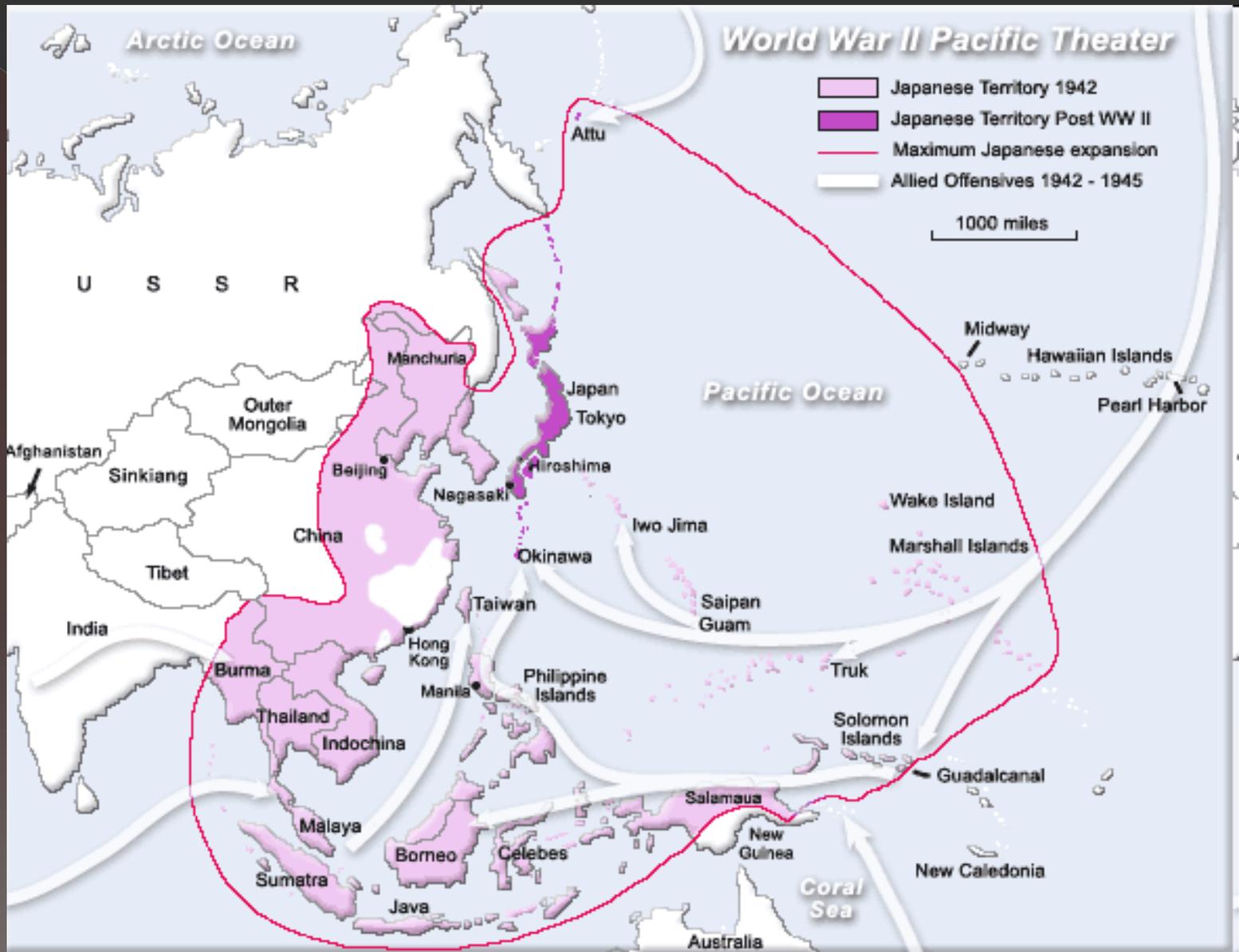


Invasion of Manchuria





Mukden Incident

- ◎ Also known as the Manchurian Incident, it took place on September 1931 near Mukden in southern Manchuria
- ◎ A section of railroad owned by Japan was dynamited
- ◎ The Imperial Japanese Army accused Chinese dissidents of the act, and responded with the invasion of Manchuria and the creation of the puppet state Manchukuo



Initial Invasion

Japan's population was growing rapidly at this time and the size of the nation caused it to become increasingly crowded and Manchuria offered 200,000 square km. In addition Manchuria was rich in minerals, forestry and rich agricultural land.

