

NATIONAL RESEARCH TOMSK POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

A.O. Shatokhina, V.S. Novikova

**ARMED CONFLICTS AND NATIONAL
SECURITY**

CHINA, JAPAN, NORTH KOREA, SOUTH KOREA

Tomsk Polytechnic University Publishing House
2013

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ

А.О. Шатохина, В. С. Новикова

**ВООРУЖЕННЫЕ КОНФЛИКТЫ И
НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ
КИТАЙ, ЯПОНИЯ, СЕВЕРНАЯ КОРЕЯ, ЮЖНАЯ
КОРЕЯ**

Издательство
Томского политехнического университета
2013

УДК
ББК

Шатохина А.О., Новикова В.С.

Вооруженные конфликты и национальная безопасность. Китай, Япония, Северная Корея, Южная Корея: учебное пособие/ А.О. Шатохина, В.С.Новикова; **Томский политехнический университет**. – Томск: Изд-во Томского политехнического университета, **2013**. – с.

Учебное пособие состоит из 6 модулей, разработанных на основе аутентичных текстов по таким блокам тем, как вооруженные конфликты, новейшая мировая история, национальная безопасность. Система упражнений, предложенная в пособии, направлена на развитие умений говорения, чтения, письменной речи и др., в совокупности образующих общекультурную компетенцию регионоведа. Пособие предназначено для студентов старших курсов, обучающихся по специальности 032301 «Регионоведение» и направлению 032000 «Зарубежное регионоведение».

УДК
ББК

Рецензенты

Кандидат филологических наук, доцент ТГПУ
А.Ю. Казанцев

Кандидат исторических наук, доцент ТГУ
Тартаковская К.А.

Копирайты

CONTENTS

Module 1: Armed Conflicts	5
Module 2: Russo-Japanese War	28
Module 3: World War I	37
Module 4: World War II	59
Module 5: Civil War in China and the 2nd Sino-Japanese War	81
Module 6: National security of China, Japan, North Korea and South Korea	102
Keys	129
References	136

MODULE 1: ARMED CONFLICTS



1. What associations do you have with the collocation “armed conflict”?
2. Match the dates to the conflicts. Can you tabulate these conflicts according to different features (date, number of participants, etc.)

1	The Russo-Japanese War	a.	1 November 1955 – 30 April 1975
2	The Korean War	b.	1927–1950
3	The Georgian-Ossetinian War	c.	8 February 1904 – 5 September 1905
4	The Chinese Civil War	d.	August 2008
5	The Second Sino-Japanese War = the Pacific War	e.	25 June 1950 – 27 July 1953
6	The Vietnam War	f.	7 July 1937 – 2 September 1945

3. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What is an armed conflict?
2. Which armed conflicts are included in the annual list of current armed conflicts?
3. Why is the definition of political conflict deemed to be more difficult?
4. Why are factions involved in the conflict engaged in criminal activity?
5. When is an armed conflict deemed to have ended?
6. What is the data built upon?

DEFINING ARMED CONFLICT

(according to www.ploughshares.ca)

For the purposes of the annual *Armed Conflicts Report*, Project Ploughshares defines an **armed conflict** as:

*a political conflict in which **armed combat** involves the armed forces of at least one state (or one or more **armed factions** seeking to gain control of all or part of the state), and in which at least 1,000 people have been killed by the fighting during the course of the conflict.*

An armed conflict is added to the annual list of current armed conflicts in the year in which the **death toll** reaches the threshold of 1,000, but the starting date of the armed conflict is shown as the year in which the first combat deaths included **in the count** of 1,000 or more occurred.

The definition of "**political conflict**" becomes more difficult as the trend in current **intrastate** armed conflicts increasingly obscures the distinction between political and criminal violence.

In a growing number of armed conflicts, armed bands, **militia** or factions engage in criminal activity (e.g., theft, **looting**, **extortion**) in order to fund their political/**military campaigns**, but frequently also for the personal **enrichment** of the leadership and the general **livelihood** of the fighting forces.

Thus, in some circumstances, while the **disintegrating** order reflects the social **chaos** borne of state failure, the resulting violence or armed combat are not necessarily guided by a political program or a set of politically motivated or defined military objectives.

However, these trends are part of the changing character of war, and conflicts characterized more by social chaos than political/military competition are thus included in the **tabulation** of current armed conflicts.

In many contemporary armed conflicts the fighting is **intermittent** and involves a very wide range of levels of intensity.

An armed conflict *is deemed to have ended* if:

• there has been a formal **ceasefire** or peace agreement and, following which, there are no longer **combat deaths** (or at least fewer than 25 per year); or

• in the absence of a formal ceasefire, a conflict is deemed to have ended after two years of **dormancy** (in which fewer than 25 combat deaths per year have occurred).

The above definition **builds upon**, but differs in some aspects from, the definitions of other groups producing annual conflict tabulations, notably reports by Peter Wallensteen and Margareta Sollenberg of the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University (Sweden), published annually in the yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. (<http://www.ploughshares.ca/content/defining-armed-conflict>)

4. Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. armed combat2. faction3. death toll4. count5. intrastate6. militia7. looting8. extortion9. campaign10. enrichment11. livelihood12. to disintegrate13. chaos14. tabulation15. intermittent16. deem17. ceasefire18. combat deaths19. dormancy20. build upon | <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) a state of complete disorder;b) arranging facts or figures in columns or lists so that they can be read easily;c) a means of earning money in order to live;d) to have a particular opinion about sth, to consider;e) a time when enemies agree to stop fighting;f) gaining money or other values;g) people who were killed in a riot or war;h) a period of being not active;i) to be based on sth;j) fighting with the use of weapon, especially during a time of war;k) a small group of people within a larger one whose members have some different aims & beliefs to those of a larger group;l) planned activities intended to achieve a particular aim;m) total amount;n) the number of people killed in an accident, a war, a disaster; |
|---|--|

- o) to break into small parts, to become much less strong and be gradually destroyed;
- p) a group of people who are not professional soldiers, but have had special training & can act as an army;
- q) stealing things from shops, stores or buildings after a riot or fire;
- r) stopping & starting often over a period of time, but not regularly;
- s) happening within one country;
- t) when sb is made to do sth against his will.

5. Use the words from Ex. 4 to make up sentences.

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions (some prepositions can be used more than once).

at, in, for, of, upon, between

1. ___ the purposes
2. ___ least
3. to gain control ___ all state
4. engage ___ criminal activity
5. the distinction ___ political and criminal violence
6. borne ___ state failure
7. builds ___ the definitions

7. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words.

factions, dormant, combat, death toll, militia, looted, extorted, enrich, livelihood, disintegrating, intermittently, tabulate, ceasefire

1. Communities on the island depended on whaling for their _____.
2. Torn by riots, the country was rapidly _____.
3. The gang _____ money from over 30 local businesses.

4. The eruption happened in spite of the fact that the volcano was deemed to be _____.
5. Thousands of civilians suffered in that _____.
6. While crossing the swamp the regiment was attacked by _____ detachments.
7. Protests continued _____ throughout November.
8. He had to _____ all the data found.
9. The conflict has not been resolved due to the intrigues spun by rival _____.
10. They were accused of using their position to _____ themselves.
11. Some scholars put the Jewish _____ in the death camps, including Romanian Transnistria at 3.0 million.
12. More than 20 shops were _____ by the aliens.
13. Observers have reported serious violations of the _____.

8. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. How can you identify the designation of armed conflict?
2. What is the interaction between international humanitarian law and the definition of an armed conflict?
3. Could you give one or two examples of armed conflicts of XX-XXI centuries?

ARMED CONFLICT AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Defining Armed Conflict in International Humanitarian Law

International Humanitarian Law, based on the concepts of *jus ad bello**, is defined to be the law of war. This means that the laws involved are meant to be active in a situation of an armed conflict or during war. However, just like international law, international humanitarian law requires the political will of states for a situation to be considered as an armed conflict, so that the law can be in force. The scenario has therefore arisen that states have been adamant to recognize a situation as an armed conflict for certain political reasons.

The aim of this paper is to show that the abstract view of international humanitarian law impacts the definition of an armed conflict. This is because of the entry of new actors in conflicts such as private military companies and the changing dynamics of conflict, such as battles against terrorism.

What Exactly is an Armed Conflict?

There are three types of conflicts that are recognized by international humanitarian law: international armed conflict, internationalized armed conflict, and non-international armed conflict. International humanitarian law does make it clear what an international armed conflict is. According to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, common article 2 states that “all cases of **declared war** or of any armed conflict that may arise between two or more **high contracting parties**, even if the state of war is not recognized, the convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a high contracting party even if the said occupation meets with no **armed resistance**” (Geneva Convention, 1949, common art.2). This means that the occurrence of international armed conflict is clear, that is, it would be a conflict between the legal armed forces of two different states. A good example would be the North Korean– South Korean war of 1950.

The second armed conflict recognized by international humanitarian law is a new phenomenon known as 'an internationalized armed conflict'. The situation of an internationalized armed conflict can occur when a war occurs between two different **factions** fighting internally but supported by two different states (Stewart, 2003, p 315). The most visible example of an internationalized armed conflict was the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1998 when the forces from Rwanda, Angola, Zimbabwe and Uganda intervened to support various groups in the DRC (Stewart, 315).

Non-international armed conflicts, according to common article 3 of the Geneva Convention, are ‘armed conflicts that are non-international in nature occurring in one of the High contracting parties’ (Geneva Convention, common article 3, 1949). This means that one of the parties involved is nongovernmental in nature. However, common article 3 also states that it does not apply to other forms of violence such as riots, isolated and **sporadic** acts of violence. This abstract definition has made it difficult to make a clear distinction between a mere **disturbance** and an armed conflict, therefore relying heavily on the political will of states to classify the situation as an armed conflict. For a situation to be classified as a non-international armed conflict, it has to achieve two variables: first, the hostilities have to reach a certain minimum level of intensity (Vite, p 75; ICRC, 2008, p 3) and form in a collective character; and second, there has to be a level of organization of the parties (Vite, p 75). (<http://www.studentpulse.com/articles/508/defining-armed-conflict-in-international-humanitarian-law>)

*** What are jus ad bellum and jus in bello?**

01-01-2004

Extract from ICRC publication "International humanitarian law: answers to your questions"

The purpose of international humanitarian law is to limit the suffering caused by war by protecting and assisting its victims as far as possible. The law therefore addresses the reality of a conflict without considering the reasons for or legality of resorting to force. It regulates only those aspects of the conflict which are of humanitarian concern. It is what is known as *jus in bello* (law in war). Its provisions apply to the warring parties irrespective of the reasons for the conflict and whether or not the cause upheld by either party is just.

In the case of international armed conflict, it is often hard to determine which State is guilty of violating the United Nations Charter. The application of humanitarian law does not involve the denunciation of guilty parties as that would be bound to arouse controversy and paralyse implementation of the law, since each adversary would claim to be a victim of aggression. Moreover, IHL is intended to protect war victims and their fundamental rights, no matter to which party they belong. That is why *jus in bello* must remain independent of *jus ad bellum* or *jus contra bellum* (law on the use of force or law on the prevention of war).

On the prohibition of war

Until the end of the First World War, resorting to armed force was regarded not as an illegal act but as an acceptable way of settling differences. In 1919, the Covenant of the League of Nations and, in 1928, the Treaty of Paris (Briand-Kellogg Pact) sought to outlaw war. The adoption of the United Nations Charter in 1945 confirmed the trend: The members of the Organization shall abstain, in their international relations, from resorting to the threat or use of force (...). When a State or group of States is attacked by another State or group of States, however, the UN Charter upholds the right to individual or collective self-defence. The UN Security Council, acting on the basis of Chapter VII of the Charter, may also decide on the collective use of force. This may involve: -coercive measures aimed at restoring peace against a State threatening international security; -peace-keeping measures in the form of observer or peacekeeping missions. A further instance arises within the framework of the right of peoples to self-determination: in resolution 2105 (XX) adopted in 1965, the UN General Assembly recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle waged by peoples under colonial domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

(<http://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/5kzjjd.htm>)

9. Read the text from ex. 8 again and explain the words in bold.

10. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the words given.

Modern conflicts have 1_____ changed over the last few years with the introduction of new 2_____ in conflict zones such as private 3_____ companies, multinational corporations, and 4_____ armed groups such as Al Qaeda and drug cartels. The main challenge has been that 5_____ humanitarian law has not yet evolved to 6_____ adapt to these new dynamics.

1. drastic
2. acting
3. militia
4. nation
5. national
6. comprehend

11. Find the words in the text and match them with their definitions.

1. <i>jus ad bello</i>	a. A set of criteria that are to be consulted before engaging in war, in order to determine whether entering into war is permissible; that is, whether it is a just war.
2. to declare war	b. Acts of overt warfare.
3. armed resistance	c. Firm; unshakeable; unyielding; determined.
4. high contracting parties	d. To occur as an extraneous or unplanned circumstance
5. to intervene	e. To state formally the intention to carry on armed hostilities against.
6. adamant	f. A force that tends to oppose or retard motion.
7. riot	g. Parties to any international agreement which have both signed and ratified it.
8. hostilities	h. A wild or turbulent disturbance created by a large number of people.

9. variables | i. Something given to variation.

12. Fill in the blanks with the following words. You may use each word only once.

ancient	chronology	date	different	discovery
dividing	Egyptians	emphasis	Empire	era
events	fall	Far East	historians	history
increasing	Japan	mark	medieval	modern
neglect	periods	round	scholars	science
western				

DIVISIONS OF HISTORY

The **1.** _____ of dividing time into **2.** _____ and of giving dates to historical **3.** _____ is called **4.** _____. History is generally divided into three periods: **5.** _____, medieval, and **6.** _____.

Ancient history usually begins with the story of the **7.** _____, Summerians, Babylonians, and Assyrians. From there it moves on to the study of the Hebrews and Phoenicians, and the Persian **8.** _____. It then shifts its **9.** _____ to the west, and deals with Greece, Carthage and Rome. For a long time **10.** _____ historians tended to **11.** _____ the Far East, but historians now place **12.** _____ emphasis on the histories of China, **13.** _____, India and other countries of the **14.** _____.

No one exactly knows where ancient **15.** _____ ought to end. **16.** _____ used to agree on the **17.** _____ A.D. 476, which was supposed to **18.** _____ the fall of the Roman Empire. We now know that Rome did not suddenly “fall” and that life in 477 was not much **19.** _____ from life in 475. But the end is usually given as about 400 or 500 A.D.

Some historians end the **20.** _____ period with the **21.** _____ of the Byzantine Empire in 1453. Others run the date up to 1492, so that they can start the modern **22.** _____ with the **23.** _____ of America. Since there is really no sharp **24.** _____ line, many **25.** _____ prefer to begin the modern period with the **26.** _____ 1500.

13. Translate the following into English.

В последнем десятилетии XX - начале XXI вв. наблюдается устойчивая тенденция к увеличению числа вооруженных конфликтов немеждународного характера по сравнению с международными. Так,

между 1900 и 1941 гг. из 24 вооруженных конфликтов, происходящих в мире, 19 было международных и только 5 внутригосударственных, а в 1994г., по данным Стокгольмского международного института исследований проблем мира, происходил 31 вооруженный конфликт немеждународного характера в 27 точках земного шара. Таким образом, события последних десятилетий способствуют росту научно-исследовательского интереса к анализу причин возникновения и проблем разрешения внутреннего вооруженного конфликта. Однако следует отметить, что существует определенная диспропорция отношения степени научного интереса к проблеме к степени ее научной разработанности, начиная с вопросов формирования понятийно-категориального аппарата.

Большинство современных юристов рассматривают вооруженный конфликт немеждународного характера как одну из форм протекания конфликта политического. В этом случае внутригосударственный вооруженный конфликт, начинающийся с ограниченного конфликта в целях контроля определенных территорий и установления политического влияния на определенные группы населения, при известных обстоятельствах приобретает способность развиться до более высоких уровней вооруженной борьбы вплоть до войны как продолжения политики. Несмотря на широкую распространенность и популярность представленного подхода, ему, на наш взгляд, присуща некоторая ограниченность, которая проявляется в абстрагировании от двух важнейших аспектов вооруженного конфликта немеждународного характера: предконфликтных условий и послеконфликтной стадии развития политических отношений. В этой связи нельзя не согласиться с профессором А.В. Герасимовым, который считает, что подход, учитывающий обозначенные аспекты, для анализа природы внутренних вооруженных конфликтов является методологически более ценным.

Другой важной методологической проблемой в исследовании вооруженного конфликта немеждународного характера является использование для его определения и характеристики понятий «военный конфликт», «вооруженный конфликт» и «война». Справедливо считается, что вооруженный конфликт существует тогда, когда применяется военная сила. Однако в современных интерпретациях политико-правовых процессов общественного развития для квалификации событий в той или иной стране или регионе используется значительное количество понятий, так или иначе связанных с применением военной силы: война (гражданская, национально-освободительная, локальная, региональная), конфликт

(вооруженный, военный, межнациональный, этнополитический, конфессиональный) и т.д. (<http://www.fpa.su>)

14. Several paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from paragraphs A – G the one which fits each gap. There is one letter you do not need to use.

ETHNIC CLEANSING

Ethnic cleansing, the attempt to create ethnically **homogeneous** geographic areas through the **deportation** or forcible displacement of persons belonging to particular **ethnic groups**. Ethnic cleansing sometimes involves the removal of all physical **vestiges** of the targeted group through the destruction of monuments, cemeteries, and houses of worship.

The term *ethnic cleansing*, a literal translation of the Serbo-Croatian phrase *etnickociscenje*, was widely employed in the 1990s (though the term first appeared earlier) to describe the brutal treatment of various civilian groups in the conflicts that erupted upon the **disintegration** of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. 1) _____ The term also has been attached to the treatment by Indonesian **militants** of the people of East Timor, many of whom were killed or forced to abandon their homes after citizens there voted in favour of independence in 1999, and to the **plight** of Chechens who fled Grozny and other areas of Chechnya following Russian military operations against Chechen separatists during the 1990s. According to a report issued by the United Nations (UN) secretary-general, the frequent occurrence of ethnic cleansing in the 1990s was attributable to the nature of contemporary armed conflicts, in which **civilian casualties** and the destruction of civilian infrastructure are not simply by-products of war, but the consequence of the deliberate targeting of **non-combatants**.... In many conflicts, **belligerents** target civilians in order to **expel** or **eradicate** segments of the population, or for the purpose of hastening military **surrender**.

Ethnic cleansing as a concept has generated considerable controversy. 2) _____ Defenders, however, argue that ethnic cleansing and genocide can be distinguished by the intent of the **perpetrator**: whereas the primary goal of genocide is the destruction of an ethnic, racial, or religious group, the main purpose of ethnic cleansing is the establishment of **ethnically homogeneous lands**, which may be achieved by any of a number of methods including genocide.

Another major controversy concerns the question of whether or not ethnic cleansing originated in the 20th century. Some scholars have pointed

to the forced resettlement of millions of people by the Assyrians in the 9th and 7th centuries BC as perhaps the first cases of ethnic cleansing. 3) _____ Others argue that ethnic cleansing, unlike earlier acts of forced resettlement, is the result of certain uniquely 20th-century developments, such as the rise of powerful nation-states **fueled** by nationalist and **pseudoscientific** racist ideologies in conjunction with the spread of advanced technology and communications. Examples of ethnic cleansing understood in this sense include the Armenian **massacres** by the Turks in 1915–16, the Nazi Holocaust of European Jews in the 1930s and '40s, the expulsion of Germans from Polish and Czechoslovak territory after World War II, the Soviet Union's deportation of certain ethnic minorities from the Caucasus and Crimea during the 1940s, and the forced migrations and mass killings in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda in the 1990s. 4) _____ Because many men in victimized populations left their families and communities to join resistance groups once violence began, women and children were often defenseless.

The precise legal definition of ethnic cleansing has been the subject of intense scrutiny within various international bodies, including the UN, the two **ad hoc** international tribunals created in the 1990s to prosecute violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda (the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia [ICTY] and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda [ICTR], respectively), and the International Criminal Court (ICC), which began sittings in 2002. In 1992, in reference to the **hostilities** in Yugoslavia, the UN General Assembly declared ethnic cleansing to be “a form of genocide,” and in the following year the Security Council, citing widespread and **flagrant** violations of international humanitarian law within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, established a tribunal to investigate **allegations** of war crimes and crimes against humanity, including ethnic cleansing. In its examination of the capture of the town of Kozarac by Bosnian Serbs, the ICTY described the ethnic cleansing that took place there as the process of rounding up and driving “out of the area on foot the entire non-Serb population.” 5) _____

The significant difference between the two remains, however: whereas ethnic cleansing aims to force the flight of a particular group, genocide targets the group for physical destruction.

The establishment of the ICC reinforced the links between ethnic cleansing and other **offenses** such as genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. In its finalized text on the elements of the crimes in the court's jurisdiction, the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court made clear that ethnic cleansing could constitute all three offenses within the ICC's jurisdiction. 6) _____

Despite continuing controversies over its definition, the concept of ethnic cleansing has become firmly anchored within international law. It remains to be seen how mechanisms to prevent and deal with ethnic cleansing will develop and be implemented. (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/194242/ethnic-cleansing>)

A. In many of these campaigns, women were targeted for particularly brutal treatment—including systematic rape and enslavement—in part because they were viewed by perpetrators as the “carriers,” biologically and culturally, of the next generation of their nations.

B. Genocide, for example, was defined as an act that may include the systematic expulsion of individuals from their homes; the threat of force or **coercion** to effect the transfer of a targeted group of persons was recognized as an element of crimes against humanity; and the “unlawful deportation and transfer,” as well as the displacement, of civilians were recognized as elements of war crimes.

C. Among other examples cited are the mass execution of Danes by the English in 1002, attempts by the Czechs to **rid** their territories of Germans in the Middle Ages, the expulsion of Jews from **Spain** in the 15th century, and the forced displacement of Native Americans by white settlers in North America in the 18th and 19th centuries.

D. These groups included Bosniacs (Bosnian Muslims) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbs in the Krajina region of Croatia, and ethnic Albanians and later Serbs in the Serbian province of Kosovo.

E. In a subsequent case, the tribunal recognized similarities between acts of genocide and ethnic cleansing, noting that both involve the targeting of individuals because of their membership in an ethnic group.

F. Some critics see little difference between it and **genocide**.

G. Thus, in some circumstances, while the **disintegrating** order reflects the social **chaos** borne of state failure, the resulting violence or armed combat are not necessarily guided by a political program or a set of politically motivated or defined military objectives.

15. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What is ethnic cleansing? Tell about its etymology.
2. Tell about the events in former Yugoslavia & Chechnya.
3. Ethnic cleansing is a phenomenon of the XXth century, isn't it?
4. Is ethnic cleansing the same as genocide?
5. What do the abbreviations ICTY, ICTR & ICC stand for?

16. Explain the words in bold.

17. Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Ad hoc | a) The murder of the whole race or group of people. |
| 2. Enslavement | b) A person, a group of people or an organization that commits a crime or does sth wrong or evil. |
| 3. Massacre | c) The act of killing lots of people. |
| 4. Genocide | d) To increase sth, to make it stronger, to make the situation more tensed. |
| 5. Perpetrator | e) The killing of a large number of people especially in a cruel way. |
| 6. Fuel | f) The process of making sb completely dependent on sb or sth. |
| 7. Mass execution | g) Arranged or happening when necessary and not planned in advance |
| 8. Controversy | h) A public statement that is made without giving proof, accusing sb of doing sth that is wrong or illegal. |
| 9. Belligerent | i) The policy of forcing the people of a particular race, religion, nationality etc. to leave an area or a country. |
| 10. By-product | j) When sb is forced to leave a country, usually because they have broken the law or because they have no legal right to be there. |
| 11. Flee | k) Non-militants who are killed or injured in a military conflict. |
| 12. Allegation | l) To leave a place very quickly, because you are afraid of possible danger. |
| 13. Ethnic cleansing | |
| 14. Civilian casualties | |
| 15. Deportation | |

- m) A thing that happens, often unexpectedly, as the result of doing sth else.
- n) One of the countries participating in a war.
- o) Public discussion & argument about sth that many people strongly disagree about, disapprove of, or are shocked by.

18. What historic event does the picture illustrate?



19. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Этническая чистка – это попытка создать этнически однородную территорию посредством высылки и насильственного вытеснения лиц, принадлежащих к определенным этническим группам.

2. Термин «этническая чистка» получил широкое распространение в 1990е и применялся для описания жестокостей, которым подвергались группы гражданского населения в конфликтах, вспыхнувших в результате распада Югославии. Эти группы включали боснийских мусульман в Боснии, сербов в хорватской Краине, этнических албанцев, а позднее сербов в Косово.

3. Согласно докладу генерального секретаря ООН, частое возникновение этнических чисток в 1990е свойственно природе современного вооруженного конфликта, в котором жертвы среди гражданского населения и разрушение гражданской инфраструктуры являются не просто побочными эффектами войны, но следствием направленных действий против гражданского населения.

4. Некоторые ученые не видят существенных различий между этнической чисткой и геноцидом, в то время как другие утверждают, что разница заключается в намерениях нарушителя: основной целью геноцида является уничтожение этнической, расовой или религиозной группы, тогда как основной целью этнической чистки является создание этнически однородных территорий, и может достигаться любыми методами, включая геноцид.

5. Другое важное противоречие касается вопроса о том, является ли этническая чистка порождением 20 века. Некоторые ученые причисляют принудительные переселения миллионов людей ассирийцами в 9 и 7 веках до нашей эры к первым случаям этнической чистки. Другие утверждают, что этническая чистка, в отличие от более ранних актов принудительного переселения, является результатом уникальных достижений 20 века, таких как усиление государств-наций, подогретое националистическими и псевдонаучными расистскими идеологиями в совокупности с распространением современных технологий и коммуникаций.

20. Translate the following into English.

Если депортация предполагает насильственное изгнание людей из мест их проживания, этническая чистка преследует те же цели, но сопровождается к тому же невероятными зверствами (неправомерными убийствами, изнасилованиями, нанесением увечий, пытками). Целью

этнической чистки является внесение изменений в этнический состав в определенных районах на территории (оккупированного) государства. Эта тактика использовалась немецкими нацистами в странах Восточной Европы. Недавним примером этнической чистки является гражданская война в бывшей Югославии. Все стороны, принимавшие участие в войне в Боснии и Герцеговине (Сербская милиция, хорваты и боснийцы), в той или иной степени применяли эту тактику для захвата новых территорий или укрепления своих позиций. В случае успешного использования данной тактики эта форма политического преступления приводит к результатам, аналогичным последствиям этноцида и/или геноцида с немного меньшим количеством жертв. (<http://www.biometrica.tomsk.ru/ftp/dict/encyclo/26/ethclean.htm>)

21. Read the texts about AREMED CONFLICT and EATHNIC CLEANSING again, write a report and perform it.

22. Choose an armed conflict that happened within the last 50 years and prepare a presentation about it.

23. Read the article and write an abstract.

China–Japan tensions over Senkaku purchase an orchestrated affair

September 17th, 2012

Author: Linus Hagström, Swedish Institute of International Affairs

Last week the Japanese government signed a contract to buy the Senkaku Islands for 2.05 billion JPY (USD 26.2 million) from its private owners. Being disputed territory (the Chinese call them Diaoyu and the Taiwanese Tiaoyutai) it should come as no surprise that they get politicised from time to time, producing tensions in Sino–Japanese relations.

Still, until 2010 both governments displayed an overarching interest in maintaining calm relations, and leaders on both sides did their best to handle occasional flare-ups quietly.

Tokyo for its part has maintained a strict policy of banning anyone other than Japanese state officials from setting foot there. The sparring over the islands during the past summer shows the continuation of restraint on the part of both governments. Yet, Tokyo’s purchase of the islands may eventually alter this framework. Why did the change occur, and what will be its consequences?

When a Chinese trawler collided with two Japanese patrol ships in the

direct vicinities of the disputed islands in early September 2010, most observers in Japan and around the world interpreted the ensuing interaction essentially as evidence of power shift in the region. The large number of Chinese protests, their harsh wording and, in particular, the Chinese arrest of four Japanese citizens in October 2010, and the discontinuation of rare earths exports to Japan for two months, all suggested an increasingly ‘harsh’ and ‘aggressive’ China. Japanese authorities’ sudden release of the Chinese captain, after a 17-day arrest and detention was moreover interpreted as a ‘humiliating retreat’ and seen in the context of an increasingly ‘weak’ Japan. Hence, a large number of analyses narrated the incident and its aftermath as Japan ‘caving in’ to overbearing Chinese ‘pressure’.

