

Nationalism: Japan Guided Lecture Notes

Nationalism

- Loyalty and devotion to a Nation
- Exalts one nation above all others
- Shares a common culture, history, and language.
- Promotes its culture
- Promotes its interests
- _____ “the politics of reality”—the practice of tough power politics without room for ethics or idealism.

Types of Nationalistic Movements

- _____: Mergers of politically divided, but culturally similar lands.
 - 19th century Germany and Italy
- _____: Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away.
 - Greeks in the Ottoman Empire or French-speaking Canadians.
- _____: culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture.
 - The United States of America, and Turkey.

Background

- Tokugawa _____ (military government) kept Japan closed off for over 200 years
- 1868: political revolution that puts power back in the _____.
 - Japan now controlled by Emperor Mutsuhito
- Civil War: Tokugawa _____ launches brief war to try to reestablish the Tokugawa.
 - fails

Japan sees their neighbors in trouble

- China lost the first _____.
- Ships from Britain, France, Russia, and America are always seen on their horizon.
- 1853: Commodore _____ arrives in Tokyo Harbor.

Letter to Japan

- Perry brought with him a letter from US President _____ that ask's Japan to open its ports to US ships.
 - The US ships had _____.
 - The Japanese had _____.
- Perry told the Japanese that he would return in one year with more ships and expects an answer from the Japanese.
- The Japanese knew that they could not stop the United States.
- This forces Japan to accept the conditions of the letter (_____).

Meiji Restoration (1868-1912)

- Goal: Modernize and Westernize _____ based on European and American models.
- Japan does not want to be _____
- Japan wants the same respect as _____ countries

Meiji Restoration

- Japan opens to trade with _____ countries
- Adopts the slogan: “_____, strengthen the army.”
 - Goal: create a nation-state that is equal with other world powers.

Meiji Restoration

- _____ (1868)
 - Relocate Capital from Kyoto to Edo (Tokyo)
- National _____ formed (1871)
- _____ reform (1873)
 - Unified currency and tax policy

Diet

- Meiji _____ (1889)
 - Diet = Bi-cameral parliament

Economic policies

- Old: agricultural economy
- New: _____ economy
 - Industry
 - Transportation
 - Communication
- _____ introduced 1872
- _____ linked all major cities by 1880
- European style _____ 1872
 - Privatization of business encouraged
- In order to modernize = adopt western technology and ideas (culture—including _____)

War with China

- War with _____: First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895)
 - Fought for supremacy in _____
 - Japan victory
 - China is _____ behind.

Russo-Japanese War

- Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
 - Rivalry for dominance in _____ and _____
 - Japan victory
 - Triggers change in Russia—Russia is behind. The tsar is _____ weak.

The End of the Meiji Restoration

- Japan begins to build their empire: August 1910: Full _____ of Korea.
- Perceived _____ with all major world powers as a major world power.
- Emperor dies in 1912. End of _____ Restoration.