cultivates contacts with vegetarian movement; for short while conducts vegetarian club
1891	12th June	Sails for India
	July	Reaches Bombay
	November	Applies for admission to Bombay High Court
1892		Struggles with legal practice at Rajkot and Bombay; later settles down at former place as legal draftsman
1893	April	Leaves for South Africa, being engaged by a Muslim firm for legal work
	May To June	Experiences colour bar in various forms; decides to remain and fight race prejudice

1894	22nd August	Founds Natal Indian Congress.
	September	Enrolled as Advocate of Supreme Court of Natal, being first Indian to be so enrolled.
		Studies religious literature including the Bible, the Koran and Tolstoy's The Kingdom of God is Within You
1895		Gets more committed to South African Indian cause. Issues The Indian Franchise: An Appeal to Every Briton in South Africa
1896	July	Returns to India and starts agitation on behalf of South African Indians
	14th August	Publishes The Green Pamphlet at Rajkot. Tours Bombay, Madras, Poona and Calcutta educating Indians in regard to grievances of South African Indians
	30th November	Sails for South Africa with wife and children
1898-99		Represents to Indian National Congress, Colonial and Imperial authorities, against Locations and restrictions on Indians trading rights
1899		Raises Indian Ambulance Corps in Boer War, which goes into action and is mentioned in dispatches; awarded war medal
1900		Sends Dadabhai Naoroji draft resolution on South African Indian problem for Congress session.
1901	27th December	Moves resolution on South Africa at Congress
1902	November	Is called to South Africa to champion Indians cause against anti-Asiatic legislation in Transvaal
1903	June	Indian Opinion commences publication
1904		Reads Ruskin's Unto This Last: founds Phoenix Settlement near Durban (Natal); organizes hospital during outbreak of plague in Johannesburg; writes series of articles in Gujarati on dietetics which are later translated into English and published under the title Guide to Health.
1905		Opposes Bengal Partition, supports boycott of British goods. During Gokhale Lajpat Rai deputation to Britain, appeals to Colonial statesmen to treat India, 'an integral part of the Empire', with consideration.

1906	12th May	Support 'home rule' for India 'I the name of justice and for good of humanity'
	June-July	Raises Indian Stretcher-bearer Corps in Zulu Rebellion; takes vow of brahmacharya for life.
1907	January To February	Writes series of 8 articles in Gujarati on "Ethical Religion", published weekly in Indian Opinion and later, as a book.
	April	Sees Smuts at Pretoria acquaints him with resolutions adopted at mass meetings. Pledges, in Indian Opinion, opposition to 'Black Act'.
		Passive resistance, picketing of Permit Offices; defends passive resisters in court.
	December	Smuts decides to prosecute Gandhiji.
1908	10th Jan	Adopts word: 'Satyagraha' in place of 'Passive Resistance'. Sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment for failure to leave Transvaal
	12th December	Released from Volksrust Gaol
		Indian National Congress adopts resolution on South Africa, criticizing the harsh, humiliating and cruel treatment of British Indians in South Africa as injurious to British Empire.
1910	30th May	Founds Tolstoy Farm.
1911	8th December	Invites Gokhale to South Africa.
1914	June	Indian Relief Act is passed.
	4th August	Reaches London.
		Raises Indian Volunteer Corps
	19th December	Sails for India.
1915	9th Jan	Reaches India, Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal for Ambulance services.
	20th May	Founds Satyagraha Ashram (later known as Sabarmati Ashram after the name of the river) at Ahmadabad.
1917	April	Goes to Champaran (Bihar) to investigate conditions of labour in indigo plantations; arrested and later released; appointed by Bihar Government as member of committee set up to inquire into ryots grievances.

