

# **India and Vietnam Independence Activator**

# **Essential Question: How did nationalism lead to independence in India and Vietnam?**

## **Standards:**

**SS7H3a. Describe how nationalism led to independence in India and Vietnam.**

**SS7H3b. Describe the impact of Mohandas Gandhi's belief in non-violent protest.**

# Use the Independence of India and Vietnam Graphic Organizer

Independence for India and Vietnam

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

## India

Independence from:

Facts/Steps to Independence:

Major Player and Description:

## Nationalism

### Similarities

### Differences

## Vietnam

Independence from:

Major Player and Description:

Facts/Steps to Independence:

# Nationalism

Nationalism is loyalty and devotion to a nation placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations.

Identify times when nationalism may be strong or more evident than at other times.

# Nationalism...

- During times of war
- During times of tragedy or terrorist attacks
- During times of major events (Olympics)
- During times of revolution or rebellion
- During times of oppression

**Who has read or seen *The Hunger Games*?**

**What was Katniss really fighting for? Why?**



**Freedom...From What? Could the three finger salute be considered nationalism?**

**Nationalism played a part in both India and Vietnam's struggle for independence from ruling countries.**

**Their struggle; however, took different paths.**

# Southern & Eastern Asia: India





**By the 1600s, Britain became trading partners with India.**



# India

- By 1760 Britain had gained political and economic power over all of India.
- The main aim of the British was to transform India into a consumer of British goods.

# India

- India became a market to fill Britain's economic needs.
- India went from exporting finished goods to many countries to primarily importing finished goods from Britain and exporting raw materials to Britain.

# India

Investments were made to improve transportation and communication systems in the country to help move raw materials and finished goods from the ports to the markets.

