

A Samurai Prince in 19th-Century Massachusetts

21H.154, Session 20

Kikkawa and Shiba's Japan

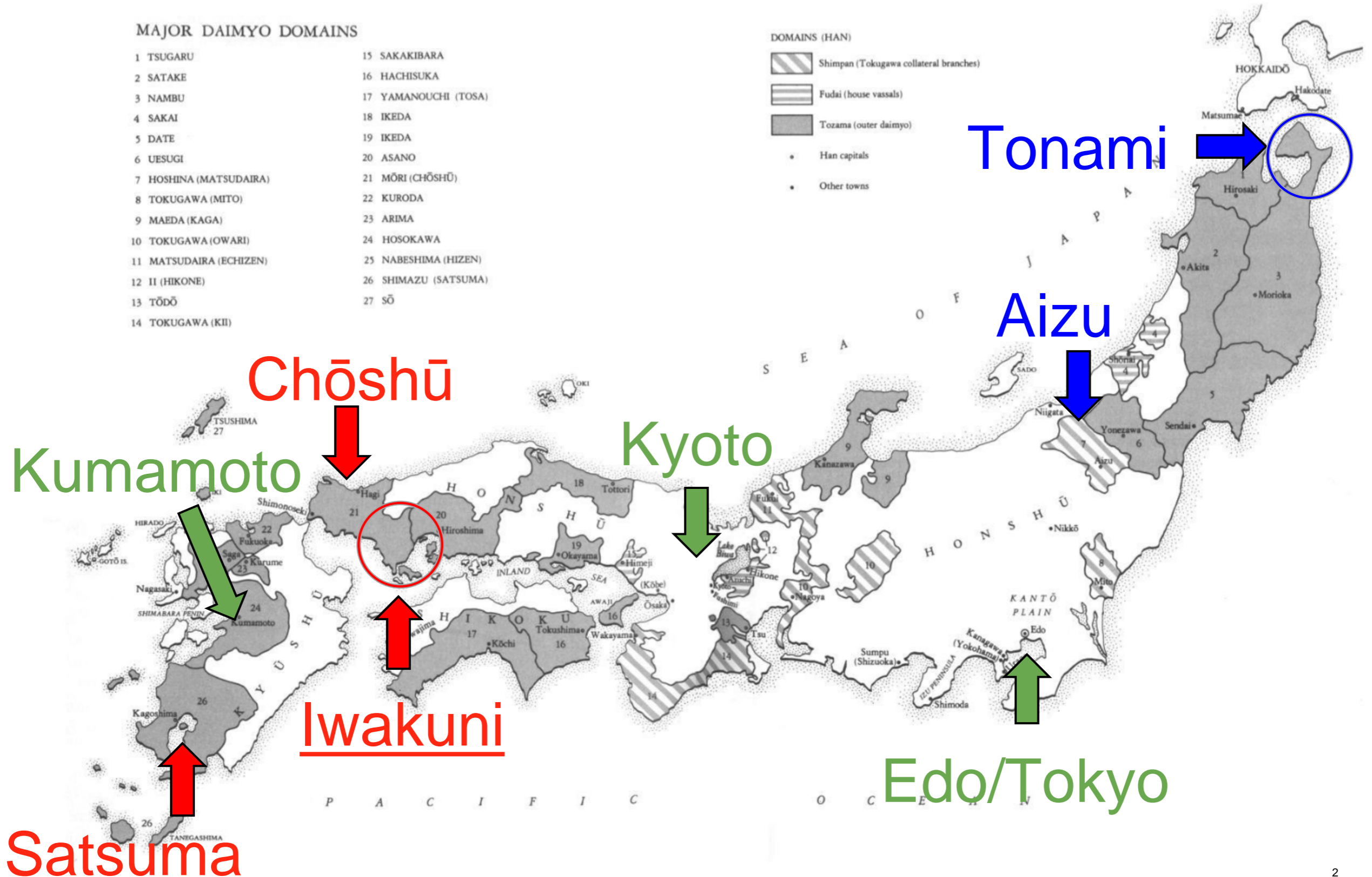
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MAJOR DAIMYO DOMAINS

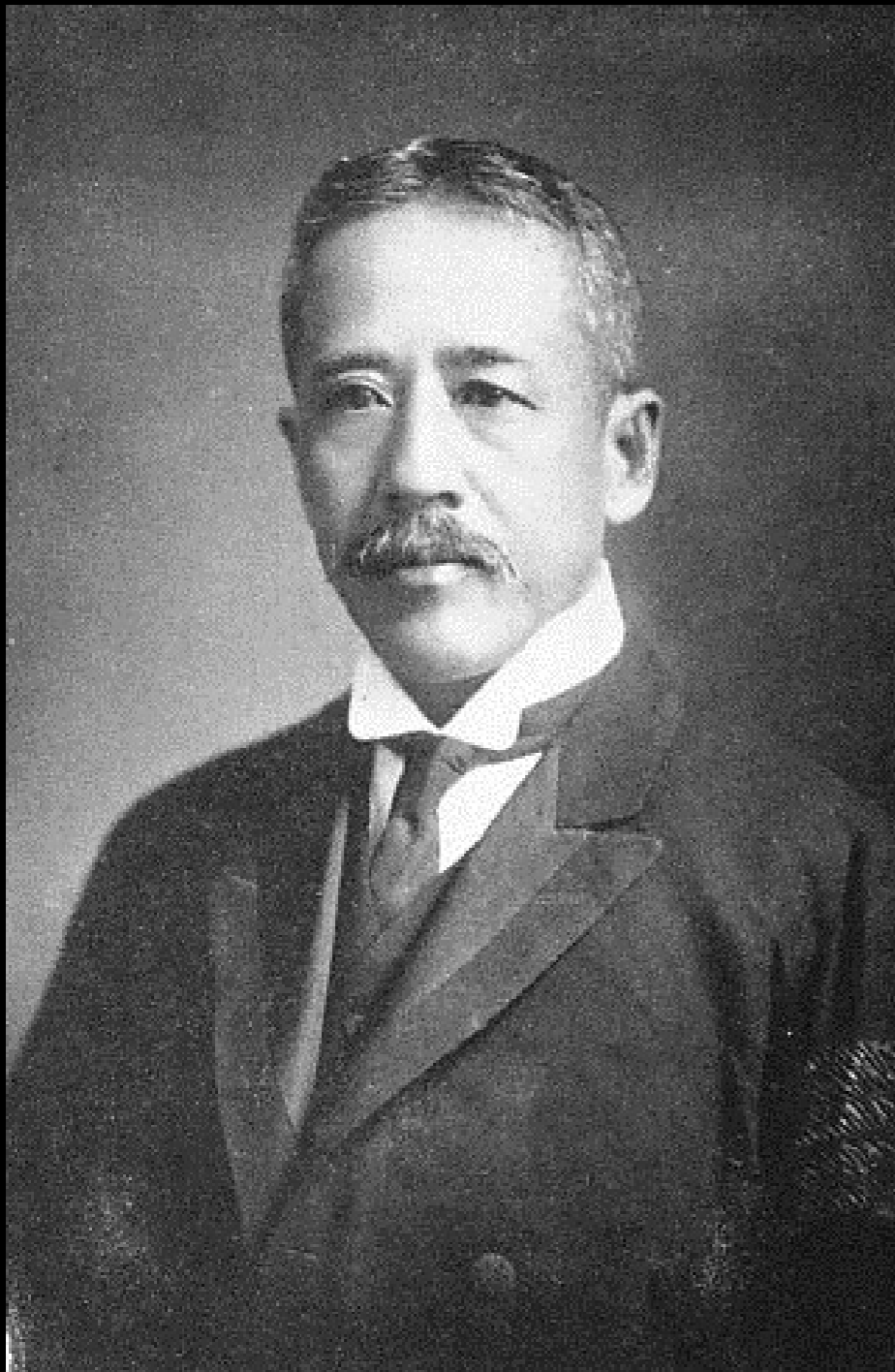
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 TSUGARU | 15 SAKAKIBARA |
| 2 SATAKE | 16 HACHISUKA |
| 3 NAMBU | 17 YAMANOUCHI (TOSA) |
| 4 SAKAI | 18 IKEDA |
| 5 DATE | 19 IKEDA |
| 6 UESUGI | 20 ASANO |
| 7 HOSHINA (MATSUDAIRA) | 21 MŌRI (CHŌSHŪ) |
| 8 TOKUGAWA (MITO) | 22 KURODA |
| 9 MAEDA (KAGA) | 23 ARIMA |
| 10 TOKUGAWA (OWARI) | 24 HOSOKAWA |
| 11 MATSUDAIRA (ECHIZEN) | 25 NABESHIMA (HIZEN) |
| 12 II (HIKONE) | 26 SHIMAZU (SATSUMA) |
| 13 TŌDŌ | 27 SŌ |
| 14 TOKUGAWA (KII) | |

DOMAINS (HAN)

-  Shimpan (Tokugawa collateral branches)
-  Fudai (house vassals)
-  Tozama (outer daimyo)
- Han capitals
- Other towns



The Autobiography of Baron Chōkichi Kikkawa (1917)



- 1860-1915:
- Third son of Iwakuni daimyo, Kikkawa Tsunemasa
- Iwakuni “domain”: de facto “sub-domain” of Chōshū
- Related to the Mōri clan by blood (descent from Motonari)

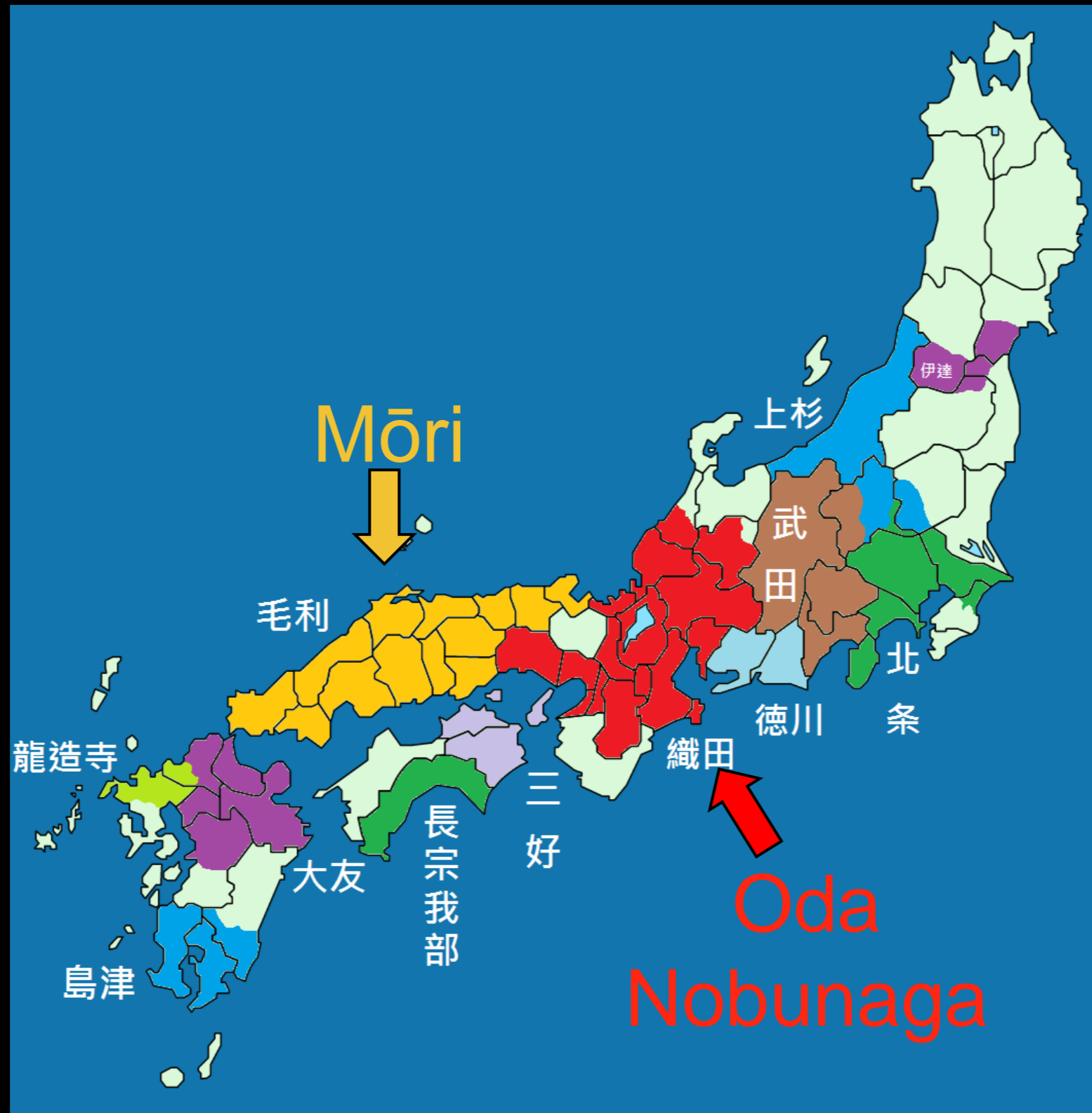
Mōri Motonari (1497-1571)

- Start out as local, minor warlord in Aki province (Hiroshima)
- Quintessential Sengoku story of rapid rise through all means
- Ultimately rule over 6 provinces



Height Under Mōri Terumoto (Motonari grandson)

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Chōshū vs. Bakufu



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- Anti-bakufu by tradition, since Sekigahara (1600)
 - Chōshū daimyo, Mōri Terumoto = nominal head of the anti-Tokugawa Western Army
 - Kikkawa Hiroie (first Iwakuni daimyo) collude with Ieyasu and pin down/protect Mōri forces



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Chōshū vs. Bakufu

- Anti-bakufu by tradition, since Sekigahara (1600)
- Wealthy and reformist
- Domain split: reformists vs. conservatives
 - Early 1863: reformist victory
 - Eager to implement expulsion order
 - May 10 (July 25, 1863 in Western calendar)
 - > imperial order after unprecedented shogunal Kyoto visit (1868)
 - US, French ships destroy Chōshū battery

Battles of Shimonoseki (1863 and 1864)

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Tokugawa Comeback?

- Fall 1863, Chōshū driven from Kyoto
 - Satsuma-Aizu alliance
- Fall 1864, First Chōshū Expedition
- 1864~65: bakufu reinvigorated
 - Chōshū reformists purged
 - Alternate attendance reinstated
 - Aizu troops occupy Kyoto
 - Military reforms: Katsu Kaishu's navy

Lessons Learned

- Satsuma and the Richardson Affair (Sept 14, 1862): an unfortunate encounter on Tōkaidō between Shimazu Hisamitsu (former daimyo) and 4 British tourists
- August 1863: bombardment of Kagoshima
- Birth of a deeply nationalistic pragmatism

