

Japan vs. The West

Japan's
Entry into
the Modern
World



A Few Thoughts of Japan and the East

- World History tends to mean “Western History,” as in the history of Western Europe.
- The East has its own rich history.
- China had nearly two dozen different dynasties, along with wars, rebellions, conspiracies, technologies.
- Japan is the home of emperors, Shoguns, Samurai and Sushi!!!



Isolation

- All of the key Eastern empires, China, Korea and Japan, isolated their nations to avoid Western influences.
- For a time, Japan was open to trade with the outside world but began to restrict that trade in the 1630s.
- Isolation caused the East to fall behind Western Europeans who were experiencing the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution and a burst of New World Exploration.



A 1634 Japanese [Red seal ship](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_seal_ship),
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokugawa_shogunate

Unequal Treaties

- Most of the East suffered from the unequal treaties that were imposed on them by strong Western empires.
- Unequal treaties had 4 main provisions:
 - 1) Treaty Ports: Ports that were open to foreign trade and settlement.
 - 2) Extraterritoriality: Westerners were not subject to Eastern laws (basically diplomatic immunity)
 - 3) Treaty Tariffs: Low tariffs on imports and large tariffs on exports and these tariffs could not change.
 - 4) Most Favored Nation Clause: All nations shared any concessions that any other nation could gain.



[Tokugawa Yoshinobu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokugawa_shogunate), the last Shogun, in French military uniform, c.1867,
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokugawa_shogunate

Commander Perry

- In 1853 Commander Matthew Perry opened up Japan to the US and the World.
- Utilized “Gunboat Diplomacy” basically steamed into a Japanese port, aimed guns at them and then negotiated treaties.
- Perry’s trip to Japan was a rude awakening for the Japanese that they had fallen behind the West.



[Japanese woodblock print](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_(naval_officer)) of Perry (center) and other high-ranking American seamen,
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_\(naval_officer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_(naval_officer))



Matthew C. Perry c. 1856-58, in a photograph by [Mathew Brady](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathew_Brady), [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_\(naval_officer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_(naval_officer))



Perry at the 2007 [Tribeca Film Festival](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tribeca_Film_Festival)., [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_\(naval_officer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_(naval_officer))



[Japanese woodblock print](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_(naval_officer)) of Commodore Perry, c. 1854. The caption reads "North American" (top line, written from right to left in [Chinese character](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_character)) and "Perry's portrait" (first line, written from top to bottom)., [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_\(naval_officer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_(naval_officer))



Japanese 1854 print relating Perry's visit.,
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_\(naval_officer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_(naval_officer))



Commodore Perry's fleet for his second visit to Japan, 1854,
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_\(naval_officer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Perry_(naval_officer))

Meiji Restoration

- There had been a Meiji Emperor for hundreds of years but the emperor did not really rule, the true power rested with the Shogun.
- By the 1860s many were frustrated with the Shogun, partially with the treaties he signed with Western powers.
- Shogun was overthrown, Emperor was restored but ruled along with a parliament controlled by a small but strong group of leaders.



A teenaged [Emperor Meiji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Meiji) with foreign representatives at the end of the [Boshin War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boshin_War), 1868-1870., http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meiji_restoration



Emperor Meiji, moving from [Kyoto](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyoto) to [Tokyo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokyo), end of 1868, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meiji_restoration

