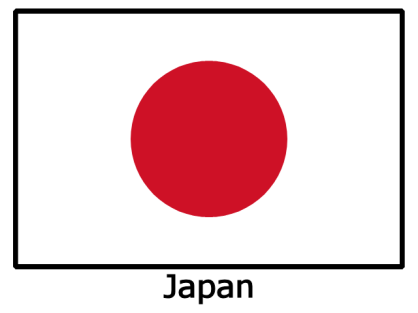
Japan: The Meji Era 1867-1912



Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1868)

* Isolationism: Japan cut itself off from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
  (1635)
* Feudalism: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (military leader) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lord) held power

The U.S. “Opens” Japan (1853)

* Who comes first? Commodore Matthew Perry and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ships
* Why?:
  + Ensure good treatment of shipwrecked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + a place to re-supply and repair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In 1862, the Japanese emperor sent officials and scholars to study the situation in China. They learned Japan must adapt or be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Japanese agree to open two ports to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to U.S. in 1854
  + Eventually Great Britain, Russia, and France gain similar trading rights

Meiji Restoration (1868-1912)

* Why is it called the “Meiji Restoration”?: the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was restored to power
* What does “Meiji” mean?: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule

Reforms of the Meiji Restoration

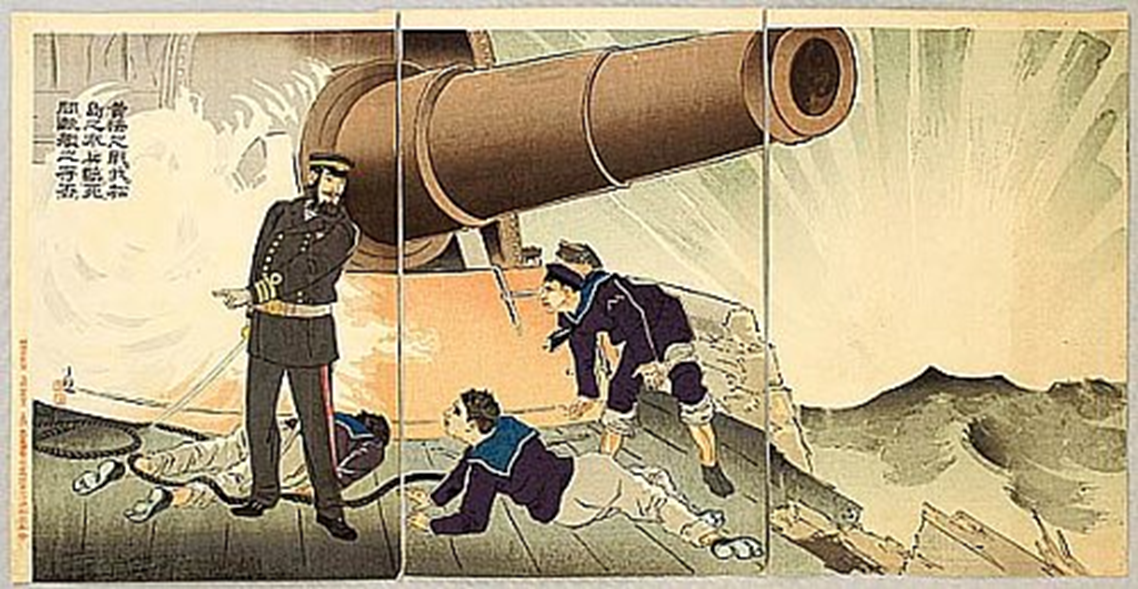
* 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ended: shogun and daimyo lost power
* 2. Adopted western ways: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, modern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Japanese studied ideas from the U.S., Britain, France, etc

“Took the Best from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

* Industrialization: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* School system: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Army: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Japanese Imperialism (early to mid-1900’s)

* Why did Japan become imperialistic?: needed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their factories (did not have their own)
* Who does this remind us of? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Japanese imperialism leads to two wars:
* 1. Sino-Japanese War (1895) China vs Japan: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won, gained Korea and Taiwan
* 2. Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) Russia vs Japan: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won, gained Manchuria
  + Why does Japan win these wars?

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