

Japan: *Ichi-oku isshin*
(One Hundred Million with One Heart)

I. End of the Tokugawa Shogunate

- A. Internal Dissatisfaction
- B. Opening Up of Japan
 1. July 8, 1853 — Matthew Perry and the Black Ships (*kurobune*)
 2. Treaty of Kanagawa (1854) = trade rights, treaty ports

II. Meiji (“Enlightened Rule”) Restoration (1868–1912)

- A. Reasons for Japanese Modernization (in comparison with China)
 1. relatively compact nation
 2. strong central government
 3. Western powers interfered little
 4. ruled by military class / Western challenge, a military one
 - a. Shinto outlook
 - b. Samurai tradition
 - c. Zen Buddhism
 5. traditionally receptive to outside influences
 6. strong social infrastructure transmitted ideas downward
 - a. “ancient spirit of reverential submission”
 - b. Lafacadio Hearn: “Like an atom within a solid body, he [the individual] can vibrate; but the orbit of his vibration is fixed.”
- B. Daimyos and Samurais as Entrepreneurs
 1. Shimayu Naria Kira — carding machine from Platt Bros. for spinning cotton
 - a. imported European engineers
 - b. designed rising sun flag
 2. Tokyo-Yokohama Railroad (1872)
 3. Silk-Spinning Factory at Tomioka (1872) – lost money
 4. Shibusawa Eichi
 - a. private companies
 - b. Mitsui Bank / samurai wealth
 5. *zaibatsu* — Japanese business conglomerates
 - Mitsui held 15% of national wealth in 120 corporations
 - Mitsubishi
 - Sumitomo
 - Yasuda
 6. Fukazawa Yukichi (1835–1901)
 - a. Keio University
 - b. *Things Western* (*Seiyo Jijo*)
 7. *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* – Japanese Steam Navigation Company

C. Early Successes

- 1894–1895 – War with China — indemnity of \$150 million
- 1895 – First Japanese-built steam locomotive
- 1900 – Japan's helps put down Boxer Rebellion — indemnity \$24 million
 - finances steel works at Hirohata
- 1904–1905 Russo-Japanese War (General Oyama; Admiral Togo)

D. Mentalité

1. Thomas A. Edison as culture hero
2. Social Darwinism (De-Asianize and Europeanize)

III. Taisho Period (1912–1926)

A. World War I

B. Washington Naval Conference (5:5:3 ratio)

IV. Showa Period (1926–1989) — Emperor Hirohito

A. World Depression

1. From Westernization of Japan to Japanization of Asia

B. 1927–1929 — Shandong Intervention

C. 1931 — Mukden Incident

- Manchukuo – puppet state in Manchuria

D. 1937 — Japanese invasion of China

E. 1940–1941 Japanese invasion of Indochina

1. U.S. embargo against export of scrap iron, rubber, and oil (July 1941)
2. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941
3. Atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima (Aug. 6, 1945)
4. Soviet Union enters war against Japan (Aug. 8, 1945)
5. Atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki (Aug. 9, 1945)
6. Japanese offer of surrender (Aug. 10, 1945) – accepted 4 days later

F. 1945–1950: Economic Difficulties and the Dodge Plan

G. 1950–1953: Korean War Economic Revival

1. Akio Morita and Masaru Ibuka
 - a. Japan's first tape recorder
 - b. purchased license from Bell Labs for transistor for \$25,000
2. Edwards Deming — Quality Control