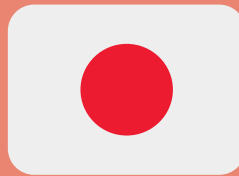
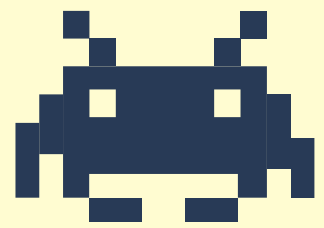


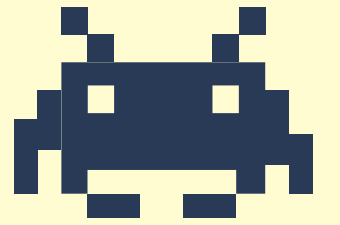
Japan's Journey to Modernization



- Japan has a long history of its journey leading to its modernization.
- We begin in the Ashikaga shogunate which ruled the country from 1136 to 1573.

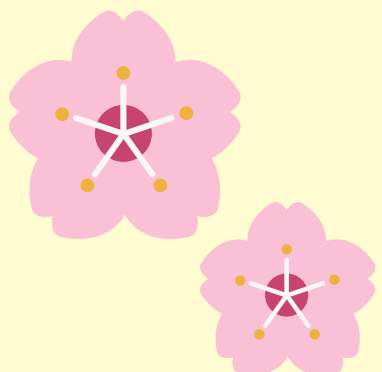


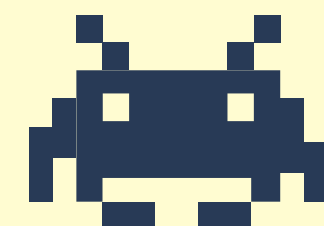
Chapter 7, Lesson 2: pp. 261-273



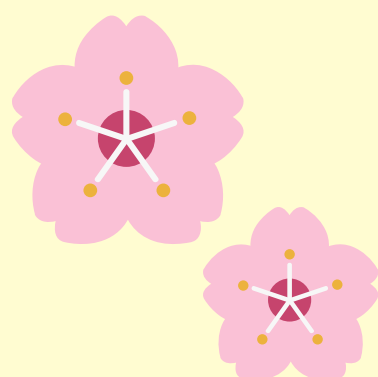
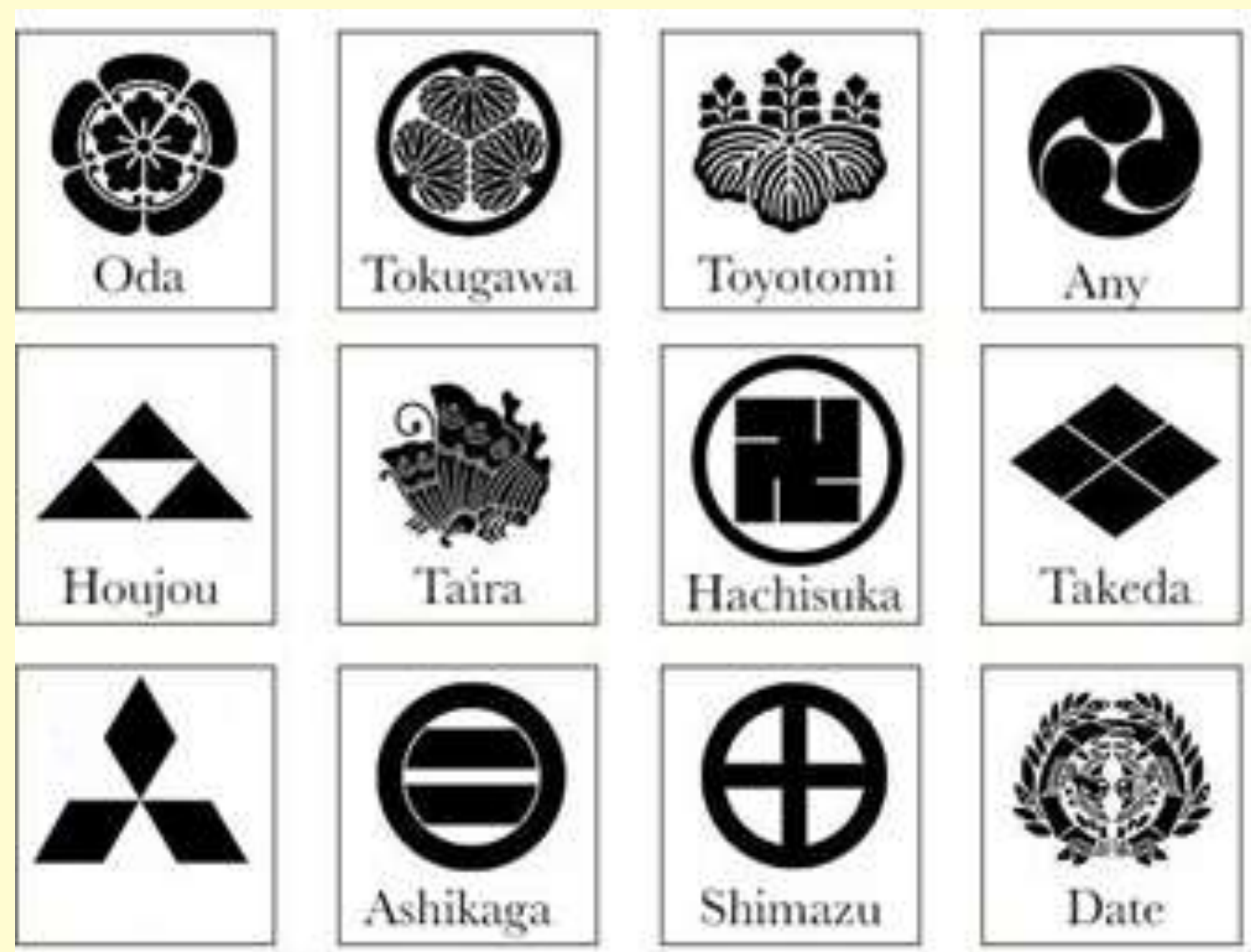
Japan's Journey to Modernization

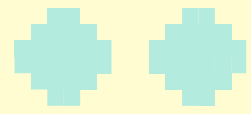
- In the latter decades of Ashikaga shogunate's reign, the true power was in the hands of Oda Nobunaga, a daimyo (feudal warlord), who propped up Yoshiaki, the 15th Ashikaga shogun (military dictator who controlled several daimyos), as his puppet.





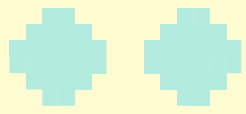
With this, Japan was disunited, and frequent feuds happened between the warlords. Clans maintained their own fiefdoms (areas under their control).





- Oda Nobunaga was a powerful daimyo who worked with the Ashikaga Shogunate (1336-1573) in unifying Japan. He encouraged trade by adopting a free market system. Culture flourished as he patronized Japanese art.
- He also became interested in Western culture and made the Japanese open to foreign culture.



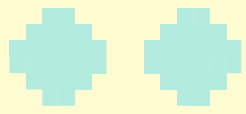


- However, in 1585, Nobunaga committed seppuku (a ritualized form of suicide) when his other allies initiated a coup d'état against him.
- Toyotomi Hideyoshi succeeded Oda Nobunaga as the most powerful shogun of Japan. He was given the title Kwampaku or dictator by the Emperor. He planned to conquer China by seeking Korea's aid. When Korea refused, he invaded the country.



- Tokugawa Ieyasu succeeded Hideyoshi as the main shogun of Japan in 1603 and forced the Emperor not to be involved in politics by implementing reforms. He also maintained control over the daimyos by limiting the areas which they can control.

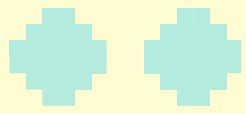




JAPANESE INVASION OF KOREA

- China and Japan fought over control of the Korean Peninsula.
- Japan felt that Korea was slowly becoming a tributary state of China.
- Japan invaded in 1592 but was successfully repelled until they withdrew.

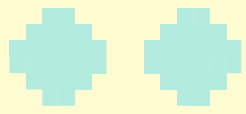




CONTACT WITH THE WEST

- The Portuguese were the first Westerners to reach Japan in 1542. The Spanish, Dutch, and the British followed.
- Roman Catholic missionaries from the Philippines began preaching Christianity to the natives.
- The Japanese suspected that religion was used to conquer their country.
- Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu restricted the arrival of foreigners and created the Sakoku policy.

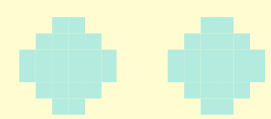




CONTACT WITH THE WEST

- Sakoku is a policy that limited relations of Japan with other countries.
- Only the Dutch and Chinese were allowed to trade with Japan.
- The Japanese believed that by limiting their interaction with foreigners, they can maintain social order and harmony all over Japan.





