

Chapter 3

The Nationalist Movement in South-East Asia

- Notwithstanding the fact that the colonial powers were heavily armed, the colonial possessions inspired by a strong sense of nationalism managed to fight them and regain their status as an independent nation.
- Vietnam was a colony of the French government. The French controlled the economy of this country through their military might. The French also tried to change the cultural pattern of life in Vietnam.
- European powers considered it as the white man's burden to civilize the backward people of Asia and Africa. The basic reason however was the lust for acquiring the untapped natural resources occurring in the African and Asian countries.
- The development of infra-structural facilities in otherwise backward countries of Asia and Africa was good for the colonies. It helped in the development of national economies.
- The French set up rail and port facilities to service exports of rice and the rubber plantations. However industrialization of the occupied country did not figure on their agenda.
- Schools textbooks were tailored to glorify French culture.
- French rule was praised as it had brought peace and ensured law and order within Vietnam.
- The change over in curriculum was resisted and local teachers quietly modified the texts that denigrated their traditions and culture.
- The anger against colonial power burst on many other fronts.
- The French were all out to make radical changes in the social life of the people of Vietnam.
- The anti-French uprisings got support from religious groups. One such group was led by Huynh Phu So. He founded the Hoa Hao Movement in 1939.
- He was opposed to monarchy but did not agree to a total rejection of western civilization.
- Vietnamese nationalists started looking towards their Asian neighbours for support in their struggle against French colonialism. Some 300 students from Vietnam went to Japan in 1907. Japan had been able to resist colonization by the west and yet modernize the country.
- The great economic depression of 1930s affected the people of Vietnam in very adverse manners.
- There was wide spread unemployment leading to uprisings in the countryside, that were severely put down by the French rulers. Demonstrators were subjected to aerial bombing.
- In 1930, Ho Chi Minh brought together the various nationalist groups operating in Vietnam under a common umbrella - The Indo-Chinese Communist Party.
- Americans intervened in Vietnam in a decisive manner. They feared that communist power in Vietnam would harm US interests.
- In spite of military superiority, the US forces were unable to match the tactics and morale of the vietnamese fighters.
- The people of Vietnam displayed great courage and grit in their fight against the US forces.
- US forces were unable to crush the Vietnamese resistance.
- World opinion had turned against US policy makers. Negotiations to end the war under pressure of world opinion were held in Paris in January 1974. At the end of the negotiations, US was out but fighting continued a between National Liberation Force and the regime in Saigon. On April 30, 1975, Saigon was occupied by the NLF. Vietnam was finally unified.
- Women had performed a variety of jobs supporting armed resistance. They guarded the key points on the Ho Chi Minh trail.
- As peace returned to Vietnam, women started playing active roles in factories and agricultural cooperatives.
- Nationalism in India started taking a concrete shape with the growth of the movement for getting out of colonial control.
- During his stay in South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi had been involved in a struggle against the racial discrimination practiced by the white rulers.
- On his return to India in January 1915, Gandhiji practiced satyagraha against British rulers in his fight against foreign rule.
- The two events that greatly disillusioned Mahatma Gandhi were the passing of the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.
- Gandhiji had lost faith in the righteousness of the British rulers. The simmering resentment found expression in the Non-cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji.
- The Movement had the extremely enthusiastic support of the Indian people.
- The Movement could not attain Swaraj but it gave the subjugated people of India a new measure of confidence.
- Subhash Chandra Bose was the prominent leader of the radical wing within the Indian National Congress. He had the rare distinction of being selected for the ICS but resigned to join the movement for liberation from British rule.
- Subhash Chandra Bose had been elected as President of the Indian National Congress defeating the candidate sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi. The Gandhi loyalists refused to be a part of his Working committee. Subhash Bose was left with no alternative than resigning from the Indian National Congress.
- On December 31, 1929, the Indian National Congress passed the resolution for complete independence. It was also decided that January 26 could be observed as Independence Day every year all over India.

