

Works Cited

Primary Sources

"Champaran Agrarian Act, 1918." *LegitQuest*,

www.legitquest.com/act/champaran-agrarian-act-1918/3049. Accessed 26 Nov. 2025.

In the Champaran Agrarian Act of 1918, the Indian government codified the reforms proposed by the Champaran Agrarian Bill, effectively abolishing the Tinkathia System and directly addressing the grievances of the indigo farmers. The Indian government, which had formerly ignored the agrarian disputes in Champaran demonstrates a change in its attitude regarding the farmers through its acknowledgement of all of the reported grievances and its choice to abolish the oppressive system which had been at the root of many of these complaints. This source helped me understand some of the specific reforms made to the agrarian system after the Champaran Satyagraha, all due to Gandhi's advocacy for the angry farmers.

Gandhi, Mahatma. "The 'Quit India' Speech." 8 Aug. 1942. *Mahatma Gandhi*,

www.mkgandhi.org/speeches/qui.php. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026. Speech.

Gandhi's passionate *Quit India* speech, delivered in August 1942 to the All-India Congress Committee, articulates his developed philosophy of mass nonviolent resistance against colonial rule. From the perspective of a nationalist leader addressing an oppressed population, Gandhi frames civil disobedience not as spontaneous rebellion but as a disciplined, ethical duty rooted in justice, an approach that had been tested and refined during earlier movements such as the Champaran Satyagraha. This source helped me understand how the strategies

Gandhi employed in Champaran represented an early foundation for his rhetoric and leadership style in India's nationwide struggle for independence.

Gandhi, Mahatma. "Dandi March." *Gandhi Ashram at Sabarmati*,

www.gandhiashramsabarmati.org/en/the-mahatma/speeches/dandi-march.html. Accessed 26 Jan. 2026.

In an inspirational speech given in 1930 on the night before his historic Salt March, Mahatma Gandhi announces that he will likely be arrested for leading marches in Gujarat but encourages the crowd of 10,000 supporters to continue protesting even if he is not there to lead them. Gandhi, who planned to lead the march for change, demonstrates his disappointment in the government but expresses his belief in his followers to spark the change they hoped for through his encouraging words and prediction that the march will be a success. This source helped me understand how committed Gandhi was to his Satyagraha philosophy and how often Gandhi put himself in danger of imprisonment by leading marches.

Gandhi, Mahatma. "Mahatma Gandhi Articles on Satyagraha." Edited by Holger Terp. *The*

Danish Peace Academy, May 2008, www.fredsakademiet.dk/library/satyagraha.pdf.

Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

In various articles written during the 1950s after questions arose about the meaning of Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi defines what Satyagraha, civil disobedience, and other vocabulary surrounding his work means to him for the group of college students who asked about their meanings. Gandhi, who led a number of nonviolent movements in India, demonstrates his understanding of the

importance of peaceful resistance through his objective definitions, many of which cite the historical figures who coined the phrases. This source helped me understand what Gandhi's terminology meant to him as well as the earlier origins of some of the terms.

Gandhi, Mahatma. "The Power of Non-violence." *Mahatma Gandhi*,

www.mkgandhi.org/voiceoftruth/powerofnonviolence.php. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.

In the informative section titled *The Power of Non-violence* from the book *The Voice of Truth*, Mahatma Gandhi explains the significance of non-violence, arguing that it is the greatest force and it opens the path to new ways of thinking. Written for students, educators, and activists, this chapter presents Gandhi's ideas as morally superior and universally effective, reflecting a bias towards Gandhi's ideas; however, Gandhi was a key leader in India's independence movement who dedicated his life to practicing Satyagraha. This source contributed to my research by providing primary quotes from Gandhi on his beliefs, and it furthered my understanding by demonstrating the importance of non-violent resistance.

Gandhi, Mahatma. "The Power of Non-violence." *The Mind of Mahatma Gandhi*, edited by R. K.

Prabhu and U. R. Rao, e-book ed., Navajivan Trust, 2014.

