

History Ult Notes

Chp 1: Case study of British Colonial rule in Malaya, 1870s-1920s

- Overview
 - Reason for intervention
 - Impacts of intervention/Colonisation
 - Actors/Actions

Reasons for British intervention in Malaya

British intervention in Malaya after 1874 was due to economic reasons

- Discovery of **large tin deposits** → Economic profits due to **emerging canning industry**.
- **Rival secret societies** fought for **control of the tin mines**
- This **worsened** when **claimants** to the throne in Perak **took sides** in the conflict.
- **↓ British access** to the tin mines, **disrupted trade**.
 - **Thus, the British felt need to extend and exercise control over the Malay Peninsula. → establish peace and maintain order in Malaya. → steady, undisrupted growth of the tin and rubber industries → economic growth in Britain.**

British intervention in Malaya after 1874 was due to social reasons

- **Larut Wars**
 - The **Ghee Hins and the Hai Sans**, who controlled the mines in their respective areas fought over a **new Ghee Hins- discovered mine**. → **Instability** in the region and **reduced access to the mines** → **↓ profit**
 - In addition, claimants to the throne in Perak were **taking sides** to the **Larut Wars**. → **Worsened the conflict**
 - **Local merchants** and **businessmen appealed** for British intervention in Malay states → restore law and order
 - Larut Wars interrupted business and trading, Succession Dispute worsened this
 - **Thus, the British felt the need to solve the problem caused by the Succession Dispute and Larut Wars, allowing for greater access to the tin mines, and reduced unrest among the Malaysians, and thus smooth business.**
- **Succession Dispute**
 - The ineffectiveness of the rotation system, which determined the Sultan, caused three main claimants to fight for the throne (No one ruler) → **Political instability in Malaya**
 - People of Malaya were at unrest due to the lack of a leader → **Malaya cannot function properly, diminishing the geographical and economic benefits which the British sought from it.**
 - **Thus, the British was spurred to take action, winning the favour of the Malaysians, due to them fearing losing control of the Malay States and therefore its trade links which helps them maintain economic dominance.**

British intervention in Malaya after 1874 was due to Political reasons

- **Change in British colonial policy**
 - New government changed Britain's stance
 - Free Trade → **Favouring acquiring territories**
1. ↑ prestige via controlling overseas territories
2. Pre-empt against threats from the other powers
- **Competition from other European powers**
 - The Long Depression → **Britain lost economic dominance to newly industrialised countries (e.g. Germany)**
 - Threatened by **↓ dominance**, want to control more territories → **protect trade links, maintain their dominance.**
 - However, other European countries also want **↑ territories**

- The British feared that if they did not seize the Malay state, the other European countries most likely will → threaten economic interests.
- At the same time, Malay rulers wanted British's help to resolve local conflicts
- Local rulers might turn to other European powers if they did not follow through with their request.

- Hence the British intervened due to

1. Fear of the other European powers usurping its economic dominance

2. fear that Malay rulers would turn on them if they did not help with their local conflict

3. New British government wanted to maintain dominance, get prestige and protect against threats

Impact of British rule

DOMAIN	DETAILS (WHAT HAPPENED?)	IMPACT (WHAT CHANGED/RESULTED?)
POLITICAL 1889	Hugh Low's reforms: Establishment of Perak State Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collection of revenue (Sale of land and collection of taxes) was now collected by Resident <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Laws enacted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regulate land use ○ Register land titles. ● Formed the Courts of Justice. ● Perak (𠵿) into districts which were sub-divided into villages led by headmen. ● The Council gave the Sultan and his chiefs a say in state affairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● By 1889, the state had an annual revenue (>\$2 mil) and a surplus balance. ● Paid off debt of 800,000 Straits dollars. ● Peace & order among the districts ● Sultan lost all his political power and authority, becoming nothing more than a figurehead (context of Residential System).
POLITICAL 1884	Hugh Low's reforms: Abolishment of debt-slavery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abolished in 1884 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Slave owners were compensated. (Owning slaves → symbol of power) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Traditional Malay rule affected → changed basis of power of the Sultan and Malay Chiefs. ● Their position of authority remained intact in matters of religion and ceremony.

<p>POLITICAL</p> <p>established in 1896, Dunbar in 1897</p>	<p>Establishment of Federated Malay States(FMS), 1896 *Resident-General Frank Swettenham*</p> <p>Context ("Situation")</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different progress across the four states (Perak, Selangor, Negiri Sembilan, Pahang) due to different administrative methods. →Perak and Selangor ↑ prosperous than Pahang and Negiri Sembilan. • Lack of coordination and resource-sharing between states. (e.g. Roads & railways within a state did not run to the other states) <p>Intent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ↑↑administrative efficiency & communication. • Common treasury available for poorer states to tap on for economic growth. <p>Creation of Dunbar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platform to discuss matters concerning the four states. • 4 Sultans + 4 Residents + 1 Resident-General • 1st Dunbar held in 1897. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal government ↑ centralised power in the hands of the Resident-General • Sultans ↓involvement in administrative matters across the four states, leaving them to look after matters pertaining to Malay customs and religion.
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<p>Economic</p>	<p>Tin Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political stability and higher regulatory standards of Federated Malay States(FMS) allowed for the foreign capital and advanced technology of European businessmen who own tin-mining companies to engage in the local economy. • Chinese labour met the manpower needs of the industry • Some Chinese were able to earn alot of money and were recognised as leaders in their communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tin industry flourished→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> →Improved economy of FMS →FMS became the world's largest producer of tin →creates jobs, employment, higher standard of living →European businessmen benefitted <p>→Tin exports rose from 26,000 tons(1889) to 70,000tons(1929).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tin industry→ important to FMS' economy
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<p>Economic</p>	<p>Rubber Industry</p> <p>Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of the automobile industry → Demand for rubber was especially high from the late 19th century • Rubber became Malaya's most profitable export (more important than tin) <p>What happened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European businessmen invested heavily in large plantation estates + introduced modern production methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased no. of jobs • Size of rubber estates in Malaya grew from 345 acres (1897) to 50,000 acres (1905) • Chinese and Indian smallholders were able to benefit financially
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<p>Economic</p>	<p>Changes from a subsistence-based economy to export-oriented</p> <p>Context (Before British)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precolonial period → the Malayan economy was largely subsistence-based • People only consumed what they grew. • No large-scale plantations producing cash crops for export <p>What happened (After British)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy became largely export-oriented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local economy dependent on the global economy • People depended on wages or salaries → Linked to the prices of goods exported. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices rose and fell according to world demand
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Economic	<p>Development of infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tin & Rubber industry needed transport infrastructure• Built to connect the tin mines and rubber plantations<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First railway line opened in 1885 → Allowed trains to operate between towns and plantations<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Connected Taiping in Larut to Port Weld• By 1896, four railway lines were in operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allowed for ↑ coordination of railway lines → ↑ coordination & efficiency of FMS• Supported the tin and rubber industries• Created jobs → Countryside people going to towns to look for jobs• Most towns developed along the western coast, close to the export industries
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Economic	<p>Standardisation of currencies</p> <p>Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• < 19th century, different types of currencies were used in Malaya• Straits Settlements-Spanish Dollar with local coins• Private Banks issued their own notes<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of different currencies made trade confusing. <p>What happened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• British felt the need for a standard unit of currency for trade under their control<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 1889, the British established a Currency Board<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ standardise and regulate the currencies.<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Only the Currency Board could issue notes → Strait Dollars• In 1904, Strait Dollar was made the only legal currency in the Strait Settlements and adopted in the Malay States	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Made trade easier → More foreign investment in the tin and rubber industries
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<p>Social</p>	<p>Growth of plural societies and townships</p> <p>Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British had open migration policy in Malaya • Migration policy changed ethnic composition → In 1800, population was mostly Malays → by 1941, Malays accounted for only 40% of population → Start of a Plural society (female immigrants allowed, migrants began forming families in Malaya) → Ethnic groups met for commercial activities but mainly kept to their own communities. • As migrant families settled in Malaya, their participation in society and politics became greater (1920, 1930 onwards) <p>What happened</p> <p>(Not needed to revise)</p> <p>Chinese immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brought with them secret societies • Many Chinese-owned businesses in cities like Melaka, Ipoh and Penang <p>Indian immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Came to Malaya in hope of improving their economic situation and return to their homeland one day. • Many of these migrants came as indentured labourers to work on coffee, rubber and other plantations • English-educated Indians took up legal professions, others in civil service and private industries, police force and area of medicine. • Indian businessmen formed partnerships with the Chinese and became prominent members of the Indian community. <p>Immigrants from the Indonesian Archipelago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Java, Sumatra and other parts of the Indonesian archipelago • They shared similar customs and beliefs with the local Malays → Integrated easily with the locals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settled along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula in villages they set up in Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Immigrants Concerned with social issues in the Malay states, Indian businessmen contributed to helping others. • Immigrants from the Indonesian Archipelago engaged in agricultural activities such as planting rice
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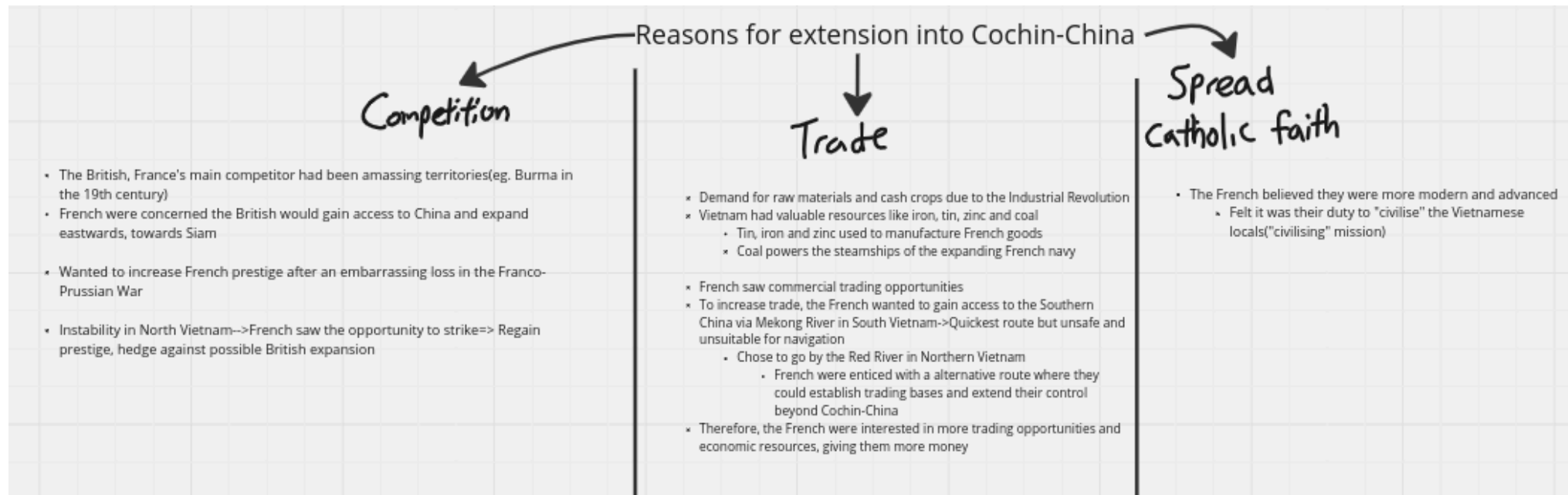
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<p>Social</p>	<p>Healthcare in Malaya</p> <p>Context(Pre-British)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health conditions were poor in 19th-century Malaya. • British officials brought with them knowledge of Western medicine, and wealth from the tin and rubber industry funded research in these diseases. <p>What happened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary Boards were set up(late 19th century) • Greatly improved health conditions in the Malay states by improving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regulations regarding drainage ■ Cleanliness of food ■ Design of ventilation ■ Disposal of waste • Colonial government built hospitals in towns mostly along the west coast. However, health conditions in the northern and eastern parts of the Peninsula remained in poor condition, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in hygiene & healthcare • No. of diseases went down • ↑ welfare of people & standard of living
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<p>Social</p>	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government ran a few English schools to meet the demand for English-speaking clerks in British administration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Only children of Malay aristocrats and wealthy members of Chinese and Indian communities could attend • British did little for the common people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ English-medium schools were established for boys from the upper class ◦ Girls and children of other social classes left to the goodwill of philanthropists or Christian missionary groups <p>->Tamil schools were set up by Christian missionaries since it was established that children of labourers were to be educated. BUT standards were low due to lack of funding.</p> <p>->Chinese schools were set up by philanthropic endeavors. Eventually, some had anti-imperialist and anti-British ideals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English-medium schools provided opportunities for children of different races to intermingle. • As the government's need for English-speaking locals expanded beyond the no. of English-speaking Malays, it allowed youths of all ethnic groups to take on professions such as medicine and law • Increased opportunities to secure jobs, take up jobs abroad • British provided system of free, compulsory education, but it was uneven across the different ethnic groups and social classes. These differences created social inequality.
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Chp 3: Case study of French Vietnam

- Overview
 - Reason for intervention
 - Impacts of intervention/Colonisation
 - Actors/Actions



Impact of French colonial rule

DOMAIN	DETAILS (WHAT HAPPENED?)	IMPACT (WHAT CHANGED/RESULTED?)
POLITICAL	<p><u>Before French,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal court in Hue • Traditional hierarchy based on Confucian system (Emperor-nobles-mandarins) <p><u>After French took over</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam divided into 3 administrative regions: Tonkin, Annam, Cochinchina • Cochinchina (Direct Rule - French Colony) • Annam and Tonkin (Indirect Rule - French Protectorates) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandarins supervised by French officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, French eroded the authority of the traditional system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mandarins lost their power and influence to the French. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In Cochinchina, they were replaced by ordinary Vietnamese ■ In Annam & Tonkin, they had to report to French Residents ◦ In Annam & Tonkin, Emperor became a mere figurehead after all authority was given to the French Resident-Superior
ECONOMIC	<p><u>Development of Modern Currency</u></p> <p><u>Context(Precolonial)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy-Mainly agricultural with some mining, handicrafts and fishing • Locals used barter and zinc-copper coins • Salaries, rent and taxes-Paid in rice <p><u>What happened(Colonial)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc-copper currency system gradually replaced with a silver-based 	<p><u>Government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government benefitted→Provided a common and stable currency →Made it easier to trade with Vietnamese businesses. <p><u>People</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created hardship for poorer Vietnamese.→Often did not have enough excess produce to sell for cash(for taxes,goods)

	<p>currency→facilitates international trade & investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International trade largely used silver currency • Introduced the Vietnamese silver-based piastre coins(1885) and Vietnamese piastre notes(1892) • Colonial government required all payments to be made in piastres→Made accounting easier 	<p>and services in the revamped economy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefitted traders, foreign investors
ECONOMIC	<p><u>Development of Extractive Industries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam had rich deposits of coal, tin and zinc→Used to manufacture industrial products • The French developed Vietnam's extractive industries • Poor Vietnamese peasants recruited into the mines→Little pay and under inhumane conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam became largest producer of coal in SEA→Producing 2M tonnes/ year(from 1930)

ECONOMIC	<p><u>Development of Agricultural Sector</u></p> <p><u>Context(Precolonial)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam's agriculture→Largely for subsistence • The Emperor limited exports of rice→Surpluses supplied to areas with shortages OR stored in case of poor harvests <p><u>What happened(Colonial)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ↑ Cultivation of rice and other cash crops • Rice was exported to meet the growing demand of the increasing SEA populace • Vietnamese rice exports ↑↑(1860-1900) 	<p><u>Government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice became Vietnam's leading export→Made up $\frac{2}{3}$ of total exports.(>1920) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ World's 3rd largest rice producer • Large French Companies(e.g Michelin) established rubber plantations in Cochin-China→Highlands offered ideal conditions for growing rubber trees. • By 1929, land area under rubber cultivation in Cochin-China↑(15,000 to 90,000 hectares)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scale of rice production ↑ → Main source of income for Vietnam's economy ● Government continued to demand rice for export despite food shortages for many peasants. ● Government opened <u>new areas for rice cultivation</u> and introduced <u>private land ownership</u> → Increase production of rice ● French introduced irrigation programmes + Developed a large network of canals (Mostly in southern Vietnam → Smaller population + A lot of fertile land for cultivation) ● Declared large plots of land as public domain → Available for development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offered as public concessions to French companies + individual colonists & Vietnamese for cultivation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rice increasingly connected Vietnam's economy to external markets. ● By 1930, 45% of farmland in Vietnam → owned by 2.5% of landowners ● Area used for rice cultivation in Cochin-China ↑ ×4 <u>People</u> ● Rice farmers' incomes depended on global demand for rice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ↑ Demand = Profits, ↓ demand = Losses ● Growing rice was risky → Could easily fail due to pests, diseases and poor weather <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Could lead to sharp fall in export earnings for many people ● Many Vietnamese subsistence farmers became tenants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Migrated southward from the over-populated areas of Tonkin and Annam ● New landowners benefitted most from growth of rice exports while many peasants became poorer
ECONOMIC	<u>Changes in Nature of Landownership</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accelerated land alienation

	<p><u>Before(Precolonial)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owned by villages were distributed to families for cultivation <p><u>After</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of village land became private property of individuals • Peasants had to rent the land as tenants to continue cultivating it • Rent for the land was high <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ People had to borrow from landlords OR moneylenders at high interest rates(≈40% of price of cash crops) when they could not pay rent ◦ Became a serious problem when cannot repay loans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop failure common in Northern Vietnam→Irrigation system was run-down and poorly maintained • Red river frequently flooded→Destroyed crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only enough rice grown to feed farmers and pay rent for their fields. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Little left for sale→No money to pay back loans ◦ Sickness or death could cause severe debt or bankruptcy to peasant families ◦ Vietnamese faced a continuous debt struggle
ECONOMIC	<p><u>Development of Infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>Context</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam's economy became increasingly dependent on exports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Essential that goods were transported efficiently from factories & plantations to ports. <p><u>What happened</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doumer's administration→Colonial government 	<p><u>Government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated trade→Contributed to its economic transformation. • Network of roads and canals connected cities to the towns→facilitates the flow of people and goods • Benefitted the French, traders and investors→Facilitates movement in and out of

	<p>extensively built infrastructure(e.g.Roads,railways and electric lights)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced railways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduced travelling and transportation time b/w cities and facilitated trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Haiphong,NorViet/Tonkin → Yunnan,China ■ Trans-Indochinese railway(Hanoi→Saigon) • Railway(Tonkin→Yunnan) important to the French→Gives access to trade in China, creates more trade opportunities 	<p>Vietnam</p> <p><u>People</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments mostly took place in urban areas→Rural areas remained underdeveloped • Majority of local people in rural areas→Economically insignificant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Continued to live in undeveloped villages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No access to road, rail or modern communications • Vietnamese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Heavily taxed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fund costly infrastructure ◦ Drafted into construction work for long periods of time→Little to no pay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farmers may had to leave their land →Many times a year to fulfil their duties ■ Had to feed themselves with their meagre resources • Dissatisfaction towards French→Stirred up uprisings
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ECONOMIC	<u>French Monopoly of Economy and Colonial Taxes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French established state monopolies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Opium ◦ Alcohol 	<u>Government</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greatly contributed to revenue <u>People</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnamese suffered
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Salt (Items used alot by locals) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Set high taxes and prices on these items • Materials & ingredients(e.g Salt)→Used to be self-gathered and consumed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Costs more to buy • Vietnam→Raw material trove exclusive to the French <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Became a protected market for French products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Imposed heavy duties to discourage trade b/w Vietnam and its traditional trading partner, China ■ Set high taxes on imports from countries other than France→Vietnamese had no other choice but to buy French products • French colonial government continued to prioritise its own interests over those of the Vietnamese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ When the Vietnamese were really in-need of rice, it was still exported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More hatred towards the French colonial authorities • Entry of French-manufactured goods into Vietnam→Displaced local artisans and craftsmen • French economic domination turned Indochina into France's most profitable colony→Subsidised the French's high standard of living in Europe
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SOCIAL	<u>Migration within Vietnam & Urbanisation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Migration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Internal migration to the southern provinces were encouraged due to expansion of rice crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ↑quality of life for Vietnamese elites who were exposed to French culture ● ↑quality of life for those living in major cities due to access to employment opportunities,
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ cultivation. ○ Vietnamese in the north migrated to the south as contract labourers or rice farmers ● Urbanisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ French invested in public works and infrastructure ○ Towns became major cities that were <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Centres for foreign trade and commerce ■ Educational centres ■ Cultural meeting places 	amenities
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SOCIAL	<u>Standards of living</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landless peasants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Borrowed \$\$\$ to rent land for farming ◦ Indebted due to high interests and crop failure(can't sell crops to earn \$\$\$) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Had to be contract workers working in plantations, mines-unstable income due to fluctuating prices of goods • Working conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Long hours, inadequate food, medical care and housing ◦ Widespread malnutrition and malaria ◦ Mistreatment by European managers • French companies and Vietnamese who supported the French <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Benefitted from French policies and became 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ↓Standard of living for peasants due to unstable sources of food and income • ↓Standard of living for peasants due to harsh working conditions • ↑Wealth gap
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	wealthy landowners	
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SOCIAL	<u>Public Health</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French built a medical system to provide public healthcare in Vietnam • Constructed two <u>major</u> hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ De Lanessan(Hanoi) ◦ the Grall(Saigon) • Set up institutes(e.g. Pasteur Institute) • Public healthcare SEEMED to improve under French rule • However, economic interests > Healthcare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No. of trained medical staff was small <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Only 90 European and 54 local physicians, and 92 European and 1462 local nurses for a populace of 23 mil • Legalised opium→ensure a source of income for its government budget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Countless opium dens opened ◦ Opium became a huge source of tax revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legalisation of opium negated the work of public healthcare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Vietnamese became addicted to opium
SOCIAL	<u>Education</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French replaced the traditional Vietnamese script with quoc ngu, a romanised script created by a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opened the door to print publications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Apart from approved newspapers, independent newspapers also emerged

