Building a *Civilized* Nation
From Coup to Revolution

• Change in governance
• Dismantling the status system
• Reorienting Towards the World
Battles of Shimonoseki (1863 and 1864)

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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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Reorienting Towards the World

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Iwakura Embassy in Boston

“From our arrival in San Francisco until our departure from Boston, we traversed the breadth of America. If I summarize very simply what we actually witnessed, this whole land, taking after European culture, is filled with the spirit of independence and enthusiasm for promoting industry and accumulating property, and these have amply developed in this country.”

-Kume Kunitake
“World’s Peace Jubilee and International Music Festival” (1872)
“A piece was played which was about an American, captured in the War of Independence, whose patriotism hardened and who never yielded. The American audience, upon hearing this, could not stop applauding. They clapped and stamped their feet, demanding encore after encore, and it was some time before the hall settled down.”
Kume Kunitake

“Although the countries of the world differ in size, each is dedicated to its way of life, and if a nation achieves independence, a spirit of patriotism inevitably wells up [in their hearts]. It is rather like loving oneself and one's home [above other places]...Therefore, the patriotic mind naturally gives rise to humane feelings and becomes a source of loyalty. When the people of Europe and America talk about civilization, it is based on patriotism. Any person who forgets himself, abandons his house, turns his back on his home village and despises his own country is not only ignorant of Confucian principles but has also failed to grasp Western civilization.”
Bunmei Kaika
Civilization and Enlightenment

- Coined by Fukuzawa Yukichi
- Nakatsu samurai
  - *Rangaku* (“Dutch Learning”) in Nagasaki
- Travels to West
  - 1860, 1862
- “Conditions in the West”
  - 1866, 1868, 1870 (3 vols.)
- Creates Keiō University
## Enlightenment and Progress (according to Fukuzawa)

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Barbarous | Civilized
Meirokusha: The Meiji Six Society

• Created in the sixth year of Emperor Meiji’s rule (1873)
• Led by Fukuzawa and leading intellectuals and members of Meiji gov
• Published Meiroku zasshi (Meiji Six Journal)
• General agreement on civilization
  • Disagreements on the finer points
  • Mori Arionori vs Kato Hiroyuki (1836-1916) on marriage

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How did Meiji Restoration affect women?

How did women change Meiji Japan?
Tomioka Silk Factory, 1872
Silk-reeling Slogans

Government song
Raw silk,
Reel, reel the thread.
Thread is the treasure of the empire!
More than a hundred million yen worth of exports,
What can be better than silk thread?
Factory girls,
We are soldiers of peace.
The service of women is a credit
To the empire and to yourselves

Silk workers’ song
How I wish the dormitory would be washed away,
The factory burn down,
And the gatekeeper die of cholera,
At six in the morning I wear a devil’s face,
At six in the evening a smiling face.
I want wings to escape from here,
To fly as far as those distant shores.
• Bryn Mawr graduate (biology)
• 1901, establish first women’s liberal arts college

Tsuda Umeko
1864-1929
Women as Political activists

- Against the custom of *danso* *johi* (*Valuing Men and Denigrating Women*)
- Powerful advocate of education

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Kishida Toshiko
1863-1901
The Empress’ Old Clothes

The Meiji Empress, 1873

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The Empress’ New Clothes

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This image is in the public domain. Source: [Wikimedia Commons](https://commons.wikimedia.org).
The Empress’ New Role

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The Meiji State’s Interventions: 
Promoting Controlled Change

• 1872: compulsory education, including women
  BUT
• 1871: men ordered to cut top-knot and adopt western hairstyles
• 1872: women banned from having short hair
• 1873: Tokyo code of misdemeanors prohibits men from dressing as women and women from dressing as men

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The Meiji State’s Interventions: Promoting Controlled Change

• 1889: The year when men (well, some men) formally included in the political process.
• 1889: The year when women (all women) were formally disenfranchised from political participation
• 1890: Banning of women from public political activity and association, through Peace Police Law
The Meiji State’s Interventions: Promoting Controlled Change

Naturalizing male authority in the family

• 1898: Meiji Civil Code establishes men as heads of households and placing women at same level as children.

• Code recognizes monogamy as the normative family type, making bigamy a punishable offense.
Good Wife, Wise Mother

• Two ministries involved in promoting idea: Education and Home Ministries

• Ask women to manage household efficiently and frugally, and to save

• Ask women to take care of the ill, old and young in the service of the nation
Good Wife, Wise Mother

• The home, now no longer private, but public

*The Meiji Greater Learning for Women*, Education Ministry, 1887: “The home is a public place where *private* feelings should be forgotten.”

• Cult of productivity, cult of domesticity

Work and home never separated in the same way as in other industrializing nations
Meiji Government: The “Intimate” State

• Unprecedented in its power

• Unprecedented in its intrusiveness in daily lives through the spread of ideas

• Reliance on family and civil society to police its members in matters of normative gender behavior and sexuality.
Bunmei Kaika
State Initiatives

• “freedom” of hairstyle (1871)

• Standardization of currency
  – “Yen” born in 1872

• Gregorian calendar (1873)
  – “Keeping time with the world”

• Institutionalization of leisure time: imperial holidays