

Freedom Speaks Answer Key

Gandhi's Stance: Gandhi argued that British rule in India continued because Indians allowed it through cooperation. He promoted nonviolent resistance and self-reliance as the path to independence.

Nkrumah's Stance: Nkrumah believed true freedom required all African nations to gain independence from European powers. He emphasized unity, self-determination, and the rejection of economic and political dependence on colonial rulers.

Reflection: Both leaders viewed colonialism as unjust and called for collective action and self-rule. They shared the belief that freedom meant more than independence-it meant empowerment and equality among nations.

Teacher's Guide

- **Objective:** Students will interpret primary source excerpts to understand how anti-colonial leaders expressed opposition to European dominance and inspired independence movements.
- **Differentiation Tips:**
 - For developing readers, pre-teach key vocabulary such as *liberation*, *cooperation*, and *self-determination*.
 - For advanced students, provide an additional excerpt from leaders like Nelson Mandela or Ho Chi Minh for comparison.
- **Engagement Ideas:**
 - Conduct a short dramatic reading of each excerpt, assigning student "voices" to the leaders.
 - Have students create a "freedom quote wall" with key phrases that capture each leader's message.
- **Extension Activities:**
 - Ask students to write a paragraph comparing how Gandhi's use of nonviolence and Nkrumah's call for unity reflect different strategies against imperialism.
 - Connect this lesson to postcolonial history by discussing how their ideas influenced other independence movements around the world.