

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER 16-B

THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:

- **JAPAN'S TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE**
- **THE MEIJI RESTORATION**
- **JAPANESE IMPERIALISM**

JAPAN'S TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE

*The Tokugawa shogunate created a FEUDAL government in Japan;
FEUDALISM provided SOCIAL STABILITY;
Know the social structure of feudal Japan:
(Emperor>Shogun>Daimyo>Samurai>Peasants & Artisans>Merchants);
Samurai = WARRIORS, they followed the CODE OF BUSHIDO;
The Tokugawa shoguns ISOLATED JAPAN;
geographic isolation often leads to the strengthening of traditional culture;
Japanese isolation ended when Commodore Matthew Perry forced Japan to open up
trade with the West.*

- **The Tokugawa shoguns gained control of Japan in the 1600s.**

Tokugawa = the name of the family that ruled Japan from 1603 – 1868

shogun = the leader of Japan's military—this job was hereditary (it was inherited)

The term *shogunate* refers to the Japanese government during the era it was ruled by Tokugawa shoguns.

- **The Tokugawa shogunate created a FEUDAL government in Japan.**

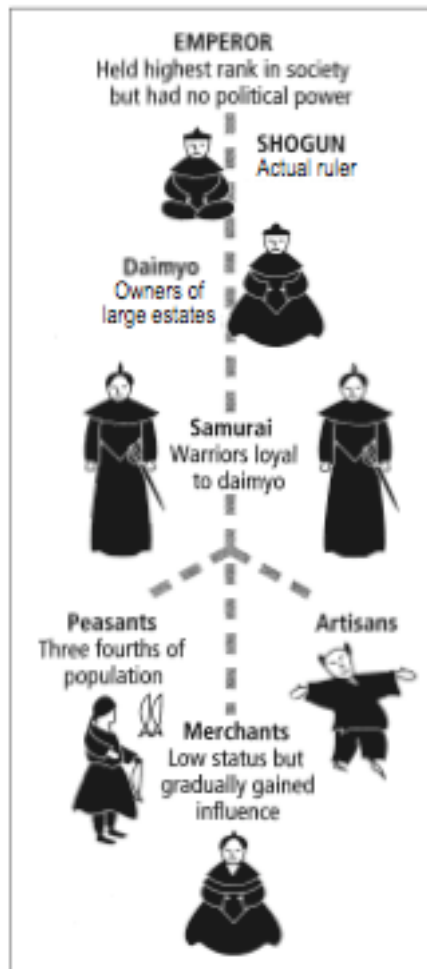
Feudalism is a system in which land is exchanged for military service and loyalty.

FEUDALISM can be described as a DECENTRALIZED POLITICAL SYSTEM that also provides SOCIAL STABILITY (or social structure). For this reason, feudalism is sometimes referred to as a both a political system and a social system.

The Global Regents Exam often compares Japanese (Tokugawa) feudalism to Medieval European feudalism. In both Japan and Europe, emperors and kings were too weak to prevent invasions or stop internal disputes. Feudalism provided a way for rulers to preserve law and order (see Regents Review Packet #5 for more on European feudalism).

Know the political and social structure of feudal Japan:

(Emperor>Shogun>Daimyo>Samurai>Peasants & Artisans>Merchants)



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999
(adapted)

- The Global Regents Exam often compares the WARRIOR class of feudal Japan (SAMURAI) to the WARRIOR class feudal Europe (KNIGHTS). Both samurais and knights followed strict codes of behavior:

Samurais followed the CODE OF BUSHIDO (an oath of loyalty—a samurai pledged loyalty to a daimyo)

Medieval European knights' followed the CODE OF CHIVALRY.

Tokugawa SHOGUNS enforced a policy of ISOLATIONISM. They severely limited outside influences (they banned almost all contact with the outside world). No foreigner or Japanese could enter or leave the country on penalty of death!

The geographic isolation of a society most often leads to the strengthening of traditional culture (See Question 603-3).

Japan's policy of ISOLATIONISM began with the Edict of 1635 and lasted until 1854 when Commodore Matthew Perry forced Japan to open up trade with the West.

Which political system is best described in the outline below?

- | |
|--|
| I. _____
A. Decentralized government
B. Based on loyalty and service
C. Code of chivalry
D. Military elite |
|--|

- (1) Oligarchy
 - (2) Absolutism
 - (3) Feudalism**
 - (4) Democracy
- 109-9

Which statement about government during the Tokugawa period in Japan is most accurate?

