

Overthrowing the Shogunate

Naiyū Gaikan:

“Troubles at Home, Dangers from Abroad”

- Troubled 1830s: Tempō Crisis
- Perry’s visits: 1853 and 1854



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“Dangers from Abroad”

- Tokugawa troubles coincide with the “Age of High Imperialism” in the West
- 1858, establishment of British Indian Empire (a.k.a the *Raj*)

First Opium War

- 1839-1842: ends in Chinese defeat

- 1842: Treaty of Nanking

- treaty port system
- loss of tariff autonomy
- extraterritoriality
- most favored nation clause

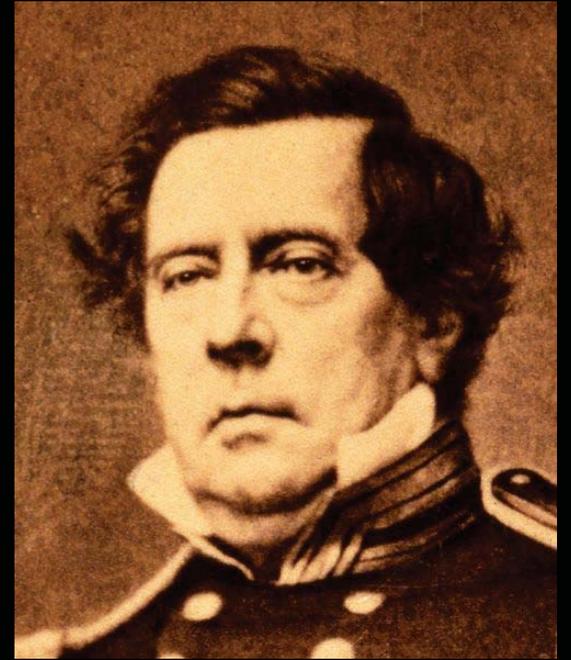


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- Model for future “unequal treaties”

Matthew C. Perry

- July 8~17, 1853: first visit to Uraga
- Navy man; better prepared
- Lucky timing?
- Drop off Fillmore's letter
 - "I'll be back"
- March, 1854: larger, lengthier visit



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American Motives?

- Original oil crisis
- Shrinking space
 - California, 1848
- Manifest Destiny



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“Black Ships”



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Bakufu Decision-making

- Ieyasu/Hidetada (#2): inner circle
- Iemitsu (#3): formal system of senior councillors (*rōjū*) and junior councillors (*wakadoshiyori*)
 - Both dominated by *fudai* daimyo
 - Group decision led by “Head Councillor”

Bakufu Response



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#13 Iesada, “Potato Shōgun”
(r. 1853-58)

Abe Masahiro
(Head Councilor)

Head Councillors

- Abe Masahiro (1843-55)
 - Need to respond to calls for *jōi* (“Expel the barbarians!”)
 - Fear of West
- Catastrophic decision: ask for everyone’s opinion
 - Signs Convention of Kanagawa (1854) without consensus



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Convention of Kanagawa

- March 31
 - Open Shimoda and Hakodate
 - End of Seclusion
- 1858: Treaty of Amity and Commerce
 - Similar to Treaty of Nanking

Broader Consequences

- End to bakufu-han balance of power
- Reversal of shogun-emperor role
- Nationalist consciousness among people
- Competition and division within domains

Bakufu Strikes Back

- Another head councillor
 - Ii Naosuke (1858-60), Hikone daimyo (*fudai*)
 - Succeeded after predecessor's missteps over Harris Treaty controversy
 - Ii: no more nice guy vs. anti-foreign activists
 - Ansei Purge (1858-59): high-level arrests and executions

March 3, 1860: Edo Castle, Sakuradamon



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If You Can't Beat Them...

- Bakufu: post-Ii appeasement
- 1862: move to “united court and camp”
 - Kazunomiya marries shogun Ieshige (#14)
- Council of elders reformed: key daimyo appointed as shogunal advisers
- Alternative attendance relaxed
 - hostages returned
 - funds used for domainal defense

Troubles in Kyoto

- 1862-63: hot-headed loyalists converge
 - A city of agitation, conspiracy, and assassinations
- 1863, Emperor Kōmei demand expulsion
- Shogun visits the city (unprecedented)



