*Chapter Inquiry? In what ways can intercultural contact affect a culture’s sense of identity?*

NAME:

DATE:

Student Note Package – CHAPTER 16: Return to Roots

Conservative Westernization indemnity

Opening story…..

* Why do you think some Japanese people wanted to copy Western ways in their homes?

Wealthy people went out and bought new Western clothing and items for their homes. Poorer people, who could not afford these newer things, participated in modernization in their own way. A group of farmers drew up a village constitution that was influenced by Western ideas, including the expectations that people should participate in government. Not all Japanese people agreed with this western modernization and ideas. They were more .

Define “**conservative**” in your own words below:

Define “**Westernization**” in your own words below and draw a small diagram to represent it:

Diagram:

The motto of the Westernization movement in Japan was “ and Enlightenment.” The Meiji government officials and other reformers wanted to change the unequal treaties with the Western countries. They felt that in order to do this, they needed to demonstrate that Japan was a modern “ “ country. They also believed that Westernization would also result in a Japan that was stronger and more with the Western Powers

What cultural changes were easy to see in the port cities? List them below: (pg. 352)

Westerners who came to in the mid-1800s were often not tolerant of Japanese customs.

***🡪 FLASHBACK: What is it called when one group feels their culture is superior to another?***

Japanese officials outlawed behavior that was to foreigners:

* All outdoor workers must wear a shirt or tunic, properly .
* In 1872, a law was passed prohibiting , including that done by the Ainu
* Public was ordered to be closed or modified.

***🡪 What reactions do you think the Japanese might have had to these changes? List 3 reactions below:***

How did the way people in Japan dress change during Westernization? List 4 ways below:

Answer the question below:

***Q: Did all people in Japan like the rapid westernization? (reference: BACKLASH, pg. 356)***

Voices: The Generations Divide pg. 357

Important Points: Expand on these points in more detail below…..

* Many people in Meiji Japan were upset by changes -
* They began to eat meat-
* Wearing the topknot-

***\*\*\*\* CHAPTER CHECK POINT \*\*\*\****

Think it Through pg 357:

1. Find examples of Traditional Japanese values and worldview in these two stories.
2. What pressures do young people have today to adapt certain hairstyles, fashions or diets? What conflicts between generations sometimes result?

Returning to Old Values

 People had been made to feel about their traditions and their lives were being altered by practices borrowed from the West.

The rapid changes involved in the Westernizing process had produced tensions in Japanese . The Japanese were a proud and people and their traditions, customs, and beliefs were very important to them. Recognizing this, Japanese leaders decided that the of Westernization needed to be slowed down. It was time to adapt Western ways with Japanese ways. “Civilization and Enlightenment” was dropped for a new pro-Japan motto….what was that motto? Write it below:

The Japanese leaders looked at the ideas or value systems that helped make Western countries strong and successful. They concluded that…..

1.

2.

Summarize the headings on pg. 360

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A State religion and Emperor worship |  |
| Constitutional Government |  |

**SKILL POWER pg. 360**

1. What conclusions can you draw about people’s religious affiliations?
2. What connections can you make between the text and information on the pie chart?

Strong Army, Strong Country

 The Meiji leaders looked at the powerful countries of the West and saw three things that these countries had in common:

1.

2.

3.

**PREDICTION:** What could Japan do to win respect and recognition from the West?

The Japanese government began to take steps to its . This would allow Japan to acquire territory and influence in Asia. Japan would also be able to protect itself against Western aggression as well as conflict with its closest neighbors, China and . Yet another motto “Wealthy Country, Army” became the motto for this era in Japanese history.

The **FIRST** step in Japan’s process of militarization was the Conscription Law of 1873.

Describe this law below:

The **SECOND** step in Japan’s militarization was the of several island territories.

**READ: pg. 364 – The Sino-Japanese War**

Summarize the VIPs about this war below:

Create a Twitter hashtag (#) for this war. Explain your choice:

Define “**indemnity**” below:

**READ: pg. 366 – The Russo-Japanese War**

Summarize the VIPs from this war below:

**WHAT YEAR WAS JAPAN FINALLY RECOGNIZED AS AN IMPERIAL POWER?** (hint….pg .366…you’ll need to do some adding)

FINAL Questions to Consider

Answer the questions below by reading pg. 367 – 370 as fully as you can.

1. Why were some people not pleased when Japan started slowing down Westernization?
2. What did most people in Japan want their country to do during this time? Provide a quote from your textbook that states this clearly.
3. What happened between the Japanese and the American’s in WWII (1945)? Even thought this was after Emperor Meiji died (1912) why did the policy of militarism still persist?
4. “Change itself is a tradition in Japan.” What do you think this means? Find three examples and write a paragraph to explain yourself.
5. Do you think the differences between the young and old in Japan are the same as in Canada? Why?