<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>15 October: Michel Foucault born in Poitiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Fall: Foucault begins <em>khâgne</em> at the Lycée Henri-IV in Paris, where he first meets Jean Hyppolite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>July: Foucault enters the École Normale Supérieure, Rue d’Ulm (ENS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Foucault passes the <em>licence de philosophie</em> at the Sorbonne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Foucault passes the <em>licence de psychologie</em> at the Sorbonne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>August: Foucault passes the <em>agrégation de philosophie</em>, finishing third. Philosophers appearing on the <em>programme</em> for the written examination include the Stoics, Plotinus, Spinoza, Hume, Comte, and Bergson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>October: Foucault named <em>répétiteur</em> of psychology at the ENS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>June: Foucault passes his <em>diplôme de psychopathologie</em> at the Institute of Psychology of Paris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fall: Derrida enters the ENS and begins attending Foucault’s lectures on experimental psychology. Derrida, along with some other students, occasionally travels with Foucault to see psychiatric patients at the Saint-Anne Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>June: Foucault passes his diplôme de psychologie expérimentale at the Institute of Psychology of Paris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Fall: Foucault begins teaching philosophy and psychology at the University of Clermont-Ferrand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>20 May: Foucault defends his two theses – Folie et déraison. Histoire de la folie à l’âge classique and Introduction à l’Anthropologie de Kant – for the Doctorat d’État at the Sorbonne. The jury, presided over by Henri Gouhier, includes Canguilhem as reporter, Daniel Lagache, Hyppolite, and de Gandillac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>January: Foucault joins the editorial board of Critique. According to Jean Piel, Critique’s Director, Foucault only became active on the board after the publication of The Order of Things in 1966. His activity declined after 1973, although his name remained on the editorial board until 1977. (Dits et écrits I, 24–25)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is worth noting that throughout their letters of 1963–64, Foucault and Derrida address each other with the familiar tu.
1963 25 October: Foucault writes to Derrida encouraging him to publish his essay on History of Madness: “As for your text being published, in the final analysis I think it’s a good thing (I’m here speaking egotistically): only the blind will find your critique severe.” (Peeters, 131)

4 March: Derrida presents his first major paper in Paris, at the Collège Philosophique: “Cogito and the History of Madness.” Derrida acknowledges having been Foucault’s student and describes his own position as the “admiring and grateful disciple.” Foucault is in attendance, and his initial reaction to the talk is positive, thanking Derrida in a letter (11 March 1963) for “the immense and marvelous attention [he] gave to [Foucault’s] words.” About the relationship between the cogito and madness, Foucault writes that he might have treated this theme “too cavalierly” and adds: “You have magisterially showed the right road to take: and you can understand why I owe you a profound debt of gratitude.” The letter concludes: “please believe in my deepest and most faithful friendship.” (Peeters, 132)

1963 Foucault publishes Naissance de la clinique: Une archéologie du regard médical.

1964 11 February: About the published essay “Cogito and the History of Madness,” Foucault writes to Derrida that he was “convinced that it gets to the heart of things and in such a radical, such an all-embracing way that it simultaneously leaves me in an aporia and opens up to me a whole way of thinking that I hadn’t thought of.” (Peeters, 132)


Fall: At the invitation of Hyppolite and Althusser, Derrida returns to teach at the ENS. He is named répétiteur of philosophy in 1965, and occupies this post until his promotion to Maître-assistant in 1967. He continues at the ENS until 1983.

1965 Foucault’s Madness and Civilization appears in English translation.

1966 Foucault publishes Les mots et les choses: Une archéologie des sciences humaines.

21 October: Derrida presents “Structure, Sign, and Play in the Discourse of the Human Sciences” at a conference titled “The Language of Criticism and the Sciences of Man,” organized by Richard Macksey and Eugenio Donato, at Johns Hopkins University, 18–21 October 1966. It is at this conference that he first meets Paul DeMan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1967 | Derrida submits *De la gramma
tologie: Essai sur la permanence de
ccepts platonicien, aristotéli

