Name: Date: Period: Mr. Colondres

Document 1

1. What non-violence tactic does Gandhi threaten to use by protesting the salt law?
2. What is civil disobedience?
3. Why might Gandhi have written this letter to Lord Irwin, telling him in advance what he intended to do?
4. What are the risks of civil disobedience to society?
5. What prevents a person from disobeying any law simply because he or she doesn’t like it?

Document 2

1. What is a lunch counter sit-in?
2. Is a lunch counter sit-in an act of civil disobedience? Why?
3. How was breaking the law and being arrested for it important to a non-violent movement?
4. Was civil disobedience necessary to the success of King’s non-violent movement?
5. King was not raised as a law-breaker. How did he justify his law-breaking at his trial?
6. Why might King say that he hadn’t initiated the movement to integrate the lunch counters?
7. What race are the people in the crowd?
8. What race are the protesters?
9. What gender are the people in the crowd?
10. What gender are the protesters?
11. What are the facial expressions of the crowd?
12. What are the facial expressions of the protesters?
13. What has been poured on the protesters?
14. Is there any evidence of anger on the protesters faces?
15. Does anyone in the crowd look like they feel embarrassed or having second thoughts?
16. Do you think the protesters were courageous? Why or why not?
17. Would you have had the courage to take part in this type of protest? Would you have had the discipline to react in a non-violent way?

Document 3

1. Does this document provide evidence that Mandela supported civil disobedience?
2. Did Mandela believe that acts of civil disobedience must be non-violent?
3. Under what circumstances might Mandela have supported violence?
4. What does Mandela mean when he says that nonviolence is a practical option rather than a moral necessity?
5. The background essay mentions the militant (violent) arm of the ANC (African National Congress) party of which Mandela became the head in 1961. Are Mandela’s statements in Document 3 , made 9 years later, consistent with his leadership role in the militant arm of the ANC? Explain.

Document 4

1. What non-violence tactic/category does this document demonstrate?
2. Why do students feel discipline was essential at the Dharasana Salt Works?
3. Do you believe you would have been able to maintain discipline at Dharasana Salt Works? What would discipline have meant you had to do?
4. Are there causes today where you would be willing to practice the same courage and discipline? If so, what are they?

Document 5

1. Which non-violent tactic does this document demonstrate?
2. Was King asking his followers in Birmingham to do anything more than Gandhi was asking his followers to do at the salt works? Why?
3. What did King regard as his most important weapon?
4. When King asked his followers to give up their weapons, many small knives were surrendered. With good reason, the followers had been concerned about attacks by police dogs. Knowing this, if you were a follower would you have given up your pocket knife? Why or why not?
5. Why might singing help?
6. Was disciplined non-resistance in Birmingham, Alabama, necessary to the success of the movement to end Jim Crow laws? Why?

Document 6

1. What is the main idea of this document?
2. What did Mandela mean by disciplined behavior?
3. What do you think requires more courage, violent response to oppression or a disciplined non-violent response to oppression? Why?
4. Compare Mandela’s quote with Documents 4 and 5. Does Mandela’s position on maintaining discipline seem any different from Gandhi and King? Explain.
5. How is disciplined behavior by the non-violent followers, in this case the absolute refusal to strike back, make nonviolence work?

Document 7

1. What non-violent tactic is common in documents 7, 8, and 9?
2. What does Gandhi’s description of a “vegetable day” say about Gandhi’s attitude towards his jail time? Explain.
3. How does a leader’s willingness to go to jail help a movement become successful? For example, what effect might it have on followers?
4. What effect might a leader’s willingness to go to jail have on ‘enemies’?

Document 8

1. What were the two penalty choices handed to King by the judge?
2. Do you think King made the right choice in having his followers pay is $500 fine rather than going to jail? Why?
3. Does Document 8 suggest that doing jail time might not be essential to leading a successful movement? Explain.

Document 9

1. Is receiving a harsh penalty from the judge worse than or better than the minimum penalty King received in Document 8? Why?
2. During the Rivonia trial which lasted several months, there were, among other protests, night-long vigils for Mandela and his friends at St. Paul’s Cathedral in London. Must willingness to go to jail, or even accept the death penalty, be widely known for it to be effective? Why?

Document 10

1. What are the main symbols in this cartoon? Explain what they symbolize and why.
2. What is Gandhi’s relationship with the lion? Did Gandhi regard the British as the “enemy”? Explain.
3. What was Gandhi’s ultimate goal?
4. Ultimately, was he successful in achieving his goal? Explain.
5. What newspaper was this cartoon published in?
6. Does this indicate that the rest of the world was paying attention to Gandhi and what was happening in India? Explain.
7. Does it matter how the rest of the world saw Gandhi? Was it a necessary part of his non-violent movement to have the sympathies of the rest of the world?
8. How does this cartoon show the tactic of “embracing the enemy”?

Document 11

1. Describe what you see in the button.
2. What is the message of the button?
3. Does the message of the button agree with the words of Martin Luther King in the quote below? Explain.
4. Was embracing the enemy important to the success of the civil rights movement in America? Explain.

Document 12

1. What is this cartoon saying with the boxing glove metaphor?
2. What is this cartoon saying with the two different-colored arms?
3. What is the message of the caption?
4. How important was the objective of bringing together two different groups of people (the “oppressor and the oppressed”) for Mandela? Explain.