After the Mukden Incident the Japanese had the excuse it needed to occupy Manchuria

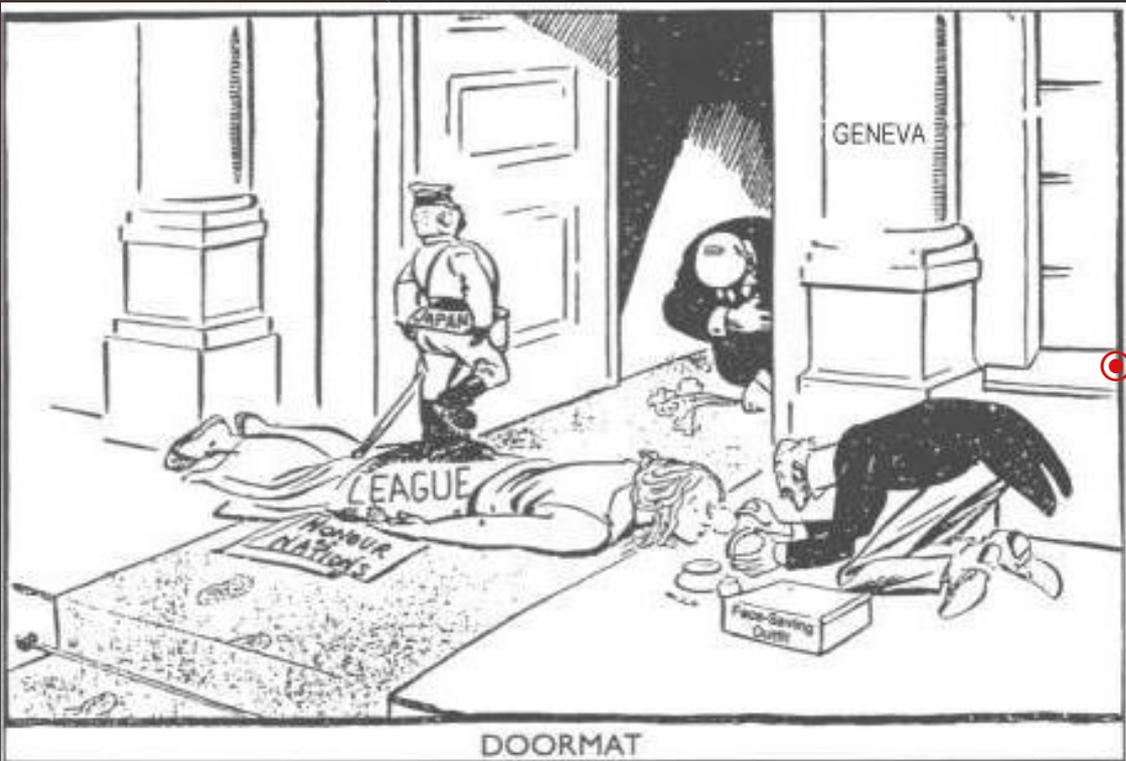
China looked to the League of Nations for help but the League proved once again incompetent when it simply asked the Japanese Army to withdraw.



- Although Japanese government in Tokyo agreed to the League's request, the army did not and launched a full scale invasion of Manchuria and by the end of 1931 it had occupied the whole province.

- The league tried to stop the army but they only had control over the aggressor's government and the Japanese government had lost any influence over the army

- In response to the League's attempted punishments Japan simply resigned from the League of Nations



