

Grace Tan

Mrs. Gomez

Honors World History 2

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Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Daumier, Honore. "Feeding Chinaman Opium." *Le Charivari* 29 Dec. 1858: n. pag. Print.

This political caricature depicts a Frenchman force-feeding a Chinese man opium. I used this cartoon in my website to show the inability of the Qing to deal with foreign incursion. This was a primary source because it was published in a French magazine as the events were taking place.

Gillray, James. *The Reception of the Diplomatie and His Suite, at the Court of Peking*. 1792.

Etching. National Portrait Gallery, London. A cartoon depiction of a British Ambassador, paying tribute to the Chinese Emperor. I used this source in my website to show the order of the world in the late 18th century and isolationist China. This picture was considered a primary source because it was created in the era being depicted.

Hiroshige, Ando. *Plum Blossoms in Early Spring*. 1797-1858. Woodblock print. N.p. *Plum*

Blossoms in Early Spring, a woodblock print of the era, was used in my website to introduce Japan. This was a primary source because it was created during the era being depicted.

Hodges, Miles H. *Sun Yat-sen and His Military Staff*. Digital image. *The Non-Western World*.

N.p., 2014. Web. 14 Apr. 2016. This was an actual photograph of Sun Yat-sen and the Nationalist Army. I used this photograph in my video to introduce Sun, a Chinese revolutionary who was elected the first president of the Republic of China after the overthrow of the Qings in 1911. This photograph was a primary source.

Mao, Tse Tung. "On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism." *On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism*. 1935. Web. 19 Sept. 2015. Mao Tse-tung was the leader of the Chinese Revolution and also the leader of the Chinese Communist Party. In 1935 he gave a report, "On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism". This report was in response to the Japanese invasion of northeastern China. It was noteworthy because China, at the time, was in the midst of an internal struggle. Mao used the Japanese invasion to strengthen and solidify his party's political and military status in China. This was considered a primary source because Mao gave this report during the Communist Party's "Long March". I used the information provided by this source in my website to show how Mao proposed a united front (between the Nationalist Army and his Communist Army) in the battle against Japan.

Rabe, John. *The Good Man of Nanking: The Diaries of John Rabe*. New York: A.A. Knopf, 1998. Print. In 1937 as the Japanese army invaded Nanking, John Rabe, a German businessman and other foreigners living in the city of Nanking formed a "safety zone" for civilian Chinese, in hopes of saving them from Japanese atrocities. This book was a compilation of Rabe's diary entries from that time period, making it a primary source. I used his work to support my claim that the "Nanking Massacres" were a reality perpetrated by the Japanese soldiers.

Shuko, Nakamura. *Off Kaiyojima The Japanese Destroyer Was Victorious*. 1894. Woodblock Print. N.p. This woodblock print by Japanese artist Nakamura Shuko titled *Off Kaiyojima The Japanese Destroyer Was Victorious*, showed how Japan by the time of the second Sino-Japanese War in 1894 had modernized its warships. I compared this print of the large Japanese war ship in 1894 to Taiso Yoshitoshi's print of the small Japanese rowboats of 1853. I used this source to show how Japan had rapidly modernized since 1853. This was a primary source because the print was made at the time of the Second Sino-Japanese War.

Unknown. *Japanese Advance into Nanking*. 1938. Photograph. Nanking. *Time*. Web. 01 Dec. 2015. In December 1937, Japanese troops invaded Nanking, then capital of China. They proceeded to slaughter at least 300,000 people by Chinese accounts (Rabe, Chang). This event in history is still a contentious point between the two countries as shown in my work. I used this picture to illustrate that the Japanese entered the city. However, the events that followed are in contention between the two countries. This picture was considered a primary source because it was taken as the troops were marching into the city.

Unknown. *Le gateau des Rois et...des Empereurs*. 1898. *Web Quest*. Cartoon. 01 Dec. 2015. A This French cartoon made in 1898, depicts an exasperated and powerless Qing ruler watching the British, German, Russian, French, and Japanese as they carve China like a cake. I used this picture to show that after the defeat of China by foreign powers, China was unable to stem the tide of foreigners entering and colonizing the country. This

political cartoon was considered a primary source because it was drawn in 1898 as these events were taking place.

Unknown. *Mao Tse Tung Greeting Prime Minister*. 1972. Nanking. *Quora*. Photograph. Web. 01 Dec. 2015. In 1972 the Chairman of China, Mao Tse-tung greeted Japanese Prime Minister Takuei in Nanking. The Japanese Prime Minister apologized for past atrocities. Mao responded by insinuating that Japan's invasion of China allowed the country to unify and ultimately become a nation under communist rule. I used this photograph to illustrate Mao acknowledging Japan's role in the development of China. This photograph was a primary source because it was taken at the actual event.

