

**Experience of Modernization in Japan and Egypt between Success and Failure": A Comparative Study**

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**Abstract:** Objectives: The Present Paper handles the experience of Development in Japan and Egypt in more than a century. It aims to: (1) – Investigating the causes of failure and success in both countries. (2) – Recognizing the role of Geography in their development. (3) – Investigating the impact of education on Development of both countries.(4) – Examining the impact of external forces, like Colonialism, on the Development of both Countries. Methodology: (1)- An (overview) of the Experience of Development of Development in both countries is to be used. (2) -The Historical method is used to Highlight the Major events in their History. (3) - Analytical approach is used to analyze the Major events and Influence on their Development. (4) - The Comparative approach is used to compare the Roles of Geographic Location, Education, and external factories in Japan and Egypt. Difficulties: (1) - Lack of References, in Arabic and English, on the Topic. (2) - Long Time span which required: a –Wide Reading on the history of Both Japan and Egypt. b- Comparing both experiences of development. c- Focusing on Major events, not details. (3) - Comparing Japanese, Western, Egyptian views on the Topic.

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**Key Words:** Modernization - Japan - Egypt - Comparative Study.

**1. Introduction**

The History of any Country is influenced by Internal and External Factors.

Japan and Egypt turned into Modern States under the Threat of Western Invasion

Both Founded a Military Force Due to This.

In Egypt, this Took Place During the Regime of Mohamed Ali 1805.

In Japan, it Took Place during the Meiji Era 1868, However, Japan Manager to Achieve Development.

Japan made use of Internal and External Factors for Development.

Japan had clear vision, specific goals, ability to deal with obstacles, and future plans.

We will investigate The Three Factors: (Geographic Location – Education- External relations) that Influencing to the Development of Japan and Egypt.

**1-Geographic Location<sup>i</sup>.**

Charles de Gaulle maintained that "Geography made history".

This applies to Egypt and Japan.

**Japan<sup>ii</sup>:**

The Geographical Location had a Positive impact on it.

Japan has an isolated Geographic Location. It is in the Form of an arc on the Eastern coast of Asia. It is 377.815 KM in area.

It consists of four islands: Honsu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku, a long with some chains of islands and 3900 small islands.

Water used to be a Nature Barrier for Japan, Which lies 300 Miles away from Korea and 745 Miles away from China. This Protected Japan against direct military<sup>iii</sup> occupation Before WW II.

Geographical nature: Mountains form about 71% of Japanese total area; more than 532 mountains are more than 2000 meters high.

Japan has (77 volcanoes), the most famous of which Fuji<sup>iv</sup>. This helped

Japan to face the challenges at nature. It promoted its industry, planted its mountains and increased exports in spite of lack of Oil and mineral wealth.

The harsh conditions and Disasters<sup>v</sup> helped on the development in Japan.

Political isolation: the Dutch reaches Japan and established a trading company in 1609 in (Haido). This Coincided with the beginning of "Tokogawa" military rule or the (Edo era). The English ships and Portuguese and Spanish missionaries also arrived at this time, the government of Japan Expected military Occupation.

This was why it imposed isolation for more than two centuries, from 1639-1853. The Japanese were not permitted to leave their Country, while Foreigners were denied entry. Only "Dejima" in Nagasaki enjoyed some freedom. The Positive<sup>vi</sup> aspect of this Isolation was the Reinforcing of national cohesion and belonging<sup>vii</sup>. This lasted till The Renaissance in the (Meiji era).

Japan opened to the world later cautiously and consciously. Japan attempted to be like the West Strong. This would be achieved through education, Industry and openness to the World. After that they had expanded outside.

### **Egypt:**

The Geographical Location<sup>viii</sup> had a negative impact on it.

Egypt enjoyed a Globally Central location. It had not known isolation, either political or geographical. It used to be the Target of Aggressors likes the "Hyksos", the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans....etc.

In The modern age, The European Expansion and colonialism also targeted Egypt.

Since the sixteenth century," Faramnal" Confirmed that: "Egypt is the most beautiful and wealth country".

"Mêlée" Confirmed that: "no country has the history and location of Egypt".

"Luke" stated that: "the Mediterranean sea was the key to Egypt and India".

"Baron de Tout" stated that: "the location of Egypt make it link Asia, Africa, and Europe". This made Egypt object of colonial states. Philosophers like Montesquieu and Voltaire alluded to its importance.

Establish colonies without expenses and especially after the digging of Suez Canal, Magellan stated that the invasion of Egypt would be the greatest sift for the French. France should Occupy Egypt to attack England in India<sup>ix</sup>.

"Leibniz" advised Louis XIV in 1672 that the invasion of the Netherlands via Egypt would be much easier<sup>7</sup>

Those Factors helped to verify the idea; the conflict between France and England to India, the deterioration of Ottoman Empire, the French Revolution, and the increasing of colonial conflict in Europe.

The French expedition of Egypt in 1798<sup>x</sup> but The Egyptian resisted them. The French left in 1801 and England decided to invade Egypt in 1801 To reach India more easily which was occupied in 1764.

In 1805, Muhammad Ali began his regime. He founded a strong and modern state in Egypt and resisted the west.

Making Egypt the political and military force to protect the region from the west aggression, to achieve the balance of power, this made them treat Egypt as equals.<sup>xi</sup>

<sup>xii</sup> Muhammad Ali resisted England's trial to invade Egypt in 1807;

Industry, Education,<sup>xiii</sup> He achieved several domestic reforms in all fields; military power and agriculture.

He was involved in several wars with British invasion – "the Mamelukes"- "the Wahhabi" movement in Saudi Arabia- Sudan- Nubian, Crete - the Levant - Anatolia - and defeated the Ottoman army in 1839, finally the signing of the London Treaty.

- Culture Location: Egypt's power is based on its Culture, its religion, Ideology, education, Middle East Political Power and The role of "Al-Azhar" in the Muslim World. It used to attract the attention of the military<sup>xiv</sup> Leaders throughout Darius to Hitler.

- Suez Canal: this is an International Water Passage that Connects the Mediterranean and Red sea. It links the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

It made the modern history of Egypt. the project of this Canal began in 1854 when Said Pasha granted a French company (for 99 years<sup>xv</sup>) the Franchise to dig it. The Canal was behind France and British attempts of Occupying Egypt. Britain bought Egypt's shares in the Canal in "Ismael" era<sup>xvi</sup>

### **In 1875.**

Britain won a lot of from the canal<sup>xvii</sup> besides the intervention and occupation of Egypt in 1882<sup>xviii</sup>.

British and European Intervention in Egypt Increased, but the 1952 Revolution put an End to Monarchy and Occupation. in 1956, the Suez Canal was nationalized by Nasser, this entailed the French, British, and Israeli tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956.<sup>xix</sup> in 1967 the Canal was called due to Israeli Occupation of Sinai. It was reopened in 1975. However, the Middle East and the Egyptian budget still suffered from Unrest due to Israeli Threats of nuclear Power.

### **2- Education:**

Education, scientific research, educated population and Capital<sup>xx</sup> are the basis of the national wealth of any country. Educating People is long term Investment.

Development report in 1991 sure That: "If you are planning for a year, Plant crop, if you are planning for ten years, plant tree and if you are planning for hundred years learn people". When you grain crop will bring one. And when people learn you will take 100 crops<sup>xxi</sup>). Japan applies this Principle.

Saw the change in Society throughout Culture and Personality<sup>xxii</sup> Sorokin Including values and ethical standards that guide interactions between members of community, Education enhances all of this.

**Japan:** Education was the key of development.

"Johnson" stated that: "Economic development depended on workforce and Technology, but the

Development of human resources is based on; Education and Training<sup>xxiii</sup>.

During the "Tokogawa" era (1603-1867), Japan built 20,000 schools. During the Edo era, Education increased thanks trade.

Male learners were 43% while Female learner were 10% this Proportion

<sup>xxiv</sup>Rose to 54% for males and 19% for females in 1875

These Learners Completed their Primary Education. Buddhism and

Education and Culture. <sup>xxv</sup>"Confucism" helped spread

In 1871 to 1873, student went to the US and Europe <sup>xxvi</sup>"Iwakura" mission

To study Technology and Western Science (107-members) and to amend the

Unequal treaties. This was the Mission of Minister, Who failed to amend it.

However, western Technology was transferred to Japan.

Western advisors were appointed, Missions were sent to the West and Inventions were imitated. Japan could combine internal and foreign <sup>xxvii</sup>System

Education founded the modern state, modernized the Japanese, guided the masses and promoted national belonging.

Meiji era Witnessed equality of education Opportunities and Education was Compulsory for six Years in 1908.

Japanese children became superior to their Americans and Europeans Counterpart Education promoted group not Individuals. Oscar Wilde Maintained that Japan was a pure invention and that no people or country <sup>xxviii</sup>were like it.

Education helped to the development and led to the superiority and became A mean to enrich the state and reinforcement the army, "western science and Japanese spirit".

Fukuzawa affirmed that "if we achieve personal independence, we will

<sup>xxix</sup>Achieve our national independence this is through Education.

