

unique, full of psychology. The viewer behind the lines was supposed to see him as a hero, but not as a cliché, and as realistic as the poster allows.

We should also note the particularity of the image of the enemy - it was almost always grotesque and caricature. The main purpose of such posters is to ridicule the Nazis. After all, only those who are afraid of the enemy do not laugh at him. And Hitler failed to intimidate the people of the Soviet Union. It would seem that evil images showing the atrocities of the invaders, calling for resistance, for revenge, to destroy the fascists would be more appropriate. But the caricaturists immediately adopted the right tone of ruthless exposure of the enemy in a wide range from caustic humor to murderous irony and virulent satire.

Female images were also frequent, inspiring soldiers to fight and win without sparing their own lives (the sum of the images is the Motherland, the woman-mother, the worker on the home front). Looking at all these posters, the soldiers should have felt the responsibility to their family and homeland embodied by the authors of the posters.

Conclusion. Thus, the analysis of the collection of posters of the Belarusian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War reveals that the printed sheets most often contain images of the opposing forces. At the same time the image of the defender is almost always unique, filled with psychologism, while the image of the enemy is a caricature. It is important to note that it is these posters that will still influence viewers' emerging images of the Great Patriotic War today, decades after the war.

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SOCIAL AND LAND-TAX REFORM IN THE MEIJI PERIOD IN JAPAN

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Keywords: Japan, the Meiji era, restoration, reforms, Emperor Mutsuhito, modernization.

The reign of Emperor Meiji (1868–1912) opened a new page in Japanese history: fundamental changes took place in all areas of society. The first two decades of the Meiji period were especially important, during which there were cardinal changes in the country's economy: the transition from the Japanese version of the traditional "Eastern" system to the market-capitalist system of the Western type, from an agrarian society to an industrial one. The reforms carried out at that time determined the nature of the subsequent development of Japan.

The purpose of this study is to identify the results of reforming the social structure and land tax system in Japan during the Meiji period.

Material and methods. The main material for this study was the legislative acts adopted by the Japanese Meiji government (Land Tax Reform Notice). During the research, both general scientific (analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, deductive, logical) and special historical methods were used. The main methods used in

the study were the method of comparative analysis, the descriptive method and the method of historical retrospection.

Findings and their discussion. To build a national Japanese state, the Meiji government pursued an active social policy. In March 1872, instead of the previous four estates – samurai, peasants, artisans and merchants - three estates were established: the highest nobility, to which the former princes and court nobility were assigned; the nobility, which included the samurai; the estate of the common people is the rest of the population. The pariahs (one of the Japanese minorities, consisting of the descendants of the "unclean" caste) were formally equated with the common people.

In the same year, a law on the equality of all estates was adopted, which formally abolished the previously existing class privileges of the nobility, allowed marriages between persons of different classes, and granted ordinary people the right to have surnames. Decrees were also issued on the freedom of choice of professions for people of all classes, on the right to free movement around the country [14, p. 206].

At the same time, the former titles and ranks were preserved, and the princes and samurai who lost their possessions and did not become officials were assigned pensions paid from the treasury [15, p. 199].

In connection with the abolition of estates and principalities, samurai loyalty to the former overlord was canceled. In Japan of the Meiji period, only one overlord remained – Emperor Meiji [12, p. 356].

Of great importance for the development of capitalism were held in 1871-1873. agricultural transformation. The most important of these were the abolition of the feudal dependence of the peasants, the elimination of feudal ownership of land, the introduction of a system of buying and selling land, freedom of choice of cultivated crops, and land tax reform. The implementation of these measures led to the creation of private ownership of land, which ensured the development of agricultural production [11, p. 56]. At the center of agrarian reforms was the introduction of a land tax instead of feudal land rent. The government replaced the land tax in kind with a cash tax, calculated not from the harvest, but from the value of the land [6, p. 99]. The amount of the tax was unified and amounted to 3% of the land price [21, p. 263].

Those who previously cultivated a certain piece of land and paid taxes for it were issued certificates (tiken) in 1872, officially confirming the ownership of these allotments [5, p. 158].

First of all, the right to own land was given to the peasants, who had their own land plots and paid land rent or other taxes to the feudal lords. For the first time in the history of Japan, the peasant received ownership of the land that he had always cultivated as a user. Moreover, this right was granted without any redemption. However, since in the late feudal period in the countryside there was a rapid process of class stratification, the vast majority of these peasants had insignificant land plots [14, p. 215].

Tenants and landless peasants who had land earlier, but who had mortgaged it by that time, could not receive a certificate [14, p. 214]. Their land passed to the landowners, wealthy peasants or usurers, to whom they gave it as a mortgage.

As a result, a third of the cultivated land was in the hands of the landowners. While the majority of the peasants who received the land became the owners of small plots, insufficient to feed themselves. They were forced to work for landowners or capitalists [14, p. 215].

During the reform, the lands were divided into private and state. The communal use of meadows, forests, pastures within the principality has ceased to be valid. These lands were seized by landlords and government officials [21, p. 57].

In July 1873, a law was passed to change the land tax. All feudal taxes and duties were replaced by a single tax levied directly by the central government. Only landowners included in the land registry were subject to taxation. Tenants were not subject to state land tax, but continued to pay rent in kind to the landlord in amounts not limited by law [7, p.10].

A significant part of the peasants was dissatisfied with the agrarian reforms. Previously, in the event of a crop failure, rent payments from the peasants were reduced, but now the cash tax remained unchanged. The peasants lost the opportunity to use the previously communal lands. The prices of agricultural products were significantly lower than the prices of manufactured goods. All these factors caused dissatisfaction among the peasants and led to mass demonstrations. As a result, in 1877 the government was forced to reduce the land tax to 2.5% [11, p. 58].

Conclusion. In the course of the social policy of the Meiji period, the former social structure of society (shi-no-ko-sho) was abolished and a new one was established, consisting of three estates: the highest nobility, the nobility and the common people.

The agrarian transformations of the Japanese government led to the fact that wealthy peasants and the rural bourgeoisie became land owners, that is, those who, at the time of the reform, were actually the owners of land plots. The ban on the sale and division of land was also lifted, and freedom of choice of crops was introduced. As a result of the land tax reform, the tax in kind was replaced by cash tax.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE NEED TO AMEND BELARUSIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY ON THE THEME OF EVACUATION IN THE BSSR IN 1941

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Keywords: evacuation in the BSSR, the Great Patriotic War, evacuation measures, Belarusian historiography, documentary materials.

The history of evacuation occupies a separate place in the studies of the events of the Great Patriotic War, both for the entire Soviet people and separately for Belarusians.