

General Knowledge

Mahatma Gandhi's life - 100 Important Events

1. 1869 Born at Porbandar, Kathiawad, Father: Karamchand Mother: Putlibai
2. 1876 Primary schooling in Rajkot
3. 1881 Started high school in Rajkot
4. 1883 Married to Kasturba
5. 1887 Passed matriculation examination at Ahmedabad and entered Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, Kathiawad
6. 1891 Sailed from Bombay for England to study law
7. 1891 Returned to India after being called to bar. Began practice of law in Bombay and Rajkot
8. 1893 Sailed for South Africa to become lawyer for an Indian firm
9. 1893 Faced color discrimination / apartheid
10. 1894 Drafted first petition sent by the Indians to a South African legislature
11. 1894 Organised Natal Indian Congress
12. 1896 Returned to India for six months to bring back his wife and two children to Natal
13. 1896 Reached South Africa with family. Was mobbed when he disembarked at Durban for his writings about South Africa when he was in India
14. 1899 Organised Indian Ambulance Corps for British in Boer War
15. 1901 Moved back to India. Promised to return to South Africa if Indian community needed his services again
16. 1901–1902 Attended Indian National Congress meeting in Calcutta, and opened law office in Bombay
17. 1902 Returned to South Africa after urgent request from Indian community
18. 1903 Opened law office in Johannesburg
19. 1904 Established Indian Opinion, a weekly
20. 1904 Organised Phoenix Settlement near Durban, after reading Ruskin's Unto This Last
21. 1906 Organised Indian Ambulance Corps for Zulu "Rebellion"
22. 1906 Took vow of continence for life
23. 1906 First satyagraha campaign in Johannesburg in protest against proposed Asiatic ordinance directed against Indian immigrants in Transvaal
24. 1906 Sailed for England to present Indians' case to Colonial Secretary
25. 1907 Organised satyagraha against Compulsory Registration of Asians ("The Black Act")
26. 1908 Stood trial for instigating satyagraha and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Johannesburg jail (his first imprisonment)
27. 1908 Summoned to consult General Smuts at Pretoria; compromise reached; was released from jail
28. 1908 Attacked and wounded by Indian extremist, Mir Alam, for reaching settlement with Smuts
29. 1908 Second satyagraha campaign began with bonfire of registration certificates after Smuts broke agreement
30. 1908 Arrested for not having certificate, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Volksrust jail
31. 1909 Sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Volksrust and Pretoria jails
32. 1909 Sailed for England again to present Indians' case
33. 1909 Returned to South Africa, wrote 'Hind Swaraj' on the way
34. 1910 Established Tolstoy Farm near Johannesburg
35. 1913 Helped campaign against nullification of marriages not conducted as per Christian rites
36. 1913 Third satyagraha campaign begun by leading "great march" of 2,000 Indian miners from Newcastle across Transvaal border in Natal
37. 1913 Arrested three times in four days (at Palmford, Standerton, and Teakworth) and sentenced at Dundee to nine months' imprisonment; tried at Volksrust in second trial and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with his European co-workers, Polak and Kallenbach.

