

日本 20世紀下半葉

JAPAN - THE SECOND HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

THE SECOND HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY



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Study Outline

Curriculum Framework	
Source from: Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority, Senior Secondary Curriculum and Assessment Guide (Final Version) (March 2007)	
Key Points	Explanatory Notes
<p>Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reconstruction and growth after WWII ● Relations with other Asian countries 	<p>Students will trace and explain Japan's economic recovery and growth as well as political and social developments in the post-World War II period. They will also cite examples to illustrate both change and continuity in Japan's political, economic and cultural relations with other Asian countries.</p>
Focuses of Learning	
<p>I. Factors for Economic Recovery in Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ External factor: The US Assistance ➤ External factor: Post-war International Circumstances ➤ Internal factor: Contribution of the Japanese Government ➤ Internal factor: National Characters of Japanese 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Importance and limitations for the economic recovery in Japan ✧ Relative importance versus other factors
<p>II. Economic Development in Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stage 1: Recovery (1945-52) ➤ Stage 2: Golden Age (1952-73) ➤ Stage 3: Slowdown and Stability (1973-90) ➤ Stage 4: Downturn (1990-99) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Brief description of each period ✧ Reasons for the developments at these stages
<p>III. Political Development in Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political Development ➤ Features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Overview
<p>IV. Social Development in Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Overview

<p>V. Diplomatic Development in Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Japanese Foreign policy ➤ Relationship with Asian countries in political, economic and social aspects ➤ Favourable and unfavourable factors for Japan to develop relationship with neighbouring countries 	
<p>VI. Historical Background and Development – Typical Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. defeat of Japan; the Allied Powers occupied Japan (1945) 2. Fair Trade Commission of Japan (1946) 3. Land Reform Act (1946) 4. Showa Constitution (1947) 5. Anti-Monopoly Act (1947) 6. Basic Education Law (1947) 7. School Education Law (1947) 8. Nine Principles for Economic Stabilization (1948) 9. American-Japanese Security Pact (1951) 10. Korean War (1950-53) 11. Economic Counsel Board and Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) (1952) 12. San Francisco Peace Treaty (1952) 13. Japan joined the IMF and the World Bank (1952) 14. US withdrawal from Japan (1952) 15. Japan joined General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade(GATT) (1955) 16. Five-Year Plan of Economic Independence (1955) 17. Income Doubling Programme (1960) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Vietnam War (1961-75) 19. Announcement from President Nixon that the direct convertibility of US dollars to gold ended (1971) 20. Ping Pong Diplomacy (1971) 21. Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration (1972) 22. Plan for remodelling the Japanese Archipelago (1972) 23. First Oil Crisis (1973) 24. First-ever negative growth in Japan's GDP (1974) 25. China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty (1978) 26. Second Oil Crisis (1979) 27. Five Principles of Action in the Pacific (1982) 28. Plaza Accord (1985) 29. Recruit Scandal (1989) 30. Burst of Japan's bubble economy (1990) 31. Japan-North Korea talks (1991) 32. Sagawa Express Scandal (1992) 33. End of the LDP's domination after election (1993)

Reasons for Economic Recovery in Japan –

The US Assistance (External factor)

1. Importance of the US assistance to economic recovery in Japan

A. Political aspect: The US provided a favourable political environment in Japan to promote economic development

During the occupation period, the US provided Japan with democratization reforms such as the 1947 *Showa constitution* 昭和憲法, which disbanded the army, reduced military expenditure and adopted a national policy to recover the economy. Besides, the US-led SCAP tried to eradicate the influence of militarism by convening the *Military Tribunal* 戰爭法庭 in which about 6000 soldiers were sentenced and over 200 thousand people supporting Japan's expansionist policy were purged. These prevented the revival of militarism from harming the Japanese economy, thus helped Japan develop its economy in a favourable political environment.

B. Economic aspect: Implemented suitable economic policies to promote economic recovery

The US created an environment favourable to economic recovery in Japan. For example, the US helped Japan implement the *Anti-Monopoly Act* 禁止壟斷法 and *Fair Trade Commission* 企業再建整備法 of Japan to dissolve zaibatsu, which prevented monopolisation from hindering economic development and helped promote development of small and medium enterprises. Besides, the US implemented agricultural reform such as the *Land Reform Act* 土地改革法, to limit the area of land owned by landlords and buy those exceeding the statutory provision and sold to tenants at a very low price. About 80% of land was released to peasants and productivity increased. Thus, the US implementation of economic policies in Japan was significant for its economic recovery.

C. Economic aspect: created special procurement to stimulate the economy

During the *Korean War* 韓戰 and *Vietnam War* 越戰, the US chose Japan as the base for munitions and supplies. It ordered military goods from Japan and many American military personnel and their families consumed in Japan, creating *special procurement* 特需景氣 and promoting the Japanese economy. With the inflow of US dollars, the *foreign exchange reserves* 外匯儲備 increased significantly. During Korean War, the foreign exchange reserves increased by 5 times in 3 years, from about US\$200 million in 1949 to US\$1.14 billion in 1952. The economic strength of Japan was consolidated.

D. Educational aspect: increased educational level of Japanese to promote economic development

The US raised educational level of Japan in the occupation period. For instance, the US implemented the *School Education Law* 學校教育法(1947) in Japan to provide nine-year compulsory education. This enhanced education standards of Japanese and provided quality labour for industry and commerce.

E. Military aspect: reduced military expenditure to stimulate economic development

The US signed the *Mutual Security Pact* 日美安全保障條約(1951) with Japan before it ended its occupation in 1952. Thus, the US troops continued to station in Japan for its defence while Japan retained its *self-defence force* 自衛隊 with small number of soldiers. Due to the US military assistance, the military expenses of Japan greatly decreased and only accounted for 1% of the national expenditure. This allowed Japan to allocate more resources to economic development and concentrate on its economic recovery.

F. Diplomatic aspect: helped Japan enterprises to get into foreign markets

The US arranged the signing of *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約(1952) between Japan and various allied nations (e.g. *Myanmar* 緬甸 and *Indonesia* 印尼). It allowed the reparations of Japan to be paid in kind and labour services; in other words, helped Japanese enterprises to get into the Southeast Asian markets and gave new hopes to trading. This encouraged economic reconstruction and development in Japan.

2. Limitations of the US assistance to economic recovery in Japan

A. Time Limit : The American influence was limited to the early stage

Limited only to the early post-WWII period, the American influence over Japan's economy dwindled quickly after the retreat of the US-led SCAP government in 1952.

B. Negative impact: Punitive tariff imposed by the US hampered Japan's economic development

Since 1965, Japan had reversed its trade deficit with the US and had a trade surplus of US\$590 million after war. Later, the trade gap became wider and Japan turned into a major economic competitor of the US. This led to trade disputes between the two countries. To reverse the trade deficit and prevent dumping of Japanese goods, the US levied a 100% punitive tariff on semi-conductors, colour TVs and cars made in Japan in the 1980s, which greatly reduced the export of Japan and became a factor working against its economic development.

3. Greater significance of the US assistance for economic recovery in Japan

A. The US assistance > Postwar international circumstances

- Regarding cause and effect relationship, because the US made use of the postwar international circumstances to assist Japan, international circumstances became favourable to the economic development of Japan.
- After WWII, the US helped Japan and the Allies to reach an agreement on war reparations so that Japan could pay in kind to get in the Southeast Asian markets.
- Also, the *Korean War* 韓戰 was not favourable to Japan originally.
- But because the US chose Japan as a base for supplies, the munitions export in Japan increased greatly.

B. The US assistance > Contribution of the Japanese government

- The US laid a foundation favourable to economic recovery in Japan so that the Japanese government reaped the economic benefits in the post-SCAP period.
- For example, the US issued the *Nine Principles of Economic Stabilization* 穩定經濟九項原則(1948) in the SCAP period to help solve inflation and financial crises of banks in Japan.
- This allowed the Japanese government to build its economy on such foundation afterwards with development strategies as an export-oriented trading nation.

C. The US assistance > National characters of Japanese

- Concerning the degree of influence, because zaibatsu monopolised the Japanese economy, the good national characters of Japanese could not be effective in stimulating the development of small and medium enterprises as limited by the circumstances.
- But the US created favourable environment for the economic development in Japan by dissolving zaibatsu, thus small and medium enterprises could develop rapidly after the war.

Reasons for Economic Recovery in Japan –

Postwar International Circumstances (External Factor)

1. Importance of the Postwar international circumstances to economic recovery in Japan

A. Favourable environment of the Cold War

The favourable circumstances in the Cold War boosted economic development in Japan because the US had to find Asian allies for the capitalist bloc to confront the expansion of Communist Russia. In 1949, the Communist Party of China even defeated the Kuomintang and established the *Republic of China* 中華人民共和國, extending the communist influence in Asia. Thus, capitalist countries including the US were more desperate to assist Japan in economic recovery. Under the US coordination, Japan signed the *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約 with Southeast Asian countries in the Allies to pay reparations in kind and labour. This helped improve the economy of Japan and its relationship with the Southeast Asian countries.

B. Impact of special procurement

After WWII, the communist and capitalist blocs had power struggles in *China* 中國, *Korea* 朝鮮 and *Vietnam* 越南 and several wars broke out, favouring the economy of Japan, especially in the *Korean War* 韓戰(1950-53) and *Vietnam War* 越戰(1961-75). Japan served as a base for the US to order military supplies such as munitions and tanks, which promoted the development of military and related industry in Japan. Meanwhile, the consumption of American soldiers and their families in Japan promoted the Japanese economic development. For example, in the Korean War, the export in Japan increased 3 times while its *foreign exchange reserves* 外匯儲備 increased by 5 times in 3 years, from about US\$200 million in 1949 to US\$1.14 billion in 1952. The economic strength of Japan was consolidated.

2. Limitations of the Postwar international circumstances to economic recovery in Japan

A. Negative impact: International circumstances in the later stage were unfavourable to the economic development in Japan

International circumstances were sometimes unfavourable to the economic development in Japan. For example, the *First Oil Crisis* 石油危機(1973) led to a surge in oil prices. It increased more than 3 times within 3 months. As a result, many factories went bankrupt due to the high production cost and unemployment followed. The Japanese economy suffered and the GDP growth rate was once negative 1.4%.

B. Nature: International circumstances being a passive factor

International circumstances were passive and objective, which would not be effective in economic recovery in Japan without human factors.

3. Greater significance of the Postwar international circumstances for economic recovery in Japan

A. Postwar international circumstances > The US assistance

- Regarding cause and effect relationship, postwar international circumstances prompted the US to help Japan rebuild its national power.
- As communism spread rapidly in Asia after WWII, countries such as *China* 中國, *Korea* 朝鮮 and *Vietnam* 越南 were under the threat of communism.
- Thus, the US looked for strategic allies in Asia to combat the expansion of communism.
- Therefore, the US changed its plan from punishing Japan to offering assistance.

B. Postwar international circumstances > Contribution of the Japanese government

- In terms of influence, postwar international circumstances were more important to the economic recovery than the Japanese government.
- The Cold War prompted the US to assist the economic development of Japan and *special procurement* 特需景氣 raised the export volume and foreign exchange reserves of Japan.
- Japan was under the rule of SCAP in the early postwar period. Without real power, the Japanese government had limited influence on economic development.

C. Postwar international circumstances > National characters of Japanese

- In terms of influence, postwar international circumstances were more important than the national characters of Japanese.
- Postwar international circumstances were crucial to the export volume of Japan. For example, special procurement of the Korean War increased the Japanese export 3 times.
- Although the good national characters of Japanese helped increased productivity, it was impossible for the export to surge in a short time without favourable special procurement.

Reasons for economic recovery in Japan –

Contribution of the Japanese Government (Internal Factor)

1. Importance of the Contribution of the Japanese government to economic recovery in Japan

A. Economic aspect: National policy and plans that put the economy first

After the SCAP ended occupation, the Japanese government endeavoured to develop the economy and set national policies of “*Bōeki rikkoku*” 貿易立國 and “*Export or die*” 出口第一. It also set up MITI 通商産業省 and Economic Counsel Board 經濟審議廳 to work out strategies of economic development and provide companies with technological support. Besides, the Japanese government carried out macro-economic plans such as *Five-Year Plan of Economic Independence* 經濟自立五年計劃(1955) to achieve economic independence and boost the development of industry, commerce and trade. As a result, the annual growth in GNP reached 9.1% in 1955-60, beyond the expectation of 5%. Later, the *Income Doubling Plan* 所得倍增計劃(1960) expected the GNP would increase 2.7 times in 1970; the result was the GNP and national income increased more than 4 times.

B. Educational and scientific aspects: Boosting its educational level to support economic development

The Japanese government emphasised educational development and allocated more and more budget for education, which increased 24 times from 1950 to 1972. Such emphasis on education allowed Japan to achieve universal education in junior secondary school while enrollment rate in senior secondary school reached 93% in 1976. In the 1970s, 1 in every 7 working adults was a university graduate, which laid the foundation for the future development of the hi-tech industry. Besides, the government also emphasised scientific development. It had already passed the *Science Education Promotion Act* 理科教育振興法 in 1953, putting emphasis on application of science and technology to facilitate the development of this subject. Also, it took a series of measures such as enrolling more new students and setting up engineering faculties to train technical personnel. This contributed to agricultural reform and enhancement in industrial technology.

C. Diplomatic aspect: Active efforts to enter new markets

The Japanese government was eager to build close trading relationships with foreign countries. It signed the *Australia-Japan Agreement on Commerce* 日澳貿易協定 (1957) to strengthen their trading relationship and solve trading disputes. Also, to get into the international market to get more raw materials and secure its export markets, Japan made determined efforts to join international economic organizations, such as the *International Monetary Fund* 國際貨幣基金組織 and *World Bank* 世界銀行 in 1952. It also signed the *GATT* 關稅與貿易總協定 in 1955 and entered the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development* 經濟合作與發展組織 in 1964. This resulted in a surge in export and the average annual growth rate in trade was 16.9% in 1955-70; trade developed rapidly.

2. Limitations of the Contribution of the Japanese government to economic recovery in Japan

A. Role: Took a passive role in the early stage

During the SCAP period, the Japanese government took a passive role because all major policies were decided by the SCAP including the 1947 *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法 and 1948 *Nine Principles for Economic Stabilization* 安定經濟九大原則. The Japanese government had limited contribution and influence in this early stage. Thus, it failed to make much contribution in the most difficult recovery period. Its contribution to economic reconstruction in Japan should not be over-estimated.

B. Situation: Unstable internal power of the Japanese government

Along with the defeat in WWII, significant internal changes in the Japanese government occurred. The original militarist government was overthrown but the new governments had unstable power, frequent alternation persisted. For example, *Shidehara Kijūrō* 幣原喜重郎 and *Katayama Tetsu* 片山哲 both served terms of office for just a year. The situation became stable after *Yoshida* 吉田茂 became Prime Minister for the second time in 1948. Yet, unstable political situation limited efficacy of the Japanese government. This was one of the reasons why the Japanese government failed to contribute to economic recovery in the early post-war period.

3. Greater significance of the Contribution of the Japanese government for economic recovery in Japan

A. Contribution of the Japanese government > The US assistance

- In terms of duration, the US assistance was provided only in the early post-WWII period and the American influence upon Japan has greatly reduced since the retreat of the SCAP government headed by the US in 1952.
- However, from 1952 until now, the Japanese government has obtained unquestionable control over the country's development and implemented all economic policies and measures on its own, including the Five-Year Plan of Economic Independence (1955). Its influence over Japan's economic development has clearly outstripped that of the US.

B. Contribution of the Japanese government > Postwar international circumstances

- International circumstances were objective and passive. They were simply external conditions that would not actively promote economic recovery of Japan. But the Japanese government was able to seize the opportunity and adapt to the changing circumstances to promote economic development.
- After WWII, the demand for military supplies dropped sharply and Japanese industry was mainly non-military. But soon after the outbreak of *Korean War* 韓戰 in 1950, the Japanese government switched to produce military supplies immediately. This enabled Japan to take advantage of the *Korean War special procurement* 韓戰特需 and develop its economy rapidly.

C. Contribution of the Japanese government > National character of Japanese

- In relation to roles, the Japanese government worked out plans and provide instructions. It gave a clear direction that the primary objective was to develop the economy. So, the whole country was united to concentrate on economic development.
- Thus, the government acted as the leader while the Japanese people were its followers.

Reasons for Economic Recovery in Japan –

National Characters of Japanese (Internal Factor)

1. Importance of National characters of Japanese to economic recovery in Japan

A. Obedience: Traditional custom of being obedient

Japanese are highly obedient to their superiors because both the *traditional Bushido spirit* 傳統的武士道精神 and modern Japanese education emphasized the idea of absolute obedience. For example, the *Imperial Rescript on Education* 教育敕諭(1890) instilled loyalty and patriotism in students. Such thoughts took root in the Japanese society. Japanese were even willing to sacrifice for the country such as *Kamikaze* 神風敢死隊. After war, this custom contributed to economic recovery in Japan. When the government called on the people to promote economic development, they were devoted and followed its lead so that the economy developed rapidly.

B. Learning: Good at acquiring new knowledge

The *Yamato people* 大和民族 have been willing to learn foreign knowledge and culture. For example, Japan learned from the *Tang Dynasty* 唐化 in the medieval times and learned from Western countries to carry out the modern *Meiji Restoration* 明治維新. This eclectic character favoured the post-war economic reform in Japan. As Japan endeavoured to acquire industrial technology from the West, it entered an unprecedented period of technological innovation in the late 1950s. With new technology, there were advancements in heavy industry, chemistry, synthetic fibre and electronics industries. Technological innovation enhanced productivity and quality, which stimulated economic development significantly.

C. Saving: Willing to save up and invest

Being frugal was a virtue in traditional Bushido and modern Japanese education. After war, although Japanese had higher income, most would not consume too much but put their savings in the bank. This allowed them to receive some interests and also enabled banks to grant more loans to companies and hence stimulate the economy. Besides, those countries receiving loans were bold in investment. Japan had higher proportion of investment to GNP than other industrial countries. In 1961, investment in equipment by private enterprises took up 23% of the total GNP. Continuous investment expanded the scale of companies and enhanced their equipment, resulting in a snowball effect. The Japanese economy developed rapidly.

D. Company system: Management system with Japanese style

Japan had a unique management style that emphasised harmonious relationships and loyalty to superiors. Thus, the company was like a big family to Japanese that the managers took care of employees as if they were parents while employees were willing to work for the company and developed a sense of belonging. Also, most Japanese enterprises adopted lifetime employment system. In the face of depressed economy, they would just adjust salary and welfare to reduce expenditures. Thus, the unemployment rate had been low in Japan: human resources were utilised to build the economy and average consumption power was also maintained so that the economy continued to thrive.

2. Limitations of National characters of Japanese to economic recovery in Japan

A. Nature: The power of people was not cohesive

The influence of national character was not cohesive in nature and should not be over-estimated. People need clear directions and guidance to help them unit to achieve objectives. Also, as the inferior usually follows the superior, Japanese were greatly influenced by their superiors. For example, before WWII, *militarists* 軍國主義者 in power advocated invasion and incited the crowds to extreme nationalism. Thus, Japanese followed the path to war and most economic production was for the sake of war, which ruined the economy. Therefore, national characters could be fully effective if Japanese had a competent leader and detailed plans to rely on; otherwise, such qualities would be rendered useless to revive the economy quickly.

3. Greater significance of National characters of Japanese for economic recovery in Japan

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Economic Development in Japan

The economic development of Japan in 1945-99 can be divided into 4 stages:

- Stage 1: Economic Recovery (1945-52)
- Stage 2: Golden Age (1952-73)
- Stage 3: Decelerated and stable economic growth (1973-90)
- Stage 4: Economic downturn (1990-99)

1. Stage 1 (1945-52)

A. Economic development in Japan in the 1st stage: Economic Recovery

Under the rule of SCAP in 1945-52, Japan was in a period of economic recovery and reconstruction with its GNP and Industrial Production Index rebounding from the post-war trough. In terms of the GNP, The GNP per capita increased from US \$17 to US \$132 from 1946 to 1950. In terms of the Industrial Production Index, it increased from 55 to 84 from 1948 to 1950. It can be seen that the Japanese economy recovered gradually and reached the pre-war levels.

B. Reasons for the change:

BI. The US assistance

To counterbalance the spread of communism in Asia, the US actively assisted economic recovery in Japan. In the occupation period, the US implemented a comprehensive reform measures to help Japan rebuild the economy, including the *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法(1947) to shape a stable political environment favourable to economic development and the *Nine Principles for Economic Stabilization* 安定經濟九大原則(1948) to stabilise the internal economy. Also, the US granted loans of more than US \$2 billion to Japan in 1945-52. Thanks to the US assistance, Japan could revive its economy in such a short time.

BII. Post-war international circumstances

Post-war international circumstances greatly favoured the economic recovery in Japan. To combat the expansion of communism, the capitalist US changed its attitude from punishing Japan to offering assistance. In the *Korean War* 韓戰(1950-53), Japan served as a base to supply necessities and food to the US military. Together with the consumption of American soldiers and their families, Japan benefited from the *special procurement of Korean War* 韓戰特需 and recovered the economy quickly.

Stage 1

2. Stage 2 (1952-73)

A. Economic development in Japan in the 2nd stage: Golden age

Japan regained autonomy in 1952 and entered another stage of extraordinary economic growth with several economic booms and rising living standards. In terms of economic booms, Japan has experienced, since 1954, the *Jinmu Boom* 神武景氣 (1954-57), the *Iwato Boom* 岩戶景氣 (1958-61) and the *Izanagi Boom* 伊奘諾景氣 (1966-70). The Japanese economy underwent a significant growth spurt as exemplified by its GNP that increased at an average annual rate of 9.1% in the period 1956-73. In 1968, its GNP exceeded that of West Germany and Japan became the world's second largest economy. In addition, in terms of living standards, the 'Three Sacred Treasures' 三大件 of ordinary Japanese families upgraded from *black-and-white TV* 黑白電視機, *washing machine* 洗衣機 and *refrigerator* 雪櫃 in the early 1960s to *car* 汽車, *air conditioner* 冷氣機 and *color TV* 彩色電視機 in the late 1960s, showing their well-off life. Clearly, this period was a golden age of the Japanese economy and its rapid economic development was even dubbed an 'economic miracle' 經濟奇跡.

B. Reasons for the change:

BI. The US assistance

Although the US-led SCAP withdrew Japan in 1952, the US continued to assist the economic development in Japan. For example, the US signed the *Mutual Security Pact* 安全保障條約 (1951) with Japan before its withdrawal. The US troops continued to station, which reduced the military expenses of Japan and allowed Japan to concentrate on economic development. Besides, The US arranged the signing of *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約 (1952) between Japan and various allied nations, allowing the reparations to be paid in kind and labour services. This helped Japanese enterprises to get into the Southeast Asian markets and encouraged economic development in Japan.

BII. International circumstances

The Cold War favoured the economic development in Japan. For example, the outbreak of *Vietnam War* 越戰 (1961-75) brought about special procurement. The US allocated much more human power and resources in the Vietnam War than the Korean War. Thus, Japan served as the base for the US to order military supplies and necessities again, which increased the foreign exchange reserves of Japan. Therefore, favourable international circumstances generated huge interests and Japan was the most benefited country in the Cold War.

BIII. Contribution of the Japanese government

After the SCAP ended occupation, the Japanese government endeavoured to develop the economy and prioritized economic development. It also set up *Economic Counsel Board* 經濟審議廳 and MITI 通商產業省 to work out strategies of economic development and carried out macro-economic plans with regular review such as *Five-Year Plan of Economic Independence* 經濟自立五年計劃(1955). Besides, to increase export, the government joined the IMF 國際貨幣基金組織 and World Bank 世界銀行 in 1952 and GATT 關稅及貿易總協定 in 1955. Through the efforts of the Japanese government, Japan brought about the “economic miracle”.

BIV. National characters of Japanese

National characters of Japanese were also important to economic recovery. As the traditional Bushido and modern education emphasised obedience and loyalty to the country, Japanese were willing to follow decisions made by the government. Both the government and people concentrated on economic development. Also, the Eastern management style maintained a stable employment rate and harmonious working environment, which helped the economic revival in Japan.

3. Stage 3 (1973-90)

A. Economic development in Japan in the 3rd stage: Decelerated and stable economic growth

After the rapid economic development in the second stage, Japan's economy was in a period of decelerated and stable economic growth with considerable development and potential setbacks. In terms of potential setbacks, Japan's GNP increased at an average rate of only 4% during 1976-90, and there was even the asset price bubble 資產泡沫 in the 1980s when the stock market deviated from the actual economic growth. Nevertheless, in terms of growth, Japan's economy continued to grow despite the economic slowdown. For example, its GNI per capita surpassed that of the US in 1987 and in the same year its foreign exchange reserve exceeded that of West Germany and all other countries. Thus, the Japanese economy entered a period of slowdown and economic problems started to surface, but there was still stable economic growth.

