

and the colonial government was forced to arrest members of the mob. However, Gandhi refused to press charges. Gandhi was arrested many more times during the movement, and calmly fasted in prison, believing that his death as a martyr would embarrass the British enough to allow India's national independence.

Gandhi was seated in the first-class compartment when a European man entered the compartment and ordered the railway official to remove Gandhi, a non-white. Gandhi, demonstrating *Swaraj*, *Ahimsa*, and *Satya*, took out his first class ticket and logically reasoned with the official. Despite being forewarned that he would be removed from the train, he refused to comply on the grounds that Indians should be granted the same transportation rights and luxury as the Europeans. Further, he did not resist or respond with violence after his luggage was tossed out onto the platform. Gandhi founded the Natal Indian Congress to oppose a bill denying Indians the right to vote in South Africa. Although the bill passes, Gandhi successfully draws the public attention to injustices concerning Indians under British oppression. The British Government passes the Rowlatt Act which gives authority to British guards to arrest people and incarcerate them without trial if they are suspected to be in charge of terrorism. In response to this, Gandhi (through the Indian National Congress) starts the Hartal Movement in which thousands of Indians (i.e. miners) go on strike and completely halt trading with the British. In addition, Gandhi persuades the people into boycotting British products and instead manufacturing their own "home-spun" clothing to become self-reliant. This paves the way for Gandhi's Quit India campaign which declared India's Independence from British rule. Once India became sovereign nation, tensions between Hindu and Muslim factions began to resurface and cause riots to break out. The Indo-Pakistani War of 1947 was the result of a mass geographical relocation of Muslims and Hindus, who originally lived among one another. In an attempt to facilitate peace by restoring Muslim homes, paying to Pakistan civilians, and creating a ceasefire, Gandhi (now 77 years old) begins another fast (*Tapasya*, *Ahimsa*). Five days into the fast, India makes a payment to Pakistan and Hindu, Muslim and Sikh community leaders agree to renounce violence and establish a ceasefire.