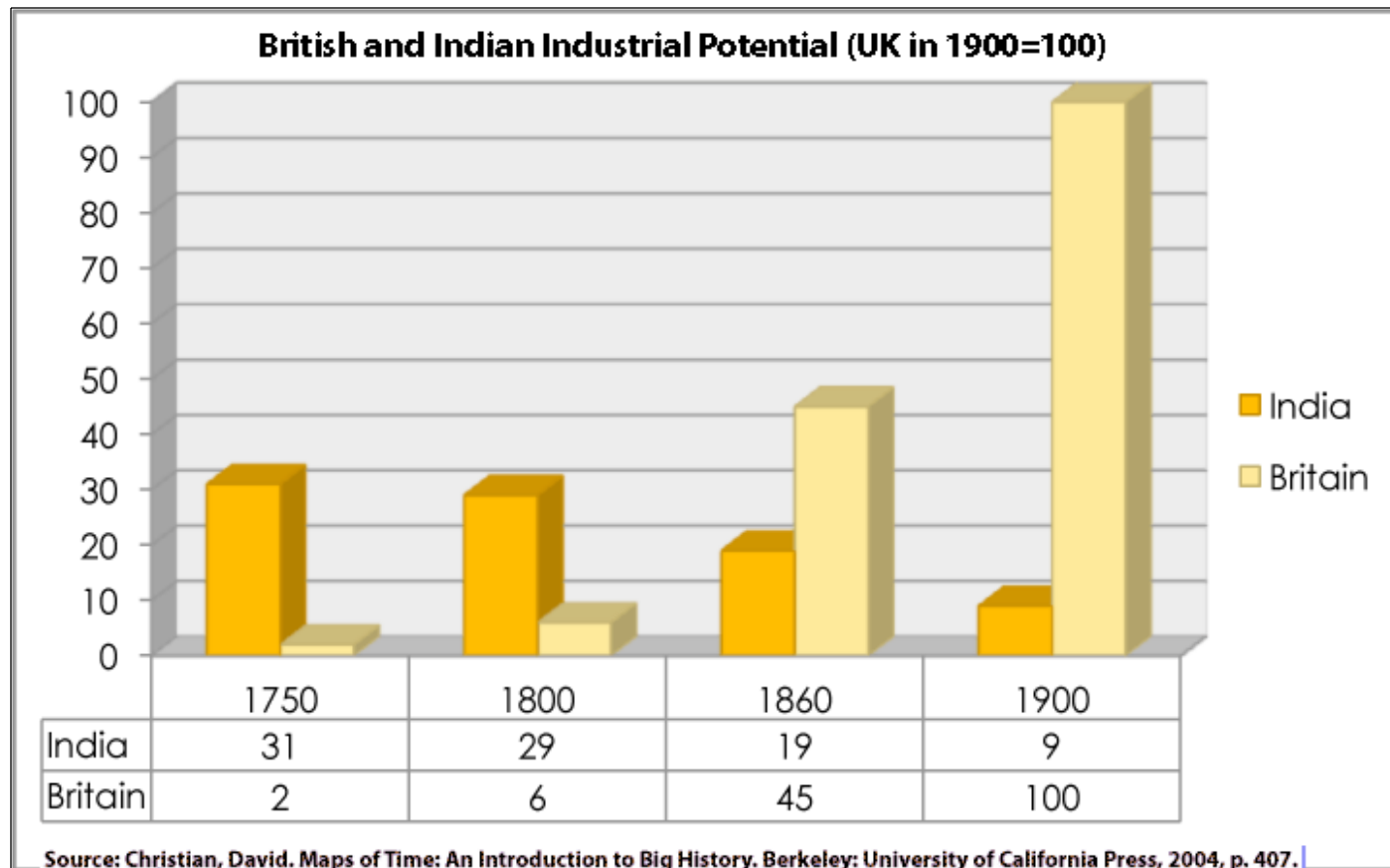


# India

English education was introduced to create a class of educated Indians who would assist the British in ruling the country and strengthen their political authority.

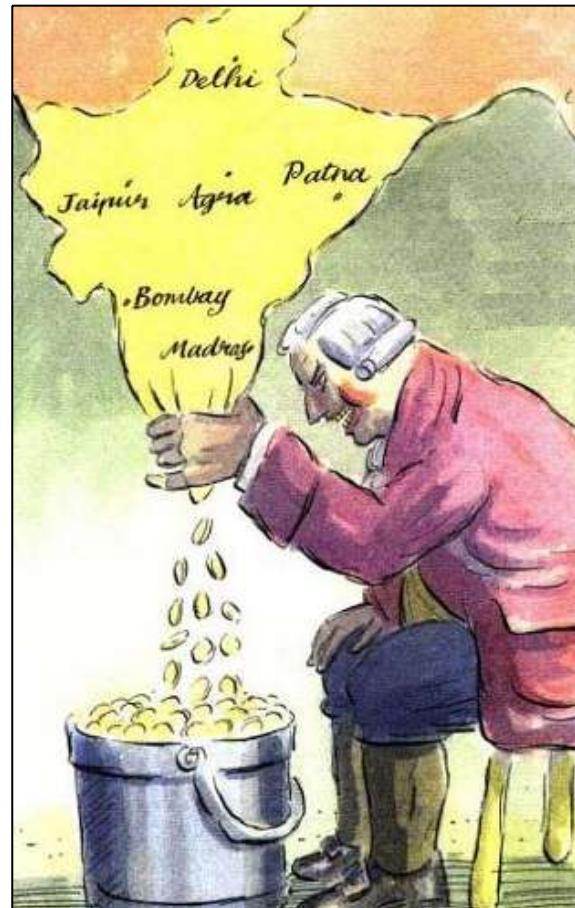


# Examine the table. Why did India's industrial potential go down?



Remember, during British rule India was used as a market to sell British goods. India also provided raw materials for Britain's industrial growth, but not its own.

What do you think is meant by the cartoon below? Turn to a seat partner and discuss.



