

# Mahatma Gandhi

## Godfather of the Peaceful Protest



Kanu Gandhi [public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

Mahatma Gandhi taught the world about peaceful protests. He taught the world about civil disobedience. Martin Luther King, Jr. learned about them. He used them in the Civil Rights Movement.

Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869 in India. He became a lawyer. But he was not very successful.

Gandhi moved to South Africa in 1893. He got a job at an Indian law firm. South Africa was an apartheid state. White people kept non-white people separate. Non-whites were treated unfairly. Gandhi did not worry about this. Then something happened one day. It changed him.

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## Mahatma Gandhi

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Gandhi bought a first-class train ticket. He boarded the train. He sat down in the first-class car. A white passenger complained. Colored people weren't allowed in the first-class cars. They had separate cars. Gandhi refused to move. It was his first act of civil disobedience. This means he refused to obey an unfair law.

The conductor dragged him out of the car. Gandhi was thrown off the train at the next stop. This was a peaceful protest. Gandhi did not fight back.

Gandhi started to fight discrimination. He started the Natal Indian Congress. It protested unfair laws. It used only nonviolence and civil disobedience. Gandhi led many protests in South Africa. He went to jail several times because of this.

Gandhi returned to India in 1914. At the time, the British controlled India. They treated non-whites unfairly. Gandhi led many protests against this treatment. Sometimes he fasted. He stopped eating for several days or even for a month.

In 1919, tragedy happened at a protest. British troops fired machine guns into a crowd of unarmed people. Four hundred men, women, and children were killed. It was called the Massacre of Amristar. Gandhi decided that the Indians should rule India. Not the British.

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In 1930, Gandhi led protests against Britain's Salt Acts. These laws made Indians pay taxes on salt. Gandhi organized a march. The march protested the Salt Acts. The march lasted 24 days. He walked 240 miles. Thousands of people joined him.

The world took notice of Mahatma Gandhi. Time Magazine named him "Man of the Year" for 1930. Many praised his peaceful protests. Even so, the British government put Gandhi in jail many times.

Gandhi worked to make India independent. India became an independent country in 1947. A year later, Gandhi was assassinated. One million people went to his funeral.

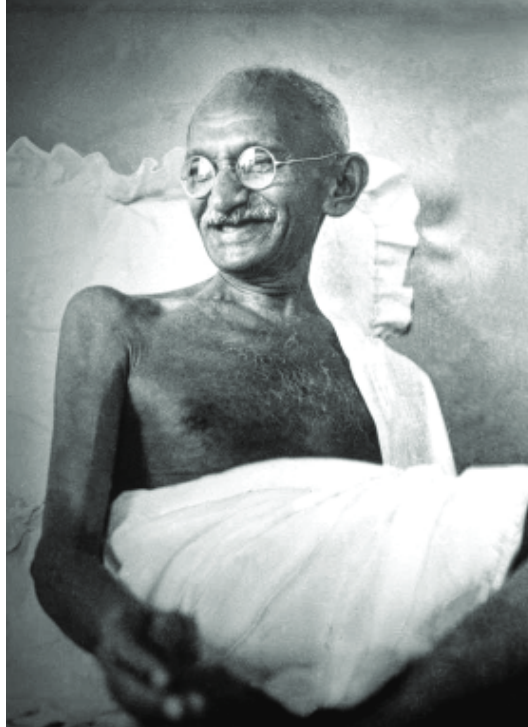


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**Gandhi leads the Salt Act March**

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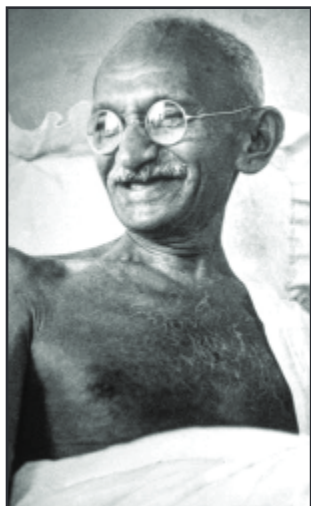
Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869 in India. Gandhi grew up. He became a lawyer. But he was not very successful.

Gandhi moved to South Africa in 1893. He got a job as a lawyer working for an Indian firm. South Africa, until the 1990s, was an apartheid state. This means that white people kept non-white people separate. All non-whites were considered “black” and were very unfairly treated. Gandhi himself never experienced this until one day on the train. This experience changed him and the rest of the world forever.

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Gandhi bought a first-class ticket for the train. He boarded the train and sat down in the first-class car. Soon after, a white passenger complained. Colored people weren't allowed in the first-class cars. They had separate cars. Gandhi refused to move. It was his first act of civil disobedience. This means he refused to obey an unfair law. The conductor forcefully removed him from the car. Gandhi was thrown off the train at the next stop. This was a peaceful protest. Gandhi did not fight back.

Gandhi vowed to fight discrimination for the rest of his life. And he did. He started the Natal Indian Congress. It protested unfair laws using nonviolence and civil disobedience. Gandhi led many protests while he lived in South Africa. He went to jail several times because of this.

Gandhi returned to India in 1914. At the time, the British controlled India. They also treated non-whites unfairly. Gandhi led many peaceful protests against this treatment. Sometimes he fasted. This means that he didn't eat for several days or even a month at a time.

In 1919, tragedy happened at a protest. British troops fired machine guns into a crowd of unarmed people. Four hundred men, women, and children were killed. It was called the Massacre of Amristar. Afterward, Gandhi decided that the Indians should rule India. Not the British.



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In 1930, Gandhi led protests against Britain's Salt Acts. These laws said that all Indian people had to pay taxes on salt. Gandhi organized a 240-mile march to protest the Salt Acts. The march lasted 24 days. Thousands of people joined him.

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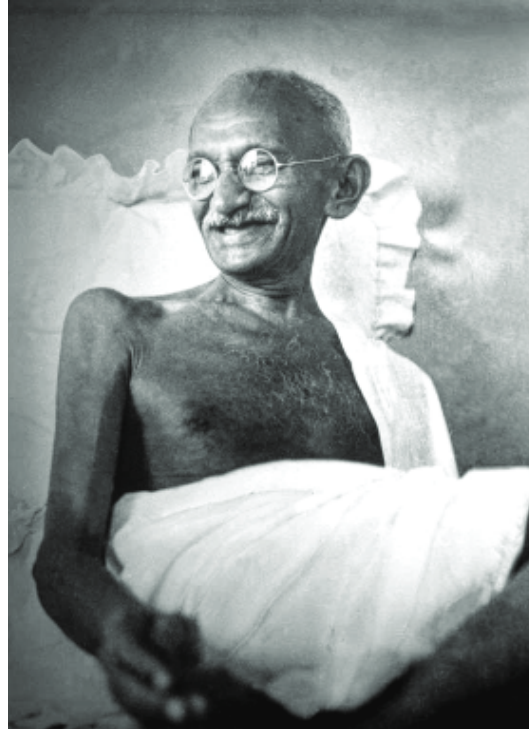


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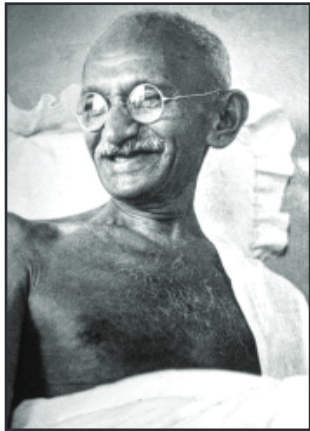
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