The strong prevalence of this narrative is arguably the context in which this year’s occurrences surrounding the islands become most understandable. Japan’s ‘weakness’ in 2010 has enabled influential Japanese opinion leaders to argue that Japan should strengthen its defences, most radically in the words of Tokyo Governor Shintaro Ishihara, through the acquisition of nuclear capabilities. During a lecture at the Heritage Foundation in April this year the governor also propounded the idea of having the city of Tokyo purchase the islands as a way of strengthening Japan’s ‘effective control’, for example by constructing a port of refuge on the biggest island. Given how the incident in 2010 was narrated, at least the latter proposal seemed quite sensible to many Japanese.

Chinese activists’ visits to the islands in July and August this year could be seen as a reaction to Ishihara’s plan, which started to materialise through the setup of an account to collect contributions from the public for the purpose (to date some 1.46 billion JPY / USD 18.6 million) and negotiations with the land owners. And the subsequent visit to the area by some 150 Japanese activists and politicians on 21 ships could be interpreted as a response to the Chinese visits. Meanwhile, protests and public discontent kept raining from both sides, especially in China. In Japan, interestingly, authorities were criticised for reverting back to the policy of merely repatriating Chinese who have strayed into what Japan considers its territorial waters (rather than detaining them as they did in 2010).

This is the climate in which the Japanese DPJ-led government had little choice but to start pondering the nationalisation of the islands. Although Ishihara has kept criticising the Noda government for its cautious approach, when an agreement seemed to have been made with the owners he said he ‘cannot meddle’ anymore. From Ishihara’s point of view nationalisation may actually be the most favourable outcome, because ideally it is the state that should enhance its control of the islands; it is the state that should take ‘stronger’ measures.

Current Sino–Japanese tensions with regard to the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands could thus be seen as a result of Ishihara orchestrating the idea to buy the islands. The dominant narrative that Japan was ‘weak’ and ‘lost’ in 2010 clearly facilitated this, because more assertive and proactive Japanese countermeasures seemed to be the logical and most sensible response.

The current Japanese government will probably maintain its cautious policy. Still, the consensus on Japan’s ‘weakness’ and Chinese ‘aggressiveness’ is likely to bring about tougher Japanese measures in the short to medium term — especially if the next general election (believed to take place soon) produces a new government formed by parties and politicians who have profited from criticising the DPJ government’s ‘weakness’. This tendency is stirred by Ishihara, who has stated he will publicly ask the candidates in the coming election for LDP president how they would develop the islands if they were elected and become prime minister.

But was Japan really ‘weak’ in 2010, and was China as ‘aggressive’, as the story goes? My research shows that the connections between the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands incident in 2010 and the detention of four Japanese nationals are very unclear, and that the idea that China put pressure on Japan to release the captain by halting rare earths exports is even more dubious. The four Japanese nationals had actually entered a restricted military zone, and were reportedly filming military targets. And there is evidence that the Japanese government tried to persuade Chinese authorities to abstain from export restrictions on rare earths several weeks before the Diaoyu/Senkaku incident.

Moreover, the fact that this was the first time a Chinese national was detained around the islands could be construed as Japanese escalation. In addition, the incident was instrumental for Tokyo in eliciting more explicit US reassurances in regard to the islands in the fall of 2010; enhancing the Japanese people’s ‘realisation’ of ‘the necessity’ to maintain US bases on Okinawa; and launching important changes to Japanese security policy in the revised National Defence Program Guidelines in December 2010. Hence, it seems very difficult to maintain that Japan ‘lost’ or was ‘defeated’.

The bottom line is to emphasise that narratives are more important than facts in enabling and restricting policies, because they impose ‘a meaningful pattern on what would otherwise be random and disconnected’. Although the DPJ government would most likely prefer to keep the status quo on the islands, the narrative on Japan’s ‘weakness’ and China’s ‘aggressiveness’ makes stronger Japanese measures seem inevitable. Nationalisation has been framed as such a measure. This is the context in which the tensions this past

summer should be understood and in which further aggravation of Sino-Japanese relations can be expected.

Linus Hagström is an associate professor of political science and a senior research fellow at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs. He recently published an analysis of the 2010 incident in The Chinese Journal of International Affairs.

(<http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2012/09/17/china-japan-tensions-over-senkaku-purchase-an-orchestrated-affair/#more-28974>)

24. Render the article.

'End of the world as we know it': Kaspersky warns of cyber-terror apocalypse

Published: 06 June, 2012, 18:54

After his eponymously-named lab discovered Flame, "the most sophisticated cyber weapon yet unleashed," Eugene Kaspersky believes that the evolving threat of "cyber terrorism" could spell the end of life on Earth as we know it.

Doomsday scenarios are a common occurrence in 2012, but coming from a steely-eyed realist like Eugene Kaspersky, his calls for a global effort to halt emerging cyber threats should raise alarm bells.

A global Internet blackout and crippling attacks against key infrastructure are among two possible cyber-pandemics he outlined.

"It's not cyber war, it's cyber terrorism, and I'm afraid the game is just beginning. Very soon, many countries around the world will know it beyond a shadow of a doubt," Kaspersky told reporters at a Tel Aviv University cyber security conference.

"I'm afraid it will be the end of the world as we know it," he warned. *"I'm scared, believe me."*

His stark warning came soon after researchers at Kaspersky Lab unearthed Flame, possibly the most complex cyber threat ever. While the espionage toolkit infected systems across the Middle East, Iran appears to have been its primary target.

Flame seems to be a continuation of Stuxnet, the revolutionary infrastructure-sabotaging computer worm that made mincemeat of Iran's uranium enrichment facility at Natanz in 2009-2010.

As Flame is capable of recording audio via a microphone, taking screen shots, turning Bluetooth-enabled computers into beacons to download names and phone numbers from other Bluetooth enabled devices, Kaspersky is certain that a nation-station is behind the cyber espionage virus.

While Kaspersky says that the United States, Britain, India, Israel, China and Russia are among the countries capable of developing such software, which he estimates cost \$100 million to develop, he did not limit the threat to these states.

"Even those countries that do not yet have the necessary expertise [to create a virus like Flame] can employ engineers or kidnap them, or turn to hackers for help."

Like Stuxnet, Flame attacks Windows operating systems. Considering this reality, Kaspersky was emphatic: *"Software that manages industrial systems or transportation or power grids or air traffic must be based on secure operating systems. Forget about Microsoft, Linux or Unix."*

Kaspersky believes the evolution from cyber war to cyber terrorism comes from the indiscriminate nature of cyber weapons. Very much like a modern-day Pandora's Box, Flame and other forms of malware cannot be controlled upon release. Faced with a replicating threat that knows no national boundaries, cyber weapons can take down infrastructure around the world, hurting scores of innocent victims along the way.

Kaspersky believes that it necessary to view cyber weapons with the same seriousness as chemical, biological and even nuclear threats. Mutually assured destruction should exclude them from the arsenals of nation states.

The apocalyptic scenario he painted is fit for the silver screen. No surprise then, that it was a film that converted him to the idea that cyber terrorism was a clear and present danger.

By his own admission, Kaspersky watched the 2007 Film Live Free or Die Hard with a glass of whiskey in one hand and a cigarette in the other shouting: *"Why are you telling them [how to do this]?"*

The film's plot revolves around an NYPD detective played by Bruce Willis, fighting a gang of cyber terrorists who are targeting FBI computer systems.

*"Before Die Hard 4.0, the word cyber terrorism was a taboo in my company. It could not be uttered aloud or discussed with the media. I tried to keep the Pandora's Box closed. When the film hit the screens, I canceled that ban,"*Kaspersky admitted.

(<http://rt.com/news/kaspersky-fears-cyber-pandemic-170/>)

25. Translate into Russian

Leveling Gaza: Israel airstrikes to cost Gaza over \$1.2 billion

Published time: November 25, 2012 02:56

The eight-day Israeli assault on Gaza has resulted in at least \$1.2 billion in economic damage, the territory's government says. Earlier, a report by the Palestinian Chamber of Commerce called for Gaza to be recognized as an economic disaster area.

Direct damage caused by the Israeli airstrikes will cost \$545 million to repair, while indirect damages are estimated at some \$700 million, Hamas spokesman Taher al-Nunu said Sunday.

"The total cost of damages caused by the Israeli aggression is \$1.245 billion," al-Nunu said.

The eight-day Israeli operation, officially called Pillar of Defense, completely destroyed 200 homes and damaged another 8,000. The attack also destroyed 42 non-residential buildings, including the Hamas government headquarters, three mosques and a health center, Nunu added. Israeli forces are also known to have targeted the offices of local and international media outlets.

On Saturday, the Palestinian Chamber of Commerce reported that latest conflict with Israel caused \$300 million in economic damage.

The report covered damages to the agricultural, health and social sectors. The occupied territory's agrarian segment suffered \$120 million in damage while the eight-day halt to economic activities resulted in \$40 million lost, the report suggested. The rest of the sum comes from destroyed buildings and infrastructure that was impaired by Israeli airstrikes, Xinhua reported.

To deal with the disastrous economic consequences of the raid, the report calls for a lift of Israeli restrictions on Gaza in accordance with the truce that ended the operation on Wednesday.

Besides economic damage, the Israeli response to Hamas' rocket attacks killed 168 Palestinians, most them civilians.

Tel Aviv began striking Gaza last week with a declared goal of stopping rocket attacks on its territory from Hamas, the political party governing Gaza. Hamas' military had intensified its bombardment of Israeli territory, killing six Israelis, including five civilians, according to official reports.

The Israeli Cabinet authorized a call-up of 75,000 reserve troops as the air assault on Gaza intensified, and amid growing speculation of a ground invasion into the territory.

However, the ground operation was halted after an international diplomatic effort brokered by Egypt, resulting Wednesday in a ceasefire deal.

Among many conditions of the truce, the agreement stipulates that Gaza's crossings should be opened to facilitate the movement of people and

goods, and that residents' free movements should not be restricted, while "*all Palestinian factions shall stop all hostilities from the Gaza Strip against Israel, including rocket attacks and all attacks along the border.*" (<http://rt.com/news/gaza-israel-economic-damage-508/>)

MODULE 2:

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

1. **Answer the following questions:**

- What conflicts of the XXth century do you remember?
- How did they affect global political processes?
- What points shall be covered in a report devoted to any war?

2. **Read the text about Russo-Japanese war and answer the questions below.**

1. What was the main reason for Japan to launch a war with Russia?
2. Russian military manpower outnumbered Japanese, why was Russia defeated?
3. Compare the strategies of Russia and Japan in the war.
4. There are five central dates in Russo-Japanese war: February 8, 1904; April 30-May 1, 1904; November 28 – December 5, 1904; February 18, 1905; May 27–28, 1905. Tell about these events.
5. What were the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth?
6. What was the aftermath of the war?

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Russo-Japanese War, 1904–05, a war between Russia and Japan fought in Korea and Manchuria. Russia's **overwhelming defeat** halted its Far Eastern expansion and encouraged the **anti-czarist movements** that led to the Russian revolution of 1905 and the Communist revolution of 1917. Japan won new territory and emerged as a world power. The war, by showing that a nonwhite country could defeat Europeans, encouraged the rise of Asian and African nationalism that eventually led to the **breakup** of the European colonial empires.

Causes of the War

Russia had long sought an **ice-free, year-round port** on the Pacific and desired control in China. Japan's expanding population needed territory, food, **raw materials**, and new markets. Both countries wanted control of Manchuria and Korea.

In 1894–95 Japan's army won from China the Liaotung Peninsula, which juts out into the Yellow Sea between Korea and China. Russia, backed

by Germany and France, forced Japan to return the peninsula to China. Then, in 1898, Russia took over the peninsula — including the ice-free port of Port Arthur. Technically, Russia was only **leasing** the peninsula, but the presence of Russian troops and the extension of the Trans-Siberian Railway through Manchuria made it obvious that Russia intended to hold the area permanently. Russia also was extending its influence into Korea.

Japan objected to Russia's moves and, after unsuccessful negotiations, **broke off relations** on February 6, 1904. Two days later Japan opened the war.

Strength and Strategy

The overall naval strength of Russia was greater, but the Japanese **fleet** was in home waters, while Russia's was divided between Europe and the Pacific. In potential military manpower Russia **outnumbered** Japan nine to one, but Russia was fighting 6,000 miles (9,700 km) from home and Japan was within 600 miles (970 km). Russia had only 138,000 men in Manchuria while Japan had a force of 280,000 ready for combat. The Japanese were well trained in modern warfare, and were highly disciplined and **ably led**. The Russians were inefficient, lacked discipline, and were hampered by unqualified officers and old-fashioned tactics.

Japan's resources were much more limited than Russia's and Japan needed to score a quick victory before the full strength of Russia could be **brought to bear**. Japan therefore took the great risk of starting massive troop movements immediately, before the Russian fleet at Port Arthur had been destroyed. Russia's policy was to delay and avoid decisive action until it had built up its strength.

The Fighting

Japan landed troops at Chemulpo (Inchon), Korea, on February 8, 1904. The Japanese fleet, under Admiral Togo Heihachiro, attacked Port Arthur February 9. Japan sank ships in the **mouth of the harbor** but never completely closed it. The Russian flagship Petropavlovsk was sunk by a mine, taking the life of Admiral S. O. Makarov, Russia's most capable naval officer. Naval mines cost the Japanese two **battleships** and a **cruiser**.

The Japanese army, commanded by General Kuroki Tamemoto, moved unopposed up Korea to the Yalu River and defeated the Russians in the Battle of the Yalu, April 30-May 1. Japanese troops under Field Marshal Oyama Iwao landed on the Liaotung Peninsula on May 3 and drove north into Manchuria, winning battles at Liaoyang and the nearby Shaho River in August and September over the Russian forces commanded by General A. N. Kuropatkin. A separate Japanese force led by General Nogi Maresuke advanced on Port Arthur.



Russia's Far Eastern fleet was defeated in August in the Battle of the Yellow Sea and the Battle of Ulsan. The fleet retreated to Port Arthur.

In the bloodiest battle of the war, November 28-December 5, the Japanese captured 203 Meter Hill, which overlooks Port Arthur. The Japanese were then able to **bombard** the Russian fleet, sinking it in the harbor. The Russian defenders, under General Anatoli M. Stösel, surrendered the city on January 1, 1905. On February 18, the Japanese attacked Mukden (Shenyang), the Manchurian capital, and after a furious battle took the city on March 10. The Russians retreated farther north.

Russia's Baltic fleet, under Admiral Z. P. Rozhdestvenski, arrived in the Pacific in the spring of 1905 after a seven-month voyage. It was met by Togo's fleet in the Tsushima Strait, between Japan and Korea, on May 27-28. In 45 minutes the Baltic fleet was seriously **crippled**, and by the next morning it was virtually destroyed.

The Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905

By this time Russia was facing a revolution at home and Japan had **strained its resources to the limit**. When President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States offered to help make peace, both sides accepted. Representatives of Russia and Japan met at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and on September 5 signed the peace treaty. Russia agreed to withdraw from Manchuria and **ceded** to Japan the southern half of Sakhalin Island and its

lease of the Liaotung Peninsula. Russia also agreed to recognize Japan's dominance in Korea. For his part in making the peace, President Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906. (<http://history.howstuffworks.com/asian-history/russo-japanese-war.htm>)

3. Translate the following words into English.

Распад, флот, сокрушительное поражение, сырье, незамерзающий всесезонный порт, калечить (уродовать), численно превосходить, линейный корабль, вход в гавань, крейсер, умело управляемый, применять, бомбить.

4. Find the words in the text and match them with their definitions.

1. to break off relations	a. a collapse, decomposition
2. to lease	b. large and heavily armoured warship
3. to defeat	c. to cut off mutual dealings or connections among persons or groups
4. a breakup	d. to apply, influence
5. to cede	e. an unsuccessful, very intense ending
6. an overwhelming defeat	f. to win a victory over
7. to outnumber	g. to rent out property for a specified period of time, let; possess or occupy under the terms of a lease
8. battleship	h. to relinquish possession or control over
9. to cripple	i. to exceed in number
10. to bring to bear	j. to make lame, maim, disable; damage

5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Сокрушительное поражение России приостановило распространение войск на Дальний восток и вызвало движения против царя, которые, в свою очередь, привели к русской революции 1905 года и коммунистической революции 1917 года.
2. Япония завоевала новую территорию и превратилась в мировую державу.

3. Россия давно искала незамерзающий круглогодичный порт на тихоокеанском побережье, а также желала контролировать Китай.
4. В 1894-95 армия Японии отвоевала у Китая Ляодунский полуостров, который выходит в Желтое море между Кореей и Китаем.
5. Россия, которую поддержали Германия и Франция, вынудила Японию вернуть полуостров Китаю.
6. Тогда, в 1898 году, Россия вступила во владение полуостровом - в том числе и незамерзающего порта Порт-Артур.
7. Япония не одобрила движения России, и 6 февраля 1904 года после неудачных переговоров, разорвала отношения.
8. В целом, военно-морские силы России превосходили по величине, но японский флот находился в главных водах, в то время как российский флот был разделен между Европой и Тихим океаном.
9. По военным параметрам Россия превосходила Японию девять к одному, но Россия сражалась в 6000 милях (9700 км) от дома, а Япония была в пределах 600 миль (970 км).
10. Политика России заключалась в том, чтобы медлить и избегать решительных действий, до тех пор, пока она не нарастит свою военную мощь.
11. Япония высадила десантные войска в Чемульпо (Инчхон), Корея, 8 февраля 1904 года. Японский флот, под командованием адмирала Того Хайначиро, напал на Порт-Артур 9 февраля.
12. Япония топила суда у входа в гавань, но никогда полностью не закрывала его.
13. Когда президент США Теодор Рузвельт предложил помощь в заключении мира, обе стороны приняли её.
14. Россия также согласилась признать господство Японии в Корее.

6. Complete the passage below using the appropriate words or phrases from the box.

collapse
casualties
fighting units

artillery pieces
flanks
to entrench

retreat
to curve
to commence

Battle of Mukden

The Battle of Mukden 1 _____ on 20 February 1905. In the following days Japanese forces proceeded to assault the right and left 2 _____ of Russian forces surrounding Mukden, along a 50-mile (80 km) front. Approximately half a million men were involved in the fighting. Both sides were well 3 _____ and were backed by hundreds of 4 _____. After days of harsh fighting, added pressure from the flanks forced both ends of the Russian defensive line to 5 _____ backwards. Seeing they were about to be encircled, the Russians began a general 6 _____, fighting a series of fierce rearguard actions, which soon deteriorated in the confusion and 7 _____ of Russian forces. On 10 March 1905 after three weeks of fighting, General Kuropatkin decided to withdraw to the north of Mukden. The Russians lost 90,000 men in the battle.

The retreating Russian Manchurian Army formations disbanded as 8 _____, but the Japanese failed to destroy them completely. The Japanese themselves had suffered large 9 _____ and were in no condition to pursue. Although the battle of Mukden was a major defeat for the Russians and was the most decisive land battle ever fought by the Japanese, the final victory still depended on the navy.

7. Surf the Internet to find additional information about Russo-Japanese war. Useful websites are given below
<http://www.russojapanesewar.com>,
<http://www.russojapanesewar.com/documents.html>,
<http://www.russojapanesewar.com/torp-attk-pa.html>,
<http://www.russojapanesewar.com/personalities.html>

Use the information you've found to prepare an oral report about Russo-Japanese war.

8. Render the article.

Взаимоотношения России и Японии на Дальнем Востоке

Во второй половине девятнадцатого века Россия и Япония оказались соперниками на Дальнем Востоке. К этому столкновению привели два фактора – расширение территорий России на Тихом океане и пробуждение Японии после того, как в 1854 году командор Мэттью Перри насильно вывел ее из изоляции. Русские достигли берегов Тихого океана уже в 1639 году, а в 1860 году они закрепили свою позицию в этом регионе, основав город Владивосток. В Японии,

Реставрация Мейжи в 1868 году возвратила императору его положение после нескольких веков правления сегунов и положила начало периоду модернизации и расширения территорий. Возможно неизбежно возникло соперничество между этими двумя империями за господство в северо–восточной Азии.

Первоначальные контакты в регионе между Россией и Японией начались в восемнадцатом веке, когда Россия продвинулась к Северу Тихого океана с новой базы на полуострове Камчатка. Екатерина I (1762–96) всегда способствовала развитию торговли, и за счет такой политики русские купцы расширяли контакты с иностранцами вдоль восточных границ России. Трения из–за острова Сахалин и островов Курильского архипелага, который состоял приблизительно из тридцати островов, пролегающих между Хоккайдо и Камчаткой, стали центром переговоров по соглашению между двумя империями в девятнадцатом веке. Сахалин (известный в Японии как Карафуто) в конечном итоге был разделен на северную русскую половину и южную японскую половину, в то время как обе страны в разное время контролировали полностью или частично цепь Курильских островов.

Маньчжурия, расположенная в северо–восточном углу Китая, положила начало серьезному конфликту между двумя империями. К концу девятнадцатого века Китайская империя находилась на краю внутреннего взрыва. Не раз униженные западными странами, императоры Маньчжу наблюдали, как проходило эффективное расчленение их наследия, в то время как иностранные державы систематически прибирали к рукам сферы влияния на территории Китая. К 1890–м годам Россия начала искать сферы влияния в Маньчжурии. Ее целью было сократить и защитить новый маршрут транссибирской железной дороги к порту Владивосток. Победив Китай в китайско–японской войне 1894–95 годов, Япония подвергалась давлению со стороны России и других европейских держав, настаивающих на том, чтобы она отказалась от некоторых из своих завоеваний в этой войне, и в конечном итоге вернула Ляодунский полуостров и Порт–Артур обратно Китаю.

Впоследствии Россия ухватилась за возможности, предоставленные ослабевшим Китаем, и по сути превратила Маньчжурию в царскую колонию. Город Харбин, на сегодняшний день столица провинции Хейлунцзян, процветал как главный региональный крупный город и железнодорожный узел транссибирской линии. К сожалению китайцев и на зависть японцам, к 1900 году Маньчжурия представлялась новым форпостом Российской Империи, неотделимым от нее. Напряжение между двумя империями достигло

предела в русско–японской войне 1904–05 годов, начатой Японией с целью противостояния царской экспансии.
(http://frontiers.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfpercep/gal_rviews.html)

9. Translate from Russian into English.

Russian Views of the Russo-Japanese War

Россия вступила в войну против Японии с чувством большого военного превосходства, основанного на ксенофобии и расовом презрении к восточной Азии, присущим Европе. Несмотря на быструю модернизацию Японии после Реставрации Мейжи (1868–1912), казалось, что в начале двадцатого века ни одна страна Азии не могла победить европейскую страну. Самоуверенность, основанная на таком отношении, в сочетании с огромной трудностью ведения войны вдали от стратегического центра своей страны, сделали Россию уязвимой для катастрофических потерь, которые вскоре последовали как на суше, так и на море.

По мере развития войны власти России все более трезво осознавали свои долгосрочные перспективы на возможность победы. Военные аналитики предлагали оценки поля боя, указывая как на успехи Японии, так и на недостатки России. Российские газеты и журналы, хотя и менее открытые, чем на Западе, публиковали отчеты и фотографии во время конфликта, в которых не скрывались потери унизительных пропорций, и которые способствовали возвещению первого крупного революционного шока в Российской Империи. После войны военные обозреватели анализировали причины и уроки поражения.
(http://frontiers.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfpercep/gal_rviews.html)

10. Translate from English into Russian.

The Treaty of Portsmouth

By the summer of 1905, both Japan and Russia were interested in ending the Russo-Japanese War. By most measures, Japan was handily winning the conflict. But the mikado (emperor) did not want to prolong hostilities, as Japan was suffering from manpower and financial problems. Contrary to its initial overconfidence, Russia had found that conducting a war far from its European industrial and population base exposed the weaknesses in the Imperial Russian state that threatened its survival. In

effect, the tsar needed peace in Asia to shore up his worsening position at home.

Unable to reach a settlement, Russia and Japan responded to overtures by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) for American mediation. The United States had become a major Pacific power after the conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898, and aimed to follow up its victory by playing the role of a regional peacemaker. The Japanese and the Russians agreed to attend a conference brokered by the United States in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where they negotiated a peace on September 5, 1905. Maneuvering from a weak position, the Russian envoy Sergei Witte was able to limit the impact of Russian military losses in the final text of the treaty. Russia retained the northern half of Sakhalin Island and avoided paying a wartime indemnity, although Japan prevailed on major issues such as reinforcing its primary status in Korea and regaining concessions in Manchuria. For his role in the negotiations that led to the Treaty of Portsmouth, Theodore Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize and enhanced the international prestige of the United States. (http://frontiers.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfpercep/gal_ports.html)

MODULE 3: WORLD WAR I

1. Mark the following statements about WW I true or false.

1. The war was triggered by the assassination of Franz Josef, the Emperor of Austria-Hungary.
2. One of the causes of the war was the coming revolution in Russian Empire.
3. Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were fighting against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan.
4. Three international alliances were involved in the war.
5. The war broke out in 1905.
6. Submarines were used for the first time.
7. Several battles of the war took place near the Isonzo River.

2. Read & answer the questions.

1. What event triggered WW1?
2. Why did Austria-Hungary wait to declare war on Serbia?
3. What is the Dual Monarchy?
4. Who supported Serbia in the war (apart from Russia)?
5. What is meant by the term alliance?
6. Which countries were allied by the Triple Alliance?
7. Which countries were allied by the Triple Entente?
8. Why was Germany annoyed by Imperialism?
9. Which armies had increased in size between 1870 and 1914?
10. Describe the Schlieffen Plan.
11. Why were the two crises important factors?

WORLD WAR I CAUSES AND SPARK

Though tensions had been **brewing** in Europe – and especially in the troubled Balkan region – for years before conflict actually broke out, the **spark** that **ignited** World War I was struck in Sarajevo, Bosnia, where **Archduke** Franz Ferdinand, nephew of Emperor Franz Josef and **heir to** the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was shot to death along with his wife by the

Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip on June 28, 1914. The assassination of Franz Ferdinand and Sophie set off a rapid chain of events: Austria-Hungary, like many in countries around the world, blamed the Serbian government for the attack and hoped to use the incident as justification for settling the question of Slavic nationalism once and for all. As Russia supported Serbia, Austria-Hungary waited to declare war until its leaders received assurances from German leader Kaiser Wilhelm II that Germany would support their cause in the event of a Russian intervention, which would likely involve Russia's **ally**, France, and possibly Great Britain as well.

On July 5, Kaiser Wilhelm secretly **pledged** his support, giving Austria-Hungary a so-called **carte blanche** or "blank check" assurance of Germany's backing in the case of war. The Dual Monarchy then sent an **ultimatum** to Serbia, with such harsh **terms** as to make it almost impossible to accept. Convinced that Vienna was readying for war, the Serbian government ordered the Serbian army to mobilize, and appealed to Russia for assistance. On July 28, Austria-Hungary **declared war on** Serbia, and the **tenuous peace** between Europe's great powers collapsed. Within a week, Russia, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Serbia had **lined up** against Austria-Hungary and Germany, and World War I had begun.

Although it was the assassination of the Austrian archduke, Franz Ferdinand that led to the outbreak of world war one in August 1914, the actual causes of the war were more complicated and not confined to a single cause.

Alliances

An alliance is an agreement made between two or more countries to give each other help if it is needed. When an alliance is signed, those countries become known as Allies. A number of alliances had been signed by countries between the years 1879 and 1914. These were important because they meant that some countries had no option but to declare war if one of their allies declared war first.

