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A short history of Japan



Stevens & Shea Publishers

SS 407

Introduction

This unit is designed to acquaint students with the history of Japan, and emphasizes vocabulary as well as historical content.

The unit is made up of 15 pages of text. Each page of text has a vocabulary list and comprehension questions.

Every two pages of text has a puzzle page which includes a crossword and word search puzzles.



Contents

History text (Pages 5-19)

Fifteen pages of reproducible text

Crosswords and word search puzzles (Pages 20-28)

Answers to the puzzle pages.

Vocabulary Tests (Pages 29-31)

Five matching tests.

Multiple Choice Test (Pages 32-33)

Thirty multiple-choice questions.

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Vocabulary Test Answers

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4. A	9. B	14. C	19. C	24. A	29. C
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Vocabulary

Page 1

clan: (n.) a group of related families.

Shinto: (n.) Japan's native religion which worships nature.
Confucianism: (n.) the ideas of the Chinese philosopher Confucius.

Ainu: (n.) the original inhabitants of Japan.

Page 2

typhoon: (n.) a hurricane.

samurai: (n.) a Japanese warrior.

daimyo: (n.) a Japanese lord or member of the aristocracy.

shogun: (n.) the military leader of Japan.

shogunate: (n.) the office of the shogun.

Page 3

musket: (n.) a gun.

enforce: (v.) to uphold; to put into effect

hostage: (n.) a person held against his will.

survey: (n.) a systematic study.

prosper: (v.) to live well.

exclude: (v.) to keep out.

Page 4

isolate: (v.) to keep away from others.

humane: (adj.) decent.

resentment: (n.) dislike.

retaliate: (v.) to get even.

military: (n.) having to do with the army.

Page 5

heir: (n.) one who inherits.

illustrious: (adj.) famous.

peasants: (n.) farmers.

incorporate: (v.) to include.

bushido: (n.) the beliefs of the samurai.

Page 6

surname: (n.) family name.

financial: (adj.) having to do with money.

zaibatsu: (n.) Japanese name for large businesses.

cabinet: (n.) a group of leaders.

prime minister: (n.) the leader of a country.

Page 7

foreign: (adj.) from another country.

imperial: (adj.) ruling territories outside the country.

extend: (v.) to spread out.

lease: (n.) a rental agreement.

neutral: (adv.) not taking sides.

Page 8

superpatriot: (n.) someone who is extremely nationalistic.

warlord: (n.) a general who rules an area of a country.

assassinate: (v.) to kill a famous person.

patriotic: (adj.) inspired by love of one's country

Page 9

civilian: (n.) someone not in the military.

communism: (n.) a belief in total control by the government.

guerrilla: (n.) a soldier who does not wear a uniform and attacks behind enemy lines.

campaign: (n.) an organized struggle.

pact: (n.) an agreement.

Page 10

bauxite: (n.) aluminum ore.

diplomacy: (n.) achieving goals through peaceful means.

alliance: (n.) a treaty with another country.

Page 11

ambassador: (n.) a representative to another country.

negotiate: (v.) to achieve your goals by give-and-take.

assign: (v.) to appoint; to set aside for

decode: (v.) to figure out a code.

embassy: (n.) the office of a country in another country.

Page 12

sphere: (n.) an area of influence; something round.

leapfrog: (v.) to jump over.

encircle: (v.) to surround.

kamikaze: (n.) a suicide attack.

unconditional: (adj.) without limits.

surrender: (n., v.) to give up.

Page 13

bureaucracy: (n.) government workers.

disband: (v.) to break up.

sharecropper: (n.) a farmer who rents land.

tenant: (n.) a renter.

textile: (n.) cloth.

stock: (n.) a share of ownership in a corporation.

Page 14

phenomenal: (adj.) fantastic.

accustom: (v.) to get used to.

rice paddy: (n.) a flooded field where rice is grown.

gross national product: (n.) total value of goods and services produced in a country.

Page 15

vigorous: (adj.) lively, strong

inefficient: (adj.) not productive.

keen: (adj.) sharp.

deficit: (n.) money owed.

free trade: (n.) international trade without restrictions.

Early History

Japan, compared to other Asian countries, has a short history. Its original inhabitants were the *Ainu*. There are still some Ainu people living in the northern part of Japan. The people we call Japanese today began to settle in the four large islands of Japan about 1,000 B.C. They probably came from Korea and China.

These people settled on the islands of Kyushu and Shikoku. The first written record of the Japanese appears in 57 A.D. when a representative from Japan visited China.

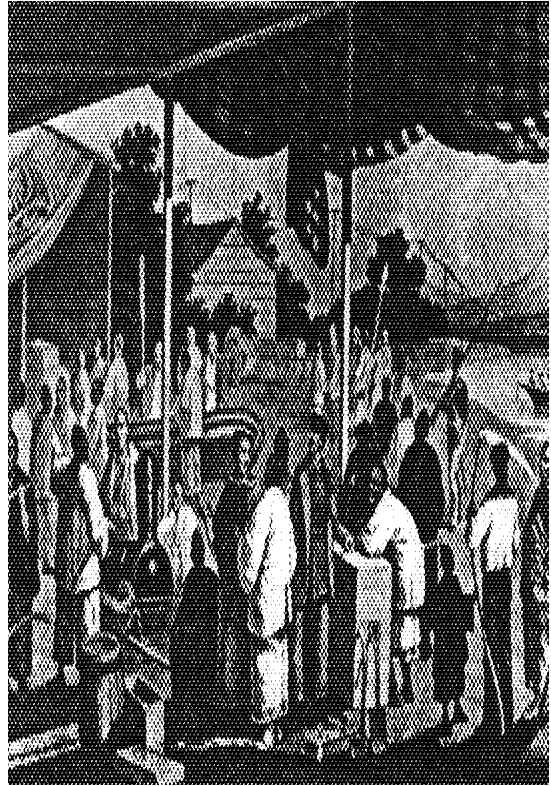
The early Japanese were organized around *clans*. The leaders of the clans became the large property owners. Their religion was worship of many gods or spirits. The spirits were the forces of nature, natural features and famous heroes of the past. This was called **Shinto**.

Around 350 A.D. the Japanese moved to the main island of Honshu and defeated the Ainu. They settled in the rich rice growing areas around Osaka, Nara and Kyoto. This became the center of Japanese power and was called the Yamato kingdom.