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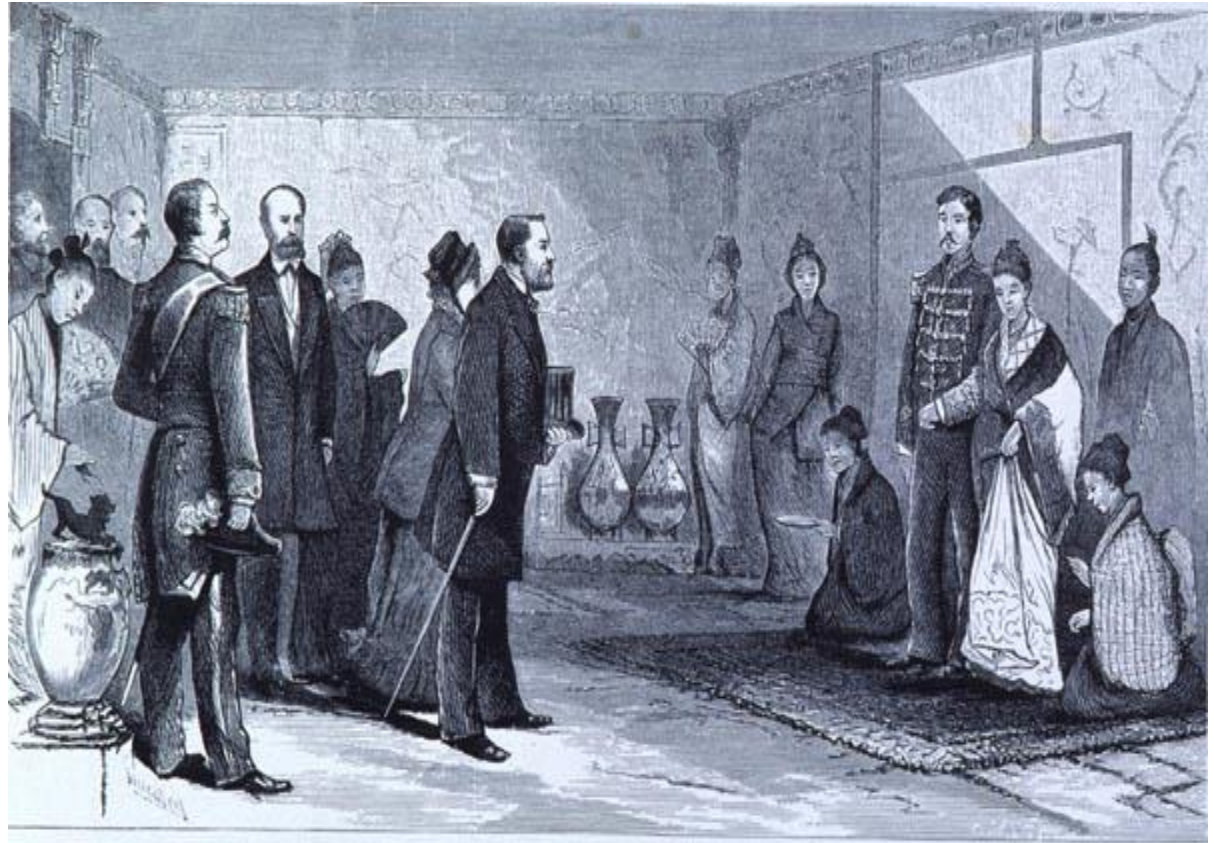


- Japan witnessed the power of industry and began working to develop that power on their own.
- Meiji sent a delegation to the US and Europe to study Western ideas and technology so that they could build factories and develop business philosophies to manage industry.

<http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=1880s+japanese+industrialization&qs=n&form=QBIR&pq=1880s+japanese+industrialization&sc=0-0&sp=-1&sk=#view=detail&id=0A41CE29DF702207A06EDE C0EBEDF9FB16578E47&selectedIndex=1>

Westernization

- The Japanese people began to “Westernize” in other words they imitated the West.
- The imitation spread to ideas, technology and even fads and clothing.



AUDIENCE WITH THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.



<http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=1880s+japanese+fashion&qs=n&form=QBIR&pq=1880s+japanese+fashion&sc=0-6&sp=-1&sk=#view=detail&id=7CF1928D7DA64885EEAA3A9795CD21BD090B402A&selectedIndex=2>

<http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=western+influence+on+japan&FORM=HDRSC2#view=detail&id=C89F605FAC30E4D539C5FA19FF5A4080543168E0&selectedIndex=4>