The ratio of illiteracy was 1% only in Japan at The early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Japan eliminated illiteracy completely and achieved economic miracle.

In 1920, Japan was a creditor state. It fought China, Russia and other states in expansionist war.

By the end of WW II <sup>xxx</sup>, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were stricken with atomic bombs. After the war Japan achieved gross national product and the growth ratio reached to 10.5% from 1950 to 1973 while U-S was spending large sums on military spending and intelligence with emphasis on Soviet Union, China and the Middle East.

Japan achieved more diversity and promotion in industry. Education was behind all this. Agricultural production by 35% from 1880-1938, as Tang confirmed. "Edwin Richopron" maintained that education realized <sup>xxxi</sup>Japan's dreams of superiority

#### • Egypt <sup>xxxii</sup>.

Muhammad Ali dedicated all resources of Egypt for Military Purposes. Education <sup>xxxiii</sup>began with Missions to France from 1826 to 1831 <sup>xxxiv</sup>.

Fifty schools were built for 5500 student in 1838. "Bulaq" Press was built in 1821 and books were printed in Arabic, Turkish, Persian and English.

The School of Translation was built in 1835. But in 1840, Egypt signed the Treaty of London that reduced the Egyptian army.

Muhammad Ali's Successor's did not have sufficient consciousness of education role. They closed schools <sup>xxxv</sup>till Khedive Ishmael revived Education to take aspects of European civilization, without the mechanisms that led to it, such Ishmael and his desire to make (Egypt a piece of Europe) by Borrowing.

Loans led to interfere to Egypt's affairs and even entrance two Ministers from France and England in the Egyptian government for financial and public works, leading to British occupation in 1882.

Education deteriorated severely under occupation <sup>xxxvi</sup>. It was for the Rich only till Egypt gained Independence in 1954.

As usual for Egypt, the major powers in the world try to control on it as a result of the Canal nationalization in 1956.

The wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973 impeded development and Expenditure

On Education. The wars have a negative impact on the development plans and the spending on education <sup>xxxvii</sup>.

Defense spending has become the highest priority between 1962-1963. It reached to 5- 6% of GDP even rose to be 9.4% in 1963-1964 to be 10% of GDP. That's affected to the Proportion of education, which accounted on average from 6.1% to 6.4%.from 1970 to 1975<sup>xxxviii</sup>.

The bulk of Egypt's GDP was spent on defense, not Education. This is still the case due to Middle East Unrest and Israel's possession of nuclear weapons.

### 3 - External relations:

External relations of Egypt and Japan affected them.

#### • Japan;

External relations have negative and positive effects.

- **The First Clash** was Military, after the Opium War in 1842, China was defeated. Perry reached the

Coast of Japan in 1853, 1854 It was forced to Ratify unequal Trade treaties<sup>xxxix</sup> with the Americans, The British, The Russians and The Dutch, This brought about the downtown of Tokogawa in 1868 due to Foreign intervention. The Emperor restored power and the slogan of {reverence for the emperor and expulsion of foreign barbarians<sup>xl</sup>} has risen.

Japanese felt with helplessness and the supremacy of the west. They had to start administrative reforms. It adapted Central government (Diet<sup>xli</sup>)- Conscription, Promoting Industry and sending of scientific missions, this aimed at Facing External Aggression. Japan accepted Western civilization, achieved independence and built a strong army then go out to earn colonize areas<sup>xlii</sup>. Japan adopted the Slogan; (Enrich the state and reinforcement of army<sup>xliii</sup>)

- **The second Clash** started with the expansionism<sup>xliv</sup> of Japan. It fought China in 1894-1895 to control Korea. Japan won the war.

Japan got on: (compensation up to 310 million yen from the gold - Taiwan- and Liaodong), After the victory of Japan against China in 1895 Korea and northeast China, has been under Russian influence, Which conflict with the expansionist policy of Japan. It fought Russia and won in (1904-1905).

Japan annexed Korea in 1910, and entered WW I under the provisions of the Anglo - Japan Alliance in 1902. It became a world superpower (non-Western). Its Navy was the fourth globally.

And its exports<sup>xlv</sup> the demand for Japanese products has increased after WWI

<sup>xlvi</sup> Rose from 590 million Yen in 1914 to 5.400 million yen in 1918

In 1924 USA announced a policy imposed a ban on racial grounds, the Japanese felt with discrimination. This invited them to a second military expansion in Manchuria and China in 1931.