Yoshitoshi, Taiso. *American Navy Commodore Matthew Perry Arrives in Japan*. Woodblock Print. N.p. This undated woodblock print by Japanese artist Taiso Yoshitoshi (1839-1892) depicted American Commodore Perry's arrival into Edo harbor (now Tokyo) in 1853. The artist illustrated the American steamship as a large dark presence looming in the background, whereas the Japanese were shown in vibrant colors and in much smaller row boats. I believe this was symbolism for good versus evil (light versus dark). I used this artwork to show the initial impetus for Japan opening to the West. This was a primary source because the artist was alive during the time period being depicted.

Zhao, Zhiqian. *Painting Scroll of Plum Blossom*. 1829-1884. Painting. N.p. This painting by Chinese artist Zhao Zhiqian is of plum blossoms. I used this in my website as a background visual to introduce China. This painting was considered a primary source because it was created in the time period discussed.

Zheng, Yangwen. *The Social Life of Opium in China*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge UP, 2005.

Map. Print. This map of 1839 showed the routes that were used to bring opium into China. The primary port of entry was Canton. The Chinese legislated against the import and use of opium. The British defeated the Chinese in two wars, in order to gain the right to import opium into China and further open other ports to trade. This related to my work because it showed the Qing were ineffective and weak. I used this map to illustrate how the British opened more ports for trade after defeating China in the Opium Wars. This source was considered primary because the map was created during the time period being depicted.

Secondary Sources

Archives. *Mao Proclaiming Establishment of PRC*. 1949. Beijing. *Wikimedia Commons*.

Web. 23 Dec. 2015. Revolutions were not uncommon in China. After the last Chinese Civil War, the Communist Party was able to unite the country. On October 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China was proclaimed by the victorious Communist Party. I used this picture to illustrate Mao proclaiming the formation of the PRC in Tiananmen Square and also as a reference for my timeline. This was considered a secondary source because it was a retouched photograph.

Armstrong, Charles K. *Korea at the Center: Dynamics of Regionalism in Northeast Asia*.

Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe., 2006. Print. This book contains a quote used in my website from Fukuzawa Yukichi, which reflects the sentiment of the Japanese that they must take the lead in Asia. This set the stage for Imperialistic Japan. This book was considered secondary because it was written in 2006, but deals with historical events from a different era.

Bonnon, Mathew. *Japanese Imperialism as a Self Defense Mechanism. E-International Relations*. E-International Relations Publishing, Nov. 2014. Web. 19 Sept. 2015.

Mathew Bonnon, a student at Queen's College in Cambridge wrote as part of his degree requirement the essay "Japanese Imperialism as a Self Defense Mechanism". Bonnon agreed with Gordon that the fear of a Western power colonizing Japan led to Japan's own imperialistic nature. I used this source to support my introduction in the website, that nationalism in Japan grew in the latter 19th century. This source was considered secondary because it was a research paper written after the events depicted had taken place.

Chang, Iris. *Iris Chang.net*. N.p., 2011. Web. 02 Jan. 2016. This site is Iris Chang's website. I used a quote from her website to emphasize Chang's statement that one must understand history such as the Nanking Massacre, so future generations can avoid history repeating itself. This website was considered a secondary source because she was not alive during the Nanking Massacre.

Chang, Iris. *The Rape of Nanking: The Forgotten Holocaust of World War II*. New York, NY: Basic, 1997. Print. Iris Chang was a celebrated author with several major grants and awards. In *The Rape of Nanking*, Chang explained how Nanking, then the capital of China, was overthrown by the Japanese forces. The Japanese military wanted to break the spirit of the Chinese people by brutally killing up to 300,000 people in Nanking. This book was considered a secondary source because Chang was not alive while these events took place. However, she used multiple primary sources in her book. I used this source to

show that this genocide in history is still a sore point between the two nations today as well as to provide information for my timeline and bar graph.

Fitzgerald, C. P. *Communism Takes China; How the Revolution Went Red*. New York: American Heritage, 1971. Print. This book recounts the story of how China turned Communists. I used a quote from this book to show that during the Qing dynasty, education in China was centered around arts and culture and that their technology had stagnated. I also used this book when researching “Japan’s background” and feudal society in my website. This book was a secondary source because it was a contemporary study of the Chinese Revolution.

Gordon, Bill. "Explanations of Japan's Imperialistic Expansion, 1894-1910." *Bill-gordon.net*. N.p., Dec. 2003. Web. 19 Sept. 2015. At the end of the 19th century, Japan came out of isolation and came in contact with Western imperialistic powers. Bill Gordon, a Japanese Studies scholar and enthusiast explored in his essay, “Explanations of Japan’s Imperialistic Expansion, 1894-1910” why Japan became imperialistic. This source was considered secondary, because it was a research paper written about a century after the events took place. From this essay, I tried to understand what led Japan to invade its neighbors in the East. Gordon proposed four theories for its imperialistic endeavors. I used this source to discuss how nationalism was the main driving force of Japanese imperialism in my introduction.

