

INDIVIDUALS
ENGAGING IN
SOCIETY

Citizenship Foundation



Using Go-Givers lessons

- This PowerPoint is designed to inform, and to support critical thinking and discussion.
- Go-Givers PowerPoints can be used in their entirety OR content can be saved and edited.
- In order for the **links** and **animation** to work, always show the PowerPoints in 'slide show' view.
- The **green dot** ● in the bottom right hand corner of the slide indicates when the slide animation is complete.
- More information about using PowerPoint can be found [here](#)
- The **LEARNING ACTIVITIES** are an **essential and integral part of this lesson**. They are linked at the end of this PowerPoint.

This lesson explores one man's campaign to overcome racism and injustice.



'An  for an 
makes the whole world blind.'

Mohandas Gandhi



Mohandas Gandhi was born in the state of Gujarat, India in 1869.



At the age of thirteen Mohandas was married to Kasturba.

The marriage had been arranged for him by his family.

They had four sons.



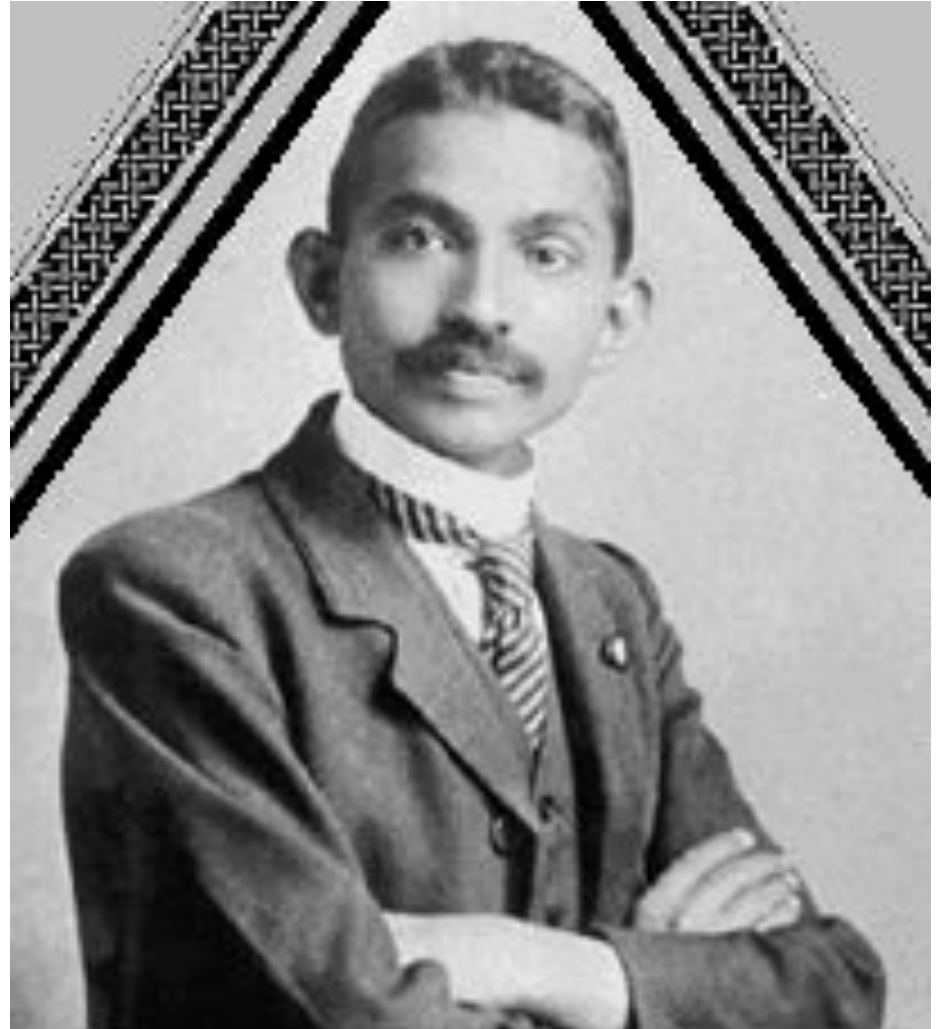
When he was 18 Gandhi came to London to train as a barrister.

He tried behaving like an Englishman and took up ballroom dancing. We know that he took a dislike to his landlady's boiled cabbage!

In these days he got 'stage fright' when speaking in court.



He returned to India in 1891, then accepted a job at an Indian law firm in South Africa.



