Essential Qs:
1) How did the geography of Japan impact its culture?
2) How did Feudalism in Japan compare/contrast with Europe's?
3) Describe Samurai culture and values.
4) Why did the Tokugawa Shogunate isolate itself from European foreigners and how did European contact bring about change?
5) Explain the political causes of the rise and fall of the Japanese Empire.
6) How does the human and environmental toll of the atomic bombs of 1945 compare to the nuclear disaster of 2011?
Nippon -- “Land of the Rising Sun”

Japan and the United States

Japan’s Regions

Japan’s Prefectures
Fast Travel Throughout Japan

Bodies of Water

- Asia is surrounded by bodies of water. One important body of water is the **Sea of Japan**. It is located between the Korean Peninsula and Japan. In Korea they refer to it as the East Sea.
Mountains

• Mount Fuji is the tallest mountain in Japan at 12,388 ft. The mountain is located on the island of Honshu and it is considered sacred by Shintos.
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7aNzLPKCgQI

Swift-Moving Rivers: Hydroelectric Power

Japan’s Land Area and Utilization

Japan by Satellite
Global Tectonic Plates
Japan — On the "Fire Rim of the Pacific"

Japan’s Sub-Oceanic Trenches


Ginza Ruins After The Great Kanto Earthquake -- Tokyo, 1923

Over 100,000 dead!
Kobe Earthquake -- January 17, 1995

7.2 Richter scale

Tsunamis – Tidal Waves

Climate
Japan and the United States

Japan’s Oceanic Currents

Average Monthly Precipitation in Three Cities

Precipitation

Japan

United States

Japan's Oceanic Currents

Precipitation
Different Climates and Seasons in Japan

- Spring
- Summer
- Fall
- Winter

Average January Temperature

Average July Temperature

Vegetation
Igawa Town on the Izumo Plain

Rice Farmer's Farmhouse: Okutsu Town, Okayama Prefecture

Terrace Farming of Rice

The Japanese Farm the Sea

Tokyo Fish Market
1. What is the overall subject of the photograph?
2. Using what you see in the photo, describe terracing.
3. Why would terracing be necessary for farming in this region?
4. What does the photo tell you about the availability of land for farming in this region?
Japan’s Economy

- Japan has one of the largest fishing fleets in the world.
- Japan has automobile factories but in general the economy is moving towards the service sector.
- Japan is the economic leader in the region.
- Japan is heavily dependent on imported raw resources. It must import about 50% of its food and most of its fuel.

Japan’s Population Density

World Contributions to Global Warming
Japan’s Population Trends

Population Comparisons

Japan’s Population Over 65 versus the United States

Japan’s Growing Older

Japan’s Age Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 15 years</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 59 years</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and over years</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RELIGION IN JAPAN

Shintoism

- Shintoism is a native religion of Japan.
- Shintos worship kami (spirits). Sometimes kami live in specific places such as rivers, mountains, and lakes, and sometimes they are major natural objects such as the sun or moon.

Small Shinto Shrine

Torii
Yamato Period: 300-710

Began promoting the adoption of Chinese culture:

- Confucianism.
- Language (kanji characters).
- Buddhist sects.
- Chinese art & architecture.
- Government structure.

“Great Kings” era

Prince Shotoku: 573-621

- Adopted Chinese culture and Confucianism.
- Buddhist sects allowed to develop.
- Created a new government structure:
  - 17 Article Constitution in 604.
**Heian Period: 794-1156**

**Characteristics:**
- Growth of large landed estates.
- Arts & literature of China flourished.
- Elaborate court life [highly refined]
  - ETIQUETTE.
- Personal diaries
  - *The Pillow Book* by Sei Shonagon [10c]
- Great novel
  - *The Tale of Genji* by Lady Murasaki Shikibu [1000 pgs. +]
- Moving away from Chinese models in religion, the arts, and government.

**Heian Period: Cultural Borrowing**

1. Chinese writing.
2. Chinese artistic styles.
3. Buddhism [in the form of ZEN].
4. BUT, not the Chinese civil service system!

