

History East and South Asia

Historical Understanding

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

a. Describe how nationalism led to independence in India and Vietnam.

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

1. India

- a. 1600s Britain began trade with India through the East Indian Tea Company.
- b. 1700s Britain took control of India politically and economically. The cultural differences and the oppression of rule left the Indians angry as they were virtual slaves in their own land.
- c. 1890s Indians (Muslim and Hindu) formed the Indian National Congress to fight for Home Rule.
- d. Mohandas K. Gandhi joined the fight for home rule becoming its iconic leader through his nonviolent protest movement.
- e. 1935 Britain grants local rule in the Indian Act
- f. 1947 Britain grants full independence because World War II left Britain unable to control its empire.
- g. 1947 Britain following the request of Muslims leaders divide India between a Hindu controlled India and a Muslim controlled Pakistan.
- h. India is still a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

2. Vietnam

- a. c.100 BCE to 939 CE China controls Vietnam
- b. Late 1800s France takes control of Vietnam.
- c. 1941 Japan invades and controls Vietnam.
- d. 1945 (September 2) Vietnamese nationalist leader Ho Chi Minh declares Vietnam independent
- e. 1946 War breaks out between the French and the Viet Minh.
- f. 1954 The French lose the battle of Dien Bien Phu and pull out of Vietnam
- g. 1955 The Geneva Conference divides Vietnam between the Communist North under Ho Chi Minh and the South under Ngo Diem.
- h. 1957 War between the North and the South begins.
- i. 1964 The United States increases its involvement in defending the South against the North
- j. 1969 Ho Chi Minh dies.
- k. 1973 the United States leaves
- l. 1975 North Vietnam takes the South and unites Vietnam into one nation.

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

Essential Question: How did Mohandas Gandhi's belief in non-violence have an impact on India's independence?

1. Gandhi led nonviolent protest which often resulted in violence from the British.
2. Gandhi's protest brought worldwide attention to India's fight for Home Rule.
3. The people gave Gandhi the title of Mahatma, the Great Soul, for his leadership

c. Explain the role of the United States in the rebuilding of Japan after WWII. Page 838

Essential Questions: How did the United States play a role in rebuilding Japan after WWII?

1. The United States ended the war with Japan using the first atomic bombs in history on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
2. The US under the Supreme Allied Commander General Douglas MacArthur led Japan's rebuilding from 1945--1952.
3. Established a new government with the Emperor as a figure head, but with a democratically elected leaders. (Constitutional Monarchy).
4. Ended Japan's military.
5. Helped to rebuild the Japanese industry. Today Japan is world leader in technology, automotive, and electronic industries because of the US.

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

Essential Question: How has Communism impacted China under the leadership of Mao Zedong and the events of the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution and the protest at Tiananmen Square?

Mao Zedong	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mao led poor peasants in revolt against the new nationalist government in 1930s. 2. World War 2 suspended the revolt. 3. After the War, Mao defeated the Nationalist on mainland China and declared China the People's Republic of China October 1, 1949. 4. His redistributing the land was very popular, but his many programs to improve China's economy failed creating more poverty and causing millions of deaths.
The Great Leap Forward	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1958 program to increase farm and industrial production 2. Droughts and floods destroyed the crops leading to 20 million starving to death.
Cultural Revolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mao feared some of his party leaders would turn to Capitalism (market economy). 2. Mao enlisted young people in the Red Guard to weed out those not loyal to him and communism 3. Many of China's top leaders killed or died in prison. 4. Industries and farms suffered. 5. Chinese army finally stopped the young Red Guards sending them to prison.
Tiananmen Square	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After Mao's death in 1976. many hoped that the new leader Deng Xiaoping would end command economy and give freedoms. 2. In 1989, protesters filled the large square in Beijing calling for the end to command economy and free elections. 3. After seven weeks, the military opened fire on the protesters with tanks; ran over protesters with tanks killing hundreds

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

Essential Question: How did the United States become involved in Korea and Vietnam to contain Communism?

Korean War	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After World War 2, Korea split into North and South with communist controlling the North. 2. June, 1950, the North invaded the South. 3. US fought to defend the South with the war ending in 1953. 4. North and South Korea still divided by the most heavily guarded border in the world. South is today a republic.
Vietnam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. US sent advisors to help South Vietnam in 1957. 2. After two US ships were fire on in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964, the US became directly involved. 3. The long war caused public opinion to demand our government to leave Vietnam. 4. In 1973, the US left Vietnam.