Stage 3

B. Reasons for the changes :

BI. Oil crises (Slowdown of economic development)

There were *two oil crises* 兩次石油危機 in the 1970s, in 1973 and 1979. The First Oil Crisis (1973) in particular ended the rapid economic growth in Japan. The oil export organisation in the Middle East announced suspension of oil export. As 78.1% imported oil was from the Middle East, many companies were burdened by the increasing oil prices and some even closed down. This directly hit and slowed down the Japanese economy.

BII. Nixon Shock 尼克遜衝擊 (Slowdown of economic development)

In 1971, US President Nixon announced the cancellation of direct convertibility of the US dollar to gold and the Japanese government adopted expansionary monetary and fiscal policies in response. In 1973, the expansionary policy caused a surge in inflation rate, which was the main reason for the negative growth in GNP in 1974. Thus, the “Nixon Shock” had a considerable impact on the Japanese economy.

BIII. Plan for Remodelling the Japanese Archipelago 日本列島改造論 (Slowdown of economic development)

Kakuei Tanaka 田中角榮 raised the “Plan for Remodelling the Japanese Archipelago”(1972) and suggested to connect different places in Japan by high-speed rail to develop economy of the whole country. Yet, this plan reverberated and people rushed to buy land they regarded to be covered in the plan. Land prices surged and hence influenced the general price and caused inflation.

BIV. Contribution of the Japanese government (Promoting economic development)

To reduce the impact of the oil crises, the Japanese government endeavoured to develop new energy. For example, the *MITI* 通商産業省 encouraged companies to develop solar, geothermal energy and synthetic natural gas in 1974, which helped the Japanese economy survived the *Second Oil Crisis* 第二次石油危機 in 1979. Besides, the government offered loans and tax reduction to promote the development of high-tech industry, including knowledge-intensive and advanced technology based industries that consumed less energy, such as the production of semi-conductors and household appliances. This gave new directions for the Japanese economy.

4. Stage 4 (1990-99)

A. Economic development in Japan in the 4th stage: Economic downturn

An *asset price bubble* 資產泡沫 emerged in Japan in the 1980s and burst in the early 1990s, putting its economy in a long period of depression and its GNP at a low ebb. In terms of stocks, the Nikkei index dropped from ¥38,891 in the end of 1989 to less than ¥10,000 in the autumn of 1992. In terms of land prices, commercial land prices plunged to just 1/3 of its peak while residential land prices dropped to less than 60%, indicating severe economic recession. In terms of GNP, its average growth rate was only 0.9% during 1992-1999 and there was even a 2% negative growth in 1998 showing the persistent economic depression. Thus, in the late 20th century, the Japanese economy got into recession and the 1990s was regarded as “*the lost decade*” 失落的十年.

B. Reasons for the change

BI. Over-investment

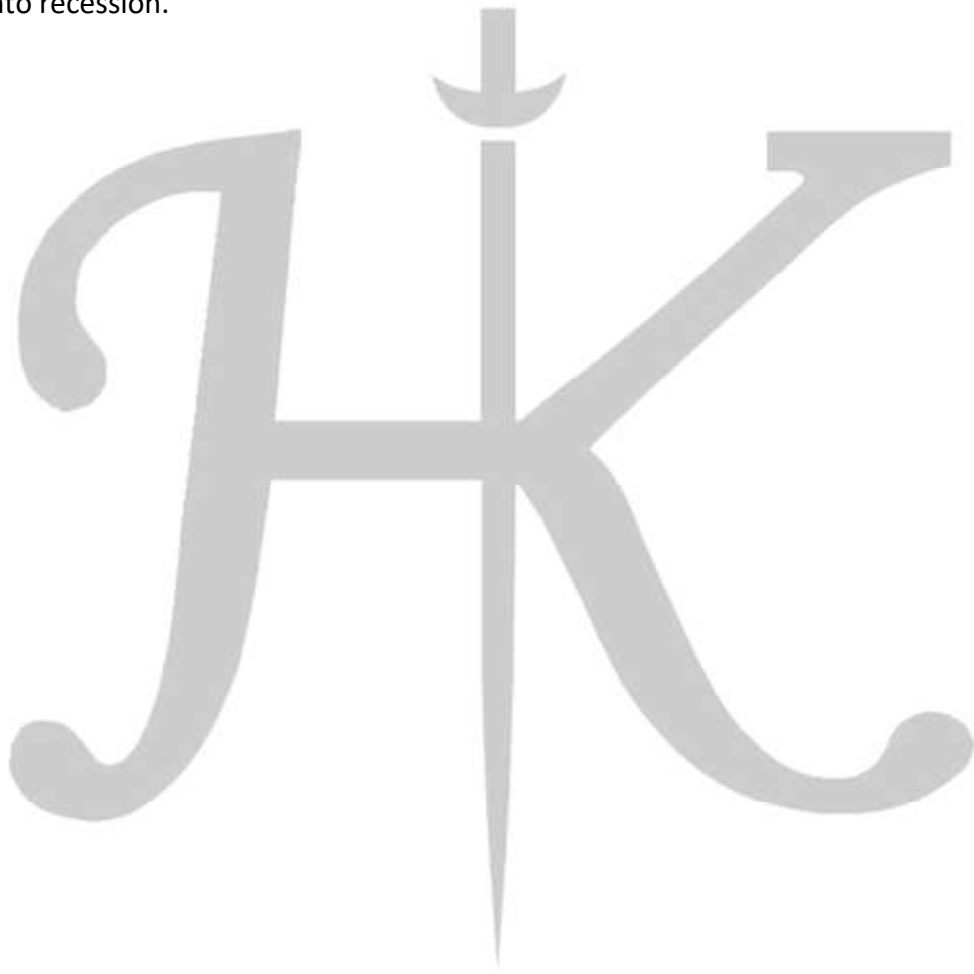
As the economy developed fast, the general public and enterprises were optimistic about the future economy, thus actively invested in the stock and property markets, which led to a surge in stock and property prices. For example, the Nikkei index increased by 2.7 times from 12556 points to 34059 points from 1985 to 1989; the total national land price doubled from ¥1000 trillion to ¥2300 trillion from 1985 to 1990. Meanwhile, the trend of over-investment led to a much higher growth rate in the stock and property markets than in actual economic development. Production was much greater than demand, creating an economic bubble. At last, the bubble burst in the early 1990s and many companies went bankrupt due to the drop in stock and property price. Japan went into economic recession in the 1990s.

BII. Inexpedient policies made by the Japanese government

The high US dollar exchange rate led to its trade deficit. To improve the situation, economic powers such as the US, Japan and Germany reached the *Plaza Accord* 廣場協議 (1985) to interfere in the currency market. Yet this act led to an appreciation in Yen and decrease in export. Thus, the Japanese government adopted a policy of low interest rate in response but encouraged widespread speculation and created an economic bubble. To suppress the bubble, the government adopted a series of strict measures in the early 1990s. It increased the official interest rate greatly from 2.5% to 6% and let banks tighten restrictions on property loans. As a result, the economic bubble burst and stock prices plunged, thus the economy went into depression.

BIII. Economic disputes between the US and Japan

The US trade deficit with Japan increased along with the rapid economic growth in Japan. Since 1965, Japan had reversed its trade deficit with the US and had a trade surplus of US \$590 million after war. Later, the trade gap became wider and Japan became a major economic competitor of the US and led to trade disputes. To reverse the trade deficit and prevent dumping of Japanese goods, the US levied a 100% *punitive tariff* 懲罰性關稅 on semi-conductors, colour TVs and cars made in Japan in the 1980s, which greatly reduced the export of Japan. Japanese enterprises shut down their production lines due to decrease in production. The Japanese economy got into recession.



Political Development in Japan

1. Political development

The political development of Japan in 1945-99 can be divided into 4 stages:

- Stage 1: The SCAP period (1945-52)
- Stage 2: Independence and political parties flourished (1952-55)
- Stage 3: The '1955 System' period (1955-93)
- Stage 4: Politicians Regroup (1993-99)

2. Features

- A. Establishment of a democratic system
- B. Revival of party politics
- C. Two-party politics with the domination of LDP
- D. A series of corruption scandals

Social Development in Japan

1. Features of social development

- A. A society of freedom and equality
- B. Material life improved
- C. Livelihood of tenants and workers improved
- D. Rise of women status
- E. Pluralistic culture
- F. Democratic and universal education

Diplomatic Development in Japan

1. Development of Japanese Foreign policy

A. From the 1950s to the early 1970s: Following the US diplomacy

From the 1950s to the early 1970s, Japan's diplomacy generally followed that of the US. Although the US-led SCAP withdrew from Japan in 1952, Japan still needed to rely on the US as the middleman to improve relations with neighbouring countries because its economy had not fully recovered and it had poor relations with neighbouring countries due to WWII.

B. The 1970s: Rebuilding diplomatic autonomy

In the mid-1970s, the Japanese economy had recovered and became the second largest economy in 1968. Japan had less economic reliance on the US. Also, with the increase in trade disputes with the US, Japan hoped to get rid of the US influence on its diplomacy and economy so that Japan could rebuild diplomatic and economic independence.

C. The 1980-90s: Regaining the status as a power

As Japan grew in economic strength, it hoped to strengthen its role in the international world. Also, due to the US trade deficit and unstable internal affairs in Soviet Union, their influence in Eastern Asia and Southeast Asia largely reduced. Thus, Japan tried to replace them and raise its own international status and influence.

2. Relationship with Asian countries in political, economic and social aspects

A. Political aspect

AI. Maintain regional peace

Japan played an active role in maintaining regional peace, adopting the carrot-and-stick approach to facilitate the solution to the nuclear issue of North Korea. In terms of talks, Japan took the opportunity of food assistance to hold the *Japan-North Korea Talks* 日朝會談(1991) and discuss nuclear issues with North Korea. Although this was not immediately effective, the discussion paved the way for the *Six Party Talks* 六方會談 in the 21st century. It was profoundly helpful in preserving regional peace. Concerning sanctions, after North Korea launched a missile over the Japanese airspace, Japan imposed sanctions on North Korea. Japan forbade the entering of North Korean vessels into their ports in the hope that North Korea would make less provocative acts to impair the safety and stability of Asia.

II. Provoked regional disputes

While maintaining regional peace and stability, Japan often had conflicts with neighbouring countries as to territorial, diplomatic and educational matters. As for territorial disputes, those on *Diaoyu Islands* 釣魚台 and *Dokdo* 獨島 with China and South Korea respectively remained unresolved and the recurrent conflicts was one of the most acute problems in Asia in the 21st century. Diplomatically, the Prime Ministers of Japan paid many official visits to *Yasukuni Shrine* 靖國神社, where A-class war criminals are commemorated. The visits aroused fear of the revival of Japanese militarism and criticism from surrounding countries. With respect to textbooks, the *Ministry of Education, Science and Culture* 文部省 allowed falsification of history textbooks on what the Japanese did during WW2, saying that the Japanese troops “entered” rather than invaded Asian countries. This led to opposition from the countries that were invaded by it and worked against peace and stability in Asia.

B. Economic aspect

BI. Good partnership

For a better economic development, Japan proactively established good partnership with neighbouring countries. In order to achieve this, Prime Minister *Masayoshi Ohira* 大平正芳 raised the idea of *Trans-Pacific Partnership* 環太平洋經濟合作 in 1978 for a closer economic cooperation among Pacific Rim countries. After that, Prime Minister *Suzuki* 鈴木 proposed the 'Five Principles of Action in the Pacific' 太平洋合作五原則 in 1982, which suggested that the Pacific Ocean should be 'an ocean of peace, freedom, diversity, mutual benefits and openness' and facilitated cooperation among the countries. On top of that, Japan also joined many organizations for international organization to strengthen its ties with neighbouring countries. For example, it set up the *ASEAN Japan Research Centre* 東盟日本開發中心 in 1981 to strengthen economic ties between ASEAN countries and the Four Asian Dragons.

BII. Offering official economic assistance

After Japanese economic take-off in the 1960s, Japan started to increase the amount of foreign assistance to build greater influence in the international community and a mutual beneficial relationship with recipients in pursuit of overseas markets and sources of raw materials. For example, in 1984, Japan revealed its plan to offer a long-term loan of ¥ 470 billion to China so as to get into the Chinese market and obtain coal from it. Southeast Asian countries like Thailand and Indonesia were also benefited by its economic assistance. In 1991, Japan became the *world's biggest aid providing country* 全球第一大援助國 and its commitment to providing economic assistance for developing countries helped promote their development

C. Cultural aspect: Role as a cultural exporter

As Japan's economy developed rapidly, society became wealthier. After satisfying basic needs, Japanese had greater demand for recreations and entertainment, stimulating the development of pop culture such as manga, films and music. The Japanese culture swept through Asia and even the world. As for comics, despite the fact that they were not first created by the Japanese, global anime fans had a craze for Japanese manga like *Captain Tsubasa* 足球小將 and *Doraemon* 叮噹. Concerning films and TV programmes, Japanese dramas were embraced by many Asian countries. For instance, 'Hitotsu Yane no Shita' 同一屋簷下, broadcasted in many different countries, was one of the most famous TV series in the late 20th century. With respect to food, Japanese food cultures like *sushi* 壽司 and *ramen* 拉麵 have spread to not only other Asian countries but also countries out of the continent. Therefore, Japan, as a cultural exporter, affected cultural development of other countries.

3. Favourable and unfavourable factors for Japan to develop relationship with neighbouring countries

A. Favourable factors for Japan to develop relationship with neighbouring countries

AI. Economic aspect: Economic interest and trading needs

Trade could promote economic development of both sides, which provided Japan a chance to improve its relationship with other countries. Regarding Southeast Asian countries, Japan signed the peace treaty – *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約 allowing Japan to pay reparations in kind and labour, which helped build mutually beneficial trading relations between Japan and Southeast Asian countries and improved their relations in general. As to China, although Sino-Japanese relations remained poor in the 1950s, they built non-official trading relationship to import and export daily necessities. The two *Sino Japanese Non-official Trade Agreements* 中日民間貿易協定 were signed in 1952 and 1953, which brought the two countries closer. Later, they signed the *Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship* 中日長期貿易協定 in 1978 and 1995. These promoted trade and also the development of their relationship.

II. Social aspect: Civil interests

Civil interests promoted the development of relationship between Japan and neighbouring countries. In the 1950s, although Sino-Japanese relations remained poor, cultural and artistic exchanges among the people favoured the development of their relations. Japan set up the *Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association* 中日文化交流協會 in 1956 to promote cultural exchanges; for example, Chinese Peking Opera master *Mei Lanfang* 梅蘭芳 led a delegation to visit Japan (1956) and an exhibition of Chinese postage stamps was held in Nagasaki (1958). Civil exchanges helped the establishment of semi-official and official contact between the Chinese and Japanese government and laid the foundation for the development of their relationship.

III. Diplomatic aspect: International circumstances

International circumstances had a profound influence on the development of relationship between Japan and other countries. Especially in the Cold War, countries would easily get close in the same ideological bloc to combat the opposite. For example, Taiwan and South Korea were hostile towards Japan because of its invasion. But as communism spread in Asia, the three countries were willing to improve relations and cooperate to combat communism. In 1952, Japan and Taiwan had already signed the *Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty* 中日和約 to recognise the end of war and encourage economic and social communication. Besides, during *détente* 低盪 in the Cold War, Japan improved relations with countries in the communist bloc. In 1970, the *détente* period began and the US and China improved relations due to *Ping Pong diplomacy* 乒乓外交 (1972). Thus, Japan followed the US diplomacy to improve relations with China. Japan and China established official diplomatic relations in the same year, which was a significant move in their relationship.

B. Unfavourable factors for Japan to develop relationship with neighbouring countries

BI. Historical aspect: Denial of aggression and falsification of history textbooks

Japanese invasion had done indelible harm to neighbouring countries. Yet, some Japanese people, organisation and officials believed Japan's military activities were not aggressions. They argued that the Nanjing Massacre led to large-scale casualty because of the intense resistance of Chinese people; invasion of Southeast Asian countries was just to liberate them from Western exploitation. Worse still, since 1982, the *Ministry of Education, Science and Culture* 文部省 even allowed the above opinions to be written into history textbooks. It drew serious criticism from other Asian countries. Although the Ministry was forced to amend the textbooks at last, it allowed falsification of textbooks every few years. This impaired Japan's foreign relations and became one of their disputes.

BII. Historical aspect: Territorial disputes

Territorial disputes severely damaged the relations between Japan and neighbouring countries. Although Japan had to return all invaded countries after WWII, due to complicated historical reasons, the border issues were unsettled, especially the dispute with China over *Diaoyu Islands* 釣魚台 and with South Korea over *Dokdo* 獨島. Territorial disputes continued to impair the relations between Japan and neighbouring countries. For example, Japanese *right-wing extremists* 右翼極端份子 build a lighthouse on Diaoyu Islands in 1996, which led to strong official denunciation and large-scale anti-Japan protests in China. Worse still, unsettled territorial disputes were major factors unfavourable to peace and stability in Asia and led to Japan's tense relations with neighbouring countries.

BIII. Historical aspect: Visits to Yasukuni Shrine 靖國神社

The Yasukuni Shrine was mainly a place of worship for Japanese militarists who had sacrificed their lives in war, including war criminals in WWII. Asian countries invaded by Japan were discontent with Japanese officials paying visits to the Shrine, which was regarded as supporting militarism. Although some Prime Minister visited the Shrine after WWII, they visited the Shrine privately and international opposition weakened. Yet, in 1978, the Shrine honoured 14 Class A war criminals including Tojo Hideki. Then, Japanese Prime Ministers paid official visits to the Shrine. In 1985, *Nakasone Yasuhiro* 中曾根康弘 led its Cabinet to pay a collective visit. Other Asian countries denounced such act and dreaded the revival of Japanese militarism. This worsened the relationship between Japan and neighbouring countries.

BIV. Historical aspect: Refusal to pay reparations to Asians

Japan caused great miseries to many Asians, including forced labour, forced sales of private properties and 200 thousand 'comfort women'. Although Japan's war responsibility and reparations were laid down in the *Treaty of San Francisco* 舊金山條約(1952), only the governments waived the right to claim indemnity but not the people in society. Some people and organisation in neighbouring countries demanded an official apology and reparations but the Japanese government rejected and the court dismissed their claims again and again. This aroused discontent of Asian people and hindered the development of friendlier relations between Japanese and other countries.

BV. Military aspect: Growing military strength of Japan

As Japan recovered its economy after WWII and even became an economic power, Japan allocated more resources in the military aspect and was one of the countries spending most military expenditure. In 1983, its military expenses exceeded that of Britain, France and Germany and became second in the world. Also, although the Self-defense Force had only 200-300 thousand soldiers, in terms of quality, its military strength could dominate the Asia with advanced equipment and technology. Thus, the increasing amount of military expenditure and strength, plus the invasion history of Japan, made its neighbouring countries worried that Japanese militarism would revive and start to invade.

BVI. Diplomatic aspect: International circumstances

The détente in the Cold War helped Japan improve relations with neighbouring communist country. But when the Cold War became tense, their relations also became poor. In the early 1950s, the US was determined to use Japan as a barrier against communism. Thus, the Sino-Japan relations remained poor and were limited to unofficial contact. Besides, in the *Korean War* 韓戰(1950-53), as Japan served as the US military base, it had worsening relations with North Korea. It was difficult to rebuild relations after war.

Timeline	
Year	Event
1945	Defeat of Japan, under SCAP occupation by the US
1946	Fair Trade Commission of Japan
	Land Reform Act
	Labour Relations Adjustment Law
1947	Showa Constitution
	Anti-Monopoly Act
	Basic Education Law
	School Education Law
	Labour Standards Act
1948	Nine Principles of Economic Stabilization
1949	Trade Union Law
1951	American-Japanese Security Pact / Mutual Security Pact
1950-53	Korean War
1952	Establishment of Economic Counsel Board and Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)
	First Sino-Japan Non-governmental Trade Agreement
1953	Second Sino-Japan Non-official Trade Agreement
	Treaty of San Francisco
	End of the US occupation of Japan
	Japan joined the International Monetary Fund and World Bank
	Science Education Promotion Act
1955	Japan joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
	Five-year Plan of Economic Independence
	Start of the 1955 System
1954-57	Jinmu Boom
1956	Mei Lanfang and his group visited Japan
1957	Japan-Austria Trade Agreement
1958	A exhibition of Chinese postage stamps was held in Nagasaki
1958-61	Iwato Boom
1960	Income Doubling Plan
1961-75	Vietnam War
1962-64	Olympic Boom
1966-70	Izanagi Boom

1971	US President Nixon announced the cancellation of direct convertibility of the US dollar to gold.
	Ping Pong diplomacy
1972	Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration
	A Plan for Remodeling the Japanese Archipelago
1973	First Oil Crisis
1974	The first time of negative GDP growth in Japan
1978	Prime Minister Masayoshi Ōhira raised the idea of Trans-Pacific Partnership
	China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty
1979	Second Oil Crisis
1982	Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki raised the Five Principles of Cooperation in the Pacific
	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture approved falsification of history textbook
1984	Japan announced to offer a long-term loan of ¥470 billion to China
1985	Plaza Accord
	Act of Equal Employment Opportunity for Both Sexes
1989	Recruit Scandal
1990	Economic bubble burst
1991	Japan-North Korea Talks
	Sagawa Express Scandal
	Japan introduced the Three Policy to Southeast Asian countries
	Japan became the biggest aiding country in the world
1992	Childcare Leave Act
1993	Liberal Democratic Party failed to secure a majority in the election

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Trend Analysis

	DBQ	Essay
SP	\	Q7. Select one country or region as example and discuss in what ways was the Second World War a turning point for it in the 20 th century.
PP	Question 1: Japan (Post-war economic development) 【 Multi-factor question 】 Whether Japan's economic development during 1945-1975 was primarily caused by external factors	Q7. Select any one country or region and discuss to what extent this country or region in the early 20 th century was different from what it had been in the late 20 th century.
12	\	Q7. Select one 'power' in the second half of the 20 th century and discuss why it could be regarded as a 'power'.
13	Question 2: Japan (Post-war development) 【 Multi-factor question 】 Whether Japan became an Asian power primarily because of the foundation laid by the SCAP government	\
14	\	Q3. Discuss the factors working for and those working against the development of the Sino-Japanese relationship in the period 1949-2000.
15	Question 3: Japan 【 Multi-factor question 】 Whether Japan's economic development was primarily affected by internal factors	\
16	\	Q7. Select any example of a human-made disaster from the History syllabus and elaborate that 'human-made disasters usually lead to new policies and developments'.

17	\	Q3. 'In the period 1952-2000, Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries was mainly intended to compensate its war guilt.' Comment on the validity of this statement.
18	\	Q3. 'The America factor was the major factor that affected Japan's development from 1945 to the 1960s.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.
19	<p>Question 2: Japan (Post-war development)</p> <p>【 Multi-factor question 】 Was the domestic factor the main factor that contributed to Japan's economic miracle?</p>	\
20	\	Q3. Do you agree that the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development? Explain your view with reference to Japan's development in the period 1945-2000.

DBQ
#1

Japan's post-war development
Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

Below are the lyrics of *Moving Forward with Time*, a company song of Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited (renamed Panasonic in 2008) after the Second World War.

Let's now explore
Let's work hard to revitalise the new Japan
Today with heartening smiles
and high morale we gather together again, Matsushita

Ah~ Since its founding
Matsushita has been moving forward with time
Bringing the happiness of using electric devices to this generation and its people
We take pride in it
For upholding the traditional noble aspirations, Matsushita

Arise! The time of leaping forward has come
Hold high the trademark of National
Let's go across the oceans and on the way turn sand into tower
Unity is strength, Matsushita

SOURCE B

The following extract is adapted from a book about Japan.

The Allied occupation was vastly significant in some ways. It was significant in speeding up some of the changes that occurred in postwar Japan. It was also significant in establishing certain detailed aspects of the existing Japanese system. But it was far less significant than is often assumed in creating the generally pacifistic, world trading, affluent, egalitarian, culturally mass-oriented Japan we find today. This Japan is much more the result of Japanese skills and past experiences together with general world conditions than it is the product of any specific Allied planning during or since the Occupation.

- (a) Identify the objective of Matsushita Electric. Explain your answer with reference to **one** clue from Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) What was the author's attitude towards the Allied Powers' contributions to Japan's post-war development? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) 'Internal factors were the major factors that affected Japan's development in the period 1945-1980.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer

(a) Identify the objective of Matsushita Electric. Explain your answer with reference to one clue from Source A. (3 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 Able to cite relevant clues without due explanation [max. 1]
L2 Able to cite relevant clues with due explanation [max. 3]
e.g. - To revive the Japanese economy. ('Let's work to exhaustion to revitalise the new Japan')
- To bring people a better life with electric devices ('Bringing the happiness of using electric devices to this generation and its people')
- To expand the brand into foreign markets ('Hold high the trademark of National. Let's go across the oceans and on the way turn sand into tower')

Suggested Answer#1

Its objective was to revive the Japanese economy.

