B2	Mahatma Gandhi	LIU016

Use the words in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

Mahatma Gandhi was known to the whole world as the leader of the Indian nationalist **(1)** _____ (**MOVE**) against British **(2)** _____ (**DOMINATE**) of India. During his lifetime he was much praised for his doctrine of nonviolent **(3)** _____ (**RESIST**) and civil **(4)** _____ (**OBEY**). Even though he was one of the greatest human rights **(5)** _____ (**ACTIVE**) he always appeared as a simple man who fought against **(6)** _____ (**POOR**) and the **(7)** _____ (**HOMELESS**) of India's working population.

Gandhi was born into a **(8)** _____ (**WEALTH**) family. His mother was a **(9)** _____ (**DEEP**) religious woman. In his **(10)** _____ (**CHILD**) years Mahatma was a small and quiet boy who **(11)** _____ (**LIKE**) sports and was only an average student. At 13 his parents arranged a **(12)** _____ (**MARRY**) with a girl the same age. Gandhi's father persuaded him to study law in London but **(13)** _____ (**ADJUST**) to the British way of life proved to be difficult.

After a short interval back home in India he left again for South Africa, where he accepted a job as a **(14)** _____ (**LAW**). At first, he only planned to stay a year but after observing nationwide **(15)** _____ (**DISCIMINATE**) against non-whites he found a new cause. He fought for the **(16)** _____ (**PROTECT**) of Indian South Africans and stayed until 1913. In 1907 Gandhi urged all Indians to defy a law requiring **(17)** _____ (**REGISTER**) and fingerprinting. For this **(18)** _____ (**ACTIVE**) he was **(19)**_____ (**PRISON**) for two months.

After returning to India he became an **(20)**_____ (**INFLUENCE**) figure within a short time. He urged the boycott of British goods and a **(21)** _____ (**POLITICS**) of non-cooperation with the British **(22)** _____ (**RULE**). Gandhi told Indians to make their own clothes rather than buy British goods. This, he argued, would create **(23)** _____ (**EMPLOY**) for millions of Indians.

In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest march in **(24)** _____ (**RESPOND**) to British **(25)** _____ (**TAX**) of all salt used by Indians. Thousands walked over 250 miles to protest against the **(26)** _____ (**FAIR**) law. In 1934 Gandhi stepped down as

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leader of the Congress Party and turned power over to his **(27)** _____ (**SUCCEED**) Jawaharlal Nehru.

Britain's entrance into World War II brought India in without its **(28)** _____ (**APPROVE**). When Gandhi and other leaders refused to take part in the British war effort, the **(29)** _____ (**POLITICS**) of the Congress Party were thrown into prison once again. After the war the British started **(30)** _____ (**NEGOTIATE**) with Indian leaders which led to the **(31)**_____ (**PART**) of the sub-continent. Riots and **(32)** _____ (**VIOLENT**) broke out between Hindus and Muslims in many parts of the country.

In March 1947 the last viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, arrived in India to prepare **(33)** _____ (**INDEPENDENT**) and the **(34)** _____ (**SEPARATE**) of the two new countries. In August, Gandhi refused to take part in the **(35)** _____ (**CELEBRATE**) because his nation had rejected his plea for peace and **(36)** _____ (**BROTHER**). On 30 January1948, a Hindu **(37)** _____ (**EXTREME**) shot Gandhi while he was attending **(38)** _____ (**PRAY**) . The **(39)** _____ (**ASSASSINATE**) of the "*Great Soul*" of India sent shockwaves around the world.

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