The W WII began in 1939 and the opposition of U S and Europe of Japan's expansionist policy<sup>xlvii</sup>. Japan entered (Viet-nam) in 1941 to secure the army's, and the wrath of the United States, imposed economic sanctions (export oil to Japan and the freezing of assets),

This has made Japan prepared for war with the US<sup>xlviii</sup> after the attack on Pearl Harbor the Pacific war started against the US And its allies.

Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and the US has to declare war on Japan. American forces destroyed the Japanese industry in 1944 and hit Hiroshima

And Nagasaki<sup>xlix</sup> with atomic bombs in August 1945 to put an end to war and

Achieve two goals:

I: end the war more quickly, and less losses, with the extension of American hegemony.

2: Declaration of power and superiority to deter the Soviet Union<sup>l</sup>.

**-Shared interests:**

After the war, conflict moved from geo-strategy to techno strategy<sup>li</sup>.

The US occupied Japan from (1945-1951), demilitarized it and signed the

Security Treaty in 1947.

Japan regained independence after the signing of (San Francisco treaty) in 1954, US held the (Mutual Security treaty) in 1952 with Japan<sup>lii</sup>. After that the slogan of "new Japan"<sup>liiii</sup> has raised and focused on the reform of the education<sup>liv</sup>.

After the war, US were number one globally and it's GNP about 50%<sup>lv</sup>.

The U S confirmed that Japan should build its own economy without any help<sup>lvi</sup>, but it helped Japan to build its economy to turn it into an ally in the Cold War. The US Wanted Japan to confront Communism in China and Russia and not to be neutral like Switzerland.

Some factors helped Japan on development;

- Marshall Plan in 1947 aimed to Facing Communist in Europe.

- The Special Services Draft for Asia helped Asian Countries to recover their Economy buy Japanese exports<sup>lvii</sup>.

- The Korean War led to increase trade by 34% and production by 70%.

- American Troops in Japan reduced military spending. Prime Minister Yoshida was able to encourage reconstruction, economic growth, and education.<sup>lviii</sup>

<sup>lix</sup> The Security Treaty was amended in 1960. Okinawa was restored accordingly, and Japan had more stability. The Power of Japan increased

<sup>lx</sup> Thanks to Trade and the strong alliance with US.

Richard Roskrans maintained that States increase their Power through colonization or Trade.<sup>lxi</sup> Japan's rate of growth rose to 10.5% in 1973.

Japan produced 50% of world ships. From 1960 to 1985, its Car production increased from 0% to 25%. From 1979-1989 Japan achieved the highest rates of industrial growth worldwide<sup>lxii</sup>

Douglas Frantz and Catherine Collins said in their book (selling full) that the Japanese has set up factories in the U.S.A. for production of cars, electronics and foods. Japan became the first partner of the USA. Direct and indirect investments.

President Carter told Mr. Fukuda Prime Minister of Japan that "Japan had invaded the USA. No American home, did not have a car or "lxiii" Device from Japan The American CIA stated that Japan was a threat to the U.S. national security. Der Spiegel 1991, the German Daily, stated that Japan would be.<sup>lxiv</sup> The next enemy to the USA Japan faced the west with economic invasion, balancing the budget deficit and as you use

nuclear weapon, we will control your ability in wars by Semi -conductors.

#### • Egypt:

- **First Clash was military**, Foreign French and British campaigns against Egypt in 1798 and 1801. External circumstance invited Egypt to modernization in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Muhammad Ali expanded<sup>lxv</sup> of the Ottoman Empire. He fought the Wahabi in Saudi 1811, sent campaigns to Sudan and Nubian, sent Troops to Crete in 1821 at the sultan's request and the conversed the Levant from 1831 to 1840. But the Egyptian army had to withdraw as European power intervened for the benefit of the Sultan.

They were afraid of the progress of Mohamed Ali.

The West have the opportunity to curtail the power of Muhammad Ali, to remain (the sick man<sup>lxvi</sup>), England, Russia, Prussia and Austria<sup>lxvii</sup> Unite against Muhammad Ali and thus hit the Egyptian experience by Signature of the Treaty in 1840<sup>lxviii</sup>. Which stripped him from his military and marine power, and extracted from him all countries under his influence, so he lost some of the independence of the administrative procedure.

The Western colonial powers look to Egypt for the investment of surplus capital, and export the surplus of goods, to keep it weak.<sup>lxix</sup> Egypt began to deteriorate since them.

- **Second Clash was financial and industrial.** Industry declined with the decline of the army and the agreement made in 1838 to prevent monopoly of Muhammad Ali was allowed to entrance of foreign goods to the Ottoman state and its mandates.

There are several things affected to the Egyptian economy:

- Industry was the basic of army that led to the deterioration of industry.