	<p>missionary(1861)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taught in schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ability to read and write in quoc ngu was a criterion for joining the civil service ● French limited vernacular schools and revamped the Vietnamese system of schooling, which had Confucian teachings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ French-style education established for primary, secondary and university levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In big cities, French was the main medium of instruction in secondary schools ■ Strong elements of French culture and geography in the curriculum ● French provided education in Vietnam primarily to supply colonial administration with junior civil servants if needed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No large-scale education programmes ○ Insufficient schools for children of schooling age. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Only 200,000 places in public primary schools for over 2 mil children(1924) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Became channels for spreading ideas, influencing and gathering supporters for the nationalist movement(1920s) ● Students often learnt more about France than their own country and culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Upper class Vietnamese who were under this education system often preferred French to Vietnamese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Knowledge of French gave them employment ● Majority of Vietnamese did not receive formal education and took up labor-intensive jobs instead <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By the end of French rule, ≈80% of the Vietnamese population was illiterate ● French education policies led to division of Vietnamese society(b/w the French-speaking elites and the ordinary people, especially farmers)

Chp 4-Paris Peace Conference

- Overview:
 - Terms of the Treaty of Versailles and its impact on Germany
 - Big 3's consideration behind the Treaty of Versailles
 - Weakness of the League of Nations
 - Case studies of success and failures of the LON in the 1920

Short term-Many Germans felt they did not lose the war. Therefore, felt backstabbed by Jews, Communists and weak politicians when the Treaty was signed. Felt bitter about the new government forced on them.

Medium term-Faced political and economic troubles.

In 1922, Germany fell behind in reparation payments, leading to the French and Belgian army invading the Ruhr in 1923 to take what was owed to them in raw materials and goods. While it was legal under the Treaty of Versailles, it was humiliating to Germany and killed German civilians.

German economy disrupted by hyperinflation as the government printed money to pay the reparations. Prices shot up and money became worthless, with Germans having their savings wiped out overnight. They suffered economic hardship and poverty, blaming the government for their hardships, causing political instability.

Long term-Caused Germans' hate towards the treaty to fester. Germans began to blame Germany's problems on the Treaty, which Hitler later exploited.

Effectiveness of the LON in the 1920

The LON was effective because...

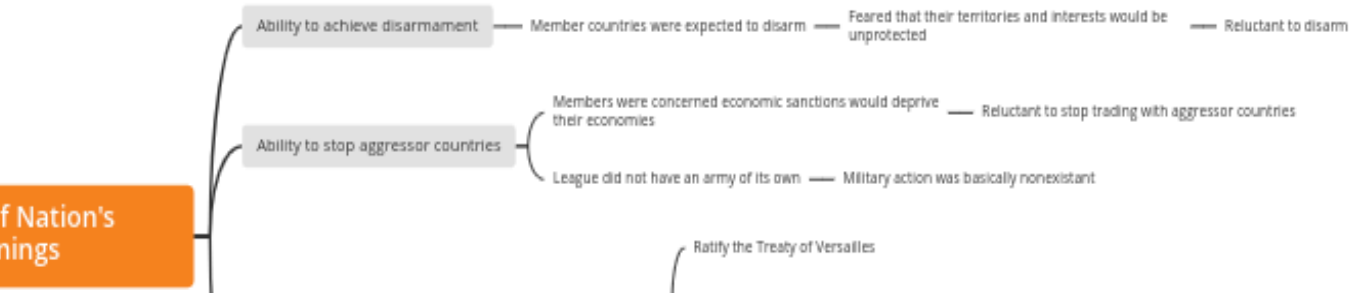
- It resolved problems with the prisoners of war from WWI
- Addressed international issues related to slavery, drugs and disease
- Oversaw a peaceful vote and divided the region between Germany and Poland when there was a dispute between Germany and Poland in 1921
- Greek-Bulgarian border, 1925 (seen as a major success of the League) -> League managed to stop Greece's invasion on Bulgaria
- Established the Rapallo Treaty which helped the USSR and Germany re-establish good relations
- Locarno Treaties-Germany accepted its Western borders(
 1. Reassured France
 2. paved the way for Germany's League membership)
- The Dawes Plan(US, Britain, Italy, France)
 1. Helped Germany's economy recover from hyperinflation and restructure its reparation payments
 2. Removed French and Italian troops from the German Ruhr region so that the area could start production to generate money(Ended a crisis in Europe)
 3. US loaned Germany a large sum of money to support its economy
- The Kellogg-Briand Pact-> Agreement between 65 nations not to use force to settle disputes

The LON was not effective because...

- Lacked a proper military to enforce decisions
- Vilna, 1920-> Britain and France were reluctant ~~to act~~ to make Poland withdraw from Lithuania as Poland was a potential ally against Germany
 (took control of Vilna, Lithuania's capital)
- Corfu, 1923-> Italy invaded Greece, British wanted to stand up to Italy but France was busy with a dispute with Germany and did not want to involve itself. Mussolini (Italy's leader) got his way
- Locarno Treaties-> Nothing was said about Germany's eastern borders with Poland and Czechoslovakia. These states remained nervous about Germany
- The Young Plan-> sought to support Germany's economy and repayment punishment-> hardly been put into effect when the Great Depression began

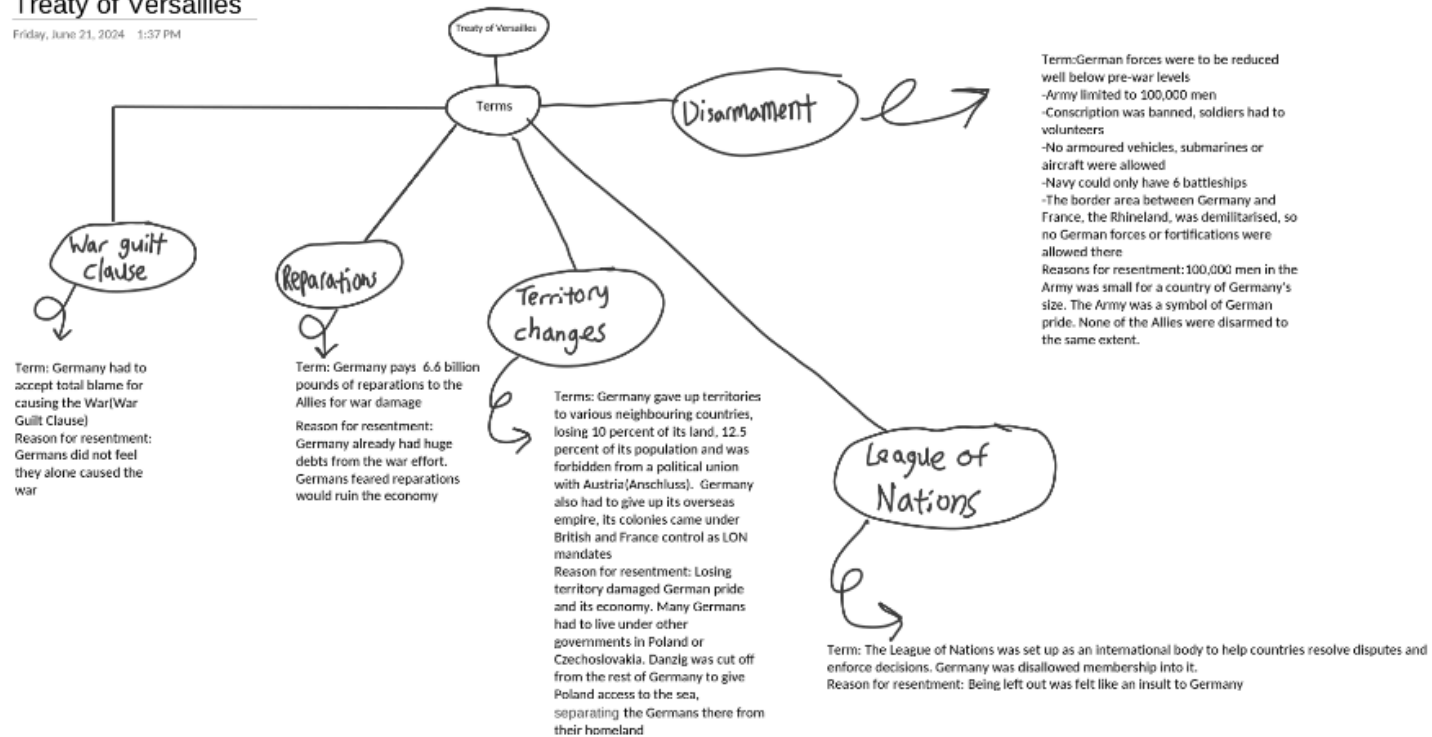
The LON's shortcomings

The League of Nation's shortcomings



Treaty of Versailles

Friday, June 21, 2024 1:37 PM



nd goods to aggressor — Aggressor countries not as affected

is it difficult to take strong
even if the League

Chp 5:Case Study of Nazi Germany

- Overview
 - Rise of Hitler
 - Hitler's strengths
 - Circumstances(Weimar Government's weakness; Economic crisis)
 - Impact of Hitler's rule
 - How did Hitler consolidate their power?
 - Impact of Hitler's economic and social policies

Reasons for the rise of Hitler

Weakness of the Weimar government	Economic challenges in Germany	Appeal of Hitler and the Nazi Party
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Factor#1:Weakness of the Weimar government(underlying)

- Weak constitution
 - Hard for one party to gain a majority. Any party, even those which opposed democracy could gain seats
 - Governments ended up forming coalitions, making it hard for the Reichstag to pass laws, leading to weak and short-lived governments
 - Article 48(allowed the President to declare a state of emergency in Germany in times of national danger and to rule as a dictator for short periods of time) was double-edged
 - An ill-intentioned president could misuse and exploit it, threatening the constitution
- Unpopularity of Weimar Republic among the German people
 1. Treaty of Versailles
- German people were not told that Germany would have been invaded if it continued in the war
- Did not know the truth, wrongly believed that Germany ended the war undefeated
 - Expected a negotiated treaty with Germany treated as an equal.
 - Shocked and angry when terms were announced
 - Felt the treaty was a dictated peace forced upon the Germans

- Undermined the Weimar Republic and bittered the attitudes of Germans towards it
 - Germans felt Friedrich Ebert(Germany's president) and the Weimar politicians were to blame for the Treaty
 - Most Germans believed that the German Army were stabbed in the back by socialists and liberal politicians who agreed to Armistice on November 1918

2.Spartacist revolution

- The Spartacists, a communists group in Germany rebelled, causing an uprising to bring about communism in Germany
 - Despite Ebert and the German government's efforts to reduce the effects, communism remained a powerful anti-government force throughout the 1920s

3.Kapp Putsch

- Wolfgang Kapp led 5,000 Freikorps into Berlin in the Kapp Putsch, a rebellion which planned to overthrow the Weimar Republic, returning Germany to a more authoritarian state.
- While the Weimar Republic showed some sign of support and power, aside from Kapp, none of the rebels were punished, the court set many rebels free and political violence from the right wing continued,with them being punished very rarely.

(pg 178-190:Details are everywhere)

Factor two:Economic challenges(Contributory)

- The great depression resulting in high unemployment
- 40% of the workforce was unemployed.
- Many small businesses and shops went bankrupt
- Income of the average German fell by 40%(B/w 1929-1932)
 - Led to hunger and often illness
- Many Germans could not pay rent and were thus evicted
 - Makeshift shelters and slums began to appear
- Chancellor Heinrich Brüning cut government spending on welfare and the wages of civil servants and most other government employees

- Many blamed the Weimar government for being too selfish and divided to take the actions necessary to get people back to work

Factor 3: Appeal of Hitler and the Nazi Party (TRIGGER)

1.Hitler's charisma and oratorical skills

- Hitler's charisma allowed him to come into power as the leader of the Nazi Party
- Hitler was popular and relatively famous in Munich
- He had the support of important figures(e.g. Erich Ludendorff, a senior commander of the army in the war and a national hero)
- Organised the Munich Putsch, a coup attempt to overthrow the Weimar government which was a key event which helped the Nazi Party
 - Hitler faced minimal charges against him
 - When Hitler faced trial, the judge, who was against the Weimar government, allowed Hitler to showcase his ideals and make long speeches criticising the Weimar Republic and setting out his ideas
 - Only served nine months of jail, which was comfortable
 - Became clear that the judiciary supported him
 - Hitler's popularity rose
- Used his charisma and oratorical skills to gain support for the Nazi Party
 - Managed to win over many important business owners and industrialists, contributing to the party's finances
- Used film, radio and print to win support
- Appeared as a dynamic, modern man of the moment that was the future of Germany while still being affable and understanding the plight of the people
 - Gave them hope that they could once again experience the sweet simplicity of a pre-democratic world

2.Fear of the Nazi Party

2.(i)SA

- Hitler made himself leader of the Nazi Party in 1921, and put Goering in charge of the SA(Stormtroopers).
- They were ex-soldiers who joined the Nazi Party
- They were initially an informal group that provided security at Nazi meetings, but Hitler transformed them into a private army with uniforms and a command structure
- The SA fended off Hitler's opponents both inside and outside the party.

2.(ii) SS

- Hitler created the SS that acted as his bodyguard initially.
- The SS was loyal to Hitler, and expanded under Himmler's leadership.

2.(iii) SA and SS gave the impression of discipline and order

- SA showed they were better organised than the communists, at a time when there were frequent street battles between communists and the police
- SA beat up opponents and disrupted the meetings and rallies of opposing parties

3.Fear of communism

- The Great Depression had caused loss of faith in the Weimar Republic, many turned to communism
- The rise of communism frightened many Germans.
 - Business leaders feared the communists because they would impose state control of businesses.
 - Middle class people were afraid due to the hostility of communists towards them
 - Landowning farmers were afraid of the threat of getting their land taken away from them and getting killed or imprisoned
 - Concerns about the communists created a climate of fear
 - Many Germans felt the Weimar government was too incompetent to handle the threat of communism
 - Many turned to the Nazi Party, who, in their eyes, was willing and able to take control of the situation and face the communists.

4.Success of Nazi Political Campaigns(Use of propaganda)

- Nazi leaflets, newspapers and radio broadcasts blamed the poor economy on the Treaty of Versailles, especially the clause on reparations.
 - Blamed the Weimar politicians for being selfish and divided to take the actions necessary to get people back to work
- Promised strong and decisive actions, such as rebuilding Germany's armed forces, creating millions of jobs.
- The Nazi's 25 Points promised sympathy and support for workers.
 - Nazi propaganda offered culprits, particularly the Jews, to blame for Germany's problems

How did Hitler consolidate his power after becoming Chancellor?

Events	Year
The Reichstag Fire	February 1933
The Enabling Act	March 1933
Gleichschaltung	April 1933, July 1933
Night of the Long Knives	June 1934
Army's oath of allegiance	August 1934

Context

-Hitler and the Nazi Party was voted into power but this meant that they could still be voted out in the next elections
-The Communist Party was a political party that showed it was popular among the people too. -As Chancellor, Hitler did not have absolute power because of the Presidency.

The Reichstag Fire(27 February 1933)

-Reichstag building burnt down by Marinus Van der Lubbe, a mentally unstable communist

- As Chancellor, Hitler declared that the fire was the beginning of a communist uprising
- Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to pass the Decree for the Protection of People and State→Gave Hitler emergency powers
 - The Police, SA and SS arrested 4,000 communists on that night
 - Opposition party meetings,newspapers and radio broadcasts were banned
 - Made it difficult for opposition parties to campaign.
- With support from the German National People's Party, the Nazis won the majority of seats

The Enabling Act(March 1933)

- Hitler wanted to pass laws but the Nazi Party fell short of the $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of votes needed to change the Weimar Constitution
- Wanted to introduce The Enabling Act which would allow him to make and pass laws without consulting the Reichstag.
- When it was time to vote if The Enabling Act should be passed, only the SPD, Hitler's old enemies, voted against the Nazi Party
 - The communists were in jail
 - Reichstag members did not vote as they were either
 - 1.Injured
 - 2.Intimidated by the SA and SS
 - The Catholic Centre Party decided to cooperate with the Nazi Party
- The Enabling Act was passed on 24 March -Effectively a dictator, Hitler could pass any law he wanted, ending democracy in Germany

Gleichschaltung

- Hitler had seen how the civil service, judiciary, army and other important groups undermined the Weimar Republic. Did not want it to happen to him. Strengthened his power through

Gleichschaltung(Co-ordination), bringing all aspects of the state under his control.

- Passed a law which banned Jews from the civil service.(April 1933)
 - Became almost impossible to be promoted in the civil service without being a Nazi.
- Trade unions were banned(May)
- Local councils and state assemblies had to have a Nazi majority.
 - Over 400 locally elected council members and 70 locally elected mayors forced out of their positions.
- Banned all other parties by July, resulting in a one-party Germany.

The Night of the Long Knives

-Hitler saw the SA, particularly its leader, Ernst Rohm, as a threat.(mid-1934)

- Growing tensions between Hitler and Rohm(1933)
- SA members fiercely loyal to Rohm
- Supported Rohm's calls to tax elite groups such as industrialists and landowners to help the unemployed despite Hitler being put into power by these groups.
- The army commanders were suspicious of Rohm.
 - Unsettled by Rohm's ambitions to turn the SA into a second German army

-Squads of SS men arrested Rohm and other leading figures in the SA(29-30 June 1934)

● Hitler accused Rohm of plotting to overthrow and murder him.

- SA lost much of its prestige and influence
 - Most of its members absorbed into the army and SS
- Hitler also targeted old rivals
 - Von Papen placed under house arrest
 - His plans to control Hitler was foiled,

- causing him to resign as Vice-Chancellor
- When Hitler offered him the role of ambassador to Austria, he accepted, possibly saving his life

Oath of Allegiance

- After the Night of the Long Knives, Hindenburg died
 - Hitler's only equal in authority was gone
- Hitler took over as Fuehrer
- 2 August 1934, entire army swore an oath of personal loyalty to Hitler
 - Promised to stay out of politics and serve him
 - In return, Hitler injected large sums of money into rearmament, brought back conscription and made plans to make Germany a great military power again

Events	Effect/ Impact
The Reichstag Fire	Denied opposition parties the ability to campaign effectively in the elections, resulting in the Nazi Party gaining majority vote
The Enabling Act	Now that Hitler could pass a new law without consulting the Reichstag, Democracy in Germany had ended. This effectively made him a dictator, without anyone able to stop him
Gleichschaltung	Members of the Nazi Party were now Part of the civil service which greatly increased Hitler's control of the government. Moreover, as a one-party state, there would not be any opposition party that could challenge the Nazi Party
Night of the Long Knives	He was able to eliminate potential threats within the Nazi Party, thus

	strengthening his influence. In addition, the purge of the SA made the army swear personal loyalty to Hitler, giving him control over the military
Army's oath of allegiance	<p>(The 4 events above were more substantial in explaining Hitler's consolidation)</p> <p>-Without Hindenburg, there was no President in power who could oppose Hitler's authority constitutionally.</p> <p>-Hitler's personal power increased as the army had sworn loyalty to him, as opposed to the state. This gave him control over the army.</p>

Impact of Hitler's Rule

To investigate the impact of Hitler's rule, we will investigate two questions:

- A. Did Nazi Rule benefit all people living in Germany?
- B. Why was Hitler able to establish control over Germany through fear, propaganda and censorship?

