

SS7H3

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

Nationalism is.....

[1]the desire to achieve political independence, especially by a country under foreign control or by a people with a separate identity and culture but no state of their own; [2]proud loyalty and devotion to a nation; [3]excessive or fanatical devotion to a nation and its interests, often associated with a belief that one country is superior to all others.

a.

Describe how nationalism led to independence in India and Vietnam



Nationalism in India

Nationalism began to surface in India in the 1800's. Indians did not like being a part of the British colonial empire and they were treated like 2nd class citizens in their own country. The best jobs and educational opportunities were not available to Indians. They weren't even allowed to continue to work in traditional industries. Weaving was a traditional craft prior to the British arrival. After the British came, Indians were forced to sell their cotton to the British and had to buy finished cloth from British factories.



The media has played an important role in Indian society from colonial to independent times. Indian freedom fighters, including extremists and moderates, widely used the media to popularize the nationalist movement and increase patriotism.



The Indian National Congress (made up of mostly Hindus) was organized in 1885 to fight for the rights of Indian citizens.



The Muslim League was formed in 1906 (made up of mostly Indians who followed Islam). They also fought for the rights of Indian citizens.

Mohandas Gandhi encouraged the Indian people to fight for their freedom through civil disobedience. They refused to buy British products. The goal was to hurt the British economy which depended on colonial markets.

When the British decided to grant independence after WWII, Indian Hindus and Indian Muslims could not agree on how to proceed with their new nation.

On August 15, 1947, three countries were created; India (Hindu) and East and West Pakistan (Muslim). East Pakistan later became Bangladesh.

Nationalism in Vietnam

The people of Vietnam had worked hard to maintain their independence from China, their powerful neighbor to the north.

In the early 1900's, the French gained control over much of southeast Asia because of they wanted to take advantage of strategic sea ports and rich natural resources.

The Vietnamese saw themselves as culturally different from other southeast Asians and in the 1930's a young man by the name of Ho Chi Minh began to work toward independence.

He thought the Communist Party might be the best group to because the communists were outspoken critics of European colonialism.





After WWII the Vietnamese thought the French would grant them independence, but Ho Chi Minh and his forces continued to fight the French for independence until 1954, when the French decided to end their involvement in the region.

This posed a problem for the US, because they saw Ho Chi Minh as a communist rather than a nationalist leader.

At the Geneva Conference in 1954, the US used its influence to have Vietnam temporarily divided into two parts, the north to be controlled by Ho Chi Minh and the communists and the south under the control of the US.

The US government failed to realize that for the Vietnamese people, feelings of nationalism were more important than ideas about political systems.



b.

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

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (October 2, 1869 - January 30, 1948), also known as Mahatma Gandhi (Mahatma - Sanskrit: "great soul"). He was one of the founding fathers of the modern Indian state and an influential advocate of Satyagraha (non-violent protest) as a means of revolution.



His campaign for civil disobedience; refusal to obey unfair laws even if the result was punishment ultimately led to Indian independence from British rule. Their tactics included; refusal to pay taxes that did not benefit the Indian people and they stopped buying British products.

His non-violent techniques have inspired generations of democratic and anti-racist activists including Martin Luther King, Jr. and Nelson Mandela.

c. Explain the role of the United States in the rebuilding of Japan after WWII

After their surrender in 1945, Japan's industry, agriculture and government were in shambles. The people were demoralized and the emperor was exposed as a mere mortal rather than a god; which the Japanese people had believed him to be.