**Heian Court Dress**

**The Pillow Book**

*The Pillow Book* by Sei Shonagon (diary)
The Pillow Book by Sei Shonagon (diary)

Tale of Genji (first novel)

Tale of Genji Scroll (first novel)

Lady Murasaki Shikibu

She contributed much to the Japanese script known as kana, while men wrote with Chinese characters, kanji.
Feudalism
A political, economic, and social system based on loyalty, the holding of land, and military service.

JAPAN:

- Shogun
- Daimyo
- Samurai
- Peasant

Land - Sheep
Loyalty

Protection

Food
Feudalism
A political, economic, and social system based on loyalty, the holding of land, and military service.

**EUROPE:**

- King
- Lord
- Knight
- Peasant
- Fief
- Loyalty
- Food
- Protection

---

**Code of Bushido**

- Fidelity
- Politeness
- Virility
- Simplicity

---

**Seppuku: Ritual Suicide**

It is honorable to die in this way.

*Kaishaku - his “seconds”*
A COTTON BREECH CLOTH that extended up over the chest was the basic undergarment of a samurai’s costume.

A SHORT SLEEVED KIMONO, or “armor robe,” was tied snugly at the waist with a special knot (lower right).
BILLOWING PANTALOONS

worn over the armor robe, fitted loosely in the legs to allow freedom of movement

STURDY SHINGUARDS

of cloth or leather were reinforced with strips of iron to give protection from the front

AN EXQUISITE BROCADE

richly worked with a design of peonies, was one of the extravagant materials used in an armor robe that may have been made for a 14th Century imperial prince

AN EXQUISITE BROCADE

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Modern-Day "Samurai Warriors"

Samurai Charging

Peasant Labor: Japan

1. Consider the Lord of your domain, the sun and the moon. Respect your hill holder (sir) or manager (shogun) as you respect your king or emperor.

2. During the first three days of the new year, pay respect to those around you in accordance with your position. Within the first thirty days, make more than enough visits needed to perform your duties and assist those in need.

3. After the first thirty days, when examinations and festivals are over, accumulate all the food needed for the year. Use a weight to pull soil on the fields. It will make the soil suitable for planting. Do not use straw or wood to make the soil suitable for planting.

4. If there is a household who makes an extra amount of tea to entertain others, the extra amount of tea must be shared.

5. During the winter, when the snow is deep, make fires to warm your hands and feet. Use the smoke to warm the field. Old and young alike must put the masks in front of the man who is working on the field. By seeing the mask, you will be encouraged to continue working.

6. During the winter, when the snow is deep, make fires to warm your hands and feet. Use the smoke to warm the field. Old and young alike must put the masks in front of the man who is working on the field. By seeing the mask, you will be encouraged to continue working.

7. When the sun is low and the temperature is low, you must put the chaffed feet of the shoes on the stove.

8. At the end of the rainy season, be sure to wash your face and hands and then put them on the Chiba gun field. If the field is located near a house, always check how the wind is blowing before burning the insecure grass. It is not appropriate to burn it while it is still green.
JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN FEUDALISM

Read the selection below comparing and contrasting feudalism in Japan and Europe, and complete the chart.

Japan's feudal society was in many ways more like that of feudal Europe than China. The system was similar to the systems of government in both countries. Both systems were based on the exploitation of the rural peasantry to support the aristocracy. In Japan, the emperor was the nominal head of the state, but in practice, power was held by the shogun, who was the military commander. The shogun controlled the military and had the power to make decisions. In Europe, the king was the head of state, but in practice, power was held by the nobility, who were the military leaders. The nobility controlled the army and had the power to make decisions.

The Code of Chivalry

Justice
Loyalty
Defense
Courage
Faith
Humility
Nobility

Comparison

Social Class

Japan

Emperor
Shogun
Daimyo
Samurai
Peasants
Merchants

China

Emperor
Bureaucracy
Scholar-Aristocrat
Peasants
Merchants

Europe

Pope
Emperor
King
Winds
Knights
Peasants
Servants

Feudal Japan
Feudal Europe

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.
European knight vs. Samurai Warrior

Knight's Armor vs. Samurai Armor

Zen Buddhism

- A Japanese variation of the Mahayana form of Buddhism, which came from India through China.
- It reinforced the Bushido values of mental and self-discipline.

