

NONVIOLENT RESISTANCE: GANDHI AND KING

Performance Standard (16A/16BW).G

Create a poster using dates, facts, and drawings which will represent the development of the idea of nonviolent or peaceful resistance in this century as advocated and practiced by Mohandas Gandhi and Martin Luther King:

- *Knowledge*: identify major events, dates and facts of the lives of Gandhi and King;
- *Reasoning*: describe the philosophies of King and Gandhi; and
- *Communication*: create a poster/chart that is well-organized, well-focused and well-detailed; express all ideas in a way that provides evidence of knowledge and reasoning processes.

Procedure

1. *In order to apply the skills of historical analysis and interpretation (16A), and understand the development of significant political events (16B)*, students should experience sufficient learning opportunities to develop the following:
 - Organize a series of related historical events for depiction on a periodization chart, and
 - Compare/contrast the development of the political ideology of significant individuals from a Western civilization with that of a non-Western civilization.
2. Have students review and discuss the assessment task and how the rubric will be used to evaluate their work.
3. This assessment assumes that the students have covered a unit on the American Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's as well as some background information on the life of Martin Luther King.
4. Distribute copies of the one-page reading "Gandhi's Legacy" and the photo essay "A Conflict in Black and White".
5. Instruct the students to read the Gandhi article. They should take notes which should address the following issues:
 - Some basic information on the man's life (where he lived, when he lived, occupation, religious affiliation)
 - Some information on what he meant by nonviolent or peaceful resistance; how did he instruct people to carry this out
 - Major events and dates of his life and work
 - Any quotes attributed to him which describe his attitude towards resistance
6. Distribute copies of the photo essay "Conflict in Black and White". Instruct the students to follow the same procedure as above but based on their previous knowledge of King (they may use class references, such as their textbook to locate some basic information about his life and work) coupled with new knowledge gained from reading the photo essay.
7. Have students create a poster/chart on poster board depicting the use of nonviolent resistance by these two leaders. The poster may be created in a variety of ways but must contain the following elements:
 - a title or theme
 - brief references to major events in each of their lives
 - drawings depicting their lives/struggles
 - quotes which might help describe their philosophies
 - a continuous timeline of at least 15 dates representing the lives and work of these two leaders
8. Poster should be constructed using pencils, colored markers, etc. with every effort made to be neat and to spell correctly.
9. Evaluate each student's work using the Social Science Rubric as follows and add the scores to determine the performance level:
 - *Knowledge*: the identification of a title/theme and 15 major events on the timeline is complete and accurate.
 - *Reasoning*: the descriptions of the philosophies of King and Gandhi and the drawings are well-reasoned and logical.
 - *Communication*: the poster is well-organized, well-focused and well-detailed; the knowledge and reasoning were completely and effectively communicated.

Examples of Student Work follow

Time Requirements

- Students will have one class period for reading the articles, taking notes on their own paper, and beginning to sketch out an idea for how their ideas will be depicted on the poster
- They should have at least one additional period (two if needed) for the construction of the poster

Resources

- Copies of the articles
- Poster board
- Markers
- Rulers
- Pencils
- Social Science Rubric

A Conflict In Black And White

During the 90 years between the Civil War and the civil rights movement, racism had a way of hiding from Americans who didn't want to see it. According to the Constitution, blacks had the right to vote; but in fact, all over the South they were kept away from the polls by taxes, literacy tests, and shotguns. According to custom, blacks had equal-though separate-facilities; but in fact, their schools were run-down and their bus seats were at the back. According to law, murder was illegal; but in fact, week after week, blacks were lynched on dark nights while white sheriffs looked the other way.

All of this began to change in December 1955, when a black woman named Rosa Parks took a seat in the front of a city bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Five days later, a 26-year-old preacher from Atlanta named Martin Luther King Jr. arrived to lead a boycott that ended bus segregation in Montgomery.