**Discuss with a partner the advantages and disadvantages of British rule over India.**





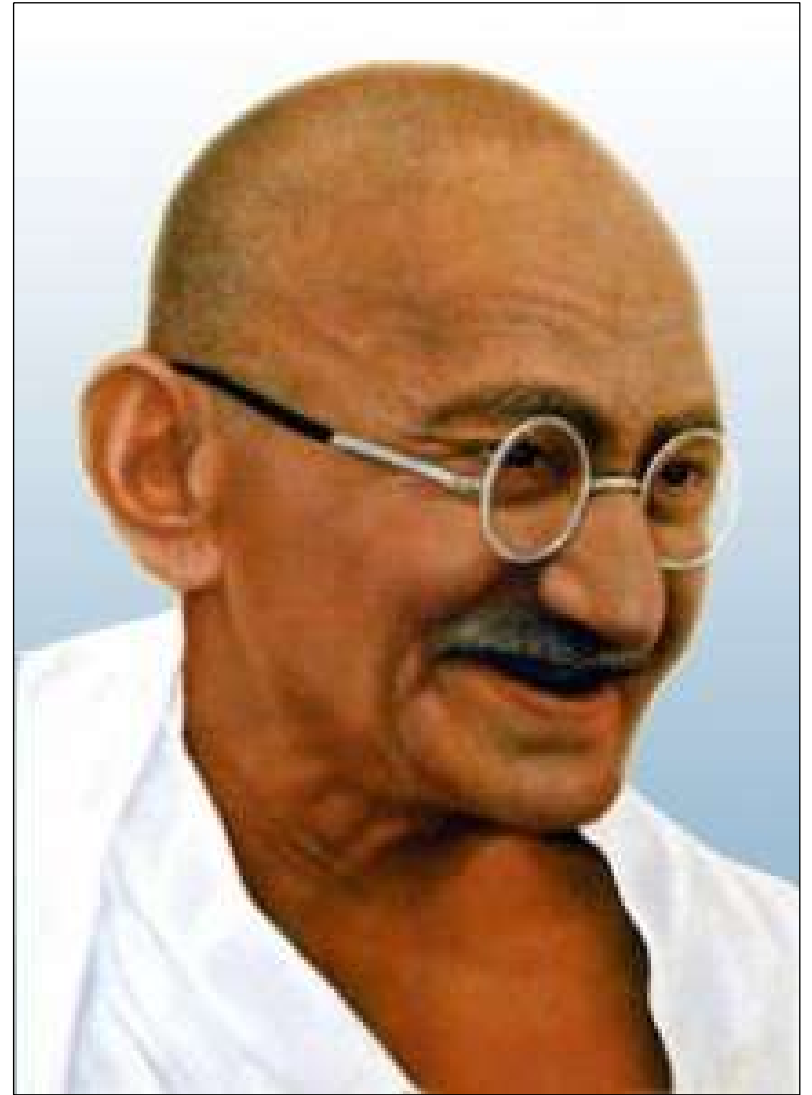
# India

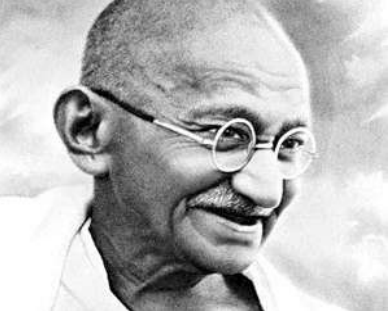
- Indians began to resent being ruled by a foreign country.
- A nationalist movement began in India to fight for the country's independence.

Supporters of the nationalist movement like Mohandas Gandhi resisted the rule of the British government and led Indian citizens to fight for India's full independence.



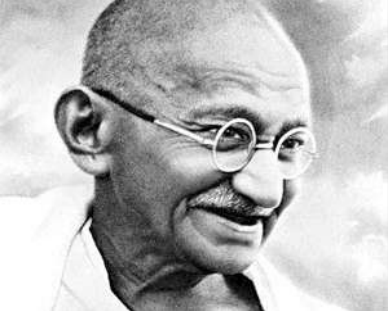
# Mohandas Gandhi Quotes





# Mohandas Gandhi

- Born in India, studied law in England, became a lawyer in South Africa before returning to India
- Gandhi was shocked by the way Indians were segregated and oppressed by British authorities



