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# CLASS X HISTORY NOTES

## Rise of Nationalism in Indo China



Key Notes and Important Questions with Answers

## Lesson 2
## RISE OF NATIONALISM IN INDO CHINA

### Major Events

1. Vietnam formally gained independence in 1945.
2. Indo China consists of three countries Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos.
3. French troops landed in Vietnam in 1858 and soon had firm grip.
4. In 1887 French Indo China was formed.
5. The Tonkin free school was started in 1907. This education included classes in Science, Hygiene and French.
6. In 1926 a major protest erupted in the Saigon Native Girls School over seating arrangement.
7. In 1903 Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague. Soon rat hunt started.
8. Hoa Hao movement of 1939: Its founder was Huynh Phu So. He performed miracles and helped the poor. He was against sale of child brides gambling and the use of alcohol and opium. The French government declared him mad and put him in a mental Asylum.
9. After the French defeat the peace talks in Geneva partitioned Vietnam into North and South Vietnam.
10. In 1974 a peace agreement was signed which ended conflict with US.
11. In 1975 the NLF occupied the presidential Palace and Vietnam was unified.

### Important Terms

1. Colonization: A system where one country subjugates another for exploitation of its resources.
2. Syncretic Characterized by syncretism , aims to bring together different beliefs and practices seeing their essential Unity rather than their differences.
3. Concentration camp: A prison where people are detained without due process of law. They are subjected to torture.
4. Republic: A form of government based on popular consent and popular representation.
5. Napalm: An organic compound used to thicken gasoline for fire bombs, developed in the US, was used in Vietnam Scholars revolt This revolt was led by Officials at the Imperial Court Angered by the spread of catholicism and French power.

### IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES

1. Phan Bai Chau:- He was a Confucian scholar activist . He Advocated that French should be driven out of Vietnam he formed the Revolutionary society.
2. Phan Chau Trinh:- He was intensely hostile to the monarchy and opposed to the idea of resisting the French with the help of the court.
3. Huynh Phu So Founder of Hoa Hao Movement, He opposed the practice of sale of child and performed miracles
4. Confucius : A Chinese thinker developed a system of philosophy based on good conduct , wisdom and proper social relationships.

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Which countries make Indo China?
2. What are infrastructure projects?
3. What was the effect of Great Depression on Vietnam
4. Who were called the electric fuses of Vietnam?
5. What was Agent Orange?
6. Why were colonies developed?
7. Who was Sun Yat Sen?
8. Who was Confucius?
9. Which epidemic befell upon newly constructed Hanoi?
10. Define Indentured Labour.
11. Vietnam was connected through Silk route how?

**ANSWERS ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Vietnam, Cambodia, laos
2. Those projects which strengthen the economy
3. Effects on Vietnam
   a) The prices of rubber And rice fell
   b) Rise in rural debts unemployment
4. Radical Uprising in Nghe An and Ha Tinh
5. Agent Orange is a defoliant ,a plant killer.
6. For the benefit of mother country
7. He started cultural revolution in China in 1911
8. Chinese Philosopher
9. Bubonic plague
10. Form of labour widely used in plantations. Labourers worked on the

basis of contract that did not specified any rights of labourers

11. Vietnam was also linked to Maritime Silk route that brought in good people and ideas

**3/5 marks Questions**

1. List reasons for confrontation between French and Vietnamese.
2. What steps were taken up by the French to exploit resources of Vietnam?
3. Why were infrastructure projects started in Vietnam?
4. The division of Vietnam turned it into a raging battlefield . Comment
5. Which steps were taken by French to increase production in Vietnam?
6. Why colonies should be developed?
7. What was the French dilemma on educating the French ? Why was Tonkin Free school established?
8. What were the main features of : 'GO EAST' movement'?
9. Discuss the role of women during war times.
10. What was the importance of Ho Chi Minh trail ?
11. How did the war end?

**3/5 MARKS ANSWERS**

1. a) The Most visible form of French control was military and economic domination.
   b) The French tried to reshape the culture of Vietnam.
   c) Nationalism in Vietnam emerged through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French and all they represented.
2. a) The French began by building canal and draining lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation.
   b) Vast network of canals was created for irrigation purposes.
   c) Rice production increased and was exported.
3 a) Infrastructure projects are made to transport goods for trade.
   b) Move military garrison and control the entire region.
   c) Construction of Trans Indo-China rail network.
4. a) It brought death and destruction to people as well as as the environment .
   b) The Bao Dai regime was overthrown by a coup.
   c) Diem built a repressive and authoritarian government.
5. a) The French began by building canal and draining lands in the mekong delta to increase cultivation.

b) A vast network of canals was created for irrigation purposes.
c) People were forcibly made to work in these plantations, By 1931 Vietnam had become third largest exporter of rice in the world.

6. a) Paul Bernard strongly believe that economy of colonies needed to be developed.
b) If the economy was developed and the standard of living of the people improved they would buy more goods.
c) The market would bring better profits for French business.

7. a) There were two broad opinions on this question some emphasize the need to use French language as the medium of instruction.
b) Others were opposed to French being the only medium of instruction, they suggested that Vietnamese be taught in lower classes and French in the higher class.
c) School textbooks glorified French and justified Colonial rule. The Tonkin free school was started in 1907 to provide a western style education. This this education included classes in science hygiene and French the school encouraged the adoption of different styles such as having short haircut.

8. a) The Go East Movement started in China in the 20th century.
b) In 1907 some 300 Vietnamese student went to Japan to acquire modern education.
c) The primary objective was to drive out the French from Vietnam overthrow The Puppet Emperor and to establish the Ngyuyen dynasty that had been deposed by the French.

9. a) There are pictures of women militia shooting down planes.
b) There were portrayed as young brave and dedicated.
c) Stories written to show how happy they felt when they join the army and carry a rifle.

10. a) The trail of immense network of Footpath and Roads were used to transport men and materials from the north to the south.
b) The train has supported bases and hospitals along the way.
c) US regularly bombed this trail trying to disturb supplies but efforts to destroy this important supply line by intensive bombing failed because they were rebuilt very quickly.

11. a) A Peace settlement was signed in Paris in January 1974.
b) This ended conflict with the US.
c) The N LF occupied the presidential Palace in Saigon on 30th April 1975 and unified Vietnam.