

Seijika Ōkubo Toshimichi - kindai Nihon no sekkeisha

Kōdansha - Nihon kindai shigaku shi : kubo, Toshiaki, 1900

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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Kōdansha sensho mechie -- 273 Seijika Ōkubo Toshimichi - kindai
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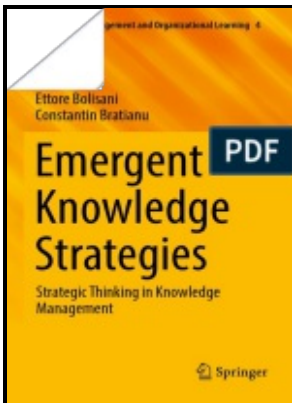
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 224-225) and index.

This edition was published in 2003

Tags: #大久保利通 #1830

Kindai Nihon no seikyoku to Saionji Kinmochi (Book, 1987)
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Later, Ōkubo, Saigō and Kido formed a provisional government. He also studied Zen Buddhism. On May 14, 1878, he was assassinated by a disgruntled former samurai from Kaga domain while on his way to the imperial palace.



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To this end he supported the establishment of technical schools, the granting of government loans and subsidies to private business, and the building and managing of factories by the government.

大久保利通 1830

Ōkubo became increasingly influential in policy-making and resisted dissenting voices, antagonising a lot of his former allies.

Okubo Toshimichi

Saigō supported a plan of conquest; Ōkubo argued that priority be given to internal Japanese reform and development. As Home Minister, Ōkubo took command of the army and fought against his old friend. Ōkubo argued that it was imperative to strengthen the country first.

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