

Source:

#flo #ref #disorganized

1 | The west? Japan?

- were highly civilized when 'they allowed the westerners to discover them'
- westernization of japan,
 - (ish) looked like it had been opened by westerners but it actually had exploded from within
 - ## background: two centuries of isolation: 1640—1854
- japan was isolated, no one was allowed to leave and foreigners were not allowed to enter
- these policies were based on experience
- shoguns and stuff
- military formed a dictatorship
- class lines began to blur as people went into poverty, then merchants and artisans started to prosper
- many people stopped believing in buddhism

1.1 | the opening.

- nobles were heavily in debt
 - couldn't produce from agriculture,
 - so turned to foreign trade.
- buncha stuff

1.2 | meiji era

- forced the shogun to resign
- turned it into a modern nation state
- abolished feudalism
- people adopted shintoism
- industrialization and financial modernization happened, led to increase in wealth and massive boom in population

1.3 | russia and stuff

- russian gov needed
 - atmosphere of crisis and expansion to stifle criticism of tsarism at home;
- war broke out in 1904 between japan and russia
- buncha dates and stuff
- The Japanese victory set off long chains of repercussions in at least three different directions. First, the Russian government, frustrated in its foreign policy in East Asia, shifted its attention back to Europe, where it resumed an active role in the affairs of the Balkans
- led to russian revolution

- The moral was clear. Everywhere leaders of subjugated peoples concluded, from the Japanese precedent, that they must bring Western science and industry to their own countries, but that they must do it, as the Japanese had done, by getting rid of control by the Europeans, supervising the process of modernization themselves, and preserving their own national character.
- sum of ending:
 - The Japanese victory and Russian defeat can therefore be seen as steps in three mighty developments: the First World War, the Russian Revolution, and the Revolt of Asia. These three together put an end to Europe's world supremacy and to confident ideas about the inevitable progress and expansion of European civilization; or at least they so transmuted them as to make the world of the twentieth century far different from that of the nineteenth.