

Mahatma Gandhi



Structure

- Vocabulary
- Quick Facts
- Satyagraha
- Biography:
 - Early life and Background
 - Time in London
 - Gandhi in South Africa
 - Role in World War I

Structure

- Indian Independence:
 - Champaran and Kheda
 - Non-cooperation
 - Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)
 - Partition of India
- Assassination
- Sources

Vocabulary

English

- Faith
- Barrister
- Landlady
- To run foul of
- Circumstances
- Poll - tax

German

- Glaube / Vertrauen
- Anwalt (Zivilrecht)
- Wirtin
- Jmd. anfahren
- Umstände
- Die Kopfsteuer

Vocabulary

English

- Average
- Vow
- Litigants
- Appeal
- Fee
- Home-spun

German

- Mittelwert, Havarie
- Schwur, Gelöbnis
- Prozessführende
Patei / Personen
- Anziehungskraft
- Dues, Payment
- Selbst gesponnen

Quick Facts

Name: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Date of Birth: 2nd October 1869

Place of Birth: Porbandar, Gujarat, British India

Date of Death: 30th January 1948

Place of Death: New Dehli, India (Assassination)

Mahatma Gandhi

- Political and ideological leader of India during the Indian independence movement
- Is called Bapu in India (Bapu = “Father”)
- Officially honored in India as “Father of Nation”
- 2 Oct. (Birthday of Gandhi) is the “International Day of Non-Violence”

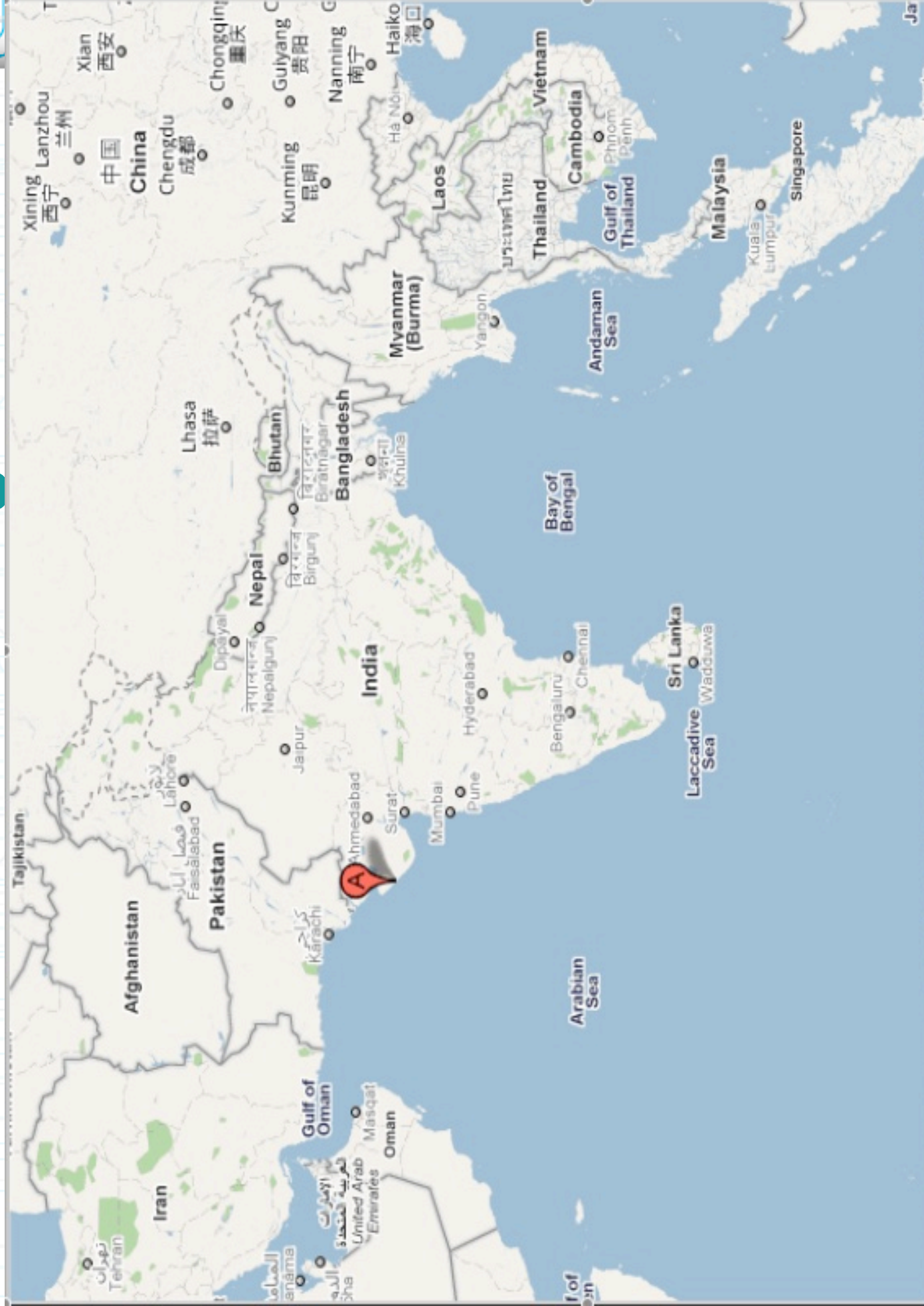
Values

- Truth (Satya)
- Non-Violence (Ahimsa)
- Vegetarianism
- Self-Discipline (Brahmacharya)
- Simplicity
- Faith
- Non-Possession (Aparigraha)
- Equality (Savara Dharma Samanata)

Satyagraha

- Satyagraha (Sanskrit: सत्याग्रह satyāgraha), loosely translated as "Soul Force,"[1] "truth force," or is a particular philosophy and practice within the broader overall category generally known as nonviolent resistance or civil resistance

Youth and Background



Karamchand Gandhi



His Father

- Name: Karamchand Gandhi
- Lived 1822 – 1885 (63 years)
- Hindu
- High official serving the state

Putlibai Gandhi



His Mother

- Name: Putlibai Gandhi
- Lived 1839 – 1891 (52 years)
- Brought up very devout and under Jain (Hindu) traditions
- Highly influenced Mohondas to have compassions for:
sentient beings, vegetarianism, fasting for self-purification, and mutual tolerance among individuals of different creeds

Youth and Background

- Also did some Indian classic stories influence Gandhi.

Youth and Background

- Mohondas father(1822–1885), named Karamchand Gandhi, was a Hindu and a high official.
- Putlibai G. , his mother, was also a Hindu. She grew up very devout and under Jain traditions. This influenced the young boy and woke his compassion for: sentient beings, vegetarianism, fasting for self-purification, and mutual tolerance among individuals of different creeds.

Gandhi and his wife Kasturba



Marriage / Relationship

- May 1883 Mohondas was married to Kasturbai Makhanji
- Mohondas was 13
- Kasturbai was 14
- Arranged child marriage

Marriage / Relationship

- Their first child was born when Gandhi was 15 but only survived a few days
- They had four other kids:

Harilal (born 1888)

Manilal (born 1892)

Ramdas (born in 1897)

Devdas (born in 1900)

Academic Career

- Average student
- Problems with entry Test for College
- Unhappy: family wanted him to become barrister

Academic Career

- 4 Sept. 1888 goes to study in London
- Made vow to be vegetarian, not to drink alcohol etc.
- Still experimented with English customs:
took dance lessons

Time in London

- Could not eat food “at home” => always hungry
- Found vegetarian restaurant
- Joined the vegetarian society
- Got elected to executive committee

Time in London

- Some vegetarians made him join the Theosophical Society
- It studies Buddhist and Hindu literature
- Gandhi became interested in religion
- Reads Hindu and Christians scriptures

Time in London

- Passed his final exam 10 June 1891
- Went to India 12 June 1891
- His mother died while he was in London

Back in India

- His plan to work in Bombay failed
- Returned to Rajkot as he didn't get the job as high school teacher
- Also had to quit making drafts of petitions for litigants when crashed into a British officer with a car
- April 1893: Accepts to work in South Africa (British Empire)

Gandhi in South Africa



Gandhi in South Africa

- Thrown off a train
 - Gets beaten by driver
 - Kicked out from several hotels
 - Ordered to remove his turban
- => Experienced racism
- => Starts to think about the place he has in society

Gandhi in South Africa

- Extends stay-over
- Wants to support Indian's trying to get the right to vote
- Helps to found Natal Indian Congress
- Forms a unified Indian political force

Gandhi in South Africa

- Gets attacked by whites after landing in Durban
- Principles: Does not want revenge

Gandhi in South Africa

- 1906: Transvaal government wants to count Indian population
=> Mass protest in Johannesburg 11. September

Gandhi in South Africa

- Gandhi tells the Indian to be non-violent and resist punishments
- His mates follow his request
=> 7 year “fight”: Many get jailed (Monhondas included) or even executed

Gandhi in South Africa

- Government was successful repressing Indian
 - Public was shocked of violence used against peaceful Indians
- => South African General had to negotiate a compromise with Gandhi
- Satyagraha got developed

Zulu War

- 1906 British introduce new poll – tax
- Zulus kill two British officers
- British declare war against Zulus

Zulu War

- Gandhi wants to help
- Government refuses to have Indian army officers but allow Indian stretcher-bearer corps
- Corps: 23 members, lead by Gandhi

Zulu War

- Mohondas wanted Britians to see that Indians are “useful”, Indians get training in warfare
- Describes Zulu war as Man-hunt
- Even English think same