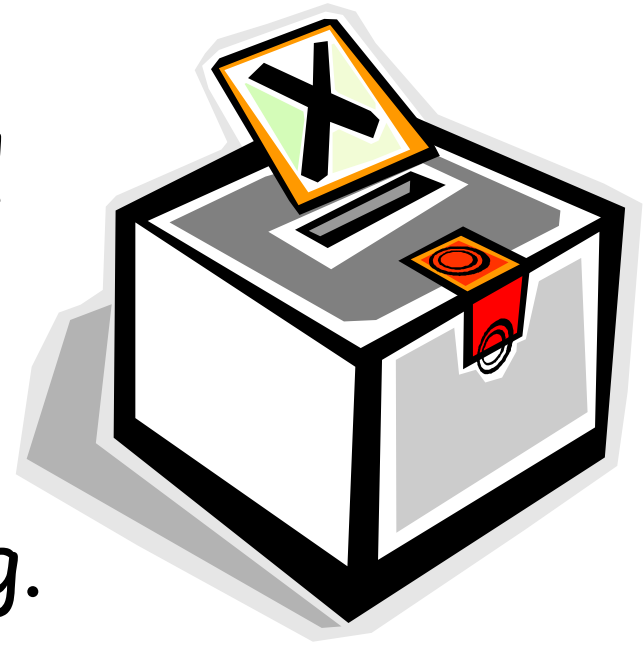
His experience of racism in South Africa proved to be a turning point in his life.

He was refused admission to hotels, beaten up when he refused to give up his seat to a white man on a stage coach

...and thrown off a train when he refused to move to a third class compartment, after he had paid for a first class ticket.



When he was about to return to India, he heard that a law was going to be passed to prevent Indian people from voting.



He decided to draw attention to this injustice and became an activist.



However, Gandhi said:

'There are many causes that I am prepared to die for, but no causes that I am prepared to kill for.'

He developed a new non-violent way to make things right, by getting lots of people to disobey unfair laws, and to be unco-operative with rulers who were treating them badly.



Over the next seven years Gandhi led a non-violent campaign of resistance to laws which were unfair to 'coloured' people.

During this time thousands of Indians, including Gandhi, were flogged or jailed, and many were shot for striking or burning their registration cards.





Eventually the government was forced to seek a compromise with Gandhi, and when he left South Africa, conditions for Indian people had greatly improved.



In 1915, back in India, Gandhi set up an 'ashram' - a self-sufficient community, where he ate a simple diet, and lived like the poorest villagers.



He spun his own yarn and made his own cloth. He encouraged others to do the same, instead of buying imported British material.

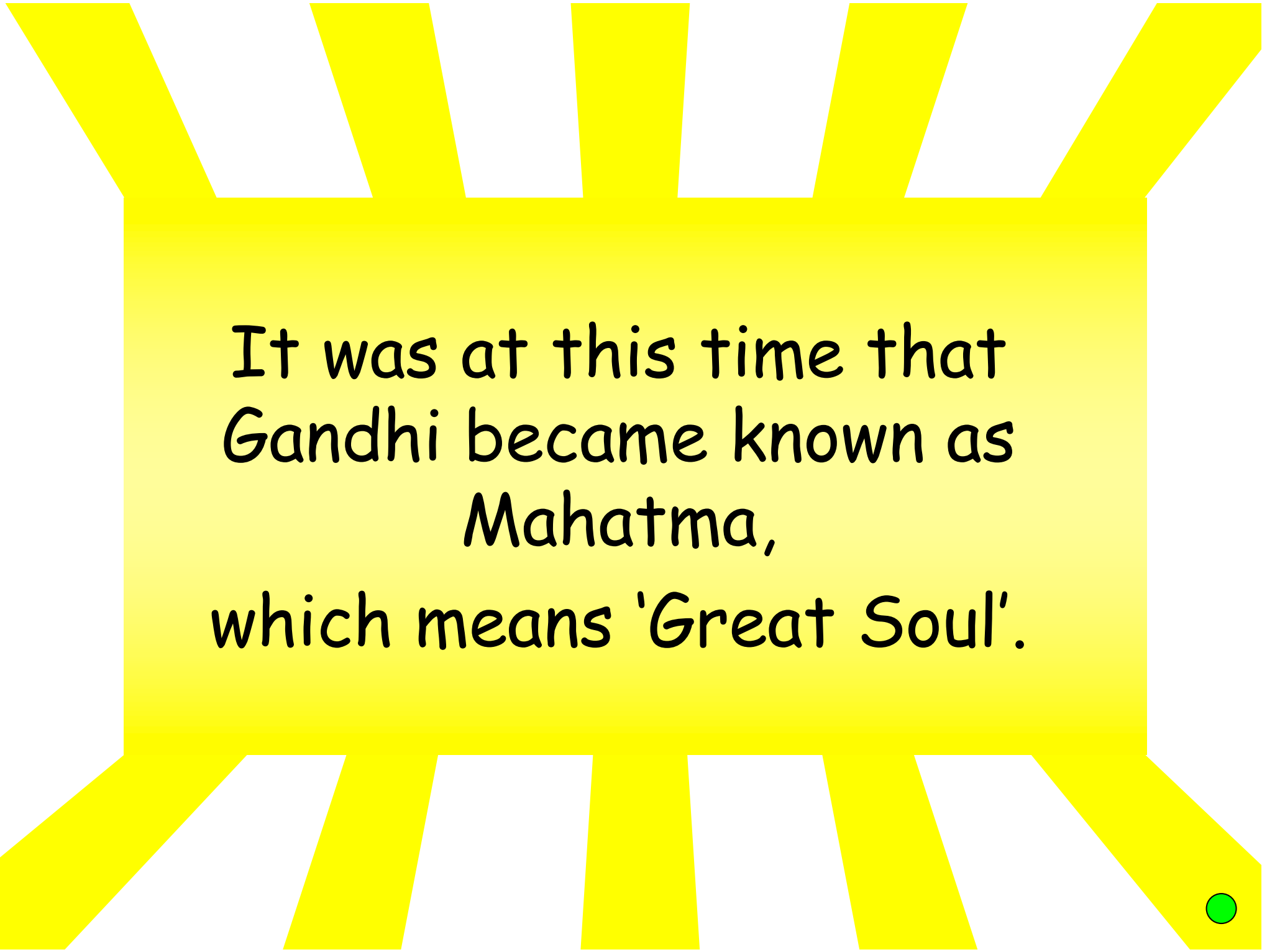




At this time Indian villagers were poorly paid, and many were dying of famine.

In 1918 Gandhi began a campaign to get them to stand up for themselves against the British who were ruling India.





It was at this time that
Gandhi became known as
Mahatma,
which means 'Great Soul'.



The British became worried about keeping control. Soldiers were ordered to prevent people from gathering together for meetings.



Nevertheless, in 1919 ten thousand unarmed people attended a protest meeting in Amritsar.

Without warning, British soldiers fired on the crowd, killing nearly 400 people, and wounding over one thousand.

People were very shocked by this atrocity, and many more joined Gandhi's campaign.



