

Japan Emerges (勢いよく現れる) from Isolation (隔離) (from the 1850s to 1895)

The United States Opens Japan to Trade (貿易) and Diplomacy (外交)

- Commodore Matthew Perry (ペリー提督) (see picture) arrived in Edo Bay (Tokyo) in July 1853. The Japanese accepted his letter from the US President to the Japanese Emperor (天皇陛下) after which Perry departed (出発しました).
- In February 1854, Perry returned as he had promised (約束したことを果たした) but with a much larger fleet (船の集団).
- After this **show of force** (軍事力または軍備のショー), the two sides agreed to sign **the Convention of Kanagawa** (日米和親条約締結) on March 31st 1854. Notably (とりわけ) the treaty gave '**most-favored nation**' status to the US (通商条約を締結する際、最も有利な取扱いを受ける国).
- the Japanese had to end over 200 years of **seclusion** (鎖国政策) and **isolation** (隔離) under its '**closed country**' (*sakoku* - 鎖国) policies (政策).
- The US' first **consul** (領事) to Japan, **Townsend Harris** (米国総領事タウンゼント・ハリス), arrived in Shimoda in 1856.
- In July 1858, the US and Japan signed the Townsend '**Harris Treaty**' (タウンゼント・ハリスと日米修好通商条約). [see photo of Japanese mission to the US in 1860]



- At other times, other countries **were also given access** (接近、または立ち入りを許す) to extra ports (海港) along Japan's coast as well as being given '**extra-territoriality**' rights (治外法権). Other concessions (譲歩する) included the building of foreign areas (外国人の地区), minimum (最小) import taxes (輸入税) for foreign products (外国製品), and the right of Christian missionaries (キリスト教の宣教師) to teach and promote Christianity (キリスト教) in Japan (see map).
- Powerful Japanese people, such as the chief minister and great elder (大老格として幕政を主導 - *tairou*) **Ii Naosuke** (井伊直弼), chose to **avoid conflict** (争いを避ける) and focus ((力を)込める) on co-operation (協力) until Japan could become strong enough to match the Western powers (西洋の勢力). Ii had **controversially** (論争的に) agreed to sign **the Harris Treaty** (日米修好通商条約) of 1858 for **pragmatic** reasons (実用主義的である). In February 1860, Japan sent a large diplomatic mission (外交の為の使節) to the US. A few weeks later, Ii was **assassinated** (暗殺されました).
- The assassination (暗殺) of Ii Naosuke in 1860 symbolised (象徴された) the tensions and frictions (緊張や緊迫した関係) inside Japan with regards to the country's **unprecedented** (前例がないこと) **interactions** (人間の交流) with the West (西洋) [see pictures].
- His death also created a **political vacuum** (政治的空白を生んだ) in Japan and resulted in the country being without a strong leadership (強力なリーダーシップなしで).
- After Ii's death, the feudal lords (藩主) (*daimyo*) focused more on the Japanese emperor (天皇陛下) as a **symbolic** (象徴的な) **unifying** force (活気づけているかバイタリテイにあふれた求心力) in an **unstable** period (不安定な時代).



- the feudal lords (藩主) (*daimyo*) **rallied** (回復した) to the cry (拝み倒す) '**revere** (祭る) *the emperor* (天皇陛下), *expel* (追放する) *the barbarian*' (野蛮人) (尊王攘夷-*sonnō jōi*) (see the picture).

Domestic Tensions (国内の緊張) in Japan after 1854

- Perry's **intimidating** (威嚇している) **shows of force** (軍力または軍備のショー) in 1853 and 1854, and then the **controversial** (論争的な) presence of foreign diplomats (外交官) and businessmen in Japan, **undermined** (覆された) Japan's **feudal**-based (封建の) Tokugawa shogunate (徳川幕府) and speeded up (速度を速めた) its eventual (最終的な) **dismantling** (解体すること).
- From early on in Japan's forced (強制な) interactions (人間の交流) with the West (西洋) since 1854, the Japanese used a **dual** (二重) interact and delay (交流する、遅らす) strategy (戦略).
- Note that the Western nations' (西欧諸国) **humiliation** (屈辱) of China had taken place in gradual stages (徐々に進むさま), beginning with trading and diplomatic (国交と貿易) concessions (譲歩する), and then moving next to China becoming a **quasi-colony** (準植民地).

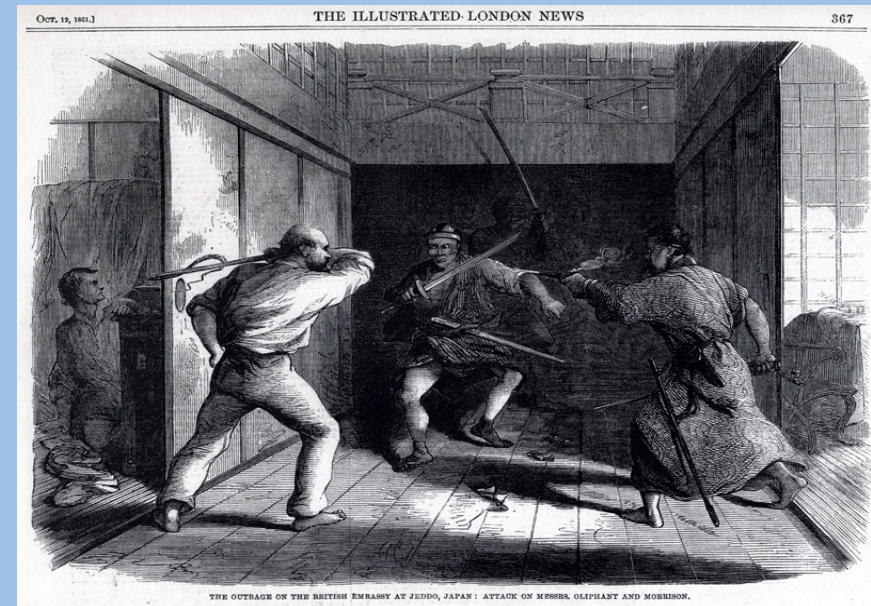
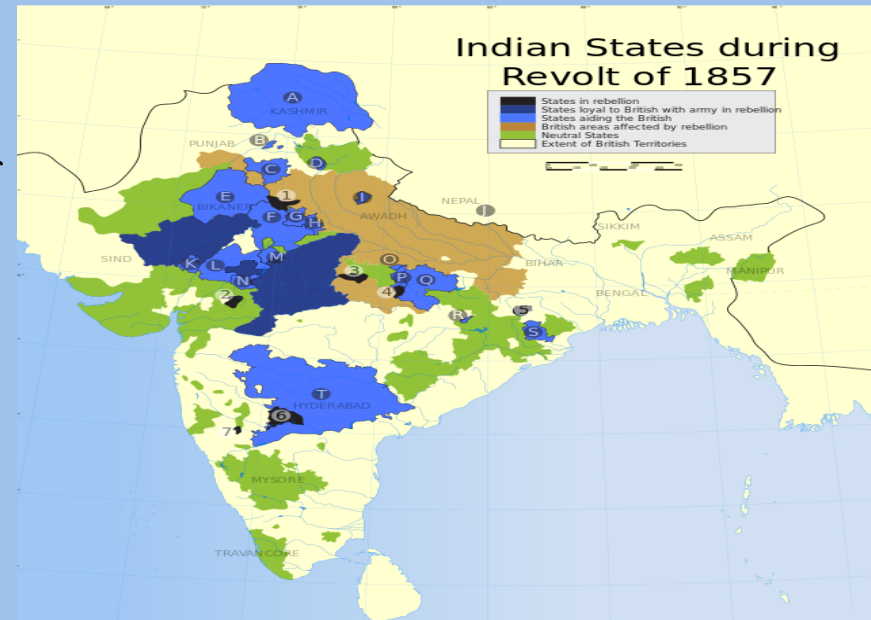


There were a number of key **factors** (主要な要素) that helped **post-1854** (1854後) Japan to **avoid** (逃れる) the type of problems that China had experienced.

- the West was **distracted** (ついあれやこれやにとりまぎれて) by events (出来事) in China (and elsewhere [他の場所で]) in the years after 1854. These **distractions** (目移り) included **the Crimean War** [クリミア戦争] (1853-56), the Sepoy Rebellion in India (1857) [セポイの反乱という、インドの対イギリス反乱] (see map), the Second Opium War ((第二次アヘン戦争) in China (1856 – 1860), and the US **Civil War** [米国の南北戦争] (1861-1865).
- Japan in the late 1850s and early 1860s also did not experience the same serious social and political domestic problems (国内問題) that China was experiencing.

However,

- in the first number of years after 1854, the weak central **shogunate** (将軍職) (*bakufu* -幕府) government in Japan realised that it was becoming more and more difficult to control the strong anti-foreign sentiment (**xenophobia**) [外国人嫌いの] (see picture of attack on the British legation [公使館] in 1861) and the economic **disruption** [経済混乱] caused by new relations with the West [西欧諸国].



The Choshu and Satsuma clans (長州藩や薩摩藩) form an alliance (と同盟[提携]する)

- In the early 1860s, competition for power **intensified** (競争が激化していた) between the powerful Choshu and the Satsuma **clans** (長州藩や薩摩藩). These clans (一族) were situated far from the Tokugawa shogunate's (徳川幕府) **power bases** (権力基盤) and therefore they had **freedom** and **autonomy** (自治) to act (外様大名 - 'tozama daimyo' / lords) [see map].
- Both clans were also rich, had strong armies, strong leadership, and wanted to use their power to undermine (覆す) the shogunate (*bakufu* - 幕府), and wanted to win the support of the Emperor's court (天皇や朝廷).
- In 1866, both clans agreed to form an alliance [と同盟[提携]する)] (**the Satcho alliance**) [薩長(さっちょう)の同盟の関係] and then work together to achieve their objectives (目的): to **topple** (打倒する) the shogunate (*bakufu*) [幕府] and then drive the foreigners out (追い出す) of Japan.
- The British and the Satsuma clan (薩摩藩) however became close allies (しっかりした同盟国) in the mid-1860s because of common interests and goals (共通の利害), and a weakening (弱ること) of the clans' anti-foreign feelings [外国人嫌いの].
- The Satsuma and the Choshu clans also [長州藩や薩摩藩] sent their younger samurai warriors (武士) to foreign countries to learn about the Western world and Western military skills and technology (see photo of samurai from the Choshu clan in the 1860s).



The Japanese Choose a More Pragmatic

Approach (実用主義的である) toward

Foreign Powers (西欧諸国)

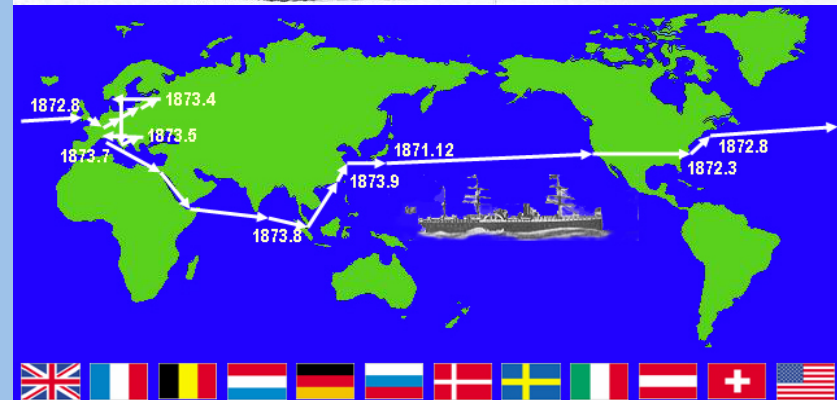
- By the mid-1860s, the Choshu and Satsuma clans (長州藩や薩摩藩) realised that the foreign powers were too strong to be quickly defeated by military force (軍の力) only. They therefore chose a more pragmatic approach (実用主義的である).
- the Satsuma and Choshu clans together defeated the shogunate army (幕府の軍隊) in 1868 and then captured Edo (Tokyo) in May 1868 (see the Boshin War (Jan.1868 to May 1869)) [戊辰戦争] (see map).

The Meiji Restoration [明治維新] (1868 – 1912)

- By 1868 the ‘imperial restoration’ (王政復古) had begun and the ‘imperial forces’ (帝国陸軍) wanted to make sure (確かめる) that the Meiji emperor (明治天皇), Mutsuhito (睦仁), would be the person who would unify (統一する) the Japanese people (see picture).
- The objectives of the ‘Meiji Restoration’ (明治維新) and its architects (建設者たち) were first and foremost (まず何よりも) to strengthen (強化する) Japan’s security and to undo (取り返しがつく) the post-1854 (1854後) ‘unequal treaties’ (不平等条約).
- In the late 1860s, the new Meiji government focused on a objective (目的) to ‘*seek knowledge throughout the world to strengthen the foundations* [しっかりした基礎] *of imperial rule* [王政]’ [see the Charter Oath (五箇条)– April 7th 1868] (Cohen, 2000: 282).



- To win time (人に時間を稼ぐようにさせる) and to show the West (西洋) that Japan was a '**civilised**' country [文明国], the Japanese worked hard to stop anti-foreigner (外国人排斥) attacks (see pictures of westernized [西洋化した] ladies and samurai).
- In foreign affairs (外務), the Meiji government (明治政府) also invited diplomats and representatives from foreign countries (外国の外交官) to introduce themselves to the young Emperor (皇帝).
- In 1871, the Japanese embarked on (旅発つ) a two-year major diplomatic tour [外交の為の使節] (**the Iwakura Mission or Iwakura Embassy**) [岩倉使節団] (see map). More than one hundred officials and students participated in the tour. The Japanese failed however to **convince** (道理に服させる) the West [西欧諸国] to change the unequal treaty system (不平等条約体制).
- In 1871, the Meiji elite [明治エリート] made efforts to end the clan and the **feudal domain** (*daimyo* area) system (廃藩置県) by **compensating** (補償) the traditional feudal lords [大名] (*daimyo*) with large sums of money and buying their **acceptance** (受理 / 承諾) of the new political system (政治体制).
- With Japan's economy and society, they also carried out (実施した) reform programs (改革プログラム) to make Japan look like a powerful Western country, and to ensure that Japan was a strong financial (繁昌な) and industrial (産業) nation (国家).



- The **British-modelled** 'Japanese Imperial Navy' (大日本帝国海軍) was created in 1869 (本邦の海軍は範を英国に取りました).
- In 1871, the **French-modelled** 'Japanese Imperial Army' (帝国陸軍) was created.
- In 1873, one of the most significant (最上位(の)) changes to Japan's social and military system (社会制度 / 軍制) happened when the Meiji leadership (明治リーダーシップ) adopted ((法律などを)一般に行き渡らせる) **universal** military **conscription** (明治5年(1873年)には徴兵制度を採用し、国民皆兵主義となったため、士族による軍事的職業の独占は破られた). This meant that all Japanese men would be required to serve for three years (徴兵に出る) and to bear arms (武装する) within the Imperial Army (帝国陸軍). This change ended the centuries-long (何世紀も) division (人々の社会的区分) and social **hierarchy** (社会的階級) between the unarmed (非武装) peasantry (小農階級) and the armed samurai (武装した武士). Therefore, the samurai class (武士階級) looked at the change as an insult (根に持つ) to the **prestige** (品位) and **reputation** (評判) of the samurai warrior class (士族) in Japan (see pictures).



Dealing with Samurai Discontent (不満)

- In September 1873, **disgruntled** (不満な) samurai began to show their anger over the 1873 'Conscription Law' (徴兵制).
- Some Meiji Japan elites (明治日本のエリート) strongly suggested that Japan should fight in a foreign war in order to make the **militaristic groups** (軍国主義の) in Japan happy.
- For this reason, Prince Iwakura (岩倉 具視 / 岩倉皇太子) chose a **reprisal** (報復に[として]) attack upon Taiwan.



- The Ryukyu Islands [present day Okinawa] (琉球諸島 / 沖縄県) (see map) had traditionally been a mostly independent kingdom, which historically had paid homage to the Chinese Emperor, as well as to the Satsuma clan and the Tokugawa shogunate (臣下の関係). Since Qing China was too powerful to be challenged, the Ryukyuans (琉球の人々), the Chinese, and the mainland Japanese (本土日本人) had a mutually beneficial (以上のように、相互に利益を享受することで、両者は結ばれていた) and balanced relationship until the 1870s.
- In 1872 however the Japanese forced the Ryukyuan king to pay homage (臣下の関係) to the young Meiji Emperor under the rules of Japan's new political system. The islands officially (公然と) became Okinawa Prefecture (沖縄県) in 1879.
- In 1874, Tokyo used this new development (after 1872) to avenge (仇を)討つこと) a 1871 massacre (虐殺) of Ryukyuan fishermen by sending a military expedition (軍事遠征) to eastern Taiwan.
- The Taiwan expedition of 1874 however did not succeed in satisfying or **winning over** (我が党へ引き入れる) **the anti-government** (反政府の) samurai groups inside Japan (see photo of Japanese soldiers in Taiwan).



The Satsuma Rebellion (西南戦争 – *January to September 1877*)

- In 1877, a **major revolt** (大きな反乱) broke out (暴動が起こった) in the Satsuma domain area (薩摩藩) (the Satsuma Rebellion) involving 40,000 anti-Meiji government (反政府の) samurai warriors against 60,000 conscripted (徴兵された) government soldiers from the new ‘Imperial Japanese Army’ (帝国陸軍) [see picture of the Battle of Tabaruzaka - 田原坂の戦い].
- After nearly nine months of fighting, the more **technologically advanced** (技術的に発展する) and more mobile (可動性の) **conscript** army (徴集兵) defeated the samurai, and therefore ended the last major anti-government rebellion (反政府の反乱) in Meiji Japan (1868-1912) (明治時代).
- See Statue of Saigo Takamori [西郷隆盛] (*‘The last true samurai’*), and leader of the Satsuma Rebellion, in Ueno Park in Tokyo.



Strategies (戦略) Towards Korea and Russia

- The Meiji government also remained focused on the issues of Korea and the potential threat (潜在的に感じられる物事の脅威) from Russia to Japanese strategic and economic interests (戦略的、経済的な国益) in places such as Hokkaido, the Kuril Islands (the Northern Territories) [北方領土], and Sakhalin (樺太) [see map].
- Hokkaido was developed to look like other areas of Japan in order to prevent (防ぐ) the Russians from occupying (分捕る) it. From the 1870s onwards (1870年から), Japanese settlers started to populate the island (移民を植民地に住ませる), and with US assistance and expertise (アメリカの手助けと専門知識), the Meiji government (明治政府) was able to maximise the island's full potential (価値を十分役立てて使う), particularly in the area of agriculture (農業).
- With the militarily weaker (軍事的により弱い) and more vulnerable (傷つきやすかった) Koreans however, the Meiji Japanese (明治政府) began more and more to pressure them (次から次への厳しい催促) to open up (国を開く) via numerous naval displays of force (海軍力で) over several years. The Japanese wanted to be in a strong position in Korea, and did not want another foreign country such as Russia to occupy Korea (外国の軍事力による国のコントロール) [see map].
- After a naval skirmish (海軍小競り合い) in 1875, Korea accepted Japanese demands to open Korea to Japanese trade and to accept the 'extra-territoriality' principle (治外法権). The Japanese also agreed to respect Korea's independence and sovereignty [韓国の独立と主権] (the 1876 Treaty of Ganghwa) [日朝修好条規を締結した].



Keypoints:

- Japan used the behaviour of Western powers (西欧諸国) as a model (前例となる事実) for its future development and objectives (目的).
- By the late 1870s, Japan had made **significant** progress (意義深い進展があった) in its modernization program (近代化プログラム) but is still relatively (比較的に) too weak to challenge the Western-controlled international system (国際的なシステム) in East Asia.
- Japan's long-term security goals (長期的目標) included **guaranteeing** Japan's independence (独立性の確保) from outside **interference** (外部の干渉) by undoing the Japan-related 'unequal treaties' (不平等条約), and to become the most powerful country in East Asia.
- In comparison to Qing China (清朝中国に比して), Japan was very successful in building a strong and **centralised** government (中央集権国家), which could effectively manage and supervise its successful modernisation (近代化) and reform programs. This also included the building of a powerful army and navy (see picture with examples of Japan's Meiji era [明治時代] modernisation).



- The Japanese carried out a **pragmatic** (実用主義的である) and comprehensive (包括的な) **Westernization** (西洋化) and modernization reform program in every major area of Japanese life (politics, military, economics, and society). In addition to major military and political reforms, these changes included the creation of a modern financial and banking system (現代の銀行システム), rapid industrialisation (急速な工業化), the building of railways, architecture, art, fashion, diplomacy, and even hairstyles.
- By 1889 Japan had a Western-modelled (西欧諸国に似せてある) **constitution** (憲法), and in 1890, the Japanese parliament [国会] (the Diet) met for the first time (see picture).
- Most Japanese people accepted Westernization (西洋化) and modernisation (近代化), and remained loyal to (忠義を尽す) the new and more powerful Japan and the symbolic leadership of the Meiji Emperor (明治天皇).
- By the late 1870s, Japan began to challenge Chinese and later Russian power in northeast Asia. As we will see the next class, Korea would be the first **battleground** (戦場) in this power **rivalry** (パワーライバル) [see map].

