

Lecture

Monday, September 10, 2018 1:32 PM

Theme is Globalization:

We want to talk about four things: First, Medieval trade patterns. This would be what happened before; in the early modern period. Then the European Voyages of the World Oceans, Trade and Conflict in early Modern Asia.

Traditionally, if you attended World history elective, they will start from European voyages of the world's oceans. About how Magellan open up Asia, but people were already trading left write center. This is a Euro-centric POV. You want to explore this kind of myth, I have to talk more.

So, before we go to this part, Medieval Trade Patterns, especially in America, when we talk about Medieval it's AD600-1500. But that's not the gospel truth. The first lecture is available on Edimension, so the first two weeks it's add drop. After the second lecture, I will not put the lectures on it. Especially for Sophomore students, as well as your friends beside you, the third year students.

So medieval trade patterns, even before Magellan went about the world, there were massive trading zones that weren't connected externally. But the internal networks were large.

We call it the zone of ecumenical Trade. By Phillip Curtin. This aspect of exploding the myth is not very new; just hasn't entered the text book. Large, unified zones. And the most important note you should take away is that these zones existed before the European incursion. It existed before this European incursion. We can roughly divide them into the Mediterranean, East Asian and European Zone

In China, the economic growth was unprecedented in earlier China History. There is a wing in the ACM, and where all the bowls with the family crest unified, is like what you do now; you send your family crest to China, and the makers will copy the design for you. There are shipwrecks, where unearthed, and the designs were for Spain. We are talking about customization, the potter in China where the person says to look it up for you. Initially, as an undergrad, you won't believe it until the ACM found a shipwreck and it's on permanent display. It's surprising that China is the manufacturing base of the world; it existed since the Song Dynasty.

Because along the way there will be one joker that speaks Spanish in China. The commercialization, industrialization was seen and developed in China itself but there were a few conditions that allowed it to happen. Before such detailed customization take place, the system must be tried out for internal markets. Merchants would be ambitious before it goes to the world. The real pottery maker will be facilitated by a middle man. Now, it's Alibaba dot com, they are functioning as a middle man in Song Dynasty Times. The ease of transportation was created by the Peace in China.

Some of these conditions consisted of an economic boom. The general characteristics are similar; increased craft production. Where man made heavy usage of iron and steel, you'll find then that the disruptor effect: Massive production of iron only took place after the IR? No. The ecumenical zone. Developments took place in other places before IR.

This was the first period of the great oceanic commerce in the history of the world. One of the accounts is by this Arab diplomat; the 'great chinese jump'. The entire SEA plus East Asia is one Chinese market. When you have sea ships like junks, you see the knowledge of technology, of maritime ships, all of these are implicitly assumed. To have this stage of development, there are a lot of people who know about currents, who know ship technology. Ships in this East Asian era, manifested in Zheng He's voyage, they had 10 masts, as compared to 3 masts in Magellan.

Here, what we then have is major ports like Canton. (Guangzhou). Silk, Lacquerware, iron, steel.

With such massive undertaking, it is inevitable that government would tax such endeavours. Revenues from trade up to 20%. Trade is like heroin, once you take it, it's finished. Previously if your civilization was based on agriculture, it's easy to defend (land). What it also means, once you go to trade, once the economic cocks up, there would be massive disruption (Silver in the East Asian zone).

There is an imperial commissioner to control all the merchants.

Let's talk about the opposite: the Mediterranean. Not just any Mediterranean; but the Muslim Southern part. Say your family is Christians. The Levant: because it always occurs in the Bible. It's one thing to read in the Bible, but the Levant is the Jordan/Syria/Iraq and parts of Egypt. World History students are astonished to know (the IS zone) that historically this zone is as vibrant as the South China Sea. Trade is booming; before the IS incursion, SUTD requested for books from Syria before the 2012 break-out. We managed to buy the book. The next thing we communicated, the book seller was killed. So that was how fast the turnover was in Syria.

The Levant, there is always a dominant power. There is always a dominant power, in China in East Asia. At this period of time it was Egypt. The dynasties went from Fatimids, Ayyubids, Mamluks and then ended with the Ottoman (Turkey). The Ottoman Turks recruited from Montenegro, from Serbia, and that Professor looked totally French. And then she's Turkish. Because when the Ottoman Turks controlled the area, they brought in so much money that it took over the Middle Eastern part of the World. At least 30% of the people look Northern European/Eastern European.

Here, you find that trade is so vibrant that bureaucracy comes in. **Wakil Al-tujjar**, the legal representative for foreign merchants. Another development, the **Funduq**, the inn provided by the state. The comparison would be in Tang Dynasty where there are hotels for merchants. So there would be bureaucracy and a place for them to stay. Some of these roles were replicated in Malacca, because Melaka was part of this trade at this period of time.

The trade was so good that it reached out to Frankish/German and Byzantine traders. (East Roman, HRE) Here, what we then have is a phenomenon. The Jews existed for a long time; they're biblical (forever) and true enough, in Ancient trading zones, they traded with the Copts (Egyptian Christians) and the Muslims. Why I asked about them, is the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Methodists is far removed from the Roman Catholics; the Roman Catholics had a lot of pageantry. The Greek was even more extreme. In Christianity, the more Protestant you are, they try to strip religion of all these pageantry, you and god and so forth. If you go to a service of Methodist or Presbyterian, the service is solemn and painful and not enjoyable because it's very serious. When it comes to East Orthodox, the guy went to some service and everyone was talking to each other. The priest was in the front and trying to get people to focus and everyone was just talking. It was flamboyant and the priest tried to call attention and they... acceded for 2 minutes.

They had 8000 merchants operated from Tunis to Sicily, trade was very vibrant. The Karimi (Muslim Egyptians) who gained control over trade from 12th to 1429.

We have the Christian Mediterranean. We have Othello (Set in Morocco) and the dominator of Christian Mediterranean, and that was Venice. If you are unfortunate enough to join Paolo di Leo to Florence, you would see the buildings, fantastic elaboration. There was trade during this period, the pattern to be followed by the rest of the Westerners went they came to the East, as the Venetians established strongholds as points, and they force the ships to levy ERP. You had to go there and drag them for protection money/road tax/ money grabbing.

The military control was not over territory but chokepoints such as Crete (Aegean and Black Seas) Negroponte, Modon, Coron, Acre. This foreshadowed the texture of SEA colonialism. Raffles was not a visionary, but doing what was established by the Venetian were strategic chokepoints. The venetians dragged the ships to port to tax them. The British did not.

(Shows map of Docks) You would force them to dock at your ports. The Christian and Muslim Mediterranean, and the Chinese who communicated with the Spaniards. Changes are one of the constants in History. Nobody expected the Mongols. This was a Black swan kind of event. Perhaps due to success of ecumenical trade, they neglected defenses. And when you have a bunch of people who were on a different cultural plane, who treat trade as plunder/loot.

Civilization collapsed before this Mongols. Once they conquered, they succumbed to this luxurious culture. They became civilized. The Chinese conquered and that was the beginning of the end. So that's why the Mongols collapsed.... (WAT)

The crisis such as the Black Death and the invasions where the spread of all these diseases and Europe, India and China emerged. All of these things took place at the same time. This is cyclical, and old ports collapsed.

(Shows map of Mongols) Covered Korea, tried Vietnam (adopted Blitzkrieg), tried India, tried Warsaw. Got Persia. United much territory under their own control. Different Khans were in control of these places and they hailed from Mongolia. The overland trade was guaranteed by the Mongols and you could travel safely. So new commercial places appeared. Somalia to Sofala (city states) West ports in Gujarat especially Cambay. In South India is Kling and Chettis. The clearest translation. Kitling/Jilin that this trade place has entered the colloquial vocabulary. This part of the world experienced Chinese diaspora where communities settled in Sabah, Sarawak. And so forth. Despite various restrictions controlling trade, They failed miserably because of rampant smuggling.

Like POTC Chow Yun Fatt where you have various communities, where he was both a brothel head and a pirate captain and there were various Chinese communities in SEAsia.

They represent dispersed military and political power. No one had a chokehold on all these centers. Cities especially port cities were the main nodes whereby people gravitated to and these cities integrated many smaller regions of supply and consumption. So Melaka was the center point where trade products from Sabah and Sarawak were transported, and Melaka became this major node of trade. There were as much as 35 sub-regions.

Some common features were commercial entrepot (neutral and low duties, Melaka, Singapore) and how cosmopolitan these trading centers were. A lot of resident aliens were, and bureaucratic posts created for collective price bargaining. There was competitive pricing on the behalf of the merchants.

We begin to understand how vibrant the incursion is. When the Europeans came in, they knew this region is superbly vibrant and it makes sense to control this areas. They won't bother to come in if it was that lapsap.

European voyages of the world's oceans

What you would read for this Friday (Ibn Battuta's travels and the junks). Typical Magellan ship, two main masts, and to give you a sense of the disparity in technology. What is the main motive for Europeans to cross the seas. Obviously, accidents are the norm for this kind of ships. The first motive **is cash** crops, in the early days. A lot of food is not seasoned by sugar, because sugar is expensive and if they are near certain plants like beetroot or sugarcane, and sugar became widely available in 15th century. The places where they began to industrialize sugar growing was in this place, Cape Verde. The temperature is near the equator there (maybe Haiti?) and you could grow it every month, unlike Winter.

Here, the slaves can work all 12 months and to death. So this is literally the factory system. Another thing would be Sao Tome, and the emphasis is off Cameroon. Cash crops. This was the first plantation system, which would be exported to Haiti.

The other motives were trade. Massive wealth to be made if you happened to be the middle man.

The Italians, they want to play the middle man where they get the goods from China and get it to Europe and vice versa. Trade is one of the great motivators of why Europeans decided to venture out. They wanted to get more profits by cutting out the Muslim middle men. Africa provided goods such as slaves, goods and ivory (elephants). Another motive would be missionary.

This would be a very big motive after your term break, the scramble for Africa. The zeal to spread the word of god was great such as the Franciscans and the Dominicans but they were restricted by the Mongols to certain ports only. If they cannot spread the word by peaceful means, they would do things such as the Reconquista, the Spanish conquest of Granada. Spain at this time was split between the Christian whites and the Moors (Moroccans). They had a toehold in a place like Granada. There was this computer game called Assassins Creed, the first one was set in 1492. The Spanish zeal led them to unify Spain and force the Jews out.

You have famous people like Prince Henry the Navigator where they made alliances against the Muslims, and Vasco de Gama who talked about Christians and Spices. The motivating force of religion cannot be discounted. They are equally sincere about their technology.

Because travelling the world involves two things: the longitude and latitude. The direction is set by the compass. But how do you determine the latitude? By the astrolabe, where one of the lines is perpendicular to the sea level, and which latitude you would have on the globe. By looking at the degrees of the sun, you can determine which latitude you are at. You roughly know where you are. This kind of knowledge is practical, and absolutely needed for sea travel. There were cross staff/back staff to determine the latitude.

The other technique was also about the means of travelling: the shape of the sail. Here, we have a difference between a square sail and a lateen sail. A square sail is monodirectional, and a lateen sail is something we can control the direction of the ship. What if the wind is blowing against you and you want to go the opposite. 'Tacking' involves criss cross against the current.

So you have latitude, longitude, capturing of the wind. The last thing is the wind. You need to have knowledge of currents. The first kind is Planetary winds. At different latitudes you have winds blowing at different direction. You can have tagging to use. Another sort of wind was the Monsoon where you have difference in pressure and goes by six months. During this monsoon, you can go up to China but you can't go down unless you take a long time. So you park yourself there, and come down once the monsoon changes. Or you wait for the traders to come down, but that would mean that you have the middle men.

Together with technology; knowledge about winds which is not gained easily. A lot of these are trade secrets; inch by inch, the European traders hug the coast of Africa to come down. So they can still see land and swim in case of accident. So we have Prince Henry, Bartolomeu Dias who rounded the cape of Good Hope and Vasco de Gama who established port in Calicut who can make profit in pepper and cinnamon. Where is the profit coming from?

Supply and Demand: only you have the goods, and you'll make a killing. So before we talk about people who went around Africa, we have people who go the other direction. Chris Columbus thought he could reach India by Atlantic + Pacific. So he reached places like America, but found lots of natives, and most unfortunately, they fell sick or became slaves. So black gold?

To complete the whole thing, this thing is like stage by stage. Takes a lot of years. You have people like Magellan, his crew was going around the globe. The Spanish Crown gave him 5 ships, 280 men, took 4 months to reach Guam. He was killed in Philippines, and the crew members sailed to Maluku for cloves. Once you passed 1522, once they established the routes, the rest is just pure conquest. The first boat is just for scouting, the second ship onwards is bringing the cannons and location getting.

Trade and Conflict in the Middle East

The great warrior sailors who exploited the gains of Magellan and the rest. Alfonso de Albuquerque.

He controlled the 'Indian Ocean', that is to conquer Hormuz, Goa and Melaka. The roots were guaranteed by Magellan, and took great risks to take these places. These places became chokeholds and forced the ships to come for ERP.

(Map of Portuguese conquests). Much of Coastal India, Melaka, Bantam, Timor, Moluccas, South America. After the Portuguese had done this, the next two European powers were the English and the Dutch. They could not get Goa and all established ports by Portugal, they found other cities to conquer. Cochin, Colombo and so forth.

Technology of ships constantly improved, and what they did, innocuous in itself is the invention of the joint stock company. Insurance. When invested by merchants, then the holding company became rich. This invention of the system known as the joint stock company, which made sure that you did not take the risk, and pool the money together. Your life is not in danger, all you need to do is to appoint one manager. Then the CEO would hire some brave captains to go and get the ships. So the joint stock company had far reaching significance. They tried to get as many ports as possible. The English had India, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta. Whereas Dutch had Cape Town, Colombo, Batavia. Mercantilism: the vicious, zero-sum game between the two parties (parallel trade networks)

These joint stock companies were incredible. Other than warrant by VOC and EIC, the royalty invest a little, and these companies gather their soldiers and explore. The East India Company had no political oversight. How you take over a place? Nobody care because all they care about is money. We are talking about an age which is crass. The joint stock company pools ships, crews, commodities and make wars in the companies' interests. The changes in tech made them huge gains in places such as Africa and India. The Rohingya problem came about because the British took over Bengal (Robert Clive, Bengal 1756) and used them as the admin class.

So Somapah Road, this guy was from Mysore because this was the place where the British exported foreign labour all over the world. Homapah was very hardworking, and sent his son to SJI for education. Because of the close proximity of British interests, the first language he learnt was English. Once you know the language, you can exist in the British realm and the local ethnic group. And Somapah became very rich; he managed (as a civil servant) to gain the trust of the British. Bought territories in Tampines, Punggol. His son owns Singapore's first zoo, but didn't last long.

This trading company became the colonizing arms for these European nations. They conquered large swathes of places in India and Burma and so forth

Global Exchanges

What exactly did they take away? These exchanges are both good and bad. Silver is good, disease is bad. Such as plague. This plague was because of the Silk Road control by Mongols, and these diseases spread fast. Back in 1970s, when the Ebola was first discovered, there are very few flights out from Congo. Nowadays, you just need to go to certain parts of Singapore and see a lot of people from Africa. Because travel is cheaper and simpler. Once you have a trade route established, you have the creation of diseases. When we talk about Syria, Israel, Iran, we talk about terrorists.

For the longest time, they are known for encouragement of science and technology. The parasailer tried to jump off the Mosque. Religious preachers and scientists existed side by side. Science is but an elaboration of the wonders of god, so the same preacher is also involved in Scientific Explorations.

I talked about Chris Columbus going over to South America. The first wave of Spaniards conquered Mexico, vanquished the Aztecs. (Hernan Cortez). Pizarro, his cousin, went to Peru and vanquished another empire, the Incas. Vanquished great civilizations in South America, the Spaniards spread disease instead of conquer the city by force. Small Pox travels fast, and no antibodies. The town collapses because everyone is dying. Small pox is an Old World disease. The Native Americans had no immunity.

So what we then have is the diseases: people were killed off to a death rate of 90%. Once a place is

depopulated; what do you do? You migrate over. Small Pox killed 10-15% of European, 95% died. 21 million to 1 million. Entire social, cultural structures wiped out. Because the population was wiped out, the history of the conquistadores, enemies affected by the disease, in extreme cases, the Pacific Island, the entire population would be gone. This demographic calamity. This exchange.

The Chinese received the peanuts from America. Because of the conquests, it was spread to China. This plant was nutritious that it would grow and improved the population of China by 4 times. So these are the various things. Before Columbus, no potato. These new products caused the population to boom in the old world. These new foods were easily grown and what you had then was the old world with such a big boom and you have forced migration back to Americas because the Americas were depopulated by this time.

What we had then was the trading empires, established by the Portuguese, the English and the Dutch was the 'carrying' trade. The traders took part in it such as the ecumenical zones. The European traders connected the zones, and the 16th century traders became as prominent as the Arabs and established the Atlantic Trade. Trading in Silver, Slaves, sugar and guns in the Atlantic trades.

The Asian trade was facilitated by the Philippines. The next stop was China, because China wanted silver. Those mountains full of silver using indigenous Indians and export galleons of silver to China. Silver was used as currency in China. So how China functioned as a silver sink? The ease of silver coming from South America such that it affected the banks in China. So Mexico had a lot of silver which they exported to Spain and to China.

What are some of the takeaways. What are medieval times, the ecumenical trade, and a lot of these ecumenical zones were only possible by transoceanic networks which the Europeans exploited. Talking about Columbian exchange, how diseases wiped out population in South America and the interdependence and global integration of trade. This topic would then form an overview. Things that are local but global in significance.

Cohort

Friday, September 14, 2018 11:02 AM

Talks about people's perception of maps. Since we're going to do three travellers who have travelled immense distances. If you look at the Hecateus Map according to 500 BC, it's BC 500. Just take a look; if you are a historian or some researcher. What does it tell you?

For the western world, Greece is the civilized place, the center of the world. There's another country that sees itself as the center, literally Zhong Guo/China. So they are not unique.

They only ventured this far. Literally, there is a Sea commentary, and some people travelled regularly to this country Libya which they think is the whole of Africa. Where is India? They know it's somewhere here, this place called *Indi* but they don't know how far and how wide.

Travels take time, perceptions of knowledge are slowly built up.

This is BC220, it covers more, and 500 and 220 is about 280 years apart. More sophisticated, they know there's Arabiam and they know that there's an India. China is still not in their perception. Europe is now very sophisticated. Significantly, they know Arabian Desert, Arabian Peninsula and so forth. This is a map that is in Seventh Century. Previous two maps are drawn by the Greeks.

This is a map drawn by clergy of the Christian church. How does he see the world? It's very simple, everywhere is Christian. God is only present, Same belief that is shared. This is called a T& O map where Asia is cut off from the rest. From 7th century onwards see Asia as a world of its own. As exotic. We will cover concepts like orientalism. From 7th century, this ingrained thinking that Asia is different. It's formed as early as 7th century.

Let's take a look at AD1030. Look at this guy Abu Rihan Birunensis, three hundred years before Ibn Battuta. He knows there is India, China, Arabia. The Muslims gained knowledge from the Greeks. His perception of the map, for the Muslim world was this, and definitely, there is one more place, it's called Sudan. You find that the Arabian part is very sophisticated, these people come from there. Here you can find the beginnings of Russia and the Turks. This is a Muslim map maker.

Here you find another map, highly similar. This is Africa, Arab. By this time, they already know there is a Hokkaido and they know there's a Philippines, Hainan, Taiwan and so on. We look at the date it is 1154.

It is a myth to think that World Trade only exists principally because the Europeans circumvent the world and the Europeans brought world trade. Because number 1, we have ecumenical zones and these zones overlap each other. Look at Marco Polo, 1260-1295, before Magellan. And Ibn Battuta, he's there in 1346!

So far you have seen European maps. Let's look at some Asian maps, world perceived by some Asians. Here is one map perceived by the Thai people. Xianluo, which is the translation of Siam. Why they have this Mount Meru? You go to Indonesia, there is a similar thing called Borobodur. In their cosmology, Mount Meru is their haven. Greek Gods go on Olympus; gods have some mountain.

What's one favorite past time of Ming scholars, they climb mountain and compose a poem. This is the Ming Dynasty in 1389. A map, the Chinese drew it for themselves. Truly, this is still before Zheng He's travels. What is the perception of themselves. India and Arabia are all not important. This is reflected in the Greek Map. A lot of civilizations start out as themselves being important. The concept of Barbarian are very important. We are the center of the universe.

This is another map, in the 16th century. The European perception is Europe, Asia and Africa. There

are three major places. There is another map, the Mercator 1569. Longitude and latitude come into beginning. They roughly organize the map, the places, and the distances. For example, the Siamese map, and the Arab map, they are not to scale. By 1569, there is this attempt that maps should represent reality.

These are preliminaries about what is important to you.

Task 1:

Most interesting trip you had abroad:

Cause for higher order skills. In World War 2, I deal with one topic with the Korean Comfort women. Deal with movies, so forth.

Nicholas Chan: Shubi, my friend here, she went to ALP last year, she speaks no Chinese at all. Three months long where you go to Zhejiang University. Stuck in a foreign land without no language, you can't communicate. You have a personal identity to go around the world you. Can't feel nice. It feels really crappy, Stripping you of your individual ability.

You could wear sweaters outside, 37 degrees, 40 degrees, no one wants to leave the hostel. There's like 20 degrees. Coming from Singapore, it's 25 - 30 degrees. Where you have one day hot and the one day cold. It's manageable. Not when there's 20 degrees difference. So that really stuck with me.

Everything done is in your phone. You can deposit your currency into an account, Alipay is set up. Nobody takes cash nowadays. Some waffles from the street hawker. Compare to the Italian travel guide, to talk about the currency.

Min Chang Kim (Frank): Calvin's story: Portugal Internship program. People dancing in the street, no stress.

Kah Wei: There's Schengen Area, drinking on the streets. Just a nut case. And it's a whole new different world. It's a culture shock. How's your weekend. Give a perfunctory answer. Even in Europe, if you're talking to the Italian, it's the enjoyment. The French is as hardworking and even more anal than the US. Their eye for excellence is quite good.

Wesson: ESD Sophomore: Sanjii's story. Australian trip, but Swiss trip more interesting. Went for 2 - 3 weeks. Experience stuck in his mind: hardship and he met a celebrity. Went to this place called Mt Pilatus. Went up through cable car. They went up fine, saw the mountain, just before they came down, a forecasted storm.

The first two groups, first was about emotions. How people felt emotions differently. During 16th century, there was a high because of sugar. Methodical: go on about points

Edmund's story. He went to Harbin, and train trip to Moscow. It was a three week long train trip. It was the first time without any technology. Service providers, and no access to the internet. Trip for personal reflection. The locals wanted to make this journey, to spend time with themselves.

Russian novels have grief and poignancy. They went on the trip to reflect. He had conversations with strangers. And about death?

Yi Liang (Zheng Yu): SEAsia backpacking trip. ORD. Khmer Rouge: Death Museum. Pol Pot.

Each tale gets bigger

Readings

TianFei: Inscription: Write down his adventures and what he has done. What is his physical conditions: He's a eunuch. Zheng He was huge, he's a Muslim, his emperor was not the proclaimed, Zheng He wielded the saber. He's a very martial background, was a Muslim from Yunnan. In his final trip, he wrote his last will, and didn't want to go back to China.

The rule of the thumb: conquer the country, arrest the king and returned him to his country. Xinhua: they just sailed away.

Created good relationship with Sri Lanka. Every time they go somewhere, it'll be nice, and whooped their ass. The deity they prayed to Ma Zhu. Out of respect to the majority of ppl there (Hokkien), that's the goddess. They credit almost everything they had to Ma Zhu. Credit is given to the Allah in Ibn Battuta.

They had some recounts that were supernatural, as they were attacked by barbaric countries, there would be supernatural soldiers. In China, tian bing tian jiang. Ming Dynasty was infamous for their rockets/cannons. That's the supernatural soldiers. When the Ming emperor laid siege to the fortress, there was gunpowder.

They presented Zebras and Giraffes to the court.

Also went to Indonesia and spread their influence. China was the imperial power. Whoever did not pay respect to Son of Heaven? Get wacked. The account of the Sri Lankan king was different.

Pegolatti's account: Italian account. Travel guide on how to travel, what to buy, how to trade and how much you could get for your trade. They get from merchants. You can gauge how long your trip will take and how many supplies you have to take. How many packets of flour to take and what not. Because they need to eat. They talk about dangers on the trip, and you should know the route as when the lord of the area dies, there will be a chaos. Political advice.

The interpreter for the native Americans is always a female, as a lady is a less of a threat. Also, dual usage, as a man with needs on a long journey. When the Mongols went on a conquer rampage, the bestiality is not unheard of.

He talks about exchange trip. Make a note in Yuan Dynasty, they are using paper currency. There was a retrogression in Ming Dynasty where they reverted back to silver ingots.

Battuta went through a series of events. He was fortunate that the junk sank without him. Pg 225, On board were baggage and servants.

Pg 216, Battuta the fugitive left the village with only his trousers. The dark complexioned man revealed he's a Muslim and invited him to accompany him.

He ran away when he lost the treasures. He used the marriage to Maldives to get into the political scene. If he was treated like royalty, how come he had to marry in? He wasn't famous.

Pg 235 He's a judge, implement Korean law. Monitored their customs. He's a prick/traditionalist. He's a hypocrite. Talk through both sides of the mouth. He was disturbed by the breasts, everyone must cover up.

Pg 237 What happened is that for Islamic culture is that they don't visit prostitutes, not pleasing in the eyes of the gods. They will marry a local woman, and divorce her. Not sinful. They are in denial that this is a sin. You try your best to obey god and you can't. Ppl still practice that in Indonesia. Temporary wives that go from one businessman to another.

He succeeded in Vietnam, but not later. Composite bow: three pieces of material and everything gets destroyed in the humidity. The same ship builders, during Kublai Khan's time, used green wood to build the boats. The Hokkiens sabotaged them. The Japanese were prepared for invasion. And also a typhoon for destroying the Mongols.

Lecture

Monday, September 17, 2018 1:30 PM

Main focus of Dr. Pang was China. When it came to this week, either do Azetecs/Incas and how Cortez slaughtered all of those people. Or reading knowledge of. When I did this topic, it was too big. It stretches over 2 hours, and either students going to die of boredom.

So split the lecture into two parts. For one, he belonged to the dynasty that sent envoys to the Malaysian part of the world. Zheng He. This conflagration engulfed the larger part of East Asia that nobody knew about. Mainly because not many people do this history due to the lack of language proficiency. Things began to change with the advent of Swope's presentation. He did a very thorough study and corresponded to what most Chinese authors would have said about the event.

Especially when we talk about this commodity called Silver. How Peru was exterminated, not due to their prowess in war, but to their susceptibility of war. What's interesting is that the lost city of Z talks about the indigenous Indians who met the Conquistadors and subsequently died of disease. So nobody could find this lost city.

Incidentally, the amazing story is that Silver that was discovered in South America found a ready market in China. The story about if you go to ACM, in Week 7, You're going to take a look at the plates in Quanzhou, made for Spanish family. The main theme is about globalization, so Silver as the currency makes a lot of sense.

The other thing was Wokou, or pirates. The Chinese called them pygmy thieves. The Chinese like to cast on foreigners. So this bunch of people, most of these pirates called Japanese pirates were mainly Chinese. The third part I rounded up with the Imjin War. The casualty rate far outstripped the modern casualty numbers of the modern Korean War. The modern Korean War had aircraft, but this had no aircraft and more people died of rampage.

How are these three things related? All of them are connected by the silver flow.

From 1520s to 1490s, silver flow was constant. The event that happened, the massive Pirate invasion of China happened in this time, there were a lot of sea bans, and the Imjin War in the 1590s. All of these events have the common denominator of the Silver trade.

Let's talk about the Silver Flow! These are the pictures of the silver ingots used in China. Of these Gong Bao. The seventh lunar month; they burn paper silver ingots and other offerings. The most important story: why did Silver become so important during the Ming Dynasty? What's the aim of this very big lecture? The most important move was the shift from coin currency to silver, and it started in Song. Was because the Song Dynasty that heralded the boom in global trade.

In Song, you could have plates made in China, and the plate-maker had to be paid in a certain currency. So you need currency. Silver was the convenient exchange unit. One of the currency being used was paper currency. There were thoughts about using paper currency but this was abandoned in Ming. I will give you a very short explanation why.

There's this particular movie about forgery of currency, because it was a big issue. It was because there was rampant forgery. The government did not control printing of coins. This was a problem that the Ming Dynasty did not solve. Like any good bureaucracy, the bureaucracy uses the easiest method to deal with a problem via cultural inertia. They want instantaneous solutions to a very difficult problem. Silver was the band-aid to solve this thing

Because silver ingots, which you can break into pieces, and this beats barter trade. This can be verified easily. And things are not helped that China produces its own silver before the 1430s.

Because silver could be easily available, you don't have to think so hard about forgery in silver. It's like water flowing to the lowest point; and then Chinese silver mines ran out. You would think that the Chinese would innovate; how to deal with forgery, with good monetary policy, and legal tender. What does it mean by legal tender? What is it that this is based on?

The government must be able to back up their fiat currency. There would be hyperinflation. So here, we have the equivalence. In China, the paper currency was not thought through, and the transition of Yuan to Ming created chaos. Anything that the previous dynasty, the current would not be at pains to revive it. It is easier to use something that is verifiable, and available. The Chinese found another source of Silver; in Japan. Instead of slowing down and looking for a solution, you go for the easiest solution. So here, the Japanese silver mines provided a stop gap.

The Spanish provided it once the Japanese ran out of silver as well. They did not sit down to policy rethink about their paper currency. This is a salutary lesson. So now Silver is a kind of lubricant; what is it that the Chinese need silver. What are they pumping the silver into China?

Some goods were like Silk. While Japan, producing silver, had this insatiable madness for Chinese silk. This is not helped by the Chinese closing their ports to the violent Japanese. (Closed in 1523). They called the Japanese unruly people. In particular, the 1523 ban was because two groups of Samurai started killing each other and the neighboring Chinese in Ningbo. A ban is a blunt instrument; it is overkill and too disruptive. Not like taxes. This ban which is frequently used in Ming Dynasty provides a salutary example of implementation. Ming is used by political scientists to explain the fall of dynasties. The Korean ports were also banned in 1539.

Anything that had lucrative trade, there would be a black market. If you don't do, others will do. There were illegal middlemen, huge numbers of gentry, businessmen along the coast of China, profited from this arrangement, and there was a tenfold profit selling yarn to Japanese.

How about the ban in chewing gum? We're not talking about drugs. It didn't work. So can you imagine that the trade that had been lucrative, the Chinese had invested in it, there is a general sea ban? I'm very sure that the gentry would give the collective middle finger. Nobody obeyed it. It forces the Maritime trade underground. It created an upsurge of Wokou 1550s. The Chinese merchants turned pirates joined Japanese drifters (from the civil war) from the Sengoku period. Are they willing to become farmers after that? The high of killing is very difficult to be satisfied by planting rice. It is not the same.

So a lot of these drifters joined the bankers (Chinese) and they launched an attack on China itself. In come this ban with the role of another bunch of foreigners. The Portuguese themselves had a trading port in Macau (1557). When you ban the Japanese, there are third parties, the Portuguese benefitted as people you can deal with. They entered the gap. So in 1567, although the Chinese repealed the sea ban, they maintained the ban on Japan. The Japanese silver was shipped by the Portuguese via Macau.

What made the situation explosive; in Economics terms, what money does is to increase liquidity. What people normally do is to spend. People spend on property, so stamp tax, interest rates being too low, to reduce liquidity.

The liquidity came from South America. Literally, the entire mountain of Potosi. The Spaniards hit upon this mountain that was ridden with silver. Originally, the silver was mined, and they got the native Incans who survived the measles and the Small Pox. Originally for Spanish usage, the Spanish shipped to Spain, and the market in Spain became saturated. Into this breach was the Chinese demand. Once they conquered the place, they need to find another place to port, and that would be Luzon in the Phillipines. By 1571, all hell broke loose when Silver became easily available. The Chinese want it, and the Spanish could provide it.

From that moment onwards, there was no looking back like looking at the monetary policy and controlling inflation. By late 1590s, there were 15-40 Chinese ships trading with Luzon. There was so

much silver available; returning ships only carried silver coins. Custom revenue at Haicheng (Fujian) 29,000 taels in 1594.

The next step was to tip the thing over. Previously, land taxes, made in kind, (so silk for silk, grain bags in grain) for the convenience of the accountants in Ming, Silver became the unit of tax. Chinese demand pushed up the value of silver. The Spanish funded their wars in Europe based off the silver trade. There was no longer payment in kind, the peasants had to pay in silver their taxes.

It created other virtual ports. What you mean by that? It just means that they try to duplicate the Chinese ports. Because for Chinese ports, the nationality was restricted. Other parts such as Hoi-An in Vietnam and in Taiwan, all these were offshore banking ports. They were not controlled by the Chinese government but everyone can go there. It was unregulated, neutral held great attraction for traders. Hoi-An was a port city in Vietnamese Ngyuen Kingdom. It is the words of one Historian, 'a Chinese port waway from China'. It was greatly important for Japanese especially when Japanese banned from Macao 1608.

In the 16th century, the Chinese imported 2330 tons of Silver. In the 17th century, it was 7330. When was something too good become too much. This is one classic case; what late Ming suffered was massive imports of Silver. If you stop the spigot from flowing, the entire economy went into shock. Some in barter, some in silver, controlled tightly. This is one reason why we have a basket of currencies, so that if one went south, the economy is not sent into spiral. China became a silver sink; and when silver declined, government revenue declined -- fixed receipts. Silver stimulated smuggling. So their taxes were in silver but they didn't have enough silver to pay for the taxes.

So here the question was strange; how did the Japanese pirates turn Chinese? (1551-60) The story starts from Zheng He when all his treasure ships went to the Gulf of Aden. Most of his trips were not funded by the crown, but by private interest. Indeed, the success of Zheng He's maritime expedition meant that the gentry that made the ships for Zheng He made immense profits. That's why you could see Zheng He temples. So all these facilitated follow-up trade. Zheng He did not only go one time, but seven. The exponential benefits from all these trips. It boosts the economy and there was a huge maritime trade. It was greatly boosted by Zheng He's visitations

Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu was a greedy man. He also knew that sometimes to pay obeisance to an Emperor far away could reap immense profits. So long as every year I get my trade, I'm a rich man (1401). Kinkakuji: it's a close relationship between Chinese and Japanese trade. What the Chinese did was to give bamboo tablet to official, and when half matches half, the official could bring the trade boats. This could literally tally the two bamboo strips.

Seventeen tally missions were made under this mission.

The shogun was implicitly under the Chinese mission, not that the Chinese were forcing the issue, as the Chinese were profiting from Japanese silver. The coastal areas were boom towns, whereby handicraft and processing industries occurred in volumes unseen by the world.

What then you have is the local Chinese and the merchants were involved in this trade. So suddenly, when the imperial palace decide to have a sea ban, it would cause a shockwave to the system. The question was that why did the emperor have this? The merchant wants to make money. The emperor wants to maintain power. 海禁 Because of the roots of the first emperor, who's a riff raff, he's at pains to portray that they are very learned. Because the Ming came from such low class people, his descendants portrayed themselves as Confucian and they had a preference for agricultural plus disdain for commerce. And a lot of those who opposed the Emperor was at the coast of China. In order to have control of trade and ideological purity, so any place in 20 miles from the coast was a no-go area.

The historical origins of the Wokou. There was a civil war in Japan (Muromachi vs S. Court), the Koryo dynasty in crisis in 1370s and the Mongol empire disintegrating 1360s. The first case was in Korea, and in 1376 - 1385, there were 174 cases of Wokou preyed in Korea. The Koreans took action, the Chinese took action. The last major wokou fleet was destroyed by Chinese off Liaodong in 1419.