About 400 A.D. Chinese books and learning began to appear in Japan. Japan had no written language and adopted the Chinese written language. Along with the Chinese language came the Chinese philosophy of *Confucianism*. Confucius taught mutual respect among the members of society and between the rulers and the ruled.

About 550 A.D. Buddhism became an influence in Japan. Japan now had three strong religious influences; Shinto, Confucianism and Buddhism. It did not have a strong central government like China.

Fujiwara Kamatari was the first to set



A Japanese samurai warrior.

up a system in which the government would be in the hands of the emperor. However, the clan leaders, or aristocrats, still kept a great deal of the power.

Vocabulary

clan: (n.) a group of related families.

Shinto: (n.) Japan's native religion which worships nature.

Confucianism: (n.) the ideas of the Chinese philosopher Confucius.

Ainu: (n.) the original inhabitants of Japan.

Comprehension Questions

1. What influence did China have upon Japan?
2. What people lived in Japan in the early days?

The Shogunate

Since the beginning of its history, the emperor of Japan has come from only one family. The Japanese believed that the first emperor was the descendant of the Sun God. Because of the power of the clans, the emperor often had very little power. The Fujiwara clan was the first clan to control the emperor. The Fujiwaras established the custom that the emperor could marry only a Fujiwara. The power of the Fujiwaras over the emperor lasted for 400 years. It was during this time that Japan established a capital city at Nara. A short time later it was moved to Kyoto.

Military power remained in the hands of the clans. When the Japanese finally conquered the Ainu on the island of Honshu in the 10th Century they had to keep armies to protect their castles from the Ainu. Out of this developed the professional soldier or **samurai**.

In 1180 the Gempei war began between the Taira and Minamoto clans to see who was going to control the emperor. The Minamotos won under the leadership of Yoritomo. The emperor was persuaded to give Yoritomo the title of **shogun**, or supreme military leader. Yoritomo became the real ruler of Japan and was the first to rule over all of Kyushu, Shikoku and Honshu.

While the emperor remained in Kyoto, Yoritomo moved the real government of Japan to a city near present-day Tokyo. It was here that Yoritomo established Japanese feudalism in which most of the power was held by the clan leaders who owned most of the land in Japan. The clan leaders were called **daimyo**. Yoritomo kept the various clans from fighting and maintained order.

The Minamoto **shogunate** lasted until



Hideyoshi.

1336. It was during this period that the Mongols attempted to invade Japan. A *typhoon* destroyed the invasion fleet of the Mongols. This was the only attempt to invade Japan.

The power of the Minamotos ended in 1336 and a new clan took the powers of the shogun. The Ashikaga shogunate lasted until 1568. The Ashikagas were never powerful enough to control the local clan leaders and there was much fighting during this period.

Vocabulary

typhoon: (n.) a hurricane.

samurai: (n.) a Japanese warrior.

daimyo: (n.) a Japanese lord or member of the aristocracy.

shogun: (n.) the military leader of Japan.

shogunate: (n.) the office of the shogun.

Comprehension Questions

1. What was the role of the shogun?
2. Describe how Japan was ruled.

The Tokugawa Shogunate

In 1542 Japan was visited for the first time by a new group of foreigners. The Portuguese landed and wanted to trade with the Japanese. The one thing the Portuguese had that the Japanese wanted was the *musket*.

A young samurai, Oda Nobunaga, understood the power of western firearms. Assuming leadership of his clan at the age of 17, he became the most powerful person in Japan by the age of 34. Nobunaga was never a shogun but the emperor relied upon him to *enforce* imperial decrees.

When Nobunaga was assassinated, Hideyoshi, one of his lieutenants, took power. To keep the local lords or daimyo under his control Hideyoshi insisted the daimyo send him hostages, their wives, heirs and important men from their provinces. He treated them as guests but in reality they were *hostages*.

Hideyoshi also set up a new tax system. He ordered a *survey* of all the rice lands in Japan so that he knew how much rice was produced. The peasants who grew the rice were taxed. The daimyo could keep a large part of this tax for himself. The daimyo spent their riches on building castles.

To prevent peasants from revolting he collected all the swords in Japan. From then on only samurai could carry swords.

Hideyoshi decided to invade Korea so that he could keep the thousands of samurai busy and to reward the daimyo with new lands. The invasion was defeated and Hideyoshi died.

Tokugawa Ieyasu took power in 1600 and became shogun in 1603. He continued Hideyoshi's policies of controlling the daimyo. He also moved his headquarters to a



Tokugawa Ieyasu.

small village called Edo. Edo grew in size.

Japan *prospered* under the rule of the Tokugawas. The Tokugawa shoguns feared foreign influences and trade with foreigners was limited to one small island. Missionaries were not allowed to visit and Japanese were prohibited from travelling to other countries. This was called the Policy of *Exclusion*. The Tokugawa shoguns stayed in power for 268 years.

Vocabulary

musket: (n.) a gun.

enforce: (v.) to uphold, to put into effect.

hostage: (n.) a person held against his will.

survey: (n.) a detailed inspection.

prosper: (v.) to live well.

exclusion: (n.) keeping out.

Comprehension Questions

1. How did Hideyoshi control the daimyo?
2. What was the Policy of Exclusion?

American Arrival

By the beginning of the 19th Century Japan's *isolation* began to end. Russia and Britain began to press the Japanese to open their ports to foreign trade. Japan refused.

On July 8, 1853, an American naval force sailed into Edo Bay. The force was commanded by Commodore Mathew Perry. Perry delivered a letter from the U.S. President asking Japan to open trade on a trial basis, provide *humane* treatment for shipwrecked American sailors and sell coal to American steamers.

The Japanese were impressed by Perry and his steamships. They negotiated the Treaty of Kanagawa in 1854 which guaranteed humane treatment for American sailors and allowed U.S. ships to obtain supplies at two ports. It was agreed the U.S. would send a counsel to arrange trade with Japan.

Other countries also insisted on trade agreements. The shogun signed agreements with the British, Russians, Dutch and French. These agreements created much *resentment* in Japan.

The older samurai wanted nothing to do with foreigners. The government official who had negotiated the trade agreements was assassinated. Other samurai burned the buildings of foreigners and killed a few. In *retaliation*, western ships bombarded Japanese ports. It was apparent to some daimyo that Japan could no longer defend itself against a foreign invasion.