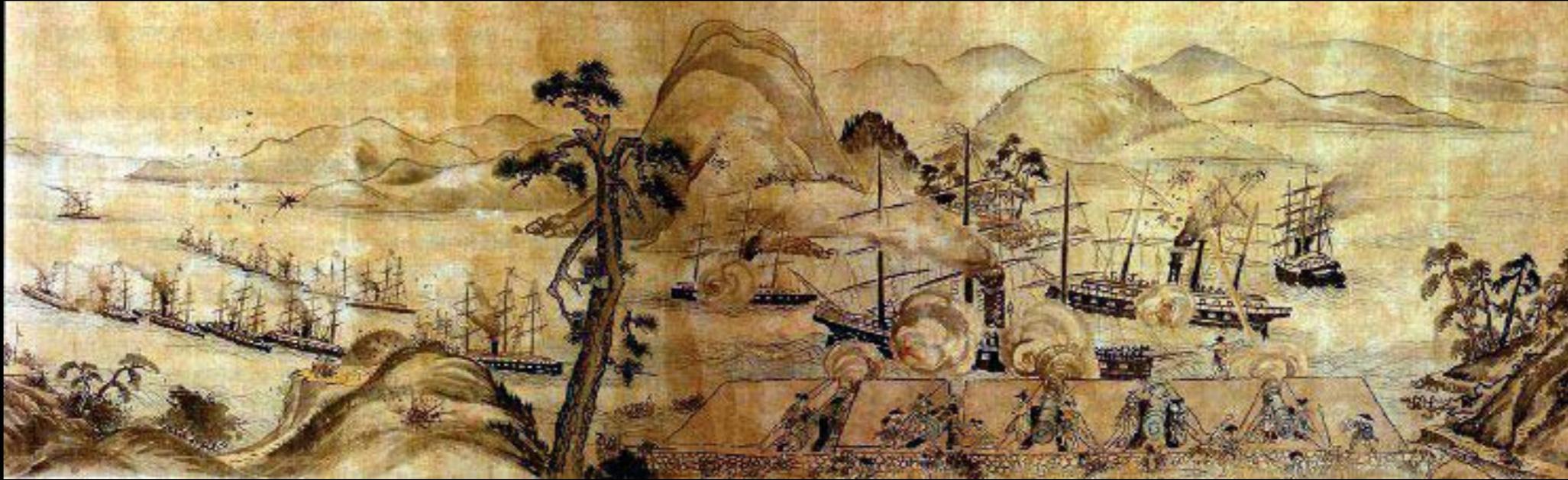
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- Get's an impossible date: May 10, 1863

Chōshū at War

- Anti-bakufu by tradition
- 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)

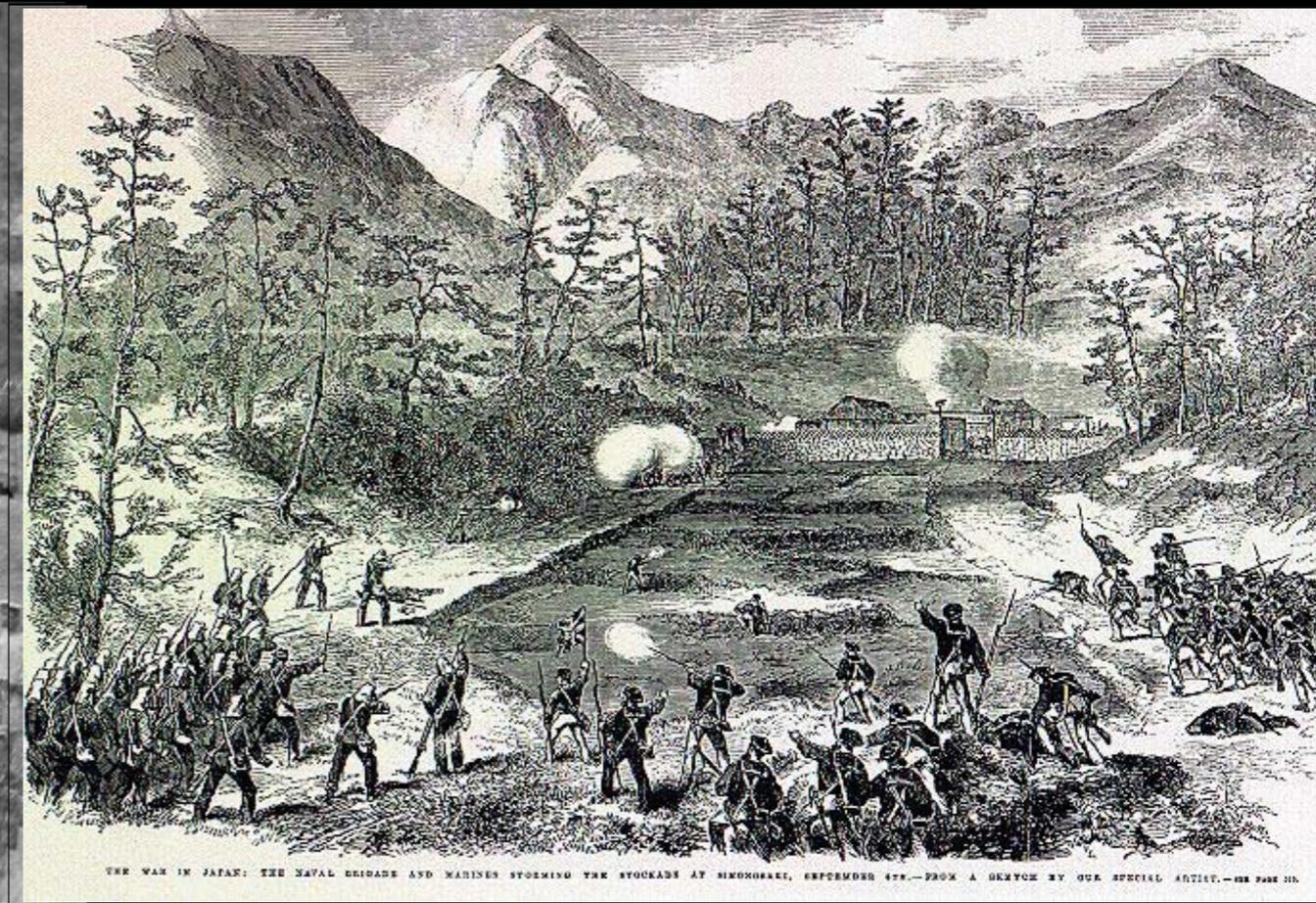
Battles of Shimonoseki (1863 and 1864)