cien et scolastique de signe écri

t*, directed by Maurice Patronnier
de Gandillac, for his *Doctorat du troisième cycle* at the Sorbonne. In addition to de Gandillac, the jury was chaired by Henri Gouhier and Paul Ricoeur was its third member. |
| 1967 | Derrida publishes *De la gramma
tologie, La Voix et le phénomène* and *L’Écriture et la différence*. |
| 1967 | Derrida’s “Cogito and the History of Madness” is published in *Writing and Difference*. |
| 1967 | November: Gérard Granel publishes in *Critique* “Jacques Derrida et la rapture de l’origine,” a review of Derrida’s three books published earlier in the year (*Speech and Phenomena*, *Of Grammatology*, and *Writing and Difference*). The review is very complimentary, but includes an extremely critical paragraph on Foucault. Prior to publication, Foucault had asked Derrida to intervene, but Derrida refused, saying he thought it improper to intervene in an essay devoted to his own work; Derrida suggests that this was a prime factor in his break with Foucault, a break that would last until the events in Prague in 1981. (Derrida, “Gérard Granel,” in *Chaque fois unique, la fin du monde*.) |
| 1968 | Fall: Derrida teaches first seminar at Johns Hopkins University on “Plato’s Pharmacy”; he will teach regularly each fall through 1974. |
| 1969 | Foucault publishes *L’Archéologie du savoir*. |
| 1970 | Foucault elected to the Chair of the History of Systems of Thought at the Collège de France. |
| 1970 | Foucault’s *The Order of Things* appears in English translation. |
1971 January – March: Foucault lectures on “The Will to Know” at the Collège de France (published in French 2011; English translation 2013).

1971 1 February: Foucault’s “Response to Derrida” is published in the Japanese journal Paideia, in a special issue devoted to Foucault. (“Michel Foucault Derrida e no kaino” (“Réponse à Derrida”), Paideia 11, in Dits et écrits II, 281–95.)

1971 Foucault publishes L’Ordre du discours, his inaugural lecture at the Collège de France.

1971 Foucault publishes L’Ordre du discours, his inaugural lecture at the Collège de France. Derrida publishes La Dissémination, Marges de la philosophie, and Positions.

1972 10–20 July: Colloquium on Nietzsche at Cerisy-la-Salle, where Derrida presents a paper that will later be published as Éperons, les styles de Nietzsche.


1972 Foucault’s The Archeaology of Knowledge appears in English translation.


1975 Foucault begins teaching at the University of California at Berkeley. Fall: Derrida begins teaching in the English Department at Yale; he will continue teaching for a few weeks each fall until 1986.

1975 Foucault begins teaching at the University of California at Berkeley. Foundation of GREPH, the Groupe de Recherches sur l’Enseignement Philosopohique.
1975 Foucault publishes *Surveiller et punir: Naissance de la prison*.


1976 Foucault publishes *Histoire de la sexualité. 1. La Volonté de savoir*.

1976 Derrida’s *Of Grammatology* appears in English translation.

1977 Foucault’s *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* appears in English translation.


1978 Derrida publishes *La Vérité en peinture*.


1979 Derrida’s *Writing and Difference* appears in English translation.

1979 16–17 June: Derrida plays a major role in the organization of the Etats Généraux de la Philosophie at the Sorbonne. Other notable members of the organizing committee include François Châtelet (Paris VIII), Gilles Deleuze (Paris VIII), Jean-Toussaint Desanti (Paris I), Elizabeth de Fontenay (Paris I), Vladimir Jankélévitch (Paris I), Philippe Lacoue-Labarthe (Strasbourg), Jean-Luc Nancy (Strasbourg), Paul Ricœur (Paris X), and Hélène Védrine (Paris I).

1979 Derrida’s *Spurs: Nietzsche’s Styles* appears in English translation.


30 December: When leaving Prague following his participation in an unofficial seminar on philosophy organized by the dissident Charter 77 human rights group, Derrida is arrested for allegedly smuggling drugs. Following the active intervention of François Mitterrand and the French government, he is released 1 January, and returns to Paris the following morning.

Foucault was among the most active intellectuals working on Derrida’s behalf, as he spoke on several radio stations denouncing the arrest and demanding Derrida’s release. Several days after he returned to France, Derrida phoned Foucault to thank him and the two again resumed friendly contact. (Éribon, 121–22; Peeters, 340)

1981 Derrida’s Positions appears in English translation.


Foundation of the Collège International de Philosophie by François Châtelet, Jacques Derrida, Jean-Pierre Faye, and Dominique Lecourt.


