

Chapter 27: Russia and Japan: Industrialization Outside the West

Intro	Russia and Japan defied pattern of nineteenth-century European domination
Japan	Launched significant industrialization to preserve independence by 1914
Both	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More political flexibility 2. Reforms
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior experience of cultural imitation, Japan from China and Russia from Byzantium and West helped maintain independence 2. Learned without destroying own cultures 3. Improved political effectiveness during seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance	<p>New period of social and political reforms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Begins in 1861 2. Industrialization foundation set in 1890 <p>Conflict as the government attempts to stay autocratic throughout reform</p>
Russia before Reform	<p>Napoleonic invasion produced backlash against westernization</p> <p>Isolationism viewed as a vaunting of Russian Values</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revolt squashed in 1825 2. Was Tsar Nicholas I's way to repress opposition <p>Avoided revolution, and continued conquest</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poland and opposition in 1830's brutally repressed <p>Russia continued to pressure Ottoman by supporting enemies.</p>
Economic and Social Problems: The Peasant Question Crimean War (1854-1856) (TURNING POINT)	<p>Russia did not industrialize therefore it fell behind West</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labor obligations on serfs tightened to increase grain export 2. Russia remained agricultural and dependent on unfree labor <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Britain and France defeated Russians because of industrial economies over Ottoman lands 2. Tsar Alexander II convinced reforms necessary and serfdom question 3. Pro-serfdom (free labor) vs. anti-serfdom
The Reform Era and Early Industrialization	<p>Serfs emancipated in 1861</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Received land 2. No political freedom 3. Tied to villages until paid for land 4. Most peasants kept poor 5. Peasant risings persisted
Political Reform	Alexander II improved law codes and created local political councils (zemstvoes) with authority over regional matters in 1860s and 1870s
Military Reform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Officer promotion through merit 2. Increased recruitment
Educational Reform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No public education lowered status of lower classes 2. Literacy increased rapidly 3. Market for popular reading 4. Some women gained access to higher education and professions
Industrial Reform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State support vital, since Russia lacked middle class and capital 2. Railway system created in the 1870s reaching Pacific in 1880s 3. Stimulated iron and coal sectors 4. Dependent on export of grain to West

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Count Witte (1892-1903)	<p>5. Factories appeared in Russian and Polish cities by 1880s, protected by government from foreign competition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High tariffs 2. Improved banking 3. Western investment encouraged <p>Half of industry was foreign owned by 1900 World rank due to great size and rich resources, not technology or trained workforce Russia remained a traditional peasant society without industrial change</p>
Protest and Revolution in Russia	Unrest accompanied transformation by the 1880s and Russia became a very unstable society
The Road to Revolution Causes	<p>Alexander II's reforms sparked ideas of cultural nationalism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural nationalism led to protest and ideas that worried the state <p>Peasants suffered from famine, redemption payments, taxes, and population pressure. Educated and Businessmen wanted more rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many of the educated became anarchists; hoping to earn peasant support. 2. When peasants declined, many turned to terrorism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government reacted by adding censorship, began to exile dissidents, and pulling back from reforms 2. Alexander II assassinated in 1880 <p>Marxist socialism spreads around intelligentsia Working class unrest shown by illegal strikes and unions.</p>
The Revolution of 1905	<p>Russia continues imperialist expansion through early 20th century Progress against Ottomans made in 1870s.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two new Slavic nations founded 2. Serbia 3. Bulgaria 4. Also activated in Persia and Afghanistan <p>Russia encountered Japan's expansion force and was defeated in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Caused peasantry to revolt 2. Resulted in the formation of Duma, or a national parliament <p>Reforms failed as the Tsar dissolved the Parliament and replaced police control.</p>
Russia and Eastern Europe Cultural Productivity	<p>Russian foreign activities returned to Ottoman Empire and Eastern Europe after loss to Japan Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece gained independence from Ottomans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kings ruled without much check 2. Most abolished serfdom, but still powerful landlords 3. Minimal industrialization <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Russian novelists: Turgenev, Dostoevsky, and Tolstoy 2. Music: moved from brilliant Romanticism of Tchaikovsky to innovative atonal styles 3. Eastern European composers: Chopin and Liszt 4. Science: Czech Mendel (genetics) and Russian Pavlov (physiology)