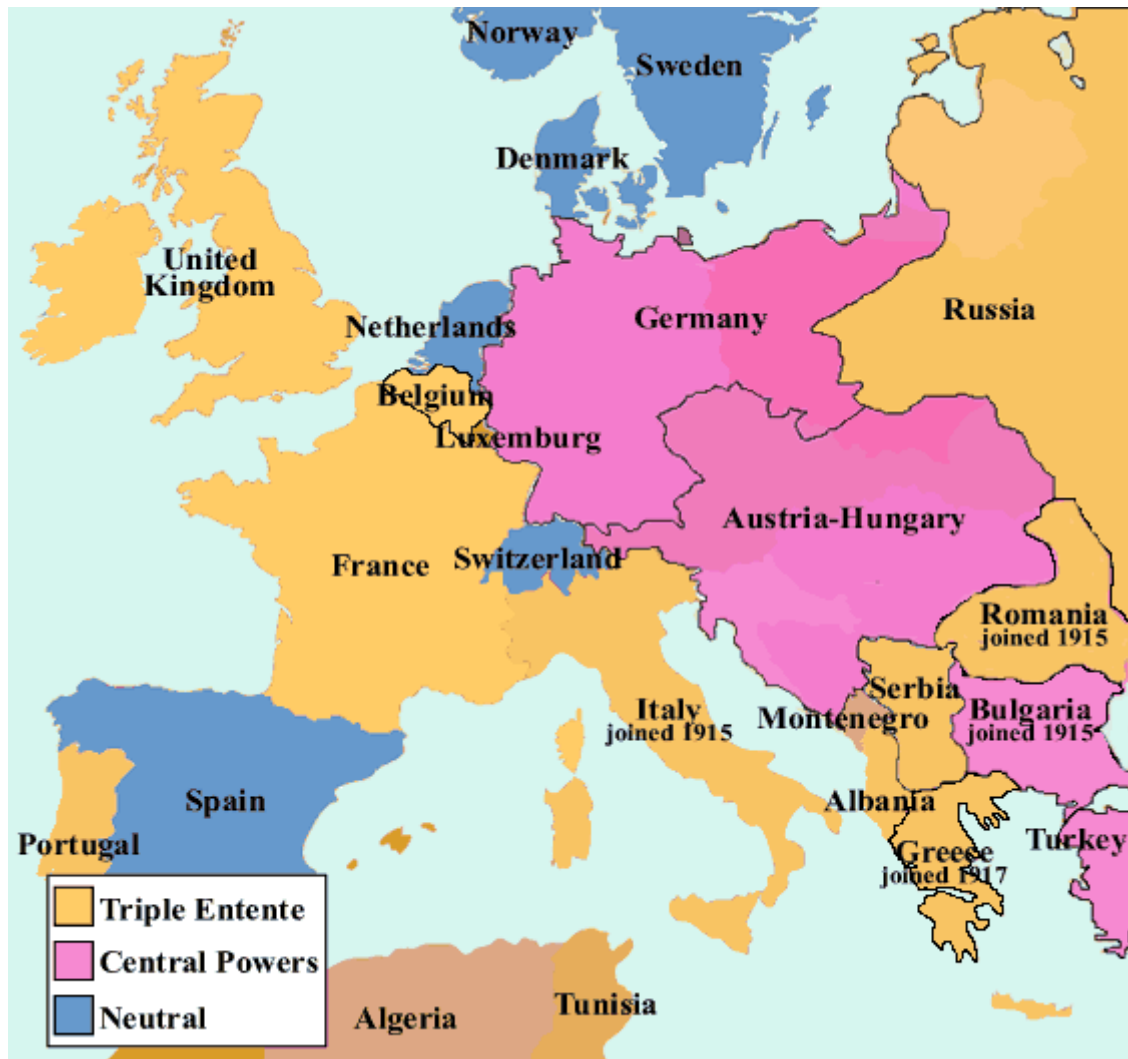
Imperialism

Imperialism is when a country takes over new lands or countries and makes them **subject to** their rule. By 1900 the British Empire extended over five continents and France had control of large areas of Africa. The amount of lands 'owned' by Britain and France increased the rivalry with Germany who had entered the **scramble to acquire** colonies late and only had small areas of Africa.

Militarism

Militarism means that the army and military forces are given a high profile by the government. The growing European divide had led to an **arms race** between the main countries. The armies of both France and Germany

had more than doubled between 1870 and 1914 and there was fierce competition between Britain and Germany for **mastery** of the seas. The British had introduced the 'Dreadnought', an effective battleship, in 1906. The Germans soon **followed suit** introducing their own battleships. The German, Von Schlieffen also drew up a plan of action that involved attacking France through Belgium if Russia made an attack on Germany.



Nationalism

Nationalism means being a strong supporter of the rights and interests of one's country. The Congress of Vienna, held after the Napoleonic wars left both Germany and Italy as divided states. It was nationalism the re-unification of Italy in 1861 and Germany in 1871. France was angry because the settlement at the end of the Franco-Prussian war had given Alsace-Lorraine to Germany. Large areas of both Austria-Hungary and Serbia were

home to differing nationalist groups, all of whom wanted freedom from the states in which they lived.

Crises

The Moroccan Crisis - In 1904 Morocco had been given to France by Britain, but the Moroccans wanted independence and were supported by Germany. War was avoided, but in 1911, the Germans were again protesting against French possession of Morocco. Britain supported France and Germany was persuaded to **back down** for part of French Congo.

The Bosnian Crisis - In 1908, Austria-Hungary **took over** Bosnia. This angered Serbians who felt the province should be theirs. Serbia threatened Austria-Hungary with war, Russia, allied to Serbia, mobilised its forces. Germany, allied to Austria-Hungary mobilised its forces and prepared to threaten Russia. War was avoided when Russia backed down. In 1911 and 1912 there was war in the Balkans when the Balkan states drove Turkey out of the area. The states then fought each other over which area should belong to which state. Austria-Hungary **intervened** and forced Serbia to give up land. Tension between Serbia and Austria-Hungary was high. (<http://www.historyonthenet.com/WW1/causes.htm>)

3. **Explain the words in bold.**
4. **Highlight all the geographic names in the text and find out how they are pronounced.**
5. **Fill in the gaps with the words below.**

spark, heir, alliance, carte blanche, ultimatum, archduke

- 1) She was her uncle's _____, when he died she inherited everything.
- 2) Your offer sounds as an _____, I can't accept it on such terms.
- 3) The _____ is an action or event that causes something important to develop, especially trouble or violence.
- 4) This _____ between Britain, France and Russia was made because of worsening relations between Germany and Russia and Germany and Britain
- 5) The war was triggered by the assassination of _____ Franz Ferdinand, the son of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, which was enough to break the _____ peace in Europe.
- 6) Being supported by Kaiser Wilhelm Austria-Hungary got _____ which allowed it to declare war on Serbia.

6. Explain the following terms.

nationalism, imperialism, militarism, crisis

7. Fill in the gaps with the words below.

follow suit, taking over, scramble, subjected, intervene, back down

1. Nowadays there is a popular belief that China is _____ the world.
2. There was a mad _____ for the best seats.
3. Originally it was a fight between armed factions of the country, but the great powers decided to _____.
4. Arms race is such a competitive thing that if one country starts building up its military capacity others have no choice but to _____.
5. Britain & France wanted Germany to _____ from an intention to acquire colonies.
6. Those days Britain acquired lots of colonies & _____ them to its rule.

8. Look through *Causes of WW I*, make notes under the following headings. Use your notes to tell about the spark & causes of WW I.

- Archduke's assassination
- Alliances
- Colonies
- Arms race
- Nationalism
- Crises

9. Answer the following questions with the help of some additional sources. Add the data you will find to your notes for the previous exercise.

1. What alliances had been signed by countries between the years 1879 and 1914?
2. How did imperialism contribute towards Germany's increasing anger with Britain and France?
3. Why was nationalism an important factor?
4. Describe the part played by Germany in increasing European militarism.
5. What links were there between the two crises and:
 - a. Alliances
 - b. Imperialism

- c. Militarism
- d. Nationalism

10. Read about what was happening on the Western & Eastern fronts of WW I and answer the questions.

1. How did the war start in the west?
2. Tell about the First Battle of Marne. What were its character fetures?
3. What was happening on the Eastern Front?
4. Why did Russia decide to reach an armistice with the Central Powers?

FRONTS OF WORLD WAR I

World War I's Western Front (1914-17)

According to an aggressive military strategy known as the Schlieffen Plan (named for its **mastermind**, German Field Marshal Alfred von Schlieffen), Germany began fighting World War I on two fronts, invading France through neutral Belgium in the west and confronting mighty Russia in the east. On August 4, 1914, German troops under Erich Ludendorff crossed the border into Belgium, in **violation** of that country's neutrality. In the first battle of World War I, the Germans assaulted the **heavily fortified** city of Liege, using the most powerful weapons in their arsenal – enormous **siege** cannons – to capture the city by August 15. Leaving death and destruction in their wake, including the shooting of civilians and the deliberate execution of Belgian priest, whom they accused of **inciting** civilian resistance, the Germans advanced through Belgium towards France.

In the First Battle of the Marne, fought from September 6-9, 1914, French and British forces confronted the invading Germany army, which had by then penetrated deep into northeastern France, within 30 miles of Paris. Under the French commander Joseph Joffre, the Allied troops checked the German advance and mounted a successful counterattack, driving the Germans back to north of the Aisne River. The defeat meant the end of German plans for a quick victory in France. Both sides dug into **trenches**, and began the bloody war of **attrition** that would characterize the next three years on World War I's Western Front. Particularly long and costly battles in this campaign were fought at Verdun (February-December 1916) and the Somme (July-November 1916); German and French troops suffered close to a million casualties in the Battle of Verdun alone

World War I's Eastern Front and Revolution in Russia (1914-17)

On the Eastern Front of World War I, Russian forces invaded East Prussia and German Poland, but were stopped short by German and Austrian forces at the Battle of Tannenberg in late August 1914. Despite that victory, the Red Army **assault** had forced Germany to move two **corps** from the Western Front to the Eastern, contributing to the German loss in the Battle of the Marne. Combined with the fierce Allied resistance in France, the ability of Russia's huge war machine to mobilize relatively quickly in the east ensured a longer, more **grueling** conflict instead of the quick victory Germany had hoped to win with the Schlieffen Plan.

Over the next two years, the Russian army mounted several **offensives** on the Eastern Front but were unable to break through German lines. Defeat on the battlefield fed the growing **discontent** among the bulk of Russia's population, especially the poverty-stricken workers and peasants, and its hostility towards the imperial regime. This discontent culminated in the Russian Revolution of 1917, **spearheaded** by Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks. One of Lenin's first actions as leader was to **call a halt to** Russian participation in World War I. Russia reached an **armistice** with the Central Powers in early December 1917, freeing German troops to face the other Allies on the Western Front. (<http://www.historyonthenet.com/WW1/causes.htm>)

11. Match the words below to the definitions.

1. mastermind
2. violation
3. fortification
4. inciting
5. trench
6. attrition
7. assault
8. corps
9. grueling
10. offensive
11. discontent
12. spearhead
13. call a halt to

- a. The act of attacking an area in order to gain control over it.
- b. Encouraging somebody to do something violent.
- c. It is a breach of a law or of a code of behavior.
- d. The act of strengthening a place against attack by building special constructions.
- e. An intelligent person who plans & directs a complicated project or activity.
- f. A long deep hole dug in the ground in which soldiers can be protected from enemy attacks.
- g. A large unit of army, consisting of two or more divisions.
- h. Very difficult & tiring, needing great effort for a long time.

- i. A military operation in which large numbers of soldiers attack another country.
- j. A process of making somebody or something, especially your enemy, weaker by repeatedly attacking them or creating problems for them.
- k. A person or group that begins an activity or leads an attack against somebody or something.
- l. To stop something.
- m. A feeling of being unhappy because you are not satisfied with a particular situation.

12. Use the following words to fill in the gaps.

mastermind, violation, heavily fortified, siege, inciting, trenches, attrition, corps, grueling, discontent, spearheaded, call a halt to

1. The town was _____ so it was not going to become an easy prey.
2. The police placed the city center under a virtual state of _____.
3. The _____ behind the robbery was never caught.
4. They were in open _____ of the treaty.
5. There is a widespread _____ among the staff at the proposed changes to pay and conditions.
6. They decided it was time to _____ to the retreat.
7. Some of the generals thought he was too young to be a commander of the 2nd _____.
8. To keep the enemy at distance the besieged started digging in and soon the town was surrounded with _____.
9. They were accused of _____ the crowd to violence.
10. It was a war of _____.
11. The troops needed time to recover from that _____ offensive.
12. The revolt was _____ by a group of left-wing activists.

13. Use the words below to make up sentences.

mastermind, violation, heavily fortified, siege, inciting, trench, attrition, assault, corps, grueling, offensive, discontent, spearheaded, call a halt to

14. Read and answer the following questions.

1. Which battles are deemed to be the most significant in WW I?
2. What was happening on the Gallipoli Peninsular?
3. Why was the Isonzo River chosen as a battlefield? Who won this series of battles?
4. What was happening at the sea?

MAJOR CAMPAIGNS OF WORLD WAR I

Gallipoli Campaign (1915-16) and Battles of the Isonzo (1915-17)

With World War I having effectively settled into a **stalemate** in Europe, the Allies attempted to score a victory against the Ottoman Empire, which had entered the conflict on the side of the Central Powers in late 1914. After a failed attack on the Dardanelles (the strait linking the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean Sea), Allied forces led by Britain launched a **large-scale** land invasion of the Gallipoli Peninsula in April 1915. The invasion also proved a dismal failure, and in January 1916 Allied forces were forced to stage a full **retreat** from the shores of the peninsula, after suffering 250,000 casualties.

British-led forces also combated the Turks in Egypt and Mesopotamia, while in northern Italy Austrian and Italian troops **faced off** in a series of 12 battles along the Isonzo River, located at the border between the two nations. The First Battle of the Isonzo took place in the late spring of 1915, soon after Italy's entrance into the war on the Allied side; in the Twelfth Battle of the Isonzo, or the Battle of Caporetto (October 1917), German **reinforcements** helped Austria-Hungary win a decisive victory. After Caporetto, Italy's allies jumped in to offer increased assistance. British and French – and later American – troops arrived in the region, and the Allies began to take back the initiative on the Italian Front [7].

World War I at Sea (1914-17)

After the Battle of Dogger Bank in January 1915, the German **navy** chose not to confront Britain's mighty Royal Navy in a major battle for more than a year, preferring to rest the bulk of its strategy at sea on its lethal **U-boat** submarines. The biggest naval engagement of World War I, the Battle of Jutland (May 1916) left British naval superiority on the North Sea **intact**,

and Germany would make no further attempts to break the Allied naval blockade for the remainder of the war.

It was Germany's policy of **unchecked** submarine aggression against shipping interests headed to Great Britain that helped bring the United States into World War I in 1917. Widespread protest over the sinking by U-boat of the British ocean liner Lusitania in May 1915 helped turn the tide of American public opinion steadfastly against Germany, and in February 1917 Congress passed a \$250 million arms appropriations bill intended to make the United States ready for war. Germany sunk four more U.S. merchant ships the following month and on April 2 President Woodrow Wilson appeared before Congress and called for a **declaration of war** against Germany. (<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/page2>)

15. Explain the words in bold.

16. Highlight all the geographic names in the text, find out how they are pronounced.

17. Fill in the gaps with the words below.

stalemate, large-scale, retreat, face off, reinforcements, intact, unchecked

1. The corps was exhausted & needed _____ to be sent in.
2. They will be able to invade large territories soon if this new weapon is left _____.
3. As neither party could achieve any progress the talks ended in a _____.
4. The army was forced to _____ after suffering heavy losses.
5. The country's inability to defend its territory lead to _____ invasion.
6. The troops of both countries were readying to _____ in a battle for the island.
7. Most of the country remains _____ after the earthquake.

18. Match the definitions with the defined word.

I. MILITARY
ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. to inspect | a. to inspect very formally and ceremonially, |
| 2. to muster | esp. by an officer of high rank or a king |

- 3. to parade
- 4. to salute
- 5. to review
- b. to show respect by raising an arm or firing a gun
- c. to look at soldiers in order to examine the state of their uniforms, etc.
- d. to bring soldiers together for a review or parade
- e. to march in ceremonial order

II. ATTACKING

- 6. ambush
- 7. assault
- 8. invasion
- 9. raid
- 10. siege
- 11. skirmish
- f. taking control of another country
- g. a brief unimportant fight
- h. an attack on a place by keeping an army round it and stopping anyone from getting in or out
- i. a surprise attack
- j. a sudden secret attack by a small group
- k. a strong attack

III. TAKING AND LOSING

- 12. to annex
- 13. to surrender
- 14. to capture
- 15. to liberate
- 16. to relieve
- 17. to seize
- l. to capture quickly or very forcefully
- m. to take control over land
- n. to get by fighting
- o. to stop the siege
- p. to set free from a tyrant or a conqueror
- q. to give oneself up to the enemy

19. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Some words can be used more than once.

campaign	casualty	ceasefire	defeat
losses	surrender	triumph	truce
victory			

- 1. They suffered heavy _____ in the last battle.
- 2. If Napoleon's _____ at Austerlitz was the high point of his military career, his _____ to take Moscow was a failure leading to the _____ at Waterloo which was his end.

3. Her son is a _____ of the Vietnam war: he lost both his legs.
4. The German unconditional _____ was accepted by the Allied Powers.
5. The Norman _____ of Britain began in 1066.
6. The commanders agreed on a(n) _____ for a period of five hours to allow the removal of the wounded.

20. Watch the video and do the tasks below.

TECHNICAL & STRATEGIC INNOVATIONS OF WWI (videoclass)



- ✓ **Before you watch**
 - Have you heard of any inventions first used in WW I?
 - Explain the following words: trench, mustard, barbed wire, no man's land, corner stone.

- ✓ **While you watch**

- Watch the first part of the video & say how many people were involved & suffered in the war?
- Watch the second part & fill in the table.

Innovation	Engineering specifications	Additional details

- Answer the questions
 1. Where were the trenches located?
 2. How do chlorine gas & mustard gas work?
 3. What made the USA change the attitude towards the war?

✓ **After you watch**

- Use your notes to tell about the innovations & inventions of WW I.

21. Read & answer the following questions.

1. Describe the situation on the Western Front after the armistice with Russia?
2. What was the situation like by the fall 1918?

WAY TO AN ARMISTICE

With Germany able to build up its strength on the Western Front after the armistice with Russia, Allied troops struggled to **hold off** another German **offensive** until promised reinforcements from the United States were able to arrive. On July 15, 1918, German troops under Erich von Ludendorff launched what would become the last German offensive of the war, attacking French forces (joined by 85,000 American troops as well as some of the British Expeditionary Force) in the Second Battle of the Marne. **Thanks in part to** the strategic leadership of the French **commander-in-chief**, Philippe Petain, the Allies put back the German offensive, and **launched** their own **counteroffensive** just three days later. After suffering massive casualties, Ludendorff was forced to **call off** a planned German offensive further north,

in the Flanders region stretching between France and Belgium, which he had envisioned as Germany's best hope of victory.

The Second Battle of the Marne turned **the tide of war** decisively towards the Allies, who were able to regain much of France and Belgium in the months that followed. By the fall of 1918, the Central Powers were **unraveling** on all fronts. Despite the Turkish victory at Gallipoli, later defeats by invading forces and an Arab revolt had combined to destroy the Ottoman economy and **devastate** its land, and the Turks signed a treaty with the Allies in late October 1918. Austria-Hungary, **dissolving** from within due to growing nationalist movements among its diverse population, reached an armistice on November 4. Facing **dwindling** resources on the battlefield, discontent on the home front and the **surrender** of its allies, Germany was finally forced to seek an armistice on November 11, 1918, ending World War I. (<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/page2>)

22. Explain the words in bold.

23. Use the words below to make up sentences.

hold off, offensive, commander-in-chief, launch, counteroffensive, call off, the tide of war, unravelling, devastate, dissolving, dwindling, surrender

24. Translate into English.

1. Убийство эрцгерцога Франца Фердинанда, наследника императора Австро-Венгрии, произошедшее в Боснии, послужило поводом к Первой мировой войне.
2. Австро-Венгрия предъявила Сербии ультиматум с такими жесткими условиями, что его невозможно было принять.
3. 28 июля 1914 года Австро-Венгрия объявила войну Сербии и хрупкий мир между великими державами Европы был нарушен.
4. Россия, Бельгия, Франция, Великобритания и Сербия объединились против Австро-Венгрии и Германии.
5. Тройственный союз, в который вошли Австро-Венгрия, Германия и Италия, образовался в 1882 году.
6. В 1914 году образовалась Антанта, членами которой стали Россия, Франция и Великобритания.
7. Количество земель, принадлежащих Великобритании и Франции усилило их соперничество с Германией, которая поздно вмешалась

- в схватку за колонии и получила лишь небольшие территории в Африке.
8. В период с 1870 по 1914 годы вооруженные силы Франции и Германии увеличились более чем в 2 раза, также существовала жесткая конкуренция между Великобританией и Германией за господство на море.
 9. Великобритания поддержала Францию и Германия была вынуждена отступить от Марокко.
 10. В 1908 году Австро-Венгрия приобрела контроль над Боснией.
 11. 4 августа 1914 года Германские войска под предводительством Эриха Людендорфа пересекли границу Бельгии, нарушив её нейтралитет.
 12. Русская армия предприняла несколько наступлений на восточном фронте, но не смогла прорваться через немецкую линию обороны.
 13. В феврале 1917 года Конгресс США принял решение о выделении 250 миллионов долларов на подготовку к войне. В следующем месяце Германия затопила 4 американских торговых судна и 2 апреля 1917 года президент Вудро Вильсон призвал Конгресс объявить войну Германии.

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

World War One ended at 11am on 11th November 1918. On 28th of June 1919, Lloyd George of England, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson from the US met to discuss how Germany was to be made to pay for the damage world war one had caused. The treaty they worked out is now known as the Treaty of Versailles.

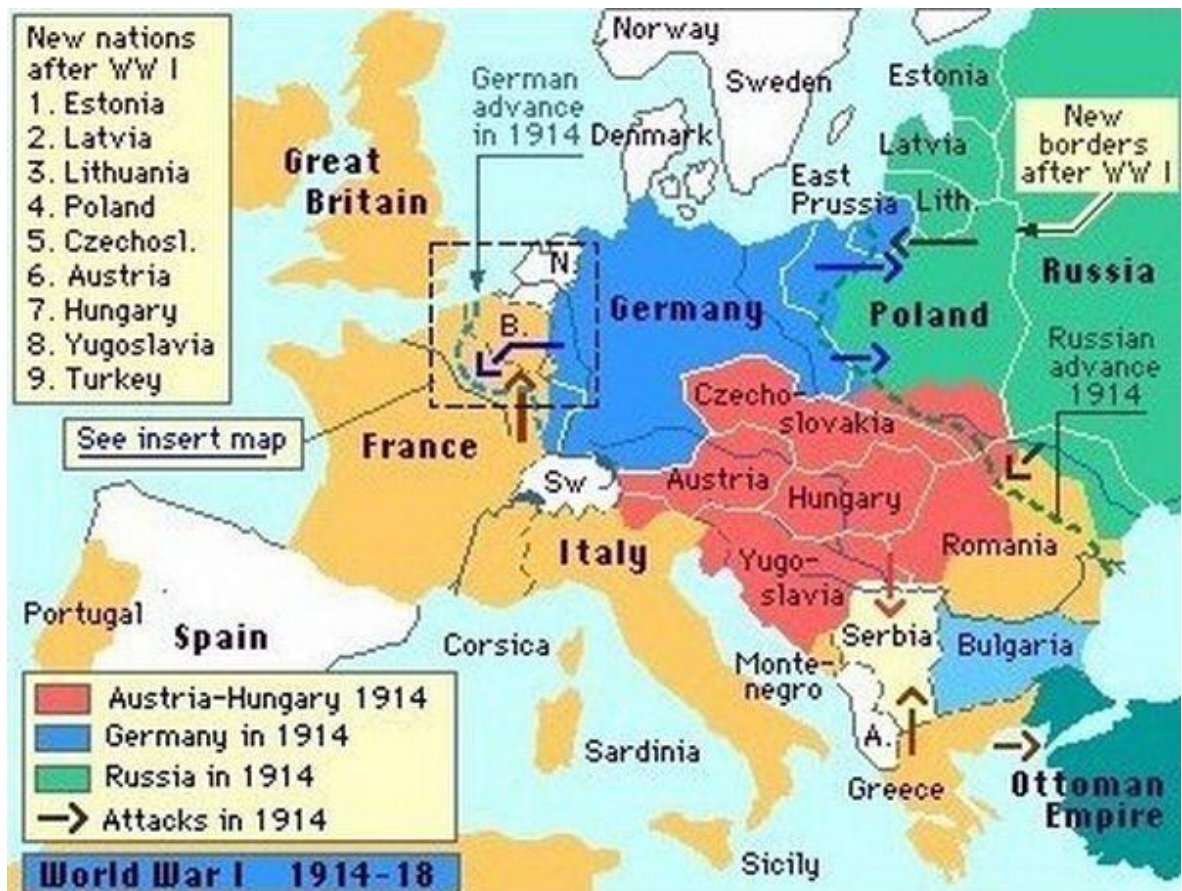
25. Use the following sites to find out about the *goals & terms* of the Treaty of Versailles:
- http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/treaty_of_versailles.htm,
<http://www.historyonthenet.com/WW1/versailles.htm>,
<http://thehistoryprofessor.us/bin/histprof/misc/wwi.html>.

Put your results into the table:

	Germany	Austria	Hungary	Bulgaria	Turkey
--	----------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------	---------------

Financial Clauses					
Military Clauses					
Territorial Clauses					

26. Use your notes and the picture below to tell about the goals & terms of the Treaty of Versailles.



27. Read & answer the following questions.

1. Why did Japan enter the war?
2. What were the relations between Japan & Germany & Japan & England like?
3. Why was Port Arthur handed over to Russia?

JAPAN IN THE WAR

Part I

ON August 15, 1914, the Empire of Japan **issued an ultimatum** to Germany. She demanded the evacuation of Tsing-tau, the disarming of the warships there and the handing over of the territory to Japan for ultimate reversion to China. The time limit for her reply was set at 12 o'clock, August 24th. To this ultimatum Germany made no reply, and at 2:30 P. M., August 23d, the German Ambassador was handed his passports and war was declared.

The reason for the action of Japan was simple. She was bound by treaty to Great Britain **to come to her aid** in any war in which Great Britain might be involved. On August 4th a note was received from Great Britain requesting Japan to safeguard British shipping in the Far East. Japan replied that she could not guarantee the safety of British shipping so long as Germany was in occupation of the Chinese province of Tsing-tau. She suggested in turn that England agree to allow her to re-move this German **menace**. The British Government agreed, **on condition** that Tsingtau be subsequently returned to China.

The Japanese Government in taking this stand was acting with courage and with loyalty. Toward individual Germans she entertained no **animosity**. She had the highest respect for German scholarship and German military science. She had been sending her young men to German seats of learning, and had based the reorganization of her army upon the German military system. But she did not believe that a treaty was a mere "**scrap of paper**," and was determined **to fulfill her obligations** in the treaty with England

It seems to have been the opinion of the highest Japanese military authorities that Germany would win the war. Japan's statesmen, however, believed that Germany was a menace to both China and Japan and had lively **recollections** of her unfriendly attitude in connection with the Sino-Japanese war and in the period that followed. Germany had been playing the same game in China that she had played in the Mediterranean and which had ultimately brought about the war.

The Sino-Japanese war had been a great Japanese triumph. One of Japan's greatest victories had been the capture of Port Arthur, but the joy caused in Japan had not ended before it was into mourning because of German interference. Germany had then compelled Japan to quit Port Arthur, and to hand over that great fort to Russia so that she herself might take Kiao-chau without Russia's objection.

Japan had never forgotten or forgiven. The German **seizure** of Kiao-chau had led to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, the British occupation

of Wei-hai-wei and French occupation of Kwan-chow Bay. The vultures were swooping **down** on defenseless China. This had led to the Boxer disturbance of 1910, where again the Kaiser had interfered.

Japan, who recognized that her interests and safety were closely allied with the preservation of the **territorial integrity** of China, had proposed to the powers that she be permitted to send her troops to the rescue of the **beleaguered** foreigners, but this proposition was refused **on account of** German **suspicion** of Japan's motives. Later on, during the Russo-Japanese war, Russia was assisted in many ways by the German Government.

Furthermore, the popular sympathy with the Japanese was strongly with the Allies. It was the Kaiser who started the cry of the "**yellow peril**," which had deeply hurt Japanese pride. Yet, even with this strong feeling, it was remarkable that Japan **was willing to** ally herself with Russia. She knew very well that after all the greatest danger to her liberties lay across the Japan Sea. Russian autocracy, with its militarism, its religious intolerance, its discriminating policy against foreign interests in commerce and trade, was the natural opponent of liberal Japan.

The immediate object of Japan in joining hands with England was to destroy the German menace in the Pacific. Before she delivered her ultimatum the Germans had been active; ignoring the rights of Japan while she was still neutral they had captured a Russian steamer within Japanese jurisdiction, as well as a number of British merchant vessels, and even a few Japanese ships had been **intercepted** by German **cruisers**. This was the disturbance to general peace in the Far East, which had prompted England to request Japan's assistance. (<http://www.oldandsold.com/articles26/world-war-one-8.shtml>)

28. Explain the words in bold.

29. Match the halves to make collocations. Use the collocations to make sentences.

1. to issue
2. to demand
3. to disarm
4. to be bound by treaty
5. to come
6. to guarantee
7. to entertain
8. to fulfill
9. unfriendly

- a. the safety
- b. Japanese jurisdiction
- c. an ultimatum
- d. the evacuation
- e. the German menace
- f. the warships
- g. to Great Britain
- h. on sb
- i. to ally oneself with

- 10. to swoop down
- 11. to be willing
- 12. to destroy
- 13. within

- j. no animosity
- k. attitude
- l. one's obligations
- m. to sb's aid

30. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. The reason _____ the action of Japan was simple.
2. She was bound _____ treaty _____ Great Britain to come _____ her aid in any war in which Great Britain might be involved.
3. She suggested _____ turn that England agrees to allow her to re-move this German menace.
4. The British Government agreed, _____ condition that Tsingtau be subsequently returned _____ China.
5. She had the highest respect _____ German scholarship and German military science.
6. Japan's statesmen, however, believed that Germany was a menace _____ both China and Japan and had lively recollections _____ her unfriendly attitude _____ connection with the Sino-Japanese war and _____ the period that followed.
7. The vultures were swooping down _____ defenseless China.
8. Later _____, during the Russo-Japanese war, Russia was assisted _____ many ways _____ the German Government.
9. Russian autocracy, _____ its militarism, its religious intolerance, its discriminating policy _____ foreign interests _____ commerce and trade, was the natural opponent of liberal Japan.
10. Before she delivered her ultimatum the Germans had been active; ignoring the rights of Japan while she was still neutral they had captured a Russian steamer _____ Japanese jurisdiction, as well as a number of British merchant vessels, and even a few Japanese ships had been intercepted _____ German cruisers.

31. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the words given on the left.

China's involvement in World War 1

China 1) _____ war on Germany in 1917, and China offered to send as much as 40,000 soldiers to France, but

France and the Great Britain deemed this to be 2) _____, instead China sent 3) _____ to man to docks and take care of construction in Europe whilst most of their labourers were on the front lines. In France alone in 1917/18 there were 54,000 – 96,000 Chinese labourers.

But 4) _____ was not the only way in which China made a difference in WW1. When China entered the war, all German ships in Chinese ports were 5) _____ by the Chinese state, as were the assets of German banks, notably the Deutsche Asiatische Bank in Shanghai, dealing a blow to German economic 6) _____.

Despite this, after the war China did not receive the 7) _____ and respect it had expected, China's demands at the Paris peace conference were 8) _____ and so China did not sign the Treaty of Versailles.

- 1 declare
- 2 practice
- 3 labour
- 4 power
- 5 seizure
- 6 capable
- 7 recognise
- 8 fulfil

32. Use the information from the following site <http://www.oldandsold.com/articles26/world-war-one-8.shtml> to answer the questions.

1. How big was the military capacity of Japan at the beginning of WWI?
2. German Tsing-tau was heavily fortified, wasn't it?
3. Describe the course of the campaign.
4. Why was Japanese navy so important for the Allies? What else did she do to contribute to the victory?
5. How are the results of Japanese participation estimated?

33. Use the information from the texts you've read in this module to prepare an oral report about World War I. Remember to mention what was happening in China Korea and Japan during the war.

34. Translate the following into English.

Вступление Японии в войну 1914 года формально было объяснено выполнением союзнического (англо-японский союз) долга по отношению к Англии, с которой Япония уже довольно давно расторгла старый неравноправный договор и заключила партнерское соглашение. В действительности все было намного сложнее. Было очевидно, что Япония хочет воспользоваться начавшимся конфликтом западных держав, чтобы распространить свое влияние на столь желанный Китай. К началу Первой мировой войны отношения между Англией и Японией

были безнадежно испорчены, поэтому никто бы не удивился, если бы Япония отказалась участвовать в войне. И даже наоборот, удивление и подозрение вызвало ее желание принять участие. Главной причиной обострения англо-японских отношений был все тот же Китай: Япония пыталась проникнуть туда и внедрить свое влияние, подорвав еще прочные позиции англичан. Статистика английской коммерческой палаты в Шанхае свидетельствует об успешности этой тактики японцев, которые постепенно вытесняли англичан с внутреннего китайского рынка. Вместе с тем окончательно разорвать союзнические отношения с Англией и выступить на стороне Германии, с которой правительственные, особенно военные, круги имели тесные связи, Япония не решалась. Результатом этих сложных обстоятельств стало заявление Японии о том, что она примет сторону Англии, какую бы позицию та ни выбрала. Замысел японского правительства был настолько очевиден, что китайское правительство обратилось к США с просьбой ограничить войну Европой и не вести военных действий на Дальнем Востоке, надеясь хотя бы так отвести нависшую угрозу.

Несмотря на то, что в Японии во всех государственных изданиях активно распространялись изъятия дружественного отношения к Германии и нелюбви к Англии, 23 августа 1914 года Япония объявила войну Германии. Военные действия японцев ограничились взятием небольшой арендованной Германией территории Циндао в Шаньдуне. Япония потеряла в войне 2 тыс. убитыми и ранеными. Главной целью по-прежнему оставался Китай, и в 1915 году, воспользовавшись удачной ситуацией в Европе, японское правительство заявило китайскому правительству о своих претензиях. Все они были изложены в документе, получившем название «21 требование» и представлявшем собой программу политического, экономического и военного подчинения Китая Японии. Мировое сообщество, поглощенное собственными проблемами, довольно равнодушно отнеслось к этому заявлению, т. е. понимало, что экономически слабо развитая Япония вряд ли действительно сможет подчинить себе Китай. Китай же был в этот момент настолько слаб в военном отношении, что не смог ничего противопоставить японцам и был вынужден дать согласие на все. «21 требование» было принято китайским правительством и стало основой широкой программы колониального ограбления этой страны японским империализмом. После захвата германских владений в Китае и на Тихом океане военные действия Японии против Германии фактически закончились. Когда страны Антанты (Россия и Франция) обратились к японскому правительству с просьбой о военной помощи, оно ответило отказом. (<http://www.bibliotekar.ru/japan/51.htm>)

35. Translate into Russian.

World War I

China enjoyed a respite from Western pressure from 1914 to 1918, when European powers were preoccupied by World War I. Chinese industries expanded, and a few cities, especially Shanghai, Canton, Tianjin, and Hankou (now part of Wuhan), became industrial centers. However, European powers' preoccupation with the war at home also gave Japan an opportunity to obtain a position of supremacy in China. In 1915 Japan presented China with the Twenty-one Demands, the terms of which would have reduced China to a virtual Japanese protectorate. Yuan Shikai's government yielded to a modified version of the demands, agreeing, among other concessions, to the transfer of the German holdings in Shandong to Japan.

After Yuan died in 1916, the central government in Beijing lost most of its power, and for the next decade power devolved to warlords and cliques of warlords. In 1917 China entered World War I on the side of the Allies (which included Britain, France, and the United States) in order to gain a seat at the peace table, hoping for a new chance to halt Japanese ambitions. China expected that the United States, with its Open Door Policy and commitment to the self-determination of all peoples, would offer its support. However, as part of the negotiation process at the peace conference in Versailles, France, U.S. president Woodrow Wilson withdrew U.S. support for China on the Shandong issue. The indignant Chinese delegation refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles.

Young people in China who looked to the West for political ideals were crushed by the decisions at Versailles. When news of the peace conference reached China on May 4, 1919, more than 3,000 students from Beijing universities assembled in the city to protest. The Beijing governor suppressed the demonstrators and arrested the student leaders, but these actions set off a wave of protests around the country in support of the Beijing students and their cause.

<http://www.ibiblio.org/chinesehistory/contents/03pol/c04s10.html>

MODULE 4: WORLD WAR II



1. **Who started the war? Which countries were involved in WW II?**

2. **Read the text & answer the questions:**
 1. What is the Treaty of Versailles? What are its main terms?
 2. What were the characteristics of Hitler's domestic and foreign policy?
 3. What is "policy of appeasement"? Why did it fail?
 4. What were the objectives of the League of Nations? Why weren't they accomplished?

MAIN CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II

World War Two began in September 1939 when Britain and France **declared war on** Germany following Germany's invasion of Poland. Although the outbreak of war **was triggered by** Germany's invasion of Poland, the causes of the war are more complex.

Treaty of Versailles

In 1919, Lloyd George of England, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson from the US met to discuss how Germany should pay for the damage world war one had caused.

Woodrow Wilson wanted a treaty based on his 14-point plan which he believed would bring peace to Europe.

Georges Clemenceau wanted revenge. He wanted to be sure that Germany could never start another war again.

Lloyd George personally agreed with Wilson but knew that the British public agreed with Clemenceau. He tried to find a compromise between Wilson and Clemenceau.

Germany had been expecting a treaty based on Wilson's 14 points and were not happy with the **terms** of the Treaty of Versailles. However, they had no choice but to sign the document.

The main terms of the Treaty of Versailles were:

War Guilt Clause - Germany should accept the blame for starting World War One

Reparations - Germany had to pay £6,600 million for the damage caused by the war

Disarmament - Germany was only allowed to have a small army and six naval ships. No tanks, no airforce and no submarines were allowed. The Rhineland area was to be de-militarised.

Territorial Clauses - Land was taken away from Germany and given to other countries. Anschluss (union with Austria) was forbidden.

The German people were very unhappy about the treaty and thought that it was too **harsh**. Germany could not afford to pay the money and during the 1920s the people in Germany were very poor. There were not many jobs and the price of food and basic goods was high. People were dissatisfied with the government and voted to power a man who promised to rip up the Treaty of Versailles. His name was Adolf Hitler.

Hitler's Actions

Adolf Hitler became **Chancellor** of Germany in January 1933. Almost immediately he began secretly building up Germany's army and weapons. In 1934 he increased the size of the army, began building warships and created a German airforce. **Compulsory military service** was also introduced

Although Britain and France **were aware of** Hitler's actions, they were also concerned about the rise of Communism and believed that a stronger Germany might help to prevent the spread of Communism to the West.

In 1936 Hitler ordered German troops to enter the **Rhineland**. At this point the German army was not very strong and could have been easily defeated. Yet neither France nor Britain was prepared to start another war.

Hitler also made two important alliances during 1936. The first was called the Rome-Berlin Axis Pact and allied Hitler's Germany with Mussolini's Italy. The second was called the Anti-Comintern Pact and allied Germany with Japan.

Hitler's next step was to begin taking back the land that had been taken away from Germany. In March 1938, German troops marched into Austria. The Austrian leader was forced to hold a vote asking the people whether they wanted to be part of Germany.

The results of the vote were fixed and showed that 99% of Austrian people wanted Anschluss (union with Germany). The Austrian leader asked Britain, France and Italy for aid. Hitler promised that Anschluss was the end of his **expansionist** aims and not wanting to risk war, the other countries did nothing.

Hitler did not keep his word and six months later demanded that the **Sudetenland** region of Czechoslovakia be handed over to Germany.

Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister of Britain, met with Hitler three times during September 1938 to try to reach an agreement that would prevent war.

The Munich Agreement stated that Hitler could have the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia provided that he promised not to invade the rest of Czechoslovakia. Hitler was not **a man of his word** and in March 1939 invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia. Despite calls for help from the Czechoslovak government, neither Britain nor France was prepared to take military action against Hitler. However, some action was now necessary and believing that Poland would be Hitler's next target, both Britain and France promised that they would take military action against Hitler if he invaded Poland. Chamberlain believed that, faced with the prospect of war against Britain and France, Hitler would stop his aggression. Chamberlain was wrong. German troops invaded Poland on 1st September 1939.

Failure of Appeasement

Appeasement means giving in to someone provided their demands are seen as reasonable. During the 1930s, many politicians in both Britain and France came to see that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles had placed restrictions on Germany that were unfair. Hitler's actions were seen as understandable and **justifiable**.

When Germany began re-arming in 1934, many politicians felt that Germany had a right to re-arm in order to protect herself. It was also argued that a stronger Germany would prevent the spread of Communism to the west. In 1936, Hitler argued that because France had signed a new treaty with Russia, Germany was under threat from both countries and it was essential to German security that troops were stationed in the Rhineland.

France was not strong enough to fight Germany without British help and Britain was not prepared to go to war at this point. Furthermore, many believed that since the Rhineland was a part of Germany it was reasonable that German troops should be stationed there.

In May 1937, Neville Chamberlain became Prime Minister of Britain. He believed that the Treaty of Versailles had treated Germany badly and felt that giving in to Hitler's demands would prevent another war. This policy, adopted by Chamberlain's government became known as the policy of Appeasement.

The Munich Agreement, signed by the leaders of Germany, Britain, France and Italy, agreed that the Sudetenland would be returned to Germany and that no further **territorial claims** would be made by Germany. The Czech government was not invited to the conference and protested about the loss of the Sudetenland. They felt that they had been **betrayed** by both Britain and France with whom alliances had been made. However, the Munich Agreement was generally viewed as a triumph and an excellent example of securing peace through negotiation rather than war.

This famous picture shows Chamberlain returning from Munich with the paper signed by Hitler declaring 'Peace in our time.'

When Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, he broke the terms of the Munich Agreement. Although it was realised that the policy of appeasement had failed, Chamberlain was still not prepared to take the country to war over "...a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing..." Instead, he made a guarantee **to come to Poland's aid** if Hitler invaded Poland.

Failure of the League of Nations

The League of Nations was an international organisation set up in 1919 to help keep world peace. It was intended that all countries would be members of the League and that if there were disputes between countries they could be settled by negotiation rather than by force. If this failed then countries would stop trading with the aggressive country and if that failed then countries would use their armies to fight. In theory the League of Nations was a good idea and did have some early successes. But ultimately it was a failure.

The whole world was hit by a depression in the late 1920s. In 1931, Japan was hit badly by the depression. People lost faith in the government and turned to the army to find a solution. The army invaded Manchuria in China, an area rich in minerals and resources. China appealed to the League for help. The Japanese governments were told to order the army to leave Manchuria immediately. However, the army **took no notice of** the government and continued its conquest of Manchuria.

The League then called for countries to stop trading with Japan but because of the depression many countries did not want to risk losing trade and did not agree to the request. The League then made a further call for Japan to withdraw from Manchuria but Japan's response was to leave the League of Nations.

In October 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia. The Abyssinians did not have the strength **to withstand an attack** by Italy and appealed to the League of Nations for help.

The League condemned the attack and called on member states **to impose trade restrictions** with Italy. However, the trade restrictions were not carried out because they would have little effect. Italy would be able to trade with non-member states, particularly America. Furthermore, Britain and France did not want to risk Italy making an attack on them.

In order to stop Italy's aggression, the leaders of Britain and France held a meeting and decided that Italy could have two areas of land in Abyssinia provided that there were no further attacks on the African country. Although Mussolini accepted the plan, there was a public outcry in Britain and the plan was dropped.

The main reasons for the failure of the League of Nations:

Not all countries joined the League - Although the idea for the League of Nations had come from Woodrow Wilson, there was a change of government in the United States before the signing of the treaty and the new Republican government refused to join. As a punishment for having started World War One, Germany was not allowed to join and Russia was also excluded due to a growing fear of Communism. Other countries decided not to join and some joined but later left.

The League had no power - The main weapon of the League was to ask member countries to stop trading with an aggressive country. However, this did not work because countries could still trade with non-member countries. When the world was hit by depression in the late 1920s countries **were reluctant** to lose trading partners to other non-member countries.

The League had no army - Soldiers were to be supplied by member countries. However, countries were reluctant to get involved and risk provoking an aggressive country into taking direct action against them and failed to provide troops.

Unable to act quickly - The Council of the League of Nations only met four times a year and decisions had to be agreed by all nations. When countries called for the League to intervene, the League had to set up an emergency meeting, hold discussions and gain the agreement of all members. This process meant that the League could not act quickly to stop an act of aggression. (<http://www.historyonthenet.com/WW2/causes.htm>)

3. Translate the following words into English.

Делать что-либо неохотно, обязательная военная служба, канцлер, объявить войну, вызвать что-либо, бассейн Рейна, жесткие условия, экспансионистский, правомерный, человек слова, политика умиротворения, приходить кому-либо на помощь, налагать торговые ограничения, не обращать внимание на что-либо, выдерживать атаку, территориальные притязания, предавать.

4. Use the words from the previous exercise to make up sentences.

5. Match the numbers to the letters to make collocations. Use the collocations to make sentences.

1. To declare war	a. to lose trading partners
2. To accept	b. an attack
3. Compulsory	c. the blame for
4. To hold	d. on Germany
5. A man	e. trade restrictions
6. Territorial	f. to sb's aid
7. To come to	g. claims
8. To impose	h. a vote
9. To withstand	i. military service
10. To be reluctant	j. of one's word

6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. В сентябре 1939 Британия и Франция объявили войну Германии.
2. По условиям Версальского мира Германия могла иметь только 6 военных кораблей. Танки, воздушные силы и подводные лодки были запрещены, бассейн Рейна был демилитаризован.
3. Адольф Гитлер стал канцлером Германии в январе 1933г и немедленно начал наращивать военную мощь Германии. В связи с этим была введена обязательная воинская служба.
4. В 1936 Гитлер заключил два важных союза: с Италией и Японией.
5. Гитлер не был человеком слова и в марте 1939 завоевал оставшуюся часть Чехословакии.
6. Чемберлен верил, что столкнувшись с перспективой войны против Британии и Франции, Гитлер прекратит агрессию.

7. В 1930е годы многие политики пришли к выводу о том, что ограничения, наложенные на Германию по условиям Версальского мира, были несправедливы. В связи с этим действия Германии были сочтены правомерными.
8. Франция была недостаточно сильна, чтобы бороться против Германии без помощи Британии, а Британия в тот момент не была готова вступить в войну. Более того, многие сочли разумным тот факт, что Германские войска должны дислоцироваться в бассейне Рейна, так как он является территорией Германии.
9. По условиям мюнхенского соглашения, подписанного лидерами Германии, Британии и Франции, Судетская область должна быть возвращена Германии, которая, в свою очередь, не должна предъявлять других территориальных претензий.
10. "Когда Гитлер завоевал оставшуюся часть Чехословакии в марте 1939, он нарушил условия мюнхенского соглашения – политика умиротворения провалилась.
11. The Абиссинцы были недостаточно сильны, чтобы противостоять нападению Италии, и обратились за помощью к Лиге наций.
12. В качестве наказания за Первую мировую войну, Германии не было позволено вступить в Лигу наций, а Россия была исключена из-за растущего страха перед коммунизмом.

7. Translate the following article into English.

Очень важной причиной Второй мировой войны было соперничество великих держав друг с другом, их стремление к экспансии, к европейской и мировой гегемонии. Военное поражение на время вычеркнуло Германию из числа главных соперников Англии, Франции и США. Ее экономика была серьезно ослаблена. Германию обязали вплоть до 1988 г. платить огромные репарации, ее вооруженные силы резко ограничили. По Версальскому договору 1919 г. победители оставили Германии лишь небольшую добровольческую армию в 100 тыс. человек, вооруженную легким оружием. Она не могла иметь танки, тяжелую артиллерию и военную авиацию. Всеобщая воинская повинность, позволяющая создавать массовые армии, отменялась; Генеральный штаб ликвидировался. Немецкий военно-морской флот победители захватили и потопили. Версальский договор запретил Германии строить подводные лодки и крупные военные корабли водоизмещением свыше 10 тыс. тонн. На границе Германии с Францией и Бельгией – по Рейну – устанавливалась Рейнская демилитаризованная

зона, в которой Германия не могла держать войска и строить укрепления.

Огромное военное превосходство Англии и Франции закреплялось их политическим преобладанием в Лиге Наций – международной организации, созданной в 1919 г. по инициативе Президента США В. Вильсона для поддержания послевоенного устройства мира. В первые послевоенные годы Германия не могла соперничать с победителями, но она получала большие кредиты от Англии и США, ее экономика восстанавливалась, население увеличивалось, и в начале 30-х годов Германия в экономическом отношении опередила Францию и Англию. Вновь превратившись в самую населенную и мощную в экономическом отношении державу Европы, Германия потребовала равенства в вооружении, а затем и пересмотра всей Версальско-Вашингтонской системы. Кроме Германии к пересмотру Версальско-Вашингтонской системы стали призывать Италия и Япония, принадлежавшие к числу победителей в Первой мировой войне, но не удовлетворенные ее результатами.

Особенно большую роль в развязывании Второй мировой войны сыграли фашистские и милитаристские режимы в Италии, Германии и Японии. Главой государства Япония традиционно являлся император. 124-й император Японии Хирохито избегал прямо вмешиваться в текущие государственные дела. Повседневное руководство страной осуществлял Совет министров, который назначался императором, нес перед ним ответственность и выполнял его указания. Существовавшие в Японии парламент и политические партии не играли большой роли. На практике важнейшие решения часто принимали руководители армии и флота. Они не были подотчетны ни парламенту, ни премьер-министру и подчинялись только императору. Закон "О всеобщей мобилизации нации", принятый в 1938 г., позволял правительству запрещать забастовки и демонстрации, закрывать неугодные газеты. (<http://www.otvoyna.ru/prichina.htm>)

8. Read & answer the questions below.

1. Why did Hitler sign a treaty with the Soviet Union in 1939?
2. Describe the first weeks of the war.
3. Why wasn't Moscow captured before winter?
4. Why is the battle of Stalingrad deemed to be a turning point of the war?

OPERATION BARBAROSSA – THE GERMAN INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION

Although Adolf Hitler **conquered** many western European countries during the first years of the war he saw the Soviet Union as his main **enemy**. He was afraid that the Russians would **expand** towards central Europe and he also wanted control the Soviet **wheat** and oil fields. Hitler **signed** a **treaty** with dictator Joseph Stalin in 1939 that would keep the Soviet Union out of the war while he overran western Europe.

On June 22, 1941 Germany started Operation Barbarossa—the **invasion** of the Soviet Union. The **attack** surprised the Soviets and German **tanks smashed** through the Russian **battle lines**. In the first few weeks hundreds of thousands of **enemy** soldiers were **captured**. As the Germans went forward, the Soviet **population destroyed** factories, dams, railroads, **food supplies** and other things that might help the Germans. The Germans were **heading for** a fast **victory** but then they started making mistakes.



Hitler's generals wanted to **capture** Moscow before the winter started but Hitler himself had a different plan. He ordered the German army to wait until new **forces** came to help them. This gave the Soviets time

to **strengthen** their army. By December 1941 the Germans had **surrounded** Leningrad and were in the **suburbs** of Moscow. But then a **harsh** winter set in early and temperatures dropped to -40°C . German troops did not have enough clothing and they **suffered** from **frostbite**. **Tanks** and other **weapons** broke down in the bitter cold. The Russians started a **counterattack** and the German army had to **retreat**.

Although Hitler had lost many soldiers and a lot of Russian territory his army was still strong enough to continue fighting. In the summer of 1942 he turned his **attention** to the Caucasus, an oil-rich mountainous region in southern Russia. In August Hitler **attacked** Stalingrad. It was the biggest **battle** of World War II. German **artillery destroyed** the city but the Russians **defended** the city with what they had left. When winter began they **counterattacked** and drove the Germans back. After having lost more than 200,000 men the German army **surrendered** at the end of January 1943. The **defeat** was the worst that Nazi Germany **suffered** and Stalingrad became a **turning point** in the war.

The Germans had to **withdraw** from the Caucasus and as time went on the Soviets drove them out of their whole country. From this point on the Russian army got stronger and stronger and started their march towards the west. (<http://www.english-online.at/history/world-war-2/operation-barbarossa-and-the-battle-of-stalingrad.htm>)

9. Explain the words in bold. Use the words to make sentences.

10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. В 1939 году Гитлер и Сталин подписали договор, который гарантировал невмешательство СССР в войну, пока Гитлер захватывал Европу.
2. Советские войска не ожидали атаки, и немецкие танки прорвались через их линию фронта.
3. В первые недели войны сотни тысяч солдат были взяты в плен.
4. Немецкие войска взяли курс на быструю победу, но стали делать ошибки.
5. К декабрю 1941 года немецкие войска окружили Ленинград и вошли в пригороды Москвы.
6. В сильные холода танки и другое оружие выходили из строя, русские стали контратаковать, и немцам пришлось отступить.
7. Потеряв более 200 тысяч человек в Сталинградской битве, немецкая армия сдалась в конце 1943.

8. Сталинградская битва стала поворотным моментом в войне.
9. Немцам пришлось отозвать свои войска с Кавказа, постепенно Советские войска вытеснили их с территории страны.

11. Read & answer the questions below.

1. How did the USA try to prevent Japanese invasion of the Asian mainland?
2. Describe the attack on Pearl Harbour.
3. Tell about the achievements of Japanese fleet in the Pacific.
4. How does the atomic bomb work?
5. Tell about the death toll and destruction caused by the bombardment.

THE USA AND JAPAN IN THE WAR

Pearl Harbour - America Enters the War

When war broke out in Europe in 1939 Japan decided to start **expanding** its **territory** to the Asian **mainland**. The Japanese **occupied** parts of China and **conquered** Indochina as well. The United States was against the Japanese **invasion** of Asia. They thought they could stop them by **halting** the sales of petroleum and other **raw materials** which the Japanese **desperately** needed. Japanese generals realized that only the United States had the power to stop them. The American Navy was so strong that it had to be **destroyed**.

On the morning of December 7, 1941 Japanese warplanes **attacked** U.S. warships at Pearl Harbour **naval base** in Hawaii. It came as a complete surprise to the Americans. Within hours bombs and torpedoes sank six American ships and killed more than 2,000 Americans. The Japanese had **destroyed** the heart of the American **fleet**.

The next day the United States **declared** war on Japan and a few days later on the other Axis powers, Italy and Germany.

The **attack** on Pearl Harbour was the beginning of the War in the Pacific. On the same day the Japanese also **invaded** the Philippines and attacked Hongkong. In the first few months the Japanese were very successful and **captured** many important islands. But in June 1942 the **tide turned**. A strong **fleet** of Japanese warships wanted to **capture** Midway Island. American warplanes **attacked** from **aircraft carriers** and **destroyed** much of the Japanese **fleet**.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki - Japan Surrenders

In 1939 German born **scientist** Albert Einstein informed US president Roosevelt about the **possibility** of making a bomb that would **cause** an explosion that nobody had ever seen before. Large **amounts** of energy could be **released** by splitting an atom. Einstein and other scientists were afraid that the Germans could **develop** such a bomb first. In 1942 the Americans set up the Manhattan Project, a **secret** program to make such a bomb. The first atomic bomb was tested in the New Mexican **desert** in July 1945.

Even though the United States was winning the war against Japan some generals thought that they would have to **invade** the island nation to **defeat** the Japanese. Experts thought that hundreds of thousands of American **soldiers** might die in such an **attack**.

After the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman became president. He learned about the successful test of the bomb. In July 1945 Truman warned the Japanese that the United States would **destroy** the country with a powerful bomb if they did not **surrender at once**. **In spite** of the warning Japan continued fighting.

On August 6, 1945 an American bomber called the Enola Gay dropped the first atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The explosion killed about 70,000 to 100,000 people and **destroyed** about 13 **square kilometres** of land. Three days later a much larger bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. It killed about 40,000 people. Thousands of people died of **injuries** and **radiation** in the years that followed. On August 14, the Japanese **government agreed** to **surrender**. Many officers **committed suicide**. On September 2, 1945 World War II officially ended. (<http://www.english-online.at/history/world-war-2/>)

12. Translate the following words into English.

расширить территорию, материк, завоевать, завоевание, завоеватель, прекратить продажу топлива и сырья, отчаянный, отчаяние, объявить войну Японии, захватывать, авианосец, флот, количество, испускать, расщепить атом, радиация, сдаваться, совершить самоубийство

13. Fill in the gaps with the given words.

force	formulated	neutrality
bases	submarines	lend-lease aid
despite	provoked	increasingly

Though determined to maintain its 1) _____, the United States was gradually drawn closer to the war by the 2) _____ of events. To save Britain from collapse the Congress voted 3) _____ early in 1941. In Aug., 1941, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt met Churchill on the high seas, and together they 4) _____ the Atlantic Charter as a general statement of democratic aims. To establish 5) _____ to protect its shipping from attacks by German 6) _____, the United States occupied (Apr., 1941) Greenland and later shared in the occupation of Iceland; 7) _____ repeated warnings, the attacks continued. Relations with Germany became 8) _____ strained, and the aggressive acts of Japan in China, Indochina, and Thailand 9) _____ protests from the United States.