1918	Jan To March	Takes up cause of textile labourers of Ahmadabad and fasts to secure amicable settlement of dispute; initiates satyagraha in Kaira District (Bombay) to secure suspension of revenue assessment on failure of crops
	March 11	The British government's refusal to suspend land revenue collection despite a severe drought and crop failure in the Kheda district of Gujarat. Mahatma Gandhi and others to organize the protest to demand a tax remission. (Kheda Satyagraha)
1919	6th April	Inaugurates All-India satyagraha movement; countrywide hartal
	13th April	Jallianwala Bagh tragedy at Amritsar, troops firing on an unarmed crowd and killing over 400. Addresses public meeting near Sabarmati Ashram and declares three days penitential fast.
	14th April	Confesses at Nadiad his 'Himalayan miscalculation' regarding satyagraha martial law declared in Punjab
	September	Assumes editorship of the Gujarati monthly, Navajivan, later published weekly in Hindi also
	October	Assumes editorship of the English weekly, Young India; joins non-official committee of inquiry into official excesses in Punjab
	24th November	Presides over All-India Khilafat Conference at Delhi.
1920	December	Advises acceptance of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms by Congress at Amritsar.
	January	Leads deputation to Viceroy to press on British Government not to deprive Sultan of Turkey (who was also Khalifat of Muslims) of his suzerainty over Holy Places of Islam.
	1st August	Addresses letter to Viceroy surrendering Kaiser-I-Hind Medal, Zulu War Medal and Boer War Medal.
	September	Special session of Indian National Congress at Calcutta accepts his programme of non-co-operation to secure redress of Punjab and Khilafat wrongs.
	November	Founds Gujarat Vidyapeeth at Ahmedabad.
	December	Nagpur Congress session adopts his resolution declaring object of Congress to be attainment of Swaraj by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

		Elected president of All-India Home Rule League.
		Second all-India satyagraha campaign began
1921	April	Launches programme of enlisting a crore of members in Congress, raising a crore of rupees for Tilak Swaraj Fund and setting up 20 lakhs of charkas in the country in furtherance of national constructive movement.
	August	Leads campaign for complete boycott of foreign cloth and lights monster bonfire of foreign cloth in Bombay.
	December	Invested with full dictatorial powers by Congress session at Ahmendabad.
1922	5th Feb	Following Chauri Chaura (U.P.) tragedy, in which 22 police constables and one sub-inspector were burnt to death by a mob, fasts for five days and abandons plan of satyagraha movement.
	10th March	Arrested for sedition at Sabarmati and sentenced (March 18) to six years imprisonment.
1924	18th September	Begins 21 days' fast for Hindu-Muslim unity.
	December	Presides over Congress session at Belgaum.
1925	September	Founds All-India Spinners Association.
1928	December	Moves resolution at Calcutta Congress session in favour of Independence if Dominion Status is not granted by end of 1929
1929	December	At his instance Lahore Congress session declares that Swaraj in Congress creed shall mean Purna Swaraj (complete independence).
1930	12th March	Commences march to Dandi sea-beach, where he ceremoniously picks up salt (April 6).
1931	29th August	Sails for England as sole Congress delegate to Second Round Table Conference.
		Gandhi-Irwin (Viceroy) Pact signed, which ended civil disobedience.
1932	20th Sept	Commences 'fast unto death' in jail to secure abolition of separate electorates for Harijans in Communal Award
	24th September	Poona Pact/Gandhi - Ambedkar Pact
	26th September	Breaks fast on Government of India's acceptance of his demand regarding Harijans.
1933	11th Feb	Founds the weekly paper Harijan, published in