- Egypt was obliged to fulfill the treaties of the Ottoman as the treaty between Britain and Ottoman in 1838 then the Industry failed to compete with European manufactures.<sup>lxx</sup>

- Foreign Capitulation<sup>lxxi</sup> Treaty granted in The Ottoman Empire more rights, exemptions and immunities. They applied the laws of their own country.

Hinckley stated that those Treaties were amended in Turkey, but not in Egypt. It was more than any other place. Mixed courts were set up in 1876.<sup>lxxii</sup>

The era of Said pasha was called (consuls era) due to the great influence of foreign consuls.

Egypt was plundered by Europeans in that era. Consuls had many Privileges.

The Europeans thieves offered false projects for hefty compensation in 1871.

The Suez Canal deal was concluded and debts rose. In 1863 Egypt had 8 million pounds of debt. This increased to 53 million pounds during the regime of Ishmael. This weakened the Khedive and The debt Fund was set up to handle the problem of debts to European states.<sup>lxxiii</sup>

The Funds was run by France, Britain, Austria and Italy in 1876. It was means of exploitation and Oppression. It weakens Egypt and ended with the British Occupation of Egypt in 1882. Strangely enough, the States affected from the British bombing demanded compensation from the Egyptian<sup>lxxiv</sup> Government in 1883, then Egypt had to pay 20 million dollars!!! Lord Derby said:” Killing the goose that lays golden eggs”

The English Consul Vivian Wrote: "The Status is absolutely scandalous, and the country has absorbed to the last drop” The foreign intervention has increased, until the appointment of foreign Ministers; Wilson for financial and de Pellnier for public works, and thus.<sup>lxxv</sup> Moved the Trusteeship to direct rule

**Third Clash** was military; Egypt's revolution in 1952 liberated the country. Nasser<sup>lxxvi</sup> nationalized the Suez Canal for more revenues for the state in 1956.

This led to the tripartite aggression by France, Britain and Israel in 1956.<sup>lxxvii</sup> Nasser had right to nationalize the canal, but the West described him (new Hitler). Egypt suffered from successive wars in 1967 and 1973, which affected the development up to Now.

#### Conclusion

1- Japan made a better use of Modernization than Egypt, where foreign intervention increased.

2- The geographic Location of Japan was positive, while that of Egypt affected it negatively.

3- Greed in Suez Canal formed Egypt's modern and contemporary history. But it was behind foreign intervention and Occupation of Egypt. Its negative effects on Egypt's development still hold.

4- Japan made better use of education in its renaissance to achieve Development. In Egypt, foreign rulers did not use education a apriority.

5- Japan's External relations used to be positive and negative, but in Egypt they always had negative effects.

6- Egypt and Japan were translated by international superpowers not to allow their expansion during Mohamed Ali era in Egypt and before WW11 in Japan, to keep the balance of power as it was.

#### Prospects for joint cooperation between Japan and Egypt:

- Egypt and Japan from the east, what constitutes a good basis for joint cooperation.

- Joint cooperation in the scientific fields, technological and educational.
- The exchange of energy (renewable and non-renewable) and natural gas.
- Economic cooperation and agriculture (To take advantage of Japanese technology and the Egyptian land).
- Cultural cooperation.
- Tourism Cooperation.

#### Notes and References:

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<sup>1</sup> Japan independent state, ruled by Japanese while Egypt was an Ottoman rule, if nominal dependence reigns of Muhammad Ali in 1805, but it was bound by the decisions and treaties published in Istanbul, in addition to sending money and troops of the Ottoman Empire at the time it had need.

Therefore, Egypt's wealth went to Ottoman Empire and Western countries.

<sup>1</sup> Mughal Empire, which was founded in China tried to re-economic ties with Japan, Then it tried to invasion Japan twice in the late third century(Under the leadership of Kublai Khan), the natural factors have impeded Chinese ships access to the Japanese coasts.

- Some link between the Japan and Britain in terms of geographical location, because of the British location, France could not hit it. Britain was able to perpetuate its supremacy thanks to: its geographical location and Manche So Japan called Britain Far East. Look; )Golden streak (

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<sup>9-</sup> *Elham Zohni*, Vision of European travelers to Egypt; Between humanism and colonial, Presented by Yonan Labib Rizk, Cairo: Dar El Shorouk, 1Edi, pp 10-11,26-28,86-88,171

<sup>10-</sup> *Abdel Azim Ramadan*, the colonial conquest of the Arab world and the movements of resistance, Cairo: Dar Almaareffa, 1985pp 14-15,24-25,49-62,66.

