

ABSTRACT

SALIMUDIN (2022) **THE IMPACT OF THE MEIJI RESTORATION ON JAPANESE NATIONALISM 1868-1912**. History Education Courses. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University.

Japan is a country in East Asia that has an imperial system with the emperor as the highest figure of the country. Before the Meiji Restoration, Japan was led by Shogun Tokugawa who issued a policy of political isolation. But the politics of isolation began to waver when foreigners came to Japan. The United States came to Japan in 1854 and urged Japan to change its policy to become an open country. Then there was the Kanagawa agreement which made the Tokugawa Shogunate government collapse and be replaced by the Meiji Emperor's government. The method used is the historical method used to compile facts, describe, and draw conclusions about the past. The activities carried out in the historical method are topic selection, heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The approach used is qualitative, an approach that seeks to describe and implement the events that occurred. The results of the study show that before the Meiji Restoration Japan was led by the Tokugawa Shogun who used authoritarian politics. The policy that made Japan safe was the policy of isolation which lasted for 215 years from 1639 to 1854. The policy of isolation was removed due to pressure from the United States which forced the signing of the Kanagawa treaty in 1854. The situation in Japan became chaotic when Emperor Komei died. Anti-shogunate groups are increasingly confident of overthrowing the government of the Tokugawa shogunate. Emperor Meiji who was supported by the Satsuma and Chosu clans opposed the government of the Bakufu Shogun Tokugawa, resulting in a dispute over the struggle for Japanese power. The dispute between Emperor Meiji and Shogun Tokugawa escalated so that the Boshin war occurred on January 3, 1868 in Toba and Fushimi. The Boshin War was won by the Meiji imperial army. Shogun's support groups continued to fight but the Shogun's last pocket of resistance was defeated in the Hokkaido area. On February 25, 1867 Mutsuhito or Meiji was appointed Emperor. He carried out restoration in various fields from politics, social, economy, and education. Emperor Meiji was assisted by his advisors such as Itohirobumi, Matsukata Masayoshi, Kido Takayoshi, Itgaki Taisuke, Yamagata Aritomo, Mori Arinori, Okubo Toshimichi, and Yamaguchi Naoyoshi. Emperor Meiji's striking policy was the abolition of the feudal system which opened up new channels for social mobility and nationalism. Industrialization activities such as the textile industry and infrastructure also support Japan to love its country more. Modernization and nationalism then emerged as a result of imitating the West. The Meiji Restoration made Japan rise up with a strong intellectual and mental model without forgetting nationalism.

Keywords: Shogun, Meiji Restoration, Japanese Nationalism.