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Other Battles

- Fall 1863, Chōshū driven from Kyoto
 - Satsuma-Aizu alliance
- Fall 1864, First Chōshū Expedition
- 1864~65: bakufu reinvigorated
 - Alternate attendance reinstated
 - Aizu troops occupy Kyoto
 - Military reforms

Lessons Learned

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



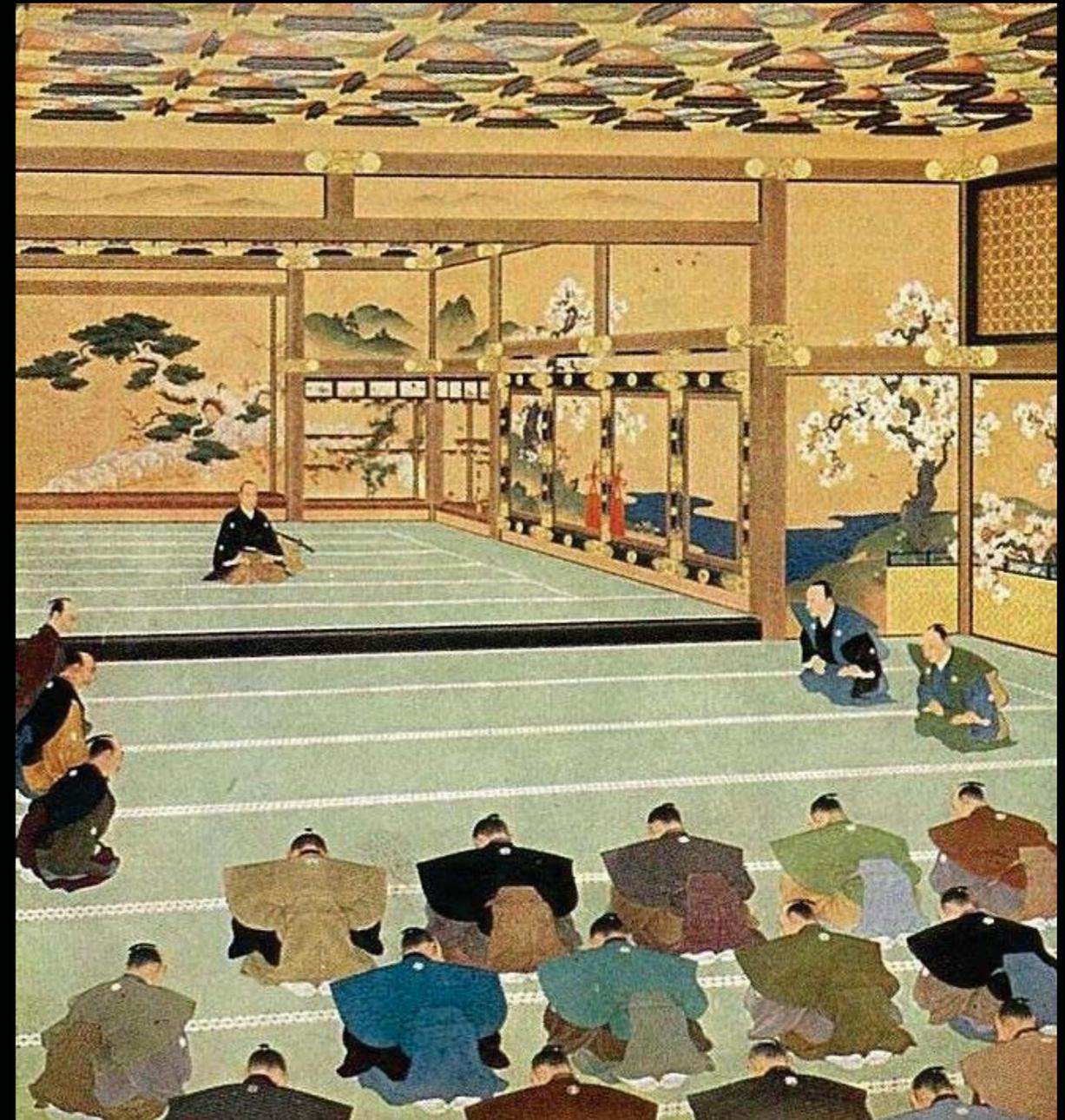
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Beginning of the End

- 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

- 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”)



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