- The then existing laws did not allow individuals to make salt out of sea water. Gandhiji and his followers broke this law by making salt at the sea coast without paying any taxes.
- The Communal Award 1932 gave separate electorates to the Harijans. Mahatma Gandhi took a fast unto death to protest against this award while in jail at Poona. Ultimately it was decided that seats would be reserved for Harijans but the system of electorate would remain unchanged.
- The exploitative policies of the British rulers had a very adverse effect on the conditions of farmers in India.
- Kisan Sabhas were formed in different parts of the country to register protests against the oppression of the landlords and the atrocities being committed by British rulers.
- In 1930 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar organized the Dalits under the banner of the Depressed Classes Association.
- Dr. Ambedkar and Gandhiji entered into a Pact at Poona in September 1932. As per terms of the agreement certain castes were listed as Scheduled castes and these were provided reservation in the provincial and Central Legislative Councils.
- A large number of Muslims did not respond to the call for Civil Disobedience Movement. In their minds they nursed apprehensions that Muslims interests would suffer in a Hindu dominated India.
- The fears were expressed by Sir Mohammad Iqbal in 1930 on behalf of the Indian Muslims. He made a demand for creation of a Muslim India within India and justified the demand for various reasons.
- Iqbal had thus provided the philosophical basis for the demand and creation of Pakistan in years to come.
- British historians had projected India as a country inhabited by people who were primitive and incapable of self governance. During the course of the National Movement, it was felt that there was need for highlighting India's glorious past. Achievements in the field of art, architecture, culture, crafts, philosophy and science were highlighted.

Important Terms

- **Colonization** : Political control of an underdeveloped country by a more advanced country. In international affairs this has become a term of abuse.
- **Concentration camps** : A prison where people are detained without the process of law.
- **Confucius** : A Chinese thinker known for having developed a system based on good conduct and proper social relationships.
- **Indentured labour** : A form of labour in which workers were taken away from their homes to work on farms in other countries. Indian were taken to countries like Mauritius as Indentured labourers. Most of them settled there.
- **Pirates** : Sea robbers.
- **Plague** : A killing disease carried by rat fleas.
- **Republic** : A form of government based on popular representation.
- **Begar** : Forced labour for which no remuneration is paid.
- **Boycott** : A form of protest leading to refusal to deal or associate with a certain group of people; also voluntary refusal to buy or use a certain product.
- **Forced recruitment** : A process by which people from the colonies were forced to join the armed forces.
- **Picket** : A demonstration by which people block the entrance to a shop, office or factory.
- **Main Events Leading to India's Independence**
- 1914 : Beginning of the First World War.
- 1917 : Champaran Satyagraha
- 1918 : Ahmedabad Mill Strike, Kheda Satyagraha.
- 1919 : End of the First World War / Government of India Act - Introduction of Responsive Government at the Centre-Distribution of powers between the Center and the Provincial Governments / Jallianwala Bagh Massacre/Baba Ramchandra Organized Peasants in U. P.
- 1921 : Launch of Khilafat Movement and Non-co-operation Movement.
- 1922 : Chauri Chaura incident - withdrawal of movement by Gandhiji.
- 1924 : Arrest of Alluri Sitarama Raju.
- 1929 : Purna Swaraj Resolution.
- 1930 : Civil Disobedience movement making salt at Dandi.
- 1931 : Gandhi-Irwin Pact/Resolution on Fundamental Rights at INC session at Karachi / IInd Round Table Conference.
- 1932 : Poona Pact.
- 1935 : Government of India Act providing an All India Federation.
- 1939 : Beginning of the Second World War.
- 1942 : Quit India Movement.
- 1947 : India Gains Freedom.

Exercise

1

DIRECTIONS : This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct.

