

Monday Warm Up Q's

****FIND YOUR ASSIGNED SEAT**** use your reading from Friday to help you answer these!

- What was Gandhi's plan of civil disobedience?
- What did Gandhi boycott?
- What is nationalism?
- What does colonization mean?

History Timeline: India and Vietnam ~

Create a timeline organizing these events

INDIA

- Nationalism in India
- Indian National Congress
- Muslim League
- Rowlatt Act
- Amristar Massacre
- Mohandas Gandhi protest
- Government of India Act
- Muslims and Hindus separated (East and West Pakistan)
- British rule in India ends

VIETNAM

- French gained control of Indochina
- Indochinese Communist Party formed
- War with France
- French surrenders control to Ho Chi Minh
- Geneva Conference
- US's fears of Ho Chi Minh and Communism
- Americans leave Vietnam
- Republic of Vietnam established

Tuesday Warm Up Q's

- Who ruled India causing a wave of nationalism?
- Why were the Indian people upset about the Rowlatt Act passed in 1919?
- What was the result of Amritsar?
- Who was Ho Chi Minh?
- Who was the Vietnam War between?

Group 1 work

- Use pages **178-186** in CRCT practice book or the reading on Econ that was provided for you last week!
- Write the Main Idea for each paragraph and summarize each section
- **Quiz Corrections** For every question you missed, take the question and correct answer and write a RESTATED complete sentences
- Copy and write answer or restate the questions from each section



History of SE Asia Standard SS7H3



**A. DESCRIBE HOW NATIONALISM
LED TO INDEPENDENCE IN
INDIA AND VIETNAM**

What is nationalism?

- The belief that all people should be loyal to those who they share common history, origins, customs with
- Belief/pride in your NATION

India's road to independence

- Under British colonial rule
- Nationalism started in 1800's
- Indian's were 2nd class citizens
 - Best jobs were reserved for the British
- Indian National Congress and Muslim League formed to protect the rights of Indians

Continued...

- During WWI Indians fought along side British
 - Hoping for change
- After war – nothing changed, Indians still 2nd class citizens
- Protests started several Indians arrested under the Rowlatt Act
 - Sent to jail without a trial
- Amristar ~ Mass slaughter of over 400 Indians by the British

Who was Mohandas Gandhi?

- Born in 1869 – lawyer
- Went to South Africa and completely opposed their apartheid system
- Returned to India in 1914
 - Believed strongly that people should be treated equally
- Gandhi encouraged nonviolent protests against the British to bring change
 - *Who else do you know encouraged nonviolent protests?*
- Believed that acts of goodness = positive reactions and acts of violence = negative reaction
 - Led his followers in boycotts, hunger strikes, & a 240 mile walk to oppose salt tax
- Followers began to call him "Mahatma" which means great soul

Gandhi continued..

- Following the massacre at Amristar, Gandhi pushed non-violent protests
 - Civil disobedience ~ nonviolent refusal to obey an unfair law
- Goal was to show how unjust the British colonial rule was
- Gandhi believed they had the “moral advantage” and the world began to see the violent acts of the British
 - People world-wide were calling for British to give India their independence
- Slowly, the British colonial rule started to fall apart

An independent India

- 1935 ~ Government of India Act
 - Gave India a little self-government
- After WWII ~ GB offered India independence
 - Dispute over power between Indian Hindus and Indian Muslims about how country should run
- GB colonial rule officially ended in 1947
- Partition country into 3 new countries:
 - Hindu India ~ Center and largest because more Hindus
 - East and West Pakistan ~ Muslim land – smaller countries

Vietnam's road to independence

- Under French colonial rule
 - French Indo-china (later Vietnam)
 - French wanted natural resources
- Nationalism was huge in French Indo-China
 - The people saw themselves as separate from all of SouthEast Asia

Ho Chi Minh

- Fought for Vietnamese independence
- Believed in the communist party
- Organized the Indochinese Communist Party
 - Protested French rule
 - Went to jail and had to flee country
- Organized Vietminh League after WWII
 - Fought against French forces for 9 years
- 1954 ~ French surrendered control to Ho Chi Minh

Geneva Convention 1954 and the Vietnam War

- US saw Ho Chi Minh as a communist threat
- US divided Vietnam into two territories
 - North ~ controlled by Ho Chi Minh - communist
 - South ~ controlled by US ~ goal was to establish a democracy and let citizens vote
 - Vietnam War (US vs. North Vietnam lasted until 1975)
 - North Vietnamese forces took over as soon as US troops left, created the unified Republic of Vietnam
 - Established as a communist country


Wednesday Warm up:

- Nationalism in India and Vietnam led to....
 - What new countries were created when India gained independence?
 - Why did the U.S. leave Vietnam in 1975?
- *Get out your notes ~ we are discussing Japan today*



SS7H3: The student will analyze continuity and change in Southern and Eastern Asia leading to the 21st century

C. EXPLAIN THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE REBUILDING OF JAPAN FOLLOWING WWII



Pearl Harbor ~ December 7, 1941: A day that will live in infamy...

- Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941
- The attack destroyed nearly 20 American naval vessels, including 8 battleships, and almost 200 airplanes
- Over 2,000 Americans soldiers and sailors died in the attack, and another 1,000 were wounded
- The next day, US declared war on Japan and joined the fight in WWII on the allied side

BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR 1941



Memorial over USS Arizona



Hiroshima and Nagasaki

- August 6, 1945 US dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan
 - The bomb was the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT
 - flattened the city
 - Approx. 70,000 died immediately from the explosion and another 70,000 died from radiation within five years
- 3 days later, US dropped another atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan
- Japan is the only country to have been attacked by nuclear weapons



Rebuilding Japan with United States help...

- Post WWII and after the bombing, the country was in ruins
 - industries, farms, and the government destroyed
- Gen. Douglas MacArthur ~ US commander was put in charge of rebuilding Japan
 - Japan's military = disbanded
 - Weapons factories = closed
- MacArthur helped to establish a constitutional monarchy
 - Constitution guaranteed Japanese citizens several of the same rights granted to Americans
- United States efforts in rebuilding Japan helped to make it one of the strongest economies in the world today
- Today, US and Japan have a pact that prohibits the use of nuclear weapons

Tuesday Warm up q's

- What was the cultural revolution?
- Who was Mao Zedong?
- What happened in Tiananmen Square?
- Why was the US involved in Korea and Vietnam?

*GET OUT YOUR HISTORY NOTES
TO FINISH TODAY 😊*



SS7H3

EXPLAIN THE RISE OF COMMUNISM IN CHINA



China's history

- 1911 ~ Chinese Nationalist Party was in control
 - Failed to provide for the needs of the people
- Communist party headed by Mao Zedong promised to improve their conditions
 - Revolted against Chinese Nationalist Party
 - Won power in 1949 and declared China a communist state – The People's Republic of China
- Mao ~ leader of CCP and head of government
 - Virtually had complete control as a dictator

The Great Leap Forward

- 1958 ~ put in place to speed up China's economic development
- Collective farms were organized
 - Communes were told what to produce by govt
- Within one year, the program failed
 - Droughts and floods damaged food supply
 - Communes failed to produce enough crops ~ as a result massive starvation
 - 20 million people died during one of the largest famines in history

Cultural Revolution

- The failure of the Great Leap Forward made several people turn against Mao
- Chinese people began asking for reform/change
- Mao did not want any opposition to the Communist Government
- In 1960 he began the Cultural Revolution
 - Schools shut down and students recruited into Red Guards/ Red Army
 - Factories closed = weakened Chinese economy
 - Government denied healthcare and transportation
- Cultural Revolution created mass chaos among the Chinese people

The end of Mao Zedong

- Mao Zedong died in 1976
- Deng Xiaoping came to power
 - Made several reforms but maintained Communist values and government control
 - Chinese citizens were denied basic rights
 - Remained in power until his death in 1997

Tiananmen Square

- A protest that will forever be remembered
- Occurred in 1989
- Student protesters filled Tiananmen Square for 7 weeks
 - Practicing their rights to free speech and peacefully speaking out against Communism
 - Protests spread throughout all of China
 - People asking for a democracy
- Government sent tanks into the square and opened fire which killed hundreds of thousands of people
- Countries world-wide condemned China for their actions
- After this event, Chinese government began to improve the human rights of their citizens





SS7H3

**EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR
FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT IN KOREA
AND VIETNAM IN TERMS OF
CONTAINMENT OF COMMUNISM**



Fear of communism

- Following WWII the Soviet Union was established as a communist country
 - US and Soviet Union both superpowers trying to prove which would be dominating world power
- The US sought out to spread democracy around the world and CONTAIN communism
 - Desired to protect the rights of citizens world-wide
- The US believed that the spread of communism would take over Korea and Vietnam
 - Both of these countries were divided into a communist country and a southern section which was set up as a democracy

US involvement ~ democracy vs.

Communism

- The US intervened in both Korea and Vietnam in efforts to contain communism and establish democracies
- Korean War 1950-1953
- Vietnam War 1965-1975
- Even though Vietnam became a communist nation, South Korea prevailed and has a republican government similar to the US
- Democratic forms of government proved more successful when the Soviet Union fell in 1991
 - There are still communist countries today, however the US efforts of containment were successful