Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per

While you Watch the Movie

**Discrimination in South Africa 00.00-20.24**

Exercise A: Complete the following sentences with words from the box.

Charlie Andrews British Mr. Walker pass laws South Africa colored Mr. Khan passes Smuts missionary Indians journalist

1. The man on the train tells Gandhi that there are “no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attorneys in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

2. Gandhi and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decide to protest discrimination against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Gandhi encourages the crowd to burn their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policeman beats Gandhi while he burns the passes.

5. General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meets with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who visits Gandhi.

7. When Gandhi arrives at his office, he is told that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be changed.

 Group Work

Exercise B: Read the quotations and discuss the questions

1. *“Mr. Gandhi, you look at Mr. Khan and see a successful Muslim trader. The South Africans see him simply as an Indian. And the vast majority of Indians — mostly Hindu like yourself — were brought here to work the mines and harvest the crops — and the Europeans don't want them doing anything else.”*

a) Who said this?

b) How do you think Gandhi felt when he heard this?

c) Why is Gandhi surprised by the discrimination against Indians?

2*. “I rather like the idea of an Indian barrister in South Africa. I'm sure our community could keep you in work for some time, Mr. Gandhi — even if you caused a good deal of trouble… Especially if you caused a good deal of trouble.”*

a) Who said this?

b) What is a “barrister”?

c) What kind of trouble does he want Gandhi to cause?

**Protests for Indian Civil Rights 20.25 – 41.19**

Exercise A: Answer the questions below.

1. Who comes to meet Gandhi at his ashram and ask him questions?

2. Why does Ba, Gandhi’s wife, say that she cannot clean the latrine (toilet)?

3. Who does Gandhi lead in a strike?

4. Why don’t the horses trample the protesters?

5. What agreement do Gandhi and General Smuts make?

Exercise B: True or False? If false, write a correct sentence.

1. The new laws require that all Indians must be fingerprinted.

2. The new laws say that a policeman must receive permission to enter a house.

3. Gandhi tells the audience that they should hit a policeman who dares to hit them first.

4. Gandhi and thousands of protesters go to jail after the mining strike.

5. When Charlie Andrews speaks about Gandhi during his sermon at church, the people listening are happy.

6. General Smuts instructs his colleague to give Gandhi money for a taxi.

 Group Work

Exercise C: Read the quotations and answer the questions

1. *“Because they may torture my body, may break my bones, even kill me... They will*

*then have my dead body — not my obedience.”*

a) Who said this?

b) What does this mean?

2*. “You are human – only human.”*

a) Who said this?

b) Why did Gandhi get so angry in this scene?

 Group work

Exercise D: Discuss the following questions in groups or as a class.

1. Do you think it would be difficult to not fight back if someone was hurting you?

2. If you grew up with a certain tradition, do you think it would be very difficult to change if you realized it was an unfair tradition?

**Understand the Poor of India 41.20 – 1.02.04**

**Exercise A: Complete the following sentences with words from the box.**

**loyalty bread train Bombay soldier Nehru salt insurgent**

1. Gandhi arrives in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, India by boat.

2. Gandhi travels for one year by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and by foot to see the countryside of India.

3. While Gandhi is on the train, he sees an English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who was killed by an Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. When Gandhi is making a speech, he says that “politics of the people are limited to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

5. Gandhi asks why the poor would give their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the rich, because the rich only want to take over the role of the British.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brings his friends to visit Gandhi at his ashram.

**Exercise B: Match the quotation with the person who said it.**

**Jinnah Gandhi Nehru Professor Gokhale Patel**

1. *“Just a few words – then we'll get you to civilization.”*

2. *“Well, change that. Go and find India. Not what you see here, but the real India.*

*You'll see what needs to be said. What we need to hear.”*

3. *“And there can be no excuses from the British now! India wants Home Rule!*

*India demands Home Rule!!”*

4. *“Here we make speeches for each other – and those English liberal magazines that may grant us a few lines. But the people of India are untouched.”*

5. *“And now I'm going to introduce to you a man whose writings we are all becoming familiar with... a man who stood high in the esteem of our beloved Professor Gokhale... a man whose accomplishment in South Africa will always be remembered. Mr. Mohandas Gandhi.”*

**Resistance Begins 1.02.05 – 1.31.03**

Exercise A: Put the following events in order.

1. Gandhi tells Charlie Andrews that their partnership must end, because Indians alone must accomplish the independence movement.

2. General Dyer is questioned at a commission of inquiry.

3. An old peasant man asks Gandhi for help because he and the other farmers are starving and poor.

4. At Jinnah’s house, Gandhi proposes that they organize a national day of prayer and fasting.

5. Gandhi and his associates gather enough evidence for the tenant farmers to win their demands from the British landowners.

6. General Dyer and his troops kill over 1,000 Indians at a non-violent rally.

 Exercise B: Answer the following questions.

1. Why are the tenant farmers starving and poor?

2. How does Charlie feel when Gandhi says that their partnership in the

independence movement must end?

3. When Nehru’s friends offer to help, what does Gandhi ask them to do?

4. What are the farmers’ demands?

5. Why will a nationwide day of prayer and fasting be effective?

6. Why does the viceroy agree to release Gandhi from jail?

7. When General Dyer is being questioned about the massacre, how does he

explain his actions?

Violent Non-cooperation 1.34.30 – 1.58.32

Exercise A: Complete the following sentences with words from the box.

**tyrants sedition fast homespun Mirabehn evil duty murderers Home Rule police station arrest**

1. Gandhi encourages Indians to burn their British-made clothing and wear

only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. An English woman comes to live with Gandhi and Ba, and Gandhi calls

her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. A protest supporting Gandhi’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ campaign turns violent when

a mob sets the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on fire and murders 22 local policemen.

4. Gandhi decides to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the protesters end their protests.

5. “There have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and for a time they can

seem invincible. But in the end they always fall,” Gandhi says.

6. After the protests end, policemen come to the ashram to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Gandhi for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. In court, Gandhi says, “…I believe non-cooperation with evil is a

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And that British rule of India is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**The Salt March 1.58.33 – 2.18.59**

Exercise A: Answer the following questions.

1. Who comes to see Gandhi and report on the independence movement?

a. Charlie Andrews

b. Lord Irwin

c. Mirabehn

d. Mr. Walker

2. Gandhi says he will “prove to the new viceroy that the King’s writ no

longer runs in India.” How does he plan to prove this?

a. By burning down the palace.

 b. By making salt.

c. By burning his British clothing.

d. By writing a letter.

3. How many miles does Gandhi march to the sea?

a. 240

b. 1,500

c. 25

d. 100

4. Why are the British arresting thousands and thousands of Indians?

a. For trying to escape by sea.

 b. For attacking policemen.

c. For making salt without a licence.

d. For sedition.

5. Why does Mr. Walker say that India is free?

a. Because the protesters did not retreat despite the violence.

b. Because the King of England announced that India was free.

c. Because Gandhi was released from jail.

d. Because all the British people left.