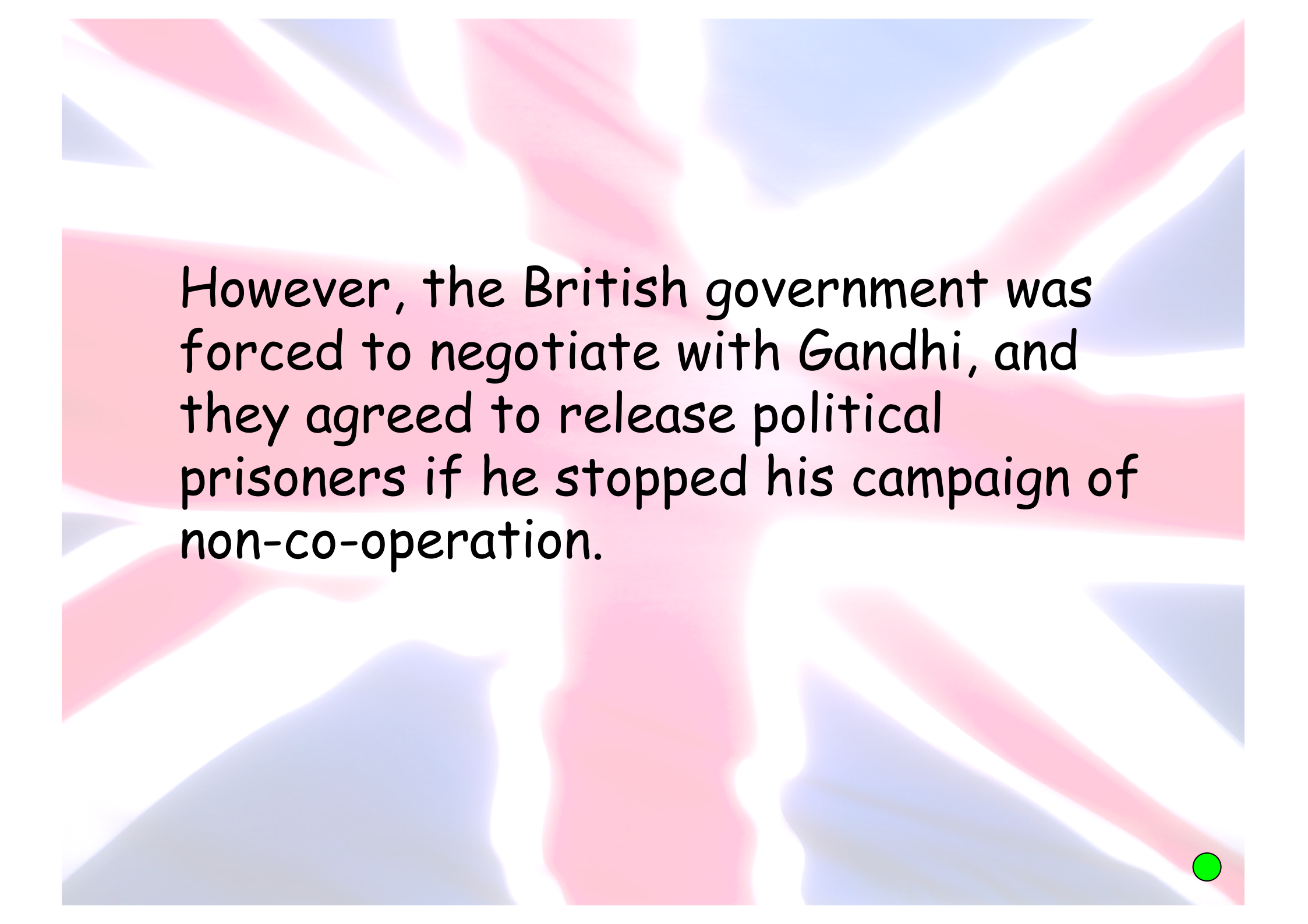
Meanwhile the British rulers continued to collect heavy taxes from the people, which kept them in poverty.



In 1930 Gandhi led a 248 mile march to the sea, as a protest against a tax on salt. Thousands joined him in making salt of their own.

Over 60,000 people were arrested.





However, the British government was forced to negotiate with Gandhi, and they agreed to release political prisoners if he stopped his campaign of non-co-operation.



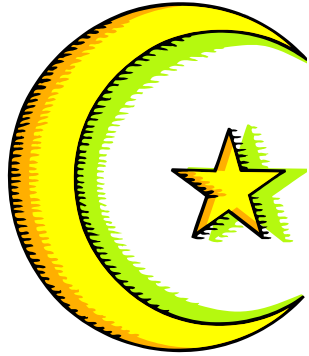
In 1933 Gandhi went on a fast for 21 days to draw attention to the treatment of the very poorest people in India, who he called 'The Children of God'.



During the second World War, Gandhi and his followers made it clear that they wouldn't support Britain unless India was granted independence.

In 1942 Gandhi was arrested by the British, and imprisoned for two years.

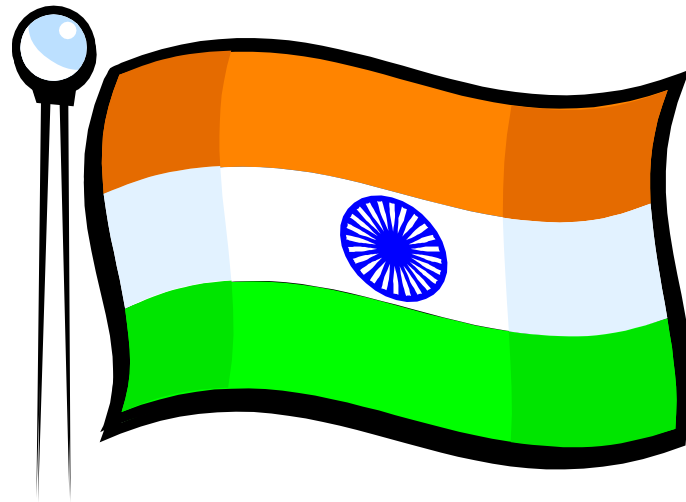




By 1947 Gandhi's campaign had weakened the British government's hold on the country, but with independence looming, killings and riots raged between Hindus and Muslims who hoped to take control of the new Indian government.

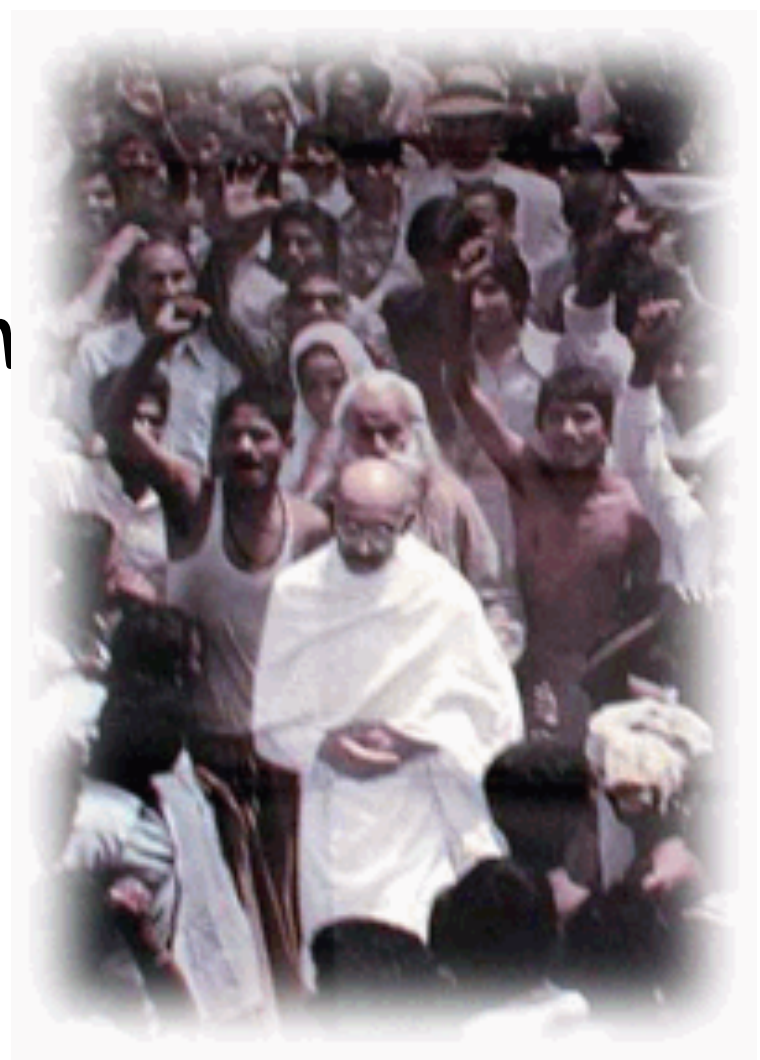


It was decided to divide India into two separate countries - India and Pakistan. Gandhi was strongly opposed to this idea, but was forced to agree because of the threat of civil war.





The violence continued.
Gandhi's appeals for calm
were ignored, so he
began another fast.



Only when the Hindu, Sikh and Muslim
leaders promised to renounce violence did
he agree to take a sip of orange juice.



A few days later, on January 30th 1948
Gandhi was shot by a Hindu fanatic on
his way to a prayer meeting in Delhi.



His ashes were dipped in all the major rivers of the world before being enshrined in the Mahatma Gandhi World Peace Memorial.



In India, Gandhi is often called 'The Father of the Nation.'

Gandhi's birthday, October 2nd, is a public holiday in India.



[Click here for Timeline Tool](#)





'Be the change you want to
see in the world!'