Did Nazi Rule benefit all people living in Germany?

Groups	Beneficial	Not Beneficial
Communists & other political parties		<p>-German youths educated with the Nazi ideology, weakening the hold of other political parties</p> <p>-SS stopped political</p>

		<p>opponents and spies who tried to infiltrate the Nazi Party</p> <p>-Abolished trial by jury, all cases decided by judges →Political opponents rarely received fair trials</p> <p>-Heavy censorship of anti-Nazi ideas →Any political parties spreading anti-Nazi ideas and its supporters would be arrested and taken to concentration camps</p>
German Army	<p>-Reintroduced conscription into the German Army</p> <p>-Announced a four-year plan under the control of Goering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed to get the German economy ready for war within four years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Priority given to rearmament and ensuring self-sufficiency in food and industrial production 	
German Farmers	-Made it impossible for banks to take the land of farmers	<p>-Farms were now owned by the state</p> <p>-Most farmers remained poor</p>

	-saved many farmers from losing their farms	
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<p>German Middle Class Workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pleased with the downfall of Communism in Germany -Business owners connected to rearmament benefited from government contracts -Were offered gifts under the Kraft dutch Freude/KdF scheme(cheap theatre and cinema tickets, organised courses, trips and sport events etc.) -The Schönheit der Arbeit movement improved working conditions in factories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduced useful features to workplaces such as washing facilities and low-cost canteens. -State scheme introduced to help workers buy the Volkswagen Beetle, a symbol of the new prosperous Germany -Conscription into the army reduced unemployment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The need for weapons, equipment and uniforms created jobs in the coal mines, steel mills and textile mills. ● Engineers and designers gained new opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Difficult for smaller businesses to do well in the economic conditions then -Lost their main political party, the SDP -Lost their trade unions, became a source of bitter resentment for many workers -All workers had to join the DAF, Germany's labour organisation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kept strict control of them ● Some were prevented from moving to better-paying jobs -Wages remained comparatively low -Standard of living lower than pre-depression
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<p>German Big Businesses</p>	<p>-Germany's finances were organised to fund work creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Reich Labour Service sent men on public works projects and conservation programmes (e.g. building a network of highways or autobahns) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Railways were extended or built from scratch. ○ Major house-building programmes and new public building projects such as the Reich Chancellery in Berlin. ● Utilised state regulations such as deficit financing which helped in economic recovery and stabilising German finances to fund grand programmes. → Effective in reducing unemployment and were welcomed by most Germans <p>Trade unions were banned</p> <p>-They did not need to worry about strikes or trade unions.</p> <p>-They profited from huge government contracts</p>	
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	<p>-Managers in these companies had fast growing incomes</p>	
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<p>German Women</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expected women to take on traditional roles(Mothers and wives) -Excluded from politics and academics • Not allowed to vote in elections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discouraged from pursuing university studies -German girls received vigorous training through the League Of German Girls in domestic tasks -Employment opportunities limited <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination against women applicants was encouraged
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German Youths

-Changed the curriculum in schools to have a greater emphasis on Nazi ideology and physical education.

- Infused Nazi ideas into subjects and produced Nazi-approved textbooks

-German youths were meticulously indoctrinated with Nazi ideology through new institutions such as the Hitler Youth, a paramilitary organisation of the Nazi Party aimed to groom German youths to be future leaders in Nazi organisations.

Minority Groups (Roma,		-Used eugenics and euthanasia to eliminate minorities
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disabled)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Persecuted members of other races and many minority groups such as Roma, homosexuals and mentally ill people (Any group they felt challenged Nazi ideas) ● Began a “euthanasia programme” of the disabled and mentally ill in 1939, killing many minorities
Jews		<p>-Mobilised the full powers of the state against the Jews as soon as Hitler took power in 1933</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Banned from civil service and a variety of public services (e.g. Broadcasting, teaching) ● SA and SS organised boycotts of Jewish shops and businesses, which were marked with the Star of David <p>-The Nuremberg Laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Took German citizenship away from Jews and deprived them of all civil and political rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forbidden to marry pure-blooded Germans <p>-Goebbels’ propaganda experts bombarded German children and families with anti Jewish messages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jews were humiliated and ostracised ○ Jewish children were

		<p>segregated and humiliated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jews who worked in professions under government control lost their jobs ○ Small business Jewish owners either lost contracts or were forced to close down through intimidation <p>-Kristallnacht→A young Jew killed a German diplomat in Paris</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nazis used the opportunity to launch a violent attack on the Jews. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plain-clothed SS troopers given the addresses of Jewish businesses, issued with pickaxes and hammers ○ They ran riot, attacked Jewish shops and workplaces. <p>-The Final Solution From 1941 onwards. Jews were used as slave labour, forced to live in ghettos and then systematically killed in death camps</p> <p>Due to Hitler's control over them due to use of fear, propaganda and censorship (see below)</p>
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Why was Hitler able to establish control over Germany through fear, propaganda and censorship?

Tools Details	Impact
Fear	-Control and silenced Hitler's enemies/anyone who criticised the Nazi Party, ensuring strict punishment for them
Propaganda	-Gained immense support from the Germans because of their amazing public displays like rallies, marching and meetings in Nuremberg
Censorship	-Removing anti-Nazi ideas from media meant that people could not be swayed by ideas of overthrowing the regime

Chp 6: Militarism in Japan

- Overview:
 - Reasons for the rise of militarism
 - Impact of militarist rule

How did the Japanese Military Rise to Power?

	What happened in Japan between 1912 and 1932?	How it weakened the civilian government	How did this increase the power/influence of the military?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political developments 	<p>[Underlying Factor]Emperor Yoshihito's Illness and Weak Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emperor Yoshihito's poor health and weak authority resulted in a lack of strong leadership to effectively exercise control over the government. 	<p><u>Emperor Yoshihito's Illness and Weak Authority</u> Lack of strong leadership to help the civilian politicians maintain control</p> <p><u>Departure of Genro from Political Scene</u></p>	<p><u>Emperor Yoshihito's Illness and Weak Authority</u> Military disregarded civilian politicians and acted independently</p> <p><u>Departure of Genro from Political Scene</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The military, taking advantage of the Emperor's weakened position, began disregarding civilian politicians and acting independently. <p>Departure of Genro from Political Scene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Genro, the Emperor's advisors, left the political scene. ○ No one to guide the civilian politicians ○ The military, with its independent agenda, ignored the Prime Ministers and Cabinets chosen by civilian politicians. <p>Divisions between Court Officials, Civilian Politicians, and Military:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Divisions hindered unification and cooperation within the government. ○ The military was able to act more independently amidst the chaos <p>Discontent from the Military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Officers, especially those from the rural low class and urban middle class, in the military felt that the political parties and zaibatsu were corrupt and unfit to serve Japan ● Felt that the military was disrespected by the civilian government when military budget was cut, instead favouring the zaibatsu <p>London Naval Conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreements were made b/w Japan, Britain, France and US to limit no. of warships being built(Washington Naval Conference, 1922) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Genro's absence weakened the civilian government's decision-making process. <p><u>Divisions between Court Officials, Civilian Politicians, and Military</u> Hindered unification and cooperation in the government</p> <p><u>Emergence of Partisan Politics</u> Divisions between political parties made it challenging to gain majority support</p> <p><u>Military Opposition to Internationalist Policies</u> Conflict with civilian politicians' diplomacy and trade policies</p> <p><u>Military Refusal to Supply Ministers for Army and Navy</u> Formation of Cabinets became difficult</p> <p><u>Assassinations of Political Figures</u> Intimidation of civilian politicians <u>Discontent from the military</u> The civilian government could not handle the influence and power of the military</p> <p><u>May 15 Incident in 1932</u> Assassination of Prime Minister Inukai Discontent from the military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The civilian government could not rival the military and was not powerful enough to oppose it. <p>London Naval Conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The popularity of the civilian government diminished due to the public blaming them for the bad outcome. <p>Assassination of Zhang Zuolin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Showed that the military 	<p>Military ignored the Prime Ministers and Cabinets</p> <p><u>Divisions between Court Officials, Civilian Politicians, and Military</u> Military gained more influence and power in decision-making processes.</p> <p><u>Emergence of Partisan Politics</u> Military exploited instability to gain support from the public</p> <p><u>Military Opposition to Internationalist Policies</u> Military's influence grew as they resisted civilian decisions</p> <p><u>Military Refusal to Supply Ministers for Army and Navy</u> Military asserted control over appointments and policies</p> <p><u>Assassinations of Political Figures</u> Military-backed extremist groups used violence to exert influence</p> <p>Discontent of the military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Motivated many in the military to engage in the military's defiance of authority to gain control of Japan <p>London Naval Conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Military criticised the government while given the chance to make
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan was allowed lesser warships than the western powers Japan's demands for more warships at the London Naval Conference, 1930 was rejected by the Western powers, forcing Japan to reluctantly sign the treaty due to not being ready to face the Western powers. The treaty was presented by Japan's press and navy commanders as an act of betrayal by the government, losing people's support of the government <p>Emergence of Partisan Politics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The emergence of partisan politics created divisions between political parties, making it challenging for any single party to gain majority support. <p>Military Opposition to Internationalist Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The military expressed opposition to the diplomatic and trade policies pursued by civilian politicians, who aimed for greater international integration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The military's resistance to civilian politicians' decisions increased their influence and power within the government. <p>Military Refusal to Supply Ministers for Army and Navy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The military's refusal to supply ministers for the army and navy made it difficult to form Cabinets and appoint key positions 	<p>was able to defy the civilian government</p> <p>Mukden Incident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civilian officials were shown to have weak control over the military <p>Assassinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intimidated civilian politicians, causing them to stop opposing the military Created a sense of instability which highlighted the civilian governments weakness <p>May 15 Incident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The political reforms pushed the civilian government out of their position of power, basically rendering them useless. 	<p>itself look like a better alternative</p> <p>Assassination of Zhang Zuolin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up the military to gain control of Manchuria <p>Mukden Incident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military seen as heroes for seemingly solving Japan's economic problems <p>Assassinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of instability was exploited by the military to project that they were a better alternative <p>May 15 Incident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The political reforms meant that the military had completely taken over the government
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- This refusal allowed the military to assert greater control over appointments and policies, undermining civilian authority.

Happenings in Manchuria(Context)

-Manchuria seen as a way to gain vital resources for Japan, which lacked them

-Friendly relations b/w Manchuria, Japan and the Kwantung Army

- Assassination of Zhang Zuolin, 1928

-Kwantung Army killed Zhang, warlord of Manchuria, trying to replace him with someone more cooperative, thinking they could blame the assassination on the rivalries between Chinese warlords, forcing the Japanese government to let them take over Manchuria.

-The Emperor criticised the Kwantung Army, demanding the Prime Minister to punish them, but he was unable to do so as he had no real authority over the army.

- Mukden Incident, 1931
 - Radicals in the military, especially in the Kwantung Army, such as Colonel Ishiwara Kanji believed that

1. War b/w Japan and US was inevitable and wanted Japan to prepare.
2. Wanted control of Manchuria, building a new society where all Japanese served each other and the Emperor

-Kwantung Army blew up railway tracks at Mukden, blaming it on the Chinese and using it as a reason to invade Manchuria

-Now named Manchukuo, it was essentially a Japanese colony

-The military supported it while the Prime Minister and Civilian

government were helpless to do anything, showing their weak control
-The invasion of Manchuria was popular with the public as it was seen as the solution to Japan's economic problems.

Opposition to the Civilian government

- Assassinations
 - A right-wing fanatic shot Prime Minister Hamaguchi, killing him. (November 1930)
 - League of Blood, an extremist group, murdered formal Finance Minister (February 1932)
 - Went on to kill head of Mitsui, a zaibatsu, a month later
 - May 15 Incident, 1932
 - Group of naval officers from various activist groups assassinated Prime Minister Inukai, who had angered some extremists for opposing the military's actions in Manchuria and refusing to accept Manchukuo.
 - The following day, they attacked the Mitsubishi Bank, the Seiyukai headquarters, several power stations, and tried to assassinate several government officials in hopes that people would rise up in support and overthrow the democratic government.
 - The coup failed but the military excused their actions and demanded political reforms in Japan
- Political reforms:

	<p>-Seiyukai(majority share) prevented from forming a new Cabinet</p> <p>-Navy admiral appointed as new Prime Minister</p> <p>→Majority of his cabinet were military officers, marking the start of militarist rule.</p>		
Economic developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic disparity between the wealthy zaibatsu and the poor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Concentration of wealth in the hands of powerful businesses (zaibatsu) led to a significant wealth gap between the rich and the poor. • Rural-urban divide and poverty among tenant farmers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A notable gap emerged between rural and urban areas, with tenant farmers experiencing severe poverty and limited opportunities for advancement. • Banking crisis of 1927: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In 1920s, Japan had many small banks that loaned large sums of money to borrowers from the same few industries. ◦ If the industries did not do well financially, the banks would have 	<p><u>Economic disparity between the wealthy zaibatsu and the poor</u> Concentration of wealth in the hands of big businesses, while workers and peasants lived in poverty</p> <p><u>Rural-urban divide and poverty among tenant farmer</u></p> <p>Growing discontent among the poor and rural population</p> <p><u>Banking crisis of 1927</u></p> <p>Increasing public resentment towards the civilian government</p>	<p><u>Economic disparity between the wealthy zaibatsu and the poor:</u> Military exploited the growing unhappiness of the poor and gained support from them</p> <p><u>Rural-urban divide and poverty among tenant farmer</u></p> <p>Military capitalised on the grievances of the rural population to gain support</p> <p><u>Banking crisis of 1927</u></p> <p>Military used the sense of instability to "restore order" and gain control</p>

difficulty collecting
their loans, making
them vulnerable

- By 1927, there was
widespread panic
among Japanese that
the banks did not
have enough money
due to bad debts.
Causing over 20
banks to shut down
and thus widespread
suffering amongst
the commoners who
lost savings.

<p>Social developments</p>	<p>Changing role of women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changing role of women in society was viewed as a threat by traditionalist groups. • As women started seeking more rights and expanded opportunities, conservative factions resisted these societal changes. • The military, positioning themselves as defenders of traditional values, gained support by opposing the changing role of women and presenting themselves as protectors of the established social order. <p>Uprisings and social unrest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The period witnessed several uprisings and a lot of social unrest due to various factors, including economic hardships, political dissatisfaction, and labour disputes. • Riots & uprisings→instability→sense of insecurity and chaos. • The military capitalised on this situation by positioning themselves as a stabilising force that could restore order and suppress the social unrest, thus increasing their power and influence within the country. 	<p><u>Changing role of women</u> Traditionalist groups viewed it as a threat to Japanese society</p> <p><u>Uprisings and social unrest</u> Instability caused by riots and uprisings</p>	<p><u>Changing role of women</u> Military gained support by opposing women's changing roles</p> <p><u>Uprisings and social unrest</u> Military positioned themselves as a force to restore order</p>
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Impact of militarism in Japan

Event/Development	Key details of the event/development	How did this enable the military to establish greater control?	Did this have a political, economic or social impact on Japan?
26 February 1936 Military Coup	<p>A group of young officers from the revolutionist 'Imperial Way' faction of the army instigated a military coup unsuccessfully and assassinated key government leaders. The failure allowed the conservative 'Control' faction of the army to seize control of the military and reunify it as a cohesive political force.</p>	<p>Military now had increased control over the cabinet→ allowed them to appoint an active general as the Minister of War, a <u>previously civilian post</u>. With the Imperial Way faction removed, military power was now consolidated among the Control faction with almost no opposition.</p>	<p>Political Impact: The conservative military leadership now had more direct power over the Cabinet and influence over the remaining government, which enabled them to holistically shape Japan for war.</p>

Japan's Industrialisation	Japan shifted from developing consumer industries to heavy industries and chemical production to prepare for war, leading to the production of arms, big construction projects, expansion in manufacturing industries and a stronger economy. The new industries gave rise to new zaibatsu that were largely influenced by the military.	Greater control of Japan's economy allowed for the military to channel its resources into weaponry and prepare Japan for war by ensuring self-sufficiency. Having new zaibatsu under the military's influence ensured that Japan's overall economy stayed stable and that the military could effectively shape Japan's economy according to their needs.	Economic impact: The military was now either directly or indirectly in charge of every aspect of Japan's economy. The funneling of funds to military power meant that other areas such as wellbeing of the people and education were neglected.
Formation of Cartels	In 1931, the government passed the Principal Industries Control Law which made it legal for zaibatsu to form cartels to limit competition and regulate the production and prices of the products they sold. Overtime, the government became more involved in these cartels, gaining increasing control over the various industries.	With increased control of the various industries, the military could utilise the resources of the zaibatsu and allocate them to Japan's needs and their ambitions	Economic impact: When the various industries come under the military's control, the military is able to meddle with the workings of the zaibatsu, essentially usurping power from them and allowing them greater control of the economy.
Increased control of labour unions	By 1936, the militarist government no longer allowed labour unions, breaking them apart	By reducing the cost of labour, government efforts for big construction and developments, so as to prepare for war, cost less, allowing more to be done in a shorter amount of time	Social impact: Without the proper medium, workers lost their right to demand proper working conditions and pay. Without unions, workers can be underpaid by employers with no repercussions.

Campaign for economic revitalisation	(1932)It aimed to strengthen the countryside by guiding them on crop and finance management on their farms such as urging farmers to use scientific farming methods to help them increase income. The success stories presented by the government was enticing and many farmers signed up. However, it was largely ineffective due to the government's focus on industrialisation.	The military taught the farmers how to more effectively farm, allowing them to gain more income and strengthen the economy.	Economic impact: With a higher competency in farming, the farmers can gain more income per unit time, harvests will be more successful and efficient and thus the economy will be strengthened.
Censorship	The Publication Monitoring Department censored ideas from all media that opposed the government and national identity.Information and Propaganda Committee helped to further control the media and promote militarist ideas. Kempeitai kept socialist individuals under control.	Lack of opposition to the military meant that they need not worry about being overthrown	Political impact: Political rivals were taken out of competition, creating a one-party situation. There is no one to invoke opposing views, making it so that the military is the only choice.
Increased control of education	Ministry of Education released a document which guided teachers on how to teach students traditional japanese values. It was centred on ultranationalist and militarist ideals, contained high volumes of exercises and	The military can use this control to brainwash students to be politically inclined to support the militarist government	Social impact: Students can have their ideals melded into one that benefits the government.

	lessons designed to prepare youths for war.		
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Chp 7: Outbreak of war in Europe

- Overview
 - Failures of the LON (Abyssinia, disarmament)
 - Policy of Appeasement
 - Actors/Actions
 - Hitler's expansion policy
 - Quit LON
 - Rearmament
 - Anschluss
 - Sudetenland

Why had the League of Nations lost credibility by 1936?