(<http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/history/world-war-ii-war-comes-to-united-states.html>)

14. Read and answer the questions below.

1. Describe the final offensives of the Soviet troops.
2. What for did the Allied leaders meet in Yalta?
3. What issues were discussed in Potsdam?
4. What was happening in Eastern Europe after the war?
5. What happened to the Nazi leaders?
6. What was the objective of the Marshall Plan?

RESULTS AND AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II

The Soviet victory at Stalingrad ended Germany's **advance** in Eastern Europe. In the following years the Soviet army **received supplies** from Great Britain and the United States and started moving westward.

Soon after the Normandy invasion Stalin's armies **attacked** along a 700 km **front**. In July 1944 Soviet **troops reached** Warsaw and in the following months drove the Germans out of most of Eastern Europe.

The final **attack** on Germany began in early 1945. Soviet soldiers reached the Oder River, about 65 km east of Berlin and **Allied forces** set themselves up along the Rhine River by March.

By this time it was clear that Germany could not fight much longer, even though Hitler ordered his men to fight to their deaths. A large number of German soldiers **surrendered** to the Allies every day.

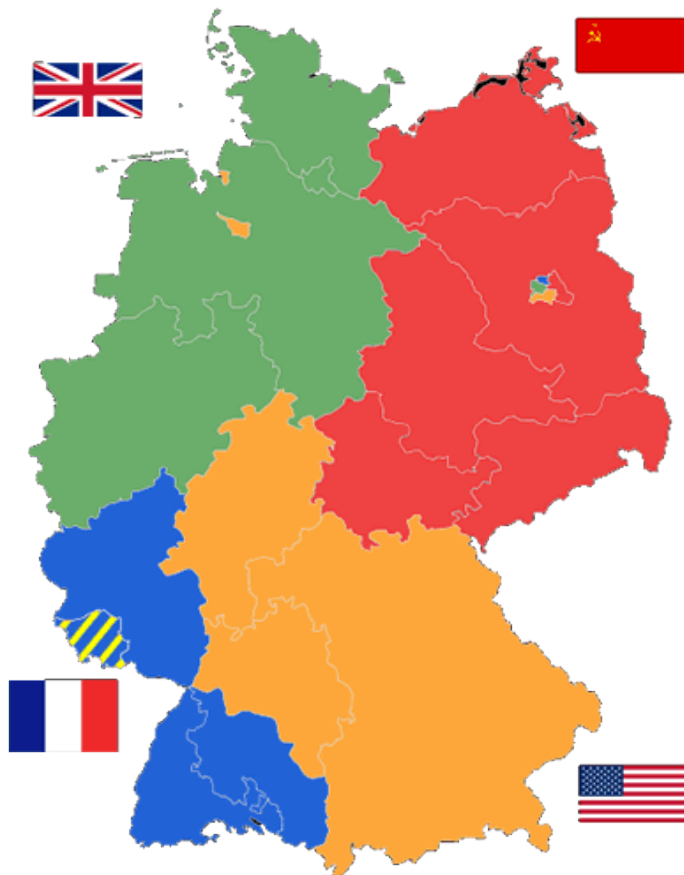
The Allied leaders— U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin — met in

Russia for the **Yalta** conference. There they planned Germany's **defeat** and the **occupation** of the country.

Meanwhile the Soviet army pushed on through Germany and by April 25, 1945 they had **surrounded** Berlin. Adolf Hitler **realized** that the war was over and **committed suicide** in his **bunker** on April 30. Germany **surrendered** on May 8, 1945.

As they marched on through Germany Allied soldiers discovered **terrifying evidence** of Nazi brutality. Even though they freed **death camps** thousands died of **starvation** after Germany's **surrender**.

After the end of the war, a conference was held in Potsdam, Germany, to **set up peace treaties**. The countries that fought with Hitler lost **territory** and had to pay **reparations** to the **Allies**. Germany and its capital Berlin were **divided** into four parts. The zones were to be controlled by Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union. The three western **Allies** and the Soviet Union **disagreed** on many things and as time went on Germany was **divided** into two **separate** countries: East Germany, which had a Communist government and West Germany, which was a democratic **state**. Berlin was also **divided** into East and West Berlin. Austria was also **occupied** by the four **Allies** from 1945 to 1955.



One by one, the Russians started to **take over** countries in Eastern Europe and **install Communist governments** there. The division of Europe was the beginning of the Cold War, between the democratic nations of the west and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe. The Iron Curtain **marked the border** between these two regions.

After the war many Nazi leaders were **arrested** and **punished** for what they had done in the war. The most famous **war trials** were held at Nuremberg, Germany. Those who were **responsible** for brutal crimes were **sentenced to death**.

Many problems **arose** after the war was over. One of them **focused** on the city of Berlin which was deep inside the Russian zone. In June 1948, the Soviet Union tried to drive the western powers out of Berlin by blocking all **routes** to the city. For a whole year the **Allies** flew in food, **fuel** and other things that the population needed to **survive**. Finally, the Russians gave up and the blockade ended. In 1961 the Russians built a wall around Berlin to stop their **citizens** from **escaping** to the west.

The biggest **task** was to rebuild Europe, which lay in **ruins**. In 1948 the United States set up the Marshall Plan to help Europe's **economy**. 18 nations **received** 13 **billion** dollars worth of food machines and other **goods**.

During World War II, four of the **Allied** powers—the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China— **agreed** to **create** an organization that should work for **peace**. In April 1945 fifty countries signed a **charter** and gave birth to the United Nations. (<http://www.english-online.at/history/world-war-2/results-and-aftermath-of-world-war-ii.htm>)

15. Use the following sites to find additional information about the aftermath of the Second World War.

- <http://thehistoryprofessor.us/bin/histprof/misc/wwi.html>
- <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAjapanact.htm>
- <http://www.kidport.com/RefLib/WorldHistory/WorldWarII/WorldWarIIEffects.htm>.

Put your results into the table.

	Germany	The USSR	Great Britain	France	The USA

Financial Clauses					
Military Clauses					
Territorial Clauses					

16. Use your notes to tell about the consequences of the Second World War.

17. Fill in the gaps with the given words.

Allies	Civilians	Invasion
Americans	Concentration	Jews
Atomic	Dictatorships	Nagasaki
Attacks	Economic	Property
Axis	Enemies	Revenge
Battles	Government	Spread
		Surrender

World War II

World War II killed more people and destroyed more 1) _____ than any other war in history. It began in Europe 1939 and 2) _____ to almost every part of the world. 3) _____ were fought on land, at sea and in the air.

About 17 million soldiers were killed during the war and an even greater number of 4) _____ died of starvation, illnesses and from bomb 5) _____. Millions of 6) _____ and other people that the Nazis didn't want died in Germany's 7) _____ camps.

Two main groups fought against each other during the war. The 8) _____ powers were led by Germany, Italy and Japan. The 9) _____ were made up of fifty countries including the United States, Great Britain & the Soviet Union.

World War II was caused by many things. Hitler and Nazi Germany wanted to take 10) _____ for what happened to the Germans in World War I. 11) _____ came up in many other countries. And there were 12) _____ problems after World War I that called for a strong leader and a strong 13) _____.

Early in the war Germany attacked its 14) _____ very quickly and won a lot of battles. But after the 15) _____ had entered the war in 1941 and the German 16) _____ of Russia had gone badly, Hitler's army started to lose.

Allied forces invaded France in 1944 and a year later the Germans had to 17) _____.

Japan, however, kept on fighting. In order to stop the Japanese the US dropped two 18) _____ bombs over Hiroshima and 19) _____. On September 2, 1945 the island state finally surrendered. (<http://www.english-online.at/history/world-war-2/exercises/world-war-2-gap-fill.htm>)

18. Match the names to the explanations:

1. Midway	a) code name of the invasion of the Soviet Union
2. Barbarossa	b) the Japanese attacked the Americans here
3. Vichy	c) code name of Allied invasion of Normandy
4. Overlord	d) important battle that the German army lost
5. Stalingrad	e) seat of the new French government
6. Nuremberg	f) name of the German secret police
7. Partisans	g) resistance movement in Yugoslavia
8. Pearl Harbour	h) town where the war trials were held
9. Spain	i) country that Italy took over in 1935
10. Yalta	j) Pacific island on which an important battle took place
11. Gestapo	k) Russian town where the three Allied leaders met
12. Ethiopia.	l) country that was in Civil War in the 1930s

(<http://www.english-online.at/history/world-war-2/exercises/world-war-ii-name-match.htm>)

19. Use the derivatives to fill in the gaps.

Although 1) _____ came to an end in Sept., 1945, a new world 2) _____ caused by the postwar conflict between the USSR and the United States—the two chief powers to emerge from the war—made 3) _____ difficult. By Mar., 1950, peace treaties had been signed with Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Finland; in 1951, the Allies (except the USSR) signed a treaty with Japan, and,	HOSTILE CRISES
	UNSETTLED

<p>in 1955, Austria was restored to 4) _____. Germany, however, remained divided. Despite the 5) _____ of the United Nations, the world remained politically unstable and only slowly recovered from the 6) _____ physical and moral 7) _____ wrought by the largest and most costly war in history. Soldiers and 8) _____ both had suffered in bombings that had wiped out entire cities. Modern methods of warfare — together with the attempt of Germany to exterminate entire religious and ethnic groups (particularly the Jews)—famines, and epidemics, had brought death to tens of millions and made as many more homeless. The suffering and 9) _____ of the war's victims were of proportions that passed the understanding of those who had been spared. The conventions of warfare had been 10) _____ on a large scale, and warfare itself was 11) _____ by the development and use of nuclear weapons.</p> <p>Political 12) _____ included the reduction of Britain and France to powers of lesser rank, the emergence of the Common Market, the independence of many former colonies in Asia and Africa, and, perhaps most important, the beginning of the cold war between the Western powers and the Communist-bloc nations.</p> <p>(http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/history/world-war-ii-aftermath-reckoning.html)</p>	<p>SOVEREIGN BEAR</p> <p>CALCULATE DEVASTATE CIVIL</p> <p>GRADE</p> <p>VIOLENCE REVOLUTION</p> <p>CONSEQUENTLY</p>
--	---

20. Translate into English.

<p style="text-align: center;">Капитуляция Японской империи.</p> <p>После капитуляции Германии в мае 1945 года союзники сосредоточили свое внимание на Японии. Военно-морской флот США успешно применял стратегию «бросков с острова на остров». Бомбардировщики В-29 осуществляли крупномасштабные бомбардировки с использованием взрывчатых веществ, зажигательных бомб и, наконец, двух самых мощных взрывных</p>

устройств, когда-либо применяемых в военных действиях: недавно разработанных атомных бомб, которые были сброшены на японские города Хиросиму и Нагасаки.

К июню 1945 года, после более 80 дней сражений, союзные силы захватили японский остров Окинава, но он достался им дорогой ценой: в результате боевых действий погибли более 150 тысяч солдат с обеих сторон, а также десятки тысяч гражданских. Одновременно с американскими атомными бомбардировками Советский Союз объявил войну Японии. Советская армия численностью более одного миллиона солдат вторглась в оккупированную Маньчжурию и быстро одержала победу над японской Квантунской армией. 15 августа 1945 года, через шесть дней после бомбардировки Нагасаки, Япония капитулировала. Вторая мировая война официально подошла к концу. (<http://pixanews.com/history/ii-mv-kapitulyaciya-yaponskoj-imperii.html>)

21. Write an abstract of the following article.



NUREMBERG TRIALS

The Major War Criminals' Trial: 1945-46

The best-known of the Nuremberg trials was the Trial of Major War Criminals, held from November 20, 1945, to October 1, 1946. The format of the trial was a mix of legal traditions: There were prosecutors and defense attorneys according to British and American law, but the decisions and sentences were imposed by a tribunal (panel of judges) rather than a single judge and a jury. The chief American prosecutor was Robert H. Jackson (1892-1954), an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Each of the four Allied powers supplied two judges – a main judge and an alternate.

Twenty-four individuals were indicted, along with six Nazi organizations determined to be criminal (such as the "Gestapo," or secret state police). One of the indicted men was deemed medically unfit to stand trial, while a second man killed himself before the trial began. Hitler and two of his top associates, Heinrich Himmler (1900-45) and Joseph Goebbels (1897-45), had each committed suicide in the spring of 1945 before they could be brought to trial. The defendants were allowed to choose their own lawyers, and the most common defense strategy was that the crimes defined in the London Charter were examples of ex post facto law; that is, they were laws that criminalized actions committed before the laws were drafted. Another defense was that the trial was a form of victor's justice – the Allies were applying a harsh standard to crimes committed by Germans and leniency to crimes committed by their own soldiers.

As the accused men and judges spoke four different languages, the trial saw the introduction of a technological innovation taken for granted today: instantaneous translation. IBM provided the technology and recruited men and women from international telephone exchanges to provide on-the-spot translations through headphones in English, French, German and Russian.

In the end, the international tribunal found all but three of the defendants guilty. Twelve were sentenced to death, one in absentia, and the rest were given prison sentences ranging from 10 years to life behind bars. Ten of the condemned were executed by hanging on October 16, 1946. Hermann Göring (1893-1946), Hitler's designated successor and head of the "Luftwaffe" (German air force), committed suicide the night before his execution with a cyanide capsule he had hidden in a jar of skin medication. (<http://www.history.com/topics/nuremberg-trials>)

22. Render the article.

Кому следует помнить негативные экономические последствия гонки вооружений?

Самой привлекательной фразой министра обороны США Роберта Гейтса на диалоге «Шангри-Ла» стала: несмотря на то, что Соединенные Штаты Америки вынуждены сокращать военные расходы одновременно с ведением войн в Афганистане и Ираке, США по-прежнему будут исполнять обязательства, данные своим азиатским союзникам. Данное высказывание Роберта Гейтса было сделано, очевидно, для того, чтобы развеять сомнения некоторых азиатских союзников в намерениях США в «возвращении в Азию».

После окончания Второй мировой войны, Соединенные Штаты постоянно оставались самой мощной военной силой на территории АТР. Несмотря на то, что экономика США находится в упадке, никто не сомневается в том, что на протяжении относительно длительного периода в будущем Соединенные Штаты по-прежнему будут занимать руководящее положение в военной сфере АТР. Однако, одновременно, встает ряд вопросов: каким образом США будут использовать «мягкую и твердую» силы, используя стратегию «возвращения в Азию», есть ли опасность возобновления гегемонии и возможность ее ловушки. Ключевым вопросом является: будут ли использовать США старые методы?!

Сегодняшняя Азия – уже не та слабая Азия, которая была разделена по итогам Второй мировой войны. Азия переживает небывалое в истории развитие, и стоит на пути сотрудничества. Силу, которую продемонстрировали развивающиеся азиатские рынки в ответ на финансовый кризис, превратила Азию в важный двигатель по восстановлению мировой экономики, изменила роль региона на международной арене.

Весы начали склоняться в сторону Азии. Участие США в делах региона в будущем не будет зависеть лишь от их глобальной стратегии, в большой степени Штаты будут вынуждены исходить от потребностей развития Азии, а именно от того, какие Соединенные Штаты нужны региону. Можно сказать, что в прошлом американская стратегия «создавала» Азию, в будущем развитие Азии будет «определять» стратегию США.

Развитие Соединенных Штатов все сильнее зависит от стремительно набирающей обороты Азии. Быстро развивающейся

Азии необходимы США, которые будут активно участвовать, и продвигать мирное развитие региона, а также Штаты, которые внесут больше вклада и создадут больше возможностей для взаимной выгоды и обоюдного выигрыша, и не будут сговариваться с третьей стороной против Азии.

В будущем США необходимо утвердить свою позицию в Азии, а также научиться сотрудничать с Китаем. Характерной особенностью развития Азии в 21 веке является мирное развитие Китая. КНР становится важной силой развития АТР, которая предоставляет для азиатских стран небывалые возможности достижения взаимной выгоды и обоюдного выигрыша.

Китай уже стал важной страной в Азии. Если относиться к КНР, как и прежде, то будет сделана стратегическая ошибка. США необходимо уважать коренные интересы Китая, а также осмотрительно решать вопросы, связанные с ними. Любые действия США, которые будут идти в ущерб интересам КНР, не только негативно скажутся на китайско-американских отношениях, но и нарушат региональную стабильность и безопасность, а также могут неблагоприятно повлиять на обстановку с совместным развитием в регионе.

Самым большим вызовом для США в Азии в будущем станет необходимость участия страны в азиатском сотрудничестве и развитии. США необходимо создать больше возможностей для процветания Азии, построения совместно с региональными странами системы безопасности, иначе влияние Штатов, которое опирается лишь на военную мощь, не сможет долго просуществовать.

В настоящее время высокопоставленные чиновники США выступают с предупреждением в адрес Китая, приводя в пример гонку вооружений между СССР и США и негативные экономические последствия в результате ее. КНР никогда не стремилась к гегемонии, поэтому этот урок необходимо помнить самим Соединенным Штатам. (<http://russian.people.com.cn/31520/7402110.html>)

MODULE 5: CIVIL WAR IN CHINA AND THE 2ND SINO- JAPANESE WAR

1. Describe political situation in China at the beginning of the XXth century?

2. Read and answer the following questions.

1. Read the text and list the events entailed by the war.
2. What for was Mikhail Borodin invited to China?
3. How do you estimate the establishment of the Whampoa Military Academy with Chiang Kai-shek as its head?

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA BACKGROUND

The collapse of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, left China under the control of several major and lesser **warlords**, in what is referred to as the Warlord era. To defeat the warlords who had seized control of much of Northern China since the collapse of the Qing Dynasty, the anti-monarchist and national unificationist Kuomintang party and its leader Sun Yat-sen sought the help of foreign powers. His efforts **to obtain aid** from the Western democracies were ignored, however, and in 1921 he turned to the Soviet Union. For political **expediency**, the Soviet leadership initiated a **dual policy** of support for both Sun and the newly established Communist Party of China. The Soviets hoped for Communist consolidation, but were prepared for either side to emerge victorious. Thus the struggle for power in China began between the Nationalists and the Communists.

In 1923, a joint statement by Sun and Soviet representative Adolph Joffe in Shanghai **pledged** Soviet assistance for China's national unification, and issued the Sun-Joffe Manifesto, **calling for** a unified and independent China, and arranged an alliance between the KMT and CCP. Soviet advisers, the most prominent of whom was an agent of the Comintern, Mikhail Borodin, began to arrive in China in 1923 to aid in the reorganization and consolidation of the KMT along the lines of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The CCP was under Comintern instructions to cooperate with

the KMT, and its members were encouraged to join the KMT while maintaining their CCP party identities, forming the First United Front between the two parties.

One major disadvantage that Sun Yat-sen suffered against the warlords was that he had no army, in an era when military power carried the most persuasion. In 1923, Sun Yat-sen sent Chiang Kai-shek, one of Sun's **lieutenants** from Tongmeng Hui days, for several months' military and political study in Moscow. After Chiang's return in late 1923, he participated in the establishment of the Whampoa Military Academy outside Guangzhou, which was the seat of government under the KMT-CCP alliance. In 1924, Chiang became head of the academy and began the **rise to prominence** that would make him Sun's **successor** as head of the KMT. The Soviets provided much studying material, organization, and munitions for the academy. The Soviets also provided many techniques on mass mobilization. With this dedicated "army of the party," Sun Yat-sen hoped to defeat the warlords militarily. Chiang Kai-shek was a **fervent** instructor and at the academy he built up the personal **allegiance** and brotherhood with his students and officers who would eventually form the core of his central army. Communists were also present in the academy, and many of them, including Zhou Enlai, were political commissars who **instilled the students with a sense of nationalist revolution**.

Communist members were allowed to join the KMT on an individual basis. The CCP was still small at the time, having a membership of 300 in 1922 and only 1,500 by 1925. The KMT in 1922 already was 150,000 strong. However, the "party within party" situation and the Soviet **meddling** in Chinese political affairs **irked** Chiang, causing him to begin **purging** the communists and KMT leftists from the party ranks, leading to Civil War. (<http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Chinese-Civil-War>)

3. Explain the words in bold.

4. Match the numbers to the letters to make word combinations.

1. seize control of	a. to prominence
2. to obtain	b. aid from
3. to initiate	c. the communists from the party
4. to pledge	d. much of Northern China
5. to call for	e. Chinese political affairs
6. to rise	f. a dual policy
7. to defeat	g. Soviet assistance
8. to instill sb	h. with a sense of nationalist

9. to meddle in	revolution
10. to purge	i. the warlords
	j. a unified and independent China

5. Use the word-combinations from the previous exercise to make sentences.

6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Чтобы нанести поражение военным диктаторам, захватившим власть в большей части Северного Китая, Куоминтанг искал помощи иностранных сил.
2. Из соображений политической выгоды советские лидеры предприняли двойственную политику и поддержали и Куоминтанг и недавно образовавшуюся коммунистическую партию Китая.
3. В 1923 совместное заявление Сунь Ятсена и советского представителя Адольфа Иоффе в Шанхае гарантировало помощь СССР в объединении Китая.
4. Манифест Иоффе-Сунь призывал к созданию единого и независимого Китая и позволил образовать союз между Куоминтанг и компартией Китая.
5. Сунь Ятсен имел один существенный недостаток по сравнению с военными диктаторами – в эпоху, когда военная мощь считалась наиболее убедительной, у него не было армии.
6. В 1924 Чан возглавил военную академию и начал своё восхождение, что сделало его приемником Сунь Ятсена в качестве главы Куоминтанг.
7. Чан Кайши был пылким руководителем и сумел организовать в академии братство студентов и офицеров, которые впоследствии образовали ядро его центральной армии.
8. Коммунисты также присутствовали в академии, и многие из них, включая Чжоу Эньлая, были политическими комиссарами, которые прививали студентам идею национальной революции.

7. Work with your partner, discuss the causes of the civil war in China and explain who originally had better chances to win the fight.

8. Several paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from paragraphs A – G the one which fits each gap. There is one letter you do not need to use.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION (1926 – 1928 AND KMT - CCP SPLIT)



Chiang-Kai-Shek

Just months after Sun Yat Sen's death in 1925, Chiang-Kai-Shek, as **commander-in-chief** of the National Revolutionary Army, set out on the long-delayed Northern Expedition against the northern warlords to unite China under KMT control. 1 _____ The Soviet Union, still hoping to prevent

a split between Chiang and the CCP, ordered Communist underground activities to **facilitate** the Northern Expedition, which was finally launched by Chiang from Guangzhou in July 1926.

In early 1927, the KMT-CCP **rivalry** led to a split in the revolutionary ranks. The CCP and the left wing of the KMT had decided to move the seat of the Nationalist government from Guangzhou to Wuhan, where Communist influence was strong. But Chiang and Li Zongren, whose armies defeated warlord Sun Chuanfang, moved eastward toward Jiangxi. **2** _____ The leftists rejected Chiang's demand and Chiang **denounced** the leftists for betraying Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People by taking orders from the Soviet Union. On March 30, 1927, the left wing of the Kuomintang reorganized the party and attempted to strip Chiang Kai-shek of his power and spread anti-Chiang propaganda.

On April 7, Chiang and several other Kuomintang leaders held a meeting arguing that communist activities were socially and economically **disruptive**, and must be undone for the national revolution to proceed. As a result of this, on April 12, Chiang **turned on** communists and unionists in Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Guangxi; the April 12 Incident purged the Kuomintang leftists by arresting and executing hundreds. **3** _____ There now were three capitals in China: the internationally recognized warlord regime in Beijing; the Communist and left-wing civilian-military regime at Wuhan; and the right-wing Kuomintang regime at Nanjing, which would remain the Nationalist capital for the next decade.

The Comintern cause appeared bankrupt. On May 22, Josef Stalin cabled the Wuhan group and urged them **to recruit** reliable commanders and organize an efficient army to fight against Chiang, against the advice of Borodin and Vasily Blyukher. They feared that such open challenge would irreversibly split the United Front. **4** _____ Unsuccessful attempts were made by Communists to take cities such as Nanchang, Changsha, Shantou, and Guangzhou, and an armed rural insurrection, known as the Autumn Harvest **Uprising**, was staged by peasants in Hunan Province. The insurrection was led by communist leader Mao Zedong.

In June 1927, the Soviet advisers were recalled and the CCP was at a **low ebb**. The Communists had been expelled from Wuhan by their left-wing KMT allies, who in turn were **toppled** by Chiang Kai-shek. **5** _____ The Nationalist government announced that in conformity with Sun Yat-sen's formula for the three stages of revolution: military unification, political **tutelage**, and constitutional democracy. China had reached the end of the first phase and would embark on the second, which would be under Kuomintang direction. (<http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Chinese-Civil-War>)

- A.** A new policy was instituted calling on the CCP to **foment armed insurrections** in both urban and rural areas in preparation for an expected rising tide of revolution.
- B.** By 1926, however, the KMT had divided into left and right wing **factions**, and the Communist bloc within it was also growing. In the March 1926 Zhongshan Warship Incident, after **thwarting an alleged kidnapping attempt** against him, Chiang **imposed restrictions** on CCP members' participation in the top KMT leadership and emerged as the pre-eminent Kuomintang leader.
- C.** Chiang wished to capture arsenals at Nanking and Shanghai, so he would not have to rely on the Hanyang Arsenal in **leftist-controlled** Wuhan. Chiang also demanded the capital be moved from Guangzhou to Nanchang, rather than to Wuhan.
- D.** The purge widened the **rift** between Chiang and Wang Jingwei's Wuhan government (a contest won by Chiang) and destroyed the urban base of the CCP. Chiang, **expelled** from the Wuhan Kuomintang for his actions, formed a rival government in Nanjing known as the Nanjing government.
- E.** The Kuomintang **resumed the campaign** against warlords and captured Beijing in June 1928, after which most of eastern China was under the Nanjing central government's control, and the Nanjing government received prompt international recognition as **the sole legitimate government** of China.

9. Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. What is Northern Expedition? What were its objectives?
2. What was the split among revolutionaries entailed by?
3. What were the reasons for the rift between Chiang and Wang Jingwei's Wuhan government to widen?
4. What role did Joseph Stalin play in the conflict?

10. Explain the words in bold.

11. Match figures to numbers to make word combinations.

1. to thwart
2. to impose
3. to facilitate

- a. government of China
- b. an alleged kidnapping attempt

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>4. to capture</p> <p>5. leftist-controlled</p> <p>6. to denounce the leftists</p> <p>7. to spread</p> <p>8. to turn on</p> <p>9. to purge the Kuomintang leftists</p> <p>10. to expel sb</p> <p>11. to widen</p> <p>12. to urge sb</p> <p>13. to foment</p> <p>14. to be at</p> <p>15. to resume</p> <p>16. the sole legitimate</p> | <p>c. restrictions</p> <p>d. the campaign</p> <p>e. the Northern Expedition</p> <p>f. arsenals</p> <p>g. a low ebb</p> <p>h. armed insurrections</p> <p>i. area</p> <p>j. to recruit reliable commanders</p> <p>k. for betraying</p> <p>l. the rift</p> <p>m. from the party</p> <p>n. anti -Chiang propaganda</p> <p>o. by arresting and executing</p> <p>p. communists and unionists</p> |
|--|--|

12. Use the word-combinations from previous exercise to make sentences.

13. Choose the correct answer.

1. The army _____ defeat at the hands of its enemy.
a) bore b) suffered c) supported d) tolerated
2. The defeated army was obliged to _____.
a) back away b) draw away c) retire d) retreat
3. There was a sudden _____ of anger in the general's eyes as he listened to the soldiers report.
a) fire b) flame c) flash d) shade
4. The encouraging news enabled the troops to go on _____ hope.
a) novel b) recurrent c) renewed d) renovated
5. All the information relating to the enemy officers was _____ alphabetically in large cabinets.
a) composed b) crammed c) filed d) gathered
6. General Brave was placed _____ command of the Western Army.
a) at b) in c) to d) with

7. The soldier _____ his gun at the enemy.
a) banged b) exploded c) fired d) shot
8. Private Daring felt proud when the general said: “You _____ a medal!”
a) deserve b) earn c) expect d) reserve
9. The sound of our voices was completely _____ by the roar of the artillery.
a) decreased b) drowned c) reduced d) scattered
10. Schick claimed _____ from military service as he was foreign national.
a) demobilization b) exception c) exemption
11. After two hours of hard fighting, the Northern Army won _____.
a) attack b) battle c) force d) war
12. The depleted column was barely able to _____ the enemy attack.
a) expel b) smash c) withhold d) withstand
13. The army claimed that during the invasion there was no _____ of life.
a) death b) killing c) loss d) murder
14. The memorials in the main square _____ the soldiers who lost their lives in the war.
a) celebrate b) commemorate c) recall d) remember
15. A feeling of tiredness almost _____ the soldiers on duty and he had to struggle hard to keep awake.
a) conquered b) defeated c) overcame d) put out

14. Use the information from the following site <http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Chinese-Civil-War> to answer the questions below.

