

World History Teacher Workshop

In Partnership with Fairfax County Public Schools



Presented by Shihoko Goto

December 10th, 2019

Falls Church, Virginia

Table of Contents

Summary

Speaker Profile

Presentation
by Shihoko Goto

Resource Guide

Summary

On December 10th, 2019, East Asia National Resource Center at The George Washington University (NRC) was invited to the World History Teacher Training Workshop by Fairfax County Public schools (FCPS), which took place at the Leis Center in Falls Church, Virginia. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Shift/tune instruction that frames the study of the past as a relevant understanding/application to the present
- Provide multiple opportunities for world history teachers to learn from and contribute to world history communities
- Apply learning in world history content to classrooms

NRC provided a session to 15 FCPS world history teachers on the differences in economic development between countries in East Asia after World War II, with a focus on Japan and South Korea. At the session, Ms. Shihoko Goto, Deputy Director for Goeconomics and Senior Associate for Northeast Asia, gave a presentation on **Post-World War II Economic Development in East Asia and Outlook for Growth**.

The session concluded with a resource guide related to the topic from NRC staff. Throughout the intense one hour session, teachers deepened their understanding of facts and backgrounds of Japan and Korea's post-war economic changes along with contemporary issues.

Feedback from the workshop was very positive; teachers deepened their knowledge and expanded their teaching strategies by connecting the teaching theories with the application. Moreover, teachers were more motivated to incorporate East Asian topics into their lessons than before.

Speaker Profile



Shihoko Goto

**Deputy Director for Geoeconomics and
Senior Associate for Northeast Asia,
Asia Program**

Shihoko Goto is the Deputy Director for Geoeconomics and Senior Northeast Asia Associate at the Woodrow Wilson Center's Asia Program. She specializes in trade relations and economic issues across Asia, and is also focused on developments in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. She is also a contributing editor to *The Globalist*, and a fellow of the Mansfield Foundation/Japan Foundation U.S.-Japan Network for the Future for 2014 to 2016. Prior to joining the Wilson Center, she spent over ten years as a journalist writing about the international political economy with an emphasis on Asian markets. As a correspondent for Dow Jones News Service and United Press International based in Tokyo and Washington, she has reported extensively on policies impacting the global financial system as well as international trade. She currently provides analysis for a number of media organizations. She was also formerly a donor country relations officer at the World Bank. She received the Freeman Foundation's Jefferson journalism fellowship at the East-West Center and the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation's journalism fellowship for the Salzburg Global Seminar. She is fluent in Japanese and French. She received an M.A. in international political theory from the Graduate School of Political Science, Waseda University, Japan, and a B.A. in Modern History, from Trinity College, University of Oxford, UK.

Presentation:

Post World War II Economic Development in East Asia and Outlook for Growth

Shihoko Goto

Over the decades since the end of World War II, the United States has played a key role in ensuring economic recovery in Europe as well as in Asia, extending its assistance plans to former foes as well as to allies. But while the Marshall Plan took a pan-European approach to providing much-needed aid, U.S. assistance to Asia was on a bilateral basis. Similarly, whilst NATO became the foundation of European security led by Washington, security in Asia was on a bilateral basis, even though the United States was central to providing military security in the region. This was true for both Japan and South Korea.

U.S. aid to Asia and to Europe was not simply altruistic. Instead, it was based on the core belief that the lifting of all boats worldwide would ultimately provide greater economic opportunities for the United States as well as for the rest of the world on the one hand, while the Cold War increased the impetus for Washington to strengthen its alliances on the other.

The plan has been successful to date, as the global economic landscape transformed over the past seven decades, and the difference between the economies and other key nations have decreased steadily. The U.S. security umbrella also provided East Asia in particular to focus more on economic regeneration rather than ensuring military security. From 1965 to 1990, the pace of growth in eight key Asian countries was particularly strong, most notably among the so-called Asian tigers of South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia, with Japan at the forefront.

Japan was seen as a model for growth as it led the way in providing an alternative vision for development. Tokyo's industrial policy targeted specific growth sectors that would catapult Japan's economic expansion, and it encouraged stronger ties between the public and private sectors. Japan also focused on delivering a social compact that would encourage the spread of wealth across all income levels, particularly through investing in education, healthcare, and infrastructure development. By 1989, the top five companies in the world in terms of market capitalization were Japanese.

That surge burst, however, as Japan's meteoric rise was fueled by an overinflated valuation of real estate assets that were not sustainable. In South Korea, meanwhile, de facto pegging the won to the US dollar made it unable to finance debt when the Asian financial crisis hit southeast Asia in 1997.

While both Japan and South Korea have seen their economies recover to near pre-bubble growth by now, their growth has been dwarfed by the surge of China over the past decade. China overtook Japan as the world's second-largest economy in 2001, and the gap between China and Japan continues to grow further. Still, East Asia including China as well as Japan and South Korea significant challenges ahead. One key issue grappling all three countries is the rapidly aging population, coupled with a falling birthrate. Another major hurdle will be to overcome the challenges that come with advance technologies and the social disruptions resulting from the Fourth Industrial Revolution.



Teachers asking questions to Ms. Goto

Post-World War II Economic Development in East Asia and Outlook for Growth



Shihoko Goto
Deputy Director for Geoeconomics, Asia Program
Woodrow Wilson Center

US Commitment to Post-War Stability

From Aid to Trade and Beyond

Europe

- 1948 Marshall Plan form backbone of U.S. financial assistance to Western Europe totaling \$12 billion
- NATO provides military security

Asia

- U.S. provides \$2.2 billion for Japan reconstruction efforts under occupation
- US provides South Korea \$6.1 billion to 1978
- U.S. security umbrella through bilateral alliances

Global GDP Per Capita Ranking in 1950

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. United States | 29. Japan |
| 2. Switzerland | |
| 3. New Zealand | 38. Taiwan |
| 4. Venezuela | |
| 5. Australia | 39. South Korea |
| 6. Canada | |
| 7. Sweden | 40. Indonesia |
| 8. Demark | |
| 9. Netherlands | 45. China |
| 10. Belgium | |

“East Asian Miracle”

- Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia GDP growth rate more than double the average of others from 1965 to 1990.
- Prioritize growth sectors, close public-private ties
- Ensure spread of benefits, invest in education, welfare for stability

Top 10 Global Companies

(market capitalization)

1989

1. NTT
2. Industrial Bank of Japan
3. Sumitomo Bank
4. Fuji Bank
5. Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank

2019

1. Apple
2. Alphabet/Google
3. Microsoft
4. Amazon
5. Berkshire Hathaway

What Went Wrong?

Japan

- Overinflated asset valuation, excessive credit availability
- Extend beyond core businesses
- “lost decade” of dealing with asset price fallout

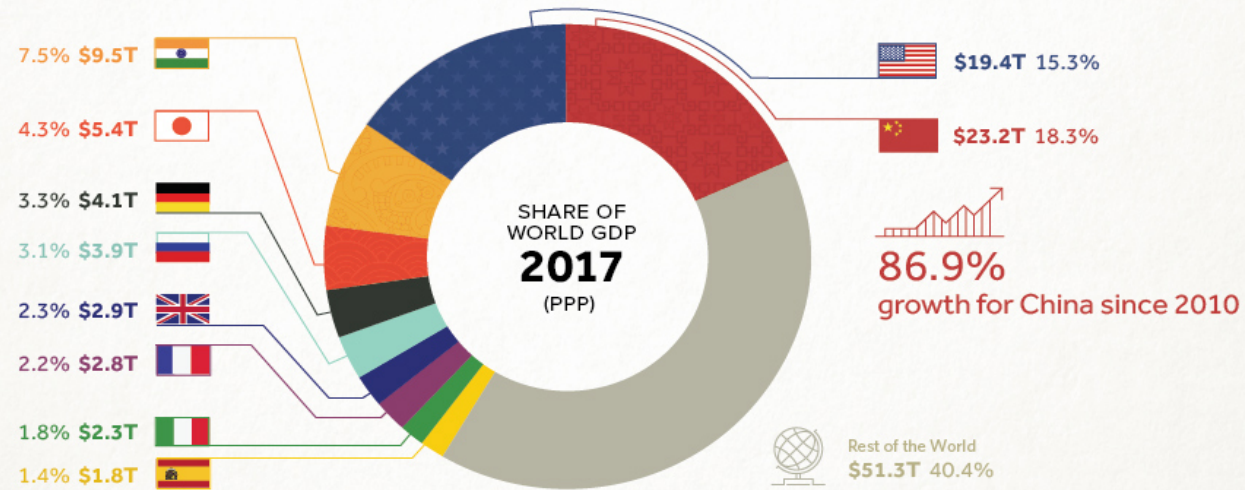
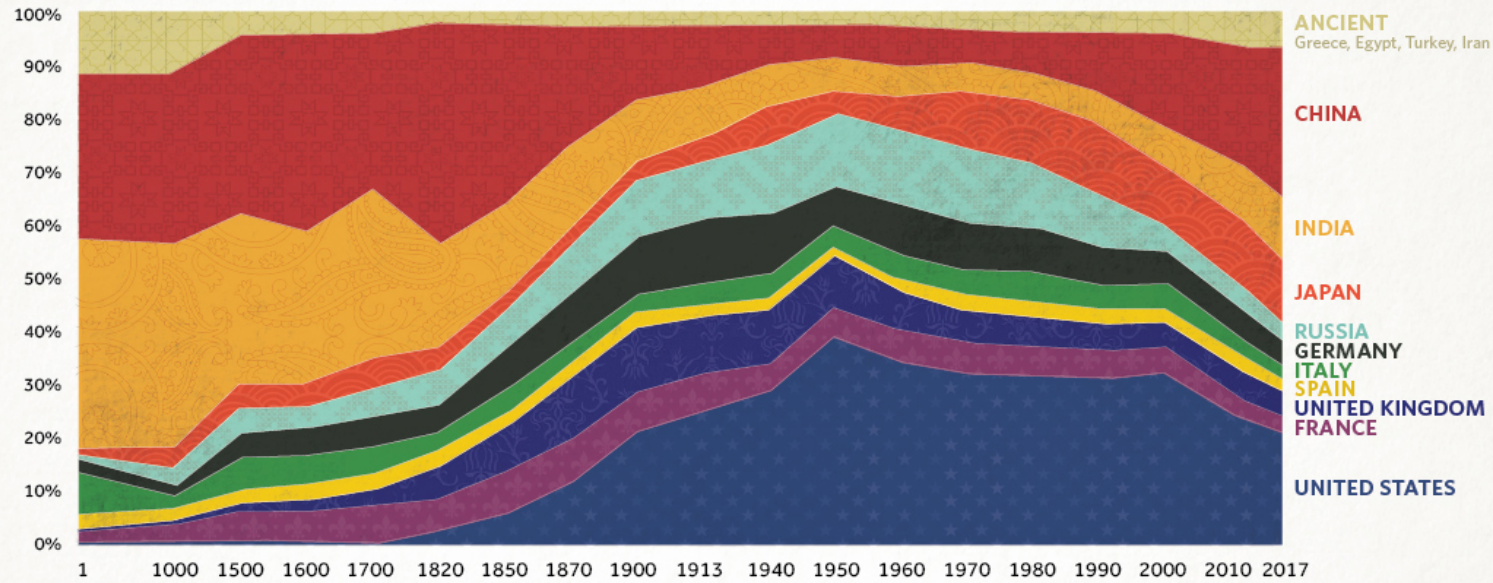
South Korea

- Short-term foreign debt fuel rapid growth
- Devaluation hurt exporting chaebols
- Still vulnerable to trade shifts

2,000 YEARS OF ECONOMIC HISTORY IN ONE CHART

All major powers compared by GDP from the year 1 AD

SHARE OF GDP (WORLD POWERS)



The Way Ahead

- Anti-globalization/populism still weak but polarization growing
- Demographic challenge
- Adapt to innovation economy

Identity Politics, Asian Style

- Politicization of historical memory
- Increased political friction from shifts in economic standing
- Flashpoint: 2020 marks 75 years since end of World War II

East Asia National
Resource Center

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS TEACHER WORKSHOP

Curriculum Development Session

DECEMBER 10TH, 2019

Aika Okishige

Curriculum Developer

East Asia National Resource Center

The George Washington University

Resource Guide



Institutions



Articles



Sample Lesson Plans



Institutions

Explore Japan and Korea

- **Japan Information & Culture Center, Embassy of Japan (JICC)**

(<https://www.us.emb-japan.go.jp/jicc/>)

The JICC is a part of the Public Affairs Section of the Embassy of Japan in Washington D.C. The JICC is committed to enriching the relationship between Japan and the United States through an active, vibrant cultural exchange. We aim to promote a better understanding of Japan and Japanese culture by providing a wide range of information and diverse cultural programming.

- **Japan Resource Center (JAC) at The George Washington University**

(<https://library.gwu.edu/collections/GRC/asia/JRC>)

The JRC was established in 2005 to provide support for advanced study on Okinawa and Japan to the George Washington University community as well as to the business circle and researchers of Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The collection focuses upon the history, politics, economy, national security, and foreign relations of Japan after the Meiji Restoration (1868), with an emphasis on the 20th century. The collection formats include print and electronic monographs, periodicals, newspapers, reference works, and databases.

- **Korean Cultural Center at Washington, DC (KCC)** (<http://washingtondc.korean-culture.org/en>)

The KCC is a branch of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, was officially established in October of 2010 to introduce Korean culture to American audiences and expand cultural exchange between Korea and the U.S., building strong ties between the two countries in the process. Through partnerships with key local institutions, including the Smithsonian Institution and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Korean Cultural Center Washington, D.C. also presents a variety of co-hosted events in addition to our own regular film, art, education, and performance programs.

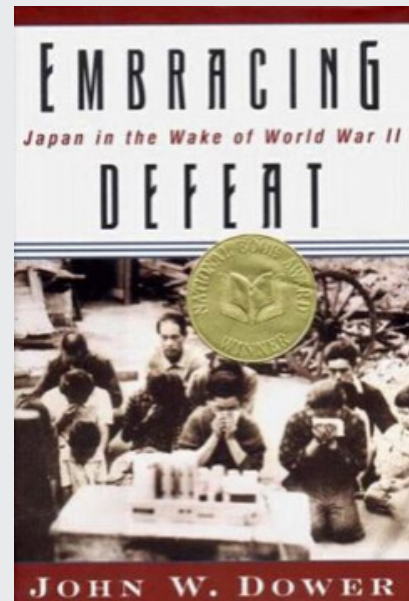
- **GW Institute for Korean Studies (GWIKS)** (<https://gwiks.elliott.gwu.edu/>)

GWIKS enhances productive research and education relationships between individuals and other universities, and among the many experts throughout the world. they aim to consolidate, strengthen, and grow the existing Korean studies program at GW, and in the greater D.C. area and beyond.



Articles

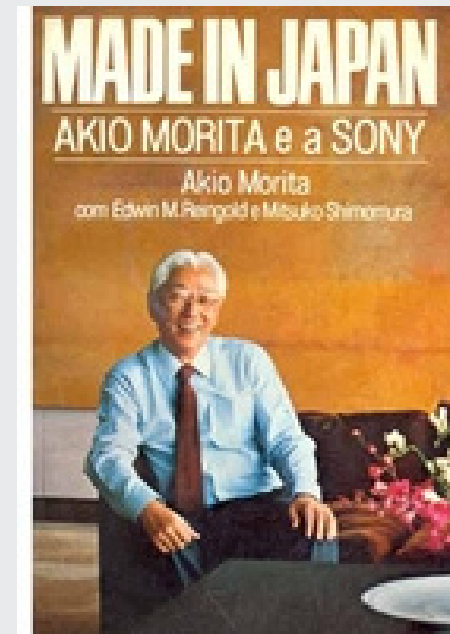
Learn about Japan and Korea



Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II

Dower, John W. (1999).
New York : W.W. Norton and
Company

Discusses how the defeat and
American military occupation of Japan
after World War II affected each level
of Japanese society.



Made in Japan: Akio Morita and Sony

Morita, Akio, 1921-1999. (1986).
New York : Dutton

The chairman of the Sony
Corporation discusses the rise of
Sony, his extraordinary career as a
businessman, and his views on the
United States, Japan, and the world
economy.

Japan's Choices

Drucker, Peter F
Foreign Affairs ; New York Vol.
65, Iss. 5, (1987): 923.

Japan faces economic and social
decisions in the next few years that
will determine its economic direction
for years to come. Options that the
country must study for its economic
policy and strategic planning are
examined.

Access:
[https://cpb-us-
e1.wpmucdn.com/blogs.gwu.edu/dis
t/6/2325/files/2019/12/214308270_1.
pdf](https://cpb-us-e1.wpmucdn.com/blogs.gwu.edu/dist/6/2325/files/2019/12/214308270_1.pdf)

OECD Economic Surveys: Japan 1964

OECD. (1964)

*OECD's 1964 Economic Survey of
Japan* examines the structure of the
economy, post-war economic growth,
business cycle policies and
instruments, and foreign trade and
the balance of payments and
presents a series of conclusions.

Access:
[https://www.oecd-
ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-
economic-surveys-japan-
1964_eco_surveys-jpn-1964-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-economic-surveys-japan-1964_eco_surveys-jpn-1964-en)

Economic Growth in South Korea since World War II

Charles R. Frank Jr., Kwang Suk Kim, Larry E. Westphal (p. 6- 24). Chapter in *Foreign Trade Regimes and Economic Development: South Korea (1975)*. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)

Describes the economic development of Korea after WWII. The chapter provide various data including trade and GNP.

Access: <https://www.nber.org/chapters/c4063>

Lessons from the Economic Development Experience of South Korea

Danny Leipziger (pp.1-5). *KOREA'S ECONOMY* V. 30. Korea Economic Institute of America (KEI)
Korea's Economy is KEI's annual journal publication dedicated to the key issues of the day for the Korean economy. Articles in *Korea's Economy* are designed to give the casual, but informed reader insight into issues related to Korea's markets and financial institutions, economic reform, economic relations with the wider world, and North Korea. It is published jointly each year with the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy.

Access: <http://keia.org/page/korea%E2%80%99s-economy>

OECD Economic Surveys: Korea 1994

OECD. (1964)

OECD's 1994 Economic Survey of Korea examines the historial and political background, Korean economic development, recent economic trends and prospects, markets for goods and services, the labour market, financial sector developments and policies, the housing market, and the public sector.

Access: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-economic-surveys-korea-1994_eco_surveys-kor-1994-en



Sample Lesson Plans

Develop Productive Lessons on Japan and Korea

Sample: The Political Economy of High-Growth-Era Japan

Published by About Japan Editors

(http://aboutjapan.japansociety.org/content.cfm/the_political_economy_of_high-growth-era_japan#sthash.EFG7Nr9Q.dpbs)

Learning Goals.

1. Students will understand the postwar Japanese political system, including the “iron triangle” of conservative politicians, elite bureaucrats, and big business leaders said to dominate policy-making.
2. Students will understand the economic, social, and political forces that powered Japan’s rapid economic growth from the 1950s to the 1970s, including the concepts of “industrial policy” and the “developmental state.”
3. Students will explore the impact of rapid economic growth and the postwar political and economic systems on the lifestyles, attitudes, and expectations of the Japanese people.

Thought Questions.

1. Some observers have termed Japan's era of high growth from the 1950s to the 1970s the "miracle economy." Is this an appropriate term? Why or why not?
2. What are the most important factors in explaining Japan's relatively speedy economic recovery from World War II and its high-speed postwar growth? Were political, economic, or social/cultural factors most important? What about the significance of domestic conditions versus the international environment and foreign influences?
3. Is the "iron triangle" consistent with democratic government? Is a system like this unique to Japan?
4. Other than by using economic statistics like GNP per capita, how could you measure the impact of Japan's high-speed growth on the Japanese people? Consider yardsticks like life expectancy, nutrition and health, ownership of appliances (like televisions) and automobiles, percentage of homes connected to sanitary sewers, urbanization rates, etc.
5. How can one explain the postwar political dominance of the Liberal Democratic Party?

Focus Activity Ideas.

In small groups, have students brainstorm answers to the following question: what are possible factors that contribute to a country's economic power?

Main Lesson Activity Ideas.

1. Using data readily available online, ask your students to chart key national economic statistics for Japan and a variety of other countries from 1945 to 1975 (or the present). What does this data show regarding the experience of Japan compared to other developed and developing nations? How might this rising affluence have affected lifestyles in Japan?
2. Read and discuss the suggested passages from Karel van Wolferen's *The Enigma of Japanese Power*. Van Wolferen argues that Japan does not have a "normal" state, but instead a "truncated pyramid" with no one ultimately in charge except "the System." Many scholars refer to what van Wolferen calls "the System" as the "iron triangle," an intertwined coalition of Liberal Democratic Party politicians, central government bureaucrats, and big business elites who collectively exerted preponderant influence over the running of the state and the making of policy in high-growth-era Japan. Consider whether this arrangement is truly unique to Japan or is a variant of what is found in other industrial democracies, including the United States.

3. Read and discuss *The Income Doubling Plan* (1961), one of the Japanese government's most important economic planning documents of the high-growth era. Note first the document's emphasis on increasing living standards and spreading economic gains equitably over Japanese society. It is hardly surprising that this ambitious plan was popular with the Japanese public and solidified support for the pro-growth Liberal Democratic Party. Note also the role of the state in charting, guiding, and supporting the development of the private sector. This is an excellent statement of "industrial policy" in action and exemplifies what the political scientist Chalmers Johnson termed Japan's "developmental state," which was actively engaged with private-sector industry and finance in promoting high-speed growth.
4. Screen the film *Ohayō* and discuss how the director, Ozu Yasujiro, characterizes the changes in postwar Japanese society brought by modernization, materialism, and rising consumerism. What is the impact of rising postwar affluence on traditional values, social structures, youth, and the family unit? *Ohayō* is the story of two young boys who go "on strike"—refusing to perform traditional pleasantries, like saying "good morning"—in order to force their reluctant father to buy a family a television set. Discussion of *Ohayō* can be enhanced by combining it with a discussion of the document "The Economic Planning Agency's White Paper on the People's Livelihood" (1960).

Primary Sources.

1. Karel van Wolferen, *The Enigma of Japanese Power* (New York: Knopf, 1989), pp. 1-6, 25-49.
2. Primary source documents "The Economic Planning Agency's White Paper on the People's Livelihood" (1960) and "The Income Doubling Plan" (1961) in Wm. Theodore deBary, Carol Gluck, and Arthur E. Tiedemann, eds., *Sources of Japanese Tradition, Volume II 1600-2000*, 2nd ed. (New York: Columbia University Press, 2005), pp. 1100-1105.
3. Feature film *Ohayō* (Good Morning, 1959), directed by Ozu Yasujiro.

Sample Lesson Plans on Japan and Korea

- **About Japan: A Teacher's Resource** (<http://aboutjapan.japansociety.org/page/about>)

About Japan provides a variety of resources about Japan to educators for use in the K-12 classroom. Resources are organized around the themes of culture, environment, globalization, history, Japanese language, and social issues and consist of lesson plans, articles by leading scholars and primary source images and video. Through these classroom ready resources, educators are able to expand and deepen their teaching on Japan.

- **Keizai Koho Center (KKC)** (<http://en.kkc.or.jp/>)

The KKC has served as a platform for the Japanese business community to interact with its key stakeholders inside and outside of the country. The KKC conducts a variety of programs and projects whereby 700 companies and 40 industry associations actively seek to develop constructive ties with Japanese and foreign lawmakers, government officials, scholars, journalists, business executives, entrepreneurs, school teachers, and students. They provide lesson plans on various topics related to Japan.

- **The Korea Society** (<https://www.koreasociety.org/education/educational-resources>)

Educators, regardless of location, have access to the Korea Society's digital resources including lesson plans, publications, and podcasts. In addition to materials for educators, we present readings for the general public interested in Korea. These resources were created by alumni of our fellowship programs and Korean Studies experts around the nation. Our free resources cover topics that range from folktales to architecture to women in society. Podcasts include videos of past lectures to offer teachers across the nation insight into Korea.

- **Teaching about the Crisis in North Korea** (<https://www.teachingaboutnorthkorea.org/>)

Teaching about the Crisis in North Korea is a not-for-profit educational site made by teachers to help their students understand the conflict, its complexity, and the importance of its peaceful resolution. Organized by the Korean War Legacy Foundation and co-sponsored by the Korea Foundation and 38 North, the goal of the website is to provide engaging, easy-to-use materials for the secondary Social Studies or English Language Arts classroom that empower students with an understanding of the biggest foreign policy question of our time.

Contact Information

Shihoko Goto

Deputy Director for Geoeconomics and Senior Associate
for Northeast Asia, Asia Program
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
T: (202)691-4011 | E: shihoko.goto@wilsoncenter.org

Richard J. Haddock

Program Associate
East Asia National Resource Center, Elliott School of International Affairs
The George Washington University
T: (202) 994-5874 | E: rhaddock@gwu.edu

East Asia National Resource Center (<https://nrc.elliott.gwu.edu/>)
T: (202) 994-5886 | E: gwearnc@gwu.edu

Edited by **Aika Okishige**
Curriculum Developer
East Asia National Resource Center
aika3oki@gwu.edu

East Asia National
Resource Center

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY