



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

SOCIAL SCIENCE



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Subject : Social Science	Topic: The Nationalist Movement in Indo-China.	Date of Worksheet : 3May2017
Resource Person: Mrs. Salini Mohan	Date:	
Name of the Student : _____	Class & Division : _____	Roll Number : ____

S.No.	Questions and Answers.	Marks
1	<p>Q: How did nationalism emerge in Vietnam through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French? Analyze.</p> <p>Ans:*The colonization of Vietnam by French brought the people of the country in to conflict with the colonizers in all areas of life.</p> <p>*Vietnamese began reflecting on the nature of the loss, Nationalist resistance developed out of this reflection.</p> <p>Teachers and students fought against the colonial government’s efforts.</p> <p>*Many religious movements were hostile to the western presence.</p> <p>*Development in China also inspired Vietnamese nationalists.</p> <p>*Vietnamese student organized in association of the restoration of the anti-French independence movement .</p>	5
2	<p>Q: Describe the various barriers to the economic growth in Vietnam.</p> <p>Ans:*High population level.</p> <p>*Low agricultural productivity.</p> <p>*Extensive indebtedness among the peasants.</p> <p>*There a necessary of land reforms</p> <p>*Couldn’t ensure sufficient employment.</p> <p>*Industrialization needed to ensure the recovery of economy.</p>	3
3	<p>Q: “Early Vietnamese nationalists had a close relationship with Japan and China.” Support your answer with three examples.</p> <p>Ans: *Vietnam’s religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism and Confucianism. Confucianism was given by a Chinese thinker Confucius.</p> <p>*The elites of Vietnam were educated in Chinese language and influenced by Chinese culture</p>	5



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	<p>Go east movement- Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education. They established a branch of Restoration society in Tokyo, but it was not successful.</p> <p>*Phan Boi Chau met the Chinese reformer Lion's Qichao in Yokohama(Japan). Phan'n most influential book The History of The Loss of Vietnam was written under the strong influence and relations with Japan and China.</p>	
4	<p>Q: French tried to solve educational problems in Vietnam in different ways. Support the statement with statements.</p> <p>Ans: *French countered and dismantled the tradition education system.</p> <p>*They established French schools.</p> <p>*Classes in science, hygiene and French were included in education.</p> <p>*French language was introduced as medium of instruction for the Vietnamese</p> <p>*French culture was glorified and colonial rule was justified.</p>	3
5	<p>Q: "The Vietnamese made battle against French colonial education as a part of the larger battle against colonialism and independence" Explain.</p> <p>Ans: *Teachers and students did not blindly follow the curriculum.</p> <p>*Teachers quietly modified the text and criticised what was stated.</p> <p>*Protest erupted in Saigon Native Girls School by the Vietnamese students was another way of expressing their anger against French government.</p> <p>*Students formed political parties like, Party of the Young Annan against the colonial government, and they also published national journals such as the Annanese Student.</p> <p>*Go East Movement.</p> <p>*Formation of Restoration Society.</p>	5
6	<p>Q: Why did the French want to introduce infrastructural projects in Vietnam? How far were they successful?</p> <p>Ans: The objective were to ensure regular supply of natural resources and other necessary goods.</p>	3



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	<p>*The French took up the development to make more profits.</p> <p>*They were successful as :They began to build canals and draining lands in Mekong delta to increase cultivation.</p> <p>*They ensured transportation network-rail/roads to transport goods for trade ,move military garrisons and control the entire region.</p>	
7	<p>Q: “U.S entry in to the war in Vietnam marked a new phase that proved costly to Vietnamese as well as to the Americans”. Analyze the statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q: How did the entry of the U.S to the war mark a new phase that proved costly to the Vietnamese as well as to the Americans? Explain.</p> <p>Ans: Even though U.S had advanced technology and good medical supplies, casualties were high.</p> <p>*About 47,244 died in battle and 3,03,704 were wounded who became 100% disabled.</p> <p>*The phase of struggle with the U.S was brutal.</p> <p>*Widespread attacks and use of chemical weapons, bombs, destroyed many villages and decimated jungles. Civilians died in large numbers.</p> <p>*The effect of war felt within the U.S as well: Many were critical of U.S joining the war.</p> <p>*Anger spread when youth were recruited for the war.</p> <p>*Compulsory services in the armed forces were waived off for university graduates.</p> <p>*Only minorities and children of working class families were sent to war.</p>	5
8	<p>Q: “Women were represented as warriors as well as workers in Vietnam in the 1960’s.” Analyze the statement with examples.</p> <p>Ans:The role of women as warriors:</p> <p>As brave fighters seen shooting down plains.</p> <p>*They were portrayed as young, brave and dedicated.</p> <p>*Stories were written to show their role in army.</p> <p>*Nguyen Thi Xuan was reputed to have shot down a jet with just twenty</p>	5



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	<p>bullets.</p> <p>The role of women as workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">*They were shown with rifle in one hand and a hammer in the other.*They were depicted as selflessly working and fighting to save the country.*Many women joined the resistance movement.	
9	<p>Q: 'The role of women varied in the anti-imperialist movement in Vietnam. 'Examine the statement.</p> <p>Ans: *In 1960's photographs in magazines and journals showed as brave fighters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">*They had been portrayed as young ,brave and dedicated.*Women were represented not only as warriors but also as hard workers shown with a rifle in one hand and hammer in the other hand.*Whether young or old ,women began to be depicted as selflessly working and fighting to save the country.*Many women responded and joined the resistance movement. They helped in nursing the wounded, constructing underground rooms, tunnels and fighting the enemy.*Between 1965 and 1975,of the 17,000 youths who worked on the trail,70 to 80% were women.	5
10	<p>Q:How was the education policy unfavorable to the Vietnamese students during the colonial period? Explain.</p> <p>Ans: Tonkin Free School started to provide western style education. The education included classes in Science, Hygiene and French.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">*The school encouraged the adoption of western styles such as having a short hair cut.*For the Vietnamese this meant a major break with their own identity.*Teachers and students did not blindly follow the curriculum. Sometimes there was open opposition and at other times there was silent resistance.*As the number of Vietnamese teachers increased in the lower classes , it became to control what was actually taught.	5



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*School text books glorified the French and justified the colonial rule.*The Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward capable of manual labour but not of intellectual reflection	
11	<p>Q: “The Colonization of Vietnam by the French brought the people of the country in to conflicts with the colonizers in all the areas of life”. Explain.</p> <p>Ans: *The French exploited the Natural resources of the Vietnamese</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">*Civilizing mission: French claimed that they were bringing modern civilization to the Vietnamese but they dismantled the traditional educational system and established French and western education system.*City of Modernization: French tried to create modern Vietnam with part of Hanoi under them. Refuse from the old city caused the breeding of rats ultimately led to the spread of plague.*Religion and anti- colonization: French introduced Christianity against the interest of Vietnamese which resulted the Scholar Revolt in 1868 Hoa Hao revolt in 1939.*Vision of modernization: French considered West as the symbol of development and civilization. This led to the debate between Vietnamese scholars Phan Chu Frinh and Phan Bou Chau.	5