Ito Hirobumi, a young samurai, was selected to leave the country in secret to study western *military* methods. When he returned he warned that it was impossible to defeat the western countries militarily. Some of the daimyo began to plan a change in the way Japan was governed.

Vocabulary

isolate: (v.) to keep away from others.

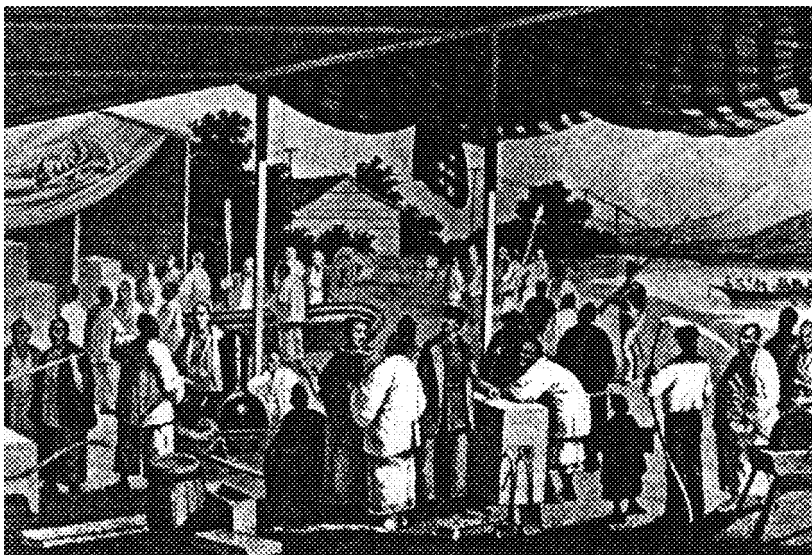
humane: (adj.) decent, kind.

resent: (v.) to dislike.

retaliate: (v.) to get even.

military: (n.) having to do with soldiers, guns, war.

Commodore Perry signing a trade treaty with the Japanese.



Comprehension Questions

1. Why did the U.S. want to trade with Japan?
2. What did the Japanese learn when western countries wanted to trade with Japan?

Meiji Restoration

In 1867 the emperor died. His *heir* was just 14 years old. Powerful daimyo did not want to continue the shogunate. They recognized Japan's weakness in the face of foreign warships. An imperial council was convened to decide Japan's future. The council abolished the shogunate and restored the emperor to power.

The reign of the new emperor was given the name Meiji meaning "*illustrious* rule." The imperial council continued to rule because of the young age of the emperor. Restoring the power to the emperor was called the Meiji Restoration and rapid change was brought to Japan.

The emperor moved to the city of Edo which was renamed Tokyo. The imperial council adopted a new slogan "A rich nation, a strong army." It was dedicated to protecting Japan and making the emperor strong.

It was decided that the daimyo would give their lands to the emperor and *peasants* would pay a tax directly to the government. In return, the government guaranteed the daimyo an income.

The samurai of daimyo were *incorporated* into a national army. Samurai and their families numbered 2 million or 6% of the population. Universal military service was required. This meant that peasants as well as samurai would be in the army. Advancement in the army would now be on the basis of merit. The wearing of swords, which only samurai could do, was banned.

Saigo Takamori, a samurai, was upset by these changes. He led a revolt against the new government. He was defeated by the new imperial army which contained peasants. 30,000 were killed in the fighting.



Saigo Takamori.

However, the philosophy of the samurai dominated the new army. The philosophy called **bushido**, "the way of the warrior", required soldiers to live simply and sacrifice their lives to protect the emperor.

Vocabulary

heir: (n.) one who inherits property.

illustrious: (adj.) famous.

peasants: (n.) farmers.

incorporate: (v.) to include.

bushido: (n.) the beliefs of the samurai.

Comprehension Questions

1. How were the daimyo affected by the Meiji Restoration?
2. How were the samurai affected by the Restoration?

Meiji Reforms

The imperial council wanted to unite the people behind the emperor. They abolished the old feudal laws that gave the daimyo control over the lives of peasants. Peasants now had the right to live where they wanted and could choose what job they would have. They also were given the right to have a *surname*.

A new education system was created. 54,000 elementary schools were built. The best students were sent to universities. Foreign teachers were hired to teach in the universities.

The imperial council recognized that western countries were strong because they had industries. The government built new industries, but they were poorly run. In 1881 the government-owned industries were sold to private owners.

One of the new owners was Iwasaki Yataro. Iwasaki helped build the modern army of Japan. He used his connections with the government to go into the shipping business. He built his Mitsubishi Shipping company into the second largest *financial* empire in Japan.

These large companies which were helped by the government were called **zaibatsu**. The government gave the zaibatsu encouragement so that they could grow and make Japan strong.

Not everyone prospered during the Meiji reforms. Peasants were heavily taxed. Many farmers could no longer make a living. They moved to cities to work in the new industries. Wages in new industries were low. Most of the money made by the zaibatsu was put into expansion.

Japan also adopted a western style of government. A new constitution was presented to the people in 1889. It was a blend of the German and British styles of government. The new government had a two-part legislature called the Diet. However, power was in the hands of the *Cabinet* of Ministers. The emperor appointed the chief minister, the *Prime Minister*.

Vocabulary

surname: (n.) a family name.

financial: (adj.) having to do with money.

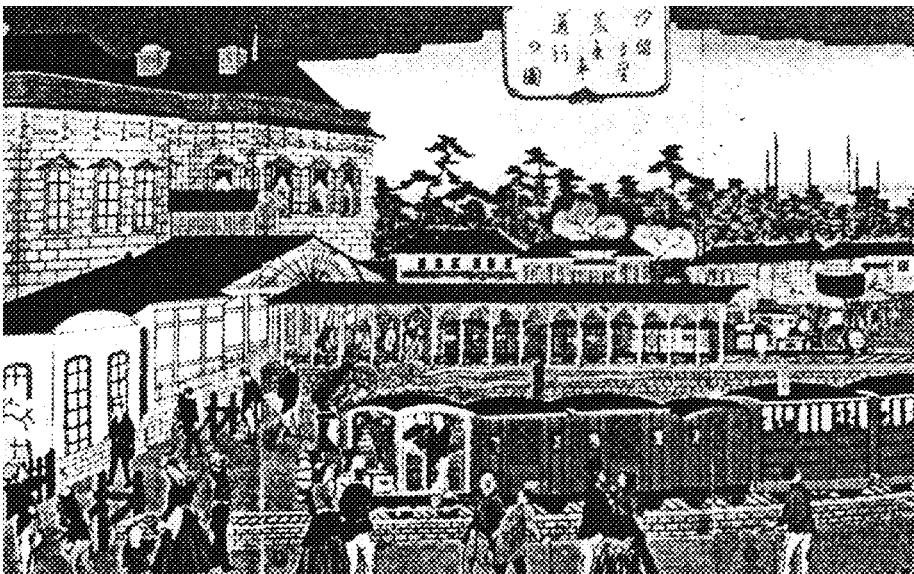
zaibatsu: (n.) Japanese name for large businesses.

cabinet: (n.) a group of leaders.

prime minister: (n.) the leader of a country.