1982 Derrida named A.D. White Professor at Large at Cornell University.


Derrida leaves the ENS after his election as Directeur d’études in “Philosophical Institutions” at the Ecole des Hautes Études in Sciences Sociales.


1984 Foucault publishes Histoire de la sexualité. 2. L’Usage des plaisirs and Histoire de la sexualité. 3. Le Souci de soi.

1984 9 June: Foucault is transported from the Saint-Michel Clinic to the Hospital Salpêtrière.

1984  29 June: Gilles Deleuze reads the eulogy at a small ceremony in the courtyard near the mortuary at the Hospital Salpêtrière. Derrida is among the several hundred in attendance.


1986  Spring: Following the departure of his friend J. Hillis Miller from Yale to the University of California at Irvine, Derrida begins teaching the spring quarter at UC-Irvine in the Department of Critical Theory, sharing this post with Jean-François Lyotard (fall quarter) and Wolfgang Iser (winter quarter).


1990  Derrida pledges to donate his literary estate to the Critical Theory Archive at the University of California at Irvine.


1993  
Derrida publishes *Spectres de Marx: L’État de la dette, le travail deuil et la nouvelle Internationale*.

1994  
Publication of Foucault’s *Dits et écrits*.  

1997  
Foucault’s archive is moved from the Bibliothèque du Saulchoir in Paris, where they had been preserved since 1986, to IMEC (Institut Mémoires de l’édition contemporaine).  
Derrida publishes *Adieu à Emmanuel Lévinas*. His *Politics of Friendship*.

1999  
Derrida’s *Adieu to Emmanuel Levinas* appears in English translation.

2000  
Derrida publishes *Le Toucher, Jean-Luc Nancy*.

2001  
Derrida’s *The Work of Mourning* appears in English translation.

2003  
Derrida publishes *Voyous*.

2004  
25 July: In response to a contested judgment by the University of California at Irvine against a long-time friend – Professor Dragan Kunundzić – Derrida informs the university of his wish to suspend his relationship with the university and his intention to suspend any further donations to his archive there.  
At present, the archive at Irvine contains Derrida’s student work and manuscripts for his courses, seminars, books, essays, and lectures from 1959–1995. Beginning in 2002, Derrida’s manuscripts from 1995–2004 were deposited in Le Fonds Derrida at IMEC, where Foucault’s archive is also located.

2004  
9 October: Derrida dies at the Hospital Curie, around the corner from the ENS.

2005  

2006  
Foucault’s *History of Madness* in its entirety appears in English translation, along with his earlier responses to Derrida.  
Derrida publishes *L’Animal que donc je suis*.

2006  
Establishment of an editorial team to begin editing and publishing Derrida’s seminars.

2007  
Derrida’s *Psyche: Inventions of the Other, Vol. 1* appears in English translation.

2008 Publication by Derrida’s long-time publisher Éditions Galilée of the first of his seminars: *Séminaire: La Bête et le souverain, Volumes I (2001–2002)*. It is estimated that about 40 volumes of Derrida’s seminars will be published in the coming years.

2009 The first volume of *The Seminars of Jacques Derrida, The Beast and the Sovereign, Volume I* appears in English translation.


2015 The *Seminars of Jacques Derrida. The Death Penalty, Volume I* appears in English translation.


NOTES


In the chronology of events in the lives of Michel Foucault and Jacques Derrida, I have had occasion to use some French academic terminology that might not be familiar to all readers. Here let me provide brief explanations of this terminology. For further information about this academic terminology, see ‘Appendix 1: Understanding French Academic Culture’ in my *Twentieth-Century French Philosophy: Key Themes and Thinkers* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2006).
Agrégation de philosophie: A competitive examination under the auspices of the Ministry of National Education that credentials students for teaching philosophy in secondary schools (lycées) and universities.

Assistant: Roughly the academic rank equivalent to an Assistant Professor (US) or Lecturer (UK).

Collège de France: Founded in 1530, the Collège is not part of the regular university system and it offers no diplomas. Instead, the faculty of the Collège, upon election by current faculty members, offer public lectures and seminars. Election to a Chair at the Collège is recognition that one has risen to the very top of one's field of expertise.