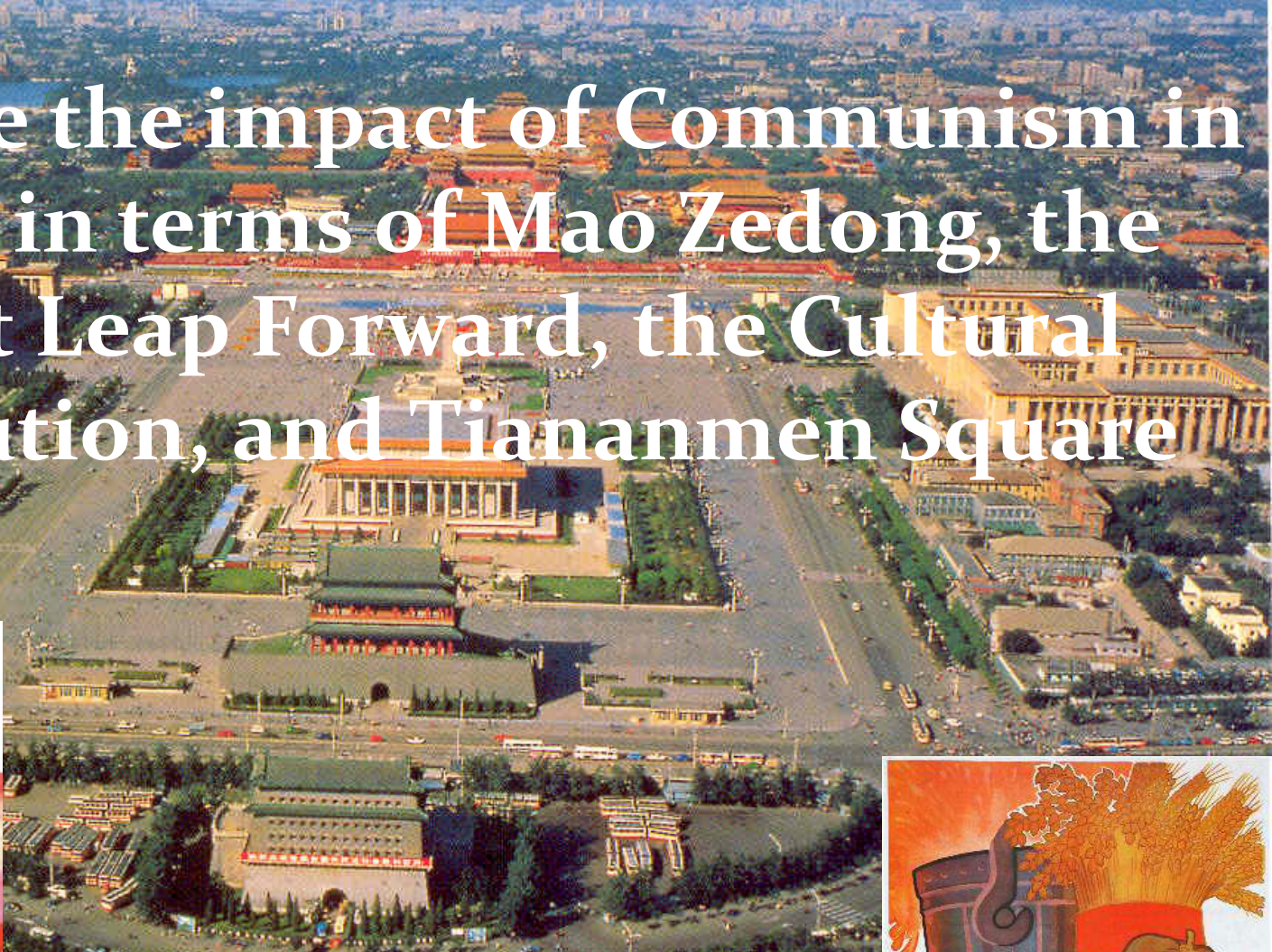
The U.S. sought to help Japan get back on their feet, in a way that would guarantee they would no longer pose a military threat. Some changes included:

- Constitutional monarchy replaced an absolute monarchy
 - All people over twenty were given the right to vote
 - The new constitution forbid Japan from declaring war unless they were attacked first.
 - It also limited the size of their military
- Because Japan didn't spend their money on defense, they were able to invest more in industry, making them one of the world's strongest economies.

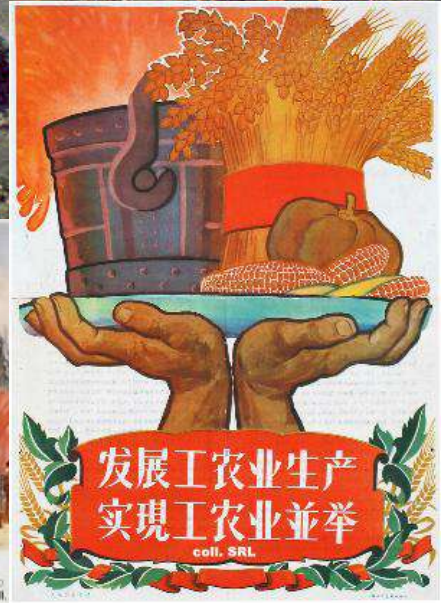
d. Describe the impact of Communism in China in terms of Mao Zedong, the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square

MAO'S LAST REVOLUTION

Roderick MACFARQUHAR ★ Michael SCHOENHALS



要抓革命促生产, 促工作, 促战备, 把各方面的工作做得更好



发展工农业生产
实现工农业并举

coll. SRL

Born: 26 December 1893

Birthplace: XiangTan, Hunan Province, China

Died: 9 September 1976 (Natural causes)

Best Known As: Head of the People's Republic of China, 1949-76

Mao Zedong

Mao's Red Army overthrew Chiang Kai-Shek in 1949, and the communists seized power of mainland China. Mao was chairman of the Communist Party of China and the principal founder of the People's Republic of China. His campaign to export communism made China a threat to the West and led to confrontations in Southeast Asia and Korea.



