

# Station 5

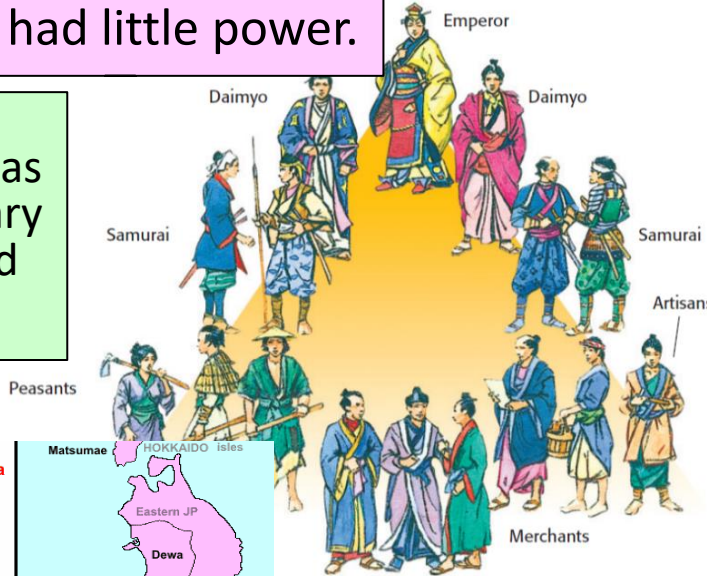
## Japanese Imperialism

Western imperialism in Asia dramatically changed Japan.

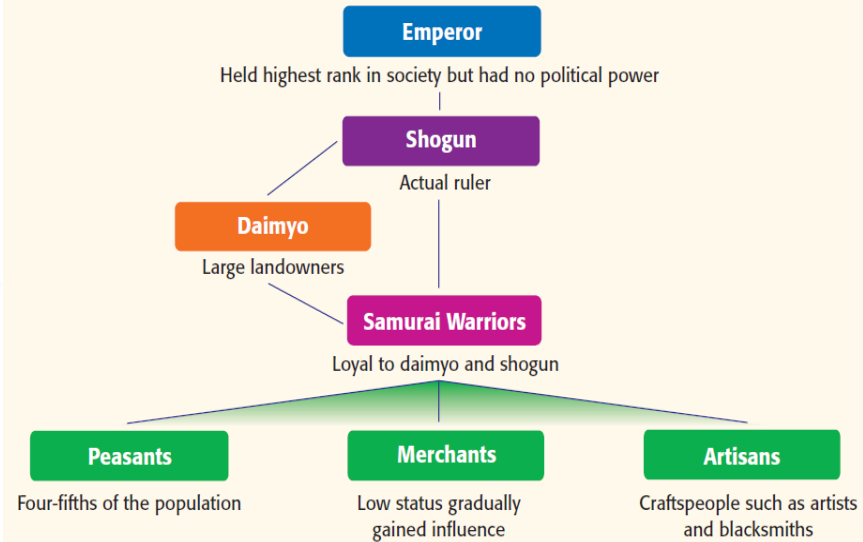
By the mid 11<sup>th</sup> century, Japanese feudalism began. Japan was ruled by regional landowners called daimyo. Daimyo were served by loyal warriors called samurai.

Emperor had little power.

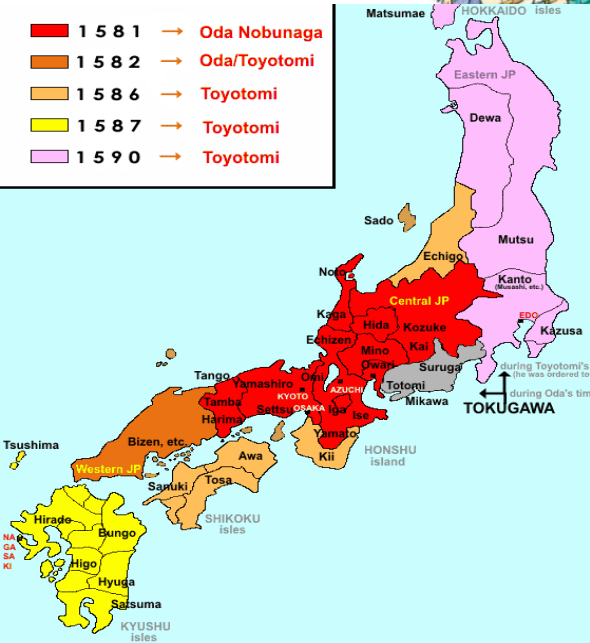
From 1192 to 1867, Japan was ruled by military dictators called shogun.



### Organization of the Tokugawa Shogunate



- 1581 → Oda Nobunaga
- 1582 → Oda/Toyotomi
- 1586 → Toyotomi
- 1587 → Toyotomi
- 1590 → Toyotomi



From 1560 – 1600s, 3 powerful shogun, unified Japan. Tokugawa Ieyasu unified Japan in 1600 & created a strong line of succession called the Tokugawa Shogunate that ruled Japan until 1867.



Oda Nobunaga



Toyotomi Hideyoshi



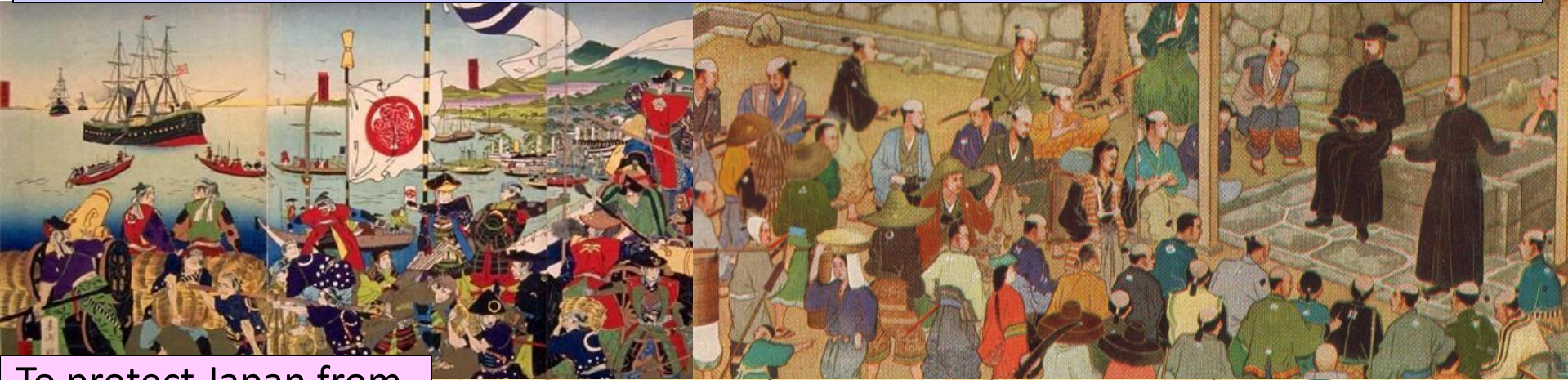
Tokugawa Ieyasu



European merchants & missionaries first arrived in Japan in the mid-1500s.

Japanese shogun enjoyed trade with Europeans & were fascinated by their military & technologies.

The rapid conversion of Japanese to Christianity worried Tokugawa who banned Christianity in 1619.



To protect Japan from European influences, Tokugawa Shogunate banned all foreign merchants & missionaries.



By 1639, Japan adopted a “closed country policy” & Japan entered an era of isolation that lasted for 200 years.



# Nagasaki Bay

During this era of isolation, the Japanese allowed one port at Deshima in Nagasaki Bay to remain open but only to Dutch & Chinese merchants.

## Dutch Ships Deshima

The Japanese did more than trade with the Dutch, they also learned from them about new Western ideas.



These "Dutch studies" helped Japan learn about some of the new scientific & industrial technologies in Europe.

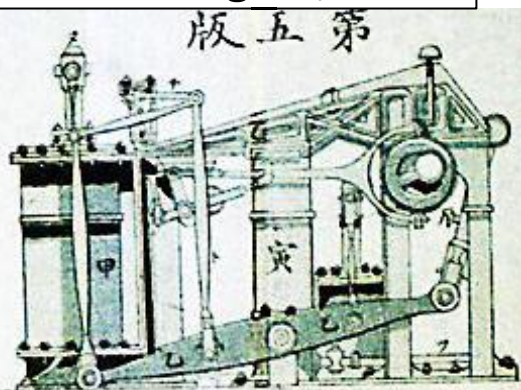
Microscope, 1787



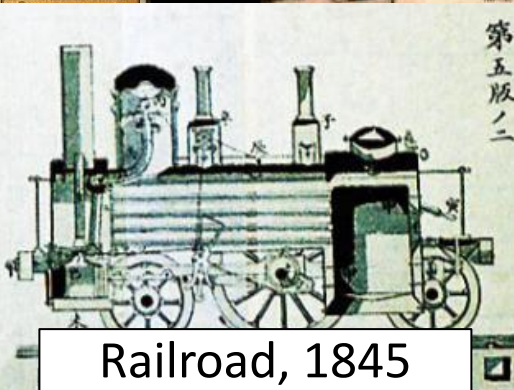
Anatomy book, 1774



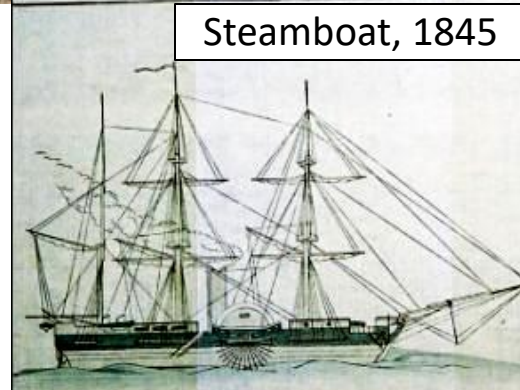
Steam engine, 1845



Railroad, 1845



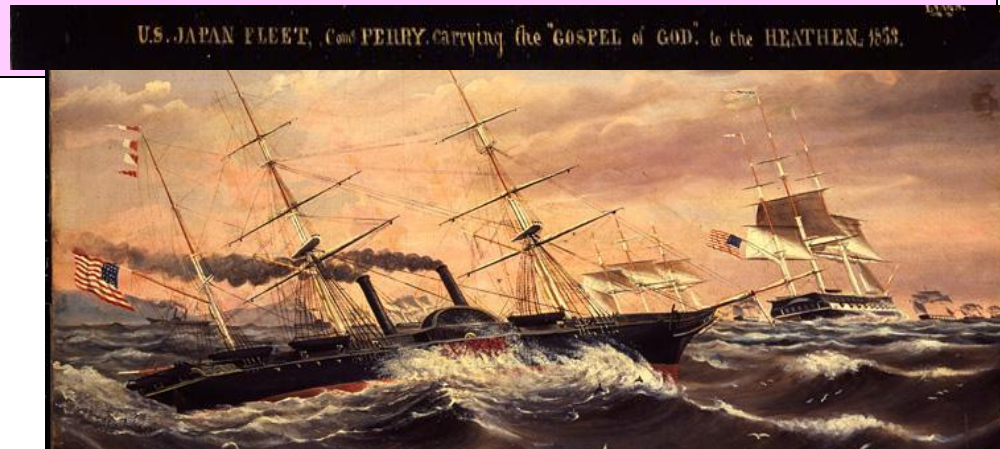
Steamboat, 1845





From 1640 to 1853, Japan was isolated while the rest of Asia became imperialized by Western powers. In the early 1800s, Britain, France, Russia, & USA tried to negotiate trade rights in Japan. The Japanese repeatedly refused Western trade.

