

Paths to Freedom

Compare nationalist responses to British and French colonial rule.

10.7a "Independence movements in India and Indochina developed in response to European control."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one example of colonial control in paragraphs 1 and 3. Circle one method used by Gandhi and one used by Ho Chi Minh.

Colonial Rule and Nationalist Responses

- ① Under the British Raj, colonial authorities controlled India's government and major economic policies. Nationalists argued that foreign rule denied Indians power and directed resources toward British interests. Mohandas Gandhi promoted nonviolent resistance, including cloth boycotts and the 1930 Salt March against the colonial salt monopoly. His campaigns mobilized many participants despite arrests. One of many independence leaders, Gandhi favored an India in which religious communities could live together.
- ② Under Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Muslim League sought safeguards for Muslims and increasingly demanded a separate Muslim-majority state. Negotiations over power-sharing failed. In 1947, Britain transferred power through partition into India and Pakistan, which initially had eastern and western sections. Independence ended British rule, but partition brought mass displacement and communal violence. Gandhi opposed partition; the League's demand for Pakistan was therefore a different political goal, not simply another protest method.
- ③ France ruled Indochina, including Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, through taxation, control of land, and restrictions on political freedom. Ho Chi Minh combined Vietnamese nationalism with communist beliefs. He helped establish the communist-led Viet Minh, which used popular mobilization, diplomacy, and armed struggle. After Japan's wartime occupation ended in 1945, Ho declared Vietnamese independence. France's effort to restore control led to war. Like Gandhi, Ho sought independence from European rule. Unlike Gandhi's commitment to nonviolence, Ho accepted armed struggle as a central method.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 According to the passage, why did Indian nationalists object to British rule?

2 How did Gandhi and the Muslim League differ over the future of British India?

3 Name two ways France controlled Indochina. Then identify one method Ho Chi Minh's movement used to challenge French control.

4 What was one similarity and one difference between Gandhi and Ho Chi Minh as nationalist leaders?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write exactly four sentences explaining how European control sparked nationalism in India and Indochina. Include Gandhi and Ho Chi Minh, name one method each used, and explain one important difference between their approaches.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline one example of colonial control in paragraphs 1 and 3. Circle one method used by Gandhi and one used by Ho Chi Minh. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	According to the passage, why did Indian nationalists object to British rule?	They believed foreign rule denied Indians political power and used India's resources for Britain's benefit.
2	How did Gandhi and the Muslim League differ over the future of British India?	Gandhi favored independence with religious communities living together and opposed partition. The Muslim League increasingly demanded a separate Muslim-majority state, Pakistan.
3	Name two ways France controlled Indochina. Then identify one method Ho Chi Minh's movement used to challenge French control.	France controlled taxation and land and restricted political freedom. Ho's Viet Minh used popular mobilization, diplomacy, and armed struggle. Accept two controls and one method.
4	What was one similarity and one difference between Gandhi and Ho Chi Minh as nationalist leaders?	Both opposed European rule and sought national self-rule. Gandhi emphasized nonviolent resistance, while Ho Chi Minh accepted armed resistance as a central method.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

European rule limited political power in India and Indochina, helping spark nationalist movements. Gandhi challenged British rule through nonviolent noncooperation, such as boycotting British cloth. Ho Chi Minh challenged French rule by building the Viet Minh and using armed struggle. Both leaders sought self-rule, but Gandhi rejected violence while Ho treated armed resistance as central.

Accept equivalent evidence-based descriptions of colonial control and nationalist methods. For the open response, require four sentences, both leaders, one method for each leader, and a valid contrast between nonviolent resistance and armed struggle.