

Japan: *Ichi-oku isshin*
(One Hundred Million with One Heart)

I. End of the Tokugawa Shogunate

A. Internal Dissatisfaction

B. Opening Up of Japan (July 8, 1853 – Matthew Perry and the Black Ships)

II. Meiji (“Enlightened Rule”) Restoration (1868–1912)

A. Reasons for Japan’s Readily Adopting Western Ideas and Methods (in comparison with China)

B. Daimyos and Sumarais as Entrepreneurs (creation of the *zaibatsu*)

C. Early Successes

1894–1895 – War with China—indemnity of \$150 million

1895 – First Japanese-built steam locomotive

1900 – Japan helps put down Boxer Rebellion—indemnity \$24 million
– finances steel works at Hirohata

1904–1905 – Russo-Japanese War

1910 – Korea annexed

D. Mentalité

1. Thomas A. Edison as culture hero

2. Social Darwinism (De-Asianize and Europeanize)

III. Taisho (“Great Righteousness”) Period (1912–1926)

A. World War I

B. Washington Naval Conference of 1921 (5:5:3 ratio)

IV. Showa (“Enlightened Harmony”) Period (1926–1989)

A. World Depression (from Westernization of Japan to Japanization of Asia)

B. London Naval Conference (1930) – Prime Minister Hamaguchi shot in Japan

C. September 18, 1931 – Mukden Incident (→ Manchukuo – puppet state in Manchuria)

D. May 15, 1932 – Assassination of Prime Minister Inukai by military reactionaries
(marks end of party government in Japan)

- E. 1933 – Japan withdraws from League of Nations
- F. February 26, 1936 – Uprising of army officers in Tokyo
- G. July 7, 1937 – Beginning of Japanese Invasion of China
- H. 1938–1939 – Undeclared War with Soviet Union along Manchuria–Mongolia Borders
– April 13, 1941 – Soviet-Japanese Non-Agression Pact
- I. October 1941 – General Hideki Tojo becomes Prime Minister
- J. 1940–1941 – Japanese Invasion of Indochina
- K. Japan-U.S. Relations and World War II
 - July 26, 1940 – U.S. government licensing control of aviation fuel and of highest quality of iron and scrap steel
 - October 1940 – Stimson proposes “rough” treatment of Japan
 - Fall 1940 – MAGIC used to break Japanese diplomatic code
 - July 26, 1941 – FDR announces full-scale economic war on Japan (1 month and 4 days after Germany attacked Soviet Union)
 - November 25, 1941 – Stimson notes in his diary FDR’s raising the question how to get Japan to fire the first shot
 - December 7, 1941 – Japanese attack on U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor
 - December 8, 1941 – Japanese attack the Philippines
 - December 25, 1941 – Hong Kong surrenders to Japanese
 - February 15, 1942 – Singapore surrenders to Japanese
 - April 18, 1942 – Doolittle raid on Kobe, Nagoya, Osaka, and Tokyo,
 - June 6, 1942 – Battle of Midway
 - March 9, 1944 – 200 Super Fortresses drop 1600 tons of incendiary bombs on Tokyo
 - June 15, 1944 – Saipan falls to U.S. forces
 - April 1945 – Iwo Jima falls to U.S. forces
 - July 2, 1945 – Okinawa falls to U.S. forces
 - August 6, 1945 – atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima
 - August 8, 1945 – Soviet Union enters war against Japan
 - August 9, 1945 – atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki
 - August 10, 1945 – Japanese offer of surrender (accepted 4 days later)
 - a. attempted military coup (August 14–15) – Major Kenji Hatanaka
 - b. Hirohito’s radio address to the nation (August 15)
- L. 1945–1950: Economic Difficulties and the Dodge Plan