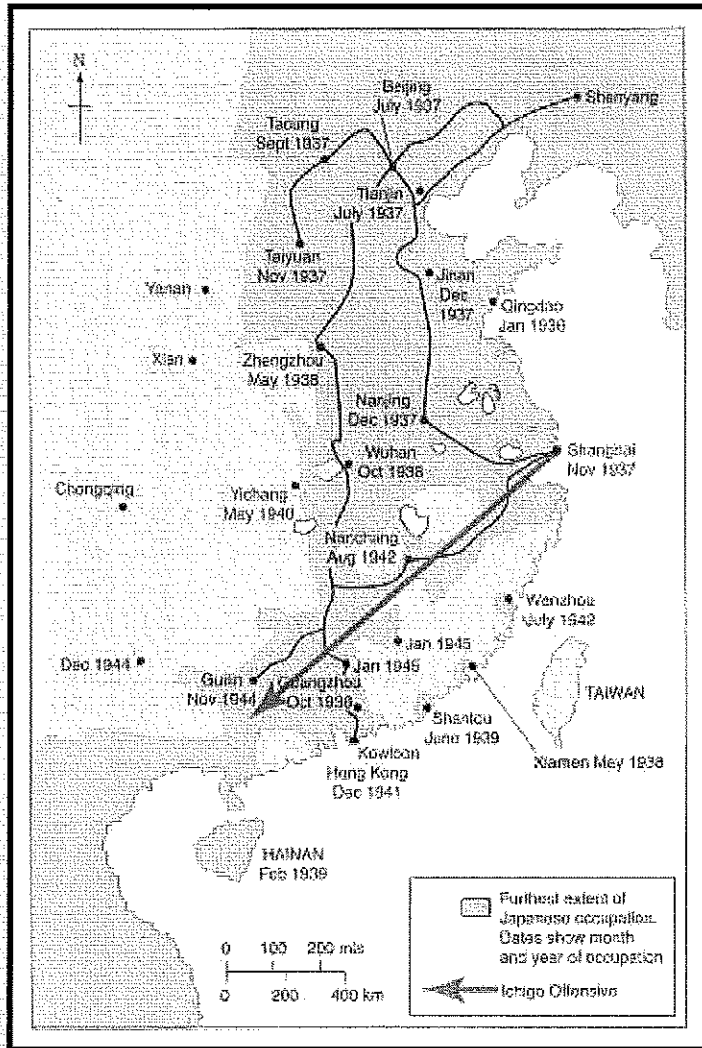


**SOURCE J:** Map of the Second Sino-Japanese War 1937-45. From "The Move to Global War" published by Hodder Education, 2015.



9a. What does Source J show about the nature of the Japanese Invasion 1937-45?

[2 marks]

**SOURCE K:** ““With Japanese, Chinese and Manchu working together, a Great Peace can be brought to this world.” A 1930s propaganda poster used in China and Manchukuo.



9b. What message is meant to be conveyed by Source K?

[3 marks]

**SOURCE I:** excerpt from “A World in Flames: A Short History of the Second World War in Europe and Asia, 1939–1945” by Martin Kitchen, published by Longman, London, 1990, page 327. Martin Kitchen is a British-Canadian historian, specialized in modern European history, with an emphasis on Germany.

“The [idea of a] Great East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere ... had first been suggested by Prince Konoye in 1938 when he claimed that the Japanese army in China was not there to conquer the country but to build a new Asia which would be based on high ethical principles and be placed under the benevolent tutelage of Japan. This new order in Asia would provide the necessary guarantees against western materialism, individualism and communism ...

The vast majority of Asians who suffered under Japanese occupation were not taken in by this claptrap. Most found the harsh rule of the Japanese army even more unpleasant than that of the European imperialist powers, and the ideology of the new order was dismissed as transparent hypocrisy. The Japanese had no clear idea what they intended to do with their Empire and did not trouble to work out a programme or ideology for the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. They were content to grab raw materials and to follow the dictates of their strategy, but had nothing positive to offer. With their overbearing conviction of their racial superiority there could be no question of co-operation with the lesser breeds ...”

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10. With reference to its origin, purpose and content, analyse the value and limitations of Source I for historians studying The Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

[4 marks]

**Source K:** Excerpt from *Japanese Terror in China* by H.J. Timperley, published by Modern Age Books, New York, USA, 1938, p. 19. Timperley was an Australian who lived in China, including Manchuria, from 1921. He was a correspondent for the British newspaper *Manchester Guardian* and an advisory editor to *Asia Magazine*; and contributed to *Foreign Affairs* and *Pacific Affairs*, two political journals.

“Squads of men picked out by Japanese troops as former Chinese soldiers have been tied together and shot. These soldiers had discarded their arms and, in some cases, their military clothing. Thus far we have found no trace of prisoners in Japanese hands other than such squads, actually or apparently on the way to execution, save for men picked up anywhere to serve as temporary carriers of loot and equipment. From one building in the refugee zone, four hundred men were selected by the local police under compulsion from Japanese soldiers, and were marched off tied in batches of fifty between lines of riflemen and machine gunners. The explanation given to observers left no doubt as to their fate.”

**SOURCE L:** excerpt from “*The Struggle for North China*” by George E. Taylor, published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, USA, 1940, p. 78. Taylor was a professor of oriental studies at the University of Washington, USA.

“The peasantry was the only group large enough to make a social basis for Japanese rule. The method of dealing with the peasants, briefly speaking, has been one of terrorism. The Chinese people are no exception to the rule that most persons prefer peace to war, and if the Japanese could have made the conduct of the war bad enough and their reprisals too severe, it is possible that the peasants would not have rallied to the [CCP] guerrillas. This would have been especially true where the guerrillas did not have sufficient time or leadership to train the population politically ... The guerrillas came into this area in the spring of 1938 and began attacks on the railway of such seriousness that the Japanese were forced to reply immediately. The treatment of the peasantry, or such as they thought had aided the guerrillas, was very severe and most of the guerrillas were driven out.”

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Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources K and L regarding the treatment of the Chinese by Japanese soldiers.. (6 marks)