In 1853, U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry arrived in Tokyo Harbor with 4 well-armed, steamships & demanded that the Japanese trade with the USA. Japanese officials realized they were overmatched by U.S. naval ships. When Matthew Perry returned in 1854, Japanese officials signed the Treaty of Kanagawa which opened two ports to American merchants.



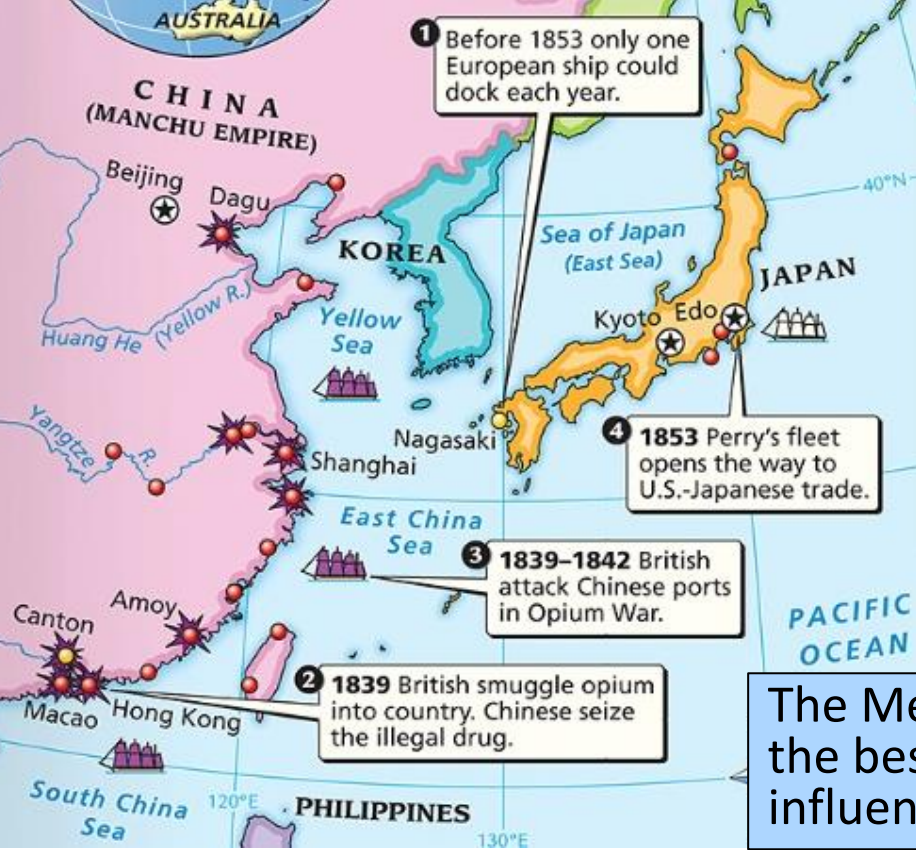
Soldiers and civilians representing the five treaty nations:



After the United States opened the door to Japanese trade in 1854, other Western powers entered Japan.

By 1860, England, France, the Dutch, Russia, & USA all had unequal trade treaties & extraterritorial rights in Japan.





Japanese were angry that the shogun had given in to foreigner's demands & feared Japan would become as powerless as China.

In 1867, the Tokugawa shogun stepped down which brought an end to 600 years of military dictatorship.

Emperor Mutsuhito took control of the government & took the title "Meiji" ("enlightened rule").

The Meiji emperor realized the best way to end Western influence was to modernize.

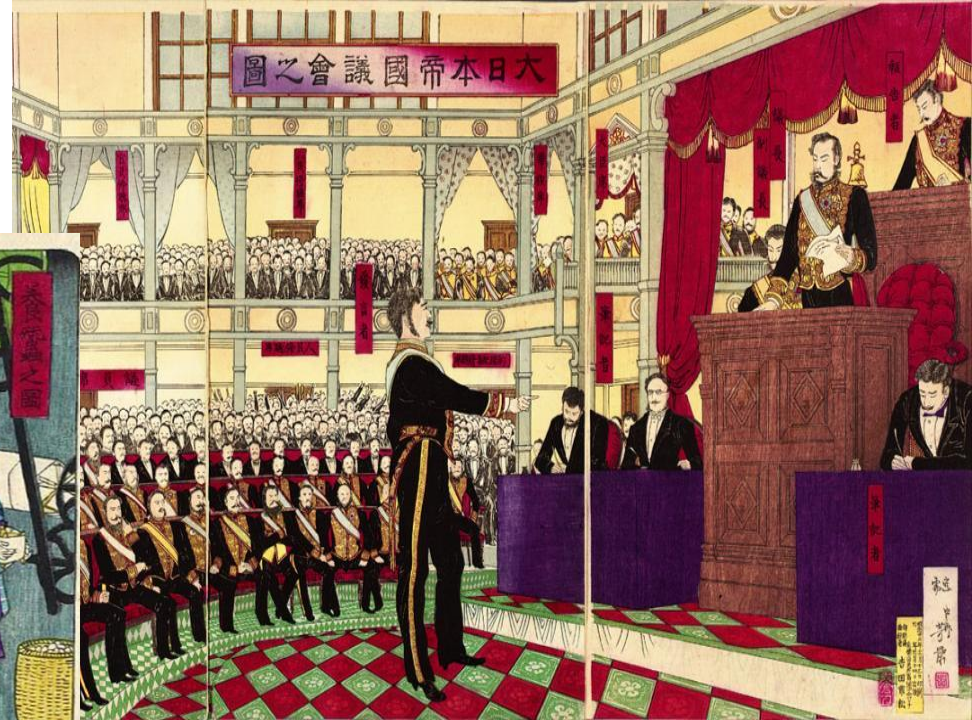


Japan sent diplomats to Europe & America to study Western ways & adapt them to their own country.

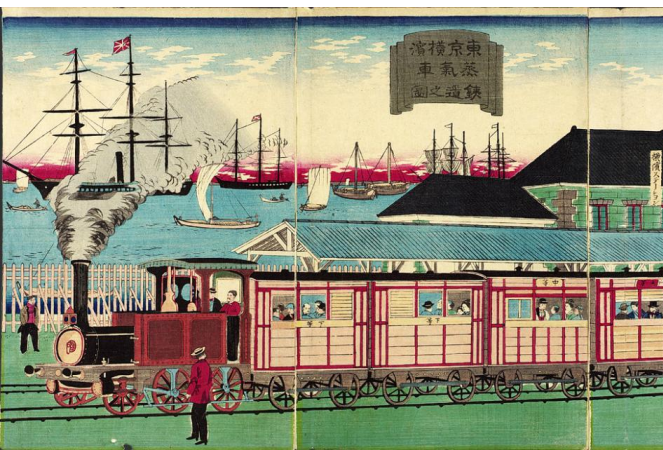




Japan admired Germany's government & used it as a model to create a new constitution and parliament.