In an informative chapter titled *"The Power of Non-violence"* from the book *The Mind of Mahatma Gandhi*, written for students, educators, and social activists, Mahatma Gandhi explains his belief that non-violence and Satyagraha are the strongest forces, more powerful than weapons. Although the chapter is not about a specific historical event, it reflects Gandhi's personal beliefs and therefore contains ideological bias in favor of non-violent resistance. This source

contributed to my research by clarifying Gandhi's goals and approach to movements, helping me better understand why he relied on non-violence.

Gandhi, Mahatma, and Mahadev H. Desai. *An Autobiography, Or, the Story of My Experiments with Truth*. E-book ed., Navajivan Pub. House, 2004.

In his autobiography, written for students and educators, Mahatma Gandhi records his lifelong experiments with truth and moral principles, showing how personal discipline, ethical growth, and moral commitment guided his efforts to combat social injustice. As a key leader in India's independence movement, Gandhi dedicated his life to non-violent resistance, and the book highlights his moral development and ethical experiments throughout. This autobiography contributed to my research and deepened my understanding of Gandhi's philosophy by providing direct insight into the beliefs demonstrating the foundation for his social and political movements.

Gandhi, Mahatma, and Vārajī Govindajī Desāī. *Satyagraha in South Africa*. E-book ed., vol. 2, Navajivan Publishing House, 2015. 5 vols.

In his collection of select works, *Satyagraha in South Africa*, originally published in 1969, Mahatma Gandhi explains the work he did regarding social justice in South Africa to educate students and historians on the importance of nonviolent resistance. Gandhi, an established leader of civil disobedience movements who worked in South Africa and India, describes the meaning of Satyagraha and details some of his major movements in South Africa during the late 1800s and early 1900s. It provided background information on some of Gandhi's early

experiences with nonviolent resistance in South Africa prior to leading the Champaran Satyagraha in India.

King, Martin Luther, Jr. "My Trip to the Land of Gandhi." *The Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute*, Stanford University, July 1959, kinginstitute.stanford.edu/king-papers/documents/my-trip-land-gandhi#ftnref9. Accessed 26 Nov. 2025.

In his account of his trip to India published in *Ebony* magazine, Martin Luther King notes the ways in which Gandhi's teachings are still present in India and urges the American citizens and government to aid India in its economic struggles. Martin Luther King, a famous civil rights activist and leader of numerous boycotts and sit-ins, explains how Gandhi's nonviolent work in India has inspired his own actions and demonstrates his desire for friendly relations in asking America to come forward to help their brothers in India. This source helped me understand how Gandhi's work has impacted other activists like Martin Luther King and gave me an understanding of some of MLK's personal values.

Legislative Council of Bengal. *Bengal Tenancy Act*. Publication no. VIII, Calcutta, Prabhat Chandra Ray at Sri Gouranga Press. *Internet Archive*, ia803403.us.archive.org/21/items/in.ernet.dli.2015.47554/2015.47554.Bengal-Tenancy-Act_text.pdf. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.

The Bengal Tenancy Act, written by the Legislative Council of Bengal for its citizens, was intended to inform and protect tenant farmers; however, it reflects a bias toward landlords and the colonial government. The Act regulates landlord-tenant relations, provides protections against eviction and excessive rent,

and establishes legal procedures for rent, leases, and dispute resolution. This source added to my research and illuminated my understanding because it clarified the legal framework that left peasants vulnerable to exploitation, highlighting the harsh conditions Gandhi challenged during the Champaran Satyagraha.

Misra, B. B., and Aditya Prasad Jha. *Select Documents on Mahatma Gandhi's Movement in Champaran 1917-18*. 2nd ed., e-book ed., Directorate of Archives, Govt. of Bihar, 2013.

Misra and Jha's *Select Documents on Mahatma Gandhi's Movement in Champaran, 1917–18* compiles official correspondence, petitions, and contemporary records that document the origins, progression, and outcomes of the Champaran Satyagraha. Edited from the perspective of historians working with colonial and nationalist archival materials, the collection presents both planter and peasant voices situated within the administrative framework of British India. This source helped me understand the grievances of Champaran's indigo farmers and how Gandhi translated local farmers' protests into an organized, nonviolent political movement.

Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India. "Population Census 2011. Table A-02: Decadal Variation in Population 1901-2011, Bihar." *Census India*, censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/43343. Accessed 28 Jan. 2026. Table.