Questions

1. What new rights and opportunities did the peasants have?
2. Who paid for the Meiji reforms and the progress that was made?



Japanese Imperialism

Japan's new factories needed places to sell their products. The Japanese learned from the Europeans that countries could be forced to open their markets to *foreign* products. Korea was the closest place to sell their goods. They asked the Korean king for trading rights. He refused. Japan sent warships to force Korea to open trade. Korea was under control of China and the Chinese did not like Japan forcing its way into Korea. Chinese soldiers entered Korea when there was a revolt against the Korean king. Japan declared war on Korea and China.

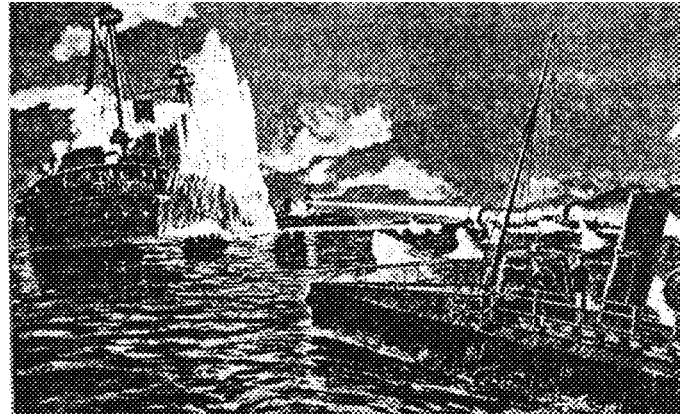
Japan won the war and in the Treaty of Shimonoseki Japan won the Liaotung Peninsula in Manchuria. Manchuria was part of China. They also won the island of Taiwan. Russia, France and Germany forced Japan to give up the Liaotung peninsula.

Russia negotiated with China to use part of Manchuria. Russia wanted to build a railroad through Manchuria to connect Russia with its Pacific port of Vladivostok. Japan protested.

Japan relied upon Manchuria for two important resources, coal and iron, that it needed for its new factories. Japan has very few resources of its own.

Japan and Britain signed a treaty that one would remain *neutral* if the other became involved in a war. In 1904 Japan went to war with Russia. The war lasted for a year and a half. Japan won a clear victory after destroying the Russian fleet in the Battle of Tsushima Straits. Russia agreed to transfer rights it had negotiated with China. Japan now occupied a part of Manchuria. Russia also lost the southern half of Sakhalin Island.

Japan had now become an *imperial*



A Japanese ship attacking Korean ships.

power in the Far East.

At the end of World War I Japan picked up more territory. Germany lost WW I and Japan got the rights Germany had negotiated with China to use the Chinese port of Tsingtao in Shantung province. Japan also persuaded China to *extend* Japan's *leases* in Manchuria to 99 years.

Vocabulary

foreign: (adj.) from another country.

imperial: (adj.) ruling territories outside the country.

extend: (v.) to spread out.

lease: (n.) a rental agreement.

neutral: (adv.) not taking sides.

Comprehension Questions

1. What were Japan's goals in its wars with China and Russia?
2. What territories did Japan gain during this period?

The Rise of the Military

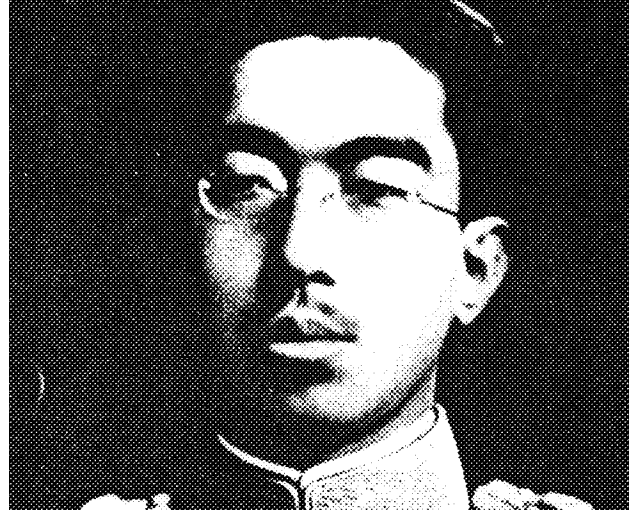
The 1920s was a period of prosperity. Workers, however, still received low wages. Socialism became increasingly popular. Kita Ikki wrote a book describing the need for a new government. He wanted to abolish private property and turn it over to the government. He wanted the military to take over the government. Japan would be strong enough to conquer Manchuria and other territories to gain the raw materials for industrial growth. His ideas appealed to “*superpatriots*” who wanted Japan to be the master of Asia. They also appealed to military officers.

Hirohito became the 124th emperor of Japan in 1927. The reign of the new emperor was called Showa –“Enlightened Peace.” He appointed General Tanaka Giichi as Prime Minister. He was an expert on China.

China had fallen into disorder since the revolution of 1911 and the overthrow of the emperor. The new leader of China Sun Yat-sen could not bring order to China. China had been divided up by local *warlords*. During the 1920's Chiang Kai-shek became the leader of China. As a military leader he began to defeat the warlords. Chiang began to march on the Japanese-held territory in Shantung. Tanaka sent Japanese troops to Shantung to keep Chiang from capturing it.

Army officers in Manchuria believed the time was right for Japan to take control of Manchuria. They *assassinated* the Chinese warlord who controlled Manchuria and planned to take over the area. Tanaka would not support them and they failed.

In 1929 the Great Depression hit Japan. Many Japanese were thrown out of work. The super patriots and army officers who wanted to control Manchuria gained new



Emperor Hirohito.

support in Japan.