The lyrics of Matsushita encouraged its employees to 'work to exhaustion' so as to 'revitalize the new Japan'. It was clear that the company wanted to play a part in reviving the Japanese economy.

Suggested Answer#2

Its objective was to bring the happiness of using electronic devices to people.

From the Source, 'bringing the happiness of using electric devices to this generation and its people' was one of the 'noble aspirations' that Matsushita Electric took pride in and upheld. The company aimed to keep abreast of the latest technology and bring people a better life with its advanced electric devices.

Suggested Answer#3

Its objective was to expand into foreign markets.

From the Source, the company 'held high the trademark of National', 'went across the oceans and on the way turned sand into tower'. These lyrics showed its aspiration to bring National products across the oceans, establish its bases overseas and expand into foreign markets.

(b) What was the author's attitude towards the Allied Powers' contributions to Japan's post-war development? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)

Marking Scheme

Attitude: [1 mark]
e.g. - Approving attitude with reservations

L1 Able to cite relevant clues without due explanation [max. 1]

L2 Able to cite relevant clues with due explanation [max. 3]

e.g. - 'The Allied occupation was vastly significant in some ways'
- 'it [the Allied occupation] was far less significant than is often assumed'

Suggested Answer

Holding an approving attitude with reservations, the author recognized the Allied Powers' contributions to Japan in certain aspects.

First of all, the author pointed out that 'the Allied occupation was vastly significant in some ways', including accelerating some changes and establishing the existing Japanese system. It was clear that he held an approving attitude towards the Allied Powers' contributions in some aspects and recognized their significance.

However, the author also claimed that the Allied occupation was 'far less significant than is often assumed'. While commending the Allied Powers' contributions, he expressed reservations and thought the importance of the Allied occupation should not be overestimated.

In addition, the author claimed that Japan at that time was more the result of Japanese people's efforts than 'the product of any specific Allied planning during or since the Occupation'. It was clear that in terms of shaping Japan's development, the author had an approving attitude with reservations towards the Allied Powers' contributions and thought Japanese people contributed more than they did.

- (c) 'Internal factors were the major factors that affected Japan's development in the period 1945-1980.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge, and/or limited discussion of factors that affected Japan's development in the period 1945-1980. [max. 2]
- L2 Unbalanced discussion with effective use of Sources or own knowledge only, and/or one-side discussion of factors that affected Japan's development in the period 1945-1980. [max. 4]
- L3 Sound and balanced discussion with effective use of both Sources and own knowledge, and reasonably balanced discussion of factors that affected Japan's development in the period 1945-1980. [max. 8]

Internal factors:

- e.g.
- National character of the Japanese who were hard working and united (Source A)
 - Japan at that time was the result of Japanese skills and experiences (Source B)
 - The Japanese government greatly facilitated the country's economic and education development (Own knowledge)
 - Virtues and the Bushido spirit of the Japanese (Own knowledge)

Other factors:

- e.g.
- Contributions of the Allied Powers (Source B)
 - The situation of the Cold War (Own knowledge)
 - Favourable international circumstances (Own knowledge)

Suggested Answer

I agree with the statement.

Source A revealed the characteristic of Japanese enterprises. From the Source, they had high morale and even created their own company songs with lyrics encouraging their staff to 'work to exhaustion' for 'revitalizing the new Japan', making active efforts to promote Japan's economic development. These characteristic contributed to Japan's economic revival.

Source A also showed the provident goal of Japanese enterprises. The lyrics asked the staff to 'Arise!' and 'go across the oceans and on the way turn sand into tower'. The overseas expansion plan showed the eagerness of Japanese companies to break into the international market. Such goal also boosted Japan's exports and its trade development.

Source A also reflected the national character of the Japanese. In the lyrics, phrases like 'gather together' and 'unity is strength' showed that the Japanese stuck together to pay collective effort into building Japan's economy, and such unity allowed the economy to develop rapidly with little resistance.

From Source B, Japanese people also shaped their country's development in social, economic and other aspects. From the Source, 'the generally pacifistic, world trading, affluent, egalitarian, culturally mass-oriented Japan we find today' was 'the result of Japanese skills and past experiences together with general world conditions'. It was clear that Japanese people's learning abilities and creativity were the major factors that affected Japan's social and economic development, and they shaped what Japan was at that time.

From my own knowledge, the Japanese government also made significant contributions to the country's economic development. It introduced macro-economic plans aiming at economic independence, including the Five-Year Plan for Economic Independence (1955). As a result, the annual GDP growth reached 9.1% in the period 1955-60, demonstrating significant economic growth.

In addition, the Japanese made active efforts to promote education development. It kept increasing funding for education; as a result, education expenses experienced a 24-fold increase in the period 1950-72, and 1 in 7 Japanese people were university graduates in the 1970s. It was clear that the Japanese government's education efforts greatly improved the education level of Japanese people and made the country an education power.

Moreover, virtues of the Japanese were also conducive to Japan's economic development. The Japanese are willing to save money and dare to made investment. For example, in 1961, their investment in facilities of state-owned enterprises amounted for 23% of the GDP. Such constant investment enlarged the scale of enterprises and advanced their facilities, thus promoting economic growth. It was clear that Japanese people's willingness to invest created a snowball effect and allowed enterprises to expand quickly. Japan's economy was thus able to develop rapidly.

Although external factors also affected Japan's development, they were of less importance than internal factors.

From Source B, the Allied occupation also shaped Japan's development. From the Source, the Allied Powers were important in 'speeding up some of the changes' and 'establishing certain detailed aspects of the existing Japanese system'. Clearly, the Allied occupation brought about changes in Japan and shaped the Japanese system that has existed until now, having a lasting impact on Japan's development.

However, internal factors were still more important. From Source B, Japan at that time was more the result of Japanese efforts than 'the product of any specific Allied planning during or since the Occupation'. Therefore, the Allied occupation was somewhat important, but internal factors were clearly the most important factors that affected Japan's development.

To my knowledge, international circumstances also worked for Japan's economic development since regional wars such as the Korean War (1950-53) and the Vietnam War (1961-75) created a special procurement boom. The US orders for military supplies from Japan, together with the expenses of American soldiers and their families in Japan, promoted Japan's commercial development. It was clear that wars in neighboring regions gave rise to the special procurement boom that worked for Japan's economic development.

However, internal factors were still more important since it was the Japanese government that made proper moves according to the international circumstances at that time and allowed the economy to develop rapidly. For instance, the Japanese government reacted promptly to the outbreak of the Korean War and step up production of munitions so that Japan's economy could benefit from the 'Korean War special procurement demand' and thrive.

Therefore, internal factors were the major factors that affected Japan's development.

格分法：

Japan's post-war development
Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following extract is adapted from an editorial published in the Asahi Shimbun of Japan in 1951.

Since the end of the War we have lived with General MacArthur. For the Japanese people, the highest leader of the Allied forces occupying Japan was General MacArthur, and we thought our relationship with the general will continue until the signing of a peace treaty. Whatever the reasons for his dismissal might be, the Japanese people regard General MacArthur's departure from his position as commander to be most regrettable.

At a time when the Japanese people faced an unprecedented defeat in war and when they were in a state of total collapse, it was General MacArthur who taught us about democracy and peace, and who gently led the Japanese people down a brighter road. Like a parent delighted to watch his children grow, it was General MacArthur who happily watched the Japanese people, his enemies of yesterday, make their way on the road on democracy and who continued to encourage them on their way.

SOURCE B

The following extract is adapted from an article published in Time magazine in 1955.

It is now ten years since the Allies drove the Japanese back to the cage of their meagre islands and forbade them ever to bear arms again. It is three years since the West ruefully reversed course, gave the Japanese their independence, and bade them rearm and join in the defence against Communism.

The Japan of ten years later is imprinted with the indelible mark of the U.S. occupation. Land reform has broken down the prewar imbalance under which only 30% of the farmers owned the land they farmed: by last year, only about 1,200,000 acres were tenant-farmed versus 6,000,000 in 1945. The purging of imperialistic textbooks and the broadening of public education have improved a system which even before the war achieved a literacy of 97%. Women have the vote and use it.

‘If, under economic pressures, Japan should feel forced to accept political arrangements with the Communist mainland,’ said the U.S. Secretary of State Foster Dulles in Bangkok last fortnight, ‘that would surely have a grave effect upon the entire free world position in Asia..... If there should be combined at any time under international Communism the power of Soviet Russia in Asia, of Communist China, and the industrial capability of Japan – if all three were a united force, then, I think, we must recognise that our position would be extremely precarious.’

- (a) What was the attitude of the author of Source A towards General MacArthur? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) Identify **two** changes in the Allied Powers’ policy towards Japan in the decade after the Second World War. Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) ‘Foreign factors were the major factors that contributed to Japan’s development into an Asian power after the Second World War.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer

(a) What was the attitude of the author of Source A towards General MacArthur?

Explain your answer with reference to Source A.

(3 marks)

Marking Scheme

Attitude: [1 mark]

e.g. - Respectful, admiring

L1 Able to cite relevant clues without due explanation [max. 1]

L2 Able to cite relevant clues with due explanation [max. 2]

e.g. - 'regard General MacArthur's departure from his position as commander to be most regrettable'

- 'Like a parent delighted to watch his children grow, it was General MacArthur who happily watched the Japanese people, his enemies of yesterday, make their way on the road on democracy and who continued to encourage them on their way.'

Suggested Answer

The author held a positive, respectful, admiring and approving attitude towards General MacArthur.

The author said that 'the highest leader of the Allied forces occupying Japan was General MacArthur', and he 'regarded General MacArthur's departure from his position as commander to be most regrettable'. Apparently, the author considered General MacArthur a leader and did not want him to leave office, showing great respect for him.

The author also claimed that General MacArthur taught Japanese people 'about democracy and peace' when they were at a difficult time, and that he led them 'down a brighter road'. The author praised General MacArthur's contributions and considered him the one who helped Japan tide over the difficulties and revive.

The author also pointed out that although Japanese people were once the enemies of General MacArthur, he was 'like a parent delighted to watch his children grew' and 'continued to encourage them on their way'. It was clear that the author considered General MacArthur a great man who did Japanese people a favour, and that the author commended MacArthur's contributions to Japan.

(b) Identify two changes in the Allied Powers' policy towards Japan in the decade after the Second World War. Explain your answer with reference to Source B.

(4 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Identifies only one change, or able to identify two changes but unable to make due reference to the Source. [max. 2]

L2 Identifies two changes, with due reference to the Source. [max. 4]

e.g. - From occupying Japan to granting it independence
- From restricting to allowing Japan's rearmament

Suggested Answer

First of all, the Allied powers' policy towards Japan changed from occupying the country to granting it independence. The Source mentioned phrases such as 'the Japan of ten years later' and 'of the U.S. occupation' that implied Japan was once occupied by the Allied Powers after the Second World War. But after that, the West 'ruefully' 'gave the Japanese their independence', and Japan changed from a region occupied by the Allied powers ten years ago to an independent state.

Secondly, the Allied powers' policy towards Japan was reversed from restricting to allowing Japan's rearmament. From the Source, the powers had 'forbidden them ever to bear arms again' for ten years, but they then allowed the Japanese to 'rearm' and acquire armaments. This showed that the policy changed from restricting to allowing Japan's rearmament.

- (c) 'Foreign factors were the major factors that contributed to Japan's development into an Asian power after the Second World War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and b, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge, and/or limited discussion of factors that contributed to Japan's development into an Asian power after the Second World War. [max. 2]
- L2 Unbalanced discussion with effective use of Sources or own knowledge only, and/or one-side discussion of factors that contributed to Japan's development into an Asian power after the Second World War. [max. 4]
- L3 Sound and balanced discussion with effective use of both Sources and own knowledge, and reasonably balanced discussion of factors that contributed to Japan's development into an Asian power after the Second World War. [max. 8]

Foreign factors:

- e.g. - The Allied Powers established democracy in Japan. (Source A)
- The American occupation helped release land in Japan and improve its economy. (Source B)
 - The US introduced economic, educational, military and other reforms in Japan. (Own knowledge)
 - The situation of the Cold War gave rise to the special procurement boom. (Own knowledge)

Other factors:

- e.g. - The Japanese government resumed its control over the country in 1952. (Source B)
- Virtues of Japanese people, including the traditional Bushido spirit, acceptance of new knowledge and saving habit, also contributed to Japan's revival. (Own knowledge)

Suggested Answer

I agree with the statement.

Politically speaking, from Source A, after the defeat of Japan, it was General MacArthur from the Allied Powers who taught Japanese people 'about democracy and peace' and 'gently led' them 'down a brighter road'. The Allied occupation helped establish democracy in Japan, allowing Japan to revive swiftly as a democratic and powerful country.

Economically speaking, from Source B, the US brought land reform to Japan after its occupation. The reform broke down the 'prewar imbalance under which only 30% of the farmers owned the land they farmed', and cut the area of tenant-farmed land down from 6,000,000 acres in 1945 to only 1,200,000 acres in 1954. It was clear that the US released farmland in Japan and allowed more farmers to have their own land. This stimulated their productivity and promoted economic development.

Economically speaking, from Source B, the Allied Powers allowed Japan to 'join in the defence against Communism'. The U.S. Secretary of State even stated that the US 'position would be extremely precarious' if Japan built link with Communist countries under economic pressures. It was clear that in order to prevent Japan from allying with communist countries, the US actively provided economic aid for Japan and contributed to its rapid economic growth.

From my own knowledge, economically speaking, the SCAP government formulated policies for Japan that favored its economic development, including the Anti-Monopoly Act that prevented any monopoly from undermining economic growth and facilitated the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. It was clear that the SCAP government introduced economic policies that helped created a business-friendly environment and enabled Japan to revive as an economic power.

Economically speaking, regional wars such as the Korean War (1950-53) and the Vietnam War (1961-75) created a special procurement boom for Japan. The US orders for military supplies from Japan, together with the expenses of American soldiers and their families in Japan, promoted Japan's commercial development. It was clear that wars in neighboring regions gave rise to the special procurement boom that favored Japan's economic development and promoted its economic growth.

In educational aspect, the SCAP government continued to enhance the education level in Japan during its occupation. For instance, in 1947, it introduced the School Education Law to extend the duration of compulsory education to 9 years. Clearly, the SCAP government's education reform raised Japanese people's education level and nurtured quality labour for commercial and industrial sectors, establishing the prerequisite for Japan becoming a power.

Militarily speaking, the US and Japan signed the Mutual Security Pact (1951), under which US troops remained stationed in Japan to protect the country. As a result, Japan's military expenditures greatly decreased and this allowed the country to allocate more resources to economic development. In short, the US reduced Japan's military spending, contributed to Japan's speedy economic recovery and provided a solid foundation for Japan on the way to becoming a power.

Although there were other factors, they were not as important as the foreign ones.

From Source B, the Allied Powers 'gave the Japanese their independence' in 1952. In other words, the Japanese government resumed its control over Japan in 1952 and had since shaped the development of the country. It was clear that the Japanese government made active efforts to strengthen Japan and develop it into an Asian power after gaining independence.

However, from my own knowledge, foreign factors were still more important. In terms of causality, the US created favorable circumstances for the Japanese government in terms of recovery. For instance, it signed the Mutual Security Pact that reduced Japan's military expenditures, laying the foundation for the Japanese government to transform the country into a power.

Virtues of Japanese people also contributed to Japan's revival as a power. The Japanese were frugal and had the habit of saving money. They saved most of their money in banks or used it for investment, stimulating the development of small enterprises and the stock market. It was clear that Japanese people's willingness to save and courage to invest contributed to the rapid expansion of enterprises and Japan's rapid economic development.

However, foreign factors were still more important. In terms of causality, the Japanese economy used to be monopolized by several zaibatsu and landlords and its development was very limited. It was the SCAP government that dissolved the zaibatsu and released land in order to let the Japanese economy develop freely and the country revive swiftly as a power.

Therefore, foreign factors were the major factors.

格分法：

Study Sources A and B.

DBQ
#2

SOURCE A

The following passage from a history book is about the 'peaceful constitution' of Japan and the article of 'Renunciation of War' inside it.

According to Chapter 2 (Renunciation of War) of the Constitution of Japan, Japan is prohibited from assembling armed forces except 'the Self-Defense Forces'. The military expenditures and the size and equipment of the defense forces are also limited. In addition, neither dispatch of troops nor declaration of war is permitted.

In the summer of 1990, despite Japan's huge military spending on the Persian Gulf War triggered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the United Nations Armed Forces led by the US did not allow it to send troops there and join the war so as not to give the island country a chance of breaking the restraints imposed by the 'peaceful constitution'. Japanese politicians have made repeated attempts to send the Self-Defense Forces there to provide the US army with military supplies and medical assistance. Their purpose was to break the restrictions imposed by the 'peaceful constitution' and achieve wicked political goals that everyone knows.

In 1992, the United Nations sent peacekeeping forces to Cambodia. Upon repeated requests from Japan, it allowed the Japan Self-Defense Forces to join this time, but she could only do logistical work like transportation, communication and provision of medical care. Later on, when the UN sent troops to Mozambique and Rwanda in Africa and Kosovo in Eastern Europe, it allowed Japan's participation to a limited extent just like what it did in the case of Cambodia.

SOURCE B

The following table shows the distribution of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to its major recipient countries in 1999.

Rank	Country	Amount (US\$ million)	Percentage (%)
1	Indonesia	1,607	15.3
2	China	1,226	11.7
3	Thailand	880	8.4
4	Vietnam	680	6.5
5	India	634	6.0
6	The Philippines	413	3.9
7	Peru	189	1.8
8	Pakistan	170	1.6
9	Brazil	149	1.4
10	Syria	136	1.3
Total	Total aid for the above 10 countries	6,083	58.0
	Total aid for developing countries	10,498	100.0

- (a) According to Source A, how did Japan break the restrictions imposed by the 'peaceful constitution' step by step? (3 marks)
- (b) Identify two characteristics of Japan's Official Development Assistance in 1999. Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) What role did Japan play in Asia in the late 20th century? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Suggested Answer

(a) According to Source A, how did Japan break the restrictions imposed by the 'peaceful constitution' step by step? (3 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague explanation and ineffective use of the Source. [max. 1]
L2 Clear explanation, effective in using the Source. [max. 3]

- e.g. - Japan first paid large sum of money for the Persian Gulf War.
- After that, it fought hard to send its Self-Defense Forces to provide military supplies and medical assistance for the US army.
- In UN action in Cambodia in 1992, Japan was successful in sending its Self-Defense Forces there to do logistical work like transportation, communication and provision of medical care.

Suggested Answer

At the beginning, Japan had a 'huge military spending' on the Persian Gulf War in 1990, fighting for a chance to participate in peacekeeping missions from the international society.

After that, Japan attempted repeatedly to 'provide the US army with military supplies and medical assistance' so as to further increase its participation in peacekeeping affairs.

In UN action in Cambodia in 1992, the UN allowed the Japan Self-Defense Forces to 'do logistical work like transportation, communication and provision of medical care' upon its repeated requests. The Self-Defense Forces broke regulations on dispatch of troops and justified that by the declared good intention, which is to maintain peace.

(b) Identify two characteristics of Japan's Official Development Assistance in 1999.
Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 One characteristic only with effective clue from the Source; or two characteristics with weak support from the Source. [max. 2]
L2 Two characteristics with effective clues from the Source. [max. 4]

e.g. - The recipient countries were mainly from Asia.
- All recipient countries were developing countries.

Suggested Answer

Firstly, the recipient countries of Japan's ODA were mainly from Asia. From the Source, 8 out of 10 major recipients of Japan's assistance were Asian countries. Only Peru and Brazil were not in Asia. Also, three Asian countries, namely Indonesia, China and Thailand, received about 35% of the total aid. This reflects that the recipient countries of Japan's aid were mainly Asian countries.

Secondly, All recipient countries of Japan's ODA were developing countries. From the Source, the proportion of total aid for developing countries was 100%. In other words, all Japan's ODA was provided for developing countries.

(c) What role did Japan play in Asia in the late 20th century? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge.

(8marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]

L2 Unbalanced discussion with effective use of Sources or own knowledge only. [max. 4]

L3 Sound and balanced discussion with effective use of both Sources and own knowledge. [max. 8]

Source A:

e.g. - Political aspect: Japan helped maintain regional peace by sending its Self-Defense Forces to undertake missions in Cambodia.

Source B:

e.g. - Economic aspect: Japan was an economic aid provider who gave Asian countries the ODA.

Own knowledge:

e.g. - Political aspect: Japan was a conflict provoker which caused disputes with neighbouring countries over issues like falsification of history textbooks, territorial sovereignty and official visits to Yasukuni Shrine.

- Economic aspect: Japan was Asian countries' close economic partner.

- Social aspect: Japan was an exporter of cultures. Its cultures like movies, TV shows, food and entertainment were very popular in Asia.

Suggested Answer

From Source A, Japan acted as the protector of regional peace in political aspect. The Japan Self-Defense undertook UN peacekeeping missions in Cambodia and was responsible for 'logistical work like transportation, communication and provision of medical care'. It helped maintain regional peace.

Source B indicates that Japan was a provider of economic aid. It provided Official Development Assistance for Asian countries like Indonesia and China in 1999 (the assistance of China and Indonesia accounted for as much as \$ 2,800 million), promoting their economies and improving people's lives.

From my own knowledge, the Sources do not mention that Japan used food aid as a tool to initiate talks with North Korea in the 1990s, aiming to discuss North Korean nuclear weapons programme. Japan promoted regional peace and acted as a peacekeeper in this case.

Japan became the world's biggest aid-providing country in 1991. In the 1990s, 65% of its financial assistance was provided solely to Southeast Asian countries, benefiting many Asian nations.

Apart from peacekeeper and economic aid provider, Japan also played other roles in Asia.

Japan politically was also a conflict provoker. The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture often allowed falsification of history textbooks, trying to conceal Japan's aggression during the Second World War. Also, Japanese Prime Ministers paid official visits to the Yasukuni Shrine for several times. These drew criticism from other Asian countries.

Also, Japan was Asian countries' close economic partner. For example, it put forward the idea of 'Trans-Pacific Partnership' in 1978 to put economic cooperation among countries throughout the Pacific region (most of which are Asian countries). As a result, Japan's economic partnership with neighbouring countries became much closer.

Furthermore, Japan was an exporter of cultures. Japanese cultures like movies, TV shows, food and entertainment were very popular in Asia. Examples are the famous Japanese comics 'Doraemon' and 'Crayon Shin-chan'. They influenced cultures of many other Asian countries.

格分法：

(a) Identify one problem that hindered Japan's development. (3marks)

Suggested Answer

The old-fashioned mentality was one of the problems that hindered Japan's development.

From the Source, the Japanese people should 'release' themselves 'from the "post-war" consciousness quickly, focus on looking ahead to the future, and live on with the scar of defeat in war buried deep in our heart'. Clearly, the author encouraged them to abandon their established mentality regarding war and adopt a positive attitude towards the future, implying that such old-fashioned mentality hindered Japan from moving forward.

From the Source, the Japanese people could not 'merely stick to the mentality of reviving the old Japan' if they wanted to 'begin' their 'next ten years'. This showed the author's view that the mentality of reviving the old Japan would hinder Japan's development and the Japanese people should develop a new Japan instead.

From the Source, the phrase 'Farewell, ancient illusionary dreams!' showed that the author encouraged the Japanese people to abandon their old mentality, and that such old-fashioned mentality was a problem hindering Japan's development.

(b) Would the author of Source C have supported the hosting of the Olympic Games in Japan like the author of Source D did? (4marks)

Suggested Answer

He would have agreed to it.

In terms of people's wellbeing, from Source D, the Tokyo Olympic Games led to 'the program of civic improvements of the Municipality for the next ten years. It was clear that hosting the Olympics would prompt the government to make more active efforts to improve its people's standard of living.

Meanwhile, the author of Source C praised the three northern European countries as first-rate nations for the 'high-quality standard of living' they established. For the same reason, he would have supported hosting the Olympic Games as it would prompt the government to implement plans that could improve its people's standard of living.

In terms of abandoning the old-fashioned mentality, Source D pointed out that the Tokyo Olympic Games were 'the first Olympics held in Asia' with many new sports facilities, hotels and other private buildings established. It was clear that hosting the Olympics was an unprecedented attempt for Japan that would enhance its infrastructure.

Meanwhile, the author of Source C said that the Japanese people could not 'merely stick to the mentality of reviving the old Japan' if they wanted to 'begin' their 'next ten years', encouraging them to let go of 'ancient illusionary dreams'. Therefore, he would have agreed to Japan's hosting the Olympic Games with a view to turning the page and making new attempts in more aspects.

