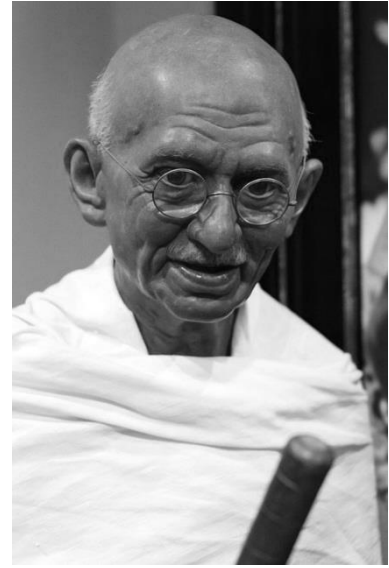


Task choices:

1. Place the events into the correct chronological order. Use the events to write a speech at Gandhi's funeral or a commemorative article in his *Indian Opinion* journal explaining the role that he played in ending Empire in India.
2. Plot the events of Gandhi's actions along the living graph. The higher the card, the more significant the action was in helping to end Empire in India
3. Imagine you are Gandhi. Use the different events to create a secret journal. In it explain what you are doing at that time and why. What impact do you hope it will have?



1869

Gandhi was born. India had been part of the British Empire for 10 years and there were rebellions against the British East India Company.

1904

Gandhi founded and edited a journal called *Indian Opinion*. It included articles written by Indians who wanted to share their ideas about the discrimination they experienced in South Africa.

1930

A Salt Act introduced by the British in 1882 forbade Indians from making their own salt. Gandhi led a march 200-miles to the coast where he picked up some salt, thus breaking the British law. His 'Salt March' received widespread support across India, inspiring thousands of Indians to follow his example of non-violent civil disobedience.

1888

Gandhi went to Britain to study law.

1915

Gandhi returned to India in 1914. In 1915 he spent a year travelling around India to find out what changes were needed to help the Indian people.

1942

During WW2, Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' movement. The Indian National Congress passed the 'Quit India' resolution demanding that the British recognise Indian independence. He launched a nationwide civil disobedience campaign.

What role did Gandhi play in ending Empire in India?

1893

Gandhi went to work in South Africa. He was shocked by the discrimination that he saw as a result of British rule. For example, Indians in South Africa could not own their own property or vote. He felt that the impact of the British Empire was negative and he began to look into campaigning against Empire and colonies.

1919

Gandhi helped to organize nationwide protests against the Rowlatt Acts (laws which limited Indian civil rights including the right to protest). Many took part in civil disobedience. E.g. sitting down in factories and refusing to work; sitting down on railway tracks to stop trains.

In the same year, British troops carried out the 'Amritsar Massacre' killing men, women and children. Gandhi starved himself for three days in protest.

1945

After WW2, the Labour Party was voted into power in Britain. They wanted to work to end British control in India as the Empire was too expensive to keep in the future. They began to work with key Indian leaders to do this.

1894

Gandhi worked with other Indian-rights activists in South Africa. They created the Natal Indian Congress: an organization to help give Indians in South Africa a chance to vote and be involved in politics.

1920

Gandhi organized a boycott of British goods and taxes.

Gandhi wore clothes made from yarn he spun himself to demonstrate that the Indian people could be self-reliant. He spent two hours every day spinning yarn. He told the Indian people to only buy Indian goods. This damaged the British cloth sales.

1947

India declared its independence

1899

Gandhi organized an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War (1899-1902) to help injured British soldiers. He did this to show that Indians were capable and responsible individuals who deserved the same rights as British people.

1928

Gandhi wanted to push for complete Indian independence. He felt reforms were not enough - he now wanted a revolution!

1948

Gandhi was assassinated

