

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.
- 2. Right to place troops to protect the assets and lives of foreigners. (foreign army stationed)
- 3. The US implemented an Open door policy. Reason Resolve the grievance of fear of partition among the Chinese. Therefore, now China's International colony + Chinese state is politically independent of EU powers.
- 4. By 1890s. Western education led to modern nationalism and by 1911 later, China became a republic.

IMPERIALISM BY JAPAN (01:15 PM)

- 1904-05: Russia-Japanese war. Fought over Manchuria which was Sol of Russia since 1858.
- Industrialised Japan defeated non-industrialised Russia. Therefore, the myth of the invincibility of the West was broken.
- 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.
 4. The US didn't act as got freedom of business in Japanese-controlled territory.
- Therefore, the policy of appeasement by the US.
- 1911= 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.
- Shunyat Sen- Head of Republic but then forced to resign.
- Kuomintang set up the KMT with the goal of a democratic republic and fighting warlords.
- 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 KMP. Therefore, he laid the foundation of the KMP army.
- 2. Chinese youth 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.
- 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.

- **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.
 - 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.
- 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.
- Mao Zedong became the top leader of the CCP
- 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.

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:**
- Rule of nobles and Samurais and lack of any strong central political authority i.e. fragmented polity or feudal polity.
- Feudal economy: Largely agrarian economy.
- Culture- No modern nationalism
- Meiji restoration of 1868- series of changes in polity, economy, society-

- 1. Polity-
- 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.
- It set up a diet- Parliament but it was weak as the executive was not responsible to the diet but Meiji.
- 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.

- 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.
- Therefore, for IR, Japan followed the top-down process plus the adoption of inventions.

- 3. Military:
- Ended culture of Samurais/ military nobility.
- Introduce conscription
- This modern military defeated the samurai who opposed political changes.
- 4. Culture:
- Western culture was introduced.
- Reforms in education.
- Focus on skills to have a skilled workforce.
- Education became a cornerstone of Japanese modernisation and did IR in just 30 years.

- 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.

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: US IMPERIALISM.