Mao's plan for China involved taking most land and property (putting it under government control), destroying the landlord class, weakening the middle class and raising the status of the peasant and industrial workers.

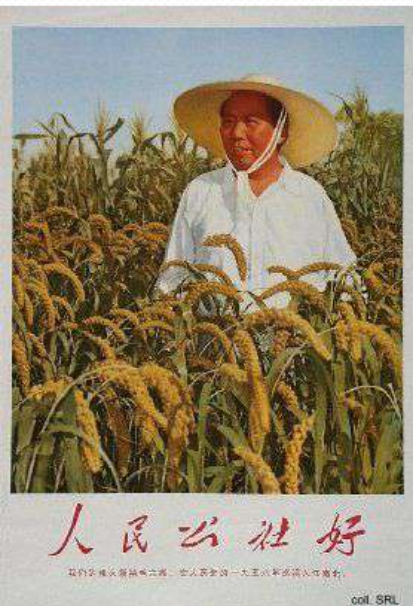
The Great Leap Forward

In the 1950's Mao wanted to finally get rid of the last privately held property and wanted to form people's communes.

He wanted rapid industrial and agricultural growth. He called this program the "Great Leap Forward." The Great Leap Forward was Mao's attempt to modernize China's economy so that by 1988, China would have an economy that rivaled America.

To increase industry, he encouraged backyard steel mills. The result was food shortages because people were no longer working in agriculture, and shortcuts in production created an inferior product that wasn't fit to use.

The goals he set were too high and the time to do it too short, causing the program to fail. There was famine and food shortages, which caused approximately 20 million to die in 1960 alone. Some of this was the result of bad weather and other natural disasters, but bad planning on the part of Mao and the Communist Party caused the rest.



The Cultural Revolution

In 1966, the Cultural Revolution started. After the disastrous effects of the Great Leap Forward, Mao lost influence in the government. He decided to use his influence on the army and student population to revolt against what he perceived as the country's drift away from socialism and move toward the “restoration of capitalism.” He used this movement as an opportunity to unseat his enemies, create political unrest and seize tighter control of the government. He needed the chaos to gain control. Once again many people suffered and died. He executed over ½ a million people who criticized him or his government. The cultural revolution ended when he died in 1976.



Tiananmen Square

The protest was led mainly by students and intellectuals.

1989 saw the collapse of a number of communist governments around the world. This possibly gave protestors the courage to speak up.

The protests were sparked by the death of a Party official who was known for tolerating dissent, and whom protesters had wanted to mourn. By the eve of his funeral, 100,000 people had gathered at Tiananmen Square. The protestors were also calling for economic change and government reform.