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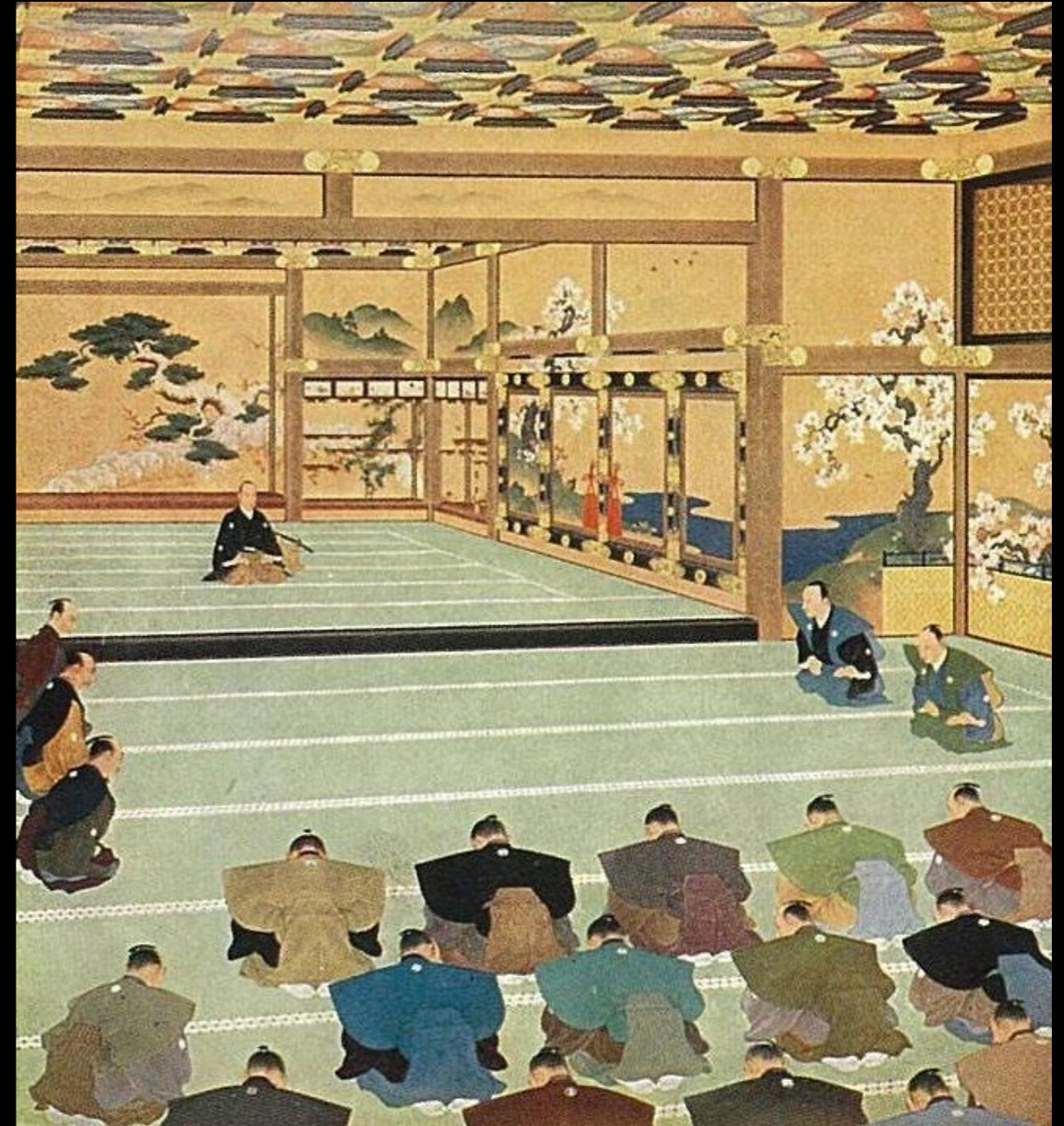


Beginning of the End

- 1865: reformist coup in Chōshū
- 1866: Second Chōshū Expedition
 - Tokugawa routed
 - Secret Sat-Chō Alliance
 - Iemochi (#14) dies > Yoshinobu (#15, Keiki)
- January 1867, Emperor Kōmei dies
 - 15yr old Mutsuhito on the throne

Final Maneuvers

- November 9, 1867
 - Yoshinobu returns the “patent of office”



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Final Maneuvers

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- January 3, 1868
 - Sat-Chō coup in the name of “Restoration”
 - May 3, 1868 Edo castle handed over by Katsu Kaishū (Rintarō)
 - Era name changed: Meiji (“Enlightened Rule”)

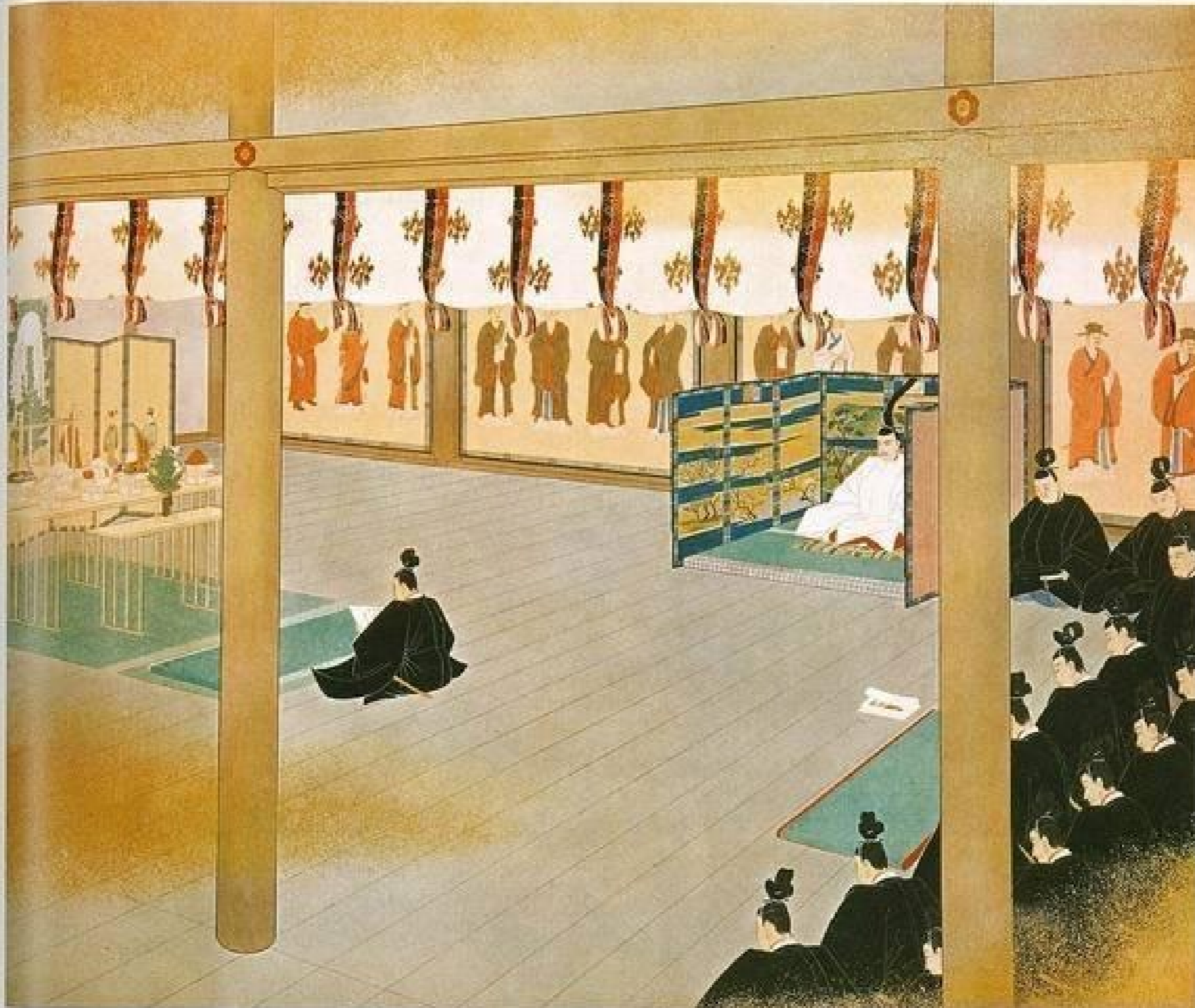


Charter Oath (1868)

1. Deliberative councils shall be widely established and all matters decided by public discussion.
2. All classes, high and low, shall unite in vigorously carrying out the administrative affairs of the state.
3. The common people, no less than the civil and military officials, shall each be allowed to pursue his own calling so that there may be no discontent.
4. Evil customs of the past shall be broken off and everything based on the just laws of Nature.
5. Knowledge shall be sought throughout the world so as to strengthen the foundations of imperial rule.

