

The Nationalist Movement in Indo-China

Question 1.

The elites in Vietnam were educated in:

- (a) Chinese and French
- (b) Chinese and Vietnamese
- (c) Chinese and Confucianism
- (d) Chinese.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Chinese and Confucianism

The elites were educated in Chinese and Confucianism.

Question 2.

The founder of Hoa Hao was a man called:

- (a) Ho Chin
- (b) Huynh Phu So
- (c) Liang Qichao
- (d) Phan Boi Chau

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Huynh Phu So

He was called Huynh Phu So.

Question 3.

One nationalist who was educated in the Confucian tradition was:

- (a) Phan Boi Chau
- (b) Ho Chin
- (c) Liang Qichao
- (d) none of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Phan Boi Chau

It was Phan Bio Chau.

Question 4.

In 1911, the long-established mon-archy in China was overthrown by a popular movement under:

- (a) Phan Boi Chau
- (b) Ho Chin
- (c) Liang Qichao
- (d) Sun-Yat-Sen

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Sun-Yat-Sen
It was called Sim-Vat-Sen.

Question 5.

The Vietnamese Communist Party was later renamed:

- (a) Chinese Communist Party
- (b) Indo Communist Party
- (c) Indo-Chinese Communist Party
- (d) none of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Indo-Chinese Communist Party
It was renamed Indo-Chinese Communist Party.

Question 6.

After eight years of fighting, the French were defeated in:

- (a) 1964 at Dien Bien Phu.
- (b) 1944 at Dien Bien Phu.
- (c) 1954 at Dien Bien Phu.
- (d) 1964 at Dien Phu.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1954 at Dien Bien Phu.
The French were defeated in 1954 at Dien Bien Phu.

Question 7.

The Supreme French Commander of the French armies was:

- (a) General Thomas Navarre
- (b) Henry Navarre
- (c) John Navarre
- (d) none of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Henry Navarre
He was Henry Navarre.

Question 8.

The Bao Dai regime was soon overthrown by a coup led by:

- (a) Ho Chi Minh
- (b) Ngo Dinh Diem
- (c) Phan Boi Chau
- (d) Liang Qichao

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Ngo Dinh Diem
It was led by Ngo Dinh Diem.

Question 9.

Agent Orange a defoliant plant killer was stored in:

- (a) Drums with oranges in them.
- (b) Drums marked with orange and red bands.
- (c) Drums marked with orange band.
- (d) Baskets of oranges.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Drums marked with orange band.
It was stored in drums marked with orange band.

Question 10.

Do Sam was a Colonel in the:

- (a) US artillery regiment.
- (b) South Vietnamese regiment.
- (c) North Vietnamese regiment.
- (d) French artillery regiment.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) North Vietnamese regiment.
He was a Colonel in the North-Vietnamese regiment.

Question 11.

In 1913, the nationalist Phan Boi Chau wrote a play based on the lives of the:

- (a) Trung sisters
- (b) Srung sisters
- (c) Chinese sisters
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Trung sisters
On the lives of the Trung Sisters who sacrificed their lives for the country.

Question 12.

In the 1960s, photographs in magazines and journals showed:

- (a) martyr as brave soldiers
- (b) men as brave soldiers
- (c) woman as brave soldiers
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) woman as brave soldiers
Woman as brave soldiers.

Question 13.

The extension of the war created strong relations even within:

- (a) France
- (b) China
- (c) India
- (d) US

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) US
Even within US.

Question 14.

A peace settlement was signed in Paris:

- (a) in January 1972
- (b) in January 1973
- (c) in January 1974
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) in January 1974
It was signed in January, 1974.

Question 15.

Nationalism in Vietnam emerged:

- (a) Through the efforts of one society only to fight against the French.
- (b) Through the efforts of the British to fight against the French.
- (c) Through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French.
- (d) None of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French.
Nationalism in Vietnam emerged through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French.

Question 16.

French Indo-China was formed:

- (a) In 1865, after the French assumed control of Tonkin.
- (b) In 1886, after the French assumed control of Tonkin and Annam.
- (c) In 1887, after the French assumed control of Tonkin and Annam.
- (d) none of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) In 1887, after the French assumed control of Tonkin and Anaam.
It was formed in 1887, after the French assumed control of Tonkin and Anaam.

Question 17.

The first link with Yunan in China was completed in:

- (a) 1910
- (b) 1911
- (c) 1909
- (d) 1912

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1910

It was completed in 1910.

Question 18.

The second link with Vietnam to Siam was:

- (a) Via the Combodian capital of Phnoam Penh
- (b) Via the Cambodian capital of Laos
- (c) Via China
- (d) None of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Via the Combodian capital of Phnoam Penh

It was via the Combodian capital of Phnoem Penh.

Question 19.

The colonial economy in Vietnam was primarily based on:

- (a) Rice cultivation and jute plantation.
- (b) Rice cultivation and tea plantation.
- (c) Rice cultivation and rubber plantation.
- (d) Tea and rubber plantation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Rice cultivation and rubber plantation.

It was based on rice cultivation and rubber plantation.

Question 20.

The French needed an educated local labour force:

- (a) To be loyal to them
- (b) To understand them better
- (c) But they feared that education might create problems.
- (d) But they feared that all the . Vietnamese may not convert into Christians.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) But they feared that education might create problems.
The French needed an educated local labour force but they feared that education might create problems.

Question 21.

In 1925, in a population of 17 million:

- (a) there were less than 500 who passed the examination.
- (b) there were less than 400 who passed the examination.
- (c) there were less than 600 who passed the examination.
- (d) none of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) There were less than 400 who passed the examination.
There were less than 400 who passed the examination.

Question 22.

The Tonkin Free School was started in 1907:

- (a) To provide a Western-style education.
- (b) To provide a French-style education
- (c) To provide a modern-style education.
- (d) None of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) To provide a Western-style education.
It was started to provide a Western-style education.

Question 23.

In 1926, a major protest erupted in:

- (a) The Tonkin Free School
- (b) Ho Chin Free School
- (c) Saigon Natives Girls School
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Saigon Natives Girls School
In Saigon Native Girls School when some students were expelled from the school.

Question 24.

Schools in Vietnam became an:

- (a) Important place for education.
- (b) Important place for political battles.
- (c) Important place for political and cultural battles.
- (d) None of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Important place for political and cultural battles.
Schools in Vietnam became an important place for political and cultural battles.

Question 25.

The Vietnamese Communist Party was formed by:

- (a) Ho Chin Minh in 1931
- (b) Ho Chin Minh in 1929
- (c) Ho Chin Minh in 1930
- (d) Ho Chin Minh in 1932

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Ho Chin Minh in 1930
It was formed by Ho Chin Minh in 1930.

Question 26.

In 1903, the modern part of Hanoi was struck by:

- (a) famine
- (b) drought
- (c) bubonic plague
- (d) US bombs.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) bubonic plague
It was struck by bubonic plague.

Question 27.

Defeated by the resistance of the weak:

- (a) The Chinese were forced to scrap the bounty programme.
- (b) The Dutch were forced to scrap the bounty programme.
- (c) The French were forced to scrap the bounty programme.
- (d) None of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) The French were forced to scrap the bounty programme.
The French were forced to scrap the bounty programme.

Question 28.

Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of:

- (a) Buddhism, Jainism and local practices.
- (b) Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices.
- (c) Buddhism and local practices.
- (d) none of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices.
Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices.

Question 29.

An early movement against French control and the spread of Christianity was the:

- (a) Students Revolt in 1869
- (b) Teachers Revolt in 1868
- (c) Scholars Revolt in 1868
- (d) none of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Scholars Revolt in 1868
It was the Scholar's Revolt in 1868.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Indentured labour refers to a form of labour widely used in the plantations from the mid-nineteenth century.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. French colonisation was based only on economic exploitation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. The French needed an educated local labour force but they feared that education might create problems.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. To consolidate their power, the French did not have to counter the Chinese influence.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

5. The Tonkin Free School was started in 1907 to provide western style education.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

6. In 1936, a major protest erupted in the Saigon Native Girls School.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

7. The Vietnamese intellectuals feared that Vietnam was losing not just control over its territory but its very identity.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. In 1903, the modern part of Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. The French hired Vietnamese workers and paid them for each rat they caught.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. An early movement against French control and the spread of Christianity was the Scholars Revolt in 1867.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. Confucious, a French thinker, developed a philosophical system based on good conduct, practical wisdom and proper social relationships.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

12. Vietnam gained formal independence in 1945, after India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

13. Indo-China comprises the modern countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. Vietnam was not linked to the maritime silk route.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. The colonisation of Vietnam by the British brought the people of the country into conflict with the colonisers in all areas of life.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

16. French troops landed in Vietnam in 1858 and by the mid-1880s they had established a firm grip over the northern region.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. French assumed control of Tonkin and Anaam and in 1877, French Indo-China was formed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. Colonies were considered essential to supply raw materials and labour.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

19. The British began by building canals and draining lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. Bernard suggested that there were several barriers to economic growth in Vietnam.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. The colonial economy in Vietnam was primarily based on rice cultivation and rubber plantation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

22. Concentration camp was a warehouse where people were detained without due process of law.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

23. Phan Boi Chau met the Chinese reformer Liang Qichao in Yokohama in 1905.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

24. 'The History of the Loss of Vietnam' was written under the strong influence and advice of Qichao.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. Republic refers to a form of government based on popular consent and proper representation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

26. Japan defeated Russia in 1908.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

27. In 1911, the established monarchy in China was over thrown by a popular movement under Sun Yat-sen and a Republic was set up.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

28. The Great Depression of the 1920s had a profound impact on Vietnam.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

29. In 1940, Japan occupied Vietnam, as part of its imperial drive to control South east Asia.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

30. Napalm is an organic compound used to thicken gasoline for fire bombs.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

31. The NLF occupied the presidential palace in Sarigon on 30 April, 1975 and unified Vietnam.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

32. The port of Faifo was founded by French merchants.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

33. Nationalism in Vietnam emerged through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

34. After the Franco-Chinese war the French assumed control of Tonkin and Amaan and in 1887, French Indo-China was formed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

35. Indentured Vietnamese labour was not widely used in the rubber plantations.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

36. School textbooks glorified the French and justified colonial rule.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

37. The Tonkin school encouraged the adoption of Chinese styles such as having a short haircut.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

38. The battle against French colonial education became part of the larger battle against colonialism and for independence.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

39. Syncretic aims to bring together different beliefs and practices seeing their essential unity rather than their difference.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

40. Hoa Hao movement began in 1939 and gained great popularity in the fertile Mekong delta area.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

41. The French did not suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column-A	Column-B	Column-C
1. French troops	(a) started in	(A) 1940
2. Tonkin Free School	(b) movement began in	(B) 1972
3. A major protest erupted in	(c) Vietnam in	(C) 1974
4. Kennedy decides	(d) bombed in December	(D) 1975
5. A rat hunt	(e) was signed in Paris in	(E) 1939
6. Hoa Hao	(f) Vietnam in	(F) 1858
7. Japan occupied	(g) to increase US military power in Vietnam	(G) 1907
8. Hanoi was	(h) Saigon Native Girls School	(H) 1926
9. A peace settlement	(i) started in	(I) 1961
10. The NLF unified	(j) landed in Vietnam	(J) 1902

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B	Column-C
1. French troops	(j) landed in Vietnam	(F) 1858
2. Tonkin Free School	(a) started in	(G) 1907
3. A major protest erupted in	(h) Saigon Native Girls School	(H) 1926
4. Kennedy decides	(g) to increase US military power in Vietnam	(I) 1961
5. A rat hunt	(i) started in	(J) 1902
6. Hoa Hao	(b) movement began in	(E) 1939
7. Japan occupied	(c) Vietnam in	(A) 1940
8. Hanoi was	(d) bombed in December	(B) 1972
9. A peace settlement	(e) was signed in Paris in	(C) 1974
10. The NLF unified	(f) Vietnam in	(D) 1975

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Indentured labour	(a) Person or ideas that mislead
2. Syncretic	(b) A form of government based on popular consent and representation

3. Republic	(c) Aims to bring different beliefs and practices together
4. Obscurantist	(d) An organic compound used for fire bombs
5. Napalm	(e) A form of labour used in the plantations

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Indentured labour	(e) A form of labour used in the plantations
2. Syncretic	(c) Aims to bring different beliefs and practices together
3. Republic	(b) A form of government based on popular consent and representation
4. Obscurantist	(a) Person or ideas that mislead
5. Napalm	(d) An organic compound used for fire bombs

3.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) French troops landed in Vietnam in	1. 1976
(b) Tonkin Free School started in	2. 1975
(c) Nguyen Anh becomes emperor	3. 1974
(d) Indo-China becomes a French colony	4. 1954
(e) Creation of the Indo-China Union	5. 1930
(f) Ho Chi Minh forms the Vietnamese Communist Party	6. 1887
(g) The French army is defeated at Dien Bien Phu	7. 1867
(h) Paris Peace Treaty	8. 1802
(i) NLF troops enter Saigon	9. 1907
(j) The Socialist Republic of Vietnam was proclaimed	10. 1858

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
(a) French troops landed in Vietnam in	10. 1858
(b) Tonkin Free School started in	9. 1907
(c) Nguyen Anh becomes emperor	8. 1802
(d) Indo-China becomes a French colony	7. 1867

(e) Creation of the Indo-China Union	6. 1887
(f) Ho Chi Minh forms the Vietnamese Communist Party	5. 1930
(g) The French army is defeated at Dien Bien Phu	4. 1954
(h) Paris Peace Treaty	3. 1974
(i) NLF troops enter Saigon	2. 1975
(j) The Socialist Republic of Vietnam was proclaimed	1. 1976

Fill in the blanks

1. Nationalism in emerged through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Vietnam

2. French assumed control of and and, in 1887, French Indo-China was formed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Tonkin, Annam

3. was part of the French team that explored the Mekong river.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Gamier

4. Vietnam exported two-thirds of its rice production and by 1931 became the largest exporter of rice in the world.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: third

5. Vietnamese labour was widely used in the rubber plantations.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Indentured

6. Bernard suggested that there were several barriers to economic growth in

▼ Answer

Answer: Vietnam

7. was seen as one way to civilise the 'native'.

▼ Answer

Answer: Education

8. The Vietnamese were represented as and capable of manual labour but not of intellectual reflection.

▼ Answer

Answer: Primitive backward

9. The part of Hanoi was built as a beautiful and clean city with wide avenues and a well laid out sewer system.

▼ Answer

Answer: French

10., a Chinese thinker, developed a philosophical system based on good conduct, practical wisdom and proper social relationships.

▼ Answer

Answer: Confucius

11. The founder of Hoa Hao was a man called

▼ Answer

Answer: Huynh Phu So

12. Phan Boi Chau met the Chinese reformer in Yokohama in 1905.

▼ Answer

Answer: Liang Qichao

13. 'The History of the Loss of Vietnam' was written under the strong influence and advice of

▼ Answer

Answer: Qichao

14. In 1911, the long established monarchy in China was overthrown by a popular movement under , and a republic was set-up.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Sun-Yat-Sen

15. In February 1930, brought together competing nationalist groups to establish the Vietnamese Communist Party.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Ho Chi Minh

16. After eight years of fighting, the French were defeated in 1954 at

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Dien Bien Phu

17. The Bao Dai regime was soon overthrown by a camp led by

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Ngo Dinh Diem

18. Hollywood made films in support of the war, such as John Wayne's

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Green Berets

19. in Vietnam enjoyed greater equality than in China, particularly among the lower classes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Women

20. Actors like even visited North Vietnam and praised their heroic defence of the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Jane Fonda