The second wave had 467 incidences, between 1551-1560. we are talking about 10,000 ships coming down. In the Japanese version, they see the Wokou as Chinese (the Japanese would never claim to be Wokou), the Chinese were hiding official malfeasance, with discontented locals turned pirates, and Chu Wan's enforcement of sea ban forced Chinese traders to Japan.

In the Chinese version, the majority of the Wokou are Chinese, how do I know it's Chinese? Because they're speaking Hokkien. So most of them are Chinese, they admitted it. The instances of all these cause the Chinese to blame the Portuguese for provoking this action, and the traders seek safer bases in Japan, and the Fujian gentry had investors in trade while the Japanese sponsored the Wokou. Looking at the map, they know where to land, the path is possible.

We would come to this theme again; the fundamental truth is that nobody screwed you better than yourselves, because they know where to screw. The Fujian people were wokou, and the Africans captured slaves themselves.

The Japanese called it Bafan, to go make prizes and rob the maritime localities and settlements of China with many vessels armed for that purpose. The pirate chiefs had safe bases and powerful patrons in Japan. They drew much of their fighting manpower from that island country.

The Japanese provinces were the most prolific breeding ground because the Japanese survived most conflicts. What's interesting is Satsuma, this is the place, towards the end of the Meiji Reforms, they were the last stronghold of feudalism. This is the most unruly place; they profited immensely because they were rebellious and created a lot of problems for the Japanese themselves.

This General Qi Jiguang, appointed the general in charge of the tactics of dealing with the Japanese Wokou. Good swords need to introduce carbon, so just the right carbon, and it is done by an artisan than mass manufacturing. So the Japanese mastered the katana and their katana is longer than the typical Japanese sword. In the squad level, he came up with an eleven man squad, with spikes. So this works because the Lang Xian (bamboo poles) were used to poke before they could get at them. They used small troop formations and the usage of arquebuses. All of these were implemented in troops against the Wokou.

When the enemy came along, in thirty feet, there would be two fellows with bamboo shoots holding them down and the farmers behind them would catch them. And the arquebusiers would shoot at them. Bafan raids lessened because the Chinese proved they could fight back generally. The greatest of the pirate bands were broken up in the late 1550s. The governor of Zhejiang, Hu Zhongxian, lured the major wokou leaders to their deaths, and the Chinese lifted the sea ban in 1567.

The Imjin War: significant period in history. Yi Sun Sin: like all dramas, there were a lot of movies on him.

Hideyoshi: Psychologically impaired, and the Japanese were in a civil war. Hideyoshi was prime example of what comes out of civil war. During the civil war, they like to burn the city down to the ashes. So Hideyoshi himself, in 1585, became the kampaku (Imperial Regent). He previously served Nobunaga and was replaced by Tokugawa. These three are known as the 'Three Unifiers of Japan'. What was interesting about him is that the historians themselves could not make heads or tails of what he wants. He wanted to conquer China. So for a person who has just succeeded in unifying Japan to want China, but one could begin to understand this was because of trade. To control this big piece of trade, he has to conquer China. For him, he just needs to take the capital and thus the rest of China.

Nowadays, this crazy adventure could very well be to direct his daimyos' aggressive impulses towards the neighboring country. So the first assault wave to Pusan came in 1592 May.

The Koreans weren't strong in that period. The Koreans themselves were messed up; their guiding philosophy was the Neo-Confucian; they're denouncing each other as who was more Confucian. So the Korean court was split between the Easterners and the Westerners. So the critical issue for

them, due to the underlying conflict, was the issue of succession to the King. There was deep factionalism in the court. What makes court becoming factional, with ministers denouncing each other for morally incorrupt. Wanli was supremely stubborn (underlying his strength of will). The Koreans were arguing if the threat was real. It's not that the Koreans were not patriotic. There were ministers who were patriotic (Song Yingchang) who's advice was not heeded.

The elites (Yangban) did not go military, so they would hire people to replace you. So replacement soldiers were not going to fight very well, because it's just a commercial exchange. During this time, the Koreans had not changed their battle tactics. If your enemies are swords or spears, the mass charge works. But when you are mobbing into an artillery, you just become one big walking target. The Japanese fire into the masses and the cavalry would sweep left and right to get stragglers. So the peasants evaded service whenever they could. The emperor escaped across the Yalu River, and the Chinese couldn't believe that Korea collapsed.

When the Chinese finally routed the Japanese in 1593. The Chinese spent money sending troops, it has other rebellions going on and it needs to prioritize the resources. The Koreans see it as the Chinese screwing them up. The Koreans did not participate in the negotiations. Because the negotiations were not successful, it brought about Part 2.

So the Chinese decided to attack. So two things happened at the same time; the Chinese attacked the Japanese because the Koreans would protect their rear. The Japanese were being killed off by the Koreans in guerilla style attacks. The highlights of taekwondo was the high kick because it originated from the Imjin War. The Korean Peasant versus the Samurai on the horse. The peasant is supposed to run, crouch on his back and the second peasant would kick the Japanese off the horse. So the Koreans were actively engaged with the Chinese, and this stiffened the Chinese resistance.

So they put more heart into the fighting. On the other hand, the Chinese had to thank Yi Sun Sin to cut off Japanese aid. He removed any attempts at naval reinforcement. IN one of the most famous battle was the Myongnyang Strait. On one of the multiple islands near the South, Yi Sun Sin managed to defeat most of the Japanese ships that were launched, and this was one of their most celebrated naval success.

What is the significance of the Imjin War

Weapons: The kind of weapons used were unprecedented. Whereby Cortez was firing single weapon shots, they were already using canons of this size. The military technology was leaps and bounds above, and previous lessons they learnt from Qi Jiguang were used. Small squads were adopted. Small squads are logical with musketry. The fellow has to aim and he might miss. So through really superior firearms, the Chinese were able to overcome the Japanese. They put a halt to the Japanese juggernaut at Pyongyang (Feb 1593) and this was through superior cannons. Their making of cannons had metallurgical knowledge, and casting technology.

The Koreans had 6 turtle boats. They had heavily armored boats whereby they clad the surface with iron sheets and most of these ships had cannons around it. One important technology is actually pivoting. If you have cannons which are on a leverage, they need not maneuver the ship, just the cannon and you can aim and fire. This was the brainchild of Yi Sun Sin.

The other tactic was battle maneuvers. The Koreans were in a straight line, the Koreans would pretend to break in terror (because the Japanese had no respect for the Koreans) they would probably believe in it. Yi would restrict it to an envelopment shape, and along the narrow strait and give them broad side. Basically, on their side, Cannae style, and fire at will. They could only go front (cannons blocking) or retreat (but they are all in a rectangular block, how to retreat)

Trafalgar used the same tactics against the French in Egypt.

The Imjin War was important because of the concept of Korean sovereignty was in question. What was the responsibility as a vassal, if you pay obsequiousness, you have a responsibility to come. This is the

argument of Wanli to his ministers. How can I be emperor if I don't help the Koreans, even if I can't help them? Nobody is going to pay their obsequies to you!

The other thing you have is that time and again, the Chinese would negotiate behind their backs. What happened is that Hideyoshi wanted the Japanese to kill as many Koreans as possible. So they would have a container full of brine and cut off the ear and bring it back to Japan for a reward. So there is a mound of ears buried in Mimizuka. 50,000 Koreans were forcibly brought to Japan as a result of Hideyoshi's war of aggression. The craftsmen brought to Japan their artisan and knowledge.

Does it mean that the Chinese stopped trading with the Japanese? No, Hideyoshi issued vermillion seal licenses to get gunpowder from China. He's fighting the Chinese in Korea but yet he's getting gunpowder to fight Chinese in Korea. There's money to be made, so it doesn't really matter. Even when they are fighting, they are busy trading because they need the money. 60-70 Chinese ships were regularly travelling to 1700s.

Takeaways: China became a silver sink. And silver was not like the US dollar, Silver was the currency that governed the world at the point in time. Wokou was a transnational phenomena with equal participation from the Chinese and the Japanese. The Imjin War was a contributing factor to the decline of the Ming Dynasty because it sucked up so much money. Wanli provoked a lot of violence because he used the eunuchs to extract the money for the treasury.

Essay Stuff

Thursday, September 20, 2018

12:10 PM

About Hideyoshi:

- "Korea was supposed to function as a corridor to quickly reach his ambitious final goal: the conquest of China, and ultimately India" : samurai-archives.com/hak.html

-> Korea's no prize, just an ends to a means. The fact that he got stopped in Korea meant that it was not necessary to waste time and resources to properly conquer Korea, only to destroy it such that there are no means of regrouping to conduct a rebellion

"As I was about to be conceived, my ear mother dreamt that the wheel of the sun had entered her womb. The diviner declared: 'As far as the sun shines, so will the brilliance of his rule extend. When he reaches his prime, the Eight Directions will be enlightened through his benevolence and the Four Seas replete with the glory of his name. How could anyone doubt this!'"

Used as a means to justify his mandate over Japan; also, look at the audience: This is the King of Korea. This is standard propaganda, but why is he flinging it in the face of someone who's also a divine being (in Confucian words) and someone who was an enemy? Clearly he did not believe the Koreans to be a (right) match for him!

Hideyoshi was someone who was singularly devoted to warfare, and was not yet tired of fighting. So he had opponents to deal with; he had an ambition (some say megalomaniacal) to conquer the rest of the globe which he knew nothing of.

'Anyone who turned against me was automatically crushed. Whomever I fought, I never failed to win; wherever I attacked, I never failed to conquer'.

Hideyoshi was kind of a Caesar-like in the *veni vidi vici* thing. He followed this up with a passage through Korea (he treated Korea as an independent territory) and declared that he was ready to 'Spread [his] fame throughout the Three countries: Japan, China and India Pg. 860, hideyoshi letter).

A promise of alliance with Korea which he never received an answer.

Imjin War

Friday, September 21, 2018 11:38 AM

The mountains are high, the emperor is far away. The man on the ground, Shen and Konishi, were far away from both centers of power.

Hideyoshi, Letter to king of Korea

The King of Korea congratulated Hideyoshi for taking over Japan. He outlined his ambitions to reign supremacy over Korea and China.

As I was about to be conceived, my dear mother dreamt that the wheel of the sun had entered her womb"

Divinity, special and unique. Miracles are supposed to justify the chosen one. They're very common to justify legitimacy via miracle.

He acknowledged that rulers will die, their reign won't be very long. So accomplish as much as he can before he dies. Usually, it's king reigning for a thousand years. If someone accepts he's going to die, he wants to leave a legacy. So subsequent successors will want to do better; try their best to come out of the shadow from the founder. It's a huge motivation that those who are about to die.

He was a lowly retainer. He managed to rise up the ranks.

P: *"Anyone who turned against me was automatically crushed. Hence my subjects live in plenty and the revenue produced by the land has increased ten-thousand-fold over the past. I shall in one fell swoop invade Great Ming. I have in mind to introduce Japanese customs and values to the four hundred and more provinces of that country and bestow upon it the benefits of imperial rule and culture for the coming hundred million years"* compare to the letter written by England in response to China

Priest from Japan, Chosen Hinikki

Observer of the war. He detailed the desolation done by the Japanese to the Koreans. How bloodthirsty they are and the cruelty they suffered. The very few writers that did not glorify the war. War usually means glory, mass casualties, and plunder. This bloodlust released on the Koreans: if you see the face of war, when combatants are in war, they need the release. This same bloodlust was released on Nanjing after the battle. It is not unique to the Japanese; so don't go away from the Nankin massacre. The Manchu troops sacked the city; any troops in door-to-door fighting are not unique.

Summarized biography of Yi Sun Sin

Born into the aristocratic family, bound to military arts. Talked about his courage and tenacity, crawl to a tree, make a cast and continue riding a horse. He was so strict that his superiors threw him to a remote corner. He climbed back to general twice from a rank of foot soldier. The Korean court is too factional; king is powerless. Why the hell he got demoted so much? The king couldn't protect this guy.

He was sent to the tip of Korea and invented all the military tactics that he was known for. He has this second in command for the fleet against the Japanese who was jealous of his success. When he rescued his second in command, Won Kyun lost face and plotted to demote him back to corporal again. He adapted to the Japanese fighting style. His turtle boat was created to respond to the 'board and grapple' and cut them off before they started boarding. He designed his ship to be circular. Stealth technology wise, get a smoke generator.

Korea is way too big to conquer. There are mountain ranges and troops can't easily cross over. The route from Pusan to Seoul is straight, but other parts are difficult to cross over. There are other places he could cross in safety.

Yi Sun Sin Diary

Primary source. In Korea, until today, some of the Korean family records that date back to this time. Zeng Guofan Family book; the mark of excellence is how much you follow teachings; it is self-serving. He is a brave man who paid with his life. They keep that to boost their legitimacy. You would not be so naïve that it is totally this humble. Influenced by Chinese.

A wise captain should keep to the rule 知己知彼 百战百胜。

The influence of the hegemon. He was trying to express his feeling and linked it to the weather. Book of Changes -- action oriented, deeply about things.

"Nobody in the central government who could save the nation from danger"

The Korean court has escaped, but he is a bit melodramatic about it. If the central government was really useless, why would he be recommended to commander. Don't get caught up by his emotion. Know that he was recommended by non-moronic person. There's a lot of patronage.

Tries to boost the sailor's confidence : *At this time I reassured them once again in a quiet voice "The enemy vessels are many but they cannot come to attack us. Have no fear, but shoot at them with all your might."*

Confucius says: "Think, then act decisively." To cope with the worst possible outcome I did this this. He analyzes the situation and reacts accordingly. It's a situation report, Korean style. The crane-wing style: copied by Trafalgar Nelson.

Ming Shi-lu

Historians will start chronicling from the previous state. What you're seeing now is a typical chronicle. It is not written like a history; but day-by-day. They'll copy down the memorials.

Siam wanted to help and send troops but needed to follow court approval.

The second wako invasion happened in 1550s-60s. 1593: Imjin War occurred. Question is: thirty years since the last wako. The Chinese treated the British as Wako. They remembered everything; historical remembrance. The comparison are also frequently wrong. When you compare the wrong thing, because the British are not Wako. Not to rape, but to take the entire port. They're not interested in territory. The same references to Wako was used in Qing Dynasty. You are identifying the wrong enemy and give the wrong tactics. Your national policy collapses because your assumptions collapse.

Trade between Japan ceased after the ban. This would give rise to more bandits because if there's a ban in trade, people's revenue get affected. This analysis is for the Wako period, the Imjin war is one nation invading another; Hideyoshi is a hegemon. This is not a wako, but a national invasion. It's shocking that the analysis is still stuck in the Wako period.

Despite the war, did trade stop? No, trade got even more furious. There's nothing more exciting than the war. These are merchants of death; during the Korean war, a lot of rich people in Singapore profited enormously. If you are a smart enterprising Teochew in Singapore, you send medicine and pharmaceutical to Korea. There is a sanction everywhere. They patrol the seventh fleet. Can smuggle penicillin and vaccine. They got penicillin from the Japanese Second World war and had expired to Chinese. The Chinese had no choice but to buy expired penicillin. Where are you going to get penicillin if you had American sanctions?

They took bum boats to go to Korea. Huge risks! Bombarded by artillery shell and because Chinese government willing to pay. It's frustrating, you're fighting a war here and your people are selling supplies.

Kang Hang, the POW

There are a lot of Koreans who migrated to US, and he was a POW. This entire thing, he was pissed. Tried to escape several times.

The officers had sent peasants to fight, no experience. There were a lot of shifts. One's general could

change anytime.

Yangban. Those possessing a modicum of influence or money managed to escape either by bribery or thorough connections. Only the poor with no connections were sent to fight. Moreover a general does not have a group of soldiers assigned to him, nor does a common soldier follow a particular leader. Half the villages belong to the Mobile Inspector and the other half belong to the Army commander. Positions of generals and soldiers are shifted constantly

So the Koreans built the fort, and other Koreans use the stone to build their own houses. The forts destroyed.

They dismissed good soldiers and leaders incorrectly. Yi Sun Sin was abruptly jailed and replaced with incompetent general called Won Kyun. All of these are written to the Emperor, but usually you don't want to be so blunt. You're talking to the Emperor.

The generals weren't taken care of properly and exhausted their own soldiers. They don't pay the generals well, expect them to survive on Korean air... So they stole from their own soldiers instead.

They killed the Japanese surrendered instead of making them work for them. The living conditions in Korea was better than Japan. A lot of skilled laborers were exported to Japan because the material conditions were much worse. Which is ironic; the most famous dish in Japan is raw.

Lesson

Monday, September 24, 2018 1:24 PM

I'll trace it to the modern period. In particular, I'll talk about the Trans-Saharan and East African slave trade. They are like your ecumenical zones; establish trade routes for slaves. Tap onto this network that has already been established. When the Europeans came, with their plantation (agriculture on industrial scale). The Middle Passage: Amistad highlighted the Middle Passage.

Talk about the Haitian Revolution, Toussaint L'Ouverture: Too-san loo-vak-teo. Island called Haiti, once called Saint-Dominique (Saint Domain). Car-hon (Carreux) size of the area. Livres (currency) lee-ver-rays. Sans-culottes <sorn-too-lets>

Slavery is the condition in which one human being is owned by another. A slave is considered by law as property, or chattel, and is deprived of most of the rights ordinarily held by free persons. Historical precedent for slavery: A lot of people forgot that Egypt is part of Africa. In terms of slavery, the institution of slavery is biblical. If you lose a war, people will take your head or if they think about the economical value, sell you to slavery. Slavery is a function of law. If there was profit to be made, these are regular features along the Nile River. Slaves are captured and transported to more distant places. Commerce in slavery were regular activities in cities along the Nile River.

What are the characteristics of this kind of slavery? Slavery is seen as a method of wealth production, because land is held communally in the village. If you have more people farming (aka Slaves), they can farm a larger area and produce more wealth. So they are indispensable. Instead of taking slaves and selling for a profit, the commercial gain is for the slave to farm for you rather than having the slave be sold elsewhere.

Slaves have a dominant function; slaves are castrated to be eunuchs, bedwarmers. Some slaves gain high status and trust. Some dynasties in India have slave advisors. They serve as confidants. In Greek societies, the slaves would tutor Romans. These are functions in the early period. Slaves kept in the family become part of the family.

Slaves became institutionalized. African states began providing slaves for export by Arabs or Europeans. African states began slave raiding. When the African elites capture the slaves themselves. Slavery became much more central to the economies and politics of those states.

Trans-Saharan and East African slave trades

The Arabs were already engaged in slave raiding, trading prior to the founding of Islam. Slavery became a component of Islamic traditions. They were capturing people long before religion came. Arabs were very active westward across North Africa in the 7th and 8th centuries. They captures slaves from Italy, from Spain, from Montenegro. And they are called Berber captives. They were enrolled in Muslim armies and converted to Islam.

The Arabs were proficient in this and when they finished with the white slaves, they tapped on Africa in two ways. In the 9th Century, they do it via East Africa. Mogadishu, and Sofala. East African coastal regions and Swahili cities were influenced by Arab and Persian traders. These were the two cities along the coastline which were heavily influenced.

They came in through the Trans-Saharan slave trade. So they go through the African empires. Such as the Mali, Ghana, Kanem Bornu, and Songhai Empire. In all these empires, civilization was very advanced. Around 10 million slaves from West and East Africa were sold to North Africa, Middle East and India. They were sold to the harems, royal households and armies of the Arab Turkish and Persian rulers in those regions.

This gave impetus to the development of powerful African states in South Sahara and East African

interiors for their economies were dependent on slave trade. Slave raiding in West, East and Central Africa became more common and wide-ranging. When we talk about the origins of the African slave trade. One question emerged: what is the long-term effects of Islam on African slavery?

On one hand, Islamic law has helped to regulate slavery. Islam became a benevolent religion, where we have this trade called slavery, by limiting its abuses and encouraged the freeing of slaves upon their master's death. The slaves would enter the family as legitimate family members, and there was expectation of emancipation. Especially during celebrations.

Our concern is that trading zones have been established. And encouraged slavery in Europe where it had been on the decline.

The European explorers and traders arrived in West Africa in the beginning of the 15th century. This guy is very deep into slave trading. What happened is that the Atlantic Slave trade dwarfed the trans-Saharan and East African trades. Volume of export had a lasting impact on African practices of slavery and lasting effect on Africa in general. Traders from Lisbon travelled down to places which allowed for sugar. Because the Europeans themselves began to pursue plantation agriculture, they need the manpower to maintain plantations.

From the Portuguese to the British and French, they had an insatiable demand for Black Slaves. The indigenous population died. The Africans come from the old world, with Malaria being prevalent. I.E. Sick cell prevents Malaria. They have a certain kind of immunity to influenza, such that mortality rate was low. So someone still has to man those sugar, tobacco, rice, indigo and cotton plantation. We call them cash crops: grow them for commerce, sell them to people who need them and all of these are labour intensive.

Comes to the inconvenient question, why them?: They would live longer. The African elites engage in slavery, selling the slaves to the Europeans. The next important thing is firearms, which entered Africa by 17th century and these firearms were used as currency. The raids became systematic, regular features of the economy and institutionalized. What is the volume of trade that goes about the Atlantic?

West Central Africa, about 5.6 million travelled from there. Gold Coast is 1.2 million, The bulk goes to Brazil, but the main culprit were Caribbeans. The diseases killed off the natives. So when the second wave went there, they saw paradise as the temperature was perfect. It's easier to use all of these and relatively free from big predators.

Classical example of the triangular Trans-Atlantic trade. Manufactured goods from Europe to Africa, Slaves from Africa to Caribbeans and the Raw materials travelled to Europe. Sugar was the first aphrodisiac to sweeten any fruit. So it's very interesting and this was the time.

In the 17th century the cake was a lot sweeter; a lot more than today. What are the various places that they go to? 12 million slaves come from West and west central Africa. They would go to Portuguese-administered Brazil, to British, French, Dutch and Danish islands of the Caribbean. Spanish-controlled South and Central America. And the North American mainland which speaks English.

The Atlantic slave trade became the central plank in the colonial powers economic trade. The manpower became all important. This was then the economic demand for African slaves, and this is a practice that was systematic and institutionalized. When there is such a huge demand, the African states are at pains to create slaves, and therefore practices were introduced in African states. Enslavement was used as punishment for crimes and religious heretics.

At the peak of the trade in the 18th century, huge numbers of Africans were being captured every year.

61,300 - 97, 469 were captured in the 18th century. In the late 1800s, 33,500 were used.

This is a picture of the ship or deck, and how many layers could you contain slaves. If you want to maximize slaves as possible. So on a flat deck, you would have two rows of slaves. On a single deck, they were all laid down. This is a rude plan of how they would use their slaves. The conditions were bad; they were placed in close proximity, and if one got sick, the entire cargo hold goes bad. 1.5 - 2 million slaves died in Middle passage. They were poorly fed, and confined to strongholds. The middle passage is the route between Africa to Atlantic. The journey would take 60 days, or two months.

There were 10 million slaves who embarked and 2 million died. Percentage of slaves who died were around 12 percent. These deaths cover diseases, abuses and when slave trade became increasingly illegal, they would try to dump the slaves.

Plantations in Saint-Dominique

Today, Haiti is a banana republic; it's one of the first states that overthrew the yoke of oppression and became a republic. Why? Because it was not a very strong state to begin with.

In terms of plantations in Saint-Dominique in 1789, we had 800 Sugar Plantations, 3000 Coffee Plantations, 800 Cotton Plantations and 2950 Indigo Plantations.

Typical sugar plantation of 1000 carreaux of land, 2/3 planted with cane, 200 slaves, 100 mules and 134 tons of clayed sugar produced annually. The entire Europe depends on this sugar.

Once they reached this island, another percentage of slaves died. For example, Barbados, in 1764, 70,706 slaves. Importations from that year to 1783 totaled 41,840. If no deaths or births, then total slave population should have been 112,546 in 1783. But it was just 62,258. They died of overwork. We are talking about a huge wastage of humans that died of overwork.

Before 1645, they had 1 black slave to every 3 white men. In 1667, 10 blacks to 1 white. 1698, 18 black slaves to every 1 white man. Before 1658, Jamaica had 1 black slave to every 3 white men and 1667, we had 17 black slaves to 1 white man.

Code Noir: The slaves were valuable, produced a significant percentage of French economy. The French King Louis XIV came up with a penal code:

- No gathering of three slaves
- Evict all Jews
- Manumitted slaves get the same rights

How important was Saint Domingue to France? 2/5 of French total colonial profits came from Haiti, especially when they're fighting a few wars. 1/3 of British West Indies export was from Haiti. 15 million livres in 1715 to 152 million in 1789.

So what do we have then? So Saint Domingue was a colony of France, and in 1789, there was a French Revolution. Using the same principles, the African slaves proclaimed the same principles and declared Haiti a republic.

Maybe it's not ideal for the humanitarian sentiments: 18th century Age of Enlightenment. And we had the Industrial Revolution: previously had humans, and now machines. The British outlawed the practice of slavery in all British territory in 1833. The French did the same in its colonies in 1848. Britain was the world's policeman. Pax Britannia. If they pass a law freeing slaves, their ships had a law to enforce it. They would capture the ship and free the slaves. You would lose your entire cargo of slaves. If you get caught, you would be bankrupt. So after 1833, with British naval power on the rise, it became not profitable to engage in cross-Atlantic slave trade. '865, 13th amendment ending slavery in the United States.

1888, Brazil abolished slavery. After this, the first batch of coolies arrived in Cuba. The coolies did

not arrive in Cuba, but in Australia, in Malaya, In Singapore and brought their secret societies which were linked to the overthrowing of the Manchus. Around this date, the British took over the country called Burma; the Burmese engaged in passive resistance. They would bring Bengalese in Burma to work for them in various plantations. The Rohingya problem came from the colonial period.

Cohort - Presentation

Friday, September 28, 2018 11:01 AM

Negro slave trade became one of the most important business enterprises.

There were two challenges faced by the monopolistic companies. The planter in the colonies and the merchant at home, both of whom combined to advocate free trade. Because planters want more slaves of better quality, merchant wants more slaves. Parliament signed on the free trade, creating the triangular trade.

The British traders would get the firearms from slaves. It consists of the middle passage from West Africa to Caribbean. Sugar and Cotton would then travel back to Europe. The country exports more than imports and made a profit. Colonies made profit, create new development of ports such as Liverpool in England and Nantes in France and further contributed to the development of Bristol and Bordeaux.

Industry and employment were closely related. Slave trade transformed Liverpool from a fishing village into a great centre of international commerce. British Navigation Act: Ships made from British, carried British goods, shipbuilding industry developed naturally.

Mercantilism: Main economic system. Most countries accumulate as much wealth as possible. Wealth of a nation depended upon its possession of bullion. The precious metals. Difference between free trade and mercantilists that there is a zero-sum game of resources; the countries would fight for this scarce amount of resources. Adam Smith was against this idea. Countries seek to accumulate as much wealth as possible by colonizing lands, imposing trade barriers and gaining monopoly. Netherlands and English compete with each other.

The West Indies bought British exports and rendered the expenditure of bullion on foreign tropical imports unnecessary. Trade between colonies were favoured over trade between foreign markets. Does not want to benefit the foreign country through trade difference. Antithesis of the open market: trade tariffs. Colonies do not have tax on their products, so they were able to compete with foreign traders. Profits yielded from colonies are ploughed back into the industry. Raw materials will then be processed in Britain, resulting in the increase in related industries and employment rates back at home.

Some of the practices of mercantilism only benefited the colonizer. The Indian cotton is the peak of purity, but Britain forbade India to produce cloth, only cotton. Only cloth from Liverpool or Manchester where the locals are forced to buy goods from Bristol. They are not allowed to produce their own salt. Salt has traditionally been the government monopoly along with iron. China retired the bureau of Salt just two or three years ago because you don't have a monopoly anymore.

Slave Mortality: Slaves were tightly packed together in a small space. They were underfed, terrible living conditions. Import was not adequate to supply the deficit. Half the population had to be renewed in eight years. On the slave ships belonging to the port of Nantes, it went from 5 per cent in 1746 and 1774 to as high as 34 per cent in 1732.

For every 56 Negroes therefore, on the plantations at the end of three years, 44 had perished. Mortality was 16 per cent over the Atlantic Sea. And one third of the survivors died at the end of three years. No other commercial undertaking required so large a capital as the slave trade. Despite the huge loss of slave trade, the profits outweigh the loss. The loss of an individual planter or trader was insignificant compared with the basic fact that every cargo of slaves represented so much industrial development in the country.

So everyone's happy? No. There was opposition to the slave trade. In Jamaica, 1774, the very center

of Negro slavery, a debating society voted that the slave trade was not consistent with sound policy, or with the laws of nature and of morality. In 1776, Jefferson wrote into the Declaration of Independence attacking the King of England for the slave trade. The opposition is on slave trade across the boundaries, but not slavery.

Slave houses lost profit. The British colonial government and the British government had different views; the government wanted to be the sole supplier of slaves and sugar and exporting slaves from colonies became an integral part of the British slave trade. Jamaica placed an export tax on all Negroes, and the Board of Trade reprimanded the governor of the island for dereliction of duty in not stopping efforts to 'check and discourage a traffic.. Beneficial to the nation.

Four major takeaways:

1. Sugar was the driving force of the Triangular Trade (They can't grow sugar!)
 - a. There was constant high demand for slaves due to mortality rate.
2. The triangular trade evolved from a mercantilism system to a capitalist one.
3. Slaves are highly valuable goods but easily replaceable
4. Everyone benefited from trade

Religious dimension: second revival: Basically, a lot of congregations believed that there was the second coming of Jesus and there was this increase in fervor. They start uttering scriptural verbs, in trances. It is ironic and hypocritical because of the opium trade. The profits from opium far outstrips slavery.

Lesson

Monday, October 1, 2018 1:25 PM

The imposition of European Nationalism. Why did 1848 become more famous? Because Karl Marx. His pamphlet came out before the revolution. We know that 1848 was a colossal failure. At least in popular culture, there are some movies that depict this vividly. It would be 1832 which is the Les Misérables. If you read the lyrics carefully, it is close to what you're doing this Friday.

Today, we're interested in tracking the path of nationalism in Europe. WE cover it in two phases. The liberal phase. One of the groups that is doing Mazzini. Group 2: You will be distilling his essence and coming up with his own speech. We'll single out some key things that make nationalism potent at least in this phase: education, language and urbanization.

Then we shift to the 1880, 1914 phase of nationalism. The Dreyfus Affair was a significant one that we talked about. There are some things that continue to be strong on language. Pseudo theories: i.e. anti-vaccine. This existed in this time. We talked about the impact of language had on mass politics, social engineering, and middle class.

Before we do that, let's work with some definitions. How political scientists define nationalism. Here I can define nationalism is a concept of identity to which members of a particular government, nation, society or territory might feel connected. Anderson: He called it an imagined community. Who's in it? Nobody knows for sure. It's this kind of sexy term that everyone states.

At least in 19th century Europe, Nationalists was this thing: strive to sustain or create a nation based on various notions of political legitimacy. Based on culture, language. Sort of gives extra legitimacy. In reality, there are bound to be majority and bound to be minority. It is impossible to arrive in a country with homogeneity.

Before we go to the bad parts, we should talk about some context. Some of the stuff that goes to the new world. Slaves, diseases, wiped out the population there. Now in lecture, we see ideology that can cross oceans. This ideology that goes to China and Japan and Korea. Because today, it's common to hear about Chinese, Japanese nationalists. But in Europe, when you say you're a nationalist, there are bad connotations. In East Asia, there is no stigma. When you have American colleagues, don't say you're a nationalist.

Liberty, Equality, Brotherhood. The French people who never do things by halves, they did chop off the king's head. Followed by Marie Antoinette. This very act of regicide, where they cut off the head of royalty to prove a point. Liberating, or horrifying. The triple qualities went over to Haiti. Everybody thought the slaves won't move, the slaves launched a revolution and hanged the white planters. They fought a number of years over it because Napoleon sent ships over to squash the rebellion and failed. Some of you may ask, how did they call for warfare? Some of these slaves were POW, captured by their enemies in Africa. These people have inherent leadership skills. Back in West Africa, these were unfulfilled tribal chiefs.

The main thing that we need to talk about were the debts to the French Revolution. He conquered Italy, Prussia and Spain. Once these people are identified as self-contained unit, these people would start to attack about their identity in their country, how to throw off the Yoke of oppression of the French.

Let's go to the first phase of nationalism. Mazzini's conception of nationalism. Either the liberal phase, or the Mazzinian phase. Three characteristics determined this liberal phase. State is seen as equivalent to the nation. He talks about the phase where the state is equivalent to this spiritual entity. The state has this historic mission to civilize mankind. They identify with this linguistic community which will continue to the next phase. And a historic mission (civilizing). Nationalism is

very character-driven. Whether the Italian women know about nationalism? Not very sure, but they see Mazzini. Mazzini is very famous of distributing his autographs, an attempt at creating a fan club/cult of personality. He is this very colourful character.

The forces of nationalism were hodge-podge. Not very clear if they knew what nationalism is about. The businessmen say that they got to have this defined nationalism. For example, Bayer, the German medical guy, he wants to know which exports can be made without hindrance. How about gentry or lesser land owners? Some of them embraced it, but withdrew once their interests were threatened. Some of them wasn't very clear but there is this emergence of this lower middle class.

By a very crude definition, when you attend uni, you're all lower middle class. What is their profession? They are defined by their education. Polytechnic and above where you supposedly have higher education. What marks a civilized man? If we look at the composition of the so called middle classes, and the universities at 1838. Max Weber, Karl Marx. But it seems as if there are a lot of people attending universities? But only 40,000 students spanning from Prussia to London are attending university. So now the question is, this seems to indicate the fundamental weakness of nationalism. It seems to be beloved by the quasi-educated. But at this period of time, 40,000 and gives a hint why the movement was attractive but not powerful.

But certainly, the importance of language cannot be questioned. Schools play an important part in standardizing the media of language. Standardizing the language. They try to promote the singularity of the beautiful French language, which is of course, false. But the languages, for the first time, you have a standardized language perpetuated by the school penetrating the masses. Where previously, you have education, you have a little bit of money. And the school master points out that there is education.

Then there is the appearance of For-profit publishing. We have a vernacular language, with the ease of publication. Anyone who invests in publishing can distribute. So now you are literally undergoing a revolution; just nobody had spoken at length. Books such as Jules Verne; who wrote a whole series of science fiction. This popularized the use of language, and for example, the French people, literally having an imagined community. It's as if you are talking about cars in Singapore. So this sort of authors that provided the common Frenchmen things to talk about.

Industrialization: Gellner (Pg 39) talks about this particularly well. In America, in Europe, each of these countries achieved urbanization of 50% very quickly. China only passed urbanization 50% 3 years ago. When Karl Marx talks about the workers of the world unite, because Germany peasants coming to the city to find work, caused urbanization to happen at the same time. In that very well known story, it highlights the city and the countryside. Not only were the peasants now isolated from their extended family in the countryside, they break with the localized traditionalization that held them back in the countryside. The central protagonist lost all connections in the countryside and turned to prostitution to fend for herself. This reached a peak in 1840s and led to subsequent nationalism.

There are significant weaknesses. All the states would this unifying Christian. There are a lot of contradictions; one of which depicted in the *Les Misérables*, it created a lot of noise but no real support. The government smashed the 1832, and 1848 revolution. A lot of these rhetoric by Mazzini are all imagined, because there is a fundamental contradiction. Is one nation's nationalism is not equivalent to another's. I might snatch another country's territory which I could.

Guess what about the French new wave! The modern French people barricaded Paris; they have a long revolutionary tradition. But there is tension, what's your nationalism is not equivalent to mine.

