

Chapter-2

Nationalist Movement in Indo-China

1 marks Questions

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**

Ans. a) They wanted to provide western type of education.

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**

Ans. b) Rice and Rubber plantation

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**

Ans. a) A rat hurt was started

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

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

Ans. b) Phan chu Trinh

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

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

Ans. c) Ho chi Minh

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

Ans. b) Communist had gained power

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

Ans. c) By students

8. What does NLF stand for?



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

Ans. d) National liberation front

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

Ans. c) The scholars Revolt

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

Ans. c) Trung sisters

11.Name the areas which come under the control of French after Franco Chinese war?

Ans. Tonkin and Anaam

12.When was Francis Garnier commissioned by French to establish control over Vietnam?

Ans. Tonkin and Anaam



13.Which is most visible form of French control over Vietnam?

Ans. Military and Economic domination

14.Name the war after which Tonkin and Anaam come under the control of French?

Ans. Military and Economic domination

15.In which year French established a firm grip over the Northern region of Vietnam?

Ans. By the mid 1880s French established a firm grip over the Northern region of Vietnam.

16.Name the dynasty which was ruling in Vietnam when Francis Attacked Vietnam.

Ans. Nguyen Dynasty

17.When was French Indo China Formed?

Ans. 1887

18.When did the French troops Landed in Vietnam?

Ans. 1858

19.Name the blind poet of Vietnam who bemoaned what was happening in his country.

Ans. Ngyuyen Dinh Chieu

20.Which river was explored by French exploratory force, in which Garnier participated?

Ans. Mekong River

21.Who was the head of The Revolutionary Society formed by Phan Boi Chau in 1903?

Ans. Prince Cuong De



22. Who wrote the book 'The History of the Loss of Vietnam'?

Ans. Phan Boi Chau

23. In which year the final link of trans-Indo China rail network was completed?

Ans. 1910.

24. What was the Vietminh?

Ans. League for the independence of Vietnam

25. Which movement gained popularity in the Mekong Delta region of Vietnam?

Ans. Hoa Hao

26. In which year Laos was added to French Indo China?

Ans. 1893

27. Which one of the European trading company founded the Port of FAIFO

Ans. It is the agency that develops standards for goods and services.

28. Name the countries which comprise indo china?

Ans. Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam

29. Who were the Non Vietnamese, those lived in hinterlands?

Ans. Khmer Cambodians

30. Name the French officer who led an attack against the ruling Nguyen dynasty?

Ans. Francis Garnier



31. 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 domination. The French citizen living in Vietnam feared that they might lose their jobs.

32. 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.

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

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

34. 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.

35. 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.



3 marks Questions

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.

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.

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.

4. What lessons Barnard Learnt from the land reforms and Industrialization of Japan?

Ans. 1. Paul Barnard was an influential writer and a policy maker.

2. He strongly believed that colonies should be developed.

3. To reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural production of the Vietnam Barnard suggested that it was necessary to carry out land reforms as the Japanese had done in the 1890's.



4. However, this could not ensure sufficient employment. As the experiences of Japan showed, Industrialization would be essential to create more jobs.

5. What was the approach of syllabus introduced by French to teach Vietnamese?

Ans. 1. School textbooks glorified the French and Justified colonial rule.

2. In the syllabus the Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward, capable of manual Labour but not of intellectual reflection.

3. They could work in the fields but not rule themselves. They were skilled copyists but not creative.

4. School children were told that only French rule could ensure peace in Vietnam. The approach of the syllabus was to degrade the Vietnamese and glorify French.

6. How would you describe the diversity of religion in Vietnam?

Ans. 1. Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices.

2. Religious beliefs among the peasantry were shaped by a variety of Syncretic traditions that combined Buddhism and local beliefs.

3. Elites of Vietnam were Buddhists and some are Confucius's.

4. There were many popular religions in Vietnam that were spread by people who claimed to have seen vision of God.

7. Explain the different efforts done by France to increase the production of rice in Vietnam.

Ans. 1. The French began building canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta to increase cultivation.

