LISTENING GAP FILL:

Mohandas "Mahatma" Gandhi was India's most important _____ spiritual leader. He is honored in India as Father of the Nation. His non-violent _____ to independence for India from the British. His beliefs and actions have _____ rights movements across the globe. He _____ world peace. His birthday, 2nd October, is commemorated worldwide as the International Day of Non-Violence.

Gandhi was born in Gujarat, Western India, in 1869. _____ surrounded by religious traditions of compassion, vegetarianism, and _____ all people. He got married at the age of 13. When he was 19, he went to London _____. He returned to India to practice as a lawyer but was _____ British officials, so he accepted a job in South Africa.

In South Africa, Gandhi faced discrimination _____ wherever he went. He was treated as a _____ by white people. This awakened in him questions about social justice and _____ British in India. He returned to India in 1915, ready to put to work _____ passive resistance he developed in South Africa.

Between 1916 and 1945, Gandhi campaigned _____ India free from British rule. He started by leading protests against British taxes _____, and walked across India encouraging non-cooperation with the British. He was arrested and _____ creating unrest. Gandhi's fame _____ the nation. He was assassinated in 1948. Two years later, India became an independent republic.

LIVEWORKSHEETS