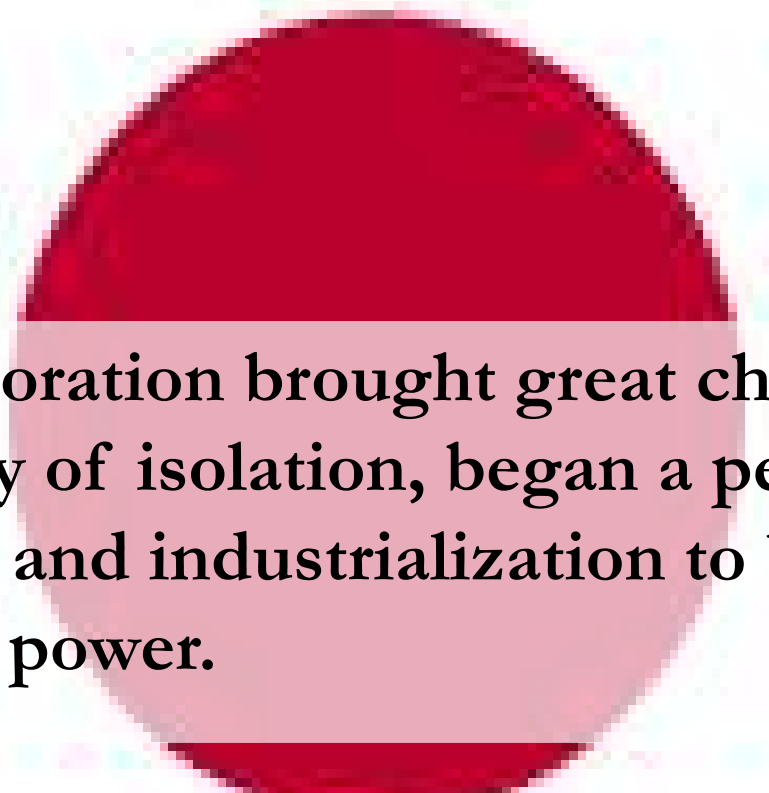


What's the Big Idea?



The Meiji Restoration brought great change as Japan ended its policy of isolation, began a period of modernization and industrialization to become a global modern power.

Essential Questions



How did the Meiji Restoration launch Japan into an era of reform and modernization?

A black and white photograph of a traditional Japanese festival float (danjiri). The float features a stone archway on the left and a large, stylized figure of a cat-like creature with multiple eyes on the right. The float is decorated with various patterns and is set against a background of a crowd of people.

Aim

- Explain the impact of Commodore Matthew Perry's visit to Japan.
- Identify the reforms during the Meiji Restoration.
- Describe Japan's new imperialist goals.

Let's Set the Stage



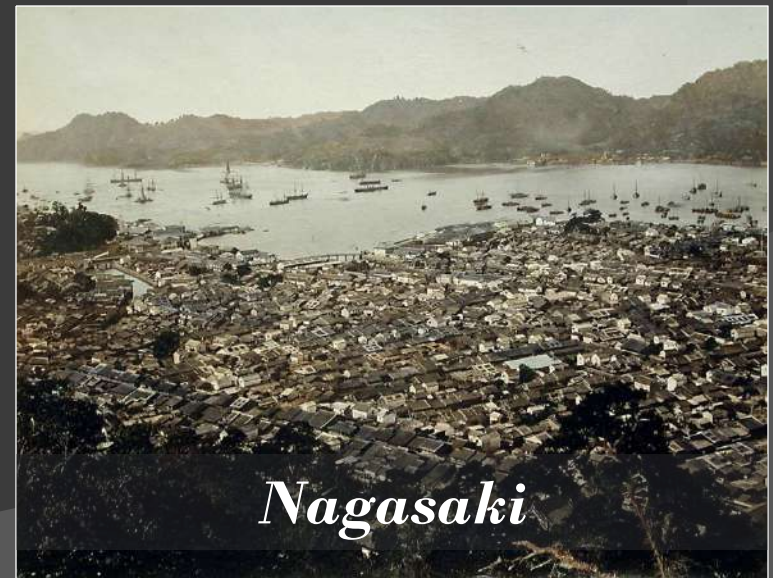
In 1853, the United States displayed its new military might, sending a naval force to make Japan open its ports to trade. Japanese leaders debated how to respond. While some resisted giving up their 215-year-old policy of seclusion, others felt that it would be wiser for Japan to learn from the foreigners. In the end, Japan chose to abandon its centuries of isolation. The country swiftly transformed itself into a modern industrial power and then set out on its own imperialist path.

Tokugawa Japan (1600-1868)

The Shogun exercised full power in the name of the emperor.

Isolationism [“closed country policy”] kept Japan closed to outside influences (1639).

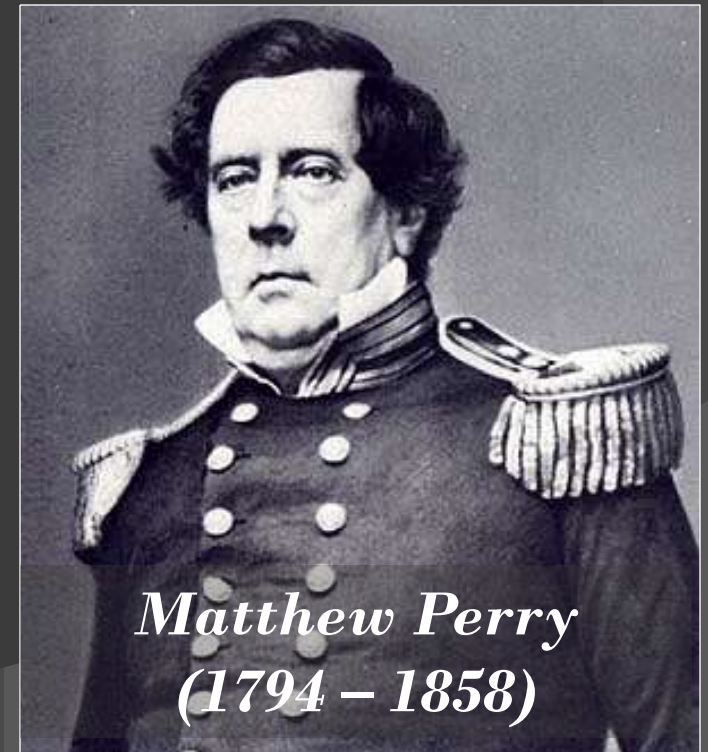
The port city of Nagasaki remained open to a few Dutch and Chinese traders.



Nagasaki



- *In 1853, U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry sailed into Tokyo Harbor demanded trade rights with Japan.*
- *In 1854, Japan signed Treaty of Kanagawa with the U.S. which included extraterritoriality, the opening of two ports for trade, and low taxes on American imports.*
- *The Japanese felt humiliated by the terms of the treaty.*



*Matthew Perry
(1794 – 1858)*



What caused Japan to end 200 years of seclusion?

A display of power by the United States?

The Meiji Restoration

- ◎ *In 1867 the last shogun stepped down and returned power to young emperor Mutsuhito [Emperor Meiji]*
- ◎ *Emperor sponsored reform and modernization programs in order to compete with the West.*
- ◎ *“Meiji” means enlightened rule.*



*The Last Shogun
Tokugawa Yoshinobu
(r. 1866 – 1867)*

The Meiji Restoration



Borrowing From the West

- Members of the government traveled abroad to learn about western government, economics, technology, and customs.
- Foreign experts were invited to Japan.

Economic Development

- Japan built an industrial economy – railroads and ports were built.
- Wealthy industrial and banking families were known as zaibatsu.

Strong Central Government

- Meiji reformers created a strong central government modeled after Germany.
- A constitution gave the emperor autocratic power and created a two-house legislature.

Military Power/Social Change

- Modernized military based on German and British models.
- Meiji reforms established a system of public education and set up universities with western instructors to teach modern technology.

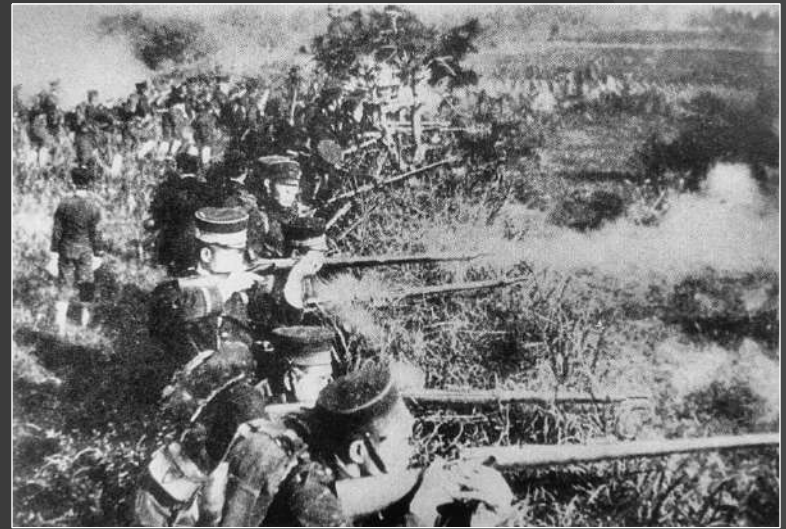


What was the Meji reformers' main goal?

They wanted to adopt Western ways to Japanese needs so that Japan could withstand Western demands.

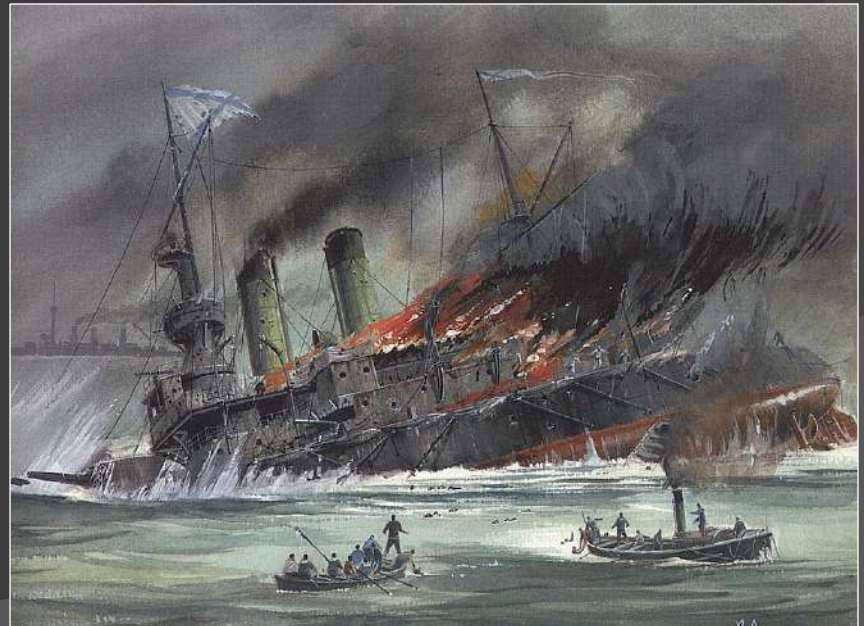
Sino-Japanese War (1894-95)

- ◎ *Japan and China competed for Korean trade.*
- ◎ *Koreans requested aid from China to put down rebellion (1894).*
- ◎ *Japan protested, invaded Korea and attacked Chinese forces.*
- ◎ *Japanese defeated Chinese army and navy.*
- ◎ *Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) - Japan received Taiwan and several islands.*



Russo-Japanese War (1904-05)

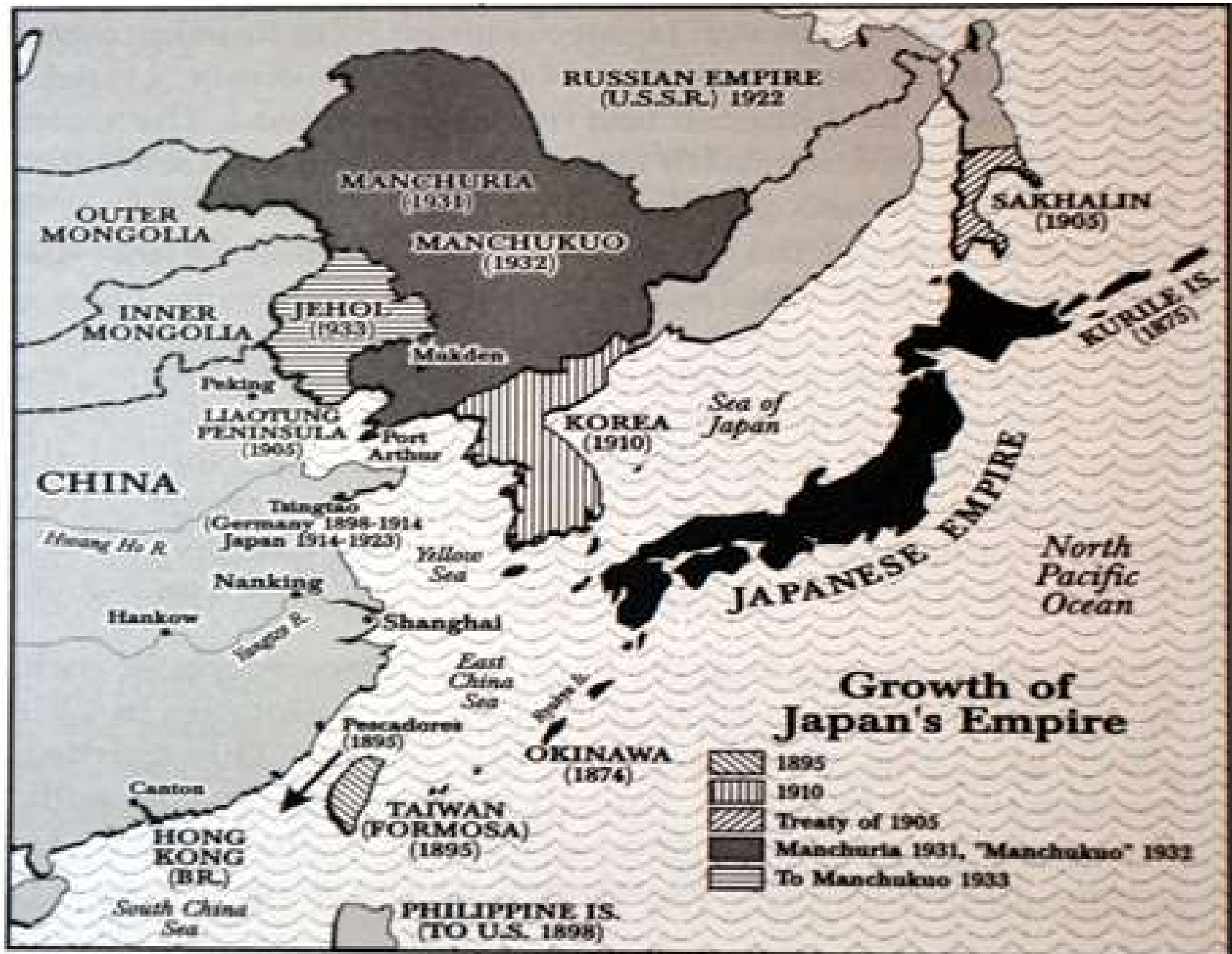
- ◎ *Russia and Japan both had designs on Manchuria and Korea.*
- ◎ *Japanese concerned about Russian Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria.*
- ◎ *Japan destroyed Russian fleet off coast of Korea and won major battles on land although Russians turned the tide on land.*
- ◎ *Westerners horrified that Japan had defeated a major Western power.*



Treaty of Portsmouth (1905)

- Mediated by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, it ended the war with Japan winning major concessions (preferred position in Manchuria, protectorate in Korea, half of Sakhalin Island – Japan went on to annex Korea in 1910).







How did industrialization start Japan on an imperialist course?

Japan had few of the natural resources it needed to make industrial products.

Expansion increased Japan's access to natural resources and enabled it to build an empire similar to those of the western powers.



The Tokugawa shogunate was overthrown because

- A) the Japanese were outraged by the unequal treaty forced on them by Commodore Perry.**
- B) the samurai were in debt to the merchant class.**
- C) the emperor had failed in his obligations to protect the Japanese people.**
- D) the daimyo led a tax revolt.**



What was one impact of industrialization on Japan during the Meiji Restoration?

- (1) Japan became more isolated from world affairs.**
- (2) Demand for natural resources increased.**
- (3) Japan became a colonial possession of China.**
- (4) Traditional practices of Bushido were reintroduced.**

REVIEW

The Opium Wars in China and the expedition of Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan resulted in

- (1) the economic isolation of China and Japan**
- (2) an increase in Chinese influence in Asia**
- (3) the beginning of democratic governments in China and Japan**
- (4) an increase in Western trade and influence in Asia**



In the years following the Meiji Restoration in Japan and the unification of Germany in the 19th century, both nations experienced

- (1) an increase in military production and strengthened military forces**
- (2) a reduction in tensions with neighboring nations**
- (3) a restructuring of government that included popularly elected monarchs**
- (4) a decrease in the reliance on industrialization and trade**