1. Tell about the beginning of the “Ten Year's Civil War”.
2. What did Chiang Kai-shek undertake to withstand the spread of communism and the growing influence of the CCP? Describe his strategy.

3. How did the communists break out of the encirclement?

15. Match the words to the explanations.

1. underground
2. retreat
3. revolt
4. rebel
5. coup
6. to root out
7. encirclement
8. fortify
9. to finish off
10. reluctant
11. fervor
12. to annihilate
13. to recruit
14. undisputed

- a. To move away from a place or an enemy because you are in danger or you have been defeated
- b. A protest against authority, especially the of a government, often involving violence
- c. A person who fights against the government of the country
- d. To form a new army, team, etc. by persuading new people to join it
- e. Hesitating before doing sth because you do not want to do it or because you are not sure that it is the right thing to do
- f. To find the person or thing that is causing a problem and remove or get rid of them
- g. To defeat sb completely
- h. A sudden, illegal & often violent change of government
- i. A secret political organization, usually working against the government of a country
- j. When the army is being surrounded by the enemy's troops
- k. To strengthen a place against attack, especially by building high walls
- l. Very strong feeling about sth
- m. That everyone accepts or recognizes
- n. To destroy sb or sth, especially if it is badly injured.

16. Use the words from the previous exercise to fill in the gaps.

1. The army was forced to _____ after suffering heavy losses.
2. The militants had to _____ local peasants.
3. He finally gave a _____ smile.

4. The _____ was quickly suppressed by the army.
5. Armed _____ advanced towards the capital.
6. Chiang Kai-shek started purges to _____ the communists from Kuomintang.
7. "Williams points out that we could easily " _____ " Iran or Syria with nuclear weapons launched from submarines."
8. He seized power in a military _____ in 1981.
9. In addition, when Communist organizations were banned or suppressed, they naturally retreated _____, just as other persecuted groups like the early Christians have done.
10. With the assistance of other German forces, they broke out of _____ and succeeded in establishing a new front.
11. Like other parts of the country, Christian community celebrated Christmas with religious zeal and _____ in Peshawar on Tuesday, while tight security arrangements were made on the occasion.
12. Part of the answer to this question and the fact that Stalin did become the _____ Russian leader is indicative of his personality.
13. This is not a list of castles but of _____ cities that have a wall built around them.
14. "We are convinced that only revolution will _____ this regime", - said the rebels.

17. Use the information from the texts of the module and information from additional sources to tell about the Civil War in China. Remember to cover the following points: background of the war, course of the war, the leaders of the fight and aftermath of the war.

18. Read and answer the following questions.

1. Chiang Kai-shek was unwilling to ally with the Communists, wasn't he?
2. How was the truce achieved?
3. Was the alliance successful? Why?
4. Tell about the achievements of the Communists and KMT during the war.

SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR (1937 - 1945)

During the Japanese invasion and occupation of Manchuria, Chiang Kai-shek, who saw the Communists as a greater threat, refused to ally with

the Communists to fight against the Japanese. On December 12, 1936, Kuomintang Generals Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng kidnapped Chiang Kai-shek and forced him to a **truce** with the Communists. The incident became known as the Xi'an Incident. Both parties suspended fighting to form a Second United Front to focus their energies and fighting against the Japanese. In 1937, Japanese airplanes bombed Chinese cities and well-equipped troops **overran** north and coastal China.

The alliance that was created with the Communists was only and the Communists hardly ever engaged the Japanese in major battles but proved efficient in **guerrilla warfare**. The level of actual cooperation and coordination between the CCP and KMT during World War II was minimal. In the midst of the Second United Front, the Communists and the Kuomintang were still **vying** for territorial advantage in "Free China" (i.e. those areas not occupied by the Japanese or ruled by Japanese **puppet governments**). The situation **came to a head** in late 1940 and early 1941 when there were major **clashes** between the Communist and KMT forces. In December 1940, Chiang Kai-shek demanded that the CCP's New Fourth Army evacuate Anhui and Jiangsu Provinces. Under intense pressure, the New Fourth Army commanders **complied**, but they were **ambushed** by Nationalist troops and soundly defeated in January 1941. This clash, which would be known as the New Fourth Army Incident, weakened the CCP position in Central China and effectively ended any substantive cooperation between the Nationalists and the Communists and both sides concentrated on jockeying for position in the **inevitable** civil war.

In general, developments in the Second Sino-Japanese War were to the advantage of the Communists. Kuomintang's resistance to the Japanese proved costly to Chiang Kai-shek. The war against Japan greatly **sapped** the KMT's military resources, and Chiang's own central army was never to recover from the **devastating** losses it had sustained in the early stages of the war. In addition, in the last major Japanese offensive, Operation Ichigo of Fall 1944, the Japanese were able to maneuver far inland and destroy much of what remained of Chiang's material strength. In contrast, thanks to the brutal mass **retaliation policies** of the Imperial Japanese Armies, huge numbers of dispossessed villagers were able to be recruited to the Communist ranks. Although the guerrilla operations conducted by the Communists inside occupied China were of limited military value, they greatly heightened popular perception that the Communists were **at the vanguard** of the fight against the Japanese. By the end of the war, large portions of the peasant masses of occupied China were politically mobilized in support of the Communists; however, the Communists had a severe shortage of war material, including **small arms**.

(<http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Chinese-Civil-War>)

19. Explain the words in bold.

20. Fill in the missing words. Translate the words in bold and add them to your active vocabulary.

The origin of 1 _____ Second Sino-Japanese War can be traced 2 _____ the First Sino-Japanese War 3 _____ 1894-95, in which China, then under the Qing Dynasty, was defeated by Japan and was forced 4 _____ **cede** Taiwan to her, and to recognize the 'independence' of Korea 5 _____ the Treaty of Shimonoseki. The Qing Dynasty was 6 _____ **the brink** of collapse from internal **revolts** and foreign imperialism, 7 _____ Japan had emerged as a great power 8 _____ its effective measures of modernization. The Republic of China was founded in 1912, following the Xinhai Revolution 9 _____ **overthrew** the Qing Dynasty. However, the **nascent** Republic was even weaker 10 _____ its **predecessor** due 11 _____ the predominance of Chinese warlords. Unifying the nation and repelling imperialism seemed a very remote possibility. Some warlords even **aligned** themselves 12 _____ various foreign powers in 13 _____ effort to **wipe each other out**. For example, warlord Zhang Zuolin of Manchuria openly cooperated with the Japanese 14 _____ military and economic assistance.

21. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the words on the right.

THE RAPE OF NANKING	
<p>The Rape of Nanking refers to the violent 1937 - 1938 capture of China's capital city at that point, Nanking, by the Japanese. The Rape of Nanking is also called The Nanking Massacre, The Chinese Holocaust and The Forgotten Holocaust. The 1 _____ violence, including killing and raping, that occurred during this 2 _____ of the city of Nanking resulted in about 300,000 deaths of both Chinese 3 _____ and soldiers. Dead bodies and blood were said to be common sights on Nanking streets during The Forgotten Holocaust.</p> <p>In 1937, during the Second Sino-Japanese War, the Chinese army allowed the Japanese to invade and occupy Nanking, also known as Nanjing. Since the</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. horror2. take3. civil4. stab5. sell6. apology7. vary8. accuracy

Japanese could surpass Chinese military personnel, many Chinese civilians were injured or murdered. Rape, shooting, 4 _____, strangling and drowning were some of the violent acts that the Japanese army committed against the Chinese people during The Rape of Nanking.

The Rape of Nanking: The Forgotten Holocaust of World War II is the title of a 1997 5 _____ book written by the Chinese-American author, Iris Chang. In Chang's view, the Japanese government hasn't adequately 6 _____ for the violent taking of Nanking during the Chinese Holocaust. Chang's book is available in 7 _____ languages and is one of the earliest English language books about The Rape of Nanking. Although some critics claim Chang's book is 8 _____ in parts, many others praise the work. (<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-the-rape-of-nanking.htm>)

22. Translate the sentences into English.

1. 12 декабря 1936 года генералы Куоминтань похитили Чан Кайши и принудили его к перемирию с коммунистами.
2. Обе партии приостановили борьбу чтобы образовать второй объединенный фронт и объединить усилия в борьбе против Японии.
3. Союз с коммунистами существовал номинально и коммунисты крайне редко участвовали в крупных битвах, но эффективно действовали в партизанской войне.
4. На втором объединенном фронте коммунистическая партия и Куоминтань продолжали бороться за территориальное превосходство в «Свободном Китае».
5. Под сильным давлением командующие Новой Четвертой Армией были вынуждены уступить, но были внезапно атакованы войсками националистов и потерпели полное поражение в январе 1941.
6. Война с Японией истощила военные ресурсы Куоминтань, центральная армия Чан Кайши так и не оправилась от сокрушительных потерь, которые она понесла на ранних стадиях войны.
7. Несмотря на то, что партизанские операции, проводимые коммунистами в центральной части оккупированного Китая, имели

ограниченную военную ценность, они усилили веру в то, что коммунисты были в авангарде борьбы с Японией.

23. Read and answer the following questions.

1. What forced the Japanese to surrender?
2. Were there any military actions in China after the armistice was signed?
3. What was the role of the USSR in establishing the communist regime in China?
4. Tell about the terms of the treaty of Taipei.

CONCLUSION AND AFTERMATH OF THE SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR

End of Pacific War and surrender of Japanese troops in China.

On August 6, an American B-29 bomber dropped the first atomic bomb used in combat on Hiroshima. On August 9, the Soviet Union **renounced its non-aggression pact** with Japan and attacked the Japanese in Manchuria, fulfilling its Yalta Conference **pledge** to attack the Japanese within three months after the end of the war in Europe. The attack was made by three Soviet army groups.

In less than two weeks the Kwantung Army, which was the primary Japanese fighting force, consisting of over a million men but lacking in adequate **armor, artillery**, or air support had been destroyed by the Soviets. On August 9, a second atomic bomb was dropped by the United States on Nagasaki. Emperor Hirohito officially **capitulated** to the Allies on August 15, 1945, and the official surrender was signed aboard the battleship USS Missouri on September 2.

After Allied victory in the Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur ordered all Japanese forces within China (excluding Manchuria), Formosa and French Indo-China north of 16° **north latitude** to surrender to Chiang Kai-shek, and the Japanese troops in China formally surrendered on September 9, 1945.

Post war struggle and resumption of civil war.

In 1945 the nation of China **emerged from** the war nominally a great military power but economically weak and on the verge of **all-out civil war**. The economy was **sapped** by the military demands of a long costly war and internal **strife**, by **spiraling inflation**, and by corruption in the Nationalist government that included profiteering, speculation, and **hoarding**. Furthermore, as part of the Yalta agreement allowing a Soviet sphere of influence in Manchuria, Soviet Union **dismantled** and removed more than

half of the industrial equipment left there by the Japanese before handing over Manchuria to ROC. Large swathes of the prime farming areas had been ravaged by the fighting and there was starvation in the wake of the war. Many towns and cities were destroyed, and millions were rendered homeless by floods.

The problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction from the **ravages** of a protracted war were staggering, and the war left the Nationalists severely weakened and their policies left them unpopular. Meanwhile, the war strengthened the Communists both in popularity and as a viable fighting force. At Yan'an and elsewhere in the liberated areas, Mao Zedong was able to adapt Marxism-Leninism to Chinese conditions. He taught **party cadres** to lead the masses by living and working with them, eating their food, and thinking their thoughts. However, when this failed, more repressive forms of **coercion**, indoctrination and **ostracization** were also employed. The Red Army fostered an image of conducting guerrilla warfare in defense of the people. Communist troops adapted to changing wartime conditions and became a seasoned fighting force. With skillful organizational and propaganda work, the Communists increased party membership from 100,000 in 1937 to 1.2 million by 1945.

Mao also began to execute his plan to establish a new China by rapidly moving his forces from Yan'an and elsewhere to Manchuria. This opportunity was available to the CCP because although ROC representatives were not invited to Yalta, they had been consulted and had agreed to the Soviet invasion of Manchuria in the belief that the Soviet Union would deal only with the Nationalist government after the war. But the Soviet occupation of Manchuria was long enough to allow the CCP forces to move in en masse and arm themselves with the military hardware surrendered by the Japanese army, quickly establish control in the countryside and move into position to encircle the ROC government army in major cities of northeast China. Soon, all-out war broke out between the KMT and CCP, a war that would finally conclude with the Nationalists **banished** to Taiwan and the Communists **victorious** in mainland China.

Peace treaty and Taiwan

Taiwan and the Penghu Islands were sovereign territories of Japan put under the administrative control of the Republic of China government in 1945 by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The Republic of China proclaimed Taiwan **retrocession** day on October 25, 1945. But due to the unresolved Chinese Civil War, neither the newly established People's Republic of China in mainland China nor the Nationalist Republic of China that retreated to Taiwan was invited to sign the San Francisco Peace Treaty, as neither had shown full and complete **legal capacity** to enter into an

international legally binding agreement. Since China was not present, the Japanese only formally renounced the territorial sovereignty of Taiwan and Penghu islands without specifying to which country Japan relinquished the sovereignty, and the treaty was signed in 1951 and came into force in 1952.

In 1952, the Treaty of Taipei was signed separately between the Republic of China and Japan that basically followed the same guideline of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, not specifying which country has sovereignty over Taiwan. However, Article 10 of the treaty states that the Taiwanese people and the juridic person should be the people and the juridic person of the ROC. Both the People's Republic of China and Republic of China governments base their claims to Taiwan on the Japanese Instrument of Surrender which specifically accepted the Potsdam Declaration which refers to the Cairo Declaration. Disputes over the precise **de jure** sovereign of Taiwan persist to the present. On a de facto basis, sovereignty over Taiwan has been and continues to be **exercised** by the Republic of China. Japan's position has been to avoid commenting on Taiwan's status, maintaining that Japan renounced all claims to sovereignty over its former colonial possessions after World War II, including Taiwan. (<http://history.cultural-china.com/en/34H7545H12591.html>)

24. Explain the words in bold.

25. Match figures to numbers to make word combinations.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. to renounce | a. of all-out civil war |
| 2. to fulfill | b. on the Japanese Instrument of Surrender |
| 3. to lack in | c. to Chinese conditions |
| 4. to capitulate | d. legal capacity |
| 5. north of | e. Taiwan retrocession day |
| 6. to emerge | f. one's non-aggression pact |
| 7. on the verge | g. Yalta Conference pledge |
| 8. to adapt Marxism-Leninism | h. one's plan |
| 9. to foster | i. from the war |
| 10. to execute | j. adequate armor and artillery |
| 11. to proclaim | k. an image of |
| 12. to base their claims to Taiwan | l. 16° north latitude |
| 13. to show full and complete | m. to the Allies |

26. Use the words and collocations from Ex. 24, 25 to make up sentences.

27. Fill in the correct prepositions.

1. On August 9, the Soviet Union renounced its non-aggression pact _____ Japan and attacked the Japanese in Manchuria, fulfilling its Yalta Conference pledge to attack the Japanese _____ three months after the end of the war in Europe.
2. _____ less than two weeks the Kwantung Army, which was the primary Japanese fighting force, consisting _____ _____ a million men but lacking _____ adequate armor, artillery, or air support had been destroyed by the Soviets.
3. Emperor Hirohito officially capitulated _____ the Allies on August 15, 1945, and the official surrender was signed aboard the battleship USS Missouri _____ September 2.
4. In 1945 the nation of China emerged _____ the war nominally a great military power but economically weak and _____ the verge of all-out civil war.
5. Large swathes _____ the prime farming areas had been ravaged _____ the fighting and there was starvation _____ the wake of the war.
6. The Red Army fostered an image of conducting guerrilla warfare _____ defense of the people.
7. This opportunity was available _____ the CCP because although ROC representatives were not invited to Yalta, they had been consulted and had agreed _____ the Soviet invasion of Manchuria _____ the belief that the Soviet Union would deal only _____ the Nationalist government after the war.
8. . Soon, all-out war broke _____ between the KMT and CCP, a war that would finally conclude _____ the Nationalists banished _____ Taiwan and the Communists victorious _____ mainland China.
9. In 1952, the Treaty of Taipei was signed separately _____ the Republic of China and Japan that basically followed the same guideline _____ the San Francisco Peace Treaty, not specifying which country has sovereignty _____ Taiwan.
10. Disputes _____ the precise de jure sovereign _____ Taiwan persist to the present.
11. Japan's position has been to avoid commenting _____ Taiwan's status, maintaining that Japan renounced all claims _____ sovereignty to _____ its former colonial possessions after World War II, including Taiwan.

28. Use the texts from Ex. 18, 23 to prepare an oral report about the Second Sino-Japanese War.

29. Translate the following into Russian.

The **Chinese Civil War**, which lasted from April 1927 to May 1950, was a civil war in China between the Kuomintang (KMT or Chinese Nationalist Party) and the Chinese Communist Party (CPC). The war began in 1927, after the Northern Expedition. The war represented an ideological split between the Western-supported Nationalist KMT, and the Soviet-supported Communist CPC.

The civil war carried on intermittently until the looming Second Sino-Japanese War interrupted it, resulting in an organized and temporary Chinese resistance to the Japanese invasion. The Japanese assault and occupation of Eastern China was an opportunistic attack made possible by China's own state of internal turmoil. Japan's campaign was defeated in 1945, marking the end of World War II, and China's full-scale civil war resumed in 1946. Hostilities ended after 23 years in 1950, with an unofficial cessation of major hostilities, with the CPC controlling mainland China (including Hainan Island) and the KMT restricted to their remaining territories of Taiwan, Pescadores, and the several outlying Fujianese islands. To this day, no official armistice has ever been signed, although the two sides have close economic ties. (http://www.citizendia.org/Chinese_Civil_War)

30. Write an abstract of the following article.

SAN FRANCISCO PEACE TREATY

The *San Francisco Peace Treaty* was signed by Japan and the Allied powers shortly after the end of World War II. In September 1951, the victorious Allied powers held a peace conference with Japan in San Francisco. Initially, the United States had supported the Republic of China sending delegates to attend the conference, but this was deemed unacceptable by the Soviet Union and Britain (though they also rejected a proposal that the government of the People's Republic of China be allowed to represent China at the conference). The Allied powers signed what has since become known as the *Treaty of Peace with Japan*, the terms

of which stipulated that Japan was also required to sign peace treaties with those countries that had not attended the peace conference. In 1952, the United States arranged for the signing of the *Treaty of Peace with Japan and the Republic of China* (also known as the *Treaty of Taipei*), although Japan was still under the control of the Allied military forces at the time.

The terms of the *San Francisco Peace Treaty* dealt with all matters relating to the surrender of Japan. Article 2 stated: “Japan has renounced all right, title and claim to Taiwan (Formosa) and Penghu. As renouncing its claim to Taiwan could only be undertaken once, the *Treaty of Taipei* merely reiterated that in accordance with Article 2 of the *San Francisco Peace Treaty* Japan had already renounced all right, title and claim to Taiwan and Penghu. However, the San Francisco Peace Treaty failed to stipulate to which country Japan ceded Taiwan and Penghu. As a result, some of those who support Taiwan independence have long used this fact to insist that Taiwan’s status is in effect indeterminate (others argue that Taiwanese sovereignty belongs to the people of Taiwan). Even amongst those who maintain Taiwan belongs to the Republic of China (not the People’s Republic of China) there are academics who, from the perspective of international law ignore the *Cairo Declaration* and the *Potsdam Declaration*, preferring instead to focus on the San Francisco Peace Treaty to support the argument that the Republic of China controls Taiwan in accordance with the principle of “prior occupation,” and therefore Taiwanese sovereignty belongs to the ROC.

When the Japanese Diet deliberated the *Treaty of Taipei*, officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when asked questions as to the effective scope of the treaty clearly stated that signing the *Treaty of Taipei* in no way represented an acknowledgement on the part of Japan that Taiwan and Pengu belonged to the Republic of China. An article in the *Treaty of Taipei* also says the citizens of the Republic of China “should be considered as including all residents of Taiwan and Penghu and the descendents thereof who have Chinese nationality as a result of laws that have been or could be implemented in future by the Republic of China on Taiwan and Penghu.” On this basis some academics argue that in accordance with the terms of the *Treaty of Taipei* Taiwan already belongs to the Republic of China. (<http://taiwanpedia.culture.tw/en/content?ID=3883>)

31. Render the article.

КИТАЙ УКАЗАЛ ТАЙВАНЮ ЕГО МЕСТО

Отношения между КНР и Тайванем резко обострились. Причиной стал прозвучавший в субботу призыв тайваньского президента Чень Шуйбяня провести референдум о независимости острова. Вчера Пекин предупредил, что стремление к независимости ввергнет Тайвань в катастрофу. Китайские газеты сообщили, что армия КНР начинает подготовку к маневрам для отработки удара по тайваньской территории.

В субботу во время телемоста с Токио президент Тайваня Чень Шуйбянь (Chen Shui-bian) сделал самое резкое за два года своего правления заявление по поводу отношений с Пекином. Он сказал, что Тайвань и Китай являются двумя разными государствами. "Наш Тайвань – это не чья-то собственность. Это не чья-то провинция", – заявил он в пику звучащим с 1949 года утверждениям Пекина о том, что Тайвань является "мятежной провинцией" КНР. И подытожил: тайваньский народ должен сам определить путь своего дальнейшего развития, для чего следует провести референдум по вопросу о независимости.

Тайваньская оппозиция тут же обвинила президента Чень Шуйбяня в том, что он "потворствует безответственным и опасным политическим сдвигам". Его даже сравнили с ныне злейшим врагом Гоминьдана Ли Дэньхуэем (Lee Teng-hui), бывшим президентом Тайваня и бывшим лидером Гоминьдана, который в 1999 году, вопреки курсу своей партии на объединение с материковым Китаем (естественно, после того, как там победит демократия), вдруг заявил, что отношения между Тайванем и КНР являются "специальными межгосударственными отношениями".

Пытаясь объяснить, почему Чень Шуйбянь сделал свое резкое заявление, один из тайваньских аналитиков предположил: президент раздражен тем, что КНР отвергла все его призывы сесть за стол переговоров без предварительных условий (Пекин требует, чтобы Тайвань признал себя частью Китая). Действительно, Пекин избегает иметь дело с Чень Шуйбянем, зато всячески акцентирует свою готовность к диалогу с оппозицией. И не только потому, что Гоминьдан критикует "сепаратизм" Чень Шуйбяня, но и потому, что за Национальной партией стоит крупный капитал, уже инвестировавший в экономику КНР \$100 млрд и не собирающийся останавливаться на достигнутом. Президент в долгу не остается – на прошлой неделе он призвал тайваньских бизнесменов не слишком доверять КНР и инвестировать одновременно и в другие страны. А чуть раньше предупредил, что, если Пекин не согласится на переговоры, Тайвань сам выберет свою дорогу. Это было воспринято во всем мире как прозрачная угроза объявить независимость.

По мнению аналитиков, смелость Чень Шуйбяня объясняется просто. Китаю предстоит смена политических элит – в ближайшем будущем Цзян Цзэминь (Jiang Zemin) оставит пост секретаря компартии Китая и председателя КНР. В этот момент, решил тайваньский президент, Пекин не пойдет на решительные меры по отношению к мятежному острову. Пока КНР ограничилась лишь словесными внушениями. Пекин обвинил Чень Шуйбяня в попытках "расколоть Китай", предупредив, что стремление к независимости "окажет негативное влияние на экономику Тайваня, повредит основным интересам населения острова и ввергнет Тайвань в катастрофу".

"Мы со всей серьезностью призываем Тайвань немедленно остановить коня на краю пропасти и прекратить сепаратистскую деятельность", – заявил Пекин, добавив, что "не допустит независимости Тайваня".

Страсти попыталась успокоить председатель тайваньского правительственного комитета по делам материка Цай Инвэнь (Tsai Ing-wen), объявившая вчера, что последние заявления Чень Шуйбяня не означают смены курса в отношениях с КНР и не приведут к свертыванию двусторонних торгово-экономических связей. Тайваньский рынок акций ей не поверил, упав на 5,8%.

Пекин тоже не поверил. В понедельник China Daily в своем сянганском издании со ссылкой на "военные источники" сообщила, что в середине августа КНР проведет крупные военные учения в зоне Тайваньского пролива, в ходе которых китайская военная триада – ВВС, ВМС и сухопутные силы – будет отрабатывать захват территории Тайваня. (<http://pismo-vlasti.ru/ar203-page2.html>)

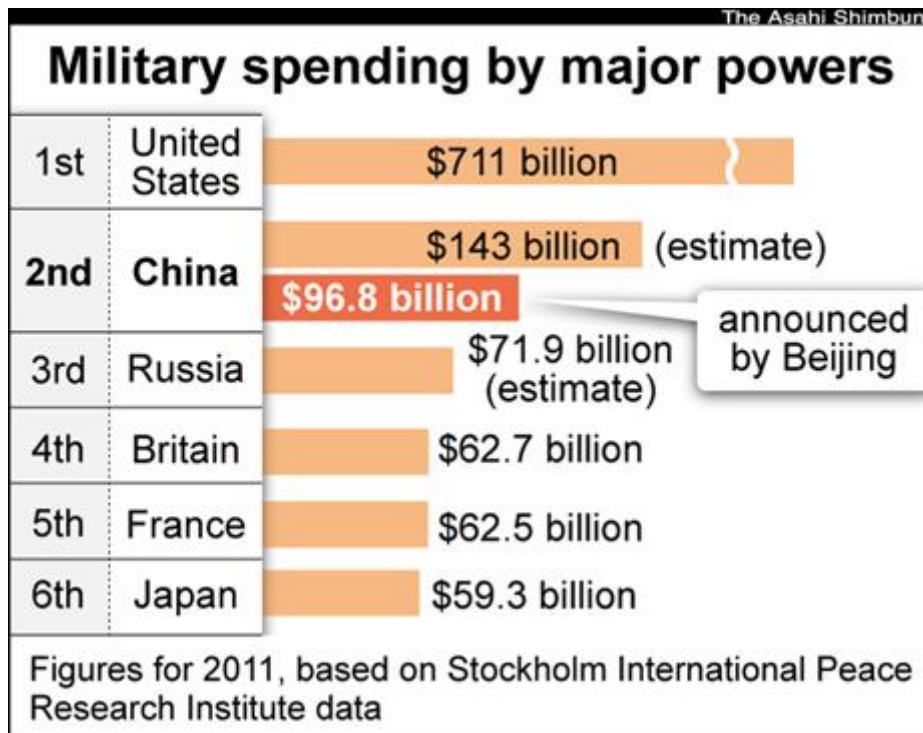
MODULE 6: NATIONAL SECURITY OF CHINA, JAPAN, NORTH KOREA AND SOUTH KOREA

- 1. What does the term “national security” mean?**
- 2. Read the text and answer the following questions.**
 1. What does the abbreviation PLA stand for?
 2. How does the PLA correlate with Central Military Commission?
 3. How would you estimate the Chinese active-duty forces of 2004?
 4. Decrypt the abbreviations SCO, NATO. What are their responsibilities?
 5. What kinds of military forces do you know?

