Use the words in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

Mahatma Gandhi was known to the whole world as the leader of the Indian nationalist (1) _______________ (MOVE) against British (2) _______________ (DOMINATE) of India. During his lifetime he was much praised for his doctrine of nonviolent (3) _______________ (RESIST) and civil (4) _______________ (OBEY). Even though he was one of the greatest human rights (5) _______________ (ACTIVE) he always appeared as a simple man who fought against (6) _______________ (POOR) and the (7) _______________ (HOMELESS) of India's working population.

Gandhi was born into a (8) _______________ (WEALTH) family. His mother was a (9) _______________ (DEEP) religious woman. In his (10) _______________ (CHILD) years Mahatma was a small and quiet boy who (11) _______________ (LIKE) sports and was only an average student. At 13 his parents arranged a (12) _______________ (MARRY) with a girl the same age. Gandhi's father persuaded him to study law in London but (13) _______________ (ADJUST) to the British way of life proved to be difficult.

After a short interval back home in India he left again for South Africa, where he accepted a job as a (14) _______________ (LAW). At first, he only planned to stay a year but after observing nationwide (15) _______________ (DISCRIMINATE) against non-whites he found a new cause. He fought for the (16) _______________ (PROTECT) of Indian South Africans and stayed until 1913. In 1907 Gandhi urged all Indians to defy a law requiring (17) _______________ (REGISTER) and fingerprinting. For this (18) _______________ (ACTIVE) he was (19) _______________ (PRISON) for two months.

After returning to India he became an (20) _______________ (INFLUENCE) figure within a short time. He urged the boycott of British goods and a (21) _______________ (POLITICS) of non-cooperation with the British (22) _______________ (RULE). Gandhi told Indians to make their own clothes rather than buy British goods. This, he argued, would create (23) _______________ (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians.
In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest march in (24) ________________ (RESPOND) to British (25) ________________ (TAX) of all salt used by Indians. Thousands walked over 250 miles to protest against the (26) ________________ (FAIR) law. In 1934 Gandhi stepped down as leader of the Congress Party and turned power over to his (27) ________________ (SUCCEED) Jawaharlal Nehru.

Britain’s entrance into World War II brought India in without its (28) ________________ (APPROVE). When Gandhi and other leaders refused to take part in the British war effort, the (29) ________________ (POLITICS) of the Congress Party were thrown into prison once again. After the war the British started (30) ________________ (NEGOTIATE) with Indian leaders which led to the (31) ________________ (PART) of the sub-continent. Riots and (32) ________________ (VIOLENT) broke out between Hindus and Muslims in many parts of the country.

In March 1947 the last viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, arrived in India to prepare (33) ________________ (INDEPENDENT) and the (34) ________________ (SEPARATE) of the two new countries. In August, Gandhi refused to take part in the (35) ________________ (CELEBRATE) because his nation had rejected his plea for peace and (36) ________________ (BROTHER). On 30 January 1948, a Hindu (37) ________________ (EXTREME) shot Gandhi while he was attending (38) ________________ (PRAY). The (39) ________________ (ASSASSINATE) of the “Great Soul” of India sent shockwaves around the world.
Mahatma Gandhi was known to the whole world as the leader of the Indian nationalist movement (MOVE) against British domination (DOMINATE) of India. During his lifetime he was much praised for his doctrine of nonviolent resistance (RESIST) and civil disobedience (OBEY). Even though he was one of the greatest human rights activists (ACTIVE) he always appeared as a simple man who fought against poverty (POOR) and the homelessness (HOMELESS) of India's working population.

Gandhi was born into a wealthy (WEALTH) family. His mother was a deeply (DEEP) religious woman. In his childhood (CHILD) years Mahatma was a small and quiet boy who liked/disliked (LIKE) sports and was only an average student. At 13 his parents arranged a marriage (MARRY) with a girl the same age. Gandhi’s father persuaded him to study law in London but adjusting (ADJUST) to the British way of life proved to be difficult.

After a short interval back home in India he left again for South Africa, where he accepted a job as a lawyer (LAW). At first, he only planned to stay a year but after observing nationwide discrimination (DISCIMINATE) against non-whites he found a new cause. He fought for the protection (PROTECT) of Indian South Africans and stayed until 1913. In 1907 Gandhi urged all Indians to defy a law requiring registration (REGISTER) and fingerprinting. For this activity (ACTIVE) he was imprisoned (PRISON) for two months.

After returning to India he became an influential (INFLUENCE) figure within a short time. He urged the boycott of British goods and a policy (POLITICS) of non-cooperation with the British rulers (RULE). Gandhi told Indians to make their own clothes rather than buy British goods. This, he argued, would create employment (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians.

In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest march in response (RESPOND) to British taxation (TAX) of all salt used by Indians. Thousands walked over 250 miles to protest against the unfair (FAIR) law. In 1934 Gandhi stepped down as leader of the Congress Party and turned power over to his successor (SUCCEED) Jawaharlal Nehru.

Britain's entrance into World War II brought India in without its approval (APPROVE). When Gandhi and other leaders refused to take part in the British war effort, the politicians (POLITICS) of the Congress Party were thrown into prison once again. After the war the British started negotiations (NEGOTIATE) with Indian leaders which led to the partition (PART) of the sub-continent. Riots and violence (VIOLENT) broke out between Hindus and Muslims in many parts of the country.
In March 1947 the last viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, arrived in India to prepare independence (INDEPENDENT) and the separation (SEPARATE) of the two new countries. In August, Gandhi refused to take part in the celebrations (CELEBRATE) because his nation had rejected his plea for peace and brotherhood (BROTHER). On 30 January 1948, a Hindu extremist (EXTREME) shot Gandhi while he was attending prayer (PRAY). The assassination (ASSASSINATE) of the “Great Soul” of India sent shockwaves around the world.