Historical Development	Description	How this development caused the League to lose credibility?
Non-membership of key states such as the USSR and the USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US Congress refused to allow the United States to join the League of Nations. • The USSR was not included in the League because it was Communist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This meant that two of the world's major powers, the US and the USSR, were not part of the League. A large proportion of the world's population was also not represented in the League. • Without the US in the League, economic sanctions would be difficult to enforce • The absence of the US military also made it difficult to take strong action against aggressive countries. This was because France and Britain's military were ravaged by WWI

<p>Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 countries agreed that force should not be used to settle disputes. • But there was no clear way to enforce the pact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was negotiated outside of the League of Nations, thereby undermining the League's authority and prestige as the guarantor of peace in the world.
<p>World Disarmament Conference (1932-1934)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended by the League, US and almost 60 other states • Agenda <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit offensive weapons • Difficult to get all the countries to agree on classification of offensive and defensive weapons <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Dealing with Germany • Dealing with Germany was a big issue which needed to be resolved • Countries agreed terms of Treaty of Versailles should be fairer but could not agree on how it should be achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Options <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every country disarms to Germany's level 2. Germany gets to arm themselves closer to the level of the other powers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries were more keen in putting their national interests ahead of world disarmament and collective security, thereby undermining the credibility of LON • Hitler was convinced that Germany needed to be rearmed in order to protect itself • Hitler withdrew Germany from the conference and the League in 1933
<p>Abyssinian Crisis (1934-1936)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain and France discussed the Hoare-Laval Pact with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged global confidence in the League

<p>Italy launched an invasion on Abyssinia. Abyssinia appealed to the League for help.</p>	<p>Mussolini secretly. This was because they saw Mussolini as a potential ally against Hitler, and thus did not want Italy to ally with Hitler</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Britain and France wanted to give Italy two-thirds of Abyssinia so that Mussolini would call off the invasion ○ This was made while the League was still discussing sanctions against Italy. The pact was leaked and this was seen as an act of treachery against the League <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ineffective sanctions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Oil sanctions were delayed, allowing Mussolini to stockpile more raw materials. Furthermore, the USA(not a member of the League) did not support a ban on oil sales, and increased its supplies of oil to Italy. ○ Britain and France kept the Suez Canal open to Italy's supply ships instead of closing it as they were afraid it would result in war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Hoare-Laval Pact damaged its reputation ● Italy successfully took over Abyssinia as the League failed to impose sanctions effectively ● Hitler was convinced that the League would not be able to stop Germany's expansion
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German remilitarisation of the Rhineland (1936)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> German troops marched into the Rhineland in March 1936. This was violation of the Treaty of Versailles because it required the Rhineland to be demilitarised. This was because France wanted its border with Germany remained safe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The League lost credibility because it failed to stop Hitler from expanding Germany's territories Also, there was no consequence for Germany as both France and Britain wanted to avoid conflict with Hitler By 1936, the League had little credibility as it showed that it had no authority or ability to deter aggression from countries such as Germany and Italy
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Why did international relations worsen b/w 1932 and 1939

Events	What happened	Impact on international relations
World Disarmament Conference, 1932-1934	<p>*Same as first doc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attended by the League, US and almost 60 other states Agenda <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limit offensive weapons Difficult to get all the countries to agree on classification of offensive and defensive weapons <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with Germany Dealing with Germany was a big issue which needed to be resolved Countries agreed terms of Treaty of Versailles should be fairer but could not agree on how it should be achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Every country disarms to Germany's level Germany gets to arm themselves closer to the level of the other powers 	
Abyssinian Crisis, 1934-1936	<p>*Same as first doc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain and France discussed the Hoare-Laval Pact with Mussolini secretly. This was 	

	<p>because they saw Mussolini as a potential ally against Hitler, and thus did not want Italy to ally with Hitler, and thus did not want Italy to ally with Hitler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Britain and France wanted to give Italy two-thirds of Abyssinia so that Mussolini would call off the invasion ○ This was made while the League was still discussing sanctions against Italy. The pact was leaked and this was seen as an act of treachery against the League ● Ineffective sanctions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Oil sanctions were delayed, allowing Mussolini to stockpile more raw materials. Furthermore, the USA(not a member of the League) did not support a ban on oil sales, and increased its supplies of oil in Italy. ○ Britain and France kept the Suez Canal open to Italy's supply ships instead of closing it as they were afraid it would result in war 	
Anschluss, 1938	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hitler wanted to form a political union of Germany and Austria. ● However, Anschluss or union with Austria was prohibited under the Treaty of Versailles. ● Hitler encouraged Austrian Nazis to stir up instability and pressure the Austrian Chancellor into agreeing to Anschluss. ● A plebiscite was held to decide if the Austrians wanted the political union. ● Hitler sent troops into Austria on the pretext of keeping order during voting. ● In March 1938, Austria became part of Germany as majority voted for Anschluss. <u>Austria's raw materials were now available for Hitler's war efforts.</u> 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once again, Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles. • Britain and France did not take action, proving to Hitler that Britain and France would not take action against him. 	
Munich Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward Benes, leader of Czechoslovakia horrified by the Anschluss, felt his country was next • Hitler was interested in Czechoslovakia due to their large German populace • Under the influence of the Nazi Party leader in Sudetenland, the Germans in this area demanded to be part of Germany. • Benes called upon France, Britain and USSR who had promised to support Czechoslovakia if attacked. • However, Britain and France had followed the policy of appeasement and were unwilling to intervene. • Britain and France signed the Munich Agreement with Germany and Italy in 1938. They agreed to give the Sudetenland to Germany, in exchange for Hitler's promise not to invade other territories. • The USSR was not consulted at all. • In October 1938, Hitler marched into the Sudetenland. • On 16 October 1939, Hitler took over the whole of Czechoslovakia. • Britain and France did not take any actions. However, they warned Hitler that if he invaded Poland, they would declare war on Germany. 	
Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In August 1939, Germany and USSR signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, • Germany and the USSR would not attack each other. • Neither side had faith in the agreement • The Pact also divided Eastern Europe into Soviet 	

	<p>and German spheres of influence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poland was also divided between them. • Hitler hoped that the Pact would prevent a two-front war for Germany. • The Pact also benefited the USSR. It perceived the West as instigating Hitler to attack the USSR. Thus, it needed the Pact as a breathing space to build up its military strength in event of a possible war with Germany. 	
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Chp 8: Outbreak of war in Asia-Pacific

- Overview
 - Reasons for Japan's aggression
 - Reasons for outbreak of war (Actions by USA & Actions by Japan)

Reasons for Japanese aggression and expansion

Reason #1

Rise of militarism in Japan
<p>What?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The diplomatic civilian politicians who advanced Japan through peaceful relations were at odds with the extremist military leaders as the military budget was cut. • Military leaders believed that <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. War between Japan and the West was inevitable and Japan needed the resources of a big empire to fight this war 2. Military service was an honour and noble calling 3. Japan was destined to remove the Western powers from Asia and expand its rule over Asia • Tensions worsened as the ultranationalist military leaders gained influence in Japan's politics through military victories. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The military's beliefs became popular in Japan especially after annexing Manchuria • Civilian politicians lost people's trust over time due to being perceived as weak • During the 1930s, the military gained increasing dominance • Foreign Minister Shidehara took part in negotiations to limit arms and supported the LON yet still felt that Japan should be allowed to expand into Manchuria • Some, such as Ishiwara Kanji, colonel in the Kwangtung Army, were more aggressive and felt Japan should rule Manchuria

- Instability in China strengthened this view
 - China was ruled by the Chinese Nationalist Party(GMD) under Chiang Kai-Shek.
 - Chiang faced serious threats to his rule
 - Many local warlords did not fully accept his authority.→Some were prepared to collaborate with the Japanese for economic and military support
 - Locked in an intense rivalry with the up-and-coming Communist Party of China(CCP)
- The instability in China gave Japan the chance to expand to and annex Manchuria under the guise of stabilising the region
- In September 1931, Ishiwara's forces blew up a railway track in Mukden, blaming it on the Chinese government as an excuse to take over Manchuria, controlling most of the region by December and renaming it Manchukuo
 - Little opposition in Japan, military commanders felt encouraged to continue
- Set up a puppet government in Manchukuo under military control
- During a air-based bombing in Shanghai, the army did not withdraw despite being ordered to
 - Showed that the **army** was now in charge of Japanese foreign policy
- Manchurian Crisis encouraged Japan to further expand into Asia
 - Manchuria makes it easy to expand into China
- Annexation of Manchuria popular in Japan
 - Increased influence of ultranationalists and military, weakening its democracy
 - Military continued to challenge the civilian politicians' authority and gained more positions of power and influence in the government by 1932
 - Japan's policies increasingly promoted expansion
- By 1936, it effectively ran Japan

So what?

- The rise of militarism was a reason for Japanese aggression and expansion because it influence the way Japan conducted its foreign policy which was driven by the idea that Japan should expand to protect itself and Asia from the Western powers.

Reason #2

The need for economic resources

What?

- Wall Street Crash in US, 1929 led to the Great Depression
 - Damaged Japan's economy due to its heavy dependence on foreign trade
 - =.Unemployment and other effects increased pressure on civilian politicians
 - Ultranationalist politicians and military commanders convinced of failing democracy which failed to solve Japan's problems
 - US's tariffs in 1930 to protect local US economy made Japanese goods more expensive in US, sustained throughout the 1930s, it
 - Damaged Japan's export trade
 - Convinced ultranationalists in Japan that other countries could not be relied on and Japan needed to be self-sufficient

- Large no. of Japanese supported the idea of annexing Manchuria by 1931
 - Manchuria had resources(e.g. Coal, iron) which would solve Japan's lack of resources, helping grow its industries
 - Even civilian politicians like Foreign Minister Shidehara felt this way

So what?

- The need for economic resources was a reason for Japanese aggression and expansion because acquisition of territories would provide Japan with the resources it needed to become self-sufficient, reducing its reliance on foreign trade and growing its economy

Reason #3

Japanese relations with the West

What?

- Japan used its education system and media to encourage and develop nationalist pride among its people.
- This meant locals became wary towards foreigners, especially colonial powers.
 - The Japanese saw Britain, USSR and US as impeding their ambitions.
 - US:Felt the US abandoned them with their economic policies which created mass unemployment in Japan
 - USSR:Felt communism was a dangerous ideology that had to be combated
 - Concerned about USSR's border with Manchuria
 - Signed the Anti-Comintern Pact with Nazi Germany which agreed to oppose communism→Japan sought to control territories to prepare against potential war with USSR and to hold them off
 - Britain: Britain criticised Japan for invading Manchuria and on good terms with US, Japan's rival, had colonies in Asia ∴Japan viewed it as a rival power
- China appealed to LON for support during Japan's invasion of Manchuria
 - LON passed a resolution which called for Japan to withdraw its troops
 - Japan claimed that the expansion was self-defence to keep peace, not an invasion
 - LON presented the Lytton report stating that Japan acted unlawfully and Manchuria should be returned to China
 - Instead of withdrawing. Japan announced that they wanted to occupy more of China, claiming it was needed to defend their territories
 - Lytton report approved on 24 February
 - Japan rejected it and resigned from the League on 27 March
 - LON failed to stop Japan through:
 1. Economic sanctions→Ineffective without US's(Japan's main trade partner) support
 - Britain did not impose sanctions to maintain good relationship with Japan
 2. Arm sales→Members could not agree on it, worried that Japan would retaliate and escalate the situation
 3. Military power→Britain and France did not want to risk their navies and armies in war against Japan
 - Only US and USSR, (non-League members) had resources to

<p style="text-align: center;">remove Japan from Manchuria by force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manchurian Crisis tarnished LON's prestige <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Showed helplessness of League against aggressor nations ◦ Undermined the confidence of League officials to solve future crises. • War in China spread to Europe in September 1939 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Britain, France and Netherlands had large territories in SEA which they could not defend while warring with Germany ◦ In June 1941, Hitler broke pact with Stalin, invaded USSR, USSR had to defend itself from German attack ◦ Advantageous to Japan→USSR less of a threat, given golden opportunity to take over Asia-Pacific colonies of Western powers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ By 1941, it had taken control of French Indochina
<p>So what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan's relations with the West made them wary of foreign powers and saw them as rivals and obstacles to achieving their ambitions. Japan's aggression and expansion occurred as a response to these foreign powers' presence in the region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ USA: Japan expanded its territory so that it could acquire control of more resources and a larger market to solve its economic problems after the USA imposed trade restrictions on them ◦ The Soviet Union(USSR) posed a threat to Japan because Communism was ideologically opposed to Japan's political structure. Furthermore, the USSR shared borders with Manchuria. Thus, Japan had to expand and acquire more resources as it believed that doing so would help it prepare for war against the USSR and prevent it from expanding into Asia. ◦ Japan viewed Britain as a rival since it had colonies in Asia. Thus, Japan sought to expand and acquire more territories to compete with Britain. ◦ The LON's inability to deter Japan's aggression and expansion in China emboldened them to pursue their aggressive expansion on a greater scale.

Reasons for outbreak of war in Asia-Pacific

<p>Reason #1: Historical Circumstances</p>
<p><u>Japan-US relations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good in the 1920s • In 1930, US introduced many tariffs to protect its own economy after the Great Depression • In 1937, tensions rose when Japan invaded China. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ US condemned Japan's actions and provided financial and military aid to the Chinese ◦ Imposed economic sanctions despite a dilemma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ -(Against) →(while) Japan was a potential ally to hold off Communism in Asia due to being strongly anti-communist ■ +(For) →Japan/(it) was (also) an economic and political rival that challenged US's interests in Asia-Pacific.
<p>So-What?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Japanese felt that the US had abandoned them and were antagonising them, fuelling the ultranationalist belief that Japan did not need allies, increasing

ultranationalism in Japan

Reason #2: Actions by Japan

What?

- Despite the US's initial sanctions, Japan continued, occupying French Indochina
- Japan's dilemma
 - Japanese felt that US demands(Japanese troops withdraw from China and promise not to threaten any territories owned by the US or its allies.) were unacceptable as it would mean Japan could be bullied and intimidated by the US
 - US had 6 times more resources than Japan
 - Despite that, Japanese leaders gambled that they could take on the US
 - They started to develop their empire to try to rival the US's economic strength
 - 1. (**The idea of**) The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
 - Wanted to rid Asia of the influence of Western Powers like the US
 - Promoted the idea that Asians should unite under Japan to drive foreigners out of Asia
 - In reality, it was so Japan could use the vast resources in Asia to prepare for war
 - Attack on Pearl Harbor
 - Even with the output of all its territories, Japan could not rival the US directly
 - Signed the Tripartite Pact(September 1940), allying with Germany and Italy
 - Insurance against US intervention
 - Japanese commanders decided they need to quickly disable the US to buy time to conquer territories, build economic resources and match US power
 - Admiral Yamamoto planned to target the naval base in Pearl Harbor which protected US and other Western power's interests in Asia
 - On 7 December 1941, Japanese planes launched an attack on Pearl Harbor
 - Failed to destroy the repair shops, fuel-oil tanks, crucial naval installations and all three aircraft carriers

So-What?

Japan did not heed US warnings and continued to aggress and build up military and economic power, causing the attack on Pearl Harbour, which was the last straw to bring the US into the war in Asia-Pacific

Reason #3: Actions by the USA

What?

- Following invasion of China, the US become harsher on Japan
 - President Roosevelt was worried about Japan's growing ambitions to expand, wanting to regulate it
 - Announced financial and economic measures to counter Japan's aggressive foreign policy
 - US placed embargos on raw materials in response to Japan's occupation of French Indochina
 - After unsuccessful negotiations b/w Japan and US and Japan's refusal to withdraw from China and Indochina,
 - An embargo was imposed in August 1941
 - Roosevelt resurrected a law from WWI, Trading with the Enemy Act, seizing Japanese assets in the US, making it unable to buy essential goods
 - E.g. US cut off almost 90% of Japan's oil supplies
 - Crippled Japan's army→Ships, planes and tanks were useless without fuel
 - US demanded that Japanese troops withdraw from China and promise not to threaten any territories owned by the US or its allies.
- *The US wanted to burn out Japan's finances

So-What?

US's aggressive foreign policy towards Japan diminished their relationship. Embargos like the one for oil pushed Japan to seek other alternatives to procure resources which came out as expansion into Asia

Chp 9:End of WWII

- Overview
 - Theatres of war(E & AP)
 - Reasons for victory
 - Contributions by the Allies(US, Britain, USSR)
 - Mistakes/ weakness of the Axis(Germany, Japan)

Chapter 9: The End of WWII in Europe and the Asia-Pacific

Guiding Question: Why did the Allies win the war?

- (1) Describe the strengths of the Allies
- (2) Describe the weaknesses of the Axis
- (3) Explain why the strengths of the Allies and the weaknesses of the Axis led to the end of WWII (*what was the impact of these actions?*)

Reason #1: Strengths of the Allies (A) USA (B) Britain (C) USSR <i>*Include economic and military aspects</i> <i>*Include specifics across both theatres of war (is it in Europe or Asia-Pacific?)</i>	Reason #2: Weakness of the Axis (A) Germany's military weakness - Hitler's mistakes - Two-front War - Poor planning (B) Japan's military weakness - Rivalry between Army and Navy - Overstretched Empire - Poor planning - Lack of local support
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Suggested Outline for Notes/Summary

Reason/Factor	Strength of the Allies
	<p>1. USA[EUROPE/ASIA-PACIFIC]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Power • Helped produce important equipment and weapons for the Allies • Funded resistance movements in Asia to oppose the Japanese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Supplied the Guomindang(GMD) in China with huge amounts of money, weapons and other aid to help fight the Japanese[ASIA-PACIFIC] • Devoted many resources to Britain and USSR to fight Germany, which it viewed as the biggest threat[EUROPE] • Set up the... <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lend-Lease scheme(March 1941)-Supplied vast amounts of food, fuel and equipment to help British fight against Hitler[EUROPE] 2. Sent supplies to USSR. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transported via merchant ships, grouped in convoys with naval escorts to protect against German U-boats[EUROPE] • US shipyards built cargo ships(Liberty ships) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In 1943, 3 were made daily ◦ Building more ships than the U-boats could sink • Provided the USSR with >500,000 motor vehicles ,1,900 locomotives and ½ of its rubber tyre and copper supply.

2. Military strength(Mostly Asia-P)

- Later half of 1943, Allies sank 141 U-boats
 - Germans losing more U-boats than they could sink Allied ships
 - Germans called off the U-boat campaign[EUROPE]
- From 1937-1941, Japan built up a large empire in Asia and the Pacific[ASIA-PACIFIC]
 - Allies used an island-hopping strategy→Utilising air attacks and submarines to isolate Japanese territory, instead of capturing it.
 1. They would then conquer the poorly defended islands, using them to cut off flow of essential supplies from ships to the island
 2. Allowed the Allies to incur few casualties and enabled them to directly attack Japan in a few years
- Strong resistance from Japanese forces caused US to use its newly developed atomic bombs without warning[ASIA-PACIFIC]
 - Caused Japan to surrender due to the casualties.

2. Britain[EUROPE]

- Refusal to make deals with Germany
 - Even when close to defeat , British Prime Minister Winston Churchill refused to make any kind of deal with Germany[EUROPE]
- Fighting over home ground(such as during the German invasion, 1940-1941)[EUROPE]
 1. Reduced fuel used for production
 2. Allowed the tapping of large reserves of spare parts
- Military technology[EUROPE]
 - The British Royal Air Force's(RAF) fighter aircrafts, Supermarine Spitfire and Hawker Hurricane, were equal to those of the Germans during the Battle of Britain.
 - Its factories were able to keep producing more aircrafts to replace the ones they lost
 - Had the newly developed radar
 - Detect and locate incoming enemy aircraft
- Coordinated the Allies' power→Became a substantial military base
 - Troops from all over the empire, especially Canada and the Caribbean stationed there
 - When US entered the war in 1941, Britain became the base for a large US Army presence
 - Made D-day landings(1944) and Allied bombing campaigns against Germany possible[EUROPE]

3.USSR[EUROPE/ASIA-PACIFIC]

- Strength of reorganised military

- German forces halted by Russian winter→USSR took the time to reform the Red Army completely
 - Changes

1.Officers given ↑ freedom & independence

- Stalin banned Communist Party from interfering with military decisions

2.Effective new weapons, like the T-34 tank, developed and mass-produced

3.Radio communications adopted, radios placed in all tanks and aircrafts

4.Harsh discipline used.

