

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

History (9-1)

TOPIC BOOKLET:

Japan in transformation, 1853-1945

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in History (4HI1)

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Overview

This option is a Breadth Study and in five Key Topics students learn about:

1. Japan opening up to China and the West, 1853–67
2. Transformation, 1867–1895
3. An emerging power, 1895–1919
4. Political and economic challenges, 1919–31
5. Depression, empire and collapse, 1931–45

Breadth Studies focus on a substantial and coherent longer time span of around 100 years and require students to understand the unfolding narrative of substantial developments and issues associated with the period. The content is divided into five **key topics** outlined above, which provide a framework for teaching and understanding the option. Although these clearly run in chronological sequence, they should not be taken in isolation from each other – students should appreciate the narrative connections that run across the key topics. Through these key topics students trace developments in 5 **key themes** across the chronology. These are:

1. External influences on Japan
2. Japan awakens - military expansionism from seclusion to world power and defeat

3. The modernisation of the economy – the problems of industrialisation
4. Social transformation in a modern world
5. Political change

Outline – why students will engage with this period in history

Students study a period of huge significance in the birth and development of a modern, westernised Japan.

Since the start of the 19th century Western vessels that had appeared in Japanese waters had been firmly rebuffed. This was not acceptable to the Western powers, especially the USA, which was keen to expand its interests across the Pacific. The story begins with American expansionism. In 1853 US Commodore Matthew Perry steamed into Edo Bay with a show of gunships and demanded the opening of Japan for trade. The shōgunate had little option but to bow to Perry's firepower. Soon a US consul arrived, and other Western powers followed. Japan was obliged to give 'most favoured nation' rights to all the powers in a series of 'unequal treaties', and lost control over its own trade. During the Meiji Period (1865-1912) Japan underwent a western-style industrial and political revolution which suggested a fascinating response playing out over our period of study: if you cannot beat them, join them and then beat them. Astonishingly, it almost succeeded. At first we learn the true story of struggles between shogun and samurai warrior, a slightly skewed version of which is favoured by so many writers of computer games. Then people were encouraged to become successful and strong, and in doing so show the world what a successful and strong nation Japan was. Through educational policies, supported by imperial pronouncements, young people were encouraged to become strong and work for the good of the family-nation.

We learn of a young, industrialising body, copying grown-up western methods, soon flexing its muscles through military force. In 1876 Japan was able to force on Korea an unequal treaty of its own, and using Chinese 'interference' in Korea as a justification, in 1894 Japan manufactured a war with China and easily emerged victorious. As a result, it gained Taiwan and the Liaotung peninsula. Russia thought it could teach the young upstarts a lesson and occupied the peninsula, leading to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05, from which Japan again emerged victorious. This was the first time an Asian nation had defeated a European great power in modern times. The story was stunning. New Japan was indeed recognised as an adult world power. In addition to its military victories and territorial acquisitions, in 1902 it had signed the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the first ever equal alliance between a Western and non-Western nation. The unequal treaties had also been rectified. Western-style structures were in place. The economy was world ranking. The Meiji period had been a truly extraordinary half-century of modernisation. Moreover, Japan benefited from western preoccupations elsewhere in World War I, especially as the alliance with Britain enabled it to take over German possessions in the Far East. Using the same vacuum created by western withdrawal, Japan bullied its way into the Chinese eastern seaboard with its Twenty-One Demands. Meanwhile at home, the Japanese were experiencing a renewed sense of resentment at the unfair treatment meted out after the War, notably through the Washington Conference (naval equality was refused), the League of Nations (racial equality was rebuffed) and US

immigration policy (restrictions targeted Japan). Undeterred, under new leaders Japan made moves towards greater democracy until western methods crashed on Wall Street and the seismic shock turned the country to renewed militarism and empire building. That would lead to the desperate attempt in World War II to take on western dominance and utterly defeat it, borrowing from new forms of European politics. In the end it was a gamble that narrowly failed, finally killed off by two devastating explosions that changed the world for ever. Pupils will have their moral judgements. This Breadth Study does not require them to take sides, but many who contemplate the plight of refugees, prisoners of war and racial minorities in their own lifetimes will do so.

1.1 Assessment

Students answer one question (called B3) for this breadth study. It is divided into three question types:

(a): this focuses on in what ways things changed (or stayed the same). Students respond by offering two ways.

(b): this focuses on causation, in which students write an account that explains the causes of an event.

(c): students select one from a choice of two for extended writing. Each focuses on the extent of change, or the relative responsibility of a factor for change. The question may select a factor and invite the student to discuss the relative significance of that factor, or it may invite a discussion the significance of a change within the period or on how far something changed over an extended period. The questions may or may not cover the whole chronological period of the breadth study, but will normally draw upon two or more topics across the selected chronology. Further guidance on assessment approaches is provided in 'Getting Started'.

2. Content guidance

2.1 Summary of content

Key Topic 1 begins with the political, social and economic effects of American and other western demands to open up Japanese trade in the wake of the Perry Mission in 1853. Samurai in Satsuma and Chōshū in particular opposed the weakness of the ruling Tokugawa Shōgunate and launched a movement to 'revere the emperor and expel the barbarians'. This was impractical, but restoring an emperor

as a first stage in modernising the nation in order to challenge the western powers was more feasible. The Topic continues with the causes of the downfall of the last shogun, Yoshinobu. A predecessor's decision to sign a peace treaty with the western powers was widely condemned and was accompanied by a series of natural disasters, including a great earthquake at Yedo in 1855, which suggested the gods were angry. In the midst of this chaos the shogun Iyesada died and was replaced by his 12-year-old son, Iyemochi, who was immediately dominated by his chief minister, Ii Kamon-no-Kami. The latter signed corrupt agreements with several Western nations without seeking the permission of the Emperor. This provided the excuse for the anti-foreign movement to assassinate Ii in 1860 and to perpetrate outrages against Americans and Europeans. The failures of the shogun to stand up to American and British retaliation further weakened his power. His death in 1866 was followed by that of the Emperor Kōmei, a coincidence attributed by superstitious conservatives to their friendship with the western powers, who were proceeding to open new trading and cultural links. The new shogun, Yoshinobu, was persuaded by the so-called 'other' Japanese, the Satsuma and Chōshū samurai, to hand over power to the 15-year-old new Emperor Mutsuhito in the so-called Meiji ('Enlightened Rule') Restoration (1867-68).

Key Topic 2 begins with the impact on economy and society of the fall of the Tokugawa. Missions were sent overseas to observe a whole range of Western institutions and practices, and Western specialists were brought to Japan to advise in areas from banking to transport (especially railways) and mining. The samurai class was phased out by 1876 to pave the way for a more efficient conscript army – though there was some unsuccessful armed resistance to this in 1877 under the Satsuma samurai (and oligarch) Saigō Takamori.

Political modernisation within the Meiji Constitution (1889) involved western models for elections, parties and diet (parliament), remarkable achievements that continued despite the break-up of the original Meiji reforming coalition in 1873 over the issue of whether a foreign war with Korea would help to modernise Japan further. A cultural revolution to enlighten and civilise the nation had begun with the abolition of the feudal system in 1871, accompanied by another great social reform in the admission of 'the outcasts' to the rank of humanity and citizenship. In 1872 an Educational Law was enacted in which was laid the foundation of compulsory education. Normal schools and the University at Tokyo, were established. Culture changed with the advent of westernised music, art, books, newspapers and magazines. The first Christian church in Modern Japan was established in Yokohama in 1872. The Tri-Religion Conference (1912) recognised Christianity on an equal footing with Shintoism and Buddhism. Not every aspect of the cultural revolution was enlightened. Powerful people in the ruling oligarchy became wealthy through corruption or political influence, and workers and farmers received only a tiny wage. Convinced that this inequality had to be corrected before Japan could be a great

nation, they tried to make their voices heard. But without a free press or academic freedom, and in the face of consistent government repression, they could not reach most of the people. The government sharply restricted women's political activity in 1890. Women were barred from politics, from inheritance, and from any independent legal standing in civil law. However, it was a new concept in that women were to be educated in order to be able to instruct their sons. It was also new in that women's work at home, and also in the factory, was valued as a form of service to the state.

Key Topic 3 begins with the industrial and commercial revolution during the Meiji period, noting its influence on growing military power. Following Prussian (army) and British (navy) models, Japan soon built up a formidable military force. At the same time, important political changes culminated in the succession of Emperor Taisho and the power transfer from oligarchy to Taisho Democracy, (1912). Many sectors of society—workers, farmers, intellectuals, suffragists, and others—disagreed with the government's call for obedience and national unity. Inspired by the Russian Revolution, radical Japanese intellectuals and workers tried to form unions for factory employees, to obtain better wages or working conditions or to influence the government. A new middle class arose in the cities, including women office workers and women were more assertive in the factory, especially after many joined the male Friendly Society in 1916. The lower classes, the former outcasts, now called burakumin, were not heard, so sometimes resorted to violence. The government responded with close surveillance and occasional crackdowns. While Taisho urban Japan experienced a cultural and economic boom, rural Japan struggled. Tenant farmers remained vulnerable to rent increases and fluctuating commodity prices. Small landowners were often just two or three bad harvests away from foreclosure, loss of their land, and the more dependent life of a tenant farmer. Large landowners often moved to the city, providing fewer customary forms of relief to poorer villagers, and this became a source of social tension. Organised resistance to rent rises led to effective strike action by tenant farmers.

Key topic 3 further develops the influence of industrial revolution on foreign contacts. Easy victory in 1885 in a war with China and taking advantage of western demands for Chinese compensation payments in the wake of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, meant that Japan gained considerable control over Chinese finances. As a result of these wars, Japan gained Taiwan and the Liaotung peninsula, which Russia disputed, leading to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05. Japan became the first modern Asiatic nation to defeat a European power. One important benefit was Western recognition of its interests in Korea, which was annexed in 1910. So by the time of Mutsuhito's death in 1912, Japan was recognised as a world power. In 1902 it had signed the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the first ever equal alliance between a Western and non-Western nation. The unequal treaties had been rectified; Western-style structures were in place; the economy was world ranking. During the ensuing Taisho Democracy further ground was gained in China as Japan benefited

from the absence of the western powers during World War I and imposed a series of 21 Demands on the Chinese. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) confirmed these advances in return for restrictions on Japanese immigration to the US and Australia.

Key Topic 4 begins with political conflicts in the 1920s, including the emergence of parties and the fight for universal suffrage. If this seemed more democratic it was also clear that men of wealth and status would represent the people, that attempts to achieve greater equality would be resisted and any move to attack the supremacy of the new Showa Emperor Hirohito (1926) would be crushed. There was an emerging labour movement. Industrialisation had created the same tensions between workers and employers as it had in the west. In 1919, the Friendly Society adopted a new name, the Greater Japan Federation of Labour and a newly militant strategy with the largest number of organised labour disputes in Japan's history. To combat this disorder, the government strengthened laws to punish anyone who promoted social conflict. The Public Security Preservation Law (1925) made criticism of the emperor a capital offence and criticism of the system of private property punishable by up to ten years in jail. In 1928 police launched a massive crackdown on the unions.

Key Topic 4 continues with economic decline in the 1920s, including the impact of The Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 and the effects on society, trade and industry of world depression from 1929. In 1920 a severe economic downturn set the scene for a decade of periodic crises. Manufacturing recovery was halted by the earthquake and in 1927 a major bank failure occurred. Both popular and intellectual opinion blamed the nation's political leaders and the heads of major corporations such as Mitsubishi for lining their own pockets at the expense of the majority. From 1929 to 1931, a combination of inter-linked shocks— economic depression, intense social conflict, military expansion, and the assassination of prime ministers and leading capitalists—transformed Japan's political system.

Key Topic 5 begins with the political and social effects of *tenko* (changes in ideas through the rejection of communism). A wave of student protests broke out at leading universities in 1930 and 1931 over the damage caused to the economy by the great stock market crash and government authorities feared that an underground communist movement was behind it. By 1934, the student movement had been silenced. Organised labour turned violent more frequently and were met by arrests, imprisonment, and other repressive measures. *Tenko* led not only to mass defections from the Japanese Communist Party, but also to the re-emergence of military dictatorship through the domination of top government positions by pro-business, pro-military politicians. They admired German and Italian fascism and encouraged citizens to support military expansion and nationalism. Young men expressed their nationalist passions through assassinations of politicians, industrialists, intellectuals, and others who did not conform to their rigid standards of 'pure Japanese' behaviour and beliefs.

