

Seijika Ōkubo Toshimichi - kindai Nihon no sekkeisha

Kōdansha - Okubo 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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Tags: #大久保利通 #1830

大久保利通 1830

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

Okubo Toshimichi

After the he spent much of his career helping to establish Japan as a progressive



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nation. Saigō supported a plan of conquest; Ōkubo argued that priority be given to internal Japanese reform and development. Saigō left the government and returned to his native Satsuma, where he led a short-lived rebellion of dissatisfied samurai.

Ōkubo Toshimichi

Equally important was his assiduous effort to recruit bright and talented young men into the government, regardless of their domain origin. He also encouraged industrial growth through an industrial promotion bureau and subsidised industry and agriculture. In foreign relations, he worked to secure revision of the Unequal Treaties of 1858 and joined the Iwakura Mission on its around-the-world trip of 1871 to 1873.

Toshimichi Okubo

Further background can be found in Hugh Borton, Japan's Modern Century 1955 ; Ryusaku Tsunoda, William Theodore de Bary, and Donald Keene, Sources of the Japanese Tradition 1958 ; George M.

Nihon kindai shigaku shi : kubo, Toshiaki, 1900

Ōkubo became increasingly influential in policy-making and resisted dissenting voices, antagonising a lot of his former allies. After attending the domain's academy, he began his career as a minor official.

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