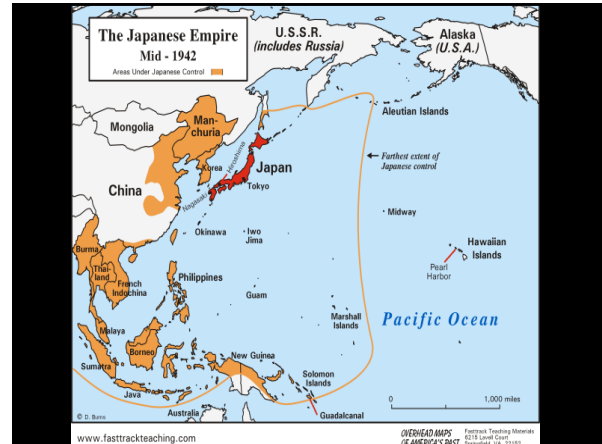


Kirsten Ziomek
May 12, 2008

Key points of Japanese imperialism

- Tokugawa period 1600-1868
Dual gov.: shogun + (emperor)
- Meiji period 1868-1912
Perry 1853 > conflict > emperor restored 1868
- One of the Imperialist gang 1895-1931
- Unilateral Imperialism 1931-1945



How does imperialism affect
ordinary people?

Power is fluid in times of empire

Classification
of Races



Omai, South Sea Islander displayed in London 1780

The Age of International
Exhibitions
1850-1950





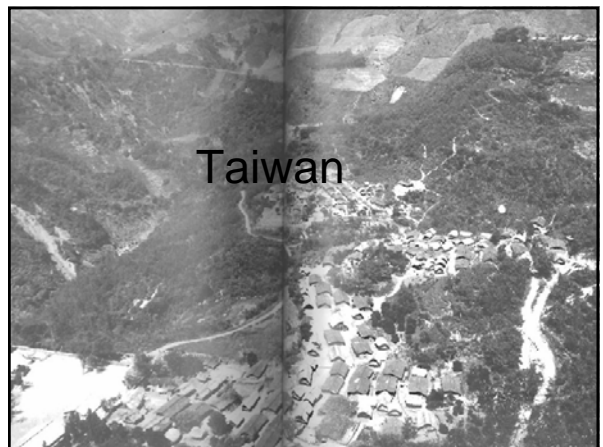
Paris
1889



Osaka
1903



Human Pavilion 1903



Taiwan

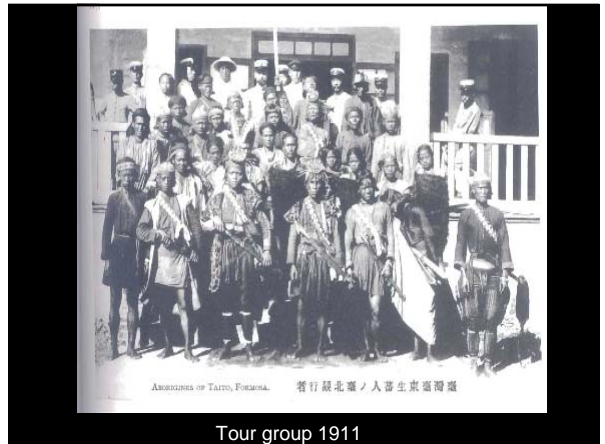
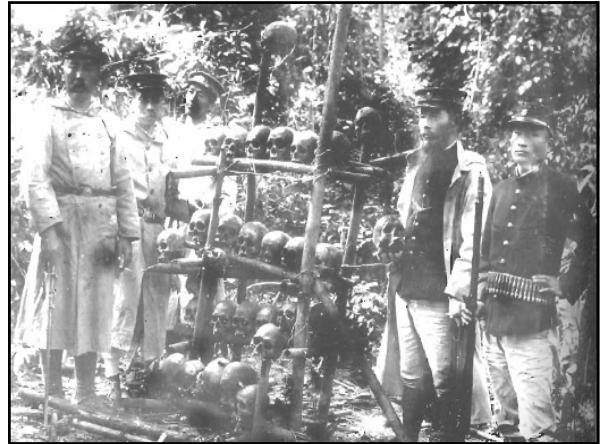
Taiwan

98% Han Chinese
2% Aborigine ethnic groups (13)

Periods of colonial rule

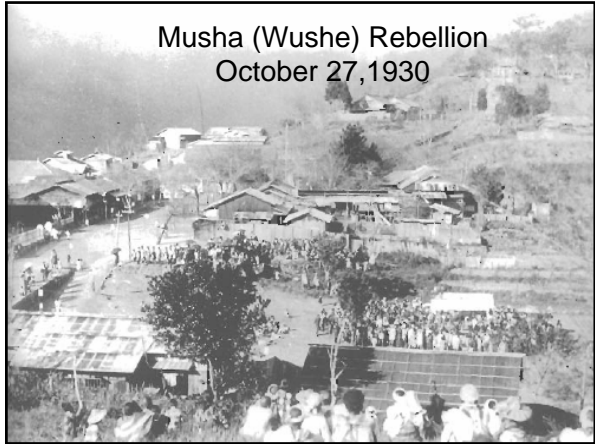
1) Dutch 2) Qing 3) Japanese 4)
Kuomintang ROC ?

Japanese rule 1895-1945

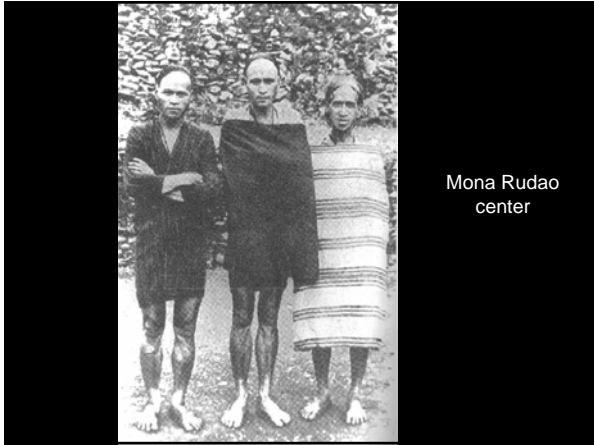




Tour group 1930



Musha (Wushe) Rebellion
October 27, 1930



Mona Rudao center



Trade and Conflict in Early Modern Asia

The rise of the East India Company in the late 16th century was a key factor in the expansion of European trade and influence in Asia. The company's success was based on its ability to establish trading posts and monopolies in key regions, such as the East Indies and China. This led to a significant increase in the volume of trade between Europe and Asia, and it also paved the way for the eventual colonization of many parts of the continent.

The East India Company's activities in Asia were characterized by a combination of trade and conflict. The company's agents often acted as intermediaries between European merchants and local rulers, and they frequently engaged in military campaigns to secure their trading posts and monopolies. This led to a period of intense competition and conflict between the various European powers vying for dominance in the region.

The East India Company's activities in Asia also had a significant impact on the local economies and societies. The company's demand for goods such as spices, silk, and opium led to a significant increase in the production of these goods, and it also led to the development of new trade routes and markets. However, the company's activities also led to the exploitation of local resources and the displacement of many people, and it ultimately contributed to the decline of many traditional societies in the region.

The East India Company's activities in Asia were a key factor in the expansion of European trade and influence in the world, and they paved the way for the eventual globalization of the world economy. The company's success was based on its ability to establish trading posts and monopolies in key regions, and it led to a significant increase in the volume of trade between Europe and Asia. However, the company's activities also led to the exploitation of local resources and the displacement of many people, and it ultimately contributed to the decline of many traditional societies in the region.