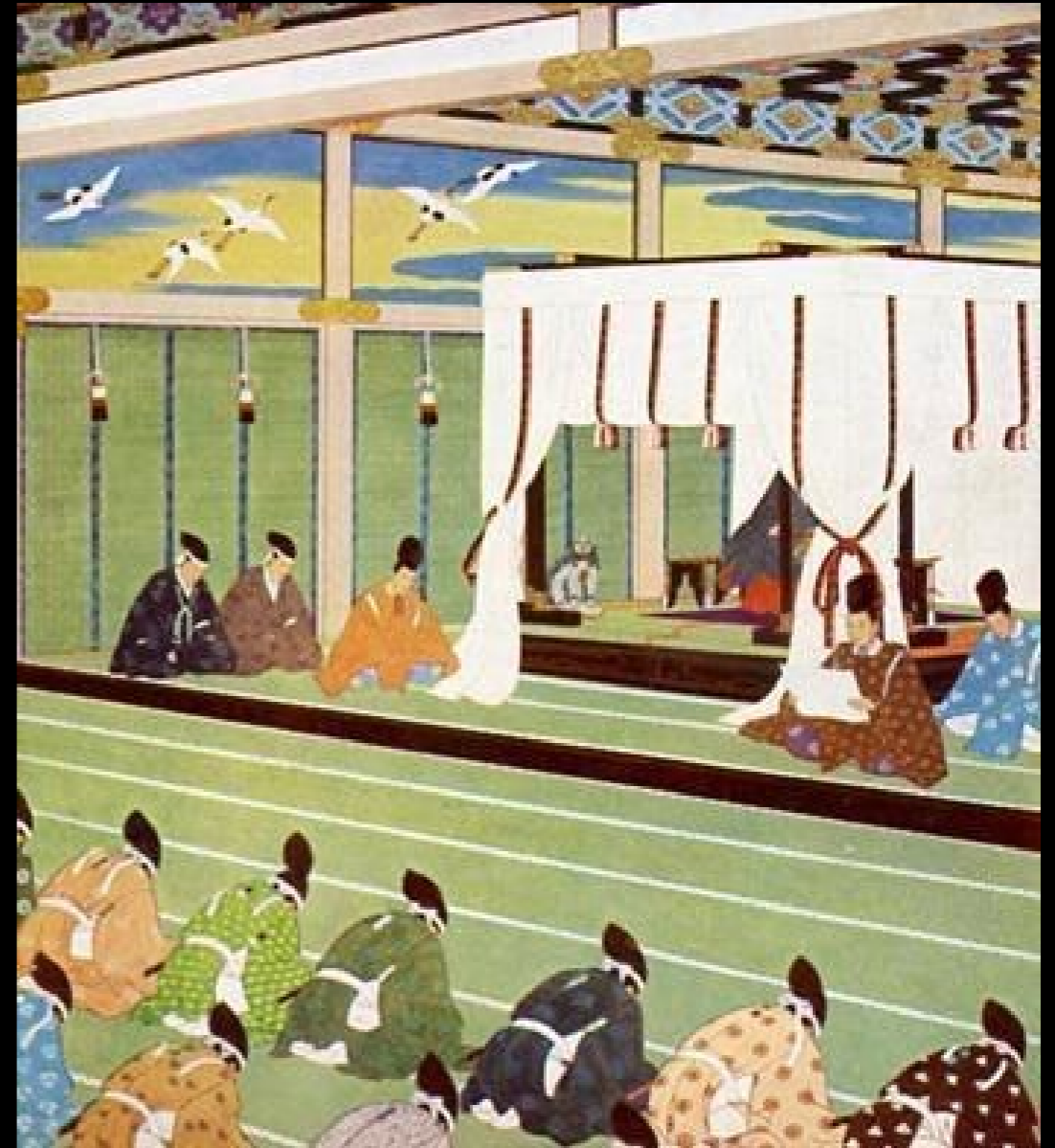
Oath to Whom?

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Change in governance

- March 1869: ‘voluntary’ surrender of 4 key restoration domains (Chōshū, Satsuma, Tosa, and Hizen)
- Abolition of 280 domains and establishment of 72 prefectures (46 by 1890)
- Land survey and direct taxation



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Dismantling the Status System

- 1870, reclassification of “commoners”
- 1876, compulsory conversion of stipends to bonds; ban on swords



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Reorienting Towards the World



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Iwakura Embassy (1871-1873)

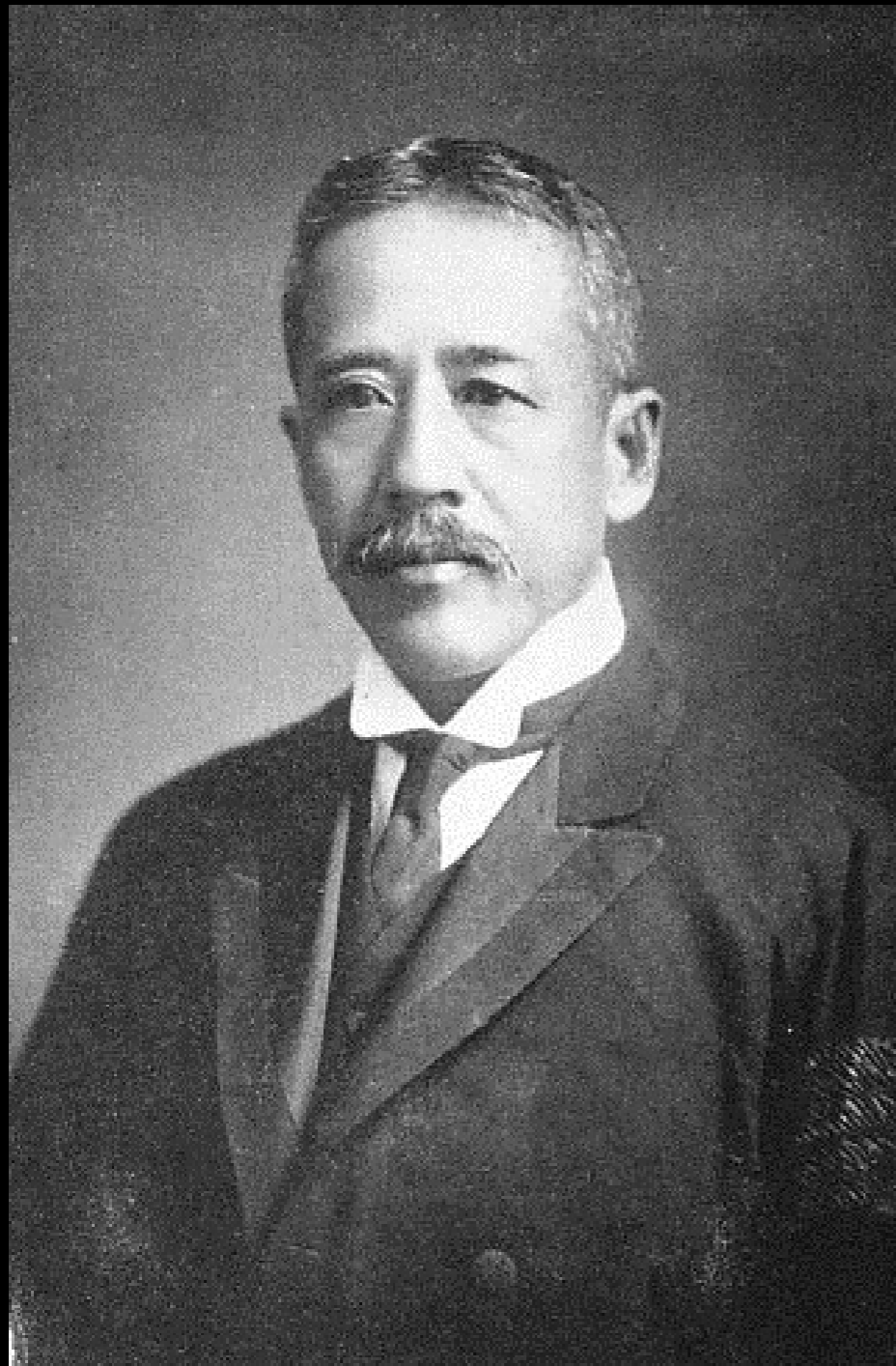
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Iwakura Embassy

- Iwakura Tomomi (court noble): ambassador
- Kido Takayoshi (Chōshū), Ōkubo Toshimichi (Satsuma), Itō Hirobumi (Chōshū): vice ambassadors
- Former tozama daimyo of Chōshū (Mōri), Saga (Nabeshima), Fukuoka (Kuroda), Kanazawa (Maeda)
- 5 young women sent to study in US
 - Tsuda Umeko (8yo!), leader in women's education
- Mori Arinori (Satsuma), Westernization advocate
- Nakae Chōmin (Tosa), political theorist (“Three Drunkards”)

The Autobiography of Baron Chōkichi Kikkawa (1917)



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Matthews Hall, Harvard

Dan Takuma

- 1858-1932
- Fukuoka domain (Kyushu)
- MIT '78, Course 3
“Department of Mining and Metallurgy”
- Mitsui *zaibatsu* chairman,
1914~1932



Musui vs. Shiba vs. Kikkawa?

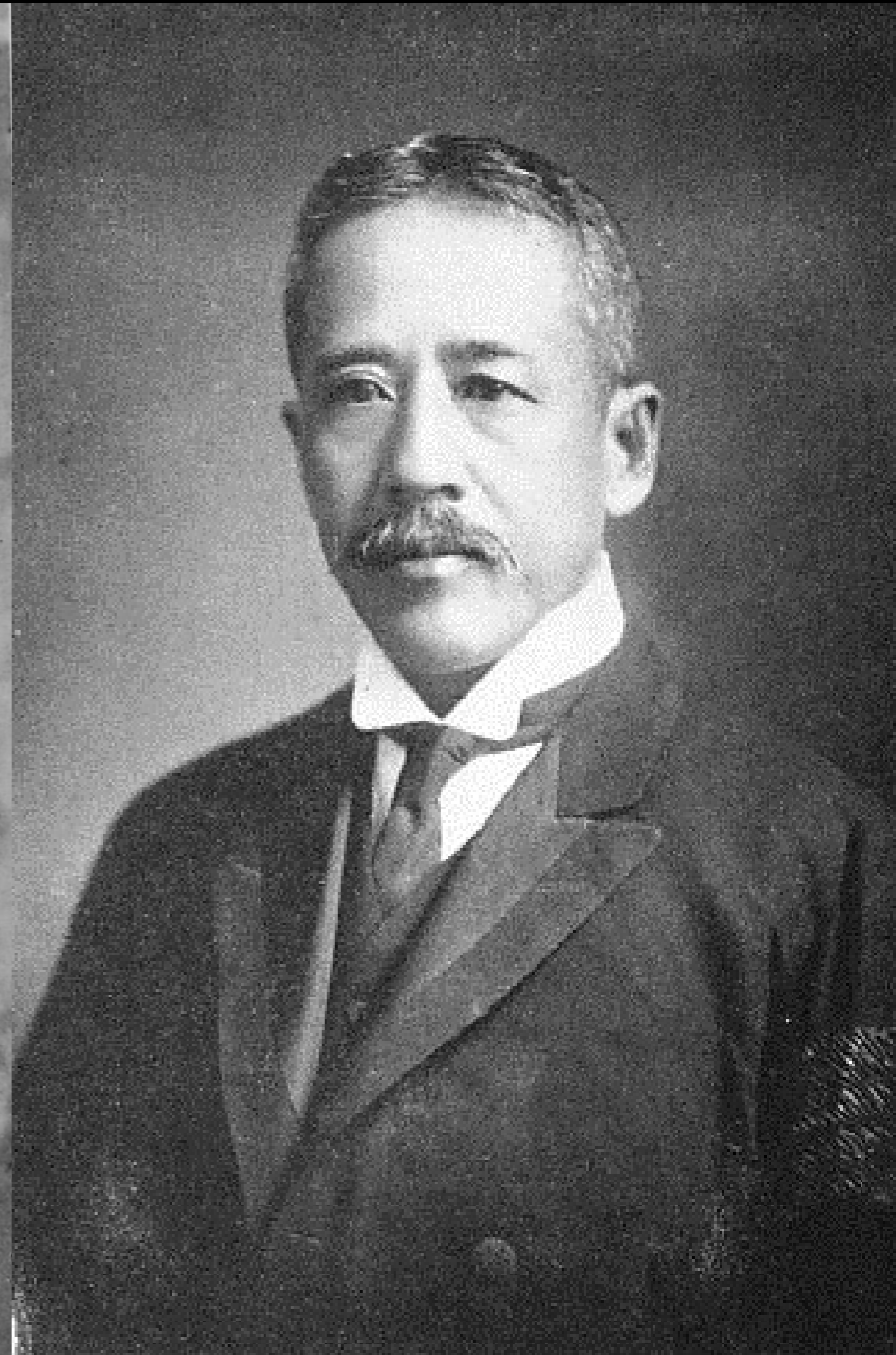
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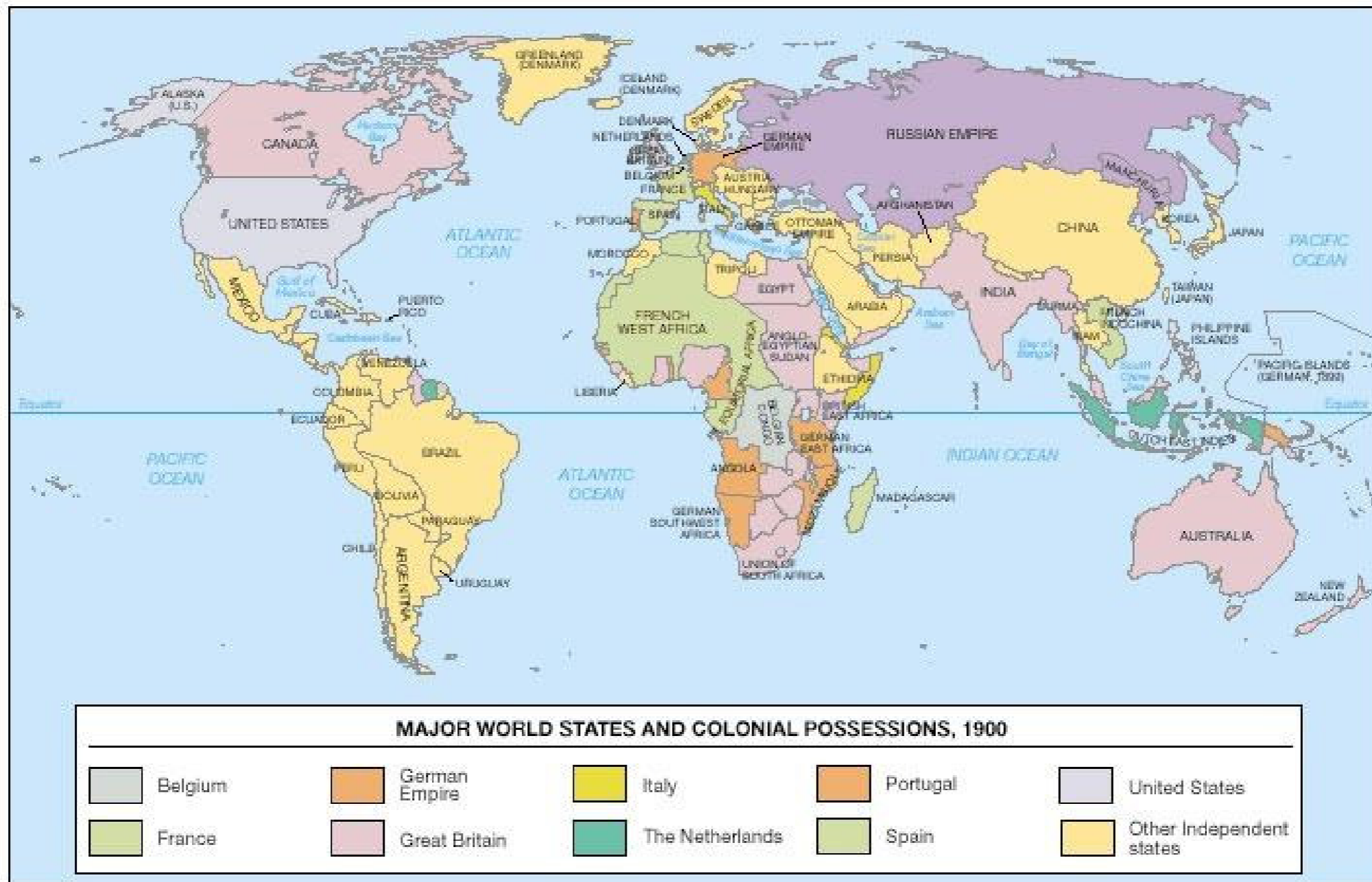