1. When did Vietnam gain formal independence?
 - (1) 1947
 - (2) 1946
 - (3) 1932
 - (4) 1945
2. Indo-China comprises of which modern countries?
 - (1) India and China
 - (2) Vietnam, Laos, China
 - (3) Vietnam and China
 - (4) Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia
3. What was the consequence of the Franco- Chinese war?
 - (a) China assumed control of Tonkin and Anaam.
 - (b) In 1887, French Indo- China was formed.
 Code :
 - (1) Only (a) is correct
 - (2) Only (b) is correct
 - (3) Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - (4) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect
4. Which of these statements is/are correct about the Indentured Vietnamese labour?
 - (a) It was widely used in rubber plantations.
 - (b) This labour worked on basis of contracts.
 - (c) Employers could exploit the labourers.
 Code :
 - (1) Only (a) is correct
 - (2) Only (b) is correct
 - (3) Only (b) and (c) are correct
 - (4) All are correct
5. Why did French citizens living in Vietnam oppose the French policy of educating the Vietnamese?
 - (1) They felt French education was not good enough for them
 - (2) They feared losing their jobs
 - (3) They did not like the Vietnamese
 - (4) All of the above
6. Why did the French government deliberately keep failing the Vietnamese students in final year of schooling?
 - (1) Most students were incapable
 - (2) So that they could not qualify for better paid jobs
 - (3) Both the reasons are true
 - (4) Both the reasons are incorrect
7. When did bubonic plague strike the modern part of Hanoi?
 - (1) 1903
 - (2) 1904
 - (3) 1902
 - (4) 1905
8. Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of which practices or religions?
 - (1) Buddhism and local practices
 - (2) French and local practices
 - (3) Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices
 - (4) Confucianism and local practices
9. When did the Hoa Hao movement start?
 - (1) 1949
 - (2) 1936
 - (3) 1939
 - (4) 1940
10. Who is the author of the book "The History of the Loss of Vietnam"?
 - (1) Phan Boi Chau
 - (2) Liang Qichao
 - (3) Phan Chu Trinh
 - (4) Prince Cuong De
11. Why did the Vietnamese appeal to the Japanese?
 - (1) They appealed to the Japanese as fellow Asians
 - (2) Japan was militarily strong
 - (3) Both of these
 - (4) None of these
12. With growing influences from Japanese and Chinese development, the objective of anti- French movement was shifted from setting up of a constitutional monarchy to
 - (1) democratic republic
 - (2) democratic monarchy
 - (3) autocracy
 - (4) constitutional monarchy
13. Who established the Vietnamese Communist Party?
 - (1) Bao Dai
 - (2) Ho Chi Minh
 - (3) Henry Navarre
 - (4) Phan Boi Chau
14. The Bao Dai regime was overthrown by a coup led by
 - (1) Henry Navarre
 - (2) Ngo Dinh Diem
 - (3) Ho Chi Minh
 - (4) Phan Boi Chau
15. In 1913, who had written a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters who had fought against Chinese domination in 39-43 CE.?
 - (1) Nhat Linh
 - (2) Phan Boi Chau
 - (3) Trieu Au
 - (4) Ho Chi Minh
16. Role of women in the Vietnamese movement is considered important because:
 - (1) Women came out as warriors
 - (2) Women supported their husbands and sons emotionally
 - (3) Women remained good housewives
 - (4) Most of the nationalist leaders were women
17. By the 1970s what image of women in Vietnam started to develop?
 - (1) as fighters
 - (2) as good housewives
 - (3) as workers in agricultural cooperatives and factories
 - (4) None of the above
18. The war between US and Vietnam has been called as
 - (1) The first radio war
 - (2) The first television war
 - (3) The first press war
 - (4) The first media war
19. For the U.S- Vietnam war, which scholar called the war 'the greatest threat to peace, to national self- determination, and to international cooperation'.
 - (1) Phan Boi Chau
 - (2) Trieu Au
 - (3) Noam Chomsky
 - (4) None of them
20. Where and when was the peace settlement signed which ended the U.S. - Vietnam conflict?
 - (1) In Paris in February 1974
 - (2) In Geneva in January 1974
 - (3) In Paris in January 1974
 - (4) In Paris in January 1975