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<sup>11-</sup> *Raouf Abbas Hamed*, the Japanese and Egyptian Enlightenment; A comparative study in the thought Refaa El Tahtawi and Fukuzawa, Cairo: Merit Publishing and Information, 1Edi, 2001, PP28-31.

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- *Raouf Abbas Hamed*, the Japanese and Egyptian, Op-cit, PP 24-27.
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- *Chentaro Ischhara*, Japan did not say no., Op-Cit, PP 108-109.
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- 1- *Talaat Fayek*, An analytical study of educational thought in Egypt from 1952-1970, Cairo: G BO, 1986, P 36.
- 1- Mohamed Ali began an education of the highest pyramid. He interested in higher education first to meet the needs of army and state administration. Then he care with primary education, that's cause Non-spread of primary education among the people. See;
- *Abed El-Anny Abode*, a Comparative Study to Education History, Cairo: Dar Elpheker Alaraby, 1978, pp 440.
- 1- Members of the mission and their specialties, see:
- *George Young*, History of Egypt: Op-Cit, P 97.
- 1- *Raouf Abbas Hamed*, the Japanese and Egyptian, Op-cit, PP32-33, 59-65.

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- <sup>1</sup> - *Talaat Fayek*, An analytical study of educational, Op-cit
- <sup>1</sup> - *Sakr Ahmed Sakr*, Savings and development strategy in Egypt; in Development strategy in Egypt, Cairo: Second Scientific Conference of Economists, 1978, P307.
- <sup>1</sup> - Albakfo signed The treaties with the West, its conditions:- Japan has no right to determine the tariff.
- Japanese courts did not prosecute foreign criminals. - In the Meiji era began reviewing treaties then imposed a tariff of Japan in 1899 partially and fully in 1911. Japan restore the rights of trial during the period from 1894-1899. see;
- *Kiniici Ono*, Economic development in Japan, Op-cit, pp 69, 79-80.
- Meiji: Humanity Power leded the Change, Translated by Isam Hamza, by NHK Meiji Project, Cairo: Dar El Shorouk, 1Edi 2008, pp 38-39.
- <sup>1</sup> - *Yutaka Tazawa & others*, The cultural history of Japan: Overview, Japan: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1987. P 99.
- *Raouf Abbas Hamed*, Japanese society in the era of Meiji, Op-Cit, pp29-33
- <sup>1</sup> - *Takavousa Nakamura and Barnad G. C.*, Op-cit, pp 30-33.
- *Raouf Abbas Hamed*, , the Japanese and Egyptian, Op-cit, PP 21-24.
- <sup>1</sup> - To modernize Japan, Meiji government had made Economic, Political, and Military modernization, and External expansion. See:
- *Kiniici Ono*, Economic development in Japan: Op-cit, PP 70-71.
- <sup>1</sup> - Fukoku Kyohei said that and it became National Slogan.
- <sup>1</sup> -For more details about External Expansions, see:
- *Raouf Abbas*, Japanese society in the era of Meiji, Op-cit, pp113-137.
- <sup>1</sup> - *Kiniici Ono*, Economic development in Japan, Op-cit, pp120-121,138,295.
- Japan Today, Op-cit, P 11.
- *Hisham Abdel Raouf*, The history of Japan: Modern and contemporary,, pp 58-59, 79.
- *Abdel Azim Ramadan*, History of Europe and the world in the modern era: (from The emergence of the European bourgeoisie to the Cold War), Cairo: G BO, 1998,Part 3, PP 169-177.
- *Isam Hamza*, Assets of Dialogue among Civilizations, Op-Cit, p12.
- *Mohamed Abdel Kader*, Secrets of Japan's progress, Op-cit, PP89-90.
- *Raouf Abbas Hamed*, , the Japanese and Egyptian, Op-cit, PP, p 28.
- <sup>1</sup> - *Kiniici Ono*, Economic development in Japan, Op-cit, pp 138.
- *Hisham Abdel Raouf*, The history of Japan: Op-cit, P79.
- <sup>1</sup> - *G Deborin*, Secrets of the WW11, Moscow: Progress Pub., 1972, P11.
- Mohamed Abdel Kader, Secrets of Japan's progress, Op-cit, PP 101-102.
- *Raafat Ghanimi El Sheikh*, U S. and the world in modern and contemporary history, Cairo: Ain for Studies and Research Humanities and Social, 1Edi, 2006, P 128.
- *Koyoso Nopokono*, emergence of "History of Japanese Thought" and the Muslim World, In: Japan (language and culture), Translated by Isam Hamza, department, Faculty of Arts, Cairo Univ. 2000, P 95.
- *Matsonaga Shozo*, The Modern Japanese Thought and its features: the View of European civilization and Asia, Translated by Isam Hamza, Magazine of the Japanese language, Cairo: Cairo Univ., 2000, P 117.
- <sup>1</sup> -The Japanese have Three Choice, that:
- Invasion of China. - Settlement with the United States.
- The war to seize the oil of Indonesia, which was known as the Dutch East India. The selection of the Japanese army to attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, to neutralize the U.S. Navy. US declared the war on Japan. US stopped the Japanese army progress and the flow of raw materials to the factories. The American Air Forces were destroyed the factories by bombs so the industry and military power have collapsed.
- <sup>1</sup> - *Kiniici Ono*, Economic development in Japan, Op-cit, pp 180-186.
- *Abdel Azim Ramadan*, History of Europe , Op-cit,pp156-157,181.
- Ismael Sabri Makled, International political relations: A Study in assets and theories, Cairo, 1998,P 274.
- <sup>1</sup> - *G Deborin*, Secrets of the Second World War, Op-Cit, 244-245.
- <sup>1</sup> - *Jamal Hemdan*, Strategy of colonialism and liberation, Op-Cit, PP291-293
- <sup>1</sup> -See: *Kiniici Ono*, Economic development in Japan, Op-cit, pp199-200.
- *Mohamed Abdel Kader*, Secrets of Japan's progress, Op-cit, PP145-147, 149-153.
- *Patrick Smith*, Japan; New Vision, Op-Cit, P25.
- *Takavousa Nakamura and Barnad G. C.*, The Economic Development, Op-cit, p64.
- Japan Today, Op-cit, P 12.
- <sup>1</sup> - *Yutaka Tazawa & Others*, The cultural history of Japan: an overview, Op-Cit, P 100.
- <sup>1</sup> - Japanese education policy after the war, see:
- The Japan of Today, op-cit, pp 89-93.
- <sup>1</sup> - *Lester Thurow*, Head to Head: The Coming Economic Battle Among Japan, Europe and America, Translated by Ahmed Fouad Balbaa,

