

PRIMARY SOURCES

PRIMARY BOOKS

Advocacy: Women, Outcasts, & Animals

Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand. *Appendices 1: Improvement of Cattle. Constructive*

Programme: Its Meaning and Place. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Publ. House, 1961. 30-

31. *Gandhi Heritage Portal*.

Web.<<https://www.gandhiheritageportal.org/mahatmagandhi->

[books/constructive-programme-its-meaning-and-place#page/36/mode/2up](https://www.gandhiheritageportal.org/mahatmagandhi-books/constructive-programme-its-meaning-and-place#page/36/mode/2up)>.

In this book, Gandhi outlined the need to protect and take care of cattle, which were a main resource for the poor millions of India.

Ashrams

Gandhi, and Valji Govindji. Desai. *From Yeravda Mandir: Ashram Observances*. Ahmedabad:

Navajivan, 1945. *Gandhi Heritage Portal*. Sabarmati Ashram Preservation and Memorial

Trust, Ahmedabad. Web. <<https://www.gandhiheritageportal.org/mahatma-gandhi->

[books/ashram-observances-in-action#page/1/mode/2up](https://www.gandhiheritageportal.org/mahatma-gandhi-books/ashram-observances-in-action#page/1/mode/2up)>.

This is a primary source for it contained the actual copy of the *Ashram Observances in Action*, which is a book written by Mahatma Gandhi. This website provided information for the flipbook created and incorporated under the Ashrams page. A few passages from this original book show Gandhi's principles on truth, dignity of labor, responsibilities to one's neighbor and in turn to the world, and the urgency of removing the curse of untouchability from the Indian society.

Extra Reading

Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand. *Hind Swaraj: Or, Indian Home Rule*. Ahmedabad: Navajivan

Pub.House, 1939. Print.

Hind Swaraj, written by Gandhi, expounded on his views on how India should achieve freedom. Unlike his other books, which were autobiographies, this book included a discussion where Gandhi was critical about the point of view of his fellow citizens on the westernization of India. This book was interesting because Gandhi presented both the views.

Home

"India of My Dreams by M K Gandhi: Complete Book Online." *MK Gandhi*. Bombay

SarvodayaMandal and Gandhi Research Foundation,,n.d. Web.

<<http://www.mk gandhi.org/indiadreams/chap11.htm>>.

This website was helpful, for it provided Mahatma Gandhi's quote on rights and responsibilities. The quote "Rights that do not flow from duty well performed are not worth having" is on the Home page. Mahatma Gandhi believed that rights naturally followed well-executed duties. If a person solely focused on duties, he/she would attain the deserved rights.

Khadi Movement (1925)

Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand. *Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi*. Comp. Jag ParveshChander.

Lahore: Indian Printing, 1945. *Universal Archive*. Internet Archive, 6 Oct. 2005. Web.

<<https://archive.org/details/teachingsofmahat029222mbp>>.

"Every yard of yarn spun or khaddar woven is a step towards *Swaraj*" This quote, in the Khadi Movement page came from this primary e-book. This website archive had full texts of Gandhi's words and books. This quote was motivating and urgent. Gandhi encouraged all people to work for the cause and explained that everyone could help, even

if it was on a small scale. Gandhi urged his people to acquire self-reliance, which in turn would give them the strength to fight against the British rule.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

Gandhi, Mahatma. *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*. Trans. Mahadev Desai.

Ahmedabad: Navajivan Pub. House, 1927. Print.

“A condition approaching famine had arisen in the Kheda district owing to a widespread failure of crops... Through the Kheda campaign Satyagraha took firm root in the soil of Gujarat.” Here, Gandhi described how unfair laws and demands spurred the Non-Cooperation Movement in some places in India like Gujarat. Without consideration to the drought, the British demanded payments for the crops. Gandhi fought back by educating the workers and making them independent. This example of the sense of responsibility that Gandhi spread, also lent hand to *Poorna Swaraj* (complete independence). This explanation of the Kheda District struggle came from a primary book. This section is in the Non-Cooperation Movement page.

The Rowlatt Act (1919)

Gandhi, Mahatma. *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*. Trans. Mahadev Desai.

Ahmedabad: Navajivan Pub. House, 1927. Print.

"You can wake a man only if he is really asleep; no effort that you may make ... merely pretending sleep." This quote is in The Rowlatt Act page. Gandhi said this when his repeated appeals to the imperial government to repeal the Rowlatt Bills were ignored. In this book, Mahatma Gandhi related the numerous experiments with truth that he had undertaken in his life. He learned from his experiments, accepted change, and refined his methods to pursue truth. Gandhi Memorial Center, Maryland, sent this book by mail.

PRIMARY CARTOONS

Dandi March: Rights (1930)

Mafatlal, Miheer, comp. Cartoon. *Mahatma Gandhi Foundation*. VSNL, n.d. Web.

<<http://www.mahatma.org.in/mahatma/cartoons/showtoons.jsp?link=ca&cat=cartoons&id=1>>.

This primary website enhanced the project with original political cartoons. These cartoons not only show the propaganda of Gandhi and his interaction with the British, but also reflect on Gandhi's sophisticated philosophy of peaceful resistance. "The Shop that was Heard Round the World" is a cartoon that showed how Dandi March generated worldwide interest in Indian politics.

"Putting Salt on His Tail" is a cartoon that depicted how Gandhi agitated the British by his march, as this event had brought together the entire Indian Nation and proved to be troublesome for the British.

"Writing in *Young India*... as this American cartoon shows." This quote is incorporated with the above cartoons.

PRIMARY NEWSPAPERS

Dandi March: Responsibilities (1930)

"Gandhi-Irwin Pact..." - *RareNewspapers.com*. Timothy Hughes Rare & Early Newspapers, n.d. Web. <http://www.rarenewspapers.com/view/590405?list_url=/list/india_ghandi>.

This image and its captions came from a primary website, which had other original rare newspapers on the history of other countries. The newspaper clipping showed the outcome of the Dandi March. This is in the Dandi March: Responsibilities page.

Fasts/Jails

"Gandhi Fasts Ends..." - *RareNewspapers.com*. Timothy Hughes Rare & Early Newspapers, n.d. Web.<<http://www.rarenewspapers.com/view/580405>>.

The 'Gandhi fasts ends' newspaper clipping was an example of how Gandhi was ever ready to fast, in order to bring justice. When Britain planned to pass separate electoral for the untouchables, Gandhi fasted to stop this division of rights of people. This is in the Fasts/ Jails page.

JallianwalaBagh Massacre (1919)

Dickenson, E. H. "American in India-White Man Kicked Away His Pedestal in the War-Rise of Woman Hurts His Prestige-Christianity Losing." *The New York Times* 18 June 1922: n. pag. *The New York Times*.The New York Times Company.Web.

<<http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archivefree/pdf?res=FA0C15FE3B5D14738DDDA10994DE405B828EF1D3>>.

This was a great primary source article. This article, in the Jallianwala Bagh page, provided the first hand insights of a mining engineer who lived in India for five years. E. H. Dickenson, the writer and a primary witness of the event, wrote about the Bagh Massacre. The writer described in graphic detail how General Dyer subjugated innocent Indians to humiliation and cold-blooded execution at Jallianwala Bagh. Three hundred eighty Indians were killed and many were injured. This was an example of the gross tyranny of the British over Indians' rights.

PRIMARY SPEECHES

Dandi March: Rights (1930)

"Famous Speeches:On the Eve of Historic Dandi March." N.d. TS.*MK Gandhi: On The Eve Of*

Historic Dandi March. Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal and Gandhi Research Foundation.

Web. <http://www.mk gandhi.org/speeches/dandi_march.htm>.

