

# History class X

## THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDO-CHINA

### 1. Why did the French policy makers want to educate the people of Vietnam? Explain

1. To introduce modern ideas through western education.
2. The French required an educated labour force.
3. To establish European language and culture.
4. French believed that Vietnamese could work in the fields but not rule themselves.
5. French believed that Europe had developed the most advanced civilization.

### 2. Explain Rat Hunt.

1. Vietnamese were hired by French for catching rats.
2. Rats began to be caught but there seemed no end.
3. Rat catchers developed ways to profits from this hunt
4. They clipped off the tails as a proof and rel

### 3. Explain Scholar's Revolt.

1. It was led by officials of Imperial court.
2. They were against Catholicism and the French power.
3. It was religious movement against the spread of Christianity in Vietnam by French.
4. Religious movements by Vietnamese targeted western presence.
5. It aroused anti imperialist emotion among Vietnamese.

### 4. Explain Go East Movement

1. Vietnamese had close relationship with Japan and China.
2. Vietnamese students went to Japan to get modern education.
3. Japan's victory over Russia in 1907 also inspired Vietnamese.
4. Setup a branch of Restoration Society in Tokyo.
5. Students organized Association for the Restoration of Vietnam.

### 5. Hoa Hào Movement

1. It was a Buddhist religious movement.
2. Its founder was Huynh Phu So.
3. It was started in Southern region of Vietnam.
4. It was formed in 1939.
5. It opposed the colonization of French in

8

## 6. HO CHI MINH TRAIL

1. A network of footpaths and roads to transport men and material from north to south.
2. It had hospitals and support bases.
3. The US regularly destroyed the trail but the Vietnamese restored it quickly.
4. It demonstrated the Vietnamese valour to fight.

## 7. How was the Vietnam becomes the third largest exporter of rice in the world during French colonialisation? Explain causes.

1. Vast irrigation system like canal construction etc.
2. Various land reforms to increase productivity.
3. Means of transportation like roadways and railways
4. French allowed the export of rice to international market.
5. Vietnam exported two-third of its rice production.

## 8. Explain the role of women in the anti-imperial struggle in Vietnam.

1. Magazines and journals showed women as brave and dedicated fighters.
2. Women worked as workers and nurses.
3. They were showcased with rifle in one hand and hammer in other.
4. Women rebels became sacred figure.
5. They constructed tunnels and transported cargo weapon etc.

## 9. Explain three steps taken by the French to achieve their aim to exploit the natural resources of Vietnam

1. By building canals and ports
2. By construction of rail network.
3. By establishing rubber estates.

## 10. Explain features of ideology of Phan Chu Trinh.

1. He wished to overthrow monarchy.
2. He supported the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity.
3. He wished to establish democratic republic.
4. He demanded the French to setup legal and educational institutions.

5. He demanded the French to develop agriculture and industry.

**11. What was the impact of the great depression of the 1929 on Vietnam ?**

1. It shattered the economy of Vietnam.
2. Prices of rubber and rice fell.
3. Rise in rural debts .
4. Unemployment
5. Rural uprisings in the provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh.

### NATIONALISM IN INDIA

#### 1. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act?

1. The Rowlatt Act was passed hurriedly despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
2. Act gave enormous powers to repress political activity.
3. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

#### 2. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the non-cooperation movement?

1. The non-cooperation movement became violent.
2. In Feb 1922, in Chauri Chaura people set fire to a police station.
3. Gandhiji was against any act of violence.
4. Movement slowed down in urban areas.
5. Gandhiji thought it was necessary to train people in non-violent satyagrah.

#### 3. Write on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre –

1. Unaware of martial law people in Amritsar gathered in Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919 to celebrate Baisakhi.
2. General Dyer blocked the only exit and ordered fire on the gathering that left hundreds dead.

#### 4. Write few lines on Simon Commission –

1. A commission under Sir Simon to look into the functioning of constitutional system in India.
2. It was opposed by Indians.
3. All members were Englishmen.
4. No hope of Swaraj to Indians.

#### 5. Write about Salt March –

1. Salt Tax was most oppressive face of British rule.
2. On 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 1930 Gandhi demanded abolition of salt tax from Lord Irwin.
3. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
4. Gandhi started salt march with 78 followers about 240 miles, walked 10 miles for 24 days
5. It was started from Sabarmati Ashram to Gujarat coast of Dandi.



6. On 6<sup>th</sup> April he reached Dandi and manufactured salt by violating British Law .

**6. How was civil disobedience movement different from non-cooperation movement ?**

<b>NON –COOPERATION MOVEMENT</b>	<b>CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT</b>
1. Launched in 1921. 2. Causes-Rowlatt ACT ,Jallianwala Bagh Incident 3. Participation – Middle Class , Plantation Workers. 4. Large scale Muslim participation due to Khalifa issue. 5. Women did not participate of large scale. 6. Withdrawl –By Gandhi ji in 1922 due	1. Launched in 1930 2. Causes – Great depression of 1929, Failure of Simon Commission. 3. Participation –Business Class and rich peasant community. 4. Large scale Hindu community participation. 5. Women participated on a large scale. 6. Withdrawl –In 1931 when Gandhiji signed Gandhi –Irwin pact.

**7 Why was non –cooperation movement launched by Gandhi ji ?**

To protest against Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre .

**8 What was Satyagraha ?**

It is a particular form of non – violent resistance or civil resistance .

**9. What was the reaction of the people against the Rowlatt Act ?**

1. On 6<sup>th</sup> April 1919 Gandhiji started the non – violent movement to oppose Rowatt Act .
2. This act was a great shock to Indians .
3. There was nation wide hartal .
4. All members of Legislative council opposed the act .
5. Rallies were organized in various cities.

**10. Explain the major factors which promoted the sense of nationalism in the Indians .**

1. Reinterpretation of history .
2. Revival of Indian folklore.
3. Symbols like flags sought to unite and inspire people about nationalism .
4. Nation came to be seen in images of Bharat Mata.
5. Hymn to motherland VandeMatram began to be sung widely in nationalist movements .