In its record of censuses, the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner records the population of various districts of India every ten years for government officials on the local, state and national levels and for citizens interested in the statistics to analyze. The census is an objective record of the

population of the districts of India and illustrates the gradual growth of India's population throughout the 1900s. It provided some background on the state of India during the Champaran Satyagraha, specifically the population of Bihar in the year 1917.

Prasad, Rajendra. *Satyagraha in Champaran*. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1922.

MK Gandhi, www.mkgandhi.org/ebks/satyagraha-in-champaran.pdf. Accessed 2 Dec. 2025.

In a book written by Rajendra Prasad, a lawyer, participant in the Champaran Satyagraha, and the first President of independent India, the author describes the causes, events, and outcomes of the Champaran Satyagraha, including Gandhi's methods and the abolition of the Tinkathia system. Because of his direct involvement, the source shows some bias by emphasizing Gandhi's leadership and criticizing British colonial policies. This primary source is valuable because it provides detailed explanations of the Tinkathia system and offers an insider's account that deepens understanding of the movement.

Remesh, Babu P. "Champaran Satyagraha for Indigo Workers: A Memorable April in the

Mahatma's Diary." *Labour File*, 2006, www.labourfile.com/section-detail.php?aid=328.

Accessed 9 Dec. 2025.

In the diary entries he wrote during his time helping the farmers in Champaran India, Mahatma Gandhi describes his observations concerning the treatment of the farmers and the oppressive nature of the Tinkathia System to keep track of the farmers' grievances and to share with the volunteers helping him in Champaran. Gandhi, who had never led a civil disobedience movement in India, demonstrates

his surprise at and dislike of the treatment of farmers through his descriptions of his interactions with government officials and the work he put in to right the injustices. This source helped me see the situation in Champaran from Gandhi's perspective and gave me a deeper understanding of the hostility Gandhi faced while on his mission to help the farmers.

Secondary Sources

"Champaran Satyagraha: How India's First Civil Disobedience Movement Began." *Times of India*, 10 Apr. 2018, timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/champaran-satyagraha-how-indias-first-civil-disobedience-movement-began/articleshow/63680575.cms. Accessed 13 Nov. 2025.

This article from 2018 was written by a columnist for *Times of India*, a physical and digital Indian newspaper that slightly favors the right-leaning ruling party of India but presents objective information to its Indian and international readers. The article provides an overview of the causes and effects of the Champaran Satyagraha, Gandhi's first civil disobedience movement in India, and specifically describes the steps Gandhi took to get the Indian government to address the grievances of the farmers involved. This helped me get a general idea of the events of the Champaran Satyagraha as well as the reactions of those involved.

Guha, Ramchandra. "What Champaran Gave to Gandhi and India's Freedom Struggle." *Mahatma Gandhi*, 18 Apr. 2017, www.mk Gandhi.org/articles/what-Champaran-gave-to-Gandhi-and-India-freedom-struggle.php. Accessed 18 Nov. 2025.

In an informative article written by Ramchandra Guha, an Indian historian and author, for students, teacher, and activists, Guha explains how Gandhi worked in two main towns, Bettiah and Motihari during his time in Champaran; additionally, Guha describes how Gandhi interacted with the peasants, gained a close group of associates, and joined the committee which had several long-lasting effects. Because of Guha's background, there's a slight bias, portraying Gandhi as a hero and a positive leader and the British as oppressors, which affects my interpretation of the source because it may not present a fully balanced view of events. This article added to my research because it discussed the event's legacy and it illuminated my understanding of my topic because it made me realize the importance of his work in India during the Champaran Satyagraha.

Iyengar, Sudarshan. *Champaran Satyagraha*. *Gandhi Research Foundation*, gandhifoundation.net/pdf/GRF_Champaran_Satyagraha.pdf. Accessed 28 Nov. 2025.

In an elaborate research report by Sydarshan Iyengar, an expert in Gandhian philosophy and the distinguished chair of Gandhian philosophy at the Indian Institute of Technology, for students, researchers, and educators, Iyengar explains Gandhi's first satyagraha which was launched to end the exploitation of indigo peasants under the Tinkathia System; however, because the author is an expert in Gandhian philosophy, there is a bias that portrays Gandhi as a hero and criticises the British. The bias affects my interpretation of the source because Iyengar's positive perspective of Gandhi highlights his moral leadership which underrepresents opposing views. This technical report added to my research and

illuminated my understanding because it explained Gandhi's trial and the role of Shukla.

Kumar, Dr. Ravindra. "Relevance of Gandhi." *Gandhi Sevagram Ashram*,

www.gandhiashramsevagram.org/gandhi-articles/relevance-of-non-violence-and-satyagraha-of-gandhi-today.php. Accessed 17 Nov. 2025.

This article on the relevance of the use of non-violent satyagrahas to combat injustice today was written by Dr. Ravindra Kumar, a renowned scholar and the editor of an international journal on global peace; it is part of a collection of articles on Gandhi's relevance gathered by Gandhi Sevagram Ashram, the official website of Gandhi's residence in India, which aims to present factual information on Gandhi's life and legacy to students and all interested in learning about the activist. The author explores Gandhi's values and philosophy surrounding non-violence as well as the benefits of using satyagrahas to spark change today. This helped me understand the true meaning of Satyagraha to Gandhi and how effective it could be if used by countries around the world to address social issues.

Kumar, Yogendra. "Revisiting Gandhian Values in the Legacy of Mandela." *United Nations*, 12 July 2021, www.un.org/en/academic-impact/revisiting-gandhian-values-legacy-mandela. Accessed 8 Jan. 2026.

This article was written in 2021 by Yogendra Kumar, a writer for the United Nations, an international organization that aims to maintain national peace and strives to present factual information about the significance of global events to government officials and all interested in world history. The author explains Gandhian values and compares them to Nelson Mandela's values, explains how

both sets of values shaped India's foreign policy, and discusses the importance of those values in maintaining peace today. This helped me understand how Gandhi's leadership inspired future activists like Nelson Mandela as well as how it continues to impact India's government and policies.

"Martin Luther King Jr.'s Use of Nonviolence Inspired by Gandhi." *LINCS*, 23 Jan. 2019, lincs.ed.gov/sites/default/files/TSTMCivEd-LsPln1stAmRgReadB-508.pdf. Accessed 8 Jan. 2026.

This informational article from 2019 was written by a staff member at Newsela, an online news platform that features articles on current events and is known for reporting factual information with little bias for students of all ages. The author explores Gandhi's belief in nonviolent methods of protest and goes into detail on how his beliefs inspired Martin Luther King's peaceful boycotts during the Civil Rights Movement. The article helped me think about the global impact of Gandhi's work and teachings, as activists outside of India were inspired and influenced by them.

Nash, Diane. "Non-Violence and the Quest for Civil Rights." *John F. Kennedy Library*, 29 Mar. 2003, www.jfklibrary.org/events-and-awards/kennedy-library-forums/past-forums/transcripts/non-violence-and-the-quest-for-civil-rights. Accessed 18 Nov. 2025.

This 2003 article is the transcript of an interview conducted by the John F. Kennedy Library, an institution that presents factual information on historical events that occurred during JFK's presidency for historians and all interested in learning about his life and his policies. The interview between John Shattuck, the

CEO of the Kennedy Library Foundation, Diane Nash, a civil rights activist and associate of MLK, and a panel of activists explores Gandhi's influence on MLK and his approach to sparking change during the civil rights movement. This helped me get an understanding of the specific ways in which Gandhi's teachings on nonviolence directly inspired many of MLK's actions during the movement in the U.S.

Pathak, Rajdeep. "Champaran Satyagraha: A Revolution of Consciousness." *Mahatma Gandhi*, 19 Apr. 2025, www.mkgandhi.org/articles/champaran-satyagraha.php. Accessed 15 Nov. 2025.

This 2025 article written by the program executive at Gandhi Smriti, a museum dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi, was published on mkgandhi.org, a website run by the Gandhi Research Foundation that publishes informational and analytical articles on Gandhi's life and legacy for students and adults interested in learning about the activist's global impact. The author describes the events of the Champaran Satyagraha, the ways in which Gandhi advocated for the farmers during the movement, and the ways in which people can apply his nonviolent philosophy today. This article gave me a detailed understanding of the events of the Champaran Satyagraha, as well as how Gandhi's teachings have impacted India and how they can impact the world.

Rennebohm, Max, editor. "Indian Peasants in Champaran Campaign for Rights, 1917." *Global Nonviolent Action Database*, 10 Sept. 2010, nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/indian-peasants-champaran-campaign-rights-1917. Accessed 8 Dec. 2025.

This 2010 article was edited by Max Rennebohm, an editor at the Global Nonviolent Action Database, a project of Swarthmore College that releases objective reports on cases of nonviolent protests and actions taken all over the world for government officials, historians and all interested in following the history of nonviolent resistance. The article provides a detailed description of the events and figures involved in the Champaran Satyagraha and describes the causes and effects of the movement with details on Gandhi's interactions with law enforcement during his time in Bihar. It helped me understand the specific grievances of the farmers, and how Gandhi used those grievances to create the report that led to the Champaran Agrarian Bill.

"Salt March: Definition, Date and Gandhi." *History*, A&E Television Networks, 10 June 2010, www.history.com/articles/salt-march. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

This 2010 article was written by the HISTORY.com editors and published on HISTORY.com, the website of the American History Channel that strives to produce factual, historian-reviewed articles for kids and adults interested in world history. This article details the causes and effects of the Salt March, another of Gandhi's satyagrahas that followed the Champaran Satyagraha and occurred to combat Britain's Salt Act. The article gave me a solid understanding of how Gandhi's Champaran Satyagraha led to future satyagrahas in different parts of India during the early 1900s.

"satyagraha." *Britannica School*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 6 Oct. 2025.

libraries.state.ma.us/login?eburl=https%3A%2F%2Fschool.eb.com&ebtarget=%2Flevels

%2Fhigh%2Farticle%2Fsatyagraha%2F65872%23450069-toc&ebboatid=9264951.

Accessed 13 Nov. 2025.

This 2025 informational article was published by the editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, a database that is known for being one of the least biased general encyclopedias and presents factual articles to students of all ages. This article provides an explanation of the origins of the nonviolent movements Gandhi favored, details specific movements that occurred in India, including the Champaran Satyagraha, and briefly explains the impact of said movements. This article helped me understand the meaning of the term "Satyagraha" and how the peaceful protests were utilized throughout India to create change.

Shanker, Rajkumari. "Champaran Satyagraha." *The Story of Gandhi*, e-book ed., Children's Book Trust, 1969, pp. 45-46.

This excerpt from *The Story of Gandhi* by Rajkumari Shanker, was published on mkgandhi.org, a website run by the Gandhi Research Foundation that publishes informational and analytical articles on Gandhi's life and legacy for historians, scholars and all interested in learning about the activist. This chapter details Gandhi's time in Bihar as an advocate for the indigo farmers and includes dialogue from Gandhi's appearance in court after he refused to leave. The excerpt gave me a better understanding of the effects of Gandhi's choice to stay and provided a primary source quote from the magistrate who ordered Gandhi to leave.

Singh, Ashok Kumar. "The Economy and Society of Bihar during Early Twentieth Century: A Historical Analysis." *International Journal in Commerce, IT and Social Sciences*, vol. 4,

no. 6, June 2017, pp. 47-52,

ijmr.net.in/current/2017/JUNE,-2017/8j511DEF3NpJwWA.pdf. Accessed 28 Jan. 2026.

This analytical article from 2017 was written by Dr. Ashok Kumar Singh, an associate professor at the University of Delhi, and was published in The International Journal in Commerce, IT, and Social Sciences, a peer-reviewed journal that aims to provide an intellectual platform for international scholars. The author describes the agrarian economy of Bihar during the Early 20th Century and explains that the rights and privileges of cultivators were generally ignored by the government during this time. The article helped me understand the importance of agriculture to the economy of Bihar as well as to its citizens.

Watkins, Philip. "The Salt March and Political Power." *Mahatma Gandhi*,

www.mkgandhi.org/articles/salt-march-and-political-power.php. Accessed 26 Nov. 2025.