Mohandas Gandhi

Glossary

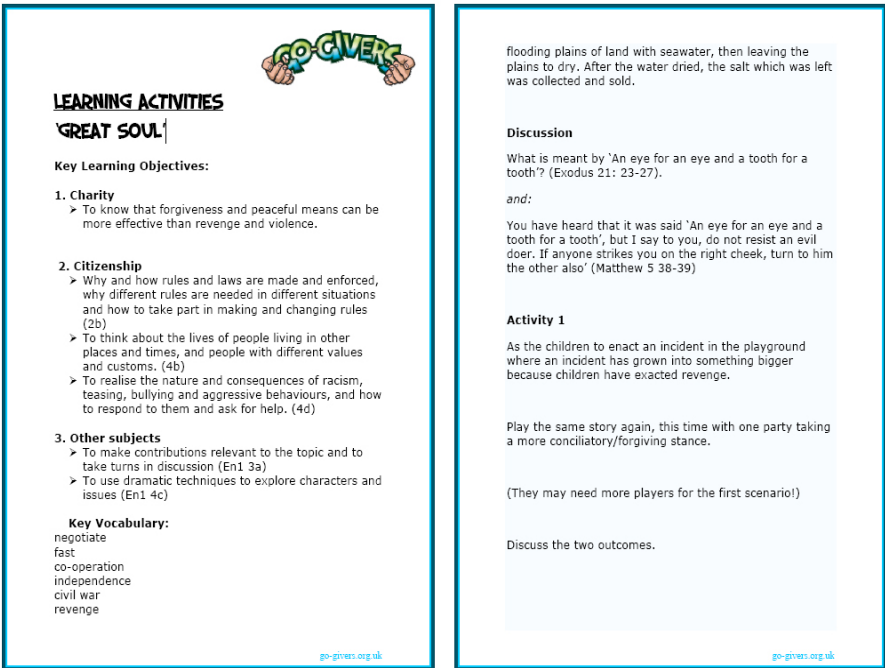
- **negotiate** - discuss, co-operate
- **fast** - stop eating
- **co-operation** - teamwork, mutual support
- **independence** - self-government
- **civil war** - a conflict between two groups within the same country
- **revenge** - getting your own back



Activities to complete this lesson include:

- role play scenarios
- discussion questions about racism and the law
- thinking about how to 'Be the change you want to see in the world.'

Rate this lesson [here](#).



The screenshot shows a worksheet titled 'GO-GIVER' with a cartoon character holding a sign. The page is divided into two columns. The left column is titled 'LEARNING ACTIVITIES' and 'GREAT SOUL'. It lists 'Key Learning Objectives' and three numbered sections: 1. Charity, 2. Citizenship, and 3. Other subjects. Each section has bullet points describing activities. A 'Key Vocabulary' list is at the bottom left. The right column contains a story about flooding, a 'Discussion' section with a quote from Exodus, an 'Activity 1' section with a role-play scenario, and a final discussion prompt. The URL 'go-giver.org.uk' is visible at the bottom of both columns.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES
GREAT SOUL

Key Learning Objectives:

- 1. Charity**
 - To know that forgiveness and peaceful means can be more effective than revenge and violence.
- 2. Citizenship**
 - Why and how rules and laws are made and enforced, why different rules are needed in different situations and how to take part in making and changing rules (2b)
 - To think about the lives of people living in other places and times, and people with different values and customs. (4b)
 - To realise the nature and consequences of racism, teasing, bullying and aggressive behaviours, and how to respond to them and ask for help. (4d)
- 3. Other subjects**
 - To make contributions relevant to the topic and to take turns in discussion (En1 3a)
 - To use dramatic techniques to explore characters and issues (En1 4c)

Key Vocabulary:
negotiate
fast
co-operation
independence
civil war
revenge

flooding plains of land with seawater, then leaving the plains to dry. After the water dried, the salt which was left was collected and sold.

Discussion

What is meant by 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'? (Exodus 21: 23-27).

and:

You have heard that it was said 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth', but I say to you, do not resist an evil doer. If anyone strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also' (Matthew 5 38-39)

Activity 1

As the children to enact an incident in the playground where an incident has grown into something bigger because children have exacted revenge.

Play the same story again, this time with one party taking a more conciliatory/forgiving stance.

(They may need more players for the first scenario!)

Discuss the two outcomes.

go-giver.org.uk

Click on the image above to view and/or download learning activities.



If you enjoyed this lesson, why not try:



Sacrificing all for the Dream



Sacrificing All for the Dream

How Martin Luther King achieved change through peaceful protest. The nature of prejudice.



PIONEERING NURSES

Pioneering Nurses

How Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale overcame prejudice in order to help others. The importance of good hygiene, particularly in hospitals.



Useful Web Links

- <http://www2.facinghistory.org/campus/BeTheChange.nsf/home?openform=> - Be The Change - learn about today's activists and how you can be the change
- <http://www.dosomething.org/> - a website for young people about taking action
- http://www.indianchild.com/mahatma_gandhi.htm - information about Mahatma Gandhi
- <http://www.myhero.com> – teaching resources and thousands of stories of remarkable individuals written by children and adults alike
- <http://www.bethechange.org/> - posts, ideas and information on how to bring about positive change