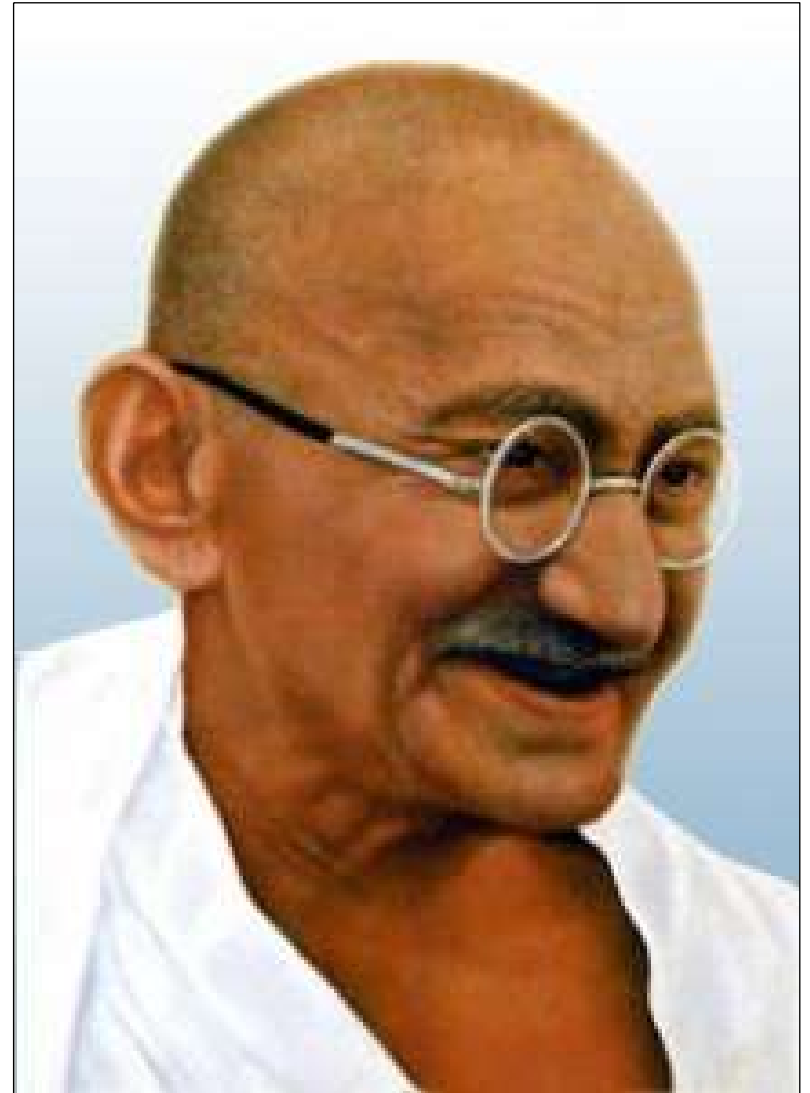
# Mohandas Gandhi

- Encouraged his followers to practice non-violent protests against the British in order to bring about social change
- He led followers in boycotts, hunger strikes, and a famous 240 mile walk to the ocean to oppose the British salt tax.

**Indians call  
Gandhi Mahatma  
which means  
“great soul”**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZvnSIOtQ8hc> [9:35]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dpjBWw5w444> [Gandhi's first television interview]