Key topic 5 continues with the strained relations with the West brought about by this renewed national patriotism. The nationalists blamed the West for depression and the response was to seek new economic strength through a programme of empire-building to form The Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It began in 1931 in Manchukuo where the army protected Japanese mines, factories, railroads, and large communities of settlers. The League of Nations condemned Japanese aggression there, but had no standing army and appeared weak. The Japanese delegation walked out, never to return. US influence in this matter was very limited, for the United States had never joined the League in the first place, but American public opinion ran strongly in China's favour and against Japan. In July 1937 Japan attacked China. Many Japanese hoped that the war would establish Konoe's New Order in East Asia, named after the Prime Minister. It would be based on common opposition to European and American dominance. In preparation, in 1936-37 Japan had negotiated the Tripartite Axis of Germany, Italy, and Japan, designed to prevent British, American, or Soviet meddling in East and South East Asia, which Japan claimed as its sphere of influence.

Key Topic 5 continues with the effects on civilian life in Japanese occupied territories and at home. Japanese forces murdered civilians as well as soldiers in numerous incidents throughout the course of the war, most controversially in the well-documented Nanjing massacre of 1937. They suppressed independence movements directed at the Japanese themselves, especially in Vietnam, while nurturing anti-Western independence fighters who pledged allegiance to Japan. At home, the government Food Control Law (1942) took over agricultural pricing and distribution. The state became more intrusive than ever. Political expression was tightly and harshly monitored. Towards the end of the war, and especially after the fire-bombing of Japanese cities began in 1944, signs of social breakdown increased. Absenteeism in urban workplaces throughout Japan reached 50%.

Key Topic 5 ends with the effects of the A-bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The overall Japanese war death toll of close to 2.5 million and, above all, the unprecedented experience of atomic bombing, left to survivors a powerful sense of themselves as victims—and not perpetrators—of war. The experience of defeat sparked a deeply felt revulsion towards all militarism.

Terms and first-order concepts: What sorts of terms and first-order concepts will students need to be familiar with for this option?

Students should understand the key substantive (first order) concepts intrinsic to this study:

Burakumin, Co-prosperity Sphere, extraterritoriality, Hibiya riot, Hirobumi, Hiroshima, Hirohito, Ii Kamon-no-Kami, Kōmei, Konoe, Manchukuo, Meiji, Mutsuhito, Nagasaki, oligarchs, Saigō Takamori, Satsuma/Chōshū samurai, Shōgunate, Shōwa, Taishō, Takamori, Tenko, Tokugawa, transcendental cabinet, Yoshinobu.

They should also understand the key terms and second order concepts that will enable them to discuss change and consequence as the questions require.

In order to discuss the extent and process of change, students should be familiar with continuity and change and therefore consequence and significance (of specified events in relation to changes and unfolding developments). Students will need to understand the terms impact, significance and consequence.

Impact: Impact means a powerful effect that something, especially some new change, has on a situation or person.

E.g. the attitude of the Government had quite an impact on the student and worker organisations. Tenko was supposed to bring about a change in ideas away from worker rights and communist influence. The new proposals were intended to teach the protesters a lesson.

Significance: Significance is the amount of influence or meaning that the impact of an event or change has. It can also be regarded as the importance of that impact.

E.g. the significance of what was changing was clearer to the government than to its citizens. The importance of military expansion could not be ignored. Although its effects would be profoundly damaging for Japanese democracy in the long run, it was the first time that an Asiatic nation had defeated a European power.

Continuity and Change: This is what, in broad terms, stayed the same over a longer period and what changed.

E.g. The supremacy of the emperor remained a constant aspect of life in the whole period. The Meiji Restoration brought profound changes to the constitution, but governors found ways to perpetuate institutionalised loyalty to the emperor, so that, for example, even in the midst of the great changes of the 1930s, where military and business-led government eventually led to the New Order, the emperor still reigned supreme.

Consequence: A consequence means what happened because of an action, in other words, it is the result of an event or change.

E.g. A consequence of the Perry Mission of 1853 was that there was a new era of Western domination of trade in Japan. This consequence, however, was not to be of lasting significance, because as Meiji modernisation brought new changes to the economy, Japanese influence over its own trade and commerce quickly returned, although not without some over-reliance on Western markets.

2.2 Content exemplification and mapping

This section provides additional guidance on the specification content. It should be remembered that the official specification is the only authoritative source of information and should always be referred to for definitive guidance. Any examples provided here do not constitute additional specification content, and other relevant material illustrating aspects of change within periods can be used.

Key topic 1: Japan opening up to China and the West 1853-67	Exemplification	Thematic Links	Resources
1 The immediate impact of the Perry Mission to 1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political, social and economic effects of American and other western demands to open up Japanese trade in the wake of the Perry Mission in 1853 The terms and effects of the 'unequal treaties'. The Treaty of Kanagawa (1854) and its extension to the European powers Japan. The surrender of tariff autonomy and legal control over the treaty ports (1858). Reactions to the treaties in Japan, e.g. challenges to the ability to maintain unity and order 	External influences on Japan as a cause of change (Theme 1) and The impact of the Perry Mission on political change (Theme 5)	There is no published textbook for this option. The best overview for teachers is Andrew Gordon's <i>A Modern History of Japan: From Tokugawa Times to the Present</i> (OUP) A good starting point for the whole breadth study for teachers: http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/tps/1750_jp.htm#modernization See the menu for Japan for lesson plans and teaching resources

<p>2 Longer term effects of opening Japan to the West to 1867</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Changes in the relationship between the shogun and emperor and their effects</p> <p>Machinations within the government - the death of shogun Iyesada and his disputed replacement by his 12-year-old son, Iyemochi. His domination by chief minister, Ii Kamon-no-Kami. Corrupt agreements with several western nations</p> <p>Challenges posed by samurai in Satsuma and Chōshū</p> <p>The revolt of the 'other' Japanese - the samurai in Satsuma and Chōshū - against the weakness of the ruling Tokugawa Shōgunate, launching a movement to 'revere the emperor and expel the barbarians'</p> <p>Reasons for the weakness of the Tokugawa</p> <p>The reaction of the Tokugawa to a triple threat, from foreign powers, restive feudal landowners and hot-headed samurai - lurching from conciliation to a hard-line policy and back. E.g. arranging a marriage between the emperor's sister and the newly installed young shogun and then the execution of samurai dissidents</p> 	<p>External influences (Theme 1) resulting in political change (Theme 5)</p> <p>Japan awakens - military expansionism from seclusion to world power (Theme 2) and The modernisation of the economy (Theme 3)</p> <p>External influences (Theme 1) resulting in political change (Theme 5)</p>	<p>For students and teachers for parts of the Breadth Study</p> <p>http://www.colorado.edu/cas/tea/curriculum/ce/meiji.html</p> <p>Includes lesson plans, handouts, on-line resources and teaching resources. Superb for more able students. This site also has excellent themed essays, such as:</p> <p>http://www.colorado.edu/cas/tea/becoming-modern/1-meiji.html and for teachers, resources for the whole breadth study, including:</p> <p>http://www.colorado.edu/cas/tea/becoming-modern/2-voices.html see the menu for other topics and worksheets / handouts</p>
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<p>3 The fall of the Tokugawa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reasons for the defeat of the Tokugawa The Satsuma and Chōshū military challenge - the defeat of the Tokugawa armies, marching on Kyoto to take control of the imperial palace in 1867 The nature of the takeover of power by the rebel samurai The insurgents' prompting the Emperor Meiji's announcement of an imperial 'restoration' and expulsion of the shōgunate of Yoshinobu The changes to Japanese rule The 'restoration' of the young Emperor Meiji in a military coup. The rebels' attempt to restore direct imperial rule, 1867 	<p>Tensions resulting in political change (Theme 5) and Social transformation in a modern world (Theme 4)</p> <p>Tensions resulting in political change (Theme 5)</p> <p>Tensions resulting in political change (Theme 5)</p>	<p>Youtube has numerous documentaries containing material relevant to the whole breadth study</p> <p>An introduction to Japanese society and government before the Meiji Restoration: https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/medieval-japan-japan-under-the-shoguns-11320541</p>
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Key topic 2: Transformation, 1867-1895	Exemplification	Thematic Links	Resources
<p>The impact on economy and society of the fall of the Tokugawa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to feudal society The new relationships between feudal landowners and the emperor. The 'return of lands' principle 	<p>The impact of the fall of the Tokugawa as a turning point in transforming society in a modern</p>	<p>http://www.colorado.edu/cas/tea/curriculum/ce/meiji.html</p>

	<p>that all lands and people were subject to the emperor's rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of the removal of restrictions on everyday life Introduction of prefectures, subject to taxation by the central government; a national currency and modern transport and other infrastructures. The government ending of legal discrimination against the hereditary 'outcast' groups, replaced in official language by the label burakumin (villagers) Changes to the armed forces – from samurai warriors to conscripts The replacement of the samurai soldier by 1876 to pave the way for a more efficient conscript army and armed resistance under the Satsuma samurai and oligarch, Saigō Takamori (1877) 	<p>world (Theme 4)</p> <p>The impact of the fall of the Tokugawa as a turning point in transforming society in a modern world (Theme 4) and The modernisation of the economy (Theme 3)</p> <p>The fall of the Tokugawa as a factor in military expansionism (Theme 2)</p>	<p>https://www.tes.com/us/teacher-lessons/absolutism-in-tokugawa-japan-japanese-feudalism-values-of-samurai-lesson-11266560</p>
<p>Political modernisation represented in the Meiji government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the machinery of government Formation of a Council of State (1869) subdivided into functional ministries (Finance, Foreign Affairs, Public Works, Home Affairs). The effects of the breakup of the first Meiji coalition (1873) – the development of Western-style representative government and cabinet, formalised in 1889 	<p>External influences (Theme 1) resulting in political change (Theme 5)</p>	<p>http://dept.ku.edu/~ceas/lessons2/docs/JAPAN%20Westernization.pdf</p> <p>http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/ps/japan/</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transformation of the institution of the emperor The emperor's enhanced legal and cultural authority, symbolising an all-powerful unifying force The impact of the Meiji Constitution (1889) on the fabric of society Linking individuals to family, workplace, and neighbourhood—and beyond to the concept of community of nation and empire 	<p>Meiji influence as a factor in political change (Theme 5)</p> <p>The Meiji Constitution as a factor in transforming society in a modern world (Theme 4)</p>	<p>charter_oath_1868.pdf</p> <p>http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/pecial/</p> <p>japan_1750_meiji.htm</p>
<p>Meiji cultural revolution and its consequences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in culture and education The Enlightenment represented in the Educational Law (1872) and compulsory education; the University at Tōkyō; introduction of westernised music, art, books, newspapers and magazines; the recognition of Christianity through the Japan Evangelical Alliance (1872) The extent of enlightened cultural revolution Corruption in the rich ruling oligarchy. Poverty among farmers. Government repression of protest, including police raids, confiscations, and prison terms The extent of change in the status of women 	<p>As above (Theme 4)</p> <p>The Meiji Constitution as a cause of tensions in society in a modern world (Theme 4)</p> <p>External influences (Theme 1)</p>	

	<p>Fear of Western influence resulting in the restriction of women's political activity (1890). The ideal of 'good wife and mother', centred on the home. Exclusion of women from politics, inheritance, and from independent legal standing in civil law. Education of women in order to be able to instruct their sons</p>	<p>as a factor in social transformation in a modern world (Theme 4)</p>	
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Key topic 3: An emerging power, 1895-1919	Exemplification	Thematic Links	Resources
<p>Industrial and commercial revolution in the Meiji period</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of Western influence Overseas missions to observe Western institutions and practices. Use of Western specialists to advise the state in running areas from banking to transport (especially railways) and mining The nature of the commercial and industrial revolution Initially, modern textile manufacture, especially silk for export. Later, government support for 	<p>The impact of external influences in changing Japan (Theme 1) and on the modernisation of the economy – the problems of industrialisation (Theme 3)</p> <p>The economic impact of the modernisation of the economy</p>	<p>https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/ib-history-japan-1900-1945-move-to-global-war-syllabus-11274686</p>

	<p>development of manufacturing and heavy industry and becoming a major world shipbuilding nation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of commercial change on relations with China and the West Victories in wars against Korea (1876) and China (1894-95), gaining Taiwan and the Liaotung peninsula, disputed by Russia. Japan as a world power, confirmed by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902). The first military success against a European power in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) 	<p>(Theme 3)</p> <p>Japan awakens - military expansionism from seclusion to world power (Theme 2)</p>	
<p>From oligarchy to Taisho Democracy, 1912-19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The immediate impact of the Taisho succession The 'Taisho Political Crisis' over whether the military or parties should dominate the cabinet Changes in society in Taisho Japan Growth of factory labour disputes. The cultural and economic boom known as the 'bright new life.' American movies, fashion and products, advertised in fashionable magazines 	<p>Political change resulting from Taisho Democracy (Theme 5)</p> <p>Taisho Democracy as a factor in transforming society in a modern world (Theme 4) and Japan awakens - the influence of the Taisho period on expansionism from seclusion to world</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of relations with the West under Emperor Taisho Benefits from the absence of the western powers during World War I. 21 Demands on the Chinese. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) confirming these advances in return for restrictions on Japanese immigration to the US and Australia 	power (Theme 2) Japan awakens – the influence of the Taisho period on expansionism from seclusion to world power (Theme 2)	
The collapse of Taisho rule, 1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of rural depression Vulnerability of rural communities to rent increases and fluctuating commodity prices. Landowner foreclosures and the move to the city. Declining relief to poorer villagers, social tension and strike action by tenant farmers Rising discontent among the lower classes Self-help organisations created by former outcasts resorting to violence. Government surveillance and occasional crackdowns The reaction to Taisho repression Disagreement with the government’s call for obedience and national unity in many sectors of society—workers, farmers, intellectuals, suffragists, and others 	The failure to transform society in a modern world through the weaknesses of Taisho rule (Theme 4) Tensions as a factor in changing society (Theme 4) As above (Theme 4)	

Key topic 4: Political and economic challenges, 1919-31	Exemplification	Thematic Links	Resources
The reasons for political conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="517 847 1256 1018"> <p>• The fight for universal suffrage The Election Law (1925), granting the vote to all males over 25. Resistance by oligarchs to moves towards equality in representative democracy. The fight to keep pace with Western democracy</p> <li data-bbox="517 1075 1256 1214"> <p>• The emerging labour movement Formation of unions and strike action. The birth of a new communist party (1923) in response to events in the new USSR</p> <li data-bbox="517 1272 1256 1377"> <p>• The government crackdown Government elimination of freedom of the press, free speech and free assembly. The repressive</p> 	<p>Factors promoting political change (Theme 5)</p> <p>Factors promoting political change (Theme 5)</p> <p>Tensions in society (Theme 4) caused by political</p>	<p>http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/tps/1750_jp.htm#modernization</p>

	Public Security Preservation Law (1925). The police crackdown on the unions (1928)	change (Theme 5)	
Economic decline in the 1920s and its consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of the Great Kanto Earthquake (1923) The destruction of Tokyo and Yokohama as a factor in economic weakness. Political conflict over the cost of the reconstruction plan. The impact of the six-year rebuilding plan Problems in banking Shaky loans made to promote earthquake recovery and the near collapse of the Bank of Taiwan Corruption in business The behaviour of the nation's political leaders and the heads of major corporations such as Mitsubishi in the wake of the banking crisis 	<p>The modernisation of the economy – the problems of industrialisation caused by economic decline (Theme 3)</p> <p>as above</p> <p>Factors influencing political change (Theme 5)</p>	
The consequences of the onset of world depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of the depression on trade and industry The impact of the Great Depression on luxuries such as silk exports. The loss of 50% of overseas exports by volume. The downturn in heavy industry and consumer goods. The crash in domestic prices and incomes 	<p>External influences caused by world depression (Theme 1)</p> <p>and the subsequent changes in industry (Theme 3)</p> <p>Depression as a factor in changing society in a modern world</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of the depression on society The impact of the Depression on the poor and middle classes. Support for totalitarian politicians and military leaders to rise to power • The impact of the depression on foreign policy The effect of the Depression on Japan's industry and trade and calls for a search for new raw materials in other parts of East Asia 	<p>(Theme 4) and on political change (Theme 5)</p> <p>Depression as a cause of military expansionism from seclusion to world power (Theme 2)</p>	
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Key topic 5: Depression, empire and collapse, 1931-45	Exemplification	Thematic Links	Resources
Depression, empire and collapse, 1931-45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and social effects of <i>Tenko</i> - rejecting communism Student protests (1930-31) and government fear of communism. The repression of the student movement (1931-34) 	The impact of political change (Theme 5) on society in a modern world (Theme 4)	https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/reason-for-japanese-invasion-of-manchuria-11315924 https://www.tes.com/us/teacher-lessons/the-japanese-invasion-of-manchuria-study-guide-11355176

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The causes and political effects of a return to military dictatorship in the 1930s The ruthless campaign against the left known as <i>tenko</i> and the domination of top government positions by pro-business, pro-military politicians. Young men and the rise of aggressive nationalism through assassinations of politicians, industrialists, intellectuals, and others who did not conform to their rigid standards of 'pure Japanese' behaviour and beliefs The Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and relations with the West, especially the USA Nationalism in the form of The Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Manchuria incident (1931) and the League of Nations response. The Tripartite Axis with Germany and Italy (1937) to prevent British, American, or Soviet meddling in East and South East Asia. US influence in China's favour and against Japan, especially after the Japanese invasion of China (1937) The effects of Konoe's New Order during the War in South-east Asia on people at home and in occupied countries (1937-45) Military strategy to 'pacify' the former colonies of Korea and Taiwan and the Chinese people, including the Nanjing Massacre (1937). Forced labour and the exploitation of women. The government-controlled economy and society at 	<p>Japan awakens – the New Order as a cause of military expansionism (Theme 5) resulting in the transformation of society in a modern world (Theme 4)</p> <p>External influences caused by world depression and the rise of fascism (Theme 1) resulting in military expansionism (Theme 2)</p> <p>Japan awakens – the New Order as a cause of military expansionism from world power</p>	<p>https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/japanese-invasion-of-manchuria-as-newsflashes-6266540</p> <p>http://www.colorado.edu/cas/tea/curriculum/ce/war.html</p> <p>Remembering Hiroshima and Nagasaki by Sarah Campbell</p> <p>This book is available for download with iBooks on a Mac or iOS device</p> <p>https://www.tes.com/us/teacher-lessons/world-war-ii-the-effects-of-the-atomic-bomb-on-japan-act-it-out-11349757</p>
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	<p>home - war work, the Food Control Law and cultural crackdowns. The physical, psychological and political impact of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, including the surrender of the Showa Emperor</p>	<p>to defeat (Theme 5) and the impact of war on social transformation in a modern world (Theme 4) and Modernisation of the economy (Theme 3)</p>	
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3. Student timeline

1853	Perry Mission opens Japan to the West
1854	Treaty of Kanagawa with the US leads to similar trade concessions for France, Britain, the Netherlands and Russia
1858	'Unequal' treaties open the door to Western trade concessions. Japan loses control of tariffs and customs in eight ports
1860	Assassination of chief minister Ii Kamon-no-Kami during anti-foreign backlash
1864	Samurai revolt is put down by government loyalists
1867	Meiji Restoration begins
1868	Tokugawa shōgunate is exiled and Meiji emperors' rule begins
1871	Feudal system abolished
1872	Education Law establishes public education. Christian church recognised
1873	First Meiji coalition breaks up over the question of Korea
1876	Samurai class phased out. Japan imposes an 'unequal' treaty on Korea
1889	Meiji Constitution completed
1890	Wide-ranging ban on women's political activity
1894-95	First Sino-Japanese War ends with victory over China
1902	Anglo-Japanese Alliance

1905	Russo-Japanese War ends in Japanese victory but also the Hibiya riot against the soft terms imposed on Russia
1912	Meiji period gives way to the Taisho Democracy accompanied by the Taisho Political Crisis
1914-18	First World War. Japan makes 21 Demands in China
1919	Treaty of Versailles confirms Japanese concessions in China. Greater Japan Federation of Labour is formed
1923	Great Kanto Earthquake
1925	Policy of 'carrot and stick': Public Security Preservation Law symbolises government crackdowns on popular protest. The Election Law grants the vote to all males over 25 years old
1926	Taisho Emperor succeeded by Showa Emperor
1927	Banking crisis
1928	Government crackdown on trade unions begins period of <i>tenko</i> against communism
1929-31	Development of worldwide economic depression
1931	The Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere begins with the Manchurian incident, leading to Japanese takeover
1936	Young Officers' Coup against civilian government fails.
1937	Treaties with Italy and Germany lead to the Tripartite Axis or Anti-Comintern Pact against the Soviet Union. Japan invades China beginning the Second Sino-Japanese War, and effectively the Second World War, and leads to the Nanjing Massacre
1940	Foundation of Konoe's New Order in East Asia. Japan advances on large parts of the East Asian mainland, Pacific islands and the Philippines
1941	US declaration of war on Japan following the raid on Pearl Harbor. Japan occupies Vietnam

1942	Government Food Control Law
1944	Fire-bombing of the Japanese home islands begins
1945	A-bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki lead to Japanese surrender

Addendum

A full set of exemplifications here is designed, in the absence of a textbook specifically covering this option, to aid teachers in the delivery of this topic. It is not expected that pupils will need in-depth knowledge of all of this content. Teachers are reminded that this is a breadth study, not a depth study. Any examples provided here do not constitute additional specification content.

The immediate impact of the Perry Mission to 1858

- The American threat of force following the Perry Mission induced panic around Edo.
- The terms of the Treaty of Kanagawa (1854) with the US were extended to the European powers—France, Britain, the Netherlands, Russia. This Japanese concession stopped short of an immediate opening to trade, but the Western powers quickly pressed their advantage.
- By February 1858, the Japanese negotiators signed a treaty that opened trade to the West without a shot having been fired. War was considered futile. The treaty opened eight ports to trade. Japan surrendered tariff autonomy and legal control over the treaty ports. Japan's government had no power to change tariffs. Foreign nationals accused of crimes in Japan would be tried in consular courts under foreign laws, a practice known as extraterritoriality.
- These 'unequal treaties' were humiliating and caused political and social tension. A series of natural disasters suggested the gods were angry. There were anti-foreign riots and assassinations. Two of the shogun's chief ministers successively faced criticism of their handling of US demands and resigned. An attempt by the Tokugawa government to persuade the Emperor to support the Treaty led to serious division.

Longer term effects of opening Japan to the West to 1864

- Machinations within the government - the death of shogun Iyesada and his disputed replacement by his 12-year-old son, Iyemochi. His domination by chief minister, Ii Kamon-no-Kami, who signed corrupt agreements with several western nations without seeking the permission of the Emperor.
- The reaction of the anti-foreign movement - the assassination of Ii in 1860 and outrages against Americans and Europeans.
- The revolt of the 'other' Japanese - the samurai in Satsuma and Chōshū - against the weakness of the ruling Tokugawa Shōgunate, launching a movement to 'revere the emperor and expel the barbarians'.
- The reaction of the Tokugawa to a triple threat, from foreign powers, restive feudal landowners and hot-headed samurai - lurching from conciliation to a hard-line policy

and back. E.g. arranging a marriage between the emperor's sister and the newly installed young shogun and then the execution of samurai dissidents.

The fall of the Tokugawa

- The revival of the samurai. After their defeat in 1864 samurai within their border undertook dramatic reforms. They consolidated military strength sufficient to challenge and defeat the Tokugawa armies. In response to this weakness in 1866 many urban riots and peasant uprisings took place. A carnival of dancing and celebrating preceded the Satsuma and Chōshū armies marching on Kyoto to take control of the imperial palace.
- In early January 1868 the insurgents prompted the Emperor Meiji, who had just recently taken the throne upon his father's death in 1867, to announce an imperial 'restoration' and expel the shōgunate of Yoshinobu.
- The 'restoration' of the young Emperor Meiji in 1867–68 was little more than a military coup. A relatively small band of insurgents had toppled the Tokugawa. They stated their intent to restore direct imperial rule, but this was not likely to occur.