The next phase concerns religion. A lot of people were unwilling to welcome religious change. If you ask any European, they may not have, but it is private. A lot of people have religion as part and parcel of their identity. A lot of people abandon religion because it is seen as collaboration. Religion as represented by the Catholic Church or Orthodox Church hold sway over a lot of lower-class people. Appeals on nationalism would fall on deaf ears, because religion lent legitimacy to the

crown. In the Orthodox church, the mass is for socialization, the priest is not the main attraction. At least in this early phase, practical purposes like land is more important than nationalism.

At this period of time, there were a series of popular revolt. For example, the revolt in Bengal against the British, The bedouins, and the revolt of the Balkans against the Turks. Most of them, for example, the Mahrattas, the issue was money. The Bedouins had no nationalism (Nationalism was in the cities, not in the desert) and the Balkans were due to the Turks.

There is one example: the Greek Example. It is classified by Hobsbawn where the common people fused with the upper and lower middle class over things like language, culture, and Greek ideals. Related to the Romantic period. Lead by the European Left. You have different groups of people believing in the same principle. We have the bishop that was seen, he led the independence movement against the Turks.

This is the example of the Romantic Era. (Opens Byronic Poem Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.) This era is interesting because it mixed up with the Gothic Era. In fact, Byron is so famous about talking about this kind of impulses. It's linked to nationalism, the first phase, the very idealistic kind where nationalism would move you to tears. He is linked to the Byronic Hero, who is the lone breed. 'An Antihero of the highest order, He (or she) is typically rebellious, arrogant, anti-social or in exile, and darkly, enticingly romantic.' Can we give some example? Bond.

For the Pan-American ideal, the Simon Bolivar which are social elites, descended from spanish migrants, all of them spoke the common language of Spanish. Nationalism was fragmented because they looked nothing like the local indigenous Peruvian. This idea of nationalism seemed to be popular only among educated and white.

Now we move on to the second phase of nationalism. This is the phase that becomes dangerous because the roots of Nazism can be found here. This is the nationalism that Albert Einstein calls the 'measles of human mankind'. Nationalism is not defined by geography, population or economics. Ethnicity and language become the main criteria. In this period of time, the word nationalism was actually coined. Xenophobes were also used during this time.

So, what were the main developments. The two main countries that are classic examples are Germany and Italy. What you have in Italy and Germany, which are more successful out of the EU nations. They had a higher education of people, they had a common language, and the languages became the sole determinant for their respective movements. These are very distinctive nationalist countries. But their examples cannot be generalized for the rest of Europe. For example, in Belgium has three national languages, and the Poles see themselves as Polish. Using the sole determinant of language, you should only use Italy and Germany.

All of these coincided with the 18th century Romantic movements. One typical example. The Brothers Grimm were two Germans who went about. Why would these two brothers go about taking fairy tales? Mainly, they were anxious to discover the roots of the German culture. By collecting all these tales, told by the common people, they were able to find this essential Germaness. There are experts in Tibet who collect ancient minority folktales, transcribing their music. Their aim is to find the uncorrupted pure, mythical peasantry lore. They believed that

1. The Volk (The people's wagon!) You discover this group of people
2. You agitate among these people they have some imagined committee going on, their sausages are all the same.
3. Mass support.

For the German volk, they have this German goddess. And there were emblems of the eagle, the sword.

The next characteristic is the pseudo-theories. One of the biggest beef was with Charles Darwin, origin of Species. It impacted so many people in not so good ways. He was not creating some pseudo-theory, but when people read it, people are impacted in other ways. Their social relationship with other people is Social Darwinism, zero-sum game. This is how a scientific theory jumps genres

to social theories. And you have Darwinian evolutionism, where the biggest losers are the Jews and the Blacks. Because this justified their occupation of Africa. Because if you do something nasty to them, it's justified. So, here you have many popular books, even in Durkheim. They measure the cranium, size of the lips, the thicker your lips, the larger your p****.

To justify that the black is this savage.

So notions such as racial character, national character became popular. Stereotypes such as the French frogs, the British stinginess became very popular. There were attempts to purify the national language and no other country was so zealous in this as the French. Importation of loan words from other countries are very common. What promoted all of these were national newspapers (Benedict Anderson) and it promoted Anti-Semitism. In the image, we see this German woman being accosted by this Jewish guy, with a racist cartoon taken from this era.

This period of nationalism from others was also distinguished by massive migration. There were migration from country side to the city, and then one migration from one country to another. When there is massive migration, which coincided with the break down of the MRT trains. A lot of Singaporean exhibited xenophobia, and they talk about unequal treatment. When they talk to the fellow that can't speak English, and job availability. And this thing was encapsulated by Wee Shu Min: 'Get out of my elite, uncaring face.' This was recreated in Singapore. They would complain that foreigners were taking away their jobs...

This happened in the second phase of nationalism. This was also the time when suffrage was happening, and politicians used election rallies. Election rallies are like a relic of the past, where we have social media platforms. What's the famous social media. Now let's talk about language.

If you want to attract the common people, you have to speak the common vernacular. Because of the composition of the ethnicity in Singapore, the dialect speaking is Hokkien, you have to speak the lingo to show empathy. If you are like the stick in the mud, start speaking Queen's English. Similarly in Europe, in this late phase, national slogans were used in language. The use of language in correction, standardization, selection, and resuscitation. You would recall in LKY memoirs where he made the political decision to use language in a medium. So then, the debate is: is there a real people's language then? In the words of Einar Haugen, he talks about it as a wholly cultural artifact. It is artificial and created.

The national language also has a role in social engineering. It creates a certain kind of people with language. The fact that we do not use Mandarin even though there are more Chinese than other races, it would give the wrong impression that Singapore is a second China. To inconvenience all Chinese, because you have to learn. The other way that language creates social engineering, is that once you have the standard language, those who can easily adopt it are the elites. These are the Peranakans.

So people who cannot conform to this national language are seen as lower-class. The cockney accent is for the lower class. Official language gained social standing; for example, the king's English, which not only was prescribed in 1906. This was also used for all Singaporean civil servants.

It provided jobs for the lower middle class, and there were jobs such as school teachers. The lower middle class guy, Daudet's schoolmaster. There is this linguistic nationalism, taken from Benedict Anderson. Some of them were from lower middle class, desperately working to sound correct. They had this status insecurity, desperate not to retreat back to the working class. There was this resentment against the privileged. The upper class did not have enough money because they did not engage in business. So what they tried to do is that the elites tried to find matches with the rich businessmen. So that the money could flow from one end to the other.

This particular, strange Italian boy. Cuore. This book is a whole series of chapters that enter the school, and the teacher is this nutcase that talks about patriotism and loyalty.

All these gave rise to the political anti-Semitism. You have claims of superiority, and have claims of Aryan Race. Versus the Jews, and the recent migrants. The locals then need to prepare themselves against the 'menacing' workers, foreign states, immigrants, financiers. This become the rhetoric of the 'Chauvinist right', like unoriginal Trump. A lot of it is from late nineteenth century about tariffs and embargos. That is why people don't do it? It was very virulent in France.

The posters are entire anti-semitic. This guy is holding a pig's head. This is Anti-Jew. Anti-Semitic candidate for the French elections of the 1889. For the French elections: 'It is not a matter of religion. The Jews are a different race, hostile to ours... Judaism is the enemy.' It was because Europe was very anti-Semitic.

We talk about what is Liberal nationalism, the reasons for fragmentation, what was nationalism, and why did it mass appeal.

You are the teacher in the “Last Lesson.” Write a short speech telling your students the importance of patriotism.

My children, in a few moments, I shall pack my bags and leave for our border that was never was. However, I must impart a few words to you.

Firstly, that speaking and thinking in French, that beautiful language, will be discouraged. The Prussians would prefer to encourage Alsace to learn, to study, to breath in German. Your thoughts shall be bleached and colored in Prussian blue. Yet, I hope that it is the *bleu de France* that shall color the Saar River, the Alsatian sky as well as your mind, for we shall return!

Secondly, that France is a proud country. We have never bowed down to dictators! From the Bourbon Kings, to the Bonapartes, we have followed a proud French tradition of speaking for ourselves. Now that the Prussians had won, they would seek to eliminate-*eliminate, I say!* The thoughts of your ever being French. So speak the beautiful language at home where they can’t hear, and never forget it! For it is when people forget their choice of freedom do they willingly fall into slavery! But so long as we cling to our language, it is as though we hold the key to our prison!

Finally, I wish you well in your futures, be it at the factories, the rivers, or even emigrating back into France. But of course, it wouldn’t be emigrating back, for France shall return! My friends, my friends..

What aspect of nationalism were Alphonse Daudet appealing to? Explain your answer.

Alphonse Daudet was appealing to the importance of language in preserving a national identity. “*So long as it clings to its language, it is as if it held the key to its prison.*” Schools play an important part in standardizing the media of a language, thus Daudet had set his patriotic short story in a school. Schools try to promote the singularity of the language of that country, and in this case, the patriotic Monsieur Hamel plays a role in standardizing French and teaching it to the reluctant students. As language provides nation-building with legitimacy, Daudet focuses on language as the means of emphasizing on the importance of patriotism.

How is Daudet’s idealism complemented by Edmondo De Amicis’ Heart of the Boy (1883)?

Daudet emphasizes the importance of the subject being taught and the students’ apathy, while Amicis focuses on the children’s patriotic deeds. The schoolmaster’s final action in the Last Lesson softens the sense of loss. Amicis on the other hand writes from the point of view of the boy, a full length novel on what is expected of a young Italian citizen, and rather than the state of the boy’s emotions at that point in time, has the benefit of a full length novel to describe the boy’s movements.

Cohort

Friday, 5 October 2018 10:59 AM

This is a trial run. Hope that this keyboard works like a charm. However, I have no clue whatsoever as to the flexibility of this keyboard.

During the French Revolution, nationalist want to overthrow monarchy, replace with autocracy later on. Napoleon had this strategy: Religion of ruler is the religion of the user. National loyalty becomes strong. Language of the ruler, language of the people. European nationalism spread to other parts of the world. The same principles that were used for the White Europeans, they say that the Haitians don't understand it enough; it doesn't apply to you.

60% of the children in France do not speak French; it was very common. They call themselves subjects of Louis the Fifteenth or Sixteenth. The territory is wide and large, the lingo of the South is not common in the North. Nobody in Beijing knows what the Hokkien is saying. The regional variations is huge.

For counties on the border of Belgium, you have French people speaking Flemish, with people speaking German. They speak both German and French.

Hegel: Origins of German Nationalism were very liberal. When all of their ideology failed, they concentrated on one strong thing; Hegel rejected political romanticism and believed the significance of a strong leader. It is very ideologically driven; why is it that Nazism appeared the way it appeared. It was heavily ideological; but for the British, it is based on the Queen; the monarchy. For example, China, Korea and Japan, it was based on monarchy, then went into ideology. There has to be a clear marker

Our nationalism is based on the British. :']

Marx: social class was more important than national affiliation, opposed capitalist development and wished to establish an International Workingmen's Association. List: Advanced a theory of national economics. Political union linking state and people had to be transformed into a commercial union, and put emphasis on developing economic power. The collapse of the German Revolution turned the liberalism to an anti form of nationalism.

English nationalism: harbored both liberal political and economic principles and imperial expansion and pride

Lacking a national character: Hume: argued that Britain's mixed form of government and the freedom enjoyed by all its social classes and religions hindered the emergence of a national character. Lacking a national character, embracing a banal, low-key form of patriotism and putting individual liberties ahead of national interests seemed to be the qualities.

Hume and Smith worked hand in hand. Non-ideologically driven. \

Economic Liberalism The British empire did not have free market. The only free market is between metropolitan England and her colonies. English nationalism was also shaped by the country's move away from mercantilism. In the age of industrialization, economic growth.

Russian Nationalism: Catherine used French at court, but knew Russian. Modernized with Western Europe. Social class receptive to nationalism was its nobility. There was a projected crisis of nobility, similarly to the development in other countries. Some thinkers saw the path to greatness as modelling Russia on the West, while others were certain that Russia's greatness lay in its own unique attributes and institutions. It is not in the Russia character to be European.

One of the greatest despots was Peter the Great; when he hauled the Russian Nobles to the European century and shaved everyone. The court spoke in French because it shows civilization.

Slavophilism: greatness lay in its own attributes, manifested in 19th century Russian literature, music and architecture. Took pride of not following the Europeans. Russian churches were Eastern Orthodox, the resemblance was due to a dome shaped roof for preventing snow build-up, and to show Christianity's triumph.

Westernizers were Slavophiles opponents, convinced that the country's efforts to identify with the West best served Russia's interests. In the economic sense, they shared the economic nationalism advanced by German's List

American Nationalism: English traditions of constitutional liberty, common law, and participation by citizens in the commonwealth. Fueled by the belief among American settlers that they were already among the freest people on Earth. The government had no rights to tax the colonies without representation in the Parliament.

If you are familiar with Korean nationalism, one assassin tried to kill the Japanese Ambassador. Singapore nationalism: common English Law, parliament, education, language, driving. In fact, the statue of Raffles went up 4 years after independence. The top scholarships in PSC goes to Oxford and Cambridge because anything you perceive to be the best is in England.

However for American Federalism to flourish. Alex Hamilton 'create a strong national government and a national economy' Jefferson American nationhood was important.

Claim was being advanced that American destiny is manifested. 'City on the hill', they are the most perfect. They shifted away from the old word to the new world, you are allowed to be closer to god, a standing monument and example for the aim and the imitation of the people of other countries.

Manifest Destiny : extensionalist kind of ideology. Extending the area of freedom, allow most residents of annexed territories to experience greater political liberty and equality than they had before. They annexed Cuba, took over Philippines. They have their own indigenous Queen. United States had colonized people. It is my destiny to manifest my democracy over you

Characteristics of Nationalism: Liberal Nationalism stirred a lot of political aspirations over many people. The Greek Christian uprising against Turkish rule in 1821, Belgian rebellion against the Netherlands in 1830. The Poles rose up against the Russian Tsars in 1831, 1863. Middle Class in Europe became infused with nationalist ideas after the 1848 revolution. The AH crushed the 1848 but All demanded national self-determination and their own liberal states.

Mazzini: led proclamation of a United Kingdom of Italy, and the process of Italian unification was completed in 1870 when Italian troops drove the French out of Rome and the city became the capital of the kingdom. His vision of creating a United States of Europe failed. German unification took about a decade longer to achieve making Otto von Bismarck combined with the military victories of the Prussian army over Austria and over France in 1871.

Hungarians demanded parliamentary government.

Many nationalism that underpinned independence movements were modelled on American and French precedents "reactionary, secondary modelling'. The first constitution in China was in Hunan and they copy the American Constitution. The military warfare put paid to that. Liberal nationalism moved back to economic nationalism: that vital goods should be produced domestically rather than be imported. Let to the imposition of the 1879 German tariff regime. Our world is engaging in it. Official nationalism willed merger of nation and dynastic empire, developed after and in reaction to the popular national movements proliferating in Europe since the 1820s. Led to protectionist policies.

European states expanded beyond economic issues and inspired a drive for colonial expansion.

Conquering the territory is a mark of how good we are at nationalism to conquer other places. To conquer other places means that the country has to be strong. If they are like the Sahara Desert, it's convenient.

Another ideology spread: strong economy was the most assured way to gain great power. They went out to conquer other countries. This strong economy, great power. As nationalism spread, Haitian Revolution and globalization took place in a new manner. Spread of food, spread of ideas, and nationalism is virulent. This idea that I want to be strong; I want the European countries to respect me. Well I take over some countries in Korea, Taiwan, and China. You don't respect the people.

There was backlash against the Caribbean countries. Napoleon tried to invade Egypt but was opposed by Mamluk and Turkish forces. In Asia, the British ran the opium trade and the Chinese revolted against them, and started the Anglo-Chinese War. India's first war for independence against the British called the Sepoy Mutiny. They were not successful; the British crushed both rebellions.

The unfair treaties for trade, the Japanese rebelled against the colonial powers, the Meiji Revolution started the military imperialism where they try for a strong economy to build their country.

Last Lesson:

Language is important, why Hitler took over German speaking areas
Mazzini talks about loving yourselves, improving yourselves. Fight with words and not fist. Render your position lastingly less unhappy.

There is this notion of duty, Workingmen! Brothers! Understand me well. I merely say that such rights can only exist as a consequence of duties fulfilled. Everybody wants their rights; you must perform your duty. In a sense that there are boundaries; you want the right to free speech. Mazzini placed some boundaries; does this right contribute to your duty as a whole; if it doesn't then all bets are off!

Mazzini talks about citizenship and zeal. Which begs the question, if you say that it's so transparent, why does it even arrive? Why nationalism failed in Italy, it improves yourself. Heavy emphasis on your duty!

Mazzini's contract: vote for me, the country should look out for you. The importance of taxes in the public goods. You have to pay for your tax. The idea for a national fund.

Rennan's says that it shall be a bond, is there a common past? That would be useful when they talk about national character. 'But remember: such ethnographic politics in no way a stable thing and if today you use it against others, tomorrow you will see it used against you.' ie. You use race, it will bite you in the ass.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab is titled 'Ernest Renan - What is a Nation?'. The address bar shows the URL: https://edimension.sutd.edu.sg/bbcswebdav/pid-64433-dt-content-rid-1024099_1/courses/1830-HASS-020102/i_485467eb/renan1888.pdf. The document content is displayed in a light blue background with yellow highlights. The highlighted text reads:

A nation is a soul, a spiritual principle. Two things, which in truth are but one, constitute this soul or spiritual principle. One lies in the past, one in the present. One is the possession in common of a rich legacy of memories; the other is present-day consent, the desire to live together, the will to perpetuate the value of the heritage that one has received in an undivided form. Man, Gentlemen, does not improvise. The nation, like the individual, is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice, and devotion. Of all cults, that of the ancestors is the most legitimate, for the ancestors have made us what we are. A heroic past, great men, glory (by which I understand genuine glory), this is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past and to have a common will in the present; to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more - these are the essential conditions for being a people. One loves in proportion to the sacrifices to which one has consented, and in proportion to the ills that one has suffered. One loves the house that one has built and that one has handed down. The Spartan song 'We are what you were; we, will be what you are' 3 - is, in its simplicity, the abridged hymn of every patrie.

More valuable by far than common customs posts and frontiers conforming to strategic ideas is the fact of sharing, in the past, a glorious heritage and regrets, and of having, in the future, a shared programme to put into effect, or the fact of having suffered, enjoyed, and hoped together. These are the kinds of things that can be understood in spite of differences of race and language. I spoke just now of 'having suffered together' and, indeed, suffering in common unifies more than joy does. Where national memories are concerned, griefs are of more value than triumphs, for they impose duties, and require a common effort.

A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity, constituted by the feeling of the sacrifices that one has made in the past and of those that one is prepared to make in the future. It presupposes a past; it is summarized, however, in the present by a tangible fact, namely, consent, the clearly expressed desire to continue a common life. A nation's existence is, if you will pardon the metaphor, a daily plebiscite, just as an individual's existence is a perpetual affirmation of life. That, I know full well, is less metaphysical than divine right and less brutal than so-called historical right. According to the ideas that I am outlining to you, a nation has no more right than a king does to say to a province: 'You belong to me, I am seizing you.' A province, as far as I am concerned, is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted in such an affair, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The wish of nations is, all in all, the sole legitimate criterion, the one to which one must always return.

We have driven metaphysical and theological abstractions out of politics. What then remains? Man, with his

This is a Renan's formula. You have a rich past to fall upon.

The very interesting part is that Hume talks about the British, mixture of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy. If you want to call it a national character

Arabs are uncouth and disagreeable and people of the equator make love with great passion. The Negroes can sell children. Nationalism is a kind of thing where you are superior and the rest are barbarians. It gives exclusion, and Hume talks about that. How did you define yourself? In the opposite of others. Why as an ideology because you feel so proud of yourselves

Lecture

Monday, October 8, 2018 1:29 PM

The Making of a Global Working Class. This part of the lecture is kind of important before we start the imperialism part of the course. You find that various inventions were made by the western European countries and the same principles were modified and sprung on the vessel, and the name would be called the 'GUNBOAT'. Remember the movie Avatar? You find that it's exactly like what we're going to discuss. When civilizations meet another society that is slightly backwards in terms of punitive technology, one society would take over another for advantage.

Urbanization was the key, and Marxism was one of the changes to society at large. This was the background for Durkheim, Karl Marx and for a lot of writers, this was the background.

So let's talk about the main changes then. What is important to note is that Europe was largely agrarian. Pastoral; and this was before the 18th century. If there were some workshops that came together to make shoes, those were guilds. So things by and large were limited; not large scale. But something happened.

First of all, there was a demographic shift away from traditional agriculture and trade, populations moved to the city (chicken and egg kind of thing). There was a mechanization of production, and elaboration of the factory system (as illustrated from Adam Smith). Changes to the production system takes time. The development of the global market system to support industrial production. Even as early as the first lecture, there were Europeans getting sugar, getting slaves, and you need a global market system. When you have the impetus of steam, iron and coal, you have set a stage for massive change. If you think about the four main changes, and this would apply to steam, iron and coal. What are the four main changes? You are in the midst of this revolution, but what do you think are four main things?

Your energy sources are approaching a level; you cannot sustain the non-renewable energy. So just take note of what you think are the four major changes, and see how similar they are happening. One of the very useful kind of thinking, of how you conceptualize things in the industrial revolution is this called stimulus and response. You find that stimulus and response were the engine that drives this. What do I mean by this?

Food Production: Where by Food production/ subsistence; you produce enough to feed yourself. You plant an extra acre of corn to feed yourself. That is good enough if human population was constant or dipping. But once human production goes beyond that, there is pressure on the land. If you look at the statistics, around the 15th century, there were around 2 million. By the 18th century, population has increased to 9 million. The resource most seriously lacking was arable land, and the population was outpacing limited resources.

Let's take a look at another set of data. You find that population sort of doubled between 1800 and 1850. GB increased from 10.5 to 20.8. Hungary increased from 5 to 13.2. There was increased food production, but population outstripped the way that you could plant. You have a response this way. New farming method: you have four-field crop rotation. Instead of leaving one section of the land barren, to plant other things. For example, legume, things that you can eat it, ships and all that. All four parts of the field, one part that is nitrogen exhausted/not so fertile is producing something right now.

This permitted the over-wintering of greater numbers of cattle. Previously, there was no cattle ham, but you invented the technique of preserving food. How much you needed to slaughter depends on how much fodder you have. As a farmer, they have to decide which pig to slaughter and make to ham so that the protein can be preserved and not go to waste. The Norfolk System had additional food such as turnips and clover.

FYI: Japanese Imperial Army food consumption: they join the army because they want to eat rice. Normal people would eat turnip or some other food. Those grain that is not prized. So Japanese men who joined the army wanted to eat premium white rice. It causes Beri Beri. It has the critical vitamin, but the Japanese soldiers refuse to eat brown rice and they think it is low classed. The Indians, especially from Mysore, brought about food and it was tasty. They would add in things such as brown rice.

The other thing was the enclosure of public lands. Land such as common land, which is no-man's land. Whereby if you were a villager, you go there to hunt pheasants. With the enclosure Act in 1801, all of this land goes to the enclosed. The rich noble takes it for food production. Immediately, a lot of poor villages for wild hare, pheasant or firewood are driven out of the village because they can no longer tap on common land.

It is a response to how you can have more food; the production would contribute to the nobles. The stimulus was the lack of food for growing population led to the Norfolk Crop Rotation and the Enclosure Act

The next thing is Iron Production and Coal. First of all, the 18th century, one of the main vehicles to go about conquering the world was the warship. A large man-of-war, the one that Trafalgar Nelson would cost 4000 trees. This is literally deforestation. Not only do they need to use the tree to smelt the iron ore, and depleted whole forests, each furnace consumed around four square kilometers of woodlands. So what happens that you have twin competing demands on the wood; iron ore industry and the shipbuilding industry. You need to find another source of fuel for the furnaces. So British iron production declined due to the shortage of fuel. If I don't use wood, I can use coal. Coal has been proven to work.

The real coal that you mine has a lot of impurities, including sulfur. If you want to smelt coal, the iron will come out brittle because of the impurities. You do not have a great inventor, who does on scientific principles. You cannot use pure coal, but reduce the impurities by heating it up, so that it become charred. You can use this coal which has this impurity removed (coke) and smelt the coke with iron.

This in itself, with the high temperature, gives you iron. At this point in time, 1709, there was no scientific theory, no institutionalized science, this was done in trial and error. "carbon" and "oxygen" were not used. There would be a water wheel to power the bellows. The iron would just flow into the shape and you would pull it out. The iron is called cast iron, which isn't that strong. What they had is a solution, which is called puddling. (Henry Cort, 1784). Abraham Darby invented this blast furnace in 1709, 75 years had passed to experiment. The molten iron lot was stirred by metal bars. They stirred it and crushed it.

If you look at UK, you see the exponential jump from 69, to 669, to 3583. If you look at Germany, you have 1770, to 7925. Why is it that Germany is always the contestant in both wars, is because of this industrial production. To be an industrial power, they need people coming in to work in the factories. So the Welsh and the Irish fed people as manpower.

So now we have established the process of making iron as strong as powerful.

How to extract coal? The main problem in coal production is coal mine. If you dig it deep enough, you have water accumulating at the bottom. So mine shafts were sunk deeper and therefore filled with ground water. You need machinery to extract out the water. They had something rudimentary to extract the water, but you will put in a donkey. What happened is the donkey will die.

What came about was the Thomas Newcomen engine whereby things are heated up, and the beam was weighted. The method of condensing steam in a cylinder, creating a partial vacuum. Used in coal mining. Not very efficient, beam engine. So James Watt had a improvement. Watt modified; two cylinders. So that there's more efficient, so he weighed it on the clock system to have bigger

movement. While one is fixed, the other is moved (planetary system).

To have a separate cylinder, you eliminate the alternate heating and cooling of the cylinder. The funny thing about this engine was not because it was efficient, it turns out that James Watt was a genius in leasing it. (commercial strategy) because most people cannot afford to buy the entire thing. You can pay by mortgage, and pledge a certain amount of mine to him. So you have a person who invent, and think of a commercial/marketing strategy for people to buy your product.

We have the usual suspects, in the UK, in Germany. They key now is to make them portable. So steam engines and railways. So all of these machines are being observed by home-grown engineers. They went on to improve on the efficiency of the engine, and one of them said that the cylinder should be high-pressured. So here in itself, once it's pressured, it would be more powerful and the engine could be placed in a carriage. Potentially, the steam engine could pull along goods.

James Watt framed his opponents. One of them harmed by James Watt, was Richard Trevithick, and he framed him by saying that 'high pressure is danger'. Not only do you have to be a great Business man, you have to destroy your opponents. So this idea, the travelling steam engine, was used for circuses. George Stephenson developed a working model, which could pull things along. So he unveiled his first steam locomotive.

By 1800s, steam engines generate 10,000 horsepower. This number would increase to 500,000 horsepower in 1850. This is the model of the steam engine with its coal. You would shove the coal. The next step is to have railway lines that the engines could travel. The product that both uses iron, coal, and steam engines. Improvement on each sector develops another sector. We have the internet, the fibre optics, the programming. You have the fibre optics, the programming, and you need people to use it.

Liverpool and Manchester were the first cities, with the first public line which in 1825. Soccer is a working man's game. In 1847, there was 6,500 miles of railroad track were under construction. There was mutual stimulation -- railroad transportation & iron industry.

Now we talk about changes to society at large. Historians had termed this phase of development as 'take-off into sustained growth'. The mutually reinforcing effects of major industries as they develop separately and jointly. It gives an upward-spiraling, symbiotic process. There was no going back to the earlier modes of social or economic lines. Is this true? We find that Africa, Asia had nothing happened because these places were colonized by the European powers. How important was it for imperialism? For Western Europe? It was very significant.

There was fundamental social change, Mass migration saw millions of Europeans head westward across the Atlantic the the US (grew exponentially). In London, 1881, the urban population was 17,285,026 or 66.6 percent of total. Once your urban population crossed the 50 percent mark.

In terms of population, there were low-paid factory workers, and the housing estates that were for the factory workers. (Like Jurong). The factory system entailed a severe exploitation of workers. So this was the background why Marx wrote its greatest work. For example, 2/3 of the Arkwright's 1150 workers in 1789, for example, were children. Marx: Workers of the world unite, overthrow the capitalist system.

There was class conflict; the Parliament Act of 1799 made it illegal to unionize. Why is it that in Singapore that it was illegal to gather in more than five. So Karl Marx was not talking rubbish, there was tension, and by the Bill of 1825, they somewhat relented after many years, where they recognize worker combinations, but severely restricted union activity, and organizations and price-fixing were not enforced. There was a comparable restrictions on business organizations.

One of the major writers in France; looked at the urban population, this sprawl, and how to improve social solidarity (Durkheim). The other notion was Suicide, was especially prevalent in such society. 'With increased prosperity desires increase... The state of de-regulation or anomay is thus further

heightened by passions being less disciplined..."

The conflict between the land-owning aristocracy and merchant capitalism gives rise to the exploitation moving from feudalism to capitalism. There was class warfare between the merchants and the people.

What are some of the takeaways? Early inventors had little formal education. This dialectical effect of problem and solution/stimulus and response. Lastly, Marxism was the key intellectual output.

Ass

Thursday, October 11, 2018 4:36 PM

Who is asking the question here: AN MP, as part of a parliamentary inquiry
Who is the respondent? Mr. Abraham Whitehead, a clothier from Scholes, Holmfirth.
What is the attitude of the inquirer?: He's trying to ascertain the state of the children staying near Whitehead, that is, how well they are treated in the mills, the morality of staying in school.

Points FOR Industrial Revolution: None. This is quite a negative part, quite against the whole employment of child labour:

Arguments for Child labour

1. That conditions were no worse than they had been on farms, in cottages or up chimneys.
 - a. John Wesley : child labor as a means of preventing youthful idleness and vice
 - b. Working hours and conditions had been as bad in the older domestic industries as they were in the industrial factories
 - c. Work was 'easy for children and helped them make a necessary contribution to their family's income'
2. Factory acts
 - a. Cotton Factories Regulation Act 1819, set minimum age at 9, maximum hours at 12
 - b. Regulation of Child Labor Law (paid inspectors to enforce the laws
 - c. Ten Hours Bill of 1847. (10 for women and children
3. Many children were employed by the industries considered to be the leaders of the Industrial Revolution 'textiles and coal mining'.

Points AGAINST Industrial Revolution

1. *'They continue to work as long as they can see, and they can see to work in these mills as long as you could see to read'.*
2. *'They are generally cruelly treated'*
3. *'They smite the child with the strap or billy roller'*
4. *'Children that are not employed in mills are generally more moral and better behaved than children who are employed in mills.'*

What is happening to the way time is experienced by workers in a factory? What concrete policies and practices noted in the reading support your answer? See Article 3 and 4

Time is experienced as a series of programs, a code by which each signal is given for the worker to start and stop. Basically, they are treated like machines.

"Without counting rest periods": So the workday is longer than 12 hours, while the average person's time span is 30 minutes.

"The bell denotes the hours of entry and departure in the factory when it first rings." So the bell holds command over the worker's everyday lives. Who is to say that the bell rings further or later?

"It is forbidden under penalty of fines" Fines which are frequently a lot more than the worker's pay. Kept them indentured and afraid of flouting.

What other forms of discipline are encoded in the rules

What are the consequences of failing to follow the rules

- No Smoking, (heavy fine, dismissal)
- No drinking (sent away and fined)
- No trespassing (Porter cannot admit anyone, needs to alert the foreman)
- Missing a day? Pay 2 Francs, double for a second offense.
- Miss too many days? Dismiss, plus no payment unless illness.
- Every member pays insurance.
- Search of clothes by foreman and Porter (no privacy)
- Restricted movement, (Fined, brought under suspicion, dismissed)
- Must surrender their belongings when asked to: (Reimbursed according to the valuation of the

Director and the foreman? What if they are stolen from by these two parties?)

-Obedient to the foreman (What? So the foreman is master to these indentured factory workers?)

-You can only be employed by this factory (Or else punished)

-Responsible to work done: (Pay for objects not prepared on time.)

-This is freaky:

*Art 12: In return for the protection and care which all workers can expect from the directory, they pledge to him loyalty and attachment. They promise immediately to call to his attention anything that threatens good order of the Director's interests. Workers are also put on notice that any unfortunate who commits a theft, however small it may be, will be taken to court and **abandoned to his fate**.*

This is definitely against Industrial Revolution bringing joys. Discipline is harsh and treatment is inhumane, workers required to be loyal to company despite horrible conditions.

Are there any similarities between mining and factory work

- Pale (due to lack of sunlight) bad air, poor health conditions (due to becoming habitual drunk and lack of sunlight)
- Heat: (the wringing out of trousers) and fatigue (stretched out on the pile of coal)
- Mechanical 'No more incentive, no more haste, we muddle along wearily, we are worn out and mindless.': Lack of incentive for improvements, nothing but fatigue occupying their mind.
- Mental issues: 'The conscience of the individual degenerates'

Are the rules expressed in Berlin similar to anything you have experienced? Discuss the implications of term -- 'disciplined workforce'

SCHOOL

Normal working day begins and ends by the bell. From 6 am to 7pm Lateness is punished by wage cuts.

Cannot prepare for departure before bell rings

If you are idling/irregular arrival or disobedient, you get dismissed.

Rules are similar to previous set of rules, tools kept properly, obedience paramount, no drink and tobacco, report on each other.

Disciplined workforce: to stick according a certain boundary, lack of camaraderie between workers, going by the bell to work, conditions are slightly better than previous set.

Honestly, other than morality, there isn't going much to the FOR argument at this rate... For the against argument, there's the regularization of work hours, and guaranteed restrictions unlike the laissez-faire style of agrarian workers.

How do plantation owners ensure slaves pick a certain amount of cotton each day? How does this sort of disciplinary regime compare to that of the miners and factory workers?

The worker is whipped, and made to pick as fast as he can. When he weighed it for the first time, it is the subsequent standard, for if he were to take in less, he would be punished.

This disciplinary regime is much more harsh, because of earlier/longer working hours, and lack of standard breaks between.

In light of the comparison, can we call the policies for factory workers innovations? What does the proliferation of new rules for work tell us about the industrial revolution in general?

There is better discipline, but at the same time better regulations. Because the industrial revolution brought about a greater mass of workforce, it led to enfranchisement and thus greater ownership over their previously short lives. Rules meant that the foremen could not step about their bounds, and unions (or worker organizations) meant pushing for better safety standards.

What is the girls impression of the mill where she works?

Pleasant at first, neat and tidy. Describes the work that each member does; praises the neatness of the whole place.

Would you say her working conditions are bad as those of child laborers?

Double Wages possible (and induced as a weaver), evenings off, and healthcare is of the same standard, because there are little risks in weaving as compared to the coal mines.

Why can we justify long hours for adult women but not for children?

They are above a certain age, therefore deemed able to make their own choices. Children could increase their value via schooling, but women are paid lower and thus have to work longer hours for

the same pay as a man.

What does the author think about women laborers?

He thinks they make great workers, '*sedentary habits, the spirit of discipline, exactitude at work, loyalty*' as well as '*intelligence and dexterity*'.

What does this reading tell us about the changing nature of the economy in Europe in the mid 19th century?

Women weaved to supplement the family income in agrarian societies. Then, as the society industrialized, they are still used to make fabric, but in a much more complicated fashion.

What is the writer's goal in publishing this article in a newspaper?

Bringing awareness of the grueling conditions of the worker. Cobbett compares the factory workers in Britain to the condition of enslaved workers in the US, but thinks that industrial labor lead better lives than that of plantation slaves.

Emphasizes words such as GAS and the temperature of 80-84 degrees Fahrenheit, (26-28 degrees Celsius). Lifespan is short due to fatigue and illness, bring concern over to MPs.

Is this fictional account of work in a mine more effective than the coal miner's account in expressing the conditions of their work? In what ways?

Better; gives a person to look for rather than a creature or a typified species of worker. Gives emotions, rather than a robot.

Smith: The Wealth of Nations:

In light of the aforementioned documentation of abuses in the factory system, do you think Adam Smith was unaware of its shortcomings or simply mired in Industrial Utopian dreams?

Komlos

...."SO AGAINST": *This discovery, as well as the subsequent finding of a similar trend in life expectancy, called into question the common wisdom that the rapid expansion of the US economy during the antebellum decades brought about an unambiguous and monotonic improvement in condition*: People became shorter, led shorter lives and the Europeans modelled them at the onset of the Industrial Revolution.

Why did people in the upper income brackets benefit more than Industrialization (783-785)

Average increase in income counteracted the effect of income inequality, while Income Elasticity of Demand for Food < 1 (which means food consumption does not change as much with income changes) while Marginal Consumption of nutrients to human growth diminished with increasing food intake) Meaning just an increase in food does not lead to proportional improvement in health. People in upper income brackets include landowners, who benefited from the increasing demand from land, and because of the shift of income, there were less rich people in comparison to poor people, leading to poorer food consumption among a greater proportion of people.

How did the poor make do with increases in the prices of food (785-787)

Food prices increased due to the slowness of change in agrarian society compared to industrial society. Thus they budgeted more towards food, and more carbs than meats. Consumers weren't hungry, but changed their diet in response. There was thus decline in food output.

Those who were free made their food choices while those enslaved just ate whatever their masters wanted, and since the price of slaves rose in tandem with food, they were able to increase their food consumption.

How did inelastic food prices affect the decision made by food producers (789-790)

Food producers had to produce more food for larger populace despite lack of mechanization: Populations therefore experienced a downward pressure on their nutrition status Previously subsistence farmers sold away more pricey stuff which was healthier in exchange for inexpensive carbs, leading to their children being less healthy.

What does the phenomena of shrinking people and poor working conditions (from earlier readings) tell us about industrialization and the idea of progress? Does increased productivity always mean progress?

Nope. Better working conditions than slaves, but still treated like indentured servants. Furthermore, lack of knowledge in younger populace (remember, not in church school or any education settlement means more illiterate labour)

TONGUE: Social EFFECTS (This is basically SBQ ppl)

Opening speech: There are problems with coming to a conclusion as to how the standard of living has changed.

1. Too many factors! Consumption? Nutrition? Public health? Records are taken from skilled workers, not the overall food basket of the workers.
2. Confusion: Standard of Living != Quality of Life. New working conditions or changes in life-style may seem to be a backward jump despite improvements in material comforts. Like the flush toilet. Or workplace regulations.
3. Which timespan? 1750-1850? Or the war period, or the first 50 years?
4. Marxist: denigration of workers by the capitalist system
Hardship to workers in short term
5. Britain was at war, rise in population, urbanization, plus poor harvests. All of them are external factors as to how the SOL has changed
6. All workers are not made equal.

So what are we certain of?

1. Good before 1770, no wars, better harvests.
2. Good after 1840: improvement in real wages until the 1870s, further acceleration as prices fell, with better working conditions and reduced hours. Safer environment, sanitary reforms

So this period, 1780-1840:

1. Long wars with France : Hyperinflation (remember, they're printing out military bonds to deal with the costs of war!)
2. Cycle of depressions: Remember that the finance industry is very weak to this compared to agrarian society! Gains were often wiped out
 - a. Think of the kinds of unemployment! Structural is there due to the changeover of industries (no canals! No sheep farmers now!) Cyclical is exacerbated. We don't talk about Frictional.
3. Unskilled workers and semi-skilled suffered most, agriculture workers who can't swap to factory workers suffered. Skilled workers such as engineers benefitted from increased status. Large groups displaced as machines replaced workers, or industries suffered. Such as railways vs canals and coaching.

In other words, you can't generalize! Before 1840, bad. After 1840, good.

However, there are still better points

1. Better workplace safety/healthcare. Now it may seem that there were terrible working conditions, but we can see in so and so's report about the mill, the Lowry Mill Girl's account that things are improving in certain areas. Gives about greater enfranchisement, to have funds to sick fund rather than dying once you are unable to work
2. Collectivization; previously you are on your own. Now, you can have a better exchange for goods, are able to sell off your surplus produce (even if you don't think about health benefits) and if you think your work conditions are poor, then join a union! They became more powerful towards the end of the 19th century
3. Literacy! Previously, workers are unable to learn stuff due to back breaking work on the fields. But if you look at the number of rules, you see that there are more factory workers who are aware of their status, and who can enforce their form of rights. A bunch of angry workers is stronger than one after all

Counter points:

1. Yes, poor nutrition, stunting of height. Greater income inequality. These are all visible negatives to industrialization. But you can say it's part of the teething process, before greater awareness that is brought about by the industrial revolution helps to ameliorate that.
2. Incomes became more variable (less steady) and food prices shot up. However, who said that developments were even? Some had it better, some had it worse. Students and aristocrats were able to increase their nutrition, industrialization brought about changes in social-economic status.

Summary:

How do you measure the social benefits and costs of industrialization?

Optimists: Contemporaries regarded the cheapness and greater availability of some foodstuffs and

cotton clothing as a triumph.

Pessimists: Articles are a source of degradation.

There is no firm evidence for an overall improvement in working-class standards of living between about 1780 and about 1820. So taking into account the harvest failures, growing population, war debts, distress of dislocation, we can see that standards of living fell.

1820 to 1840: That's difficult, because no evidence for a rise in real incomes, and we can't deduce the wide margin of error. Evidence of a fall in SOL rests either on presumptions that we cannot empirically check with information now accessible. Everything is based on circumstantial arguments. So net changes? Slight changes, either way

But after 1840s, we see a much stronger evidence of an improvement in the average real incomes of the working class. A substantial and demonstrable rise in real wages of industrial workers did not occur until the 1850s and 1860s. So it was not until about 1879 that real wages in agriculture began to rise.

Laborers were now treated with a sense of dignity, there was a decline in unemployment, greater regularity.

Agricultural laborers earn less than factory workers. Better technology led to rise in wages for people of equivalent skill. There is a fall in proportion of workers engaged in the low earning categories and a corresponding rise in the proportion of those in the high earning categories.

Compare to SG! We shifted from a colony to a manufacturing and then finance hub! We see rise in incomes!

Cohort

Friday, October 12, 2018 11:01 AM

Industrial and Industrious Revolution:

The classical argument was insufficient in following aspects:

1. Standard of Living Debate
2. Material Culture
3. Role of Demand

What's Material culture? Cars, Watches. Handbags.

Standard of Living Debate: There is no increase in standard of living before 1840s, even if there is some decline. Wages and consumption are two important factors to measure the standard of living.

"real wages, whether in England or other western countries, have rarely yielded much evidence for increased purchasing power, and in the core period of the Industrial Revolution" (Pg 254)

"Meat consumption, considered to be the principle arbiter of standard of living at the time show a decline."

Material Culture: Expanded and extended during Industrial Revolution.

Controversy: A richly varied and expanding material culture, since 17th century: *"reveals an ever-multiplying world of goods, a richly varied and expanding material culture, with origins going back to the seventeenth century and exhibiting a social range extending far down the social hierarchy."*

Cuckoo Clock is the classical centerpiece; it is precision, it's gear work, and represented for 19th century people of the epitome of the craftsman. It can be ostentious, and beautifully crafted.

Role of Demand (Technical Dimension): Demand initiated economic development. The controversy here is that there is the exposure of logical and theoretical inconsistency.

So the consumer can overcome any scarcity, where budget constraints don't exist (P. 255).

Changes in Household Behavior:

Idea of a household: *"The household is a unit of coresidence and reproduction, of production and labour power, of consumption and distribution among its members, and of transmission across generation."*

There is reallocation of productive resources to maximize household utility and reduction in leisure time:

Underemployed family members start producing for profit

Reduction in leisure time: evidence found, women and children going to the country and the mills.

With increased income, there is an increase in demand and supply as people now have money to buy things.

They have less time to make their home produced goods. So instead of subsistence farming, they have more money to buy finished goods. "Due to the reallocation of productive resources of household"

Z Commodities: items of utilities (Consumption of tea, wearing of shirt). Not about home produced goods intended for home used. The Z Commodity has the abstract consumption of market goods.

Items of utility satisfied by purchased goods of varying domestic value-added quality. Not home-produced goods intended for home use" or intended for sale.

(Becker's formula here...)

Changes in taste **aspirations** and commercial incentives:

Aspirations is one thing that can be described but not quantified.

Changes desired composition of Z commodities

Commercial incentives: "Utility of poverty doctrine" practiced by capital owners (bosses), denouncing the "sloth feckleness and irresponsibility of workers that lacks self-control with weak spirit of improvement -> Stagnant wages

There is human raw material assumption: non-accumulative, non-acquisitive, accustomed to work for subsistence, not for maximization of income -> low to no savings -> V constant.

If they earn more than they spend, then they have savings. So your wage is constant, your savings is constant, that means you have to work more to get more commodities.

So if I want to maximize my Z commodities, I don't have leisure time, can only buy these higher-valued goods. And this demand for higher-value added goods. Higher valued goods take time and resources to process.

Link to Marx: Fetishism, where higher valued goods are purchased, you would buy stuff because it is branded. The most expensive in the line of Birkin bags is the crocodile one.

You can see that this industrious revolution:

"Important demand-side features preceded... supply side phenomenon."

Constituted by "a broad range of household made decisions that increased both the supply of marketed commodities and labour and the demand for goods offered in the marketplace."

Changes in household behavior,- > Increase in household supply

Replacement of home-produced goods -> Increase in demand for goods

Changes in taste, aspiration and market incentives + "Utility of poverty doctrine" + "Human raw material" assumption +

Constraints of good and time -? Significant increase in demand for goods

Innovative ways of doing it or exploitation. \So the industrious revolution preceded and fuelled the industrial revolution

The aim of this is not to replace the classical industrial revolution.

Its contribution is not reflected in the progress of new technologies, it provides the new supplies of labor, new aspirations, and new forms of behavior. This industrious revolution emanated to a substantial degree from the aspirations of the family, preceded and prepared the way for the Industrial Revolution. This industrious revolution, a change in household behavior with important demand-side features, began in advance of the Industrial Revolution.

How does the Industrious Revolution

-Increased material possession caused by increase in complementary/value-added goods

Increased in material culture due to changes in taste and aspirations

"described manufacturing counties where you see the wheel going almost at every door, the wool and the yam hanging up at every window, the looms, the winders, the combers, the carders, the dyers, the dressers, all busy; and the very children, as well as women constantly employed" P. 258

Clarification of the role of the demand. : The consumer revolution results in the increase of supply and demand, but with greater increase in demand.

Another mode of household

1. Withdrawal of wives and children from the paid labor force (because male wages rose)
2. New set of Z commodities associated with hygiene, nutrition, the health and education of children...
3. Focused more on quality -- less on quantity, focused more on family-consumed rather than individually consumed goods:

The industrial revolution contributed another kick. Traditionally, wealth can be earned by selling goods. Now patriarchy sets in (backward step).

The second Industrious Revolution:

Similarities:

Unprecedented rise of teenage labor, and married women's participation in the paid labor force (After WWII)

Rise in demand of market-supplied goods that minimize the addition of domestic "value added" before ultimate consumption

Differences:

The Great Debate of 12.01 PM:

Significance of this bell: This kind of rule is part of modernity:

Weber: The crunch of rationalization crunches you and spit you out.

We see this as part of modernity: Keppel rules

Argument: Wages of workers increased during the period of industrial revolution: Cost of living was higher 11 percent higher, Wages had increased by 43 percent, Rise in COL was compensated by rise in wages

We have all kind of industries that benefited from this rise:

Textile industries: not easy to mechanize, there were forced revolutions, such that this rise in income was seen

We see occupations like mine, mass produce of metals.

Decrease in mortality rate: Before industrial revolution: famines and shortages but now regularity in this produce: better facilities

Workers had an easier time working

Strict working conditions -> Easier on your body and the worker.

Link to slavery: when we talk about workers, we talk about slaves.

Rise in machinery, you no longer need slaves to do your job, and recall that slave can drop dead from your work. In contrast to workers to have a timeframe and regiment.

AGAINST:

DID not improve: increase in food intakes, standard of living did not improve.

Food productions went low, textiles

Multiple cases of child labor; to have a more holistic improvement.

Statistics could be food and commodity > 50%.

Annual income increased for the bourgeoisie

Marginal income increased

Statistics do not conclude whether

Charles Dickens, Elizabeth Gaskell, They portrayed poor working conditions.

This caused the poorer people to become shorter in height.

Food production went low, pins to be weighed faster in food. Compared to the increase in population, there was a decrease in food production.

There was a skew in the nutrition towards the forwards, they consume more foods.

Healthcare being better: famine and shortages, which help to aid the regulatory of food production for the masses. The quality of life; most of food production increased, and went to the wealthy but the poor had access to the same variety of food. Yes, they may be able to live longer lives, yet the lives they were living were in constant suffering and trying to make ends meet.

Deterioration of working conditions: factory rules in Berlin, It remphasizes the first point, reduces mortality rate, but with the fixed working hours, start from 7 am and no clear cut off timing, so there's no fixed stipulated working hours.

Household is rarely the site of production for the market. It occurs in an environment of stagnant or declining individual real wages and salaries:
Allowance for permeability and strains on the household must be greater than before.

The stagnancy of wages means that more people have to go out to work.

Key Takeaways:

Strong evidence of demand side features preceding the classical knowledge of supply side surplus of the Industrial Revolution

Changes in household behavior, increase in working hours, decrease in leisure time, and changes in taste / aspirations are characteristics of the next industrious revolution

Industrious transits into industrial revolution when wages increase and people start to recognize the importance of quality over quantity and innovate /restructure to supply new increases in demand.

EP THOMSON: "The average working man remained very close to subsistence level at a time when he was surrounded by the evidence of an increase of national wealth. Evidence of an increase in national wealth. England was very wealthy, he's not getting enough of it. It's not meeting of aspirations, the book itself was very sad.

Paper Analysis

Friday, October 12, 2018 12:36 PM

Is Steven Spielberg's film, *Amistad* (1997), an adequate dramatization depicting the Atlantic slave trade? Discuss its strengths and weaknesses.

NB. Immediate grade C and below: Wikipedia, lack of books, all internet articles

DOMESTIC Factors:

- Roles of the US Abolitionists: Lewis Tappan

- roles of Black Abolitionists (free slaves)

- Details on the *Amistad* court case vs similar *Dred Scott* (1857) (Far more significant court cases, don't compare apples with oranges. Must refer to another significant one. No slave can be a US citizen).

INTERNATIONAL Factors:

Role of British Ban on Slavery 1807 -- Previous century garnered huge profits

You can talk about in the movie, how it is hypocritical because the British earned a lot of money before it banned it.

Adam's argument: international laws

The second revival.

Revolts: Haiti (more significant)

The *Amistad* is overblown because it is American, how is it significant. In actual fact, the real mindblowing effect is the Haitian Revolution: some of the Haitian were former generals in Congo, which is why they can lead a revolution in Haiti.

Missing

Similar slave revolts.

Role of characters -- Cinque

How far can global silver exchanges account for the regional conflagration that engulfed East Asia from 1592-1598?

This is a qn which is similar to the Causes of the WW1. Long term vs short term.

Obviously silver is a long term cause. If you have long term factors, then you have short term such as catalysts, and the nature of war fare.

Some of the things you must mention

Global silver trade, technology, diplomatic relations, etc. These determine the nature/character of the conflict

Strategic: China is a regional hegemon: Significance of Cheng Ho is that Chinese hands cover up the sky. They regulate trade and diplomacy vs Japan: Nobody dares to conflict with China.

Trade and Trade ban: How trade ban exacerbated Japan's lust for China. It's a bit like SG, when we ban chewing gum, everyone go and buy chewing gum. China was important to trade, and the trade ban a reminder how prevarious Japan's dependence on regional trade which was dominated by China; symptoms 1550s - Wako problem. This shows that the series of events that happened to run concurrently in the 16th century.

[Silver cycle made the economy very strong. So this are all long term factors.

Catalyst factor: Hideyoshi's ambitions, some of his Christian generals were aggressive so he redirected them to Korea instead. The reading of Swope is important because Hideyoshi sent spies to Korea. There were diplomatic misunderstandings (evidences such as Hideyoshi's 1587 scout

mission to Korea.

Nature of warfare: It's brutality, its duration, and the technologically driven warfare. This is engineering, it's the first regional conflagration that involves Thai soldiers (to suck it up to China). Hence one of the reasons the war lasted for six years was because of the dissimilar military power Korea and Japan had. If one side is superior, the battle will be concluded quickly.

Account for the creation of an ecumenical trade zone prior to the Early Modern period. What have the accounts of travellers and merchants tell us about the conditions of trade conducted during that era?

Most points in lecture (given FOC)

Mongols, Black death, Technology, special produce, govt sp, city ports/ entrepot, cosmopolitans etc.

Tell us about the conditions? Afford to travel? Vs Adventure, excitement? Exoticism -- orientalism (temporary marriage) issue of frequency

Religious: pilgrims; proselytize; civilizing mission? Ibn Battuta -- fulfillment to god.

Talk about trade, about diplomacy, and international communication, envoy, face to face.

Reconnaissance: traders are spies because information they will report back. Pegolotti: travel guide, where did he get the info? From traders

Route: status -- finance, technology, dangers, risk

Ambition: fame and power, carpetbaggers (Ibn Battuta, to gain fame and power)

He was a fair-weather follower.

Nationalism question:

This quote: they will constantly admonish me, can't write this cheng yu. Because dialect is better than Mandarin. There's this constant refrain. I want you to understand how nationalism was important in this discourse.

The role of French Revolution -- role of identity vacuum (retreat of religion) industrial revolution, Urbanization, educated middle class & workers

Spread of nationalism, newspaper, language, print culture (Anderson)

Nationalism is this super potent power, captures imagination, but does not resolve reality.

Middle class had little political power; Male suffrage 1890s.

Repercussion, impact, etc

New states

Certain states under regional Hegemon

Anti-Semitism

Failure of 1848 revolution; exclusive nationalism, Renan's warning

Fascism -- brown shirts, black shirts 20th century horrible turn

Imperialism: One branch of it

All of this nationalism would accumulate in the fateful WWI jingoism

Internal contradictions: France occupy Sahara desert.

Lecture

Monday, October 15, 2018 1:26 PM

Pomp and Circumstance: European pride with regards to imperialism.

This particular song is very famous; in convocation. It marks out the period of imperialism. Downton Abbey: sense of Britain at its peak. The closest you have experienced this. JRR Tolkien: his experience on WW1 when this pride and confidence of human progress came crashing down.

We see John Bull taking Egypt, Cyprus. We see it linked with the English Bulldog, which is intrepid, stern and so forth. We're going to cover old and new imperialism, and general theories explaining Imperialism. The Puzzle of the Scramble for Africa.

Colonialism: is the extension of a nation's sovereignty over territory beyond its borders by the establishment of either settler colonies or administrative dependencies in which indigenous populations are directly ruled or displaced. (Euphemism for killed off or died of disease)

The so-called land of freedom is because someone died off of disease

Or : "control by one country over another area and its people" by Webster

This is a bit passe, because there are other forms of control.

Imperialism: used more broadly as it covers control exercised informally as well as formal military control or economic leverage.

Webster: "The effect that a powerful country or group of countries has in changing or influencing the way people live in other, poorer countries"

We send all of our senior public servants to US. Especially the colonel. All of these are kind of imperialism where one country controls another. I send my sepoys there (that's colonialism) or I can exert control culture. Each country exerts their influence; who were the hegemony. Like in the Ibn Battuta's time: he writes memoirs to show benevolence of god and spread the faithful. Influence could be cultural or actual power.

We are familiar with this: Dom Henry, where they control certain parts, they have certain places where they plant their sugar cane. For a very specific purpose. The New imperialism: (kissing the feet). Historians rightly or wrongly talk about this period between 1870s and 1914.

Nationalism had produced strong, centrally governed nation-states. Imperialism is characterized by this nationalism. When they extend their territory, it is with this nationalism in mind because they are representative of this good strong country, and only good strong countries who are able to conduct imperialism. We see that the countries who do imperialism buttress their power by Industrial Revolution. The European industrialized nations became more aggressive into expanding into other lands. Declining empires and local wars made Africa more vulnerable.

General Theories explaining Imperialism

We mentioned that ironically, the Great Revival was responsible for the end of slavery; but the second Great Revival was responsible for the Spread of the gospel, and unfortunately guns and gospels travel the same way. The routes established by missionaries were done by the colonialists. The Christians talked about the civilization mission, and the colonialists use the civilization mission to justify the means of killing their way into new territory.

"In pressing out over the world, the Western nations are discharging a great duty. When the world is unused by its owners and is needed by the good of all, the civilized nations but obey a law which controls them and ought to control them when they attempt to introduce improvement." Reverend Robert E. Spear.

This civilization mission is tongue in cheek, for example the Germans drew cartoons to laugh at the British. They use the sugar cane machine to press out gold bars from the Africa.

1. Cultural Superiority:

The colonizers use racist ideas in order to justify this superiority and to relegate non-Europeans to a permanent state of inferiority. By the 1890s, imperialism was a popular cause, it was the overseas extension of nationalism. Nationalism promotes the idea of national superiority.

Scouting for Boys: culture of racism. The feeling was just different, it spoils everything for you. Culture is intimately linked to race.

Here, is a quote from Alfred Lyall (British official and Orientalist). Accuracy is abhorrent to the Oriental mind. Every Anglo-Indian official should always remember that maxim "What of accuracy, which easily degenerates into untruthfulness is in fact, the main characteristic of the Oriental mind. The European is a close reasoned; his statement of fact are devoid of ambiguity; he is a natural logician, albeit he may not have studied logic; he loves symmetry in all things; he is by nature skeptical and requires proof before he can accept the truth of any proposition;.. Oriental, on the other hand, like his picturesque streets is in need of symmetry...slipshod...

2. Defense as Motive

Zero sum game, so nations often claim that they are forced to take some seemingly imperialistic acts to protect its security. The interventions of the United States in the Caribbean and in Central America was to foster their political and economic stability so there would be no justification, or pretext, for European intervention in such a vitally strategic area of the world" Samuel Flagg Bemis (US jingoistic historian) If you don't move in, Russia will move in or China. So you've got to move in.

3. Economic Theory of Imperialism

Economic goals; if you occupy this place, you get the economic territories. Imperialists occupy this place, such that they can find outlets for these surpluses, capitalist powers sought undeveloped nations where they could sell their goods and invest their money, and obtain raw materials for their factories. (India being forced to buy cloth from Manchester)

Bankers and businessmen put pressure on their own governments to intervene in the affairs of the undeveloped countries. This is supported by Karl Marx.

4. Technology of the Imperialists

Technological prowess was proof of this superiority. Steamships: greater mobility and better communication. Quinine: (Malaria) allow Europeans to enter Africa. The invention of the breechloader, smokeless powder and the machine gun widened the firearms gap and made colonial conquests easier than ever before. These are the theories to explain the various conquests.

E.g. Third Burmese War (1885) British brought over Rohingya from Bengal and they settled there. The first Opium War (1839-1842). This is the extent of the occupation: Pink territories represent Great Britain. Blue territories represent France. France has Canada and Indochina and the Sahara / Algiers.

Puzzle of the Scramble For Africa

This cartoon shows the gold fields of Africa. Heroes of the Dark Continent: How Stanley found Emin Pasha. Some see Africa as a potential El Dorado, some riches to be found; a literal silver mountain. (Came from the Spanish Conquests of Potosi) that it is shorter by a few feet.

If you can find it in South America, you can find it in Africa. (South Africa: the de Beers Company). With this concept, the dark continent is legally no man's land. And Africa has been seen as forbidding due to Malaria swamps or deserts like the Sahara. Why this mad scramble for Africa? There is no one causal factor, and it coincided with the fact that Industrial Revolution is very fruitful.

Europe was undergoing period of economic crisis/stagnation. So that's why the economic historians see imperialism as the outlet for metropolis, they need to sell their goods. While a lot of slaves come from Africa, most Europeans had not penetrated interior of Africa. Most Europeans picture the continent as vacant. After all, they've gotten complacent; vacant of Spain or any other European powers. There are people there.

One of the first people who penetrated Africa was Livingstone. According to BBC History: Livingstone was a Scottish missionary and one of the greatest European explorers of Africa, whose opening up of

the interior of the continent contributed to the Scramble for Africa. To the British, it was supposed to be a great adventure.

His 'Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa' (1857) called for Africa to be redeemed by 3 cs: "Commerce, Christianity, and Civilization (Conquest)". Henry M. Stanley found Livingstone in 1871.

With every trip he went, everyone would buy his books as opposed by fiction (Jules Verne). Causes some colonial pride in the great Enterprise. *"I will place no anything I have or may possess except in relation to the kingdom of Christ"*.

The person who found him was Stanley, a mercenary. He went on to influence Belgium to purchase the Congo Free State. King Leopold II of Belgium was like that; his country is piss-end. If you go on European trip, the place is cultured with museums everywhere because the museums were paid for by the conquest of Congo. King Leopold was a great reader of Livingstone's books, and he concluded that Africa had great natural wealth to be exploited. He hired Stanley in 1879, as his agent to purchase 900,000 sq miles of real estate. He paid with marbles and handkerchiefs: Paid by cases of gin and rum; brightly colored coats, caps and handkerchiefs. We know Congo is infamous for civil war.

One commodity whereby the engine of the car has been invented; cars cannot move unless wheels. Wheels must have rubber, and Congo has lots of rubber. So how do you then force Africans in Congo to harvest this rubber for you. Leopold cooked up this story that he's a sovereign power interested in philanthropy, and his agents forced labour systems for extracting rubber. They held hostages for the men to harvest the rubber, and they would have hands chopped off and were whipped by (chicotte) whips made of rhino hide. So it was then a Belgium holocaust when 10 million people died, in this 23 year reign of terror. Constructing grand palaces and monuments in Belgium.

Did the Europeans believe Leopold? Of course not, especially the Germans. We see Leopold roasting the Africans.

Using Leopold as an example, mercenaries went all out to interest countries such as France to similarly exploit other areas in Africa. Other men bought Africa real estate for France and Germany -- Count Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza claimed the other side of the Congo river for France. Britain also began to move inland to lay claims to large areas. Newcomers Germany and Italy quickly followed.

Conrad: Heart of Darkness. Things were so bad that the Africans were dying like houseflies, that the Europeans took a pause. Africa would be wiped out. So Bismarck, fresh from his victory over France, decided to setup the Berlin Conference. So there was a fear of conflicts among European nations led Bismarck to action.

1. He laid down simple rules for exploitation of Africa
2. Included stipulations that effective European occupation had to be demonstrated
3. So conflict would not ensue among European powers.
4. No Africans were in attendance.

Christianity and Africa:

Hundreds of missionaries went to west Africa in early 19th century.

1. Natives considered inferior
2. Native culture needed to be obliterated
3. In order for Christianization and civilization to take effect
4. "Where thou findest ignorance, stupidity, brute mindedness... attack it, I say, smite, smite it in the name of God" (Anna Cabot Lowell)

To civilize the Africans

Here you have secular intellectuals: historians, philosophers, theologians, naturalists, all believed whites superior to black and oriental peoples. (Europeans/Caucasians, Orientals, Blacks, Orang Utans). Even when the local African population converted to Christianity, whites did not see them as equals.

Yellow people do not "dream or theorize, he invents little". Negroids are the lowest variety of

human: "If his mental faculties are dull or even non-existent, he often has an intensity of desire and so of will, which may be called terrible. Nothing disgusts or repels him. They have an animal character.

White people are gifted with reflective energy, or rather with an energetic intelligence. : Count de Gobineau, French Aristocrat

Africa is unfortunately rich in resources, it is still exploited for its rare Earths. (So is Malaysia). China buys the rare earths. America buys from Caribbean and South America. Africa has a lot of raw materials: coal, iron ore, copper, rubber and petroleum. Cecil Rhodes (Rhodes Scholarship) because he exploits people. Forced thousands of Africa to mine for diamonds. I prefer land to niggers. He owns Kimberly, SA, 95% of the world's diamonds. British Capital investments: 1914 (13%) to Africa and 1938: 11%.

Political Power and Prestige

For imperialism and increased rivalry among European nations which will be an important factor in bringing about the outbreak of WWI. France tried to recreate imperial power in the Sahara Desert. The British advanced into Sudan to protect Egypt in 1880. If that's not good enough, if taking territories would not wounded pride. You have an Indian manservant to show how powerful you are.

Technology triumphant:

Gatling Gun (machine gun) The machine gun was the ultimate weapon at this period of time; it would be the graveyards of millions in WWI. It made its appearance in colonial Africa. Stanley is of valuable service to overcome barbarism. With an African guide, and shooting African tribes. The machine propelled by hand crank. "valuable service in helping civilization to overcome African barbarian"

African Resistance:

German brutality in SW: Africa provoked revolt by Herero 1904: (drove them to the desert and let nature take its course.) These atrocities were commonplace during the first phase of occupation by European powers. About 20,000 of them were killed.

Baden-Powell: "Hero of Mafeking" 1899.

5000 Boers decided to take up arms against 2000 British soldiers. The small town is a fort, and to fortify the fort itself, Baden Powell had only provisioned for a few days. They did not have enough food for the natives. So what he did was to drive the Africans from the place they belonged to into the desert and thousands died. They were flogged or shot during the siege. When the siege was lifted, the entire England broke out in celebratory mode because Baden Powell was seen as the hero. Nothing was said about how he starved the Africans to death.

Baden Powell retired after Mafeking and wrote his exploits, becoming an icon. Baden Powell has a few crazy quirks; objected to homosexual conduct, and that a Scout be morally straight. Fantastically dated opinion on homosexuals. Called Mein Kampf "a wonderful book"

Cohort: Machines as the Measure of Men

Friday, October 19, 2018 11:01 AM

Introduction: Technology as being a new gauge

British: How they viewed themselves

Advancements in technology

How the Europeans perceive

The Chinese : technology stagnation: useful for Opium War

Technology as being a measure of power during the age of imperialism: Adas Pg 134:

There was a shift in comparing societies to comparing advancements in technology.

Europeans are more advanced in a lot of civilizations.

Statistical imperial mindset: head size measurement. European observers came to view science and especially technology as the most objective and unassailable measures of their own civilization's past achievement and present worth.

IE in Singapore: You prefer angmoh to teach you although the grades of IIT are better. You prefer the West over the East. This putting angmoh above is perpetuated, we like it.

British perception of themselves:

'Signs that we are, on some points at least, in harmony with the universe; that there is a mighty spirit working among us, who cannot be your anarchic and destroying Devil, and therefore God: British see themselves not as equal to other civilizations but above them.

This view of being better fed, and clothed than any people who had previously existed. Later on you would see the European powers seeing themselves like that. With regards to China and India, as rising powers, they see themselves as that. In Ming Dynasty, they see themselves as that, the Koreans are inferior, not engaged in the negotiation with Konishi. It's a universal human trait but it is not unique to the British or Chinese. It is cyclical, especially when the country is powerful

Advancement in British Technologies:

More patents were issued in GB than had been granted for new inventions in all the preceding years of the century combined

Puddling substituted charcoal for Coke in Britain

Increase in iron production, steam power used in multiple industries: economy was more efficient, brought about new weapons such as the Iron Clad

Ease of Conquest:

New Technology made it possible for the Europeans to conquer and rule directly -- or defeat and control through indigenous surrogates -- virtually all African and Asian peoples: Had little to offer Europe in techniques of production and extraction or in insights into the workings of the natural world

How Europeans perceive Africans Indians and the Chinese.

Europeans saw Africans as savages: devoid of scientific thought and innovation. Hadn't built great cities or monuments.

Except the Ganda and Bayansi tribes: superior engineering skills and sophisticated handicraft industries, and skill in the working of metals:

You'll never be as good as us: "engineering feats had been stimulated by Egyptian and European influences (Adas, 155) So all the African monuments: racist myths to convince Europeans that the monuments were not built by Africans but by aliens.

The Europeans discredited Africans in every way possible: For example, the Zimbabwe Ruins: these stone edifices were magnificent, but the Black Africans were incapable of the architectural, engineering. They were probably possessed, the technology probably came from somewhere else. There is this hidden assumption that you are dumb, that it is this powerful UFO that did so. These

fusion of technology is a well-known point, but if you carry on too far, it reveals that you are racist.

Similarly, the Meroe civilization in Kush Sudan, the civilization was the product of Aryan and Asiatic effort and black Africans had supplied mainly strains of cruelty and Fetishisms (Adas 158) Even when the Blacks were smart, they said that they were not Blacks.

The Reactions to European Innovations: African curiosity and naivety seen as brutish imbecility: regarded his clock as an object of wonders and believed it to be his guardian spirit. On hearing gunfire -- "we are only beasts" "could not even begin to comprehend the workings of a gun." African rulers: task of winding up the watch or the musical box required a degree of care foreign to the comprehension of the king.

There's another justification by African savages: the idea of recapitulation: Africans were seen technologically backwards and in the infancy of human development. Scientists adhere to the idea that Africans were seen as technologically backwards and in the infancy of human development. It's a snap shot: the African societies were an early snapshot of the previous civilization: The level of material culture, organization and thought which Europeans had undergone 'millennia earlier' The Africans were a perfect case study on the 'DAWN OF CIVILIZATION'.

Adas quoted: They saw Africans as savages, they became what we are now. This is reinforced by the Dawn of Civilization. The Heart of Darkness was quoted: we were wonderers on the prehistoric planet, akin to travelling back in time and the surroundings were alien to the travellers.

Throughout the whole passage: they were emphasizing on the disconnection between the people and their surroundings> The journey seems like travelling in the first memory of the ages> it's the author's recount of the time, reinforces the prehistoric nature of the Africans. An idea of recapitulation as imported by Adas.

European views of India:

India had achieved a level of civilization roughly comparable to that of medieval Europe: Indians had advanced beyond that:

They try to disregard all the past achievements: They had impressive buildings, but averred that they were not necessarily the signs of an advanced civilizations. They don't give developments in technology to them.

Even if Indians had invented Arabic numerals, that would not prove they were civilised. If they themselves had developed the algebra they possessed when the Europeans first arrived, that would have indicated a high level of civilizations. Speculations that ideas and skills might have imported from classical Greece.

Other sciences: Indian botany was considered superficial and trigonometry non-existent. Even in areas where the Indians had attained some knowledge, Mill found the ends to which they directed their inquiry unworthy of civilized people.

A lot of critics viewed chess as proof of Indian ingenuity but Mill perceived it to stimulate laziness. Found the Hindu religion gross and disgusting, Indian law impossibly backward, all manner of Indian creations from art and architecture to historical records dismissed as rude. They found Indian civilization was decadent and mired in superstition, and thus much in the need of conversion to Christianity.

Indians had long excelled in the production of cotton textiles but the Indian looms and tools in general were crude.

They found that Indians had a lack of improvements in science and technology, and a military backwardness. They did not develop weaponry and ammunition. The Sepoys were useless without British officers to train and command them. This clearly separates the Europeans and Asians, according to John Crawford.

Borrow: He had come to regard Chinese cities as filthy and overcrowded breeding groups for disease

(Michael, pg 179)

He initially commended the Chinese for their hospitality, honesty, industry and skill. He found China's laws barbarous, its women degraded and its lower classes oppressed. (Michael, pg 179)

Stagnation of Chinese Technology: Chinese had nurtured in ancient times a sophisticated civilization that had advanced steadily -> It stagnated and went into long term decline in 15th century: China's despotic regime and its arrogant refusal to acknowledge the discoveries or skills of foreign peoples. And Chinese supposition that foreigners had little to offer the Middle Kingdom. The Chinese is static, past-minded, backward while Europe is continually improving, forward-looking, industrializing states. Chinese learning even further behind that of Europe than Chinese technology and averred that it had advanced little in the previous years.

Barrow's work was long regarded as one of the fullest and most reliable accounts of China.

First Explanation for Stagnation:

Technological advancement in the early stages but lack the motivation to further develop/exploit the ideas/progress/creations:

Perfect example of arrested development and mummified intelligence.

Ships = "painted tubs", gunpowder = "mere pyrotechnical", language = "hieroglyphics"

Chinese reduced everything to dead level of practical advantage.

Farrar, Parnett and Sonnerat mainly attributed lack of development to innate racial deficiencies.

Barrow: lack of development to despotism and veneration

Strict abiding to traditions and cultures.

Lack of interest in underlying principles, prevented the cumulative increase of scientific knowledge.

They were tinkers and they got the idea of how this thing worked. Once they had it, they did not learn the concept.

Second Explanation for Stagnation: They stole all of the ideas. They expand it further.

Different people claim that technology came from different origins:

They just took it from somewhere, and nothing is little is original. Or from Persia. Or Aryan invaders is the source.

4 Major Takeaways:

Europeans viewed other races as inferior. Oriental > African

Technology that paved the way to allowed European powers conquer weaker states

Chinese innovations slowed which led to them being technologically inferior to Europeans

Started to question if Better Machines = Better humans with the start of WWI.

In History, we seldom use concepts because we just go to archives, write about the things. And archives talk about documents, diaries. When we deal with theories, Edward Said came out in 1979 called Orientalism: people used Western values to create a negative picture of the other ethnicities: often used to produce exoticism in the arts and in the traveller's view of foreign people.

Your living should not be similar to the older people, 'going native'. So living and dwelling must be superior. You exist in Africa, you're superior.

Industrial mission: tribes are primitive, you can improve the idea of the local neighbor. To maintain influence, missionary must be a gentleman, and repel an insolent familiarity. His dwelling house should be as superior to those of the natives as he is himself superior to them.

The Egyptians were forced to pay high interest rates. The British took over Egypt to pay their debt

Lecture 8

Monday, October 29, 2018 1:28 PM

We covered the Scramble for Africa. They go into detail of the comments that these imperialists made. One of them was making the textbook history of India, which was the textbook I was reading when I was an undergrad. Some of these textbooks were for like forever. We did short case study of Africa.

This week, I'm going to focus on Opium War. It is a classical example of the great humiliation that the nation suffered. If you studied Sino-Jap, Sino-West relations, they will call the period of Opium War till now, they will call it *bai nian chuang sang*, or a century of humiliation. If you understand it now, you would know why it has this till today. A museum is a tool of an imperialist. So this is a picture of the Opium War in itself.

So first of all, if you are from China, you would know Lin Zexu, the commissioner tasked to stamp out opium. The commemoration of important features using statues is well practiced. To cover this lecture, I will talk about the international context. So that you don't feel like you are talking about an event out of sync.

I will talk about the first Opium War, and then the second Opium War, and the legacies. It ties in with your assignment question where I talked about your perspective with the Opium Trade. You can look at it in the immediate aftermath, and as a modern aftermath and how they use the opium war to their advantage due to certain politicized issues. What is important is that Europe in the 1700s have already started consuming sugar. We know that plantation systems along the Caribbean has been established.

It also consumed tea, spices and silk, but very little to export to countries such as China, which is self sufficient. So for the longest time, Europe paid for privileges using the silver dollar where they mined it from Potosi. What happened is that any product which has a finite lifespan, the crisis that Europe found itself became greater with the arrival of Tobacco. It is already bad enough that they bought silver, tea. Then the last straw that broke the back had to be tobacco.

What happened is that Europe experienced trade deficit. How do you pay for this? If you are an imperialist, there are several things that you can relieve yourself. You occupy territories. You may be surprised about this barbaric act that happened in 19th century Europe. The same thing applies: this is territorial control. My laboratory, office space. All of the same things would come up again.

So what can you do? You can occupy a territory and use it to produce your import needs. For example, you can force Indians to produce Tea. You pay very little for it and satisfy your craving. Even better, tell the Indians to plant drugs, and pay for tea using drugs. So you get to control two areas. This is exactly what the British did: they cultivated in Bengal. The root of the Rohingya problem, Britain kept quiet because they were the cause of the large part of the problem because they cultivated Opium in Bengal and there was this influx of migrants across the borders of Myanmar and Bengal. This can be traced to this period of time. They cultivated A1 grade opium in Bengal, to China, and 20 times it grew because it was the only thing to pay for the extension of the British empire.

Unfortunately, Opium pays for the entire empire. The other method is via chemistry, because in 1818, the British scientists made the drug even more potent and cheaper. By 1839, 10 million addicts were in China. By 1900s, forty million Chinese addicts were added. It was the perfect storm; with scientists that distilled the thing, China, willing to absorb it, and India, willing to cultivate it.

So previously we talked about the Atlantic Triangle Slave Trade. Here, we have a triangle going on whereby Britain was the chief financier and major consumer. British controlled India sold its

products to Indians. Britain had 60 million pounds in India, and sold cloth, kerosene and rails because they were able to sell cloth to India because they did not allow Indians to make their own cloth.

The other way is that the foreign exchange earned from China enabled India to pay for industrial goods. It had 20 million surplus with China. So they sold stuff such as Opium in exchange for silver. So how did Chinese pay for all these? The Chinese coolies had already gone all over South East Asia and the greater world. One feature is that the Chinese coolies sent money back to China and caused an inflow back to China to pay for the products that the Chinese needed.

The First Opium War:
1839-1842:

What's the outcome? Lin Zexu, appointed by the India to stop Opium trade and he did that dramatically. By 1841, the British gun boats arrived in China, demanded compensation and whacked the shit out of China. British choked off the Grand Canal in Zhejiang and forced the treaty of Nanking, the 4 ports were opened in 1842 and Hong Kong was created in the aftermath of one product: Opium. The biggest company that benefited from the whole thing: Jardine.

We need to look at schools of thought, schools of interpretation:

1. Greenberg: Opium was a side issue. There are no other names to call it.
2. Nationalist: Present day PRC and Taiwan government, opium war was an imperialist war imposed by the Chinese. Because Marxism was big about Imperialist
3. Clash of Culture: popular in the 1950s. Fairbank, this professor from Harvard, chicken and duck talk so they cannot get along.

In this lecture, I will cover a lot of number 1. You can read up on number 2, but I will cover number 3.

Let's dissect number 1: In the first view, if it is not about Opium, it is about the issue of free trade and opening up China. You got the real thing, and you say it's about the bigger issue: because these two things were stated in the Nanking Treaty:

In this treaty, opium disappeared from the treaty. Opium is never mentioned. Who is at fault in the war, China, because you are so stubborn to force you to trade. So you are paying for it, a few people died, but it's really for your own good. They have to accept whatever terms were dictated by foreign powers, so since you lost, you have to pay. Opium as a commodity was not terribly important, we could have fought a war over molasses.

Opium was a superficial reason for war. How credible was this explanation?

There are a few ways to answer: how often opium is mentioned in official dispatches. No one mentioned it. If they kept on mentioning it, then opium is involved. So if you look at the Chinese side...

You find that in Yongzheng's spy network to control his country. So he has a popular edict in 1729 to see how Opium is restricted vigorously. In 1729. So because of the personality of the Emperor, the anal emperor is famous for working to death. He didn't have sex and he died? No, I only wish. He died because he was too bloody hardworking.

Jiaqing Emperor (after Qianlong) banned consumption in 1796, and import of opium in 1800. If Yongzheng's edict was successful, do you need this? It is dependent on the personality of the emperor. If people enforced it, they would stop for a time being. But once the emperor dies, the next emperor who is weak, the rest of the bureaucrats won't listen. There was a new crackdown on opium again in 1821. They were very concerned because this drug in its form in 1729, saps the army's strength. Because soldiers have nothing to do, they would smoke, gamble, smoke, and eat.

The Chinese vigorously resisted Opium. Implementation is petty. This have implications for Lin Zexu. The implementations were not vigorous enough. So people were able to get away with it. So when Lin Zexu was too on the ball for reinforcing it, it will cause problems. Are you going to implement it? All his friends, nobody believed that they can enforce it. So the Chinese can be blamed for it.

So the British themselves! The Chinese have an enforcement issue, and the British tried all kinds of tricks. If Britain could not sell opium directly, the British turned to private merchants instead. There is no difference. But legally, they are allowed. If the private merchants can't sell, you get the Americans to sell Turkish opium. Just get the flow going. So if there was enforcement, such as 1821, just give bribes. So 1/5 of the shipment was given out. Lastly, if the ban was on mainland China, you learn from the Wako. Do it on islands instead! Call the Lintin Island, and use the fast boats.

In the midst of all of these came Lin Zexu. Here's the problem. We can look at the problem from the personality, that this person caused the opium war. Because his enforcement of it triggered something. Could it be that instead? Lin Zexu himself was unquestionably the best and the brightest. His background is impeccable, he has no corruption, so well-esteemed was Lin Zexu was that he was tasked in two boards. One was the salt management, judge, and water control. It's a bit like in Singapore, he's the minister for Finance, Transport and environment. What does it say about you?

In Chinese history, Water control is never given to idiots. When they talk about the river breaking its banks, it floods the entire Malaysia in terms of size. He was also not afraid to speak up. This is a ballsy fella, and the boss was the Emperor.

However, one author pointed out that Lin Zexu may be wrong because he was too efficient. How can a man be faulted for being too efficient? Because certain issues cannot be rushed. He arrested 6000 violators, confiscated 28,845 catties of opium and 42,741 opium pipes had been confiscated. Within 16 weeks, he imprisoned 5 times and 7 times confiscated pipes as in three years. The issue is very complex, because the product was sold by a nation that is unlikely to roll over. So his intelligence was not good. When you have the wrong perception of your enemy, you have to know who's the owner. If you whack the wrong dog, this issue is a huge one. This issue needs finesse and time to handle, and his emperor wants results, and complains if this happens. The emperor was not willing to support all the way.

So what kind of baggage does Lin Zexu have? Foreign relations were backwards, always about barbarian nations. So this may be true in Zheng He's time but not in Qing times. Not everyone was like the Koreans and the Japanese who gave you respect. So you have to learn to wake up.

Strategically, Lin Zexu treated the British as Wako. It is the wrong analogy. What happened in the previous war is not Wako. They are going to stay there for a hundred years! The British were more ambitious than that. They wanted to set up a trade empire, so Lin Zexu had no idea how big it was. In terms of tactical errors, so long as he protected Canton, it would be enough. Wako was enough? So the gunboats sailed up the Yangtze river and threatened the capital.

Having said all of these about how Lin Zexu reacted. When you read the opium wars, what would you do if you were Lin Zexu? Do you allow the foreigner to come in and give you bullshit? So we were talking about two levels. Your most immediate reaction has to be curbed because you have more responsibility. His emperor did not support him, he was dismissed in 1840.

Lin Zexu did not understand his emperor. If you know your boss would support you? You should think what would happen after that? The emperor had cold feet and dismissed him. The blame was not on one person.

Another factor was on weapons and technology. Because the British had mastered a fundamental technology called percussion lock muskets. It is fantastic because it is waterproof, so you can have Singapore weather and it will still fire. So you have muskets, mechanical musketry, veterans, grapeshot. Why was technology so far ahead? 1815, the Europeans had battled the French on the battle fields of Europe. So after Waterloo, what improves technology when you are fighting a war. So this impetus to improve weaponry was tough. But the Chinese were able to win a major victory of the Mongols without much musketry. It was a major victory over the Mongols and therefore could control Outer Mongolia. If your stimulus had this kind of musketry, you could respond in time.

Why is this important to understand? The European side had advanced so quickly that the Chinese

were still using matchlocks, where you have to wait for the thing to fuse. At the same time in terms of artillery, the Europeans were using grapeshot.

Next was Steam power: the *Nemesis* was a steel, flat bottomed ship, pivot guns, and you can turn your guns and fire. So turning the guns is important. It is highly maneuverability. The Chinese had junks, but the guns were not maneuverable. So you couldn't aim it properly. So the Chinese weaponry technology that they had, the heyday of the Imjin War was over by this time. Chinese technology was fantastic in Ming but this point of time, things had already overtaken it.

So was it true that the world lapsed into and celebrated Free Trade in Nanking? It talks about the indemnity, the extra territorial rights. It talks about the ceding of Hong Kong to Britain. All other European powers followed. Most of these countries practice protectionism and mercantilism. It is not free trade, they impose high tariffs on everybody else. We can also see that the first Opium War was China's ill-fated attempt to deal with a health issue, and failure in it would lead to bad repercussions.

Second Opium War:

In Summary, 1856: Arrow incident. Chinese officials boarded the ship *Arrow* on charge of piracy, and the British wrote back saying it's true, but they were legal. Because the British had won the first Opium War, so they formed an alliance in China with French. The French missionary was executed in China a few years before. So what happened in 1857, the French British invaded China, signed the 1858 treaty was signed and they wanted the embassies to be set up. The Chinese did not want to honor the treaty.

For the British, barbarians are barbarians. What do they know? For the Europeans, since you sign it, you would be held accountable for it. So when Fairbank talks about the cultural difference, here it is.

Didn't the Chinese learn from the first conflict? There are a few Orthodox Confucian statecraft was a hindrance; confucianism prevented the Chinese from reforming.

The second school of thought championed by Wakeman was the Taiping Rebellion. The Qing was grappling with the Taiping Rebellion (10 million in 5 years dead!) which made the Qing provincials could not afford to alienate the gentry who were fighting them at the same time. Including the Xinjiang Rebellion. The Chinese themselves were in denial (Polachek) where if only the Chinese were allowed to intervene as well. (Kwangtung victory). Only 200,000 were in the first Opium War. (Singaporean Army had 250,000) Similar to the Stab in the Back theory after the first world war.

What are the other causes?

- A) Avoid implementing the Nanking Treaty. Either you implement too efficiently (and get whacked by the Emperor) and don't oppose the Europeans

So the Chinese officials ignore the treaty, ignored practicing the terms.

- B) Treaty revision

The Europeans tried to get the treaty revised, resulting in further tension. Most of them were unhappy with the Nanking treaty.

- C) Proposals were rejected out of hand

Yeh Ming-chen was the governor of Canton. He embarked on this policy of negotiation. Not hitting, not cohering, not allowing, not dead, not obeying, not running. So he was caught between these two things! Emperor (Taiping Internal Rebellion) and Europeans. The Europeans wanted policy renegotiation and affirm their business rights.

To rectify the 1858 treaty, the European negotiators were captured by the Chinese and tortured to death. So they were tortured so badly that the body was too mutilated to be seen by the public. So again, there is a cultural clash. There were a lot of factions in court (the hawks) and they won. Lord Elgin (the commander general of the entire invasion force) ordered the destruction of Beijing. So the Summer Palace was burnt down.

According to Garnet Wolsey, "seemed to have been seized with a temporary insanity in body and soul they were absorbed in one pursuit, which was plunder, plunder." Charles Gordan: they destroy the most valuable property, everybody was wild for plunder.

Because of the Chinese acceptance of the treaty, the Western powers had to preserve the Qing Dynasty. The Western powers had a stake in the established order, so that the Chinese can pay indemnity. Chinese nationalism began in Canton. Usually, they start from here because this is the demarcation point. Death of the dynastic system.

Legacy of the Opium War:

This was a police officer confiscating all the opium pipes in San Francisco. It had spread far and wide throughout the whole world. This is a magazine cover that talks about the opium den... in France. The scourge of Opium trade was not just China, but global phenomena. So we previously talked about products such as sugar, slaves. Now we talk about drugs.

Musee Chinois @ Fontainebleau Chateau. Nobody took as much as Montaubon of France. He set up a museum. One modern author in 2008 "Looting and subsequent display of these treasures as an illuminating form of intercultural transmission, one that radically transformed the meaning of the looted objects" WTF. All the products are looted from the Summer Palace.

Fonthill Collection (Auction field) Came from Lord of Loch of Drylaw who was private secretary to Lord Elgin. His private secretary looted so much that it filled his entire house.

Cohort

Friday, November 2, 2018 11:42 AM

Historical Background:

Lord MacCartney's Instructions:

Pg 232-233: That tea is important and they are spending way too much of their budget

Pg 234:

They have to protect their commerce under the Chinese government

- 1) Mutual benefits to be derived from trade between 2 nations (pg 237)
 - a. Receive 20 million of opounds weight of Chinese herb in exchange for woollens, cottons and etc
 - b. They even have name and price, because this kind of arrogance comes from a country comfortable with their own power.
- 2) Require a place of security for goods (pg 237)
 - a. Obtain a grant of a small tract of land or detached island
 - b. It would be fair that England offer the same thing to China. The whole thing is about me taking and taking. So it is purely commercial view, they wanted protections from their own government.
- 3) Purely commercial view (pg 237)
 - a. Wanted only protection of Chinese government for British merchants

Pg 239:

No native Chinese be punished by their jurisdiction, the laws that they impose on the British cannot punish the British as well. (extradition)

1957: Army sergeant, the killing was point blank.

-Can't detain him, no moral event

-Expected the Chinese to be a pervert

-It's orientalism. The court martial has the jury being the US serviceman. They acquitted him.

If the Chinese were to reject these requests, he said that he must turn extension of the proceedings which have taken place without prejudice and discredit.

Next few pages:

MacCartney was asked to increase exports to China, make some connections and give some hints as to

Try to find out if there are trades between China and other European states.

MacCartney was instructed to give presence, bribes to secure the trade in a more favourable way.

Most of the variety comes from China, planted from different places.

QianLong/George!

George:

Attempt to please the emperor, justify mistakes of the British

British sent their people not for favouring wealth or commerce of subjects, but discovery of unknown regions,

The British don't want to engage in illegal activities themselves, accept the fact that they are involved in illegal activities

Sent over a delegation of nobles

He gives a bit of concession, allow them to catch people transgressing against their laws, and asking for extra-territorial rights (pg 247).

Qianlong:

China's view on England and other European country as Barbarian Nations

Nevertheless, I do not forget the lonely remoteness of your island, cut off from the world by intervening waste of Sea

Ambassadors and Foreign Merchants should not be treated with the same indulgence

Not consistence with our dynastic usage and cannot be entertained.

Looking at Qianlong's Letter:

Why then should foreign nations advance this utterly unreasonable request to be represented at my court! At such a distance what possible control could any British representative exercise?

The issue here is reciprocal control: if you have this here, I must have control there. Who is going to control what?

China did not want the introduction of European religion

Worship who? Contrast to Hideyoshi: the sailor was not very clever:

"His Very Catholic Majesty would first send out priests to christianize the population, and these converts would then help the Spanish forces in their conquest."

You are the guy who conquered Japan, we convert to Christian. This thing is not unknown to Qian Long. It is well known in Asia that Christianity as a religion and conquests come hand in hand. Qian Long knows and that's why he opposes Christianity. The Spanish are very blatant about it.

Xu Naiji:

What happen is that: This itself is an important debate.

- Don't stop the evil effects of noxious vapours, farmers will stop farming, current taxation not enough, cause a lot of upload of silver to other countries
- Hard to determine the utility of smoking for officials. Need to revamp the law
- Implement that you cannot buy opium with silver: You're not banning trade, just using another form of currency.
- Contrast to SG: It's not an outright ban, can still buy but make it very difficult.
- Impose more taxations to people who want to trade: pay more if you want to trade! People benefit, government benefit.

Growing their own opium: Self sustained, everything goes to status quo, just get no silver outflow.

Zhu Zun:

Opium is evil, should at once be removed. For them to take advantage of the peace of two centuries:

We are successfully preventing Opium: They have been prohibiting Opium till now. In case you are the boss of any country. Fire him if that's the case: because this is an outright law.

If you legalize the trade, there is a loss of face, you are inviting them right back. Opium has a negative influence on the economy, it hurts the people.

So the best weapon was taxation, whose income is low. Preventing the common folk, earn a lot of income from it. So taxation is a better way. It is progressive: if it is too expensive, you can't buy it.

So you argue against the growing opium in China, because it is useless. Poorer people would think those from the West is better. (True, product QC leads to higher quality opium)

Poppy require fertile soil.

So punish opium trade and users. Incur the most punishment. To view opium as hurting the people rather than object of commerce That's why it should be banned.

So that's why, the South China Sea, the Chinese never accept what people to dictate to them, because historically, they have been dictated to. Who is the horse whisperer.

Lecture

Monday, November 5, 2018 1:25 PM

So first week, we talked about imperialism, grab for America, Bismarck. What's the difference between realpolitik and Nationalism? (sahara) Scramble for Africa. Opium War (also under Imperialism, the aspect being Nemesis/Maxim Gun) Technology.

But on a very different mode of thought. What do the conquerors do? What colonial powers want to do is to assess how much they have conquered, how much they have gained? What is one statistical thing that they do? Census, who is taxable? How much landholding can they have? These are statistics for you to earn money. So today, we see standard Deviation, all of these kind of things started from colonial times. You need to make sense of it. So colonial forms of technology is like that.

And also, in this lecture, we don't talk about statistics. How do I tell people how big my empire is, how do I tell my English and Dutch subjects?

So I'll talk about what's the issue, the case study of a World Expo in Amsterdam. Then how do we examine such a case study? Then I talk about Colonialism. The first knee jerk effect are museums. We are the product of it, but we still have museums. But then we talk about World Fairs. The recent Expo was the one in China, and everyone was talking about what they want to exhibit. It was very successful.

So the case study is 1883: the theme is colonies. The Dutch colonial system on Java was on the carpet; the Dutch control of Java was seen as successful and effective, so that they can show to the world how an enlightened world can govern effectively in 1883. This was a whole lot of hogwash, because the Indonesians themselves, under the Dutch system die like flies to grow spices like pepper and cloves and so on.

More importantly, Netherlands was seen as a small country with a huge empire. Then Netherlands showed to the world that despite their small size, it has a large, well-established colonial empire, with a place under the sun. Through wisdom, adroit conquest, Netherlands was as big as Prussia.

In this particular exhibition, the Dutch were anxious to show that some themes/evolutionary lessons about civilization. That is, the place they had conquered were obviously of primitive culture, and that the enlightened Dutch were able to bring these primitive places to a higher plane of civilization. They bring in warriors (Bugis) to show a bit of skin. It is to show the diversity of civilizations, and the distance between the indigenous civilization, vs their own modern civilization.

Basically, dancing monkeys. Dutch talks about steam ships, rail ways, guns, the Indonesians are still stuck at swords and shields. As a Dutch, you feel proud of yourself. So this is one of those lessons.

In effect, Bloombergen, the author that I told the group to present, there is this moment of the simultaneity of the non-simultaneous. Clearly, the civilization of Java is not in the same temporal time as you. But yet, in the World Expo, you can see it first time. This disjunction between what you are seeing and what you are experiencing. The contrast gave the Dutch goes these sense of evolution where cultures are measured by progress. Not spiritual progress, but by material progress. Technology and what not. There is this keen evolutionism. If a country has all of these material sense, they should be the colonizers. So this simple equation is that it is primitive without factories.

The question for us is that to what extent they illuminate the colonial world of the Dutch East Indies? Of course not, they see no starving Indonesians. So to what extent do they show the real thing? How much of this was really the Dutch national self-image; that they want to subject the Dutch men. How much did it epitomize colonial relations? Is it suppressed, a two-way dialog, repressed? Was the Dutch public stirred to greater involvement in the country's colonial enterprise.

Having laid out the 1883 expo, let me show the circuit board, what underlines all of these thinking? The first theorist, which is very important, Bernard Cohn. He is a historian of the British Raj in India and he theorized that there is a distinctive link between the colonized and the colonizer. This is what he coined "musealization." In this musealization, the colonized place, the entire India is seen as a museum. That is, the native do not own those things, the colonizer can take it. It is like Pirates of the Caribbean, all of the jewels are for your own taking. And also they museum the place by making maps, museums (need to know who to conquer next) and census (for taxation places). These are the instruments for the colonizers. How do you measure the maps, successes. So Bernard Cohn gives a break down, where the colonial powers delineated.

Benedict Anderson: Imagined community. Show how the fiction, encyclopedias, all of these printed material are easily available for the petit bourgeoisie. (Those not too high, but still middle class). By virtue of reading these materials, all of you talk in a common language, the imagined community. So then on you see that a world Expo is important because it gives all Dutch men similar vocab to think about their empire. So civilizations, language of the Dutch. So all the Dutch men share this common understanding. This propels colonialism.

Edward Said: Orientalism. It involves three aspects. It is an area studies/academic studies of the Middle East or Asia. With its own jargon and indexes. It is an epistemological splitting of the world into a West and an Orient. The West as civilized, and the East as stupid/erotic, splitting your understanding. Third, he believes that this whole thing is a form of domination. In the modern time, it is very strange. If you want to be an expert in Modern China, you graduate from Harvard. That group of people dominate your understanding and split your understanding. Some people at the top, and some at the bottom. First come the whites and asians and hierarchical splitting. Ordering, restructuring, making authoritative statements about the 'Other'. No system in their mind, this kind of things. Stereotypes in other words.

All of these authoritative statements, skewed power relations between the East and the West. The image of the East that always contrasts negatively to the Whites. The East was seen as weaker, more helpless, and morally inferior rather than Western self-image. (big chin, underwear outside. But the East is Fu Manchu).

So what are the instruments of domination? National Geographic Magazine? Encyclopedias? World's Fairs? Museums? Travel Guides? Fiction? Film? Theatre? Postcards? Photographs? Maps? Census? Academic Studies?

So in culture, representatives are circulated, not truths.

"The value, efficacy, strength, apparent veracity of a written statement about the Orient therefore relies very little, and cannot instrumentally depend on the Orient as such." Edward Said, PG 21. It has to do with all of your cherished fantasies. National Geographic: Tits for boys.

Antonio Gramsci: Theory of cultural Hegemony. Domination does not mean Maxim guns, not civilized. This involves the fact that the natives accept unquestionably their inferior state in the world. The consensus of those dominated, the dominated accept the ideas of the dominant class as true and real. We accept the fact that MIT is superior to India, to China. Domination or control is fantastic, because it is achieved not only through overt force.

So Europe is superior, the idea is accepted by people, making Europeans powerful, and Orientals admit to their inferiority. (Marxist!)

Tony Bennett: He calls it an exhibitionary complex, by which we create order among the general public, and arrange the exhibits in a specific, carefully chosen way. ACM led by this guy from Boston, with a Phd and an Asian American. And the place became sexy, for a place to gather. Then subsequently, he went back and taken over by this bureaucrat.

Bloembergen: how the colonial exhibits are spectacles, with unique kind of cooperation in rivalry. So the Dutch committee and its counterpart in the colony, between colonists and colonized. So these

are all the theorists, how they are being shown in the modern world.

Museums

Edward Said: The context of material things reflects the mentality of the produces (the 'Occident') more than that of the Orient.

The placard says that we aim to show Singapore as the center of this trade zone. It shows that the producers say more about the exhibitors than what they are trying to exhibit.

The first museums were private, with purchasers to buy stuff for their world. (Kim Jong Il, selling Choseon era pots). And then subsequently, this gain became too expensive, the country gets involved; or that the rich person sells to the state.

The two most famous museums when we talk about objects are the Ashmolean Museum (in Oxford, 1683), owned by Ashmole and they set up five rooms in Oxford to contain all of his donations. The Louvre Museum was a product of the Sun King (Louis the Fourteenth) and the Louvre was at Versailles. After the French Revolution, his entire palace became the Louvre Museum.

Most museums are crammed next to each other. Too many things! So Ashmole Museum, five rooms stretched to 10 rooms and the collection was popular with the public. This was the time before the TV, so going to the museum was a cultural activity. Previously under the Curator, the Museum was a darker place. Museum start collecting a fee.

Another museum was the British Museum. It was originally a library, in 1753, and became a natural history museum in 1881. By 1762, the museum was serving 10,000 guests per year. It started as a place of study, and became entertainment.

The Louvre was previously known as the palace of Versailles, the place where he stayed. The museum belongs to the republic, so now the people could see the royal collection. It was accessible to the public, popularized the idea of artefacts, and Napoleon placed his collection of looted artefacts. The British Museum and the Louvre have so many collection of artefacts that the colonies where these were looted from are now claiming them back. These two countries say that for education, that I can look after them. China has not started asking for things back, so they still have them back.

World Fair

England launched its first World Fair when Victoria was still around. It was called the Crystal Palace. "First World's Fair -- The Great International Exhibition".. So the crystal Palace had a pigeon problem. So the British deferred to Queen Victoria. Duke Wellington: Release the Falcons!

Anyway, London, 1851. England, by that time, was already an industrialized country. It had cast iron and glass. Worker productivity doubled from 1830-1850 in GB. Iron production jumped from 700,000 tons in 1830 to 4 million tons in 1860. Coal production soared from 24 million tons in 1830- 110 million tons in 1870s. In 1850 for the first time the urban population of England topped 50 percent.

So six million people went to this expo. There were internally made products. Displays were always flanked by colonial merchandise. Models of railways, bridges, schools and hospitals. Generally, for a world expo, you put your nation's most advanced technology. So the economic and political justification of the colonial enterprise.

There is a Paris one in 1900 and the Brussels in 1910 -- displaying the Congolese emphasis on indigenous arts and crafts. Paris had the reproduction of the Buddhist temple Candi Sari, to draw attention to the noble civilization of ancient Buddhist and Hindu Java. There is the simultaneity and the non-simultaneous.

Paris held another one after the Great War in 1931. The Dutch highlighted Balinese architecture and dance and demonstrate the continuity of Hindu civilization on Bali. The Dutch presented their colony's indigenous culture as gradually changing from primitive to civilized and artistic.

Analysis of this thing

What we find are a few things, some characteristics of a World Expo.

We must examine with an analytical thing.

1. The objects from the other world
 - a. Sources of information about that world
 - b. A kind of replacement of that world
 - c. (Replicate a western town, relieving the world again and again.) It's like you have the entire Borobudur there, you are like a time traveller. And the king would be walking beside you.
2. In these Expos, you have experts going to the Expo in an attempt to understand Javanese culture
 - a. Secondary sources: already the thing is fake, and you as an academic go there to learn from these actors. How surreal is that
3. Museums of Ethnography
 - a. Accessible to a growing public
 - b. Fostered the human sciences

More importantly, the World Expo is fantastic, combining science and entertainment

Literally, they got the tall man from China.

The concept of progress of humanity within reach of the masses.

Having seen all of these, what are the colonizers primary motive?

1. Commercial ties and to find new markets
2. Civil diplomacy: Instead of conquering you, it shows a way for people to showcase their talents
3. Progress and civilization: What is more gratifying and heartwarming to show a white guy offering aid to a native?
4. Foster a certain nationalism/national consciousness.

This driven by the fact of a Freudian guilt consciousness, by showing their justified possession of colonies

To show off their virtues.

1. Part of a world range of cultural activities
2. Lectures, reading groups, stage plays
3. Social elites belaboured with the lower classes
 - a. Educate the lower classes to support me
 - b. We deal with the new mass society; entertainment for the mass society

We talk about industrialization, imperialism. The society of late 19th century is a society which is frightening, they are undergoing so many challenges that they can't make sense of it. Everyday is a new soldier recruitment, to settle natives.

So what then is the societies in great flux. And you need a safety blanket, you need somebody to relieve you, to tell you that you are doing the world good.

So of course, progress is a question mark. Because underlying these progress is the sharp social contrast that European have between the labouring poor and the rich class. The sense of loss or nostalgia. The fear of degeneration.

To Create Order in a rapidly changing world

Define the place of the new dynamic forces within this world

Political and cultural lessons about the past, present and future of humanity

Even as the visitor feel a sense of ambivalence, they see the glorified progress: with science, work and technology as its driving force

Ambivalence vs Progress

Visitors see the contrast between they had.

Now looking at ACM: As compared to the Chinese Scholar displays: Very dark, huge shadows for Buddhists. Why the front piece of the Asian civilization? You show to the world the finest exhibit: a lingam? A Dick pic?

Anyway, you notice the obelisk. This thing was made in 1850, the British Empire has reached Sudan, and this is the first public monument in Singapore. It talks about how he recognize the wisdom of liberating commerce from all restraints, under which enlightened policy this settlement has rapidly attained its present rank among British possessions and with which its future prosperity must ever be identified.

See the third level: permanent exhibit: the things you can try on.

So what are takeaways? Colonial powers created a language of domination

The Europeans=Colonial powers became "experts" about the others

Natives became willing participants in this colonial project

- Modern exchange programmes featuring 'native students'

- Travelling living exhibits.

The students were having this tension about GLP/ALP.

Metropolitan Participated in project

- Civilising mission

- Nationalism -- feel good about the superiority of nation

- Display of raw power.

Cohort

Friday, November 9, 2018 10:59 AM

This is a picture of the Paris Exposition Universalis: With the Eiffel Tower

Talking about the nature and significance of these colonial exhibits and the way in which it came about

A national event : because the French organizers were trying to attract foreigners about national representation: the greater the national glory of the host country the more they attract visitors. This point was the same thing that happened to China: when they hosted their expo. All of them they wanted to come. It is kind of interesting that this Expo was at the turn of the century, but the reasons were still the same

The French government was hoping to exploit international glory to stifle the mood of resentment at home, while strengthening the country's republican credentials.

Aim was to bring the French country together.

The Eiffel Tower: convey technological advancement, industrial power. Like the Petronas Tower. Tells investor what they were able to do somethings. Internal tourism.

The inspiration for the colonial section was inspired by the Dutch Javanese kampong of 1883. The most important thing was the glory of anthropology.

Intention in the public it sought to attract: displayed over 500 skulls and a number of mummies. Presented in a manner determined more by popular appeal than by scientific fact, to avoid alienating visitors who were as yet ill-informed about such matters. Too many visitors and one cannot do any serious research there. Many felt constant astonishment at seeing representative of so many different countries in one city.

Where can you see it? Cambodia. After the Khmer Rouge, the Killing Fields.

So what is the Expo doing with 500 skulls? How do you transport them? Where do you dig the place from? Which mass grave did you desecrate to dig up the skulls.

How the Dutch came about?

There was a long-drawn out war recently, which portrayed territorial expansion as enormous violence, expense and bloodshed. The Government left the exhibitors to their own devices. The French committee invited exhibition, and the Dutch committee was formed.

French want another Kampong: so get the Dutch to come. They Dutch found out that they would be the only foreigners in the entire exhibit. So they formed a committee to build this kampung. Their focus was on indigenous crafts and colonial products. Focus on Oriental decorative and luxury products, which were becoming fashionable in Europe. French want anthropology. In ACM: That picture of the kampung. This idea of the kampung is pretty strong.

They did not see a point in lending out objects to be displayed in a foreign land; pointless context, might be damaged and lost. The Paris Expo goal was to entertain the Paris republic.

So they tried to raise money using shares, they only sold 18 shares instead. Afterwards, they managed to find this guy called Wolff, an entrepreneur from Amsterdam who agreed to managed the Kampung provided he gets the material. He went to Solo, and a crown prince was negotiated with, and got a lot of stuff, but in the reports back to the Dutch, they never mentioned the Crown Prince. -> Link back to the natives who participate in the colonial project.

Colonial Pavilion, nobody wanted to participate. Display -> Methodology was to "display as many objects as possible in the interest of completeness and filling empty spaces with decorations" -> it was overflowing with objects in the end. Artis changed their mind and pledged support. "This means that the colonial committee eventually had not only a large collection of objects "relating to the land and the people, as well as numerous specimens and products" but also obtained the services of the curator of Artis's ethnographic museum. In contrast to the rather uncooperative attitude of most

of the Dutch ethnographic museums, those in Paris were evidently quite happy to supply objects on load for the Dutch colonial pavilion." However in the committee's view, all this "comprehensive" and unique collections did not suffice to give a complete picture of the commercial products of 'our East Indian possessions'

Overall consensus: Last minute work. Those who were supposed to be vested, the final result of the Dutch colonial exhibit in Paris did not depend directly on those who had a direct financial, political or scientific interest in the colonies. It was still a success, because nobody cares about preparation, it was the end product. Most audiences are very forgiving.

Appeal of Kampung: "French writers and artists immortalized the Javanese dancers, in words and images as symbol of sensual desire". What happened was the classic case of exoticism, whereby Asian women (yellow fetish) are seen as providing this secret desire to fulfill sexual needs. It began with the Balinese dancer. In the World Expo, they did not wear upper clothing. All European men want to see breasts. The World Expo was responsible for exoticizing Asian women, in this show of skin.

Appeal of Kampung: There were fears that the Javanese might be influenced by the Western and be morally tainted by their long stay in Paris. There is this assumption that the Asian are innocent, may be corrupted. This kind of feeling comes from what kind of assumption? It's paternalistic. One of the characteristics is this Paternalistic. Half Devil, half child. Must protect from corruption.

Anthropological Laboratory: The fact that the message conveyed by their remarks appears to be subordinate to the will to pursue an objective, empirical form of ethnography or anthropology, their attitude can be described as an unquestioning colonialism that had become ingrained in everyday life. The Westerners accept it, and the natives go along with it.

Kampung: key to the Javanese Society. What image must you convey? The Kampung. Javanese Dancers, as much skin as possible. The wise nation Dutch knew that the riches of a colony derive from two sole factors, profitable crops and cheap labour. He also praised the cultivation system.

Denniker and Laloy: wants to find the relationship between physical features and customs, characters and innate capacity. Through empirical methods, they surveyed 14 out of the 40 kampung dwellers at the exhibition, by comparing their height, nose index. Thought that the Javanese came from Chinese Plus Indian bloody. Shows the trend towards scientific observation in the physical anthropology in this period but also its uncertainty.

Durkheim: Theories of mechanical solidarity. When you put bullshit in, it comes out as bullshit. That's why Durkheim's book, nobody reads it anymore.

The Dutch have an idealistic point of view with Kampung: describe as "neat and orderly" -> free from sensual desire that the European men want to get from the exhibition. French: garden of delights. They want to put themselves in a positive light. IF they were to advertise their exhibition, as a place for people to watch porn, it will be embarrassing. This was the point of time that Arabian Nights were available only in Gentleman's club.

Tonkinese Section: Dutch saw the Kampung as Dutch, and the Tonkinese section were French. Believed that the Tonkinese were to fight for their own freedom. They pushed this section to the French, because not orderly.

French Presidential Visit: Bowing and waving their hands: very scripted, portray the best to the French President, played the Netherlands national anthem in honour of the kampung-dwellers. Ironic?

Socialist periodical *Recht voor Allen* saw the world exhibition as "an event staged by the 'gentlemen of the bourgeoisie'."

'Liquor served by 'brown boys' (Javanese) in smoke'. For the longest time, the butlers were all Blacks. Because liquor must be served by Brown boys in the White House.

National Pride: Showcase artistic and technological advancement. Observed that the French Colonial section has many more interesting, but found Balinese dancers more interesting. Criticised the French war ministry for showing war weapons, but the Dutch themselves were colonizers as well. Used weapons to exert authority over them. The real ironic point is don't show instruments of destruction! It's more popular!

POV of Javanese: made to work all day, must be escorted by the Parisians. Aim was to earn a profit, wellbeing not taken into account. So they were not humanized, treated by animals.

Takewaways:

Ultimate motive in the way things are displayed in world exhibition

Very little support and interest was provided by the Dutch people, whatever was displayed was due largely to chance of whatever they could scrap together, yet the Dutch Exhibit was a success.

The Success of Dutch exhibit was largely due to the four young and beautiful kampung-dancers who later on de-javanised.

Visitors and only saw what the Dutch want them to see

Women were exploited, and the lady historian wrote about this, there's more weight in her words.

Question:

According to Cohn, why is the 'Museological Modality' an important concept in understanding the colonial period? What does Berger mean by "every image embodies a way of seeing". What other epistemology concept can complement Berger or Cohn's idea?

Epistemology -> Theory of knowledge, especially with regard to its methods, validity, and scope and the distinction between justified belief and opinion.

Berger: Different people see the same images differently:

Instrumentality of Power: The Indians do not speak, they are just guard. Remember the Addas reading? The Joker who wrote about Indian history has never been to India. China History: Graduate from Harvard to be recognized as a Chinese expert in History. When we look at ACM: why defined Asia as the way they define? Are we having the power to define? What are we trying to define in ACM? We are defining our position as a shining Beacon in Asia.

Whiteness: Purity. Bowls _ Singapore being sensitive.

Clippers: Fast boats to provide to someone. The light boats> From the clippers, they transport to Lintin Island. There is no motors, you paddle quickly.

One Piece???: The porcelain sold to European men had European figures (drawn humans)

Quranic pieces: Magic Square: Chinese

Han Tomb figures: Mystification and lighting.

Exotic figures (Scholars) The whole thing is bright, it's clean.

Kampung: We are still doing this done thing about kampung.

Exhibits: Scholars: Righteousness: Scholars are the products of all kinds of nonsense.

Go/Weiqi: They will show this kind of chess. Xiangqi is lower class, Weiqi is higher class

Qing Emperor: Pretentions at scholar, this room is pretentious.

Lecture

Monday, November 12, 2018 2:01 PM

Causes of WWI
Precipitating Causes AKA Catalyst
Power Transition Theory
Slide to War Theory
Consequences of Great War
End of an Era
New Middle East
Loss of Great Progress
League of Nations
Seeds of WWII

Theories on the Cause of WWI:

Much has been written about it. We do have one old man who took part in WWI. It is not the kind of fighter plane you are thinking of, and it's the biplane operator. A lot of soldiers in India contributed to WWI. In the sapper unit (bayonet and stabbing). The pistol looks very modern, Gavril Princip's Gun, the design hasn't changed that much.

A> Assassination of Ferdinand
B> German Blank Check
C> Alliance System
D> Military Plans & Mobilization Orders
E> British Wavering

Many films have been made about it. All Quiet on the Western Front, A Little Princess, A Very Long Engagement. The Lost Battalion, Fly Boys. All of these are the popular depictions on WWI. That's why on Wednesday, you're watching a totally unpopular one.

The Assassination of Ferdinand

Essentially, you'll be astonished to know that it is a black comedy of errors. Car took a wrong turn, driver did not know where he was going, and he was in a foreign country. The assassin, member of the Black Hand terrorist organization, was not ready to assassinate the archduke. That's why he walked to the cul de sac, and just before at the blind alley, he wanted an excuse not to fire at the archduke. The car took a wrong turn to where the assassin was (this must be fate!) shooting both the archduke and wife.

The Archduke was a very liberal minded person. He was a reformist, and he wanted to grant autonomy to places that were annexed by Austria-Hungary. He wanted to go for Federal power sharing system. It is significant in the sense that all the princes and royalty in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the assassin killed the most reform-minded. What is significant, June 28th, in Sarajevo, that took place in 1448, was the commemoration of Serbian Independence. Bosnia got annexed by Austria-Hungary.

German Blank Check

Essentially, Germany was no longer the Germany of Bismarck. The Kaiser had fired him! Your country is not a participatory democracy. It is dependent on one leader, once leader is gone, the whole country goes tits up. The Kaiser was worse than France. Taking the Sahara Desert? The ultimatum given by AH to Serbia was meant to fail, Serbia agreed to all of it. AH was shocked, because Serbia couldn't fight. Because why did AH give this kind of ultimatum? They knew that Germany had given them a blank check. Serbia suggested arbitration in the Court of Justice. This is the kind of diplomacy that was very dangerous. Never give anyone any guarantee.

Alliance System

You touch one, the other will hit you. What is the alliance system? There were two main alliances: The Triple entente and the Triple Alliance. These are the things that summarize it. What it means is that if Austria-Hungary declare war on Serbia, everyone gets pulled on because of the theory. Which shouldn't be the case!

Once AH gave Serbia the ultimatum, on 30th July, the Russian side ordered full mobilization (despite not declaring war!) in support of Serbia. Germany declared war on 1st August to support AH. France declare on 3rd of August, and 5th, Germany invades Belgium. Once this is declared, they move to mobilization. Why is it so?

Military Plans & Mobilization Orders

What it means is that countries like Russia, cannot afford to dilly-dally. Russia can't order partial mobilization. They can't change. Vast distances, trains need to be mobilized to arrive at the Western Front. The mobilization at this point in time was determined by rail. In terms of speed, timing, whatsoever. The Russian military did not explain to the leaders that AH mobilization means DEUTSCH mobilization.

There is tension between civilian and military. Who is subordinate to who? Civilian doesn't know what it means to go to war. Civilians delegate jobs to military to complete. The world cannot afford to have such leaders!

So Russia plans:

1st Army, 220,000 man, must move to tackle the German eighth army. The second army moves in to pincer attack. So what would happen? How they coordinate? Runners? Telegraphs? Cannot be delayed. What made it worse was the commanding generals were at logger heads. 10 years ago, one general had slapped the other general with a gauntlet. In a railway platform. Entire 1st army was wiped out by the Germans. Don't let it accumulate for 10 years! Russia had everything going badly for them. No rifles! Russia always had logistical problems.

The Germans had no better! Count von Schlieffen Plan

He was the general who organized War Games for the Germans. They decide to go on sandbox table play. The Schlieffen Plan was a 1905 plan. Germany would hit left into Netherlands, and right into France. They will attack France, knock France out of the war, and gather all of their resources into Russia.

1st Assumption: Trains are working!

France was huge! How to complete so quickly? The train gauge were different, so you need to embark on a new plane! Not as if the enemy was going to let you disembark! So the assumption here is pretty dangerous. So Germany's calculation was that Germany could not afford a protracted war and France was easy to move on.

British Wavering:

Britain's commitment to Belgium. Where British Erred was in sending the wrong signals in going to Belgium. Why is Belgium so critical? Germany has to go through before it hit France. Once British hesitated, Germany went through Belgium.

Edward Grey: Britain, because of Pax Britannica, should not go through and that its hands must be free. The same Edward Grey: if Britain would not commit to Belgium, stand up for Belgium against German aggression, it would be isolated and hated.

Political Science

Power Transition Theory: chosen for its significance for global outlook

Organski: Came up with this power transition theory. In the world, there is the dominant state. It is the top dog, it set the rules and hierarchy. The problem comes in when you have a challenger power

that challenges the alpha male. All hell breaks loose. Organski uses this to frame the rise of Germany as a challenger to British Hegemony.

"To remain a Great Nation, or to become one, you must colonize."

We know that Germany was the challenger to Great Britain's dominance. Germany is bigger in population, in army, slightly behind in iron and steel production, smaller number of 1st class Battleships.

In terms of population, already mentioned. In terms of world Industrial Production, and Share of population, it makes sense.

What Germany had at that time was not only confined to statistics, and Germany had a vision. The vision was born out of Bismarck's desire of Mittel Europa, where Germany would be the dominant state in Europe. Kaiser wanted to realize this vision. Ironically, this MittelEuropa, came as early as WWI, or in Bismarck's time. They fought over in WWI, and WWII, and achieved in the European Union. This vision about being the number one, it was achieved not through war.

There are certain flaws in this argument. The country that was the closest to Britain was the United States. The US and Britain were in this special relationship. There is this depiction of the Great Rapprochement shows Uncle Sam embracing John Bull. While Columbia and Britannia sit together and hold hands. So the country that was the closest to Britain in competitive power was US.

While now? China avoided the economic policies and a lot of stuff, became dominant. There are a lot of Western media talk about this fear of China. Once again, Organski's theory comes out again. It came out again, for political purpose.

Slide to War Theory

James Joll (1984). He said that no one factor was adequate. The mood of 1914, was the main cause of the war. Can you measure the mood? You can't. He also stated that no one factor was adequate, you must combine long and short term factors, domestic social and political tensions, international situations. Everything causes you to slide into the war. Europe stumbled into the war due to the accumulation of unresolved conflicts and ambitions.

This created this climate of ideas and policies, stimulated by jingoistic press. Any diplomatic defeat will be considered a humiliation, governments will have to adopt aggressive techniques. Why was it adopted?

Mainly because it is a "revisionist" account. Everybody blamed Germany in the aftermath of Versailles. Germany paid till they were broke, which aided in the rise of right-wing populism, where Hitler came out. All countries knew what caused WWII, and the Germans took their resentment out on the war. It is better to include Germany into this Concerto of nations, than to isolate it. Because of this desire to include Germany in Europe, this thesis came out at the right time. Because of the political wind that was blowing, no one was at fault. Not like France casting the blame on Germany.

Now, the consequences of the Great War

End of Four Empires

It is the beginning of the end. Four empires were destroyed. AH, Russia, British Empire, Ottoman. British were severely harmed, such that they could only go for a subordinate role. You can see how this entire place that was split. Many new states were formed. The Russia Empire was destroyed, Baltic States were formed. Once the October Revolution succeeded, the places were absorbed into the Soviet Union again.

Russia in itself was missing from the Versailles Treaty due to the Revolution. White Russia was fighting against the Bolsheviks/ Red Russia. The Tsar's family was slaughtered in a cellar. In 1991 did they receive the bones? Nobody escaped. That did not prevent the desire of the émigré Russians who try to mimic that there are Princess Anastasia.

Remaking of the Middle East

The Ottoman Empire was terminated. It's a big deal because the Ottoman Empire was holding the spiritual center of Islam. Who is holding the center now? Abbas of ISIS declared he was the caliph! A lot of people would seek to be a center. Until today, we are seeing the major problems of this vacuum.

Number one, Ottoman Turks controlled a lot of territories. The whole North Africa and Middle East was there. The British sent district officers / *Beys* / *Viziers* or Rulers of the areas.

Just Blame the British?

The central powers were gone. The French and the British came in. In particular, the British and The French came up with the **Sykes-Picot agreement (1916)**, where they agreed that the Ottoman Turks fell, and all the territories would split evenly between France and Great Britain.

The Arabs were involved! The British promised the Arabs that they were promised their own kingdoms. One of them were the Palestinians.

Balfour Declaration (1917)

This sets up the issue of Israel as GB promised Zionist leaders a homeland in Palestine.

Initially, the Jewish had NorthEast, and then in 1947, they had equal territory. In subsequent wars, we have the Israel-Palestine Conflicts.

Death of Progress

WWI was the great signing off of culture. JRR Tolkien: saw his friends killed, wrote LOTR with the carnage involved. It was based off his experiences. There was supremacy of the Western Civilization? No. No Social Progress? Man was not loathe to slaughter in each other. The Anxiety and bitterness affected Musicians, and Artists called the interwar period the lost generation

In terms of percentages. Why WWI the big thing for France? Because it lost 4.29 percent. In some villages, there was a dearth of man. 3.82% in Germany. 2.19% in GB. 2.14% in Russia.

In WWII, it dropped. For Germany, this 7.9% was pushed up for the bombing of Dresden, the whole city became an oven. Russia lost 13.5%. So many people were killed in Russia, they became like animals, became sick of the bloody Germans.

Talk about poets like Wilfred Owen, Siegfried Sassoon.

You have people killed during the war, and more people killed after the war. The French called men with these injuries *Sans Vie* (without life). Most found it impossible to assimilate into civilian and were left destitute. Thousands committed suicide.

Restructure of International System

Woodrow Wilson came up with the 14 points. For the Belligerents to adhere to. Came up with this vision of the New World Order. Because US was always leading the way in the New World War.

League of Nations

US Republican Senate rejected league of Nations, US did not sign. But the Wilsonian vision is such a stark vision from Trump that in order to understand the bad president of Trump. So a lot of things need historical precedence.

The failure of WWI leads to the start of WWII

E. Towards a second War

Origins of Second World War: AJP Taylor.

Germany had to pay, that it was forever against the Weimar Government. In such an environment, the Brownshirts, who were anti-female, racist drew in hatred.

"Hitler was just a opportunist, simply leaned on the door hoping to gain entrance and the whole house fell in. "

It was simply German nationalism, not world wide conspiracy

La Grande Illusion

Anti-war movie, Life's ironies. Futility of War. Good German blonde woman falling in love with the French guy.

Review/Cohort

Wednesday, November 14, 2018 1:36 PM

The Nazi regime once banned *La Grande Illusion* 1937 and branded its director Renoir as "cinematic enemy number one". Why was there such a violent reaction? How does it portray the time period being portrayed and how might it reflect the time period it was first made and viewed? Give specific examples from the film that support your argument.

La Grande Illusion Step by step

Oh! Higher Officer wearing the eye-glass.

German soldiers talking to each other: old time chivalry. See posters.

They shot down the French pilots. Officers would show each other courtesy. (like pulling back the chairs)

They speak in English: A symbol of your higher education

Germans sent wreathes, the men say a moment of silence for them at the meal.

Remember that this is world war 1: think about how this movie portray WWI

At the POW Camp: people being given the marching orders, no interaction with the German civilians, no speaking bad about the Germans.

Need to hide your valuables.

Honesty: Handing supplies back from Germany.

Mention of a Jewish guy.

Stereotypes: Jewish are rich.

The illusion: "that the war would be over soon".

Engineer and count don't know each other.

Boldieu thinks that it is beneath him to dig a tunnel.

WWI removed all this distinction: Everybody needs to fight, because not many people left to fight.

Everyone is digging a tunnel, get a breathing loop!

Guy suffocated back in the tunnel they are digging. The count is not using it.

Upper class when talking about the next person from the tunnel> "Need some exercise" instead of fearing it.

Again" The war will be over when the dandelions started sprouting": this illusion that the war would be over soon.

They have been away from their wives and mothers, so they go for cross-generation.

Stereotypes of the German: Precision.

The troops are marching and seeing songs: part of military training

Rosenthal: Shows off by stating how much he has: three historic castles

Worry of soldiers: that they have their wives sleeping on.

Fall of fort Douaumont.

Cross Dressing Party: Singing of the French Revolution song: Marseilles while in the middle of the performance. All the French soldiers start singing. Use also seen in the *Casablanca* film. Show patriotism.

Now in trouble for starting to hear the song.

Escape attempt: dig a hole. So Douaumont gets retaken again!

Prisoner gets fed up with isolation, shouts at the prisoner. Protests light, want to speak to French.

Prison guard offers a cigarette and other stuff. Guard gets confused. Guard leaves, and prisoner starts playing harmonica.

Guard says" The war is lasting too long". German association with the French! No wonder there was a vein being popped by Hitler.

Now plotting escape attempt: Marechal left behind, and discussing about the escape attempt.

Marechal then returns.

Roll call announced at 3.

If you are an officer, you get tennis rackets. Marechal tries to warn, but the officer ignores him.

So the troops get moved out of their prison camp, go through the scenery (where there aren't any visible signs of war)

Well, gg the tunnel then.

Symbols of officer hood: Flower, wine, pistol, and the various swords. Gloves! With someone blowing into them. Stroheim! Appears! Well, we know it's Count R. He's injured, due to plane. Goes through a list of the incoming prisoners.

New prisoners announced to have arrived. We see officer being prepared to look at them. Boeldieu and Stroheim shake hands, regrets meeting them in such an occasion. Boeldieu has made four escape attempts. Marechal has made 5 attempts. Disguised as many things such as a woman. Stroheim says that you respect the attempts at patriotism, but insists that fortress is inescapable. Oh shit the fortress are tall and 120 feet. They are getting a walking tour, along the castle. Rosenthal joins along, share the same room.

Snowball fight!

Discussion about the class ailments. War makes disease equal.

We see a black soldier. They ignore him. (Racial bias)

Room check! Rope hidden out by the window. Prison guards less interactive. Stroheim appears! All guards call to attention.

"Give me your word that nothing is going on". "the word of a Rosenthal or a marechal" "Their word is as good as ours". Conversation between Boldieu and Stroheim.

Discussion later, about the military attache cousin of Boldieu, and Stroheim starts about his current job; how it disgusts him. He's not a fighter, but he still needs to appear to contribute to the war. So he has his spine broken in two pieces, knee cap replaced.

"I fear neither you nor I can match the march of time"

"I don't know when the war would end" but we might become superfluous, nobility being worthless.

Discussion between Boldieu and Rosenthal:

Still class gap and education gap. Rosenthal sharing the parcels, being proud of his family and show off.

The delivery of vodka! Except not, but it's a delivery of books, of algebra, of cooking. From the empress of Vodka. They burn the books and the parcel altogether. There is a fight! Germans react to this emergency by bringing water. The guards are busy, they get an idea of what would happen.

If one man causes a fuss for five minutes, the other can escape.

Boldieu offers himself as a distraction They start planning their escape. Marechal feels bad for it.

Boldieu brushes it off.

Marechal brings across the gloves as a means of class difference. Smokes English cigarettes as a difference.

Stroheim being discussed by other German people. Flute concert in play. Flutes get ordered to be confiscated. The terrible noise! The Germans go to each room to confiscate the flutes. They offer up their flutes in response. In fifteen minutes...

Greater din is made... sigh... Everything becomes a percussion instrument.

Germans make a greater fuss, start marching down. Marechal and Boldieu make their goodbyes. It looks like the officer is preparing for war as he rolls up his gloves.

In roll call, Boldieu plays the flute. Above, where he can be found. Whole emergency. Makes himself very visible. They did not shoot at him, but whole ruckus is made. All the soldiers go up and up and up. Boldieu makes himself visible.

Marechal and Rosenthal make their escape.

Rosenthal escapes first, via the window. Marechal stands guard, then leaves after the soldiers move away to the crescendo of music.

Boldieu ducks the shots, but goes to the roof. He gets shot. Marechal and Rosenthal are found

missing. Stroheim understands that's why he got sacrificed.

Later on, as Boldieau dies, he gets first aid but can't stop it. Stroheim goes to his bedside. "French or German, duty is duty." "I didn't think a stomach wound would hurt so bad" "I aimed at your legs" "Visibility was bad, I ran." "For me, it will be all over. But you have to carry on." "Carry on a futile existence. To be killed in a war is a tragedy for a commoner. For you or me, it's a good way out. I missed my chance."

Boldieau dies. Stroheim closes his eyes for him. And cuts off the only geranium/flower in the castle for his friend.

Basically, they went over the alps to Switzerland. They met with this Aryan looking blonde woman who had lost her husband in Verdun, as well as other family members. They fraternize with the woman, fell in love with Marechal. It got Himmler really angry because how would the Aryan woman fall in love with the man. They escape successfully.

Assess the movie if it is accurate? No, it's a political film, with the two sides fraternizing. In world War I, there was a soccer match between the British and the Germans on Christmas Day.

Group Presentation

Wednesday, November 14, 2018 3:03 PM

The Great War: Midwife to Modern Memory: Discussion between three people.

He talks about the venue: A remarkable achievement and an icon of urban pride. Venue struck him as "extraordinary British" because Kansas has Protestant tradition like Manchester and memory of the state.

This Memory Boom: We know that we are undergoing this: Founder's Memorial. In China, every time a politburo member die, they will compile his speeches and his writings. They will build a memorial to it.

Anyone engaging a conversation is engaging in an act of commemoration,
"Memory boom is a product of twentieth century warfare" (Winter 2009, 161)
Forms are finite, so historians have to create new forms to illustrate them.

Fussell's book: find it demanding, but not boring. Clear and evident that it is written out of experience. Bears the marks of that period, and in 1975, would not be the one he wrote in 1965. The book bears the mark of that period.

All Quiet on the Western Front. Graveyard: Cover of the grave saves the life of the soldiers.
War was being ironic: women being deeply involved no matter how people tried to discount it. The last part of the movie, she was alone with the child. Everybody was killed.

Great War writing was global

Most historians see it as revolutionary, but Winter begs to differ because these writers turn to Romantic, religious motifs and use poems to express their thoughts and accounts. This is not revolutionary. Great War hindered the progression?

Disagree! Wilfred Owen, the Great Gatsby. The grande society and so on.

Community together to honor the dead and to honor the living who'd gone through the experience of war. Like Sook Ching, the biggest investor are the Japanese. Don't stir up shit!

Media:

Film reflects war-related content right during the era where war occurred. The media of the time dealt with current issues of huge significance to contemporaries. I think it is true to this day. : Democratize artistic expression and bring out lots of voices about the catastrophe of their time.

A lot of them felt that their buddies are a lot more talented; but he remains alive. It was much more effective to go backwards in terms of culture -- to look backwards, they can't see the forwards.

Assignment

Thursday, November 15, 2018

11:41 AM

How important was realpolitik in shaping the thrust of European imperialism during 17th to 19th century? Are there other vital rationalizations?

Introduction: Imperialism swept across Europe: Colonial fever

1. Progress in Technology: "trigger or reinforce a motive by making the desired end possible or acceptably inexpensive" (Headrick, 1981)
2. But it's an enabler, not a motivation!
3. So motivations are
 - a. Economy
 - b. Security (i.e. realpolitik, if you don't get some, I don't get some)
 - c. Nationalism
 - d. Morality

KP: Realpolitik: pragmatic politics that considers 'practical circumstance rather than ideology or morality': See Britannia for further examples

1. Primary push of imperialism towards Europe (opinion!)
2. Old form of imperialism: Colonialism: colonies for economic benefit of the home country
3. Spanish: gold and silver in Peru
4. African and Southeast Asian territories conquered as part of the 'new imperialism'
5. Europe occupied 35% of the world in 1800, and that figure went up to eighty-four percent in 1914
6. Countries seeking territories for resources and market to sell goods
7. British soldier story: expansion into East Africa for "compelled to seek new markets; for old ones are being closed to us by hostile tariffs, and our great dependencies, which formerly were the consumers of our goods, are now becoming our commercial rivals" (Stearns et al, 2006)
8. Jules Ferry, PM of France in 1884 "what our major industries lack more and more are outlets. Why? Because next door Germany is setting up trade barriers; because across the ocean USA have become protectionists"
 - a. African and Vietnam possessions provide harbors, defenses and supply centers
9. Both justifications touch upon incentives of money and power

KP: Stability of the empire and transactions

1. Imperialism came from the instability at the peripheries of empires, contact with "savages, traders or European rivals (Fieldhouse, 1984)
2. Russia: needed authority over its neighbors (such as Central Asia) for a peaceful border
3. Continued expansion because of the next tribe of the savages that might threaten the Russian borders
4. British: India rule meant needing to conquer other areas as well
 - a. So take control over Egypt
 - b. Also, debts in the 1800s from modernizing efforts, conquering Egypt meant direct control (Smith, 2000)
5. Opium trade in China: two wars won, Treaty of Nanking gave access to more Chinese ports and Hong Kong, so trade became stabilized in China

KP: Nationalistic Pride and jingoism took its part

1. Scramble for Africa: International symbol of power and prestige
2. Sahara Desert had no worth
 - a. Meant to redeem themselves after the German defeat in 1871
3. Germany: Playing with the big boys now
 - a. Berlin Congress: solidified German presence on the world stage

4. Bayly: "Nationalism and conflict in Europe made states more aware of their competitors abroad and more inclined to stake out claims and prefer their own citizens" (Bayly, 2012)
5. Desire for national prestige among the colonial powers resulted in less than rational assessment for claiming territory
6. Rather than realpolitik, it's more that other people can't grab it first
7. Often supported by realpolitik, but the speed and aggression at taking territories made it not rational
8. Nation-states (to solidify their identity) and Nationalistic tendencies provided impetus

KP: Justification on moral grounds

1. "Ideologies of dominance" (Adas, 2015), Europeans examine the technologies of Africans and Asians as inferior to their own
2. The rise of Orientalism: British decided how smart or incompetent foreign ethnicities were based on their own values, before opining their negative outlook
3. Lyall: "Accuracy is abhorrent to the Oriental mind... Want of accuracy, which easily degenerated into untruthfulness, is, in fact, the main characteristic of the Oriental mind (Smith, 2000)
4. Lack of Christianity in Africa and Asia led Europeans to believe that Africans and Asians were spiritually and morally deprived
5. British soldier, "a late born child in the family of nations, and must as yet be schooled in the discipline of the nursery"
 - a. Africans not "capable of appreciating the subtle beauties of Christian forbearance and self-sacrifice" (Stearns, 2006)
6. David Livingstone: seek to educate and 'civilize Africans' they came across
7. Introduction of ideas of social Darwinism, cranium studies to consolidate the belief.
8. Europeans justify their imperialism with the "civilizing through education, and better their lives through superior facilities"
9. Europeans perceive themselves to rule better in place of the locals (Bey of Oman)
10. Superior races have a right because they have a duty. They have the duty to civilize the inferior races (Jules Ferry, French PM 1884)
11. Justify their subjugation of entire cultures and peoples

KP: Note, that no one reason is there for the imperialist conquests, could be a mixture of all

1. Berlin Congress: King Leopold II granted the Congo
2. Congo "earned the country more respect in the wider world" (Bayly, 2000)
3. Moral justification: allowed Leopold to gain Congo as part of civilizing the natives
4. But used officials to brutally enslave and profit from their labor to produce rubber

Conclusion:

1. Realpolitik is the common underlying thread of successful justification of imperialism
2. Future strategic and economic potential of territories are always at the minds of foreign and PMs
3. Realpolitik look at the ground reality of currency earned, of soft power gained
4. Governments have moved into Africa and Asia because of new markets and increased trade
5. But unlikely to become popular without all other factors playing a role in succeeding in the 'pacification' of Africa and Asia.

Compare and contrast the British and Chinese perspectives on the scourge that was the Opium Trade. What was the significance of the differences?

Introduction: Start of introduction with quote about bai nian chuang sang

Began around eighteenth century, continued well into the early 1900s.

Clashes between British and China with regards to the ideologies about the opium trade, shaping future diplomatic relations

Chinese views of foreign/ other nations were shaped by this conflict created by the opium trade.

Key Points:

1. Differences in Perspectives led to tensions between the Chinese and British, eventually leading to the trade wars
2. Modern twentieth century perspective on the opium trade

KP: British: Important to the economic lifeblood of the British:

1. Britain and China had a long history of trade relations : See image of the plate from ACM
2. Britain and European nations had long purchased Chinese goods in exchange for silver bullion
3. Britain was undergoing a trade deficit with China.
4. China, having this trade surplus, did not need any goods provided by the European Nations: See Qian Long's letter. (Pomeranz & Topik, p. 91)
5. British imported Opium into China: opium imports increased (Pomeranz and Topik, p. 91)
6. British needed the Opium trade to sustain its overall global trade deficit
7. Opium contributed to the 60 million pound surplus Britain had with India (P & T, pp 92-93)

KP: British: Ensure that their trade is not disrupted

1. Outright bans placed against the import, and domestic production in China (Blue, p. 32)
2. Traffic "grew more than 20 fold between 1729 and 1800 (P & T, p. 91)
3. British increased supply despite ban.
4. EIC took over large opium producing parts of India, to monopolize production
5. 1773 India Act: EIC to bolster revenue from trade with China (Blue, p.32)
6. Britain controlled production of opium, pushing prices high in China for higher income
7. "subterfuge of issuing ship's orders that on paper forbade the licensed from smuggling opium to china", but ordered the ships to transport opium to Chinese ports (Blue, p. 33)
8. Lord Macartney's instructions:
 - a. Request China to grant Britain a small trading port with extra territorial rights to allow increased trade with China and more British control in the trade there (Morse, p 237,238)
 - b. Increase opium trade with Britain
 - c. Hong Kong signed over: new port for further opium trade
9. Opium was top priority for British presence in China

KP: British opposition to the trade

1. Voice of opium trade objection stronger in the 1900s
2. British manufacturers: Chinese consumption of goods being swallowed by opium demand (Blue, p. 38)
3. Missionaries: hindered by the Chinese associating the opium trade with Christianity
 - a. Detriments of opium addiction found by onsite missionaries (Blue p. 38)
4. Anti-opium movement reached turning point when it was brought into Britain parliament (Blue, p. 38)
5. Society for the suppression of the opium trade formed in 1874, voice against India-China trade, increase public awareness
6. Liberals return to power, greater advocacy of the anti-opium movement
7. Anti-opium view gained traction, shifted towards condemnation in the 1900s

KP: Chinese determined that trade was terrible, socially and economically

1. There were different solutions offered by Zhu and other officials, but both agreed that the import of opium was detrimental
2. Chinese government saw that it was making the people "feeble and enervated" (Cheng and Lestz, p. 117)
3. Opium trade caused silver to flow out of China
4. Memorials to the Chinese Emperor: Xu Naiji offered the legalizing of opium as "the more severe the interdicts against it (opium trade) are made, the more widely do the evils arising from spread (Cheng and Lestz, p. 111)
5. Opium trade would prevail, just illegally. Plenty of people were dependent on the trade despite the ban
6. So, legalize opium, trade for other goods to reduce silver outflow

KP: Zhu Zun: BAN!

1. Eradicate the opium trade completely!: free from opium use by strict ban
2. Disagreed with Xu, thinks that the outflow would not be reduced as foreigners unwilling to accept barter
3. Domestic production would interfere with local wheat production
4. Qing adopted the ban due to conformation with Confucian beliefs

KP: Conflict between the two led to opium war

1. China: ban/eradicate opium, Britain needed opium trade
2. Tensions can be seen in the King George/Qian Long letters
3. King George being passive-aggressive
 - a. "we granted to our enemies, after obtaining victories over them in the four quarters of the world the blessings of peace" Morse, p. 244
 - b. Talking about defeating them when they were still at 'peace?'
4. Qian Long: express his feelings of disappointment and incredulousness towards the requests
 - a. "nor do I overlook your excusable ignorance of the usages of our celestial empire" (Bland and Edmund, p. 3)
5. Both countries were Great Powers in their own spheres (East Asia, and Europe)
6. Increased severity including the removal of the monopoly of EIC over Chinese trade and twenty thousand chests (Fay, p. 20) being burnt, the arrest of the foreign merchants led to Britain declaring war on China
7. Opium War was the start of the hundred years of humiliation

KP: Western Views in the twentieth century

1. Dikotter: Opium not so bad!
2. Fay: "Opium war not actually about opium, Britain could have gone to war over molasses as well" (Fay, p. 27)
3. Lin Zexu confiscated the twenty thousand chests, therefore the war was over compensation, not over opium
4. Not 'vital', where Palmerston did not mention in his letter to Charles Elliot, the superintendent of trade (Fay, p. 21-22)
5. Auckland: considering pulling Britain out of the opium trade
6. Fay: Britain was not heavily dependent on the opium trade
7. Dikotter: played an important role in Chinese society
8. View that opium was a social society, opium was an excuse for Chinese nationalists (Dikotter, p. 8)
9. Opium served medical purposes (Dikotter, p. 11)
10. Shift to other addictive drugs led to more deaths (Dikotter, p. 18-19)
11. This may seem shallow, but it is the view held by modern Westerners

KP: Chinese: meant for poisoning the Chinese, excuse for humiliation

1. Sold by Chiang Kai Shek as part of their propaganda drive in the 1920s, altering history records, ensuring that every Chinese kid learnt about the atrocities by the British in the opium War and attributing all of China's problems on their Western enemy (Lovell, pp. 256-297)
2. Mao Zedong improved on that, turned Opium war as a "national war against imperialism"
3. This was reiterated many years after Mao's Time. (Lovell, p. 305)
4. Opium trade was brought about as how rotten the Qing Dynasty's bureaucracy had gotten (Lovell, p. 299), and how the British had bullied the Chinese in the Opium war with superior technology and ships (Perdue, p. 1)
5. Resentment in the Chinese, moulding the perspectives of the modern Chinese on the opium trade

KP: Communist and Nationalist Parties viewed opium as a source of credit

1. Chiang needed the tax revenue from the opium trade to finance the war against the Japanese as well as conflicts with other cliques
2. Taxed the sale as well as the profit from government-run opium addiction treatments (Lovell,

p. 300)

3. Opium trade exploited for 40% of state's revenue in CCP, for military expansion (Lovell, p. 306)
4. Chinese governments made use of opium trade

So can argue:

1. Center of relations between Qing China and British in the nineteenth century, where the two parties had different views
2. China opposed, Britain needed it.
3. Chinese government made use of opium trade later on for gov tax
4. They did not gain financially, hence oppose it.