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From Revolution to Empire



 World Colonial Holdings, ca. 1914. The European powers, great and small, competed with each other for world empires and world influence by 1900.

Representing Japan as “Civilizer”



From the text:

“...the various savages of Taiwan ceremoniously came down to [present themselves at] our military outposts... This chastisement of the barbarians can be said to be the first step in the advancement of the enlightenment (*kaika*) of this island.”

Treaty of Kanghwa, 1876

- Opened 3 ports to Japan
- Extra-territoriality
- Merchants moved in quickly
- Exports to Korea spike
- Imports of agricultural goods from Korea increase
- Recognition of Korea as an *independent* state

“Should we conquer Korea???” (1873)



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Two Responses to Disappointment

- Armed rebellion (Saigō)
- Freedom and Popular Rights movement (Itagaki)



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Itagaki
Taisuke



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Saigō
Takamori

THE SATSUMA REBELLION (1877)

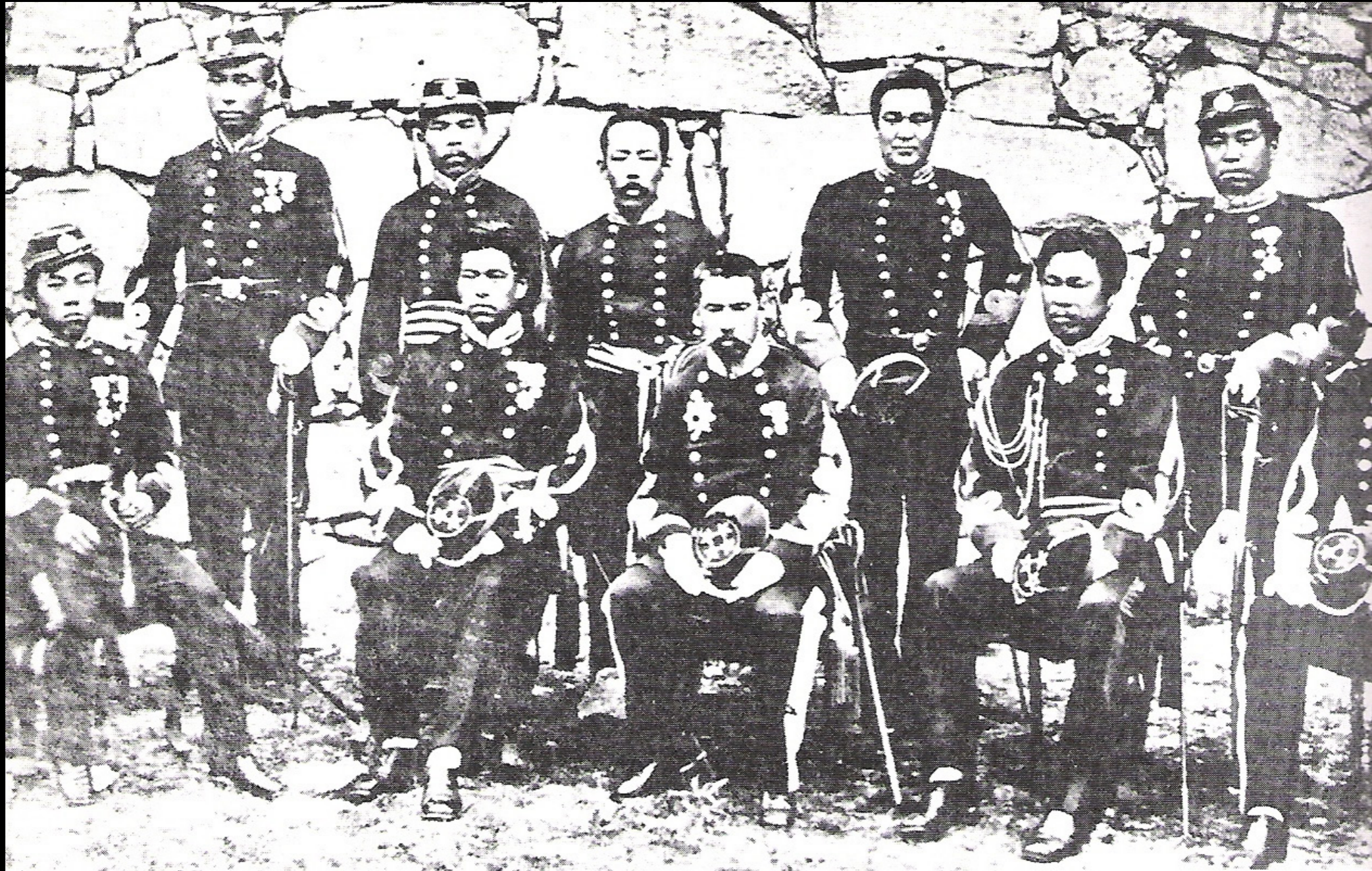
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The siege of Kumamoto castle



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Members of the Kumamoto garrison

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.



