

## 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.
  - 19<sup>th</sup> 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.