

Students. We are going to study today.

History of modern Japan.

Paper code HSD 106 Semester 6.

And the unit which we're going to study is Japan and the West 1852 to 1853.

The model name is opening of Japan To the West.

As regards the outline of this model,we will see the foreigners' observations of Japan.

Early presence of foreigners in Japan.Policy of isolation and opening of Japan to the foreigners.

The learning outcomes include.:

It will enlighten the students on Japanese policy of isolation.

The students will comprehend the arrival of foreigners in Japan.

Students will get to know the treaties signed with the Europeans.

We know that Japan was secluded and isolated and was not colonized until the 1870s.

But that does not prevent the foreigners from visiting Japan.

We have Marco Polo who described Japan as a land of inexhaustible wealth.

Observations of Japan excited the imaginations of the Europeans.

The Europeans embarked on the voyages of discovery.

The Europeans sailed on uncharted seas to explore the country.

The first to land in Japan were the Portuguese.

The Japanese came in contact with the Portuguese in Java.

Japan had a trade contacts with Java and thePortuguese traders joined the Japanese,

They were followed by the Spanish,Dutch, British and others followed.

The missionaries also quite active in Japan,especially the Jesuits,

Where St. Francis Xavier converted about 1000 natives to Christian faith.

Soon there were trade rivalries among the Europeans.

They were hostile to one another.

Europeans hostilities began. The Dutch incited the locals against the British.

Spanish and British worked against the Dutch.

European hostilities angered the Japanese.

The native Christian converts appealed to the Pope against the Emperor.

The Tokugawa government adopted a number of measures to check the foreigners.

It prohibited the Japanese to travel abroad.

Issued order expelling all the foreigners except the Dutch, Chinese and the Koreans.

The Japanese started a reign of terror against the Christians in Japan and Japan remain isolated from European currents.

Checks were placed on the European activities. Forceful conversion of the natives by the Christian missionaries came under watchful eyes.

It compelled the shogun government to act against the foreigners. But Japan did not remain close for a long.

The European nations reestablished commercial contacts. Russia was the first one, followed by the British.

American ships frequented the Japanese ports.

Japan continued the policy of national isolation.

Commodore Matthew Perry of USA arrived in Japan carrying the letter of the American President.

He appeared in the harbor of Origa on July, 8 1853.

His presence in Japan caused much uneasiness in the city of Yedo

. Perry returned to Japan in February again in 1854.

He had with him a powerful naval fleet.

The Shogun had to sign a Treaty of Kanagawa on March 31st, 1854.

Agreements were signed with Great Britain, Russia and Poland.

Regarding the provisions of the Treaty two ports in addition to Nagasaki were to be opened.

It also agreed to provide protection to shipwrecked sailors.

Provide the most favored nation treatment to the Americans.

In fact, this was a big achievement for Perry.

All European powers were intended to trade at this Port.

Right to post a male resident at Nagasaki.

The treaty empowered to appoint a Consuls at Shimoda and Hakodate.

All were entitled to enjoy limited extraterritorial jurisdictions.

The Kanagawa Treaty was the outcome of the gunboat diplomacy.

There were treaties signed with other nations. The treaties signed with the four other nations were viewed with suspicion and there was a strong anti foreign sentiment in Japan.

Harrison Townsend, Harris and a New York merchant, who was appointed as US Consul General, reached Shimoda on August 21st, 1856.

He wanted a full commercial treaty with Japan and appealed for close economic ties, which he persuaded Japanese to sign.

Convinced the Japanese about the possible British attack .

Japan was weak militarily, economically and politically. These circumstances forced the Shogun government to sign a second treaty .

This treaty was known as the Harris Treaty of Amity and Commerce, 1858.

As for the provisions of this treaty US Consul were to be stationed at the ports. Ambassadors were to be appointed. And exchange between the two countries.

Four new ports were to be open for trade with the US.

The Port of Shimoda was to be closed for six months.

Customs were to be imposed on imports and exports . It guaranteed religious freedom to Americans.

Inflow and outflow of the Japanese currency were to be permitted.

Rights of extraterritoriality in civil and criminal cases.

Guaranteed the most favored nation treatment to US Nationals.

Japanese could freely move in the USA and they could be freely employed in the United States.

United States was to give all assistance to Japan for development. Opium trade to be banned in Japan.

Treaty to come in to enforce in June 1859. The treaty could be revised only after July 4th, 1872.

The Japanese emperor did not give his consent to this treaty.

The treaty is to be accepted only after the expulsion of the foreigners.

That was the observation of the Imperial court.

Japan signed treaties with other countries.

Harris Pact/ Treaty was followed by Pact with England, Moscow, Halloween in France.

The Japanese reaction to the treaty was very violent. There were violent anti foreign protests,

Murderous attacks were made on foreigners. Slogans expel the Barbarians by the Japanese.

Russian naval officers were killed.

The Japanese also killed an Englishman by name Richardson.

They also attacked a British Legion.

There was an increase in the volume of trade as a result of signing of this treaty which led to the rapid rise in the living standard.

It placed a serious restrictions on Japan's finances and affected the judicial autonomy of Japan.

The treaties undermined national self-respect, freedom and sovereignty.

Japanese government had no power to increase or lower the custom duties.

That Japan could not try the foreign criminals as per the Japanese law.

So there was a strong demand for the revision of this Treaty.

In 1869, Japanese Foreign Office was reorganized.

Japan establish diplomatic missions abroad, and it decided to seek the revision of all unequal treaties.

A delegation of 48 members led by Japanese Foreign Minister, left for the USA and Europe. The main purpose of this delegation was to secure revision of the treaties.

Delegation visited US, Belgium, Japan, Germany, Russia and other countries, but they failed to secure the revision of the treaty signed by Japan.

New Japanese foreign Minister succeeded in signing a treaty with the USA.

Recognized the Japanese right to regulate their own tariffs schedules.

Also recognized the Japanese control over the coastal trade .

Japan agreed to open 2 new ports to trade.

The United States did not revoke the extraterritorial privileges. England and France also refused to make similar concessions. The treaty remained unenforced as it was subject to the approval of other European countries.

The Western countries agreed to extend extraterritorial privileges. Japanese courts can try the foreign Nationals.

Demanded mixed courts Japanese and foreign Jurists to hear the matters involving the foreigners.

Count Okuma Foreign Ministry signed a Treaty of Mexico in 1889 and this treaty formed the basis of equality in 1889.

Japan announced the new legal system based on German model. It also promulgated the Constitution for the first time in 1894.

England renounced extraterritorial privileges and also unequal treaties as it was subject to the approval of other European countries.

US signed a similar treaty followed by other Western powers.

Japan was put on equal footing with the Western powers.

These are my references students.

Thank you.