- E.g. Order 227(July 1942) ordered Soviet Army to fight and die for Russian soil
- Stalin emerged as a leader who inspired confidence and loyalty
- When fighting the Germans in Stalingrad, 1942, were able to encircle them and force them to surrender
 - Raised Soviet morale

- Economic resources and production

- Took measures:

1.Adults received no food unless they worked for the war effort in some way

2.Forced labour used

3.Police kept close control of the population

■ Results:

- Produced small range of reliable weapons in vast quantities
- Surpassed German war production in 1942
 - By 1943, produced 1.5x aircraft and 2x tanks as Germans
- Shifted its major industrial complexes to the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan as Germany captured much of its agricultural and industrial capacity
- Took advantage of resources from the US and Britain
 - In the Battle of Kursk(July 1943), had 10x the tanks of the Germans , more aircrafts, artillery and other weapons e.g. rocket launchers.
 - Continued to advance until they reached Berlin, May 1945
- Entry into war in Asia-Pacific[Asia-Pacific]
 - Agreed at Tehran and Yalta Conference that it would enter war in Asia-Pacific after defeating Germany

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Declared war on Japan(8 August 1945) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Launched invasion simultaneously on three fronts of Manchuria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Were able to defeat Kwantung Army which occupied North Korea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contributed to Japan's decision to surrender to the Allies.
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Reason/Factor	Weakness of the Axis
What & So what?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Germany's military weakness <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hitler's mistakes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hitler was not experienced in military command. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inefficient command structure→Commanders constantly had to report to Hitler, who regularly intervened in military decisions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Halted German forces' advance towards Dunkirk(May 1940) ○ Insisted on seizing Stalingrad despite most German commanders wanting to withdraw from it.→Committed and lost hundreds of troops pointlessly by February 1943 ○ Declared war on the US four days after Pearl Harbor attack,despite Tripartite Pact not obliging them to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Brought US into the European theatre of war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Germany had to compete with one of the greatest world powers. 2. Two-front war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fought a single-front war against Britain and France,but failed to defeat Britain. ● Placed Germany in a two-front war when it invaded the USSR in 1941. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevented concentration of efforts and resources 3. Poor planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Put too many resources into building giant battleships like Bismarck and Tirpitz <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Failed to build aircraft carriers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Made Allied aircrafts effective against the ships. ● Germans never developed heavy bombers like RAF's Lancaster or the US' B-17 which could severely damage towns and cities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ German bombers too small→Could not carry enough bombs

- In Battle of Britain, RAF had advantage of radar and plenty of fuel, ammunition and spare parts.
 - On the other hand, Luftwaffe(German airforce) had shortage of these resources

- **Japan's military weakness**

- 1. Rivalry between the Army and Navy**

- Japanese army and navy had conflict with each other since the Meiji Period.
 - In the 1930s, they had different goals and ideas for how to seize territories to obtain resources to sustain Japan's economy
 - When the war broke out, their rivalry prevented them from sharing resources, exchanging military intelligence and coordinating attacks and defences against the Allies.
 - In 1942, navy asked the army to provide troop support for invading Australia, army refused
 - Instead, the army
 1. remained unresponsive throughout the Pacific war
 2. Late to recognise the threat of US counter-offensive in late 1942
 3. Refused to commit significant reinforcements to the Pacific Islands throughout 1943
 - They could not agree on where to set Japan's defensive perimeter against the Allies.

- 2. Overstretched empire**

- Japanese empire was very spread out
 - Rail and road communications were poor in many areas
 - Difficult to deliver raw materials and workers efficiently to places they were needed.
 - Large quantities of raw materials and finished goods, like weapons and vehicles, had to be transported by sea.

- 3. Poor planning**

- Did not destroy US' aircraft carriers during the attack on Pearl Harbor→More important than traditional naval power.
 - Allowed the US Navy to recover from the attack quickly.

- 4. Lack of local support**

- Why?
 1. Looted the resources of the conquered lands
 2. Abused the locals and forced thousands into slave labour
 3. Millions of civilians died under Japanese rule.
- Therefore

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Civilians began to resist against the Japanese any way they could2. Large-scale resistance movements<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communists in China carried out a campaign of guerrilla warfare against the Japanese• North Koreans joined the Chinese communists, later fighting the Japanese back in Korea• In Vietnam, nationalist leader Ho Chi Minh led the Viet Minh in a guerilla campaign<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Wore down the Japanese• Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army(MPAJA), a mainly communist movement, fought an underground war against the Japanese. |
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Chp 10:Origins and development of the Cold War

- Overview
 - Actors, Actions and impacts
 - Actions by the West(US)
 - Actions by the East(USSR)

Key events leading to the Cold War

Summary of Key Events

Name of Development	Provide Descriptions of the Event	Explain how the event affected the relationship b/w US and USSR, how the event contributed to the development of the Cold War
Yalta Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allies clearly winning the war • US and USSR had antagonising views <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ US: Wanted peace, safety and prosperity in a post-war world ◦ Wanted capitalism and democracy as a base for international development→A means to gain political influence and benefit economically through trade ◦ Believed recovery of Western Europe was essential for international stability and US prosperity from trade ◦ Reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alarmed by Soviet-supported communist parties in Eastern Europe who wanted to seize power according to the Communist Manifesto ■ Trade with Europe disrupted due to WWII ◦ USSR:Establish buffer states in Eastern Europe to prevent another invasion ◦ Believed that Eastern Europe must remain friendly to USSR for its own security ◦ Massive war reparations from Germany to repair its own economy and ensure Germany could not threaten it again ◦ Reasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Russia/USSR invaded by Germany twice through Poland ■ WWII resulted in at least 20 mil Soviet citizens' deaths and devastation of USSR's industries and cities • Agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ USSR to enter A-P theatre of war once Germany surrendered ◦ Germany divided into 4 zones, each belonging to US, French, British and Soviets, even Berlin, which was deep in the Soviet zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrasting views over how post-war Europe should be organised meant that they would likely perceive each others' actions and intentions with suspicious(mutual suspicions) • Despite agreements made at Yalta which showed that both superpowers could co-exist, there were lingering disagreements over the case of Poland(p.44) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Different views over Poland left deep-seated resentment and suspicions over Stalin's intentions • Churchill's concerns over the possibility of USSR jeopardising the free world pushed him to make plans for a possible future war against the USSR

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nazi war criminals responsible for Holocaust tried before an international court ○ Countries liberated from German occupation allowed free election to choose its government ○ Big Three to join United Nations, organisation which kept peace after the war ○ Eastern Europe becomes Soviet sphere of influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stalin concerned about future security of USSR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Therefore, tensions rose when the US and USSR had to make compromises due to their opposing and antagonistic views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This would have been perceived by Stalin as a threat to USSR's security, making him more suspicious of the Allies' intentions in Europe
Potsdam Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Change in leadership→Replaced Roosevelt and Churchill for Truman and Attlee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Truman was concerned about the threat of the USSR to Western Europe's security. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wanted to challenge Stalin on big issues ○ Both Truman and Attlee were more inexperienced in foreign affairs than their predecessors ● Relationship went downhill as the two powers were less likely to compromise ● Soviet control at the time increased <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Soviet troops controlled most of East Europe ○ Red Army liberated countries of East Europe from Germany but Stalin left his troops there <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ By July 1945, Stalin's troops effectively controlled Baltic states, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania(Much of Eastern Europe) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Particularly, Poland was a source of tension among the Allies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stalin set up communist government there, ignoring what the Poles(Polish people) wanted, and encouraged communists in other states to take power ○ Britain and US protested as they felt Stalin broke agreements of Yalta Conference, which allowed free elections in Poland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stalin believed that Poland should be under the USSR's control because the USSR had been invaded twice by Germany through Poland. Stalin's actions in Poland showed that he could not be trusted as he broke promises made in Yalta where Poland was to have free elections ● Disagreements over Eastern Europe and the fate of Germany created misunderstanding and suspicions over one another's intentions
The Atomic Bomb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When Truman told Stalin about the atomic bomb at Potsdam to try and intimidate Stalin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stalin was unbothered as Soviet spies had already leaked the information to Stalin ○ Soviet technicians and scientists started working on their own atomic bomb before Potsdam Conference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Truman believed secrecy over the bombs would allow him to intimidate Stalin ● Increased Stalin's distrust of the West as they were supposed to be Allies

<p>Communist Takeover of Eastern Europe (Salami Tactics)</p> <p>1945-1949</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stalin wanted to control governments of East Europe to protect USSR from future attacks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Used “Salami” tactics to remove political opponents one by one, making sure that communist governments in Europe were led by politicians loyal to him <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Established coalition governments in East Europe where the local communist party was influential. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The communist party would work with other parties in the beginning but would gradually take control by isolating and suppressing other parties in the coalition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ These parties would be banned, their leaders arrested, exiled, even murdered ○ To Stalin, controlling Eastern Europe made sense as it was the traditional route through which enemies from the West attacked Russia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Controlling the region created <u>buffer states</u> which would make it challenging for others to invade USSR through it ○ To Truman, Stalin’s actions were evidence of empire-building. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Many in the US were tired of conflict and were wary of dragging the US into international politics, arguing that Stalin’s actions did not concern them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Truman interpreted Stalin’s actions as evidence that he was trying to build a communist empire and spread communism across Europe. Hence, Truman wanted to prevent such scenarios. ● Truman invited Winston Churchill to give a speech known as the Iron Curtain Speech, which warned of the dangers of the USSR. This was to rally the US public to be more involved in international affairs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Soviet media and Stalin took offence and were angry with how the US portrayed them. ○ Resulted in greater anger and fear between US and USSR→Worsened tensions.
<p>Iron Curtain Speech</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In light of Stalin’s salami tactics, Truman arranged for ex-British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, to give his “Iron Curtain” speech in Fulton Missouri. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Churchill was still highly respected, Truman wanted to use his influence to gain the public’s support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Churchill warned of the dangers of the USSR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alarmed Americans and got Truman needed support for the US to involve itself in international affairs ● Made the Soviets and Stalin unhappy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Truman interpreted Stalin’s actions as evidence that he was trying to build a communist empire and spread communism across Europe. Hence, Truman wanted to prevent such

		<p>scenarios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truman invited Winston Churchill to give a speech known as the Iron Curtain Speech, which warned of the dangers of the USSR. This was to rally the US public to be more involved in international affairs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Soviet media and Stalin took offence and were angry with how the US portrayed them. Resulted in greater anger and fear between US and USSR→Worsened tensions.
Truman Doctrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relations b/w US and USSR were bad→Truman continued to be strict against Stalin Created due to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1946, there was a civil war b/w the rival parties, Greek Communist Party and the Greek royalists. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British lacked resources to control the situation and withdraw from Greece in 27 Feb 1947 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truman faced the prospect of another European nation falling to communism Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stalin trying to gain influence in Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wanted access to Turkish Straits so Soviet ships could sail from Black Sea to Mediterranean Sea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truman concerned Turkey would ally with USSR, spreading communist influence in Middle East, where crucial oil reserves were With the help of American newspapers, Truman exaggerated the threat in Greece and Turkey to gain the public's support Truman announced that the US would help (money, military equipment and advice) democratic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Truman Doctrine indicates that the US had changed its policy to actively resist communism and prevent its spread. As such, Stalin created Cominform to include all communist states under one single alliance. Truman <u>exaggerated</u> the threat of the USSR in Turkey and Greece. This worsened the relationship between the US and USSR, because <u>Stalin had earlier promised Churchill that the USSR would not assist the communists in Greece.</u> Stalin saw the Truman Doctrine as a threat, and thus it was the source of distrust and anger b/w

	<p>countries threatened by communist influence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Passed the Greece and Turkey Aid Bill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Package of US\$400M to aid Greece and Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Secured Turkey as US' ally ● Strengthened influence of the monarchists who opposed communism in Greece 	both superpowers.
Marshall Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Truman wanted to use the US' economic power to prevent the spread of communism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ordered US Secretary of State, George Marshall, to create an economic aid plan ○ Needed Europe to recover so US industries had a market to export goods to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Created the Marshall Plan, June 1947 ● Invested \$13B into Europe's damaged economies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ April 1948 onwards, food, machinery, animals and other items shipped to democratic European countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wanted to get people back to work and make money ■ Wanted people to feel good about capitalism and stray far from communism ■ People were extremely grateful ● Most financial aid given to the US' closest allies (Britain, France) ● Non-democratic, non-capitalist countries did not receive any financial support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example, Italy did not receive any aid until a non-communist government took power in 1948 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As a result of the Marshall Plan, the economies in Western European countries recovered from WWII quickly. This bound the USA and its allies closer against communism. ● Stalin believed the Marshall Plan was used by the USA to gain control over Western Europe.-As it was similar to what the USSR was doing in Eastern Europe ● Stalin was worried that the USA's domination of Western Europe was the first step for the USA to advance into Eastern Europe and threaten USSR's sphere of influence. ● Stalin responded by transforming the occupied countries in Eastern Europe into satellite states through COMECON and COMINFORM ● Marshall Plan created a lot of anger and sense of threat for the USSR→Worsened tensions
Cominform and Comecon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stalin angered by Marshall Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Felt US was controlling Western Europe like it controlled Eastern Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ However, US did not need a buffer zone like the USSR. ■ Felt threatened that the US could further advance to Eastern Europe and threaten Soviet control. ■ Feared that Germany's quick recovery was due to US wanting to use Germany against the USSR. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In response, Stalin tightened control over Eastern Europe, turning them into satellite states, force to stay close to the USSR by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cominform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Set up in 1947 ■ Members included leaders of communist parties in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With COMECON and COMINFORM, the countries of Eastern Europe were insulated from outside control and influence (especially in Western Europe and USA) ● The USA perceived COMECON and COMECON as serious threats that further divided Europe ideologically. ● As such, there were heightened tensions b/w both powers.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eastern Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Published propaganda to unite communist states in Europe and to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensured satellite states implemented Soviet-style communism and mainly traded with other Cominform countries. ■ Used Cominform to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tighten control over the satellite states 2. Ensure US did not gain political influence in them ■ At Cominform meetings, Stalin told East European states which policies to follow(e.g. Rejecting financial support from the Marshall Plan and cutting off trade and other contact to non-Cominform countries) ○ Comecon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Set up in response to the Marshall Plan. ■ To make sure satellite states were free from US control and influence ■ Comecon members would trade mostly with each other instead of the West. ■ Satellite states were promised benefits like in the Marshall Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Instead, the USSR was favoured compared to other members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example, Poland forced to sell coal to USSR at 1/10 its open market price 	
The Berlin Blockade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1944, US created the Morgenthau Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Germany would be broken up four zones, its industries dismantled to prevent the strength to wage war ● ↑ tensions b/w East and West <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Truman began to see Germany as a potential ally against USSR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ France and Britain also keen on rebuilding Germany's economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Controlling their zones of Germany wasted resources ● Early 1948, US, France, Britain combined their zones into a single economic unit(Trizone) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New currency introduced ○ Stalin saw it as rebuilding its old enemy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wanted to force the Allies out of Berlin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carried out the Berlin Blockade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cut rail and road links from Allied zones to West Berlin ○ Disrupted water and power supplies ○ If Allies stayed in Berlin, the people there would suffer ● However, Truman refused to leave Berlin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countered by ordering the Berlin Airlift 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The USA and its allies responded to the blockade by supplying West Berlin with resources by air for a year . This was known as the Berlin Airlift. ● The Berlin Blockade signalled the division of Europe into two opposing camps: Western Europe+USA versus Eastern Europe+USSR ● After the Berlin Blockade, Germany was divided into two: West Germany and East Germany.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ US and its allies supplied West Berlin with coal, food and medicine by air for close to a year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Western media praised the air crews' courage and endurance ● Soviet media criticised the constant flights' safety ● May 1949, Stalin gave up, lifting the blockade ● After the blockade, Truman announced that the French, US and British zones would unite to create West Germany(Federal Republic of Germany) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not long after, Stalin announced the Soviet zone would become East Germany(German Democratic Republic) ○ Berlin divided into East and West Berlin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Concrete wall dividing East and West Berlin(Berlin Wall) in later years 	
Formation of NATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At the height of Berlin Blockade, Western powers met in Washington <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Signed an agreement to work together <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Created the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation(NATO), April 1949 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All NATO members agreed to go to war if any member was attacked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Truman wanted it clear that the US would intervene in Western Europe if necessary ○ NATO countries provided US forces with secure bases in Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ US allies like Britain happy for US forces in Europe, protected from Soviet attacks ■ USSR saw it as a threat by Western powers, split world into two military blocs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● USSR saw the formation of NATO as an aggressive action because NATO would allow US to be based in NATO bases across Europe. The presence of such bases provided USA with the opportunity to threaten the USSR militarily ● USSR saw the formation of NATO as an attempt by the West to carve the world into two military blocs ● These perceptions resulted in Stalin's further distrust of the West.→Worsened tensions
Formation of the Warsaw Pact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stalin died in 1953 but East-West tensions remained ● West Germany invited to join NATO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Together with its rearming, USSR viewed it as a threat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In response, the USSR created the Warsaw Pact(May 1955) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All communist states in East Europe, except Yugoslavia, joined ● Members agreed that if any member was threatened, they would help defend it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthened USSR→Effectively gave USSR command of all satellite state armies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased tensions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For the next 35 years, the two sides spent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With the Warsaw Pact, the USSR had command of all the armies of the satellite states. This strengthened the USSR and solidified the division of Europe into military blocs ● All countries involved in NATO and the Warsaw Pact could potentially be pulled into a war should there be a conflict b/w members of the two alliances.

	<p>vast resources and efforts stopping possible invasions from each other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Thousands of US troops, tanks, aircrafts and weapons stationed in bases across Europe, particularly West Germany○ USSR and other Warsaw Pact members trained their military forces, stationed troops in each member's territory in case NATO attacked <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ingrained Soviet rule in East Europe<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Soviet troops dealt with protests and uprisings rather than the respective governments<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For example, when there was nation-wide revolt in Hungary(4 Nov 1956), they were dealt with by Soviet tanks and troops■ Caused thousands of deaths and injuries■ Nearly a ¼ Million Hungarians fled the shores■ Similar protests in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Romania were crushed in the same way	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Resources were committed to preparing and preventing a possible invasion from the other side● The Warsaw Pact was perceived by the USA as a threat→Worsened tensions
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Chp 11:Korean War

- Overview
 - Civil War to Proxy War
 - Actors, actions and impacts

Actors in the Korean War

Country	What happened?	How did it contribute to the outbreak of the Korean War?
North Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With support from USSR, North Korea established the Democratic People's Republic of Korea(9 September 1948) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognised Kim Il Sung as their leader ○ USSR to withdraw from NK by 1948 ● As their leader, Kim used propaganda to develop a cult of personality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Isolated NK from the rest of the world→Limited external influence and opposition ● Kim had ambitions of uniting Korea under one rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Willing to resort to force to achieve it ● Kim had a large army of well-trained and experienced troops ● Many North Koreans fought alongside Mao's communists in the war against Chiang's Nationalists. ● Kim was able to gain Stalin and Mao's support through his persistent advocacy for invading the South. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Created the faction which would oppose the democracy of South Korea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kim's ambitions guided North Korea towards conflict with South Korea with intention of unifying Korea under Kim's rule, resulting in many border clashes and thus increased tensions between the two sides ● Allowed Kim to win the support of both USSR and China to support his war-mongering ways towards South Korea, causing more conflict
South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After gaining majority votes in the election(May 1948), Rhee became president of the newly founded Republic of Korea/South Korea.(August 1948) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ US forces to withdraw by June 1949 ● Over time, Rhee became increasingly authoritarian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arrested, even killed, political opponents, including suspected communists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Created the faction which would oppose the communism of North Korea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As Rhee turned increasingly authoritarian, he was more likely to make foreign policy turns NK more aggressive ○ Interests in uniting Korea would cause Rhee to start wars with NK in hopes of taking it over ● This was the trigger factor which caused NK/SK tensions to reach a breaking point.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Had ambitions of uniting Korea ● South Korean warships attacked North Korean military installations near Taedong River(near 38th parallel) in 1949 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sunk most of NK's west coast fleet ○ From 1949 onwards, frequent fights around 38th parallel ○ Border skirmishes and many small-scale assaults also happened near the 38th parallel during the first half of 1950 ○ Resulted in heavy casualties on both sides ● By the end of 1948, the Korean Peninsula was divided, became a place of great tension <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High chance of a civil war occurring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Escalated the tensions into a civil war conflict
US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● During the national election south of the 38th parallel, US supported Syngman Rhee as president <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rhee was anti-communist, fluent in English and graduated from prestigious US universities. ● Despite disagreements with Rhee's policies(Arresting and killing political opponents and potential communist elements), the US sustained support for Rhee and his government due to their anti-communist stance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevented the spread of communism from the North. ● Refused to provide SK with large supplies of weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feared that they would be used to attack North Korea. ○ Still initiated border clashes to capture territories in NK ● Seemed unlikely that Korea would play a significant role in developing the Cold War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ US decided that Korea was out of their "defensive perimeter" in Asia-Pacific <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The defensive perimeter was a security policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● US engagement in Korean politics caused the Koreas to become proxies for the greater war against US and USSR(Democracy vs Communism) ● US helping SK capture NK territories angered USSR, who would be more willing to increase involvement in Korea ● Caused the US to increase involvement in Korea, escalating tensions to become a proxy war. ● With the drafting of NSC-68, Truman was more inclined to intervene if war broke out in Korea

	<p>announced by US Secretary of State Dean Acheson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In his speech, Acheson stressed the importance of protecting Japan, which was still under occupation and rehabilitation of the Allies after WWII, and the Philippines, its former colony. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Did not mention the Korean Peninsula • Concerned about China having turned communist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Feared communism would spread throughout Asia ◦ Refused to accept the CCP government, continued supporting the GMD government in Taiwan • US spies reported that Stalin was using Cominform to help communists win power in Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Feared that communist countries were collaborating to spread communism which would overrun Asia ◦ Convinced of Stalin's intention to spread communism worldwide • By April 1950, the US defensive perimeter was expanding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Changed its position to oppose spread of communism in Asia • The US State Department created a top-secret report(National Security Council Paper No. 68/ NSC-68). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set out a more aggressive foreign policy against communism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Could not risk victory for NK→Mean communism won and US humiliated 	
USSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USSR allowed Kim Il Sung to establish control through political committees and his loyal followers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ He was trained in the USSR and fought alongside the Chinese communists against Japan • USSR disallowed elections to take place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Wanted to establish political and economic influence over 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US engagement in Korean politics caused the Koreans to become proxies for the greater war against US and USSR(Democracy vs Communism)

North Korea

- USSR refused to support NK in reunifying Korea despite persuasion from Kim
 - Had the greater priority of creating a buffer zone of communist states in Eastern Europe to protect the USSR.
 - Did not want to create more conflict with US
 - Did not want to expend Soviet resources arming and supplying NK for war.
- <1949, Stalin reluctant to support Kim in conquering South Korea
 - Did not want to risk direct military confrontation with US
- Soviets happy that China became communist
 - Supported Mao and his movement during the Chinese Civil War
 - Acquired a powerful new ally against US
- In Feb 1950, the two powers signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance
 - Came a month later than Acheson's US defensive perimeter
 - Involved agreements about land and transport in East Asia & a \$300M cumulative loan from USSR to China to help China rebuild after years of war.
- USSR detonated its first atomic bomb(August 1949)
- US no longer had the advantage
 - USSR more likely to be fine supporting Kim in invading SK
- <1950, Stalin refused to help Kim
 - Changed due to developments in the Cold War
 - Both superpowers wanted to expand global influence, especially in Asia-Pacific
- Controlling NK would provide USSR with a platform to spread communist ideology and counter US' influence in Japan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When communist China emerged under Mao, Stalin gained a powerful ally. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed in Feb 1950 further increased the USSR's trust in China. If there was conflict in Korea, it seemed likely Mao would supply troops and support for NK Concurrently, the US now had one more problem to deal with 	
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After WWII, the Chinese Civil War resumed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mao Zedong's Chinese Communist Party(CCP) VS Chiang Kai-Shek's GMD for control over China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCP won, China became communist GMD established themselves in Taiwan off Chinese mainland Communist power increased ↑↑ Although wary of getting involved in Korea, Mao wanted to show that the new China was a powerful force. 	