The quote, "Wherever possible, civil disobedience of salt should be started. These laws can be violated in three ways... all of these devices to break the salt monopoly" is on the Dandi March: Rights page. In this quote, Gandhi suggested ideas to hinder Britain's preposterous laws. The salt tax hurt the poorest of poor and Gandhi took the responsibility to lead his nation in the path of non-violence, to fight such unjust laws. To achieve this, he promoted passive protests and civil disobedience.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

Thakkar, Dr. Usha, and Shri. Meghshyam Ajgaonkar. "Famous Speeches Of Gandhiji :

Statement In The Great Trial Of 1922." *Famous Speeches Of Gandhiji : Statement In The Great Trial Of 1922*. Mani Bhavan Gandhi Sangrahalaya, n.d. Web.

<<http://www.gandhi-manibhavan.org/gandhicomelive/speech3.htm>>.

"...it is impossible for me to dissociate myself from the diabolical crimes of Chauri Chaura ...I should have known the consequences of every one of my acts." These words by Gandhi proved his humility and integrity. He did not blame his followers but accepted the charges as the leader. This trial not only symbolized the end of the Non-Cooperation Movement but also showed the extent of Gandhi's responsibilities, to own up to his actions and to properly lead his people to fight for rights responsibly. This quote is in the Non-Cooperation Movement page.

Quit India Movement (1942)

"Famous Speeches by Mahatma Gandhi: Quit India." *MK Gandhi*. Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal and Gandhi Research Foundation., 8 Aug. 1942. Web.

<<http://www.mkgandhi.org/speeches/qui.htm>>.

The impactful quote, “Do or Die,” in the Quit India Movement page, was from a primary source that contained other original documents and artifacts. This quote highlighted Gandhi’s belief that the Indian Congress had only two options for helping its country, do the responsible action of fighting for rights or die trying.

Gandhi Research Foundation, and Bombay SarvodayaMandal / Gandhi Book Centre.

"WELCOME TO MAHATMA GANDHI ONE SPOT COMPLETE INFORMATION WEBSITE."*WELCOME TO MAHATMA GANDHI ONE SPOT COMPLETE INFORMATION WEBSITE*.N.p., n.d. Web. <<http://www.mkgandhi.org/>>.

"...Ours is not a drive for power, but purely a nonviolent fight for India’s independence... I know the British Government will not be able to withhold freedom from us, when we have made enough self-sacrifice. We must, therefore, purge ourselves of hatred." This Quit India Movement speech clearly stated Gandhi’s lifelong message that truth and non-violence were the only weapons available for the oppressed to gain their rights. Freedom gained by these methods sustained unlike the results of a violent revolt. This speech is on the Quit India Movement page.

PRIMARY WEBSITES

Advocacy: Women, Outcasts, & Animals

"Mahatma Gandhi Photo Gallery."*MK Gandhi*. Bombay SarvodayaMandal and Gandhi Research Foundation,, 1933-1948. Web.<<http://www.mkgandhi.org/gphotgallery/19331948/index1.htm>>.

The photograph where Gandhi is seen taking a walk in Wardha with a cow standing on the side, was from a primary source, which had other original documents and resources.

This is in the Advocacy page. Gandhi was a humanitarian who understood that the country's moral responsibility towards animals reflected on its progress.

"Mahatma Gandhi Photo Gallery." *MK Gandhi*. Bombay SarvodayaMandal and Gandhi Research Foundation, 1933-1948. Web.<http://www.mkgandhi.org/gphotgallery/1933-1948/index_4.htm>.

This is another picture in the Advocacy page. It showed Gandhi petting a calf.

M L Rajesh."Gandhiji Photos Collections." *Gandhiji Photo Collections*.N.p., n.d. Web.<<http://gandhiworld.in/english/Gandhiji%20Photos/index.html>>.

This was a photograph from a primary source and is in the Advocacy page. The source was primary because it was an internet archive of primary photographs of Gandhi's life. The photograph showed how Gandhi practiced what he preached. He treated everyone equally. In this photo, Gandhi tended to a leper, despite the risk to his own health, because he considered nursing the sick as his duty.

"Quotes." *The Official Mahatma Gandhi EArchive & Reference Library*. Mahatma Gandhi Foundation - India, n.d. Web.<<http://www.mahatma.org.in/mahatma/quotes/quotes.jsp?link=qt>>.

"Intolerance is itself a form of violence and an obstacle to the growth of a true democratic spirit." Gandhi urged Indians to give up intolerance of their fellow citizens based on caste, class, and religious distinctions. They had to win these internal battles before they could gain their rights from the British. This excerpt in the Advocacy page was from a primary internet e-archive.

"Quotes." *The Official Mahatma Gandhi EArchive*. Mahatma Gandhi Foundation - India, n.d. Web.<<http://www.mahatma.org.in/mahatma/quotes/quotes.jsp?link=qt>>.

“Woman is the companion of man... has an equal right of freedom and liberty with him.” This quote shows that Gandhi was a strong proponent of women’s rights; he encouraged them to come out in large numbers and participate in the national movement.

The Official Mahatma Gandhi EArchive.N.p., n.d. Web.

<<http://www.mahatma.org.in/mahatma/pictures/showpics.jsp?picture=piccat0004&link=ph&id=9&cat=pictures>>.

This image of ‘Women at a Congress rally’ was from a primary internet e-archive and it is in the Advocacy page. This picture was important because it showed how Gandhi included everyone in India’s struggle for freedom. The national movement gained momentum when women, under Gandhi’s leadership, took responsibility of gaining economic, social, and political freedom.

The Official Mahatma Gandhi EArchive.N.p., n.d. Web.

<<http://www.mahatma.org.in/mahatma/pictures/showpics.jsp?picture=piccat0006&link=ph&id=31&cat=pictures>>.

Gandhi advocated for the rights of the untouchables and challenged social ills like segregation and intolerance. In this picture, he opened a temple to the untouchables, who were denied access to the premises by the higher caste Hindus.

Ashrams

"Glossary / Sources." *Mkgandhi*. Bombay SarvodayaMandal and Gandhi Research Foundation, Jalgaon, n.d. Web. <<http://www.mkgandhi.org/gsr.htm>>.

This website provided the definition of an ashram, which is a “place for disciplined community living.” This definition is in the Ashrams page.

Chronology

"GandhiServe Foundation - Mahatma Gandhi Research and Media Service." Mahatma Gandhi Research and Media Service, n.d. Web. <<http://www.gandhiserve.org/e/>>.

This website provided the quote found on the Chronology page. "My life is my message" is a quote that invokes a lot of power to the reader. Every incident in Gandhi's life was a learning moment, each strongly reflecting on how he had evolved. People draw inspiration and moral lessons from his writings and life.

Dandi March: Responsibilities (1930)

Gandhi, Mahatma. *The Voice of Truth*. Ahmedabad, India: Navajivan Pub. House, 1969. MK

Gandhi. Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal and Gandhi Research Foundation, Web.

<<http://www.mkgandhi.org/voiceoftruth/civildisobedience.htm>>.

"Disobedience is a right that belongs to every human being and it becomes a sacred duty when it springs from civility, or, which is the same thing, love." Gandhi explained how everyone had the right to demand equality and acceptance, but only through responsible actions. This responsibility, Gandhi clarified, was love or civility, which came hand-in-hand with *Ahimsa* (non-violence). This quote came from a primary website. The quote is in the Dandi March: Responsibilities page.

"GandhiMedia - Bringing Mahatma Gandhi to Life ! : Images." *GandhiMedia - Bringing*

Mahatma Gandhi to Life ! : Images. N.p., n.d. Web.

<[http://www.gandhimedia.org/cgi-](http://www.gandhimedia.org/cgi-bin/gm/gm.cgi?direct=Images/Photographs/Events/Salt_Satyagraha)

[bin/gm/gm.cgi?direct=Images/Photographs/Events/Salt_Satyagraha](http://www.gandhimedia.org/cgi-bin/gm/gm.cgi?direct=Images/Photographs/Events/Salt_Satyagraha) >.

The 'Harijan procession during Salt Satyagraha' photograph shows that Gandhi expected people of all creeds and stations to participate in the non-violent protests. It also depicts that Gandhi felt that everyone had equal rights and the responsibility to fight for them.

