

**World History Class 07**  
**21st March, 2024 at 1:00 PM**

**1899 BOXER REBELLION (01:05 PM)**

- Rise of modern nationalism and Western-educated Chinese youth/middle-class post-1850.
- Many middle-class Chinese youth also studied abroad, therefore, there was a desire for democracy, republic and anti-colonialism.
- By 1899, China was divided into spheres of influence of foreign powers. Therefore, Chinese youth rebelled against foreign interference and fear of partition into colonies.
- US, Britain, France, Germany and Japan jointly militarily crushed the rebellion.
- Result= **Boxer protocol-**
- 1. Huge compensation by the queen for loss of property. (bz many of their goods, factories etc. were targeted.)
- 2. Right to place troops to protect the assets and lives of foreigners. (foreign army stationed) i.e. sphere of influence removed and all parts of China opened for business for all foreign powers.
- 3. The US implemented an **Open door policy**. Reason Resolve the grievance of fear of partition among the Chinese. Therefore, now China<sup>is</sup> International colony + Chinese state is politically independent of EU powers. (legally)
- 4. By 1890s. Western education led to modern nationalism and by 1911 later, China became a republic. (@India western education in 1835 and rise of modern INM post 1857)

## IMPERIALISM BY JAPAN (01:15 PM)

- 1904-05: Russia-Japanese war. Fought over Manchuria which was **Sol** of Russia since 1858. (when China was busy in second Opium war from 1856-60 then Russia annexed territory above river Amur and Arthur port in 1858.)
- Industrialised Japan defeated non-industrialised Russia. Therefore, the myth of the invincibility of the West was broken. (MIH: 18th century- language important, late 19th century - race important as criteria to judge status of civilization.)
- Result-
- 1. Manchuria now Sol of Japan as Russians removed from **Port Arthur and Liaotung Peninsula**.
- 2. Now Korea was made a **protectorate** by Japan as confident after the defeat of Russia.
- 3. Oil-rich Sakhalin island was partitioned and South Sakhalin was taken by Japan. (taken back post WWII)
- 4. The **US didn't act** as got freedom of business in Japanese-controlled territory.
- Therefore, the policy of appeasement by the US. @ Japan.
- 1911=China Republic
- 1. **Dr Sun Yat Sen**- Western educated + ideology of nationalism i.e. wanted an end to foreign interference and colonialism + wanted US like democracy and capitalism + favoured land redistribution (gradual and not immediate).
- Therefore, got the support of peasants along with the capitalist class. (MIH - MG also wanted gradual land reforms therefore got support of all.)
- Shunyat Sen- Head of Republic but then forced to resign. (by warlords with whose help Manchu dynasty was overthrown. to fight)
- ~~Kuomintang~~ <sup>Shunyat Sen</sup> set up the **KMT** with the goal of a democratic republic and fighting warlords. (in 1912)
- He had an inclusive approach and, therefore, built alliances with the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 to remove warlords.
- He took the help of Russia which gave arms, training, and money to **KMT**. Therefore, he laid the foundation of the **KMT** army. (USSR 1920 was isolated therefore wanted a friend in neighborhood.)
- 2. Chinese youth <sup>i.e. WEMC</sup> wanted democracy and the lead role was played by Sun Yat Sen and the Manchu dynasty was weak since the 1840 opium war + Chinese warlords wanted more power. They didn't want democracy but wanted their own principality. <sup>supported WEMC</sup>
- But Sun Yat had to resign and escape due to warlords who didn't want democracy after removing the Manchu dynasty.
- From 1916-28, the Warlord Era was when there was no central government in China and Warlords ruled their principalities as dictators.

After 1911 the Provisional Republic of China was established, and Sun Yat-sen briefly became its president in 1912. However, he relinquished his position to Yuan Shikai, a former Qing general, hoping Yuan could unify the country. Yuan Shikai's authoritarian rule and eventual self-declaration as emperor in 1915 led to greater instability. After Yuan's death in 1916, warlordism escalated as regional military leaders seized power in different parts of China.

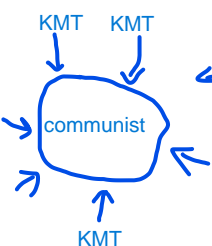
Sunyat built alliance with CCP 1921 in 1923 to remove warlords.  
Sunyat died in 1925.

- **Imperialism by Japan:**

- WW1- 1914-19:
  - 1. Japan captured **Kiaochow island and Shantung province** of China.
  - This led to the **May Fourth movement in 1919** by China Youth.
  - Now, the US intervened in the favour of China because:
    - Pacific was important for the US and in WW1, Japan captured German-Pacific islands. Therefore, the US was concerned.
    - Since 1900, the US wanted an open-door policy in China.
    - **Washington conference- 1921**: Goal= curtail the rise of Japan and have a balance of power in the Far East and Pacific.
    - Japan's navy will be 3/5th of the US Navy. and also of British Navy. (i.e. US = Br and J = 3/5 of US.
    - Japan withdrew from Kiaochow and Shantung.
    - Japan agreed to the territorial integrity of China while the US and Britain recognised the Japanese annexation of the German Pacific Islands.

### **KMT (1912) Vs CCP (1921) AND CIVIL WAR (1927-36, 1945-49) (02:14 PM)**

- After defeating warlords in 1921-28 with the help CCP, now KMT began a civil war against the CCP. (i.e. CCP and KMT vs warlords.)
- This is because, after the death of Sun Yat-Sen in 1925, KMT under Chiang Kai Shek was radically against socialism and communism.
- **1927- Purification** where KMT began **purging** communists i.e. repression.
- 1931 - Mao Zedong became the top leader of the CCP 1921
- 1930-34: **Encirclement campaigns** by KMT against communists to **annihilate** them.
- Mao escaped with the followers from one such attack and began a long march where they travelled for one year from South China to NW China and defeated the KMT army and pro-KMT warlords on the way and in the captured territory, Mao did land **distribution**, therefore, got the support of rural masses and increased size of CCP.



- In 1931, Japan attacked Manchuria and created the puppet state of Manchu Kuo
- In 1933, Japan attacked NE China.
- 1936- 45: Truce between KMT and CCP to jointly fight Japan.
- 1937-45: **Second Sino-Japanese** War where Japan began the full invasion of China.
- This was merged into the WW2.
- 1945-49: resumption of civil war. USSR supported the CCP, and the US supported KMP due to the Cold War.
- 1945-91: CCP won and set up a government in mainland China whereas KMT set up a government in exile in Taiwan.

CCP won because :-

- > Because greater support of rural masses due to pro poor ideology and land redistribution + CCP more successful against Japan than KMT due to guerilla warfare tactics therefore nationalist Chinese became pro CCP.
- > Due to same reason CCP defeated KMT.
- > Support of USSR.
- > Therefore by 1949 CCP1921 controlled mainland China while KMT1912 setup a govt. in exile in Taiwan. (1895-1945 Taiwan with Japan.)

### **IMPERIALISM BY JAPAN (FINAL) (03:12 PM)**

- **Conditions before 1868:**
- Japan was a small power in the backyard of China.
- It witnessed the decline of China since mid-1700, especially after 1840 by the EU.
- 1850- The US threatened Japan to open up by sending the US Navy.
- Japan didn't want colonialism like China, therefore, opened up its economy but also now began the process of internal change to be strong like the West.
- **Polity Background:** (Like Mughal empire 1740+)
- Rule of nobles<sup>Shoguns</sup> and Samurais and lack of any strong central political authority i.e. fragmented polity or feudal polity.
- Feudal economy: Largely agrarian economy. + no IR.
- Culture- No modern nationalism
- **Meiji** restoration of 1868- series of changes in polity, economy, society-

- 1. Polity- rest of nobility
- A group of nobles defeated and restored the political status of the king. They set up a **privy council** i.e. an advisory body to King.
- The privy council had real powers and ruled on behalf of the young king and they were responsible for changes in Japan.
- They sent experts to Europe and drafted a constitution, which was greatly influenced by the German constitution. (i.e. Prussian 1848 constitution.)
- It set up a diet/Parliament but it was weak as the executive was not responsible to the diet but <sup>to</sup> Meiji. (MIH - British brought ICA 1861 where executive not responsible to ILC but to British State/Monarch.)
- Limited financial powers with diet.
- Right to vote only to the elite section.
- The executive didn't have the power to appoint military generals as this was with Meiji.

- Manchuria attacked without the knowledge of the civilian government.
- 1889- Constitution came into effect.

Therefore executive had limited control over military which overtime grew into an independent power center. (1931 - Manchuria attacked without the knowledge of the civilian government.)

- 2. Economy:
- Changes here led to IR.
- Japan sent experts to the EU to learn and import technology and machines.
- The **state** took the lead by setting up PSUs due to the absence of the private sector.
- Therefore, funding for capital formation came from the state.
- Once the private sector grew, the state privatised PSUs.
- IR also led to the modern military which depends on **heavy industries** and the transport sector. ( roads, railways, ships, steel etc. are example of heavy industry.)
- Therefore, for IR, Japan followed the **top-down process** plus the **adoption** of inventions. (while inventions @IR in England.)

-> State utilized the profits from trade with west (Silk, Porelain, Handicraft etc.) to invest in industrial sector.

-> State promoted private sectors via tax incentives and other policy measures. ex: Mistubishi

- 3. Military:
- Ended culture of Samurais/ military nobility.
- Introduce conscription (i.e. compulsory military service therefore poor peasants forced to join military.)
- This modern military defeated the samurai who opposed political changes.
- 4. Culture:
- Western culture was introduced. (Forward looking Indians impressed by west success - wanted western culture @ social reform - MIH)
- Reforms in education. whereby extreme nationalism promoted.
- Focus on skills to have a skilled workforce. - both engineers/managers and blue collar workers + promoted king as divine to have a symbol of authority who could unite the society.
- Education became a cornerstone of Japanese modernisation and did IR in just 30 years. (that is why skill development is imp. in India for make in India.)

- Events:
  - 1895: 1st Sino-Japanese war
  - 1904-05: Russia-Japanese war
  - 1931- Invaded Manchuria
  - 1933: Japan Invaded NE China
  - 1937: Full invasion of China, Japan lost and military fascism ended after WW2.
- 1910: Annexed Korea.

## TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: US IMPERIALISM.

Great depression

→ bz GD 1929 hurt Japan's export oriented economy in big way therefore unemployment shot up and GDP crashed + communist USSR was neighbor trying to export communism since 1918 therefore fear of communist revolution after GD 1929 therefore military without consent of govt. invaded resource rich Manchuria where Chinese businesses supported KMT government were threatening Japanese economic interest therefore Japan invaded to recover from GD 1929. Broke Washington conference 1921 agreement but US did nothing as weak after GD 1929.

When civilian govt. objected then military rule established in Japan i.e. military Fascism. In 1933 Japan invaded N-E China and in 1937 full invasion of China. Japan lost and Military Fascism ended after WWII 1939-45.