21. Why did M.K. Gandhi withdraw *Satyagraha* in 1922 ?
 - (1) Because of the *Chauri Chaura* outrage
 - (2) Most of the leaders had been arrested and were in prison
 - (3) The British agreed to fulfill his demands
 - (4) He saw no chances of success for the movement
22. Which of the following was not an objective of the Non-cooperation movement ?
 - (1) Undoing the injustices done to the Punjab
 - (2) Preventing dismemberment of Turkey
 - (3) Annulment of the Rowlatt Act, 1919
 - (4) Achievement of Swaraj
23. Choose the incorrect pair
 - (1) Motilal Nehru – Nehru Report
 - (2) Jinnah – Khilafat Movement
 - (3) Gandhi – Champaran Satyagraha
 - (4) Subash Chandra Bose – Forward Bloc
24. Why did the Khilafat Movement subside ?
 - (1) The Congress withdrew its support on account of suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (2) Britain granted the main demands of the Khilafatists
 - (3) Mustafa Kamal Pasha came to power in Turkey and abolished the Caliphate
 - (4) Support to the cause of Khilafat was a great blunder on the part of Mahatma Gandhi
25. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi start the Salt Satyagrah?
 - (1) 1930 (2) 1931
 - (3) 1929 (4) 1932
26. The Non-cooperation movement advised the people to boycott certain things. _____ was not included among them
 - (1) Surrender of titles
 - (2) Boycott of foreign goods
 - (3) Boycott of government hospitals
 - (4) Refusal to attend government parties, durbars and official functions
27. Mahatma Gandhi's first experience with mass movement in India was at
 - (1) Champaran (2) Bardoli
 - (3) Chauri Chaura (4) Gujarat
28. Who was not a moderate ?
 - (1) Gopal Krishan Gokhale (2) Feroz Shah Mehta
 - (3) Dada Bhai Naoroji (4) Bipin Chandra Pal
29. The Rowlatt Act (1919) enabled the government to suspend the right of
 - (1) free speech (2) occupation
 - (3) both (1) and (2) (4) Habeas Corpus
30. The Ghadar Party was organized by
 - (1) Chandrashekar Azad (2) Har Dayal
 - (3) Rash Behari Bose (4) Savarkar
31. The first All India Peasant Organisation or the All India *Kissan Sabha* was formed in
 - (1) 1919 (2) 1925
 - (3) 1928 (4) 1936
32. The organisers of the Khilafat Movement were
 - (1) Mahatma Gandhi and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (2) Motilal Nehru and CR Das
 - (3) Syed Ahmed Khan and Abdul Kalam Azad
 - (4) Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
33. In 1928, a non-constitution was drafted under the leadership of
 - (1) Moti Lal Nehru
 - (2) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (3) M. K. Gandhi
 - (4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
34. Which session of the congress, it adopted the resolution of complete independence of India as its goal ?
 - (1) Surat Session (2) Lahore Session
 - (3) Nagpal Session (4) Kolkata session
35. Who was the first Indian woman to become president of the congress ?
 - (1) Sarojini Naidu
 - (2) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
 - (3) Indira Gandhi
 - (4) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
36. Who wrote 'Vande Mataram' as hymn to the motherland ?
 - (1) Ravindra Nath Tagore
 - (2) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - (3) Abanindranath Tagore
 - (4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
37. Who organized the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 ?
 - (1) B.R. Ambedkar (2) M.K.Gandhi
 - (3) Maulana Azad (4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
38. The First World War ended in
 - (1) 1918 (2) 1914
 - (3) 1939 (4) 1945
39. Who led a march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranyam on the Tanjore coast?
 - (1) K. Kelappan (2) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (3) C. Rajagopalachari (4) J.L. Nehru
40. When *Kisan Sabha* was organised?
 - (1) 1920 (2) 1928
 - (3) 1922 (4) 1925

Exercise

2

Matching Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 11) : Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

1.

| Column-I (Important Dates) | Column-II (Events) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) 1802 | (p) CochinChina become French Colony |
| (B) 1867 | (q) Creation of Indo China Union |
| (C) 1887 | (r) Vietnamese communist party |
| (D) 1930 | (s) Nguyen Anh become emperor |

(1) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$
2.

| Column-I | Column-II |
|----------|-------------------------------------------|
| (A) 1974 | (p) The Socialist Republic of Vietnam |
| (B) 1975 | (q) Paris Peace Treaty |
| (C) 1976 | (r) The French army defeated at Dien Bien |
| (D) 1954 | (s) NLF troops enter Saigon |

(1) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (s)$
3.

| Column-I | Column-II |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Francis Garnier | (p) Vietnamese independence |
| (B) Jean Dupuis | (q) French officer |
| (C) Phan Boi Chau | (r) Chinese reformer |
| (D) Liang Qichao | (s) French Weapon merchant |

(1) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (p)$
4.

| Column-I | Column-II |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| (A) 1914 | (p) Rowlatt Act |
| (B) 1919 | (q) First World War |
| (C) 1927 | (r) Non-Cooperation Movement. |
| (D) 1920 | (s) Simon Commission |

- (1) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (r)$
5.

| Column-I | Column-II |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| (A) 1857 | (p) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha |
| (B) 1870 | (q) Indian National Association |
| (C) 1876 | (r) Vernacular Press Act |
| (D) 1878 | (s) First war of Independence |

(1) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
6.

| Column-I | Column-II |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| (A) 1885 | (p) Gandhiji leaves for Africa |
| (B) 1892 | (q) Muslim League founded |
| (C) 1905 | (r) Indian National Congress |
| (D) 1906 | (s) Partition of Bengal |

(1) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (p)$
7.

| Column-I | Column-II |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| (A) Khilafat Movement | (p) 1932 |
| (B) Civil Disobedience Movement. | (q) 1947 |
| (C) Quit India Movement | (r) 1920 |
| (D) Partition of India | (s) 1942 |

(1) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$
8.

| Column-I | Column-II |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) A. O. Huma | (p) Partition of Bengal |
| (B) General Dyer | (q) Indian National Congress |
| (C) Lord Curzon | (r) Independence of India |
| (D) Lord Mountbatten | (s) Jallianwalabag Massacre |