The impact on economy and society of the fall of the Tokugawa

- Feudal Landowners voluntarily surrendered their lands back to the emperor. As the patrons of the coup planners, these men were guaranteed respect and a voice in the new order being reappointed as local governors with handsome salaries. Nonetheless, the 'return of lands' established the principle that all lands and people were subject to the emperor's rule.
- Feudal domains were abolished and replaced by prefectures, subject to taxation by the central government. These taxes were used to build a national currency and modern transport and other infrastructures.
- The economic privileges of an entire social class, the samurai, were wiped out entirely. This met some violent resistance, but they managed to overcome it. This remarkable change amounted to a social revolution. The samurai soldier was phased out by 1876 to pave the way for a more efficient conscript army – though there was some unsuccessful armed resistance to this in 1877 under the Satsuma samurai (and oligarch) Saigō Takamori.
- The other side to the abolition of samurai privilege was the end to formal restrictions on the rest of the population. At least in theory, this constituted social liberation. In 1870, all non-samurai were classified in legal terms as commoners. Restrictions of the Tokugawa era on modes of travel, dress, and hairstyle were eliminated. Restrictions on occupation were abolished. The government ended legal discrimination against the hereditary 'outcast' groups, replaced in official language by the label burakumin (villagers).

Political modernisation represented in the Meiji Constitution

- The Satsuma-Chōsu rebels placed themselves at the top of a provisional government to rule in the name of emperor (1868). A Council of State (1869) was subdivided into various functional ministries (Finance, Foreign Affairs, Public Works, Home Affairs). This was replaced by a Western-style Cabinet in 1885. This unified the legal system and was a stunning achievement in such a short time.
- The image of the monarchy was transformed. The government heaped more and more symbolic weight upon the emperor and empress.
- Visits abroad by diplomats opened government eyes to the fact that the country had not reached the degree of civilisation that would warrant the powers of Christendom in admitting Japan to full standing among nations.
- The Constitution (1889) formally created representative government but also greatly raised the emperor's legal and cultural authority. The imperial institution became an all-powerful unifying force, linking individuals to family, workplace, and neighbourhood—and beyond that to the aspiration for community of nation and empire.

Meiji cultural revolution and its consequences

- In 1872 an Educational Law was enacted in which was laid the foundation of compulsory education. Normal schools and the University at Tōkyō, were established. Culture changed with the advent of westernised music, art, books, newspapers and magazines.
- The first Christian church in Modern Japan was established in Yokohama in 1872. Recognition of Sunday as an official day of rest followed. The next few years (to 1878) saw the organisation of the Japan Evangelical Alliance, and of Christian schools. Religious teaching in schools was outlawed in 1899, although rules were relaxed on missionaries and the Young Women's Christian Association reached Japan in 1904. The Tri-Religion Conference (1912) recognised Christian equality with Shintoism and Buddhism.
- Powerful people in the ruling oligarchy became wealthy through corruption or political influence, but workers and farmers received only a tiny wage. Government repression drowned protest. The Meiji state feared domestic dissidents to the point that even small groups could be subjected to police raids, confiscations, and prison terms.
- Fear that Western influence would result in more independence for women surfaced early in the decision to ban women from adopting short hairstyles in 1872. The government sharply restricted women's political activity in 1890. The ideal of 'good wife and mother' meant that a woman's role was to be centred on the home. Women were barred from politics, inheritance, and from independent legal standing in civil law. However, new was the concept in that women were to be educated in order to be able to instruct their sons. Also new was that women's work at home and in the factory was valued as a form of service to the state.

Industrial and commercial revolution in the Meiji period

- Missions were sent overseas to observe a whole range of Western institutions and practices, and Western specialists were brought to Japan to advise the state in running many areas from banking to transport (especially railways), to mining. In the early years Japan's main industry was textiles and its main export silk, but later in the Meiji period, with judicious financial support from the government, it moved increasingly into manufacturing and heavy industry, becoming a major world shipbuilder.
- The break-neck speed of Western-style modernisation was still not fast enough to prevent the break-up of the original Meiji reforming coalition in 1873 over the issue of whether a foreign war with Korea would help to modernise Japan further. But in 1876 Japan was able to force on Korea an unequal treaty of its own, and thereafter interfered increasingly in Korean politics.

Relations with the West

- Using Chinese 'interference' in Korea as a justification, in 1894 Japan went to war with China and easily emerged victorious. In 1900 Japan took advantage of western demands for Chinese compensation payments in the wake of the Boxer Rebellion to gain considerable control over Chinese finance. As a result of these wars Japan gained Taiwan and the Liaotung peninsula, which Russia disputed.
- Japan was now recognised as a world power. This was recognised by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902) and the first military success against a European power leading to a stunning Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05.

From oligarchy to Taisho Democracy, 1912-19

- Political upheaval had begun with the Hibiya riot in 1905, a popular protest against the weakness of the terms agreed at the end of the war with Russia. The Japanese people had reached their limit of endurance and willingness to sacrifice for the incompetent oligarch government.
- With the new emperor (1912) came the 'Taisho Political Crisis' over whether the military or parties should dominate the cabinet. When civilian politician Saionji tried to cut the military budget, the army minister resigned, bringing down the cabinet, outraging the public.
- Japanese elites were forced to come to grips with the reality that the people wanted more say in the administration of the government, and they responded with both democratic political reform and authoritarian control of political behaviour and radical thought.

- A civilian political coalition formed to 'Protect the Constitution'. This was an important step towards political party rule. An attempt by the military to regain control in 1917 failed when the failure of the harvest led to rice riots.
- In the cities a new middle class arose, including women office workers. In the factory The Greater Japan Federation of Labour organised the greatest number of labour disputes in Japan's history.
- Taisho urban Japan experienced a cultural and economic boom known as the 'bright new life.' Young people (called 'modern boys' and 'modern girls') saw American movies, wore the latest fashions, and bought products advertised in fashionable magazines. The department store, with its enticing array of consumer goods, was emblematic of the new lifestyle.
- Japan benefited from the absence of the western powers during World War I and imposed a series of 21 Demands on the Chinese. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) confirmed these advances in return for restrictions on Japanese immigration to the US and Australia.

The collapse of Taisho rule, 1919

- In rural areas tenant farmers remained vulnerable to rent increases and fluctuating commodity prices. Small landowners often faced foreclosure and the more dependent life of a tenant farmer. Large landowners often moved to the city, providing fewer customary forms of relief to poorer villagers, and this became a source of social tension. Organised resistance to rent rises led to effective strike action by tenant farmers.
- The former outcasts, now called *burakumin*, worked in occupations associated with the slaughter of cattle and marked as polluted in Buddhist thinking. They argued that by seeking education and working hard, burakumin could win acceptance by the mainstream society. Young male burakumin founded a number of moderate self-help organisations and sometimes resorted to violence. The government responded with close surveillance and occasional crackdowns.
- Many sectors of society—workers, farmers, intellectuals, suffragists, and others—disagreed with the government's call for obedience and national unity.