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Japan: Transformation without Revolution	<p>Japan's response to outside pressure was more direct and successful than that of Russia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adapted to challenge of industrial change and internal market reform 2. Institutions altered 3. Societal change
The Final Decades of the Shogunate	<p>During the start of the 19th century, government combined central bureaucracy and regional feudalism (self sufficiency). Economic problems caused by taxation flaws.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tax was based on agriculture 2. Economy later became based on industrial <p>Neo-Confucianism kept its hold on the elite Upper classes mostly secular (less Buddhism/Shintoism influence). Highest literacy rate outside of the West Rural riots weakened shogunate and expressed feelings</p>
<p>The Challenge to Isolation</p> <p>Anti-isolationism Pro-isolationism Decline and fall of shogunate</p> <p>Industrial Revolution of Japan (TURNING POINT)</p>	<p>American naval squadron commanded by Matthew Perry forced opening of Japan to West in 1853 U.S. gained right to station a consul and open ports for commerce followed by equal European rights (Treaty of Kanagawa) Shogunate bureaucrats yielded to Western naval superiority Other Japanese favored ending of isolation Opposed by conservative samurai/daimyos</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shogunate had depended on the policy of isolation and unable to withstand foreign forces 2. Internal disorder- civil war (1866-1868) 3. Defeat of shogunate and proclamation of rule by Emperor Mutsuhito, called Meiji in 1868 (Meji Restoration)
In Depth: The Separate Paths of Japan and China	<p>Japan and China, despite both being part of the same civilization orbit, responded very differently to Western pressures. Both nations had chosen isolation from outside influences from about 1600 to the middle of the nineteenth century, and thus fell behind the West. China had the capability to react to the challenge, but did not act. Japan, with knowledge of the benefits of imitation, acted differently. Japan's limited population pressure, in contrast to Chinese population growth, also assisted its response. In political affairs China, by the middle of the nineteenth century, was suffering a dynastic crisis; Japan maintained political and economic vigor. In the late nineteenth century, the east Asian world split apart. Japan became the stronger of the two nations.</p>
Industrial and Political Change in the Meiji State	<p>Meiji government abolished feudalism Daimyos replaced by nationally appointed prefects in 1871</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samurai officials sent to Europe and United States to study economies, technologies, and political systems <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selective borrowing- take "the best" of each nation 2. Combined Western ideas with traditional customs 2. Government abolished the samurai class between 1873 and 1876 3. "A rich country, a strong military!"

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Result	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reformed army, based on national conscription, quickly triumphed 2. Political reconstruction was complete by 1889 3. New conservative nobility from former nobles and Meiji leaders sat in a British-style House of Peers 4. Bureaucracy reorganized, expanded, and opened to those taking civil service examinations 5. Constitution of 1889: major authority to the emperor and lesser power to the lower house of the 2-house Diet 6. Right to vote: 5% of the male population due to high property qualifications <p>Japan imitated West but retained own identity</p>
Japan's Industrial Revolution	<p>Economic</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banks 2. Removal of internal tariffs 3. Removal of guilds 4. Ministry of Industry 5. Model Factories created to provide experience for workers and managers 6. Entrepreneurs came from all social ranks. 7. By the 1890s, huge industrial combines (zaibatsu) had been formed. <p>Exports depended on intensive labor by underpaid women</p>
<p>Social and Cultural Effects of Industrialization</p> <p>Japan's Rise</p> <p>Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)</p>	<p>Large population supported cheap labor</p> <p>Govt. provided education stressed science, technology, and loyalty to nation</p> <p>Birthrate dropped as they were less needed for labor</p> <p>High divorce rate, women remained inferior</p> <p>Shintoism gained numbers</p> <p>Imperialism displaced Samurai and led to a nationalist movement</p> <p>Japan becomes a stronger presence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China fights Japan for Korea in 1894. Quick victory shows power 1. Ends with Japanese victory and Treaty of Portsmouth; Japan gains <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chinese port city rights 2. Manchuria 3. Korea
The Strain of Modernization	<p>Poor living conditions in crowded cities</p> <p>Formation of political parties caused disputes with the emperor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frequent Assassination <p>Many worried about loss of national identity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government encouraged loyalty as national identity <p>Dependent on import of technology from West- dependent zone</p>
Global Connections: Russia and Japan in the World	<p>The rise of Japan and Russia changed the world diplomatic picture by the early twentieth century. Japan was not yet a major world power, but Westerners thought about a "Yellow Peril" as they watched its new strength.</p>

Japan- Change over Time

Beginning	Middle	End
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● decentralized feudalism (shogun) 	Meiji Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● centralized (emperor)

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● agriculture		● industrial power
● isolationism		● selective borrowing/trade with West
● Buddhism		● Shintoism
● strict feudal classes (Daimyos, Samurai)		● greater social mobility/new business class: zaibatsu