(1) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$

9. **Column-I (Authors)** **Column-II (Books)**
- (A) V. D. Savarkar (p) Indian Unrest
(B) M. K. Gandhi (q) Economic History of India
(C) R. C. Dutt (r) The Indian War of Independence
(D) Valentine Chirol (s) Hind Swaraj
- (1) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
(2) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
(3) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
(4) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$
10. **Column-I (Leaders)** **Column-II (Slogans)**
- (A) Shaikat Ali & Md. Ali (p) Simon Go Back
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (q) Hindu Muslim Ki Jai
(C) RSS (r) Do or die
(D) M. K. Gandhi (s) Freedom is our birth right
- (1) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
(2) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
(3) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
(4) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
11. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) 1935 (p) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(B) 1939 (q) Chaura Chauri Massacre
(C) 1931 (r) World War II started
(D) 1922 (s) The Government of India Act
- (1) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
(2) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
(3) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
(4) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$

Statement Based MCQ

12. Consider the following statements:-
(a) Ho Chi Minh was the chairman of the Democratic republic of Vietnam
(b) He founded the Vietnamese communist party.
(c) He took control of South Vietnam after Vietnam split
(d) He gave help to the National Liberation Front.
Which of the the statement(s) given above is / are correct?
(1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (a), (b) and (d)
(3) (a) and (d) (4) (b) and (c)
13. Consider the following statements:-
(a) The Trung sisters fought against french domination.
(b) They fought against Chinese domination.
(c) Chan Boi Chan wrote a play on Trung sisters.
(d) They chose death over surrender to enemies.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (b), (c) and (d)
(3) (b) and (d) (4) (a) and (c)
14. With reference to the impact of Great Depression of 1930's on Vietnam. Consider the following statements:-
(a) Vietnam was occupied by Japan.
(b) The price of rice and rubber fell.
(c) There was an increase in unemployment.
(d) There were rural uprisings.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) (a) and (d) (2) (b) and (c)
(3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) (b), (c) and (d)
15. Consider the following statements with reference to the revolt of 1857
(a) It was the last effort of the old political order to regain power.
(b) It was a mutiny of a section of sepoys of the British army.
(c) It was called 'First war of Independence' by many historians.
(d) It was an effort to establish a limited Indian nation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (b), (c) and (d)
(3) (a) and (c) (4) (b) and (d)
16. With reference to Rowlatt Act. Consider the following statements-
(a) Rowlatt Act had passed by British government to detain anybody without trial for two years.
(b) Gandhiji called for Satyagrah against the Rowlatt Act and Jallialwalabag Massacre was the consequence of this act.
Which of the statement(s) given above is / are correct
(1) (a) only (2) (b) only
(3) (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
17. With reference to the aim of congress consider the following statements.
(a) To promote friendly relations between nationalists and extremists.
(b) To develop and consolidate the feelings of national unity.
(c) To formulate popular demands and place them before government.
(d) To train and organise public opinion.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(1) (a), (b) and (c)
(2) (b), (c) and (d)
(3) (a) and (d)
(4) (b) and (c)
18. Consider the following statements:-
(a) Lord Curzon gave a proposal to divide the province of Bengal.
(b) Bengal partition took place in 1905.
(c) People of Bengal were happy to the partition.
(d) The partition of Bengal spread the nationalist movement among the masses.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (a), (b) and (d)
(3) (a) and (c) (4) (b) and (d)

19. Consider the following statements:-

- (a) Swadesh movement hit the British economy.
- (b) In Swadeshi movement, people were asked to boycott Indian goods.
- (c) People boycotted all the English articles too.
- (d) The partition of Bengal gave an opportunity to extremists to lead their movement.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (1) (a), (c) and (d) (2) (a), (b) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (d) (4) (b) and (c)

20. Consider the following statements:-

- (a) Martial law has been imposed in Amritsar to repress the struggle against Rowlatt Act.
- (b) All the members of Simon commission were whites.
- (c) Only rich people took part in civil disobedience movement.
- (d) Muslim did not take part in non-cooperation movement.

- (1) (a), (b) and (d) (2) (b) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (b) (4) (b) and (c)

21. With reference to the importance of civil disobedience movement consider the following statements?

- (a) Civil disobedience movement was started by defy and break laws made by the British.
- (b) Peasants refused to participate in civil disobedience movement which made this movement a big failure.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?

- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only
- (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

Passage Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 22 to 35) : Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE - 1

Agent Orange is a defoliant, a plant killer, so called because it was stored in drums marked with an orange band. Between 1961 and 1971, some 11 million gallons of this chemical was sprayed from cargo planes by US forces. Their plan was to destroy forests and fields. Over 14% of the country's farmland was affected by this poison. Dioxin, an element of Agent orange is known to cause cancer and brain damage in children. The tonnage of bombs including chemical arms used during the US intervention in Vietnam exceeds that used throughout the second world war.

