BIRTH-PLACE OF GANDHIJI

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born at Karamchand Uttamchand Gandhi’s home at Porbandar in Gujarat on 2nd October 1869.
STEALING AND ATONEMENT, 1883

Once Mohan stole a bit of Gold, but it weighed heavily on his conscience. He made a confession to his father and asked for punishment. Sincere repentance won Mohan his father’s affection.
NURSING HIS AILING FATHER, 1884-1885

During five long years of his father’s illness, Mohan nursed him and listened to discussions on different faiths.
SEEKING MOTHER’S PERMISSION TO GO ABROAD, 1888

Mohan’s mother consented going to England for further studies only after he took a vow not to touch wine, women & meat.
VICTIM OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, 1893

On a complaint by a white passenger, M. K. Gandhi, Barrister-at-Law was thrown out of the first class railway compartment at Maritzburg in South Africa. This incident changed the course of his life.
THE EPIC MARCH, 1913

Hundreds of Indians marched from New Castle to Transvaal as a protest against £3 tax. Their leader Gandhi was arrested three times in four days but they continued the march.
RETURN OF THE HERO, 1915

On their return from South Africa after 21 years, Gandhi and Kasturbai were given an imposing reception in Bombay. People spontaneously addressed Gandhi as ‘Mahatma’ the great soul.
STAIN OF INDIGO, 1917
Gandhi espoused the cause of the oppressed peasants on the indigo plantation in Bihar and launched his first civil disobedience movement in India.
The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, 1919

Gandhi investigated into the atrocities committed by General Dyer on a peaceful gathering at Amritsar, killing 375 and injuring 1,000 and more unarmed, unwarned people.
BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH, 1921

Gandhi inaugurated the campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth by kindling an immense bonfire in Bombay for economic emancipation of India.
THE GREAT TRIAL, 1922

Gandhi was tried for sedition, in March. Pleading guilty he said, “I hold it to be a virtue to be disaffected towards a government which has done more harm to India that any previous system.” He was sentenced to six years’ imprisonment.
The inhuman destruction of village-industries was corroding Gandhi’s heart. He believed that their restoration alone would feed the hungry millions.
THE DANDI MARCH, 1930
On March 12, sixty one year old Gandhi started the great march of liberty from Sabarmati Ashram with a strong resolve to break the inhuman salt-law.
THE SALT SATYAGRAHA, 1930

On April 6, Gandhi broke the nefarious Salt-law at Dandi. Despite brutal assaults on the people, the war against the salt-tax spread to far flung regions. India was seething in revolt. Gandhi was arrested on May 4.
AMONG THE WORKERS, LONDON, 1931

Gandhi planted a tree outside Kingsley Hall, East End, where he stayed with the workers for twelve weeks.
FAST FOR THE ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY, 1932

Gandhi was arrested on his return from England. On September 20, he commenced his fast unto death in the prison for eradicating untouchability. On the leaders signing a pact, the fast was broken after six days.
THE CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Gandhi pleaded for the uplift of the downtrodden untouchables and for restoring equality between man and man.
WITH POET TAGORE, 1940
The two apostles of India’s regeneration - Gandhi and Tagore met at Shantiniketan.
QUIT INDIA, 1942

On the A.I.C.C. passing the ‘Quit India’ Resolution on August 8, to end the British rule, Gandhi gave a dictum for the non-violent soldier of freedom, ‘Do or Die’. On Gandhi’s detention, India’s national pride rose in revolt.
DEATH OF KASTURBA, 1944

Gandhi’s 74 years old wife Kasturba died as prisoner on February, 22. Thus ended their 62 years old companionship.
PILGRIM OF PEACE, 1946-47

Gandhi set out on his pilgrimage of peace in riot-wrecked Bengal to establish unity between the two sister-communities. His message was, “The cry of blood for blood is barbarous.”
IN RIOT-WRECKED BIHAR, 1947

Gandhi came to Patna to comfort the victims of communal frenzy. He exhorted the Hindus and the Muslims to live together in a filial spirit. He brought love where hatred and cunning had ruled.
FAST FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY, 1947

On September 1, Gandhi began his fast to end communal frenzy searching in all concerned. The hooligans surrendered their weapons. Gandhi broke his fast on the restoration of peace.
MARTYRDOM, 1948

On January 30 at the sun-set-hour, the perverse assassin of the ages lodged hot lead in the soft flesh of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. His mind was concentrated on God and he merged in Him. He had said, “If I am to die by the bullet of a mad man I must do so smilling”. He was the Victorious One in death as in Life.
THE WORLD BOWED IN HOMAGE, 1948

On January 31, Gandhi’s body was laid on a sandal wood pyre at Rajghat, Delhi. From the pyre comes the message: Lead me from the Unreal to the Real. From Darkness to Light, From Death to immortality.