This analytical 2005 article was written by Philip Watkins, a professor at California State University, and was published on mkgandhi.org, a website run by the Gandhi Research Foundation that publishes objective articles on Gandhi's life and legacy for all interested in learning about him. The author explores Gandhi's hope for a peaceful, fairly-ruled India, specifically in relation to the Salt March, a satyagraha similar to the one that occurred in Champaran that happened during the 1930s. It helped me understand the events of the Salt March, Gandhi's goals during the nonviolent movement, and provided context on Britain's control of India.

Wolpert, Stanley. "Satyagraha." *Encyclopedia of India*, edited by Wolpert, vol. 4, Charles Scribner's Sons, 2006, pp. 7-9. *Gale in Context: World History*,

link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3446500522/WHIC?u=mmln_m_needhamhs&sid=bookmark-WHIC&xid=486bc014. Accessed 26 Nov. 2025.

This 2006 article was written by Stanley Wolpert, a writer for Gale in Context, a database that provides credible sources of information from multiple perspectives on various research topics and famous figures in history for students of all ages. The article goes into the true meaning and origins of Satyagraha, describes how Gandhi launched satyagrahas and how those satyagrahas inspired civil rights activist Martin Luther King. It helped me understand how or why a satyagraha might be launched as well as who it might be launched against.

Wolpert, Stanley. "Gandhi, Mahatma M. K." *Encyclopedia of India*, edited by Wolpert, vol. 2, Charles Scribner's Sons, 2006, pp. 119-25. *Gale in Context: World History*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3446500239/WHIC?u=mmln_m_needhamhs&sid=bookmark-WHIC&xid=f42fa3fe. Accessed 26 Nov. 2025.

In a 2006 book, American historian and Indologist Stanley Wolpert explains the major events and movements of Mahatma Gandhi's life. Written for students, educators, and researchers, the source is credible and presents a scholarly interpretation of Gandhi's development and political philosophy. This source contributed to my research and illuminated my understanding by explaining Gandhi's work in South Africa, which built the foundation for his future movements, and clarifying the meaning and significance of his use of Satyagraha.

Zwirn, Ed. "Germany Beat the British to Dominate Dyes." *ICIS*, 8 May 2008, www.icis.com/explore/resources/news/2008/05/12/9122542/germany-beat-the-british-to-dominate-dyes/. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.

This informational article from 2008 was written by Ed Zwirn, a writer for ICIS, a global leader in chemicals and energy intelligence that aims to present factual data to all interested in or connected to chemical and energy markets. The author details the competition to dominate the dye market between Germany and Britain during WWI, leading to British naval blockades that prevented Germany from exporting goods. The article helped me understand the reason why popular artificial dyes became unavailable during the late 1800s, which forced Indian farmers to grow indigo once more to create natural dyes.

Images

An Archival Image of Mahatma Gandhi Leading Champaran Satyagraha. Awaz the Voice, www.awazthevoice.in/heritage-news/gandhi-s-recollection-of-mazharul-haq-s-role-in-champaran-satyagraha-39244.html. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

This photograph from *Awaz The Voice* shows Mahatma Gandhi during the Champaran Satyagraha leading his followers in resistance to the Tinkathia System.

"Bihar, India." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/place/Bihar#/media/1/65099/128963. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

This image from *Britannica* shows a map of India with the district of Bihar highlighted.

The Board of Trustees of the Science Museum. *Perkin Dye Sample. Science and Industry Museum*, blog.scienceandindustrymuseum.org.uk/worlds-first-synthetic-dye/. Accessed 26 Jan. 2026.

This photograph from the *Science and Industry Museum* shows a sample of the Perkin dye in a glass bottle.

"The Cover of Indian Opinion, the Newspaper Published by Gandhi in South Africa, in 1913."

Waging Nonviolence,

wagingnonviolence.org/2019/10/south-africa-forced-gandhi-reckon-with-racism-imperialism/. Accessed 29 Jan. 2026.

This image from *Waging Nonviolence* shows a 1913 cover page of the *Indian Opinion*, a newspaper established by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa.

An Engraving Depicting Farmers Cultivating Indigo Plants and Processing Them in

Fermentation Vats to Extract Blue Dye. *Volusia County Florida*,

www.volusia.org/residents/history/volusia-stories/plantation-ruins/indigo-rice.stml.

Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

This image from *Volusia County Florida* depicts peasants working on an indigo farm, harvesting indigo to make a blue dye.