What followed was the civil rights movement—a wave of nonviolent protest that forced racism out of the closet and put it on view. For 10 years, Americans watched on the evening news as protesters were beaten and arrested simply for sitting at an all-white lunch counter, or for trying to register to vote. Eventually, public outrage forced the federal government to act. Little by little, public facilities were integrated, voting rights insured, and protesters protected.

But progress was slow and frustrating. And though blacks gained legal equality, they were left behind economically, shut out of good jobs and stuck in under-funded schools. In 1965, just after a major civil rights act was passed, a black ghetto in Los Angeles called Watts erupted in anger. When the smoke cleared, 34 were dead, 1,000 wounded, and 4,000 arrested. The battleground had shifted.

New black voices began to speak. The young leaders wanted power; they wanted control over schools, jobs, and communities. And they would get it not with nonviolence, but, in the words of Malcolm X, “by any means necessary.”

In April 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was struck down by a white assassin. That night, blacks rioted in cities across the country, and it was clear, once and for all, that the mass struggle for civil rights by peaceful means had ended.

“Segregation now. Segregation tomorrow. Segregation forever.” - George Wallace, Governor of Alabama

In the South in the 1950s, blacks and whites might live next door to one another and still inhabit separate worlds. Segregation in the South was rigidly enforced by state officials like Alabama Governor George Wallace. And it extended from schools to bus stops to restaurants and lunch counters, even to public drinking fountains.

“We are determined here in Montgomery to work and fight until justice runs down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream.” - Martin Luther King Jr., at a bus boycott rally

In the first major challenge to the color barrier, 26 year old Martin Luther King Jr. led a boycott of segregated buses in Montgomery, Alabama. He urged boycotters to be willing to go peacefully to jail to end segregation. King himself was arrested during a march. The boycott ended after 12 months, when the Supreme Court ordered Montgomery to end bus segregation.

“We'll take hitting, we'll take beating. We're willing to accept death. But we're going to keep going till we can ride from anywhere in the South to anywhere else in the South.” - Jim Zwerg, freedom rider, after being beaten by a Montgomery mob.

John Lewis and Jim Zwerg were part of an interracial group of “Freedom Riders” who rode buses through the South in 1961 to challenge segregation. In several cities, riders were badly beaten by angry mobs. In the end the rides forced the U. S. to enforce anti-segregation laws.

“Love is the central motif of nonviolence. Such love goes to the extreme; it remains loving and forgiving even in the midst of hostility.” – Reverend James Lawson, to student activists in North Carolina

Sit-ins, an equally dangerous form of protest, spread across the South in 1960 after four black students sat down at a segregated lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, and refused to leave. Bad publicity and boycotts forced department stores to start serving blacks—but not before hundreds of protesters had been beaten, abused, and arrested.

“Understand why the Negro must have sit-ins and freedom rides. If his repressed emotions do not come out in nonviolent ways, they will come out in ominous expressions of violence. This is not a threat; it is a fact of history.” – Martin Luther King Jr., in “Letter from Birmingham City Jail”

In Birmingham, Alabama, in 1963, Martin Luther King and other nonviolent leaders found a perfect adversary in Police Chief Eugene “Bull” Connor. When people started marching to demand integration, Connor put them right in jail. Pretty soon, black parents pulled their kids out of school and had them march. When there was no more room in the jails, Connor loosed police dogs and firehoses on the teenage marchers. The brutality instantly became international news and

Birmingham was publicly embarrassed. King, after being arrested for leading a march, wrote his famous "Letter from Birmingham Jail." And city leaders agreed to desegregate public was rooms, drinking fountains, and lunch counters, and to employ more blacks.

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Gandhi's Forgotten Legacy

As India and Pakistan trade threats-and back them up with arsenals of atom bombs-many Indians say the peaceful, nonviolent India imagined by its founding statesman has been forgotten.

That founder, Mohandas K. Gandhi, dedicated his life to the notion that peaceful resistance is the best answer to violence. Armed only with his belief, and owning no more than a book of songs, a pocket watch, and a few personal items, he overthrew the British rule of India.

