**Mohandas´ childhood**
Mohandas Karamchad Gandhi was born on October 2nd, 1869 in
Porbandar, a small seatown in Gurajat (Western India). The Gandhis were Hindus and belonged to the Bania caste, the second higest caste in Hinduism. Mohandas´ father was prime minister of Gurajat. His mother was very religious and he had two older brothers. When Mohandas was seven years old, his family moved to Rajkot, where his father became a member of the Rajasthenic Court. There he went to primary school and later to high school

**Mohandas as a teenager**

In India it´s custom to marry quite early and parents have the right to choose the partners for the children. Mohandas was married to Kasturbai Makanji when both were 13 years old.

**Mohandas Gandhi in England**

Gandhi passed his matriculation exam in 1887. In September he went to England to study law in London

**Gandhi as legal advisor in South Africa**

Gandhi got a job as a lawyer in Bombay, but he wasn´t succesful in it. He didn´t know the Indian law and in his first case he was so nervous, that he couldn´t speak a word. Another lawyer had to finish his work. In 1893 an Indian business man offered Gandhi a job in South Africa, lasting for one year. Gandhi organized several meetings of all the Indians in Pretoria. He told them to work together in order to change their lives. At these meetings Gandhi delivered his first public speeches, and he wasn´t nervous.

**Gandhi´s job in South Africa**

After one year Gandhi wanted to return to India, but he couldn´t, because the Indians in South Africa needed him. So he stayed there to help them. He moved to Durban, where he founded the Natal Indian Congress in 1894. He organized the resistance of the Indians against the discriminatory laws. In 1896 Gandhi went back to India.

**The fight against the Rowlatt Acts**

In 1919 the Parliament set up the Rowlatt Acts, which allowed the police to imprision victims of persecution without any trial. Gandhi told the Indians to fight against these Acts, but without any weapons. In Amistrar 400 Indians were killed by British soilders in a demonstration against the Rowlatt Acts. Gandhi organized a general strike on April 6th, 1919. He told all Indians not to work and not to go to school on that day. The police wanted to arrest Gandhi, but they were afraid of the Indians, because they would have rebelled, and so they let him go.

**The salt march**

The campaign was a march, in which thousands of Indians followed Gandhi from Ahmedabad to the Arabian sea, where they made. This campaign was also a strike against the British monopoly on salt. Once more the Indian leader was arrested, but he was released in 1931

**INC**

In 1931 Gandhi represented the Indian National Congress at a conference in London, but he wasn´t successful there. In 1932 Gandhi began new civil-disobedience campaigns against British rules. Arrested twice, he fasted several times for long periods; these fasts were effective measures against the British, because a revolution might have broken out in India, if he had died. In 1939, when the Second World War broke out, the Indian National Congress and Gandhi made propaganda against the war. On January the 30th, 1948 Gandhi was assassinated by a fanatic Hindu on the way to his evening prayer.