Lesson - Atrocities in Mass Societies

Monday, November 19, 2018 1:29 PM

Statue right outside the Japanese Embassy: to remind the Japanese of what have not been done. This was the bronze statue that the Korean Civil Society made to make a point to the Japanese who have not done enough to own up to this issue.

Themes:

The issue of comfort women. Gender-based atrocities in wartime. Japan Invasion of China. Progeny of the Military Industrial Complex. What is Japanese society like at that kind. The Japanese masculinist ideology. Comfort Women -- Historical memory of it. Japanese interpretations.

A lot of people in this uni, go to Japan for their Phd, and I have a Japanese student, who took his lessons. In Korea there is a comfort museum. All of these ladies came forward to be recognized by President Park and received a pension.

The issue of Comfort Women

- 70,000 to 200,000 Korean "comfort women"
- Prostitutes for the Japanese military forces
- Nanjing Massacre 1937: Big shock to the Japanese military machine
 - o They were capable of such brutality in the massacre
 - o Embark on the solution to stop Japanese soldiers from raping
- Japanese imperial army: Military Compulsory Draft Act (1943) drafted Korean women
 - o Korea was Japanese colony
- There are not enough Korean women to go around. Not many people want to be drafted. So they went to China, Indonesia (especially Dutch women before they escape), Philippines, Taiwan, Korea.

This was a picture from file SE 5226: photographic evidence of Penang women taken as Japanese comfort women. These children are a result of prostitution. Singapore? There are bound to have some.

One of the recruitment strategy: abduction, livelihood ('indentured servitude'), some were voluntary : 'economic and social compulsion, not under physical coercion, deceptively recruited

Job scopes: entertain the men, washerwomen, nurses, 'serving women', and drinking buddies. There are all of these cards and there are Japanese flower names on it. These are codewords for the prostitutes inside.

Science is involved in this topic. At that time the scourge was gonorrhea, syphilis. What they had were cotton swabs and disinfectants with alcohol. Swab it on their vagina before going to the next customer. The lucky ones had to be given a single condom which had to be washed in between uses. Okamoto was a Japanese company involved in latex production, took over Dunlop. Condom needs to be thin, and difficult to produce.

The women are checked for STD, and injections of Salvarsan 606. But it doesn't work, but with repeated injections, the women's reproductive organs were literally destroyed. A lot of the women cannot conceive, they would adopt children. They had forced hysterectomies.

What were the physical abuses heaped on these Korean women? Those pregnant comfort women get the worst punishment> the babies were forcibly aborted, the aborted fetuses were chopped up and fed to dogs. Meant to be a warning. They were raped with hot irons until the fetus died.

This picture was taken in China, because the Japanese had prolonged operation in China, so they didn't want the Chinese to get raped, so they kidnapped these women. The Korean women filed a suit against the Japanese Government in Dec 1991. In 1993, Asian Women's Fund to compensate, but the fund was disbanded in 2007. Shinzo Abe: "no proof that the women were forced" to work in the brothels. He later apologized for the statement.

Now let's take a look at gender-based atrocities in wartime in general. We don't want to have some easy rationalizations. That's not scholarly, we want to look at this kind of atrocity throughout history. If you are familiar with the Old Testament: Deuteronomy 20:10-14: That this was the instruction given to ancient Jews: how they should wipe out the cities. "And you shall enjoy the spoil of enemies, which the Lord your God has given you." In Chinese history, 屠城. They did it as recent as the Chinese rebellion. This is not unique to the Japanese.

In the Bosnia conflict, rape was used as part of the strategy of ethnic cleansing. Muslim women were forced into sexual slavery in the town of Foča in the 1990s.

"Can't he understand it if a soldier who has crossed thousands of kilometers through blood and fire and death has fun with a woman or takes some trifle." Stalin 1994. 2 million German women were raped by Soviet and Allied forces in the spring of 1945. Atrocity in terms of ancient history was committed.

What caused the Korean Comfort women? Because Japan tried to swallow China/ in particular, General Yasuji Okamura's scorched earth policy. Kill All, burn all, loot all. Napoleon done it before. The Russians had done it, Chiang has done it. A lot of generals have done it to deny your enemy of necessities. He is the senior officer after the aftermath of Nanking Massacre, who said to put to a stop. Soldiers who have done the massacre were spoilt, and thus were disbanded and put to hard labour as they were like mad dogs. They need to instill the discipline in the Japanese army.

Nevertheless, they are talking about the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere. They believed in their own propaganda. They talked about how "our empire is good for our fellow-Asians", "We Japanese are not aggressive", liberators defeat western imperialists, and destroyed prestige of white colonial rulers. Promoted local Asian nationalisms, organize military groups, youth groups: Grant "independence".

Sukarno and Bose subscribed to it.

But sympathy for the Japanese fades in face of brutal rule -- resistance grows.

Progeny of Military industrial complex

What does it mean? When the Japanese embarked on the conquest of China, what does it mean? Why did the solution of Korean women come about? Why don't you get your own women to be prostitutes. What is interesting to note that Japan was one of the first nations to industrialize. The most famous Japanese writer wrote about how Japan has left Asia. What does it mean by leaving Asia? Japan has joined the ranks of the white people.

South Africa: Chinese migrants who went there. There are Chinese there who want to be mistaken for Japanese because the Japanese get better treatment. They are considered more civilized. Because the Japanese society was one of the first to industrialize, I've decided to use this concept from Kracauer, who examined German Society.

He talks about the creation of a salaried class, with this huge mass of employees. Who want to look, dress and act the same. The social institutions structured upon a fascist hierarchy. But this can be used for Japanese society, especially in the aftermath in the Meiji Reform.

Technocratic modernity: This whole group of people adopt a kind of managerial society. The political power is managed by a group of "technocrats". This group of people apply the principles of the machine to industry and government. In particular, Burnham talks about how technocracy contained certain fascist tendencies.

So you have mass society, wanting to look the same. Then you have a bunch of people who talk about engineering in particular, and whatever questions to society they have, they will apply principles of the machine, using engineering principles to control society.

They do not think of the women, they treat the comfort women as a digit/machine. There is no such thing as morality, because God is Dead, according to Nietzsche. What's the meaning of fascist: the

primacy and the glory of the state, unquestioning obedience to its leader, subordination of the individual will to the state's authority, and harsh suppression of dissent.

Can I use these disparate concepts on Japanese society at the time? The Japanese military and civilian technocrats, by Mimura:

- The Japanese were so advanced they are, were 'goal-oriented approach towards government.
- How do you stop rapes? Get women for the men to exert on. Then use women from the colonies
- They offer innovative, anti-liberal approaches toward war, industry, and government
- Prevent STD? Give them condom/ cotton swab.
- Unprecedented state control of politics

Apparatchik extraordinaire:

- The iron cage, so standardization, mechanization, replaceability of humans
- Banal perpetuation of atrocities.
 - o Banality: Evil is boring. Korean comfort women atrocity were dreamed up by boring people, who were engineer-trained

According to the Czech writer:

In the bureaucratic world of a functionary, first there is no initiative, no invention, no freedom of action; only orders and rules.

Functionary performs a small part of a large administrative activity whose aim and horizons he cannot see.

Third: functionary deals only with unknown persons and with files

They don't give a shit about them: so the atrocity was perpetuated. They don't have morals! It's the society that gives birth to these kind of people.

So Japan State Regulations

- The intended purpose of the comfort system was to regulate military and sexuality and discourage battlefield sex crimes
- Rapes were committed for sexual release and frustration
- Accommodation by the state and military leaders
- Comfort system did help curb mass rape.

Sarah Soh talks about the Japanese masculinist ideology:

Talks about how the Japanese produce the most amount of porn.

In Japan, although societies everywhere have prostitutes, but Japan went one step further: they licensed it.

In 1617, licensed. Masculinist sexual culture was prevalent, that men have biologically based sexual needs. Women became nurses as tender as wives. With this Japanese culture, you have the unprecedented event of WWII.

You have a Japanese response to this unprecedented event. They set up criminal/anjo, where it is a solution to the aggressive and violent military heterosexual hypermasculinity.

The Comfort women were raped in private for personal sexual recreation. What it means that after the war is over, you still have this kind of culture. How would it manifest itself? In prostitution, or the porn industry.

In the 1970s, if you are an employee of Mitsubishi, where the company wants to reward you, they send you on sex tour to Thailand. Companies, employees and customers offer opportunities to drink and enjoy entertainment with women. This was so prevalent that the Korean women protested in 1973. This was thirty years after the war. It was a reward for hard work or successful business deals.

This tour agency booked three levels of the hotel, engaged in orgy, two were captured, life sentences. But if the Japanese had masculine ideology, how about societies that were colonized by the Japanese? Did they have similar masculine ideologies?

Surprisingly, Taiwan has this masculinist ideology. In fact, they set up Unit 381, bureau in charge of

managing the brothels, oversaw 11 locations on the island. To manage the pent-up stress from living under threat of swift death was affecting discipline and military efficiency. Regular visits to the whorehouse was ostensibly a way of alleviating such issues.

So how do we remember the Korean women?

The Koreans were active in making the issue stay alive. They set up statues in Los Angeles, in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, Korean American Cultural Center, and in Australia. The Korean Civil Society make sure that this issue never goes away.

The Japanese have persistently tries to visit the shrine that honours war criminals, Yasukuni Shrine. So long as you visit those shrines, we will persist in Korean comfort women issue. Shinzo Abe has angered its neighbor by visiting the shrine. But because of Trump, the Japanese have decided to be not so uncooperative.

Political amnesia

Japanese politicians are often very nationalistic and refuse to talk about this issue because it is shameful. For example, Nariaki Nakayama, Education Minister, he said that "Those women deserve much sympathy, but is not so much different from what was commonly seen in poor rural Japanese communities in the past, where women were sold to brothers. .. It could be said that the occupation was something they could have pride in, given their existence soothed distraught feelings of men in the battlefield and provided a certain respite and order.

Another reason why the Japanese do not apologize enough. Because the countries they invaded are still dependent on Japanese Development Aid. "At a time when Singapore's viability was in doubt, given its political instability and lack of a hinterland, Japanese firms came... It is not an exaggeration to say that Japan had helped to lay the foundation of Singapore's industrialization and development.

Unfortunately, nowadays, there were 86 living "comfort women" registered with the Korean government. They received a pension, and the Korean Government wishes a cordial relationship with Japan. This issue has been politicized.

How do the Japanese view this?

Yoshida Seiji: He said that he kidnapped Korean women, and was discovered to be a fraud. When you have fraudsters that say, it muddles the water. Hata Ikuhiko was so methodical that he went to the particular village Saishuto in South Korea, to ask if you know this guy? Did he kidnap niece? None of them recognized him. In the end, he concluded that "My War Crimes" as a fabrication, and Yoshida himself admitted that the book was indeed a fabrication in a magazine article.

This Hata guy wrote a controversial article. "That most Korean comfort women were largely willing prostitutes. There were at most 20,000 comfort women. None of them were forcibly recruited. Forty percent of them were from Japan, the most heavily represented nation. Many were sold to brokers by their parents. Some responded willingly to brokers' offers; others were deceived. I would add that ...living conditions were comparable to the Americans."

He likes to compare the Americans to the Korean comfort women.

Another scholar, Yoshimi Yoshiaki: This guy is famous to highlight the system of Korean Comfort Women in 1970s. He could not find any evidence that the Korean comfort women were abducted. They were abducted by their own people, because when the Koreans do it to themselves, the Japanese hardly did anything. The girls lived comparatively "luxurious" lives thanks to the money they were paid. They could go shopping in larger cities. The Japanese soldiers often gave them presents. (Japanese Shisedo makeup). Sports day.

Another fundamental interpretation is to compare Korean Comfort women to the American brothel system. They said that "the fundamental cause of sexual violence committed by soldiers both in war and peacetime is this military culture of sexualized masculinity, a phenomenon common to military organizations regardless of nationality." rape and other crimes committed by US soldiers were

rampant from the first day of operation.

What did the Japanese themselves find in their archives? To research conduct in WWII was difficult because they burnt their archives. Not only did they burn, they misdirect by putting the war archives in other areas. It takes many years before a researcher would consult another. "A Japanese researcher found the military's direct role in managing the brothels in 1991 but he could not find any evidence about the military's abduction of women."

A Japanese government launched an investigation into the issue and unearthed some incriminating wartime documents regarding the government's role in recruiting comfort women but those classified documents are not in the public domain.

The women are very old. They can't remember anything. The entire testimony is called into question. To improve the quality of aural history, is to have volume. If the details defer, then it must be established, not from Korea, but from other areas such as Indonesia, Ipoh, Penang, Philippines. If all nationalities give their evidence, then by itself, the bias gets proven.

Cohort

Friday, November 23, 2018 11:01 AM

The comfort women, Japan's Military Comfort System as history

Background of the issue: Japan had the idea of state controlled prostitution.

Ancient Babylonians, Medieval Europe had camp followers. Japanese state played a pivotal role in establishment of officially condoned institutes of prostitution.

Before Western Visitors 1617-1850:

Rules in place to prevent Samurais from hurting the women.

Women mostly sold into prostitution

Terms of captivity similar to indentured servitude.

Lives were not exceptionally harsh by standards of their home.

After Western Visitors and Demands 1850-1868.

Pleasure quarters set up for foreigners

- Prospered

- Building of red-light district in Tokyo

Surfeit of Prostitutes

- Wives and daughters of fired Samurai

- Women who lost contact with Samurai husbands.

Modelling Japan/ modernizing Japan after the Meiji:

Modelling of Prostitution system after European systems,

- Require to submit compulsory venereal disease examinations

- Governmental monthly licensing fee to brothels

- Prohibition and criminalisation of unlicensed prostitution

- 1872 Prostitutes Liberation Law

 - To save Face

 - Creation of Euphemism

 - 'Freed' prostitutes returned to prostitution due to lack of means to support themselves.

- Karayuki-san being kidnapped, come to Singapore, transfer to Darwin, Sarawak, Borneo...

- Singapore was the trading point. So Coroner's reports were huge...

- Abolishment of prostitution in Japan but not in colonial Korea and Manchuria

- System of overseas prostitution: Karayuki-san

 - Provided a concrete model for comfort women system

- Increased demand for military red-light districts as Japan expanded

 - Served as a model for comfort stations

- Ianfu were more likely to suffer violence from hypermasculine soldiers and more likely to be killed due to proximity from battlefield.

Used to show the culture; that it is common thing. The karayuki-san was for Japanese prostitutes.

They do it to their own Japanese women, they're not going to apologize because they do it to their own people. In Japanese culture, they have their own indigenous exploitative system. What happened during the Meiji period: to strengthen their country, encourage the overseas prostitutes to remit money.

Military Comfort System:

It was shaped by capitalism, militarism, and masculinist sexual culture.

"cultural categories were actualized in a specific context through the interested action of the historic agents and the pragmatics of their interactions."

Men have right to exercise extramarital sex.

Varieties of the military comfort facilities:

The sexual behaviors of Japanese troops and quality of life at comfort facilities varied enormous across time and local.

Concessionary ianjo: commercial profit by civilian entrepreneurs

Paramilitary ianjo: paternalistic accommodation by the state and military leaders

Criminal ianjo: criminal self-gratification by the soldiers on the battlefield.

Onoda Hirose: not aware of it: only aware of the concessionary ianjo.

Concessionary ianjo:

Located in urban areas

One in the House of Entertainment, and House of Prostitution

House of Entertainment (more advanced)

Served primarily officers

Served food, alcoholic beverages, as well as heterosexual entertainment and prostitution

Provide better living condition for ianfu

House of Prostitution

Operated simply as brothel

Keep systematic record of comfort women and customers

Catered primarily to non-commission officers and enlisted man

Located in clusters, both in big cities, and in isolated areas where the military units were "stationed"

Rank and File / Majority of the army

Paramilitary ianjo

There are two types:

Maidens' Auxiliary

Embedded with a particular military unit, located in remote frontline area

Ianfu (comfort women) function as both manual and sexual labor

Camp follower; satisfy requirements on sight.

Quasi-Brothel:

Worked similar to civilian houses of prostitution but not motivated by profit, located outside the military compound

Do not perform manual labor

(Testimonials of victim-survivors suggest that civilian traffickers procured women for both types of paramilitary ianjo)

Maiden Auxiliary:

Set up in the early 1930s, during invasion of Manchuria

"Japanese army used a variety of euphemistic terms, such as the 'special platoon' and 'girls' army

Testimony of Cho Il-yeon

Was abducted by two (Japanese) soldiers was kept in Maidens' Auxiliary for thirteen years, labored as multiple roles

Was able to save a very large amount of money (about 1000 yen) by accumulating the occasional tips of 2-3 yen given by some officers."

Supports the hypothesis of a three-phase evolution of military comfort facilities

Important because the issue of money is used to refute the comfort women issue.

Quasi-Brothel

Sometimes can be close to front lines too, serves multiple units, visited the ianjo of the quasi-brothels on specified days

Criminal ianjo

No health considerations

"called as rape centers by the survivors"

Improvised by combat soldiers on the battle fronts of occupied territories such as the Philippines

"No health regulations or hygienic considerations insisted on by the military authorities"

"Some rapes were turned into 'sexual spectacles' that were filmed for mass consumption as war propaganda

Your own people, (Indonesian Nationalists) would f you over (Indonesian women.)

Collaborators were hunted over. And thrown into the river (Rochor Canal)

Three-phase Evolutionary Model

Phase 1: 1932 - 1937: Post-Manchurian Invasion, Houses of Entertainments and Maiden's Auxiliaries appeared

Entertainment House existed in urban centers and the Maiden Auxiliaries dominated in the remote front line

Phase 2: 1938: 1941: Post-Nanking Massacre, Houses of Prostitution and Quasi-Brothels appeared

'Mushroomed in response to the rapidly increasing number of troops.

Example: Pak Il Sok: (restaurant Arai Hakuseki): Capital of 2000 yen (1937), Capital of 60 000 yen (1940)

Phase 3: 1942 - 1945, Post Pearl Harbor Attack, appearance of the rape camps

Emerged after Pearl Harbor in Battlefronts

Behind the Ianjo:

"Prevent soldiers from committing random acts of sexual violence against women of the occupied territories: safeguarding its reputation (after Nanking Massacre) and concern with the health of their troops

Korean women as preferred source after 1939

Aso Tetsu:

Korean women with no history of sex workers would be free of venereal disease.

Comforting the soldiers

Students performed patriotic services once every three days, contained writing letters of encouragement, making 'comfort bags' and shoulder straps for military uniforms

Not only for Japanese soldiers, also comfort women -- 'receiving a comfort bag about once a month was one of the exceptional moments of pleasure during her life at the comfort station'

Ironically, the comfort bag has condoms: the wrong thing to send.

Collaboration with local townships

Map showing all the comfort women stations

Local collaborators play a very significant rule

Instead of war and rivalry between African tribe. This has an insidious element; they deceive their own local women

To hang on to their power, they need to be subservient to the local women.

The Japanese would give them a quota to fulfill

Manchurian Campaign: they wanted 20,000, the villagers only managed 8,000

Effectiveness of local collaborators proved to be limited; so can argue that they resort to violence to meet local quota

Coercion and Structured violence amongst locals

To avoid being drafted as Korean women, they are abruptly marry off to avoid being drafted to Manchuria

A lot of women would 'miraculously find their husband' in Singapore to avoid the war

"Institutionalized gendered social injustice" in having to choose between two bad options

More survivors admitted that it was more Koreans than Japanese who helped to kidnap Korean women.

Ethnic discrimination within comfort women circles

Different rates for different ethnicity: Chinese paid the lowest, followed by Koreans and then Japanese. In some cases, only Japanese comfort women are paid

The rank and file would steal from the Chinese and Koreans

They would perpetuate this hierarchy, Okinawans treated badly.

Japanese military informed and fled together with fellow Japanese comfort women at the end of the war

The Great Debate:

"Japan has done enough to make amends vis a vis the comfort women issue

Japan has done enough

Gauge enough? Other atrocities that countries have done. See what they have compensated.

See whether they have done
Japan has done enough
War crimes has done?

Other atrocities:

Vietnam: Agent Orange (chemical warfare against the Japanese)
Compensated their own Vietnam veterans
Never apologised for the Atomic Bomb
 Obama went to the Nuclear cemetery
 Stated in a vague way, it was still a right decision
 If the US went onto the mainland, it would cause more bloodshed
 The ironic thing is that it vaporized people
For example, visiting Vietnam for holiday? Agent Orange stays in the environment for a long time.
Do not eat stuff from Vietnam

Not Done enough for the Comfort women issue:

Atrocities and how apologies have been done, talk about the most significant atrocity of all time:

Holocaust:

Death toll

What happened was that Willie Brandt: democrat in Germany, fled to Norway, and he returned to Germany as the chancellor for West Germany in 1939.

Commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto: he joined in, and spontaneously and drop to his knees. To pay respect to the Jewish victims at the time. This sort of apology is enough to make amends, because it was very significantly that he was apologetic. It really lacked in making amends.

1998: Tried to give pensions for the Korean women, who were forced labour during the war. This lump sum was 12 cents, so yes Japan has done other things. But this particular fact, was how Japan was trying to humiliate that they are not doing enough to make amends.

President Park: Development, how to make the money strong. A lot of money was channeled to development. Reparation was channeled to industrial parks (Jurong).

There has been a constant call from the South Korean public (and to some extent, Japanese with left or liberal political leaning) that Japan should compensate Korean individuals who suffered from Japanese colonial rule. Also, the 1996 U.N. resolution by Commission On Human Rights recommended that Japan accept legal responsibility and pay compensation to individual victims of Japanese military sexual slavery, known as "comfort women".^[8] The Japanese government has refused to do so, arguing that it settled issues on a government-to-government basis under the 1965 agreement.

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_on_Basic_Relations_between_Japan_and_the_Republic_of_Korea>

China received a lot of loans from Japan

Chairman Mao was on record to say that let's not quibble about the past. Because a lot of countries are anxious about development, so whatever means.

Against:

Demands of the Korean comfort women have met. We shouldn't figure what they had found out.

1991: Japanese government had demanded official apology to individual victim. Proper due to the deceased victim. They wanted legal compensation. Used as giving each Korean comfort women money.

According to the 1 billion yen was done as a political advantage. Whatever Japan did so far was trying to get a permanent seat in the UN security Council. It was done for their

political interest (Watanabe)

Amnesty International: should not end in securing justice, the Korean women have always gotten more than they had gotten so far. They weren't included in the justification in the deal.

For:

They have educated; 1993: Cabinet secretary of Japan: formally acknowledged, we coerced the comfort women into serving, say at a public. Every Japan PM has said about it. As an atonement to the atrocities> Asian Women's Fund, which raised 5 million in 2007. Japan and Korea had been going on this issue have this long time. How long do you expect this issue to stretch/

Why should it be on the descendants. Nuremberg Laws: cannot persecute on the descendants of the Holocaust. They are not responsible for the mess. They have monetarily done enough. How long does Korea have to drag this issue.

Nuremberg Trials: like to say I'm not guilty of this, the commander has done the order. The US prosecution was very clever, they evoke the Christian values of free will. You have choice in everything, even in awful choices. For a German to argue, the Nuremberg trials use Sophie Swole who protested against all this, and she was executed for it.

You have the free choice, even to kill yourself, other than killing the Jews. The Nuremberg Trials set the gold standard for ethics. Americans did not sign human rights convention. It is never prosecuted to the UN level; only by themselves.

Against:

Wasn't carried out. Japanese modern textbooks, excised any hints of brutality committed by the army. The Ministry of Education will call out that statement, and try to excise it. Connotation is too bad for the new generation of Japanese kids. Whatever conduct that they did, they weren't sincere about it. It said that the Japanese statements said, there was no word for apology. They weren't vague.

For:

No longer in denial as they had claimed

Consider the Japanese mindset: the Japanese considered themselves as the victims since the bombings. Since they see other countries not owning enough, the Japanese had enough to lose since the second world war, they don't see how they should compensate. Chinese have been pushing on Nanking massacre, not comfort women.

Political motive.

Hensen reading:

Hu's bribe to let the guns pass through, sacrifice Rosa Hensen. Provide for the comfort station. This is one clear example did Hensen know she knows that her comrades had sold her out. She was sold out (pg. 41) but still called them comrades (communists Hu). Betrayal on two levels. Incredulous: didn't even catch that part. She knew about it.

Lecture: Soviet Consumerism

Monday, November 26, 2018 1:30 PM

Those who were party cadre built their own dache - cottage. Soviet Union talked about females, who pursue politics and warfare.

How can particularities of Soviet experience -- consumer culture -- better inform us about the state of Soviet Socialism during the Cold War.

Intersection of technology, ideology and material culture

See how close to reality is the Soviet utopia.

Scope of Lecture

Consumerism:

Soviet vs West

Political Background

Soviet Consumer Products -- Cars

Consumerism boosted by Khrushchev's reforms

Previous Narratives:

Other than Hollywood Blockbusters, we have other narratives: The suffering narrative

Famines in Ukraine in the 1930s. Khrushchev was the secretary general in Ukraine

We have in Brezhnev (1980s) food lines that people queued up for

Former soldiers in Soviet Union: Veterans day: The body is full of medals. In War II, they lost up to 90% of the population

We know about the purges that happen, the Stalinist Purge. So these are the previous narratives that form the Soviet Union: the death trenches and so on.

Basic Concepts: What do Communism promise Soviet Union:

We've already done Marxism. The Communist Doctrine aims to replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership and communal control of at least the major means of production and the natural resources of a society

Political and Economic Doctrine

Basic Concepts: What informs Western Communism: What are we measuring ourselves to:

West: visual aspects marking strategies

There's a radio/poster for a product.

Induce people to spend

Producing obsolescence; panic for status

i.e. Apple. Going for the latest model. Because they need to gain a profit. They need to induce this desire to match the product with your status. Your status would be immeasurably there if you hold the latest iPhone.

Salesman become paramount

Not the door to door, but the franchise spokesperson.

New aesthetic of everyday life: design, visual styles

No such thing as Soviet Communism:

Soviets miss the boat? Fail to give a convincing image of leisure. They don't know the meaning of fashion, redundancy, enjoying, play

Soviets utilitarian purpose is so wrong, because we know in Western Consumerism, one set of clothes is never enough. There are only 7 days a week? It's about extra, fitting and moving.

When we look at all this, the criticism of the Soviet consumerism is wishful thinking; it's mapping western projection onto Soviet realities

Resources are scarce, they have to make do with what they have.

Western Consumerism is about feminism, the Soviets is about your grandmother selling you bread.

What do the Soviets think about Western Consumerism?

Officially: It is undesirable; it is excessive, too much redundancy, unnecessary desire for unnecessary things.

Communism is a serious scientific experiment

It is a rational consumption against commodity fetishism.

We don't want to pay extra, just for the use value

"But Communist Progress" also resembles the West

Gradually emphasizing on the individual enjoyment of goods

So the Soviet economy had to manage and direct people's image of socialist modernity.

Scientific Progress

Rational Approach

Soviet state has to contain this demand within "rational" norms.

What about the Soviet brand of consumerism design.

In terms of industrial design, you have various models.

VNIITE: Technical Aesthetics: These are your journal covers. I've seen some PDF copies of it. I don't read Russian, just flip through the images

In this particular design journal, there's a strong modernization agenda, and they emphasize that unless the frivolous, excessive West, the Soviet model is one of reliability and durability.

Even after fifty years, the thing still can work

There's this emphasis on rationality and honesty. And there's a transparent relation between form and function.

In Soviet Union, it's mechanization of all forms of labour

Designers would design machines to free the labour for efficiency and safety. I.e. Car brings the socialist worker will bring back and forth

The vacuum cleaner is designed like the Sputnik, so that the Soviet woman is holding modernity in her hands.

Political Background

East wind prevailing over the west wind: Sputnik sent out to orbit the Earth

Having laid down the concepts, the Soviet kind of rationality for design. So now you have the Soviet version.

We talk about the political background behind this.

In the grand old narrative, the Soviet Union, after Stalin's death, was a long period of peace

There was no terror and upheaval of Stalinism

Because during Stalin's time, the thing that sets off fear in the normal Soviet population: the secret police and the gulag

Most of the Soviets voted for benign stasis: no excitement

A lot of people were disillusioned with Stalinism and regarded the staple imminence of Communism

Soviet Union under Khrushchev

Came into power, wants to be known as the leader who leaves behind a legacy.

He has campaigns such as the Virgin Lands Campaign: Caucasus about agriculture

Rapid Industrialization

Before Khrushchev was ousted by Brezhnev, what he achieved was :

Bitterness of Mao Zedong,

Failure of economic reforms

Housing shoddy

Erosion & draught (Virgin Lands failed)
Industrial output went down
This is central command at its best: everything flopped, and Brezhnev could not do anything

Brezhnev: Gradual Reforms and Cynicism

Economic and social stagnation
Collectivized farming failed
Unreformed industry
Shortages in durable and luxury goods
Lacked Toilet paper and denim jeans
Soaring crime and substance abuse rates
If Everyone has access to goods, why was there robbery?

Looking at Cars as a Soviet Product

There are only two kinds of cars. There's no need to fight. If you're poor, you buy this. If you are rich, you get this. This is truly Utopia???

Valerian Osinsky

One of the earliest Bolshevik: published in Pravda 1927:
Soviet Union should adopt the United States vision
Put every worker/peasant in a car!
T-Model was so cheap that everyone could afford to buy
Ford will give installments, barter trade
Ford's main aim was to sell a car
Osinsky:
He wrote about how Soviet Union could achieve the dreams of all peasants. How do you overcome the gap between Socialists?
He wanted to achieve not just Marxist Utopia, but a technological one: Soviet alternate modernity

Issue of Mobility

Soviet Union had very little passable roads: an obstacle to modernity
"Struggle against roadlessness"
What can they do? Copy the German Autobahn/ Expressway
Forced Labour: Class enemies or POWs
The Soviet Ideology eventually aims to accommodate the private automobile: Every socialist has one
So factors of production = car

In reality, the car in a Soviet society was a symbolic thing

Soviet War Spoils
Captain and above? Invaded Germany? Get a Mercedes.
Trains and trains from Berlin and Moscow were packed with cars because it's a war spoil. Strip the Germans because they are war criminals
Industrial development
Go for Trucks!

Important part of Life

It is apex of consumerism: Propaganda poster for Soviet Union looks like model for Orchard Road
Catching up with the rest of the world with the Automobile age:
US was the number one Capitalist nation
So we must catch up with the Soviet Car, with Slavic women thrown in.
Subject of Revolutionary Films
Joy of Open Road theme: featured extensively in films, novels, photos and songs
"Driver by Accident" 1958:
Boss and the driver in a mistaken identity

"Queen of the Gas Pump": 1963:

You have a beautiful Slavic Women on roller skates, because she broke her leg, she skate at the gas pump???

"Drivers" 1950:

Poetic Soviet Expressway: rather than the German Autobahn

Production and Consumption

Production of Cars

1966	1970	1975
200,000	344,000	1.2m

Percentage of Soviet Household with Cars

1970	1975	1980	1985
2	5	10	15%

You may ask what other symbol does the car has in laymen

Symbolism of Making it in Soviet Society

Yuri Gagarin:

Bossman: First superstar, 1st cosmonaut to complete an orbit of the Earth Apr 1961.

Fulfillment of the Socialist Dream

Personal Mobility

Flexibility and Status

Everyone wants to look at what he did: the celebrity

Safety issue of Soviet spaceships: Go up and came down in one piece.

French company Matra:

Gifted him French Sportscar in 1965

Soviet gave him the black "Volga" in 1967

Possession of the Car

Cold war has turned into a masculinist project, where the state appropriated military, engineering feats

Man and his big wheel:

Gagarin: became a bloody fairy in this stamp/ cosmonaut

Is this something new? Nope, West has long used concepts of gender

Examples of Western Masculine sexualized language:

Missile envy (penis/cock envy) Helen Caldicott, 1985

Terminal Thrust

Vertical erector launchers

Deep penetration

Destroy bunkers in the Iraq war

More bang for buck

Languages are being sexualized

Soviets? Wheeled out like monumental Phalluses (Duncanson, 2008)

Countries have the Freudian desire to measure against each other

For the laymen of the Soviet man

We have our own little kingdom

The Soviet life would be unthinkable without staples like Russian sausages, pickles and vodka

Go to house, pickles prepared by the mothers

Privacy and male companionship

Garage emerged as a Masculine Project

No intervention from females, and the government

Talking about cars with their male friends

Consumerism: a type of ambiguity

The Garage (1979)

States have to take the garage back because of the state of some road

Neighbors murder each other because they want their garage

So the moral erosion have suffered because of their obsession with possession

There are so little things to own that they fight tooth and nail over what they own

Let's take a look at other objects

Consumerisms boosted by Khrushchev's Reforms

Cultural Hybridity

Societies that emerge from cultural contacts of European "explorers" and the others

Major and minor cultures: mutual intermingling

Ownership Hybridity

State ownership + private ownership

The owner would drive their private car with state petrol

Their excuse was socialist worker: own factors of production : get away with petrol

meant for state tractors

State gas and parts used for private use

Why talk about hybridity

There is this duality

E.g. Sudden outburst vs Drab and greyness

Shortages vs black market

Ubiquity of pull and patronage

Red tape vs friends in dacha

Modernity, but looks like the past

Duality in Soviet Life was a reflection of the normality (socialist future) became a utopian project

These are the advanced nature of socialism

There are drawings, architects will show you internal design that you can have

Appliances in the apartment

Impulse to acquire new furnishing is ever present

Fridges, radios, tv, washing machines, vacuum cleaners

Considered as necessities and not luxury

Soviet State is at pains to project this nature of state socialism

Prosperity comes from new refrigerators in the house

X	Refrigerator/Washing Machine	TV
1960	4%	8%
1965	11	24
1975	65	74

So the others are manual: washing clothes by hand.

How did consumerism flourish?

Scouring for these kind of goods became a national past time

The latest washing machine: enthusiasm? Most of these goods, the soviet made ones, can only be obtained via connections under the counter

In the Soviet Marxist orthodoxy, the downtrodden class, are the workers who do not own factors of production

In reality: if you don't have a washing machine, you became the new class of proletariat, the down trodden ones.

The lack of consumption is the indicator that you have not arrived, unlike Yuri Gagarin
Alienation comes from the fact that you don't own a washing machine

Root of Marxism is abundance to come

More goods = more culture
News stories on silverware or grand pianos
Soviet rhetoric of cultured living
Champagne, caviar, perfume

The goal is the egalitarian treatment for all workers. In a socialist future

Kommunalka of the 1930s:

For the liberated socialist worker: Communal living. Shared toilet, shared kitchen whatever.
This was a kommunalka toilet.

Urban Apartments

Rich, elite Russians:
These are not personal property, they are built by government
Different from kommunalka
These are the results of the Khrushchev's housing reforms in the 1960s
Standardized, mass produced, hastily constructed

Khrushchoby:	Slums
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Workers of the world unite?

At the end of the Communist Manifesto: Workers of the world unite.
The elites in the Soviet Union would have their piano lessons and apartments
While the Siberian Peasant would have nothing

According to Siegelbaum: He talks about how even for the Communist elite, following Western material culture took precedence.

Towards the end of the Soviet Union, towards the collapse: they have to queue for everything, because they could not produce daily necessity. They have to queue up for market produce, in the cities

If you are hit by the famine, the state cannot help you

Cohort: Assignment

Friday, November 30, 2018 11:12 AM

Opium War:

Major Missing Areas:

1. British Christians 'moral' perspectives
2. Modern Chinese "nationalistic" perspectives on Opium War
3. San Yuan Li
4. Lin Zexu
5. South China Sea

Question about perspective: nothing more relevant than the curator of a wax museum. They look at Lin Zexu and see that he's a...