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38. 1913 Released unconditionally in expectation of a compromise settlement, C.F. Andrews and W.W. Pearson having been sent by Indians in India to negotiate
39. 1914 Underwent fourteen days' fast for moral lapse of members of Phoenix Settlement
40. 1914 Satyagraha campaign suspended, with pending agreement between Smuts, C.F. Andrews, and Gandhi, and with ultimate passage of Indian Relief Act
41. 1914 Left South Africa
42. 1914 Organised Indian Ambulance Corps in England
43. 1915 Established Satyagraha Ashram at Kochrab, near Ahmedabad, and soon admitted an untouchable family. The ashram was moved in 1917 to a new site on Sabarmati River
44. 1916 Gave speech at opening of Hindu University at Benares
45. 1917 Led successful satyagraha campaign for rights of peasants on indigo plantations in Champaran. Defied an order to leave the area, was arrested at Motihari and tried, but case was withdrawn. Mahadev Desai joined him at Champaran
46. 1918 Led strike of mill workers at Ahmedabad. Mill owner agreed to arbitration after his three-day fast (his first fast in India)
47. 1918 Led satyagraha campaign for peasants in Kheda
48. 1918 Attended Viceroy's War Conference at Delhi and agreed for recruitment of Indians for World War I
49. 1919 Rowlatt Act (perpetuating withdrawal of civil liberties for seditious crimes) passed, and first all-India satyagraha campaign conceived
50. 1919 Organised "nation-wide hartal" against Rowlatt Act
51. 1919 Arrested at Kosi near Delhi on way to Punjab and escorted back to Bombay, but never tried
52. 1919 Fasted at Sabarmati for three days in penitence for violence and suspended satyagraha campaign, which he called a "Himalayan miscalculation" because people were not disciplined enough
53. 1919 Became the editor of English weekly, Young India, and Gujarati weekly, Navajivan
54. 1920 Elected president of All-India Home Rule League
55. 1920 Successfully urged resolution for a satyagraha campaign of non-cooperation at Muslim Conference at Allahabad and at Congress sessions at Calcutta and Nagpur
56. 1920 Gave up Kaisar-i-Hind medal. Second all-India satyagraha campaign started
57. 1921 Presided at bonfire of foreign cloth in Bombay.
58. 1921 Resolved to wear only a loin-cloth in devotion to Khadi and simplicity
59. 1921 Fasted at Bombay for five days because of communal rioting following visit of Prince of Wales
60. 1921 Mass Civil Disobedience. Gandhi invested with "sole executive authority" on behalf of Congress.
61. 1922 Civil disobedience movement is suspended following violence at Chauri Chaura and undertook five-day fast of penance at Bardoli
62. 1922 Arrested at Sabarmati in charge of sedition in Young India. Pleaded guilty at the "great trial" in Ahmedabad. Sentenced to six years' imprisonment in Yeravda jail
63. 1923 Wrote Satyagraha in South Africa and part of his autobiography in prison
64. 1924 Was operated on for appendicitis and unconditionally released from prison
65. 1924 Began 21-day "great fast" at Mohammed Ali's home near Delhi as penance for communal riots between Hindus and Muslims, especially at Kohat
66. 1924 Presided over Congress session at Belgaum as president
67. 1925 Announced one-year political silence and immobility at Congress session at Cawnpore (Kanpur)
68. 1928 Moved compromise resolution at Congress session at Calcutta, calling for complete independence within one year, or else the beginning of another all-Indian satyagraha campaign
69. 1929 Congress session at Lahore declared 'complete independence' and a boycott of the legislature and declared January 26 as National Independence Day

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70. 1930 Set out from Sabamarti with 79 volunteers on historic salt march 200 miles to sea at Dandi
71. 1930 Broke salt law by picking salt up at seashore
72. 1931 Gandhi-Irwin (Viceroy) Pact signed, Civil Disobedience ended
73. 1931 Attended the second Round Table Conference. Resided at Kingsley Hall in London slums, broadcast to America, visited universities, met celebrities
74. 1931 Traveled to Switzerland, met Romain Rolland, met Mussolini in Italy
75. 1932 Arrested in Bombay with Sardar Patel and detained without trial at Yeravda prison
76. 1932 Began "perpetual fast unto death" while in prison in protest of British action giving separate electorates to untouchables
77. 1932 Concluded "epic fast" with historic cell scene in presence of Tagore after British accepted "Poona Pact"
78. 1933 Began weekly publication of Harijan in place of Young India
79. 1933 Sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Yeravda. Started a fast against refusal of permission to work against untouchability while in prison; taken to hospital on the fifth day a, unconditionally released on eighth day
80. 1933 Began ten-month tour of every province in India to help end untouchability
81. 1933 Kasturba arrested and imprisoned for sixth time in two years
82. 1934 Fasted at Wardha ashram for seven days against intolerance of opponents of the movement against untouchability
83. 1934 Launched All-India Village Industries Association
84. 1940 Launched limited, individual civil-disobedience campaign against Britain's refusal to allow Indians to express their opinions regarding World War II
85. 1942 Met Sir Stafford Cripps in New Delhi but called his proposals "a post-dated cheque". Proposals were ultimately rejected by Congress
86. 1942 Congress passed "Quit India" resolution - the final nation-wide satyagraha campaign - with Gandhi as leader
87. 1942 Arrested with other Congress leaders and Kasturba and imprisoned at Aga Khan Palace near Poona
88. 1943 Began 21-day fast at Aga Khan Palace to end deadlock of negotiations between Viceroy and Indian leaders
89. 1944 After decline in health, was released unconditionally from detention
90. 1946 Conferred with British Cabinet Mission in New Delhi
91. 1946 Toured villages in East Bengal to quell communal rioting over Muslim representation in provisional government
92. 1947 Toured Bihar to ease Hindu-Muslim tension
93. 1947 Began conferences in New Delhi with Lord Mountbatten
94. 1947 Opposed Congress decision to accept division of country into India and Pakistan
95. 1947 Fasted and prayed to combat riots in Calcutta as India was partitioned and granted independence
96. 1947 Fasted for three days to stop communal violence in Calcutta
97. 1947 Visited Delhi to stop rioting and to visit camps of refugees (Hindus and Sikhs from the Punjab)
98. 1948 Fasted for five days in Delhi for communal unity
99. 1948 Bomb exploded in midst of his prayer meeting at Birla House, Delhi
100. 1948 Assassinated in 78th year at Birla House by Nathuram Vinayak Godse