CHINA: NATIONAL SECURITY

Armed Forces Overview: The armed forces of China are officially and collectively known as the People’s Liberation Army (PLA). The ground forces are referred to simply as the PLA, but the navy is called the PLA Navy and the air force is known as the PLA Air Force. The PLA’s independent strategic missile forces are often referred to as the PLA Second Artillery Corps. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Military Commission sets policy for the PLA. The commission, which is chaired by China’s president, Hu Jintao, has three vice chairmen, each a general in the PLA ground forces, and seven members representing various components of the PLA. Operational control is administered dually by the CCP Central Military Commission and the State Central Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense. PLA headquarters is organized into the General Staff Department, General Political Department, General Logistics Department, and General Armaments Department. In 2004 active-duty forces totaled 2.2 million. Of these, an estimated 1.7 million are in the ground forces, 250,000 in the navy (including 26,000 naval aviation, 10,000 marines, and 28,000 coastal defense forces), an estimated 400,000 to 420,000 in the air force, and between 90,000 and 100,000 in the strategic missiles forces. There are an estimated 500,000 to 600,000 reservists and an estimated 1.5 million paramilitary forces in the People’s Armed Police.

The Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China is constitutionally different from the Central Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party. According to Article 93 of the state constitution, the state Central Military Commission "directs the armed forces of the country and is composed of a chairman (currently Hu Jintao since June 2004), vice chairmen, and members, with terms running concurrently with the National People's Congress. The commission is responsible to the NPC and its Standing Committee.



Foreign Military Relations: China sold US\$800 million worth of arms and military equipment to a variety of nations in 2002, making it the world's fifth largest arms supplier after the United States, United Kingdom, Russia, and France. Among its principal clients have been Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Pakistan, and Yemen. China also provides military assistance to other countries, such as Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, and Vanuatu. The China North Industries Group Corporation (CNGC, often called NORINCO), China's main defense producer, has some 100 joint ventures and more than 80 overseas offices and branches in 30 countries and regions involved in military and dual-use technology production and sales. China is also a major arms buyer, mostly naval and air force equipment from Russia. In 2004 China gave unprecedented access to senior foreign military officers at a PLA military demonstration in Henan Province. Officers from 15 Asian nations and Russia were present.

China is a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), a joint effort with Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The SCO was established as the Shanghai Five when the partners signed agreements on strengthening mutual trust in military fields in border areas in 1996 and on mutual reduction of military forces in border areas in 1997. After the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States and the entry of U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces into Central Asia, the SCO was formed and members began to hold joint counter terrorism military exercises. In 2004 the SCO initiated a regional antiterrorism structure to crack down on various transnational terrorist and criminal activities. China also has held joint naval and counterterrorism exercises with Pakistan. The naval exercise occurred in the East China Sea and was the first such drill with a foreign counterpart, as Chinese sources put it, “in a non-traditional security field.” The antiterrorism exercise, which was held in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, involved border guards from both sides.

3. Find the words in the text above and guess phrases.

- Nieorgf rrectptauon
- Silimse cesorf
- Ckarc wodn
- Rnugdo cesorf
- Noitj rouncet rorismret latimiry resesiexc

4. Read the quotations and express your opinions in small groups. How would you identify each statement? Support your ideas with the examples.

a. The direct use of force is such a poor solution to any problem, it is generally employed only by small children and large nations. ~David Friedman.

b. Give me the money that has been spent in war and I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens will be proud. I will build a schoolhouse in every valley over the whole earth. I will crown every hillside with a place of worship consecrated to peace. ~Charles Sumner.

c. A soldier will fight long and hard for a bit of colored ribbon. ~Napoleon.

d. All wars are follies, very expensive and very mischievous ones. In my opinion, there never was a good war or a bad peace. When will mankind be

convinced and agree to settle their difficulties by arbitration? ~Benjamin Franklin.

5. Make two teams. Read these extracts below. Retell what you have read to the opposite teams, then make 3-4 questions, based on the facts that you mentioned in your reports.

<p>Group 1. External Threat: While recognizing the problems of territorial disputes with its neighbors and the dangers of periodic tensions on the Korean Peninsula and across the Taiwan Strait, the main threat perceived by China is from the United States. Beijing sees the United States as maintaining its Cold War policy toward China and the Asia-Pacific region and stressing ideological differences and how they relate to security issues that cause concern in the region. Washington's attitude, in turn, intensifies tension and leads to turmoil. Post-Soviet Russia is fairly benign in China's view, and relations have improved significantly from the days of border conflicts and high-level tension. Concerns about the remilitarization of Japan also come to the fore on occasion. Transnational crime, terrorism, separatism, and contradictions among nations all contribute to security concerns for China.</p>	<p>Group 2. Defense Budget: The defense budget for 2003 was estimated at US\$22.4 billion. Defense expenditures for 2002 were estimated at US\$48.4 billion but probably rose as high as US\$51 billion when considering nondefense budget items that supported the defense establishment. At US\$48.4 billion, China's defense expenditures were a distant second in the world after the United States and just ahead of Russia, representing US\$37 per capita or 4.1 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2002. Estimates for 2003 showed an increase to US\$60 billion in defense expenditures, representing between 3.5 and 5 percent of GDP.</p>
<p>Group 1. Major Military Units: The PLA ground forces are organized into 7 military regions (Shenyang in the northeast, Beijing in the north, Lanzhou in the west, Chengdu in the southwest, Guangzhou in the south, Jinan in central China, and Nanjing in</p>	<p>Group 2. Major Military Equipment: The PLA's major ground forces equipment includes an estimated 7,000 main battle tanks, 1,200 light tanks, 5,000 armored personnel carriers, 14,000 pieces of towed artillery, 1,700</p>

the east), 28 provincial military districts, 4 garrison commands (coinciding with the centrally administered municipalities of Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Chongqing), and 21 integrated group armies. The group armies have strengths between 30,000 and 65,000 troops. Each group army typically has two or three infantry divisions, one armored division or brigade, one artillery division or brigade, one joint surface-to-air missile or antiaircraft artillery brigade or just an antiaircraft artillery brigade.

The PLA Navy is organized into North Sea (headquartered at Qingdao, Shandong Province), East Sea (headquartered at Ningbo, Zhejiang Province), and South Sea (headquartered at Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province) fleets. Each fleet has destroyer, submarine, and coastal patrol flotillas, as well as naval air stations and possibly amphibious flotillas. There are numerous major naval bases: the North Sea Fleet has 7, the East Sea Fleet 8, and the South Sea Fleet 16.

The PLA Air Force has 5 air corps and 32 air divisions. The major air force headquarters coincide with the seven military regions. The air force has more than 140 air bases and airfields, including ready access to China's major regional and international airports.

The strategic missile forces, or Second Artillery Corps, are organized into six missile divisions based in the military regions, with the central

pieces of self-propelled artillery, 2,400 multiple-rocket launchers, 7,700 air defense guns, 6,500 antitank guided weapons, and unspecified numbers of mortars, surface-to-surface and surface-to-air **missiles**, recoilless rifles, rocket launchers, and antitank guns. The ground forces also have an estimated 321 helicopters and an unspecified number of unmanned air vehicles and surveillance aircraft.

Among its principal combatant ships, the navy has 68 submarines (many of which are slated for decommissioning in the mid-2000s). One is a Xia class submarine-launched ballistic missile (SSBN) force strategic-capability submarine. There are plans for more advanced SSBNs by the end of the decade. The navy also has an estimated 21 destroyers and 42 frigates, as well as 368 fast-attack craft, 39 mine warfare ships, 10 hovercraft, 6 troop transports, 19 landing-ship/tank ships, 37 medium landing ships, 45 utility landing craft, 10 air-cushioned landing craft, 163 support and miscellaneous craft, 8 submarine support ships, 4 salvage and repair ships, 29 supply ships, 1 multirole aviation ship, and about 700 land-based combat aircraft and 45 armed helicopters. China also has plans to launch a 40,000-ton aircraft carrier by 2010.

The PLA Air Force has some 1,900 combat aircraft, including armed

<p>headquarters at Qinghe, north of Beijing. There also are training and testing bases. The six operational bases had between 21 and 23 launch brigades in 2004.</p>	<p>helicopters. The inventory includes 180 bombers, more than 950 fighters and 838 ground attack fighters, an estimated 290 reconnaissance/electronic intelligence aircraft, an estimated 513 transports, an estimated 170 helicopters, some 200 training aircraft, and an unmanned aerial vehicle. Weapons include air-to-air missiles and ground-based air defense artillery using surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft artillery.</p>
<p>Group 1. Paramilitary Forces: The principal paramilitary organization is the People's Armed Police Force. There are militia forces of indeterminate strength under the control of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Once a critical part of Mao Zedong's "people's war" strategy, militia units are no longer an essential part of China's military and have mostly disbanded.</p>	<p>Group 2. Military Service: There is selective conscription of two years for all the services starting at age 18 for males. In 2004 there were some 136,000 women in the armed forces.</p>

6. In pairs translate the text sentence by sentence to each other. What is the main idea of the text? Paraphrase the text.

Through 60-years of development, the surface force of the PLA Navy has transformed into a maritime force with various kinds of vessels, including destroyers, frigates, and torpedo boats. It also has a strong ability to work with air and land forces. Now, let's take a look at its birth and growth.

The Chinese Navy was founded in 1949, with two fleets made up of 20 poorly-equipped vessels. Four years later, China bought four advanced ships from the Soviet Union. For the next 20 years, they became the Chinese navy's most powerful surface ships.

The 1970s saw the navy make a big step forward from importing and imitating other countries' ships to designing and producing vessels on its

own. China has developed three generations of home-produced surface ships since then. The "Ji Nan" of the North Sea Fleet marked the first generation. During its 36-year service, it has conducted more than 14-hundred arming exercises, including equipping missiles, artilleries, and battle command system.

In the 1990s, the second generation of home-produced destroyers made their debut, representing a modernized ship with missile-launching capacity, "Ha Er" and its sister ship "Qing Dao."

The joint military exercises between Russia and China in 2005 marked the third generation of missile destroyers becoming the backbone of Chinese navy forces.

Since then, China's navy force has entered an era of rapid-expansion. The navy is now well-armed with escort ships, speedboats, gunboats, minesweepers and supply ships. The surface fleet has transformed into a force with a strong capacity for transporting army divisions, patrolling, sweeping for mines, and rescuing and escorting. China's navy is now armed with hundreds of combat vessels of class three and above, with a tonnage of five times that of 30 years ago. The naval forces have also completed hundreds of military exercises, cruises, scientific research projects and overseas visits. (<http://www.cctv.com>)

7. Read the text and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word. Fill in the gaps with the words from the table.

diplomatic	participant	autonomous	peacekeeping	riot
observers	nation	deployed	unit	various

Military Forces Abroad: In 2004 China 1_____95 2_____ police officers as part of a 125-member 3_____ to Haiti for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), a 4_____ with which Beijing does not have 5_____ relations. As of that time, China had deployed 297 peacekeepers to five other nations, including East Timor, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Liberia, Afghanistan, and the 6_____ province of Kosovo in Serbia and Montenegro.

China also has sent 7_____ 8_____ to Ethiopia and Eritrea, 9_____ Middle Eastern countries, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, and Western Sahara. It is a formal 10_____ in the UN Mission for

the Referendum in Western Sahara, UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UN Mission in Sierra Leone, UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and UN Mission in Liberia.

8. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the words on the right.

<p>Police and Internal Security: The security apparatus is made up of the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Public Security, the People’s Armed Police, the People’s Liberation Army (PLA), and the state 1_____, procuratorial, and penal systems. The Ministry of Public Security 2_____ all domestic police activity in China, including the People’s Armed Police Force. The ministry is responsible for police operations and prisons, and has 3_____ departments for internal political, economic, and 4_____ security. Its lowest organizational units are public security stations, which maintain close day-to-day contact with the public. The People’s Armed Police Force, with its 5_____ total strength of 1.5 million personnel, is organized into 45 6_____.</p> <p>These include internal security police, border defense personnel, guards for government buildings and embassies, and police communications specialists.</p> <p>The Ministry of State Security was established in 1983 to 7_____ “the security of the state through effective measures against enemy agents, spies, and counterrevolutionary activities designed to sabotage or overthrow China’s socialist system.” The ministry is guided by a series of laws 8_____ in 1993, 1994, and 1997 that 9_____ the so-called counterrevolutionary 10_____ statutes. The ministry’s operations include intelligence collection, both domestic and foreign. Arrests on charges of 11_____ state secrets, subversion, and common crimes have been used by authorities to suppress political dissent and social 12_____.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. judge 2. to see 3. dedicatory 4. communicative 5. estimation 6. to divide 7. sure 8. to act 9. to replace 10. criminal 11. to reveal 12. advocate
--	---

9. Translate from Russian into English.

Атомная подлодка и ракетный крейсер столкнулись у берегов США

08:2014.10.2012

МОСКВА, 14 окт - РИА Новости. Атомная подводная лодка Montpelier и ракетный крейсер San Jacinto Военно-морских сил США столкнулись у восточного побережья страны, сообщает в воскресенье сайт телеканала NBC со ссылкой на министерство обороны Соединенных Штатов.

По данным представителей Пентагона, столкновение произошло во время плановых учений около 15.30 субботы по местному времени (23.30 мск). В результате столкновения никто из тех, кто находился на борту кораблей, не пострадал. Сами корабли также не получили серьезных повреждений и продолжили выполнять поставленные задачи в обычном режиме.

Проводится расследование причин столкновения, отмечает NBC.

Многоцелевая атомная подводная лодка Montpelier типа "Лос-Анджелес" была построена в 1991 году.

Атомный крейсер San Jacinto, оснащенный противоракетной системой "Иджис", состоит на вооружении ВМС США с 1988 года.

(<http://ria.ru/world/20121014/773729123.html#ixzz29cNM36Z6>)

10. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. How did aftermath of the Second World War influence Japan? Do you know anything about Mutual Security Assistance Pact?
2. What was Japan's attitude to the policy of possession of nuclear weapons? Have ever heard about "three non-nuclear principles"?

JAPAN AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Deprived of any military capability after 1945, the nation had only occupation forces and a few domestic police on which to rely for security. Rising Cold War tensions in Europe and Asia, coupled with leftist-inspired strikes and demonstrations in Japan, prompted some conservative leaders to question the **unilateral** renunciation of all military capability. These sentiments were intensified in 1950 when most occupation troops were transferred to the Korean War (1950-53) theater, leaving Japan **virtually**

helpless to counter internal disruption and subversion, and very much aware of the need to enter into a mutual defense relationship with the United States to guarantee the nation's external security. Encouraged by the occupation authorities, the Japanese government in July 1950 authorized the establishment of the National Police Reserve, consisting of 75,000 men equipped with light infantry weapons.

Under the terms of the Mutual Security Assistance Pact, **ratified** in 1952 along with the peace treaty Japan had signed with the United States and other countries, United States forces stationed in Japan were to deal with external aggression against Japan while Japanese forces, both ground and **maritime**, would deal with internal threats and natural disasters. Accordingly, in mid 1952 the National Police Reserve was expanded to 110,000 men and named the National Safety Force. The Coastal Safety Force, which had been organized in 1950 as a waterborne counterpart to the National Police Reserve, was transferred with it to the National Safety Agency to constitute an **embryonic** navy (see Military Relations with the United States , this ch.).

As Japan perceived a growing external threat without adequate forces to **counter** it, the National Safety Force underwent further development that **entailed** difficult political problems. The war renunciation clause of the constitution was the basis for strong political objections to any sort of force other than conventional police. In 1954, however, separate land, sea, and air forces for purely defensive purposes were created, subject to the Office of the Prime Minister (see The Cabinet and Ministries , ch. 6).

To avoid the appearance of a revival of militarism, Japan's leaders emphasized constitutional guarantees of civilian control of the government and armed forces and used nonmilitary terms for the organization and functions of the forces. The overall organization was called the Defense Agency rather than the Ministry of Defense. The armed forces were **designated** the Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF), the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF), and the Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF), instead of the army, navy, and air force.

Although possession of nuclear weapons is not forbidden in the constitution, Japan, as the only nation to experience the **devastation** of atomic attack, early expressed its **abhorrence** of nuclear arms and determined never to **acquire** them. The Basic Atomic Energy Law of 1956 limits research, development, and utilization of nuclear power to peaceful uses, and beginning in 1956, national policy has embodied "three non-nuclear principles" forbidding the nation to possess or manufacture nuclear weapons or to allow them to be introduced into the nation. In 1976 Japan ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (adopted by the United

Nations Security Council in 1968) and reiterated its intention never to "develop, use, or allow the transportation of nuclear weapons through its territory."

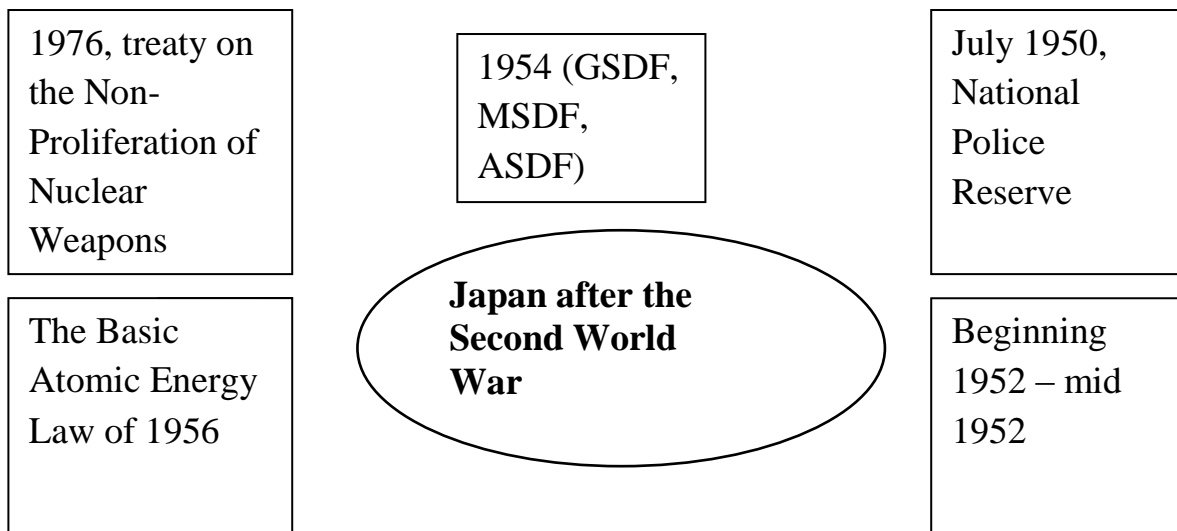
(http://www.photius.com/countries/japan/national_security/japan_national_security_early_development.html)

11. Skim the text “Japan after the Second World War” again, then match the words from the columns to make phrases.

1. nuclear
2. unilateral
3. to counter
4. to reiterate
5. defensive
6. waterborne
7. atomic
8. to entail
9. armed
10. to constitute
11. peace

- A counterpart
- B intention
- C attack
- D treaty
- E disruption
- F forces
- G navy
- H power
- I purposes
- J renunciation
- K problem

12. Look at this diagram – the important dates after the Second World War for Japan, then retell to the class about these figures, what happened.



13. Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. to deprive of | a) диверсия |
| 2. subversion | b) разрушение, раскол |
| 3. renunciation | c) отнимать |
| 4. devastation | d) противостоять |
| 5. to counter | e) подтверждать, повторять |
| 6. abhorrence | f) ненависть, омерзение |
| 7. to entail | g) повлечь за собой |
| 8. to reiterate | h) отказ |
| 9. disruption | i) опустошение, разруха |

14. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the words on the right.

<p>After <u>World War II</u> had ended, Japan was devastated. All the large <u>cities</u> (with the exception of <u>Kyoto</u>), the 1_____ and the <u>transportation</u> 2_____ were severely damaged. A severe shortage of food continued for several years. The 3_____ of Japan by the Allied Powers started in August 1945 and ended in April 1952. General MacArthur was its first Supreme Commander. The whole operation was 4_____ carried out by the United States.</p> <p>A new <u>constitution</u> went into effect in 1947: The 5_____ lost all political and military power, and was 6_____ made the symbol of the state. Universal 7_____ was introduced and human rights were 8_____. Japan was also forbidden to ever lead a war again or to maintain an army.</p> <p>Furthermore, <u>Shinto</u> and the state were clearly separated. MacArthur also intended to break up power concentrations by 9_____ the Zaibatsu and other large companies, and by 10_____ the education system and the police. In a land reform, concentrations in land ownership were removed. 11_____ during the first half of the occupation, Japan's media was subject to a 12 _____ censorship of any anti-American statements and controversial topics such as the race issue.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. industrial 2. netting 3. occupy 4. mainland 5. to empire 6. solecism 7. suffragism 8. guaranty 9. to solve 10. decentralized 11. special 12. rigour
---	---

15. Read the following article and choose the most suitable sentence from the list (A-H) for each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

HOW JAPAN SEES ITS MILITARY

By John W. Traphagan

August 17, 2012

(The following is a guest editor's entry by Dr. John W. Traphagan, University of Texas at Austin)

Recently renewed concerns in Beijing, Seoul, and elsewhere about Japan's military strategy for the future following the publication of the country's most recent white paper on defense point out an interesting disconnect in how Japan is perceived when it comes to its military. While, as noted in *the Diplomat*, there have been incremental changes in the Japanese defense policy for some time, what is often lost in the discussion—particularly in places like China and Korea—is how the Japanese public perceive of their own military and its defensive capabilities. [1_____]

Over many years of conducting research in Japan and talking with Japanese living in the U.S., I have made it a point to ask a simple question: Do you know where Japan ranks internationally in terms of defense spending? Most of the people with whom I've spoken do not have an answer to this question, but the assumption is that Japan must rank very low. When I explain that Japan is typically one of the top ten defense spenders in the world, the response is usually one of considerable surprise and even some doubt that I have my facts right.

The first response to this by non-Japanese might be that the people with whom I've spoken are rather naïve about Japan's military, and there is certainly some truth to this. [2 _____] In fact, usually when I intentionally use the word "*guntai*" to describe Japan's military, I am immediately corrected that the term should be "*jietai*". The U.S., as I have been often told, has a *guntai* or military force; Japan, by contrast, has a *jietai* or self-defense force.

This distinction is not trivial because Japanese people see their own military as an entirely defensive force and, in terms of its international activities, a force that is focused on helping people in other countries but not on fighting wars.[3_____] It is difficult to imagine a recruitment poster or commercial in Japan presenting members of the SDF as warriors,

which is a typical approach for the U.S. Army or Marines, because the notion of the SDF as a group of warriors does not sit well with the Japanese public and they do not perceive of their military forces as warriors, rather they are defenders and helpers.

When the U.S. imposed Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution—through which the Japanese renounced both war and the maintenance of a military—on the Japanese government following World War II, Japanese politicians were less than enthusiastic. But they didn't have any real choice in the matter. [4_____] This, in turn, (ironically and rather hypocritically) led the U.S. government to pressure the Japanese to re-arm and join the U.S. in a military alliance. The Japanese government willingly cooperated and has progressively interpreted itself about as far from Article 9 as possible over the past fifty years, to the point that the passage renouncing maintenance of a military in that article is now largely meaningless.

Nonetheless, how the Japanese public responded to Article 9 is quite a different matter. In fact, most Japanese take the idea that their country renounced war and lacks a true military quite seriously. And there is a strong sense that the Self Defense Forces represent an entirely defensive organization not designed to make war offensively, but to defend the Japanese archipelago. Participation in UN peacekeeping operations in the 1990s generated considerable debate within Japan over the extent to which (or even whether or not) Japan should be involved given the interpretations of Article 9 that had been in place up to that time. [5_____]

In short, while the Japanese government has tried to cautiously distance itself from a rigid interpretation of Article 9 for several decades, the Japanese public have embraced the notion that Japan is a country that has renounced war and does not maintain a military; instead, from many people's perspectives it maintains a force similar to the U.S. Coast Guard and nothing more than that.[6_____] It is perceived as something that contributes to defining who the Japanese are collectively as a nation.

[7 _____] While Japan certainly has the capacity to design and deliver nuclear weapons, the general public has little stomach for nuclear weapons and is, in fact, highly sensitive to the potential horror of nuclear warfare—perhaps more so than any other population on earth. Those who argue that the Japanese government desires nuclear weapons should be reminded that Japan remains the only country to have experienced nuclear warfare first-hand; and memories of that experience have resurfaced following the nuclear disaster in Fukushima.

Whether one agrees or disagrees with the perceptions that Japanese have of their own military, the fact remains that most Japanese do not see the SDF as a military force per se, nor are they comfortable with it becoming an

offensive military force in the future. Analysts in China and Korea (and elsewhere) concerned with a more conservative Japanese military policy need to recognize that the Japanese public remains wary of a military that moves beyond the scope of self-defense and is deeply resistant to the notion of a nuclear-armed Japan. Were it to become public knowledge that the Japanese government was intent upon becoming a nuclear power, it is difficult to imagine the leaders pushing for that goal staying in power for very long. (<http://thediplomat.com/the-editor/2012/08/17/how-japan-sees-its-military/>)

- A. But these reactions also point to the fact that most Japanese have a different conceptualization of their military than do citizens in many other countries, even other democracies.
- B. It was difficult to rationalize how sending Japanese defense personnel overseas and into war-torn areas, including participation in the Gulf War, was aligned with the notion that the Japanese military was intended as a purely defensive force.
- C. It was not terribly long before the U.S. concluded Japan would embrace democracy and, thus, not present a military threat in the future.
- D. When it comes to nuclear weapons, it is very difficult to imagine a Japanese public that would tolerate a government intent upon overtly developing or deploying this technology.
- E. The Article 9 of the constitution of the Japanese people can be corrected in order to coop-up to the needed change of the environment and generation, the Japanese citizen and its government.
- F. Awareness of these public perceptions is particularly important when some more extreme critics are stating that Japan desires to develop nuclear weapons.
- G. Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution in many respects is deeply culturally embedded in a way not unlike the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution.
- H. In recruiting advertisements, the Self- Defense Forces typically represent their activities as providing medical assistance or engaging in rescue operations both domestically and overseas.

16. Skim the text “How Japan Sees its Military” again, then match the words from the columns to make phrases.

1. to resurface	A changes
2. peacekeeping	B debate
3. nuclear	C technology
4. to renounce	D interpretation
5. military	E warfare
6. to deploy	F the notion
7. incremental	G alliance
8. considerable	H war
9. to develop	I operations
10. rigid	J disaster
11. to embrace	K overtly

17. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Япония привержена атомной энергетике: в стране действует больше ядерных реакторов, чем в любом другом государстве кроме США и Франции.
2. Японское общество привыкло безоговорочно верить своим инженерам, которые научились строить сейсмоустойчивые небоскребы, дороги, мосты и дамбы.
3. Самый серьезный инцидент произошел в Японии в марте 2004 года на ядерном комплексе в Михаме на западном побережье страны: пять человек погибли, когда обжигающий пар вырвался из поврежденной трубы. Эту трубу не проверяли на протяжении восьми лет перед трагедией.
4. Сторонники развития ядерных программ мирного характера говорят об очень небольшом количестве инцидентов по всему миру с учетом того, сколько ядерных объектов функционирует по всему миру вот уже на протяжении полувека.

18. Use the information from BBC News Asia website <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-17175834> , work in groups and present information on the following topics:

- Japan's contradictory military might (beginning)
- Public approval
- Naval strength
- Changing operations,

- Politically important'.

19. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What is the KPA according to the constitution of the DPRK?
2. How did KPA appear?
3. What military educational institutions were established in the DPRK?
4. The new army was formed under the strong influence of the Soviet Union, wasn't it?
5. What organization(s) is the army subject to?
6. What are the terms of military conscription?
7. What do you know about the mechanized infantry and tank units, artillery units and river-crossing engineering forces?
8. What improvements have been recently introduced?
9. What did General La Porte say about the KPA's changes?

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

Introduction

The Korean People's Army is the "revolutionary armed wing" of the Worker's Party as stated in Article 46 of the party constitution, with **first and foremost loyalties** to the party. The Korean People's Army was established on Feb. 08, 1948.

The KPA is the **vanguard** of the Korean revolution, the revolutionary armed forces of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Army-First idea was **articulated** by Leader KIM JONG IL, who declared that the choice was Army-first politics to maintain independence or become the colonial slaves of imperialism.

Background

Just after World War II and during the Soviet Union's occupation of the portion of Korea north of the 38th Parallel, the Soviet 25th Army **headquartered** in Pyongyang **issued a statement** ordering all armed resistance groups in the northern part of the peninsula to **disband** on Oct. 12, 1945. Two thousand Koreans with previous experience in the Soviet army were sent to various locations around the country to organize **constabulary forces** with permission from Soviet military headquarters, and the force was created on Oct. 21st.