Gandhi and Kasturba with Children in India. South African History Online,

sahistory.org.za/people/kasturba-gandhi. Accessed 30 Jan. 2026.

This photograph from *South African History Online* shows Gandhi and his wife, Katsurba Gandhi, visiting children in India.

Gandhi in Front of His Johannesburg Law Office, 1905, with Henry Polak (left), Sonia Schlesin;

Others Unidentified. Satyagraha Foundation for Nonviolent Studies,

www.satyagrahafoundation.org/the-origins-of-satyagraha-in-south-africa/. Accessed 29 Jan. 2026.

This photograph from *Satyagraha Foundation for Nonviolent Studies* shows Mahatma Gandhi standing in front of his law office in South Africa with his colleagues.

German Dye Production between 1876 and 1920. *Science Direct*,

www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0014498305000872. Accessed 29 Jan. 2026. Chart.

This chart from *Science Direct* shows the growth and decline of German dye production between 1876 and 1920.

H.E. Sir Edward Albert Gait. Government of Bihar,

governor.bih.nic.in/former-head/h-e-sir-edward-albert-gait/. Accessed 26 Jan. 2026.

This photograph from the *Government of Bihar* shows Sir Edward Albert Gait, the governor of Bihar.

Indigo Dye Factory in Bengal, 1850s. Bharath Gyan,

bharathgyanblog.wordpress.com/2020/04/21/indigo-rebellion-of-1859/. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.

This image from *Bharath Gyan* depicts an indigo dye factory operating in Bengal during the 1850s.

"Indigo Farmers in Bihar Had Suffered under White Planters since the 19th Century. By the Time Gandhi Arrived in Champaran in 1917, They Were Forced to Cultivate Indigo (which Brought Them Extremely Poor Remuneration) and to Raise Money for a Variety of Bizarre, Illegal Cesses Called Abwabs." *Hindustan Times*, www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/remembering-the-first-satyagraha-100-years-of-champaran/story-myCg143UxOQJYuxlSrAqEJ.html. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.

This image from *Hinduism Times* shows farmers cultivating indigo during the 19th century in Bihar India.

Jhaver, Vithalbhai. Indian Strikers Led by Mahatma Gandhi March through South Africa. *The Caravan*, caravanmagazine.in/editors-pick/volksrust-march-gandhi-south-africa. Accessed 30 Jan. 2026.

This photograph from *The Caravan* taken by Vithalbhai Jhaver presents Mahatma Gandhi leading Indian protestors in South Africa.

"Johannesburg, South Africa." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, kids.britannica.com/students/article/Johannesburg/275165. Accessed 29 Jan. 2026.

This image from *Encyclopædia Britannica* shows a simple map of Johannesburg, South Africa.

"Location of West Champaran District in Bihar." 12 Nov. 2008. *Wikipedia*, 15 Aug. 2025, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Champaran_district#/media/File:Bihar_district_location_map_West_Champaran.svg. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

This image from *Wikipedia* shows a map that highlights West Champaran, a district in Bihar India.

"Mahatma Gandhi." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/event/Quit-India-Movement. Accessed 2 Feb. 2026.

This image from *Encyclopædia Britannica* shows Mahatma Gandhi during the Quit India Movement.

Mahatma Gandhi. The Tribune, www.tribuneindia.com/news/archive/nation/gandhi-s-letter-about-spinning-wheel-sells-for-over-6-300-at-auction-657631/. Accessed 29 Jan. 2026.

This photograph from *The Tribune* shows Mahatma Gandhi spinning yarn on a charkha, a traditional Indian spinning wheel used for spinning cotton, silk, or other fibers into yarn.

Mahatma Gandhi Addressing a Large Crowd during the Quit India Movement. *Speakola*, speakola.com/political/mahatma-gandhi-quit-india-1942. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

This image from *Speakola* shows Mahatma Gandhi delivering a speech to a large audience during the Quit India Movement.

Mahatma Gandhi during the Quit India Movement. *The Quint*, www.thequint.com/news/india/quit-india-movement-day-history-significance-facts.

This photograph from *The Quint* shows Mahatma Gandhi with his followers during the Quit India Movement.

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