Lesson Plan

Date 4-24-12  Subject/Course World Studies  Grade level 9th Grade

Unit / Lesson Topic: Imperialism / Colonial Independence Movements

Essential Question (s):
* How does a minority control a majority?
* To what extent has imperialism shaped who has power today?

Objectives/Learning Goals:
- Students show that they can compare Gandhi’s civil disobedience with Ho Chi Minh’s idea of a violent resistance

Activities (including timings):

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>0-5 minutes</td>
<td>Warm up: Summit scenario. How would you effect social change at Summit? (Anything is on the table, including violent resistance. Remind students of the French Revolution.)</td>
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<td><strong>EXTENSION</strong>: If you were an Indian person living under British imperialism….then how would you choose to fight back? Violent or non-violent resistance?</td>
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<td>5-10 minutes</td>
<td>Review as a class</td>
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<td>10-30 minutes</td>
<td>Gandhi primary source document (Guided practice)</td>
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<td>- Students will fill out “Big C” context and “Little C” context; they use their HW to do this.</td>
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<td>- Students read the primary source and answer the reflection questions.</td>
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<td>30-50 minutes</td>
<td>Ho Chi Minh primary source document (In pairs)</td>
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<td>Students read the 2nd document on Ho Chi Minh’s philosophy and answer questions in pairs.</td>
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<td>Debrief as a class: Which ideology or philosophy is more effective in making change?</td>
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<td>50-55 minutes</td>
<td>Exit Slip: Students figure out how Ho Chi Minh and Gandhi would respond to the warm up. They must use key vocabulary words in their answers.</td>
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Resources needed: PPT, Graphic Organizer and Primary Sources, Exit Slip

Assessment (formal and informal, including questions to be asked – How you will know that the learning goals have been achieved): Exit Slip, Graphic organizer, pair discussion
Mahatma Gandhi on non-violence as love:

Source: Mohandas K. Gandhi; excerpts from his articles that were published in a newspaper called “Young India” in July 1925. Young India was mainly read by Indian intellectuals (or the higher castes) who wanted to fight for Indian independence. Gandhi worked for some time in South Africa, but returned to India in 1915. After the Amritsar Massacre in 1919, Gandhi calls for a period of “non-cooperation” or non-violent resistance against the British.

“All society is held together by non-violence, as the earth is held together in her position…. What is happening today is a disregard of the law of non-violence and the enthronement (provide power and authority) of violence as if it were an eternal (forever) law...

It is not non-violence if we merely love those that love us. It is non-violence only when we love those that hate us. I know how difficult it is to follow this grand law of love. But are not all great and good things difficult to do? Love of the hater is most difficult of all.

Non-violence is the weapon of the strong...Fear and love are contradictory terms. Love is reckless (foolish) in giving away, oblivious (not aware) as to what it gets in return. Love wrestles with the world and ultimately gains a mastery over all other feelings."

Answer these questions in your notebook:

1. What strategy is Gandhi supporting in this document? How does he think that India should fight back against the British? (List at least 2 specific things from your HW)

2. What is Gandhi saying when he states, “It is not non-violence if we merely love those that love us. It is non-violence only when we love those that hate us.” What would this look like with India and England?

3. Taking into account the context of the time period and everything the British have done to the Indians, would you support Gandhi’s philosophy? Why or why not? Refer to AT LEAST 2-3 pieces of context in your answer!!!
Ho Chi Minh on fighting a war of independence against the French:

Source: Ho Chi Minh describes the possibility of war with the French for Vietnamese independence to an American journalist in the 1940s. Ho Chi Minh was a member of the Communist party, which led revolts and strikes against the French and Japanese. Ho Chi Minh was exiled by the French for his role in the Vietnamese independence movement, but then returned to Vietnam in 1941 when Japan controlled the colony.

“No it would not be hopeless. It would be hard, desperate, but we could win. We have a weapon every bit as powerful: nationalism! Do not underestimate its power. You Americans above all ought to remember that a ragged band of barefoot farmers defeated the pride of Europe’s best armed forces... It will be a war between an elephant and a tiger... If the tiger ever stands still the elephant will crush him with his mighty tusks. But the tiger does not stand still. He lurks (sneaks around) in the jungle by day and emerges (comes out) by night. He will leap upon the back of the elephant, tearing huge chunks from his side, and then he will leap back into the dark jungle. And slowly the elephant will bleed to death. That will be the war of Indochina (Vietnam).”

Answer these questions in your notebook:
1. In this reading, the elephant and the tiger are symbols. Which countries do they symbolize?
2. What strategy is Ho Chi Minh supporting in this document? How does he think that Vietnam should fight back against the French & Japanese?
3. Think about everything that you brainstormed about context. Based on this information about Vietnam and France, do you think that Ho Chi Minh’s strategy will succeed? Why or why not?
EXIT SLIP – What would Gandhi & Ho Chi Minh do?

Think back to the warm up. The scenario at Summit was that:
- Teachers gave 5 hours of HW EVERY night
- The school day ended at 5 pm
- You are ALL required to come to school on Saturday
- You couldn’t even eat lunch or have any breaks!

Now, based on what you know about Gandhi’s and Ho Chi Minh’s philosophies, write down what THEY would say to Summit students in response to the scenario in the warm up. Make sure to use the vocabulary words in the box below.

Non-violent resistance    Strike    Boycott    Violent resistance    Guerrilla warfare    Civil Disobedience

GANDHI =

HO CHI MINH =

Name:  
Section: