

# *‘A History of International Politics (Oriental) [E]’*

## *Syllabus*

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Consultation Times (Office Hour): Please email Dr. Senan Fox in advance if you wish to meet to discuss your work and studies.



## **COURSE AIMS**

The aims of this course are as follows:

- to enable students to gain a knowledge of the history of the East Asia region, and to understand how this history has influenced regional and global international politics
- to help students to identify the main international forces that have shaped and influenced history and politics in East Asia

These aims will be the criteria by which your assessment marks are calculated. During the course, Dr. Senan Fox will provide you with information and documents on how to achieve favourable exam and essay marks.

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, students should:

- be able to demonstrate a knowledge of several important case studies in East Asia-centred international politics, as well as a more analytical understanding of their relevance to the region and the wider world.
- be able to identify the main forces shaping East Asian-centred international politics, and to provide the historical background of their development.
- have increased their ability to communicate opinions on the above topics in an essay, in weekly homework assignments, and in in-class quizzes and discussions.

## **TEACHING AND LEARNING STRATEGIES:**

- a) The course will be delivered through formal lectures and in-class discussions, which will enable a more detailed look at topics.
- b) Classes will start promptly at the times shown in the schedule.
- c) A course booklet will contain an introduction to the course, a plan of course delivery, a list of titles for the different lectures in each week (i.e. class topic), a reading list, and further suggestions for sources.

## Lecture Topics and Timeline

Each class is 90 minutes in duration. The class will be conducted by both the teacher and students entirely in English. A course syllabus with information on assessments and course content and objectives will be made available online and during classes at the start of the course. Each class will center on a PowerPoint presentation by Dr. Senan Fox of the key points of the week's topic, an in-class quiz and student discussion, and brief in-class readings of useful primary and secondary sources, which relate to a relevant historical issue and event. Students will be advised on suggested reading for the week in advance of and following each class.

### THE FIRST QUARTER SEMESTER

- Week 1: Guidance and Course Introduction
- Lecture 1: Rivalry for a Region: Western States Reinforce their Presence in East Asia (the 1830s onwards)
- Lecture 2: China - the onset of a 'Century of Humiliation' (1830s to 1895)
- Lecture 3: The Collapse of Imperial China (1895 -1912)
- Lecture 4: Japan Emerges from Isolation (from the 1850s to 1895)
- Lecture 5: Japan and the USA become Colonial Powers
- Lecture 6: China as a Divided Republic (1912 -1928)

### **BREAK BETWEEN THE FIRST QUARTER SEMESTER AND THE SECOND QUARTER SEMESTER.**

### THE SECOND QUARTER SEMESTER

- Lecture 1 (7): The Road to War (the 1920s to 1942)
- Lecture 2 (8): The International Consequences of the Second World War in East Asia
- Lecture 3:(9) The Korean War (1950 -1953)
- Lecture 4: (10) The Vietnam War (1955 -1975)
- Lecture 5:(11) Mao's China, Taiwan, and the Sino-Soviet Split (1959-1972)
- Lecture 6: (12) East Asia's Economic Rise – Japan and the Four Asian Tigers (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan)
- Lecture 7: (13) China Embraces the World: The Era of Deng Xiaoping's Economic Reforms (1978 – 1989)

### *End of Course*

If you wish to continue reading after the course has ended, students can read post-1989 related lecture notes and presentation notes entitled "East Asia and the End of the Cold War" by visiting Dr. Senan Fox's website - <http://www.senanfox.com/>  
See synopsis of topic below on Pages 11 and 12. Reading this information is not compulsory or required to complete the course.

## Week 1:

### Guidance and Course Introduction

## Lecture 1:

### Rivalry for a Region: Western States Reinforce their Presence (after the 1830s)

East Meets West: East Asia before the 1830s

- The Age of Exploration: European exploration and outposts in East Asia. European and American Trade Relations with East Asia before the early 1800s.
- Christian Missionaries, Exotic Goods, and the Journeys of Western Explorers.
- Limited Economic and Political Contact, Pockets of Western Settlement, East Asian states still largely sovereign and independent.

After the 1830s

- European Colonialism and American 'Manifest Destiny'.
- Influence of the Industrial Revolution – now new capabilities and demands. The development of a truly global economic system.
- After the early 1800s, foreign powers compete to carve up East Asia (strategic military, political, and economic interests). Stronger links between East Asia and the outside world.

**KEYPOINTS:** Outside powers alter the political landscape of East Asia, most states are no longer free or sovereign, Western powers exploit political divisions and military weakness, the legacy of these changes would influence developments in the region for decades to come.

## Lecture 2:

### China – the onset of a 'Century of Humiliation' (1830s to 1895)

In this period imperial China goes from being a global power to a quasi-colony (note for example, the Opium Wars, the 'Unequal Treaties', Hong Kong and Macao, Concessions to Foreign Powers, the so-called 'Century of Humiliation (1839-1949)', and the development of a divided and fragmented China. The period also witnessed serious domestic problems including the Taiping Rebellion (1850 – 1864) and numerous natural disasters.

**KEYPOINTS:** By the late 1800s and early 1900s, imperial China, the once proud regional hegemon is fragmented and humiliated. Greedy capitalist outsiders are perceived to have

taken advantage of its weaknesses. This change hastens the call from within for China to 'self-strengthen', to reform politically, and to become a republic. The 'Century of Humiliation' has a profound effect on the Chinese worldview and its perception of the international system.

## **Lecture 3:**

### **The Collapse of Imperial China (1895 -1912)**

The First Sino-Japanese War (1894 – 1895) and the Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895).

Domestic Turmoil and Civil Disorder.

Failed Attempts at Economic and Political Reform (the Self-Strengthening Movement (1861 – 1895), Moderates versus Conservatives in the Qing court, the Hundred Days' Reform in 1898, the Guangxu Emperor, Empress Dowager Cixi, 'New Policy', and 'Late Qing Reform in the decade before the fall of the Qing dynasty in 1911).

The Boxer Rebellion (1898-1901) (China versus the Foreign Powers).

The End of Imperial China (211 BC – 1912) and the Qing Dynasty (1644 –1912).

**KEYPOINTS:** By the late 1800s and early 1900s, opposition to the corrupt and inefficient Qing regime had increased. Political, nationalist, and revolutionary organizations in China began to call for major political reforms and for the end of the imperial system. The defeat of the Boxer Rebellion and the huge indemnity, which Qing China had to pay to foreign states, had a very negative effect on the Qing regime's ability to govern and to fund itself. After initially obstructing attempts to reform, Cixi (who died in 1908) and the Qing court accepted (after 1901) that major changes were needed to save the Qing imperial system. They did not have enough time however to implement the necessary changes.

## **Lecture 4:**

### **Japan Emerges from Isolation (from the 1850s to 1895)**

Edo Japan / Tokugawa period (1603-1868): Japan Before Commodore Perry's arrival (1854) and the Meiji Restoration (post-1868).

Japan watches the behaviour of the Europeans and the Americans elsewhere in East Asia and learns.

The Meiji Restoration (1868-1912): Catching Up with the West

**KEYPOINTS:** The take-over of large areas of East Asia by Western powers compels a traditionally isolationist Japan to urgently reform its centuries-old political system and its military. To defend against the West, Japan must become like a Western state (politically, economically, and militarily). The arrival of Commodore Perry in 1854 and the forced opening of trade channels sees the Japanese begin taking steps to modernise the country and to enable it to negotiate with the outside world from a position of strength.

## Lecture 5:

### Japan and the USA become Colonial Powers (1894 - 1919)

- Lessons Learned from Western Colonialism in East Asia: Japan seeks Territory, Power, and Respect.
- The First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95).
- The Cession of Taiwan following the Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895).
- Russo-Japanese rivalry and the Russo-Japanese War (an Asian state defeats a European state).
- Japan decides to occupy the Korean Peninsula (1910) – ‘a dagger pointed at the heart of Japan’.
- By the late 1800s, the US still possessed no colonies or territories in East Asia. From 1898 onwards however, US power and involvement in East Asia dramatically increased.
- **KEYPOINTS:** In a global context of neo-imperialism and scrambles for territory (ex. The Scramble for Africa, America’s ‘Manifest Destiny’), Japan, now with a modern military, political system, and economy, seeks to become a recognised global power and to acquire the most potent symbol of power in the late 1800s - colonies. American economic and territorial interests in East Asia also increase significantly in the late nineteenth century.

## Lecture 6:

### China as a Divided Republic (1912 – 1928)

- Sun Yat-sen and the new Republic of China (‘Nationalist China’).
- The First World War and East Asia (China Humiliated Again).
- Foreign Concessions (ex. Shandong), the Twenty-One Demands (1915), and the May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement (1919).
- The Warlord Era (1916 –1928)
- The Birth of the Chinese Communist Party (1921) and the First United Front (1922-1927).
- Chiang-kai Shek, the nationalist Kuomintang (KMT), ‘the Northern Expedition’ (1926-1928), the ‘White Terror’ (post-1927), and the beginning of the Chinese Civil War (1927 – 1950).

**KEYPOINTS:** The ending of the 2,000 year old Imperial system in China heralds decades of political instability, fragmentation, and ultimately civil war. Foreign powers would continue to exploit these divisions at different times until the end of the Second World War. Russian influence and the rise of communism in the country in the 1920s and 1930s create anxiety in the region,

especially for Japan.

The Kuomintang's successful defeat of the major warlords and the marginalization of the Chinese communists by the late 1920s brought a certain degree of unity and stability to China, along with international recognition of the new nationalist regime. China however remained very vulnerable to foreign interference, especially from Japan and the Soviet Union (USSR) (post-1921).

## ***BREAK BETWEEN THE FIRST QUARTER SEMESTER AND THE SECOND QUARTER SEMESTER.***

### **Lecture 1: (7)**

#### **The Road to War (the 1920s to 1942)**

East Asia and the aftermath of World War One (1914-1918).

The Global Economic Depression and its influence on East Asia (post-1929).

Nationalism, Fascism, and Militarism Rise in Japan (1920s and 1930s).

The rise of Communism and Nationalism elsewhere in East Asia

Post-1931 – War with China - Japan Pushes Further Inland.

The International Consequences for Japan – Economic Sanctions, the League of Nations, and frictions with the West.

Pearl Harbour (1941) and the fall of Singapore (1942).

**KEYPOINTS:** Both China and Japan were frustrated by territorial agreements, which follow the First World War. China again was humiliated by the loss of territory to foreigners. Japan however felt snubbed at the League of Nations and disrespected. Global economic downturn fed militarism and nationalism in Japan. Fascist governments took power in Europe. Communist movements developed throughout the region. Citing economic and strategic necessity, the Japanese reinforced their presence in the resource-rich Manchurian area of China, which also served as a buffer against perceived communist Russian expansionism. International economic sanctions and censure by the ineffectual League of Nations followed. This context and set of developments contributed towards to the outbreak of World War Two in East Asia.

### **Lecture 2: (8)**

#### **The International Consequences of the Second World War in East Asia**

Brief Discussion of the Second World War in East Asia, Japan's Defeat, and the start of the Cold War.

From Enemy to Friend – Japan as the West's Most Important Ally in East Asia and the US occupation of Japan (1945 to 1952).

Origins of the Cold War – Definition and Global Context.  
 Japan and the European powers are driven out of continental East Asia.  
 Communists and Nationalists attempt to fill the power vacuum in the region.  
 East Asia as a battlefield in the Cold War between the US and the USSR.  
 The Chinese Civil War – China Turns Red, and the Nationalists Take Taiwan.  
 The Domino Theory, and Containment in East Asia.

**KEYPOINTS:** Start of the Cold War, China's loss to communism fed the 'domino theory' and spurred the US and anti-communist forces to rally their forces in order to contain communism's influence. This development saw a proxy war between the US and the USSR with profound consequences for inter-state relations in East Asia over the next fifty years.

## **Lecture 3: (9)**

### **The Korean War (1950 – 1953)**

Background: The Japanese Occupation of Korea (1910 – 1945) and Japan's defeat in WWII. The US and the USSR divide the Korean peninsula in half into western and communist zones (North = Communist, South = Anti-Communist). Agreed free elections do not materialise. Geopolitics and the Cold War in Korea. The Communists invades South Korea. The Korean War begins. The US and the United Nations respond. The Korean Communists are driven back northwards. The new People's Republic of China (1949), fearing the threat near its own border, sends in its soldiers to repel the Americans and the UN force. Dangerous escalation. McArthur proposes the use of nuclear weapons to force the Chinese out of North Korea. US President Truman demotes McArthur. Ceasefire talks see the Korean Peninsula divided into two countries, North Korea and South Korea with a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) between the two states.

