

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

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 January 1948, 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.