Industrialization

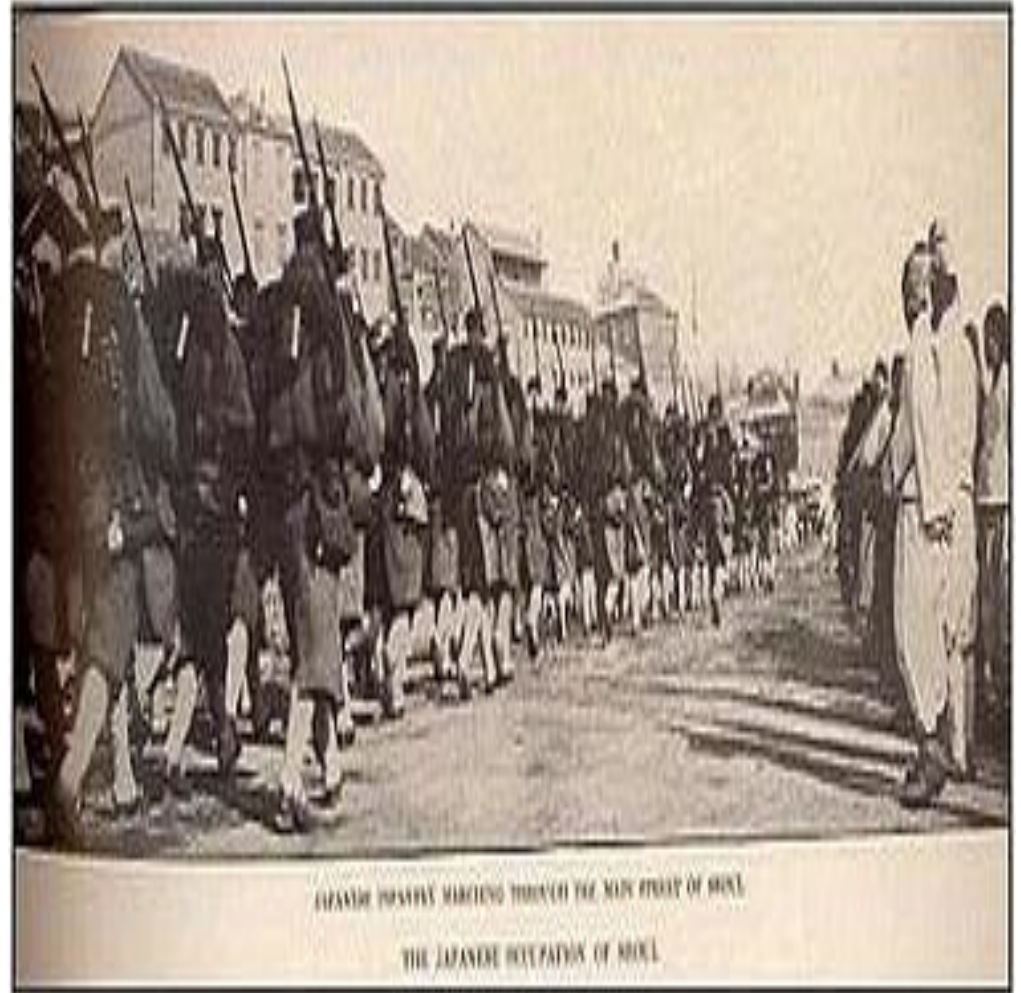
- Japan rapidly industrialized, in just a few decades they could compete with European nations.
- The Japanese government began the process by building and operating factories.
- Once factories were up and running, the government recouped its money by selling to private investors.



<http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=1880s+japanese+industrialization&qs=n&form=QBIR&pq=1880s+japanese+industrialization&sc=0-0&sp=-1&sk=#view=detail&id=52005BCFEF5529BA724F00D58C DFA63A9A34DDE6&selectedIndex=3>

Japan Arrives at the Modern Age

- Japan's arrival to the Modern Age was most apparent in two events:
- 1) An imposition of a unequal treaty on Korea
- 2) Victory over Russia in a war during the early years of the 20th century.



Japanese infantry during the occupation of [Seoul, Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seoul) in 1904., http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Japanese_War



Retreat of Russian soldiers after the [Battle of Mukden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Mukden).,
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Japanese_War

Japanese assault on the entrenched Russian forces,
1904., http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Japanese_War

Towards World War II



Planes from the Japanese aircraft carrier [Shōkaku](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shōkaku) preparing the [attack on Pearl Harbor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Japanese_Navy)., http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Japanese_Navy



[Yamato](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yamato), the heaviest [battleship](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/battleship) in history, in 1941., http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Japanese_Navy_in_World_War_II

- Japan continued to build their industrial strength and spread their influence over the region.
- By 1940 Japan was a world power.





[Japanese battleship *Mikasa*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Japanese_War), the flagship of Admiral [Tōgō Heihachirō](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Japanese_War) at the [Battle of Tsushima](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Japanese_War).,
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Japanese_War