In terms of national pride, Source D claimed that cities that had hosted the Olympic Games could enjoy 'a certain prestige that could be gained no other way'. It was clear that hosting the Olympic Games would bring a new honor to Japan and contribute to its development into a top sporting nation.

Meanwhile, the author of Source C pointed out that Japan used to be a great power that was unfortunately 'nothing' 'apart from its military strength'. Therefore, he would have been likely to support Japan's hosting of the Olympic Games since it would facilitate the country's growth in different aspects by promoting diversified development with a boost in the sports sector.

(c) Was the domestic factor the main factor that contributed to Japan's economic miracle? [S+K] (8marks)

Suggested Answer

The domestic factor was the most important.

It was true that the domestic factor might create obstacles to Japan's economic miracle. From Source C, some Japanese people advocated Seikanron and claimed at the Diet that 'Japan would not be defeated if it now launched military campaigns against Korea'. These feudalistic ideas induced fear among foreign countries of the potential revival of Japanese militarism, preventing Japan from establishing diplomatic relations with the neighbouring countries and exporting goods abroad. The domestic factor was thus somewhat unfavourable to economic development.

However, the domestic factor was in fact vitally important to Japan's economic miracle.

From Source C, the Japanese people could not 'merely stick to the mentality of reviving the old Japan' if they wanted to 'begin' their 'next ten years', and the post-war Japan was 'nothing' 'apart from its military strength'. It was clear that the Japanese people had a progressive mindset as they acknowledged what was inadequate and suggested creating a new Japan. This mentality led to Japan's transformation and economic miracle.

From Source D, Japan won the for the Olympic Games. For that, the president of the International Olympic Committee pointed out that 'huge sums had been spent in the construction of new hotels and other private buildings' and he vowed that Tokyo would become 'a much more attractive and efficient city after the Games'. It was clear that the Japanese government made active efforts to host international events and enhance the infrastructure. These promoted the development of heavy industries and tourism, contributing to the economic miracle.

From Source D, 'Olympic cities were set apart with a certain prestige' and that was the reason that 'there had been as many as seventeen submitting invitations to stage the Games despite the trouble and expense involved'. Clearly, the Japanese government overcame different challenges to host the Olympic Games, which enhanced Japan's international prestige and attracted foreign visitors as well as investors, contributing to the economic miracle.

From my own knowledge, the Japanese government made significant contributions to the country's economic miracle. It introduced macro-economic plans aiming at economic independence, including the Five-Year Plan for Economic Independence (1955). As a result, the annual GDP growth reached 9.1% in the period 1955-60, demonstrating significant economic growth.

In addition, Japan actively joined different international economic organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank joined in 1952 and the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development joined in 1964. In this way, Japan expanded its export market and had rapid trade development, leading to the economic miracle.

Furthermore, the Japanese government made active efforts to promote educational development mainly by increasing funding for education. As a result, education expenses experienced a 24-fold increase in the period 1950-72, and 1 in 7 Japanese people were university graduates in the 1970s. It was clear that the Japanese government's education efforts greatly improved the education level of Japanese people and made the country an education power.

Moreover, virtues of the Japanese were also conducive to Japan's economic development. The Japanese are willing to save money and dare to made investment. For example, in 1961, their investment in facilities of state-owned enterprises amounted for 23% of the GDP. Such constant investment enlarged the scale of enterprises and advanced their facilities, thus promoting economic growth. It was clear that Japanese people's willingness to invest created a snowball effect and allowed enterprises to expand quickly. Japan's economy was thus able to develop rapidly.

Although external factors also contributed to the rapid economic development of Japan, they were of less importance than the domestic factor.

US assistance played a major role in Japan's economic development. The SCAP government headed by the US occupied Japan after the Second World War and carried out reform tailor-made for Japan, including the Anti-Monopoly Law that dissolved the zaibatsu and the Land Reform Law that redistributed farmland in Japan. The reforms promoted economic growth in Japan.

However, the domestic factor was more important as the help from the US was confined to a short period after the Second World War. American influence greatly faded out after the end of the SCAP period. It was the shared effort of the government and its people that made constant economic growth afterwards possible. Hence, in terms of sustainability, the domestic factor was obviously more important.

The international situation also favoured the economic development of Japan. The Korean War (1950-53) and the Vietnam War (1961-75) created special procurements. American orders for military supplies from Japan, together with the spending of American soldiers and their families in Japan, promoted Japan's commercial development.

Yet, the domestic factor was more important as it was the Japanese government that made proper moves according to the international situation and brought about rapid economic development. For example, the Japanese government responded swiftly to the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. Munitions were produced for special procurements so that Japan's economy could thrive with the aid of the special procurement boom.

Therefore, the domestic factor was the primary cause of Japan's economic miracle after the Second World War.

(a) Quote one clue to explain the Japanese dream (3marks)

Suggested Answer A

Its dream was to bring people happiness of using electronic devices.

Source E points out that 'bringing the happiness of using electric devices to this generation and its people' was the 'noble aspirations' of Matsushita. The company aimed to keep abreast of the latest technology and bring people a better life with its advanced electric devices.

Suggested Answer B

Its dream was to boost the economy of Japan.

The lyrics of Matsushita encourage its employees to 'work to exhaustion' so as to 'revitalize the new Japan'. This shows that the company wanted to help revitalize Japan's economy.

(b) Did the economic development of Japan from 1945 to 1980 mainly affect by internal factors? [S+K](3+5marks)

Suggested Answer

The statement is true.

Firstly, Source A reveals the characteristic of Japanese enterprises. The Source shows that they were of high morale and even had their own company songs. The lyrics encourage their staff to 'work to exhaustion' for 'revitalizing the new Japan', promoting Japan's economic development. Such characteristic could therefore make a difference in Japan's economy.

Secondly, Source A shows the provident goal of Japanese enterprises. The lyrics ask the staff to 'Arise!' and 'go across the oceans and on the way turn sand into tower'. Their targets were overseas companies and people. This shows that Japanese companies were eager to break into the international market. Such encouraging goal also boosted the export of Japan and her trade development.

Thirdly, Source A also reflects the national character of the Japanese. In the lyrics, phrases like 'gather together' and 'unity is strength' show that the Japanese stuck together to pay collective effort into building Japan's economy and such unity allowed the economy to develop rapidly with little resistance.

To my knowledge, the Japanese government also made significant contributions to economic development. It introduced macro-economic plans aiming at economic independence, including the Five Year Plan for Economic Independence (1955). As a result, the annual GDP growth reached 9.1% in the period 1955-60, showing that the boost to economic development worked.

Moreover, the Japanese government was eager to promote educational development, keeping inputting more resources for educational purposes. The education expenses increased 24 times during 1950-72. As a result, 1 out of 7 Japanese people were university graduates in the 1970s. This laid a solid foundation for development of high-tech industries, working for Japan's economic development.

In addition, Japan actively joined different international economic organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank joined in 1952 and the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development joined in 1964. In this way, Japan expanded her market and enjoyed rapid trade development.

Furthermore, the virtues of the Japanese were also conducive to Japan's economic development. The Japanese are willing to save money and dare to made investment. Hence, they put quite a high percentage of the GDP on investment. For example, the investment in facilities of state-owned enterprises amounted for 23% of the GDP in 1961. The constant investment enlarged the scale and advanced the facilities of enterprises, creating a snowball effect. Japan's economy thus developed rapidly.

Although external factors also contributed to the rapid economic development of Japan, they were of less importance than internal factors.

The assistance from the US played a major role in Japan's economic development. The SCAP government headed by America occupied Japan after WWII and carried out reform tailor-made for Japan, including the Anti-Monopoly Law that dissolved zaibatsu and the Land Reform Law that redistributed farmland in Japan. The reforms promoted economic growth in Japan.

However, internal factors were more important as the help from the US was confined to a short period after the WWII. The American influence was greatly reduced after the end of the SCAP period. It is the shared effort of the government and its people that made constant economic growth afterwards possible. Hence, in terms of sustainability, internal factors were obviously more important.

International situation also favoured the economic development of Japan. The Korean War (1950-53) and the Vietnam War (1961-75) created special procurements. Not only the US orders for military supplies from Japan but also the expenses of American soldiers and their families in Japan promoted the commercial development of Japan.

Yet, internal factors were more important as the Japanese government made proper moves according to the international situation at that time and that was the reason for rapid economic development. For example, the Japanese government made prompt response to the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. Munitions were produced for special procurements so that Japan's economy could be benefited from the war and thrive.

Therefore, internal factors were the primary cause for Japan's economic development after the WWII.

格分法：

b 題考生答案#1 – 分數：6/8 分

題目所言確能成立。

其一，資料 E 中指出日本松下電器的社歌中出現了「拼命地工作」的字樣，反映日本企業內部的工作效率及先進管理及生產方式使日本經濟效率十分高，促進了日本經濟發展。

其二，就我所知，日本內部的教育十分成功，例如有 7 個日本人中有 1 個是大學生，為日本企業成功提供了必要的技術人才，推動日本企業進步及創新，有利日本經濟發展。

其三，就我所知，日本政府的努力使日本經濟發展迅速。例如於 50 年代提出「質易立國，經濟第一」的口號，又制定「經濟自主五年計劃」、「宏觀經濟計劃」、「國民收入倍增計劃」，又設立通產省(1952)。以上措施有利日本經濟在良好的規劃下高速增長。

然而，外部因素不及內部因素重要。

外部因素的確有利日本經濟發展。例如三藩市條約(1952)為日本提供了廣大市場，有利日本工業出口。此外，越戰(1961-75)出現使日本出現「軍需景氣」，刺激日本工業發展，有利日本經濟增長。

然而，從因果關係而言，日本之所以能夠充分利用外部優勢，刺激出口，首先有賴於日本國內的工業良好基礎及高效的生產效率。例如日本政府於 50 年代加入「關稅貿易協定」，方使日本商品以低稅率出口。可見，是日本內部先打下了堅實的工業基礎，才讓日本有能力利用外部優勢。故內部因素更重要。

b 題考生答案#2 – 分數：8/8 分

To a large extent, such view was agreed.

Source E showed the unity of Japanese. In Source E, “Unity is strength”. This showed that unity of Japanese which contributed greatly to the economic miracles after WW2.

Source E showed the Japanese’s characteristics. In the Source, “We’re proud of ourselves for upholding the traditional noble aspirations, Matsushita”. This showed that the traditional characteristics of Japanese led to its success.

Source E showed the loyalty of Japanese to their country. In Source E, “Hold High the

trademark of National". This showed their pride and loyalty to Japan, leading to its economic miracle.

In Source E, "let's work to exhaustion to revitalise the new Japan". It showed that Japanese were hardworking, leading to the economic miracle.

To my own knowledge, the Japanese government organized the Five-year Plan for Economic Independent in 1955. This helped stabilizing the economy and halted inflation. It made the environment favorable to businesses.

To my own knowledge, the Japanese government organized the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in 1952. This helped trading and export, leading to its economic miracle.

However, other factors led to Japan's development after WW2, that was less important by internal factor.

To my own knowledge, the economic assistance of US led to such development, but was less important than internal factors. The US introduced the Japan-US Security Pact in 1951, which the military expenses of Japan kept to under 1% of Gross Domestic Product. Japan could thus focus on her economic development.

However, to my own knowledge, this factor was less important as the economic development depended on the coordination of Japanese government and national characteristics of Japanese in order to be succeed. The help of US made the environment favourable to Japan. But the development of Japan still depended on herself. Hence it was more important than the US assistance.

Secondly, to my own knowledge, favourable international circumstances were less important to international factors. There were war in Asia like Korean War (1950-53), Vietnam War (1960-75). It created a special procurement for Japan to export military supplies. This boost her economic development.

To my own knowledge, However, the international circumstances were a passive factor. It depended on the Japanese themselves to boost the economic development. The internal factor were on the other hand active factor, so internal factors were more important.

Hence, such view was to a large extent agreed.

(a) Point out the role using one clue (2marks)

Suggested Answer A

General MacArthur played the role of leader in Japan.

From the Source, he was 'the highest leader of the Allied forces occupying Japan' for the Japanese. Therefore, it can be inferred that he acted as a leader in Japan, formulating major policies there.

Suggested Answer B

General MacArthur played the role of mentor in Japan.

From the Source, he taught the Japanese 'democracy and peace' and led Japan down a 'bright road'. It shows that he acted as a mentor in Japan.

2013 年 a 題考生答案#1 – 分數：2 / 2 分

他擔當了最高領導者的角色。

從資料 C 中，「對日本人來說，佔領日本的盟軍領袖，是麥帥」，可見，麥克亞瑟於日本是最高的領導者，帶領日本發展。

2013 年 a 題考生答案#2 – 分數：2 / 2 分

在盟軍佔領日本時期，麥克亞瑟將軍在日本擔當著統治者，改革者的角色。

其一，如資料 C 所示。麥克亞瑟「教導我們日本民主與和平」，並帶領日本人走上康莊大道，反映麥帥在日本推行了民主化、非軍事化的改革，為一改革者的角色，也作為統治者，分時間改革，故麥克亞瑟在日本實為一改革者及統治者。

(b) Were their opinions identical (4marks)

Suggested Answer

Though the two Sources hold same view in some aspect, they differ a lot in nature.

For the establishment of democratic system in Japan, the author of Source C thought that democracy in Japan was taught by the US. Source D states that the US was 'significant in establishing certain detailed aspects of the Japanese system which still linger on', and it was the democratic system in Japan that still lingered on at that time. Both the authors of the two Sources thought that the democratic system in Japan was established by the US and the importance of the Japanese was little.

However, the two Sources share different view regarding the overall contribution of the Japanese.

Source C thought that the Japanese were like children during post-war reconstruction. They were taught by the US and General MacArthur, leader of the SCAP government, guided Japan as if he were the father of them. The importance of the Japanese to the reconstruction was therefore little.

But Source D thought that the importance of the Japanese to the post-war reconstruction was huge, as the author pointed out that Japan nowadays is 'the result of Japanese skills and past experience together with general world conditions', and the importance of the US should not be overestimated. The author did think that the Japanese was very important to the post-war reconstruction.

Therefore, the two Sources do not share same view regarding the contribution of the Japanese.

2013 年 b 題考生答案#1 – 分數：4 / 4 分

在日本戰後重建一事上日本自己的重要性，資料 C 指外來力量的重要性最大，而資料 D 則指日本人本身的重要性最大，兩者看法不同。

其一，資料 C 指盟總奠定了建立在日本重建有最高之重要性，指在日本處於戰敗，是其「帶領了日本人走上康莊大道」，指日本人只是服從其帶領，才能走上重建之路，故有最大的重要性。

其二，資料 C 指麥克亞瑟教導日本人「民主與和平」，有著無可替代的領導者角色，而日本人只是跟從其政策而行，故其重要性最高。

然而，資料 D 的看法和資料 C 並不相同。

另一方面，資料 D 指盟軍的佔領對日本重建的重要性「並非人們往往所認為」，即盟軍佔領的重要性不高，有更重要的因素使日本重建。

最後，資料 D 亦指日本重建的成功是因為日本人的才能和經驗結合世界整體而成的結果，即日本人本身的優點及世界形勢為日本重建成功有最大的重要性。

可見，兩項資料對日本戰後重建一事上日本人自己的重要性而言，兩項資料的看法不同。

2013 年 b 題考生答案#2 – 分數：2 / 4 分

資料 C、D 的看法持不相同的看法。

資料 C 中指出當日本戰敗並面臨崩潰的時候，「正是麥帥教導我們民主與和平」，並溫婉地帶領了日本人走上康莊大道。可見資料 C 作者認為盟軍的扶助為日本帶來更好、正面的影響，救濟了日本。

相反，資料 D 指出美國的重要性不及日本人的特點重要。如「與其說佔領期間或之後美國任何具體規劃的產物，倒不如說是日本人的技能和經驗結合世界整體。」可見 D 作者認為日本戰後重建日本人的技能、經驗遠比美國援助重要。

因此、兩者看法不一。

(c) Did Japan become an Asian power primarily because of the foundation laid by the SCAP government [S+K](7marks)

Suggested Answer

I agree with the statement.

Politically, Source C stated that General MacArthur of the SCAP government taught the Japanese 'democracy and peace' and 'encourage them all along' like a father. Japan was thus able to recover quickly and move towards democracy and prosperity.

Also, Source D indicates that the SCAP period was important for 'establishing certain detailed aspects of the Japanese system which still linger on', i.e. the democratic system established in the SCAP period. This was an extremely significant step for Japan being a democratic power.

From my own knowledge, in economic aspect, the US formulated policies for Japan which were favourable to its economic development, like the Anti-Monopoly Law. It prevented monopoly that would hinder economic development and promoted the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. Japan's economy was thus able to revive within a short period of time.

For education, the US promoted the development of education in Japan during the SCAP period. She implemented the Basic Education Law in 1947, which improved the education level of the Japanese and provided quality labour force for industrial and commercial sectors. Japan thus satisfied a necessary condition for being a power.

In military aspect, the US signed the Mutual Security Pact (1951) with Japan and US military force was stationed in Japan as before to protect it. The military expense of Japan greatly reduced and Japan could put more resources on economic development. Japan's economy thus recovered quickly, laying down a firm foundation for being a power.

Though there were other factors, they are less important than the foundation laid down during the SCAP period.

Source D states that Japan's post-war development was 'the result of Japanese skills and past experience together with general world conditions'. In other words, the contribution of the Japanese also helped Japan to rise again and become a power. However, Japan faced many obstacles to development just after WW2, like the monopoly of the zaibatsu in Japan's economy. Thanks to the dissolution of zaibatsu by the US, small and medium-sized enterprises were able to develop rapidly after the war. Thus, the foundation laid down during the SCAP period was more important.

From my own knowledge, Japanese government was also important for the rise of Japan in the post-war period. It worked out plans of development emphasizing economic growth, along with 'export-oriented' and 'trade-first' state policy. The government gave a clear target for Japan's economic development.

However, Japanese government only followed the principles introduced in the SCAP period. It developed the economy based on the foundation for economic recovery laid down by the US. Thus, this was less important than the foundation laid down in the SCAP period.

Therefore, the statement is valid.

格分法：

2013 年 c 題考生答案#1 – 分數：7/7 分

我同意二次世界大戰日本發展成為亞洲強國，主要是基於盟軍佔領時期所奠定的基礎。

其一，從資料 A 可見，盟軍佔領時期使日本走向和平，進行非軍事化，減低軍費之開支，對於日本日後能集中力量改善經濟及成為世界強國，更有不可或缺的作用。

其二，資料 A 也可以指出盟軍佔領時期奠定了日本民主的基礎。使日本人走向民主道路上前進。不再受軍國主義者所影響。而能改善經濟，成為強國，正是基於盟總時期所定立的基礎。

其三，資料 B 指出盟軍的佔領對日本「建立迄今仍在的日本制度的一些細節...是重要的，有助日本建立完善的制度，以奮力的達至政治經濟上的現代化，成為亞洲強國。

其四，就我所知，盟軍在日佔時期為日本進行政治經濟改革，如訂立昭和憲法、企業再建整合法，使日本可以進行民主化及解散財閥，使日本可以在此基礎上變為強國，此實得著於盟總奠定了基礎。

另一方面，日本人的特質是世界形勢有助日本成為強國，但重要性不及盟軍的基礎。

其一，日本人勤奮、具服從性的特質使日本能上下一心，進行建設，從而成為亞洲強國。然而，若無盟軍時期消除軍國主義的殘餘，日人的特質也無法得以善用，只令再次走向戰爭，而不能建設為亞洲強國。

其二，世界形勢也有助日本成為亞洲強國，世界形勢如韓戰特需(1950-1953)為使日本經濟增長，成為強國。然而，若非盟軍於 1950 年選擇日本會物為生產地，日人也無法善用這一形勢，以建立經濟成為強國。而日本之能打入東南亞市場，也是得著於美國安排三藩市條約才成為亞洲經濟大國。

故此，日本於戰後成為亞洲強國，確實主要基於盟軍佔領時期所奠定的基礎，故我同意題目所言。

(a) Describe the economic development (3marks)

Suggested Answer

Japan's economy developed rapidly in the period 1955-75. Its GNP nearly doubled in value every five years.

From Source A, the GNP was only US\$24 billion in 1955. However, it reached US\$43 billion in 1960, and further increased to US\$88 billion in 1965. It nearly doubled in value every five years.

The economic development became speedier in the period 1970-75. The GNP increased from US\$203 billion in 1970 to US\$484 billion, growing by US\$281 billion. It shows that economic development was rapid at that time.

(b) Infer 2 changes (4marks)

Suggested Answer

First of all, the Allied powers' policy towards Japan changed from occupying it to granting independence to it. The Source mentions 'the Japan of ten years later... of the U.S. occupation'. The phrase implies that Japan was once occupied by the Allied powers after WW2. But after that, the West 'ruefully' 'gave the Japanese their independence'. Japan therefore changed from an area occupied by the Allied powers ten years ago to an independent state.

Secondly, the Allied powers' policy towards Japan was reversed from restricting to allowing Japan's rearmament. From the Source, the powers had 'forbidden them ever to bear arms again' for ten years. But they allowed the Japanese to 'rearm' and acquire armaments. It shows that the policy changed from restricting to allowing Japan's rearmament.

(c) Was external factor the primary factor for Japan's economic development?
[S+K](8marks)

Suggested Answer

I agree that Japan's economic development in the period 1945-75 was primarily influenced by foreign factors.

From Source A, Japan's economy grew rapidly in the period 1955-75 and its GNP skyrocketed from US\$24 billion in 1955 to US\$484 billion in 1975. Foreign factors helped its growth a lot as they provided a favourable setting for Japan's massive economic development. The arguments below from Source B and my own knowledge would prove this point.

From Source B, the US brought land reform to Japan after its occupation. The reform improved the situation of which 'only 30% of the farmers owned the land they farmed'. It also cut the area of tenant-farmed land down, from 6,000,000 acres in 1945 to only 1,200,000 acres in 1954. More farmers had their own land to farm. It stimulated their productivity and promoted economic development.

In addition, Source B indicates that the Allied Powers allowed Japan to 'join in the defence against Communism'. The U.S. Secretary of State even said that US' 'position would be extremely precarious' if Japan built link with Communist countries under economic pressures. Based on this situation, the US actively aided Japan's economic development, making it speedy.

From my own knowledge, the US interfered in Japan's economy heavily during the SCAP period. She introduced the Anti-Monopoly Law and the Corporative Reconstruction and Reorganization Act for Japan. Zaibatsu were dissolved and Japan's economy could develop freely. She also introduced the Nine Economic Principles (1948), solving problems like inflation and financial difficulties faced by banks in Japan. She greatly facilitated Japan's economic development.

Also, Japan signed the Treaty of San Francisco (1951) with victorious nations under US arrangement. Japan was allowed to pay indemnity in kind and labour force. Japanese enterprises were thus able to enter the Southeast Asian markets. It offered Japan chances to boost its trade with them.

Moreover, the Korean War (1950-53) and the Vietnam War (1961-75) brought to Japan special procurements. Not only the US orders for military supplies from Japan but also the expenses of American soldiers and their families in Japan promoted the commercial development of Japan.

Therefore, Japan's economy was primarily influenced by foreign factors. Even though there are other factors, none of them was the primary one.

From Source B, the Allied powers 'gave the Japanese their independence' in 1952. After 1952, Japanese government regained its control of economic policies and actively promoted economic development. Its efforts were also a factor in shaping Japan's economic development in the period 1952-75.

But this was not the primary factor, as the US already laid down a foundation for economic recovery in Japan during the SCAP period, making her able to enjoy the result in the post-SCAP period.

From my own knowledge, the virtue of the Japanese also helped economic recovery. They were frugal and had the habit of saving money. Much capital was put in banks or invested, stimulating the development of small enterprises and the stock market.

But this was also not the primary factor, as Japan's economy was originally controlled by small group of zaibatsu and its development was greatly restricted. Thanks to US policy for dissolving zaibatsu, Japan's economy could develop without constraint.

Therefore, foreign factors were the primary factor in shaping Japan's economic development.

格分法：

Analysis of Exam Essays by K.W. HO

A. Factor

★ Declarative and Evaluative

- 1 Discuss the factors working for and those working against the development of the Sino-Japanese relationship in the period 1949-2000.
- 2 Examine the major factors that shaped the development of Japan's economy in the period 1945-2000.
- 3 Discuss the factors that worked for, and those working against, Japan's economic development in the period 1945-2000.

★ Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Single-subject)

- 4 To what extent did the US shape Japan's economic development in the period 1945-2000?
- 5 Examine the importance of American assistance relative to other factors in leading to Japan's post-war economic recovery.
- 6 How important were internal factors in leading to Japan's successful post-war economic recovery?

★ Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Dual-subject)

- 7 Discuss the relative importance of internal and external factors in shaping Japan's economic development in the period 1945-80.

★ Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Multi-subject)

- 8 Assess the relative importance of the major factors that promoted Japan's post-war economic recovery.

B. Situation

★ Declarative and Evaluative

9	Examine why Japan could be regarded as a 'power' in the second half of the 20th century.
10	Trace and explain Japan's economic development in the period 1945-2000.
11	Trace and explain Japan's diplomatic policy in the period 1945-2000.
12	Trace and explain the relations between Japan and other Asian countries in the period 1937-2000.
13	Trace and explain Sino-Japanese relations in the period 1945-2000.
14	Identify and explain the roles Japan played in Asia in the period 1980-2000.

★ Polar

15	'The defeat of Japan in 1945 was a loss that turned out to be a gain.' Comment on the validity of this statement.
16	Discuss to what extent Japan was modernized by the second half of the 20 th century.

★ Comparative

17	Examine to what extent Japan in the early 20th century was different from what it had been in the late 20th century.
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C. Significance

★ Comparative

18	In what ways was the Second World War a turning point in 20th-century Japanese history?
19	Compare the First World War and the Second World War in terms of their impact on Japan.
20	Compare the impact of the period of militarist rule (1931-45) and the SCAP occupation period (1945-52) on Japan's development.
21	'The Allied occupation after the Second World War brought Japan more gains than loss.' Comment on the validity of this statement.

★ Polar

22	'The Allied occupation after the Second World War was a loss rather than a gain for Japan.' Comment on the validity of this statement.
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Examine the importance of American assistance relative to other factors in leading to Japan's post-war economic recovery.

The US did make a great contribution to Japan's post-war economic recovery in political, economic, military and diplomatic aspects. Its importance was relatively greater than other factors including the post-war international circumstances, the contribution of the Japanese government and the national characters of Japanese. The importance of the US assistance will first be discussed.

Politically, the US provided a favorable political environment in Japan to promote economic development. During the occupation period, the US provided Japan with democratization reforms such as the 1947 *Showa constitution* 昭和憲法, which disbanded the army, reduced military expenditure and adopted a national policy to recover the economy. Besides, the US-led SCAP tried to eradicate the influence of militarism by convening the *Military Tribunal* 戰爭法庭 in which about 6000 soldiers were sentenced and over 200 thousand people supporting Japan's expansionist policy were purged. These prevented the revival of militarism from harming the Japanese economy, thus helped Japan develop its economy in a favourable political environment. Therefore, the US created a favorable political environment in Japan, promoting Japan's economic recovery.

Economically, the US created an environment favorable to economic recovery in Japan. For example, the US helped Japan implement the *Anti-Monopoly Act* 禁止壟斷法 and *Fair Trade Commission* 企業再建整備法 of Japan to dissolve zaibatsu, which prevented monopolisation from hindering economic development and helped promote development of small and medium enterprises. Besides, the US implemented agricultural reform such as the *Land Reform Act* 土地改革法, to limit the area of land owned by landlords and buy those exceeding the statutory provision and sold to tenants at a very low price. About 80% of land was released to peasants and productivity increased. Thus, the US implementation of economic policies in Japan was significant for its economic recovery.

Militarily and diplomatically, the US created a favorable environment which prompted the economic recovery of Japan. The US signed the *Mutual Security Pact* 日美安全保障條約(1951) with Japan before it ended its occupation in 1952. Thus, the US troops continued to station in Japan for its defense while Japan retained its self-defense force with small number of soldiers. Due to the US military assistance, the military expenses of Japan greatly decreased. In the meantime, The US arranged the signing of *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約(1952) between Japan and various allied nations (e.g. *Myanmar* 緬甸 and *Indonesia* 印尼). It allowed the reparations of Japan to be paid in kind and labor services; in other words, helped Japanese enterprises to get into the Southeast Asian markets and gave new hopes to trading. This encouraged economic reconstruction and development in Japan. Therefore, the efforts made by the US in military and diplomatic aspect helped Japan create a steady environment, helping Japan's economic recovery.

The American assistance was very important and its importance outweighed other factors.

Though the post-war international circumstances did favor Japan's economic recovery, it was less important than the US assistance. The post-war international situation was largely favourable to Japan's economic recovery because the confrontation between capitalism and communism led to several battles in Asia, including the Korean War (1950-53) and Vietnam War (1961-75), which created the *special procurement boom* 特需景氣 for Japan that allowed the country to make great profits out of munitions and other military supplies and promoted its economic recovery. However, in terms of causality, the Korean War and Vietnam War did not bring direct benefits to Japan originally and it was the US that chose Japan as its supplier, boosted the country's exports and created the special procurement boom. In this regard, the American assistance was more important than the post-war international circumstances.

In addition, in bringing about Japan's economic recovery, American assistance was more important than the national characters of Japanese. It is true that the national characters of Japanese contributed to the economic recovery of Japan as Japanese are highly obedient to their superiors because both the traditional Bushido spirit and modern Japanese education emphasized the idea of absolute obedience. When the government called on the people to promote economic development, they were devoted and followed its lead so that the economy developed rapidly. Furthermore, Japanese are willing to save and invest, which allowed the economy to recover rapidly. These, together with a management system with Japanese style unemployment rate had been low in Japan and the working environment was harmonious. This allowed the economic recovery of Japan. Nonetheless, concerning the degree of influence, because zaibatsu monopolised the Japanese economy, the good national characters of Japanese could not be effective in stimulating the development of small and medium enterprises as limited by the circumstances. But the US created favourable environment for the economic development in Japan by dissolving zaibatsu, thus small and medium enterprises could develop rapidly after the war. Hence, American assistance was more important as it allowed the Japanese to unleash their unique national characters.

The contribution of the Japanese government was also important in helping the economic recovery of Japan but it was less important than the American assistance. After the SCAP ended occupation, the Japanese government endeavored to develop the economy. It also set up *Economic Counsel Board* 經濟審議廳 and MITI 通商產業省 in 1952 to work out strategies of economic development and provide companies with technological support. Moreover, in order to boost the amount of exports, the Japanese government joined the *International Monetary Fund* 國際貨幣基金組織 and *World Bank* 世界銀行 in 1952 and carried out macro-economic plans such as Five-Year Plan of Economic Independence (1955). Eventually, with government's efforts, an economic miracle was created successfully. However, the American assistance was more important. The US laid a foundation favorable to economic recovery in Japan so that the Japanese government reaped the economic benefits in the post-SCAP period. For example, the US issued the *Nine Principles of Economic Stabilization* 九項經濟穩定原則(1948) in the SCAP period to help solve inflation and financial crises of banks in Japan. Afterwards, the Japanese government thus develop its economy on this foundation with the strategies of focusing on trade and export. As a result, American assistance was more important than the contribution of Japanese government.

All in all, the US assistance was the primary factor that gave rise to the economic recovery in Japan. Other factors were of less importance. Words: 1,033

‘The America factor was the major factor that affected Japan’s development from 1945 to the 1960s.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer.

After its unconditional surrender in 1945, Japan was soon occupied by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) headed by American five-star General Douglas MacArthur under complete control by the United States. Despite the American withdrawal from Japan in 1952, the United States played a crucially important role in political, economic, military, diplomatic and other aspects of Japan during its occupation and even after its withdrawal, while international factors, the Japanese government and national factors were all less important than the America factor. Therefore, what the question suggests is valid.

Politically speaking, America deprived Japan of autonomy in the short term but laid the foundation for democracy in Japan in the long run. For the short term, the U.S.-led SCAP government occupied Japan and deprived the Japanese government of autonomy until 1952, as exemplified by the demilitarization measures forced upon the country and the trials of *Tojo Hideki* 東條英機 and other former key government officials. This was the short-term negative political impact on Japan as a result of the America factor. However, in the long term, the U.S.-led SCAP government established democracy in Japan. In terms of demilitarization, the SCAP government convened the *International Military Tribunal for the Far East* 遠東戰爭法庭, at which 6,000 soldiers were convicted and over 200 thousand rightists were purged, to eradicate militarism and create a favorable environment for democracy. In terms of democratization, the SCAP government enacted the *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法(1947) for Japan to strip power from the Emperor, increase the power of the House of Representatives and introduce elections at different levels, establishing a democratic system in Japan that has lasted until now. It was clear that America brought short-term adverse impact to Japan but greatly benefited the country in the long run.

Economically speaking, America overthrew the original economic system of Japan while rebuilding the country's economy. In terms of destruction, the U.S.-led SCAP government forcibly introduced the *Anti-Monopoly Act* 禁止壟斷法(1947) to disband the zaibatsu and the *Land Reform Act* 土地改革法(1946) to release farmland. By overthrowing the existing Japanese economic system, the occupation authorities disrupted the sources of stable income for the country and caused short-term economic instability. However, in terms of construction, besides lending as much as US\$2 billion aiding Japan to revive its economy, America also introduced sweeping reforms through the SCAP government in Japan. They included disbanding the zaibatsu in order to end their monopoly and allow small and medium-sized enterprises to thrive in a fair and free environment, as well as purchasing land from landlords who owned more farmland than what the law allowed and reselling it to tenant farmers at extremely low prices so as to release 80% of Japan's cultivated land and boost productivity by letting peasants farm their own land. With the generous support of America, Japan's economy revived quickly as exemplified by its annual economic growth rate reaching 9.9% in the period 1946-51. It was clear that America contributed to Japan's economic revival while causing destruction to its economy.

Militarily speaking, America curbed Japan's military build-up in the short term but saved a huge amount of military expenses for Japan in the long run. In the short term, the U.S.-led SCAP government, after occupying Japan in 1945, demilitarized the country and forbade it to maintain an army in order to prevent the recurrence of war. As a result, Japan could only retain its Self-Defense Forces of 100,000 men as well as some warships, and its military capability was too limited for it to start another war. However, in the long term, before the SCAP's withdrawal, America signed the *Mutual Security Pact* 日美安全保障條約 with Japan in 1951 that guaranteed American military presence in Japan and its responsibility to protect Japan. As a result, there was huge reduction in Japan's military expenses, which were only 1% of the country's GDP in the period 1952-69. This allowed the Japanese government to allocate more resources for economic and educational purposes, leaving Japan well positioned for its long-term overall development. It was clear that America forced arms control on Japan in the short term that worked for its overall development in the long run.

Diplomatically speaking, America helped rebuild Japan's relationships with capitalist countries while bringing about long-standing hostility between Japan and communist countries. Under the control of the U.S.-led SCAP government, post-war Japan was part of the capitalist bloc like America and under strong and long-lasting American diplomatic influence. In terms of rebuilding relationships, America as the middleman convened the *San Francisco Conference* 三藩市會議(1951) and arranged war reparations agreements between Japan and Southeast Asian countries, enabling Japan to establish diplomatic relations with the neighboring countries, including Malaysia and Indonesia that did so in 1957 and 1958 respectively. In addition, with a view to uniting Japan and South Korea to contain the spread of communism in Asia, America had mediated between them since 1951 and arranged throughout 13 years and 8 months seven rounds of talks, which eventually led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1965. In this way, Japan gradually established its relationships with other capitalist countries. In terms of breaking off relationships, America deemed Japan a bridgehead against the spread of communism in Asia and brought about hostility between Japan and communist countries. For example, during the *Korean War* 韓戰(1950-53) and *Vietnam War* 越戰(1961-75), America made Japan its supply base in its two wars against communism, leading to the hostility between Japan and countries such as North Korea, North Vietnam and China. The two sides did not establish any diplomatic relations and remained hostile towards each other before the 1970s. It was clear that America rebuilt Japan's relationships with other capitalist countries while cutting its ties with communist countries.

Japan's post-war development was also affected by other factors that were, however, less important than the America factor.

Although international factors also shaped Japan's post-war development, their importance was not as much as that of the America factor. In economic aspect, the post-war international circumstances greatly worked for Japan's economic recovery since the confrontation between capitalism and communism led to several battles in Asia, including the *Korean War* 韓戰(1950-53) and *Vietnam War* 越戰(1961-75), which brought about a *special procurement boom* 特需景氣 for Japan that allowed the country to make great profits out of munitions and other military supplies and promoted its economic recovery. Meanwhile, in diplomatic aspect, the Cold War led to hostility between capitalist and communist countries and prevented Japan from establishing diplomatic relations with communist countries such as China and the Soviet Union. The long-standing enmity limited Japan's diplomatic development. However, in terms of causality, it was America that helped Japan by taking advantage of the international circumstances at that time and made things work for its economic development. For example, the Korean War and Vietnam War did not directly benefit Japan and it was America that chose Japan as its supplier, boosted the country's exports and created the special procurement boom. In addition, it was also the U.S.-led SCAP government that occupied Japan and brought it to the capitalist bloc. Playing an important role in American efforts against communism, Japan was embroiled in the Cold War with its relations with communist countries affected. It was clear that the America factor was more important than the international ones.

Although the Japanese government was also an important factor that affected Japan's development, it was still less important than the America one. In economic aspect, after the SCAP's withdrawal, the Japanese government went all out for economic growth and formulated the *national policies of becoming a trading nation* 貿易立國 and 'Export or die 出口第一'. The administration also established organizations such as MITI 通商產業省 and Economic Counsel Board 經濟審議廳 to work out economic strategies and provide companies with technological support with a view to boosting economic growth. In educational aspect, the Japanese government emphasized education development and constantly increased the budget for education, which increased by 24 times in the period 1950-72. Such emphasis on education allowed Japan to achieve universal junior secondary education and an enrolment rate in senior secondary schools of nearly 90% by the end of the 1960s, greatly promoting education development in Japan. However, in terms of causality, America laid the foundation for economic recovery and allowed the Japanese government to enjoy economic growth in the post-SCAP period. For example, America issued the *Nine Principles of Economic Stabilization* 穩定經濟九項原則(1948) in the SCAP period to help solve problems such as inflation and financial crises of banks in Japan. These efforts allowed the Japanese government to build its economy on such foundation afterwards with development strategies as an export-oriented trading nation. It was clear that the America factor was more important than the Japanese government to Japan's post-war development.

Although national factors also affected Japan's post-war development, the America factor was still more important. In economic aspect, the national characteristics of Japanese people also contributed to Japan's economic recovery. Because of their traditional Bushido spirit and modern emphasis on loyalty and patriotism, Japanese people were willing to follow decisions made by the government and all together devoted to economic development. In addition, their saving habits and courage to invest also sped up the progress of economic recovery, and their oriental-style management system led to a low unemployment rate and harmonious working environment. All these characteristics enabled Japan's economy to recover quickly after hitting rock bottom. However, in terms of impact, the zaibatsu monopolized Japan's economy at that time and the overall circumstances prevented Japanese people from fully utilizing their virtues to develop small and medium-sized enterprises, while it was America that created a favorable environment for these enterprises to grow rapidly in the post-war period by enacting the *Anti-Monopoly Act* 禁止壟斷法 to disband the zaibatsu. It was clear that America eliminated factors limiting economic growth and allowed Japanese people to unleash their virtuous national characteristics. Therefore, the America factor was more important.

In conclusion, America greatly influenced Japan in every aspect after the Second World War, be it short term or long term, positive or negative. The America factor was the most important factor that affected Japan's development the most from 1945 to the 1960s.

Words: 1672

考生答卷示範 (一)

分數：23/25

The development of Japan after the Second World War was primarily due to the US factor, in terms of political, economic, educational and diplomatic aspect.

Firstly, politically, the US led to economic development in Japan, leading to a democratized society. SCAP government was set up in 1946, hence US took control of Japan politics. For instances, the Showa Constitution was introduced in 1947, which provide a constitution for democratic development of Japan. Also, military Tribunal was introduced, the militarists up to 6,000 men and related 200,000 people were persecuted to eliminate the militarism in Japan with elections to choose the Prime Minister and the flourishing political parties in Japan.

Secondly, economically, US also led to rapid economic development in Japan. For instance, the SCAP government carried out the Anti-Monopoly Act to dissolve Zaibatsu such as Sumitomo and eliminate the monopolized economy by them. Also, US carried out the Land Reform Act and to distribute land equally to the farmers, hence improved Japan's agricultural productivity. In 1960s, Japan annual growth of GDP went up to 9.1%. What's more, the US signed the Mutual Security Pact in 1951 with Japan, reducing Japan's military expenses to 1% only. This greatly saved Japan expenses and more resources can be allocated to develop her economy. Hence, Japan had awesome economic growth and recovery from the end of WW2 to the end of 1960s.

Also, in educational aspect, the education level of Japan greatly enhanced due to US, as the US started the Basic Education Law in 1947, providing compulsory basic education to the people, the educational level rose greatly. Universal education was achieved in junior high school. In senior high school ~99% enrollment rate was achieved. It shows that the educational level of Japanese raised to a very high level. More students can attain universities' degrees. For instance, Tokyo University, Kyoto University etc. At the end of 1960s, around 1 in 7 Japanese were university graduates, it shows the high educational and academic level of Japanese thanks to the US.

Also, for diplomatic aspect, the countries in Southeast Asia had closer relationship

with Japan thanks to the US. For instance, US helped Japan to sign the Treaty of San Francisco, which allowed Japan to repay her debts in kind and labour. Hence Japan could have closer relationship with the Southeast Asian countries like Philippines, as she could enter their markets. It shows that the diplomatic ties made by Japan with the Southeast Asian countries was due to US effort.

There are also other factors that led to the developments of Japan after WW2 to the end of 1960s, but they were less important than the US factor.

Firstly, it was the Japanese government efforts, for Japan's economic development she carried out expedient policies like in 1952 she joined the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, which improved Japan economic status globally. Also, she joined the GATT in 1955 to boost trade and development of renewable energy. However, US factor was more important. In terms of cause-effect relationship, it was the US that formed the stabilized political environment by Military Tribunal to eliminate the Zaibatsu, the Japanese government could have a good foundation of economy before carrying out her economic plans, hence she was following US footsteps. Hence US factor facilitated the Japanese policies to be more effective after SCAP occupation ended.

Also, the global circumstances also led to the economic and political development of Japan. As for economic, due to the Korean War in 1950-53 and Vietnam War in 1965, it led to the increased military production of Japan to supply munitions to the two countries with wars. This special procurement helped Japan to revive her economy quickly with more military exports. Also, approaching the end of WW2, in 1945, Japan lost, the international circumstances of disarmament conferences and peace conferences caused her to abandon the militarism in Japan, facilitating the democratic development. However, in terms of cause-effect relationship, it was US factor more significant. As US was the head of the capitalist bloc, she actively participated in Korean War and sent 3 million soldiers to Vietnam War against communism. It was US that chose Japan as the country for supplying military munitions for them US created the special procurement. Also, Japan surrendered because US threw two atomic bombs in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Hence the downfall of militarism after WW2 to late 1960s was also due to US effort to eliminate militarism and set up the Showa Constitution hence US more important.

Also, the Japanese characteristics also led to the Japanese improved economy and educational standard. As Japanese was very obedient and good at saving in nature,

they listened to the SCAP government's economic policies to reconstruct their economy. For instance, they worked very hard in the companies to increase Japanese exports, goods like Japanese TV and cars were exported to US and Southeast Asian countries. Also, due to the saving nature, Japanese saved money in the bank and the Japanese bank could give more debts to companies to boost economic development. Whereas, Japanese was willing to learn and hence many attended tertiary or overseas education to improve themselves. However, US factor was more important in terms of cause-effect relationship, Japanese characteristic existed long before that, it was the US that carried our expedient policies like the Anti-Monopoly Act, Land Reform Act and also provide basic education, then Japanese can fully express their national features for educational and economic development.

All in all, US factor was the most important factor among all factors in causing development during end of WW2 up to 1960s end.

Words: 929

考生答卷示範 (二)

分數：20/25

在 1945 年至 1969 年期間，日本在政治，軍事，經濟和外交上的發展發展主要由美國基於美國因素。事實上，美國在二戰後隨即在在日本建立盟總政府，因此，對於日本在不同層面都有重大影響。

在政治上，美國使日本再次建立政黨政治。在 1945 年，由於日本的軍國主義勢力依然存在，因此美國透過審判處罰不少軍國主義者，并在日本建立昭和憲法，使日本成為一民主國家，而且也不能再稱天皇為神，而只能把其當為一精神領袖，而且，美國也在日本引入更先進的選舉，例如對於眾議院作出改革，而且也廢除了較專制的貴族院，使日本真正地引入選舉制度，與二戰前日本的象征式選舉十分不同，例如當時日本有自民黨，也有不少政黨成立，紛紛透過選舉制度上國際舞台。由此可見，如本之所以可以在 1945 年後成立政黨政治，全靠美國的因素，因為美國一方面使天皇和軍國主義勢力下降，另一方面也推行措施促使其政黨運作，因此，在政治上，日本的發展有賴于美國。

在經濟上，美國使日本在二戰後迅速恢復經濟。在 1948 年盟總政府在日本後，隨即確立了土地改革法，使日本的農地更自由買賣，而不是由一大班地主擁有，此措施使日本的農產量上升，而且生產量也上升。而且，美國也在日本確立了禁止壟斷法，使昔日三井，三菱等財閥勢力減退，令他們不能全力控制日本的銀行和金融，這促使了更多中、小企業在日本發展，並提高了日本的工業和商業發展。此外，美國更在日本確立了「日美安全保障條約」，使日本的軍事開支只有 1%，令日本專注地發展經濟。還有，美國也有助日本建立穩定的政府，使日本不會像 1930 年代一樣因軍國主義而忽視經濟生產。因此，在美國的努力下，日本經濟在 1945-1969 年迅速上升，而且，在 1952-1973 年日本 GDP 更以雙位數增長，造就了「黃金時期」。可見，在經濟上，美國對日本的發展十分重要。

在外交上，美國使日本發展多邊外交關係。在 1945 年，由於日本在早前入侵中國，又以「大亞細亞主義」作為藉口，在東南亞大肆擴張勢力，例如在越南擴張，所以日本在二戰後與外國關係十分差，在政、經上都中斷了來往。可是，美國在 1950 年代促使了日本和東南亞國家簽訂<<三藩市條約>>，使日本透過經濟賠款與東南亞國家改善關係，以促使日本與其發展。而且，日本在 1945-1969 年致力於資本國家發展關係，例如在韓戰中支持南韓，而且又與中國保持距離，此方式的外交是因為美國的資本主義，所以日本的外交有所特

徵。而且，日本也因為美國影響下與英和法等國建立經濟關係，促使其多邊外交。事實上，日本於 1945-1969 年的外交有兩大特色：第一是致力與受其入侵國改善關係，第二是與資本國關係較好。而這也是建基於美國因素。

第四，在軍事上，美國使日本軍事擴張廢除。由於日本是二戰的戰敗國，加上美國也想防止日本在短期內提升軍備，以復仇，故使日本全面非軍事化，日本安全工作由美國所保障，例如確立了日美安全保障條約，在日本駐軍，并使日本的軍費開支下降至 1%，而且，美國也不准日本擁有坦克等武器，使 1945-1969 年日本的軍事發展停頓，而武器也不先進，例如中國和英國相繼在 1960 年代和 1950 年代擁有核武，但日本卻沒有。因此，日本在軍事上的停頓也是因為美國因素。

事實上，日本自身的因素也對於其 1945-1969 年的發展有十分大影響，例如日本在 1952 年加入世界銀行和國際貨幣基金組織，又在 1950 年代成立通產省，使日本在工業和農業上更有方向地發展，此外，日本政府也致力加大教育經費，使日本的教育發展上升，加上日本政府也制定所得倍增計劃，使日本 GDP 上升不少，因此可以反映日本政府對於經濟發展和教育有十分大影響。可是，在因果關係上，日本大部分的發展也是基於美國因素，例如美國在日本提出了教育改革，日本的教育經費才大大上升。加上美國主力扶助日本的工業發展，才使日本政府也就工業上有不少措施。而且，在時間性上，1949-1952 年間日本政府全部聽從于美國，因此，美國政府為其后日本發展作了鋪墊。因此，美國因素主導了日本的發展方向，而日本只是跟從，故美國因素更重要。

而且，日本人自身特質也有重要性，例如日本人有儲錢的習慣，而且善於仿效西方，例如在 1950 年代積極仿效西方，例如英法在 1950 年代積極仿效英法的工業，加上日本人的服從性也高，例如日本人十分服從企業安排，也多來在同一企業工作，不會跳槽，使企業生產力提升，故日本力量是建基於政府的，例如在 1930 年代不少日本人也支持軍國主義，而且放任經濟，這反映了日本之所以在 1945-1969 年有好的貢獻是出於美國的協助，假若美國沒有設立禁止壟斷法和良好的營商環境，即使民眾多好也是沒有用的，因此，在因果關係對比下，美國更重要。

此外，有人也指出國際形勢十分重要。例如在 1950-1952 年間有韓戰，在 1960 年代有越戰，才促使了戰爭特需的條件，使日本可以加以利用，提升經濟。可是，正正因為美國因素，日本才有機會利用這些特需，因為美國視日本作為資本主義在亞洲的勢力，以抗衡中國，因此日本才能利用國際形勢。事實上，日本戰後的破壞慘重，加上日本也有軍國主義成分，所以沒有美國的援助，日本絕對不可能在韓戰和越戰有如此大的作為，因此，美國因素更重要。

由此可見，日本于 1945-1969 年的發展建基於美國因素。

字數：2016



'In the period 1952-2000, Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries was mainly intended to compensate its war guilt.'

Comment on the validity of this statement.

After the Second World War, compensating its war guilt was one of Japan's concerns of its diplomacy with other Asian countries, but this was definitely not the primary factor given its repeated denials of history and blunt refusal to return part of its invaded territories. While compensating its war guilt was proved not the main concern, the economic factor and the Cold War had greater significance in comparison. Therefore, what the question suggests is not valid.

Compensating its war guilt was without doubt one of the factors that influenced Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries. Japan was responsible for the Pacific War and its all-out invasion of Asia, as typified by the *September 7th Incident* 七七事變 of 1937 that marked its full-scale encroachment on China, as well as the '*Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere* 大東亞共榮圈' and '*Pan-Asianism* 大亞細亞主義' as pretexts for extending its invasion to other parts of Asia. Besides, the Japanese killed Chinese people mercilessly during the world war as illustrated by the *Nanjing Massacre* 南京大屠殺 of 1938. Therefore, Japan wanted to compensate its war guilt in the post-war period, and this influenced its diplomacy with other Asian countries. For example, it signed the *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約 in 1952 with several victorious Asian countries to renounce sovereignty of Korea, Taiwan, the Spratly Islands, the Paracel Islands and other occupied territories as well as to further discuss reparation arrangements. After the treaty, Japan also offered substantial financial assistance to other Asian countries as compensation subsequent to its economic recovery. For instance, it provided South Korea with \$300 million grant in economic aid in 1965 and China with 470 billion Japanese yen in long-term loans (1984) in an attempt to fix its relationship with them. Therefore, compensating its war guilt was one of the factors that shaped Japanese diplomacy with other Asian nations.

However, Japanese diplomacy did not aim primarily at compensating its war guilt.

First of all, Japan's repeated denials of history and falsification of history showed that compensating its war guilt was not its primary goal. Japan never fully accepted its war responsibility despite the acts of aggression and massacres it committed being undeniable facts. The *Ministry of Education, Science and Culture* 文部省 of Japan had even allowed comments unfair to other Asian peoples to appear in textbooks since 1982. For example, the *Nanjing Massacre* 南京大屠殺 was whitewashed as an incident with heavy causality due to fierce resistance of the Chinese people and the occupation of Southeast Asian countries as an attempt to liberate them from Western imperialism. These comments often led to diplomatic crises between Japan and other Asian countries and undermined their relationships. On top of that, some Japanese Prime Ministers made blatant official visits to the *Yasukuni Shrine* 靖國神社 enshrining A-Class war criminals, as exemplified by the one by *Yasuhiro Nakasone* 中曾根康弘 in 1985 with his cabinet members. Such visitations attracted fierce criticisms and opposition from the neighbouring Asian countries, showing that compensating its war guilt was not the major concern of Japanese diplomacy. Given that Japan showed no respect for the demands of other Asian countries, the captioned subject was not its primary concern.

In addition, Japan's territorial disputes with other Asian countries also showed that its chief goal was not to compensate its war guilt. Japan launched its aggression in Asia in the late 19th century. Its attempts included the *First Sino-Japanese War* 甲午戰爭(1894-95) leading to the *Treaty of Shimonoseki* 馬關條約 that enabled Japan to occupy Taiwan and the neighbouring islands with the *Diaoyu Islands* 釣魚台 included. After the Second World War, Japan was bound to return its occupied territories due to its defeat, but it did not return some territories with complicated historical backgrounds to their home countries as required, including the Diaoyu Islands for China and the Dokdo for South Korea. The Japanese government claimed sovereignty over these invaded territories and condoned provocative acts of some Japanese radicals, including the construction of a beacon on the Diaoyu Islands by right-wing radicals in 1996 that led to official condemnation and widespread anti-Japanese protests in China. By not returning all the invaded territories, Japan caused constant friction with neighbouring countries that gradually impaired their relationships. Therefore, compensating its war guilt was not the main concern of Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries.

In contrast, the economic factor and the Cold War had greater influence over Japanese diplomacy.

In terms of the economic factor, Japanese diplomacy aimed at getting economic interests. After the Second World War, Japan's economy was ailing with a GDP per capita of only US\$17 in 1946. In order to revive its economy and boost trade, Japan was eager to improve its relationship with other Asian countries. For example, it signed the *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約 in 1952 with some Asian countries for its defeat, and this treaty helped rebuild Japan's trade ties with these Asian nations. In addition, in pursuit of stable supply of resources from Southeast Asia, Japan also developed the Southeast Asian market and provided aids for countries there. This was exemplified by the grants and technical assistance offered unconditionally to Malaysia in 1967. All these showed that the economic factor was an important factor that influenced Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries.

In fact, the economic factor was more important than the war guilt factor. In terms of causality, Japan accepted its war guilt in order to rebuild its diplomatic relations with other Asian powers. After the world war, Japan lost many export markets due to its poor relationship with other Asian countries. For this reason, Japan signed the Treaty of San Francisco under American coordination to accept its war guilt about what it did to other Asian countries. However, Japan denied its war responsibility after its revival as an economic power in 1970. For example, the *Yasukuni Shrine* 靖國神社 started enshrining ashes and spirit tablets of A-Class war criminals of the Second World War in 1978 followed by visits from Japanese Prime Ministers. The *Ministry of Education, Science and Culture* 文部省 had also allowed falsified depictions of Japan's historical responsibility to appear in textbooks since 1982. Therefore, the war guilt factor was not the main concern and the economic factor was more important.

In terms of the Cold War, its development also greatly influenced Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries. After the Second World War, communism spread quickly in Asia as exemplified by the establishment of Communist China in 1949 and the Korean War during 1950-53. As a capitalist country, Japan joined the fight against communist countries by signing the *Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty* 中日和約 with the Republic of China in 1952 in recognition of the ROC without establishing diplomatic relations with the PRC. However, with the easing of tension between the capitalist and communist blocs during the détente of the Cold War in the 1970s, Japan started improving its relationship with China by establishing diplomatic relations with it in 1972 and signing the *Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and China* 中日友好和平條約 in 1978. Therefore, the Cold War also shaped Japan's diplomatic development with other Asian countries.

In fact, the Cold War factor was more important than the war guilt factor. In terms of impact, China was the biggest victim of past Japanese aggression but Japan did not compensate it immediately after the world war and remained hostile towards it with no formal diplomatic relations established. This showed the war guilt factor had limited impact and was not the main concern of Japanese diplomacy with China. In contrast, the Cold War factor had much greater impact. With the advent of the Cold War, Japan did not establish diplomatic relations with Communist China as a capitalist country; however, the détente of the Cold War in the 1970s made possible the establishment of their diplomatic relations. Therefore, the Cold War factor was a more important concern of Japanese diplomacy.

In conclusion, in influencing Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries, the war guilt factor was less important than the economic factor and the Cold War factor. Therefore, what the question suggests is not valid.

Words: 1321

考生答卷示範

分數：10/15

In the period 1952-2000, Japan regained its autonomy since the end of Second World War and the rule of the Supreme Commander Allied Powers. It then developed her diplomatic relations with other Asian countries. However, I do not agree that the diplomacy of Japan with other Asian countries aimed primarily at compensating its war guilt. Japan aimed primarily at gaining economic benefits and international status instead. It could be discussed further in Japanese and Southeast Asia relations, Japanese-Korean relations and Sino-Japanese relations.

First, in Japanese and Southeast Asia relations, Japan had made certain attempts in compensating its war guilt. For example, in 1952 the Treaty of San Francisco demanded Japan to pay reparations in kind and services. Later on, Japan sent goods and services to Southeast Asian countries to help improve people's living standard, e.g. build infrastructure imports good quality Japanese-made products etc. Since Japan once invaded almost whole Southeast Asia in 1930s and exploited resources from colonies like Malaysia, Burma, Taiwan, etc., the Treaty was a reparation to help improve their economy and society, thus could be considered as compensating its war guilt. Moreover, the Fukuda Doctrine in 1977 promised that Japan could not revive militarism gain and their relations were in equal basis. This also showed the attempts of Japan in developing equal, friendly relations with Southeast Asia, hence compensate the top-down relations and exploitations in the promotion of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere in 1930s.

However, the diplomatic tactics with Southeast Asian countries were actually aimed primarily at gaining economic benefits and international status of Japan. For instance, the Treaty of San Francisco was to pay reparations in kind and services but not in money form. This allowed Japan to get into Southeast Asian market and gained economic benefits from the cheap resources and large overseas market, thus leading to the economic miracle in Japan but not Southeast Asian countries in 1950s-1960s. Moreover, the First Oil Crisis in 1973 and the Second Oil Crisis afterwards drew Japan to exploit oil resources from Southeast Asia instead of Middle East. Though Southeast Asia benefited from economic trade, Japan enjoyed much greater benefits and hence rising status. The Southeast Asian countries were instead suffered from environment destructions. The assistance to ASEAN was also

only aimed at developing economic partnership for Japan's interests. Therefore, the aim of compensating war guilt was just a name. It was exploiting for own benefits in nature.

In terms of Japanese-Korean relationship, certain aims at compensating war guilt was seen. For example, in 1965 Japan and South Korea was normalized in diplomatic relationship, mediated by the US, as well as the Six Party Talks. This marked the compensation of Japan to her annexation in Korea and took it as colony for 36 years. This showed good attempts of compensating war guilt of Japan in developing normalized relationship with Koreans.

However, it was to a clearer stance that Japan aimed at gaining economic and political benefits from South Korea instead of compensating its war guilt. For example, the official visits of Prime Minister to Korea and the jointly held World Cup Football Match together was to develop economic partnership. The world extent also enhanced Japan's international status, especially after the declining status in post-WWII. Therefore, economic benefits and international status were a more crucial consideration in the period 1952-2000. Even though there was the normalization of Japanese-Korean relationship, it was due to Japan under influence of the US in Cold War, thus joining allies with South Korea in against communists. Japan did not put much efforts in North Korea to resolve their tensions in Cold War, Korean War 1950-53 as well. Therefore, Japan's diplomacy with Korea was just aimed at economic, political, and diplomatic benefits, but not for the sake of compensation. Even worse, the territorial disputes over Dokdo further showed that Japan had no real aim to compensate, but only strive for nation's interests with South Korea.

In terms of Sino-Japanese relations, it was also only be seen in fewer places where Japan aimed at compensating its war guilt to China. For example, the 1972 Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration and the 1978 Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship also showed Japanese's willingness to rebuild peace and friendly diplomatic relations with China, so as to step backward and compensate the war guilt of invasion in China in 1930s. the official development assistance in 1984 also compensated her unfair, humiliating Twenty One Demands, as well as exploiting Chinese Shandong interests and the destructions caused by Sino-Japanese War in 1937. Thus, money compensation were seen in developing peaceful relations with China.

However, it was also that Japan aimed at gaining economic benefits and her influence in Asia instead of real compensation attitude. For example, Japan put more efforts in developing diplomatic relationship with China in 1970s, was primarily due to the potential benefits from China as a strategic partner since Reforms and Opening Up in 1978. In 1960s, Japan accepted visits of Mei Lanfang of Chinese opera to Japan was also for her good image in cultural exchange but not compensating or showing any reservation to her guilt. Moreover, Japan showed no sincerity in apologize for her war guilt. The falsification of history textbook and denial of past invasion history, e.g. changing Nanjing Massacre to “entering” Nanjing only. Also, the visits to Yasukuni Shrine to worship the first class war criminals arouse people’s fear of the revival of militarism. Japan even refused to compensate money to the comfort women as well. Japan and China also had territorial disputes over Diaoyu Islands but Japan showed no attempts in compensation. Therefore, Japan did not aim at compensating or apologizing but develop a close diplomatic relations with China just to obtain economic and diplomatic benefits.

As seen from the above, Japan diplomatic with other Asian countries, e.g. Southeast Asia, Korea and China was not aim primarily at compensating war guilt, but to obtain economic and diplomatic interests for herself in 1952-2000. Therefore I don’t agree the statement.

Words: 995

明顯可改善之處：

‘The Allied occupation after the Second World War was a loss rather than a gain for Japan.’ Comment on the validity of this statement.

With the defeat of Japan in the WW2, the American SCAP government occupied Japan and brought tremendous changes in many aspects. However, the occupation was neither a total loss nor a total gain as it brought losses in military and diplomatic aspects while gains in political, economic and educational aspects. Therefore, the statement is partly valid only.

In military aspect, the SCAP government limited the military strength of Japan, which was a loss. After the WW2, the US, in order to prevent Japan from waging a war again, purged the right-wingers and disbanded Japanese army. Only self-defense force with a small number of soldiers was retained and weapons were under strict control. Also, nuclear weapons and its related technology were not allowed to conduct research. True, the policies carried out by the SCAP government helped Japan reduce the military expenses and the US even signed the *Mutual Security Pact* 日美安全保障條約(1952) with Japan before its retreat, protecting and ensuring the national security of Japan. However, the military strength of Japan was suppressed. For instance, before the WW2, Japan was the third naval power following the US and Britain. Yet, with the introduction of the *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法(1947) by the SCAP government, which stated that Japan could only have self-defense force of sufficient number of soldiers and thus Japan possessed no more than 30 warships. Besides, Japan could keep only a hundred thousand soldiers in the self-defense force. The military strength of Japan was greatly hindered. Hence, the SCAP government limited the military strength of Japan, which was a loss.

In diplomatic aspect, Japan was embroiled in the Cold War due to the SCAP occupation and that was a loss. The SCAP government supervising the occupation of Japan was led by the US and the position of Supreme Commander was held by the US General Douglas MacArthur. Yet, as the Cold War immediately followed the Second World War, the SCAP government wanted to check the spread of communism and Japan was thus involved in the conflicts brought by the Cold War. For instance, during the Korean War (1950-53), the US had Japan as its supply base in battles against North Korean and Chinese troops. Although this created special procurements for Japan and promoted its economic development, Japan's relations with communist countries deteriorated and a confrontation of several decades was resulted. This posed a severe threat to peace and stability in Asia. Meanwhile, due to Japan's involvement in the Cold War, Japan became part of the capitalist bloc under the Allied Powers' domination and its diplomacy was controlled by the US. This reduced Japan's diplomatic autonomy and restricted its development in this aspect. Therefore, the SCAP occupation got Japan entangled in the Cold War and this was certainly a loss.

Although the SCAP occupation brought losses to Japan's military and diplomatic aspects, it brought gains in Japan's political, economic and educational aspects.

In political aspect, the SCAP government brought democracy to Japan, which was truly a gain. Before 1945, politics of Japan was controlled by militarists, lacking democracy. For instance, when the *Imperial Rule Assistance Association* 大政翼贊會 was founded in 1940, other political parties were replaced and Japan began the era of autocracy. But after the WW2, the SCAP government introduced demilitarization and democratization in Japan, which brought democracy to Japan. This was beneficial to Japan's politics. In terms of demilitarization, the *Military Tribunal* 戰爭法庭 for the Far East was convened, in which about 6000 soldiers were sentenced and over 200 thousand people supporting Japan's expansionist policy were purged. This helped remove militarism. In terms of democratization, the US provided Japan with democratization reforms such as the 1947 *Showa constitution* 昭和憲法, which abolished the power of the Emperor, enhanced the power of lower house and embarked on an era of universal suffrage. Thus, the SCAP occupation helped remove militarism as well as autocratic ruling. Democracy was made prevalent in Japan. This was indeed a gain to Japan.

In economic aspect, the SCAP government facilitated the economic recovery and development of Japan and this was a gain. Owing to the WW2, Japan's economy was depressed and entered a difficult period. All the industries were bleak and Japan entered economic recession. Nonetheless, the SCAP occupation did not suppress the economic development but helped rebuild it. For example, in terms of commerce and industry, the US, with a view to preventing the zaibatsu from monopolizing the economy and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, promulgated the *Fair Trade Commission of Japan* 企業再建整備法 in 1946 and *Anti-Monopoly Act* 禁止壟斷法 in 1947 to dissolve the zaibatsu so that Japan's economy could revive again. Besides, *Land Reform Act* 土地改革法 was launched in 1946 so as to release farmland and enhance productivity. With the efforts made by the SCAP government, Japan's economy recovered rapidly. The annual growth in economy between 1946 and 1951 was 9.9% while the foreign exchange reserves increased from US\$200 million in 1949 to US\$1.14 billion in 1952, reflecting the rapid growth in economy. As a result, the SCAP government facilitated the economic development of Japan. This was a positive impact.

In educational aspect, the SCAP occupation prompted and facilitated the educational development of Japan. This was a gain. Before 1945, education in Japan was under strict control. For example, the *Imperial Rescript on Education* 教育敕語 that published in 1890 emphasized the importance of loyalty and patriotism. Nevertheless, when Japan was defeated in 1945, though Japan was occupied by the US, it was a loss that turned out to be a gain. Since the SCAP government wanted to remove the militarist thoughts so it attempted to carry out educational reforms. For instance, the parts that praised militarism in textbooks were removed and *Basic Education Law* 教育基本法 was promulgated in 1947. Not only did the principle of all-round development confirm under the law, but the compulsory education also extended from 6 years to 9 years. As a result, Japan's education became liberalized because of the occupation. Education standard was enhanced and this was favorable to tertiary education later. This also a positive influence.

To conclude, the SCAP occupation brought positive impacts on political, economic, educational aspects while it also brought negative impacts on military and diplomatic aspects of Japan. Therefore, the statement is partly true only.

Words: 1,050

'The Allied occupation after the Second World War brought Japan more gains than losses.' Comment on the validity of this statement.

After the WW2, the American SCAP government brought both positive and negative impact to Japan. In comparison, it brought more gains than losses in Japan's political, economic, military aspects while there were more losses than gains in diplomatic aspect. Therefore, the statement is true to a large extent.

In political aspect, the SCAP government brought democracy to Japan, which was more gains than losses. After the WW2, the SCAP government occupied Japan and Japan's politics was controlled by the US. Japan lost autonomy as a result. For example, Japan was forced to carry out demilitarization, *Hideki Tojo* 東條英機 and his officials from the former government were sentenced. Japan was dominated by foreign power as a defeated country. This was a negative impact brought by the SCAP government. However, democracy was introduced and promoted in Japan as a result of the occupation, which brought lots of benefits. In terms of demilitarization, *Military Tribunal* 戰爭法庭 for the Far East was convened, in which about 6000 soldiers were sentenced and over 200 thousand people supporting Japan's expansionist policy were purged. This helped remove militarism. In terms of democratization, the US provided Japan with democratization reforms such as the 1947 *Showa constitution* 昭和憲法, which disbanded the army, enhanced the power of lower house and embarked on an era of universal suffrage. This brought numerous benefits to Japan. In comparison, the SCAP occupation made Japan lose autonomy in the short run but it did remove militarism in Japan and autocracy no longer revived in Japan. Democracy started to develop in Japan. Hence, there were more gains than losses.

In economic aspect, the SCAP occupation facilitated the economic development of Japan, having more gains than losses. Though the occupation of the US made Japan lose the power to control its own economy, for example, the SCAP government forced the dissolution of zaibatsu. Farmland was also released. This destroyed the initial mode of economy, which was a negative impact. Nonetheless, the SCAP occupation brought more benefits than harm as the SCAP government was enthusiastic about helping Japan rebuild its economy. For instance, in terms of industry, in order to prevent the zaibatsu from monopolizing the economy and limiting the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, *Anti-Monopoly Act* 禁止壟斷法 was introduced in 1947 to dissolve the zaibatsu and facilitate the economic development. Besides, in terms of agriculture, the *Land Reform Act* 土地改革法 was launched in 1946 so as to release farmland and increase productivity. With the efforts of the SCAP government, Japan's economy developed rapidly. The annual growth in economy between 1946 and 1951 was 9.9% while the foreign exchange reserves increased from US\$200 million in 1949 to US\$1.14 billion in 1952, which reflected the rapid growth in economy. In comparison, despite the fact that Japan lose autonomy in economy, its unfavorable economic mode was broken and allowed the growth of economy. This favored the development afterwards, having more gains than losses.

In military aspect, the SCAP occupation brought more gains than losses on Japan's military development. Undoubtedly, Japan's military development was suppressed owing to the occupation as right-wingers were purged and army was disbanded. The military strength was greatly weakened. Nevertheless, the American occupation was beneficial in the long run. In addition to disbanding the Japanese army, the US signed the *Mutual Security Pact* 日美安全保障條約(1951) with Japan before it ended its occupation in 1952. Thus, the US troops continued to station in Japan for its defense while Japan retained its self-defense force with a small number of soldiers. Due to the US military assistance, the military expenses of Japan greatly decreased and only accounted for 1% of the national expenditure. This allowed Japan to concentrate on its economic recovery. Although the arrangements as such hindered the military strength of Japan, the US station could replace this demerit. Later, with the thriving economy of Japan, it was able to re-develop its military strength and its military expenses even became the second in the world in 1983. At the end of the 20th century, the navy of Japan ranked high in the world. Its military strength was powerful. In comparison, it is undeniable that the occupation limited the military development of Japan and brought negative impact in the short term, it helped balance the overall development of Japan in various areas. This allowed Japan to become one of the powerful nations in the late 20th century. Hence, there were more gains than loss.

Although the SCAP occupation brought more benefits than losses in political, economic and military aspects, there were more losses than gains in diplomatic aspect.

In diplomatic aspect, Japan was embroiled in the Cold War due to the SCAP government, having more losses than gains. Though the American government helped Japan improve relations with neighboring countries, Japan's relations with neighbouring countries did improve. For example, San Francisco Conference was held in 1951, which coordinated the reparations between Japan and Southeast Asian countries. Yet, the US occupation brought more losses than benefits in Japan's diplomacy as the SCAP government capitalized on Japan, making it a barrier to prevent communism from expanding in Asia. Japan was involved in the Cold War as a result. Take *Korean War* 韓戰(1950-53) as an example. The US used Japan as its base to provide military supplies to confront the army of *North Korea* 北韓 and *China* 中國 during the war. This worsened the relations between Japan and China and North Korea. Peace in Asia region was greatly undermined. Meanwhile, due to Japan's involvement in the Cold War, under the domination of the US, Japan became the capitalist bloc and its diplomacy was dominated by the US. Japan lost its autonomy in diplomacy and its diplomatic development was limited. In comparison, it is true that the SCAP occupation did help Japan improve relations with neighbouring countries, its autonomy in diplomacy was lost. Worse still, Japan was even entangled in the Cold War and its diplomacy was only confined to the capitalist bloc. Hence, Japan's diplomatic development was limited and losses outweighed benefits.

By and large, the occupation of the SCAP government brought more gains than losses to a large extent. Despite the fact that Japan was forced to be involved in the Cold War, Japan underwent transformations in various aspects. This allowed it to become a powerful nation in the late 20th century.

Words: 1,040

Do you agree that the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development? Explain your view with reference to Japan's development in the period 1945-2000.

Japan was occupied by the USA-led SCAP government after the Second World War and the USA and Japan had established strong ties with each other since then. While promoting Japan's development, the USA also created many obstacles for the island country. Upon close comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's political, economic and military development but was quite the opposite in diplomatic aspect. Therefore, the statement is valid to a large extent.

Politically speaking, the USA made Japan lose its autonomy temporarily but laid the foundation for its democracy in the long run, facilitating more than hindering Japan's political development. In terms of *hinderance* 妨礙, the Japanese government lost its autonomy until 1952 to the USA-led SCAP government, which introduced various *demilitarization* 非軍事化 measures and put principal officials of the former government such as Hideki Tojo on trial. These incidents showed the USA's hinderance to Japan's political autonomy. In terms of *facilitation* 促進, the USA-led SCAP government made possible democracy in Japan. As for *demilitarization* 非軍事化, the SCAP government convened the *International Military Tribunal for the Far East* 遠東戰爭法庭, in which around 6,000 personnel were put on trial and over 200,000 rightists were purged, to eliminate militarist ideas and shape an environment favorable to democracy. As for *democratization* 民主化, the SCAP government promulgated the *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法(1947) to strip the Emperor of all but symbolic authority, give more power to the House of Representatives and grant universal suffrage, establishing democracy in Japan that has lasted until now. In comparison, in terms of promoting Japan's democratization, instead of being a 'dark valley' 黑暗的幽谷 under militarist control as it used to be, Japan lost its autonomy to the USA-led SCAP government for a short while after the Second World War but was paved a way for its democratization in the long run and has remained a democratic country until now. Therefore, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's political development.