Back in India

- Back 1915 Mahatma was introduced to Indian issues, politics and people
- Spoke at the Indian National Congress

Role in World War I

- Recruits Indians for war
- Will not hurt / kill anybody
- Says that it is important to know how to use weapons

Champaran and Kheda



Champaran and Kheda

- First big success (1918) Champaran and Kheda Satyagraha
- Bad situation: dirty, unhygienic, alcoholism
- British want to increase tax
- Opens ashram

Champaran and Kheda

- Has confidence of villagers
- Starts clean-up, building schools
- Gets arrested because of causing unrest
=> Big protest
- Freed he negotiates contract which gives farmers more rights

Champaran and Kheda

- Gets famous
 - => Names like Bapu (= Father) and Mahatma (= Great Soul) develop

Non-cooperation

- Gandhis weapons: non-cooperation, non-violence, peaceful resistance
- Violence from British side => Indian react with violence
- Gandhi criticises both sides
- Holds speech: No violence can be justified

Non-cooperation

=> Gandhi's objective: complete individual, spiritual, political independence of India (Swaraj)

- 1921 Gandhi becomes Leader of National Indian Congress

=> Reorganises, for national mass appeal

=> Membership for little fee

Non-cooperation

- Swadeshi policy: Boycott of foreign made goods, especially British
- Khadi: Should wear home-spun cloth
- Also boycott British educational institutes, jobs, law-courts, titles and honors

Non-cooperation

- Campaign has great success
- Called off because of violence
- 3rd time big campaign gets called off by Gandhi
- 15.000 Supporters jailed
- Arrested 10 March 1922 => 6 years jail because of sedition, released February 1924 (illness)

Non-cooperation

- National Congress splinters in 2 sections:
Make laws $\Leftrightarrow$ use British laws
- Hindu and Muslim cooperation reduces
- Gandhi couldn't restore old state

Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)



Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)

- Stays out of active politics in 1920s
 - 1928 returns to the fore
 - British government: New constitution commission with out Indian
- =>Boycott of commission by Indian partys

Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)

- Congress (Dec 1928): Dominion status or non-cooperation with complete Independence
- Ultimatum: 1 year, Mahatma refers to views of Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru

Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)

- British don't respond
 - => 31 Dec 1929 India declares it's Independence
- 26 January 1930: Indian Independence Day

Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)

- Satyagraha, cause: Tax on salt in March
- Salt March(12 Mar – 6 April):
 - 388 km Ahmedabad to Dandi (coast)
 - Wants to make salt himself
 - Thousands join
 - One of most successful campaign
- Britains jail over 60.000 people

Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)

- Lord Edward Irwin negotiates with Gandhi
 - => Gandhi – Irwin Pact
 - Britain: Frees all political prisoners
 - India: Stops civil disobedience
- Mahatma invited to Round Table Congress
London
 - Disappointment: no discussion of power transfer

Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)

- Successor of Irwin: New campaign subduing nationalist movement
- => Gandhi gets imprisoned and isolated from followers (no use)

Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)

- 1932: Role in granting rights to vote to the class of untouchable ends in 3 assassination attempt (1934)

=> Leaves congress party

Salt Satyagraha(Salt March)

- Returns to politics 1936
- Wants focus on independence
- Accepts socialism as goal
- Conflict with Subhas Bose (president 1938): Contra Democracy, Non-violence
 - Bose resigned. Cause: Mass-resignment because of abandonment of Gandhis principles

Partiton of India

- Gandhi and Indian National Congress wanted independent India
- Muslim League wanted to divide India
- Compromise: provisional government with Indian and Muslim League

Partition of India

- Plebiscite (=Volksabstimmung) about partition
- Riots => Gandhi goes and stops them
- Gandhi makes strong efforts to unite the Indian Hindus, Muslims and Christians