The ‘Satyagrahis extracting natural salt’ is an important image because it highlights the method that the followers used to defy the British. The British forbade salt making, but by doing it, the followers showed their resistance and daring. This defiance against the huge empire took a great sense of responsibility on the part of the Gandhian followers. The ‘Satyagrahis getting arrested in front of Preventive Station’ photograph shows the authoritative grip of the British, it also shows the boldness of the *Satyagrahis*, people who unwaveringly follow truth.

‘Satyagrahis vs. policemen at the Dharasana Salt Depot occupation, May 1930’ is also in this page. The followers named themselves by their movement, which shows how committed the crowd was to its cause. These photographs were from a primary source that included many collections of Gandhi’s works, photographs, videos, and audio clips. These four images are in the Dandi March: Responsibilities page.

Dandi March: Rights (1930)

M L Rajesh. "Gandhiji Photos Collections." *Gandhiworld*. N.p., n.d. Web.

<http://gandhiworld.in/english/Gandhiji_Photos/index.html>.

This website provided the photo of Martin Luther King Jr. standing in his office. There is a picture of Mahatma Gandhi in the room. This picture shows that Mahatma Gandhi inspired and influenced Martin Luther King.

Fast/Jails

Bombay SarvodayaMandal / Gandhi Book Centre, and Gandhi Research Foundation.

"Mahatma Gandhi Photo Gallery." *Mahatma Gandhi Photo Gallery*. N.p., n.d. Web.

<http://www.mk gandhi.org/gphotgallery/gphoto_main.htm>.

The 'Great Trial, 1922' poster showed Gandhi's sense of responsibility for the actions of his people and towards his adversaries. His sole goal was to follow the path of *Ahimsa* and Truth even if it meant going to jail.

The 'Yeravada Jail' picture shows where Gandhi undertook a fast for the *Dalits* (untouchables). Gandhi fought on everyone's behalf. Gandhi's life etched out the constant lessons of non-violence and adherence to truth.

The 'Gandhi being weighed during the 21 days' fast for Hindu-Muslim Unity, Delhi' photograph also depicts Gandhi's unflinching adherence to his beliefs. Gandhi wanted to be a role model, so that others could follow.

The 'Gandhi went on fast as ruler of Rajkot did not keep promise given to people' picture shows that Gandhi would rather inflict pain upon himself than hurt the person who committed the evil. His non-violent approaches were hard to ignore.

The 'Representatives of various organizations pledge their word for communal peace and request Gandhi to break his fast' photograph proves that everyone loved Gandhi so much that it became their responsibility to make sure that their *Bapu*, father, did not undergo suffering. The representatives in the picture were ready to do anything if

Gandhi broke his fast. These images are in the Fasts/Jails page.

Mahatma Gandhi Research and Media Service, n.d. Web. <<http://www.gandhiserve.org/e/>>.

Rajesh, M. L. "Gandhiji Photos Collections." *Gandhiji Photos Collections*. N.p., n.d.

Web. <http://gandhiworld.in/english/Gandhiji_Photos/index.html>.

The 'Gandhi breaking his fast, Delhi' image in the Fasts/Jails page, was when he broke his fast after restoration of communal harmony between India and Pakistan. The partition and the migrations took a tremendous toll on the newly formed nations and these ignited

into a fury of hatred. Gandhi did not want freedom at the cost of division and violence.

Therefore, he undertook the fast to halt the anarchy and restore prudence.

The picture, where Gandhi is writing in a jail cell, shows how Gandhi inspired his people even from his jail cell. He was a tireless writer and he had written several books on his visions for a truly free India. These two images are in the Fasts/Jails page.

"The Last 144 Days of Mahatma Gandhi." *A Comprehensive Site By Gandhian Institution*

Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal. BOMBAY SARVODAYA MANDAL / GANDHI BOOK CENTRE, n.d. Web. <[http://www.mkgandhi-sarvodaya.org/last days/last144days.htm](http://www.mkgandhi-sarvodaya.org/last%20days/last144days.htm)>.

"I do not wish to live if peace is not established in India and Pakistan." This quote shows Gandhi's steadfast commitment to his cause and his strong sense of responsibility towards the people of India and Pakistan. He was a champion of peace and anything less was not acceptable to him. This quote came from a primary website. This quote is in the Fasts/Jails page.

Gallery

Bourke-White, Margaret. *Time & Life*. Getty Images, n.d. Web.

<[http%3A%2F%2Fwww.gettyimages.com%2Feditorial%2Ffrontdoor%2Ftimelife](http://www.gettyimages.com/editorial/frontdoor/timelife)>.

A picture in the Gallery page, showing police clearing bodies after communal violence in Bengal, came from this source.

GandhiServe Foundation - Mahatma Gandhi Research and Media Service. GandhiServe, n.d.

Web. <<http://www.gandhiserve.org/e/>>.

This primary archive provided many pictures found in the gallery and the mosaic.

"Hulton Archive." *Images: Historic Stock Photos from 1800's to 1990's*. Getty Images, n.d.

Web. <<http://www.gettyimages.com/creative/frontdoor/hultonarchive>>.

This primary archive provided many pictures found in the gallery and the mosaic.

MK Gandhi. Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal and Gandhi Research Foundation, n.d. Web.

<www.mkgandhi.org>.

A few pictures in the Gallery are from this source.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

Gandhiworld.in. Gandhi World Foundation, n.d. Web.

<<http://gandhiworld.in/english/index.php>>.

“An eye for ... world blind” quote was taken from this website. It was originally the description used for Gandhi’s philosophy on violence by Louis Fischer in his book, *The Life of Mahatma Gandhi*, written in 1950. This is the top quote in the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre page.

Khadi Movement (1925)

"Gandhi's Views on Swadeshi / Khadi." *Gandhi's Views on Swadeshi / Khadi*. Sevagram

Ashram Pratishtan, n.d. Web.

<http://gandhiashramsevagram.org/mkgandhi/swadeshi_khadi/khadi_main.htm>.

“Speaking for myself, charkha and khaddar have a special religious... as moral and economic as well as political.” This was a part of a letter written by Gandhi to Abdul Bari from Sabarmati Jail. It indicates how the Khadi Movement had a large, long-lasting impact on the Indian society. In addition, the Khadi Movement dramatically affected the British. The British saw the power of India’s unity and its steadfastness on the path of self-reliance.

"The two issues of khadi and political organization should be kept absolutely separate.

...to be immensely political.” This excerpt came from an interview with Nirmal Kumar Bose. It discussed how Gandhi’s actions for the Khadi Movement were originally meant for social change, but it also evoked an effective political movement. This coincidence proved that Gandhi’s leading efforts were interlinked.

"Khaddar is the concrete and central fact of swadeshi.” This impactful statement of Gandhi from *Young India* summarizes the power of non-violence. Gandhi believed that the nation could become free through non-violent offensive and innovative constructive techniques. The spinning wheel was the foundation of this national movement.

". . . And if I could but induce you to understand the tremendous importance that khadi has to millions of starving people... living in the villages." This quote came from Gandhi’s speech at Ernakulam. It highlights the immense outreach of this movement to all kinds of people. Gandhi emphasized equality among the people of Indian society.

“I suggest then that you should render ceaseless service to these starving millions... that khaddar is the easiest and the only way.” This quote was from Gandhi’s speech to students in Madras. Gandhi brought the youth of the country into the freedom movement by imploring them to offer patriotic service to the needy.

“Lovers of khadi and Harijan servants who believe in the potency of khadi... of the All-India Spinners' Association.” Gandhi explained in the *Harijan* that loyalty to India meant that people should rid themselves of British-made cloth and adhere to homemade cloth from the All-India Spinners' Association. He also insisted on restraining from greed to make profits from this home industry.