- (1) The power of the emperor was absolute and supreme.
 - (2) The real power was held by foreign countries.
 - (3) Actual power was held by the shogun.**
 - (4) Political power was in the hands of the merchant class.
- 109-11

The term feudalism is best defined as a

- (1) holy war between Christians and Muslims
 - (2) process in which goods are traded for other goods
 - (3) division of political power between three separate branches
 - (4) system in which land is exchanged for military service and loyalty**
- 608-6

The terms Bushido, samurai, and daimyo are most closely associated with which group in Japanese history?

- (1) emperors
 - (2) warriors**
 - (3) peasants
 - (4) merchants
- 607-12

Which situation best illustrates the concept of isolationism?

(1) The Spanish government required that gold found in its colonies be brought directly to Spain.

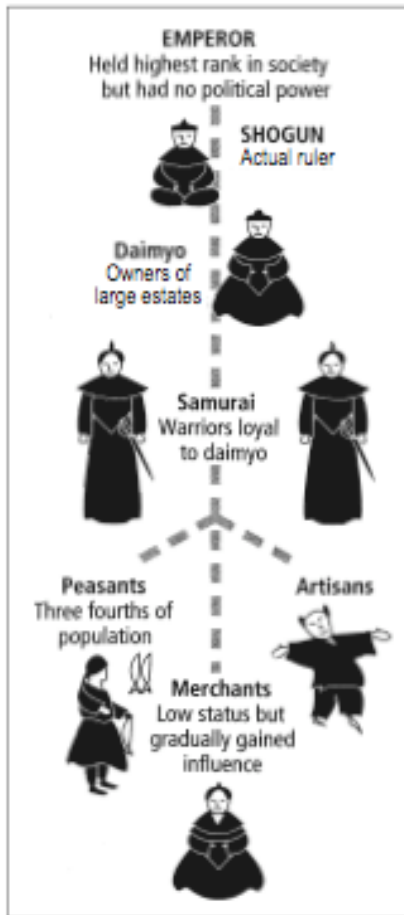
(2) Japan closed its ports to trade with other nations.

(3) France, Germany, Belgium, and Great Britain negotiated to divide various areas of Africa into colonies.

(4) The British ruled much of India through the control of local rulers.

607-48

Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999
(adapted)

Which type of political and social order is shown in this diagram?

(1) theocratic

(2) tribal

(3) fascist

(4) feudal

107-6

Both European medieval knights and Japanese samurai warriors pledged oaths of

(1) loyalty to their military leader

(2) devotion to their nation-state

(3) service to their church

(4) allegiance to their families

806-15

The feudal systems in both medieval Europe and early Japan were characterized by

(1) a decentralized political system

(2) religious diversity

(3) an increased emphasis on education

(4) the development of a wealthy middle class

105-11

Base your answer to the following question on the information below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<p style="text-align: center;">Edict of 1635 Ordering the Closing of Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Japanese ships are strictly forbidden to leave for foreign countries.• No Japanese is permitted to go abroad. If there is anyone who attempts to do so secretly, he must be executed. The ship so involved must be impounded and its owner arrested, and the matter must be reported to the higher authority.• If any Japanese returns from overseas after residing there, he must be put to death. . . .• Any informer revealing the whereabouts of the followers of padres (Christians) must be rewarded accordingly. If anyone reveals the whereabouts of a high ranking padre, he must be given one hundred pieces of silver. For those of lower ranks, depending on the deed, the reward must be set accordingly. . . .

Source: David John Lu, *Sources of Japanese History*,
McGraw-Hill

These rules reflect the Japanese policy of

(1) totalitarianism

(2) appeasement

(3) interdependence

(4) isolationism

105-14

Feudalism influenced Europe and Japan by

(1) providing social stability

(2) fostering the growth of religion

(3) eliminating warfare

(4) encouraging formal education

803-8

The geographic isolation of a society most often leads to the

(1) development of trade

(2) strengthening of traditional culture

(3) promotion of cultural diffusion

(4) growth of international alliances

603-3

One way in which the code of chivalry in Europe and the code of Bushido in Japan were similar is that both codes were intended to

(1) help the ruler control his people

(2) guide the behavior of a warrior class

(3) benefit all the social classes

(4) support revolutionary ideas

103-11

THE MEIJI RESTORATION

Matthew Perry's visit to Japan [1854] resulted in the OPENING OF TRADE;

The Tokugawa Shogun was removed from power;

The emperor was restored as the leader of Japan;

Japanese period of isolation comes to an end;

Japan MODERNIZED / INDUSTRIALIZED / WESTERNIZED;

industrialization lead to a demand for NATURAL RESOURCES;

A demand for natural resources lead to an era of

Japanese IMPERIALISM / EXPANSIONISM.