22. What is meant by Agent Orange?

- (1) Human bomb (2) Insect Killer
- (3) Plant killer (4) Fruit Killer

23. How much gallons of it was sprayed by US?

- (1) 11 million (2) 9 million
- (3) 8 million (4) 10 million

24. What disease is caused by this chemical?

- (1) Tuberculosis (2) Pneumonia
- (3) Cancer (4) Heart disease

25. What portion of farmland was affected by this poison?

- (1) 11% (2) 13%
- (3) 14% (4) 12%

PASSAGE - 2

Mahatma Gandhi contributed a lot to the national movement. He was regarded as "Father of Nation." Gandhiji started Satyagrah movement from Dandi against the Rowlett Act in 1919. The Satyagrah was a non-violent movement to fight against British imperialism. He opposed strongly the British government against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre when thousands of people were killed at Amritsar on the command of General Dyer. He lived among Harijans and uplifted them through his policies. In 1920 he started Non-cooperation movement. He led the national movement from 1919 to 1947. He was shot dead on January 30, 1948.

26. Who was called 'Father of Nation'?

- (1) Dadabhai Naroji (2) Sardar Patel
- (3) J. L. Nehru (4) M. K. Gandhi

27. From which place Gandhiji started Satyagrah?

- (1) Dandi (2) Porbander
- (3) Champaran (4) Chaura-Chauri

28. Where did Jallianwala Bag Massacre happen?

- (1) Punjab (2) Amritsar
- (3) Surat (4) Ludhiana

29. When did Gandhiji start his non co-operation movement?

- (1) 1917 (2) 1942
- (3) 1920 (4) 1931

30. What kind of people did Gandhiji work for?

- (1) Harijans (2) Poor people
- (3) Rich people (4) Freedom fighters

PASSAGE - 3

The famous Quit India Movement's resolution was passed by the Bombay session of AICC on August 8, 1942 by the call for a "mass struggle" on the non-violent lines under Gandhiji's leadership. Gandhiji made his famous "Do or die" speech stating, we shall either free India or die in the attempt. The quit India movement was opposed by the communist leaders like Bhulabai and Rajaji. By the end of 1943, 70,800 people had been arrested. Bombay was the main centre of this movement. Over 10000 persons were shot but the quit India movement left a great mark on the freedom movement.

31. In which session did resolution of quit India pass?

- (1) Madras (2) Bombay
- (3) Calcutta (4) Delhi

32. What was the slogan of this movement?

- (1) Swaraj is our birthright
- (2) Simon go back
- (3) Poorna Swaraj
- (4) Do or die

33. Who did oppose to this movement?

- (1) Subhaschandra Bose (2) Bhulabai and Rajaji
- (3) Gopalkrishna Gokhle (4) Sardar Patel

34. How many people were arrested in the movement?

- (1) 15,000 (2) 10,000
- (3) 70,000 (4) 80,000

35. Which place was the centre point of this movement?

- (1) Chennai (2) Kolkata
- (3) Mumbai (4) Surat

Assertion Reason Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36 to 43) : Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the '**Assertion**' and the other as '**Reason**'. You on have to select the answer to these items using the code given below.

Code :

- (1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A:
- (2) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (3) A is true but R is false
- (4) A is false but R is true.

36. **Assertion :** Most of the Ho Chi Minh Trail was outside Vietnam in neighbouring Laos and Cambodia.

Reason : The Ho Chi Minh Trail was an immense network of footpaths and roads used to transport men and materials from north to south Vietnam.

37. **Assertion :** From 18th Century, many religious movements began in Vietnam which were hostile in the presence of the French.

Reason : The Great Depression of the 1930s had a profound impact on Vietnam.

38. **Assertion :** Hinduism and Jainism were two major religions of Indo-China.

Reason : Confucius was a Chinese thinker who developed a philosophical system based on good conduct.

39. **Assertion :** British government appointed a statutory commission to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India.

Reason : The simon commission was boycotted with black flags with the slogan 'Go Back Simon'.

40. **Assertion :** The salt tax levied by the government monopoly revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

Reason : The peasants joined the non co-operation movement to fight the landlords who demanded high tax.

41. **Assertion :** In Poona pact in 1932, congress demanded for the Purna Swaraj.

Reason : Gandhiji attended the second Round Table Conference in London.

42. **Assertion :** The non co-operation movement was non violent and peaceful.