"Immediately the spinning-wheel... woman recognizes her definite power and her place in India's regeneration.” This section came from Gandhi’s public meeting speech in

Pagneri. Gandhi made a point of indicating that women had an equal role in the independence of India because by becoming self-reliant with *Khadi*, women could constructively help in alleviating poverty and in gaining their rightful place in society.

These citations are in the Benefits of *Khadi* section in the Khadi Movement page.

Legacy

"Death of Mahatma Gandhi." *Newzealand.govt.nz*. Archives New Zealand. Te Rua Mahara o Te Kāwanatanga © Crown, 30 Jan. 1948. Web.

<http://archives.govt.nz/gallery/v/Walter+Nash+Exhibition/Commonwealth+Politics+and+Economy/Mahatma+Gandhi/R20967358_+Folio+1090.jpg.html>.

This is a cable from Walter Nash, which is in the 'Legacy' page and is from a primary source. The source is primary because it is an internet archive of original documents.

The cable and its explanation are important because they show the extent to which Gandhi's principles took effect. In the cable, Walter Nash said that people would forever remember Gandhi's actions and his words. This is prime evidence of Gandhi's outreaching impact and of his legacy.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

"THE MIND OF MAHATMA GANDHI." *MK Gandhi*. Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal and Gandhi Research Foundation, n.d. Web. <<http://www.mk gandhi.org/momgandhi/chap35.htm>>.

In the Non-cooperation Movement page, the three quotes under Seeking Truth with Non-Violence heading are from this site. "The nation's non-co-operation is an invitation...in tutelage." This quote, from "*Young India: A Weekly Journal*," shows Gandhi's ultimatum to the British government on its oppressive policies.

“Although non-co-operation is one of the main weapons in the armoury of Satyagraha...the antagonists themselves.” This excerpt, from “*Harijan: English Weekly Journal*,” expounds the idea that the successful weapon of truth seeking should be used only to rid evil, but not to hurt anyone, even the adversary.

“For me, the law of Satyagraha, the law of love, is an eternal principle. I co-operate with all that is good. I desire to non-co-operate with all that is evil...” This citation, from “*Young India: A Weekly Journal*,” emphasizes that adhering to truth in the quest for gaining rights, is the only responsible way. These three sections of Gandhi’s words depict his insistence on fighting for rights responsibly.

VSNL."The Official Mahatma Gandhi EArchive."*The Official Mahatma Gandhi EArchive*.

VegaaEServicesPvt Ltd., 2 Oct. 2002. Web.

<<http://www.mahatma.org.in/mahatma/quotes/quotes.jsp?link=qt>>.

"This campaign of non-cooperation has no reference to diplomacy, secret or open. The only diplomacy it admits of is the statement and pursuance of truth at any cost.”

Mahatma Gandhi believed that devious means in politics were not acceptable. He announced to the British all his actions before he implemented them because he knew that this was the moral way to fight. This quote was in a primary internet archive, which contained collections of political cartoons, photographs, and Gandhi’s works. This is the opening quote in the Non-Cooperation Movement page.

Quit India Movement (1942)

"GandhiMedia - Bringing Mahatma Gandhi to Life ! : Images." *GandhiMedia - Bringing*

Mahatma Gandhi to Life ! : Images. N.p., n.d. Web.

<http://www.gandhimedia.org/cgi-bin/gm/gm.cgi?direct=Images/Photographs/Events/Quit_India_Movement>.

The “Policemen trying to hit demonstrators during the Quit India Movement, Bombay” and the ‘Knocked down demonstrators during the Quit India Movement’ photographs show the brutality with which the British treated the Indians, but Gandhi and his followers were unfazed. They stood their ground and drove their message home. They did their duty to win their rights.

The ‘Demonstrators holding a Gujarati banner during the Quit India Movement, Bombay’ photograph depicts a group of Gandhi’s followers protesting for their rights responsibly. Some of them were wearing Gandhian caps, which stood for solidarity and non-violence.

In the picture where police “Knocked down demonstrators during the Quit India Movement, August 1942,” it shows how the demonstrators did not retaliate to the brutality of the British.

Mani Bhavan Gandhi Sangrahalaya. "Newsletters : 9th August,1942-"Quit India Movement""

Newsletters : 9th August,1942-"Quit India Movement" N.p., n.d. Web.

<http://www.gandhi-manibhavan.org/activities/quit_india.htm>.

This picture shows that all the National Congress Leaders and Gandhi were arrested due to their call for ‘Quit India.’ This picture is in the Quit India Movement page.

VSNL."The Official Mahatma Gandhi EArchive."*The Official Mahatma Gandhi EArchive.*

VegaaEServicesPvt Ltd., 2 Oct. 2002. Web.

<<http://www.mahatma.org.in/mahatma/quotes/quotes.jsp?link=qt>>.

“Non-violence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man.” This quote was from this website and is a beginning quote on the Quit India Movement page. This quote represents the sense of responsibility Mahatma Gandhi felt during this movement. He felt that if his message of non-violence could take firm root in the Indians’ minds, their future would be peaceful and they would set an example for the rest of the world to follow.

Responsibilities

MK Gandhi. Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal and Gandhi Research Foundation, n.d. Web.

< <http://www.mkgandhi.org/epigrams/s.htm> >.

"Force that the performance of duty naturally generates is the non-violent and invincible force that *Satyagraha* brings into being." This quote, in the Responsibilities page, shows that Gandhi firmly believed that true *Satyagraha* (adherence to truth) generates immense power to face injustices.

Rights

"Articles : On and By Gandhi: Hind Swaraj Gandhi's Vision and Ground Realities." *MK Gandhi*. Bombay SarvodayaMandal and Gandhi Research Foundation,,n.d. Web.

<http://www.mkgandhi.org/articles/gandhi_vision.htm>.

"Victory attained by violence is tantamount to a defeat, for it is momentary." In this quote, Gandhi did not want people to resort to violence to gain their rights (opposition to Rowlatt Act). He strongly believed that rights gained by force could not be sustainable for a long time, as conflict led to more conflict. This quote is in the Rights page.

The Rowlatt Act (1919)

"History : Mahatma Gandhi's Association With Mani Bhavan." ManiBhavan. Mani Bhavan,

2004. Web.

<http://www.gandhimanibhavan.org/aboutgandhi/chrono_gandhinmanibhavan_history.htm>.

This website was helpful, for it provided the passage, “Gandhi drew a pledge...”, containing the resolution to oppose the Rowlatt Bills. In this, Gandhi urged Indians to disobey these unjust laws, which were subjugating people’s fundamental right of speech. Being a lawyer, Gandhi knew that the British were acting oppressively and unlawfully in passing such bills. As a responsible leader, he guided his people to fight these laws by adhering to non-violence and truth.

SECONDARY SOURCES

SECONDARY BOOKS

Dandi March Rights (1930)

The Story of Gandhi. N.p.: n.p., n.d. *MK Gandhi*. Bombay SarvodayaMandal and Gandhi

Research Foundation. Web. <<http://www.mkgandhi.org/students/story3.htm>>.

The quote from this secondary book, “I want world sympathy in this battle of right against might,” was an appeal by Gandhi at the end of Dandi March. This quote ties well with the ‘Dandi March: Rights’ page because it shows how Gandhi wanted to generate world attention on the plight of Indians under British rule.

Legacy

Mandela, Nelson, and Jennifer Crwys-Williams. *In the Words of Nelson Mandela*. Secaucus, NJ:

Carol Pub., 1998. 85. *Google Books*. Google. Web.

This book provided the quote “It would not be right to compare me to Gandhi. None of us could equal his dedication or his humility. He showed us that it was necessary to brave

imprisonment if truth and justice were to triumph over evil. We must never lose sight of the fact that the Gandhian philosophy may be a key to human survival in the twenty-first century." This quote was yet another example of modern leaders', like South African leader, Nelson Mandela's, admiration for Gandhi. This is a part of the Prezi in the Legacy page.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

Shanker, Rajkumari. "Champaran Satyagraha." *The Story of Gandhi*. New Delhi: Children's Book Trust, 1969. N. pag. *MK Gandhi*. Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal and Gandhi Research Foundation. Web. <<http://www.mkgandhi.org/storyofg/chap15.htm>>.