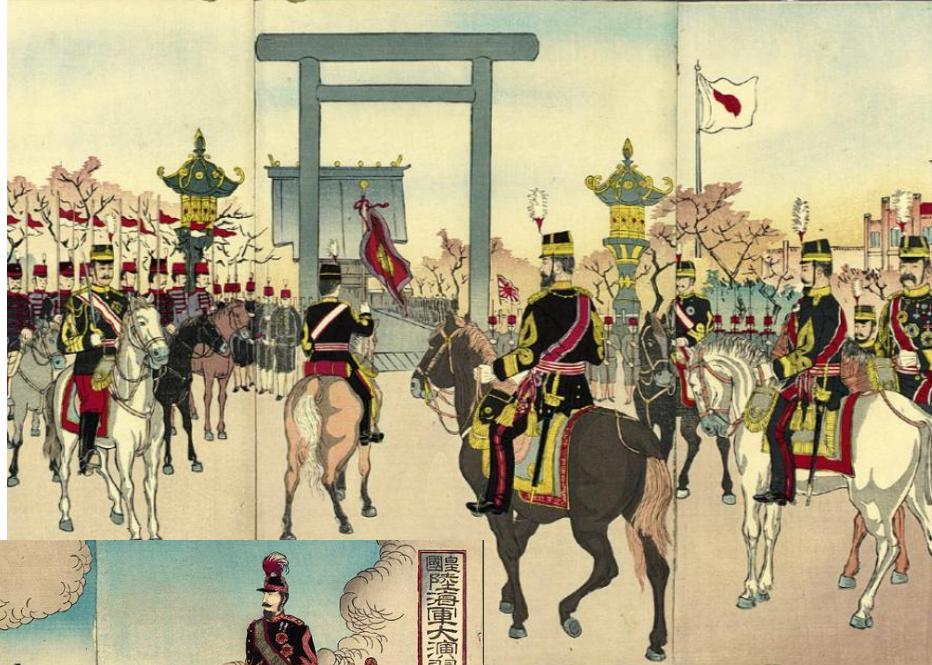


Japanese leaders eagerly supported industrialization & began building modern factories and railroads, steamships, & steel bridges.





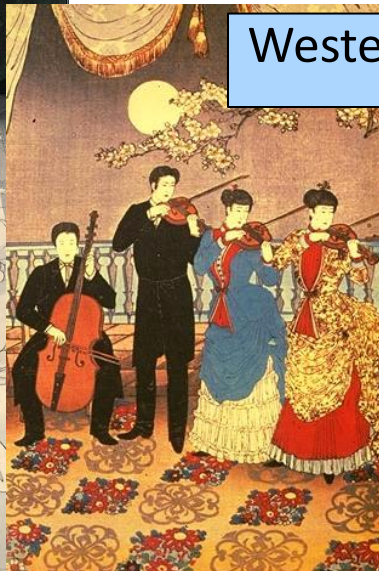
Japan built a modern military by modeling their army after the Germans & their navy after the British.



Japanese officials reformed education using models from German, America, & French public schools.



Western fashions became popular in Japan.





# Meiji Reforms

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graph TD; MR[Meiji Reforms] --> EFS[End of the feudal system]; MR --> LR[Land Redistribution]; MR --> PSS[Public schools (Germany, USA, & France)]; MR --> MTA[Modernize the Army (Germany)]; MR --> BMN[Build a Modern Navy (Britain)]; MR --> EW[Emperor Worship Intensified]; MR --> HRF[Human Rights & Religious Freedom]; MR --> WC[Written Constitution (Germany)]; MR --> MBS[Modern banking system];
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End of the  
feudal system

Land  
Redistribution

Public schools  
(Germany, USA,  
& France)

Modernize  
the Army  
(Germany)

Build a  
Modern Navy  
(Britain)

Emperor  
Worship  
Intensified

Human Rights  
& Religious  
Freedom

Written  
Constitution  
(Germany)

Modern  
banking system



Modernization in the Meiji era transformed Japan into the most industrial & militarized nation in Asia.

By 1900, Japan had 7,000 miles of railroad track; thousands of factories; profitable tea, silk, shipbuilding industries; & a modern army & navy.

The Meiji reforms gave Japan power & respect; Japanese nationalism led to the end to Western extraterritorial rights & unequal trade treaties.



By the 1890s, Japan saw itself as a modern nation that needed raw materials.

