Colonialism, China and Japan

By 1914, much of the territory of the world had been carved up and encompassed within a handful of colonial empires, repositioning places and peoples in relations of metropole/colony and colonizer/colonized. China, never a colony, retained sovereignty, but encompassed colonized spaces, a condition often referred to by the imprecise term “semi-colonialism.” Japan, a victim of imperialist aggression in the nineteenth century, exceptionally reconstituted itself as an imperialist aggressor and colonizer by the turn of the twentieth century. This class examines East Asian history through the lens of imperialism and colonialism in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By the same token, it examines distinctive East Asian histories to rethink assumptions and theories about imperialism and colonialism. The spectacle of imperialist encroachment and the creation of colonial spaces were central to modern redefinitions of East Asian states, spaces, and peoples, and their identities and relations with each other. Our exploration of the intertwined histories of colonialism, China, and Japan offers a variety of perspectives on imperialism and colonialism in East Asia, beginning with nineteenth century British maritime expansion and violence, and concluding with Japanese wartime empire. Readings consider the “pedagogy of imperialism,” global imaginaries, extraterritoriality and indigenous law, and the particular spaces and identities of Hong Kong, Shanghai, Taiwan, and Manchukuo.

Requirements:
Assiduous reading (approximately one book each week) and active participation in weekly class discussion is required. A weekly 1-page “reaction paper” is due on the assigned readings, to be turned in at the start of each class.

History 410 will additionally have 2 midterms (weeks 5 and 8) and 1 (5-page) paper.

History 510: Graduate students will have added readings, presentations, and writing assignments as specified in supplementary syllabus.

Grading:
History 410: Reaction papers and informed participation together count 40%. Each “midterm” counts 20% of your grade. The paper accounts for the remaining 20%

History 510: See supplementary graduate syllabus.

Learning Objectives: Critical reading skills; familiarity with modern East Asian history; familiarity with concepts and theories associated with imperialism and colonialism; understanding of the historical legacies of imperialism and colonialism in China and Japan and the historical creation of the distinctive and contested spaces of Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Manchukuo.
**Key Texts:** Readings include the following books. Most are available in the bookstore. Other required readings will be available on Canvas.


Paul Barclay, *Outcasts of Empire: Japan’s Rule on Taiwan’s “Savage Border,” 1874-1945,* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2018). **[on Canvas]


Kang Youwei, *Datong shu* (Book of Great Unity) (1902) [selection on Canvas]


**SCHEDULE OF CLASSES AND ASSIGNMENTS**

**Week 1** Oct. 4 Colonialism, Imperialism, and Asia

**Week 2** Oct. 11 Great Britain and the Pedagogy of Imperialism


*1-page reaction paper due at start of class: What is Hevia’s argument? How does he understand colonialism?*

*Discussion with Knight Library China and Japan Studies Specialists Xiaotong Wang and Kevin McDowell.*

**Week 3** Oct. 18 Reimagining the World

*Read for October 18: •Ezra Vogel, China and Japan, Chapter 3 “Responding to Western Challenges and Reopening Relations.” [on Canvas] Read for background for discussion of primary source readings (Fukuzawa Yukichi and Kang Youwei, below).*

• Kang Youwei, Datong shu (Book of Great Unity) [1884-1904] “Abolishing National Boundaries and Uniting the World.” [on Canvas]

*Your reaction paper for Oct 18 should briefly compare and contrast the ways that the Meiji reformer Fukuzawa Yukichi (1935-1901) and the Qing reformer Kang Youwei (1858-1927) engaged in projects of rethinking the world and the place of different peoples within it.

Week 4 October 25 Hong Kong: Making and Unmaking a British Colony

Read for October 25: • John M. Carroll, A Concise History of Hong Kong

*Reaction paper for October 25: How does Carroll portray colonialism differently than Hevia? What arguments does he make about Chinese agency and identity?

Week 5 Nov. 1 A Multitude of Laws: Extraterritoriality and Indigenous Legal Tradition

Read for November 1: • Par Cassel, Grounds of Judgment: Extraterritoriality and Imperial Power in Nineteenth-Century China and Japan

*Reaction paper for November 1: Extraterritoriality is often remembered as a notorious feature of the “unequal treaties” of Western imperialism. How does Cassel complicate this picture? What were the different experiences of China and Japan?

*Midterm I

Week 6 Nov. 8 Shanghai: Semicolonial or Transnational Colonial?

Read for November 8: • Isabella Jackson, Shaping Modern Shanghai: Colonialism in China’s Global City

Reaction paper: What is distinctive about colonialism in Shanghai? How does its specificity make a difference?

Week 7 Nov. 15 Japanese Taiwan: Bifurcating Han and Indigenous Peoples

Read for November 15: • Paul Barclay, Outcasts of Empire: Japan’s Rule on Taiwan’s “Savage Border,” 1874-1945

Reaction paper: How does Barclay’s book reorient understandings of Taiwan history and identity/identities?

Week 8 Nov. 22 Japanese Wartime Imperialism at Home and Abroad
Read for Nov. 22:  • Louise Young, *Japan’s Total Empire: Manchuria and the Culture of Wartime Imperialism*, pp. 3-180

*Midterm II*

Week 9  Thanksgiving Holiday

**Week 10  Dec. 6**  Louise Young, *Japan’s Total Empire*: pp. 183-436

Additional Recommended Readings (see paper options):