**KEYPOINTS:** Korean War, the containment of communism, and the division of the state were seen as a model for future conflict in Vietnam, with lethal consequences. The Western bloc and the Soviet bloc powers supported anyone who shares their strategic, economic, and political interests with little regard for human rights and democracy. The danger of nuclear conflict was seen as a reality in the global ideological conflict. The war has ramifications up to the present day even with the collapse of communism.

## **Lecture 4: (10)**

### **The Vietnam War (1955 – 1975)**

Introduction to, and causes of, the Vietnam War.  
 After World War Two, the Vietnamese communists who were led by Ho Chi Minh were popularly viewed as an anti-imperialist as well as instrumental in wartime resistance and ultimate victory.  
 French unsuccessfully attempt to retrieve their lost colonies in Indochina. Defeat at Dien Bien Phu in 1954. Power vacuum. Brief discussion of similar post-war anti-colonial, ideological,

and independence movements in the region. For example, in Burma, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Geneva Accords (1954) divide the country in two with a DMZ at the center but promise free elections later, which never materialise. Communist North Vietnam conducts a twenty-year war aimed at forcing the US out of Vietnam and toppling the Washington-backed Saigon regime.

The Americans support an unpopular anti-communist dictator and regime in 'South Vietnam' and is eventually dragged into a protected war, which lasts until 1975. The US pulls out completely in 1973. South Vietnam continues fighting North Vietnamese forces and the Viet Cong until 1975.

Following the Tet Offensive (1968), rising anti-war sentiment in the United States reaches politically dangerous levels. Washington is seen to have lost the media war at home, and eventual withdrawal becomes inevitable.

American involvement, reasons for US difficulties in the war, criticisms of the American approach to the war, revisionist views, the significance and consequences of the war.

**KEYPOINTS:** French withdrawal, US fear of domino effect in Asia; Viet Cong; Kennedy; Johnson; Nixon; Ho Chi Minh; anti-war protests; guerrilla warfare versus conventional warfare; regional bodies such as the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) (1954) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (1967) were established to assist in the fight against communism.

## Lecture 5: (11)

### Mao's China, Taiwan, and the Sino-Soviet Split (1959-1972)

Disputes over strategy and ideology as well as rivalry for leadership and influence within the communist bloc leads to a widening split between China and the USSR from the late 1950s onwards. Tense border disputes also exacerbate the ill feeling between Moscow and Beijing. First Taiwan Strait Crisis (1954-1955) and Second Taiwan Strait Crisis (1958). Influence of the Korean War (1950-1953). Serious tensions between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the USA.

The loss of its Soviet ally, as well as the disastrous economic failure of Mao's 'Great Leap Forward' (1958-1961) push the Chinese towards a rapprochement with the United States in the late 1960s. Washington, noticing an opportunity to weaken the communist bloc, duly obliges.

The 'Cultural Revolution' (1966-1976) in this period represents the lowest point of Chairman Mao's reign and further erodes confidence in his political leadership.

Strategic necessity also influences China's policies towards the United States, resulting in President Nixon's state visit to Beijing in 1972 and the normalization of ties in 1979.

The US also supports the People's Republic of China's bid for a seat on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). In 1971, the PRC replaces the Republic of China (Taiwan) as a member of the UNSC.

**KEYPOINTS:** Soviet influence in East Asia was considerably weakened, dramatic shift in the Cold War balance of power, Mao's economic policies provided lessons for future Chinese leaders, the USSR and not China is North Vietnam's number one patron. This had consequences for Vietnam's post-war isolation after 1975. The PRC's UN Security Council position permits the country to exercise greater political power on the world stage. The Sino-Soviet split represented a classic example of 'realpolitik' and state interests trumping ideology.

## Lecture 6: (12)

### East Asia's Economic Rise – Japan and the Four Asian Tigers (South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong) - from 1960 to 1990

**Case Studies:** Japan – Post-war Economic Miracle sees Japan rise from the ashes of war to become the undisputed economic powerhouse of East Asia throughout the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. Reasons: Japanese economic policies, the US-Japan alliance and the Cold War in the region, as well as Japan's advantageous geographical location in the western Pacific.

South Korea – the country's economy has grown by a factor of 1500% while per-capita income has multiplied by a factor of eight since 1960. One of the world's fastest growing economies since the late 1960s and a model for small emerging states. The world's 13<sup>th</sup> largest economy. Park Chung Hee, export-oriented industrialisation, authoritarian rule.

Taiwan – One party authoritarian regime. Becomes one of the region's fastest growing economies by the 1970s. GNP rises by 360% between 1965 and 1986. Technological and industrial revolution spurred by US subsidies and global demand for cheap Taiwanese goods.

Singapore - Strategically key location close to the Straits of Malacca and at the nexus of numerous states and vital shipping lanes (the 'Gibraltar of the East'). A major financial and import/export hub as well as a transit destination. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and industrialisation after independence from the UK in 1965 also seen as key in the city-state's economic miracle.

Hong Kong - British colony until 1997. Success based on geographical location and major port/hub status. Free trade, low taxation, and a capitalist service economy. Neighbouring Shenzhen in the PRC becomes a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) (one of five in the PRC) in 1979 spurring further economic growth.

**KEYPOINTS:** Japan was the No.1 economic power in East Asia; the Four Tigers were seen as models in the region for emerging states; by the 1970s, PRC leaders such as Deng Xiaoping (1978-1992) sought to emulate their neighbours through a process of economic reform; success in the economic field was seen as not being necessarily conditional upon major political reform (ex. greater democratisation and liberalisation); friendly relations with Western powers were viewed as helpful in terms of economic growth and stability.

## Lecture 7: (13)

### China Embraces the World: The Era of Deng Xiaoping's Economic Reforms (1978 – 1989).

The deaths of Chairman Mao Zedong (1893-1976) and Premier Zhou Enlai (1898-1976), as well as the downfall of the 'Gang of Four' mark the end of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) and a very turbulent 'ideological' period in domestic Chinese politics.

By the late 1970s, Deng Xiaoping emerges as the paramount leader of the PRC.

His leadership and economic reforms herald in a period of unprecedented economic growth in China. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1978 onwards grows by 10% per year. Major influence on the make-up of Chinese society and on China's global power and influence by the late 1980s.

Pragmatic economic growth and development are the priority. A socialist market economy. Communist ideology is toned down in favour of prosperity and the raising of living standards. Note Deng's comment – 'It doesn't matter whether it is a yellow cat or a black cat, a cat that catches mice is a good cat' and 'Socialism does not mean shared poverty'.

Improved ties with former enemies such as the United States and Japan. This lasts until the Tiananmen Massacre of June 1989.

Major political reforms are not on the agenda.

China's additional wealth and interests as well as the decline in the Soviet threat on the PRC's western borders sees a shift in defence strategy toward the east and maritime areas. By the late 1980s, Beijing approves extra spending toward improving the country's armed forces, especially the navy.

**KEYPOINTS:** China was a major economic power within ten years of the 1978 reforms; the PRC is still a one party authoritarian state with the Communist Party in charge; pragmatism and not ideology is the guiding principle; an emphasis was placed on positive ties with neighbouring countries; economic wealth permits China to spend more on military capabilities causing concern by the late 1980s; the balance of power in East Asia shows signs of shifting in the near future.

### *End of Course*

If you wish to continue reading after the course has ended, students can read post-1989 related lecture notes and presentation notes entitled "East Asia and the End of the Cold War" by visiting Dr. Senan Fox's website - <http://www.senanfox.com/>

See synopsis of topic below. Reading this information is not compulsory or required to complete the course.

## East Asia and the End of the Cold War

By the 1980s, communist promises of improved living standards had borne little fruit in states that still subscribed to strictly communist economic policies (not China). In the USSR, Gorbachev's attempts at remedying this via his *glasnost* and *perestroika* policies proved to be disastrous failures with the eventual implosion of the Soviet state. This outcome also provided Beijing with some important lessons for how to approach political reform and regional autonomy.

Economic liberalism in the PRC brought with it a limited amount of political thinking and freedom of thought, especially amongst the rising middle class in China.

The collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe symbolised by the fall of the Berlin Wall and the implosion of the USSR represented the ultimate political and economic failure of the communist ideology at the global level.

Ostensibly 'communist' regimes in states such as China, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam now felt increasingly vulnerable and isolated on the world stage in terms of political allies.