Impact of the Korean War			
North Korea	South Korea	USA (Foreign Policy)	USSR (Foreign Policy)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underwent armistice talks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> POW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,000 UN, 90,000 SK, 100,000 NK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many died in captivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underwent armistice talks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> POW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,000 UN, 90,000 SK, 100,000 NK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many died in captivity Many North Korean troops tried to stay in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardened USA's resolve to pursue its policy of containment in Asia. South Korea, Japan and Taiwan became central to US foreign policy in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USSR set up the Warsaw Pact in 1955 to counter anti-communist alliances/movements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included the USSR and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many North Korean troops tried to stay in South Korea Small no. of UN and SK POWs opted to stay in NK or China Even with that, there was still mutual suspicion from both sides on whether all POWs have been returned Many POWs were treated with suspicion due to fear that they had been brainwashed by the enemy and would go against their homeland. <p>2.Decision on SK-NK border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communists wanted division on the 38th parallel while US and SK wanted it along the battle lines established b/w the two sides To settle the issue, the Demilitarized Zone(DMZ) was created b/w SK & NK. 	<p>South Korea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small no. of UN and SK POWs opted to stay in NK or China Even with that, there was still mutual suspicion from both sides on whether all POWs have been returned Many POWs were treated with suspicion due to fear that they had been brainwashed by the enemy and would go against their homeland. <p>2.Decision on SK-NK border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communists wanted division on the 38th parallel while US and SK wanted it along the battle lines established b/w the two sides To settle the issue, the Demilitarized Zone(DMZ) was created b/w SK & NK. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both sides agreed to move their troops back ≈ 2KM from the border(Military Demarcation Line) 	<p>Asia as the US deployed its military considerably in both Japan and South Korea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Korean War provided the US with the impetus to intensify and build up its military power and presence. 	<p>communist countries from Eastern Europe.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Both sides agreed to move their troops back ≈ 2KM from the border(Military Demarcation Line) 			
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Chp 12:Vietnam War

- North Vietnam vs USA
- Actors, actions and impact
- REasons for defeat of USA

Actors in the outbreak of the Vietnam War

Who	What was done?	How did tensions escalate?
South Vietnam (Dien's unpopularity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July 1955,Dien announced that the Vietnam-wide elections agreed at the Geneva Conference were cancelled. • Held a referendum on a proposal to remove Head of State Bao Dai, last emperor of Vietnam and install himself as president. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ However, the results were 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancelling the elections caused anger amongst North Vietnamese, who had the chance of a fully-communist Vietnam taken away from them, resulting in increasing tensions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Formal Viet Minh members waged low-level

	<p>rigged in Diem's favour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Diem's land reforms were not far-reaching to benefit most peasants, many landlords clung to their wealth • *Diem's regime blatantly practised nepotism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appointed his brothers as key officials and diplomats ○ Refused to hold elections, even for local councils ○ Some of Diem's pro-Catholic policies antagonised the Buddhist majority in Vietnam • Diem responded to the insurgency harshly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Locked up thousands of suspected communists, many of them tortured and executed. ○ Attempted strikes at the insurgents' military bases. • Responded to guerilla warfare from North Vietnam with Strategic Hamlet policy. 	<p>disruption and harassment campaigns against his regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diem lost the support of his landlord supporter base while insufficiently winning support from the peasants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More people opposed his regime, looking for other alternatives like in North Vietnam, causing increasing tensions • Resulted in widespread, well-organised protests led by influential Buddhist monks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rallied Vietnamese to oppose Diem, instigating civil war • Attempts by the regime to stem out insurgency only fuelled the movement more <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Civil war continued, with tensions
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relocated peasants to fortified villages , away from Viet Cong influence ○ Meant that the US Air Force and South Vietnamese Army could attack the Viet Cong without fear of civilian casualties 	<p>escalating as time went on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● North Vietnamese understood it that the South Vietnamese were prepared to go to war with them
North Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In May 1959, the North Vietnam government approved Group 559, a specialised unit of the North Vietnam Army. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tasked with transporting weapons, ammunition and other equipment to the Viet Cong/National Liberation Front(the insurgents). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Viet Cong included South Vietnamese opponents of the government & large numbers of communist North Vietnamese 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordination b/w South Vietnamese insurgents and the Communist North Vietnamese elevated tensions b/w the North and South ● Attacks on South Vietnam from North Vietnamese forces caused anger in South Vietnam, further escalating tensions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> taking orders from Ho ○ (Viet Cong) Carried out 1,700 assassinations b/w 1957-1960 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Targets could be anyone associated with the South Vietnamese government ○ Staged hundreds of attacks on government forces ● The Viet Cong entered guerilla war against the South Vietnamese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Used the Ho Chi Minh Trail to send reinforcements and supplies to guerilla fighters ○ Attacked South Vietnamese government forces, officials and buildings 	
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supported states and/or groups that created an anti-US buffer in Vietnam(especially if they were communist) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contributed to the accumulation of Communist power in North Vietnam. Resources received were used to sustain the North Vietnamese guerilla efforts.

USSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provided increasing no. of arms and essential supplies to North Vietnam throughout the mid-1960s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By the late 1960s, the USSR was providing more support to North Vietnam than China, particularly aircrafts and air defences . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contributed to the accumulation of Communist power in North Vietnam. Resources received were used to sustain the North Vietnamese guerilla efforts.
USA	<p>1. John F. Kennedy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● US organised help to South Vietnam under the Military Assistance Command Vietnam (MACV) ● Sent military advisors to train the South Vietnamese Army ● Supplied military equipment. <p>2. Lyndon B. Johnson (Kennedy was assassinated)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● US increased no. of military advisors and economic assistance to South Vietnam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Due to ↑ political instability in South Vietnam after Diem's assassination and ↑ tensions b/w US and the communist bloc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● North Vietnam felt threatened as the US was preparing South Vietnamese for war with military training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Made worse when Johnson increased military training and aid to South Vietnamese forces

	from various international developments,	
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Part 2: Attributing Blame

After looking at what the different powers had done, who do you think should be blamed? What makes you so say?

North Vietnam should be given the most blame. They actively sought to increase transportation of resources to the Viet Cong and worked with South Vietnamese opponents to try and take down Diem's regime. They staged damages to Diem's regime from low-level disruptions to guerilla war against key government officials, during which many government officials were killed and government buildings were damaged. In addition, even civilians were not safe from the North Vietnamese killings. Anyone caught to be connected to the South Vietnamese government was killed. Understandably, South Vietnam and the US found a need to defend and even counter against the Communist Vietnam offensive, leading to further escalation of tensions. However, it still stands that North Vietnam is the root factor in why the North-South Vietnamese tensions further increased and led to the Vietnam War.

Chapter 12: Case Study of Vietnam War

Qn: What was the impact of the Vietnam War on Vietnam, USSR and the USA?

Impact of Vietnam War		
Vietnam	USA	USSR
<p>Politically, North and South Vietnam were reunited.</p> <p>However, the war caused widespread suffering, with at least 1mil Vietnamese deaths. Furthermore, South Vietnam's defeat displaced many Vietnamese who attempted to flee from the new communist regime.</p> <p>Hardship continued for some after the reunification.</p>	<p>Showed that the ideology of the West was not morally superior to communism. Atrocities committed by US soldiers and use of chemical weapons damaged the US reputation</p> <p>The US' failure to enact containment in SEA meant that countries like Laos and Cambodia also turned communist by 1975, as per</p>	<p>The USSR pursued peaceful relations with the US(Detente).US and USSR signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to reduce nuclear weapons, resulting in a series of successful bilateral negotiations(Strategic Arms Limitation Talks). Met again in Helsinki, Finland to discuss border and human rights.</p>

<p>They were mostly former South Vietnamese supporters and collaborators who had to go through "re-education" camps.</p>	<p>the domino theory.</p> <p>Instead of supporting Nixon's foreign policy like they would with other presidents, Congress instead exercised greater oversight of presidential actions. For example, they forbade US military aid to Cambodia in 1970. It also introduced the War Powers Act, limiting the President's ability to go to war.</p> <p>The US sought understanding with the USSR.(Detente) In 1972, US and USSR signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to reduce nuclear weapons, resulting in a series of successful bilateral negotiations(Strategic Arms Limitation Talks). Met again in Helsinki, Finland to discuss border and human rights. Ended its block on China's representation in the UN. Nixon made visits to China to improve diplomatic relations.</p>	
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Chp 13:Decolonisation of British Malaya

- Overview
 - Impact of Japanese Occupation
 - What was the Malayan Union?
 - What was the Federation of Malaya
 - Reasons for independence

Consolidation A

How did the events between 1941 and 1948 impact Malaya?

	Impact of WWII	Impact of the Malaya Union	Impact of the Federation of Malaya
Political System (e.g. system of government, direct or indirect rule, power of sultans, citizenship)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unprepared British forces easily defeated by the Japanese Malayans saw British soldiers and officials taken as POWs and doing hard labour Shattered the myth of colonial superiority ↓↓ British prestige among the people Malayans were exposed to anti-Western propaganda in schools, cinemas, newspapers and on the radio The Japanese rejected Western values and made Japanese the official language in Malaya. While most did not believe the propaganda, they became more critical of British colonial rule Malayan Communist Party was revived. The main resistance force against the Japanese was the MPAJA->Mainly Chinese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carried out guerilla warfare in the jungles against Japanese Although trained by the British, they were led by MCP members MCP's reputation among the people improved, especially the Chinese. The British recognised the MCP as a legal party and stopped suppressing it for a period of time. People experienced socio-economic hardships during the Occupation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created a national consciousness in Malaya. People had a growing desire to be freed from colonial rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realised that they had to decide their own destiny and defend themselves Nationalism allowed Malaya's political leaders to unite the people, develop the economy and raise the standard of living, especially among the poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many Malay nationalists were concerned about the economic position of the Malays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was proposed to give direct rule of the Malayan Union to the British Would bring the 11 territories in Malaya under a central government Malayan Union headed by a British Governor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sultans remained, but were no longer sovereigns with any power to rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instead became advisors to the Governor 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Replaced the strong central government of the Malayan Union with a weaker federal system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual states enjoy a great degree of power and autonomy over local administration and affairs Sultans would remain sovereigns only in name, and would no longer enjoy absolute power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave the impression of indirect rule In reality, Sultans were constitutional monarchs, obliged to accept laws made by the federal and state governments UMNO demanded stricter citizenship laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argued that more non-Malay citizens=Take up more positions in the government and civil service at the expense of Malays. British accepted UMNO's argument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made it more difficult for non-Malays to become citizens, thus protecting the political and economic interests of Malays.

<p>Economy (e.g economic arrangement, economic power of the various ethnic groups)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British defeat and Japanese rule caused disruptions to the export of raw materials(e.g. Rubber, tin) during the war. Many people experienced hardship due to shortages of necessities(e.g.food, medical supplies) Constant threat of famines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaya used to import much of its rice. Now, rubber plantations had to be cleared for rice cultivation, and rice was rationed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMNO demanded stricter citizenship laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argued that more non-Malay citizens=Take up more positions in the government and civil service at the expense of Malay. British accepted UMNO's argument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made it more difficult for non-Malays to become citizens, thus protecting the political and economic interests of Malays.
<p>Society (e.g. plural society, relations between ethnic groups)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiences of the Japanese Occupation differed amongst ethnic groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Malays were treated well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.g. Sent to Japanese-run colleges in Melaka and S'pore, making them more confident about governing the country Chinese were treated poorly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Punished, even killed, for supporting the war in China against Japan, and for resisting invasion of Malaya ↑ Tensions b/w ethnic groups in Malaya, leading to violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malayan People's Anti Japanese army(MPAJA) 1. Instances of members of the MPAJA attacking and killing alleged collaborators with the Japanese 2. Often targeted police posts(Most policemen were Malays) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In response to MPAJA attacks, Malay villagers organised to defend themselves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many cases of Malays attacking the Chinese 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Granted citizenship to all who were born or reside in Malaya regardless of ethnicity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All citizens would have equal rights, including the right to work in the civil service.→Employment in the civil service would no longer be reserved solely for Malays. Recognised all people's right to self-determination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned to gradually transfer power to Malaya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To do so, a central government was needed Malays->First to protest against the Malayan Union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly affected their interests In December 1945, the arrival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to citizenship requirements made many non-Malays oppose the Federation proposal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stricter requirements meant fewer immigrants and non-Malays could become citizens. A small minority of Malay radicals also rejected the Federation scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposed UMNO's ethnic politics as they were unhappy that the Federation did not give Malaya immediate independence. They formed PUTERA, joining forces with the AMCJA to oppose the Federation

		<p>of MacMichael, a British colonial administrator, in Malaya was met with a 10,000-strong protest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displeasure over the scheme aired through newspapers such as the Utusan Melayu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Placed a crucial role in increasing nationalist consciousness among Malays • Malay press caused a political association to be formed to protect Malay interests • Dato Onn bin Jaafar, then Chief Minister of Johor, started the Peninsula Malay Movement in January 1946 to oppose the Malayan Union and safeguard Malay interests. • In May 1946, he formed the United Malays National Organisation(UMNO) with other Malay leaders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Adopted a policy of non-cooperation to pressure the British. ◦ Wanted the British to replace the Malayan Union with a pro-Malay scheme ◦ Had the support of both Malay aristocrats and peasants. • This marked the beginning of a united political front that opposed the British • Non-Malays->Generally supported the Malayan Union scheme, but had slower, less effective responses compared to Malays. • In December 1946, the All-Malaya Council of Joint-Action(AMCJA) was formed under the leadership of Tan Cheng Lock, a Chinese businessman and community leader. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pushed for equal citizenship rights, same as the Malayan Union ◦ Did not have the support of 	
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		<p>formal British officials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many prominent retired British colonial officials who served under the British system of indirect rule criticised the Malayan Union scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among them was Frank Swettenham, first Resident-General of the Federated Malay States Malayan Indian Congress(MIC) was formed in August 1946, representing ethnic Indian interests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the AMCJA However, Indian leaders had some reservations about the citizenship offered by the Malayan Union scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felt that it had little value as it was citizenship for British colonial territory, not an independent nation. 	

Chapter 13 - Case Study of the Decolonisation of Malaya

Consolidation B

Alliance-> UMNO+MCA+MIC

How did Malaya gain independence by 1957?

	British Politics	Malayan Responses/Alliance	Malayan Emergency
<p>What? Details - be as detailed as possible since you would want a big</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to the Emergency, the Cold War was escalating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British government believed that the USSR was directing communist movements in Malaya and other parts of SEA, adopting armed struggle and revolution In June 1948, three European plantation estate managers in Perak were murdered by communists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In response to the Malayan Union, various ethnic groups in Malaya became actively involved in the country's politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMNO, which represented Malay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCP emerged from the Japanese Occupation as a stronger, more popular force It was a legal organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Able to influence the growing labour movement in Malaya After the war, it organised several

	British Politics	Malayan Responses/Alliance	Malayan Emergency
net of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British responded by banning the MCP and declaring a state of emergency in Malaya. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of emergency → ↑ British power in Malaya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened MCP's claim of being a nationalist group The British enhanced and reinforced their control over Malaya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large no. of British troops stationed in the country to suppress the insurgency Banned suspected communist organisations Arrested and detained alleged communists Gained the authority to move large no. of people in Malaya to newly formed settlements without their consent Ideologically, US was against colonial rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would have found ↑ British colonial power in Malaya problematic However, the alternative was a communist Malaya led by the MCP US chose the lesser of two evils → Did not object to British actions in Malaya Responded to Communist guerillas by setting up checkpoints at village and town entrances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carried out security checks Signs warning drivers and pedestrians that they could be shot if they disobey Home Guards. All Malaysians above age 12 had to register with the government and carry identity cards, which they would present at the checkpoints Emergency measures allowed the government to better monitor the movement of people and look for wanted members of the MCP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made it more difficult for communists to hide in the population Occasionally resulted in civilian deaths & atrocities (e.g. Batang Kali Massacre) In 1950, Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Briggs, Director of Operations, launched the Briggs Plan 	<p>interests, succeeded in getting British to replace the Malayan Union with the Federation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made it the strongest force in Malayan politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other ethnic groups also formed their own political parties to advance their interests. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1949, Chinese businessmen and middle-class established the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) In 1946, Indian business and community leaders formed the Malayan Indian Congress (MIC) By 1949, each of the three main ethnic groups was represented by a major political party Also had multiracial groups and parties (e.g. Independence of Malaya Party) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not popular, people chose to 	<p>large-scale strikes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially successful due to country-wide inflation and food shortages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-violent at the start but eventually launched an armed insurgency in 1948 (Malayan Emergency) Decision to adopt armed struggle and revolution was mostly dictated by local happenings in Malaya rather than USSR influence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Change in MCP's leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal Secretary General, Lai Teck did not support an insurgency against the British After being exposed as a British agent, he was replaced by Chin Peng in 1947 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCP turned towards armed struggle Improved condition of Malayan economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy largely recovered, standard of living ↑ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers less willing to go on strike British passed labour laws to prevent communists from controlling trade unions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced MCP to change their strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In June 1948, three European plantation estate managers in Perak were murdered by communists. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British responded by banning the MCP and declaring a state of emergency in Malaya. MCP declared that it wanted to free Malaya from colonial rule

