

## GOVT3654 Lecture Note

<b>GOVT3654 Week 1 Lecture – Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 2 Lecture – History of Modern Asia: 1868-1945</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 3 Lecture – What Causes Democracy</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 4 Lecture – Asia’s First Miracle: The Developmental State in Japan, 1945-1970</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 5 Lecture – Taiwan’s Democratization</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 6 Lecture – South Korea’s Growth and Democratization</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 7 Lecture – Comparing Taiwan &amp; South Korea</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 8 Lecture – Hong Kong</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 10 Lecture – Singapore</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 11 Lecture – Wither China: Inklings of Democracy or Authoritarian Resilience?</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 12 Lecture – North Korea</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>GOVT3654 Week 13 Review Lecture</b>	<b>68</b>

# GOVT3654 Week 1 Lecture – Introduction

## Why causes Democracy?

- Education; economic development
- In some democracy well-established countries, democracy is declining
- In 1970s, the third wave of democracy, people believed that democracy would be the trend
- **Democratic countries tend to negotiate first when they have conflict**
- **Democracy builds trust in the society**

## What consolidates democracy?

- Strong judicial system
- Separation of power of the government
- The establishment of democratic systems

## Why study East Asia?

- A few puzzles
  - **(1) No democratic boom**
    - ◆ Only have 3 established democratic governments → South Korea, Taiwan, Japan
    - ◆ There was no widespread of democracy in the region
  - **(2) Limited democratic recession**
    - ◆ Democracy is always more preferable in the region
  - **(3) Development and democracy**
    - ◆ Modernization theory: economic development brings democratic transition (exception: China, Singapore, Hong Kong)
  - **(4) Political systems and trade**
    - ◆ Have different forms of political systems but **do not pose barriers to trade**
    - ◆ Trade between democratic and authoritarian countries are higher than that of between the democratic countries
  - **(5) Possible authoritarian alternatives**

## The “Asian Values” and democracy

- Incompatibility
  - The rulers and the ruled
    - ◆ **Confucius** → people are not capable to make decision themselves; they need elite officials

as parents of the people

- **Paternalistic meritocracy**

- ◆ Officials as parents of the people

- **Hierarchical structure**

- ◆ **Confucius** → emphasizes the importance of family → Society runs like a family
- ◆ Family is hierarchical so as the relationship between the people and the government

- **Interventionist state**

- ◆ Good government = good parents of the people → so they can intervene in all aspects of people's lives (economy, private lives, political lives) as long as they are doing for the well-beings of the people

- The significance of virtues

- ◆ Expectation of behavior varies, depending on the role you play
- ◆ Individual moral virtue = regarded as more important political institutions

- Compatibility

- Minben (people as the root)
- Tianming (mandate of heaven) → the acceptance of the general public

## State Response to Globalization

- The role of developmental states

- They were able to catch up quickly (extraordinary)

- The nature of the regime (which one is better for economic development?)

- Authoritarian government

- ◆ Has **long term perspective** because it can last longer (e.g. one belt one road, economic reform)
- ◆ **Effective** because the government can suppress opposition (e.g. building a subway)

- Democratic government

- ◆ **Fosters economic development** → Authoritarian government afraid to see economic development as new interests will challenge its power
- ◆ **Lower level of corruption**
- ◆ More **efficient judicial system**

## The Rise of China

- Economic integration between democracies and non-democracies

- More trades between different regime types
- China as many countries' number trading partner + economic growth → hard to argue that

# GOVT3654 Week 2 Lecture – History of Modern Asia: 1868-1945

## Why study history?

- If history is not forgotten, it provides a guide for the future
- **(1) Test hypotheses about politics**
  - \*It is impossible to test a hypothesis against the future
  - E.g. Will economic development lead to democracy?
  - Generalization
- **(2) To know what happened**
  - In order to understand why certain things have happened
- **(3) For possible path-dependence**
  - History has consequence for the future

## Themes in Modern East Asian History: 1868 (imperialism) - 1953 (End of Korean War)

### 1. Western Influence and Asian Response

- **Meiji Restoration** (learn from the West)
- **Self-determination** (people have their right to choose their sovereignty)

### 2. War and Invasion

- Nation-states made war; and war made nation-states – Tilly
  - E.g. Chinese civil war; Japanese invasion in China & Korea
- Japan, Korea, China → changed from traditional Confucius empires to modern states

### 3. Nationalism and National Division

- *“Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori”* – Horace (It is sweet and proper to die for the fatherland)

## Lecture Overview: 1868-1953

- **(1) Japan's Response to the West**
  - Meiji Restoration, Taisho Democracy, Invasion in Asia
- **(2) China's Response to Japan**
  - Failed Modernization, Invasion by Japan, Civil War, establishment of Taiwan
- **(3) Korea's Response to Japan**
  - Occupation, Nationalism, Division of North and South

## Part 1: Japan's Response to the West

### Meiji Restoration

- Started in 1868

- Japan was the first country, among the East Asian states, that adapted modern state style of government
- Before Meiji Restoration (ruled by **Shogun** = military dictator) → Japan = very poor, a mass, faced economic problems, forced to open trade relationship with Western countries
- Japanese's power = challenged by Western countries
- Shogun was too weak and was forced to resign

### Japan's Entry into the Modern World

- Meiji Restoration (1868-1880) → replace Shogun with emperor, embark on rapid modernization
- Draw lessons from the West in order to defend from the West:
  - Privatization
  - Industrialization (build ships, factory, railways)
  - Modern education (public school system)
- Rise of military power - "Rich nation; strong army"
  - Learned from Germany → every Japanese man has to serve the army for 3 years
  - Learned from the UK to build ships

### Rapid Industrialization

Years	Coal Production (metric tons)
1875	600,000
1885	1,200,000
1895	5,000,000
1905	13,000,000
1913	21,300,000

Years	Number of Steamships
1873	26
1894	169
1904	797
1913	1514

Years	Track (in miles)
1872	18
1887	640

# GOVT3654 Week 4 Lecture – Asia's First Miracle: The Developmental State in Japan, 1945-1970

## Questions:

- (1) What was the process of democratic transition and democratic consolidation in Japan? What were the most important factors which contributed to consolidating democracy in Japan?
- (2) How did Japan achieve such rapid economic growth between 1945 and 1970? What factors made this possible? What were the implications of this rapid economic growth for Japanese democracy?