- In 1853 and 1854, American warships commanded by Commodore MATTHEW PERRY sailed to Japan. This American show of strength forced the TOKUGAWA SHOGUN to end Japan's long period of isolation and open its ports for trade with the West.

(Commodore MATTHEW PERRY's visits to Japan in 1853 and 1854 resulted in the OPENING OF TRADE and diplomatic relations with Japan.)

- Many Japanese felt Japan needed to MODERNIZE in order to compete with the industrialized West. They were fearful that Japan would be colonized by western nations. The result of their concerns was political and economic reform.

Political Reform >

End of the Tokugawa Shogunate → Beginning of the Meiji Restoration
In 1867, A REBELLION REMOVED THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUN FROM POWER.

In 1868, THE EMPEROR WAS RESTORED AS THE LEADER OF JAPAN.
The period from 1868 to 1912 is known as the MEIJI RESTORATION.

Economic Reform >

DURING THE MEIJI RESTORATION JAPAN MODERNIZED its economy to compete with Western nations.

- The Meiji government increased foreign trade.
 - The Meiji government accepted new technologies from the West in order to modernize.
 - The Meiji government encouraged INDUSTRIALIZATION.
- As Rapid industrialization and economic growth occurred, Japan was transformed into a modern industrial nation
 - The Meiji government built a modern transportation system.
 - The Meiji government increased military production and strengthened military forces

INDUSTRIALIZATION ALSO LED TO A GREATER DEMAND FOR NATURAL RESOURCES (RAW MATERIALS). THIS DEMAND FOR NATURAL RESOURCES WAS THE CAUSE OF THE PERIOD OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM (EXPANSIONISM) FROM THE LATE 19TH CENTURY THRU THE END OF WORLD WAR II.

- The Global Regents Exam may compare the result of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan (The Meiji Restoration) to the result of the Opium War in China because both events increased Western trade and influence in Asia.
- The Global Regents Exam may compare the years following the Meiji Restoration in Japan to the unification of Germany in the 19th century because both nations experienced an increase in military production and strengthened military forces.

- **The Global Regents Exam may compare the Emperor Meiji to other leaders who promoted reform and modernization, such as Atatürk (in Turkey) and Peter the Great (in Russia).**

One way in which Emperor Meiji and Atatürk are similar is that they both promoted

- (1) isolation and nationalism
- (2) capitalism and democracy
- (3) revolution and absolutism
- (4) reform and modernization**

109-45

Which action in Japanese history occurred during the Meiji Restoration?

- (1) Japan modernized its economy.**
- (2) Mongols invaded the islands of Japan.
- (3) The Japanese government adopted an isolationist policy.
- (4) Buddhism became the official religion of Japan.

808-26

Which action taken by the Meiji government encouraged industrialization in 19th-century Japan?

- (1) building a modern transportation system**
- (2) limiting the number of ports open to foreign trade
- (3) forcing families to settle on collective farms
- (4) establishing a system of trade guilds

608-25

Commodore Matthew Perry's visits to Japan in 1853 and 1854 resulted in the

- (1) colonization of Japan by the United States
- (2) transfer of spheres of influence to China
- (3) introduction of Christianity to Japanese society
- (4) opening of trade and diplomatic relations with Japan**

108-27

What was one impact of industrialization on Japan during the Meiji Restoration?

- (1) Japan became more isolated from world affairs.
- (2) Demand for natural resources increased.**
- (3) Japan became a colonial possession of China.
- (4) Traditional practices of Bushido were reintroduced.

807-25

One effect of industrialization on Meiji Japan was that it

(1) strengthened the power of the Shogunate

(2) decreased the level of pollution

(3) modernized transportation

(4) increased the number of small farms

107-24

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Henry Brun et al., *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

What was a basic cause of the political changes shown on this map?