A SKETCH AT THE QUAY, YOKOHAMA: TROOPS ABOUT TO ENDEAVOUR FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

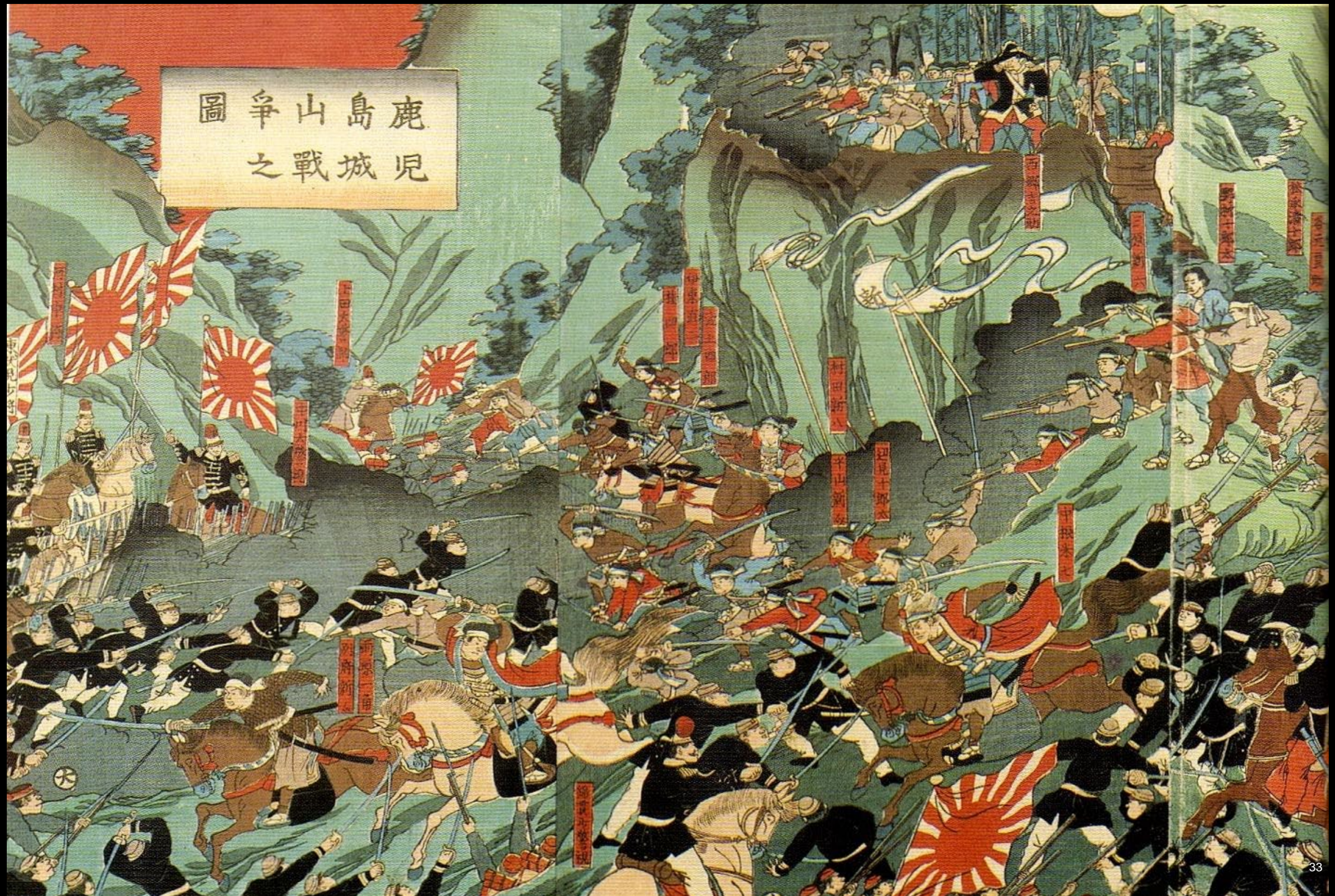
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Government troops departing Yokohama

The Combatants

The Battle of Shiroyama

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GOVERNMENT FORCES:

- 65,000 Troops
 - Numerous former samurai—many from Satsuma
 - Artillery, cavalry, infantry, marines, naval supp.
- 10,000 Casualties
- 6,000 Dead

GOVERNMENT ARMS:

- Breech-loading rifles
- 100+ pieces of artillery

REBEL FORCES:

- 12,000+ troops
- Samurai in combat roles
- Commoners as “beasts of burden”
- Uncertain casualties

REBEL ARMS:

- Muzzle-loading rifles
- Limited artillery and mortars



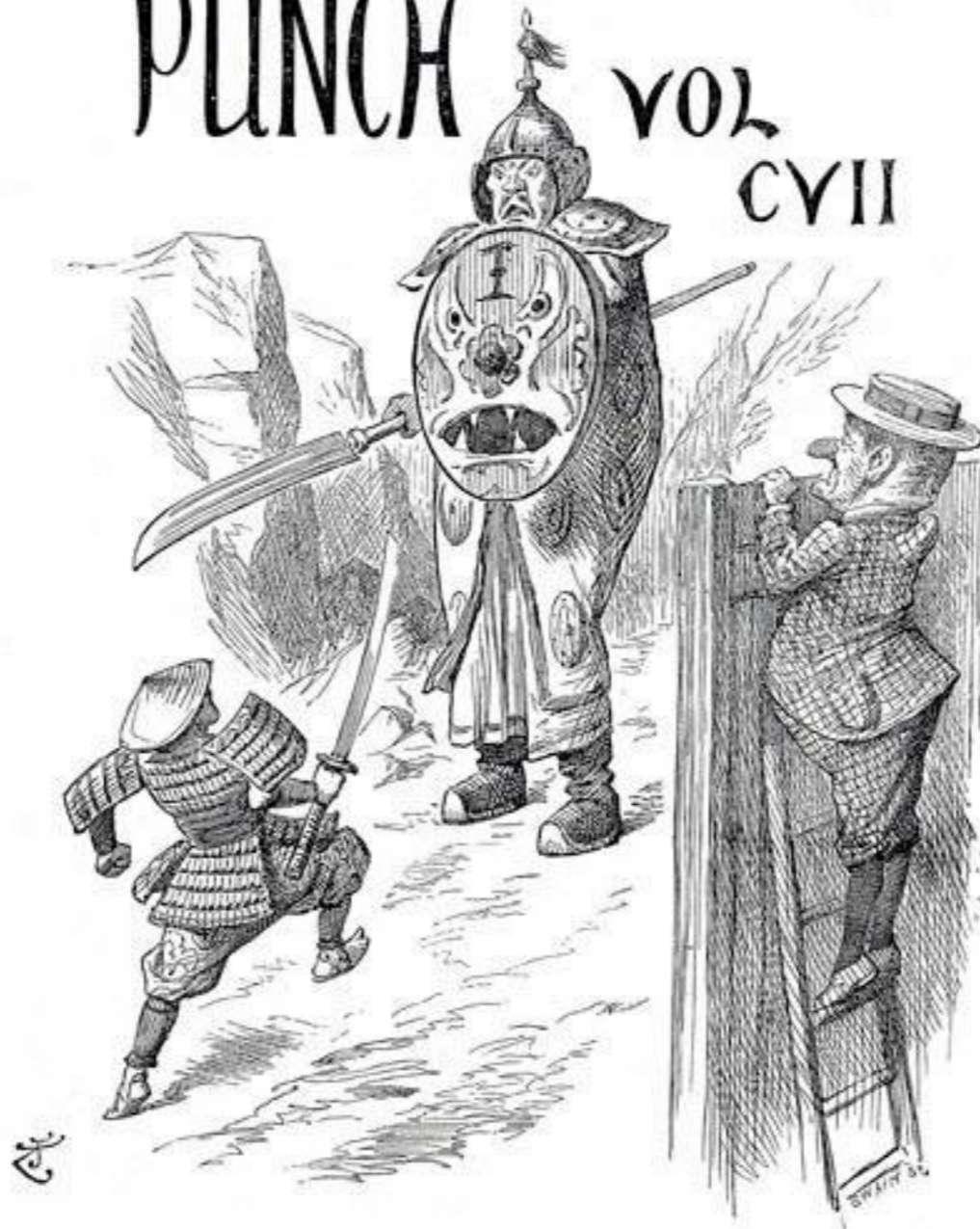


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The Suicide

PUNCH

VOL
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AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
1894.