Gordon, Bill. "Japan's March Toward Militarism." *Bill-gordon.net*. N.p., Mar. 2000. Web. 16 Oct. 2015. Gordon, a Japanese studies scholar argued that the militarization of Japan

began soon after 1868 with the policy of “rich country, strong military.” The growth of the military was necessary to advance Japan’s imperialistic ambitions. This source was considered secondary because it was a contemporary article that discussed events which occurred in the 19th century. I used his work as the background to how and why Japan had to grow its military to achieve its goals.

Hooker, Richard. Tokugawa Japan. Digital image. *Richard-hooker.com*. n.d. Web. 27 Dec.

2015. Japanese characters of Tokugawa Japan created by Richard Hooker. I used this source in my website to show that the Tokugawa Shogunate lasted from 1603 to 1868.

This source was considered secondary because it was created after the time period, as a website header.

Kubo, Arimasa. "The So-Called Nanking Massacre Was a Fabrication." *Remnant*. N.p., n.d.

Web. 1 Dec. 2015. Radical Japanese account by Arimasa Kubo. He contended the atrocities in Nanking were due to the Chinese Army, and the “civilians” that the Japanese killed were actually Chinese soldiers hiding among civilians. I used this source to provide data for my bar graph. This source was considered secondary because Kubo wrote it after the events being described.

Marchant, Leslie R. "The Wars of the Poppies." *The Wars of the Poppies*. History Today, 5 May

2002. Web. 12 Dec. 2015. With the background that by the early 19th century the Qing rulers were weak and corrupt, Britain wanted to infiltrate and expand trade with China.

The Chinese had no desire for British goods. The British flooded the Chinese market with the illicit and addictive drug, opium. The Chinese resisted but were no match against the

British in two Opium Wars. These wars tied into my study by showing that the Chinese

understood that their military was inferior to the British and that they somehow had to modernize. I used this source to provide information for my timeline. I also used it to show how opium in China contributed to its downfall in my “Land of the Setting Sun” page. The author, Leslie Marchant was the Resident Scholar of the State Library of Western Australia. This source was considered secondary because it was not a first-hand account of the wars.

Masaaki, Tanaka. *What Really Happened in Nanking: The Refutation of a Common Myth*.

Tokyo: Sekai Shuppan, 2001. Print. This book was a culmination of 50 years of research by the author, Tanaka Masaaki. In 1939, General Iwane Matsui who was in charge of the invading army of Nanking asked Masaaki to investigate the city of Nanking, post invasion. Masaaki used a variety of primary sources, including official documents and Japanese soldier testimonials, to deny the accounts of the Post War Military Tribunal of the “Massacre of Nanking”. This source was considered secondary because it was written 50 years after the Nanking Massacre. I used his book to show that the Nanking Massacre was a controversial subject and how history perceived it depends on the historian. I also used this source to provide information, used in my bar graph for the Japanese account of Nanking.

Mitter, Rana. *Forgotten Ally: China's World War II, 1937-1945*. Great Britain:

Allen Lane, 2013. Print. Rana Mitter is a professor of Chinese history at the University of Oxford. His innovative work explored the second Sino-Japanese war from 1937-1945. Mitter explained how a fragmented China was able to fight Japan and each other (Nationalists vs. Communists) and came out victorious without much help from the

Allies. I used his work to show how China overcame huge odds in becoming one of the world's leading countries today. In addition, I used his work for the following topics presented in my website: theme, exchange of ideas, Western demand, Japanese imperialism, and historical significance. This source was considered secondary because Mitter was not present for the events being discussed.

Ng, Michael H. K. *Legal Transplantation in Early Twentieth-century China: Practicing Law in Republican Beijing (1910s-1930s)*. N.p.: Martino Fine, 2011. Print. This book was based on Michael H.K. Ng's doctoral dissertation. He was a scholar in legal history. After the defeat of China in the first Sino-Japanese war in 1895, China sent large numbers of law students to Japan in an attempt to bring "international legal knowledge back to China." I used this source in my research to show that China realized it was behind in many areas so it was open to the exchange of ideas in order to advance the country. I also used this information to show how we see the effects of this exchange in China today. This source was considered secondary because it was written after the events being talked about.

Salomon, Alex. Japanese and Chinese Flags. Digital image. *A Closer Look at Recent China - Japan Tensions: The Forest Behind the Trees*. N.p., 18 Sept. 2002. Web. 27 Dec. 2015. This website summarizes the tension between China and Japan. I used a picture from this website of the Chinese and Japanese flags crossing as a visual source in the "introduction" page of my website. This image was considered secondary because it was created recently.