Mongol "Invasions" of Japan

4,400 ships and 140,000 men, but kamikaze winds stopped them.
Video: “Way of the Samurai”

• Pay attention!! Several Samurai assignments follow!

Samurai Assignments:

- COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:
  - 3) “Samurai Wisdom.”

Ashikaga Age: 1338-1573

► Shoguns -- a military rank and historical title for Hereditary Commanders in Chief of the Armed Forces of Japan -- fought for power.

► Laws are unclear.

► Less efficient than the Kamakura.

► Armies of samurai protected the country.
Osaka Castle

Main Gate of Hiroshima Castle

Caernarfon Castle, Wales
The Age of the Warring States: ("Sengoku Jidai Period" 1467 - 1568)

- Castles built on hills in different provinces.
- Power shifts from above to below.
- Europeans arrive in Japan, bringing firearms & Christianity.
- Christianity & foreign trade flourish.

Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582)

- Banishes the last Ashikaga shogun.
- Unifies a large part of Japan.
Catholic Jesuits in Japan

St. Francis Xavier
(First Catholic Missionaries in Asia)

Toyotomi Hideyoshi
(1536-1598)

- Becomes suspicious of European territorial ambitions.
- Orders all European missionaries expelled from Japan.
- Tries to invade Korea, but fails.

First Christian Martyrs (1597):
Shrine in Nagasaki Today

Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543-1616)

- Appointed shogun by the Emperor.
- Four-class system laid down with marriage restricted to members of the same class!
  - Warriors.
  - Farmers.
  - Artisans.
  - Merchants.
Tokugawa Shogunate (Edo) Period

- Japan closed off to all trade [except to the Dutch and Chinese].
  - The Dutch were restricted to a small island in Nagasaki harbor.
- Japanese Christians persecuted and Christianity is forbidden.
- The government is centralized with all power in the hands of the shogun.
- Domestic trade flourishes.
- Towns, esp. castle towns, increase.
- Merchant class becomes rich!
- New art forms → haiku poetry, kabuki theater.
Video: “Japan’s Secret Empire”

- This 2-Part documentary looks at Japan during the Sengoku Jidai, Edo period up to the beginning of the Meiji era.

**ASSIGNMENT FOLLOWING VIDEO:** Complete the worksheet “Isolationism in Japan: the Tokugawa Shogunate.”

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**JAPAN BECOMES AN IMPERIALIST POWER**

- **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:**
  1) How did European powers and the U.S. exert economic imperialism over Japan?
  2) How did Japan eventually establish economic independence and create an empire?

---

**Japan**

- **Only major Asian power to resist being swallowed up by the imperialists.**
- **Commodore Matthew Perry** (U.S.): forced Japan to open trade in 1853.

---

**1853 - Commodore Matthew Perry “Opens Up” Japan to Western Trade!**
What Did the U. S. Want??

- Coaling stations.
- More trading partners.
- A haven for ship-wrecked sailors.

Perry’s “Black Ships”

Japan Changes Direction During the Meiji Era: 1868 - 1912

Commodore Matthew Perry

The Treaty of Kanagawa - 1854
### Japan Learns a Lesson!

In 1862, just before the start of the Meiji period, Tokugawa sent officials and scholars to China to study the situation there. A Japanese recorded in his diary from Shanghai...

- The Chinese have become servants to the foreigners. Sovereignty may belong to China but in fact it’s no more than a colony of Great Britain and France.

### China’s “Unequal Treaties”

- After the Opium War of 1839-1842, Japan was convinced that it had to Open Up to the West.

### The Shi-shi (“Men of High Purpose”)

Highly idealistic samurai who felt that the arrival of Westerners was an attack on the traditional values of Japan.

- They believed that:
  - Japan was sacred ground.
  - The emperor, now a figurehead in Kyoto, was a God.
- Were furious at the Shogun for signing treaties with the West without the Emperor’s consent.
- Their slogan → Revere the Emperor, Expel the Barbarians!