- Kuwait: Alam Almaarefa, National Council for Culture Arts and Literature, Issue 204, Desember 1995, P 298.
- <sup>1</sup>- This view confirmed by Dodge plan; he belonged to the traditional school that opposed the government intervention in the economy & Criticism. Dodge work on balance of payments, stop granting new loans from the Bank of reconstruction, rationalization the financial assistance And rationalization of financial assistance as well as the cancellation of some government aid. This led to a reduction of inflation.
- By this view, Japan has to depend on itself economically through trade competition and without waiting the US assistance. see:
- Takavousa Nakamura and Barnad G. C, Op-cit, PP60.
  - <sup>1</sup>- For more details on the Japanese economy after the WW11 see:
    - The Japan of Today, Tokyo: The International Society for Educational Information Inc, 2Edi, 1993,pp 35- 40, 50-60.
    - *Mastaka Kosaka*, 100 Million Japanese; The Post War Experience,(Tokyo; Kadansha International Ltd., 1972) , P.209.
    - <sup>1</sup>-*Takavousa Nakamura and Barnad G. C*, The Economic Development, Op-cit, PP 3,56,60-61,69,98-99.
    - *Raafat Ghanimi El Sheikh*, U S. and the world, Op-cit, pp 119-120.
    - *Akeshi Ito*, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Trans. by Okira akoyano, Review Mahmoud Abdo, Cairo: Dar El Shorouk, 1Edi, 1994,PP189-199.
    - *Patrick Smith*, Japan; New Vision, Op-Cit, PP28-29.
    - *Joseph S.Nay Alien*, International Disputes: An Introduction to Theory and History, Translated by Ahmed Algamal& Magdy Kamel, Cairo: Egyptian Society for the dissemination of knowledge and international culture, 1997, P64.
    - *Hisham Abdel-Raouf*, (Taicho & Showa Era 1912-1989), Cairo: Egyptian Anglo Library, 2003, P8.
    - *Kiniici Ono*, Economic development in Japan, Op-cit, p202.
    - Chentaro Ischhara, Japan did not say no, Introduction Translator, P5.
    - <sup>1</sup>- *Mohamed Abdel Kader*, Secrets of Japan's progress, Op-cit,159-160.
  - 1- For more details on the Japanese foreign policy, see;
    - *Gerald L. Curtis*, The Logic of Japanese Politics: Leaders, New York: Institution and The Limits of Change, Columbia Univ. Press, 2000, Intro., pp1-23.
    - <sup>1</sup>- *Joseph S.Nay Alien*, International Disputes:, Op-cit, PP20-21.
    - <sup>1</sup>-*Lester Thurow*, Head to Head, Op-cit, PP81, 133-182.
    - *Pakinam El-Sharqawi*,“The Institutionalization of Political Power and the Cultural Variables in Japan and Egypt: A Comparative Perspective”, the conference on “Development between the Traditional and the Modern: The Egyptian and Japanese Experiences” held by the Program for Civilization Studies and Dialogue of Cultures and the Center for Information on Religion, Cairo: Cairo University,12 – 13<sup>th</sup> of October 2008.
    - <sup>1</sup> - *Takavousa Nakamura and Barnad G. C*, The Economic..., Op-cit, P25.
    - *Chentaro Ischhara*, Japan did not say no, Op-cit, PP5-8.
    - *Mohamed Abdel Kader*, Op-cit, 174,301-302,894.
    - <sup>1</sup>- *Chentaro Ischhara*, Japan did not say no, Op-cit, 9-10, 16, 26-27,108-109.
    - *Abdel Moneim Said & Others*, What's going on in Asia, Cairo: Al-Ahram Center for Translation and Publishing, 1998, Edition1, PP199-201.
    - <sup>1</sup>-For more details on the expansion of Muhammad Ali, see:
      - *Ferdlawson*, Social origins of the expansionist policy of Egypt in Muhammad Ali era, Translated by Anan Alshahawy, Review Raouf Abbas, Cairo: Supreme Council of Culture, the National Project for Translation, PP26-27.
      - *George Young*, History of Egypt: Op-Cit, PP 116-133.
      - *Raouf Abbas Hamed*, the Japanese and Egyptian, Op-cit, PP, 33-34.
      - <sup>1</sup>-The term given to the Ottoman state in the weakness stages.
      - <sup>1</sup>- Britain's position from the wars of Muhammad Ali's expansionist, see:
        - *Elham Zohni*, Vision of European travelers to Egypt,, Op-cit, PP82-83.
        - <sup>1</sup>-Muhammad Ali Expansions Stunned the Ottoman Empire and European countries. These Expansions threatened the European countries ambitions in Egypt. So they alliance with Ottoman Empire and held (Iondra treaty). It included strict conditions on Egypt. Mohamed Ali rejected it firstly but he agreed finally. Even the withdrawal of the Egyptian forces, according to this treaty, the Egyptian army decreased from 146.000 troops to 18.000 troops.
- All conventions will be held in the future between the Ottoman Empire and friendly countries. It will be applied on Egypt. See:
- *George Young*, History of Egypt: Op-Cit, PP 140-160.
  - *Lenoir Chambers Wright*, United States policy ..., Op-cit, PP52-54.
  - <sup>1</sup>- *Abdel Azim Ramadan*, the colonial conquest ..., Op-cit, P70.
  - <sup>1</sup>-*Raouf Abbas Hamed*, the Japanese and Egyptian, Op-cit, PP32.
  - *George Young*, History of Egypt: Op-Cit, PP138-139.
  - <sup>1</sup>- For more details about Foreign Capitulation, see;
    - *Abdel Azim Ramadan*, the colonial conquest, Op-cit, PP 19-23.

