1. 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

2. The imperialist policies followed by Japan after World War I were based on a desire to
   (1) convert people to Shinto
   (2) acquire markets for its oil industry
   (3) compete with Chinese trade policies
   (4) obtain natural resources for manufacturing

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

   ![Map Image]
   
   **Source:** www.worldatlas.com (adapted)

   Which letter on this map represents an archipelago?
   (1) A   (2) B   (3) C   (4) D

4. Changes in Russia under Peter the Great were most similar to changes that occurred in
   (1) China before the Opium War
   (2) Japan during the Meiji Restoration
   (3) Iran after the fall of Shah Pahlevi
   (4) France during the feudal period

5. Adoption of this Constitution put an end to which of the following in Japan?
   (1) Japanese imperialism in China
   (2) improvements in Japan's military capabilities after the Meiji Restoration
   (3) Japan's membership in the League of Nations
   (4) rapid growth of the Japanese economy after World War II

6. Which later development could be used as evidence to support the point of view expressed in this poem?
   (1) Japanese imperialism in China
   (2) improvements in Japan's military capabilities after the Meiji Restoration
   (3) Japan's membership in the League of Nations
   (4) rapid growth of the Japanese economy after World War II

7. Which statement best represents a reason that Japan adopted this constitution?
   (1) The Meiji Restoration modernized Japan and ended traditional feudalism.
   (2) The country needed to acquire additional resources due to the limited supply Japan.
   (3) The United States pressured Japan to accept reforms after World War II.
   (4) Japan relied on Germany and Italy for military support after the three nations formed an alliance.

8. The main idea of this poem is most directly a response to which of the following developments?
   (1) modernization of Japan during the Meiji Restoration
   (2) the end of Japanese feudalism
   (3) Japanese defeat in World War II
   (4) Japanese need for additional natural resources

These headlines reflect:
(1) an attitude of ethnocentrism on the part of the European nations
(2) global interdependence in economic matters
(3) the growth of socialism in Europe and Asia
(4) the problems arising from a position of nonalignment

Base your answers to questions 10 and 11 on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.

10. A comparison of these maps shows that oil reserves are roughly equal to oil consumption in:
(1) Japan (2) Eastern Europe (3) China (4) the former USSR

11. Which of these nations would most likely achieve the greatest benefit from the development of an efficient alternative energy source?
(1) Japan (2) Kuwait (3) Libya (4) China

12. Japan's policy of placing high tariffs on imports is an example of:
(1) global interdependence  (2) political neutrality  (3) international cooperation  (4) economic nationalism

13. A reason the Japanese government accepted a new constitution after World War II was that:
(1) the new constitution was very similar to the previous one
(2) the new constitution was imposed by the United States military government
(3) Japan's colonial possessions were returned
(4) Japan's military forces were reestablished

14. The Enlightenment and the American Revolution were both major influences on 19th-century uprisings in:
(1) Latin America (2) the Middle East (3) Vietnam (4) Japan

15. A major effect of geography on Japan is that the:
(1) export of oil has helped Japan maintain a favorable balance of trade
(2) fertile plains have enabled Japan to keep food prices low
(3) mountains have prevented invasions by foreign nations
(4) scarcity of natural resources has forced Japan to obtain raw materials from other nations

16. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Soviet Union experienced ethnic tensions that were most similar to those experienced by:
(1) Japan in the early 17th century  (2) Austria-Hungary in the late 19th century  (3) Spain in the mid-18th century  (4) Cuba in the late 20th century

17. 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
18 Which statement is an opinion rather than a fact?

(1) China has the largest population in the world.
(2) Elected rulers who try to establish democracy have sometimes been overthrown by military coup.
(3) Subsistence farmers in Asia are satisfied with their lives.
(4) Japan exports more automobiles to the United States than the United States exports to Japan.

19 Since the early 1970s Japan's foreign policy has become more independent of United States policies because

(1) Japan opposes the United States policy of détente with Communist countries
(2) Japan has emerged as an economic superpower
(3) the United States has failed to honor its commitments to defend Japan
(4) Japan is so militarily strong that it no longer needs United States help to protect itself

20 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

21 The Japanese feudal system and the Hindu caste system are similar in that both systems

(1) promoted social mobility
(2) developed a rigid class structure
(3) encouraged the people to take part in government
(4) resulted in economic opportunities for the lower classes

22 In ancient times, the Silk Road was important because it made possible the exchange of goods between

(1) Korea and Japan
(2) Egypt and Greece
(3) Siberia and the Ottoman Empire
(4) China and the Roman Empire

23 When Koreans call their land “a shrimp among whales,” they are referring to

(1) the mountains that cover much of the Korean peninsula
(2) the environmental damage caused by overfishing in the Pacific
(3) their traditional respect for the sea
(4) their location between powerful neighbors: Russia, China, and Japan

24 Which of these World War II events happened first?

(1) Battle of Britain
(2) D-Day invasion
(3) invasion of Poland
(4) dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima

25 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

26 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.

27 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

28 One similarity between the cultures of traditional China and traditional Japan was that

(1) the educated class was held in high esteem
(2) religion played a minor role in society
(3) social mobility was encouraged
(4) the people elected the political leaders
29 One of the major goals of the European Union (European Economic Community) has been to

(1) remove all trade barriers between member nations
(2) open Europe to trade with the United States and Japan
(3) block the influence of Latin America in European affairs
(4) decrease member nations' military role in the Middle East

30 Which was a major result of the Opium War (1839-1842)?

(1) Great Britain forced China to open its ports for trade.
(2) Japan formed an alliance with China.
(3) Great Britain lost its influence in East Asia.
(4) Confucian ideals were rejected by the Chinese people.

31 Peter the Great is to Russia as Emperor Meiji is to

(1) Mongolia (2) Japan
(3) India (4) Korea

32 Japan during the Meiji restoration was similar to Japan after World War II in that during these periods Japan

(1) pursued a foreign policy of isolationism and limited political freedoms
(2) reduced the powers of the Emperor and the nobility
(3) underwent political reform and economic expansion
(4) was ruled by dictators and the military

33 • Japan resigns from the League of Nations, 1933
• Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis formed, 1936
• Japan invades China, 1937
• United States places embargo on scrap iron, steel, and oil exports to Japan, 1941

Which event occurred immediately after this series of developments?

(1) Manchuria became a Japanese protectorate.
(2) Pearl Harbor was attacked.
(3) The Japanese fleet was destroyed.
(4) The atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

34 Which pair of leaders used political purges, including the killing of opposition groups, as a means of maintaining control of the government?

(1) Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) and Emperor Hirohito
(2) Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong
(3) Simón Bolivar and Bernardo O’Higgins
(4) F. W. de Klerk and Indira Gandhi

35 In Japan, the period of the Meiji Restoration was primarily characterized by

(1) strict isolation
(2) feudal government
(3) religious revival
(4) reform and modernization

36 Much of which area of the world came under European colonial control in the 19th century?

(1) Japan (2) Southwest Asia
(3) Africa (4) Latin America

37 What was one effect of the Columbian exchange?

(1) rapid decline in European population
(2) economic instability in China and Japan
(3) introduction of new foods to both Europe and the Americas
(4) spread of Hinduism into Latin America

38 • 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
39 Base your answer to the following question on the Russian note below.

Nicholas II
Telegram to Wilhelm II
July 29, 1914, 1:00 A.M.

Am glad you are back. In this most serious moment, I appeal to you to help me. An ignoble [despised] war has been declared upon a weak country [Serbia]. The indignation [resentment] in Russia, shared fully by me, is enormous. I foresee that very soon I shall be overwhelmed by the pressure upon me, and be forced to take extreme measures which will lead to war. To try and avoid such a calamity [disaster] as a European war, I beg you in the name of our old friendship to do what you can to stop your allies from going too far.

— Nicky

Which later event would change the power of Nicholas II to lead his country described in this note?

(1) dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
(2) Bolshevik Revolution
(3) Meiji Restoration
(4) end of the Cold War

40 • The Ming emperor banned the building of large ocean-going ships in 1433.
• The Tokugawa shogun issued the Act of Seclusion in 1636.

One way in which these historical occurrences are similar is that both led to increased

(1) social mobility (2) globalization
(3) cultural diffusion (4) isolation

41 United States involvement in the Vietnam War and the Soviet Union’s involvement in Afghanistan were motivated mainly by a desire to

(1) exploit the mineral resources of the regions
(2) support governments that would remain strong allies
(3) stop the expansion of Japan into the Middle East
(4) establish independent nation-states in the regions

42 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

43 What was one result of the travels of Marco Polo?

(1) Africa remained isolated.
(2) Ottoman power decreased.
(3) Colonies were established in Japan.
(4) Interest in Asian cultures increased.
"...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. . . ."


44 The changes in Japanese science and technology described in this passage most directly resulted from which of the following?

(1) the Russo-Japanese War
(2) an abundance of natural resources in Japan
(3) the arrival of Commodore Matthew Perry in Japan
(4) Japanese isolationism

45 The changes described in this passage most directly contributed to which of the following?

(1) the development of Japanese feudalism
(2) the Meiji Restoration
(3) decreased trade between Japan and Europe
(4) an alliance between Japan and Russia
46 Base your answer to the question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

1. Japanese ships are strictly forbidden to leave for foreign countries.
2. 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.
3. If any Japanese returns from overseas after residing there, he must be put to death.

Source: The Edict of 1635 Addressed to the Joint Bugyo– of Nagasaki

These rules were made by the Japanese in an attempt to

(1) further cultural diffusion and strengthen interdependence
(2) limit the influence of foreigners in their country
(3) regulate prisoner exchanges with overseas neighbors
(4) reduce the power of the shogun and the emperor

47 Between the Meiji Restoration and World War II, Japan tried to solve the problem of its scarcity of natural resources by

(1) exporting agricultural products in exchange for new technology
(2) establishing a policy of imperialism
(3) building nuclear power plants
(4) cooperating with the Soviet Union to gain needed resources
48 Base your answer to the following question on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Graph: Balance of Trade, 1990](image)

**Source:** Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, 1991.

According to the graph, which nation has the largest trade imbalance?

(1) India  
(2) United States  
(3) Brazil  
(4) Japan

49 One factor that accounted for Chinese influence on traditional Japanese culture was the

(1) continuous warfare between the countries  
(2) geographic location of the countries  
(3) refusal of Western nations to trade with Japan  
(4) annexation of Japan into the Chinese Empire

50 What was one reason for the victory of the Communists over the Nationalists in China in 1949?

(1) The Nationalists received no foreign aid.  
(2) The Communists promised land reform to the peasants.  
(3) Mao Zedong was an imperialistic leader.  
(4) Japan gave military support to the Communists.

51 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below.

![Cartoon: The Space Reserved for Pol Pot](image)

The situation shown in this cartoon most directly resulted from which of the following?

(1) the massacre of Armenians by the Ottoman Empire during World War I  
(2) the mass killing of Jews by Adolf Hitler's Nazi regime during World War II  
(3) the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki  
(4) attempts by the Khmer Rouge to increase their control over the people of Cambodia
52 Korea has frequently served as a cultural bridge between
(1) Cambodia and Vietnam
(2) Russia and India
(3) Thailand and Indonesia
(4) China and Japan

53 Which situation resulted from the Russo-Japanese War of 1905?
(1) Japan lost its status as a world power.
(2) The Japanese Emperor encouraged reforms in Russia.
(3) Dissident groups challenged the power of the Russian Czar.
(4) Russia gained control of China and Japan.

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

... We have already said that there are only three ways left to Japan to escape from the pressure of surplus population. We are like a great crowd of people packed into a small and narrow room, and there are only three doors through which we might escape, namely, emigration, advance into world markets, and expansion of territory. The first door, emigration, has been barred to us by the anti-Japanese immigration policies of other countries. The second door, advance into world markets, is being pushed shut by tariff barriers and the abrogation [cancellation] of commercial treaties. What should Japan do when two of the three doors have been closed against her? It is quite natural that Japan should push upon the last remaining door ....
- Hashimoto Kingoro, 1939 Speech

The author of this excerpt is presenting an argument for Japan to follow a policy of
(1) self-restraint
(2) isolation
(3) urbanization
(4) economic imperialism

55 With which nation are Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge, and genocide associated?
(1) Korea
(2) Japan
(3) Myanmar (Burma)
(4) Cambodia (Kampuchea)

56 • Foreign rulers were overthrown.
• Admiral Zheng He established trade links.
• Civil service exams were reinstated.

These events in history occurred during the rule of the
(1) Mughal dynasty in India
(2) Abbasid dynasty in the Middle East
(3) Ming dynasty in China
(4) Tokugawa shogunate in Japan

57 A major goal of the European Economic Community is to
(1) promote one-product economies
(2) forgive the debts owed to them by developing countries
(3) repay loans made by the United States to Western European nations under the Marshall Plan
(4) make Western Europe economically competitive with Japan and the United States

58 The modernization of Japan during the Meiji Restoration resulted in
(1) a return to a feudal system of government
(2) the rise of Japan as an imperialistic nation
(3) an alliance between China, Korea, Russia, and Japan
(4) a strengthening of Japan's isolationist policies
59 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below.

The privilege of opening the first trial in history for crimes against the peace of the world imposes a grave responsibility. The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant, and so devastating, that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored, because it cannot survive their being repeated. That four great nations, flushed with victory and stung with injury stay [stop] the hand of vengeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to the judgment of the law is one of the most significant tributes that Power has ever paid to Reason...

– Chief Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson,

November 21, 1945, Nuremberg

The trial described in this passage was most directly a response to which of the following?

(1) the Holocaust
(2) dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
(3) genocide in Rwanda
(4) Armenian massacre

60 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.

61 Which conflict is most closely associated with events in Nanjing, Dunkirk, and Hiroshima?

(1) Russian Revolution
(2) Cultural Revolution
(3) World War II
(4) Korean War

63 Which of the following best represents an explanation of these headlines?

(1) Japan continued to pursue a policy of isolationism.
(2) The Cold War resulted in competition between communist and capitalist countries.
(3) Events in Asia went unnoticed by the rest of the world.
(4) Japanese imperialism was met with force and the use of new technology.

64 Singapore and Hong Kong have become major economic powers by taking advantage of their

(1) abundant mineral resources
(2) imported cheap labor from Japan
(3) profits from agricultural surpluses
(4) favorable location on international trade routes

65 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.
Japan Practice Questions

Base your answers to questions 66 and 67 on the Congolese poem below.

. . . you, African, suffered like a beast
Your ashes strewn to the wind that roams the desert,
Your tyrants built the lustrous, magic temples
To preserve your soul, preserve your suffering.
Barbaric right of fist and the white right to whip,
You had the right to die, you could also weep.

– Patrice Lumumba, "Dawn in the Heart of Africa"

66 Which of the following took place in response to the point of view expressed in this poem?
(1) Meiji Restoration
(2) calls for self-determination for African nations
(3) British victory in the Boer War
(4) Berlin Conference

67 Which of the following developments most closely resembles the situation described by Patrice Lumumba in this poem?
(1) division of Berlin after World War II
(2) Japanese modernization during the Meiji Restoration
(3) the rise of Benito Mussolini in Italy
(4) British rule in India

68 "...the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes. In order to accomplish the aim...land, sea, and air forces...will never be maintained."

Which event is directly responsible for the inclusion of this statement in Japan's current Constitution?
(1) Japan's defeat in World War II
(2) Japan's involvement in the Persian Gulf War
(3) United Nations sanctions against Japan
(4) Japan's emergence as an economic superpower

69 An example of economic interdependence is
(1) South Africans mining their gold and diamond resources
(2) the government of France issuing new currency
(3) Japan selling technological goods to buy Middle Eastern oil
(4) an Indian subsistence farmer waiting for the rains to water his crops

70 Which fact relating to early Japan was a result of the other three?
(1) Japan experienced earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
(2) The Japanese developed a nature-based belief called Shinto.
(3) Tsunamis and typhoons sometimes destroyed coastal Japanese villages.
(4) Mountains are found throughout the islands of Japan.

71 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

Base your answers to questions 72 and 73 on the information below.

. . . "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

72 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

73 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
74 Base your answer to the following question on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which leader best completes this graphic organizer?

(1) Kemal Atatürk  
(2) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)  
(3) Theodor Herzl  
(4) Emperor Meiji

75 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.

76 In the past decade, Japanese automobile manufacturers have sought to improve Japanese-American trade relations by

(1) drastically lowering the price of Japanese automobiles for American consumers  
(2) allowing an unlimited number of American automobiles to be sold in Japan  
(3) importing most spare parts from Mexico  
(4) building an increasing number of Japanese automobiles in the United States
...We have already said that there are only three ways left to Japan to escape from the pressure of surplus population. We are like a great crowd of people packed into a small and narrow room, and there are only three doors through which we might escape, namely, emigration, advance into world markets, and expansion of territory. The first door, emigration, has been barred to us by the anti-Japanese immigration policies of other countries. The second door, advance into world markets, is being pushed shut by tariff barriers and the abrogation [cancellation] of commercial treaties. What should Japan do when two of the three doors have been closed against her? It is quite natural that Japan should push upon the last remaining door....

- Hashimoto Kingoro, 1939 Speech

77 The point of view expressed by Hashimoto Kingoro in this quote contributed most directly to

(1) Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan  (2) the Meiji Restoration  (3) Japanese isolationism  (4) Japanese imperialism

78 The actions taken by Japan as a result of this quote most closely parallel developments in which of the following places?

(1) South Africa under Nelson Mandela  (2) India under Mohandas Gandhi  (3) Germany under Adolf Hitler  (4) China under Chiang Kai-shek

79 The point of view expressed by Hashimoto Kingoro in this quote most directly resulted from which of the following?

(1) Japan's need for additional resources  (2) diplomatic disagreements with Germany  (3) the continuation of Japanese feudalism  (4) Japanese pacifism

80 The economic success of Japan will most likely lead to

Japan's

(1) loss of influence in East Asia  (2) termination of many individual freedoms  (3) settlement of rural areas  (4) increased power in international relations

81 Which statement describes the economic history of Japan since World War II?

Japan's

(1) Japan has been limited in industrial development by the occupation of the United States.  (2) Japan has developed a strong economic base built on the export of manufactured goods.  (3) Japan has withdrawn from the world economic community and has practiced economic self-sufficiency.  (4) Japan has concentrated on rebuilding its defense industries.
82 Which situation was a result of Pax Mongolia?

(1) Trade increased between Europe and Asia.
(2) China became isolated from its neighbors.
(3) Warfare between Japan and Vietnam escalated.
(4) Europeans conquered the Aztecs and Incas.

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

• The fertile soil of river valleys allowed early civilizations to develop and flourish.
• In the 1500s and 1600s, control of the Strait of Malacca determined who traded in the Spice Islands.
• Because Japan is an island that is mostly mountainous, people live in densely populated areas along the coast.

Which conclusion is best supported by these statements?

(1) Major urban centers are found only along rivers.
(2) The geography of a nation or region influences its development.
(3) Without mountains and rivers, people cannot develop a culture.
(4) The spread of new ideas is discouraged by trade and conquest.

Base your answers to questions 84 and 85 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: It was a combination of the Protestant wind and the island nature of our nation that protected us. Surely, Philip must be upset at his defeat.

Speaker B: Our archipelago and divine winds have protected us once again. The Mongols may have taken China, but they cannot conquer us.

Speaker C: To support our growing population, we must find a suitable way to farm. With floating gardens on our lake, we should be able to grow enough to meet our demand.

Speaker D: We have connected highland and lowland areas by building networks of roads and bridges. We have also built terraces into our mountainsides to grow crops.

84 Which speaker is most likely from 16th-century England?

(1) A  (2) B  (3) C  (4) D

85 Which two speakers discuss how their society modified their environment?

(1) A and B  (2) B and C  (3) C and D  (4) D and A
Base your answers to questions 86 through 88 on the passage below.

... Trade along the Silk Road enriched China in many ways. The Chinese sent silk, herbal medicines, ceramics, and other local products westward by caravan, and received exotic things in return. From Persia (modern-day Iran) and the Middle East, they received new kinds of musical instruments, and musicians to play them, as well as gold and silver cups, bowls, and vases. From India they imported cotton cloth. From Byzantium (the eastern capital of the Roman Empire, today the city of Istanbul in Turkey) came glassware and jewelry. Chinese merchants also traded some of these imported goods eastward to Korea and Japan....

-Des Forges and Major, The Asian World: 600-1500

86 Which principle is described in this passage?
(1) political corruption  (2) isolationism  
(3) militarism  (4) cultural diffusion

87 Which empire conquered many of the lands described in this passage?
(1) Mongol  (2) Holy Roman  (3) Mughal  (4) Mali

88 Which development most closely parallels the trade of goods described in this passage?
(1) fall of the Roman Empire  (2) spread of the bubonic plague  
(3) Japanese isolationism  (4) creation of the Great Wall of China

89 Base your answer to the following question on the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (billion kw)</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (million tons)</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>128.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Oil (million tons)</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolled Steel (million tons)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The change in production levels in the Soviet Union shown in this table is most similar to a change in which of the following places?
(1) Japan during the Meiji Restoration  
(2) France during the French Revolution  
(3) Germany after World War II  
(4) China before the Opium Wars

90 "But this trial has shown that under the stress of a national crisis, ordinary men–even able and extraordinary men–can delude [fool] themselves into the commission of crimes and atrocities so vast and heinous [terrible] that they beggar [shock] the imagination."

–Judgment at Nuremberg

This quotation is referring to the
(1) dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima  
(2) actions taken against Jews and others in the Holocaust  
(3) Allied bombing of German cities during World War II  
(4) German invasion of Poland

91 In Japan, which change occurred during the Meiji Restoration?
(1) Industrialization increased.  
(2) Emphasis on education decreased. 
(3) The power of the shogun increased.  
(4) The armed forces were disbanded.

92 The Meiji Restoration in Japan was characterized by a movement toward
(1) feudalism  (2) modernization  
(3) isolationism  (4) socialism
93 "... We cannot and must not allow ourselves to have the message of Hiroshima and Nagasaki fade completely from our minds, and we cannot allow our vision or ideals to fade, either. For if we do, we have but one course left for us. And that flash of light will not only rob us of our vision, but it will rob us of our lives, our progeny [descendants], and our very existence."

– Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima

With which issue is Mayor Akiba most concerned?

(1) depletion of the ozone layer
(2) treatment of infectious diseases
(3) nuclear proliferation
(4) international terrorism

94 The leadership of Genghis Khan, the use of the stirrup, and excellent horsemanship skills all contributed directly to the

(1) collapse of Silk Road trade
(2) defeat of Tokugawa Japan
(3) beginning of European exploration
(4) rise of the Mongol Empire

95 Since World War II, which development has occurred in the Japanese economy?

(1) Japan has become self-sufficient since it now possesses adequate resources.
(2) Japan has achieved a favorable balance of trade.
(3) Japan has returned to a strong emphasis on agriculture.
(4) Japan has a shortage of skilled workers.

96 • Japan fights China. (1894)
• Japan defeats Russia. (1905)
• Japan annexes Korea. (1910)

These events reflect the growing power of Japan and its desire to

(1) spread Shinto
(2) acquire warm-water ports
(3) obtain natural resources
(4) suppress the Boxer Rebellion

97 In the late 20th century, the Green Revolution had the greatest impact on

(1) grain production in India
(2) political freedom in Russia
(3) economic reforms in Cuba
(4) traditional customs in Japan

98 Which statement best explains Japan's relationships with other nations since the 1860s?

(1) An abundance of natural resources has made Japan self-sufficient.
(2) Japan's island location has discouraged Japanese imperialism.
(3) Rejection of foreign technology has forced Japan into isolation.
(4) Japan has needed to acquire sufficient raw materials for its industries.

99 Which change is associated with Meiji Japan?

(1) expansion of feudal political and social values
(2) modernization of the economy and government
(3) adoption of isolationist policies
(4) abandoning plans for an overseas empire

100 Which situation was a major result of Commodore Matthew Perry's "opening" of Japan in 1854?

(1) Japan adopted a strict isolationist policy.
(2) The United States sought to annex Japan.
(3) Large numbers of Americans began to settle in Japan.
(4) Japanese leaders began to accept Western technology.

101 In an attempt to modernize Japan during the late 1800's, the leaders of the Meiji government decided to

(1) study Western institutions and technology
(2) maintain a policy of isolationism
(3) establish close relations with China
(4) end the political power of the Buddhists

102 One way in which South Korea, Saudi Arabia, and India are geographically similar is that each is located on

(1) an island
(2) an archipelago
(3) an isthmus
(4) a peninsula
103 One similarity between Otto von Bismarck and Adolf Hitler was that each

(1) formed an alliance with Japan during a world war
(2) used warfare as an instrument of national policy
(3) followed a policy of nonalignment in foreign affairs
(4) supported communist ideals

104 Base your answer to the following question on the passage by a Japanese citizen below.

"From as early as I can remember, the Emperor was an important presence even in our remote home. He was a descendant of the gods from thousands of years before, never to be looked at or listened to by mere mortals, a presence to be revered and protected and obeyed . . . Finally. . ., my family and neighbors gathered around the radio and listened in stunned silence to the voice that had never before been heard, saying he was only human after all. Everyone was crying. I was sad and confused."

The events described in this passage contributed most directly to which of the following?

(1) the Meiji Restoration
(2) calls for limits on nuclear energy in Japan
(3) failure of the League of Nations to prevent war
(4) adoption of a new constitution that restricts Japan's military

105 One way in which the Meiji Restoration in Japan and the Golden Age of India are similar is that in each region these events led to

(1) the persecution of minority peoples
(2) periods of rapid change
(3) the rise of feudalism as the dominant political system
(4) governments ruled by absolute monarchs

106 One way in which Emperor Meiji, Kemal Atatürk, and Shah Reza Pahlavi are similar is that each supported a policy of

(1) appeasement (2) detente
(3) universal suffrage (4) westernization

107 What is a major reason Japan did not send troops to fight in the Persian Gulf War in 1991?

(1) Japan feared retaliation by Iran.
(2) Japanese economic interests were not involved.
(3) Japan was militarily allied with Iraq.
(4) The Japanese Constitution forbids Japan from engaging in overseas military action.

108 Which action is linked to the spread of the Black Death to Europe during the 14th century?

(1) trade with Asia
(2) conquest of Japan
(3) trade across the Sahara
(4) exploration of the Western Hemisphere

109 During the Meiji Restoration, the Japanese began to modernize their country primarily to

(1) compete with Western powers
(2) isolate their people from foreign influences
(3) reemphasize traditional values
(4) introduce Eastern religions to Japan
110 Base your answer to the following question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### Japan’s Balance of Trade
(billions of dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>+18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>140.5</td>
<td>129.9</td>
<td>−10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>139.0</td>
<td>132.0</td>
<td>−7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>136.5</td>
<td>170.1</td>
<td>+33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>126.4</td>
<td>209.2</td>
<td>+82.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>187.4</td>
<td>264.9</td>
<td>+77.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>234.8</td>
<td>286.9</td>
<td>+52.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>236.7</td>
<td>314.5</td>
<td>+77.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>240.6</td>
<td>360.9</td>
<td>+120.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which statement best reflects the information provided by the chart?

(1) Since 1984, Japan has had a favorable balance of trade.
(2) Japan is the world's leading exporter.
(3) In 1986, Japan had a trade imbalance that led to a recession.
(4) In 1973, Japan imported more than it exported.

111 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.

112 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.

113 An immediate result of Commodore Matthew Perry's visit to Japan in 1853 was

(1) an alliance between Japan and Russia
(2) the development of trade between Japan and the West
(3) a war between Japan and the United States
(4) the continued isolation of Japan

114 Zheng He contributed to the prosperity of China under the Ming dynasty by

(1) defeating the Manchu invaders
(2) constructing the Great Wall along the northern frontier
(3) expanding trade with nations of Asia and Africa
(4) establishing colonies in Korea and Japan

115 Building factories and infrastructure
• Outlawing the wearing of veils by women and fezzes by men
• Modernizing education and government
• Replacing Arabic script with Latin alphabet

Under the rule of which leader did these changes occur?

(1) Emperor Meiji
(2) Kemal Atatürk
(3) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek)
(4) Benito Mussolini

116 One similarity between the rule of Peter the Great and the rule of Emperor Meiji is that their governments

(1) encouraged the people to convert to Christianity
(2) supported isolationist policies
(3) implemented democratic elections for legislative bodies
(4) began to modernize by adopting Western technology
Based on this map, what is a valid conclusion about the Black Death?

(1) Japan was the first place it occurred.
(2) The highest casualty rates occurred in Mogadishu and Foochow.
(3) People of North Africa, Europe, and Asia were affected by the disease.
(4) The outbreak spread primarily from the west to the east.
118 Base your answer to the following question on the notice below from an American newspaper.

**NOTICE!**
Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

**Imperial German Embassy,**
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1915.

Source: *New York Times*, May 1, 1915 (adapted)

Which later development ended the conflict described in this notice?

1. dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
2. Treaty of Nanking
3. fall of the Berlin Wall
4. Treaty of Versailles

119 Italy, Korea, Spain, and India are similar in that each is considered

1. an archipelago
2. a peninsula
3. a landlocked nation
4. an island nation
120 Base your answer to the following question on the maps below.

The changes shown on these maps most closely resemble changes in which of the following places?

1. South America during the time of Simon Bolivar
2. Europe during the time of Napoleon Bonaparte
3. the Soviet Union during the time of Joseph Stalin
4. Japan during and after the Meiji Restoration

121 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

122 Which action did Japanese leaders take directly following the visit of Commodore Perry in 1853?

1. They attacked the British navy.
2. They opened more ports to trade.
3. They increased the power of the shogun.
4. They allowed the importation of opium into Japan.

123 The military conflicts of World War II ended in August 1945 when

1. the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki prompted Japan's unconditional surrender
2. Allied armies captured Berlin and divided Germany
3. Germany and Japan negotiated a settlement for "peace without victory"
4. the International Military Tribunal for the Far East began hearing testimony in Tokyo
...Economic reforms included a unified modern currency based on the yen, banking, commercial and tax laws, stock exchanges, and a communication network. Establishment of a modern institutional framework conducive to an advanced capitalist economy took time but was completed by the 1890s. By this time, the government had largely relinquished direct control of the modernization process, primarily for budgetary reasons. Many of the former daimyo, whose pensions had been paid in a lump sum, benefited greatly through investments they made in emerging industries. Those who had been informally involved in foreign trade before the Meiji Restoration also flourished. Old bakufu-serving firms that clung to their traditional ways failed in the new business environment. 

**Source:** *Japan: A Country Study, Library of Congress*

124 Which set of factors directly advanced the modernization process described in this passage?

(1) isolationist policies, taxation policies, lump sum payments  
(2) capital investments, government influences, economic reforms  
(3) foreign trade, direct governmental control, old bakufu-serving firms  
(4) communication networks, customary practices, revoking pensions

125 According to this passage, what was this country trying to do?

(1) provide benefits to the daimyo  
(2) develop a safety net for traditional businesses  
(3) become an industrialized nation-state  
(4) relinquish control over foreign trade
Base your answer to the following question on the following Kenyan cartoon and your knowledge of social studies.

The economic situation in Kenya shown in this cartoon most closely parallels which of the following?

1. The Soviet Union during the Cold War
2. Great Britain during the time of British Imperialism
3. Japan during the Meiji Restoration
4. many Latin American countries during the 1980s

Base your answers to questions 127 through 129 on the passage below.

. . . Trade along the Silk Road enriched China in many ways. The Chinese sent silk, herbal medicines, ceramics, and other local products westward by caravan, and received exotic things in return. From Persia (modern-day Iran) and the Middle East, they received new kinds of musical instruments, and musicians to play them, as well as gold and silver cups, bowls, and vases. From India they imported cotton cloth. From Byzantium (the eastern capital of the Roman Empire, today the city of Istanbul in Turkey) came glassware and jewelry. Chinese merchants also traded some of these imported goods eastward to Korea and Japan ....

Source: Des Forges and Major, The Asian World: 600-1500

127 Which principle is described in this passage?

1. political corruption
2. isolationism
3. militarism
4. cultural diffusion

128 Which development most closely parallels the trade of goods described in this passage?

1. fall of the Roman Empire
2. spread of the bubonic plague
3. Japanese isolationism
4. creation of the Great Wall of China
129 Which empire conquered many of the lands described in this passage?
(1) Mongol  (2) Holy Roman  (3) Mughal  (4) Mali

130 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

131 One similarity between the leadership of the Meiji emperors of Japan, Peter the Great of Russia, and Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran was that they all supported policies that
(1) increased the power of the aristocracy
(2) introduced new religious beliefs
(3) kept their nations from industrial expansion
(4) westernized their nations

132 The main reason Japan followed a policy of imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was that Japan
(1) needed cheap raw materials to expand its industrial power
(2) wanted to free the rest of Asia from European colonial rule
(3) intended to increase its export of automobiles and trucks
(4) sought to spread Shinto throughout Asia

133 In Japan, the Meiji Restoration and the post-World War II "economic miracle" can be described as periods of
(1) political decentralization
(2) revolutionary democratization
(3) reactionary social change
(4) innovative industrial development

134 Modern Japan must trade to maintain its industry and living standard because Japan has
(1) a limited amount of investment capital
(2) little access to the sea
(3) a lack of communication systems
(4) few mineral resources

135 After World War II, the Chinese Communists were successful in their revolution mainly because the
(1) United States refused to support the Nationalists
(2) Communists had the support of the peasants
(3) Communists had more technologically advanced weapons
(4) Nationalists had been defeated by Japan

136 What was an impact of Korea’s geographic location on the history of East Asia?
(1) isolating Russia from Japan
(2) protecting China from Mongol invaders
(3) preventing Europeans from colonizing East Asia
(4) serving as a cultural bridge between China and Japan

137 The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was formed with the intent of
(1) stabilizing the supply of oil to Japan
(2) cutting off the supply of oil to the United States and its allies
(3) increasing the supply of oil available for use within Middle Eastern countries
(4) controlling the supply of oil to raise prices
Many of the political divisions shown on this map were directly related to the

(1) Meiji Restoration  (2) Opium Wars
(3) Berlin Conference  (4) Boer War

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

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

**Edict of 1635 Ordering the Closing of Japan**

- 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

142 In the spring of 1998, which two nations caused world concern with their underground testing of nuclear weapons?

(1) Japan and Egypt  
(2) Mexico and Chile  
(3) Germany and Cuba  
(4) India and Pakistan

143 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below.

The development that led to the situation in this cartoon most closely parallels which of the following?

(1) Joseph Stalin's collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet Union  
(2) mass migration out of Ireland after the failure of the potato crop  
(3) the Hungarian Revolution of 1956  
(4) the Meiji Restoration in Japan

*Source: Edmund Valtman, Hartford Times, March 9, 1961 (adapted)*
144 Which statement concerning the influence of geography on Japan is most accurate?

(1) Widespread mineral deposits led Japan to industrialize before England.
(2) The lack of natural barriers made it easy to conquer Japan.
(3) Large tracts of arable land made Japan a leading agricultural exporter.
(4) Japan's location allowed selective borrowing from China.

145 Since the end of World War II, military rearmament in Japan has been limited by

(1) specific restrictions in Japan's constitution
(2) Japan's refusal to sign a nuclear nonproliferation treaty
(3) the United Nations refusal to sell weapons to the Japanese
(4) a scarcity of technology and resources in Japan

146 Which statement about feudalism in Japan is an opinion rather than a fact?

(1) Samurai were expected to follow a code of conduct known as bushido.
(2) A rigid social hierarchy led to limited social mobility.
(3) The Tokugawa period was probably the most peaceful period.
(4) The shogun was the supreme military leader.

147 Base your answer to the following question on the woodblock print below and on your knowledge of social studies.

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

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

(1) crushed secessionist movements
(2) Meiji Restoration
(3) Russo-Japanese War
(4) post–World War II occupation

148 One way in which Emperor Meiji of Japan and Kemal Atatürk of Turkey are similar is that they both

(1) crushed secessionist movements
(2) worked to modernize their nations
(3) conquered eastern neighboring territories
(4) protested against economic sanctions
Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... During the five years beginning in 1914, industrial production grew five times; exports, more than three times. The deficit in international accounts, opened in the midnineteenth century, was replaced by a comfortable surplus. The industry that showed the most remarkable growth was shipbuilding; barely started in the latter part of the nineteenth century, in 1919 600,000 tons were built, putting Japan in third place after Great Britain and the United States. ...

— Masataka Kosaka (adapted)

The developments in Japanese history described in this passage are most closely associated with

(1) making reparation payments
(2) implementing modernization
(3) guaranteeing self-sufficiency
(4) enacting economic sanctions

An immediate result of the Cultural Revolution in China was that it

(1) helped to establish democracy in urban centers in China
(2) led to economic cooperation with Japan and South Korea
(3) disrupted China's economic and educational systems
(4) strengthened political ties with the United States
Base your answers to questions 151 and 152 on the treaty articles below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...ARTICLE VII
It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated [specified], however that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange ....

ARTICLE IX
It is agreed, that if, at any future day, the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof without any consultation or delay ....

- Treaty of Kanagawa, March 31, 1854

151 These treaty articles most clearly reflect the intent of the United States to

(1) destroy Japanese culture     (2) promote Japanese agriculture
(3) strengthen Japanese nationalism     (4) influence Japanese trade relations

152 Which event in Japanese history is a direct result of the Japanese government signing this treaty?

(1) fall of the Tokugawa shogunate     (2) involvement in the Russo-Japanese War
(3) annexation of Korea     (4) establishment of Manchukuo

153 One way in which Hiroshima and Chernobyl are similar is that people in both places were

(1) displaced by earthquakes
(2) harmed by nuclear radiation
(3) affected by massive oil spills
(4) devastated by biological warfare

154 Which event caused the policy of appeasement to be viewed as a failure?

(1) creation of the League of Nations (1919)
(2) forced famine in Ukraine (1932)
(3) invasion of Czechoslovakia (1939)
(4) atomic bombing of Hiroshima (1945)

155 One action taken by both V. I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin was

(1) attempting to bring democracy to Russia
(2) jailing or murdering potential opponents
(3) supporting the Russian Orthodox Church
(4) providing economic aid to Japan after World War I and World War II

156 "Under the weight of winter snow
The pine tree's branches bend
But do not break."
—Emperor Hirohito

In this poem, what message was the Japanese Emperor trying to communicate to his people at the end of 1945?

(1) As a victorious nation, Japan must treat those it conquered with kindness.
(2) As a result of its defeat, Japan must adopt Confucian ideals.
(3) Since Japan had been the strongest nation in Asia, the nation would try to defeat its enemies again.
(4) Although Japan had been defeated in war, the economy and the nation would recover.
157 Base your answer to the following question on the quote below.

"A wind has been blowing from the West; now it will begin to blow from the East."

—Mao Zedong, 1949

The main idea of this quote most directly influenced Mao Zedong to call for which of the following?

(1) Four Modernizations
(2) Great Leap Forward
(3) military response to the protests in Tiananmen Square
(4) Meiji Restoration

158 Base your answer to the following question on the pamphlet below.

..."You should take steps now to cease military resistance. Otherwise, we shall resolutely employ this bomb and all our other superior weapons to promptly and forcefully end the war."...

-- Allied pamphlet, 1945

Which action was taken immediately after distribution of this pamphlet?

(1) Japan surrendered to the Allies unconditionally.
(2) The United States and Soviet Union occupied and divided Germany.
(3) The Treaty of Versailles ended World War I.
(4) The United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

159 During the Communist Revolution in China, many farmers supported the Communists because the Communists promised

(1) land reform
(2) a peace treaty with Japan
(3) a federal republic
(4) aid from the industrial nations

160 In Japan, the Meiji Restoration resulted in the

(1) division of the nation between the European powers
(2) modernization of the nation's industry
(3) abolition of the position of emperor
(4) government being controlled by the samurai

161 In Japanese history what was the impact of the Meiji Restoration (1868-1912)?

(1) Japan adopted an isolationist policy.
(2) Contact with Western nations encouraged Japan to industrialize.
(3) Chinese influence on Japanese literature and the arts was limited.
(4) Japan adopted a feudal society.
162 Base your answer to the following question on the map below.

The types of imports to Japan shown on this map are most directly a result of which of the following?

(1) geographic factors in Japan and limited natural resources
(2) inferior Japanese technology
(3) Japan's policy of maintaining balanced trade
(4) elimination of trade barriers in Japan

163 Which factor contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance in Italian cities?

(1) occupation by foreign powers
(2) interaction with Latin America
(3) surplus of porcelain from Japan
(4) access to important trade routes

164 During World War II, which event occurred last?

(1) German invasion of Poland
(2) Russian defense of Stalingrad
(3) United States bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
(4) Japanese invasion of Manchuria

165 The main reason the Chinese Communists gained control of mainland China in 1949 was that

(1) they were supported by many warlords and upper class Chinese
(2) the United States had supported the Chinese Communist Party during World War II
(3) the dynamic leadership of Mao Zedong had the support of the peasant class
(4) they had superior financial resources and were supported by Japan
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. . . ."


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

167 In Eastern Europe after World War I, the greatest obstacle to national unity in many nation-states was the

(1) great ethnic diversity found in the region
(2) economic dependence of Eastern Europe on Japan
(3) acceptance of democratic traditions by most Eastern Europeans
(4) expansion of United States influence in the region

168 Building factories and infrastructure
• Outlawing the wearing of veils by women and fezzes by men
• Modernizing education and government
• Replacing Arabic script with Latin alphabet

Under the rule of which leader did these changes occur?

(1) Emperor Meiji
(2) Kemal Atatürk
(3) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)
(4) Benito Mussolini

169 Which headline is most closely associated with the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

(1) "Japan Signs Treaty of Kanagawa"
(2) "Nuclear Bombs Dropped on Japan"
(3) "Japan Invades Korea"
(4) "Japan Hosts Discussion on Greenhouse Gases"

170 One way in which the rule of Peter the Great in Russia and the rule of Emperor Meiji in Japan are similar is that both leaders

(1) emancipated serfs
(2) granted equality to women
(3) encouraged modernization
(4) ruled according to a constitution

171 The Sepoy Rebellion was to India as the Boxer Rebellion was to

(1) Russia
(2) China
(3) Japan
(4) Italy
172 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below.

"...The Opium War of 1839-42 was short and one-sided, due to the superiority of European weapons, which came as a complete surprise to the Chinese. In the first skirmish alone, in July 1839, two British warships defeated twenty-nine Chinese ships. On land, the Chinese and their medieval weapons were no match for British troops armed with state-of-the-art muskets. By the middle of 1842 British troops had seized Hong Kong, taken control of the key river deltas, and occupied Shanghai and several other cities. The Chinese were forced to sign a peace treaty that granted Hong Kong to the British, opened five ports for the free trade of all goods, and required the payment of reparations to the British in silver, including compensation for the opium that had been destroyed by Commissioner Lin ...."

- Tom Standage

The results of the events described in this passage would later be challenged by which of the following?

(1) Open Door Policy  (2) Sepoy Mutiny  (3) Meiji Restoration  (4) Boxer Rebellion

173 What was an important development during the Meiji Period in Japan?

(1) Christian missionaries were banned.
(2) Direct democracy was instituted.
(3) Japan adapted Western models of industrialization.
(4) Shoguns increased their power.

174 Which reform took place in Japan after World War II?

(1) Japan's industrial capability was greatly reduced.
(2) The emperor's position was abolished.
(3) Japan became a representative democracy.
(4) Labor unions were declared illegal.

175 Which two nations are archipelagoes?

(1) Japan and the Philippines
(2) Egypt and Israel
(3) Spain and France
(4) Cuba and Mexico

176 Which sequence shows the correct chronological order of these World War II events, from earliest to latest?

(1) A --> B --> C --> D
(2) B --> A --> D --> C
(3) C --> D --> B --> A
(4) D --> C --> A --> B

A. Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
B. Allies invade Europe on D-Day.
C. Germany invades Poland.
D. Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.

Which sequence shows the correct chronological order of these World War II events, from earliest to latest?
Base your answers to questions 177 and 178 on the Japanese poem below.

May our country
    Taking what is good
And rejecting what is bad
    Be not inferior to any other.

—Mutsuhito

177 The point of view expressed in this poem most clearly shows the influence of which of the following?

(1) Japanese feudalism
(2) Japanese nationalism
(3) Japanese isolationism
(4) the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

178 A historian could best use this poem to study which of the following?

(1) Meiji Restoration
(2) bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
(3) development of Japanese feudalism
(4) rise of the Tokugawa Shogunate

179 In the late 1800's, Japan changed from an isolated, traditional society into a modern, industrialized, powerful nation as a result of the

(1) conquest of Japan by Great Britain
(2) development of a shogunate in Japan
(3) reforms initiated by Emperor Meiji
(4) rejection of Shinto beliefs

180 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below.

"...Then I must remain loyal to Lord Akiyama, regardless of what he does --- even if he is disloyal to Lord Takeda?" I asked.

"Certainly!" There was no shade of doubt in Kansuke's reply. "Your lord is like your father, you must follow him wherever he leads, even into death, to the road to the west." ....

Source: Erik Christian Haugaard, The Samurai's Tale,

Houghton Mifflin

A historian could best use this passage to study social values during which of the following?

(1) European Middle Ages
(2) Meiji Restoration
(3) Tokugawa Shogunate
(4) Han Dynasty
181 Which is an accurate statement about Japan's natural resources?

(1) Japan has extensively used the seas for fishing.
(2) Large reserves of petroleum are located in the northern part of Japan.
(3) Japan has large fertile plains suitable for growing grain.
(4) Large coal and iron-ore deposits are located in the mountain regions.

182 Which statement about Japanese society today is most accurate?

(1) Japan continues a commitment to military rule.
(2) Within Japanese society, individual achievement has become more important than group effort.
(3) Little racial or ethnic diversity exists within Japanese society.
(4) The power of the Emperor is still based on the concept of divine right.

183 Base your answer to the following question on the Japanese illustration below.

This illustration most clearly shows the influence of which major change in Japanese society during the Meiji Restoration?

(1) westernization and modernization
(2) isolationism
(3) militarism
(4) feudalism

184 Base your answer to the following question on the wood block print below and on your knowledge of social studies.

During which period of Japanese history did the changes shown in this wood block print occur?

(1) Heian court
(2) Tokugawa shogunate
(3) Meiji Restoration
(4) United States occupation

Source: James L. Huffman, Modern Japan, A History in Documents, Oxford University Press

185 Korea greatly influenced the development of early Japan by

(1) acting as a bridge for ideas from China
(2) providing Japan with the technology for industrialization
(3) serving as a barrier against Chinese aggression
(4) protecting Japan from early European exploration

186 What was a direct result of the Opium War in 19th-century China?

(1) Japan gained control of Hong Kong.
(2) Kublai Khan rose to power in China.
(3) Chinese ports were opened for trade with European powers.
(4) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) fled to Taiwan.
187 Base your answer to the following question on the following economic data table and your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per Capita GDP</th>
<th>Life Expectancy</th>
<th>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>19,800</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which earlier development contributed most directly to Japan's GDP shown in this table?

(1) Meiji Restoration  
(2) Rise of the Tokugawa Shogunate  
(3) Closing of Japan in 1635  
(4) Development of the Code of Bushido

188 Which action did Japan take during the Meiji Restoration?

(1) established a social system to benefit the samurai  
(2) sent experts to learn from modern Western nations  
(3) allowed communist ideas to dominate its government  
(4) started an ambitious program to expel foreign manufacturers.

189 "Japan Presses Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Policy on Southeast Asia"  
"Tokyo Is Firebombed"  
"Atom Bomb Dropped on Nagasaki"

Which period of Japanese history is associated with these headlines?

(1) Tokugawa shogunate  
(2) Meiji Restoration  
(3) reign of Emperor Hirohito  
(4) Japan's economic miracle

190 Which statement is valid about modern Japan?

(1) Most Japanese continue to worship the Emperor as a god.  
(2) Japan is a nation that includes many ethnic minority groups.  
(3) As an urban, industrialized nation, Japan continues to preserve many elements of its traditional culture.  
(4) Japan's isolationist policies continue to limit its influence in world affairs.
Which of the following best represents a reason that the situation shown in this cartoon resulted in a global conflict?

(1) The invasion of Eastern Europe by the Soviet Union resulted in Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech.

(2) A system of alliances among European powers led to multiple declarations of war following the assassination of a political leader.

(3) Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor led to American involvement in the conflict.

(4) The use of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima led to a global arms race.
Base your answer to the following question on the charts below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### Japan's Trade, 1984

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japan's Exports *by Item</th>
<th>Japan's Imports *by Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machinery and Equipment</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal, Metal Products</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Products</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Goods</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Items shown as percent of dollar value of total imports or exports

### Japan's Trade with Major Trading Partners, 1984

(\$ in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exports ($170,126)</th>
<th>Imports ($136,450)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Communities (EC)</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Southeast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Nations (ASEAN)</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Nations</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which is a valid conclusion based on the charts?

(1) Japan is the world's leading producer of luxury goods.
(2) Most of Japan's imports come from Communist nations.
(3) Japan's industrial productivity is less than that of the United States.
(4) Japan depends on other nations for natural resources.

In recent years, which factor has been a major reason for the economic tensions between the United States and Japan?

(1) Japan's trade deficit with the United States was very high.
(2) The United States refused to place quotas on Japanese goods.
(3) The United States imported more from Japan than it exported to Japan.
(4) Japan lowered tariffs on goods imported from the United States.

A major factor contributing to Japan's economic growth since the 1950s has been

(1) government support for Japan's large corporations
(2) the discovery of large deposits of oil
(3) government ownership of Japan's heavy industry
(4) the establishment of export duties

A major goal of the Meiji government in Japan was to

(1) isolate Japan from other nations
(2) achieve political union with China
(3) establish Japan as an industrial power
(4) encourage colonization of Asia by Western nations
196 Geographic diversity in the Middle East has contributed to
(1) unequal standards of living
(2) a common economic system
(3) similar political systems
(4) military alliances with Japan

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

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

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

198 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

199 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.
Based on the information provided by this map, what is a valid conclusion about Japanese trade?

(1) Japan had a favorable balance of trade.
(2) Japan imported more goods than it exported.
(3) Japan exported more fossil fuels than any other nation.
(4) Japan traded more goods with Europe than with any other region.
201 Base your answer to the following question on the following 1998 cartoon about Northern Ireland and your knowledge of social studies.

The situation depicted in this cartoon most closely resembles a result of which earlier development?

(1) Renaissance
(2) Protestant Reformation
(3) unification of Germany
(4) Meiji Restoration

202 In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Japan rapidly industrialized. During which period did this change take place?

(1) Heian Court
(2) Song dynasty
(3) Yuan dynasty
(4) Meiji Restoration
203 Base your answer to the following question on the bar graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Japanese Territorial Expansion 1895 – 1910](image)

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

204 Where does the archaeological evidence gathered by Louis and Mary Leakey suggest the earliest humans developed?

1. Great Rift Valley
2. Amazon rain forest
3. Himalaya Mountains
4. Philippine archipelago
Japan Practice Questions

205 Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The situation described in this passage was the direct result of which World War II event?

(1) blitz of London
(2) attack on Pearl Harbor
(3) D-Day invasion of Normandy
(4) bombing of Hiroshima

"... Seventy thousand people were killed instantly, and many more would die — 60,000 by November and another 70,000 by 1950. Most of them would be victims of a new method of killing — radiation..."

- Ronald Takai

207 The emergence of Japan as a world economic power has been based mostly on Japan's

(1) development of nuclear power
(2) abundance of fossil fuels
(3) strong tradition of military rule
(4) business enterprise and organization

208 Which factor most influenced Japan's expansion efforts in the 1930s and 1940s?

(1) competition with Russia for territory
(2) limited amount of industrial resources on Japan's home islands
(3) revenge for the bombings of Tokyo
(4) a desire to reclaim territory that historically had been Japanese
209 By closing Japanese harbors to most foreigners in the 1600s, the Tokugawa shogunate attempted to
(1) protect Japan from European influence
(2) increase Japanese agricultural production
(3) eliminate Japan’s influence on Southeast Asia
(4) destroy traditional Japanese culture

210 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

211 Meiji reformers of Japan and Peter the Great of Russia were similar in that both emphasized
(1) socialism (2) isolationism
(3) westernization (4) democratization

212 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below.

The action in this cartoon most directly led to which of the following?
(1) a failed German invasion of the Soviet Union
(2) German defeat of Mussolini’s Italian army
(3) D-Day invasion by Allied forces
(4) dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Source: Leslie Illingworth, June 23, 1941, The National Library of Wales (adapted)
Base your answer to the following question on the art work below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Source:** Bridging World History, Annenberg Learner

With which historical setting is this art work most closely associated?

(1) Japan—Tokugawa shogunate  
(2) Middle East—Abbasid dynasty  
(3) Western Europe—Middle Ages  
(4) India—Mughal Empire
214 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and your knowledge of social studies.

The power of God can be felt in a moment from one end of the world to the other: the royal power acts simultaneously throughout the kingdom. It holds the whole kingdom in position just as God holds the whole world.

If God were to withdraw his hand, the entire world would return to nothing: if authority ceases in the kingdom, all lapses into confusion.

--Bishop Jacques-Benigne Bossuet

Which later development questioned the main idea of this passage?

(1) the Enlightenment
(2) Meiji Restoration
(3) crowning of James I of England
(4) rule of Peter the Great of Russia

215 The location of seaports and the abundance of natural resources such as hardwoods, rubber, and spices were factors that led to

(1) the use of trans-Saharan trade routes by early African empires
(2) the invasion of Korea and Manchuria by Japan
(3) European imperialism in Southeast Asia
(4) Russian expansion into Siberia

216 "Harmony should be valued and quarrels should be avoided. Everyone has his biases, and few men are far sighted. Therefore some disobey their lords and fathers and keep up feuds with neighbors. But when the superiors are in harmony with each other and inferiors are friendly, then the affairs are discussed quietly and the right view of matters prevails."

--Prince Shotoku of Japan (A.D. 604)

Prince Shotoku's statement indicates the influence of the ideas of

(1) Confucius
(2) Muhammad
(3) Genghis Khan
(4) Emperor Hirohito
Laws Governing Military Households (1615), Excerpts

. . .[4] Great lords (daimyo), the lesser lords, and officials should immediately expel from their domains any among their retainers [vassals] or henchmen who have been charged with treason or murder. . . .

[6] Whenever it is intended to make repairs on a castle of one of the feudal domains, the [shogunate] authorities should be notified. The construction of any new castles is to be halted and stringently [strictly] prohibited.

"Big castles are a danger to the state." Walls and moats are the cause of great disorders.

[7] Immediate report should be made of innovations which are being planned or of factional conspiracies [schemes by dissenting groups] being formed in neighboring domains. . . .

Source: Compiled by Ryusaku Tsunoda, et al., Sources of the Japanese Tradition, Columbia University Press (adapted)

Based on this document, what is one way these laws limited the actions of the warrior class?

Headlines

"Europeans Sign Treaty of Versailles"
"United States Drops Atomic Bomb over Hiroshima"
"China Enacts One-Child Policy"
"Shah Pahlevi Flees Iran"
"Shining Path Movement Gains Strength in Peru"
"Rwanda Torn by Ethnic Strife"
"Neo-Nazi Attack Turkish Workers in Germany"

Select three headlines from the list and for each one selected:

• Explain one cause of the event mentioned in the headline
• Describe one effect this event had on the nation/region in which it occurred [Do not discuss the effects these events had on the United States.]
THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Change-Political Leaders

Political leaders have come to power under a variety of circumstances. Once in power, these leaders implemented policies and practices that have affected people, societies, and regions in different ways.

Task:
Select two political leaders and for each
• Describe the historical circumstances that brought this political leader to power
• Explain one policy or practice that was put into effect under this leader
• Discuss how this policy or practice affected a specific group of people or society or region

You may use any political leader from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you may wish to consider include Shi Huangdi in China, William and Mary in England, Napoleon Bonaparte in France, Emperor Meiji in Japan, Vladimir Lenin in Russia, Jawaharlal Nehru in India, Fidel Castro in Cuba, Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran, and Nelson Mandela in South Africa.

You are not limited to these suggestions.

Do not use political leaders from the United States in your answer.

Guidelines:
In your essay, be sure to
• Develop all aspects of the task
• Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
• Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme
... The idea of human rights emerged stronger after World War II. The extermination by Nazi Germany of over six million Jews, Sinti and Romani (gypsies), homosexuals, and persons with disabilities horrified the world. Trials were held in Nuremberg and Tokyo after World War II, and officials from the defeated countries were punished for committing war crimes, "crimes against peace," and "crimes against humanity."

Governments then committed themselves to establishing the United Nations, with the primary goal of bolstering international peace and preventing conflict. People wanted to ensure that never again would anyone be unjustly denied life, freedom, food, shelter, and nationality. The essence of these emerging human rights principles was captured in President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's 1941 State of the Union Address when he spoke of a world founded on four essential freedoms: freedom of speech and religion and freedom from want and fear. The calls came from across the globe for human rights standards to protect citizens from abuses by their governments, standards against which nations could be held accountable for the treatment of those living within their borders. These voices played a critical role in the San Francisco meeting that drafted the United Nations Charter in 1945.


Based on this excerpt from "A Short History of Human Rights," state one human rights injustice that led to the establishment of the United Nations.

Newspaper headlines often provide a means to understanding important historical events or situations. If newspapers had existed throughout history, the following headlines might have appeared when these events occurred.

**Headlines**

- Ottomans Conquer Constantinople
- Pizarro Destroys Inca Capital
- Catherine the Great Encourages Westernization
- Manchester Textile Factory Hires Many Women
- Committee of Public Safety Executes Robespierre
- Emperor Meiji Given Authority To Rule
- New Constitution Ends Caste System

Choose three headlines from the list and for each one chosen:

- Identify the nation or region that is referred to in the headline
- Explain one cause of the event or situation associated with this headline
- Discuss one effect of that event or situation on the identified nation or region
222 According to this graph, what economic change occurred during the Meiji rule?

223 Tokugawa Laws of Japan in 1634

- Japanese ships shall not be sent abroad.
- No Japanese shall be sent abroad. Anyone breaking this law shall suffer the penalty of death.
- All Japanese living abroad shall be put to death when they return home.
- The arrival of foreign ships must be reported to Edo [Tokyo] and a watch kept over them.
- The samurai shall not buy goods on board foreign ships.

What was the Tokugawa policy toward foreign trade?
From the Japanese perspective, the western economic offensive against Japan began in 1939 when the United States moved to end its treaty with Japan. By mid-1940, the United States placed economic sanctions on Japan in reaction to Japan's actions.

. . . If the economic offensive continued, Japan would soon run out of raw materials, especially oil, and be unable to sustain the war in China. A choice had to be made: stop the fighting in China or expand it to the United States, England, and Holland to get oil. The former entailed [required] withdrawal from China, an impossible course of action at that late date. Attacking the other countries was only a means to an end: to obtain oil for victory in China. Director of the Planning Board Suzuki Teiichi, a member of the cabinet that decided for war, has said that "although some people have charged that Japan went to war despite a lack of resources," the decision was actually made for the opposite reason: Japan went to war because its resources were insufficient. Okazaki Ayakoto was in a position to know military attitudes at the time. As chief, second section, Ordinance Bureau, Navy Ministry, Okazaki was responsible for resources mobilization. He later wrote: "The problem was oil. If our reserves were dribbled away, Japan would grow weaker and weaker like a TB [tuberculosis] patient gasping along till he dropped dead on the road. A grim and humiliating end. However, if we could strike boldly and get the oil in the south .... " According to Okazaki, this kind of "[desperate] attitude was the basis for going to war." . . .

Source: Saburo Ienaga, The Pacific War, 1931-1945, Pantheon Books, 1978 (adapted)

According to Saburo Ienaga, what was one problem Japan faced if it continued fighting in China?

. . .The [Meiji] Restoration found Japan [1868–1912] practically an agricultural country, purely and simply. There were few, if any, industries of importance. The agriculturists [farmers] produced sufficient food to supply the nation, and Japan was in every sense self-supporting. Even the taxes were paid in rice, and farmers were ranked far higher than merchants. History showed the Japanese, however, that it is very difficult to maintain a high standard of national greatness when the revenue of the land and the prosperity of the people depends absolutely upon the fall of rain or the hours of sunshine.

Besides the necessity, there was an additional reason to be found in the knowledge that industrial growth would add enormously to the power of the nation, not only in the Far East, but among European countries. It was recognized that industrial and commercial development was a much surer guarantee of greatness than military power, and that the conquest of markets was more efficacious [effective] than the destruction of armies and navies. In this proficiency Japan desired to be the England of the East. . . .

Source: Alfred Stead, Great Japan: A Study of National Efficiency, John Lane Company

a. Identify one feature of Japanese economic life before the Meiji Restoration.

b. Identify one way in which the Meiji Restoration changed economic life in Japan.
... The high period of Chinese influence in Japan was also marked by the acceptance of Buddhism both as a dominant religion and as a powerful establishment. The adoption of a new universal religion must be considered a major turning point in the evolution of any people's cultural history, and the arrival of Buddhism to Japan, like the spread of Christianity to the British Isles, was such a turning point. Some historians, in fact, have written of the early history of Japan as being divided into two distinct parts: Japan before and after the introduction of Buddhism. The impact of Buddhism on Japan was certainly more profound and lasting than it was on China itself, and Japan still stands as one of the major strongholds of the Buddhist religion in the world today. ... Buddhism in Japan came to play three major roles. First as a religion it brought to Japan a new system of beliefs and pious attitudes. Secondly as a religious establishment which spread to Japan from the continent it was a major carrier of Chinese civilization to Japan. Thirdly, having established itself as a religious organization with social influence and economic power on Japanese soil, it became a major force in the nation's political affairs...

Source: John Whitney Hall, Japan: From Prehistory to Modern Times, Delacorte Press

According to John Whitney Hall, what were two roles Buddhism played in Japan?

... Destitution [great poverty] reigned in Japan at the end of World War II The major cities were fields of rubble. Nearly 10 percent of the population had been killed or injured in the war, and some 9 million people were homeless. Food and resources were nearly gone, with steel production at one-tenth of what it had been a year earlier and food sharply rationed by the government. Almost everyone was buying even basics on the black market, and Yamaguchi Yoshitada, a conscience-bound judge who ate only what the regulations allowed, died of starvation. Inflation had begun soaring too; in the first year after hostilities ceased, prices rose 539 percent! Survival seemed questionable, recovery perhaps impossible. However, only a generation later, in 1969, Japan had become the world's third-largest economy, worthy of the label "superstate" by Western economists. It was as if the Meiji era had occurred once again: a desperate state had overcome all predictions of doom, utilizing native astuteness [ability] and Western assistance to become an economic giant with a global shadow ....

Source: James L. Huffman, Modern Japan: A History in Documents, Oxford University Press, 2004 (adapted)

According to James L. Huffman, what is one negative effect World War II had on Japan?
228 Major events or movements in history are sometimes described in terms of cause-and-effect relationships.

*Events/Movements*

Fall of Rome
Arab Conquest of the Middle East
Renaissance in Europe
Industrial Revolution in Europe
Meiji Restoration in Japan
Opium War Uprising in Kenya
Cuban Revolution

Choose *three* of the events or movements listed above. For *each* one chosen:

• Describe the major causes of the event or movement
• Discuss the impact of the event or movement on a specific nation or region
THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Political Change

Often, governments implement policies in an attempt to change society.

Task:
Choose one example from global history where a government attempted to change society and
• Describe the change the government wanted to bring about
• Explain why the government wanted to make this change
• Describe one specific policy the government used to try to bring about this change
• Discuss the extent to which this change was achieved

You may use any example of governmental change from your study of global history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include efforts to strengthen the Empire of Mali under Mansa Musa, Reformation in England under Henry VIII, westernization of Russia under Peter the Great, Reign of Terror during the French Revolution under Robespierre, Meiji Restoration in Japan under the Emperor Meiji, modernization of Turkey under Atatürk, five-year plans in the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin, fascism in Italy under Benito Mussolini, and oil policies in Venezuela under Hugo Chávez.

Although you are not limited to these suggestions, you may not use communism under Mao Zedong or Deng Xiaoping as your example of governmental change.

Do not use an example of governmental change in the United States as your answer.

Guidelines:
In your essay, be sure to
• Develop all aspects of the task
• Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
• Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme
230 Historical events are often analyzed in terms of their political, economic, and social effects.

*Events*

Muhammad flees from Mecca to Medina  
Magna Carta signed  
Martin Luther posts his Ninety-Five Theses  
Aztec Empire defeated by Hernando Cortes  
Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima  
State of Israel created  
Communist forces defeat Nationalists in China

Select three events listed and for each one selected:

- Describe the event
- Discuss a significant political, economic, or social change that resulted from the event

231 . . . In both cities the blast totally destroyed everything within a radius of 1 mile from the center of explosion, except for certain reinforced concrete frames as noted above. The atomic explosion almost completely destroyed Hiroshima's identity as a city. Over a fourth of the population was killed in one stroke and an additional fourth seriously injured, so that even if there had been no damage to structures and installations the normal city life would still have been completely shattered. Nearly everything was heavily damaged up to a radius of 3 miles from the blast, and beyond this distance damage, although comparatively light, extended for several more miles. Glass was broken up to 12 miles. In Nagasaki, a smaller area of the city was actually destroyed than in Hiroshima, because the hills which enclosed the target area restricted the spread of the great blast; but careful examination of the effects of the explosion gave evidence of even greater blast effects than in Hiroshima. Total destruction spread over an area of about 3 square miles. Over a third of the 50,000 buildings in the target area of Nagasaki were destroyed or seriously damaged. The complete destruction of the huge steel works and the torpedo plant was especially impressive. The steel frames of all buildings within a mile of the explosion were pushed away, as by a giant hand, from the point of detonation. The badly burned area extended for 3 miles in length. The hillsides up to a radius of 8,000 feet were scorched, giving them an autumnal appearance. . . .  
*Source: "The Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki," Manhattan Engineer District, United States Army, June 29, 1946*

Based on this document, state two effects of the atomic bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
232 Geographic features in different areas of the world have had both similar and different effects on the people living in or near them.

Pairs of Geographic Features

British Isles - Japanese archipelago
Andes Mountains - Himalaya Mountains
Nile River - Huang He (Yellow River)
Argentine pampas - Ukrainian steppes
Brazilian rain forest - Russian taiga
Sahara Desert - Siberian tundra

Choose three pairs of geographic features from the list and for each pair chosen, compare two ways in which the features have had similar or different effects on the people living in or near them.

233 Some events in world history have had an important impact on regions and historical eras.

Events

Crusaders encounter Islamic culture.
William and Mary agree to a Bill of Rights in England.
Atomic bombs are dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
OPEC nations curb oil exports.
Solidarity union gains power in Poland.
Bishop Desmond Tutu wins the Nobel Peace Prize.
East and West Germany are reunified in 1990.

Choose three of the events listed above. For each one chosen, describe the event or movement and discuss its impact on a specific region or historical era.

234 The geographical features of Japan have much in common with those of ancient Hellas [Greece]. In both there is the same combination of mountain, valley, and plain, [and] a deeply indented coastline, with its bays, peninsulas, and islands off the coast. Few places inland are far removed from the mountains, and none are really distant from the sea. . . .
The land was on all sides well protected, and yet also open to the sea; and in each case, too, there was free access for commerce and civilization from early times. . . .
The deeply indented coastline of Japan provides a number of excellent harbours on the Pacific coast, and its shores abound in fish of all kinds, the rich supplies of which have for centuries constituted one of the chief articles of food of the people. The fishing industries have helped to provide Japan with a recruiting-ground for one of the strongest and most formidable navies of modern times. . . .


Based on this document, identify two ways geography affected the development of Japan.
Social, economic, and political changes have often been brought about by specific events and movements in a given place.

**Events/Movements—Nations/Regions**

- Neolithic Revolution—Middle East
- Rise of ancient kingdoms—West Africa
- Renaissance—Europe
- Meiji Restoration—Japan
- Independence movements—Latin America
- Opium War—China
- Green Revolution—India
- Development of glasnost—Soviet Union

Select *three* of the events and/or movements listed and for *each* one selected:

- Discuss *one* major social, economic, or political cause of the event or movement
- Explain *one* major social, economic, or political effect of the event or movement