



### 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."