



JAPANESE EXPANSION IN ASIA

Pacific Ocean

1853 - 1930

Japan - 1192 to 1853



Starter

The Growth of Japanese Militarism and Nationalism - 1853 to 1905



From 5 mins

Lessons for Japan 1

Lessons for Japan 2

Lessons for Japan 3

Amur River Society

Anglo - Japan Alliance - 1902

Russo - Japanese War - 1904

Admiral Togo

Treaty of Portsmouth - 1905

Gains in Manchuria

A new reputation in Asia

Matthew Perry arrives - 1853

Treaty of Kanagawa - 1854

Emperor is restored - 1864

Government reforms 1

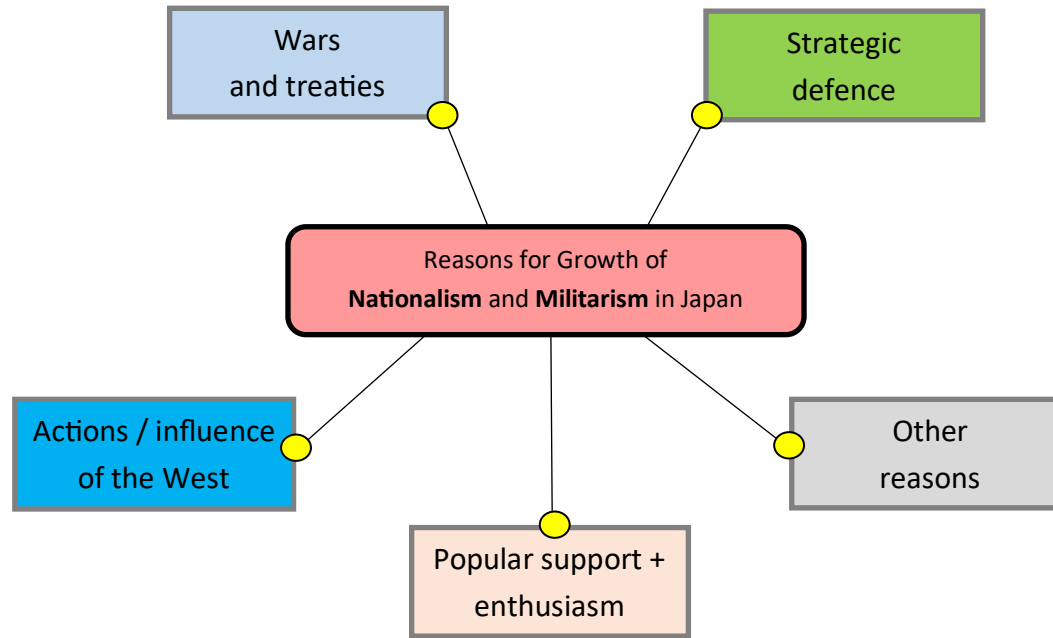
Government reforms 2

Sino - Japan War - 1894

Treaty of Shimoseki - 1895

Japan a new world power?

Triple Intervention - 1895



Wars and treaties

Strategic defence

Actions / influence of the West

Other reasons

Popular support + enthusiasm

Reasons for Growth of Nationalism and Militarism in Japan

Matthew Perry - 1863



Arrives in Japan - that had previously remained isolated and ruled by the Shogun since 1172. The ruling Shogun were intimidated by the American 'Black Sails' (steamships) and US treatment of the Chinese

Treaty Kanagawa - 1864



The Treaty of Kanagawa was significant.

The emperor (Meiji) was restored and the new government set about a series of reforms.

Identity Reforms - 1864+



The traditional feudal system was abolished - and limited democracy introduced. A push toward national unity was introduced.

'Rich country, strong military'

Military Reforms - 1864+



The Japanese army was modernised and it adopted **German** military tactics.

Britain helped Japan establish a new navy with state of the art warships.

Sino - Japan War - 1894



Japan's new military modernisation was a reason for its triumph over China. Japan could now boast to be a world power with an empire of its own.

Treaty Shimonoseki - 1895



Japan took control of the Liaodong peninsula and Pescadores Islands. Korea was recognised as independent. China was forced to pay a large indemnity, open ports and sign trade agreements.

Triple Intervention - 1895



Alarmed by Japan's growing power in Asia, the Western powers moved in. Russia took the recently acquired Liaodong Peninsula - Britain seized some Chinese ports - Germany took Shandong.

Lessons for Japan - 1895+



The defeat of China and new world status as an imperial power helped fuel a growth in nationalism. Yet, the subsequent intervention from the West showed Japan that *'might was right.'*

Lessons for Japan - 1895+



Military expansion vastly increase between 1895 and 1905. 3 years of conscription introduced. Government ministers were mostly taken from the upper ranks of the army and navy.

Lessons for Japan - 1895+



Japan set about modernising its industry and it became less reliant on imports. The patriotic Amur River Society helped spread the message that Japanese people should *'endure through hardship.'*

Anglo Japan All'ce - 1902



Ended Japan's diplomatic isolation - was the first time that Japan had signed a military alliance with a Western Power. Increased the prestige and sense of destiny as an Asian power.

Russo - Japan War - 1904+



Russia and Japan clashed over their Korean interests. 'Little Japan' launched a surprise attack on the 'mighty Russia.'

A series of land battles were costly but successful.

Admiral Tojo - 1905+



Leader of the modernised Japanese navy, it was Tojo who would become an icon of the new Japan. He orchestrated the destruction of the Russian navy at Vladivostok. Tsar Nicholas II humiliated.

Treaty Portsmouth - 1905



Although many Japanese were underwhelmed - Japan took over Korea, much of South Manchuria including Port Arthur. It also gained railway rights in the region.

Japan's Status by 1905



Military victories, alliances and territorial gains put Japan firmly in the place of Asia's superpower. Other Asian countries looked up to Japan as a role model of how to take on, and beat the West.

Activity Option



Use to help complete the template / mind map sheet. Option to cut and sort by category, date, colour code.

- Fuel for nationalism -
- Fuel for militarism -
- Fuel for both -

WW1 - The Impact on Japan

4 mins

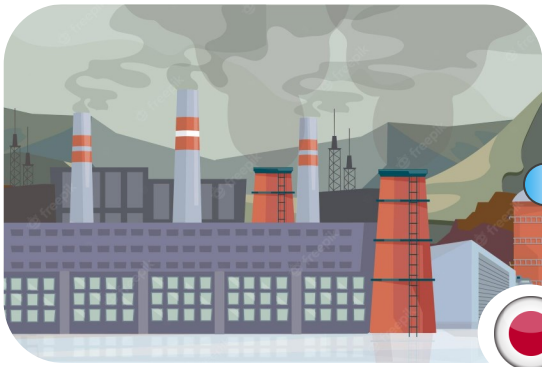


Understand - the positive and negative impacts of WW1 on Japan



Growing Influence in Asia

1



Economy

2



Treaty of Versailles / Reputation

3



Reaction of the West

4

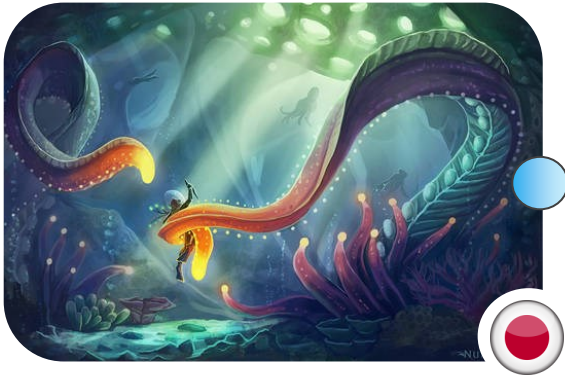
Influence in Asia	Economy	Versailles / Reputation	Reaction from West
When Germany refused to give up territory, Japan declared war. It seized bases in Shandong + South Pacific possessions.	Japan benefitted from being able to supply goods to warring European nations.	As a result of Treaty of Versailles, Japan was given the mandate to rule former German islands in Pacific.	Britain and USA in particular had pushed back and limited Japan's 'Twenty One Demands' issued to China.
With Allies distracted Japan issued China the 'Twenty One Demands'. China to accept Japanese presence in Shandong.	It could also fill in trade gaps in Asian markets. Exports increased greatly.	Japan given Germany's previous economic privileges in Shandong ... but not allowed to keep a military presence.	In the USA there was discrimination and barring of Japanese immigrants as 'yellow peril' fearmongering was rife.
Also told China to grant Japan favourable commercial right in Manchuria + not to lease coastal territory to other nations.	The growth in industry, led to more prosperity and a more self sufficient economy.	Japan would be given one of 4 permanent seats in the League of Nations Council - a real world power.	Japan not fully accepted in the 'Western Club' and failed to get racial equality clauses inserted in the League charter.

WW1 - The Impact on Japan

4 mins



Understand - the positive and negative impacts of WW1 on Japan ([table scrambled](#))



Growing Influence in Asia

1



Economy

2



Treaty of Versailles / Reputation

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Reaction of the West

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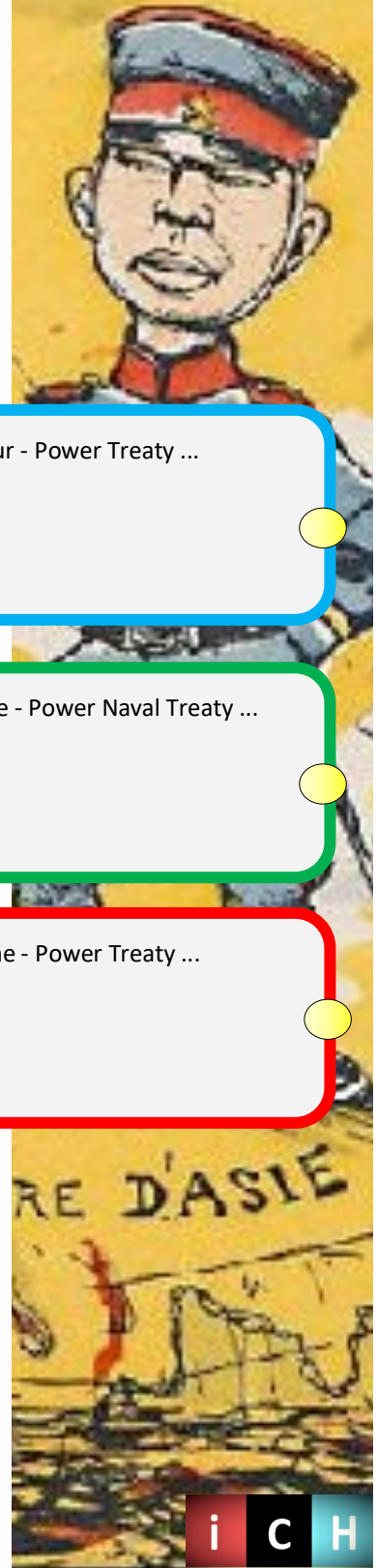
Influence in Asia	Economy	Versailles / Reputation	Reaction from West
Japan could also fill in trade gaps in Asian markets. Exports increased greatly.	Japan benefitted from being able to supply goods to warring European nations.	In the USA there was discrimination and barring of Japanese immigrants as 'yellow peril' fearmongering was rife.	With Allies distracted Japan issued China the 'Twenty One Demands'. China to accept Japanese presence in Shandong.
As a result of Treaty of Versailles, Japan was given the mandate to rule former German islands in Pacific.	Japan was given Germany's previous economic privileges in Shandong ... but not allowed to keep a military presence.	Japan not fully accepted in the 'Western Club' and failed to get racial equality clauses inserted in the League charter.	Japan would be given one of 4 permanent seats in the League of Nations Council - a real world power.
Also told China to grant Japan favourable commercial rights in Manchuria + not to lease coastal territory to other nations.	Britain and USA in particular had pushed back and limited Japan's 'Twenty One Demands' issued to China.	When Germany refused to give up territory, Japan declared war. It seized bases in Shandong + South Pacific possessions.	The growth in industry, led to more prosperity and a more self sufficient economy.

Japan - Peaceful in 1920s?



Decide - was Japan more militaristic or peaceful during the 1920s?

Lined writing area for notes.



Four - Power Treaty ...

Five - Power Naval Treaty ...

Nine - Power Treaty ...

Wrap up - from your notes above - create a simple summary indicating key points for / against Japan being a peaceful nation in the 1920s

Empty box with a dove icon.

Empty box with a dove icon.

Overall conclusion?
Very peaceful
Somewhat peaceful
Toss Up!
Somewhat militaristic
Very militaristic

Empty box with a tank icon.

Empty box with a tank icon.



What Problems Did Japan Face in the 1920s?



A Fragile Democracy	Growth in Militarism	Growing Economic Crisis

Try to include

- Radicalism
- Peace Preservation Law
- Communist
- Franchise
- Shidehara
- Internationalism
- Conservative
- Asiatics
- Quota
- Emperor Taisho
- Emperor Hirohito
- Nationalism
- Economic Boom
- 1921 + 1926
- Unrest
- Strikes
- Rural
- Left / Left Wing
- Zaibatsu
- Repression
- Global Depression
- Democracy
- Crises
- Dictatorship

Timeline



Aim - use the linked videos / website and this [BBC website](#) to create your summary



The Move to Global War - Japan 1853 - 1926 Review

- Insignificant - not at all - limited
- Partially - slightly - modest
- Somewhat - moderately
- Significant - important - momentous - impactful
- Vital - essential - crucial

Note - events may support more than one category / perspective

Year	Event (option = add a sentence of explanation)	Perspective 1 <small>War inevitable as a result of Japan's plan to dominate Asia. Negotiation a stall tactic.</small>	Perspective 2 <small>Japan planned to dominate Asia - but through negotiation. War a 'B plan'</small>	Perspective 3 <small>Japan was forced down a road to war by actions of USA / Britain and West.</small>	Significance	Rank
1853	Matthew Perry arrives ...					
1854	The Treaty of Kanagawa ...					
1867	Power of emperor officially restored ...					
1894	Sino - Japan War					
1895	The Treaty of Shimonseki ...					
1901	Amur River Society formed ...					
1902	Anglo - Japan Alliance ...					
1904	Russo - Japan War ...					
1905	The Triple Intervention					
1905	The Treaty of Portsmouth ...					
1914	WW1 begins, Japan takes Shandong ...					
1915	Japan's Twenty One Demands of China...					
1919	Treaty of Versailles ...					
1921 - 22	Washington Treaty Systems ...					
1925	The Peace Preservation Law ...					
1926	Hirohito becomes emperor ...					

What Was the Impact of the First Sino - Japanese War?



Mission: to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to find how the Sino - Japanese war changed Japan's outlook.

... Everybody agreed it would be very difficult to capture Pyongyang since the city held huge British cannons. However, in August, the Japanese army overpowered Pyongyang with so little effort that it almost was disappointing—and the Japanese people were enraptured. My home town had no telephone system back then. News of victories came to the police before the newspaper received it, thanks to a telegraph line between the post office and the police station. All news was put upon the message board in front of the police station, and we children ran to check it several times a day. The excitement of the Japanese people was beyond imagination. After all, China was thirty times as big as Japan. And its population was over 200 million, compared to our 30 million. It had such a competent leader in Li Hongzhang ... and this was our first war with a foreign country, a country supported more over by the British. Everyone - adults, children, the aged, the women - talked about war and nothing else, day and night ... no one ever had been as happy as when we learned of the fall of Pyongyang.

An extract from a memoir written in 1931, by Ubukato Toshio, a journalist - novelist, a teenage at the start of the Sino - Japan war.

A

Speaking for many of his countrymen, journalist Tokutomi wrote that the Triple Intervention was to transform his psychologically and dominate the rest of his life. 'Say what you will, it had happened because we weren't strong enough. What it came down to was that sincerity and justice didn't amount to a thing if you weren't strong enough.' Japan had learned to emulate the West. It had played by the rules. From the standpoint of the victim, they were not particularly fair rules, but they were the established rules of imperialism. Now, in Japan's moment of victory it found it was reviled by yellow peril sloganeering and denied equal membership in the imperialistic club. Japanese, even those who had been most enthusiastic about Western models, became convinced, as Marius Jensen writes, that international law and institutional modernisation alone would never bring full respect and equality from the West.

Modern Japan - The American Nexus, John Hunter Boyle, 1993.

B

We must continue to study and make use of Western methods. If new war-ships are considered necessary we must, at any cost, build them: if the organisation of our army is inadequate we must start rectifying it from now - if we need to our entire military system must be changed. At present Japan must keep calm and sit tight, so as to lull suspicions nurtured against her: during this time the foundation of her national power must be consolidated: and we must watch and wait for the opportunity, in the Orient that will surely come one day. When this day arrives, Japan will decide her own fate: and she will be able not only to put into their place the powers who seek to meddle in her affairs: she will even be able, should this be necessary to meddle in their affairs'.

An extract from Japanese government official Hayashi - 1895, following the Triple Intervention.

C



Chinese officials surrender to naval officers - Japanese artist c1895.



IB Paper 1 Question Format + Tips



Q1A

According to Source A why were the Japanese so excited about the victory in China in 1985? **3 Marks**

Question tips = use a highlighter on the paper to find ... 3 clear, distinctive points and IF you use supporting quotes keep them short and sweet!



Firstly, source A tell us ...



Secondly, the source reveals ...



Finally, it demonstrates ...

Q1B

What is the message of source D (or) usually B on the exam! **2 Marks**

Question tips = use a highlighter and pen to annotate the cartoon as you study it. Always support your two points of commentary by making references to the image.



One of the primary message of the cartoon / painting is ...

This is shown by (make a comparison if you can) ...



A further / second message of the cartoon / painting is ...

This is shown by (make a comparison if you can) ...

Q2

With reference to origin, purpose and content (COPS) assess the values and limitations of Source A for historians studying the impact of the Sino - Japanese war of 1895. **4 Marks**

Question tips = practise creating a quick COPS table and use to give a balanced values and limitations answer. Remember - the value of a source depends on what it is being used for.

Question tips = judge the source interpedently - not generically e.g. a secondary source can have more value than a primary one.



The main values of Source A to a historian are



However, Source A has limitations

Can tick both!	Values	Limits
Content Tone - strong language? Balanced or one - sided? Objective or subjective? Exaggerated or fair?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Origin Who - When - Where from? Nature of source. Evidence of regional / national bias? Expert? Witness?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Purpose The why or motive. Consider intended audience and the historical context.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supported Is the content supported with credible examples or corroborated elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
### The value of a source can depend on what it is being used for ###		

Q3

Compare and contrast the views expressed in Source B and Source C regarding the views of the Japanese towards Western countries. **6 Marks**

Question tips = again use highlighters on the question paper - one colour for similarities and another for clashes. Start with similarities then identify conflicts / clashes / differences.





Question tips = make reference (by letter) to both sources in each sentence. IF you use quotes keep them brief. No introduction or conclusion or WHY different needed.

Question tips = you need to make six points for six marks e.g a 4 /2 or 3 /3 split. Identifying that what a source doesn't say compared to the other is NOT a valid contrast mark.

- Both sources B and C agree.... Similarly Source C and Source B tell us Source C supports B when it states
- However, Source B disagrees with C Source C claims ... but Source B asserts that ... Source B goes further than A arguing / more focus on ...

Q3

The image shows a page of lined paper. A vertical red line is positioned on the left side, creating a margin. The rest of the page is filled with horizontal blue lines. The text 'Q3' is written in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font in the top-left corner, just to the right of the red margin line.

<p style="text-align: center;">Source</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The main + sub points summary</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Content</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Language : tone : balance etc</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Origin</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Who : when : where</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Purpose</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Motive : why : audience</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Supported</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Corroboration or contrast?</p>
<p>A _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Circle source 'value' after your COPS analysis --- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>
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<p>C _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Circle source 'value' after your COPS analysis --- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>D _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Circle source 'value' after your COPS analysis --- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>



Source Limitations



Source Values

Japan + China - both had their issues



Aim: to how the situation in Japan and China encouraged Japanese rise in militarism and expansion.

By the early 1930s Japan had fully modernised and had achieved almost equal standing with the W _____. The forces of n _____ and militarism were popular and many Japanese people now viewed its domination of Asia as destiny.

A domestic crisis and instability in C _____ were major reasons why the military gained the upper hand in Japan.

Add labels and show relations / links and relevance between key figures by drawing lines and annotating along them.

The diagram shows five key figures arranged in two rows. Each figure is represented by a circular portrait with a flag icon (Chinese or Japanese) and a rectangular label box. The top row contains Chiang Kai-shek (China), Mao Zedong (China), and a group of Japanese soldiers (Japan). The bottom row contains Sun Yat-sen (China), a young man (Japan), and Hasegawa Ryohei (Japan).

JUMBLE SET OPTION

Start - As a result of a long history of humiliation by foreigners, nationalism had grown in China. The Nationalist Party in China was called the ...

emperor, Hirohito to reign in the army but leading Chiefs of Staff refused to sanction the army. Tanaka resigned. New prime minister Hamaguchi ..

Jieshi demanded an end to treaties signed with Japan and the West. In 1921, the Communist Party was set up, led by Mao Zedong (right) .

... Guomindang (KMD) began a campaign of national unification and anti foreign rhetoric (speech). It was led by Jiang Jieshi smiling right ...

Disarmament Conference which put limits on Japan's navy. In 1930, Hamaguchi (right) was shot by a right win radical and died in 1931. Many ...

At first Mao joined with Jieshi to form the United Front. Together, they led the Northern Expedition to take control from the Warlords. However, The ...

The Kwantung leaders decided to take matters into their own hands + assassinated Zhang in 1928. Japan's prime minister, Tanaka was told by ...

Democracy of the 1920s. The impact of the crisis is seen right with hungry eating white radish. Manchuria looked more appealing than ever.

but soon the Japanese Kwantung Army (right) in Manchuria feared Zhang was becoming too powerful and a threat to their claims in the region.

trouble following the Wall Steet Crash and subsequent global economic collapse. His government did not have the funds to support collapsing ...

in the military, blamed Japan's economic collapse on internationalism and the liberal reforms during the Taisho ...

Yugo, initially won over popular support on the basis of good relations with China, disarming the military and ending corruption soon ran into ...

Industry and he was forced to cut government and military salaries. He further angered the military when he agreed to London Naval ...

United Front broke down + civil war began in China in 1927.

Japan had originally back Chinese Warlord Zhang Zuolin (right) ...

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