

Outline #1
Colonialism and Nationalism in Vietnam from Ancient Times to World War II

I. Key Themes and Developments in Vietnamese History

A. Internal & External Influences

B. Nationalism & Colonialism

C. Example of Internal Influence

1. Agriculture

D. Examples of External Influence

1. Buddhism

a. Siddhartha Gautama/Buddha

b. Questions:

- What are the “Three Jewels”?
- What are the “Four Noble Truths”?
- What is the “Middle Way”/Eight Fold Path?
- What values are emphasized?

2. Chinese Colonialism and Cultural Change

a. Confucianism (K’ung Fu-tsu)

b. Questions:

- What are 3 central values of Confucianism?
- What is the “Mandate of Heaven”?
- What are the 5 relationships?
- What is said about ethics?
- What is said about order?
- Is there a potential value conflict between some of the components of Confucianism?

D. Consequences of and Responses to Colonialism

1. Cooperation and Resistance

a. Trung Sisters Revolt

2. Nationalism and Common Vietnamese Identity

3. Distrust of Outsiders

4. Glorification of Military Leaders

II. French Rule in Indochina Established, 19th Century

III. French Colonialism and Changes in Vietnamese Society

- A. Catholicism
- B. Rise of Buddhist Sects
- C. Disruption of Economy
- D. Loss of Vietnamese Faith in Traditional Leaders
- E. French Repression

IV. Vietnamese Nationalism and Communism, 1890-1941

- A. Ho Chi Minh (Nguyen Sinh Cuong, Nguyen Ai Quoc)
- B. *Ho Chi Minh: Vietnam's Enigma* (clip: up to 1941)
 - 1. What was the status of Ho's family (rich, poor)?
 - 2. How did French treat Ho's father and Ho?
 - 3. What were Ho's attitudes about the French?
 - 4. Why did Ho leave Vietnam?
 - 5. How did his travels shape his attitudes about colonialism?
 - 6. Why did Ho become a revolutionary and a communist?
 - 7. Why did Ho return to Vietnam in 1941?
- C. Vo Nguyen Giap and Le Duc Tho
- D. Great Depression
- E. Protest, Repression, Nationalist Persistence