North Korea begins to behave more erratically and aggressively in the 1990s.

The Tiananmen Massacre of June 1989 represented the weakness of communism to hold the Chinese state together, and to tie the people to the Party. More emphasis placed afterwards on alternatives such as nationalist pride, territorial integrity, and economic prosperity. China diplomatically isolated in the early and mid-1990s.

Japan's economic bubble bursts heralding a decade of economic decline (the 'lost decade') and a loss of Japanese confidence. The US and the USSR substantially cut back their presence from East Asia in the early 1990s. Security vacuum. A rise in nationalism in the region. Increase in tensions over territorial disputes, especially in maritime areas such as the South China Sea.

**KEYPOINTS:** The end of the Communist threat, regional focus on economic growth and not ideology, Japan's confidence is shaken, China's military capabilities rise dramatically after 1989, nationalism and territorial disputes begin to threaten stability and economic growth in the region.

## Assessment Information

A student's final grade will be assessed as follows:

### **In the first quarter semester –**

- 1) Class Attendance and Participation in Group Discussions = 10%
- 2) Weekly Homework Quizzes = 30%
- 3) **One Essay Plan** = 60% (see details below) - **Please submit before 5pm on the day of Lecture 6.**

**Essay Plan Details:**

1. Students are asked to choose one essay question and then write an essay plan to match the question.
2. The essay plan must be **between 300 words (minimum) and 500 words (maximum)**. The deadline for submitting the essay plan is **the day of Lecture 6** at 5pm.
3. Students must submit **both a hard-copy and an email with the essay attached** to a) Dr. Senan Fox and b) to Dr. Senan Fox's email address – **senanfox@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp** before the deadline. The submitted essay plan hard copy and the email attachment essay plan must be exactly the same.
4. Late submissions (after the deadline) will be penalized.
5. For advice on how to start writing an essay, please see the following links below:
  - An example of an essay plan  
<https://www.vu.edu.au/sites/default/files/campuses-services/pdfs/working-plan.pdf>
  - A typical structure of an academic essay  
<https://www.vu.edu.au/sites/default/files/campuses-services/pdfs/asd-essay-structure.pdf>
  - Essay Writing Advice  
<https://www.vu.edu.au/campuses-services/student-support/academic-support-development/academic-writing/writing-types/essay-writing>

Further advice on how to write an essay plan and other essay writing information can be found at Dr. Senan Fox's website (<http://www.senanfox.com>) –

See 'Academic Writing' section -

<http://www.senanfox.com/teaching/advice-students/supervised-and-ongoing-theses-論文のスーパーヴァイジョン>

### Suggested Course of Action when Choosing an Essay Question and Planning Your Essay

The following guidelines are a suggested course of action if you wish to successfully complete the essay assessment and to perform to your best ability.

Think carefully about the essay question that you would like to choose. Think about the types of books and other sources you will use when writing the essay. Are they available in the library?, Do you have a copy of the class textbook? If you have any questions or uncertainties, then please ask Dr. Senan Fox.

Arrange a meeting with Senan to discuss the essay in more detail and to receive feedback. Think carefully about how you will structure the essay. Ask yourself:

- ‘What books or other sources will I use?’,
- ‘Have I taken care not to use unreliable sources such as ‘Wikipedia’?
- ‘Am I only using lecture notes and PowerPoint presentation notes as sources?’
- ‘What argument will I make?’,
- ‘Have I taken care not to simply write a narrative-type essay with no argument and no independent thinking or opinions?’
- ‘Will I agree with the question, disagree with the question, or find a middle ground when writing the essay?’ (for example, agree then disagree and then conclude with my own opinions),
- ‘How many paragraphs will I include in the essay?’,
- ‘Have I included the views and opinions of historians such as Cohen (and others) in my essay?’,
- ‘Have I correctly referenced all sources used in my essay?’ For example, .... (Cohen, 2000:187) or footnotes or endnotes. Can I show the reader from where exactly I found information that is not my own? (Author, Book Publication Year, Page Number).
- ‘Does my bibliography include full information about all books and other sources used when writing the essay?’

#### **In the second quarter semester -**

1. Class Attendance and Participation in Group Discussions = 10%
2. Weekly Homework Quizzes = 30%
3. **One Essay Assessment** = 60% (see details below)

**Essay Assessment Details:**

6. Students are asked to complete **one** essay (entirely in English) in the second quarter semester.
7. The essay must be **between 1,000 words (minimum) and 1,200 words (maximum).** This word limit does not include the bibliography (the list of books and other sources used to write the essay). **I will accept an absolute maximum of 1320 words (10% rule) if the student cannot fit everything into 1200 words.**
8. The deadline for submitting the essay is the day of **Lecture 7 (13) of the Second Quarter Semester** at 5pm.
9. Students must submit **both a hard copy and an email with the essay attached** to a) Dr. Senan Fox and b) to Dr. Senan Fox's email address – **senanfox@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp** before the deadline. **The submitted essay hard copy and the email attachment essay must be exactly the same essay.**
10. Late submissions (after the deadline) will be penalized.
11. Please **choose only one question** from the topics shown below.

**THE FIRST QUARTER SEMESTER**

- Week 1: Guidance and Course Introduction
- Lecture 1: Rivalry for a Region: Western States Reinforce their Presence in East Asia (from the 1830s onwards)
- Lecture 2: China - the onset of a 'Century of Humiliation' (1830s to 1895)
- Lecture 3: The Collapse of Imperial China (1895 - 1912)
- Lecture 4: Japan Emerges from Isolation (from the 1850s to 1895)
- Lecture 5: Japan and the USA become Colonial Powers
- Lecture 6: China as a Divided Republic (1912 -1928)

**BREAK BETWEEN THE FIRST QUARTER SEMESTER AND THE SECOND QUARTER SEMESTER.****THE SECOND QUARTER SEMESTER**

- Lecture 1: (7) The Road to War (the 1920s to 1942)
- Lecture 2: (8) The International Consequences of the Second World War in East Asia
- Lecture 3: (9) The Korean War (1950 -1953)
- Lecture 4: (10) The Vietnam War (1955 - 1975)
- Lecture 5: (11) Mao's China, Taiwan, and the Sino-Soviet Split (1959-1972)
- Lecture 6: (12) East Asia's Economic Rise – Japan and the Four Asian Tigers (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan)
- Lecture 7: (13) China Embraces the World: Deng Xiaoping's Economic Reforms (1978 – 1989)

## Essay Questions

Students must choose **one essay question** from the list shown below – i.e. for each lecture topic, from which you must choose **ONE QUESTION ONLY**. For example, if you are writing about the topic “China – the onset of a ‘Century of Humiliation’ (1830s to 1895)”, you will be answering **ONE** question, **EITHER a) OR b) OR c)** on the list.

### **Week 1:**

#### **Guidance and Course Introduction**

#### **Lecture 1:**

##### **Rivalry for a Region: Western States Reinforce their Presence (after the 1830s)**

- a) Identify and discuss the key global developments and factors, which led to the more concerted drive by Western powers to consolidate their presence in East Asia after the 1820s.
- b) Choosing one **or** a number of examples, critical analyse and describe the stages involved in the colonisation of an East Asian state by a Western power.
- c) How was the political landscape in East Asia altered and affected by the behaviour of Western powers after the 1830s? Cite one **or** more examples as evidence.

#### **Lecture 2:**

##### **China – the onset of a ‘Century of Humiliation’ (1830s to 1895)**

- a) How was it possible for Western powers to carve up and ‘humiliate’ a regional power such as China? Cite specific examples of where and when China was carved up and humiliated by foreign states in the period from 1830 to 1895.
- b) Providing examples, discuss the legacy of this period in the 1800s on China in the 1900s?
- c) What were the Opium Wars? Critically analyse their impact and their significance for China in the years from 1839 to 1860.

#### **Lecture 3:**

##### **The Collapse of Imperial China (1895 -1912)**

- a) Providing key examples, discuss the reasons why the Qing Dynasty imperial system (1644 – 1912) was unable to prevent its own downfall in 1912?
- b) Who was Cixi? Critically assess her influence in late Qing China in the period from 1861 to 1908.
- c) What was ‘the Self-Strengthening Movement’? Was it a success or a failure? Provide specific examples to reinforce your points.