The Edicts of the Tokugawa Shogunate

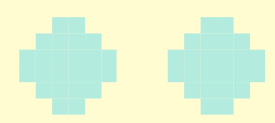
Excerpts from The Edict of 1635 Ordering the Closing of Japan: Addressed to the Joint Bugyō of Nagasaki



1. Japanese ships are strictly forbidden to leave for foreign countries.

2. No Japanese is permitted to go abroad. If there is anyone who attempts to do so secretly, he must be executed. The ship so involved must be impounded and its owner arrested, and the matter must be reported to the higher authority.



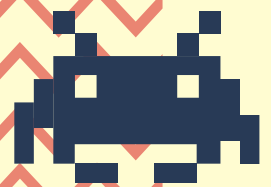


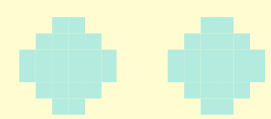
The Edicts of the Tokugawa Shogunate

Excerpts from The Edict of 1635 Ordering the Closing of Japan: Addressed to the Joint Buggyō of Nagasaki

3. If any Japanese returns from overseas after residing there, he must be put to death.

4. If there is any place where the teachings of padres (Christianity) is practiced, the two of you must order a thorough investigation.





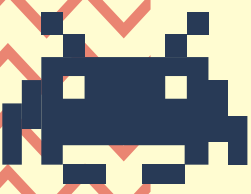
The Edicts of the Tokugawa Shogunate

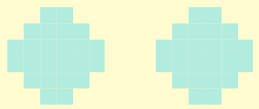
Excerpts from The Edict of 1635 Ordering the Closing of
Japan: Addressed to the Joint Buggyō of Nagasaki



5. If there are any southern Barbarians (Westerners) who propagate the teachings of padres, or otherwise commit crimes, they may be incarcerated in the prison maintained by the Ōmura domain, as was done previously.

6. Samurais are not permitted to purchase any goods ordinating from foreign ships directly from Chinese merchants in Nagasaki.





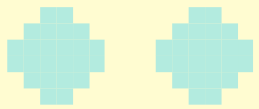
Meiji Restoration

- Means the "restoration of the powers of the emperor"
- Many Japanese believed that adapting western ways and organizing Japan under a western model will strengthen Japan to resist foreign countries.
- Japan underwent a series of reforms, completely changing its political, economic, and social environment.



Commodore Matthew Perry is an officer in the United States Navy who led a fleet of warships on a diplomatic mission to reopen regular trade and diplomatic relations between Japan and the rest of the world. He forced the Tokugawa Government to open a limited number of ports to international trade



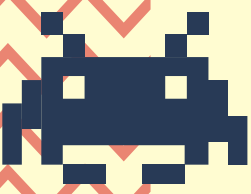


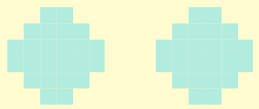
Sino-Japanese War



The Japanese wanted Korea to stay neutral, but the Chinese were influencing Korea and Japan accused China of trying to make Korea a tributary state.

China sent troops to Korea to protect its interests. Japan invaded Korea to prevent a Chinese takeover of the country. Japan won the war and was able to arrange for favorable policies in terms of politics and trade.



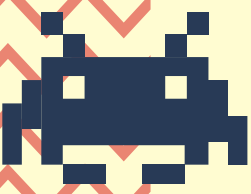


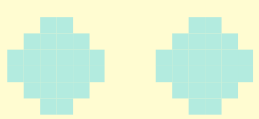
Russo-Japanese War



Japan feared that Korea was falling into Russian influence and decided to attack Russian forces stationed at Port Arthur (China) in 1904.

After defeating Russia, Japan became a full-fledged Asian superpower. These victories strengthened Japan, which joined both world wars on different sides.





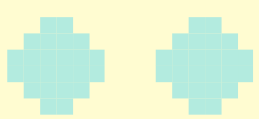
Japan's Resurgence as an Economic Powerhouse



The Japanese economy started its post-war recovery with light industries (textile, paper, products). In 1952, Japan shifted to heavy industries (steel, shipping, coal).

The Japanese economy is now one of the largest economies in the world, using local expertise, trade strategies, and the use of technologies.





Japan's Position in World Affairs



Japan's defeat in World War II influenced its diplomatic relations with other countries. It defined its role as a "pacifist non-military nation." Its defense and security were assured by the United States, so Japan was able to focus on rebuilding its economy.