A *patriotic* group in Japan began assassinating those who opposed the army's actions in Manchuria. Two prime ministers and the head of the Mitsui Corporation were killed. In 1931, the Japanese army took control of Manchuria. It claimed it was necessary to protect the safety of Japanese soldiers. The Japanese Cabinet of Ministers opposed the takeover but felt powerless to control the military.

Vocabulary

superpatriot: (n.) someone who is extremely nationalistic.

warlord: (n.) a general who rules an area of a country.

assassinate: (v.) to kill.

patriotic: (adj.) inspired by love of one's country.

Comprehension Questions

1. What were the motives of the superpatriots?
2. How did the depression help the superpatriots?

Invasion of China

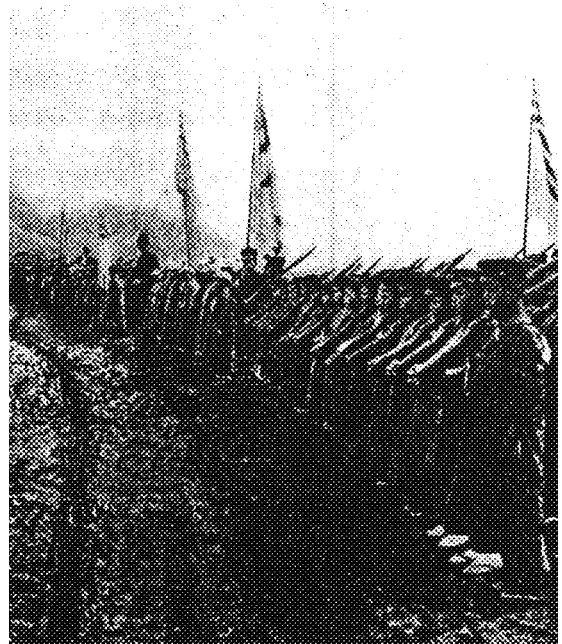
During the 1930's the cabinet came under the control of the military. With communist Russia close by and a rising communist movement in China, the Japanese became concerned about communism. They joined Germany in the Anti-Comintern *Pact*. This was an agreement to fight *communism*.

Japan was worried that the communist forces in China under the leadership of Mao Zedong might link up with the nationalist forces led by Chiang Kai-shek. The combined forces, the Japanese feared, would be a threat to Japanese control of Manchuria.

In 1937 Japanese armies invaded China. By the end of 1938 Japan controlled all of China's major cities but had not won the war. The U.S. and other countries protested the invasion but did nothing about it. The worldwide reputation of Japan was seriously damaged when Japanese troops captured the Chinese city of Nanking. The Japanese troops attacked the civilian population murdering tens of thousands of innocent *civilians*. This became known as the Rape of Nanking.

The Japanese Army was finding China more difficult to conquer than it thought. The Chinese nationalists and the Chinese communists continued to fight against the Japanese. The Chinese communists conducted a very effective *guerrilla campaign* against the Japanese.

Many Japanese divisions were required in an attempt to control the Chinese. The Japanese military needed even more resources to supply their army in China.



Japanese soldiers.

Vocabulary

civilian: (n.) someone not in the military.

communism: (n.) a belief in total control by the government.

guerrilla: (n.) a soldier who does not wear a uniform and attacks behind enemy lines.

campaign: (n.) an organized struggle.

pact: (n.) an agreement.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Japan attack China?
2. Why was attacking China a mistake?

World War II Begins

In 1939 Germany invaded Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany. German armies quickly overran the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

The Japanese military saw this as a great opportunity. They wanted raw materials for factories supplying their army in China. French Indochina (now called Vietnam) was a French colony and had rubber. The Netherlands controlled the East Indies (now called Indonesia) which had large supplies of oil. Malaya (now called Malaysia), a British colony, had supplies of *bauxite* (aluminum) and tin. They wanted to conquer these areas.

Civilian leaders in the government argued that Japan could make money by selling products in Asia which were ordinarily supplied by the Europeans. The commander of the Japanese navy, Admiral Yamamoto, feared that aggressive actions by Japan might start a war with the U.S.

In July of 1940 the Japanese government decided to use *diplomacy* to expand Japanese influence in Asia and attempt to avoid war with the United States. It asked the French if they could station troops in northern Vietnam to protect their soldiers in China. The French granted the request. Japan formed a military alliance with Germany and Italy.

The U.S. did not like Japan's military *alliance* with Germany and cut off the selling of iron and steel to Japan. Japan feared that the U.S. may also stop selling oil it badly needed. Japan asked the Dutch to agree to sell them oil from Indonesia. The Dutch refused.

The Japanese cabinet decided in June 1941 that Japan must seize Indochina, the Dutch East Indies and Malaya. Japanese troops were sent into southern Vietnam in



General Tojo Hideki.

preparation for an attack on Malaya. The U.S. immediately cut off all trade with Japan. Japan military leaders began planning an attack upon the U.S.

Vocabulary

bauxite: (n.) aluminum ore.

diplomacy: (n.) achieving goals through peaceful means.

alliance: (n.) a treaty with another country.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Japan want to conquer Indochina, Malaya and the East Indies?
2. What made Japanese leaders plan war with the U.S.?

The Attack on Pearl Harbor

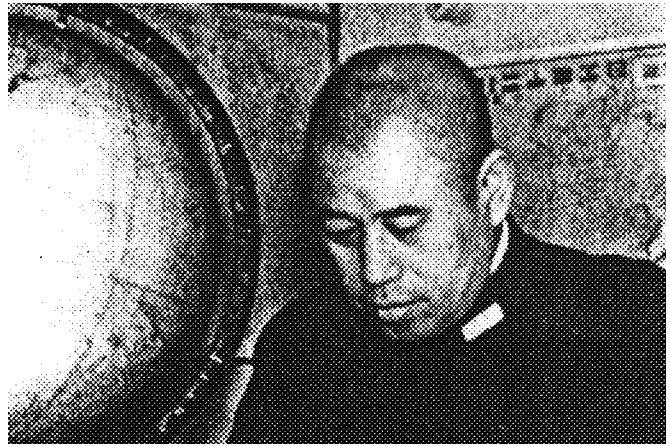
Japan continued to *negotiate* with the United States. *Ambassador* Nomura had been sent to Washington to try to settle the differences between the U.S. and Japan. The U.S. insisted that Japan withdraw its soldiers from Vietnam and China before it would resume trade with Japan.

General Tojo Hideki, the minister of war, told the Japanese cabinet that the decision to attack could not be delayed beyond October, 1941 because Japan was running out of oil. The civilian members of the cabinet resigned in October and Tojo became prime minister. He told Nomura that if Japan did not get a guarantee from the U.S. to supply oil by November, Japan would declare war against the U.S. Japan was willing to withdraw its troops from Vietnam, but was not willing to stop fighting in China. The U.S. continued to insist that Japan withdraw from China.

Admiral Yamamoto was *assigned* the task of preventing the U.S. from interfering with Japan's attack on Malaya and the East Indies. Yamamoto, who was opposed to war with the U.S., believed that the only way to prevent the U.S. from interfering was a surprise attack on the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Yamamoto believed that Japan's only hope of success would be to destroy the American fleet. He hoped that the U.S. would then be willing to make peace with Japan.

The attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, took place on Dec. 7, 1941. The attack was planned for 1 p.m. Washington time. Ambassador Nomura was to deliver the declaration of war to the U.S. Secretary of State just before 1 p.m. However, there was a delay in *decoding* the message in the Japanese *Em-*



Admiral Yamamoto.

bassy and the message was not delivered until one hour after the attack had begun.

The attack was successful. Eight battleships, three cruisers and three destroyers were sunk or damaged. Two U.S. carriers were not in port at the time of the attack and escaped damage. This became a key in the early months of the war.

Vocabulary

ambassador: (n.) a representative to another country.

negotiate: (v.) to achieve your goals by give-and-take.

assign: (v.) to appoint, to set aside.

decode: (v.) to figure out a code.

embassy: (n.) the office of a country in another country.

Comprehension Questions

1. How could the U.S. have avoided war with Japan?
2. How could Japan have avoided war with the U.S.?
3. What was Admiral Yamamoto's plan?

World War II

Japan took advantage of its surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, and attacked the Philippines the same day. It also attacked Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Hong Kong. By April 1942 the Japanese empire stretched from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies to Guam and Wake Island in the Pacific.

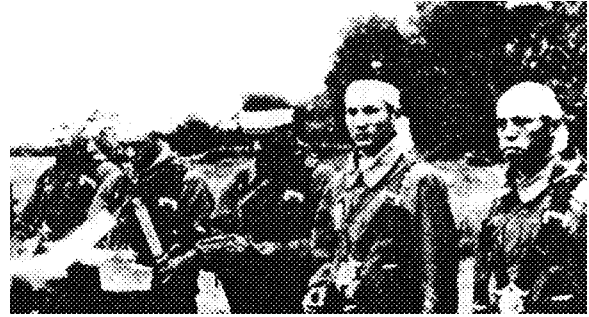
Japan's plan was to use its navy to protect this area from attack by the United States. It intended to develop this area as the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity *Sphere*. Japan hoped that the United States would eventually make peace with Japan.

To make the plan work, Japan had to control two more islands, New Guinea and Australia. Yamamoto sent a fleet to attack New Guinea. The U.S. intercepted the fleet with the two aircraft carriers that had escaped the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and in the Battle of Coral Sea the Japanese were stopped.

Yamamoto realized that the remainder of the U.S. fleet had to be destroyed. He intended to do this by attacking Midway, a small U.S. island near Hawaii. The U.S. surprised Yamamoto and sank four Japanese carriers. This was the turning point of the war. In August, 1942 the U.S. launched a counter offensive against Japan.

The U.S. began to recapture islands that Japan had won. The U.S. avoided attacking strongly held islands, and captured weakly held islands and built airfields on them to control the skies. General MacArthur called this strategy "*leapfrogging*." In October, 1944 Americans landed in the Philippines and in the Battle of Leyte Gulf destroyed most of the Japanese navy.

The U.S. captured islands within bombing range of Japan. The U.S. began extensive



Kamikaze pilots.

bombing with B-29s. The Japanese launched suicide attacks by crashing their planes into U.S. ships as the U.S. *encircled* Japan. These were called **kamikaze** attacks. The U.S. made plans to invade Japan. Military leaders estimated that they would suffer one million casualties in the invasion.

However, the war ended in August, 1945 when the U.S. dropped two atomic bombs on Japan. The bombs completely destroyed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing tens of thousands. The atomic bombs convinced Emperor Hirohito that the war should end. The Japanese accepted *unconditional surrender*.

Vocabulary

sphere: (n.) an area of influence.

leapfrog: (v.) to jump over.

encircle: (v.) to surround.

kamikaze: (n., adj.) a suicide attack.

unconditional: (adj.) without limits.

surrender: (n., v.) to give up.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did the U.S. drop atomic bombs on Japan?
2. What two battles turned the war around for the U.S.?

American Occupation

Japan suffered from U.S. bombing attacks. 30% of the homes and 75% of the industries were destroyed. Over 3 million Japanese, including 800,000 civilians, were killed in the war. The U.S. military occupied Japan. General Douglas MacArthur became the ruler of Japan. Emperor Hirohito was allowed to continue as emperor. The Japanese government *bureaucracy* remained intact and the U.S. used it to govern Japan.

General Tojo and six other top military leaders were put on trial for war crimes. They were executed along with 700 lower ranking officers. Japan's army of 5 million was *disbanded*.

The U.S. wrote a new constitution for Japan. This was added to the Meiji constitution as an amendment. It provided for the election of the government through the secret ballot. It provided for a speedy and public trial and granted equal rights to women. It also said that Japan was to have no army or navy.

MacArthur found that 40% of all farmland was owned by landlords. The farmers who worked these lands were *sharecroppers*, giving the landlord as much as half of what was grown. The government bought all farms larger than 7.5 acres and split up the land for sale to the *tenant* farmers.

MacArthur also tried to break up the *zaibatsu*. The wealthy families were required to sell their *stock*. However, few Japanese had money to buy it and the *zaibatsu* continued.

The U.S. wanted Japan to become self supporting and encouraged the development of new industries. The *textile* industry which produced silks and cottons was revived and a



new industry, cameras, was developed. In the 1950's the Japanese began to make tape recorders, transistor radios and stereos.

Because of the threat of communism, Japan was encouraged to develop a self defense force. When the communists invaded South Korea Japan was encouraged to build new steel mills and rebuild its shipyards. The Japanese economy was stimulated by the Korean War as it provided supplies to the U.S. and South Korea.

The official peace treaty was signed and the U.S. occupation of Japan ended in 1952.

Vocabulary

bureaucracy: (n.) government workers.

disband: (v.) to break up.

sharecropper: (n.) a farmer who rents land.

tenant: (n.) a renter.

textile: (n.) cloth.

stock: (n.) a share of ownership in a corporation.

Comprehension Questions

1. How did the common people benefit from the U.S. occupation?
2. How did Japanese business benefit?

Economic Growth

Since 1945 Japan's recovery has been *phenomenal*. Today Japan manufactures more cars than any other country. She is also number one in the production of ships and television sets. In the total value of goods and services produced she is second in the world, behind the United States.

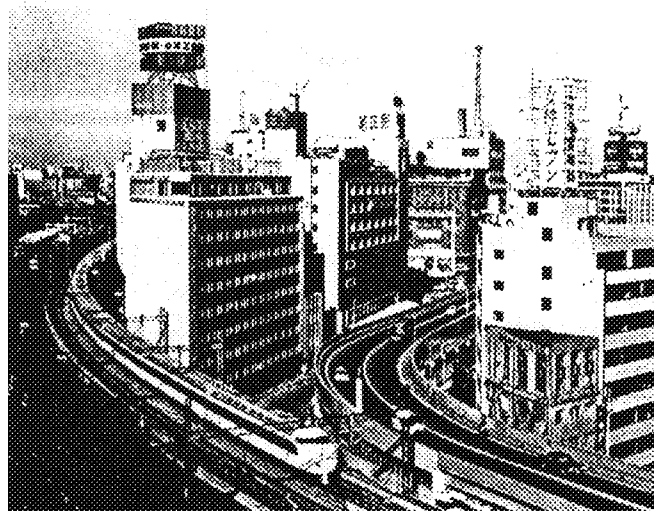
There are several reasons for Japan's phenomenal growth. Some of the most important have to do with its own history. Most of the Japanese people have been poor throughout its history. They save a great deal of what they make rather than spend it so that they have something for hard times. These savings helped build the new factories.

The Japanese are also *accustomed* to cooperation. In samurai times the Japanese cooperated under a village headman to build *rice paddies* and defend the village. Today, they cooperate with foremen in factories to produce quality products.

They have had a long tradition of the government cooperating with business to the benefit of the entire country. This is true today as the Ministry of International Trade and Industry guides Japanese businesses. They Japanese also have benefitted from a high level of education.

The U.S. is also responsible in part for Japan's growth after World War II. The U.S. destroyed most of Japan's industries in the war. When new factories and steel mills were set up, they were built with the latest technology. They were more modern than factories in the U.S. and Britain.

The U.S. also provided a stable government through the new constitution the U.S. wrote. The constitution does not allow Japan to have an army, navy or air force. It spends



Modern Tokyo and the bullet train.

only one per cent of its *gross national product* on its small self-defense force. This has allowed the Japanese to spend money on other things such as the development of free-ways and railroads.

Japan also benefitted from the military spending during the Korean War. Four billion dollars were spent by the U.S. in Japan during the Korean War. This spending helped give the Japanese economy a big boost.

Vocabulary

phenomenal: (adj.) fantastic.

accustom: (v.) to get used to.

rice paddy: (n.) a flooded field where rice is grown.

gross national product: (n.) total value of goods and services produced in a country.

Comprehension Questions

1. What Japanese factors contributed to Japan's recovery after World War II?
2. What U.S. factors contributed to Japan's recovery after World War II?

Japan's Future

Japan became a member of the United Nations in 1956. It now is requesting to become a member of the Security Council, made up of the largest and most powerful countries in the United Nations. Most recently, Japan contributed soldiers to a United Nations peacekeeping force sent to Cambodia. Japan, once again, is becoming a force in the international arena.

Japan continues to compete *vigorously* in international markets. However, the European Economic Community and the United States have come to resent Japanese economic success. While major industrial countries generally believe in *free trade*, the U.S. has placed restrictions on the import of Japanese cars. From 1980 to the present the U.S. has run a trade *deficit* with Japan. The U.S. imports more from Japan than it sells to Japan. Much of this trade imbalance comes from U.S. consumers buying cars and electronics made in Japan.

U.S. manufacturers have complained that Japan has engaged in unfair trading practices such as “dumping.” Dumping is selling a product in another country below what it costs to make it in order to drive the manufacturers of that product in that country out of business.

The U.S. also has complained that Japan does not allow imports to freely enter Japan. This is particularly true of rice which Japan refuses to buy from the United States. Japanese farmers are *inefficient* and rice grown in Japan costs ten times as much as rice grown in the U.S.

The U.S. and other countries are pressuring Japan to change its trading practices. At the same time, other countries are becoming

more competitive with Japan in producing high tech products. There is also pressure from the U.S. for Japan to pay a larger share for its defense.

Japan is focusing its future economic efforts in high tech items such as a super computer and high definition television. Japan also plans to link all the homes and businesses of the country together with an electronic network.

Keen international competition will continue as Japan’s wealth is based upon manufacturing and international sales. Japan has few resources and cannot grow enough food to feed its population. Resources and food must be purchased from other countries and Japan must successfully market its products to do this.

Vocabulary

vigorous: (adj.) lively, strong.

inefficient: (adj.) not productive.

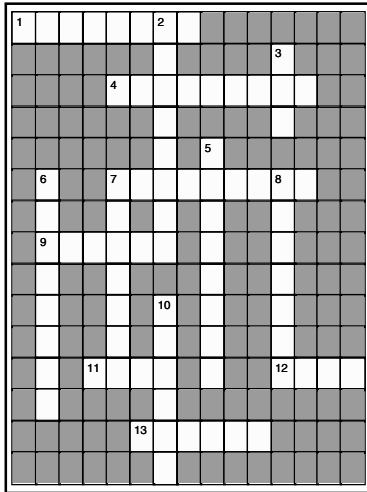
keen: (adj.) sharp.

deficit: (n.) money owed.

free trade: (n.) international trade without restrictions.

Comprehension Questions

1. What problems do other countries have with Japan?
2. What new economic areas is Japan exploring?
3. What problems does Japan face?