**Lecture 4:****Japan Emerges from Isolation (from the 1850s to 1895)**

- a) In the context of the mid-1800s, discuss the strengths and weaknesses of Edo or Tokugawa Japan's policy of isolation (*sakoku*) from the outside world since 1603.
- b) What lessons did the Japanese learn from the behaviour of Western powers elsewhere in East Asia and in Commodore Perry's arrival in Japan in 1854?
- c) Critically evaluate some of the main consequences of the Meiji Restoration (1868 – 1912) for Japan and its influence on international relations in the region.

**Lecture 5:****Japan and the USA become Colonial Powers**

- a) What domestic and international developments and factors influenced a once isolationist and feudal Japan's decision to become a colonial power in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
- b) Analyse and discuss the causes and the consequences of the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) and the Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895).
- c) What was the significance of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) for the balance of power in North-east Asia?

**Lecture 6:****China as a Divided Republic (1911 – 1928)**

- a) What was the Xinhai Revolution of late 1911? Why did it lead to the creation of the new Republic of China in 1912? Cite specific examples and political circumstances to support your points.
- b) What effect did the First World War (1914-18) and the May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement (1919) have on the Chinese political landscape in the 1920s?
- c) What was the Warlord Era (1916–1928)? What domestic and international changes and circumstances caused large parts of China to be controlled by warlords?

**BREAK BETWEEN THE FIRST QUARTER SEMESTER AND THE SECOND QUARTER SEMESTER.**

**Lecture 1: (7)****The Road to War (the 1920s to 1942)**

- a) Critically discuss the key internal and external developments in the 1920s and early 1930s in East Asia (and the wider world) that laid the foundations for later war between Japan and neighbours such as China.
- b) To what extent were tensions between communists and non-communists in East Asia already evident before the end of World War II in 1945? Provide examples.
- c) Were Japan's attempts at regional expansionism and its attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941 destined to fail? Explain the reasons for your answer with details and examples.

**Lecture 2: (8)****The International Consequences of the Second World War in East Asia**

- a) Who were the real winners and losers of the Second World War in East Asia?
- b) Citing examples, evaluate the long-term legacy of the Second World War for inter-state relations in East Asia?
- c) To what extent was the immediate post-war political landscape in the region suitable to become a Cold War battleground? Use one or more states and cases as examples.

**Lecture 3: (9)****The Korean War (1950 – 1953)**

- a) Discuss the sequence of events and developments that contributed to the outbreak of war on the Korean Peninsula in June 1950.
- b) To what extent was the Korean War a proxy war between the communist and non-communist powers of the world?
- c) Critically evaluate the lessons learned from, and the consequences of, the Korean War.

**Lecture 4: (10)****The Vietnam War (1955 – 1975)**

- a) Explain the links between the Vietnam War and the policy of containment in East Asia.
- b) What, on balance, was the main effect of the Vietnam War on the course of the Cold War in East Asia?

- c) How important was the international media in affecting the course of the Vietnam War? Provide specific examples.

### **Lecture 5: (11)**

#### **Mao's China, Taiwan, and the Sino-Soviet Split (1959-1972)**

- a) What was the Great Leap Forward? Why did it fail, and what was the impact of this failure on China?
- b) What were mainland China – Taiwan relations like in the 1950s? How did Taiwan manage to survive as a small political entity in the first decade after the Chinese Civil War (1927 – 1950)?
- c) Identify and critically discuss the key factors that caused the Sino-Soviet split.
- d) What were some of the major short and long-term consequences of the split for US-China relations and the international politics of East Asia?
- e) What was the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)? Why did it take place, and what were some of its consequences? Cite specific examples.

### **Lecture 6: (12)**

#### **East Asia's Economic Rise – Japan and the Four Asian Tigers (South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong) - from 1960 to 1990**

- a) Explain and discuss the central reasons for Japan's post-war economic rise.
- b) Compare and contrast the four 'Asian Tiger' states, and the characteristics of their economic success.
- c) Critically evaluate the lessons learned by the East Asian region from the post-war economic rise of Japan and the Four Asian Tigers.

### **Lecture 7: (13)**

#### **China Embraces the World: The Era of Deng Xiaoping's Economic Reforms (1978 – 1989)**

- a) To what extent was China ready and willing to adopt major economic reforms in 1978?
- b) Explain and discuss the positive and negative aspects of China's economic rise in the period from 1978 to 1989?
- c) Critically assess Deng Xiaoping's role in guiding China's economic and foreign policies from 1978 to 1989? Provide examples and details.