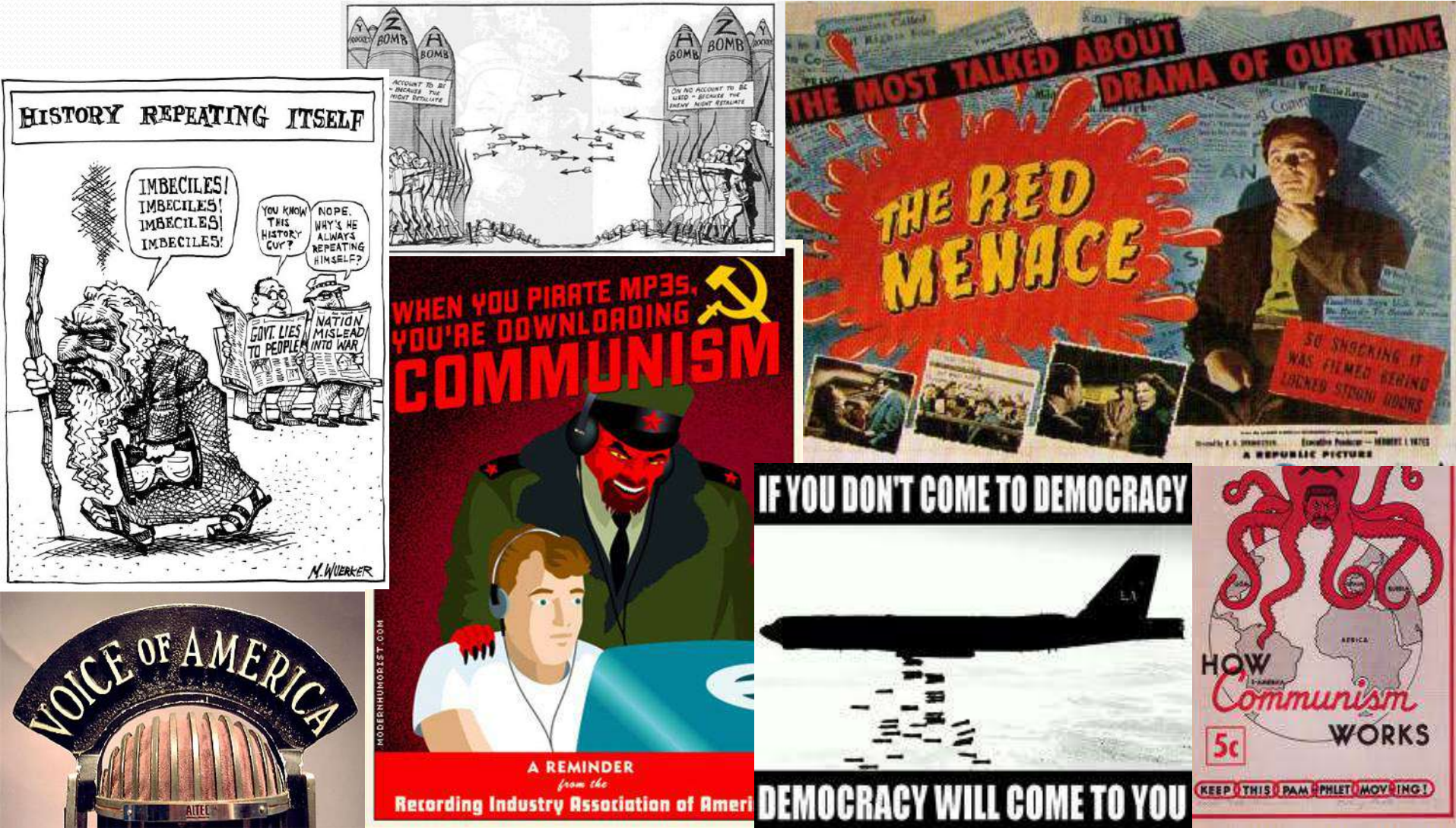
The movement lasted seven weeks. In early June, the People's Liberation Army moved into the streets of Beijing with troops and tanks and cleared the square with live fire. The exact number of deaths is not known.



Following the conflict, the government conducted widespread arrests of protesters and their supporters, banned the foreign press from the country and strictly controlled coverage of the events in the press. The fate of the man in the picture is unknown.

e.