Like other industrialized nations, Japan began to imperialize in Asia.

Japan looked to take Korea, but China always had a claim to the land.



The dispute with China over Korea resulted in the Sino-Japanese War from 1894 to 1895.

In a short time, Japan defeated the Chinese army & destroyed their navy. For their victory, Japan gained Taiwan & spheres of influence in China.





*This woodblock print is an almost perfect example of how the Japanese (left) saw themselves as totally different from the Chinese and fundamentally similar to the Westerners, seen here in the figures of Western advisors (right) standing behind the Chinese.*

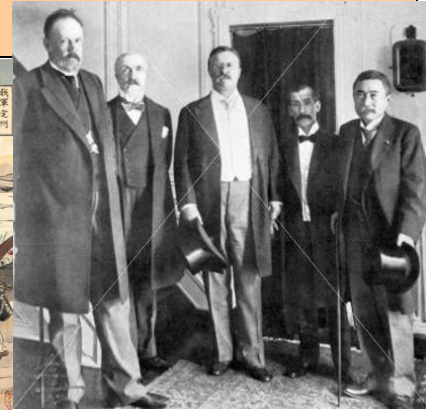




After Japan's victory over China, a rivalry developed between Japan & Russia. From 1904 to 1905, Russo-Japanese War began over control of Port Arthur & Manchuria.



During the war, Japan shocked the world by defeating a western power. In 1905, U.S Pres. Teddy Roosevelt helped draft the treaty that gave Korea to Japan & removed Russia from Manchuria.



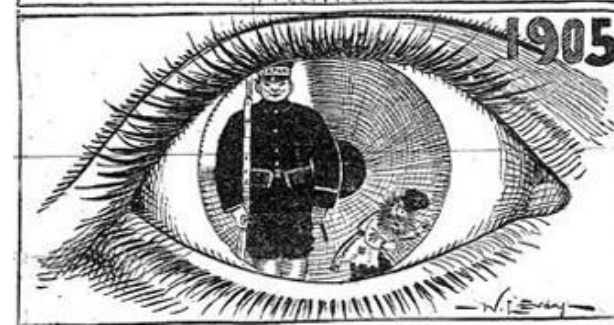
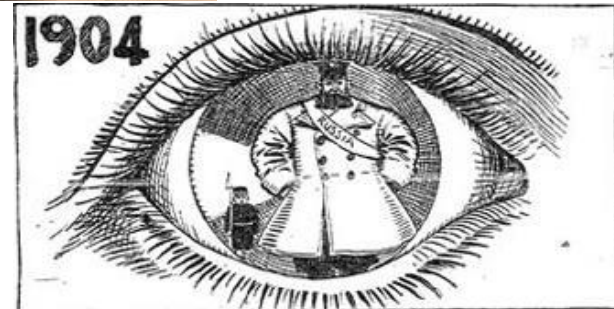
### Japanese Imperialism 1870-1910

#### Territory Gained by Japan

- Japan in 1870
- Gained by treaty, 1874-1875
- Won in Sino (Chinese)-Japanese War, 1894-1895
- Won in Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905

#### Russo-Japanese War

- Japanese army
- Russian navy
- Japanese victory







Japan's victories over China & Russia transformed Japan into the dominant force in Asia.

Western nations relied on Japan to keep order in Asia.

Unfortunately, Japanese imperialism surged again in the 1930s & 1940s which became a focal point of World War II.





# Compare and contrast Chinese & Japanese reactions to imperialism:

## China and Japan Confront the West

### China

- Remains committed to traditional values
- Loses numerous territorial conflicts
- Grants other nations spheres of influence within China
- Finally accepts necessity for reform

### Both

- Have well-established traditional values
- Initially resist change
- Oppose Western imperialism

### Japan

- Considers modernization to be necessary
- Borrows and adapts Western ways
- Strengthens its economic and military power
- Becomes an empire builder