



DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL  
HUMANITIES & AESTHETICS PROGRAMME

YEAR 3 DHP D1

**2022 Y3 HOLIDAY PRACTICE: VIETNAM**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Section A: Source-Based Case Study**

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Study the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you were told to use. In answering these questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources.

**1. (a) Study Source A.**

What can you infer about the French colonial rule in Vietnam? Explain your answer. [5]

**(b) Study Sources B and C.**

How similar are these sources? Explain your answer. [6]

**(c) Study Source D.**

How useful is Source D in helping you understand life in Vietnam under the French government? Explain your answer. [7]

## Was life good under the French colonial rule in Vietnam?

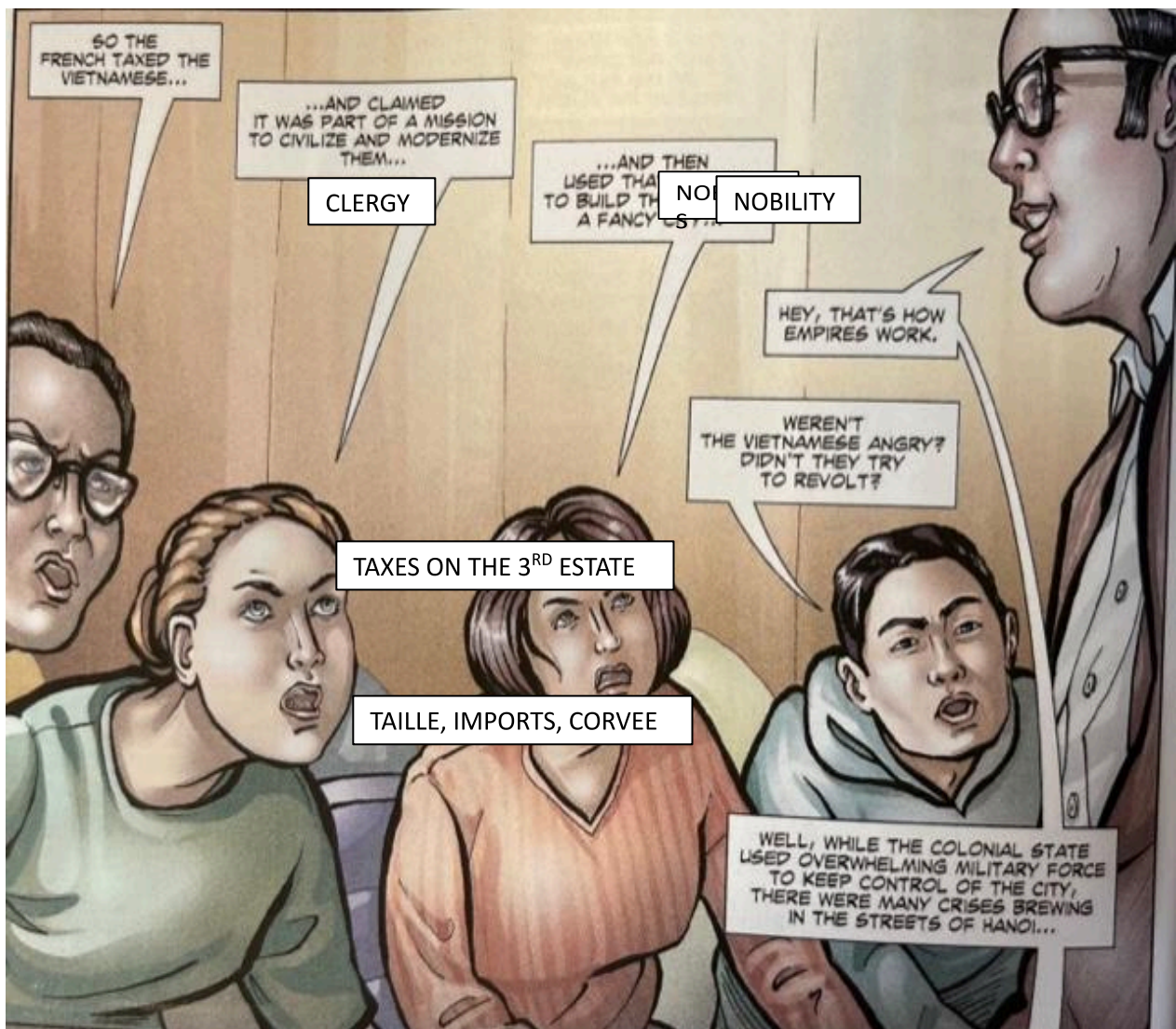
### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Vietnam was part of French Indochina which also included Cambodia and Laos. All the three areas were placed under the control of a Governor-General based in Hanoi. The French tried to strike a balance between changing and keeping the Vietnamese way of life. They transformed Vietnam culturally by imposing the French language and customs and at the same time, also allowed the Vietnamese to maintain their own institutions and customs, if compatible with French interests. How far do you think life was good under the French colonial rule?

Study the sources below and answer **ALL** the questions.

**Source A:** *An American cartoonist view of life under the French colonial rule in the 1900.*



**Source B:** *An extract from a letter by a former mandarin, 1907.*

The fate of the Vietnamese people today is indeed miserable and insecure, indeed not different from buffaloes and horses. People can tie them up, whip them at will. They have a mouth but dare not speak. They are but to die without a lament. Weighing down on them is the power of the Protectorate government compounded by the cruelty of the Vietnamese mandarinates... A few more years from now villages will be deserted, old and young would have died, if not of hunger, then of imprisonment or exile, if not from drifting long the highways.

**Source C:** *An extract from an article in a French magazine, 1887.*

The city of Hanoi is getting more beautiful every day. European construction is gradually replacing grass huts in the main streets. The European quarter now offers a lively atmosphere, especially in the evenings. This neighbourhood will become more important thanks to the recently approved construction projects. There will be an entirely different ambience when there is an English style garden with much greenery and decorative planting.

**Source D:** *An extract from a French Traveller's impression of Tonkin in a French Souvenir Book, 1921-1922.*

The natives embrace all branches of economic activity. The Tonkinese, perfect imitators, manufacture everything that the population needs for daily use to supply households. Indigenous craftsmen are grouped into streets named after their craft, and they can be quite picturesque. As in all major cities, Hanoi's hotel industry is very prosperous. Throughout the city there are large hotels and modest ones to accommodate passengers of all budgets.

**Source E:** *A poem by a Vietnamese in response to foreign intervention, ca 1900.*

Taxes were increased greatly and were to be paid in money, not in kind.  
With each passing year these taxes mounted,  
The cost of all articles rose rapidly, even those of betel, tea and areca nuts.  
The constables, the commissars, the police, the agents of security services, all  
officials competed to harm the people.  
All over the country, city-dwellers  
Paid their taxes on their persons and their houses.  
They had to purchase licenses for peddling.  
There were taxes on theatres, singers,  
Dogs, pigs, and shops selling mutton.  
In their exploitation the French did not miss a single item.

**Source Acknowledgements:**

- Source A: Vann, Michael, G. & Clarke, Liz (2019). The Great Hanoi Rat Hunt. Oxford University Press, pg 56.  
Source B: Vann, Michael, G. & Clarke, Liz (2019). The Great Hanoi Rat Hunt. Oxford University Press, pg 192.  
Source C: Vann, Michael, G. & Clarke, Liz (2019). The Great Hanoi Rat Hunt. Oxford University Press, pg 128.  
Source D: Vann, Michael, G. & Clarke, Liz (2019). The Great Hanoi Rat Hunt. Oxford University Press, pg 150.  
Source E: Vann, Michael, G. & Clarke, Liz (2019). The Great Hanoi Rat Hunt. Oxford University Press, pg 180-181.

SUGGESTED MARK SCHEME

**1 a) Study Source A.**

What can you infer about the French colonial rule in Vietnam? Explain your answer.  
[5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	<b>Description of source, without answering question.</b>  E.g. The source tells us about life of the Vietnamese.	1
2	<b>Valid inference, unsupported/unexplained.</b>  E.g. I can infer that the French government looked after their own interests more than the locals. I can infer that the French governed the people with force.	2-3
3	<b>Valid inference, supported/explained.</b> <i>Award 4 marks for 1 inference explained.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for 2 inferences explained.</i>  E.g. I can infer that the French rule did not care for the people as they looked after their own interests more than the interests of the Vietnamese. The local people in Source A said that <b>“the French taxed the Vietnamese and then used that money to build themselves a fancy city.”</b> This means that the French government took money from the poor and used it to build a fine city for them to live comfortably. Taxation was unfairly imposed on the Vietnamese as the poor peasants had to pay the same amount as the rich peasants. The poor locals did not have a good life under the French rule.  I can infer that the French government used fear and intimidation to control the people. The source states that <b>“while the colonial state used overwhelming military force to keep control of the city, there were many crises brewing in the streets of Hanoi.”</b> This means that the French rule was oppressive as they had used the military to ensure there was no opposition against them. As a result, the people resented the French government in Vietnam.	4-5

**1 (b) Study Sources B and C.**

How similar are these sources? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p><b>Describes the source(s), with no interpretation, or comparison OR Provenance/Source Type only</b></p> <p>E.g. Both are similar as they are about the French government's power. Both are different as Source B is a letter but Source C is from a magazine.</p>	1
L2	<p><b>Identify similarity and/or difference, without evidence and/or explanation.</b></p> <p>E.g. Both are similar as they are about the French government's power to bring about changes in people's lives. or Both are different in terms of impacts of the French colonial rule on the Vietnamese.</p>	2
L3	<p><b>Similarity OR Difference based on content/message, explained and supported with evidence.</b></p> <p>E.g. Identify similarity and/or difference, without evidence and/or explanation. E.g.</p> <p><b>Both Sources B &amp; C talk about changes which affected the local people.</b> Source B states that <b>"Weighing down on them is the power of the Protectorate government..."</b> This means that the French government had tight control over the people's lives. In Cochin China, under French direct rule, former Vietnamese administration with its class of mandarins was abolished and replaced with a French system and a French-appointed officials. Under indirect rule in Tonkin &amp; Annam, French advisers were recruited to staff the administration. All decisions must be approved by the French advisor before they could be brought up to the French Superior Resident. The Vietnamese could only occupy minor positions. Source C also tells us that <b>"This neighbourhood will become more important thanks to the recently approved construction projects. There will be an entirely different ambience when there is an English style garden with much greenery and decorative planting."</b> This means that the government had the power to approve projects and bring about changes to make the neighbourhood more pleasant to live in. OR <b>Both are different in terms of the type of impacts of the French colonial rule on the Vietnamese.</b></p>	3-4

	<p>Source B says that “The fate of the Vietnamese people today is indeed miserable and insecure, indeed not different from buffaloes and horses. People can tie them up, whip them at will. They have a mouth but dare not speak.” This means that the French rule had impacted the people negatively. They were treated like animals and were beaten, making them afraid to speak up. The people were fearful and unhappy.</p> <p>On the other hand, Source C tells us about the positive changes in the city. C states that “the city of Hanoi is getting more beautiful every day. European construction is gradually replacing grass huts in the main streets. The European quarter now offers a lively atmosphere, especially in the evenings.” This means that the French rule had impacted the people positively. The city of Hanoi had become more developed and modernised under the French government. The grass huts had made way for European buildings and the environment was more pleasant place for people to live in.</p>	
L4	<p><b>Similarity AND Difference based on content/message identified, supported and explained.</b></p> <p><i>Both sides of L3</i></p>	5
L5	<p><b>Difference based on tone/purpose identified, supported and explained.</b></p> <p><i>Award 6 marks for fully developed answer that uses contextual knowledge to explain sources.</i></p> <p>Difference based on purpose e.g.</p> <p><b>Both sources differ in their intention for highlighting the quality of life under the French colonial rule.</b></p> <p>Source B is a letter from a <b>former mandarin</b> to the <b>French Governor</b> General in Indochina to <b>persuade</b> him to do something for the people. He appealed to the French Governor to improve the livelihood people by saying that “The fate of the people Vietnamese people today is indeed miserable and insecure, indeed not different from buffaloes and horses.” This means that the people were treated worse than the animals and it is hoped that the Governor-General will do something to improve the well-being of the Vietnamese people.</p> <p>On the other and, Source C is an article by a <b>French writer</b>. His intention was to <b>persuade readers of the French magazine</b> to <b>believe that Vietnamese life under the French government was good</b>. This was done by stating that “The city of Hanoi is getting more beautiful every day. European construction is gradually replacing grass huts in the main streets. The European quarter now offers a lively atmosphere, especially in the evenings.” This means that the French government was able to add vibrancy to city dwelling with European architecture and street life, hence improving the quality of life. The intended outcome was to garner support for French colonial rule in Vietnam since it has a mission to improve the well-being of backward countries.</p>	5-6

**(c) Study Source D.**

How useful is Source D in helping you understand life in Vietnam under the French government? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<b>Useful/Limited in Usefulness, based on unexplained provenance only.</b>  E.g.  The source is useful because it is from a French Traveller.	1
L2	<b>Useful and/or Limited in Usefulness, unsupported.</b>  E.g. Source D is useful in telling us that the local people had a good life under the French government.  AND/OR  Source D is limited in usefulness as it fails to tell us that life was miserable for most of the local people. The source states that Even though the city was prosperous as seen from the source	2
L3	<b>Useful and/or Limited in Usefulness, explained and supported using source content, not supported with cross-reference.</b> <i>Award 3 marks for side, explained</i> <i>Award 4 marks for both sides, explained</i> E.g. Source D is useful in telling us that the local people had a good life under the French government. The source states that “The natives embrace all branches of economic activity. The Tonkinese, perfect imitators, manufacture everything that the population needs for daily use to supply households.” This means that the Vietnamese people were able to meet their daily needs as many daily necessities were produced for household use.  AND/OR  Source D is limited in usefulness as it fails to tell us that only a small section of the wealthier population was able to enjoy a better life. They were able to have their daily needs met as the city was able to “manufacture everything that the population needs for daily use to supply households.” For most of the poorer locals, life was miserable.	3-4
L4	<b>L3 + Useful AND/OR Limited in Usefulness, based on source content, supported with Cross-reference</b>	4-5

	<p><i>Award 4 marks for 1 side with cross-reference</i>  <i>Award 5 marks for both sides with cross-reference</i>  E.g.  Source D is useful in telling us that the <b>local people had a good life under the French government</b>. The source states that “<b>The natives embrace all branches of economic activity. The Tonkinese, perfect imitators, manufacture everything that the population needs for daily use to supply households.</b>” This means that the Vietnamese people were able to meet their daily needs as many daily necessities were produced for household use. This is also <b>supported by Source C</b> which tells us that “<b>The city of Hanoi is getting more beautiful every day. European construction is gradually replacing grass huts in the main streets. The European quarter now offers a lively atmosphere, especially in the evenings.</b>” This means that the city was modern and prosperous with European buildings replacing grass huts and lively with night life.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Source D is limited in usefulness as it <b>fails to tell us that only a small section of the wealthier population was able to enjoy a better life</b>. They were able to have their daily needs met as the city was able to “<b>manufacture everything that the population needs for daily use to supply households.</b>” For most of the poorer locals, life was miserable. This is supported by Source E which states that “<b>All over the country, city-dwellers paid their taxes on their persons and their houses. They had to purchase licenses for peddling. There were taxes on theatres, singers, dogs, pigs and shops selling mutton. In their exploitation the French did not miss a single item.</b>” This means that the local people were heavily taxed and for the poor, this heavy taxation caused hardship and suffering.</p>	
L5	<p><b>L4+ Limited in Usefulness based on critical analysis (reliability) of the provenance</b>  <i>Award 6 marks for answers that use contextual knowledge.</i>  <i>Award 7 marks for more developed answers that use contextual knowledge.</i></p> <p>This source is a <b>biased account of life in Tonkin city</b>. It is intentionally written to paint a very <b>positive impression of life under the French rule</b>. As this is a <b>Traveller’s Souvenir Book</b>, it has been exaggerated to suggest that life was wonderful by stating that “<b>the natives embrace all branches of economic activity.</b>” Furthermore, it went on to say that daily supplies were adequate for they had “<b>everything that the population needs for daily use to supply households.</b>” <b>However</b>, many of the people’s needs were not met. The source has not adequately addressed the existence of poverty and misery faced by most of poor locals. It is a very one-sided account to cast the French government in good light. Hence, Source D is limited in usefulness as its reliability is somewhat questionable.</p>	6-7

