Japan: *Ichi-oku isshin*  
(One Hundred Million with One Heart)

I. End of the Tokugawa Shogunate  
   A. Internal Dissatisfaction  
   B. Opening Up of Japan (July 8, 1853 – Matthew Perry and the Black Ships)

II. Meiji (“Enlightened Rule”) Restoration (1868–1912)  
   A. Reasons for Japan’s Readily Adopting Western Ideas and Methods (in comparison with China)  
   B. Daimyos and Sumarais as Entrepreneurs (creation of the zaibatsu)  
   C. Early Successes  
      1894–1895 – War with China—indemnity of $150 million  
      1895 – First Japanese-built steam locomotive  
      1900 – Japan helps put down Boxer Rebellion—indemnity $24 million  
      – finances steel works at Hirohata  
      1904–1905 – Russo-Japanese War  
      1910 – Korea annexed  
   D. Mentalité  
      1. Thomas A. Edison as culture hero  
      2. Social Darwinism (De-Asianize and Europeanize)

III. Taisho (“Great Righteousness”) Period (1912–1926)  
   A. World War I  
   B. Washington Naval Conference of 1921 (5:5:3 ratio)

   A. World Depression (from Westernization of Japan to Japanization of Asia)  
   B. London Naval Conference (1930) – Prime Minister Hamaguchi shot in Japan  
   C. 1931 – Mukden Incident (Manchukuo – puppet state in Manchuria  
   D. May 15, 1932 – Assassination of Prime Minister Inukai by military reactionaries  
      (marks end of party government in Japan)
E. 1933 – Japan withdraws from League of Nations

F. February 26, 1936 – Uprising of army officers in Tokyo

G. July 7, 1937 – Beginning of Japanese Invasion of China

H. 1938–1939 – Undeclared War with Soviet Union along Manchurian and Mongol Borders

I. October 1941 – General Hideki Tojo becomes Prime Minister

J. 1940–1941 – Japanese Invasion of Indochina

K. Japan-U.S. Relations and World War II
   July 26, 1940 – U.S. government licensing control of aviation fuel and of highest quality of iron and scrap steel
   October 1940 – Stimson proposes “rough” treatment of Japan
   Fall 1940 – MAGIC used to break Japanese diplomatic code
   July 26, 1941 – FDR announces full-scale economic war on Japan (1 month and 4 days after Germany attacks Soviet Union)
   November 25, 1941 – Stimson notes in his diary FDR’s raising the question how to get Japan to fire the first shot
   December 7, 1941 – Japanese attack on U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor
   December 8, 1941 – Japanese attack the Philippines
   December 25, 1941 – Hong Kong surrenders to Japanese
   February 15, 1942 – Singapore surrenders to Japanese
   April 18, 1942 – Doolittle raid on Kobe, Nagoya, Osaka, and Tokyo
   June 6, 1942 – Battle of Midway
   March 9, 1944 – 200 Super Fortresses drop 1600 tons of incendiary bombs on Tokyo
   June 15, 1944 – Saipan falls to U.S. forces
   April 1945 – Iwo Jima falls to U.S. forces
   July 2, 1945 – Okinawa falls to U.S. forces
   August 6, 1945 – atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima
   August 8, 1945 – Soviet Union enters war against Japan
   August 9, 1945 – atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki
   August 10, 1945 – Japanese offer of surrender (accepted 4 days later)
      a. attempted military coup (August 14–15) – Major Kenji Hatanaka
      b. Hirohito’s radio address to the nation (August 15)