Born in 1869, Gandhi felt the slap of prejudice as a young man when he was ordered to the baggage car with other people of color during a train trip in South Africa. He refused and was tossed off the train. The moment was a turning point. Gandhi began organizing and speaking at rallies in South Africa, spreading a radical new message of nonviolent resistance. He told his followers they must be willing to go to jail or accept beatings to make their point. But they should never retaliate. "An eye for an eye, and soon the whole world is blind," he said.

Gandhi won major victories for South Africa's large Indian population, and returned to India a hero in 1915. His followers began to call him Mahatma-"great soul."

The Force Of Conscience

At home, Gandhi adopted the life of the poor. From a small hut, where he tended fruit trees and wove his own cloth, he organized resistance to Britain, which had colonized India in 1858.

The strikes and boycotts he led landed him in jail for a total of seven years. The dangers of resistance reached a high point on April 13, 1919, when British troops opened fire on unarmed demonstrators, killing nearly 400 Indians and wounding 1,200.

Gandhi never gave up. He organized more boycotts and strikes, finally winning independence for India in 1947.

Unfortunately, Gandhi, a Hindu, was never able to heal the hatred between Muslims and Hindus in India. When India won independence, the Muslim population broke away to create the separate nation of Pakistan. Religious riots broke out in which nearly a million died. "Before Hindus and Muslims dare think of freedom," he said, "they must be brave enough to love one another, to tolerate one another's religion."

But on January 30, 1948, a Hindu nationalist, angered by Gandhi's tolerance of Muslims, shot him dead. Gandhi was 78. His example inspired Martin Luther King Jr. to lead a nonviolent struggle for civil rights in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s. But many believe Gandhi would not be pleased with today's warlike India, still beset with religious hatred. Says Gandhi's great grandson Tushar: "He would be a very disappointed man."

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"Meets"

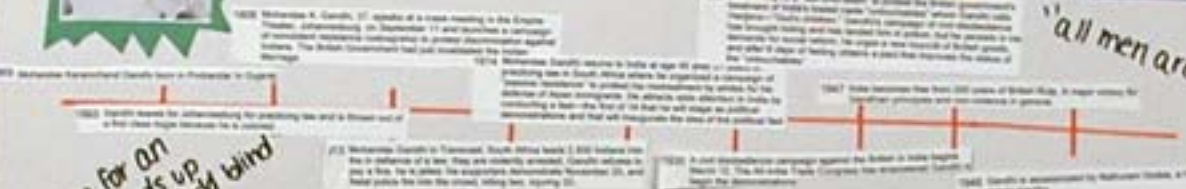
Gandhi



"all men are brothers"

Basic Facts...

- * Whole name: Mohandas K. Gandhi
- * Born: 1869 in Gujarat (West India)
- * At the age of 13, Gandhi was married to Kasturba Bhanji in 1882



"an eye for an eye only ends up leaving the world blind"

Fight For Rights

- * Whole name: Martin Luther King Junior
- * Born: January 15, 1929 in Atlanta Georgia
- * At the age of 24, Martin Luther King Jr. married Coretta Scott.



King



"he who seek justice will have to do justice to others"



"I have a dream..."

