

Seijika Ōkubo Toshimichi - kindai Nihon no sekkeisha

Kōdansha - Ōkubo Toshimichi

Description: -

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Music -- Former Soviet republics -- History and criticism.

Music -- Soviet Union -- History and criticism.

Music -- Russia -- History and criticism.

China -- Foreign economic relations -- Japan.

China -- Economic conditions -- 1912-1949.

Japan -- Foreign economic relations -- China.

Mitsui Bussan Kabushiki Kaisha -- History.

Scholars -- China -- Biography.

Ji, Xianlin.

Poets, Cuban -- Cuba -- Guantánamo.

Borges Medrano, José Carmelo, -- 1876-1940.

Vega Varela, Francisco, -- 1863-1941.

Banks and banking -- Econometric models.

Business cycles -- Econometric models.

Monetary policy -- Econometric models.

Corporations -- Finance -- Econometric models.

Bank capital -- Econometric models.

Polish language -- Errors of usage.

Polish language -- Usage.

Polish language -- Grammar.

Claesz, Pieter, -- 1596 or 7-1660 -- Exhibitions.

Japan -- Politics and government -- 1868-1912.

Japan -- History -- Restoration, 1853-1870.

Statesmen -- Japan -- Biography.

Ōkubo, Toshimichi, -- 1830-1878. Seijika Ōkubo Toshimichi - kindai

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Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 224-225) and index.

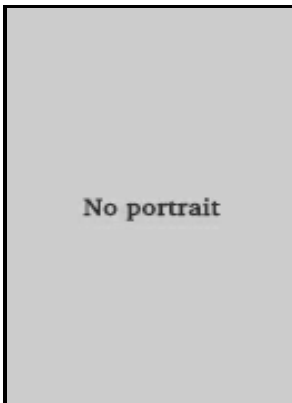
This edition was published in 2003

Tags: #Nihon #kindai #shigaku #shi #:

#kubo, #Toshiaki, #1900

Toshimichi Okubo

He played an important role in maintaining the alliance between Satsuma and Choshu men and helped bring about the centralization of the government through the abolition of the feudal domains and the establishment of a prefectural system. The alliance marked the beginning of the Meiji Restoration.



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Kindai Nihon no seikyoku to Saionji Kinmochi (Book, 1987) [ne-x.uni.rf.gd]

On May 14, 1878, he was assassinated by a disgruntled former samurai from Kaga domain while on his way to the imperial palace. He also studied Zen Buddhism.

Ōkubo Toshimichi

Ōkubo became increasingly influential in policy-making and resisted dissenting voices, antagonising a lot of his former allies. He also recognised the military superiority of the Western powers and the need to open Japan to their influences. As the minister of home affairs from 1873 to 1878, Okubo steered the government in the direction it was to pursue over the next decade or so.

Nihon kindai shigaku shi : kubo, Toshiaki, 1900

Later, Ōkubo, Saigō and Kido formed a provisional government.

Toshimichi Okubo

Saigō left the government and returned to his native Satsuma, where he led a short-lived rebellion of dissatisfied samurai .

Toshinichi Okubo

Ōkubo was born in Kagoshima, Satsuma Province present-day Kagoshima Prefecture , to Ōkubo Jūemon, a low-ranking retainer of Satsuma Shimazu Nariakira.

Ōkubo Toshinichi

In 1866 he also established close ties with Tomomi Iwakura, a leader of the loyalist faction at the imperial court. Beckmann, The Modernization of China and Japan 1962 ; John K. This situation was remedied in 1866, when Ōkubo and , another leading figure in the Satsuma government, agreed to an alliance with Chōshū in which both domains determined to cooperate against the Tokugawa.

Kindai Nihon no seikyoku to Saionji Kinmochi (Book, 1987) [ne-x.uni.rf.gd]

Gaining more and more influence in Satsuma, Ōkubo and his leaders established a naval training centre, and Satsuma samurai were sent to England to study.

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