	British Politics	Malayan Responses/Alliance	Malayan Emergency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tried to starve out the communists by cutting off food and medicine supply lines from Chinese squatters living at the edge of the jungle ○ Resettled ½ mil squatters from their homes to 450 “New Villages”(Planned settlements with modern amenities) throughout Malaya. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The villages were fenced-up and subjected to nightly curfews ■ Villagers had to put up with daily body searches and occasional police raids ■ British were able to cut off supplies from the squatters to the MCP ● Flaws of the Briggs Plan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some New Villages were located far from the squatters’ original homes 2. Other settlements were poorly planned and unsuitable for growing crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Caused much hardship 3. Most squatters were not Communist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They were just low-income farmers trying to make a living, but at the wrong place, wrong time ● Control of the Malayan government was divided and morale ↓↓ after British High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney’s assassination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In response, the British expanded the military and police forces, improved security in tin mines, plantation estates and other vulnerable areas. ● British understood importance of having the support of the Malaysians <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Started a public diplomacy campaign in 1952, after Gurney’s death, when Lieutenant- General Sir Gerald Templer became British High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Malaya ● Targeted the Chinese, the MCP’s main base of support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduced local elections, village councils, and citizenship for >½ of the Chinese population ● Used the New Village programme(started in 1950) and their modern amenities to win people over ● Instead of interrogating people, they gave out questionnaires 	<p>support the ethnic parties→Differing experiences of Japanese Occupation and Malayan Union sharpened ethnic divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ethnic parties such as UMNO, MCA and MIC convinced respective ethnic groups that they best represented their interests ○ Non-ethnic groups(e.g. PUTERA, Malay Nationalist Party, Labour Party) were leftist→Their political activities were largely constrained by Emergency laws ● UMNO and MCA decided to cooperate with each other in the municipal elections in Kuala Lumpur(1952) ● In 1955, UMNO, MCA, MIC joined forces to form the Alliance in the federal elections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Won majority seats ○ Formed the Malayan federal government under 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Named themselves the Malayan National Liberation Army officially→Stressed the anti-colonial nature of their struggle ● From their bases in jungles, small groups of communist guerillas launched hit-and-run attacks on the European community and European-owned strategic industries(e.g. Tin mines and rubber plantations) ● Despite emergency measures(Briggs Plan), MCP managed to assassinate British High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, outside Kuala Lumpur in 1951 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After, British Director of Intelligence in Malaya, J.P. Morton, wrote that control of the Malayan government was divided and morale ↓↓ ● Served as a catalyst for introducing greater political freedoms, rights and powers in Malaya ● Failed to achieve significant goals ● MCP increasingly willing to negotiate(e.g. 1955 Baling Talks) ● In 1958, many MCP guerillas surrendered to the Alliance government of the newly independent Federation of Malaya. ● On 31 July 1960, the government announced the end of the Emergency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Still communists fighting in the jungles but they were no longer a threat

	British Politics	Malayan Responses/Alliance	Malayan Emergency
	<p>asking for information on the communists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Films and radio were widely used to inform the public about British political and military efforts against the MCP as most Malaysians were illiterate Offered amnesty(Official pardon), persuading some communist guerillas tired of fighting to surrender to the British In 1953, Templer introduced "White Areas" (Free from communist influence→fewer food and security restrictions like nightly curfews) and "Black Areas"(Communist influence, more food and security restrictions) in Malaya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentivised Malayan States to remove communists from their areas Melaka was the first White Area, followed by the others Thus, MCP lost much of their support and supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced to retreat deeper into the jungle British sought to nurture a locally elected government made up of anti-communist leaders who were credible and acceptable to the people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would weaken MCP support and its claim to fight for a free Malaya Public diplomacy implemented by the British involved gradual devolution of power to a locally elected government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped to allay the anti-colonial concerns of the US Helped prevent the Malayan Emergency from escalating into a full-blown Cold War flashpoint British decided to quicken the decolonisation process through further political reforms to defeat the communist insurgency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1951, Malayan leaders began to gain experience in administering the country Six officials of the Legislative Council(3 Malays, 1 European, one Chinese, one Ceylonese) appointed to head departments in the federal government Initially, British wanted a multiracial government for Malaya but it was not popular amongst most people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British eventually accepted an ethnic-based political system if UMNO, MCA and MIC could show that they could resolve their differences 	<p>Chief Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, leader of UMNO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34 seats Malay, 15 Chinese, 2 Indians Main challenge for the Alliance was to ensure Malays' political and economic interests(which UMNO wanted) and an acceptable citizenship for non-Malays(MCA and MIC wanted) 	

	British Politics	Malayan Responses/Alliance	Malayan Emergency
So-What? How did the development contribute to Malaya's independence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased British urgency to combat communism, hastening process of giving Malaya independence Suppressed communism, increased unhappiness of affected population, decreased satisfaction with the British US' non-intervention enabled British's overbearing control over the Malayan population, suppressed communism, increased unhappiness of affected population, decreased satisfaction with the British British rule became more authoritarian, increased unhappiness of affected population, decreased satisfaction with the British British became increasingly open to discussions of giving Malaya more freedom, more ready to give Malaya independence Decreased communism meant that British could comfortably pass control back to Malaya Increasing separated Malayan politics from the British <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British influence decreases British leaving would allow the Malayan government to develop, let Malaya handle its own affairs free from British influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meant that local affairs were handled locally rather than by the British, Malaya had more autonomy and freedom to create its own rules Alliances' decisive victory meant the British were more at ease granting independence to Malaya and giving them more autonomy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made Malaysans turn against the British and dislike colonial rule British measures decreased communist influence Increased anti-colonial sentiments Decreased British control of Malaya Gave Malaysans the chance to reevaluate what they wanted in a government, free from both British and Communist influence

Chp 15:Decolonisation of French Vietnam

- Overview
 - Vietnam vs France
 - Reasons for the outbreak of war between France and Vietnam
 - Reasons for France's defeat

Part 1: How did the Developments between 1941 and 1946 affect decolonisation in Vietnam?

Developments in Vietnam	What was happening?	Did it hinder or encourage decolonisation?	Why do you say so?
Establishment of the Indochinese Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In mid-1941, the French set up the Indochinese Council, a federal government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meant to give state governments in Indochina representation to appease local elites ○ However, all 25 council members were appointed by the French Governor and loyal to France • Caused the Vietnamese to be disappointed by the Indochinese Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Caused many to join anti-colonial movements 	<p>It encouraged decolonisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desire to fight for independence <p>It hindered decolonisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited political power held by the Vietnamese 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caused discontentment in the French government amongst the Vietnamese as they begin to look for alternatives to French colonial rule • Give more control to the French colonial government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local Vietnamese had little say in local affairs, not in the position to expedite the decolonisation process
Installation of Bao Dai and declaration of Vietnam's independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 1945, Japan seized control of Vietnam, ending French colonial rule • Japan combined Tonkin, Annam and 	It encouraged decolonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spurred the desire for genuine independence among Vietnamese nationalists • Vietnamese nationalists were encouraged to fight for

	<p>Cochin China under one government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan retained Bao Dai as a figurehead • Japan declared Vietnam independent but as part of the Japanese empire. • This meant that Japan still held real power over Vietnam 		<p>independence because the French government showed that they were militarily weak as a result of their defeat in WWII</p>
<p>Leadership of Ho Chi Minh and establishment of the Viet Minh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ho was a capable leader and communicator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Understood that Vietnam needed the support of the great powers • Adopted the united front strategy of Communist International, establishing a nationalist front, the Viet Minh • Understood the importance uniting Communists and non-Communists so that Vietnam could be united <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Downplayed the communist ideology, instead focusing on Vietnam's independence ◦ Invited all Vietnamese nationalists to join the Viet Minh regardless of class or ideology. • Despite their low no.(only 5000), Vietnamese Communists quietly controlled the Viet 	<p>It encouraged decolonisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ho was able to recruit more Vietnamese in the fight for independence from the French • The creation of the Viet Minh established a united front between communists and non-communists to stand against the French, strengthening the fight for independence

	Minh and took power when the time was right		
August Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ho heard on the radio that Japan surrendered on 15 August 1945 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Instructed Viet Minh to launch a general uprising ◦ Viet Minh did not encounter Japanese resistance • Viet Minh swiftly took over Hanoi in North Vietnam • By the end of the month, they extended their power to Annam and Cochin China in central and South Vietnam respectively • Viet Minh success made possible by communists' actions during the famine • The Viet Minh forced Bao Dai to abdicate his throne as Emperor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Bao Dai did so, handing his dynastic sword and seal to the new Democratic Republic of Vietnam(DRV) government, becoming a regular citizen 	It encouraged decolonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resulted in the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam(DRV) led by Ho • Viet Minh established as the legitimate government • First time Vietnam was considered independent and free from foreign rule • Viet Minh's rule and authority were strengthened by Bao Dai's abdication and handing over of the symbolic items
French re-occupation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French returned in Sep 1945(After WWII) with the main aim to restore their authority and rule 	It hindered decolonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It did not recognise the DRV government that was established in the August Revolution • France wanted to retain their empire after WWII, so they ruled out giving independence to their colonies

<p>Preliminary Agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reassert their authority, French held talks with British, Chinese and Vietnamese leaders • In South Vietnam, French forces <u>attacked Viet Minh troops with aid from British troops, occupying most of Cochinchina</u> • Did not happen in North Vietnam as DRV was protected by Chinese communists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Chinese communists provided military aid in support of the communist revolution in Vietnam • Allowed Viet Minh to consolidate its power in North Vietnam • On 6 March 1946, the French and Viet Minh signed a preliminary agreement, leading to withdrawal of the Chinese forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ French to station 15,000 troops in North Vietnam and hold a referendum on the reunification of Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina ◦ DRV recognised as a free state with its own government within the French Union ◦ French forces to withdraw 	<p>It encouraged decolonisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preliminary agreement ensured that the Chinese would not be able to threaten Vietnam's fight for independence • Although the DRV existed within the French Union, it was recognised as a free state with its own government • The French also agreed to withdraw from the DRV within 5 years, signifying that there would not be threats coming from the French military power
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	<p>from the DRV within 5 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ho made the agreement as he felt the Chinese threatened Vietnam's independence more than the French 		
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Part #2: What were the factors (reasons) for Vietnam’s decolonisation?

Factor	<p>What happened?</p> <p><i>Focus on major developments - the details should relate directly to actors/events/actions that influence the decolonisation process.</i></p>	<p>How did the factor shape Vietnam’s decolonisation process?</p> <p><i>What might be the effect that resulted (So-What)?</i></p>
The political impact of WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French attempted to re-establish control through political administration and military force: • Political administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without the favour of the people, the Federation would not be seen as a suitable option to ruling Vietnam, Vietnamese

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Established the Indochinese Federation(Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos) to oppose the DRV ○ Was an attempt to appeal to the masses, provide ↑ opportunities for government involvement of the Vietnamese ○ Formal Vietnamese administrators in colonial service brought back to their posts→Support the administration of the Federation (Helped restore police and security service) ● However, the Federation remained unpopular, enjoyed ↓ support from the Vietnamese ● Military force <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wanted to defeat the Viet Minh through direct confrontation→Believed that they would have the advantage, due to superior equipment, in open battle. ○ Already took over Cochinchina, wanted to expand into North Vietnam(where Viet Minh was) ● French forces shelled the Northern Port of Haiphong(Nov 1946) ● Full-scale fighting broke out b/w French and Viet Minh(19 Dec 1946) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Started the 8-year long First Indochina War. ○ French believed they would win easily ○ French Expeditionary Corps in Vietnam quadrupled from 53,000 men in 1946 to a peak of 204,000 in 1954 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It was an international army, most not Frenchmen ■ Mostly from France's African colonies. 73,000 of them were volunteers from the French Foreign Legion, who had fought in WWII 	<p>would look to other options, such as self-rule, accelerating the decolonisation process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With direct confrontation with the French, the Vietnamese would start to despise French rule, thinking more radically and wanting to establish themselves as a self-ruling government, thus accelerating the decolonisation process. ● Due to vast difference in equipment and manpower, direct conflict b/w the two parties would result in heavy casualties for the Vietnamese opposition, limiting their ability to rival the French, thus decelerating the decolonisation process ● Viet Minh was able to proactively fight against the French colonial forces by accumulating strength and persistent attacks, thus accelerating the decolonisation process. ● When the Vietnamese started to lose their confidence in French rule after their anti-Viet Minh countermeasures, it increased distaste in French colonialism. They would start to bank their faith in the Viet Minh to save them from the ruthless French, accelerating the decolonisation process
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- Viet Minh formed the Vietnamese Defence Force, its own military force, in mid 1946, consisting of about 100,000 troops and led by Vo Nguyen Glap.
- Adopted the **three-stage strategy** of revolution from the Chinese communists→↑ Training, arms, experience of Viet Minh forces.
 - 1st stage→Avoid open battle with the superior French forces, retreat to mountains and rural areas to wage guerilla warfare
 - 2nd stage→Limited frontal attacks when the Viet Minh forces were stronger
 - 3rd stage→Launch a general offensive to retake cities from the French
- Had political support in the countryside.
 - Able to recruit peasants to form local militias and provide food and information to the guerillas.
 - Even village children took part in war games organised by the communists.
- Were persistent and focused on their goal
- French quickly seized Saigon and major cities of North and Central Vietnam like Hanoi, Viet Minh's OG capital
 - In Hanoi, French lost about 500 men compared to Viet Minh's 1,000.
- Viet Minh retreated to the countryside to continue the fighting
- Despite superior arms, French troops could not control entire Vietnam
 - Viet Minh still controlled most hilly and forested areas in North and Central Vietnam
 - Even in supposedly French-controlled villages, Viet Minh could still send in spies at night who would quietly depart before dawn
- Reached a stalemate(1948)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vietnam divided into North and South <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ French controlled the major cities and most of Cochinchina ■ Communists controlled the rural and mountainous regions outside the cities ● To win more support and appeal to Vietnamese nationalists, the French government reorganised the Indochinese Federation and unified Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina into the Associated States of Vietnam ● By 1952, the Viet Minh had significant influence in North and Central Vietnam, and less in South Vietnam ● Like the French, Viet Minh agents were also active in cities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assassinated hundreds of Vietnamese administrators who worked for the French ○ In Saigon, they set off bombs in shops frequented by the French and threw grenades into the homes of French residents. ● French became frustrated, paranoid and ruthless when they could not catch the elusive Viet Minh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bombed and burned villages suspected of harbouring Viet Minh agents. ○ Carried out <u>summary executions</u> of suspected communist supporters ● In 1948, French troops massacred the villagers of Gio Linh in Central Vietnam, decapitated the villagers and placed their heads on stakes as a warning. ● Many Vietnamese women were fearful of the French troops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They smeared their faces in excrements if they heard that French forces were nearby ● Fear of the French caused many to support the Viet Minh 	
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Conflicts in Vietnam

- When the Chinese nationalist forces withdrew from North Vietnam in mid-1946, a civil war broke out b/w Communists and other nationalists groups like pro-French moderates, anti-communist nationalists and religious groups
 - The Vietnamese anti-communists worked with the French government for political reform
 - Also had to rely on the French military in their struggle against the Viet Minh due to a lack of military force then
 - Only after 1953 did they build their own army
 - Working with the French was risky
 - They could be seen as colonial puppets if the French did not implement genuine political reforms
 - French only willing to form a monarchical government in Vietnam that was part of the French Union
 - Nguyen Van Thinh, president of the provisional government of the Republic of Cochinchina in 1946, large landowner and anti-communist was disappointed by France's refusal to grant political concessions to Vietnam.
 - Hanged himself in November 1946, leaving behind a suicide note which called for people from around Vietnam to band together and take proactive action to fight for Vietnam's independence
 - Despite political divisions in Vietnam, attempts were made to unify the country and its people
 - Nationalists rejected colonial names like Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina, opting for North, Central and South
- Nguyen Van Thinh's death united Vietnamese against the French, see them as an impediment to Vietnam's independence, causing them to take stronger action, thus **accelerating** the decolonisation process
 - Attempts to unite Vietnamese helped establish common identity amongst Vietnamese that would isolate the French as outsiders invading their country. They would be unwelcoming to the French and look to push French influence out of Vietnam, thus **accelerating** the decolonisation process

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Some anti-communists wanted a monarchical government headed by Bao Dai, supporting the Associated State of Vietnam, as they believed he would unify a non-communist Vietnam● Communists also made effort to unite the people<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In the DRV, almost all people living in the country would become Vietnamese citizens, including ethnic minorities like the Hmong○ History textbooks, which were published by the DRV, celebrated Vietnam's long, glorious past.<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Highlighted Vietnamese people's resistance to foreign domination○ School children were also taught to sing patriotic songs and love "Uncle Ho" | |
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The Cold War

- Unable to win the war by force, French called for political and financial support from the US, hoping to win it by diplomacy
- French exaggerated the communist threat in Vietnam, capitalising on the anxieties of the Western powers
 - Portrayed Ho as a dangerous international communist, rather than a **Vietnamese Nationalist**.
- Despite so, France had no intention of granting independence to a non-communist Vietnam either
- French diplomacy succeeded as the US was worried about growing Soviet influence in Eastern Europe
- In 1948, a Soviet-backed coup installed a communist government in Czechoslovakia
- The next year, France became an ally of the US in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation(NATO)
- In 1949, Chinese Communists under Mao Zedong came to power in China
 - While USSR were not interested in Vietnam, Mao was keen to assist Vietnam
 - In Jan 1950, China recognised the DRV, quickly followed by the USSR
- A month later, US and Britain recognised the Associated States of Indochina
- US became even more pro-France when the Korean War broke out in June 1950
 - Attack by communist North Korea on South Korea highlighted a growing communist threat in Asia
 - China supported the North Koreans while US supported South Koreans
- Western powers viewed the anti-colonial struggle in Vietnam
- French diplomacy tactics and subsequent US intervention caused the Viet Minh to be antagonised and their power, heavily suppressed, resulting in loss of influence of the Viet Minh in Vietnam, thus **decelerating** the decolonisation process
- Increasing intervention from the western powers and communist bloc caused the Viet Minh to lose their previous vice grip in Vietnam politics, lowering political stability, thus **decelerating** the decolonisation process
- **Increasing US aid to the French meant that contention with the Viet Minh was higher, French were harder to push out of Vietnam, conflict would be prolonged, thus decelerating the decolonisation process**
- **Chinese aid to Viet Minh meant that Viet Minh became stronger and could better contend with French forces, French easier to defeat, thus accelerating the decolonisation process**
- **Impatience of the French and Viet Minh meant that the war would soon come to an end, conflict would not last for long, thus accelerating the decolonisation process**
- **Provided the decisive blow to the French, direct conflict ceded with Vietnam on the winning side, giving them more bargaining power, thus accelerating the decolonisation process**