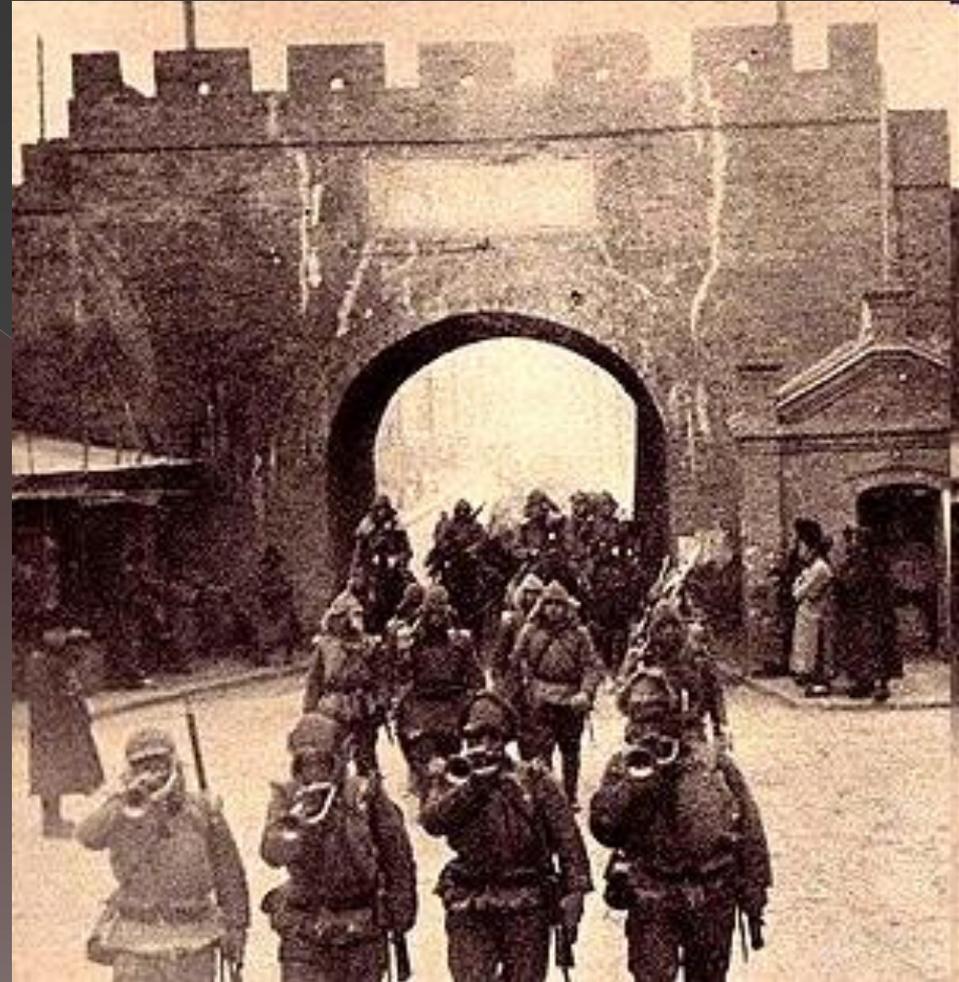
Marco Polo Bridge Incident

- On July 7 1937 near the Marco Polo Bridge outside Beiping (now Beijing), it was the prelude to the second Japanese invasion.
- Before the incident occurred, the Japanese army had occupied Fengtai, the railway junction close to the Marco Polo Bridge. On the night of July 7, 1937, a small Japanese force near the Marco Polo Bridge demanded entry to the tiny walled town of Wanping in order to search for one of their missing soldiers. The Chinese garrison in the town refused to grant the Japanese entry; a shot was heard, followed by both sides firing. Due to both sides refusing to back down the conflict continued to grow.



Second Invasion

- The second Sino-Japanese war began on July 7, 1937 following the Marco Polo Bridge incident when the Japanese occupied Shanghai, Nanjing and Northern Shanxi
- The Japanese began an eight-year undeclared war with China when China was weak and torn apart by rivalry between warlords.
- After the Marco Polo incident the Japanese government yielded to pressure from the military and sent in more troops and expanded the front, they were met with more Chinese resistance than anticipated





Of the estimated 20 million people that died as a result of the Japanese hostilities during World War II, about half of them were in China

- The Japanese troops conquered city after city and in November 1937 they captured Shanghai and the infamous Rape of Nanking took place. Beijing, Tsinan and Wuhan fell as well.

By 1939, most of coastal China was occupied by the Japanese. In 1940 there were more than 1.5 million Japanese troops stationed in China, which was costing Japan \$4 million a day. The Japanese occupied most of eastern China for eight years.

The Chinese did receive some help from the U.S., Germany and the Soviets.

- With the attack on Pearl Harbor the U.S. and China officially declared war on Japan and the Pacific war ended in 1945

Nanking

- ① The Rape of Nanking was one of the most horrible events of the Japanese occupation of China. Unspeakable atrocities were committed throughout the Yangtze Delta. No one knows exactly how many Chinese were butchered the Japanese estimate is 100,00 troops and unarmed civilians, however the Chinese figure is 300,000. The extent of the atrocities did not come to light until after the end of World War II.
- ② From December 1937 to March 1938, Japanese terrorized the people of Nanjing. The world was shocked by Japan's brutal aggression. There were even safe zones for the Chinese set up by Nazis.
- ③ However in Japan there were lantern parades held in celebration of the capture of Nanking.



<p><u>Event:</u> Invasion of Manchuria</p>	<p><u>So What?</u></p>
<p><u>When:</u> Sept 19th 1931 - Sept 9th 1945</p>	<p>Showed the incompetency of the League of Nations</p>
<p><u>Where:</u> Manchuria</p>	<p>Thousands of Chinese men women and children were tortured and killed</p>
<p><u>What:</u> in 1931 the Japanese invaded Manchuria. In 1937 the Japanese launched major attacks on Beijing, Shanghai and Nanking.</p>	<p>Indirectly led to the U.S' involvement in the war. Which in turn resulted in the defeat of Japan</p>
<p><u>Why:</u> Japan saw Manchuria as a limitless supply of raw materials, a market for her manufactured goods, and as a protective buffer state against the Soviet Union in Siberia</p>	
<p><u>Outcome:</u> China appealed to the League of Nations. The League condemned Japan who reacted by withdrawing from the League entirely. Due to the popular policy of appeasement at the time no country was willing to take action against Japan.</p>	

⦿ [Http://www.youtube.com/watch?
v=vI14jCj7LqA](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vI14jCj7LqA)

Sources

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