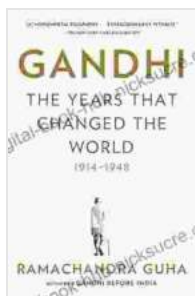


Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World, 1914-1948

Mohandas Gandhi was one of the most influential figures in the 20th century. His nonviolent resistance movement led to India's independence from British rule. Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence, or **सत्याग्रह** (satya-graha), has inspired countless people around the world. His legacy continues to inspire activists and leaders today.

The years between 1914 and 1948 were a tumultuous time in Gandhi's life. He witnessed the horrors of World War I and the rise of fascism. He also saw India's struggle for independence reach its climax. Gandhi's nonviolent resistance movement played a key role in India's independence. He led mass protests, civil disobedience campaigns, and hunger strikes. Gandhi's determination and unwavering commitment to nonviolence eventually forced the British to grant India independence in 1947.



Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World, 1914-1948

by Ramachandra Guha

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 25329 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

X-Ray : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 1102 pages

FREE

DOWNLOAD E-BOOK



Gandhi's impact on the world was not limited to India. His philosophy of nonviolence has inspired countless people around the world. His teachings have been used by activists and leaders in struggles for civil rights, peace, and social justice. Gandhi's legacy continues to inspire people today.

Gandhi's Early Life and Education

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat, India. He was the youngest of four children. His father, Karamchand Gandhi, was a diwan (chief minister) of the small княжество (princely state). His mother, Putlibai, was a devout Hindu. Gandhi was a shy and introverted child. He was also a gifted student. He excelled in his studies and was at the top of his class.

In 1888, Gandhi traveled to England to study law. He studied at University College London and the Inner Temple. Gandhi was a brilliant student and passed the bar exam in 1891. However, he was unable to find work as a lawyer in England. He returned to India in 1893 and set up a law practice in Bombay. Gandhi's law practice was not successful. He was often frustrated by the corruption and injustice he saw in the legal system. He also became increasingly interested in religion and spirituality.

Gandhi's Nonviolent Resistance Movement

In 1893, Gandhi traveled to South Africa to work as a lawyer. He was immediately confronted with the racism and discrimination that was rampant in South Africa. Gandhi was arrested several times for defying the laws that discriminated against Indians. He began to develop his philosophy of nonviolent resistance, which he called સત્યાગ્રહ (satyagraha).

Gandhi's nonviolent resistance movement was based on the idea that truth and love will ultimately prevail over violence and hatred. He believed that by refusing to cooperate with evil, people could bring about social and political change. Gandhi's nonviolent resistance movement was successful in South Africa. He helped to **добиться** (achieve) many important reforms, including the abolition of the poll tax and the right of Indians to own land.

In 1914, Gandhi returned to India. He quickly became a leader in the Indian independence movement. He led mass protests, civil disobedience campaigns, and hunger strikes. Gandhi's nonviolent resistance movement eventually forced the British to grant India independence in 1947.

Gandhi's Legacy

Gandhi's legacy continues to inspire people today. His philosophy of nonviolence has been used by activists and leaders in struggles for civil rights, peace, and social justice. Gandhi was a tireless advocate for peace and reconciliation. He believed that all people are equal and that everyone deserves to live in freedom and dignity. Gandhi's teachings are a powerful reminder that change is possible through peaceful means.

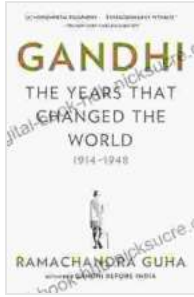
Mohandas Gandhi was one of the most influential figures in the 20th century. His nonviolent resistance movement led to India's independence from British rule. Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence has inspired countless people around the world. His legacy continues to inspire activists and leaders today.

Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World, 1914-1948

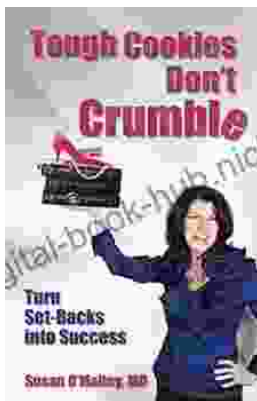
by Ramachandra Guha

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English



File size	: 25329 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
X-Ray	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 1102 pages



Tough Cookies Don't Crumble: The Unbreakable Spirit of Those Who Overcome Adversity

Life is full of challenges. We all face them, in one form or another. But for some people, the challenges are so great that they seem insurmountable. They may come in...



The California-Born Diners, Burger Joints, and Fast Food Restaurants That Changed the World

California is known for many things, but its fast food scene is one of its most iconic. From In-N-Out to McDonald's, some of the most well-known fast food...