- *Masoud Daher*, Arabic and Japanese renaissance; Similarity of introductions and Difference of Outcomes, Kuwait, Alam Almaereffa Series, 1999.
- Japan benefited from the experience of Egypt in the foreign Capitulation and Mixed courts, which make it avoid them, see;
- *Isam Hamza*, Egyptian studies in Japan: Egyptian relations – Japanese, Edit Alssayed Sedki, Cairo: Center for Asian Studies, Univ., 2000, PP120-121.
- <sup>1</sup> - *Lenoir Chambers Wright*, United States policy, Op-cit, PP54-56.
- <sup>1</sup> - *Abdel Azim Ramadan*, the colonial conquest, Op-cit, PP 70-73.

- <sup>1</sup> - *Lenoir Chambers Wright*, United States policy, Op-cit, PP 195-196.
- <sup>1</sup> - *Abdel Azim Ramadan*, the colonial conquest, Op-cit, P74.
- <sup>1</sup> - The first governor of Egypt from many centuries of colonialism
- <sup>1</sup> - *Ebrahem Al-Esawy & Mohamed Nasar*, a try to Estimate Economic Dewiness which caused by Arab- Israel War, since 1967, in Third Annual Conference, Cairo: GBO, 1978.
- *Andréa Versailles*, Sixty years of conflict in the Middle East Witness to History: Dialogues with Boutros-Ghali, and Shimon Peres, Cairo: Dar El Shorouk, 2Edi, 2007, PP68-69.

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