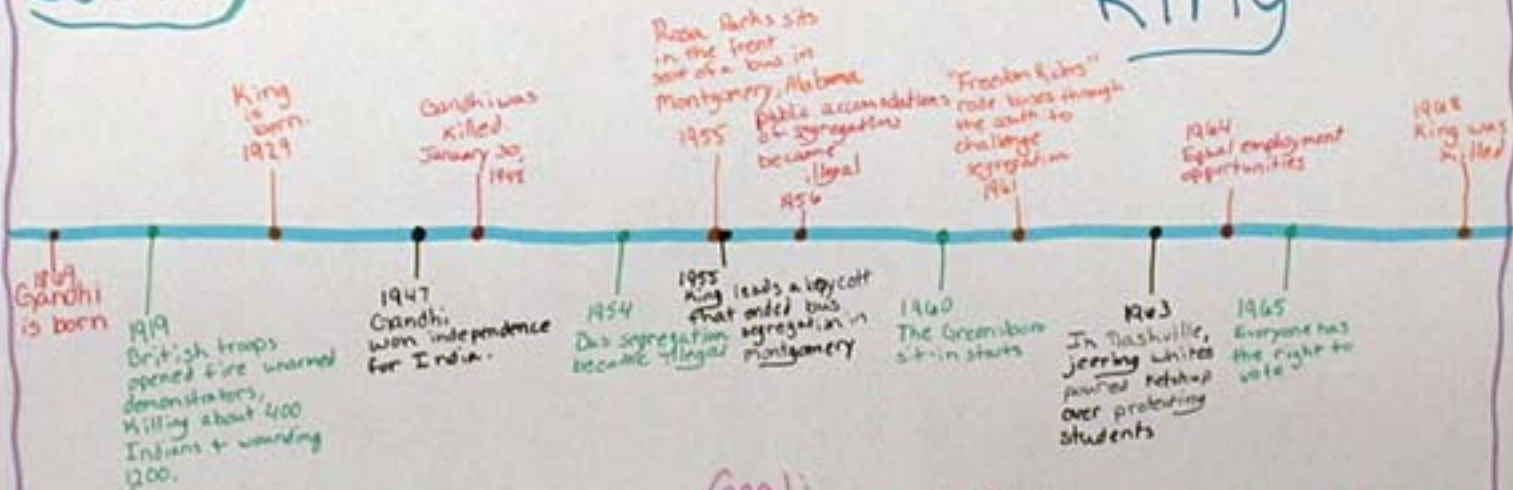
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"Exceeds"

★ All Men Are Created Equal ★

Gandhi

King



Gandhi's Quote Corner

"An eye for an eye, and soon the whole world is blind."

"Before Hindus and Muslims dare think of freedom, they must be brave enough to love one another, to tolerate one another's religion."



Goal:
To be treated equally.

King's Quote Corner

"Understand why the Negro must have sit-ins & freedom rides. If his repressed emotions do not come out in nonviolent ways, they will come out in ominous expressions of violence. This is not a threat, it is a fact of history."

"We are determined here in Montgomery to work & fight until justice runs down like water & righteousness like a mighty stream."



Text of Poster
Non-violent Resistance: Gandhi and King
Meets Poster

Gandhi
Fight For Rights
King

Basic Facts

Whole name: Mohandas K. Gandhi

Born: 1869 in Gujarat (West India)

At the age of 13, Gandhi was married to Kasturba Makanji in 1882

Whole name: Martin Luther King Jr.

Born: January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia

At the age of 24, Martin Luther King Jr. married Coretta Scott.

Gandhi Time line (top)

1869 – Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi born in Porbandar in Gujarat

1893 – Gandhi leaves of Johannesburg for practicing law and is thrown out of a first class bogie because he is colored.

1906 – Mohandas K. Gandhi, 37 speaks at a mass meeting in the Empire Theater, Johannesburg on September 11 and launches a campaign of nonviolent resistance (satyagraha) to protest discrimination against Indians. The British Government had just invalidated the Indian Marriage.

1913 – Mohandas Gandhi in Transvaal, South Africa leads 2,500 Indians into the defiance of a law, they are violently arrested, Gandhi refuses to pay a fine, he is jailed, his supporters demonstrate November 25, and Natal police fire into the crowd, killing two, injuring 20.

1914 – Mohandas Gandhi returns to India at age 45 after 21 years of practicing law in South Africa where he organized a campaign of “passive resistance: to protest his mistreatment by whites for his defense of Asian immigrants. He attracts wide attention in India by conducting a fast-the first of 14 that he will stage as political demonstrations and that will inaugurate the idea of the political fast.

1930 – A civil disobedience campaign against the British in India begins March 12. the All-India Trade Congress has empowered Gandhi to begin the demonstrations.

