

Prescribed subject 3: The move to global war

Read sources I to L in the source booklet and answer questions 9 to 12.

The sources and questions relate to Case study 1: Japanese expansion in East Asia (1931–1941) — Causes of expansion: The impact of Japanese nationalism and militarism on foreign policy.

9. (a) What, according to Source I, were the challenges facing Japanese national policy? [3]
- (b) What does Source L suggest about Sino-Japanese [Chinese-Japanese] relations in 1937? [2]
10. With reference to its origin, purpose and content, analyse the value and limitations of Source I for an historian studying Japanese foreign policy in East Asia. [4]
11. Compare and contrast what Sources J and K reveal about Japanese foreign policy aims in East Asia. [6]
12. Using the sources and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree with the suggestion that Japanese foreign policy aims up to 1937 were to be achieved through “gradual and peaceful ways” (Source J)? [9]

Prescribed subject 4: Rights and protest

Read sources M to P in the source booklet and answer questions 13 to 16.

The sources and questions relate to Case study 1: Civil rights movement in the United States (1954–1965) — The role and significance of key actors/groups – Key actors: Malcolm X and Lyndon B Johnson.

13. (a) What, according to Source M, were the problems faced by African Americans in the US? [3]
- (b) What does Source O suggest about the situation in 1963 regarding the granting of civil rights? [2]
14. With reference to its origin, purpose and content, analyse the value and limitations of Source M for an historian studying the social position of African Americans in the US. [4]
15. Compare and contrast what Sources N and P reveal about the struggle for civil rights. [6]
16. Using the sources and your own knowledge, examine the view that government inaction in the US was the main obstacle to the establishment of civil rights between 1954 and 1965. [9]



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Read sources I to L and answer questions 9 to 12.

The sources and questions relate to Case study 1: Japanese expansion in East Asia (1931–1941) — Causes of expansion: The impact of Japanese nationalism and militarism on foreign policy.

Source I An extract from a Japanese government statement, “The Fundamental Principles of National Policy” (August 1936).

(1) Japan must strive to eradicate [eliminate] the aggressive policies of the great powers ...

(3) ... in order to promote Manchukuo’s healthy development and to stabilize Japan-Manchukuo national defense, the threat from the north, the Soviet Union, must be eliminated; in order to promote our economic development, we must prepare against Great Britain and the United States and bring about close collaboration between Japan, Manchukuo, and China. In the execution of this policy, Japan must pay due attention to friendly relations with other powers.

(4) Japan plans to promote her racial and economic development in the South Seas, especially in the outlying South Seas area. She plans to extend her strength by moderate and peaceful means without arousing other powers. In this way, concurrently with the firm establishment of Manchukuo, Japan must expect full development and strengthening of her national power.

Source J William Beasley, a professor of the history of the Far East, writing in the academic book *Japanese Imperialism, 1894–1945* (1987).

Central to the basic propositions was the intention that Japan ... must establish cordial [friendly] relations with the peoples of the area founded on the principles of co-existence and co-prosperity. It would also undertake economic expansion on its own account by creating a strong coalition between Japan, Manchukuo and China and by extending its interests in South-East Asia in gradual and peaceful ways. There were some conditions. The army must be given forces in Korea and Kwantung [Guandong] sufficient to deal with any attack from Soviet Russia. The navy must have a fleet capable of maintaining ascendancy in the west Pacific against that of the United States.

Sino-Japanese [Chinese-Japanese] cooperation, designed to detach Nanking [Nanjing] from its communist affiliations [links], though highly desirable must not be allowed to stand in the way of treating north China as a “special region” to be brought into close relationship with Japan and Manchukuo. It was, for example, to provide strategic materials, in order to strengthen their defences against the Soviet Union. As to the south, a gradual and peaceful approach was intended to avert fears in countries of the area concerning Japanese aims ...

From the point of view of the ministers in Tokyo, none of this was meant to bring about territorial expansion. They still thought in terms of informal empire, that is, of securing an increase in Japan’s privileges through pressure exerted on Asian governments, including that of China.



Source K Hans van de Ven, a professor of modern Chinese history, writing in the academic book *War and Nationalism in China: 1925–1945* (2003).

By 1933, Japan's military strategy aimed at defending itself against the Soviet Union, China and the British and American navies. Massive investment programmes in the heavy, chemical, and machinery industries followed to give Japan the industrial base to sustain itself in time of war, and also of course to deal with the problems of the Depression. In 1936, Japan stepped up its military expenditures when a new cabinet accepted the build-up of national strength as Japan's highest priority ...

Japan therefore developed a strategic doctrine aimed at defending Japan by aggressive offensive operations of limited duration, to be concluded before its major enemies could concentrate their forces in East Asia. To defeat China before such a war was part of this strategy. Worried about war with the Soviet Union and the Western powers, the "removal of China", as the aggressive General Tojo stated in a telegram from Manchuria to Tokyo in early 1937, would eliminate "an important menace from our rear" and release forces for service on more critical fronts. If the military build-up and the political influence of the army in Japanese politics were causes for worry in China, so were the expansionist tendencies of the Kwantung [Guandong] Army in Manchuria.

Source L John Bernard Partridge, an illustrator and cartoonist, depicts Japan threatening China in an untitled cartoon for the British magazine *Punch* (21 July 1937).
Note: The word on the tail is Manchukuo.



S.O.S.

Chinese dragon: I say, do be careful with that sword! If you try to cut off my head I shall really have to appeal to the League again.

End of prescribed subject 3



Turn over