Imperialism and Japan 1868-1945

Period of the Tokugawa shoguns 1600-1868
Foreign relations with China, Korea, Netherlands, Ryūkyū, Ainu

I. Meiji Restoration
1853 and 1854 Commodore Matthew Perry arrives
Reader: Tokugawa Nariaki, Japan, Reject the Westerners, 1853
1858 Treaty of Amity and Commerce/ The Unequal Treaties
1864, 1865-8 civil wars, Tokugawa shogun resigsns
1868 Establish new Imperial Government
Imperial Oath of 1868
Fukuzawa Yukichi (1835-1901)
Ryūkyū= Okinawa and Ezo=Hokkaido, Kuril Islands
1890 Constitution
1894-6 agreements reached to end unequal treaties

II. One of the Imperialist Gang 1895-1931
1894-1895 first Sino-Japanese War
Treaty of Shimonoseki, directly between Japan and Qing
colonies acquired by treaty: Taiwan 1895-1945, Kwantung Leased Territory 1895X
Triple Intervention and releasing Kwantung (Russia, Germany, France)

1904-5 Russo-Japanese War
Treaty of Portsmouth, brokered by Teddy Roosevelt
colonies acquired by treaty: Korea 1905- protectorate; 1910-1945 colony, Kwantung
Leased Territory 1905-1945, Karafuto (South Sakhalin) 1905-1945, the Russian railway rights
in the Manchurian region of China.

1914-1918 World War I
Treaty of Versailles 1919
colonies acquired by treaty: Mariana, Marshall and Caroline Islands (1914-1944),
Tsingtao 1914-1922
1921-22 Washington naval conference and treaty

III. Unilateral Imperialism, “The Fifteen Year War” 1931-1945
THREE STAGES OF “15 YEAR WAR”
Stage 1 MANCHURIA 1931-1937(~45)
Kwantung Army
READER: Justification for War, 1936, Okawa Shumei and Hashimoto Kingoro
STAGE 2 WAR WITH CHINA 1937-1941(~45)
July 1937 Marco Polo Bridge Incident
Sept. 1940 Axis Alliance formed with Germany and Italy
STAGE 3 PACIFIC WAR 1941-1945
Dec. 1941 attack on US, English, and Dutch colonial possessions: Pearl Harbor etc.
Aug. 1945 surrender