"In the Champaran district of Bihar, the cultivators were forced by Europeans to grow indigo....It gave great relief to the cultivators and land tenants." This section is shown in the Non-Cooperation page, under the heading 'Earlier Successes!' Rajkumari Shanker explained about the Champaran Movement in Bihar in 1917. Gandhi had experimented with his philosophy of non-violent non-cooperation to alleviate the conditions of the poor farmers who were forced to grow indigo on their farmlands instead of their staple food. Increased literacy and awareness programs undertaken by Gandhi helped the poor farmers to organize and oppose these oppressions.

SECONDARY INTERVIEWS

Lal, Vinay. Online Skype Interview. 2 Feb. 2014.

Assistant Professor Vinay Lal (UCLA) gave a comprehensive interview on Gandhi's essence and life. He talked in depth about Gandhi's philosophy on non-violence and Gandhi's strong sense of duty in every moment of his life. Excerpts from Prof. Vinay

Lal's audio interview are in the website. Dr. Lal's bio-data on the Interviews page has been taken from the UCLA official website.

Slate, Nico. Online Skype Interview. 15 Dec. 2013.

Assistant Professor Nico Slate (Carnegie Mellon University) gave an interview via Skype, from Wardha, India (Sevagram Ashram). He helped to relate the topic with the theme perfectly. His audio recordings are in the website. Dr. Slate's bio-data on the Interviews page has been taken from the Carnegie Mellon University official website.

Trybulec, Carrie. E-mail Interview. 21 Feb. 2014.

Carrie Trybulec, Director of Gandhi Memorial Center (MD), answered an email interview about Gandhi's relevance to modern society and his legacy. Her responses are in the website. Ms. Trybulec's bio-data on the Interviews page has been taken from the Gandhi Memorial Center official website.

SECONDARY NEWSPAPERS

Gallery

The Hindu. Web.thehindu@thehindu.co.in, n.d. Web. <www.thehindu.com>.

A few pictures in the Gallery page are from this source.

JallianwalaBagh Massacre (1919)

Saigol, Rubina. "No End to Colonial Governance." Editorial. Dawn.com. DAWN Media Group, 26 May 2008. Web.<<http://www.dawn.com/news/1071217/dawn-editorial-may-26-2008>>.

This was a great editorial for this was a memorial article for the Massacre. The quote, "The incident in Jallianwala Bagh was 'an extraordinary event, a monstrous event...

when the ammunition had reached the point of exhaustion," portrayed the horrible outcome of the massacre.

Khadi Movement (1925)

Banerjee, Jasodhara. "Khadi - The Fabric of Our Nation." *Forbes India Magazine*. N.p., 23 Aug. 2011. Web. <<http://forbesindia.com/article/recliner/the-fabric-of-anation/27772/1>>.

This picture and its caption came from a secondary newspaper source, ForbesIndia.com. This information is in the Khadi Movement page.

Legacy

Carlos, John. "Martin Luther King Jr., John Carlos and the Boycott That Wasn't, 'an Olympics without Black Athletes'" San Francisco Bay View. BlinkTagInc, n.d. Web. 25 Dec. 2013. <<http://sfbayview.com/2013/martin-luther-king-jr-john-carlos-and-the-boycottthat-wasnt-an-olympics-without-black-athletes/>>.

This website provided the picture of Martin Luther King Jr. used on the third slide of the Prezi, in the Legacy page.

Commins, Leanna. "Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Lecture." *The Hilltop*. Cp5, 17 Oct. 2013. Web. <http://www.thehilltoponline.com/news/mahatma-gandhi-memorial-lecture-1.2841902#.UuWw8_ulbGg>.

Her Excellency, Nirupama Rao, Ambassador of India to the United States, talked about the relevance of Gandhi to modern society. She emphasized that present youth should start thinking about the modern day concerns affecting society. This article is in the Legacy page.

Freeman, Colin, and Jane Flangan. "Nelson Mandela 'proven' to Be a Member of the

Communist Party after Decades of Denial."The Telegraph. Telegraph Media Group, 31 July 2008. Web.<<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/nelsonmandela/9731522/Nelson-Mandela-proven-to-be-a-member-of-the-Communist-Partyafter-decades-of-denial.html>>.

This website provided the picture of Nelson Mandela, which is on slide five of the Prezi, in the Legacy page.

"Full Text: SuuKyi on Nehru, Gandhi and India." *FirstPost.India*. Firstpost, 5 Nov. 2012. Web. <<http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archivefree/pdf?res=FA0C15FE3B5D14738DDDA10994DE405B828EF1D3>>.

This was a great website for it provided a major primary document, which was Aun San Suu Kyi's speech during her Nobel Peace Laureate Ceremony. In this newspaper, *FirstPost*, she praised Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru as the two dearest leaders of her heart, for they provided her a path to follow in an unknown terrain. She emphatically said that both leaders showed true responsibility. In order to gain rights, a person must take up responsibility. "The thoughts and actions of the leaders of the Indian Independence Movement provided me with ideas and inspiration. Our movement for democracy in Burma is firmly rooted in the principles of non-violence that Gandhi made into an effective political force even against the most powerful opponents." Here, Suu Kyi talked about Gandhi's legacy setting a practical example of attaining victory through non-violence. This quote is in the Prezi, in the Legacy page.

Pal, Amitabh. "60 Years after Death, Gandhi Is Making World a Better Place." *The Progressive*. Progressive Magazine, n.d. Web.<http://www.progressive.org/mp_pal012208>.

Cesar Chavez said "this half-naked man without a gun had conquered the might of the British Empire...Not only did he talk about nonviolence, he showed how nonviolence works for justice and liberation." This shows how he admired and respected the way Mahatma Gandhi used non-violence. This quote is in the Prezi, in the Legacy page.

Siddique, Haroon. "Aung San SuuKyι Plans to Join Twitter." Theguardian.com. Guardian News and Media, 18 Oct. 2010. Web.

<<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2010/oct/18/aung-san-suu-kyι-twitter>>.

Aung San Suu Kyι's picture, in the Prezi, is from this website. This picture is in the Legacy page.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

BBC News. BBC, n.d. Web.<http://www.bbc.co.uk/hindi/specials/1422_posters/page3.shtml>.

This poster, in the Non-Cooperation Movement page, advertized for Indians to support the *Swadeshi* cause and buy homemade products. This poster came from a news channel, BBCHindi.com. It had original references and images.

SECONDARY WEBSITES

Advocacy: Women, Outcasts, & Animals

Lindley, Mark. "Changes in Mahatma Gandhi's Views on Caste and

Intermarriage." *Academia.edu*. Academia, n.d. Web.

<http://www.academia.edu/326347/%20%20Changes_in_Mahatma_Gandhis_views_on_caste_and_intermarriage>.

The three green text box quotes in the Advocacy page were significant because they portrayed Gandhi's belief that complete liberation could be achieved not only by fighting the British Raj, but also by demolishing the social barrier among Indians, the caste

hierarchy. With unity, Gandhi believed, India had a chance of gaining its rights through non-violence. The quotes came from this secondary source.

"Quotes." *Inhumane*. N.p., n.d. Web. <<http://www.inhumane.org/data/Quotes.html>>.

“The greatness of a nation....” In this quote in the Advocacy page, Gandhi reiterated the responsibility of the nation to care not only for oppressed and poor people, but also for animals.

Ashrams

"Ashram Rules." *Gandhi Ashram*. The Gandhi Ashram - Sabarmati, n.d. Web.

<http://www.gandhiashram.org.in/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=24&Itemid=45>.

The Gandhi Ashram website provided the green banner picture, which represented the rules that Mahatma Gandhi followed in his ashrams. Gandhi followed them because he felt that it was his responsibility to set an example for his followers. He wanted to emphasize that everyone had equal rights and that there should be no disparity in the division of chores.

McHaBu. "Mahatma Gandhi Timeline." World History Project. The History of Us, n.d. Web.

<<http://worldhistoryproject.org/topics/mahatma-gandhi>>.

This was an important website for it consisted of primary documents and pictures. This website provided the timeline. This long timeline was divided into three sections: (1869-1915)-Discovering Himself, (1917-1931)-Inspiring an Oppressed Nation, and (1932-1948)-Gaining Rights with Fortitude. This process of grouping allows the reader to see how Gandhi's life events reflected on his struggle for rights of the Indians and his sense of responsibility. The timeline is on a slideshow in the Chronology page.

"Quote of The Day." *Gandhi Ashram*. The Gandhi Ashram - Sabarmati.,n.d. Web.

<http://www.gandhiashram.org.in/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=18&Itemid=37>.

This website was important in order to complete the Ashrams page under the Responsibilities category. The quote “No joy can compare with the joy of doing one's duty quietly” came from this website. In this quote, Gandhi portrayed how it was one's responsibility to serve others. Gandhi lived by this rule. He felt that duties unto oneself and to others were the most important responsibilities.

"Reflections on Gandhi ... Whilst Living at Sabarmati Ashram." *Gandhi Ashram*. The Gandhi Ashram - Sabarmati, n.d. Web.

<http://www.gandhiashram.org.in/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=48&Itemid=70>.

The parchment anecdotes titled ‘Walking Sticks’ and Committed to Responsibility came from this website. The parchment anecdotes represent lighter moments and Gandhi's true sense of responsibility for his people. These are in the Ashrams page.

"Welcome to the Gandhi Ashram at Sabarmati." *Gandhi Ashram*. The Gandhi Ashram - Sabarmati, n.d. Web.

<http://www.gandhiashram.org.in/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1>.

Images of Gandhi's room in Sabarmati *Ashram* and his quote on non-violence:“God is Truth. The way to truth lies through *Ahimsa*”- are in the Ashrams page. These items show Gandhi's simplicity and his ardent faith in truth and non-violence.

Dandi March: Responsibilities (1930)

"Dandi March Route Map." *Dandi March Route Map*.N.p., 26 June 2012. Web.

<<http://www.mapsofindia.com/history/dandi-march-route-map.html>>.

This citation, from a secondary source, explains the interactive map. The secondary source has many maps on Indian history. The Dandi March proved to be a physical and social milestone that marked a shift in the political climate of the country. This is in the Dandi March: Responsibilities page.

"INDIA - DEFYING THE CROWN." *A Force More Powerful*. Amazon.com, n.d. Web.

<<http://www.aforcemorepowerful.org/films/afmp/stories/india.php>>.

This map next to the interactive map shows a zoomed out view of where Dandi is located in India.

"Mahatma Gandhi Embarks on the Salt Satyagraha." *World History Project*. McHaBu The History of Us, n.d. Web. <<http://worldhistoryproject.org/1930/3/12/mahatma-gandhiembarks-on-the-salt-satyagraha>>.

"Just before his arrest he [Gandhi] had planned a more 'aggressive' phase... they were thoroughly imbued with Gandhi's non-violent creed." This excerpt is from a secondary source and is on the Dandi March (1930): Responsibilities page. The source is secondary because it is a chronology with primary photographs and small primary accounts. In this quote, American correspondent, Webb Miller, gave an eyewitness account of the harrowing scenes at the salt depot and the resolute stance of Gandhi's followers. This was a unique example of non-violent rebellion.

Gallery

"Mahatma Gandhi Timeline." *World History Project*. McHaBuThe History of Us, n.d. Web.

<<http://worldhistoryproject.org/topics/mahatma-gandhi>>.

This primary archive provided many pictures found in the gallery.

Historical Context

"British Government Passes the Rowlatt Act in Colonial India, Indefinitely Extending the Use of

'Emergency Measures'" *World History Project*. McHaBuThe History of Us, n.d. Web.

<<http://worldhistoryproject.org/photos/9721706e11c9392720d33fd39366df69>>.

This map showed India during 1909 by which time Britain had slowly but steadily occupied most of India.

Home

"Quotes for a Better World." *A Better World*. The Emily Fund, n.d. Web.

<<http://www.doonething.org/>>.

Another quote on the home page was "I learned from my illiterate but wise mother that all rights to be deserved and preserved came from duty well done. Thus, the very right to live accrues to us only when we do the duty of citizenship of the world. From this one fundamental statement, perhaps it is easy enough to define the duties of Man and Woman and correlate every right to some corresponding duty to be first performed." His mother's steadfast principles of righteousness, self-discipline, and truth greatly influenced Mahatma Gandhi. These later shaped his philosophies.

JallianwalaBagh Massacre (1919)

"Amritsar Massacre JallianWalaBagh." N.p., n.d. Web.

<<http://www.amritsar.com/Jallian%20Wala%20Bagh.shtml>>.

This website provided the photo of General Dyer, responsible for Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

"JallianwalaBagh - Amritsar." *Remarkable India*. GoRemarkable.com, n.d. Web.

<http://www.remarkableindia.com/heritage_jallianwala_bagh.php>.

This map indicates the location of Jallianwala Bagh in Punjab, India.

"1919 JallianwalaBagh Massacre."Central Sikh Museum.Wordpress, n.d. Web.

<<http://centralsikhmuseum.com/1919-jallianwala-bagh-massacre/>>.

This source provided the picture for the Jallianwala Bagh page. Jallianwala was a tragic incident in Indian history that occurred on April 13, 1919 in Amristar. This source was extremely helpful for it provided a summary and provided the painting.

Khadi Movement (1925)

"Evaluation Report on Khadi& Village Industries Programme."

Planning Commission.PLANNING COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, n.d. Web.

<<http://planningcommission.gov.in/reports/peoreport/peoevalu/index.php?repts=peokhdi.htm>>.

"Summary1.1 The Programme: During the Freedom Struggle, Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, was witness to the grinding poverty of our people, and realized that ...development activities for the growth and spread of *khadi* and village industries." This synopsis is in the Khadi page and it is important because it shows that the Khadi Movement left a lasting impact on the village cottage industries in India, even after independence. Currently, this industry provides employment to many in the villages.

"Indian Stamp Ghar."*Indian Stamp Ghar RSS*.N.p., 12 Feb. 2011. Web.

<<http://www.indianstampghar.com/2011/02/miniature-sheet-gandhi-khadi-by-indiapost/>>.

As the quote on the quilt says, Gandhi believed that the *charkha*, the spinning wheel, symbolized non-violence and was what all 'real' life was based on. It provided self-

reliance, *Swadeshi*, another part of Gandhi's lasting message. This quilt image came from a secondary source that had a collection of original Indian stamps, covers, and other rare historical images. This image is in the Khadi Movement page.

Legacy

Einstein, Albert. "Albert Einstein Expresses His Admiration for Mahatma Gandhi, in Letter and Audio." Interview.Audio blog post. Open Culture. Open Culture, LLC, 2 Jan. 2013.

Web.<http://www.openculture.com/2013/01/albert_einstein_expresses_his_admiration_for_mahatma_gandhi.html>.

This website provided the audio of Albert Einstein stating his admiration for Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. This website also provided the picture of Albert Einstein with Mahatma Gandhi. Albert Einstein liked Gandhi's method of Satyagraha. In the audio, he says, "I believe that Gandhi's views were the most enlightened of all the political men of our time. We should strive to do things in his spirit: not to use violence in fighting for our cause, but by non-participation in anything you believe is evil." Einstein felt that Gandhi was an influential person and that following his example would help people gain world peace.

"Laying the Groundwork for Nonviolent Change."The Martin Luther King Jr. Center. The King Center, 1968-2012. Web.<<http://www.thekingcenter.org/news/2012-10-gandhisbirthday-dr-kings-tributes-mahatma>>.