		English and Hindi
	8th May	Commences at noon 21 days fast for self-purification; released unconditionally at 9 pm
		Disbanded Sabarmati ashram. Renamed it as Harijan Ashram which became centre for removal of untouchability.
	9th May	Announces suspension of Civil Disobedience movement for six weeks and calls on the Government to withdraw its Ordinances
	7th November	Commences Harijan-uplift tour.
1934	26th Oct	Inaugurates All-India Village Industries Association.
1937		Visited South India for removal of untouchability.
1942	8th August	Addresses A.I.C.C. session in Bombay on implications of Quit India resolution
	27th March	Meets Sir Stafford Cripps in New Delhi; later declares Cripps proposals to be a 'post-dated cheque'
1944	9th To 27th September	Carries on talks with M. A. Jinnah regarding Pakistan.
1945-46	Dec To Jan	Tours Bengal and Assam
	Jan To Feb	Tours Southern India for anti-untouchability and Hindustani propaganda
1946	16th May	Cabinet Mission announces Plan
	16th To 18th August	The 'Great Calcutta Killing'.
	6th November	Leaves for Noakhali; issues statement on 'Partial Fast'. Noakhali tour begins.
1947	1st To 2nd April	Gandhiji addresses Asian Relations Conference in Delhi.
	15th April	Issues with Jinnah joint appeal for communal peace.
	15th August	Hindu-Muslim fraternization in Calcutta.
	16th August	Hails 'Miracle of Calcutta'.
1948	30th Jan	Drafts constitution of a Congress transformed into Lok Sevak Sangh. Is assassinated on way to evening prayer.

Gandhi had been honoured with Kaisari- Hind gold medal for his humanitarian work in South Africa. He had also received the Zulu War silver medal for his services as an officer of the Indian volunteer ambulance corps in 1906 and Boer War silver medal for his services as assistant superintendent of the Indian volunteer stretcher-bearer corps during Boer War of 1899–1900. When Gandhi launched the scheme of non-cooperation in connection with Khilafat Movement, he returned all the medals saying, '...events that have happened during the past one month have confirmed in me the opinion that the Imperial Government have acted in the Khilafat matter in an unscrupulous, criminal and unjust manner and have been moving from wrong to wrong in order to defend their immorality. I can retain neither respect nor affection for such a government.'

YEAR	JOURNALS/ NEWSPAPERS	DESCRIPTION
1904 1961	- Indian Opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A weekly newspaper established by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa to fight racial discrimination and advocate for the civil rights of the Indian community. Published in English, Hindi, Tamil, and Gujarati. Founders: Mahatma Gandhi and others like M.H. Nazar and Madanjit Viyavaharik.
1919 1931	- Young India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A weekly English-language journal first published by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1916, which was later Banned by the British government for its "seditious content". Mahatma Gandhi then revived and published it from 1919 to 1931.
1919	Navjivan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhi purchased the newspaper to publish his "radical anti-government ideas" when no other press owner was willing to do so. Advocacy for khadi and the charkha. Weekly newspaper published in Gujarati. Serialize his autobiography, The Story of My Experiments with Truth, from 1925 to 1929. The original weekly publication ceased in 1932 and relaunched as a daily in 1947.
1933	- Harijan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The term "Harijan" means "children of

1955		<p>God" (a term coined by Narsinh Mehta).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Weekly and Published in other languages like "Harijan Bandhu" (Gujarati) and "Harijan Sevak" (Hindi). A major vehicle for the abolition of untouchability in India and the propagation of social justice and unity. To eradicate untouchability through an organization called "Harijan Sevak Sangh". Harijan was founded to replace Young India.
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YEAR	WORKS/WRITINGS
1932	My Early Life (1869-1914)
1934	Songs from Prison
1941	Economics of Khadi
1941	The Indian State Problem
1942	Nonviolence in Peace and War
1942	To the Hindus and Muslims
1942	To the Princes and their People
1944	Ethics of Fasting
1945	From Yeravada Mandir: Ashram Observance
1945	Gita the Mother
1945	Constructive Programme: Its meaning and place
1946	Daridra - Narayana: our duty in Food and Cloth crisis
1947	To the Protagonists of Pakistan
1947	Fellowship of faiths and unity of Religions
1947	Self-restraint vs. Self-indulgence
1947	The India of my dream
1948	Cent per cent Swadeshi or the Economic of Village Industries
1929	The Story of My Experiments with Truth
1909	Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule
	Gokhale: My Political Guru
	Satyagraha in South Africa
	The Law and the Lawyers
	Truth is God



The future depends on what you do today...

- M.K Gandhi