Collège Philosophique: Founded in 1946 by Sorbonne philosopher Jean Wahl, the Collège operated outside the formal university system to provide a forum and audience for controversial and non-institutionally sanctioned thinkers to present their work.

Diplôme d'études supérieures: Degree awarded following the submission of a thesis and marking the completion of one's formal university education. Eliminated in 1963 and replaced by the Maîtrise (Masters).

Diplôme de psychologie expérimentale: Degree in experimental psychology.

Diplôme de psychopathologie: Degree in psychopathology.

Directeur d'études: Director of studies, the top rank for teaching faculty at the École des Hautes Études in Sciences Sociales.

Doctorat d'État: Formerly known as the Doctorat ès Lettres, the Doctorat d'État was awarded following the submission of two theses (thèse principale and thèse complémentaire) to the Faculty of Letters at the Sorbonne. In the latter half of the century, it became increasingly common for the Doctorat d'État to be awarded in recognition and defense of the publication of a significant body of work rather than the presentation and defense of a single principal thesis.

Doctorat du troisième cycle: Created in 1954 (for the sciences) and 1958 (for humanities and social sciences) as a less demanding doctoral degree than the Doctorat d'État, this Doctorat also helped meet the increasing need for more university teachers. In 1984, the Doctorat de troisième cycle became the only doctoral degree granted.

École des Hautes Études in Sciences Sociales (EHESS): Established in 1975 (from the former Sixth Section of the École Pratique des Hautes Études) as an institution authorized to grant doctoral degrees, the EHESS is a center for history and social science that also has always welcomed interdisciplinary research.

École Normale Supérieure (ENS): Founded in 1794, the ENS has been traditionally the school that recruits the most promising lycée graduates in the liberal arts with the expectation that its graduates will enter the intellectual elite following completion of their course of study. In particular, it has been at the center of philosophical education for much of its existence. The ENS itself awards no university diplomas; therefore its students (normaliens) must also enroll at a university in order to obtain their graduate and postgraduate university degrees.

États Généraux de la Philosophie: The 'Estates General of Philosophy' was a meeting that took place June 16–17, 1979 at the Sorbonne of some twelve hundred teachers, scholars, and others interested in the fate of philosophy instruction in French secondary schools. The motivation behind the gathering was in large part to formulate a collective response to the proposal by then Minister of Education René Haby to significantly reduce the teaching of philosophy in French lycées.

IMEC (Institut Mémoires de l'édition contemporaine): Presently housed in the Ardenne Abbey in Caen, IMEC collects and preserves the archives of a number of twentieth-century French philosophers and writers as well as the archives of several major publishing houses and journals.

Khâgne: For students who intend to pursue a teaching career, it is common to spend an additional year or two at a lycée following the baccalauréat (high school diploma) where they study in preparation for the rigorous entrance exams into one of the Grandes Écoles, for
philosophy students typically the École Normale Supérieure. The first of these years for humanities and social science students is known as the hypokhâgne (officially, this course is called the ‘Lettres Supérieures’) and the second the khâgne (officially, the ‘Première Supérieure’).

Licence de philosophie: Prior to the educational reforms of 1973, this was approximately the equivalent of a US master’s degree in philosophy.

Licence de psychologie: Prior to the educational reforms of 1973, this was approximately the equivalent of a US master’s degree in psychology.

Lycée Henri-IV: Founded in 1873, one of the two most prestigious Parisian lycées where philosophy students enrolled for their khâgne in preparation for the examination for entrance into the École Normale Supérieure.

Lycée Louis-le-Grand: Founded in 1563, one of the two most prestigious Parisian lycées where philosophy students enrolled for their khâgne in preparation for the examination for entrance into the École Normale Supérieure.

Maître-assistant: Roughly the academic rank equivalent to an Associate Professor (US) or Senior Lecturer or Reader (UK).

Programme: The required reading list of texts that appear on the annual agrégation examination.

Répétiteur: Title of an instructor whose primary responsibility is to prepare students for the agrégation. In ENS slang, the répétiteur is referred to as the ‘caiman’.

Sorbonne: Founded in 1257 by Robert de Sorbon (1201–74), the Sorbonne was originally the name of a single college within the larger University of Paris. As early as the fifteenth century, the name ‘Sorbonne’ came to be identified with the entire University of Paris. This identification continued until the reorganization of the University of Paris in 1971 into thirteen campuses.