

10th HISTORY LESSON- 2 _THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDO- CHINA

Key concept of the lesson

1. Emerging from the shadow of china- Indo- china comprises the modern countries Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. They were under the shadow of the powerful empire of china.

Colonial domination and resistance- The French controlled their military and economic domination and wanted to reshape the Vietnamese culture.

Need for colonialism by French- To supply natural resources and to civilized the uncivilized people they pressurized Vietnamese government to develop infrastructure to make profits

2. The dilemma of colonial education- To Civilized the native influence of Chinese culture use of French language Tokin free school and western style education resistance in schools.

3) Hygiene Disease and everyday Resistance- Plague strikes Hanoi - The French part of Hanoi was built a beautiful and clean city but the native quarter was not provided with any modern facilities. Rat hunt and Vietnamese workers- Limit to French power

4) Religion and anti colonialism- Vietnamese religious beliefs and their movement- It was a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices. French missionaries to correct the Vietnamese introduced Christianity scholar's revolt in 1868 Movement against French contest and the spread of Christianity The Hoa Hao moment begin in 1939 by Huynh Phu. Huynh phu.

5. The vision of Modernization- Resistance to French colonialism, Revolutionary society by phan Boi chau, phanchu trinhand to establish a democratic republic go east moment development in china also inspired Vietnamese nationalists.

6. The communist movement and Vietnamese nationalism- Impact of the great depression of the 1930s on the Vietnamese, In Feb 1930 Ho chi minh organized the communist party and in 1940 Japan occupied Vietnam as part of its imperial drive to control southeast Asia so the nationalist had to fight against the Japanese and the French. The French tried to regain its control over Indo china division of Vietnam and war for the unification of the country US entry in the war to control communist power.

7. The Nations and its heroes- Role of women as rebels Heroes of past times women as warriors women in times of peace in agricultural cooperatives factories and production units.

8. The End of War- Peace settlement in Paris in January 1974 continuation of war between the Saigon regime and the NLF occupation of the presidential palace in Saigon on 30 April 1975 and unification of Vietnam.

MCQ

Q.1 why was Tonkin free school established?

- a) They wanted to provide western type of education.
- b) They wanted to provide education according to the local need.
- c) They wanted to use local language.
- d) They wanted to provide technical education

Q.2 On which factor was the economy of Vietnam based on?

- a) Tea and Rubber Plantation
- b) Rice and Rubber plantation
- c) Rice and wheat Farming
- d) Rice and Tea plantation

Q.3 Which of the following step was taken by the French after Bubonic plague in Hanoi?

- a) A rat hurt was started
- b) Chemicals were sprayed
- c) Tree medicines were given
- d) None of these

Q.4 Who among the following wanted to establish a democratic republic in Vietnam?

- a) Phan Boi chau
- b) Phan chu Trinh
- c) Ho chi minh
- d) Huynh phu so

Q.5 Who was the founder of the Vietnamese communist party?

- a) Phan chu Trinh
- b) Huynh Phu so
- c) Ho chi Minh
- d) Phan Boi chau

Q.6 Why did the US decide to intervene the Vietnam War?

- a) United state supported Japan
- b) Communist had gained power
- c) United states supported France
- d) None of the above

Q.7 A branch of the Restorations society was established in Tokyo by whom?

- a) By teachers
- b) By Industrialist
- c) By students
- d) None of the above

Q.8 What does NLF stand for?

- a) National land force b) National legal foundation
c) National liberation force d) National liberation front

Q.9 Which movement started in against the spread of Christianity by the French.

- a) The Hoa Hao moment b) The Liberation movement
c) The scholars Revolt d) Go east movement

Q.10 Which of the following Vietnamese women organized a large army to resist the Chinese?

- a) Trieu Au b) Nguyen Thi xuan c) Trung sisters d) None of the above

Short Answer Questions-

Q.1 Why did the French wanted to educate the people of Vietnam?

What was their fear in doing so?

Ans- Civilizing the Vietnamese, they needed local labour force. They fear the if the Vietnamese were educated they would start questioning colonial 36domination. The French citizen living in Vietnam feared that they might lose their jobs.

Q.2 What steps did the French take to counter the Chinese influence in Vietnam?

Ans- Dismantled the traditional system of education, opened French school for Vietnamese they wanted to replace the use of Chinese language.

Q.3 Why did the students formed various political parties in Vietnam?

Ans- 1. The Vietnamese were presented from qualifying for white coloured jobs 2. The students were inspired by patriotic feeling and decided to fight against injustice by 1920 the students started political parties.

Q.4 Who was the founder of the Hao Hao movement in 1937? What was his contribution?

Ans- Huynh Phu started this movement he performed miracles to help the poor. He opposed the sale of child brides gambling using alcohol and opium

Q.5 Explain the main features of go east movement.

Ans- Students went to Japan to acquire modern education, the main aim was to drive out the French from Vietnam Phan Boi chau and many others were forced to seek exile in china.

Long Answers questions

Q.1 How did the Vietnamese use their limited resources in the war against the US under the leadership of Ho chi Minh?

Ans- Roads and footpaths were used for transporting men and material from the north to the south. Suppliers were transported in trucks but they were carried by women porters on their backs. The trail had support hospitals and bases along the way.

Q.2 Explain the four measures taken by the French to solve the problem of plague.

Ans- Rat hunt Was started in 1902 Hired Vietnamese workers to hunt the rat and were paid for each rat caught now the rat was caught in thousand but still there was no end the sewer cleaners discovered innovative way to profit making.

Q.3 How the Vietnam War came to an end?

Ans- Us had failed to achieve its objective and could not get the support of the Vietnamese people thousands of young US soldiers had lost their lives the sense of the war were shown on the T.V therefore strong reactions in the US as well as the other countries.

Extra Questions-

Q.1 Why do the colonies were felt necessary by the French? Explain

Q.2 why did the schools becomes an important place for political and cultural battles in Vietnam?

Q.3 Explain how the women were shown as warriors in Vietnam?

Q.4 Explain the position of women in Vietnam.

Answer Key of Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (c)