THREE MAIN POINTS

1. Non-Violent Resistance
2. Insistence on Ethical Behavior
3. Trusteeship Practiced by the Wealthy
BRITISH INDIA

Included today’s India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar (Burma), and Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
A SHORT CHRONOLOGY OF GANDHI’S LIFE

• 1869    Was born in the state of Gujarat, India
• 1888-1891 Studied law in England
• 1893-1914 Lived in South Africa
• 1915-1942 Returned to India
• 1947    India’s Independence
• 1948    Was assassinated
EARLY INFLUENCES

• His mother’s impact
• Jainism
GANDHI’S SENSE OF HUMOR
ALL HIS LIFE GANDHI RESISTED RACISM, IMPERIALISM, SEXISM AND CASTEISM -- NON-VIOLENTLY:
GANDHI SUCCESSFULLY PROTESTED AGAINST SOUTH AFRICAN RACISM
Video Clip from the film *Gandhi*: “Gandhi thrown off the train,” [http://cli.ps/3miX](http://cli.ps/3miX).
NON-VIOLENT CAMPAIGNS AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM

Jalianwala-Bagh Massacre, 1919
Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920-22
Boycott of British textiles, 1928-30
Gandhi with British Textile Workers in Lancashire, 1931
The Salt March, 1930
Video Clip of The Salt March, 1930. Films on Demand.
The “Quit India” Movement, 1942-
India’s Partition and the Birth of a New Nation, 1947
GANDHI INSPIRED WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE
Stanley Wolpert said that “He [Gandhi] did more to bring India’s second sex to a state approaching freedom and demanding equality with their male lords and masters than any other single Indian in four thousand years of India’s history” (p. 148).

GANDHI AND THE “UNTOUCHABILITY” ISSUE
INFLUENCE OF THOREAU
Erik Erikson notes that, by the time Gandhi commenced his *Autobiography* in 1925, Gandhi “had, in fact, led the first national civil disobedience in history” (p. 58).

Gandhi’s Autobiography: The Story of My Experiments with Truth
Gandhi’s example inspired nonviolent protest movements all over the world.

Martin Luther King Jr.  Lech Walesa  Nelson Mandela
FOR LATER DISCUSSION

• Do you have other examples of nonviolent protest?
DREAMER AND REALIST
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF NON-VIOLENT PROTEST AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE
1. The cause must be just.
2. The leader sets a single identifiable and specific goal.
3. Total non-cooperation with the oppressor is essential.
4. Breaking unjust laws openly and non-violently is the process.
5. Protesters often resort to boycotts of the businesses of the unjust.
6. Mass support is crucial for successful non-violent protests.
7. The power of the media must be used to the optimum: *Young India*, *Navjivan* and *Harijan*. 
8. Through persistence, patience, and dedication, the protesters wear out the oppressors.
9. The protester (Satyaagrahi) cannot have any personal hatred or animosity toward the oppressor.
10. Non-payment of taxes to illegitimate or imperial authority is a more escalated step.
11. Ultimately, enemy persuasion, not enemy elimination, is the aim of the protester.
PURITY OF MEANS AND PRIMACY OF ETHICS
GANDHI OBJECTED TO:

• “Your enemy’s enemy is your friend.”
• “Everything is fair in love and war.”
• “The ends justify the means.”
TRUSTEESHIP
JUSTICE THROUGH PEACE
First they Ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they fight you, then you win.

-Mahatma Gandhi
REVIEW OF THREE MAIN POINTS

1. Non-Violent Resistance
2. Insistence on Ethical Behavior
3. Trusteeship Practiced by the Wealthy
OPEN DISCUSSION


Slide 11 -


Slide 24:


