

# The Manchuria Invasion 1931-32



# The Manchuria Invasion: 1931 - 1932

Task 1 : Number statements into a sensible order Task 2 : Colour code ( A ) causes ( B ) how League failed ( C ) why failed ( D ) effects.



- Manchuria was rich in resources - minerals, forest and lands. The Depression had meant less trade so Manchuria offered a good opportunity to grab resources.
- The Manchuria invasion encouraged other countries to act without fear of League action - countries such as Britain acted out of self not collective interest.
- 1 The Depression hit Japan hard. The government found that it had no solutions to the problems created by the depression - the army took control.
- At China's request the League ordered the Japanese to withdraw - the army did not listen and instead invaded the rest of Manchuria by the end of 1931.
- The Japanese had a very low opinion of the Chinese ( Manchuria was part of China ) and saw them as inferior and even subhuman.
- The League decided to send Lord Lytton to investigate - it was painfully slow and after almost a year the 'Lytton Report' concluded Japan should leave.
- The League also lost its most powerful member in the Far East—later Japan would join forces with Germany and Italy.
- Britain did not want to lose trade with Japan, a major trade partner and Britain was also worried about her Far East colonies ( Hong Kong and Singapore).
- Many of the League members were also more focussed on dealing with their own problems not solving those in a far away land - they did not want conflict.
- The League had 2 main options - the first, a warning had no effect. The second, economic or trade sanctions were considered.
- Japan ignored the report - this showed that the League was powerless to deal with larger nations that ignored its rulings
- The Mukden Incident: an explosion on the South Manchuria Railway gave the army the excuse it needed to blame Manchuria and to invade.
- Japan was also crowded with an increasing population. Manchuria was almost 200,000 square kilometers – more than enough to home a growing population.

# The Manchuria Invasion : 1931 - 1932

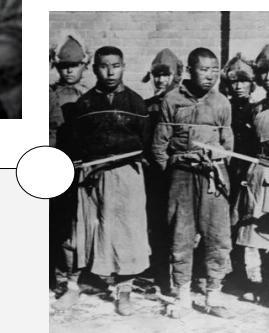


-  **Task 1 :** Write up statements in order **Task 2 :** Colour code ( A ) causes ( B ) how League failed ( C ) why failed ( D ) effects..

# The Manchuria Invasion: 1931 - 1932

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=IMRPBKbgDGM&t=1s](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IMRPBKbgDGM&t=1s)

- 🎯 Task 1: Write a short summary to explain each image **Task 2:** Colour code (A) causes (B) how League failed (C) why failed (D) effects.



What's the message here?



What's the message here?

# The Manchuria Invasion: 1931 - 1932

Task 1 : Write a short summary to explain each image Task 2 : Colour code ( A ) causes ( B ) how League failed ( C ) why failed ( D ) effects.



Invaded for land (empires) plus resources  
EG: timber



The Mukden Incident  
Explosion on South Manchurian railway

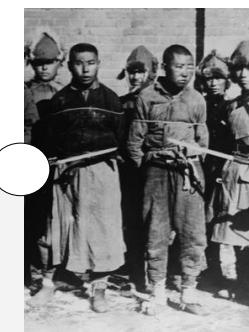
The Japanese military had taken control in Japan.  
They invaded Manchuria and kept it in the end.



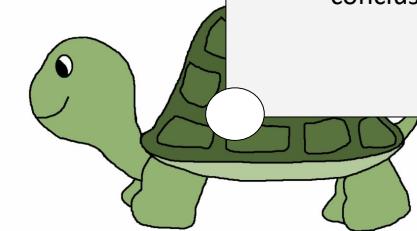
Japan was a major trading partner with Britain.  
Britain feared losing this trade link.



The Lytton Report.



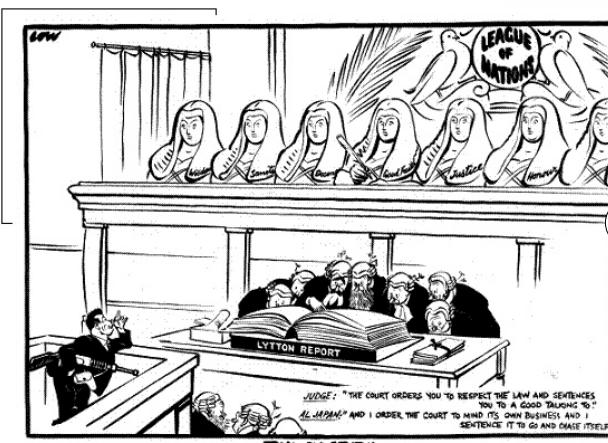
The League was very slow  
12 months to reach their conclusions.



Japanese saw the Chinese as sub-human and needed to be colonised



What's the message here?



What's the message here?

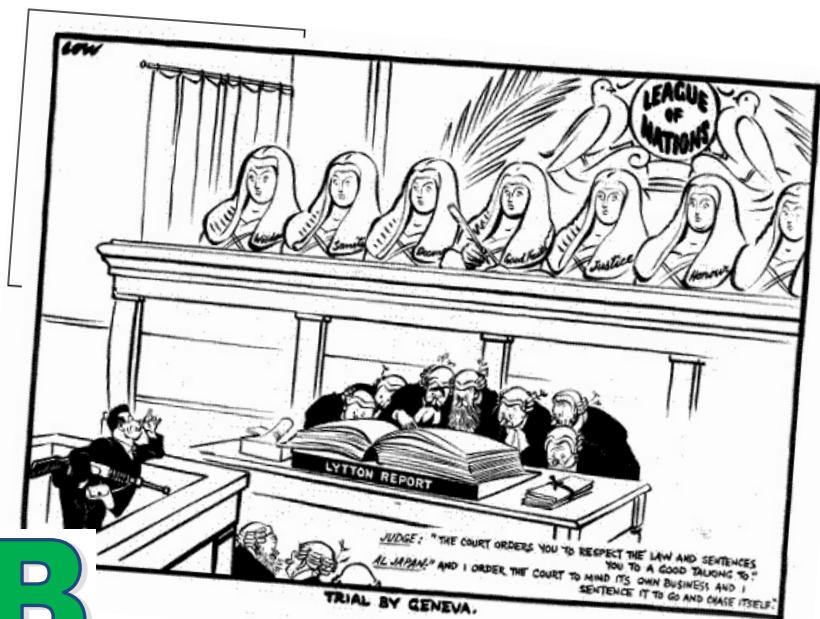
# Comparing Cartoon Sources



Task: to compare two cartoons use COP - Content, Origin and Purpose Skill: cartoon analysis and evaluation - including corroboration.



A



B

## How similar are sources A and B ?

**Introduction:** the sources are not similar, somewhat similar, largely similar.

**Content 1:** ( what it shows) The MAIN messages are / are not similar.



**Content 2:** ( what it shows) The sub-message are / are not similar.



**Origin:** is the ( who, when, where ) are / are not similar.



**Purpose:** (why/ motive) the motives are / are not similar.