### The Meiji Revolt - 1868

- A powerful group of samurai overthrow the Shogun.
- Sakamoto Ryoma, the hero.
- He helped Japan emerge from feudalism into a unified modern state.
The Shogunate Is Overthrown!
- The last Shogun.
- Tokugawa Yoshinobu.

The Emperor Is “Restored” to Power
→ MEIJI → “Enlightened Rule”

Newspaper Cartoon, 1870s?
- Enlightened
- Half-Enlightened
- Un-Enlightened

Modernization by “Selective Borrowing”
- Popular board game.
- Start by leaving Japan & studying in various Western capitals.
- End by returning to Japan and becoming a prominent government official.
Europe began to "loom large" in the thinking of many Japanese.

New slogan: **Japanese Spirit; Western Technology!**

The Japanese Became Obsessed with Western Styles

**Civilization and Enlightenment!**

Everything Western Was Fashionable!

Japanese soldiers with their wives.
The Rulers Set the Tone with Western Dress

Emperor Meiji (1868 - 1912)
Empress Haruko

Changing Women's Fashions

1900 Styles
The First "Miss Japan" (1908)

Meiji Reforms

- Abolition of the feudal system
- Modern Banking System
- Written Constitution (Germans)
- Land Redistribution
- Westernize the School System (Fr. & Ger.)
- Modernize the Army (Prussian)
- Build a Modern Navy (British)
- Human Rights & Religious Freedom
- Emperor Worship Intensified

A Constitutional Government Copied from the Germans

- Satsuma & Choshu Families
- Satsuma
- Choshu
- The Emperor of Japan
- The Diet (Legislative Body)
- House of Representatives
- House of Peers
- 1889 Constitution of Japan
- In spite of the institutional changes brought about by the 1889 Constitution, sovereignty still resided in the emperor on the basis of his divine authority. The new constitution specified a form of government that was still authoritarian in character with the Diet exercising only a nominal oversight. Political parties were allowed to exist as part of the political process but the composition made between the Diet and the emperor was the unitary most apparent in the Diet's power.

1889 Constitution of Japan
Expansionism & the Rise of Military Power

- Sino-Japanese War: 1894-1895
  - The Meiji Emperor was in Hiroshima during the Sino-Japanese War

Soldiers on the Battlefield During the Sino-Japanese War

- The Treaty of Shimonoseki ended the war.

Today—Tensions Between China & Japan

- Offshore gas field in the East China Sea reveals recently strained relations between China & Japan.
- Tension over disputed gas field on the rise, exacerbating mutual mistrust dating back to the Sino-Japanese War.

EEZ—Exclusive Economic Zone.
The Russo-Japanese War: 1904-1905

The Battle of Tsushima: The results startled the world!

Russo (Sino)-Japanese War (1904)
- Russia and Japan both had designs on Manchuria and Korea
- Japanese concerned about Russian Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria
- Japan destroyed Russian fleet off coast of Korea and won major battles on land although Russians turned the tide on land
- Westerners horrified that Japan had defeated a major Western power.

Russo-Japanese War (1904)
- Treaty of Portsmouth (mediated by U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt) ended war with Japan winning major concessions preferred position in Manchuria, protectorate in Korea, half of Sakhalin Island – Japan also went on to annex Korea
- Long-term impact of war: Russia turned to the Balkans, and Russia’s political situation deteriorated further, leading to the Russian Rev.
- Japan’s victory stimulated Asian nationalism – various Asian peoples hoped to emulate Japanese power and win their independence

President Teddy Roosevelt Mediates the Peace
- The Treaty of Portsmouth, NH ended the Russo-Japanese War.
FIRST SINO-JAPANESE WAR

(1894-95), conflict between Japan and China that marked the emergence of Japan as a major world power and demonstrated the weakness of the Chinese Empire. The war grew out of conflict between the two countries for supremacy in Korea. Korea had long been China's most important client state, but its strategic location opposite the Japanese...

SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR

(1937-45), conflict that broke out when China began full-scale resistance to the expansion of Japanese influence on its territory (begun in 1931). In an effort to use the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek, the Japanese occupied large areas of eastern China in 1937-38. As a result, they retreated, and Japanese forces were...