# Britain slowly began to offer India small forms of independence.

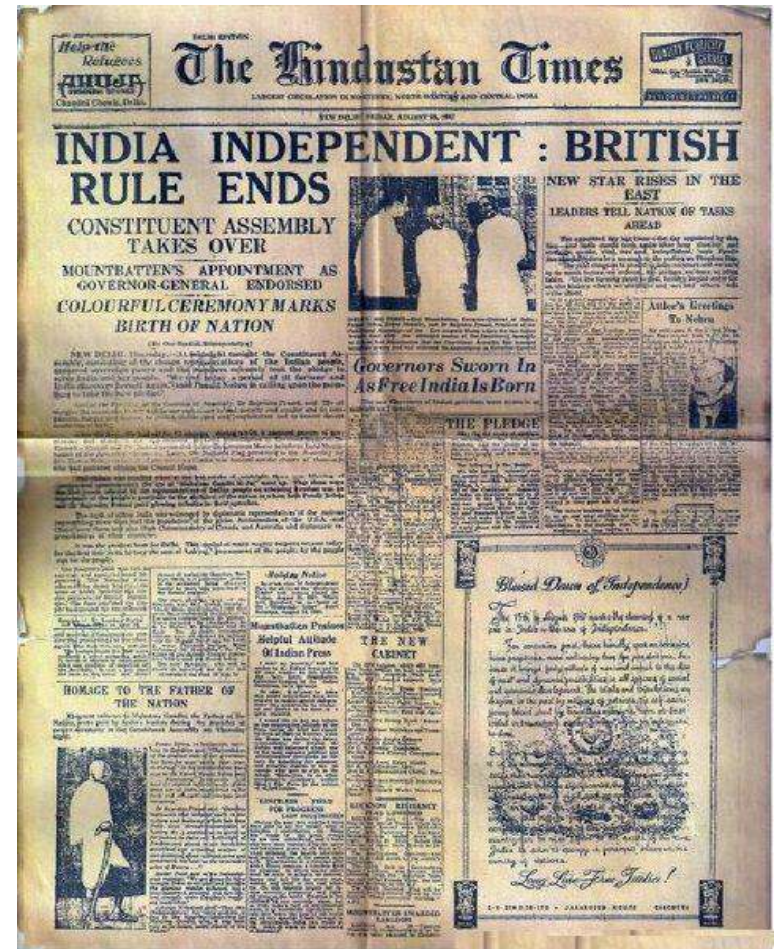
A National Congress ruled by Indian leaders was established in 1885.



Indian towns gained more control over their own affairs with the 1935 Government of India Act.

**In 1947, Britain offered India full independence.**

**What happened during this same time period that could have affected Britain's decision?**



**Britain lost billions of dollars during WWII and could no longer financially support India as a colony.**



# **Formative Assessment Check**

**On a sheet of paper, describe how nationalism and Mohandas Gandhi influenced India's independence.**

# Southern & Eastern Asia: Vietnam



**Vietnam gained independence from China in the 10<sup>th</sup> century, but was claimed by France in the late 1800s during European colonization.**



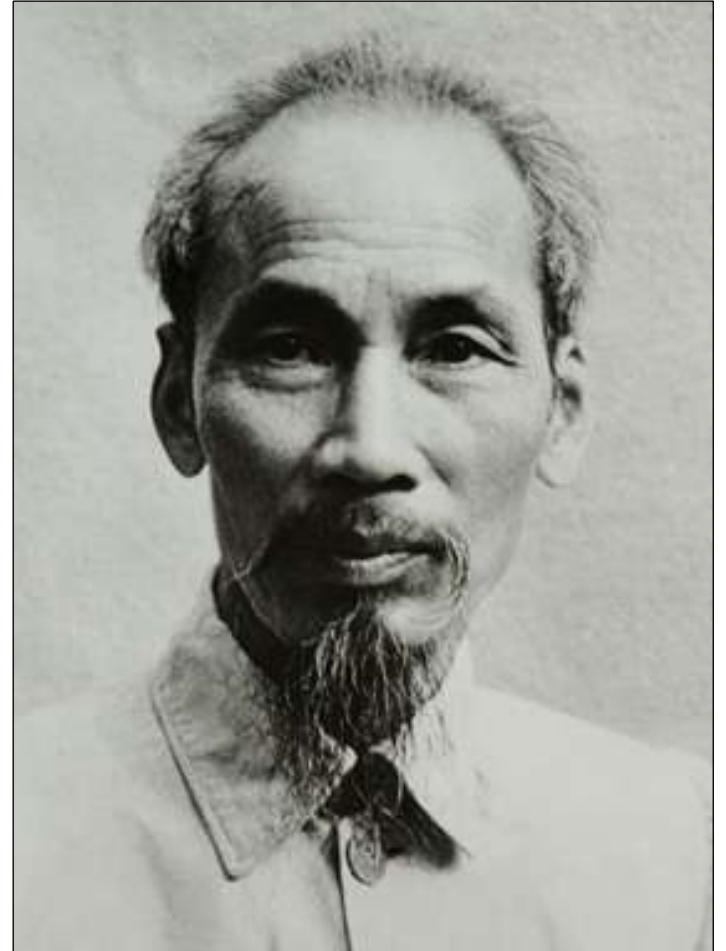
**Vietnam was part of a group of French colonies known as French Indochina.**