Reason : The image of Bharat mata and Germanias became the allegory of India.

43. **Assertion :** Jalliwala Bagh massacre took place in Amritsar on April 13, 1919.

Reason : The British government. responded with brutal repression to terrorise people of India.

Correct Definition Based MCQ

44. Which is the correct definition of colons?
- (1) The British people who lived in India.
 - (2) The Greek people who lived in Italy.
 - (3) The French people who permanently lived in colonies like Indo-China.
 - (4) The Vietnam's people who permanently lived in their colonies.

45. What was Viet minh?
- (1) League for the independence of Vietnam.
 - (2) The Vietnamese soldier.
 - (3) Representative of the general masses.
 - (4) Great Depression of Vietnam.

46. Which of the following is the correct definition of Satyagrah?

- (1) The path of truth and non violence
- (2) The path of justice by any means
- (3) The path of violence by the extremists.
- (4) The path of agitation by showing black flags.

47. Who were called moderates?

- (1) Those members of the Indian National Congress who believed in man action.
- (2) Those members of the INC who wanted to achieve Swaraj by force.
- (3) Those members of the INC who believed in peaceful and constitutional means.
- (4) Those members of the INC who believed in doing service under British government.

Feature Based MCQ

48. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.

- (I) He was a Chinese thinker.
- (II) He developed a philosophical system.
- (III) His ideas were based on good conduct and proper social relationship.
- (IV) He insisted that relationship between the ruler and the people was the same as that between Children and parents.

- (1) Do Sam
- (2) Ho Chi Minh
- (3) Confucius
- (4) Phan Boi Chau

49. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.

- (I) He was the founder of Hoa Hao.
- (II) Hoa Hao movement began in 1939 and he opposed the sale of child brides.
- (III) He performed miracle and helped the poor.
- (IV) His criticism against useless expenditure had a wide appeal.

- (1) Huynh Phu So
- (2) Cuong De
- (3) Liang Qichao
- (4) Phan Boi Chau

50. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.

- (I) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activity.
- (II) It was unjust.
- (III) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- (IV) It had been passed through the Imperial legislative council.

- (1) Simon Commission
- (2) Rowlatt Act
- (3) Government of India Act
- (4) Poona Act

51. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.
- It began in January 1921.
 - Various social groups participated in this movement.
 - It had to called off after the violence between people and police.
 - It was headed by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Jalliwala Bagh Massacre
 - Quit India Movement
 - Non Co-operation Movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
52. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.
- He was the founder of Indian National Army.
 - His aim was to overthrow the British rule in India.
 - He raised the slogan 'Jai Hind'.
 - He united the Indian soldiers who had been taken prisoners by the Japanese.
- W. C. Banerjee
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Hints & SOLUTIONS

- (4) Vietnam gained formal independence in 1945, before India, but it took another three decades of fighting before the Republic of Vietnam was formed.
- (4) Indo- China comprises of the modern countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Its early history shows many different groups of people living in this area under the shadow of the powerful empire of China.
- (2) After the Franco- Chinese war the French assumed control of Tonkin and Anaam.
- (4) Indentured Vietnamese Labour was widely used in rubber plantations where the labour worked on contract basis as well as the employers were successful in the exploitation of the labours.
- (2) French citizens living in Vietnam began fearing that they might lose their jobs to the educated Vietnamese.
- (2) A small fraction of the Vietnamese population passed the school- leaving examination. This was because of a deliberative policy of failing students, so that they could not qualify for better-paid jobs.
- (1) In 1903, the modern part of Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague.
- (3) Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices.
- (3) Hoa Hao movement began in 1939 and gained popularity in the fertile Mekong delta area.
- (1) Phan Boi Chau's most influential book, "The History of the Loss of Vietnam" was written under the strong influence and advice of Qichao.
- (3) For being fellow Asians and due to strong militarily Vietnamese has no option but to appeal.
- (1) The objective of Anti-Freache movement was shifted from setting up a constitutional monarchy to democratic republic.
- (2) In February 1930, Ho Chi Minh brought together competing nationalist groups to establish the Vietnamese Communist Party.
- (2) The Bao Dai regime was overthrown by a coup led by Ngo Dinh Diem.
- (2) In 1913, the nationalist Phan Boi Chau wrote a play based on the lives of Trung sisters who had fought against Chinese domination in 39-43 CE.
- (1) In the 1960s, photographs in magazines and journals showed women as brave fighters.
- (3) By the 1970s as peace talks began to get under way, the women were shown working in agricultural cooperatives, factories and production units, rather than fighters.
- (2) Battle scenes were shown on the daily news programmes.
- (3) The scholar Noam Chomsky called the war 'the greatest threat to peace, to national self- determination, and to international cooperation'.
- (3) A peace settlement was signed in Paris in January 1974. This ended conflict with the US but fighting between the Saigon regime and the NLF continued.
- (1) There was a serious mob violence at Chaura (near Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh where a Police Station was burnt and a number of police officials killed.
- (3) The movement was finally launched on August 1, 1920 after Gandhiji had given a due warning to the viceroy. At the Nagpur Session a new Congress Constitution was adopted.
- (1) Jinnah was related to the Muslim League
- (3) The Khilafat leaders were told clearly by the British that they could not expect anything more. The Turkish Empire was totally dismembered by 1920.
- (1) On March 12, 1930, Gandhiji led 78 followers, and marched, staff in hand, from Sabarmati Ashram on his famous Dandi March.
- (3) The boycott of foreign cloth was the most successful part of the movement. There was bonfire of foreign goods as volunteers went from house to house, street demanding it.
- (1) Champaran, a district in north-western part of Bihar, suffered under the European indigo planters.
- (4) The Extremists had opposed the passive policy of Cooperation of the Moderates and exposed the negative side of the British rule. They believed in resistance.
- (2) The passing of the Rowlatt Act (arrest and detention of persons without trial) and the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy (where thousands of people in peaceful assembly were killed and wounded by the order of General Dyer)
- (2) The Ghadar Parties in North America started organizing attempts for violent overthrow of the British Rule in India, under leaders like Lala Hardayal.

