

## Final Discussion: Answer Key

	Where is the tension between the power of the individual and the state apparent?	How does this tension appear in the ideas about the governed and governance in Japan?	Where did power reside in 1870s-1920s Japan?
Handout 2A, Excerpts from the Meiji Constitution of 1889	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Preamble</i></li> <li>➤ <i>All chapters</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Subjects rather than citizens</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Duties of subjects rather than rights</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Power in the hands of the emperor, ministers of state; less power in Diet, Judicature; common people not referenced in terms of power</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Meiji oligarchs as advisors to the emperor</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Minimal power designated to other groups referenced in Constitution</i></li> </ul>
Handout 2B, Excerpt from Fukuzawa Yukichi, Western Civilization As Our Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Paragraph 2</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Paragraph 3</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Intellectual powers of the people emphasized to strengthen national polity (intellectualism can lead to divergent thought away from unity)</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Strengthening of imperial line via Western ideas (imperial and democracy may contradict one another)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>National polity (government)</i></li> </ul>
Handout 2C, Excerpts from Yoshino Sakuzō, On the Meaning of Constitutional Government and the Methods by Which It Can Be Perfected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Paragraph 1</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Paragraph 2</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Views of democracy that will not undermine sovereignty of the emperor, sovereignty of the nation</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Elites embracing the task of leading and guiding the public</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Tradition vs. change</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Constitutional government</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Emperor and nation</i></li> </ul>
Handout 3A, Law Governing Election to the House of Representatives, as Amended,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Article 5</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Article 6</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Definitions of who is eligible to vote</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Elections only to House of Representatives</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Constitutional government</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Minimal power to males described in document</i></li> </ul>

Extending Suffrage, May 5, 1925			
Handout 3B, Peace Preservation Law, April 12, 1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Article 1</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Article 2</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Article 3</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Article 4</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Article 5</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Article 6</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Article 7</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Diminishing rights of the individual to those of the state, in the name of national polity (kokutai)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>National polity (or national essence) (kokutai)</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Government as extension of national polity/essence</i></li> </ul>