1932 – Gandhi begins a “fast unto death” to protest the British government’s treatment of India’s lowest caste “untouchables” whom Gandhi calls Harijans-“God’s children.” Gandhi’s campaign of civil disobedience has brought rioting and has landed him in prison, but he persists in his demands for social reform, he urges a new boycott of British goods, and after 6 days of fasting obtains a pact that improves the status of the “untouchables.”

1947 – India becomes free from 200 years of British rule. A major victory for Gandhian principles and non-violence in general.

1948 – Gandhi is assassinated by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu fanatic at a prayer meeting.

King Timeline

1929 – Martin Luther King Jr. is born to the parents of Reverend and Mrs. Nartin Luther King, Sr. in Atlanta, Georgia.

1948 – Martin Luther King Jr. graduates from Morehouse College without ever graduating High school!

1953 – King is married to Coretta Scott in Marion, Alabama

1955 – King receives his PhD from Boston University. King is unanimously elected president of an organization named the Montgomery Improvement Association.

1956 – A bomb is thrown into the porch of Kings home in Montgomery. King is indicted on charges of helping hinder the operation of buses without legal cause.

1957 – Another bomb is placed under the porch of King's home, but fails to explode.

1958 – King's book *Stride Toward freedom* is published by Harper and Row. King is stabbed in the chest while doing a book signing in the heart of Harlem. (The stabber- Mrs. Izola Curry, is supposedly mentally ill.)

1959 – King and family travel to India to study Gandhi's techniques of non-violence as guests of the Prime Minister.

1960 – After the King family move to Atlanta, Martin is made co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. King is arrested in Atlanta after conducting a sit-in on charges of violating trust passing laws. King is held on a 2, 000 dollar bond which is immediately paid and he is released.

1961 – A group called the Freedom Riders intent on desegregating the interstate bus system head out from Washington DC on a bus. In Anniston, Alabama the bus is raided by a bomb and the Freedom Riders are beaten viciously. In Albany, Georgia King is arrested while doing this on charges without a permit.

1962 – King is convicted of leading the march in Albany. After leaving jail, King joins the Birmingham Protests. In Albany again, King is arrested for obstructing the sidewalk and for disorderly conduct.

1963 – During another demonstration King is arrested for a sit-in to protest segregation of eating facilities. While imprisoned, King writes his letter from A Birmingham Jail. Police use dogs and fire hoses upon marching protesters. King delivers his "I Have A Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

1964 – King joins workers in demonstrations for the integration of public accommodations in St. Augustine, Florida. Because of this he is arrested.

1966 – King rents an apartment in the black ghetto of Chicago.

1968 – King is assassinated by a sniper at The Lorraine Motel in Memphis. He dies moments later in St. Joseph's Hospital from a gunshot wound in the neck.

Text of Poster
Non-violent Resistance: Gandhi and King
Exceeds Poster

All Men Are Created Equal

Time line

- 1869 – Gandhi is born
- 1919 – British troops opened fire unarmed demonstrator, killing about 400 Indians and wounding 1,200.
- 1929 – King is born.
- 1947 – Gandhi won independence for India
- 1948 – Gandhi was killed January 30
- 1954 – Bus segregation became illegal
- 1955 – Rosa Parks sits in the front seat of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama
- 1955 – King leads a boycott that ended bus segregation in Montgomery
- 1956 – Public accommodations of segregations became illegal
- 1960 – The Greensboro sit-in starts
- 1961 – “Freedom Riders” rode buses through the south to challenge segregation
- 1963 – In Nashville, jeering whites poured ketchup over protesting students
- 1964 – Equal Employment Opportunities
- 1965 – Everyone has the right to vote
- 1968 – King was killed

Gandhi’s Quote Corner

“An eye for an eye, and soon the whole world is blind.”
“Before Hindus and Muslims dare think of freedom, they must be brave enough to love one another, to tolerate one another’s religion.”

King’s Quote Corner

“Understand why the Negro must have sit-ins and freedom rides. If his repressed emotions do not come out in non-violent ways, they will come out in ominous expressions of violence. This is not a threat, it is a fact of history.”
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