Though this source contained many primary sources, it was considered secondary for it contained insights of modern historians. This website provided the quote used on the third slide, of the Prezi in the Legacy page. Martin Luther King Jr. said, "If humanity is to progress, Gandhi is inescapable. He lived, thought, and acted, inspired by the vision of

humanity evolving toward a world of peace and harmony. We may ignore him at our own risk.” Following Gandhi’s principles, King led a non-violent struggle to gain rights for African-Americans in America. This was the Civil Rights Movement.

On the Occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's 70th Birthday."Goodreads.GoodreadsInc, n.d. Web.
<<http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/452888-on-the-occasion-of-mahatma-gandhi-s-70th-birthday-generations-to>>.

This was a source that provided the quote "Generations to come, it may well be, will scarce believe that such a man as this one ever in flesh and blood walked upon this Earth” by Albert Einstein. Albert Einstein, the greatest scientist in the world, admired Gandhi as a man of courage and respect. Gandhi had inspired many leaders like Cesar Chavez, Nelson Mandela, and others.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

Compare Team. "Non Cooperation Movement." *India*. N.p., 3 May 2012. Web.
<<http://www.mapsofindia.com/history/non-cooperation-movement.html>>.

The interactive map displayed in the Non-Cooperation page shows places of important events and protests. The locations are Amritsar, Punjab, Kheda, and Chamaparan.

Chauri Chaura was the place where Gandhi’s followers protested violently.

Due to this incident, Gandhi stopped the highly successful movement and took the blame for the burning down of the police station in Chauri Chaura.

Hand, Brian, Geoff Buesing, and Scott McMillin. "The Gandhi Era of the Indian Independence Movement Begins with the Non-Cooperation Movement." *World History Project*. The History of the World, 2014. Web.
<<http://worldhistoryproject.org/photos/fcfa30a1efe418f22c83d83276639dd0>>.

In the Non- Cooperation Movement page, the original poster on *Swadeshi* implored for the rejection of foreign-made cloth by Indians. Mahatma Gandhi expounded on self-reliance, *Swadeshi*, by starting the Khadi Movement. Indians felt this sense of responsibility when they sat and spun cloth and followed Gandhi's example to fight for their rights the true way. This picture came from a secondary website that included a detailed timeline of Gandhi's life endeavors.

"Indian Stamp Ghar." *Indian Stamp Ghar RSS*. N.p., 6 Sept. 2010. Web.

<<http://www.indianstampghar.com/2010/09/special-cover-india-chauri-chaura/>>.

This special cover, on the Non-Cooperation Movement page, commemorates the place where the Chari Chaura incident took place. In the Chauri Chaura incident, Gandhi's followers burned down a police station and hurt many officers. Gandhi had urged for restraint throughout this movement. In this situation, the followers lost control. This cover came from a secondary source, which contained a large collection of primary stamps and covers.

Swadeshi Movement, Indian History." *Swadeshi Movement, Indian History*. Jupiter Infomedia Ltd., 2008. Web.

<http://www.indianetzone.com/26/the_swadeshi_movement_indian_history.htm>.

"The Swadeshi movement quickly gathered force in the country. ...Swadeshi Movement was described by Mahatma Gandhi as the soul of self-rule in the country." This section, under the heading Long-Term Impact, in the Non- Cooperation Movement page, describes the expanse of this movement. It spurred revolutionary changes in India's economy and manufacturing. Gandhi motivated people to aid the cause by encouraging spinning wheel associations and factories for Indian-made goods. This information came

from a secondary source, which provided insights on some of the Indian movements that other iconic Indian leaders led.

Quit India Movement (1942)

"1942 Quit India Movement." *The Open University*. The Open University, 8 Aug. 1942. Web. <<http://www.open.ac.uk/researchprojects/makingbritain/content/1942-quit-indiamovement>>.

This quote is from a secondary source and is on the 'Quit India Movement (1942)' page. The source is secondary because it is a written explanation from an online university database. This quote clearly explains the situation in the year of 1942 of India's freedom struggle. This summary is important to understand this movement.

Rights

"The Center for the Study of Religion and Conflict." *Arizona State University*. Drawbackwards, n.d. Web. <<http://csrc.asu.edu/news/nonviolent-power-action-interview-dennis-dalton>>.

In the 'Rights' page, there is an excerpt from Dr. Dennis Dalton's talk about the importance of Gandhi's political philosophy on the meaning of true freedom. Dr. Dennis Dalton, former professor of political science at Barnard College, had dedicated fifty years of his life on studying Gandhi. This interview was a secondary source because students in Arizona State University took the interview.

The Rowlatt Act (1919)

McHaBu. "British Government Passes the Rowlatt Act in Colonial India, Indefinitely Extending the Use of 'Emergency Measures'" World History Project. The History of Us, n.d. Web. <<http://worldhistoryproject.org/1919/3/british-government-passes-the-rowlatt-act-in-colonial-india-indefinitely-extending-the-use-of-emergency-measures>>.

This website provided the primary picture of “a newspaper report of the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council on the Rowlatt Bills.” This newspaper article described how the imperialist British overpowered the will of Indians. Gandhi, among top national leaders, expressed grave disappointment on these bills.

MEDIA

Advocacy: Women, Outcasts, & Animals

"Mahatma Gandhi @ Advocate of Change Metro TV." *YouTube*. MetroTV, 07 Oct. 2013. Web. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lfm0Mh2tEac>>.

Gandhi advocated for the rights of people and animals. He believed that if everyone tried to fight for the rights of fellow people, then, rights would prevail. This video was put on the website for it portrayed an overall overview of the Advocacy page.

"The Greatest Indian: Know All about BR Ambedkar." *YouTube*. YouTube, 20 Aug. 2012. Web. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YhywpINGbHM>>

This clip is on the ‘Advocacy’ page. The video is part of an IBN news video. The clashing views of Ambedkar and Gandhi depict two political figures’ battle for the rights of Untouchables. Gandhi wanted justice for *Dalits* by including them in the mainstream, while Ambedkar encouraged independent rights separate from the rest of the country.

Chronology

Discovery of India. Perf. Ravi Shankar, Aashish Khan, and Sultan Khan. 1942-1946. Youtube. Youtube. Web. <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hJhBG16e80g>>.

This musical rendition is in the Chronology page. Ravi Shankar, a hailed artist and a renowned Sitar player, an Indian stringed instrument, played this composition in honor of

Mahatma Gandhi. Through this song, India's vibrant culture is portrayed, leaving the listener breathless.

Dandi March: Responsibilities (1930)

"Footage - Gandhi - 1930 April, #02." *YouTube*. YouTube, 02 Oct. 2009. Web.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IJErHQGEHM>>.

This clip is on the 'Dandi March (1930): Responsibilities' page. It depicted how Gandhi led his country to fight for its rights responsibly, through non-violent civil disobedience. To defy the British *Raj*, Gandhi led Indians on a march to stand up for their rights and make tax-free salt. He stirred up patriotism in the hearts of Indians. This video had primary footage. The source had other original videos, papers, and manuscripts from Gandhi's time.

"Non-cooperation, Non-violence Movement." *YouTube*. YouTube, 02 Mar. 2010. Web.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mmq203vO7ZA>>.

This clip is very important because it clearly showed how Gandhi's followers peacefully made salt (by defying British law), despite the harsh beatings by the British soldiers. The video showed the high sense of responsibility that the Indians felt for their actions. This video is on the 'Dandi March (1930): Responsibilities' page.

Dandi March: Rights (1930)

History Channel. "Black History Month Broadband: Martin Luther King Jr. Leads The March on Washington." *YouTube*. YouTube, 20 Jan. 2013. Web.

<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j5RIKuH3tXM>>.