The reasons for political conflicts, 1919-31

- The Election Law (1925), granting the vote to all males over 25, was an attempt to counter discontent and to keep pace with Western democracy. But wealthy men would continue to represent the people and attempts to achieve equality were resisted.
- Conflicts over wages and working conditions led to formation of unions and strikes, actions which seemed like treason to the government. In response to events in the new USSR a new communist party was formed in 1923.

- The government strengthened laws to punish anyone who promoted social conflict, virtually eliminating freedom of the press, free speech and free assembly. The Public Security Preservation Law (1925) made criticism of the emperor a capital offence and criticism of the system of private property punishable by up to ten years in jail. In 1928 police launched a massive crackdown on the unions.

Economic decline in the 1920s and its consequences

- Economic weakness in the early 1920s was made worse by the great earthquake of 1923 which destroyed Tokyo and Yokohama.
- Politicians battled amongst themselves over the cost of the reconstruction plan. The six-year rebuilding plan drained the rest of the economy of growth.
- Rumours that shaky loans made to promote earthquake recovery had placed numerous banks on the edge of collapse, led to the near collapse of the Bank of Taiwan. Both popular and intellectual opinion blamed the nation's political leaders and the heads of major corporations such as Mitsubishi for lining their own pockets.

The consequences of the onset of world depression

- Lack of natural resources meant reliance on foreign trade. When the Great Depression hit in the early 1930's, countries no longer imported Japanese luxuries such as silk. The value of exports dropped by 50% between 1929 and 1931.
- Domestic prices crashed, and Japanese incomes fell 30% on average. Ordinarily, such difficulties might produce public support for anti-government groups like communists and socialists, whose demands included support for the poor and unemployed, but big business corporations worked with political leaders in a ruthless campaign against the left known as *tenko*.
- The Depression affected the poor and middle classes as badly as most Western countries. The people had little experience with democracy and helped totalitarian politicians and military leaders rise to power.
- The effect of the Depression on Japan's industry and trade led to calls for a search for new raw materials in other parts of East Asia.

Depression, empire and collapse, 1931-45

- Government authorities feared communism was behind student protests, 1930-31. By 1934 the student movement had been silenced.
- Organised worker protests turned violent more frequently. A ruthless campaign against the left known as *tenko* led not only to mass defections from the Communist

Party, but also to the domination of top government positions by pro-business, pro-military politicians who admired German and Italian fascism.

- Young men expressed their nationalist passions through assassinations of politicians, industrialists, intellectuals, and others who did not conform to their rigid standards of 'pure Japanese' behaviour and beliefs. Prime Minister Hamaguchi was murdered in 1930, and Prime Minister Inukai was killed in 1932. The military and big business combined to make the Diet's job impossible.
- The civilian government had to bow to the demands of the military, but some Japanese people did not fall into the ultranationalist camp. Resistance came from civilian politicians fearful for their own power, intellectuals unwilling to accept the simple-minded ideals of the right wing. The voters continued to choose moderate political parties in parliamentary elections.
- In 1936 the army responded through the attempted Young Officers' Coup against the civilian government. It failed, but although the High Command crushed it, in reality it would wait for a better moment to seize power.
- The nationalists blamed the West for depression and responded by seeking new economic strength through empire-building in the form of The Great East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere. Beginning in Manchukuo (Manchuria) Japanese army officers staged an incident which would force the Japanese government to seize power.
- The international community reacted angrily to the 'Manchurian Incident' and, after lengthy investigation, the League of Nations condemned Japanese aggression, but had no standing army and appeared weak. The Japanese delegation walked out, never to return.
- For the next six years, by treaty and by aggressive action on the ground, Japan took over piece after piece of northern China.
- US influence ran strongly in China's favour and against Japan, especially after Japan invaded China in July 1937.
- The struggle for Konoe's New Order in East Asia, named after the Prime Minister, was in opposition to European and American dominance. In preparation in 1936-37 Japan had negotiated the Tripartite Axis with Germany and Italy to prevent British, American, or Soviet meddling in East and South East Asia.
- Military strategy aimed to 'pacify' the former colonies of Korea and Taiwan and the Chinese people, and included the Nanjing Massacre (1937), forced labour and the exploitation of women. Terrorising the population in this way appears to have been part of a broader, ultimately failed military strategy to 'pacify' the Chinese people. Independence movements in occupied territories, especially Vietnam, were suppressed.
- Japan ruled the older colonies more harshly than ever. In Korea students were forced into factories; four million adults were forced to work as mine workers in Japan and as prison guards and labourers building airstrips in China. Thousands of young women were sent throughout Asia and forced to serve the sexual needs of soldiers. Taiwanese civilians were treated similarly.

- In captured territories, local Japanese military commanders dictated policy. The army confiscated much of the Vietnamese rice harvest in 1944 for use by its troops in the Philippines. This led directly to a famine that took almost one million lives.
- At home, non-combat men, women, boys and girls were drafted into war work. Independent organisations of socialists, feminists, factory workers, tenant farmers, businessmen and party politicians were dissolved.
- As well as through war work, government controlled the economy and society at home through the Food Control Law and cultural crackdowns. Consumer goods manufacture was virtually shut down, leading to black markets in commodities and jobs. The government's cultural policies during the war closely reflected the spirit of the New Order. The state quite literally sought to expel Anglo-American cultural, fashion and sporting influences. American and British films were banned.
- The atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, ending the war, led to the surrender of the Showa Emperor and huge physical and psychological damage. Previous air raids had left nine million homeless and killed nearly two hundred thousand civilians. The two atomic bombs killed an additional two hundred thousand people immediately. All human beings within a two-mile radius of the epicentre were incinerated in an instant. Another one hundred thousand or more bomb victims died in the following months and years because of the effects of radiation sickness. The unprecedented experience of atomic bombing left to survivors a powerful sense of themselves as victims—and not perpetrators—of war. The experience of defeat sparked a deeply felt revulsion towards all militarism.

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