Economically speaking, the USA somewhat hindered Japan's economic development in the late 20th century but was still key to Japan's post-war economic recovery, thus facilitating more than hindering the country's development. In terms of *hinderance* 妨礙, since Japan reversed its *trade deficit* 貿易逆差 with the USA in 1965, there had been friction due to economic reasons between the two nations. The USA started imposing a 100% *punitive tariff* 懲罰性關稅 on Japanese *semiconductors* 半導體, color televisions and cars in the 1980s, leading to a plunge in Japan's exports, closedown of production lines and eventually its economic recession in the 1990s. In terms of *facilitation* 促進, not only did the USA provide loans amounting US\$2 billion for Japan to facilitate its economic development, but it also introduced sweeping reforms through the USA-led SCAP government. These measures included *dissolving the zaibatsu* 解散財閥 to end their monopoly and allow medium and small-sized enterprises to thrive in a fair and free environment, as well as purchasing land from landlords who owned more farmland than what the law allowed and reselling it to *tenant farmers* 佃農 at extremely low prices in order to release 80% of Japan's cultivated land and boost productivity by letting peasants farm their own land. With the generous support of America, Japan's economy revived quickly as exemplified by its annual economic growth rate reaching 9.9% in the period 1946-51. In comparison, as far as the first step of Japan's economic development is concerned, the USA played a significant role by providing massive loans and creating a favourable business environment that allowed Japan to revitalize its economy in a short time. Despite the punitive tariff imposed on Japan in the late 20th century, the USA stood as Japan's largest trading partner in the second half of the 20th century and had brought substantial *trade surplus* 貿易順差 to Japan since 1965. It was clear that the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's economic development.

Militarily speaking, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's military development in the long run. In terms of *hinderance* 妨礙, Japan's military development was inhibited early in the post-war period under the USA-led Allied Occupation. The SCAP purged rightists and forbade the Japanese government to maintain an army, weakening Japan's military power and depriving it of the ability to protect itself temporarily. In terms of *facilitation* 促進, before its withdrawal in 1952, the USA signed the *Mutual Security Pact* 日美安全保障條約 with Japan in 1951 that guaranteed American military presence to protect Japan. As a result, there was huge reduction in Japan's military expenses, which accounted for only 1% of the country's GDP every year, and the money saved for alternative purposes facilitated Japan's economic recovery. Although Japan remained militarily weak in the early post-war period, American military presence made up for this shortcoming and allowed Japan to protect itself from external threats. Later on, with the great economic strength it built up over the years, Japan re-started its military expansion and became the world's second largest military spender in 1983. By the end of the 20th century, Japan ranked second in the world in terms of overall naval capabilities after the dissolution of the USSR. In addition, with American technological support, Japan became able to manufacture F-15 fighter jets and was the front-runner in Asia in terms of air forces. In comparison, as far as Japan's overall development is concerned, pre-war Japan was overly focused on military development and eventually brought to its knees, while post-war Japan had its military development limited by the USA but their close military ties closed the loopholes in national defense and allowed Japan to recover quickly from the war and restart its military build-up afterwards. As a result, Japan was able to revive as a global military power with balanced development. Therefore, the USA also facilitated more than hindered Japan's military development.

Although the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development in political, economic and military aspects, it hindered more than facilitated the development of Japan in diplomatic aspect.

Diplomatically speaking, the USA embroiled Japan in the Cold War despite the fact that it also helped Japan improve the relations with the neighbouring countries, hindering more than facilitating Japan's diplomatic development. In terms of *facilitation* 促進, the USA-led SCAP government helped improve Japan's relations with the neighbouring countries. For example, the USA as the middleman convened the *San Francisco Conference* 三藩市會議(1951) and arranged war reparations agreements between Japan and Southeast Asian countries, enabling Japan to establish diplomatic relations with the neighboring countries. In addition, the USA had mediated between Japan and South Korea since 1951 and arranged throughout 13 years and 8 months seven rounds of talks, which eventually led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1965. In this way, Japan gradually established its relationships with other capitalist countries. In terms of *hinderance* 妨礙, post-war Japan was controlled by the USA-led SCAP government and its diplomatic policy was greatly influenced by the USA, having less autonomy in diplomatic aspect. Used by the USA as a pawn against communism, Japan maintained strained relations with many communist states. For example, during the *Korean War* 韓戰(1950-53) and *Vietnam War* 越戰(1961-75), the USA made Japan its supply base in its two wars against communism, leading to the hostility between Japan and countries such as North Korea, North Vietnam and China. The two sides did not establish any diplomatic relations and remained hostile towards each other before the 1970s. In comparison, in terms of diplomatic autonomy and diversity, after the Allied Occupation took place, Japan did not have complete control over its foreign policy that was under American influence and manipulation, and it was even embroiled in the Cold War and maintained long-term hostility with communist states. Therefore, the USA hindered more than facilitated Japan's diplomatic development.

In conclusion, the USA had significant influence over Japan after the Second World War, facilitating as well as hindering its development in many ways. The USA did more good than harm to Japan in political, economic and military aspect, but things were quite the opposite in diplomatic aspect. Overall speaking, the American influence took its toll but its positive impact played an important role in shaping modern Japan. Therefore, the statement was valid to a large extent.

Words: 1336

'The defeat of Japan in 1945 was a loss that turned out to be a gain.' Comment on the validity of this statement.

Although Japan was being defeated in the WW2, her defeat brought about benefits in political, economic, educational and military aspects. However, there was no benefits gained in diplomatic aspect due to the defeat. Hence, to a large extent the statement is valid.

In political aspect, the defeat in WW2 brought about democracy in Japan, thus having more gains than loss. In 1945, Japan's politics was controlled by militarists and hence lack in democracy. For instance, the *Imperial Rule Assistance Association (IRAA)* 大政翼贊會 founded in 1940 replaced all the political parties. Japan fell into an era of autocratic rule. Besides, there were frequent assassinations in pre-war Japan such as the *May 15th Incident* 五一五事件 and the *February 26th Incident* 二二六事件. All these coups created instability in Japanese politics. Yet, it is true that Japan was defeated in 1945 and she was occupied by the SCAP government but after the war, the US-led SCAP government carried out demilitarization and democratization in Japan. In terms of demilitarization, the US convened the *Military Tribunal* 戰爭法庭 for the Far East, during which 6000 soldiers were sentenced and over 200 thousand people supporting Japan's expansionist policy were purged. These prevented militarism from reviving again. In terms of democratization, when the SCAP government launched the *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法 in 1947, the power of Emperor was eliminated and the power of lower house was enhanced. The era of universal suffrage also began. Therefore, with policies by the US, militarism and autocratic rule no longer existed in Japan. As a result, politically, Japan's defeat in 1945 was a loss that turned out to be a gain.

In economic aspect, the defeat of Japan in 1945 boosted her economy. Before the war, the economy of Japan was monopolized by the zaibatsu such as *Mitsui* 三井, *Mitsubishi* 三菱, *Sumitomo* 住友, which held 63.3% and 63.8% of the country's mining and transportation industry. Medium and small-sized enterprises failed to develop. Besides, suffered from a number of economic crises in 1920s, like the *Great Kanto Earthquake* 關東大地震(1923), the *Bank Crisis* 銀行危機(1927) and the *Great Depression* 世界經濟大蕭條(1929), the economy of Japan was collapsed. However, although Japan lost all the colonies after her defeat in WW2, and she had to make reparation, her economy got a chance to revive. With the enthusiasm of the US to help rebuild Japan's economy, like promulgating the *Anti-Monopoly Act* 禁止壟斷法(1947) to prevent the zaibatsu from monopolizing the economy; the *Land Reform Act* 土地改革法(1946) to release the farmland. Besides, the US even helped Japan to get into the international market. For example, the *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約(1952) allowed the reparations of Japan to be paid in kind and labor services, which helped Japan to get into the Southeast Asian market. Therefore, not only did Japan's economy recover in a fast pace after 1945, but it also stepped into the Golden period in 1960-1970. Her GNP even exceeded that of West Germany in 1973, becoming the second largest economy in the world. As a result, Japan's defeat in 1945 was a loss that turned out to be a gain.

In educational aspect, the defeat of Japan liberated the educational values of Japan. Before 1945, Japan's education was strictly controlled in terms of thoughts and values. For instance, the *Imperial Rescript on Education* 教育敕語(1890) put great emphasis on loyalty and patriotism, which was of a strict standard. Between 1930 and 1940, it was the militarists who controlled Japan's education. All anti-rightist teachers and books were banned and education became the tool for controlling and thoughts of children. With the defeat of Japan in 1945, despite the occupation by the SCAP government, it was a loss that turned out to be a gain. The US, in an attempt to completely remove militarism, attached much importance to education by deleting the contents which praised militarism in textbooks. In 1947, the US even introduced the *Basic Education Law* 教育基本法, which guaranteed and cultivated students with all-round development. Meanwhile, compulsory education was increased from 6 years to 9 years. Therefore, Japan's education became more liberal and the education level became higher as a result of the defeat in 1945. This favored the tertiary education later. As a result, Japan's defeat in 1945 was a loss that turned out to be a gain as her education became more liberal.

In military aspect, Japan's defeat was also a loss that turned out to be a gain as her defeat created a suitable environment, which was favorable for military development. Before 1945, owing to the needs of waging a war, Japan's military expenditure was so high that it reached 99% in 1944. The huge military expenditure led to an abnormal development of economy that brought her to the brink of collapse. However, after her defeat, the SCAP government exercised tough control over Japan's possession of army as well as weapons. This was rather beneficial to Japan's military development. For fear that militarism would revive again in Japan, the US prohibited Japan from keeping army and the US even signed the *Mutual Security Pact* 日美安全保障條約 in 1952, which stated that the US would protect Japan. Thus, the military expenses of Japan greatly decreased and only accounted for 1% of the GNP. This was favorable to Japan's economic recovery. Although this measure weakened Japan's military power, the protection offered by the US could replace this weakness. In later period, the prosperous economy of Japan allowed her to redevelop her army and her military expenses even reached the second in the world in 1983. At the end of the 20th century, the naval power of Japan became one of the top powers in the world, which indicated the strong military power of Japan. Therefore, despite that the defeat was unfavorable to Japan's military development in the short term, the overall, as well as the military development were balanced in the long term.

Though Japan was a loss that turned out to be a gain in political, economic, education, military aspects. In diplomatic aspect, it was a loss that turned out to be a loss.

In diplomatic aspect, Japan's defeat did not bring her a gain as the impact of war caused dissatisfaction between her and other neighboring countries. Before 1945, Japan had poor relations with some Asian countries such as *China* 中國, *Korea* 朝鮮, and *Indonesia* 印尼 as a result of aggression carried out by Japan. Undoubtedly, Japan had to return the territories invaded before, but, from Japan's perspective, no matter she won or lost, it did not help to mend the relations among them. Worse still, some war-related problems haven't settled today. For example, complaints made against Japan of their evil behaviors during the WW2. The Japanese court even rejected the accusations made by Asians, causing discontent. This hindered Japan from establishing a friendly relations with other Asian countries. Moreover, the post-war territorial problems haven't settled, either. For example, Japan constantly quarrel over the territorial problems, especially the dispute with China over *Diaoyu Islands* 釣魚台 and with South Korea over *Dokdo* 獨島, which caused damage to peace in Asia region. Their relations even intensified. Therefore, diplomatically, Japan's defeat in 1945 did not bring her a gain.

All in all, as post-war Japan was controlled by militarists, her defeat in 1945 liberalized Japan in political, economic, educational and military aspects, which could be seen as transformation. Therefore, to a large extent the statement is valid. Words: 1,214

Compare the impacts of the period of militarist rule (1931-45) and the SCAP occupation period (1945-52) on Japan's development.

The period of militarist rule (1931-45) and the SCAP occupation period (1945-52) brought significantly different impacts on Japan's development in political, economic, social, military and diplomatic aspects. The period of militarist rule (1931-45) strengthened the military power of Japan but destroyed her multilateral developments. On the contrary, the SCAP occupation period (1945-52) suppressed her military development but brought good impacts on other areas. Hence, there were distinctive differences in their impacts on Japan's development.

In political aspect, the period of militarist rule made Japan lose democracy while the SCAP occupation period helped Japan rebuild democracy. In the period of militarist rule, as militarism emphasizes autocracy and totalitarianism, Japan entered 'the Dark Valley' 黑暗的幽谷. For example, the militarist cabinet restored the Military Ministers to be Active-Duty Minister Law in 1936, which declared that a cabinet could not be formed without the participation of the military as the Secretary of Army and Navy. Worse still, the *Imperial Rule Assistance Association* 大政翼贊會(1940) was formed in 1940, which turned Japan into a fascist country with totalitarian regime. Japan no longer had democracy. On the contrary, in the SCAP occupation period, the US helped Japan to rebuild democracy. Since the SCAP government launched demilitarization and democratization in Japan, like sentencing about 6000 militarists in terms of demilitarization; introducing the *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法(1947) in terms of democratization. Democracy was brought to Japan. Therefore, the period of militarist rule made Japan enter 'the Dark Valley', which lost democracy. While the period of SCAP occupation brought hope to Japan and democracy thus built again. Hence, it could be seen that the two periods had significantly different impacts on Japan's politics.

In economic aspect, the period of militarist rule made Japan enter a difficult period of poor economy while the SCAP occupation period helped the economic recovery of Japan. Since the militarists put great emphasis on military development, the military expenses were so high that it accounted for a huge proportion of the country's expenditure. For instance, the *Mass Mobilization Law* 國家總動員法 passed in 1938 allowed all the human resources to be put in war. The military expenses increased to 70% and 99% later. As a result, the abnormal economic development, together with the heavy taxes imposed upon Japanese, small and medium-sized enterprises failed to develop and lots of which closed. The WW2 lasted for a long time and the economy depressed. On the contrary, as the SCAP government hoped to rebuild the national power of Japan in order to prevent Communism from growing in Asia, the US was enthusiastic about helping Japan to recover her economy. For example, the *Anti-Monopoly Act* 禁止壟斷法 and the *Fair Trade Commission of Japan* 企業再建整備法 was launched, which dissolved the zaibatsu. Meanwhile, the *Land Reform Act* 土地改革法 released the farmland and returned them to peasants. The economy of Japan flourished again. The GNP per capita increased from \$US 17 in 1946 to \$US 132 in 1950. Therefore, the impacts on Japan's economy brought about by militarists and by the US were significantly different. The former one destroyed Japan's economy while the latter one boomed the economy of Japan.

In social aspect, the militarist rule made Japanese lose freedom as well as human rights while the SCAP occupation period brought about freedom and human rights. Different sorts of freedom such as the freedom of press was strictly forbidden in militarism. All the issued materials had to be censored by the militarists. Without the militarists' permission, they were not allowed to be published. Besides, to collaborate with the foreign war policy, all the activities organized by the union were suppressed. In this way, industrial development could be stabilized but freedom was exploited. The interests of workers were also jeopardized. Basically, militarists controlled all the social development of Japan and people lacked freedom and human rights. On the contrary, during the SCAP occupation period, the US granted Japanese freedom. Since the US did not want militarism from reviving again, she not only introduced democracy in Japan, but she also ensured the ideas of freedom and equality being adopted in Japan, including the freedom of speech, press as well as assembly which were stated in the *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法. People were granted more human rights like legal equality and sexual equality. Therefore, the period of militarist rule deprived Japanese of freedom and human rights while the SCAP occupation period granted and even brought more freedom and human rights to Japanese, which was favorable to social modernization in Japan

In military aspect, the period of militarist rule prompted the military development of Japan while the SCAP occupation period limited the progress of military development. In the period of militarist rule, as the Prime Ministers were closely related to the militarists, they hoped to strengthen their military power so as to carry out expansion. This allowed Japan's military strength to reach its peak. For navy, Japan owned 10 *battleships* 戰艦, 125 *destroyers* 驅逐艦 and 65 *submarines* 潛水艇(1941). For air force, it owned more than 300 *A6M Zero Fighters* 零式戰鬥機(during the Pacific War). Japan was therefore strong enough to conquer more than half of Asia. On the contrary, the SCAP occupation limited the military development. The new constitution stated Japan should abandon the use of war. After launching demilitarization, Japan only retained its self-defense force with small number of soldiers while no army was possessed. The US troops continued to station in Japan for its defense(*American-Japanese Security Pact* 日美安全保障條約) and the military expenses of Japan only accounted for 1% of the national expenditure. This greatly limited the military development of Japan. Therefore, the impacts made on Japan's military development by the militarists and the SCAP occupation period was different. The former made her military strength reach its peak while the latter one limited the military development of Japan. Japan was not able to wage wars on other countries.

In diplomatic aspect, militarism narrowed the diplomacy of Japan while the SCAP period helped establish relations with other countries and enlarged her diplomacy. Militarism stressed the need for foreign expansion and therefore, not only did Japan's annexations provoke hatred among *China* 中國 and *Southeast Asian countries* 東南亞國家, but her invasions also harmed the interest of the western powers. Take China and other Southeast Asian countries as an example. The expansions of Japan created war with Asian countries. Meanwhile, the aggression of Japan led to the discontent of Britain, the US and France, which in turn caused the *Pearl Harbor* 珍珠港 Incident in 1941, in which the US fought with Japan. Though Japan allied herself with Germany and Italy, her aggressive actions created more enemies against Japan as well as poor relations with other countries. On the contrary, the SCAP government was passionate in helping Japan re-establish relations with other countries. With the US's efforts, Japan signed the *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約 in 1952 with various allied nations. This mended the relations between Japan and other Asian countries, rebuilding Japan's diplomacy. Therefore, the period of militarist rule made Japan become the enemy of a number of countries and had extremely bad international relations. As for the SCAP period, the US helped Japan rebuild relations with other countries, which was positive.

The period of militarist rule and the SCAP occupation period were both important to the history of Japan. Generally speaking, the period of militarist rule could be regarded as a period for destructing Japan's modernization while the SCAP government helped rebuild and transform Japan into a modernized country. They brought significantly different impacts. Words:1226

Elaborate on the statement 'Human-made disasters usually lead to new policies and developments' with reference to Japan.

Human-made disaster refers to any hazard caused by people, including wars and famine due to human errors. Japan started the invasion against China in 1937 that provoked conflicts in the Asian theater, and this was followed by its sudden attack on the American Pearl Harbour in 1941. By making enemies around the world, Japan ended up in a crushing defeat. This 'human-made disaster' had brought Japan sweeping changes that led to new policies and developments in political, economic, educational, diplomatic and other aspects.

Politically speaking, the human-made disaster led to new policies in Japan. Before its defeat in WWII, Japan's political structure was established in the *Meiji Constitution* 明治憲法, under which the Emperor shall enjoy supreme power. The military were also treated preferentially. For example, military ministers had direct access to the Emperor and their support was essential to cabinet formation according to the *Military Ministers to be Active-Duty Officers Law* 軍部大臣現役武官制 restored in 1936. These policies were clearly favourable to the Emperor and the military. However, with its defeat in WWII, Japan was under the US-led SCAP occupation and lost its autonomy. But this human-made disaster brought new changes to Japan's political policies. The SCAP government adopted new policies for Japan, including replacing the Meiji Constitution with the *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法, depriving the Emperor of his authority, and stamping out the Military Ministers to be Active-Duty Officers Law and the *direct access rights* 覲見制 of the military, who had since stopped getting preferential treatment. Comparatively speaking, the Showa Constitution revolutionized the constitutional structure of Japan. In addition to the deprivation of special rights of the military, Japan's politics had undergone a profound transformation as to its political policies. It is therefore understood that a human-made disaster can lead to new policies.

The above new policy also redirected Japan's political development that was then characterized by democracy instead of autocracy. Before its defeat in WWII, Japan was an autocratic country in which the Emperor enjoyed supreme power and the militarists dominated its politics. Also, the Japanese government lacked electoral elements. However, the defeat turned Japan's once autocratically-featured political development into the one towards democracy. During its occupation, the SCAP government implemented democratic reforms in Japan. For instance, it promulgated the Showa Constitution for Japan in 1947, deprived the Emperor of his power and granted suffrage to all adult men and women. It also removed militarist influence in Japan by setting up the *International Military Tribunal for the Far East* 遠東國際軍事法庭 put around 6,000 personnel on trial and to purge over 200,000 people affiliated with Japan's expansionist policy. As a result, the militarist influence was eradicated. Comparatively speaking, Japan's defeat in WWII guided its political development from autocracy to democracy and completely removed militarism there. Japan's politics were thus no longer restrained by the Emperor or the military and went towards genuine democracy. It is clear that a human-made disaster can bring about new political developments.

In economic aspect, the human-made disaster also brought about new policies in Japan. Before its defeat in WWII, Japan adopted the *National Mobilization Law* 國家總動員法 in 1938 to support its war effort. The ratio of military spending to national budget was then raised to 70% and it further increased to 99% by 1944. However, the defeat led to new economic policies of Japan despite its harm to the country. In order to prevent Japan from starting another war, the SCAP government promulgated the *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法 in 1947, according to which the military spending of Japan shall not exceed 1% of its gross national expenditure. The old National Mobilization Law was abolished and replaced by the 'less than one percent' policy. Comparatively speaking, where Japan adopted the National Mobilization Law before its defeat, this policy was abolished after Japan lost the war and a new policy of keeping military expenditure below 1% of the total was established, despite the fact that Japan was under the SCAP occupation and lost its autonomy temporarily. It is therefore understood that a human-made disaster can bring about new policies.

The defeat also guided Japan's economic development from devastation to restoration. The 99% on military spending' policy totally overwhelmed Japan's economic development. The ratio of national debt to GDP for Japan increased from 133% in 1943 to 204% in 1944. The economy was on the brink of collapse. In addition, as the wartime Japanese government relied on the zaibatsu to provide capital and military supplies, their domination over Japan's economy continued. Indubitably, the defeat in WWII made Japan's economic condition even worse because the country was war-torn after destruction like the two atomic bombings targeted at *Nagasaki* 長崎 and *Hiroshima* 廣島, and the returning veterans faced unemployment problem. However, the defeat actually gave Japan a chance of restoration. In order to make Japan a barrier against communism expansion in Asia, the US actively assisted in its reforms, including the *Land Reform Act* 土地改革法(1946) releasing agricultural land to boost productivity. In addition, the *Anti-Monopoly Act* 禁止壟斷法(1947) was promulgated to dissolve the zaibatsu and bring the economic development of Japan to a new phrase. Comparatively speaking, the defeat, contrary to expectations, caused Japan's economy to thrive in the post-war period and led to an '*economic miracle* 經濟奇蹟'. Also, the domination of the zaibatsu over the economy ceased to exist. It is thus reasonable to conclude that the human-made disaster brought Japan new developments.

In educational aspect, the human-made disaster led to new policies in Japan. Before its defeat in WWII, Japan issued the *Imperial Rescript on Education* 教育敕語 (1890) that enforced indoctrination of ideas about loyalty and patriotism to schoolchildren. Also, there were only 6 years of compulsory education and only the elementary one was free of charge. However, the defeat led to educational reforms in Japan despite its temporary loss of autonomy. After occupying Japan, the SCAP government implemented new policies for Japan, including the *Basic Education Law* 教育基本法 in 1947 in which education was stated as all-round development of schoolchild personality instead of indoctrination. In addition, in the same year the *School Education Law* 學校教育法 was implemented to extend free education from six years to nine years, allowing further development of compulsory education. Comparatively speaking, the defeat led to transformation of Japan's educational policies - the guiding policy changed from the Imperial Rescript on Education to the Basic Education Law, and the compulsory education policy had its period extended from six years to nine. Therefore, the human-made disaster did contribute to new policies.

The defeat also guided the development of Japan's education from indoctrination to initiation and extended it from elementary level to tertiary level. Before the defeat, Japan's education focused on indoctrination of ideas about loyalty and patriotism, and its educational development was limited to elementary level. Even though the primary school enrolment rate of Japan exceeded 99% by 1920, the secondary and higher educational institutes there were still underdeveloped and it remained difficult for the impoverished rural population to receive such education. However, after the defeat, the education reforms by the SCAP government not only changed the objective of education to whole person development but also furthered the development of secondary and tertiary education. After its retreat, the Japanese government continued to set up many institutes of higher or further education. As a result, Japan's education developed rapidly at tertiary level and in the 1970s every one out of seven Japanese people was university graduate. The tertiary education standard of Japan became the highest in Asia and also on par with that of Western countries. Comparatively speaking, Japan's educational development changed its feature from indoctrination to all-round development, and its development focus also extended from elementary education to higher education. It is therefore understood that the human-made disaster led to new developments.

In diplomatic aspect, the human-made disaster led to a new Japanese diplomatic policy. Before the defeat in WWII, Japan adopted an aggressive diplomatic policy manifested in invasions like the *July 7th Incident* 七七事變 of 1937 that marked the start of its full scale invasion of China. Also, as for Southeast Asia, Japan set up the '*Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere* 大東亞共榮圈' as a pretext for military aggression. However, the defeat caused changes in Japan's diplomatic policy despite making it one of the defeated countries. After WWII, Japan was under the SCAP occupation and not able to adopt aggressive diplomatic policy. Also, with substantial assistance provide by the US for its reforms, Japan became an ally of America and followed its diplomatic policy by playing the role of an important barrier against the spread of communism in Asia. Relatively speaking, Japan had an aggressive diplomatic policy before its defeat, while it adopted a peaceful one under significant American influence after that. Therefore, the human-made disaster led to a new diplomatic policy.

Japan's defeat also changed the development of its diplomatic relationship with neighbouring countries from worsening to improving. Before its defeat, Japan had a hostile relationship with its neighbours. Due to its aggressive behaviour, Japan attracted hostility from neighbouring countries like China and Korea and had continual wars with them. Their relationships were extremely strained. Although Japan's defeat in WWII was surely harmful to the country, this helped improve its relationship with neighbouring countries. After the defeat, since the US intended to use Japan to check the spread of communism in Asia, it actively helped Japan improve its relationship with other Asian countries. For example, under American coordination, Japan signed the *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約(1952) with SE Asian countries for indemnity and the *Treaty of Taipei* 日台和約(1952) with Taiwan to formally mark an end to their war. These gradually improved Japan's relationship with them. Comparatively speaking, the development of Japan's diplomatic relationship was worsening before the defeat and losing the war helped Japan improve its relationship with neighbouring countries and make it normal again. The country was then no longer involved in enduring warfare. Therefore, the human-made disaster brought about new developments.

In short, although human-made disaster can bring about considerable destruction and losses, it often leads to new policies and developments. The above example of Japan has proved the statement quoted in the essay question valid.

Words: 1667

Examine to what extent Japan in the early 20th century was different from what it had been in the late 20th century.

After a number of changes in a century, to a large extent Japan in the early 20th century was different from what it had been in the late 20th century. In political, economic, educational, relations with Southeast Asian countries aspects, it could be seen that Japan had fundamental differences. However, there were no significant changes in social, military and the relations with China and Korea aspects and these areas should be not neglected either as they could be regarded as continuation.

In political aspect, Japan' politics changed from autocracy in the early 20th century to democracy in the late 20th century, which was a huge difference. Adopting the *Meiji Constitution* 明治憲法 in the early 20th century, Japan was a country with constitutional monarchy. Yet, autocratic features still remained. For example, only a small number of people had the right of franchise. The power of the lower house was limited. Emperor held the absolute power. All these autocratic characteristics even contributed to the rise of militarism in the 1930s. However, in the late 20th century, Japan became a democratic country. When the US introduced the *Constitution of Japan* 日本國憲法 into Japan in 1947, under which the power of Emperor was abolished and the power of representative government was enhanced. Since then, autocracy could not exist in Japan. Moreover, the constitution guaranteed the right to vote for both adult men and women. Therefore, Japan became a democratic country. Comparatively speaking, although Japan's emperor system still remained, its political nature turned from autocracy in the early 20th century to democracy in the late 20th century. The power of emperor was even abolished, thus having fundamental differences.

In economic aspect, Japan's economic development in these two periods was also significantly different. Although Japan was an affluent country in both early and late 20th century, Japan's economy in the former period was in a rapid development stage while in the late 20th century, Japan was in a downturn period. In the early 20th century, Japan gained enormous interests by foreign expansion such as the signing of the *Treaty of Shimonoseki* 馬關條約 by China, which required her to repay 2000 million taels. Besides, after winning Russia in the *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭(1904-05), Japan soon took over the interests in the Northeast China. Later, during the *WWI* 一次大戰, Japan monopolized China's market when the West were embroiling in the war. This was favourable to Japan's economy and her economy in this period was called the golden period. However, in the late 20th century, though Japan recovered from post-war destruction, an *economic bubble* 泡沫經濟 emerged in the 1980s and the economic bubble even burst in the 1990s. The stock and property market fell to the bottom and economy had been depressed for a long time. Japan's economy in this period was even regarded as "*the lost decade* 失落的十年". In comparison, Japan's economy was booming in the early 20th century while that of the late 20th century was depressing. The economic development did not grow but drop. They were significantly different.

In educational aspect, the objectives and developments of education in these two periods were of huge difference. Although Japan had high educational standard in both periods, the objectives and emphases of education for them had clear differences in nature. Speaking of educating ideas, Japan put great emphasis on loyalty and patriotism in the early 20th century. As early as 1890, the government issued the *Imperial Rescript on Education* 教育敕語 that emphasized these thoughts. But by the late 20th century, Japan had already abandoned the indoctrination of such values like loyalty and patriotism along with the adoption of *Basic Education Law* 教育基本法 in 1947 with the goal of all-round development, which has been upheld until now. In addition, in terms of educational development, Japan attached great importance to basic education in the early period by means like extending compulsory education from four years to six, in the hope of achieving universal education. But when it comes to the late 20th century, Japan furthered the development by improving tertiary education and achieved high educational standard exemplified by the ratio of one university graduate in every seven people. Relatively speaking, though the education standard was high in both periods, in terms of the objective and development of education, they were clearly different since the objective changed from indoctrinating loyalty and patriotism to all-round development, while the development extended from basic education to higher education.

In diplomatic aspect, Japan's relations with Southeast Asian countries in these two periods was different. Although Japan was a world power in both early and late 20th century, the relations between Japan and other Southeast Asia countries was different. In early 20th century, rarely did Japan have contact with Southeast and South Asian countries as Japan mainly focused and targeted its development on *China* 中國 and *Korea* 朝鮮. While other Southeast Asian countries were colonies of the West so Japan had few with them. However, in the late 20th century, Japan built a closer trading relations with the Southeast Asian as well as South Asian countries. For instance, the *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約 signed in 1952 stated that Japan's reparation was paid in the form of goods and labour, thus developing a closer relations and helped the products get into the Southeast Asian markets. Afterwards, Japan even strengthened the relations between the Southeast Asian countries by participating in the *forums held by ASEAN* 東盟區域論壇 in 1994, during which the regional security was strengthened between Japan and other Southeast Asian countries. In 1990s, 65% of the aid given by Japan was provided for Southeast Asian countries and their contact was obvious increased. As a result, Japan's contact with Southeast Asian increased a lot, as opposed to that in the early 20th century. Their relations turned from rare contact in early 20th century to frequent contact, having obvious changes.

The above shows the differences of Japan in two periods. The similarities will be discussed in the following.

In social aspect, diversifications in society existed in both early and late 20th century. Japan's society in both periods could be regarded as a modernized country which had a diversified culture. In the early 20th century, Japan was in a stage of imitation, imitating the costume and food culture in the west. Meanwhile, their culture was retained such as *sushi* 壽司 in food culture and *Coming of Age Day* 成人節 in festive culture. For the late 20th century, Japan still kept the traditions, while having western features. For example, the wearing of *jeans* 牛仔褲 and *suit* 西裝. While in festivals, Japanese still wore *kimono* 和服. Furthermore, some of the Japanese culture even exported to foreign countries, like sushi. Japan could be viewed as a cultural power. Comparatively speaking, Japan was a society with cultural co-existence in both periods. While developing foreign culture, Japanese culture was kept properly, too. There was no difference in nature.

In military aspect, the military nature and features were similar in these two periods, having no big changes in nature. In these two periods, Japan's military feature was that the number of army was small but the army was powerful. The navy shared the same feature. Japan even formed military alliance with the west. In terms of the number of army, there was only 150 thousand army in 1910, while in the late 20th century, the number of Japan's self-defence force was no larger than 200 thousand. Yet, armies in both periods were having sophisticated weapons and they were well-trained. In terms of navy, Japan's navy in the early 20th century was powerful, winning the *First Sino-Japanese War* 甲午戰爭(1894-95) and the *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭(1904-05). In the late 20th century, Japan's navy still ranked high in the world. In addition, in terms of military alliance, there was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as early as 1902. As for the late 20th century, the *Mutual Security Pact* 日美安保條約 signed between the US and Japan in 1952 was still effective. Thus, the military nature and features were similar in these two periods. In comparison, the military nature and features were akin to each other in two periods. The number of soldiers was small but they were powerful. The naval power was strong and Japan was even an ally of the west, having not much difference.

In diplomatic aspect, Japan's poor relations with China and North Korea still existed. Japan's relations with China and North Korea did not reverse even after a century, failing to improve relations. In the early 20th century, Japan carried out colonial expansions into China, as well as Korea, which worsened the relations among them. For instance, the *First Sino-Japanese War* 甲午戰爭(1894-95). Also, Japan made North Korea become her *protectorate* 保護國 in 1910. In the late 20th century, because the post-war issues were not settled so the relations between Japan and China and North Korea did not improve like the falsification of history textbooks of Japan in 1982 and the visits of *Yasukuni Shrine* 靖國神社 by Japan's Prime Minister *Yasuhiro Nakasone* 中曾根康弘 in 1985. This stirred up dissatisfaction of China, South and North Korea. Worse still, Japan had disputes with China over the *Diaoyu Island* 釣魚台 and South Korea over *Dokdo* 獨島, which destroyed the peace in Asia region. Relatively speaking, Japan's relations with China and North Korea remained unfriendly and did not reverse, having poor relations. There were a lot of disputes, either. This jeopardised the peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region in the early 21st century.

Although Japan had few changes in some aspects, there were significant differences between the early and late 20th century in political, economic, education as well as the relations between Southeast Asia countries aspects. Thus, generally speaking, to a large extent Japan in the late 20th century was different from what it was in the early 20th century.

Words: 1,592

Select one 'power' in the second half of the 20th century and discuss why it could be regarded as a 'power'.

Literally, a "Power" refers to a powerful nation which could be determined in two aspects. On one hand it refers to the nation which had great hard power such as economy and military; on the other hand, the nation had huge soft power with lots of influence on the political, educational and cultural aspects. This great power could not only stand firmly in the international scene; she could even shape the world's development. Japan reached the standard of being a "power" in the second half of the 20th century and hence could be regarded as a "power".

Economically, the economy of Japan was up to the standard of being a power. An economic power should be an affluent nation with high ranks in economic production. Japan in the second half of the 20th century matched the above standard. In terms of affluence, the economy of Japan revived and grew immediately after the Two World Wars. In 1968, the *Gross National Product (GNP)* 國民生產總值 of Japan successfully surpassed that of West Germany and was the second largest economy in the globe. After that in 1987, The *national per capita income* 人均國民收入 of Japan surpassed the US, an economically big power. In the same year, the official foreign exchange reserves of Japan surpassed West Germany and ranked the first. These implied the affluence of the Japan economy. Apart from that, in terms of economic production, the production of Japan ranked high in different industries. In the second half of the 20th century, she ranked third *fishery* 漁業 and industrial production (*Automobile industry* 汽車業 and *shipbuilding industry* 造船業) in the world. Japan was leading most countries in high-tech industry, including *semiconductor* 半導體, *computer* 電腦 and *industrial robot* 產業機械人. It showed that Japan was a role model as an economic power. And was very affluent in the second half of the 20th century. She ranked high in the economic aspect and thus could be regarded as a power.

Militarily, the strong military strength of Japan was sufficient for her to gain the reputation as a power. A military power referred to the owning of advanced and powerful weapons. Although Japan lost in the Second World War, this could not stop her from being a military power. Japan spent less than 1% of GDP with the restriction of military expenses from 1982. In 1983, her military expenses surpassed that of Britain, France and Germany, and successfully became the second country with most military expenses. With the abundant investment on military expenditure, Japan had a lot of advanced and powerful weapons despite the fact that her self-defense force just amounted to 200,000 people. For instance, the air force owned 140 F-15J Eagle (Early 1990s) and she ranked first in Asia. Also, in terms of navy, Japan owned 60 *destroyers* 驅逐艦 and *frigates* 護衛艦. Apart from that, the age of vessels in service was just less than 20 years. The overall navy power was just behind that of the US after Soviet dissolution in the early 1990s. This showed Japan's status as a power with her advanced and powerful navy strength.

Apart from the hard power of Japan in her economy and military, her soft power which included aspects like political, educational and cultural could prove her reputation as a world power.

Politically, the influence of Japan in the political aspect allowed her to be regarded as a power. A political power referred to a country which had great political influence and had huge influential power in international affairs. Japan was severally elected as a *non-permanent member* 非常任理事國 of the United Nations Security Council since 1958. She was bearing the responsibility of preserving world peace and safety. Moreover, since the rapid economic growth of Japan in the 1950s to 1970s, Japan actively resumed her role as an international power. For instance, she continuously increased the amount of foreign aid to other countries. In 1991, the foreign aid of Japan exceeded that of the US and became the first aid giving nation in the world. She was an important force in driving the development of the developing countries. Apart from that, Japan actively worked on preserving world peace. For instance, in the 1990s, she utilized the food aid provided as an opportunity to organize the *Japan-North Korea talks* 日朝會談 in 1991 with North Korea. The nuclear problem of North Korea was discussed. This facilitated the occurrence of the *six-party talks* 六方會談 in the early 21st century; in 1992, Japan participated in the peace preserving movement of the United Nations in *Cambodia* 柬埔寨 and sent 600 members of the self-defense force to help with the job of maintaining peace. This showed that Japan was an important force in shaping and affecting the international circumstance and this was a characteristic as a power.

In the educational aspect, a high academic standard made Japan to be regarded as a power. An educational power referred to the high educational standard and the great achievement in the academic development. Undeniably, Japan fulfilled the above standards in the educational aspect. Educationally, Japan implemented the 9-year universal education since the establishment of *School Education Law* 學校教育法 in 1947. Also, the Japanese government continuously invested huge sum of expenditure on education. As a result, the high school enrolment rate reached to 97% in 1999; university enrolment rate in 2000 amounted to 49.1% and was leading the world. Apart from that, the academic standard of Japan was developing in an affluent way. Universities such as the *University of Tokyo* 東京大學 and *Kyoto University* 京都大學 were world-renowned. Moreover, Japan produced a lot of academic dissertations and she ranked second in the market both before and after 2000. Furthermore, there were 9 Japanese scholars winning the *Nobel Prize* 諾貝爾獎 within 1950-2000. She was the country with most prizes apart from the Western countries. This reflected her academic standard was the best in Asia and could compete with that of the West. This showed that the high educational and academic standards made Japan to be regarded as a power by the world.

Culturally, Japan's great influential power on culture could reflect her status as a power. A cultural power referred to a country which could not only preserve her own unique characteristics, but could also spread her culture to other countries and affected their development. Japan, in the second half of the 20th century, could fulfill the above standard. Japan was successful in preserving her own culture. For instance, Japan traditional custom 'Kimono' 和服 could be preserved even it failed to match the characteristics of a modern industrial society. People still wear it in traditional festivals. Moreover, some unique culture of Japan was exported to other countries and this greatly affected their cultural development. For instance, the food culture of *sushi* 壽司 and *ramen* 拉麵 was found in the nearby Asian countries. People could have a taste on them in the major cities in the world as well. Furthermore, the animation and entertainment culture influenced the entire world as well. For example, animations like *Doraemon* 叮噹 and *Captain Tsubasa* 足球小將 were very popular in the globe. These examples could reflect the strong cultural influence of Japan. She contributed a lot in shaping the cultural development of the world. This showed that she could be regarded as a power in the cultural aspect.

To sum up, Japan could be regarded as a power for her hard power such as economic and military strength. She could also achieve the status for her soft power in the political, educational and cultural aspects. Therefore, she deserved to be regarded as a power in the late 20th century.

Words: 1,239

Discuss the factors working for and those working against the development of the Sino-Japanese relationship in the period 1949-2000.

Under the influences of the poor international situation during the early stage of Cold War, the Sino-Japanese relationship after two World Wars was continuously poor. It was true that their relationship gradually improved under the economic interest and trading needs, civil interests and favourable international circumstances of Cold War. However, territorial and historical problems continuously damaged the development of their relationship. These also hindered their building up of friendly relationship. Below, those favourable and unfavourable factors on development of relationship among China and Japan would be discussed in the political, economic, social and diplomatic aspects.

Economically, the economic benefits and demand for trade were one of the favourable factors contributing to the development of Sino-Japanese relationship. Trade could promote economic development of both sides, which provided Japan a chance to improve its relationship with other countries. For instance, the Sino-Japanese relationship was hostile in the 1950s. However, they must import daily necessities from each other and hence a non-official trading relationship was established. As a result, the two *Sino Japanese Non-Official Trade Agreements* 中日民間貿易協定 were signed in 1952 and 1953, which brought the two countries closer. After that, China opened up her domestic market to the world with her the Reforming and Opening-Up in 1978. The *Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship* 中日長期貿易協定 was signed in 1978 and 1995. It greatly improved the Sino-Japanese relationship together with the fostering of trade. This illustrated that with the economic interest and trading needs, a mutual beneficial cooperation relationship was built and their relationship was improved.

Socially, the civil interests of China and Japan facilitated the normalization of their relationship. Civil interests also fostered the development of Sino-Japanese relationship. For instance, as early as in the 1950s, although Sino-Japanese relations remained poor, cultural and artistic exchanges among the people favoured the development of their relations. Japan set up the *Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association* 中日文化交流協會 in 1956 to promote cultural exchanges. For example, Chinese Peking Opera master *Mei Lanfang* 梅蘭芳 led a delegation to visit Japan (1956) and an exhibition of Chinese postage stamps was held in Nagasaki (1958). Civil exchanges helped the establishment of semi-official and official contact between the Chinese and Japanese government and laid the foundation for the development of their relationship. This showed that although China and Japan lacked official contacts in the early stage, cultural exchanges among the people helped to break their tense relationship and was a favourable factor. This showed that although China and Japan did not have official contact at the early stage, the civil exchanges and contact could help to ease their tense relationship. It was hence one of the favourable factors.

Diplomatically, easing up of the tense international circumstance in the second half of the Cold War could help improving the Sino-Japanese relationship. In the early stage of Cold War, China and Japan belonged to the communist and capitalist regimes respectively. Therefore, Japan followed the foreign policies of the US and contained the communist China. As a result, the Sino-Japanese relationship became hostile. However, during détente of the Cold War in the 1970s, the US and China improved relations due to *Ping Pong diplomacy* 乒乓外交(1972). Japan followed the US diplomacy and improved relations with China. Japan and China established official diplomatic relations in the same year, which was a significant move in their relationship. Later, as the peaceful atmosphere continued, members of the two blocs including the US and Soviet Union signed the '*Helsinki Agreement*' 赫爾辛基協定 which focused on mutual respect. Relationship of China and Japan was developed continuously under such situation. *Treaty of Peace and Friendship* 中日和平友好條約 between Japan and China was signed in 1978 which promised clauses like mutual respect, mutual non-aggression and non-intervention to sovereignty. A huge progress was made in the Sino-Japanese relationship. This showed that although the international circumstance did not facilitate the development of Sino-Japanese relationship as a whole, its contribution to their normalization could not be neglected.

The above showed the factors that helped the development of Sino-Japanese relationship. However, their relationship was influenced by the unfavourable factors in the political, social and diplomatic aspects.

Politically, the problem on territorial sovereignty greatly hindered the development of Sino-Japanese relationship, and was one of the unfavourable factors. The territorial conflicts severely damaged the relationship between China and Japan. Although Japan had to return all the invaded land after World War Two, the boundaries of China and Japan were not defined and recognized due to the complex historical problems. Dispute on sovereignty of *Diaoyu Islands* 釣魚台 continuously hindered their relationship. For instance, a Japanese rightist built a beacon in one of the Diaoyu Islands in 1996. It agitated the vigorous denounce of the Chinese government and large scale anti-Japanese protest in the folk. Worse still, the unsolved territorial disputes became a major factor which damaged the peace and stability of Asia in the 21st century. The Sino-Japanese relationship was thus tensed. This showed that the problem on territorial sovereignty was a major obstacle in the development of Sino-Japanese relationship.

Socially, the historical problems brought by the Two World Wars were stumbling stones in the improvement of Sino-Japanese relationship. Conflicts often occurred concerning the war guilt and the historical facts, and this directly damaged the development of their relationship. Some Japanese or associations denied the history of Japanese invasion to China. For instance, they claimed that the large number of casualties in *Nanjing Massacre* 南京大屠殺 was a result of the vigorous resistance of Chinese. This sparked great discontent of China. Worse still, since 1982, the *Ministry of Education, Science and Culture* 文部省 allowed the above opinions to appear on textbooks. This resulted in condemnation and protest of China. Apart from that, the Japanese Prime Ministry believed that visiting the *Yasukuni Shrine* 靖國神社 was a way to show respect to their ancestors and was alright. However, such act sparked the discontent of China as it was believed that such act was to approve the cruel acts during wartime. This harmed the feeling of Chinese citizens and the Sino-Japanese relationship often worsened. This showed that the historical problems left after the two world wars were the reasons for the poor relationship in the second half of the 20th century, and this continuously hindered their relationship.

Diplomatically, the poor situation during the early stage of Cold War was unfavourable to the development of Sino-Japanese relationship. The relationship of the communist blocs and capitalist blocs was continuously poor. It led to the hostility of Japan, which was a member of the capitalist bloc, and China, which was a member of the communist bloc. At that time, *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* 中蘇友好同盟互助條約 was signed by China under the facilitation of Soviet Union. At the same time, the US and Japan had a close relationship. The US actively helped the reconstruction of Japanese economy and hoped to turn it to be an important shield to contain the spread of communism in Asia. These made the Sino-Japanese relationship to be continuously hostile. Also, after the Chinese Civil War, the Kuomintang retreated to Taiwan. However, Japan treated the Republic of China as the legitimate Chinese government and signed the *Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty* 中日和約(1952) with her. This treaty declared the ending of situation of war and this greatly sparked the discontent of the Chinese communist government. After that, Japan and Taiwan formed a closer relationship to contain the Communist Party of China. This made the Sino-Japanese relationship to be in a confronting position. This hindered the development of their relationship. This showed that the circumstance in the early stage of Cold War harmed the Sino-Japanese relationship and was an unfavourable factor.

To conclude, the Sino-Japanese relationship gradually improved in the second half of the 20th century, in which they resumed contact and officially establish diplomatic relations. However, they failed to obtain consensus and agreement in the territorial and historical problems. Hence, their relationship could not be improved further. Instead, conflicts occurred and this hindered the peace and stability in the Asia Pacific Zone.

Words: 1,319

K.W. HO

歷史 HISTORY

考場戰神 · 求敗 · 高考歷史科全卷88%分數奪A

【變強，首先要承認自己的不足】

K.W.HO於會考及高考期間，深知單憑學校教導不足以取得最強成績，因此不斷補習取經，進而歸納技巧，再不斷反覆驗證答題方法，最終於會考取得A級成績，更在高考以88%的求敗分數奪A！

【天才 · 出於勤】

歷史科只有「努力型天才」，並不存在「天賦型天才」。只要透過努力及正確方法，任何人均可以於歷史科獲取佳績。K.W.HO出身於天水圍一所band 2中學，歷史科在中四時候僅取得中游成績，但往後透過不斷積極求學，以及鑽研答題要求及方法，最終於高考取得88%的求敗成績，誰與爭鋒？

【專注 · 極至】

K.W.HO除了高考歷史科獲A外，高考通識科亦以Straight A(三份卷全A)的完美姿態奪A。然而，K.W.HO斷然放棄學生人數較歷史科多近10倍的通識科^，專注鑽研、任教歷史科。原因僅單純出於興趣及責任，希望專心致志地教好一科、教好每一個學生，這才是問心無愧。

【革命 · 顛覆所有】

於高考過後，K.W.HO內心有一個很強烈的念頭，就是將他對歷史科所有的研究毫無保留地公諸於世。於是，K.W.HO於19歲時開設了K.W.HO_History Blog (<http://cyruzho.mysinablog.com/>)，記錄他在高考2年來點滴積累的論文、考試心得，供人免費觀看。在他不斷堅持下，累積超過500篇文章，瀏覽人次高達165萬。於2015年，K.W.HO感覺到單純以「網站分享」已經到達了瓶頸，必須有更強大的力量支持方能完成他的革命。所以，K.W.HO加盟英皇教育，親身將答題技巧教授予同學，徹底改變同學對於讀歷史科的思維模式！

戰績 · 有誰可比？】

連續4年(2016-2019年)蟬聯全港最多DSE歷史科5+、5**學生
歷史科市場領導! 4年合共打造過百名5**學生!
大幅拋離坊間其他導師!

2017年有重考門生由Level 2跳升至5**，創造重考傳奇!
2016年有門生僅用10個月時間新修歷史科取得5**，開創新修傳奇! ^
^根據學生向英皇教育提供的數據或資料分析



K.W. Ho



kwhohistory