(1) Russia and Japan formed an alliance.

(2) Korea defeated Japan in the Sino-Japanese War.

(3) The Japanese people wanted to spread the beliefs of Shinto.

(4) Japan needed raw materials for industrialization.

806-28

Which event is associated with the changes shown on this map?

(1) Opium War

(2) Meiji Restoration

(3) Chinese Nationalist Revolution

(4) rise of the Soviet Union

806-29

One reason for Japan's rapid industrialization during the Meiji Restoration was that Japan had

- (1) rejected Western ideas
- (2) used its access to the sea for fishing
- (3) relied on traditional isolationist policies
- (4) reformed its political and economic systems**

606-28

Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“. . . I am willing to admit my pride in this accomplishment for Japan. The facts are these: It was not until the sixth year of Kaei (1853) that a steamship was seen for the first time; it was only in the second year of Ansei (1855) that we began to study navigation from the Dutch in Nagasaki; by 1860, the science was sufficiently understood to enable us to sail a ship across the Pacific. This means that about seven years after the first sight of a steamship, after only about five years of practice, the Japanese people made a trans-Pacific crossing without help from foreign experts. I think we can without undue pride boast before the world of this courage and skill. As I have shown, the Japanese officers were to receive no aid from Captain Brooke throughout the voyage. Even in taking observations, our officers and the Americans made them independently of each other. Sometimes they compared their results, but we were never in the least dependent on the Americans. . . .” — Eiichi Kiyooka, trans., *The Autobiography of Fukuzawa Yukichi*, The Hokuseido Press, 1934

Which set of events is most closely associated with the nation described in this passage?

- (1) end of the Opium War →creation of European spheres of influence
- (2) end of the Tokugawa Shogunate →beginning of the Meiji Restoration**
- (3) fall of the Manchus →rise of Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen)
- (4) imperialism in China →start of World War II

106-30

The Opium Wars in China and the expedition of Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan resulted in

- (1) the economic isolation of China and Japan
- (2) an increase in Chinese influence in Asia
- (3) the beginning of democratic governments in China and Japan
- (4) an increase in Western trade and influence in Asia**

805-25

What was a direct result of the Meiji Restoration in Japan?

- (1) Japan became a modern industrial nation.**
- (2) The Tokugawa Shogunate seized control of the government.
- (3) Russia signed a mutual trade agreement.
- (4) Japan stayed politically isolated.

805-26

In the years following the Meiji Restoration in Japan and the unification of Germany in the 19th century, both nations experienced

- (1) an increase in military production and strengthened military forces**
- (2) a reduction in tensions with neighboring nations
- (3) a restructuring of government that included popularly elected monarchs
- (4) a decrease in the reliance on industrialization and trade

105-44

Base your answers to the following two questions on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . “From the beginning,” says Marquis Ito, “we realized fully how necessary it was that the Japanese people should not only adopt Western methods, but should also speedily become competent to do without the aid of foreign instruction and supervision. In the early days we brought many foreigners to Japan to help to introduce modern methods, but we always did it in such a way as to enable the Japanese students to take their rightful place in the nation after they had been educated.” . . . — Alfred Stead, *Great Japan: A Study of National Efficiency*, John Lane Co., 1906

Which occurrence in Japanese history is described in the passage?

- (1) Meiji Restoration**
- (2) Tokugawa shogunate
- (3) assimilation of Buddhism
- (4) adoption of Confucian practices

804-29

The author of the passage suggests that Japan

- (1) remained isolated
- (2) accepted new technologies in order to modernize**
- (3) became dependent on foreign nations
- (4) became militaristic

804-30

Base your answers to the following questions on the woodblock print below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Ladies with western musical instruments



Source: Published by Ōmori Kakutarō, wood block print (detail), c. 1890, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

This late 19th-century Japanese print illustrates

- (1) isolationism
- (2) ethnocentrism
- (3) cultural diffusion**
- (4) democracy

604-31

During which period of Japanese history was this print most likely created?

- (1) Tokugawa shogunate
- (2) Meiji Restoration**
- (3) Russo-Japanese War
- (4) post-World War II occupation

604-32

Japan's increased foreign trade during the Meiji Restoration was closely related to its

- (1) need to maintain a traditional society
- (2) desire for a modern industrialized society**

- (3) colonization by Western nations
- (4) encouragement of foreign investment

104-30

Meiji reformers of Japan and Peter the Great of Russia were similar in that both emphasized

- (1) socialism
- (2) isolationism
- (3) westernization**

- (4) democratization

803-43

The Meiji Restoration in Japan was prompted in part by

- (1) a fear that Japan would be colonized by western nations**

- (2) the failure of Japanese expansion
- (3) the Shogun's conversion to Christianity
- (4) a desire to stay isolated

103-30

The result of the Opium War in China was similar to the result of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in that both events

- (1) increased Western trade and influence in Asia**

- (2) established European colonies in China and Japan
- (3) promoted democratic governments in Asia
- (4) increased the economic isolation of China and Japan

801-24

During the Meiji Restoration, Japan's leaders focused on

- (1) isolating Japan from the influence of foreign ideas
- (2) existing peacefully with their Asian neighbors
- (3) increasing the Emperor's power by returning Japan to a feudal political system

- (4) modernizing Japan's economy to compete with Western nations**

101-26

Which statement best describes events in Japan during the period of the Meiji Restoration?

- (1) Japan sought to isolate itself from world affairs.
- (2) Rapid industrialization and economic growth occurred.**
- (3) Local lords increased their power over the Japanese emperor.
- (4) Agriculture was taken over by the government.

600-21

A scarcity of natural resources and the limits of its land area have forced Japan to focus on

- (1) exporting agricultural products
- (2) expanding its command economy
- (3) returning to an isolationist policy
- (4) developing technological products for export**

600-29

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

A scarcity (lack of) NATURAL RESOURCES caused Japan to begin a policy of IMPERIALISM in order to acquire more;

The Global Regents Exam will sometimes use the term “RAW MATERIALS” in place of natural resources. It will also use the term “EXPANSIONISM” as an alternative way of referring to Japanese imperialism;

Examples of Japanese imperialism include:

Russo-Japanese War [1905]

Annexation of Korea [1910]

Invasion of Manchuria [1931]

Sino-Japanese War [1937-1945]

Rape of Nanking [1937]

The Global Regents Exam may compare the RAPE OF NANKING to other examples of HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS (like the Armenian massacre and the Holocaust);

You are likely to see a MAP illustrating JAPANESE IMPERIAL EXPANSION; The Japanese, the Germans, and the Italians (the Axis Powers) all pursued a policy of EXPANSIONISM before World War II.

- **Japanese imperialism began in the late 1800s (as a result of the Meiji Restoration) and ended after their defeat in World War II.**
- **During the Meiji Restoration, Japan industrialized. This led to a greater need for NATURAL RESOURCES.**

**NATURAL RESOURCES, NATURAL RESOURCES,
NATURAL RESOURCES, NATURAL RESOURCES!**

NATURAL RESOURCES is the answer to many questions regarding Japanese imperialism!

Japan has a scarcity (lack of) NATURAL RESOURCES (such as coal and iron).

A scarcity of natural resources and the limits of its land area have forced Japan to focus on developing technological products for export.

A scarcity (lack of) natural resources caused Japan to begin a policy of IMPERIALISM in order to acquire more.

Geographic features (such as a scarcity of natural resources) have had a significant impact on Japanese history.

Other geographic features that have impacted Japanese history include:

- the fact that Japan is an archipelago (chain of islands)
- a mountainous topography
- environmental dangers (earthquakes, volcanic activity, tsunamis)
- Japan's close proximity to Korea and China.

These topics are covered in previous Global Regents Review Packets.

- The Global Regents Exam often uses the term “***expansionism***” as an alternative way of referring to Japanese imperialism.

JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO GAIN NATURAL RESOURCES BEFORE WWII:

- The Russo-Japanese War (1905)
- The annexation of Korea (1910)
- Japan's invasion of Manchuria (1931)
- The Sino-Japanese War (1937 – 1945)

More on the Russo-Japanese War...

Japan defeated Russia in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905). Russian humiliation over this incident led to the Revolution of 1905 (**Bloody Sunday—this topic will be discussed in a future Regents Review Packet**).

AS A RESULT OF THEIR VICTORY, JAPAN EMERGED AS A MAJOR WORLD POWER.

More on the Japanese invasion of Manchuria...

The Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 demonstrates the failure of the League of Nations (a group of more than 40 countries formed after World War I with the goal of settling problems through negotiation, not war.) Hitler's rebuilding of the German military in 1935 also demonstrates the failure of the League of Nations. For more information regarding this topic, see Global Regents Review Packet #18.

More on the Sino-Japanese War...

The **RAPE OF NANKING (1937)** occurred during the Sino-Japanese War. It refers to the six-week period following Japan's capture of the Chinese city of Nanking. During this time, the Japanese Army committed **HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS** such as rape, looting, arson and the execution of prisoners of war and civilians.

- The Global Regents Exam may compare the **RAPE OF NANKING** to other examples of **HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS** like the Armenian massacre and the Holocaust.

You are likely to see a MAP illustrating JAPANESE IMPERIAL EXPANSION.

Also...

- **Japanese imperialism helped lead to the fall of China's Qing (Manchu) Dynasty (1911). See Regents Question 605-27**
- **Japan invaded Southeast Asia during World War II to acquire NATURAL RESOURCES (oil and rubber).**

Southeast Asia is sometimes referred to as INDOCHINA. Think of Southeast Asia as the land between INDIA and CHINA. This landmass includes Cambodia, Laos, and VIETNAM.

France's desire to control VIETNAM (which was also motivated by the desire to obtain natural resources) is discussed in other Regents Review Packets.

- **The Japanese, the Germans, and the Italians (the Axis Powers) all pursued a policy of EXPANSIONISM before World War II.**

The primary reason France and Japan were interested in controlling parts of Indochina in the 20th century was to

- (1) dominate the Indian Ocean
 - (2) obtain valuable natural resources**
 - (3) stop the spread of communism
 - (4) prevent Spanish colonization
- 109-29

The annexation of Korea and Japan's invasion of Manchuria were attempts by Japan to

- (1) spread Shinto beliefs
 - (2) protect human rights
 - (3) acquire natural resources**
 - (4) establish theocratic governments
- 808-27

A primary reason for Japan's involvement in the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War was to

- (1) acquire natural resources in Manchuria and Korea**
 - (2) control trade and markets in Southeast Asia
 - (3) end Japan's policy of isolationism
 - (4) remove foreign invaders from Japanese soil
- 108-29

What was one impact of industrialization on Japan during the Meiji Restoration?

- (1) Japan became more isolated from world affairs.
- (2) Demand for natural resources increased.**
- (3) Japan became a colonial possession of China.
- (4) Traditional practices of Bushido were reintroduced.

807-25

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Robert Feeney et al., *Brief Review in Global Studies*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

This map illustrates the concept of

- (1) ethnocentrism
- (2) socialism
- (3) containment
- (4) imperialism**

807-26

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Peter Stearns et al.,
World Civilizations: The Global Experience,
Pearson Longman (adapted)

What is the best title for this map?

- (1) Dominance of Manchukuo
- (2) Japanese Imperial Expansion**
- (3) East Asian Trade Routes
- (4) Natural Resources of China and Japan

607-28

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Henry Brun et al., *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

What was a basic cause of the political changes shown on this map?

- (1) Russia and Japan formed an alliance.
- (2) Korea defeated Japan in the Sino-Japanese War.
- (3) The Japanese people wanted to spread the beliefs of Shinto.
- (4) Japan needed raw materials for industrialization.**

806-28

Which event is associated with the changes shown on this map?

- (1) Opium War
- (2) Meiji Restoration**
- (3) Chinese Nationalist Revolution
- (4) rise of the Soviet Union

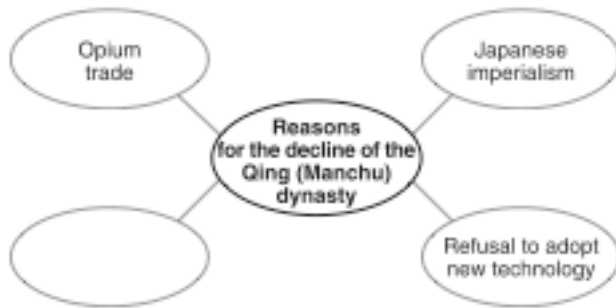
806-29

One reason the Japanese followed a policy of expansionism before World War II was to gain

- (1) warm-water ports
- (2) control of Tibet
- (3) additional natural resources**
- (4) control of the Suez Canal

606-33

Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which phrase correctly completes this diagram?

- (1) Chinese exports of tea to Europe
 - (2) Spread of Confucian principles
 - (3) Failure of the Boxer Rebellion**
 - (4) Expanding power of Mao Zedong
- 605-27

The Armenian massacre, the Holocaust, and the **Rape of Nanking** are examples of

- (1) appeasement policies
 - (2) resistance movements
 - (3) Russification efforts
 - (4) human rights violations**
- 605-34

The main reason Japan invaded Southeast Asia during World War II was to

- (1) recruit more men for its army
 - (2) acquire supplies of oil and rubber**
 - (3) satisfy the Japanese people's need for spices
 - (4) prevent the United States from entering the war
- 604-35

Between the late 1800s and the end of World War II, Japan implemented a policy of imperialism mainly because Japan

- (1) admired the economic power of China
 - (2) lacked coal, iron, and other important resources**
 - (3) wanted to unify the governments of East Asia
 - (4) feared the expansion of Nazi Germany in the Pacific
- 104-35

The Japanese, the Germans, and the Italians pursued a policy of expansionism before World War II to gain

(1) natural resources

- (2) warm-water ports
- (3) manufacturing plants
- (4) freedom of the seas

103-33

The Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and Hitler's rebuilding of the German military in 1935 demonstrate the

- (1) success of defensive alliances
- (2) fear of communist expansion
- (3) support for the Treaty of Versailles

(4) failure of the League of Nations

103-35

What was one effect of the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905)?

(1) Japan emerged as a major world power.

- (2) Korea gained its independence.
- (3) Czar Nicholas II gained power in Russia.
- (4) Russia formed a military alliance with Japan.

802-18

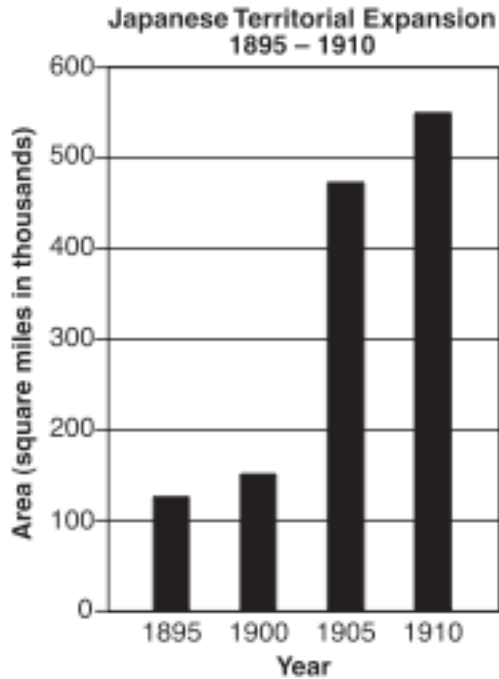
What was a major reason for Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931?

- (1) The province of Manchuria was originally a Japanese territory.
- (2) The government of Japan admired Manchurian technical progress.
- (3) The people of Manchuria favored Japanese control.

(4) Japan needed the natural resources available in Manchuria.

102-32

Base your answers to the following two questions on the bar graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



What conclusion can be drawn from the information on this graph?

- (1) Japan stopped its territorial expansion before 1910.
- (2) By 1905, Japan had acquired less than 400,000 square miles of additional territory.
- (3) Japanese territorial expansion increased most rapidly between 1900 and 1905.**
- (4) Most of Japan's territory was acquired between 1895 and 1900.

601-26

The primary reason for Japan's territorial growth during this period was that Japan wanted to

- (1) convert new areas to Shinto
- (2) spread communism as quickly as possible
- (3) obtain raw materials and food for its people**
- (4) establish new homes for its surplus population

601-27

- Japan annexes Korea (1910)
- Japan attacks Manchuria (1931)
- Japan invades French Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) (1940)

Based on these events, the most valid conclusion about Japan's foreign policy is that Japan

(1) needed raw materials

(2) based its aggression on the concept of isolation

(3) was only interested in spreading its religion

(4) readily accepted Western culture and values

101-25

An analysis of the **Russo-Japanese War** and the Boer War shows that one reason nations go to war is to

(1) assist oppressed people

(2) spread religious beliefs

(3) satisfy imperialist goals

(4) honor provisions of a treaty

800-18

A scarcity of natural resources and the limits of its land area have forced Japan to focus on

(1) exporting agricultural products

(2) expanding its command economy

(3) returning to an isolationist policy

(4) developing technological products for export

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