READ THE DOCUMENT "RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR" AND THEN ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. WHO DECLARED WAR FIRST?

2. WHAT WAS THE FIRST GEMONDO OF THE WAR?

3. WHAT WAS THE TREATY CALLED?

4. WHAT WAS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR THE WAR?

5. WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR?

6. FROM YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIA'S HISTORY, WHERE WERE THE RUSSIANS IN THE WAR?
Japan Annexes Korea

Japan Is a Player in China

Competition from Another “Pacific” Power Is on the Horizon

The U. S. “Great White Fleet”
Assignment:

- Read “#1 – A Speech on Constitutional Government (1889 – Ito Hirobumi)” and “#2 - A Letter on Japanese Foreign Policy (August, 1914 – Yamagata Aritomo)” and answer the accompanying questions.

- Like Germany, Japan began to display imperialistic intentions. **Emperor Hirohito** – the leader of Japan transforms Japan into a militaristic, imperial nation.

- September 1931: Japan invades Manchuria, northern China.
The Japanese Attack!

- The Japanese took advantage of China's weakness and attack.
- The Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong and the Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek had been fighting in an internal civil war but temporarily join forces to fight Japanese.

Japanese Atrocities in China

"Rape of Nanjing" - Japanese slaughtered at least 100,000 civilians and raped thousands of women in the Chinese capital between Dec. 1937 and Feb. 1938.
Victims of the Japanese bombing of Shanghai.

The Japanese Invasion, 1937

Japanese Bayonet Practice

Beheadings Took Place in Public!
UNIT 731: Bio-Chemical Warfare

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE...
Why did Japan want to form a Pacific Empire?

- Japan wanted to expand in the Pacific in search of raw materials.
  - Japan wanted Indochina
- Problems:
  - U.S. insisted of Japan’s withdrawal from China (Manchuria)
  - Japan’s alliance with Germany and Italy (Tripartite Pact)
- Result: Diplomatic relations between U.S. and Japan break down.
Oh, Dear!

Directions:
• Using an Atlas or the Internet, this blank map of Asia that illustrates Japan and all areas conquered in China and the Pacific by 1942 at the height of World War II.
• You must locate, label and shade these locations: Burma, Thailand, Taiwan, French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, the Philippines, Korea, Manchuria, Eastern Mongolia.

What ended Japan’s Imperialistic ambitions at the end of World War II in August, 1945?

The U.S. drops atom bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to force Japan to surrender!
Fission is the splitting of atoms into smaller pieces. In a fission chain reaction, neutrons hit atomic nuclei, releasing energy and neutrons, which strike other atoms, releasing yet more energy and yet more neutrons. This chain reaction is the heart of an atomic bomb.

Question: What would be the pros and cons of each?
The Decision to Drop the A-Bombs: Was it the right thing to do?

- August 6, 1945 - Enola Gay drops bomb on Hiroshima
  - 140,000 dead, tens of thousands injured; radiation sickness, 80% of buildings destroyed
- August 9, 1945 - second bomb dropped on Nagasaki
  - 70,000 dead, 60,000 injured

Key Facts and Consequences of the A-Bomb

- On August 6th 1945, the Enola Gay, a USA bomber, dropped a bomb called “Little Boy” on Hiroshima.
- Hiroshima was the first city ever targeted to be bombed by an atomic weapon. The battles at Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain and even Stalingrad seemed to pale into comparison with what took place in Hiroshima.
- The initial heat blast was 900 times hotter than the surface of the sun.
- 80,000 people were killed instantly – many vaporized underneath the bomb blast.
- By 1950, 200,000 people had died as a result of the bomb.
- Between 1950-1980, a further 97,000 people died from cancers associated with the radiation caused by “Little Boy”
A MODERN NUCLEAR DISASTER

Final Activity: The Tsunami of 2011 and the nuclear disaster in Japan

- Complete the following NY Times lesson:
  - You will complete the questions, the activity requiring you to video a "news bulletin," and then participate in debate on the role of nuclear power in the United States!