

Chapter 33- Asia & the Pacific

Section 1- Japan's Economic Rise

Occupation and Reform

- WW2 end w/ Jp pride – economy – people, buildings crushed
 - occupation gov't Supreme Command of the Allied Powers
 - to be joint rule but US took regions w/ MacArthur
 - wanted to help Jp become strong and not spiteful
- New Constitution
 - emperor only figurehead now
 - gov't based on G.B. w/ parliament
 - Jp to only have defensive military (why?) changed last year
 - U.S. to provide protection
 - decentralized industry and agriculture
 - but Zaibatsu allowed to continue
 - lg. industrial and banking org. (like Daewoo)
 - official occupation over 1951

Economic Recovery

- U.S. gave 3.5 bil. to rebuild manufacturing
 - latest tech. and very efficient and lost effective
 - sets to overtake U.S. b/c U.S. has old machinery
 - Korean war help econ.
- Jp gov't work w. industry in finance R & D expenses
 - boom to business profits and reinvested into company
- Jp gov't keeps tariffs high exports more than imports
- Jp business heavily invest in foreign markets to produce goods
 - electronics- autos
 - part b/c of trade “imbalance” b/c jobs created in other countries

Section 2- China in Revolution

Mao Era

- totalitarian communism w/ absolute control
 - goal to rid corrupt and traditional ways including W. influence
 - in theory women made equal
 - men keep them in traditional roles though
 - worked to improve conditions
 - land distributed –schools –clinics –st. controlled economy
 - 1953 1st 5yr plan
 - much industry and lg. cooperatives
 - Ru send help and build infrastructure-RR-phone-canals
 - 1958 Great Leap Forward
 - cooperatives merged into larger communes
 - human labor stressed over complex tech
 - huge failure b/c shortages-mismanagement
 - 20 mil. die starvation
 - Cultural Rev. 1966
 - launched b/c rift in party philosophy
 - Pragmatists led by Deng Xiaoping “Dung-Show-Pihng”
 - wanted practical reforms
 - Mao want strict obedience to rev. principals

- if inefficient and people die –so what (why?)
- Mao call upon young people form Red Guards
 - had little red books w/ Mao's sayings
 - arrest-beat-denounce-humiliate Pragmatists
- country falling apart and Mao call army in 68 to end
- China and Ru relations Tense
 - split b/c Mao say peasants more important than industrial workers
 - Mao also want Ru hard line against W.
 - boarder dispute and several clashes occur
 - China increase relations w/ U.S. b/c want scare Ru
 - win-win for China
 - scare Ru and open trade w/ U.S.

Deng Era

- Mao die 7& and pragmatists under Deng take control
- take China in new direction
 - Party in com. control but economic ideas or W.
 - The Four Moderations
 - stress improvement –food/industry/sci./defense
 - communes replace w/ “responsibility sys.”
 - farmers give portion to gov't and rest keep or sell
 - factory managers allowed make efficient
 - base production on supply and demand
 - small private business and private property allowed
 - special economic zones
 - foreign business allowed w/ little gov't influence
 - raised standard of living but increased crime
- no political reform
 - colleges producing liberals and call for reform
 - gov't not allow and several protests occur
 - lgst. in Tiananmen Sq. 1989 100,000
 - military called and thousands killed

Past Deng “Dung”

- tension continues
 - no political reforms and socioeconomic gap occurring
- Deng dies 97 and Jiang Zemin in power
 - allows state-run industries sell stock but gov't hold must share
 - 3 Gorges Dam-“Yangse” R. worlds lgst. pub work project
 - over 2mil. relocated
- Human Rights
 - gov't wants stay strict Chinese control
 - but 55 ethnic groups present and no representation
 - Tibet most vocal w/ leader Dalai Lama in exile in India
- Hong Kong and Taiwan
 - Br. Turned H.K. over in 97 and China give 50 yrs to “assimilate”
 - but H.K. gov't replaced by pro com. legislature
 - Taiwan want independence recognized
 - China threatened war if any country recognizes

Section 3- Divided Korea

- Occupation after WWII split between Ru and U.S. along 38 parallel
 - neither come w. good plan to write and by 48 each side have own gov't

- both to by 49 b/c occupation over but each provide \$
- Korean War
- com. want unify & attack
- UN act b/c Ru & China not on security council over rev.

*****US history notes- see chapter 25 sec 4*****

Korea since 53

- N.K. 48-49 Kim Il Sung rule and implement 5 yr plan reforms
 - isolationist policy and strict gov't control
 - mid 90's facing famine and in 97 ask for assistance
 - said will not go NUDE if receive aid
- S.K.
 - economy booming b/c U.S. help build up
 - export electronics-heavy industry-auto
 - b/c com. threat-S.K. gov't military dictatorship
 - 1980's b/c of liberalization students protests
 - 1987 new constitution

Section 4- S.E. Asia

Struggle for Indochina

*****US history notes- chapter 29 all*****

Section 5- S. Asia

Freedom from Br. Rule for India after WW2

- 1947 India divided by Br.
 - to give Muslims own country-Pakistan-W and E of India
 - India predominantly Hindu
 - Aug. 15, 47 officially split but violence erupts
 - 12 million people move across borders b/c many lived together
 - rioted and fought along trip
 - Jan 48 Mohandas Gandhi killed by Hindu extremist
 - had called for peace and reconciliation

India nonaligned

- not want to be pawn of cold war and has no ties w/ either superpower
 - became a leader of countries in region
 - developed friendly ties w/ Ru b/c of own tension w/ China

Pakistan

- still stress w/ India over Kashmir region
 - 2/3 controlled by India but most pop. Muslim
 - occasional flare-up of fighting
 - 71 civil war break out W and E when W.P. forces put down riots in E.P.
 - Different cultures and geography and not joined (1,000 mi)
 - India joined E.P. and war spread to W.P. and Kashmir
 - war end quickly and E.P. independent-Bangladesh

NO sec. 6