The headquarters felt a need for a separate unit for security around railways, and the formation of the unit was announced on Jan. 11, 1946. That

unit was activated on Aug. 15 of the same year to supervise existing security forces and creation of the national armed forces.

Military institutes such as the Pyongyang Academy (became No. 2 KPA Officers School in Jan. 1949) and the Central Constabulary Academy (became KPA Military Academy in Dec. 1948) soon followed for education of political and military officers for the new armed forces.

After military was organized and facilities to educate its new recruits were constructed, the Constabulary Discipline Corps was reorganized into the North Korean People's Army Corps Headquarters. The previously semi-official units became **military regulars** with distribution of Soviet uniforms, **badges**, and weapons that followed the **inception** of the headquarters.

The State Security Department, a **forerunner** to the Ministry of Defense, was created as part of the **Interim** People's Committee on Feb. 4th, 1948. The formal creation of the Korean People's Army was announced four days later on Feb. 8th, seven months before the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed on Sept. 09, 1948.

North Korea has organized a grand total of seven million men and women into **reserve units**. Reserve Military Training Unit, Worker-Peasant Militia, and the Young Red Guards **make up most of the number**. The units are managed by the Party Civil Defense Department in peacetime, but are placed under the Ministry of Defense in **contingencies**. War mobilization measures usually assign Reserve Military Training Unit to the front or regional defense in war, while the other two units are assigned to maintain security **in the rear**, guard duty for important facilities, etc. About 30% of all North Koreans between the ages fifteen to sixty are mobilized for reserve units:

- The Reserve Military Training Unit consist of approximately 1.7 million persons (men 17-45 and unmarried women 17-30) who are not either **in active duty** or important rear area personnel. They are mobilized under supervision of provincial military units, for a total of forty days' training out of the year.

- The Worker-Peasant Militia is a combination of older men aged 45-60, along with men ages 17-45 and unmarried women ages 17-30 who are not included in Reserve Military Training Unit. They train for a total of thirty days out of the year. Their current numbers stand at 4.1 million.

- The Young Red Guards consist of 1.2 million male and female Higher Middle (High) School students aged 14-16. They are subject to a mandatory four-hour **drill session** every Saturday and a total of 160 hours of **on-campus** drills annually. A total of 450 hours of **off-campus** training is also mandatory.

Reserve Military Training Units form the core of the reserves and are under the command of the Ministry of Defense in peace AND in wartime. Party Civil Defense Departments **keep track** of the Worker-Peasant Militia and the Young Red Guards in peace time, but the Ministry of Defense in contingencies.

North Korea's massive **mechanized infantry** and tank units, organized at corps and brigade levels and positioned in depth along the major routes of the attack line, are able to concentrate force on exploiting a breakthrough and enlarging the results of combat operations. The North Korean artillery units, protected in covered trenches and underground bases, can deliver deep fire support without exposure while their multiple rocket launchers are **capable of** concentrating fire support. North Korea's **river-crossing** engineering forces armed with more than 600 **amphibious vehicles** and over 2,300 S-type floating bridge sections can transport troops and equipment for speedy river-crossing operations.

The army has an extensive facility hardening program. Almost all the forward deployed artillery can be stored in well-protected underground **emplacements**. The passive defenses in the forward corps include a large **bunker** complex to **conceal** and protect infantry forces, mechanized units, and war matériel **stockpiles**.

Recent force improvements include forward repositioning key **offensive units**, emplacing anti-tank barriers in the forward area, establishing combat positions along major routes between Pyongyang and the Demilitarized Zone, improving **coastal defense forces** in the forward area, constructing **missile support facilities**, and procuring air defense weapons. Applying lessons from US operations in Europe and Southwest Asia, the North Koreans also modified key facility defenses, dispersed forces, and improved **camouflage, concealment, and deception** measures.

According to remarks made by General La Porte, commander USFK, during congressional testimony in March 2003 North Korea had for the previous 10 or 12 years adapted its military on what the military leadership perceives as the strengths of the United States military. The KPA adapted in several ways. First in terms of communications the North Korean military has developed an **indigenous**, frequency-hopping radio that allows soldiers to communicate in a **secure mode**. Fiber optics have been installed between fixed facilities. And in attempt to protect its forces from US **surveillance** and air capabilities, the North Koreans have built a tremendous number of underground facilities throughout North Korea to protect leadership and critical forces.

(<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/dprk/army.htm>)

20. Explain the words in bold. Use them to make up sentences.

21. Divide the following into three groups: weapons, ships, aircraft.

aircraft carriers	bazookas	bombers	cruisers
destroyers	fighters	guided missiles	helicopters
howitzers	machine guns	minesweepers	mortars
rifles	submarines	tugs	

22. Put each of the following words or phrases in their correct place in the passage below.

artillery	bazookas	close combat	combat arms
defend	direct fighting	enemy forces	foot
grenades	guns	infantry	infantrymen
parachute	personnel carriers	seize	soldiers
units			

The Infantry

Combat units of the army consist of 1) _____ trained and equipped to fight 2) _____. Infantry, 3) _____, and armoured units are called the combat arms, because they do the 4) _____. Other 5) _____ of the army, called the services, support and serve the 6) _____.

The 7) _____ is the army's largest arm. Infantrymen must 8) _____, occupy and 9) _____ land areas. They bear the heaviest share of 10) _____.

11) _____ throw 12) _____ and fire rifles, machine 13) _____, mortars, 14) _____ and pistols.

They enter battle on 15) _____, by helicopter, 16) _____, or in armoured 17) _____.

23. Find Russian equivalents for the following English military commands.

24.

1. About turn!
2. At ease!
3. Attention!
4. Eyes right!
5. Fall in!

6. Fall out!
7. Forward march!
8. Halt!
9. Line up!
10. Right turn!
11. Step out!
12. Yes, sir!

25. Use the information from <http://www.army.mil.kr/english> to prepare a report about the ROK Army. Remember to cover the following points:

- Historical background
- Structure
- Equipment
- Personnel (terms of conscription)
- Oversees deployments

26. Translate into English.

США и Южная Корея отменили встречу военачальников, чтобы не злить КНДР

07.04.2013 // 15:03



Телеграфистъ передает, что США продолжают игру на публику в злой Пхеньян и хороший Вашингтон, специально отменяя встречу. В тоже время, пока СМИ отвлечены на “такой шаг доброй воли”, усиливают группировку войск на Корейском полуострове.

На встрече союзники планировали обсудить единый курс в отношении Пхеньяна и другие стратегические вопросы, передает агентство France Presse.

Ранее сегодня Пентагон объявил, что откладывает запланированное на первую декаду апреля испытание межконтинентальной баллистической ракеты Minuteman 3. Теперь его отложат на неопределенный срок, так как руководство Соединенных Штатов опасается, что пуск ракеты может быть «неверно истолкован» Пхеньяном.

Напряженность на Корейском полуострове обострилась после того, как Пхеньян запустил в космос ракету и провел испытание ядерного оружия. В ответ Южная Корея и США провели масштабные совместные учения. В результате в конце прошлой недели власти Северной Кореи заявили, что в отношениях с Южной Кореей республика перешла в состояние «военного времени» и Пхеньян будет действовать по его законам в случае «враждебных провокаций», которые могут перерасти в «полномасштабную» или даже «ядерную войну». (<http://telegrafist.org/2013/04/07/49994/>)

27. Write an abstract of the following article.

Korean nuke conflict may make Chernobyl look like ‘fairytale’ – Putin

April 08, 2013 12:28

If a nuclear conflict erupts on the Korean Peninsula, Chernobyl would look like a “kids’ fairytale,” Russia’s president said. Tensions have been escalating rapidly, with last week seeing conflicting reports about North Korean nuclear activity.

Speaking at the annual industrial fair in Hannover, Vladimir Putin compared the possible nuclear brawl between Seoul and Pyongyang with the worst nuclear disaster in history - the explosion at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant.

According to Putin, the consequences of the nuclear conflict on the

Korean Peninsula would far exceed the industrial disaster in Chernobyl.

The situation on the peninsula remains highly destabilized. On Monday, South Korea said a new nuclear test by the North was 'not imminent'. However, the statement came shortly after Seoul had accused Pyongyang of gearing up for its fourth nuclear test.

Also on Monday, South Korean Yonhap news agency reported that North Korea is withdrawing its workers from the Kaesong industrial zone shared with the South.

Earlier a South Korean government source talking to the country's Joongang Daily said that Pyongyang appeared to be making preparations for another underground nuclear test at Punggye-ri, the site of its previous test.

"We have detected increased activity of labor forces and vehicles at the southern tunnel of the test site in Punggye-ri, where the regime has worked on maintenance for facilities since its third nuclear test in February", one of South's top government officials said. He added that *"the activities appear to be similar to those before the third test, so we are closely monitoring the site."*

The official went on to say that the South Korean government *"were also tipped off that Pyongyang would soon carry out an additional nuclear test...but we are analyzing if it is indeed preparation for an additional test or it is just to pressure Seoul and Washington."*

The news came on the heels of the report by a top South Korean security official that their northern neighbor could be gearing up for a test-launch this week – just a day after the United States had earlier delayed its own unrelated missile launch for fear of provoking Pyongyang.

Chief national security adviser to South Korean President Park Geun-Hye said it was not yet clear if the launch would come before or after Wednesday, April 10, which is the date by which North Korea recommends any foreign diplomats leave its territory.

Foreign governments have already made clear, however, that they do not plan to withdraw staff from North Korea just yet. The German foreign minister has struck out at any suggestion that Pyongyang could not guarantee in future the safety of foreign personnel on its territory: *"any deadline after which North Korea would no longer ensure the security of embassies is unacceptable"*, the German foreign ministry said.

British Foreign Secretary William Hague was among those who saw no current need for withdrawal of his country's officials from North Korea.

There was, however, speculation of a possible provocation by Pyongyang, following an alleged loading of mid-range missiles onto mobile launchers and storing them away from prying eyes in facilities on the east coast. National Security Adviser Kim Jan-Soo said *"there are no signs of a*

full-scale war as of now, but the North will have to prepare for retaliation in case of any local war.”

Chinese President Xi Jinping said on Sunday that it is unacceptable for any country to be stoking up tensions that could put an entire world region at risk. While it is North Korea's major ally, it has been getting more assertive with statements on the international scene. The Chinese foreign ministry has also said in a statement to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon that it will not tolerate any *“trouble-making on its doorstep.”*

On the same day, Japan's Jiji news agency reported that the country's defense ministry might give the order to blast any missile that is heading in their direction out of the sky.

Many fear that these recent developments could lead to a misunderstanding that could evolve into full-scale war. This has led to US Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel postponing the 'Minuteman 3' missile test, due to fears that such actions *“might be misconstrued by some as suggesting that we were intending to exacerbate the current crisis with North Korea.”*

Similarly, Seoul and Washington have decided to put their next big US meeting on hold, reportedly in case Pyongyang chooses to escalate with a missile launch in the coming days, with the Seoul's chief away.

In an effort to cool the tensions, US Secretary of State John Kerry will include Seoul, Beijing and Tokyo in his trip next week, in the hopes that diplomacy will give Pyongyang a chance to exit the crisis in a dignified manner.

The North has presently mobilized its Musudan missiles, believed to reach distances of 3,000 kilometers (1,860 miles), which could in theory be tweaked to fly 4,000km. That means Japan, South Korea and the US military bases in Guam could be potential targets.

Tensions are now higher than they have been at any moment during this latest standoff, which followed Pyongyang's third mid-range missile test in February, provoking international condemnation and a fresh round of UN Security Council sanctions, to which Pyongyang had replied with the threat of a nuclear strike on the US.

Last week, Pyongyang declared it had entered a state of war with its southern neighbor, following an earlier decision to withdrawal from the 60-year armistice that ended the Korean War. North Korea had previously threatened to pull out of the 1953 armistice if the South did not halt a joint annual military exercise with the US.

Most of the North Korean statements are conditional, talking about retaliation attack rather than an assault, Tim Beal, an Asia expert who specializes in North Korea, told RT.

“If you attack us with conventional weapons, then since we are weak the

only thing we can do is to attack with nuclear weapons,” he explained Pyongyang’s position.

Beal said that North Korea is really concerned with US military drills in the region, fearing the aggression.

“There is a real fear in Pyongyang that one of these days Americans will actually [attack North Korea]. These are exercises because they’ve got purpose,” he asserted.

(<http://rt.com/news/korea-fourth-nuclear-test-473/>)

28. Render the article.

Китай увеличил военный бюджет на 10%. Мы – на 9%. США вынуждены экономить.

05 марта 2013

Елена Гладкова, Константин Сивков

Военные расходы Китая в 2013 году вырастут до 114, 676 млрд долларов, то есть более чем на 10% по сравнению с прошлым годом. Такие данные содержатся в проекте бюджета страны на текущий год, передаёт РИА «Новости».

Стоит отметить, что расходы на оборонку Китай увеличивает ежегодно. Так, в 2012 году было потрачено 103,6 млрд долларов, что на 11,6% больше, чем в 2011-м. Ряд сми прогнозирует, что к 2015 году военные траты Китая достигнут 238,2 млрд долларов.

Кроме того, в понедельник глава Всекитайского собрания народных представителей **Фу Ин** заметила, что:

– Если такая большая страна как Китай не может обеспечить свою безопасность, это плохая весть для всего мира.

Китайская сторона рассчитывает, что часть средств на военные цели можно будет получить благодаря введенным недавно запретам на роскошь, пояснил «Известиям» специалист из Шанхайского университета политических наук и права Ни Лишон.

Российский военный бюджет пока значительно отстаёт от китайского. Мы занимаем 3 место среди держав по данной статье расходов. В бюджете 2013 года на национальную оборону запланированы траты в размере 2,1 трлн рублей (около 70 млрд долларов). В 2012 году эта цифра была меньше – 1,9 трлн рублей (64 млрд долларов). Для сравнения, Индия – главный покупатель российских вооружений – с апреля 2013 года, планирует потратить на

оборонку 42,7 млрд долларов. К слову, затраты на армию здесь тоже растут. В текущем финансовом году (он закончится 31 марта) Индия заложила на военные нужды 36,8 млрд долларов.

Что же касается США (лидера по вливаниям средств в оборонку), то их расходы на армию резко снизились – с 699,1 млрд в 2011 году до 677,2 млрд долларов в 2012 году. На 2013 год Сенат США утвердил по данной статье сумму в размере 631,4 млрд долларов.

Стоит вспомнить и европейского лидера по армейскому бюджету – Великобританию, которая также сокращает свои расходы на армию. Как заявил Джордж Осборн, министр финансов страны, траты военного ведомства в 2013 году должны быть снижены на 1%, а в 2014-м – на 2%. В 2013 году военный бюджет британцев составит около 59 млрд долларов.

Константин Сивков, доктор военных наук, вице-президент Академии геополитических проблем, в разговоре с «Однако» сразу отметил, что увеличение военных расходов Китая – это объективная необходимость для страны:

Китай – динамично развивающаяся страна, испытывающая огромные проблемы с обеспечением своей экономики сырьём, а также проблемы, связанные с отсутствием свободных территорий. В связи с этим Китай вынужден осуществлять экономическую и демографическую экспансию. По всей видимости, Китай принял решение, что его экономическая, демографическая и духовная экспансия должна быть поддержана военной силой.

Каковы направления ожидаемой экспансии Китая? Наиболее очевидное и простое – это северное направление на территорию России. Туда сейчас ведётся преимущественно демографическая экспансия Китая, а также экономическая в форме налаживания с Россией достаточно тесных экономических отношений. Сегодня Китай заинтересован в России. Она для него тыловая страна. Россия для Китая не конкурент, в настоящее время основным конкурентом на международной арене являются США.

Сегодня Китай вкладывает огромные средства в развитие флота. Введён в состав китайский авианосец, ожидается введение ещё четырёх авианосцев, интенсивно модернизируются другие классы кораблей, создана баллистическая ракета с межконтинентальной дальностью для подводной лодки. Соответственно, будет создаваться и подводная лодка для такой ракеты.

Поэтому со всей очевидностью можно говорить, что Китай в качестве внешней экспансии ориентируется преимущественно на морские регионы -- в районы Юго-Восточной Азии, где традиционно

сильны китайские диаспоры, в районы Африки, в районы Южной Америки, где есть хорошие запасы нефти и других видов сырья. Но там стоят американцы со своим флотом. Поэтому Китай создаёт такие мощные авианосные и прочие корабельные силы.

Если Россия займёт в отношении Китая хотя бы двойственную позицию, не говоря уже о враждебной, и переориентируется на Запад и США, то можно уверенно утверждать, что Китай свою военную мощь развернёт против России.

Поскольку у Китая вооружённые силы в мирном составе насчитывают порядка 2,5 миллионов человек, а уж при полном развёртывании численность вооружённых сил Китая может достигнуть 15-20 и более миллионов человек, то даже техническое отставание в вооружении сухопутных войск им не мешает взять под контроль всю российскую территорию вплоть до Урала, а может и дальше. Противодействовать этому не сможет никто, за исключением применения против Китая ядерного оружия России и США.

Сегодня только российское тактическое ядерное оружие сдерживает Китай от проведения по отношению к России более жёсткой политики. Поэтому для России, во-первых, ни в коем случае нельзя допускать конфликта с Китаем. Во-вторых, однозначно взять за основу геополитики восточный вектор при поддержке дружественных отношений с Европой, в первую очередь, с Германией и Францией. То есть реализовать старую идею Карла Хаусхофера – построить евразийский мост Берлин-Москва-Пекин (он говорил тогда Токио, но сейчас актуальнее именно так). С другой стороны, России нужно обеспечить ускоренное наращивание сил общего назначения и ни в коем случае, ни под каким предлогом, не соглашаться ни на какие сокращения тактического и стратегического ядерного оружия. Более того, максимально высокими темпами наращивать эту составляющую российских вооружённых сил.

(http://www.odnako.org/blogs/show_24313/)

KEYS

MODULE 1: ARMED CONFLICTS

Ex. 2

1 C
2 E
3 D
4 B
5 F
6 A

Ex. 4

1 J
2 K
3 N
4 M
5 S

6 P
7 Q
8 T
9 L
10 F

11 C
12 O
13 A
14 B
15 R

16 D
17 E
18 G
19 H
20 I

Ex. 6

1 for
2 at
3 of
4 in
5 between
6 of
7 upon

Ex. 7

1 livelihood
2 disintegrating
3 extorted
4 dormant
5 combat
6 militia
7 intermittently

Ex. 10

1 drastically
2 actors
3 military
4 international
5 international
6 comprehensively

Ex. 11

1 science
2 periods
3 events
4 chronology
5 ancient
6 modern
7 Egyptian

8 empire
9 emphasis
10 Western
11 neglect
12 increasing
13 Japan
14 Far East

15 history
16 historians\
scholars
17 date
18 mark
19 different

20 medieval
21 fall
22 era
23 discovery
24 dividing
25 scholars\
historians
26 round

Ex. 13

D
2 F
3 C
4 A

Ex. 14

1 G
2 F
3 E
4 A

8 O
9 N
10 M
11 L

5 E	5 B	12 H
6 B	6 D	13 I
	7 C	14 K
		15 J

MODULE 2:

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Ex. 3

1 C	6 E
2 G	7 I
3 F	8 B
4 A	9 J
5 H	10 D

Ex. 6

1 to commence
 2 flanks
 3 to entrench
 4 artillery pieces
 5 to curve
 6 retreat
 7 collapse
 8 fighting units
 9 casualties

MODULE 3:

WORLD WAR I

Ex. 1

1 F
 2 F
 3 T
 4 F
 5 F
 6 T
 7 T

Ex. 5

1 heir
 2 ultimatum
 3 spark
 4 alliance
 5 archduke
 6 carte blanche

Ex. 7

1 taking over
 2 scramble
 3 intervene
 4 Follow suit
 5 back down
 6 subjected

Ex. 11

1 E	8 G
2 C	9 J
3 D	10 I

Ex.12

1 heavily fortified	7 corps
2 siege	8 trenches
3 mastermind	9 inciting

4 B	11 M	4 violation	10 attrition
5 F	12 K	5 discontent	11 grueling
6 H	13 L	6 call a halt to	12 spearheaded
7 A			

Ex. 17	Ex. 18	Ex. 19	Ex.20
1 reinforcements	1 C	10 H	1 losses
2 unchecked	2 D	11 G	2 triumph\
3 Stalemate	3 E	12 M	victory,
4 retreat	4 B	13 R	campaign,
5 large-scale	5 A	14 N	defeat
6 face off	6 J	15 P	3 casualty
7 intact	7 K	16 O	4 surrender
	8 F	17 L	5 conquest
	9 J		6 ceasefire\
			truce

Ex. 29		Ex. 30	Ex. 31
1 C	8 L	1 why	1 declared
2 D	9 K	2 by, to, to	2 impractical
3 F	10 H	3 in	3 labourers
4 G	11 I	4 on, to	4 manpower
5 M	12 E	5 for	5 seized
6A	13 B	6 to, of, in, in	6 capacity
7 J		7 on	7 recognition
		8 on,in by	8 unfulfilled
		9 with, against, in	
		10 within, by	

MODULE 4: WORLD WAR II

Ex. 5	Ex. 14	Ex. 18	
1 D	1 Neutrality	1. property	11. dictatorships
2 C	2 force	2. spread	12. economic
3 I	3 lend-lease aid	3. battles	13. government
4 H	4 formulated	4. civilians	14. enemies

5 J	5 bases	5.	attacks	15.	Americans
6 G	6 submarines	6.	Jews	16.	invasion
7 F	7 despite	7.	concentration	17.	surrender
8 E	8 increasingly	8.	the Axis	18.	atomic
9 B	9 provoked	9.	the Allies	19.	Nagasaki
10		10.	revenge		

Ex. 19

1. J
2. A
3. E
4. C
5. D
6. H
7. G
8. B
9. L
10. K
11. F
12. I

Ex. 20

- 1 hostilities
- 2 crisis
- 3 settlement
- 4 sovereignty
- 5 birth
- 6 incalculable
- 7 devastation
- 8 civilians
- 9 degradation
- 10 violated
- 11 revolutionized
- 12 consequences

MODULE 5:

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA AND THE 2ND SINO-JAPANESE WAR

Ex. 4

- 1 D
- 2 B
- 3 F
- 4 G
- 5 J
- 6 A
- 7 I
- 8 H
- 9 E
- 10 C

Ex. 8

- 1 B
- 2 C
- 3 D
- 4 A
- 5 E

Ex. 11

- 1 B
- 2 C
- 3 E
- 4 F
- 5 I
- 6 K
- 7 N
- 8 P
- 9 O
- 10 M
- 11 L
- 12 J
- 13 H
- 14 G
- 15 D
- 16 A

Ex. 13

1 B
 2 D
 3 C
 4 C
 5 C
 6 B
 7 C
 8 A
 9 B
 10 C

11 B
 12 D
 13 C
 14 B
 15 C

Ex. 15

1 I
 2 A
 3 B
 4 C
 5 H
 6 F
 7 J
 8 K
 9 N
 10 E

11 L
 12 G
 13 D
 14 M

Ex. 16

1. Retreat
 2. Recruit
 3. Reluctant
 4. Revolt
 5. Rebels
 6. Root out
 7. Annihilate

8. Coup
 9. Underground
 10. Encirclement
 11. Fervor
 12. Undisputed
 13. Fortified
 14. Finish off

Ex. 20

1 the
 2 to
 3 of
 4 to
 5 in
 6 on
 7 while

8 through
 9 which
 10 than
 11 to
 12 with
 13 an
 14 for

Ex. 21

1. horrific
 2. overtaking
 3. civilians
 4. stabbing
 5. bestselling
 6. apologized
 7. various
 8. inaccurate

Ex. 25

1 F
 2 G
 3 J
 4 M
 5 L
 6 I
 7 A
 8 C
 9 K
 10 H
 11 E
 12 B
 13 D

Ex. 27

1 with, within
 2 In, of, over, in
 3 to, on
 4 **from**, on
 5 of, by, in
 6 in
 7 to, to, in, with
 8 out, with, to, in
 9 between, of, over
 10 over, of
 11 on, to, to

**MODULE 6:
NATIONAL SECURITY OF CHINA, JAPAN, ROK AND
DPRK**

Ex. 3	Ex. 7	Ex. 8	Ex. 11
1 foreign counterpart	1 deployed	1 judicial	1 H
2 missile forces	2 riot	2 oversees	2 J
3 crack down	3 unit	3 dedicated	3 E
4 ground forces	4 nation	4 communications	4 B
5 joint counter terrorism military exercises	5 diplomatic	5 estimated	5 I
	6 autonomous	6 divisions	6 A
	7 peacekeeping	7 ensure	7 C
	8 observers	8 enacted	8 K
	9 various	9 replaced	9 F
	10 participant	10 crime	10 G
		11 revealing	11 D
		12 advocacy	

Ex. 13	Ex. 14	Ex. 15	Ex. 16
1 c	1 industries	1 F	1 J
2 a	2 networks	2 A	2 I
3 h	3 occupation	3 H	3 E
4 i	4 mainly	4 C	4 H
5 d	5 emperor	5 B	5 G
6f	6 solely	6 G	6 C
7g	7 suffrage	7 D	7 A
8e	8 guaranteed	E extra	8 B
9b	9 dissolving		9K
	10 decentralizing		10 D
	11 Especially		11 F
	12 rigid		

Ex. 21**WEAPONS:**

Bazookas, guided
missiles,
howitzers,
machine gun,
mortars, rifles.

SHIPS:

Aircraft carriers,
cruisers,
destroyers, mine-
sweepers,
submarines, tugs.

AIRCRAFTS:

bombers, fighters,
helicopters.

Ex. 22

1 soldiers
2 enemy forces
3 artillery
4 direct fighting
5 units
6 combat arms
7 infantry
8 seize
9 defend
10 close combat
11 infantrymen
12 grenades
13 guns
14 bazookas
15 foot
16 parachute
17 personnel
carrier

REFERENCES

1. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English/ A.S. Hornby. : Oxford University Press, 2004. – 1540 p.
2. The library of Congress. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://frontiers.loc.gov>
3. Cultural China. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://history.cultural-china.com>
4. How Stuff Works. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://history.howstuffworks.com>
5. Информационно-новостной портал pismo-vlasti.ru. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://pismo-vlasti.ru>
6. Информационный ресурс Pixanews.com. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://pixanews.com>
7. Project Ploughshares. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://ploughshares.ca/>
8. Network of news channels Russia Today. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://rt.com>
9. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://russian.people.com>
10. <http://taiwanpedia.culture.tw>
11. Коллективный блог «Телеграфист». [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://telegrafist.org>
12. Magazine of current affairs “Diplomat”. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://thediplomat.com>
13. Resource on history “History Professor”. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://thehistoryprofessor.us>
14. The site of BBC. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.bbc.co.uk>
15. Электронная библиотека нехудожественной литературы по русской и мировой истории. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.bibliotekar.ru/japan/51.htm>
16. Журнал для медиков и биологов «Биометрика». [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.biometrica.tomsk.ru>
17. Encyclopedia Britannica. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.britannica.com>
18. China Network Television. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.cctv.com>
19. Educational Resource. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.citizendia.org>

20. A platform for analysis and research on politics, economics, business, law, etc. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.eastasiaforum.org>
21. Educational Resource. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.english-online.at>
22. Ресурс консалтинговой компании «Финансово-правовое агентство». [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.fpa.su>
23. Информационный ресурс Globalsecurity.org. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.globalsecurity.org>
24. Информационный ресурс по истории History. Com. . [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.history.com>
25. Информационный ресурс по истории. . [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk>
26. Информационный ресурс по истории. . [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.historyonthenet.com>
27. Public library Ibiblio.org. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.ibiblio.org>
28. Official site if the ICRC. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.icrc.org>
29. Информационный ресурс Infoplease.com. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.infoplease.com>
30. Universal library Nationmaster.com. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.nationmaster.com>
31. Ресурс информационно-аналитического проекта «Однако». [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.odnako.org>
32. Antique shop “Oldandsold”. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.oldandsold.com>
33. Ресурс по истории Великой отечественной войны. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.otvoyna.ru>
34. Encyclopedia “Photius”. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.photius.com>
35. Official site of the Russo-Japanese War Research Society. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.russojapanesewar.com>
36. Academic journal “Student Pulse”. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.studentpulse.com>
37. Research forum “WisegEEK”. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.wisegEEK.com>