**The end of WWII was the beginning of Vietnam's second fight for independence.**

**Ho Chi Minh, a Communist Party leader, was a nationalist who loved his country and committed his life to fighting for its independence.**

**In 1945, Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnam's independence from France; however, it would take many years before independence would occur.**



Ho Chi Minh created a guerrilla army to fight against the French.



For years the guerrilla army attacked French troops until it finally defeated a French military camp.



**The victory persuaded the French to negotiate Vietnam's independence.**

**By 1955, France removed their troops from Vietnam and left the country split into northern and southern regions.**



**Ho Chi Minh's fight for Vietnam's independence was not over though by any means.**



**To Be Continued...**



# Guerrilla Army

**Guerrilla means “little army.” Guerrilla fighters tend to work in small groups and use ambush and sabotage to surprise**



# Complete the Similarities and Differences Box on your organizer

Independence for India and Vietnam

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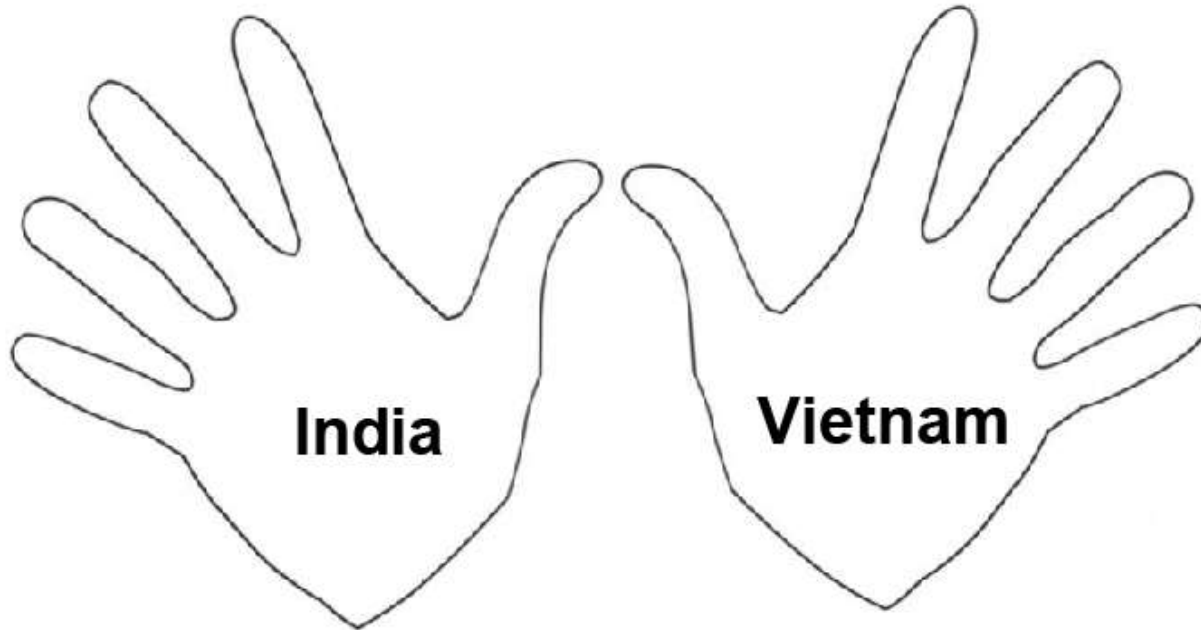
## Similarities

## Differences

# Summarizer

## Independence of India and Vietnam Summarizer

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_



Directions: Identify five facts which describe the independence movements of India and Vietnam in the "hands" above. Then answer the additional questions below.

Describe nationalism and how it can lead to independence.

Write one sentence to compare the independence movements of India and Vietnam.