



Read Gandhi's biography and answer the questions :

<http://www.kamat.com/mmgandhi/mkgtimeline.htm>

Was thrown out of a first class bogie. (*bogie: train wagon*) – Discrimination or segregation.

In 1869. – Because he was colored. – In Porbandar in Gujarat. – In Johannesburg.

Where was Gandhi born?

When was Gandhi born?

1893 - Where did he go to study law?

What happened?

Why?

How do you call it ?

In the Empire Theater, Johannesburg
on September 11, 1906.
He returned to India.

A campaign to protest his mistreatment
by whites for his defense of Asian immigrants.
To protest discrimination against Indians.

1906 - When did he launch his first campaign?

What for?

Where did he go in 1914?

What did he organise?

Demands for social reform.

As a gesture of defiance against the British monopoly in salt production.

To protest the British government's treatment of India's lowest caste "untouchables"

A civil disobedience campaign against the British in India.

What did he begin in 1930?

Why?

1932 - Why did Gandhi start a "fast unto death" (= *you refuse to eat to obtain something*)?

What are his demands?

He was called Mahatma (great-souled) by the common people, who viewed him as India's national and spiritual leader.

India becomes free from 200 years of British Rule

He was assassinated in 1948.

Passive resistance and non-violence.

Obtained a pact that improved the status of the "untouchables".

What did he obtain?

1947 – What is Gandhi's main victory?.

Why is it different from other victory?

When and how did Gandhi die?

Why was he called "Mahatma" ?

Conclude:

<https://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/asia/india/gandhi/index.shtml>

Great Britain – non-violent – successful – Independence – leader

Gandhi was a _____ in India's _____, _____ struggle for
_____ from _____

Timeline of Gandhi's Life

- 1869 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi born in Porbandar in Gujarat.
- 1893 Gandhi leaves for Johannesburg for practicing law and is thrown out of a first class bogie because he is colored.
- 1906 Mohandas K. Gandhi, 37, speaks at a mass meeting in the Empire Theater, Johannesburg on September 11 and launches a campaign of nonviolent resistance (*satyagraha*) to protest discrimination against Indians. The British Government had just invalidated the Indian Marriage.
- 1913 Mohandas Gandhi in Transvaal, South Africa leads 2,500 Indians into the defiance of a law, they are violently arrested, Gandhi refuses to pay a fine, he is jailed, his supporters demonstrate. On November 25, and Natal police fire into the crowd, killing two, injuring 20.

- 1914 Mohandas Gandhi returned to India at age 45 after 21 years of practicing law in South Africa where he organized a campaign of "passive resistance" to protest his mistreatment by whites for his defense of Asian immigrants. He attracts wide attention in India by conducting a fast --the first of 14 that he will stage as political demonstrations and that will inaugurate the idea of political fasting.
- 1930 A civil disobedience campaign against the British in India begins March 12. The All-India Trade Congress has empowered Gandhi to begin the demonstrations (see 1914). Called Mahatma for the past decade, Gandhi leads a 165-mile march to the Gujarat coast of the Arabian Sea and produces salt by evaporation of sea water in violation of the law as a gesture of defiance against the British monopoly in salt production
- 1932 Gandhi begins a "fast unto death" to protest the British government's treatment of India's lowest caste "untouchables" whom Gandhi calls *Harijans* -- "God's children." Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience has brought rioting and has landed him in prison, but he persists in his demands for social reform, he urges a new boycott of British goods, and after 6 days of fasting obtains a pact that improves the status of the "untouchables" (Dalits)
- 1947 India becomes free from 200 years of British Rule. A major victory for Gandhian principles and non-violence in general.
- 1948 Gandhi is assassinated by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu fanatic at a prayer meeting

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) was a leader in India's successful, non-violent struggle for Independence from Great Britain. Gandhi is often referred to as Mahatma, which means "Great Soul."