It's about thematic approach: If Lin Zexu is one of your paragraph, it could be San Yuanli, it could be moral perspective, national perspective. What Chairman Mao thought about it.

I'm interested in perspective, 观点, people use it for their own perspective and agenda.

The Essay asked for British Perspective

They believed that they could create a better world for free trade

Major Source of income? You need to twist this to fit this

British perceived that they were bringing the benefits of civilization to China and India

Money helped British colonization of India

British believed that it had a role to educate China about the norms of international diplomacy

Lin Zexu's actions angered the British. Twist twist twist!!!

Chinese perspective

Chinese perceived itself as the Celestial dynasty in the worlds

Chinese rejected King George's requests for trade

According to Confucian norms, affairs of trade were limited to the lowly merchants

Chinese had little need for British goods

Realpolitik in shaping the thrust of European imperialism during 17th to 19th century? Are there other vital rationalizations?

"shaping the thrust" is not the same as rationalization; the latter means to bring into accord with reason or cause something to seem reasonable

Realpolitik: 19th century german term -- adoption of policies of limited objectives which had a reasonable chance of success. (Limited? Very pragmatic. Anything that cost me money, I don't want.)

Bismarck's policies and indicates a shrewd attention to detail, an inclination to moderation and a willingness to use force if necessary (Evans 1998).

Realpolitik thus suggests a pragmatic, no-nonsense view and a disregard for ethical considerations. In diplomacy, it is often associated with relentless, though realistic, pursuit of the national interest

Realistic? Half your soldiers die? Don't do.

e.g. Berlin Conference 1884 -- carve out Africa

Economic wealth

National Competitiveness

Nationalism -- Prestige (Bayly 230) : is a contrast to realpolitik.

Leopold to earn Europe respect of Belgium; France occupation of Sahara -- totally not pragmatic

Use Belgium for economic as well.

Technology (Headrick 117) Maxim Guns -- 'use force if necessary'

Racism: -- white man burden; Kipling

Religion -- missionary David Livingstone (mandatory)

La Grande Illusion:

Too much focus on Jean Renoir's political message. Dominant -- pacifism / anti-war message. Not much on history. When you talk about the movie, it's like that:

POW? You cannot then come and tell me that you end off with 'this is so frivolous'

You must tell me, in WWII, what's the real conditions in the camp.

It talks about the period that was produced in, which was Anti-Nazi

You only read those movie reviews

Films	Historical specifics
Death of De Boldieu	End of 4 empires and aristocrats
Elsa's sacrifice	Horrific losses of France and Germans
Can we trust Boldieau?	Tension of social classes
Drag queens -- sexual frustration	"Unspoken" or hidden history
Elsa's romance with Marechal	Sexual fraternizing with the enemies
Verdun, Liege, Charleroi, Tannenberg	Pyrrhic Victory for Germans [?]
"Idyllic POW camp"	Birth of Concentration camps Russian prisoners badly treated As if the Russian are okay? There was racism involved, and the Russian POW were treated like animals. None of you do that.
Rosenthal sharing of food parcels	Prevalent anti-Jewish sentiment Vichy France -- sent >50 000 Fr Jews to their deaths. Less than 3000 survived
De Boldieau's sacrifice	"Thin yellow line" court martial of deserters Every odd man gets shot for not obeying orders
	Massive riots of common France soldiers officers shoot men to avoid

Time period it was made

It's about the mass politics of the French domestic scene: chaos and riots, Popular vote

Anti-semitism especially in Germany

Stab in the back theory . Jewish politicians in German Weimar Government responsible for German losses.

German guard comforted Marechal

"Universal humanity"

Political message of Renoir

Based on France Leftist politics eg Popular France

Museum Question

Theories of Control:

Edward Said -- Orientalism

Cohn -- "musealisation of colonies"

Berger -- mystification -- Bullshit India, Chinese bright and sunny

Gramsci -- Cultural Hegemony

Venue and its exhibits

Place of museum -- raffles statue -- Dalhousie Obelisk

Mission statement at the entrance -- corporatist

"He emphatically recognized the wisdom of liberating commerce from all restraints, under which enlightened policy this settlement has rapidly attained its present rank among British possessions and with which its future prosperity must ever be identified"

The aim is to make money, not the gratification of everyone

Chinese exhibit - economy

Muslim or Indian Exhibit -- kamong, lingam.

Hierarchy of religion -- Christian Exhibit is going to be permanent.

In Asia, Christianity is imported in later than Islam. It's much later, heavily persecuted, but it's

Third Part

Maclean's article -- forging of identities

Stephen Weil -- community based , suggestion

Dickens

Power-loom weaver -- Stephen Blackpool

Working conditions -- division of labor; factory system (Adam Smith)

Living conditions -- urbanization

Child Labour -- Sissy Jupe

Class Divide -- Mr.Bounderby , factory owner; Mr Gradgrind, MP, James Harthouse (Karl Marx)

Pollution: 'ill-smelling dye'

Marx talks about this period, they are contemporaries in the same sphere.

Biggest Issue: Utilitarianism -- Education system -- Pleasure and Pain, that man pursue Pleasure rather than pain, Bentham wrote that and the book debunks that.

You are going to produce morons if you believe that.

Dehumanize people ; digits, Political tirade by Dickens.

Missing Parts:

IR Dystopia (Brilliant pt by one student)

Hard Times is a dystopia, it's like Slumdog Millionaire. The movie made it popular, it's a poverty porn. Dickens popularizes it

Benefits of IR: world power; Crystal Palace

Missing Background of Dickens?

Sent to Poor house (his father went bankrupt)

Personal experience

He went there to pay his debts.

Gender differences -- Rachael - nurse, Sissy Jupe.

Cohort: Vietnam Women

Friday, November 30, 2018 11:48 AM

Roles of Women

Tendency to place women in larger historical narrative

- Secondary role for women in history

Examine the lives of women who took up arms and did roles usually done by men (Female Warriors)

Analysis of perspectives of academics poets revolutionaries and scholars on women shaped by external influences

- Women viewed as the second sex

- Simone Beauvoir : women subjugated, women are feared by men.

Trung Sisters

- Resisted Chinese occupation of Vietnam (111 BCE to 939CE)

- Trung Trac said to have become a sovereign ruler. Trung Nhi as co-Queen

Defeated by the Chinese in 43CE

- Chinese Sources : Captured and Executed

- Vietnam Sources: Committed Suicide

Built shrines and lives were celebrated, becoming a national holiday.

Stereotype: Vietnamese men are wife-beaters.

Vietnamese believe memories of the sisters. Some people argue that Vietnam was a matriachal state, and see the sisters as reflection in South East Asian women freedom and equality by women

Vietnamese leaders sought to adopt Chinese political and social norms (Confucianism)

- Women are seen as obedient, passive

Defame the Trung Sisters

- Vietnamese Soldiers rebelled when they noticed their leaders were women

- Fought not because of won right, but because of avenging their rebel husbands

"third, I will avenge the death of my husband" -- pg. 3

Trieu Thi Trinh

- Orphaned as a young girl, lived with brother and his wife

- Killed her sister-in-law as she was treated as a servant

- Fled to the hills and raised an army

Great women warrior

- Raised army against the Chinese

- Won more than thirty battles

- Remembered as "9 feet tall and able to walk 500 leagues in a single day

- Golden armour, rode an elephant, dual wield swords, 'four foot long breasts tied to her torso to aid in her swordplay"

Defeated by the Chinese

- Believed to have committed suicide

Principal Shrine at Na Trieu Temple.

Unmarried State

- Not Attributed : Marriage prospect due to her childhood or possible lack of beauty

- Attributed: Unfeminine, beastly and aberrant behavior

Defeated due to the sight of male opponents exposing their genitals

- Same said about Trung Sisters

Expected from the skewed mindset of male historians

Post 939CE: Vietnamese leaders adopted "Chinese political and social norms including Chinese forms of patriarchy (Gilbert, Pg. 2)

Writers undermined the Hai Bo Trung

Responsible for the failure of revolt... rebels fled when they discovered their leaders were women

In reality, retreat were likely due to general Ma Yuan's superior army

Further generations of historians belittled the sisters

Women weren't capable of leading the army

Merely out of spousal piety

Loyal and obedient housewives.

"How could these attractive young women be warriors"

French Influence and Gender Politics

1920s, Vietnamese were excited by the egalitarian values and social progressivism that were espoused by the French intellectual politics.

Soldier Women:

Women did not reach the leadership levels held by their counterparts in ancient history

Held high post abroad or high office in Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Assigned to militia, logistics, agitprop, communications, medical and construction work (Support roles but are equally important)

Excelled in recruitment by shaming men who did not help out in the fight

Not equals to men but gained more gender consciousness

Women who had fought in the war did not wish to return back to their confines of their houses after the war.

Post War:

Equality between genders did not improve

"Tendency at every level to look down on women cadres"

Intended a top down approach to resolve this issue but it was unsuccessful

Vietnam did not give adequate welfare for veterans for them to start their own families

All female communities where the females paid young men impregnate them rose.

Inconsistent with traditional morality but were tolerated due to their efficiency

Toleration was not immediately extended to writers

Censorship of writing

With globalization, the repression in Vietnam eased

Awarded writers which were previously condemned writers

Status of women under threat again due to rise of market economies in socialist states

Bartered its commitment to social equality for greater economic efficiency

Central government withdrawn from organizing production, traditional forms of division of labour returned.

Preferred perspective of objectified and feminized role by Vietnamese Confucian scholars

Contrast of how women were portrayed (self sacrifice vs self indulgence

Objects of beauty to sell elsewhere

Misrepresentations of Warrior Women

"too many of these studies relies on the same kind of unsubstantiated anecdotal that writers in the past employed to cast discredit on women"

Gilbert mentioned about how writers like Lytton Strachey, employed "critical anecdotes and outright falsehoods" in an attempt to undermine the representation of Florence Nightingale, a female military reformer-

(Gilbert, Pg. 8)

Lakshmi Bai was a symbol during Indian Revolution of 1857 against the East India Company
She was used as a 'full-blown heroine' during the Indian nationalist movement
Women of the Indian National Army 'posed challenges to Hindu conceptions of the feminine ideal'

Hannah Snell, a British 'warrior' women, challenged the gender assumption of the Royal Marines in India

During the Minamoto Shogunate (1182-1204 CE), women 'samurais' acted as rulers of states and expected to act 'in defense of their home and clan'

In later shogunates, similar to Vietnam "L" code, they were deprived of their property and inheritance rights.

Gilbert cited academic works such as the"

"Reading and Writing Indian women: Fifty years since Independence, 1947-1997" by Geraldine Forbes

"Myths of Asian Womanhood" by Susan Mann

Readings about Warrior Women

Tunnels of Cuchi Talks about female snipers in a subdued way.

Tunnels of Cu Chi:

Tran Thi Quang: Used a B52: needed a rugby field to kill her

She mentioned how she spared the American Field: difference between duty

She knows when to stop and draw the line

For most combatants, the main disease in WWI was PTSD, that is one of the first victims: you can no longer distinguish.

A lot of Seal Teams Veterans say they survive their tour, and quit the army. They carry on to be hired as mercenaries because the killing is no longer duty, but part of their psyche. They need the kick in life.

Mi Lai: They need to kill all the villages. These women warriors backfired because their women can slit the throat. So they did a serious assessment. They wiped out the entire village. Because this people are nuts. They are not German Fraulein.

Americans:

They fake their trip to the jungle, they are not interested in the war, it's a useless war. There's no benefit for them. Because they are afraid of those snipers.

Usually, the platoon is moving, they will take up the front and the rear, they will also take out the medic.

Medical work: You give them a chance for advancement for women, because the women were previously thought to be housewife; they advanced to become doctors and nurses, and they joined the army. At the end, they produced women who got used to constant danger.

They could talk back to their superiors, which they previously there is this patriarchal hierarchy.

Vice Trade:

Hayslip:

Gratification: had the tendency to talk shit, and it just so happens she's a Viet Cong.

Vietnam War was responsible for the Yellow Fetish

The GIs, not Prostitution, and when the boyfriend dies, they have another one.

Ibn Battuta: Its worse than comfort women: people see it as an issue. Women are accepting it.

Hayslip: Not talked about in the movie: Hayslip was working as a prostitute. It's very disturbing

because she saw it as her ticket out. The Vietnam War is horrible, her country sucks, she wants to get out. What's the opportunity offered to her? Prostitute. Her eventual husband was one of them.

The Hmong were acting as spies for the GIs against the Viet Cong. When the Americans lost the war, the Hmong followed the Americans back.

The school teacher that was killed: They put the pencil through the ear and died. Both sides were equally vicious. You don't know who to join. You cannot take the neutral position.

Lecture: Fundamentalism

Monday, December 3, 2018 1:33 PM

Religiosity in History: 21st century in Flux

Appleby's argument: Definition, basic tenets, and the status in modernity.

Two kinds of Fundamentalism:

1. Christian
 - a. Gender
 - b. Science
 - c. Neo-Con
 - d. Gulf war
 - e. Tea Party
2. Islamic
 - a. Muslim Brotherhood
 - b. Sayyid Qutb --> Milestones, the bible for Terrorists
 - c. Islamic Revival
 - i. Ayatollah Khomeini
 - ii. Al Qaeda
 - d. Global Transformation
3. Globalism
 - a. Ibn Battuta
 - b. 1343 Maldives

Fundamentalists have a tortured vision of the past..

"The mentality of fundamentalists is shaped by a tortured vision of the past -- a construction of history that casts the long and otherwise dispiriting record of humiliation, persecution, and exile of the true believers as a necessary prelude to the decisive intervention of God and the final vanquishing of the apostates"

They believe they are very special
They are wronged by the world
In the final moment, they will be vindicated.
They are always on the attack
People around them are against them.
People surrounding them are called apostates
For the Fundamentalists, for the sake of their religion be it Christian, Muslim, there's always this moment of what they call the final vanquishing. Like the Matri Buddha

Fundamentalists have a mode of thought and action.

"mode of thought and action, an identifiable configuration of ideology and organizational resources -- not as an essence or constitutive trait of any or all of the host religious traditions."

To him, only certain parts of the religion is relevant; he is selective. So it is an ideology and organization of resources.

What are the Basic Tenants?

Precedents:

1. American Protestants in the late 1800s as the first Fundamentalists in recorded history.
2. This coincided with the Second Revival Movement all over America like Amistad, like Opium and the Christian theology. This coincided with this second Great Revival.
3. They are an important factor of the abolishment of slavery and have tried with opium, they are loud and clear
4. For the American Protestants, their presence can be seen as a reaction to modernism that is surrounding them
 - a. Like steamships, guns, signs of modernity. With this, the system of culture that goes along with it challenges their reaction to the world
 - b. They need to explain Science? Charles Darwin Evolution
 - c. They found themselves from a variety of sources. Then explain Genesis from dinosaurs. Man is made in the image of gods; so why kill the slaves?
5. Only in Abrahamic Faiths that we have fundamentalists? No.
 - a. In various faiths, Buddhism, Hinduism, we have fundamentalists in those religions as well

How a fundamentalist views the world? They have five kinds of characteristics. 1

1. The text is not for negotiation.
 - a. It is divine. Sacred texts = divinely inspired.
 - b. Ramayana in HASS: there was this Tamil girl who could have lynched: because Indra was cursed because she did naughty. She was upset that trying to be sarcastic?
 - c. The text is divine, even if you found it funny.
 - d. There is some gender bias? Why can't Indra be covered with vagina? You shouldn't do that
 - e. This kind of view is problematic because none of us ever read the text in its original language.
 - i. You have a problem! Translation> are they inspired?
2. They like to literally interpret things
 - a. World is made in 7 days? Yes, 7 days. Figuratively, literally. It is like that
3. Religious leaders are divinely guided
 - a. They are almost infallible
 - b. This draws very close to Chinatown: We have a clear leader: direction set by the leader and try to follow
 - c. On Edim, the leader becomes even more important. Most of the time, successful fundamentalist sects depend on charismatic leaders.
 - d. Mega-churches go into crisis when leaders go to prisons
 - e. You don't question them
 - f. World History is bad for Fundamentalists: you are taught to question every bad thing
 - g. If you are not a fundamentalist? You live and let die.
4. Secular influences = world's problems
 - a. There is no grey area.
 - b. I.E. Harry Potter is satanic and so forth.
5. "original" message of the sacred texts
 - a. They always go for the original message
 - b. When they read something, they take the literal meaning, and how they interpret it, and how this is the original one
 - c. If you were Edward Said, he would tell you that there is no original message
 - d. This belief colors your perception when they see things. So you insist that it is original.

You can see if they have this characteristics.

In the words of Ayatollah Khomeini: "Politics is religion" They cannot separate it.

What are its attractions?

1. Political activism
 - a. Because their actions are being stopped by the corrupted majority of outsiders, they felt that they are powerless and want to take action
 - b. Provide avenue to take action
2. Bulwark against an uncertain world

- a. Whenever your school competes with another school, you go there to support your school.
- b. It is seemingly in their life that they are confronted with questions.
- c. So they tend to group together
- 3. Political renewal and social justice
 - a. They get a political renewal and social justice.
 - b. They find strength in unity

These people then always try to advocate the existing structure should be replaced with a comprehensive system based on religious principles.

AWARE: A religious group try to hijack the organization, and try to hold an extraordinary AGM and nearly kicked out the entire group

AWARE: There was a political coup, where the entire executive was removed and replaced with a certain right-wing Christian group.

Militancy -- Why?

1. Religious conflicts deal with core values and beliefs
 - a. How they understood themselves
 - b. When the threat goes to the very fundamental, they take up arms
2. Identity politics: Distinction between 'them' and 'us'
3. Emphasis between 'good and 'evil'
 - a. Iran, Evil empire. North Korea, Evil empire
 - b. People like George Bush the son, who launched the second Gulf War, that they were evil and we were good
 - c. This was a repeat of Reagan politics where he talks about the evil empire. Emphasis between good and evil

Islamic leaders stirred their followers to violence over the Danish Cartoons.

Mass demonstrations resulting in hundreds of deaths swept the globe.

History as a "pasyon" play

History becomes a very important component. This discipline became the favorite topic.

Because history is a play where the good will triumph over the evil, and it must be recorded for the benefit for later people

1. An arena where divine plan is enacted
 - a. Whereby the resurrection of Christ became like a divinity play that revolutionaries can capitalize on to overthrow oppressors.
 - b. The book is so influential as he could play into the Philippines thing
 - c. It is called Pasyon (The Passion of Christ) the system of religion.
2. Active Agents
 - a. They are active in their action, in their enclave.
3. Euphoria and despair
 - a. When Christ was betrayed and resurrected
 - b. This alternate, schizophrenic kind of swing.
4. Scriptures: Divine work
5. Apocalypticism
 - a. The key to understanding states like Israel. Despair: Holocaust. Euphoria: State of Israel formed

They have this pessimistic view of their state in history

1. Perceived as 'erosion'; isolation; exile
2. Secular state is the recurring culprit
3. Duty to disobey the state
 - a. In the New Testament, book of Romans: intellectually inclined gospel
 - b. The Apostle Paul said that render unto Caesar what is Caesar's
 - c. If your secular law is Caesar's, you obey him
 - d. For the Fundamentalists, the Book of Romans is never what they referred to
 - e. They refer constantly to Old Testament like Genesis, but not to the Romans because the Romans is too cooperative.
4. Their fellow countrymen are always seen as traitors. So these people are traitors, the seculars

Christian Fundamentalists

A free thinker is Satan's slave.

Trump's support comes from the Bible Belt

36 churches in a town of 5,000. Even that, there is not enough. The Barn churches: farmers open up their farms and have a service.

Separation of churches

Novena Church: Protestant Church. They split over in 16th century, but number one being the sale of certain things to absorb sins (indulgences). And the Protestants split even further. Roman Catholic:

Max Weber: How do they know that the Calvinists are the chosen ones? It's pre-determined.

1. God would give you hint, in the success of your business. If you are very successful, this is one hint that God has given to you.
2. This has changed because in 17th century, there was a big split

Protestant: 17th century split

1. Jacobus Arminius
 - a. Surely cannot be pre-determined; that's an angry god
 - b. Then said: we are like students, we can improve, we can repent. Therefore, God is ever-merciful, surely, God will give us this chance to repent.
 - c. Then when you repent, you keep faith with God and you will be the chosen one.
 - d. Election to eternal salvation has the condition of faith attached
 - e. Owe their election to their faith
 - f. Universal extent of atonement
 - g. Methodists: Especially in America. This is the kind of Protestants that we now understood.
2. John Calvin
 - a. Unconditional election states that salvation cannot be earned or achieved
 - b. Not conditional upon any human effort
 - c. Signs of election must be sought
 - d. Has been sidelined.

In other words: Free will vs Omniscience

Atonement is possible, angry bits of the Bible is gone.

Christian Fundamentalist Church

1. Men is dominant
2. Barn Church: Boxes of Rattle snakes, you put your hand inside, if you believe in what God said, the God will not bite you.
 - a. There's an ambulance outside if you do get bitten
 - b. They took out the fangs of the snake; fake. Nothing will happen.
3. Females are viewed as supplicants
 - a. They sometimes practice Polygamy
 - b. Take on multiple wives because this is common in the old Testament.
 - c. Big Love: play on Mormons in Utah. If you think this is interesting, Sister Wives: Women get bigger and bigger.

Christian Fundamentalists have problems with Science

1. It is illegal to teach Charles Darwin's Evolution to students
2. John Scopes was arrested for openly defying it
 - a. Butler Act
 - b. Teaching Darwinian evolution
 - c. Scopes Monkey Trial, 1925, Tennessee
3. Butler Act Repealed in 1967.

Why? Lyndon B. Johnson. To teach evolution or not is serious. When I see this, I need to ask, what else is Tennessee is famous. Jack Daniels: beautiful land, capable of many things (sarcasm)

Kentucky: Place

1. Creationist Museum, created in May 2007
2. Promotes creationist doctrine over evolution
3. 27 million dollar
4. God created Earth in a 24 * 6 hours.
5. Nowhere did they have dinosaurs in the Bible.

Impact on Foreign Policy -- Impact on the World

Here, we can see the tortures in Iraq. They did this to their enemies and combatants.

Barry Goldwater: 1994 (Republican)

Even he himself who courted the Christian Right

1. Mark my word, if and when these preachers get control of the Republican party, and they're sure trying to do so, it's going to be a terrible damn problem. Frankly, these people frighten me. Politics and governing demand compromise.
2. This from someone who courted the Christian vote

US neoconservative and the religious right

1. Part of it: Reagan and Bush
2. Reaction against the hippies of the 1960s
3. Reaction against the counterculture/liberalism of the revolutionary 1960s.
4. They emphasize on 'traditional' social values
5. For example, no abortion, no marijuana.
6. This culminated in the Reagan Presidency
7. Eradicate Evil, take action, let the right prevail.

This was manifested in the Gulf War of 1990s.

A lot of Christians see their hopes in Bush.

1. When Bush launched the First Gulf War
2. The Dispensationalists in Dallas actually gathered and read to each other Revelation Chapter 20
3. They believed the end was near
4. They believed in the concept of rupture. A big clap of thunder, they will disappear from this world.
5. They would be taken directly to heaven
6. Provoked dread and joy -- cos the end is near.

It is not sci-fi, it is true to these Fundamentalists

Born Again -- Prolife agenda

1. George Bush is famous for born again Christian
2. Pro-life agenda: no Abortion
3. Some famous people are Dick Cheney, and Bush himself. Both of them believe in it.
4. John Ashcroft:
 - a. Leading evangelical
 - b. Appointed Attorney General
5. After Bush, we had Obama, the Republicans broke down like what Barry Goldwater said.
6. Gives birth to the "Tea Party" movement
 - a. If you examine the tracts of this, the Tea Party movement behaves like a fundamentalist religion. It supports certain positions. For example, small government, no abortion. No vaccination.
 - b. The reward is this: You are taken up to heaven, so why delay it? You are delaying your...
 - c. Reaction against post-modernity
 - d. Use of religious rhetoric - apocalyptic
 - e. "they want their presidents white and their budget balanced now."
 - f. Obama is black, is seen as the east coast elite. These people, who are poor and white, despise the people from the East.
 - g. "appeal to absolute truth, total rectitude and simplicity of worldview.
 - h. Sarah Palin: Belonged to the Tea Party movement.

Islamic Fundamentalism

1. Again in Abrahamic Faith, they are prone to splits
2. Split to Shi'ites and Sunnis.
3. For the Christians, there was a split because people don't obey the Roman Catholic Church
4. For Islamists, who would inherit Prophet Mohammad's authority.
5. Sunnis: Elders get together and decide who it is
6. Shi'ites: Prophet indicated the son-in-law would take over.
7. The Sunni won:
 - a. Majority: 85% - 90%. Iran is Shi-ite.
 - b. Shi'ite believes the Messiah will appear.
 - c. Just in case this is remote, in Chinese history, the White Lotus Society: the future Buddha would come and launch a revolt.
 - d. Sunni: Government by community consensus based on traditions of law
 - i. They are stricter: Shi'ites are not orthodox, and it is more pronounced.
 - e. Shi'ites: Usually focused around a historical figure and his claims to inspiration

Context of Muslim Humiliation

1. Ottomans were terminated. The Caliphate was terminated along with the Ottoman.
2. Various countries would hold the caliphate, for example, Baghdad. Then it went on to the Ottoman Turks. The Caliphate means the religious authority. I.e. Dalai Lama in China
3. When Turkish empire was terminated and its leaders turned away from Islam, they lost the Caliphate
 - a. The women do not need to wrap up, it became secular. So when you go for tours, go to Turkey, not Saudi Arabia. There are more religious freedom because they are secular
 - b. What's important in the aftermath of this termination, there is the vacuum. Things will rush in.

Growth of Muslim Brotherhood.

1. A secret society, it has been blamed for the creation of the Al-Qaeda. It's in the aftermath of the Ottoman Turks

Maududi (1903-1979)

1. Talks about Islamic Banking
2. Islamic legislation or anything. Hassan Al Banna talks about how the Muslims should group together and how to resist.
3. One particular person stands out.

Sayyid Qutb: Milestones/Jahiliyya

1. Imprisoned by Arafat
2. He was not authorized to make religious pronouncement
3. Egyptian Government was secular, whatever he said was useless to them.
4. He wrote the book called Milestones
5. He talks about this concept of Jahiliyya / ignorance
6. He said in this passage:
 - a. "Islam provides the legal basis for communication with other groups. This legal formulation is based on the principle that Islam is a universal message which the whole of mankind should accept or make peace with.
 - b. No political system or material power should put hindrances in the way of preaching Islam.
 - c. It should not prevent him or fight against him. If someone does this, then it is the duty of Islam to fight him until either he is killed or until he declares his submission.
 - d. Intense contradiction. Free to accept it, but will be killed or destroyed

They feel they are persecuted, they see the truth, and appeals to force and militancy.

When the IS came in, the leader declared he was the Caliphate, he declared he was the king. Here's the thing, to be a Caliphate, it's not to just declare this. All the Islamic countries must agree that you are the Caliphate. Saudi Arabia could not get the support.

Concept of Fundamentalists: Martyr:

1. On receiving his death sentence in court, Sayyid Qutb said:
2. All praises for Allah, I performed Jihad for fifteen years until I earned this Shahadah (martyrdom)
3. Sayyid Qutb was hanged on August 29, 1966.
4. He became a figurehead which people can rally around
5. As preachers like this, you must let the hypocrisy destroy themselves because they are invulnerable. They are willing to pay for their lives.
6. They won't kill martyrs. They set up things like Guantanamo until people have forgotten about you.

No Al-Qaeda operative would not know his name. It's the most popular book in Syria.

Soviet-Afghan War (1979-1988):

Other religious people give support to.

Some Singaporeans go to Syria, go to Philippines. When they go back and come back, they have this underground support to have come across.

There is this reputation, where if you survive, people would support you.

Bin Laden took part in this.

Country that is Muslim took against Communism, pit against how they won. The Americans helped them of course.

They drove the Soviets out of Afghanistan, making the reputation for a lot of terrorists that survived.

The Iranians:

Khomeini: escaped the Iranian revolution. And Went to Paris. A lot of émigré Iranians were persecuted by the Iranian Shah.

Khomeini would yell into the cassette recorder. He mesmerized the entire migrant Iranians all over the world.

Ayatollah Khomeini himself: passed around tapes, and people would pass his message around.

He formed a coalition and managed to overthrow the Shah in Iran.

It's been a fundamentalist Islamic republic ever since. Shah was corrupt, accepted American money.

An Inspiration?

Not very. A lot of barriers to entry

Some people accommodated within secular states; Jordan, Lebanon or Egypt

Secular states under shari'a law;

Northern states in Nigeria, Mindanao in the Philippines, or Aceh in Indonesia

Islamic states through conflict and civil war; Sudan and Afghanistan.

Al-Qaeda: Bin Laden: Trained in Taekwondo, can speak in Korea.

Engineer -- issued 1998 Fatwa to kill all Americans

Had made a lot of friends in Afghanistan

Participated in Soviet War: Street Cred.

Familiar plot -- struggles against external (US) and internal (Saudi) colonization

Condemned the Saudi family. We are faced with threats from all side. He gives this expectation to vanquish the Jahiliya.

Apocalyptic expectations to vanquish Jahiliyya society once and for all

Crashes the planes into the World Trade Center. He executed it. What's interesting is that before they went crashing, they went to Dubai. To party and mess around. This is very strange. They engaged prostitutes and thoroughly enjoyed themselves before they went crashing into the world trade center.

Global Repercussion: All around the world, there are more Mosques and prayer houses. People take religion seriously. There is this sense that you must dress up to look Islamic.

There are many criteria to be a devoted religious person. One way is to dress up, to behave, and to study the Korean.

There was more pronounced Islamic student activities. Now they have the Islamic version for NUS Christ societies.

Islamic Banking: have the beard.

Islamic Revival is a modernist project. This movement is modern because how could local beliefs and practices changed in conformation with a foreign globalizing model of Islam that is viewed as more correct.

When the committees are faced with this globalizing practice, the society is split between the women (tradition) and men (modernity). Female Genital Mutilation (88% dropped to 60%)

This is exactly what Ibn Battuta did when he went to Maldives. Your Islam is wrong. Mine is the modern version, more global, better than yours. His own legal school was practiced. The existence of a Maliki school of Islam and came to Maldives.

Even in religion, various parts of the world, they don't practice 'this version'.

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Cohort

Friday, December 7, 2018 11:14 AM

Fundamentalism: try to change the system.

Bush called himself a born-again Christian. Evangelical: instead of whoring around.

Global warming becoming a political issue.

This guy is home-schooled.

Vox: Left-leaning, democratic siding

Two forms of fundamentalism: Christian and Islamic

Berman Article:

Gladwell:

Charismatic speaker/frontman martyr in the case (Koresh vs Qutb)

Identification with the otherness, the separate thing

Lack of understanding of the other side: FBI vs Koresh. In Turkey: loss of caliphate, and therefore loss of faith.

As a reaction towards modernity:

That it is no longer pure, that there needs to take action .

Wesson's: How modernity helps to peel fundamentalism:

1. Even the educated and well to do are getting involved, and making it worse. It no longer holds true that the holders of terrorism are downtrodden.
2. Developing intolerance. There's a right to think critically about diversity and pluralism. In the past, we learn whatever we are taught. But now, we are given a chance to think about various things; no longer restricted to think about certain values. This can lead to fundamentalism.
3. Nowadays, there's a multiplicity of truths based on each individual perspective.
 - a. Fuelled by social media. To get in the Straits Times, is very hard. Now, anyone can make their views widely available.
 - b. To be a Christian is not just a Christian, but as well as you have made it.
 - c. In Singapore, there are a few social markers. You must speak English, be a Christian, go to a church.

Vanessa:

1. More immersed in their own religion instead of trying to overthrow people.
2. Over-generalised.

Sue Min:

1. It's very hard to pinpoint a religions fundamentalist; especially in countries like the U.S. Where it is linked to Christian Fundamentalist
2. White supremacy is linked together with Christian Fundamentalist
3. Becky Fischer: Islamists have their own training. The rest of the documentary, you can see how.
4. They perceive the world against them, they believe that their word is true. There is no way of second-guessing it.
5. White supremacist venn diagram.
6. Mormons: Core of the Marines, religious beliefs: there's no loss in death.

Weiming:

1. Trump moved the American Embassy from Jerusalem.
2. Christians rights are very happy

3. They quote from the old testament. Adherence to higher authority.
4. Bush launched the Iraq war, Afghanistan war. American coffers were bankrupted.
5. Trump is a different person, tapped into the Christian right. A lot of these are the Midwestern.
6. Trump is a master politician of negative politics
7. Nixon is another: silent majority vs vocal minority
8. He appeals to your fears, xenophobia and racism. There are two kinds of appeal. If you are interested, you can appeal to negative and positive politics.

Monika:

1. Ireland abortion and the catholic church views.
2. Illegal to get abortion until recently. Go to London to get an abortion.
3. Philosopher actually posed this thought experiment to argue about abortion
4. A kid that is sucking the life out of the mother literally killed her in the end.
5. Mother's life, baby's life?

Ming Chiang:

1. Many forms of fundamentalism
 - a. He moves into twenty first century, and it's not just Islam and Muslim. It's fundamentalism as a culture of events.
 - b. Writer suggests that Roman Catholic books is an assertion of the values of the Catholic system. His preaching of human limitations.

Yuri:

1. Terrorism
 - a. Waterboarding and how they torture terrorists
 - b. Taliban shuffle: talks about terrorism

Yiliang:

1. Christian fundamentalist school
 - a. Accelerated Christian Education
 - b. A-level vs ACE: along the same level
 - c. Some images of very fundamentalist stuff
 - d. Homosexuality being a mass corruption
 - e. History: things happen as they were god's will. Two recounts of what they learn in the fundamentalist school
 - f. Never prepared for them.
 - g. Opposition movement to Pink Dot was organized by churches. Social movement against the Pink Dot movement. He talks about: Geertz: goes to this event and write the essay like Geertz.

Ashin Rirantu:

1. Radical Buddhist monk
2. Support from Facebook: xenophobia against the Muslim
3. July 2013: Face of Buddhist terror; uses Facebook to preach animosity against Rohingya

David Edmund:

1. Enclave culture; how they see themselves as minorities in alien and hostile world.
2. Ayatollah Khomeini and his followers in Iran
3. This idea of fundamentalism to create to resist global secularism.
4. It implies that there was increasing secularism as the world grows more and more modernized.
 - a. Secure? Feeling insecure, must be vocal and more open.
 - b. In India, there was no peaceful, but Hindu and Muslim lived fairly in harmony

Conclusion:

This idea that the narrative was spread from the Scopes's case:

- More coverage was given to pro-science than pro-bible, despite both sides having been on equal footing in the beginning
- Menecken's tales of the rustic judge and the description of the plaintiff
- They may have lost the war, but won the case.
- WTF the plaintiff lawyer was cross-examined as the witness? Bryan! Darrow's request -- absurd?

- Basically Darrow removed everything that Bryan didn't know to question the validity of the witness
- Bryan died of five days diabetes later
- Bryan was outwitted on the debate; whole trial was treated as a duel to the death
- Bible not properly quoted, so he did not meet up to fundamentalist expectations
- Provided a defeat to the movement: Bible believers were outclassed as 'others'.

A very short introduction on Fundamentalist:

- That traditional religion failed to include modernity
- Contrast between the two fundamentalisms:
 - Christians: it's not accurate! These are not authored by Moses!
 - Muslim: Not pure sharia law, but imported from the West
 - Described as a way to allow beleaguered believers attempt to preserve their distinctive individuals
- Modernist hegemony:
- US has church separated from state; but fundamentalists argue that it means neutrality between the different churches