## Part 1: Establishment of Japan's postwar political system

- The US bombed Hiroshima on 6 August 1945 and Nagasaki on 9 August 1945
- Situation in postwar Japan was very bad
  - Agricultural sector was too weak to support the whole population → starvation
  - Transportation was damaged
  - Declined economy
- **General Douglas MacArthur** reluctantly sent telegraph to the US to ask to send food
  - “Either send me food or bullets because I no other methods to solve the situation” → suggesting how bad the situation was
- SCAP Occupies Japan 1945-1952
- The US played a very significant role in building the postwar Japan

## Japan's Democratic Transition

### US imposed democracy by force in Japan:

- How did they do this? What was Japan's response?
- What kind of democratic system was established?
- How did this type of transition contribute to Japan's democratic consolidation?

### “US Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan” – 1945

- (1) To ensure that Japan will not again become a menace to the United States or to the **peace** and security of the world
- (2) To bring about the eventual establishment of a peaceful and responsible government that will respect the rights of other states and will support the ideals and principles of the United Nations Charter
  - The US believed in **democratic peace theory**, which a democratic Japan would benefit the US + other regional states

- War criminals = executed; oversea territories = returned to the original states; centralized government was prohibited; dismantled army

### Writing Japan's Constitution

- *Matsumoto* Commission
  - MacArthur asked Japanese officials, led by Matsumoto, to draft a new version of constitution
  - But the proposal was similar to Meiji Constitution of 1889 → rejected by SCAP
- SCAP decides to write their own constitution
  - US officers (members of SCAP) divide up responsibilities
  - Draft presented to Japanese officials on 13 February 1946

### Popular Sovereignty

- The Constitution is proclaimed in the name of the “Japanese people” and declares that “**sovereign power resides with the people**”
- **The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the People**, deriving his position from the will for the people with whom resides sovereign power
- “Government is a sacred trust of people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people”
  - People can choose and dismiss the government
    - ◆ Schumpeter's definition of Democracy
      - Democracy = a system where top collective decision makers are elected via regular elections in which candidates compete fairly for the vote of the entire adult populace
      - Article 15 of Japanese Constitution: “the people have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them”

### Under new constitution

- Japanese system = parliamentary system
- Emperor = symbol of the State and of the unity of the people

### Article 97

- “The fundamental **human rights** by this Constitution guaranteed to the people of Japan are fruits of the age-old struggle of man to be free; they have survived the many exacting tests for durability and are conferred upon this and future generations in trust, to be held for all time inviolate”

# GOVT3654 Week 13 Review Lecture

## Part One: Final Exam Structure

- **Short answer**
  - Three questions
  - No Choice
  - Not very specific
  - 100-150 words each
  - 30%
- **Essay**
  - Choice 1 among 3
  - 1000-1200 words
  - 70%

## Part Two: Study Advice

- Write clearly
- Know theories, events, people
  - \*\*\*Democratization theory\*\*\*
  - Definition of democracy
  - Lee Kwan Yew, Chiang
  - E.g. Chinese civil war, Japanese invasion + impact on social, political in China, Korea
- Be able to explain what happened and why
  - North Korea = no economic development
  - Economic development in other 6 studied cases
  - What causes democracy? → democratic transition + consolidation
    - ◆ \*\*\*Why are there absence of political changes in some cases?\*\*\*
- Includes: **All** lecture content and **All** required readings
- Review your **lecture notes & readings**
- Use lecture slide as reminders

What causes democracy?

- Absence of democratic transition + consolidation
- There is no clear answer → it is very complicated
- What are the factors that led to democratic/authoritarian system?
  - Quality of life, education...etc



Prosperity causes democracy

A good hypothesis

- (1) Simple
- (2) Covers many cases
- (3) Can be tested empirically (measured, compare across cases, etc)
- (4) Can be proven wrong

Alternative Explanations

- **(1) Elite bargains (pacts)**
  - Agreement reached by different elite groups and key social groups (e.g. Taiwan)
- **(2) International factors** (external threat; external pressure for political change)
  - South Korea → external threat from North Korea; the US pressured to change
  - Taiwan → external threat from CCP
  - Hong Kong → dependent on China
- **(3) Cultural elements**
  - Confucius tradition
  - East Asian values → Lee Kwan Yew + Chinese communists → Western liberal democracy is not suitable for countries in East Asia
- **(4) Strong social movements**
- **(5) Individual personalities**
  - Choices that individual made can lead to certain results

Define your terms

- “Modern political democracy is a system of governance in which rulers are held accountable for their actions in the public realm by citizens, acting indirectly through the competition and cooperation of their elected representatives” – Schmitter and Karl

Lipset's Theory of Democratization

- Theory helps us to predict future
- “An interrelated cluster of economic development, Protestantism, monarchy, gradual political change, legitimacy, and democracy” - Lipset
- “The more well-to-do a nation, the greater the chances it will sustain democracy” - Lipset
- \*\*\*Education, industrialization, wealth, urbanization\*\*\*
  - Education → raises people's awareness of politics