Treaty of Shimonoseki, 1895

- Indemnity: 360 million yen (x4.5 > Japan's annual budget)
- Most Favored Nation (MFN) status for Japan
- Taiwan and Pescadores to Japan
 - 60,000 troops to Taiwan
- Liaodong Peninsula
 - Returned at insistence of Russia, France, Germany (“Triple Intervention”)
- Pro-imperial sentiment grows at home
- Japan seen as “model modernizer” by the West

Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 1902



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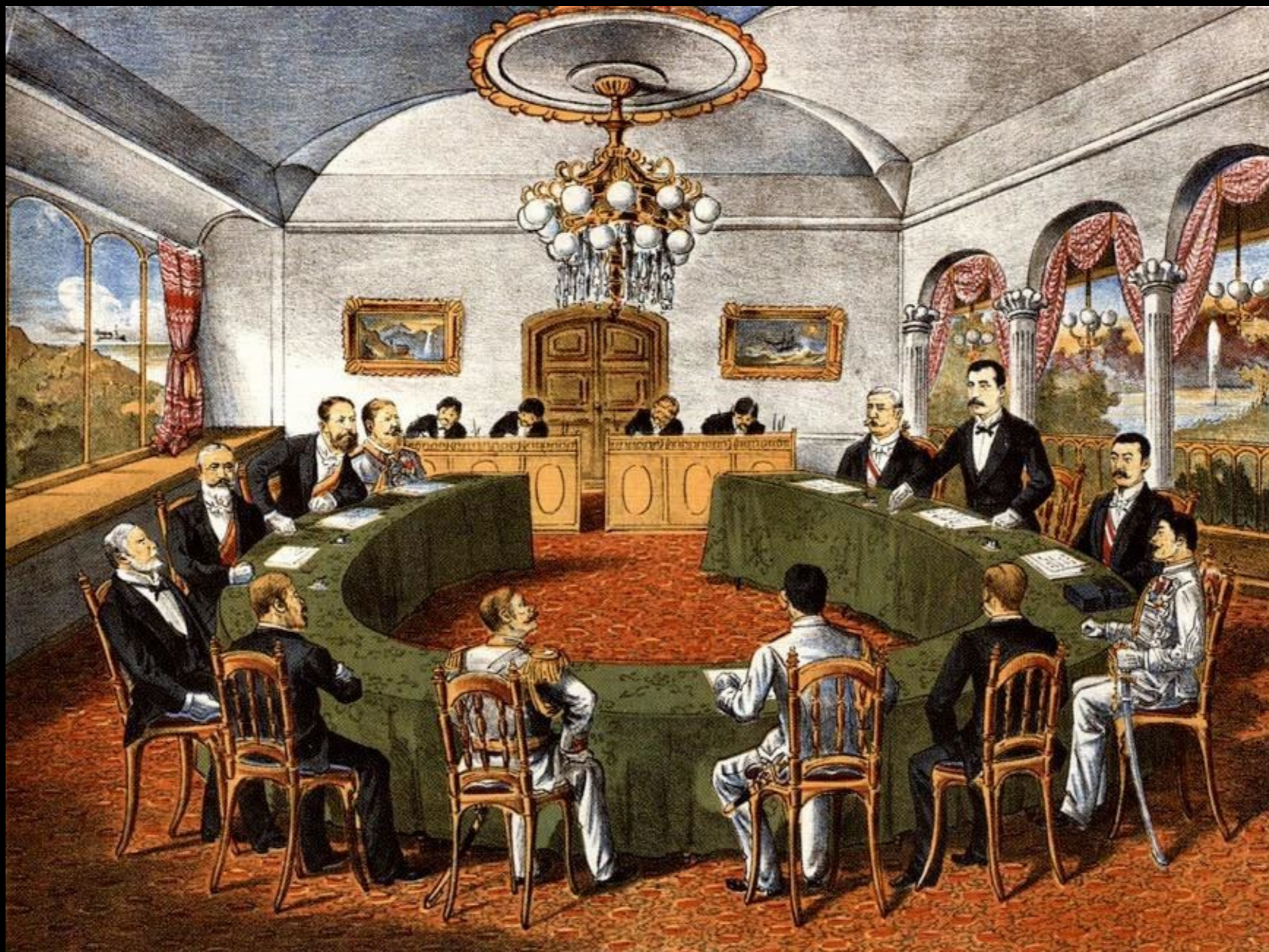


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Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905



Portsmouth Treaty, 1905



THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-5.

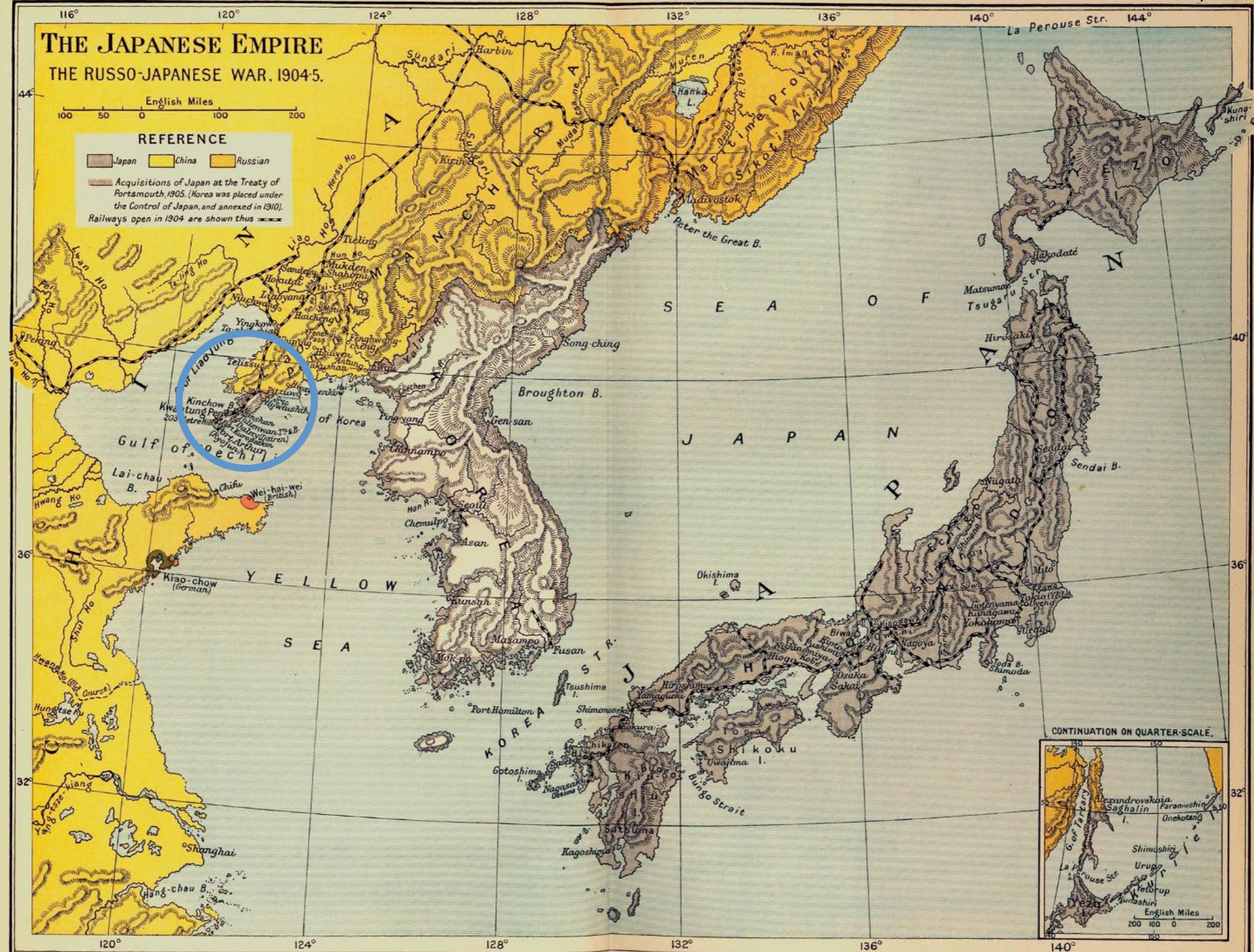
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200

REFERENCE

- Japan
- China
- Russian

Acquisitions of Japan at the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905. (Korea was placed under the Control of Japan, and annexed in 1910).

Railways open in 1904 are shown thus



Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog. Estab. London.

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21H.154 / 21G.554 Inventing the Samurai
Fall 2022

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