31. (4) The *Kisan Sabhas* launched an anti settlement campaign in Andhra Pradesh against the *Zamindars*-‘*Zulum*’. In Uttar Pradesh, the *Kisans* were urged to pay only 50% of the legal rent by Gandhiji in a manifesto he issued himself. In Bihar, Bengal, Punjab, Gujarat there were agitations against the oppressors.
32. (4) Gandhiji along with Ali brothers, the main Khilafat leaders, toured the nation and by 1921, inspired by him, about 30,000 people courted arrest.
33. (1) It produced the famous Nehru Report which presented a constitution for India or within the British Empire.
34. (4) Jawahar Lal Nehru, on the midnight of 31 December 1929 hoisted the Indian tricolour, Flag of Indian independence.
35. (1) On May 21, Sarojini Naidu, was the first Indian woman to become President of the Congress.
36. (2) In the 1870s he wrote ‘Vande Mataram’ as a hymn to, the motherland. Later it was included in his novel ‘Anandamath’ and was widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
37. (1) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who organized the details into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.
38. (1) When the First World War ended in 1918, the new generation of nationalists were looking for new means to overthrow the British Rule.
39. (3) In Tamil Nadu, C. Rajagopalachari led a march from Trichinopoly led a march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore Coast.
40. (1) In the 1920 **Kisan Sabha** was organised in Bengal, Punjab and United Provinces.
12. (2) Ho Chi Minh started Vietnamese war against the U.S.A. through his Ho Chi Minh Trial.
13. (2)
14. (4) The Great Depression of 1930s had a great impact on Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh united all nationalist groups to establish the Vietnamese communist party.
15. (3) The English crushed the uprising of 1857 and committed great atrocities.
16. (3)
17. (2) Mr. A. O. Hume took the first step to set up on all India Organisation in 1885.
18. (2) Lord Curzon argued that as Bengal was a very large province, it was very difficult to be administered by a single provincial government.
19. (1) 20. (3)
21. (1) Gandhiji started Dandi-Yatra from Sabarmati to Dandi and broke Salt Law.
22. (3) 23. (1) 24. (3)
25. (3) 26. (4) 27. (1)
28. (2) 29. (3) 30. (1)
31. (2) 32. (4) 33. (2)
34. (3) 35. (3) 36. (1)
37. (2) 38. (4) 39. (1)
40. (2) 41. (4) 42. (2)
43. (1) General Dyre was responsible for Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
44. (3) 45. (1) 46. (1)
47. (3) 48. (3)
49. (1) Huynh Phu So was called Mad Bonze by the French and exiled him to loos.
50. (2)
51. (3) Gandhiji started Non-cooperation Movement on 1st August, 1920 and advised the people not cooperate with the British. He also returned his golden medals.
52. (2)

Exercise 2

- | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (1) | 3. (2) |
| 4. (4) | 5. (1) | 6. (2) |
| 7. (3) | 8. (1) | 9. (2) |
| 10. (4) | 11. (3) | |