This video in the Dandi March: Rights shows a similar movement undertaken by Martin

Luther King Jr. called 'The March on Washington for jobs and freedom' as a big step in the Civil Rights Movement in America. He was influenced by Gandhi's path of non-violence and he applied these principles in his movements.

"Indiavideodotorg." *YouTube*. YouTube, n.d. Web.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gVJ5VbpwwhM>>.

The video from this website showed the top quote, in this page, in Gandhi's handwriting and the video gave a good map of the route with an original image of the marchers. This media clip gives this web page context and enables the viewer to visualize where and how the marchers executed their peaceful protest. This march was a turning point in India's non-violent rebellion against the British.

Fasts/Jails

"Mahatma Gandhi Pilgrim Of Peace." *YouTube*. YouTube, 25 June 2011. Web.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q0uYJIMpYmo>>.

This clip is on the 'Fasts/ Jails' page. The primary footage was part of a documentary.

This video showed the solidarity of Gandhi's faith in non-violence and truth. Gandhi committed to long fasts, like in this video, to keep order and peace in the country that he loved so much. Gandhi effectively stopped the bloodshed that resulted due to partition.

He felt responsible that he could not keep the country united.

Gallery

"Mahatma Gandhi Pilgrim Of Peace." *YouTube*. YouTube, 25 June 2011. Web.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q0uYJIMpYmo>>.

Pictures from this video are in the Gallery.

Home

Mangeshkar, Lata. *Vaishnav Jana to.Bhajan/Devotional.Narsinh Mehta, 15th Century.*

Youtube. Youtube, 18 May 2008. Web.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rKAhRsqvZqo>>.

This song is in the home page. This was Mahatma Gandhi's favorite song. It was in the language Gujarati, Gandhi's mother tongue. This hymn was included in Gandhi's everyday prayers. It was an inspirational Hindu devotional song.

The clip that is played on the website means that a conscientious person is one who feels others' pain and humbly serves others as his/her responsibility.

OVObio -Intellectuals and Mystics."Gandhi- The Philosophy of Nonviolence."*YouTube.*

YouTube, 13 Apr. 2008. Web.<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TkHTbkPoEQ8>>.

This video was extremely important in expounding on Gandhi's lifelong philosophy of truth and non-violence.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1920)

"Mahatma Gandhi Pilgrim Of Peace." *YouTube.* YouTube, 25 June 2011. Web.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q0uYJIMpYmo>>.

In this video, renowned historians highlight the fact that Gandhi was insistent that people should shun the evil and not the evildoer. After Jallianwala Bagh, Gandhi calmed the tempers of Indians and urged them to take the high moral ground.

Khadi Movement (1925)

Morowitz, Noah. "Mahatma Gandhi Pilgrim of Peace."*YouTube.* Gandhi Historical Recording,

n.d. Web. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q0uYJIMpYmo>>.

This video showed primary footage of the Khadi Movement with Gandhi and his followers spinning at the wheel.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1925)

"Cesar Chavez." *YouTube*. YouTube, 28 Jan. 2008. Web.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rj4ya_Gyq80>.

This video was put in the Non-Cooperation Movement because it was a modern day example of how an ordinary person, just like Gandhi, proved to the world that nonviolence is the strongest weapon. Cesar Chavez, influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's ideas, led the successful non-violent United Farm-Workers Movement in America, in the 1960s.

Quit India

"Footage - Events - Quit India - 1942 August 9, #01." *YouTube*. YouTube, 01 Oct. 2009. Web.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r0XfueCPLhA>>.

This clip is on the 'Quit India Movement (1942)' page. This video showed primary footage of all Indians taking up their responsibility to defy the oppressive colonial power, but only through rightful protest.

Rights

"Gandhi The Road to Freedom - British Propaganda - BBC Documentary 1/6." *YouTube*.

YouTube, 8 Nov. 2009. Web.<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P-BzMayiGCw>>.

This clip with primary footage showed Gandhi's emergence as the national leader.

The Rowlatt Act (1919)

"Gandhi The Rise to Fame - British Propaganda - BBC Documentary 3/8." *YouTube*. YouTube,

08 Nov. 2009. Web.<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SXh1wXZd0CY>>.

This video was a documentary of Mahatma Gandhi, conducted by BBC, presented by

Mishal Husain. This segment was an interview with Professor Mridula Mukherjee. Here, Mukherjee talked about the political unrest in the streets because of the passing of the Rowlatt Act. This strike was the beginning of mass protests in India.

SOFTWARE

Ashrams

Free Flipbook Creator. FlipBook Creator, n.d. Web. <<http://www.flipbook-creator.com/download/13882927424431/>>.

This software helped in creating the beautiful, interactive flipbook, in the Ashrams page.

Gallery

"Photovisi Easy Photo Collages!" *Photovisi.N.p.*, n.d. Web. <<http://www.photovisi.com/>>.

The banner in the Gallery page was created with the software Photovisi. This software allows photos to be auto arranged.

Home

"Create a Photo Mosaic." *EasyMoza.com*. StepFox, n.d. Web. <<http://www.easymoza.com/>>.

This was an important source for it provided on-line free software for the creation of the picture mosaic on the home page. This was one of the highlights of the project. The compilation of a little over a hundred images was time-consuming, but throughout the process of researching for these pictures, a lot of insight was gained and new websites were found, for the help of this project's success.

Legacy

Prezi. Prezi Inc, n.d. Web. <<https://prezi.com/>>.

This software helped in creating the Prezi in the Legacy page.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920) / Dandi March: Responsibilities (1930)

"Cloud-based Interactive Map Creator & Image Mapping Tool." *IMapBuilder Online Map*

Editor. IMapBuilder, n.d. Web. <<http://www.imapbuilder.com/interactive-map-online/>>.

This software was used to create maps. It helped in magnifying the maps. The hover feature over the red bullet points, helps people read captions related to that place or event.

Title

"High Quality Banner Maker." *BannerSnack*. SnackTools.com, n.d. Web.

<<http://www.bannersnack.com/>>.

This software was used for the title page. It was used to make a synopsis of the website.

TERTIARY PICTURES

Chronology

"Indian Tricolour." *Gnowledge Studio*. Django and Gstudio 0.5.dev, n.d. Web.

<<http://beta.metastudio.org/gstudio/resources/images/show/2850/>>.

This website provided the background for the chronology.

Dandi March: Responsibilities (1930)

"Glimpses of Modern Indian Philately." : *MAHATMA GANDHI'S DANDI MARCH*

COMMEMORATION. Ray Creations, 2009. Web.

<<http://modernindianphilately.blogspot.com/2011/12/mahatma-gandhis-dandimarch.html>>.

This website is a tertiary website that provided the picture for the interactive map. This image is in the Dandi March: Responsibilities page. The map highlights the main stops in the Dandi March. Gandhi showed responsibility by including all kinds of people at the various stops along the trail. He implored his followers to allow the *Dalits* into the movement. Therefore, on Gandhi's word, the followers accepted the Untouchables. This

was a moment of social change. The caste system was not eradicated, but it was a step towards social reform.

Home

Princepal. Prince Pal, n.d. Web. <<http://princepal.co/independence-day-indian-flag-wallpaper/>>.

This website was important because it provided the wallpaper used behind the mosaic made by easymoza.com. This was a great background for it symbolized Mahatma Gandhi's patriotism towards India.

Legacy

"César E. Chávez (1927-1993)." *César E. Chávez (1927-1993)*. Palomar College, n.d. Web.

<<http://clubs.palomar.edu/mecha/Cesar%20Chavez%20Non%20Violence.htm>>.

This website provided the picture of Cesar Chavez found on the fourth slide of the Prezi, in the Legacy page.

"Mahatma Gandhi HD Wallpapers." Free Wallpapers. Freewallpaperss.com, n.d. Web.

<<http://freewallpaperss.com/mahatma-gandhi-hd-wallpapers/mahatma-gandhi-hdwallpapers-2/>>.

This website provided the Mahatma Gandhi picture found in slide two of the Prezi created for the Legacy page.