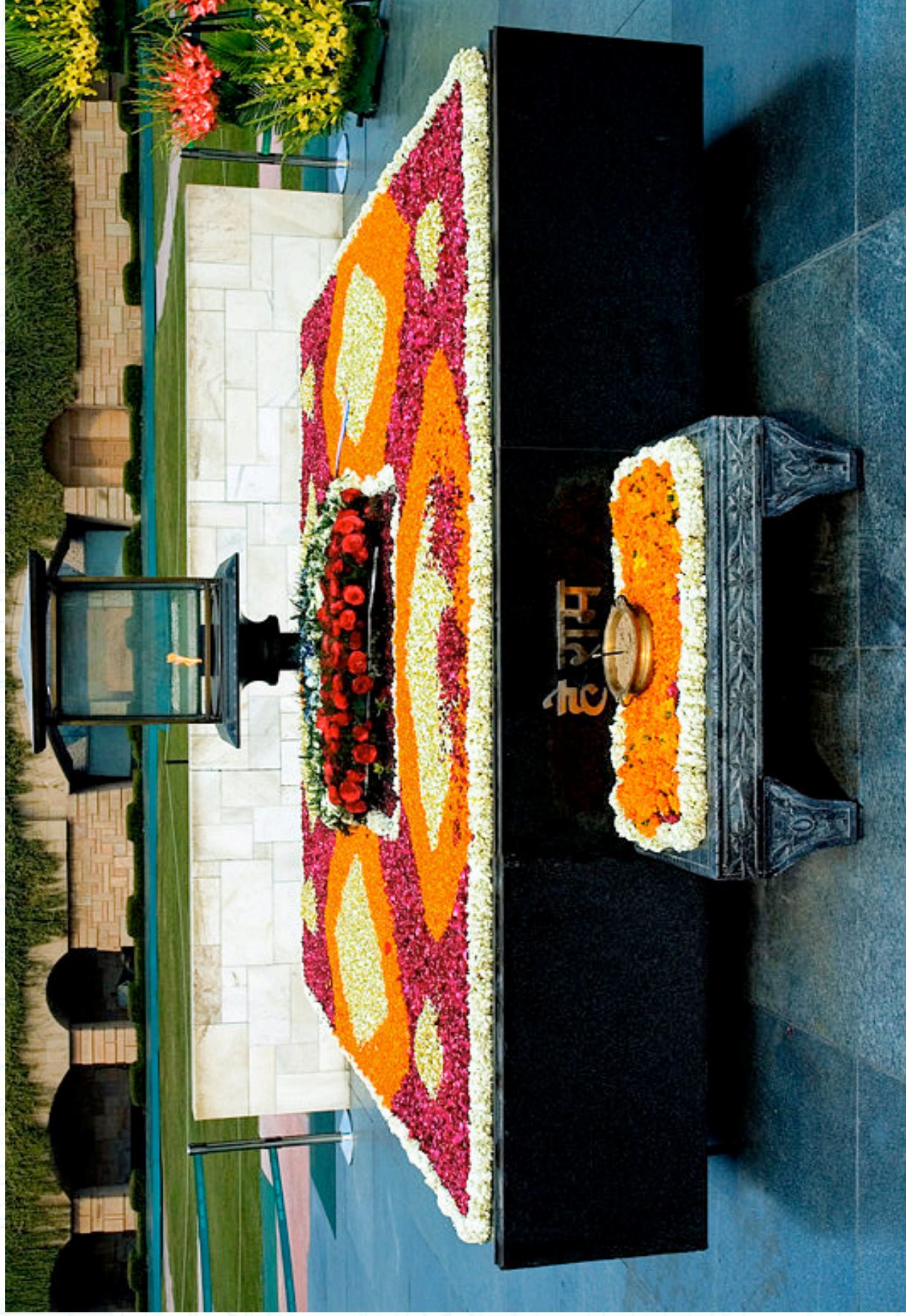
Assassination

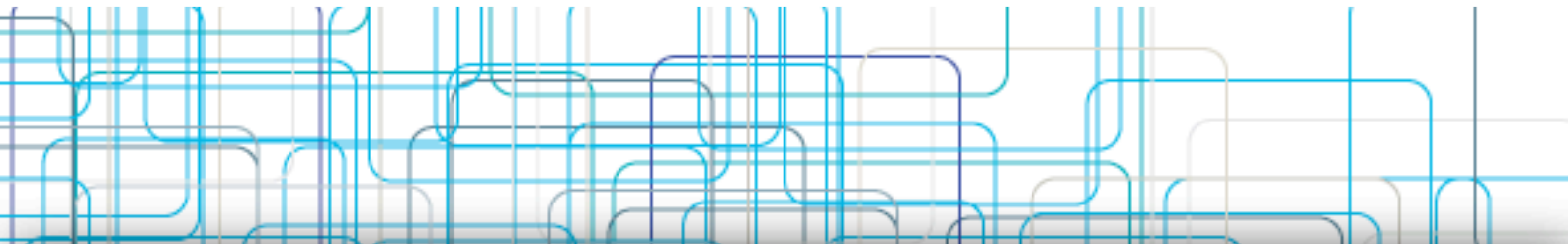
- 30 January 1948: Shot by Nathuram Godse
- His last words maybe: “Oh God”
- Godse and his co-conspirator Narayan Apte executed on 15 November 1949

Assassination

- Ashes were sent all over India, even to the Nil

Raj Ghat, Delhi memorial of his cremation





HERE REST THE ASHES OF
MAHATMA GANDHI

DONATED BY FOLLOWERS OF
PRINCE KASIM ACA KHAN

Gandhi nursing



Gandhi having tea with Lord Mountbatten



Young Gandhi



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Gandhi