Sill, Greg. Unequal Treaties. Digital image. *Slideshare.net*. N.p., 17 Nov. 2008. Web. 27 Dec. 2015. In this slide, Sill showed the concessions that China had to make to imperialist

nations that occupied China. I used this slide to illustrate foreign imperialists militarily forced China into unequal treaties. This caused resentment in the Chinese population against the foreigners and their own government. This was considered a secondary source because it was created in 2008.

Unknown. Boxer Rebellion. Digital image. *History of Ancient China*. Reachtoteach.com, n.d. Web. 28 Dec. 2015. This image portrayed a Chinese rebel being beheaded. In my website, I used this picture to show that internal rebellions such as the Boxer Rebellion was one of the forces that brought the Qing dynasty down. This image was considered a secondary source because it was unknown when the website was published.

Unknown. "Introduction to China's Modern History" *Introduction to China's Modern History. Asia for Educators. Columbia University*. N.p., 2009. Web. 27 Dec. 2015. This website was intended for educators teaching about Asia. I used a quote taken from this text to illustrate how 18th century China was isolated and flourished as a civilization. The website was considered a secondary source because it was written after the events being described.

Unknown. "Japanese Imperialism." *Imperialism*. Sahistory.org, n.d. Web. 05 Dec. 2015. This map showed the areas in China that were occupied by the Japanese. It was used in my website to illustrate Japanese imperialism in China. This map was considered secondary because it is unknown when it was produced.

Unknown. "Map and Flag of the Qing Dynasty." *Qing Dynasty China*. n.d. N. pag. Print. This map shows the area of Qing ruled China from 1644 to 1912. I used this map to

show the location of cities: Mukden, Nanking, and Canton (main open port for trade prior to Opium Wars) referenced in my website. This was considered a secondary source of unknown origin.

Unknown. *Responses to Imperialism*. Digital image. Slideshare.net. 14 Apr. 2008. Web. 27 Dec. 2015. This slide showed the original hand-written treaty of Kanagawa. In my website I showed that the unequal treaties caused anti-foreign sentiment inside Japan. The Japanese were afraid to be colonized, yet they remade themselves in the image of the West, in order to modernize. This slide was considered a secondary source because the original treaty was used in this anonymous slideshow created in 2008.

Unknown. *Social Classes of Feudal Japan*. Digital image. Medievaljapanesehistory.com. N.d. Web. 27 Dec. 2015. This diagram depicts the different social classes of feudal Japan in the Tokugawa era. I used this pyramid to visually represent the proportion of each caste in Japanese feudal society. This diagram was considered a secondary source because it was digitally created to show an ancient civilization.

Unknown. The Long March. Digital image. *History 12*. Weebly, n.d. Web. 15 Apr. 2016. This was a Chinese poster that was used in my video depicting Mao and his followers during the “Long March” of 1934 to 1935. During the March, the Communists suffered great casualties. However, they gained a leader in Mao Tse-tung during this March. This was a secondary source since the poster was produced after the March.

Utagawa, Yoshitora. *Shogun Ieyasu Tokugawa*. 1836-1890. Woodblock print. N.p. This woodblock print by Yoshitora Utagawa depicted a Shogun of the Tokugawa Shogunate. I used this source to show that the Tokugawa ruled Japan during this period. This

woodblock print was considered a secondary source because it was created after the time of Ieyasu Tokugawa.

Valentini, Giulia. "China and Japan's Responses to the West in the 19th Century."

E-International Relations. E-International Relations, Dec. 2012. Web. 02 Nov. 2015.

This essay was by Giulia Valentini, a student at the University of Sussex. Up to the 19th century, China was the dominant country in Asia, and Japan had adopted much of China's culture. However, in the mid to late 19th century there was a clear divergence between the two countries in response to pressures from the West. In my research, I used this source to show that Japan reacted differently than China in response to the incursion of the West. This source was considered secondary because Valentini did not experience the events being discussed.

Wang, Zheng. *Never Forget National Humiliation: Historical Memory in Chinese Politics and Foreign Relations*. New York: Columbia UP, 2012. Print. This book by Wang details Chinese politics. I quoted this book to show Mao acknowledged that Japan had somehow helped create the PRC. This book was considered a secondary source because it was a contemporary study of Chinese politics.

Wu, Annie. "The Qing Dynasty." *ChinaHighlights*. N.p., 13 May 2015. Web. 15 Dec. 2015.

Prior to 1911 China was a feudal society ruled by emperors of the Qing dynasty. In the 18th century, China was a prosperous country that isolated itself from the rest of the world. By the late 18th and into the 19th century, the Qing had become corrupt and the country was weak. This website was a secondary source because Wu discussed past historical events. In my study, I used this source to show that the Qing dynasty had run its

course and was ripe for a revolution in my “Land of the Setting Sun” page as well as to provide information for my timeline.