2. Infrastructure projects were developed to help the transportation of goods.



3. The system of irrigation works-canals and earth works was built mainly with forced labour.

4. The area under rice cultivation went up from 2, 74,000 hectares in 1773 to 1.1 million hectares in 1900 and 2.2 million in 1930.

8. How would you explain the formation of French Indo-China?

Ans. 1. One of the most visible forms of French control was military.

2. French troops landed in Vietnam in 1858 by the mid 1880s, they had established a firm grip over the northern region.

3. After the Franco-Chinese war, the French assumed control of Tonkin and Anaam and in 1887 the French Indo-China was formed.

4. In the following decades the French sought to consolidate their position in Vietnam.

9. Who were indentured laborers? Elaborate the working condition of indentured laborers?

Ans. 1. Indentured Labour: It is the form of labour widely used in the plantations from the mid nineteenth century.

2. Working Conditions of workers were very miserable.

3. Labourers worked on the basis of contracts that did not specify any rights of Labourers and gave immense power to employers.

4. Employers could bring criminal charges against Labourers and punish and jail them for non-fulfillment of contracts.

10. Can you explain the contribution of Francis Garnier to establish French control over Vietnam?

Ans. 1. Garnier was a part of the French team that explored the Mekong River.



2. In 1873 he was commissioned by French to try and establish a French colony in Tonkin in the north.

3. By the mid -1880s they established firm grip over northern region.

4. Garnier carried out an attack on Hanoi, the capitol of Tonkin, but was killed in the fight.

11. What were the of Paul Barnard's suggestions to reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural production of the Vietnam?

Ans. 1. Paul Barnard was an influential writer and a policy maker. He strongly believed that colonies should be developed.

2. To reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural production of the Vietnam Barnard suggested that it was necessary to carry out land reforms as the Japanese had done in the 1890's.

3. However, this could not ensure sufficient employment. As the experiences of Japan showed, Industrialization would be essential to create more jobs.

12. What was the main objective of French behind the infrastructural developments in Vietnam? Explain any two steps taken by French to achieve their objective?

Ans. 1. Objective of French: To exploit the natural resources of Vietnam was the main objective of French behind the infrastructural developments in Vietnam.

2. Steps taken by French to achieve their objective: The French began building canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta to increase cultivation. Infrastructure projects were developed to help the transportation of goods.

3. The system of irrigation works-canals and earth works was built mainly with forced labour.

4. Trans Indo-China rail network was constructed.

13. What was the approach of French behind the necessity of Colonies? Explain.



Ans. Following were reasons due to which French want to establish colonies:

1. They want to exploit the resources of colonies. Colonies were considered essential to supply natural resources and other essential goods.
2. To bring the benefit of civilization to uncivilized societies. Most of the European countries were of the opinion that European countries were of the opinion that Afro-Asian people were uncivilized and thought it was the mission of the advanced. European countries were to bring the benefits of civilization to backward people.

14. Which fact will you highlight to explain the nature of colonial economy in Vietnam?

Ans. 1. Colonial economy of Vietnam was primarily based on rice cultivation and rubber plantation.

2. Like other imperial powers, the main objective of the French also subjected to Vietnamese economy to the interests of mother country.

3. Imperial French exploit the natural resources of Vietnam with an objective to earn huge profit. French took some steps to develop the infrastructure of Vietnam with an objective to exploit the natural resources of Vietnam.

4. French also want to establish their culture and tradition upon the Vietnamese.

15. How did students in Vietnam fight against the colonial government's efforts to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for white collar jobs? Explain.

Ans. 1. Students were inspired by patriotic feelings and the conviction that it was the duty of the educated to fight for the benefit of society.

2. These patriotic feelings brought the students into conflict with French and the traditional elite, because both saw their position threatened.

3. By the 1920s students were forming various political parties, such as the Party of Young Annam and publishing nationalist journals such as the Annamese Students.

4. Schools thus became an important place for political and cultural battle.



5. Saigon Native Girls schools incident was a major protest erupt in 1926 against colonial rule.

16. Can you explain the subject matter of the Book, ‘The History of the Loss of Vietnam’? Who wrote this book?

Ans. 1. Phan Boi Chau wrote his world famous book ‘the History of the loss of Vietnam’ under the string influence and advice of Liang Qichao.

2. The book became a widely read bestseller in Vietnam and China and was even made into a play.

3. His book focused on two connected themes-the loss of sovereignty and the severing of ties with China i.e., ties bound the elites of the two countries within a shared culture.

17. When and by whom the Hoa-Hao Movement was founded? What were his views?

Ans. Hoa –Hao Movement was founded by Huynh Phu So in 1939. Following were his views:

1. He was a great social reformer.

2. He opposed the sale of child brides.

3. He opposed gambling and use of alcohol and opium.

4. He criticized useless expenditures.

5. He was in the favour of helping the poor people.

18. How were Vietnamese nationalists inspired by china and Japan to set up a democratic republic? Elaborate your answer with examples.

Ans. 1. The early Vietnamese nationalists had a close relationship with Japan and china. Both these countries served to be a refugee camp for those who were escaping from the colonial government.

2. In the 20th century a Go East Movement became popular. It was a political movement that



encouraged Vietnamese to go east to Japan to study. Most of the nationalist also wanted to establish a strong military in Vietnam on the lines of Japan which has defeated Russia in 1907.

3. The Vietnamese nationalists were also inspired by the revolutionary movement which occurred in China. In 1911, the long established monarchy in China was overthrown by a popular movement under Sun Yat Sen, and a Republic was set up.

19. How did the teachers contribute to national movement in Vietnam? Explain.

Ans. 1. The Vietnamese teachers did not follow the curriculum framed by the French.

2. Sometime there was an open opposition and at other times there was an open opposition and at other times there was silent resistance.

3. As the number of Vietnamese teachers increased in the lower classes they quietly modified the text and criticized what was written in the books.

20. Write down any three basic objectives of 'Go East Movement' in Vietnam?

Ans. Following are the three objectives of Go East Movement.

1. In 1907-08, some 300 Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education. This was the Go East Movement.

2. It was a political movement that encouraged Vietnamese to go to Japan to study, in the hope of training a new era of revolutionaries to rise against French colonial rule.

3. Their main objective was to drive out the French from Vietnam, overthrow the puppet emperor.

4. Vietnamese were also wanted to re establish the Nguyen dynasty that had been deposed by the French.

21. Name the school where major protests were erupted in 1926? What was the reason for protests?



Ans. 1. An incident which happened in Saigon native Girls School in 1926 created much bad-blood in Vietnam.

2. A Vietnamese girl sitting in one of the front seats was asked to move to the back seat to allow a local French student to occupy the front bench. This was because the front seats were reserved for the French students.

3. When the Vietnamese girl refused, the principal who was colon terminated the girl.

4. This lead to open protests against the school authorities.

22. Name the Vietnam's Nationalist leader who was intensely hostile to the monarchy? What were his views?

Ans. 1. Phan chu trin was intensely hostile to the monarchy.

2. He opposed the Idea of resisting the French with the help of the court.

3. He was profoundly influenced by the democratic ideas of west.

4. He did not want a whole sale rejection of western civilization.

5. He wished to overthrow the monarchy in order to create a basis for the formation of popular rights.

6. His plan was the raise up of people to abolish the monarchy.

7. He demanded that the French set up legal and educational institutional and develop agriculture and industries.

23. Name the Vietnam's nationalist leader who wants to use monarchy against French? What were his views?

Ans. 1. Phan Boi Chau was in favour of taking support of the monarchy to over throw the French.

2. Chau was not in favour of raising people to abolish monarchy.



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3. He was to resist the French with the help of the Court. Chau educated in Confucian tradition and was influenced by Chinese reformer Liang Qichao.
 4. Chau advocated that the first the foreign enemy should be driven out and after achieving independence, other things could be discussed.
 5. Phan Boi Chau lamented the loss of sovereignty of severing ties with china.
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24. What was the main turning point in the Nationalist Movement in Indo-China? Justify your answer with Suitable examples.

- Ans.** 1. The year 1940 brought a turning point in the history of Vietnam.
2. In 1940 Japan who had become an imperial power occupied some parts of Vietnam to control South East Asia.
3. So now people of Vietnam and the nationalist had to fight against the Japanese as well as French Forces.
4. The Vietnamese nationalists resisted the Japanese occupation under Ho Chi Minh and organized people's army known as Viet Minh.
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25. Describe any three features of the Tonkin Free School?

- Ans.** 1. The Tonkin Free School was a short lived but historically significant educational institution that aimed to reform Vietnamese society under French Colonialism.
2. The school was founded in 1907 with the participation of many nationalists like Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu trinh.
3. The main objective of this school was to promote western education in Vietnam.
4. To modernize Vietnamese society by abandoning Confucianism-a Chinese ethical and philosophical system.
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26. Highlight any three limitations of New Educational Policy introduced by French in Vietnam?



Ans. Following are the limitations of New Educational policy:

1. New textbooks introduced by French glorified the French rule and justified colonial rule.
2. In the textbooks the Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward, capable of manual labour.
3. School children were taught that only French rule could provide a suitable atmosphere for the overall development of Vietnamese. Whereas the reality was opposite.

27. Explain any three impact of Great Depression of 1930s on Vietnam.

Ans. Impact of Great Depression on Vietnam:

1. The great Depression of the 1930's had a profound impact on Vietnam.
2. The prices of rubber and rice fell, leading to rising rural debts, unemployment and rural uprising, such as in the provinces of Nghe and ha Tinh.
3. The French put these uprisings down with great severity, even using planes to bomb demonstrations.

28. Can you write a brief outline about the French exploratory force? Why do they want to explore the rivers?

Ans. A .Exploring and mapping rivers was part of the colonial enterprises everywhere in the world.

B . Colonizers wanted to know the route of the rivers and their origin.

So that the rivers could then be properly used for trade and transport.

29. What were the features of New Educational Policy of western learning introduced by French in Vietnam?

Ans. 1. To dismantle the Vietnamese from their traditional culture the French started new school of western learning.



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2. The Tonkin Free School was started in 1907 to provide a western style education.
 3. In the new education system more stress was given to science, hygiene and French.
 4. Along with western education the policy encouraged the adoption of western style such as having a short haircut.
 5. The schools also encouraged students to wear western cloths.
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30. Why did French policy makers wanted to educate the people of Vietnam?

Ans. The French policy makers wanted to educate the people of Vietnam because of the following reasons:

1. They wanted to get cheap clerks to help them in the different fields of administration.
 2. The French felt, like many Europeans, that imperialist expansion has a noble aspect too. According to them it is a way of bringing civilization to the backward people of the world. It is the duty of the advanced Europeans to introduce the modern ideas in their colonies.
 3. Like the British in India, the French claimed that they are bringing modern civilization to the Vietnamese.
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31. Explain any three challenges faced by the new Republic of Vietnam after 1945?

- Ans.** 1. The French tried to regain control of Vietnam with the help of Vietnamese Emperor Bai Dai who was acting as their puppet. As a result, the New Republic had to fight the French occupation for more than eight years (1945 to 1954).
2. The peace negotiation in Geneva following the war with France divided the Vietnam into two parts, North Vietnam and South Vietnam which led to a conflict.
 3. The US entry into war in 1965 brought further miseries to the Vietnamese people.
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32. What were the causes of the defeat of the French forces in the battle of Dien Bien Phu?



Ans. Following are the causes of the defeat of the French forces in the battle of Dien Bien Phu:

1. The valley where the French garrisons were located was flooded in the monsoons which made it impossible for the French forces and tanks to move.
2. The whole area was covered with bushes and jungles making it difficult for the French air forces to trace the anti-aircraft guns hidden in the bushes and the jungles.
3. In 1954 the Viet Minh surrounded 12000 French troops and inflicted upon them a crushing defeat at the fortress of Dien Bien Phu.

33. How did the battle against French colonial education become a part of the battle against colonialism and for independence in Vietnam? Explain.

Ans. 1. Like other colonial powers, the French tried to open their own schools in Vietnam so that they could get cheaper clerks and educated local labour forces. But to tell the Vietnamese that they were doing so because to civilize them was nothing less than insulting them. Such thing was greatly resisted by the people.

2. The French Government tried to systematically dismantle the traditional system especially by adopting only the French language as the medium of instruction. But such a policies were resisted by the people who had great attachment for the local Vietnamese languages.

3. French tried to force their own culture on the students and make them look modern by cutting their hair. It enraged the people because the Vietnamese people traditionally kept long hairs.



5 marks Questions

1. Can you explain in detail, the reasons behind the defeat of French troops in the North eastern Valley of Dien Bien Phu?

Ans. 1. At Dien Bien Phu the French were outwitted by the Vietminh forces led by General VO Nguyen Giap. The Commander of French forces Navarre, had not thought of all the problems he would face in the battle.

2. The valley where French garrisons were located was flooded in the monsoon and the area was covered with bushes, making it difficult to move troops and tanks, or trace the Vietminh anti-aircraft guns hidden in the jungle.

3. From their bases in the hills, the Vietminh surrounded the French garrisons in the valley below, digging trenches and tunnels to move without being detected.

4. Supplies and reinforcement could not reach the besieged French garrison.

5. The wounded French soldiers could not move, and the French airstrip become unusable of continues artillery fire.

2. What were the main reasons behind the US intervention in the Civil War of Vietnam?

Ans. 1. US feel bad with the defeat of its ally country France in 1954 at the fortress of Dien Bien Phu.

2. In Geneva conference Vietnam was divided into two parts-North and South Vietnam.

3. US were against the spread of Socialism. In North Vietnam socialist government was going to be established under the leadership of Ho chi Minh.

4. In southern Vietnam National Liberation front became very strong and they opposed the dictatorial rule of Ngo Dinh Diem.

5. With the help of the Ho Chi Minh government in the north, The NFL fought for the unification of country.

6. US were apprehensive of an alliance between National Liberation Front and Ho chi Minh.



3. How would you explain the shadow or influence of china over Vietnamese?

- Ans.** 1. In early history Vietnam once under the control of empire of China.
2. After getting independence from Chinese emperors the Vietnamese rulers continued to maintain the Chinese system of government as well Chinese Culture.
3. The elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by Chinese culture. They were educated in Chinese Confucianism.
4. Chinese was the language used by the elites of Vietnam.
5. Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism and Confucianism. Confucius was a Chinese thinker.
6. Phan Boi Chau a reformer, wrote his book, The History of the Loss of Vietnam under the influence and advice Chinese reformer Liang Qichao.
7. Trung Sisters and Trieu Au fought against Chinese dominance.
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4. Describe any five steps taken by the French to dismantle the Chinese influence on Vietnamese.

- Ans.** 1. They established French schools for the Vietnamese. They wanted to replace Chinese language in schools by French.
2. Some policy makers emphasized the use of French language as the medium of teaching.
3. French introduced School books which glorified the French and justified colonial rule. In books Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward, capable of manual books.
4. In 1907, Tonkin Free School was started to provide western style education to spread French culture. The idea of looking modern implemented in this school.
5. In, religion French introduced Christianity in Vietnam.
6. They propagated French culture among the youths of Vietnam. The few who learnt French language and acquired French Culture were to be rewarded with French citizenship.
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5. He and I were pursuing one and the same goal, but our means were considerably different". Who said these words? Can you make a distinction between the views of Phan boi chau and Phan chu Trinh?

- Ans.** "He and I were pursuing one and the same goal, but our means were considerably different". Phan Boi Chau said these words



Views of Pan Chu Trinh	Views of Phan Boi Chau
1. Phan chu trin was intensely hostile to the monarchy.	1. Phan Boi Chau was in favour of taking support of the monarchy to over throw the French.
2. He opposed the Idea of resisting the French with the help of the court.	2. He was to resist the French with the help of the Court.
3. He was profoundly influenced by the democratic ideas of west.	3. Chau educated in Confucian tradition and was influenced by Chinese reformer Liang Qichao.
4. He wished to overthrow the monarchy in order to create a basis for the formation of popular rights.	4. Chau advocated that the first the foreign enemy should be driven out and after achieving independence, other things could be discussed.

6. Write a detail outline about the resistance in schools against the French colonial rule.

- Ans.**
1. Teachers and students oppose the curriculum openly and sometimes silently.
 2. Vietnamese teachers quietly modify the text and criticized the syllabus prescribed in the books provide by the French.
 3. Saigon Native Girls school incident was an open example of resistance against the colonial education system. Angry students protested against the principal and school authority.
 4. Students fought against the colonial government's efforts to prevent the Vietnamese from qualifying for white-collar jobs.
 5. By 1920, students were forming various political parties, such as the Party of Young Annan.
 6. Students start publishing nationalist journals such as the Annanese students to raise the feeling of nationalism among Vietnamese students.
 7. School also became an important place for political and cultural battles

7. “Asiatic France solidly tied to European France”. Highlight the first opinion regarding the language of medium of instruction in Vietnam.

- Ans.**
1. Some policy- makers were in favour of the French language as the medium of instruction.



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2. Because according to them this would promote French culture in Vietnam.
 3. By learning the language, they felt, the Vietnamese would be introduced to the culture and civilization of France.
 4. This would help create an Asiatic France solidly tied to European France.
 5. The educated people in Vietnam would respect French sentiments and ideals, see the superiority of French culture, and work for French.
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8. Can you write a detailed outline about the contribution of Ho Chi Minh in the Nationalist Movement of Indo-China?

- Ans.** 1. In February 1930, Ho Chi Minh brought together competing nationalist groups to establish the Vietnamese Communist (Vietnam Cong San Dang) Party, later renamed as the Indo- Chinese Communist party.
2. He was inspired by the militant demonstrations of the European communist parties.
 3. The Vietnamese nationalists resisted the Japanese occupation under Ho Chi Minh and organized people's army known as Viet Minh.
 4. During the last phase of Second World War Viet Minh captured a large part of Vietnam under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. The nationalist declared the democratic Republic of Vietnam in August 1945 with Ho Chi Minh as President.
 5. In 1954, the victory of Viet Minh over French was the great achievement of Ho Chi Minh.
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9. What was the main objective to start Rat hunt by French in Vietnam? Why were the French forced to start the bounty program to kill the rat hunt?

- Ans.** 1. Objective to start rat hunt: The modern part of Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague. In this area French people were living. To fight the plague, French started Rat Hunt Program in 1902.
2. The large sewers in the modern part of city, a symbol of modernity, were an ideal and protected breeding ground of rats.
 3. The sewers also served as great transport system, allowing the rats to move around the city without any problem.
 4. The rats began to enter the well cared homes of the French through the sewage pipes. To stem this invasion, a rat hunt was started. The bounty was paid was paid for each rat they hunted.



5. Vietnamese befooled the French by just showing when a tail as the proof that a rat had been killed.

10. “Japan played a negative role in the nationalist movement of Vietnam” What facts will you use to interpret this term? (Any two facts)

Ans. Following are the two examples which show that Japan played a negative role in the Nationalist Movement of Vietnam.

1. The year 1940 brought a turning point in the history of Vietnam. In 1940 Japan who had become an imperial power occupied some parts of Vietnam to control South East Asia. So now people of Vietnam and the nationalist had to fight against the Japanese as well as French Forces.

2. In 1907-08 some 300 Vietnamese nationalist students went to Japan to acquire modern education. For most of them the primary aim was to drive out the French from Vietnam. These nationalists looked for foreign arms and help. They appealed to the Japanese as fellow Asian. Instead of giving any assistance in 1908 the Japanese Ministry of Interior clamped down on Vietnamese nationalists. Many nationalist including Phan Boi Chau, were deported and forced to seek exile in China and Thailand.



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**

Ans.a) They wanted to provide western type of 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**

Ans.b) Rice and Rubber 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**

Ans.a) A rat hurt was started

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**

Ans. b) Phan chu Trinh

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

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

Ans.c) Ho chi Minh

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

Ans.b) Communist had gained power

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

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Q.8 What does NLF stand for?

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

Ans.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

Ans.c) The scholars Revolt



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

Ans. c) Trung sisters

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 36 domination. 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 prevented 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.

