

# [Modern history of japan](https://assignbuster.com/modern-history-of-japan/)

[](https://assignbuster.com/)[History](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/history/)

Distinct features of constitution:

1. According to Meiji constitution, all political power is in the Emperor’s hand.

2. The principle that sovereignty resided in person of the Emperor, by virtue of his divine ancestry " unbroken for ages eternal", rather than the people, No other have chance to take position

3. The Emperor, nominally at least, united within himself all three branches (executive and legislative and judiciary) of government, albeit subject to the " consent of the Imperial Diet".

4. Sacred and inviolable", a formula which was construed by hard-line monarchists to mean that emperor retained the right to withdraw the constitution, or to ignore its provisions.

5. The Emperor’s commands (including Imperial Ordinance, Edicts, Rescripts, etc) had no legal force within themselves, but required the signature of a “ Minister of State”.

6. The Emperor also had the sole rights to make war, make peace, conclude treaties

Democracy in Meiji constitution.

People’s right

1. Freedom of speech, assembly and association

2. Privacy of correspondence

3. Private property

4. Freedom of movement

5. Freedom of religion

6. Right to be appointed to civil or military or any other public offices equally.

Moreover, according to constitution, the Emperor’s commands (including Imperial Ordinance, Edicts, Rescripts, etc) had no legal force within themselves, but required the signature of a “ Minister of State”.

Depart from Democracy.

1 All political powers in the Emperor’s hand.

2 The Meiji Constitution was founded on the principle that sovereignty resided in person of the Emperor, by virtue of his divine ancestry " unbroken for ages eternal", rather than the people

3 The Emperor, nominally at least, united within himself all three branches (executive and legislative and judiciary) of government,

4 Ministers of State were appointed by (and could be dismissed by) the Emperor alone, and not by the Prime Minister or the Diet.

5 The Emperor also had the sole rights to make war, make peace, conclude treaties