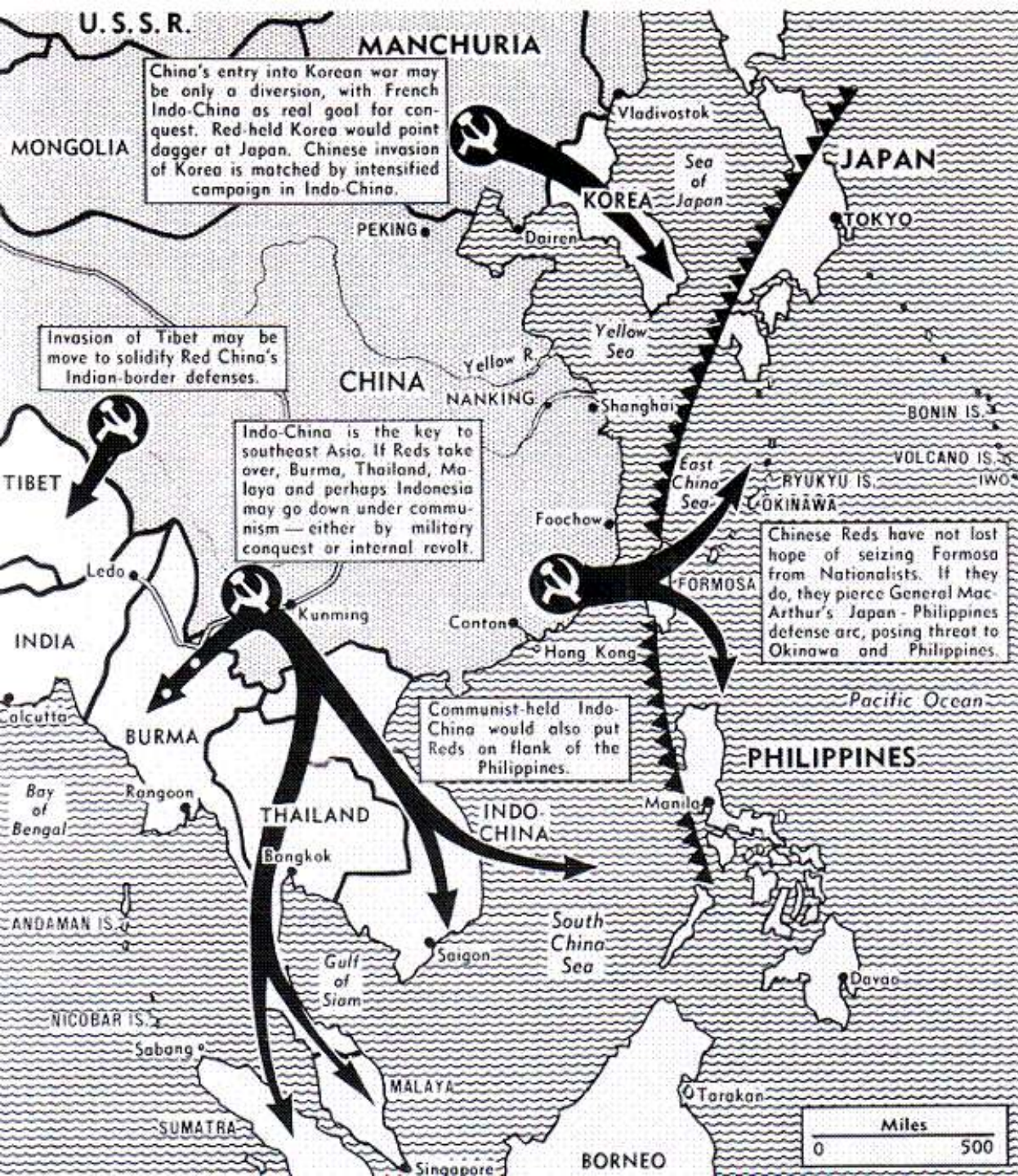
Explain the reasons for foreign involvement in Korea and Vietnam in terms of containment of Communism.



Foreign involvement in Korea and Vietnam in terms of containment of Communism.

After WWII, the Korean peninsula was divided in half. The northern half was under the control of the Soviet Union, who wanted to set up a communist government and the southern half was under the control of the United States, who wanted to set up a democratic government.





Domino Theory

The United States supported a free democracy in South Korea because they believed that if any additional countries in southeast Asia went to communism (like China and North Korea) then other countries would soon follow.

References:

Moffitt, L, Mullins, E. (2009). Georgia CRCT Test Prep 7th grade Social Studies; Teaching the Georgia Performance Standards (Preview Edition). Clairmont Press. Atlanta, GA.

<http://www.pitara.com/magazine/people/online.asp?story=21>

<http://library.thinkquest.org/TQ0312702/maozedong.htm>

<http://www.wellesley.edu/Polisci/wj/China1972/brief-intro.html>

<http://kalyanblog.com/t/indian-express/>

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Zee-News-India-First/215940552584?v=wall>

http://www.google.com/images?um=1&hl=en&rlz=1R2TSNA_enUS374&biw=1345&bih=555&tbs=isch%3A1&sa=1&q=national+pride&btnG=Search&aq=f&aqi=gig-m1&aql=&oq=&gs_rfai


<http://english.sxu.edu/sites/kirstein/archives/date/2006/o8>

http://www.toonpool.com/cartoons/USA%20SOLDIER%20WWII_16530

<http://cla.calpoly.edu/~lcall/outline.weeknine.html>

http://progressiveindependent.com/dc/dcboard.php?az=show_mesg&forum=104&topic_id=95146&mesg_id=95146

<http://www.steveball.com/words/archive/2002/2002-09-01.htm>



Created By:
Debra Harrington
Yeager Middle School
Douglas County School System
Douglasville, Georgia