	<p>as part of a global conspiracy to spread communism even though Vietnamese communists were primarily interested in gaining independence from France and forming an independent nation-state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1950, Vietnam became a Cold War battleground <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In the south, Western powers supported the Associated State of Vietnam, headed by Bao Dai, puppet of the French ◦ In the North, China and the USSR supported the Viet Minh, led by Ho. • Upon recognising the Associated States of Indochina, US gave increasing military aid and equipment to the French • B/w 1952-1954, US contribution to French military spending in Vietnam rose from 40 per cent to nearly 80 per cent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Despite this, France's military position in Vietnam did not improve, with French troops holding only slices of territory outside the main cities • China helped the Viet Minh build a strong, modern army. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provided training and sent military advisors to aid the Viet Minh in combat areas • In mid-1950, the People's Army of Vietnam was officially formed under General Giap. • By 1954, the Chinese provided more than 10,000 tonnes of equipment per month to the DRV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ USSR also sent artillery pieces to the Viet Minh • Vietnamese communists utilised Chinese-learnt propaganda and land reform to mobilise the people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Redistributed land from wealthy landlords to the peasants, enabling the Viet Minh to gain support from the peasants in rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viet Minh ended up losing power as it conceded territories, making it difficult for it to gain stable control of Vietnam, thus decelerating the decolonisation process • The establishment of a local Vietnamese government meant that there would be little room for French intervention in Vietnam, helping to consolidate power in Vietnam, thus establishing a decolonised Vietnam
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- Viet Minh army grew in strength, beginning to take on French forces in open warfare in parts of North Vietnam.
 - In Oct 1950, won a major victory at Cao Bang in northeast Vietnam, leading to the resignation of Leon Pignon, High commissioner of Indochina
- From 1951, under General Giap, the Viet Minh army began to seek the finishing blow to the French
 - French had the same thought as US grew impatient and unhappy that they were still unable to defeat the Viet Minh
- The war became unpopular in France due to high cost and length of time
 - In 1952, young French officers killed in Indochina outnumbered new officers trained in the last four years
- The two sides fought eight open battles b/w 1950 and 1954
 - One such battle happened at the mountainous region of Hoa Binh in northwest Vietnam from 1951 to 1952
 - French withdrew after fierce fighting but Viet Minh's victory was inconclusive
- In these battles, use of human and animal labour was crucial as the communists lacked mechanised transport such as trucks and planes
 - Relied on thousands of civilian porters and labourers, who carried arms and supplies to the battlefield
- Showed that the Viet Minh was able to mobilise the peasants
 - Peasant porters given the official title, "Fighter labourer"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Over 120,000 civilians served as porters in the Battle of Cao Bang, and more than 330.000 at Hoa Binh ● B/w 1950 and 1954, more than 1.7 million peasants brought arms and supplies to communist forces at the frontlines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least half of them were women ● Like the Viet Minh, the French recruited large no. of peasant men and women as porters ● In November 1953, the French flew six battalions of parachuters into Dien Bien Phu in northwest Vietnam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Built an airstrip there to supply the troops, which grew to about 15,000 men. They were used as the bait ● The French wanted to lure the Viet Minh into an open battle at Dien Bien Phu and destroy it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They were confident of victory, more worried that Viet Minh would not fall for the bait ● Communists lured in when they chose to surround the French base before overrunning it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobilised mass no. of peasants and pack animals to haul weapons, ammunition and food up the hills overlooking the valley. ○ The artillery was brought part by part up the slopes, before being reassembled on the hilltop ● In Jan 1954, 50,000 communist forces attacked the French garrison at Dien Bien Phu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From the hilltop, Viet Minh artillery quickly knocked out the unprotected French guns and airstrip. French forced to dig themselves into trenches 	
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- Supply drops from French and US were mostly intercepted by Viet Minh
- French defenders at Dien Bien Phu did not receive enough reinforcements
 - General Henri Eugene Navarre, Commander of French forces, sent his men to operations elsewhere in Vietnam
- Communists advanced towards the French trenches, suffering heavy casualties.
 - However, they slowly encircled the defenders
- Reached the French lines on 7 May, about 14,000 French troops surrendered.
- Dien Bien Phu provided the spark for peace progress in Vietnam
 - 8 May 1954 (Day after French defeat at Dien Bien Phu), talks held in Geneva, Switzerland about international affair
- As a result of their defeat, a new French government was formed in France
 - Keen to end the war through diplomacy
- After years of fighting in Korea, US supported peace talks
- China exhausted from Korean War
 - Adopted policy of peaceful co-existence with the West, did not want to risk another war
- USSR like-minded after Stalin's death
- Talks were difficult
 - Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai had to convince France and US that Viet Minh would not spread communism to Cambodia and Laos
- Issue on the partitioning of Vietnam, proposed by French
 - China and USSR agreed to it as a compromise, fearing that US would

	<p>otherwise intervene directly in Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially, Viet Minh reluctant to accept partition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meant giving up territories won in recent battles Communists would lose 20% of their territory and 1.5 mil people it governed below the 17th parallel Zhou managed to convince Ho to accept the partition of Vietnam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pointed out that it would be a temporary division Viet Minh would administer the northern half while South Vietnam would be under anti-communist government French and Viet Minh signed the Geneva Accords on 21 July 1954, ending the First Indochina War and French colonial rule in Vietnam Vietnam divided along the 17th parallel However, the accords did not provide real solutions to the conflict, merely a compromise b/w the foreign powers The Geneva Accords hardened division within Vietnam b/w communists and anti-communists In Oct 1955, the Associated State of Vietnam was replaced by the Republic of Vietnam, or South Vietnam, ruled by President Ngo Dinh Diem, an anti-communist One term of the Geneva Accords was that elections should be held in 1956 to reunify Vietnam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viet Minh agreed, believing they would easily win However, US and South Vietnam refused to sign the accords causing there to be no elections Geneva accords also did not solve the Cold War issue in Vietnam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dien Bien Phu turned US' attention to Vietnam as a theatre of the Cold War 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US President Dwight Eisenhower warned that Vietnam falling to Communism would cause a domino effect, resulting in its neighbours like Malaya, Thailand and Indonesia quickly following suit 	
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Chp 16:End of the Cold War

- Overview
 - Reasons for the USSR's decline
 - Reasons for the end of the Cold War

Reasons for the USSR's decline

Factors	Details	How did this contribute to the decline of the USSR?
Weaknesses of the Soviet economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After ↑↑ Growth rates in the 1950s and 1960s, USSR's economy began to experience steady, long-term decline. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the late 1970s, industrial output dropped from a double-digit % growth to 3-4 % decline Output growth for Soviet agriculture dropped from 4.8 % a year in the 1950s to 1.8 per cent in the 1970s Structural weaknesses of command economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Soviet economy had worked well when it consisted of a small no. of very large industries(Coal, steel, electricity). Government could make decisions about these industries, which could then be implemented By the 1970s, the Soviet economy had grown and expanded, it became overwhelmed by increasing demands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Struggled to cope with the many companies making different goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USSR's economy's flaws meant that it would not be able to keep up with other economies in the world, causing it to dwindle behind and decline USSR spread its resources too thin, resulting in lack of local development. This would cause it to fall behind other countries of similar sizes, thus causing its decline When locals could not procure their wants, they would grow discontent with the current system and want change in the USSR, weakening the hold of the current government and causing its decline When Soviet workers saw that the system was corrupt, they would lose motivation to work, reducing economic productivity, thus causing decline of the USSR Soviet workers would grow discontent with the current system and fight for change, weakening political stability of the USSR and causing its decline

- Acted too slowly and made poor decisions
- **External burdens on the economy**
 - USSR fought proxy wars, supported its allies(Arab States, Cuba), provided money, technical equipment, advisors, food and medical supplies to many of its allies
 - Created high financial burden, greatly increased when war in Afghanistan broke out in 1979
 - Soviet troops entered Afghanistan to maintain the power of the pro-Soviet government there, who were antagonised by the anti-communist Mujahideen, a group of Afghan fighters
 - The Mujahideen were well-versed in guerilla warfare and were financed weapons and money by US and Saudi Arabia
 - USSR invested too much in military power
 - Nuclear weapons programme and war in Afghanistan were very expensive
- **Poor standard of living**
 - Soviet people wanted a higher standard of living like Americans(Cars, phones, televisions etc.) but such items were rare and usually impossible to afford as command economy prioritised industry and military spending over consumer goods
 - Workers' wages did not increase
 - Many non-communist countries in Western Europe and Asia had higher standards of living than the USSR
 - Over-investment in the military meant other areas like education and research and development in universities, which created economic growth in the US,were under-funded.
- **Disillusionment of the workforce**
 - Many Soviet workers were at unease with the corrupted system

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Found that their bosses were appointed due to personal connections or bribes ■ Wages also tightly controlled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meant limited incentives for many workers to work hard ○ Soviet people wanted improvements to their system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Those who protested or complained risked being arrested by the secret police 	
<p>Opposition to communism in Eastern Europe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Soviet economy closely tied to economies of Eastern Europe through Comecon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Found itself at the helm of an economically weaker alliance(Warsaw Pact vs NATO+Marshall Plan) ○ Unsurprisingly, USSR and some of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe highly dependent on Soviet support began to struggle ● Besides relying on Soviet subsidies for oil and resources, Eastern European countries borrowed heavily from Western banks in the 1970s. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Many private Western banks willing to loan money to them as they regarded Eastern Europe as a profitable market, reasoning that USSR would come to the aid of its satellites as a secure creditor ○ Eastern European countries attained sizable debt, amongst the highest in the world at the time ● USSR formed the Warsaw Pact with communist states in Eastern Europe in 1955 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protected USSR and allies from external threats ○ However, it was primarily meant to protect communist regimes in Eastern Europe from internal threats ● Instances/Examples(Not that important) Hungarian Revolution, 1956 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Would cause severe economic instability and loss of dominance to the Western world, which Eastern Europe borrowed heavily from, weakening the Eastern European Communist bloc, causing the USSR's decline. ● Various anti-communist movements caused locals to despise Communism, which would cause Communist governments to lose political favour of the people and thus their power, causing decline of the USSR.

- After WWII, Soviet forces occupied Hungary and established a communist regime under the leadership of Matyas Rakosi
- In 1956, widespread protests against the communist regime led to the formation of a new government under nationalist, Imre Nagy
- Nagy announced that Hungary would withdraw from the Warsaw Pact and be a neutral, multi-party social democracy
 - Soviet tanks and troops invaded Hungary, crushing the popular revolution and overthrew Nagy's government

Prague Spring, 1968

- Was a period of liberal reforms in Czechoslovakia under newly elected communist leader Alexander Dubcek
- Dubcek believed that communist regime policies were not working
 - Began introducing more democratic reforms
- Members of the Warsaw Pact, led by the USSR, invaded Czechoslovakia and crushed the new government

Poland and Solidarity, 1970s

- Late 1970s, Polish economy hit a crisis
 - Rising food prices led to a growing wave of strikes in the 1980s
 - Shocked the Polish workers involved in setting up small, independent trade unions into taking action due to the inefficiency of the official trade union in Poland.
 - Led by Lech Walesa, these trade unions merged to form Solidarity, an independent trade union that gained popularity
- Solidarity led a series of controlled strikes, pushing for economic reforms, free elections and involvement of trade unions in decisions made by the government
- In February 1981, civilian Prime Minister Stanislaw Kanla forced to resign for

	<p>criticising the USSR and leader of the army, General Jaruzelski, took over</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In December, Brezhnev, leader of the USSR, ordered the Red Army to carry out “training manoeuvres” on the Polish borders ● Jaruzelski introduced martial law ● Walesa and almost 10,000 other Solidarity members put in prison, Solidarity banned ● After the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 (new government under Alexander Dubcek crushed by Warsaw Pact members), Brezhnev introduced the Brezhnev Doctrine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Eastern bloc countries would be one-party states, led by the Communist Party <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any attempt in these states to reverse communism would be seen as a threat to all communist states, causing all communist states to intervene by sending in troops ○ All communist states in Eastern Europe were expected to be members of the Warsaw Pact ● Honecker, East Germany’s leader, and other communist leaders pleased with the Soviet actions resulting from the Brezhnev Doctrine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthened their position in their own countries ● However, it became clear to everyone that these communist governments depended on the USSR to prop them up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Opposition and resentment increased among civilians, particularly in Poland ● The crushed movements against communism in Eastern Europe highlighted the failure of communism to provide good living standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Undermined the claim that communism benefited ordinary people. ● Showed that communist governments could be threatened by people and resisted by organisations ● Highlighted the nature of communist control in Eastern Europe 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Main thing keeping communists in power was force or threat of force backed by the USSR, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If Soviet policy changed, communist regimes would not survive 	
Ageing Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Politburo(Political bureau) consisted of ageing politicians <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Older members meant economic burdens imposed by the war in Afghanistan compounded ● By 1974, average age of Politburo members was 65, the mandatory retirement age in many occupations ● Many Soviet leaders were unwell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ When Brezhnev died in 1982, he was succeeded by Yuri Andropov, who only lived till early 1984 ○ Ageing Soviet leaders were ill-equipped to deal with the challenge of ongoing economic stagnation and a rejuvenated US leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Caused political instability as the Politburo would need to find new members on a whim when the ageing politicians die. Lack of experience would result in poor decision-making, causing decline and eventual demise of the USSR. ● The Politburo members would be more concerned with their own political survival and keeping their position than to fix long-standing problems(e.g. The poor economy), resulting in nothing substantial being done

Part #2: What were the reasons that led to the end of the Cold War?

*Point form

Reasons	Elaboration 'What'	Explanation 'So What'
The USSR's decline	Same as Part 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The USSR's decline was a long-term cause for the end of the Cold War, as it weakened the Soviet Union's ability to maintain its global influence and control over Eastern Europe
US economic and military superiority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reagan's advocacy for governments to have limited involvement and regulations in people's lives caused an economic boom in the US ● The economic boom gave Reagan confidence to push for US values(Capitalism, democracy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stronger opposition of Communism meant that USSR control would weaken, accelerating the fall of the USSR

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He believed in taking a tough line with the USSR and ↑ US defence spending <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supported anti-communist forces in Afghanistan and Nicaragua ○ ↑↑ US defence budget(↑ by 32.6 billion in first 2 weeks in office) ● Introduced new weapon system(B1 nuclear bomber) ● In 1981, agreed to the Strategic Defence Initiative(SDI) which used satellites and lasers to destroy missiles before they reached their targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Worth billions, it could change the nature of nuclear war ○ Ended up not viable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ However, it put pressure on the Soviets, who were unsure whether the weapon would eventually succeed->Ruined already struggling Soviet economy 	
Reagan's role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Had a straightforward idea of US-USSR conflicts(USSR was wrong, US and its allies were right, USSR was an “evil empire”) ● Together with Margaret Thatcher, British Prime Minister, Reagan believed that people and businesses needed to be liberated from government regulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Felt they stifled trade & innovation in business and hindered economic expansion ● Wanted governments to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies to give people more freedom and the government less power meant that people would look at the US more positively and were less likely to stray off to communism, strengthening opposition to communism ● Increased spending on weapons would ensure the US could compete with the USSR and protect democracy,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Incentivises people to work harder and start businesses so the government would not take their wealth <p>2. Limit involvement in people's lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Believed people and the free market were better than the government at solving problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● European leaders supported Reagan, Thatcher being the biggest of them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany introduced measures to free businesses from regulations ● Caused an economic boom in US and Western Europe ● Reagan's charisma made him popular, allowing him to gain support from many Western European leaders as he advanced the US' tough stance on the USSR ● Was willing to spend huge amounts of \$ on weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ US had \$4 trillion of debt by the 1980s 	<p>preventing the spread of communism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On the other hand, the USSR to increase their own military spending to contend with the US
Gorbachev's reforms	<p>Glasnost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Called for open debate on government policy and honesty in facing problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allowed open political debate by Communist Party members who disagreed with the government ○ Allowed criticism of the government in the media ● Backfired as it released resentment against the communist government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing a medium for Soviet citizens to express their disapproval of communism caused reduced support for the Communist government and would consolidate opposition to Communist rule, thus weakening Soviet control ● Failure of Perestroika resulted in constant unemployment, growth of black markets and shortages of basic

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exposed shortcomings of government officials (inefficiency, corruption) ● Led to ↓ confidence in the party ● Soviet citizens exposed to aspects of the outside world like ↑ quality of life in the US and Western European countries through popular Western culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facade of happiness created by the government fell apart ○ Felt deceived, lost confidence ● Unintentionally created a platform for criticism of communist rule <p>Perestroika</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Series of political and economic reforms which Glasnost was supposed to pave the way for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Managers in companies and industries encouraged to innovate and try new approaches without permission from the government beforehand ○ Also encouraged managers to involve workers in discussions and decision making about their businesses ● Meant to encourage new ideas, ↑ efficiency and helping fight corruption ● Eventually failed due to no increase in output overall and <u>conflicting methods of cooperative ownership</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Caused constant unemployment, growth of black markets and shortages of basic necessities 	<p>necessities, reducing support for Soviet rule as people would not feel sufficiently supported and care for, weakening Soviet control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● USSR increasing cooperation meant that it was no longer competing with the US as seriously, reducing US-USSR tensions and accelerating the path to peace and the end of the Cold War ● USSR weakening their own foreign intervention meant that they would no longer be able to dictate whether Eastern Europe was communist, weakening their control of Eastern Europe and, by extension, Soviet control
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- Did not rejuvenate the Communist Party's leadership of the government
 - Reforms led to criticism of Gorbachev by Party conservatives and radical opposition
- Open elections allowed for the rise of various opposition groups in the government
 - Mainly consisted of liberals and nationalists who strongly believed Gorbachev's policies were ineffective
 - In 1989, these groups formed the first opposition bloc led by popular reformer Boris Yeltsin

Foreign Policy

- Gorbachev wanted to bring his New Thinking into foreign policy and the military in the USSR
- Gorbachev recognised that the USSR could not outspend the US at nuclear weapons
 - Announced cuts in arms and defence spending
- Red Army began to shrink after decades of investment and preparation for war
- US and USSR signed a treaty to remove most of their missiles from Europe
- New attitude to USSR's relations with the world
 - Withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan
 - Talked about international trust and cooperation rather than confrontation as the way forward for the USSR

Reagan-Gorbachev summits

- USSR almost launched a nuclear strike on US due to its warning

	<p>system malfunctioning, making it seem like the US fired missiles at the USSR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reagan wanted to advance nuclear disarmament and simmer down the arms race <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Made overtures to Soviet leaders and engaged Gorbachev in negotiations to achieve nuclear abolition ● B/w 1985 and 1988, Reagan and Gorbachev had five summit meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reached agreements to reduce nuclear weapons ○ Reagan convinced the USSR was not an “evil empire” <p>“De-Ideologization” of Soviet foreign policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ended all ideologically driven engagements designed to promote communism globally and challenge the US ● Recognised he needed to reduce money spent competing with the US overseas to reform the Soviet economy ● Had to show he was prepared to meet Reagan ● USSR no longer intervened in other countries to support communist regimes or takeovers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Withdrew troops from military engagements in Afghanistan and Angola alongside Soviet support for communist regimes in Cuba and Vietnam ● In 1989, Gorbachev called the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries together <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Explained that he was committed to 	
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	<p>non-intervention in their countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Jokingly called the Sinatra Doctrine 	
The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1988, Gorbachev made a speech at the Warsaw Pact summit, stating he will withdraw large no. of troops, tanks and aircraft from other communist states <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Speech in the Polish parliament soon after reinforced this • March 1989. Gorbachev made clear that the Soviet army would leave Eastern Europe and no longer help their countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ They would have to listen to their people • In the following months, communism collapsed suddenly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Berlin Wall, symbol of the Cold War and communist control in Eastern Europe being dismantled, being abandoned by the guards in November 1989 <p>1.May Hungarians began dismantling the barbed wire fence b/w Hungary and non-communist Austria</p> <p>2.June-Aug Solidarity won 99/100 seats in Poland's senate at the June elections. Protests against communist rule in Poland continued throughout the period.</p> <p>3.September</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thousands of East Germans on holiday in Hungary and Czechoslovakia refused to go home. Escaped through Austria into West Germany <p>4. October</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USSR weakening their own foreign intervention meant that they would no longer be able to dictate whether Eastern Europe was communist, weakening their control of Eastern Europe and, by extension, Soviet control • USSR was forced to increasingly give in to the demands of the various East European countries, which would cause them to increasingly lose control, weakening Soviet control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Gorbachev losing his status as Soviet leader and admitting the USSR was finished meant faith in the USSR was completely smothered and the USSR would cease to exist, causing a definitive end to the Cold War

Gorbachev visited East Germany, made a speech urging all Eastern European leaders to reform their countries. Made it clear that the USSR would not use troops to keep them in power. Hungary became a democratic republic rather than a communist republic

5. November

- In East Germany, >1mil people demanded for democracy and free elections in East Berlin. East German government announced the opening of the border and the lifting of the Berlin Wall on 9 November
- In Czechoslovakia, huge demonstrations forced the communist leaders to resign, resulting in the opening of its borders with the West. In June 1990, held free elections

6. December

Massive demonstrations led to the collapse of communist regimes in Bulgaria and Romania (later on Albania)

- In January 1990, Gorbachev visited Lithuania, which was part of the USSR
 - Its leaders made clear that they wanted independence
- Gorbachev refused, not willing to compromise
- Even so, Lithuania declared its independence in March
- Change in Soviet Policy from Brezhnev Doctrine to Sinatra Doctrine shifted centralised Moscow control to the Eastern European countries, who could choose their own government
- After Lithuania asked for independence, Azerbaijan wanted the same
 - USSR sent troops to end rioting there

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sent troops to Lithuania ○ By May-June, crisis worsened ● Reformers in USSR demanded the Communist Party's domination to end, resulting in Yeltsin becoming President of the Russian Republic, the largest republic in the USSR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Yeltsin said the republics in the USSR should become independent states ● Ukraine declared state sovereignty, other republics followed ● Gorbachev struggled to stabilise the situation, USSR was collapsing ● August 1991, hard-liners and leading military officers attempted a coup to take over the USSR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Included Gorbachev's PM, Pavlov and head of armed forces, Dmitry Yazov ○ Gorbachev held prisoner in his holiday home in Crimea ○ Several tanks and troops sent onto the streets ● In the aftermath, Yeltsin became leader of the popular opposition after plotters lost faith in themselves and the coup collapsed ● Gorbachev returned to Moscow and admitted the USSR was finished in a televised speech on 25 December 1991. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lost his standing as the Soviet leader. 	
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