ACROSS

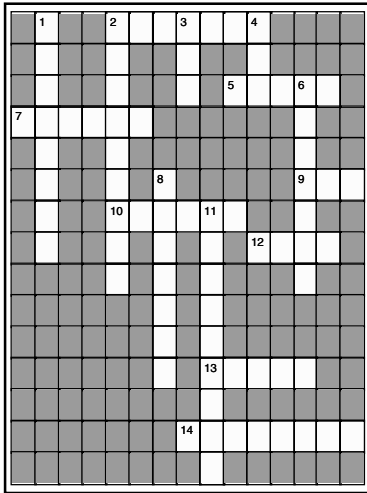
- 1 The first shogun.
- 4 A chinese philosopher.
- 7 The office of the shogun.
- 9 A Japanese lord.
- 11 The original inhabitants of Japan.
- 12 The first capital of Japan.
- 13 Japan's native religion.

DOWN

- 2 The winner of the Gampei war.
- 3 ____ God.
- 5 The first clan to control the emperor.
- 6 A religious influence upon Japan.
- 7 Warriors.
- 8 A hurricane.
- 10 A major island of Japan.

A	M	O	T	E	D	B	F	E	A
H	I	D	T	W	I	U	K	R	S
O	B	N	O	O	J	P	A	S	H
N	K	A	U	I	M	N	I	A	O
S	Z	I	W	O	O	A	Y	S	G
H	U	A	Y	U	V	T	N	S	U
U	R	K	D	F	J	A	O	I	N
A	O	O	Y	M	I	A	D	Y	M
T	S	A	M	U	R	A	I	D	K
G	E	O	M	O	T	I	R	O	Y

AINU	KYOTO	SHOGUN
DAIMYO	MINAMOTO	TOKYO
FUJIWARA	NARA	YORITOMO
HONSHU	SAMURAI	



ACROSS

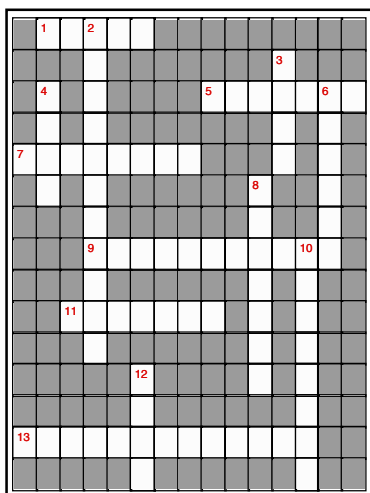
- 2 A person held against his or her will.
 5 Hideyoshi invaded _____.
 7 A type of gun.
 9 _____ Nobunaga.
 10 A systematic study.
 12 What Hideyoshi taxed.
 13 Hideyoshi collected all of these.
 14 Became shogun in 1603.

DOWN

- 1 Understood the power of muskets.
 2 Nobunaga's lieutenant.
 3 Hideyoshi put a ____ on rice.
 4 The capital of Japan.
 6 To force.
 8 To be well off.
 11 Keeping out.

Y	R	A	T	I	L	I	M	E	Y
N	E	N	A	M	U	H	X	R	K
M	O	E	E	V	W	C	R	S	E
U	S	I	C	I	L	E	B	U	G
S	E	M	T	U	P	X	J	R	A
K	K	A	S	A	S	X	Z	V	T
E	O	I	T	M	L	P	V	E	S
T	O	A	R	C	F	O	I	Y	O
N	X	T	R	A	D	E	S	H	H
L	E	C	R	O	F	N	E	I	S

ENFORCE	ISOLATION	SHIPS
EXCLUSION	MILITARY	SURVEY
HOSTAGE	MUSKET	TAX
HUMANE	PERRY	TRADE



ACROSS

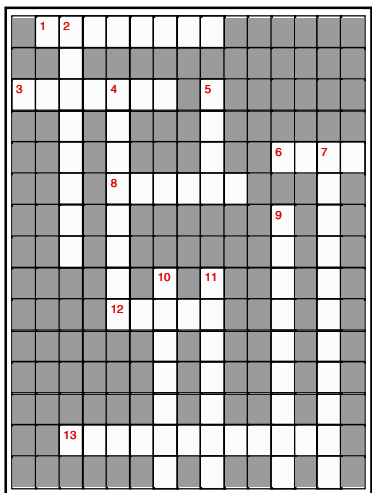
- 1 Illustrious rule.
- 5 A group of leaders.
- 7 Poor farmers.
- 9 To include.
- 11 The beliefs of the samurai.
- 13 The leader of the cabinet (2 wds.)

DOWN

- 2 Famous.
- 3 A ____ nation, a strong army.
- 4 The Japanese parliament.
- 6 The Japanese _____.
- 8 A last name.
- 10 A samurai who protested.
- 12 A national _____ was created.

H	M	R	O	F	E	R	E	Y
U	E	A	V	W	K	D	T	T
I	S	I	W	S	O	A	D	E
E	T	T	R	I	K	F	I	N
M	H	N	A	A	N	K	P	I
I	K	U	M	B	F	T	A	B
R	S	O	U	Z	I	X	R	A
P	R	A	Y	R	Y	A	A	C
I	M	E	I	J	I	C	Z	T

CABINET	PRIME	TAKAMORI
EDO	RAPID	TAX
HEIR	REFORM	ZAIBATSU
MEIJI		



ACROSS

- 1 A province in China where Tsingtao is located.
- 3 From another country.
- 6 A fossil fuel resource.
- 8 To spread out.
- 12 A rental agreement.
- 13 Extremely nationalistic.

DOWN

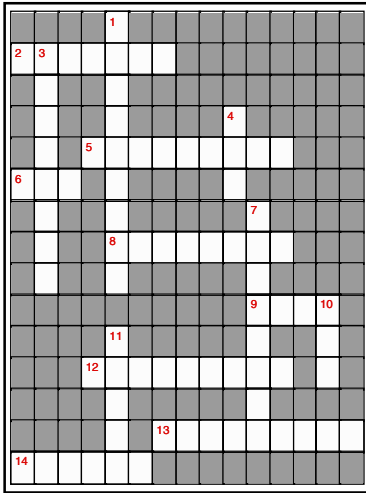
- 2 The 124th emperor of Japan.
- 4 Conquering other countries.
- 5 A resource from Manchuria.
- 7 To murder.
- 9 Nationalistic.
- 10 A general who rules an area of a country.
- 11 Not taking sides.

M	A	G	G	G	N	A	I	H	C
R	A	N	T	A	N	A	K	A	C
U	T	N	I	B	I	N	A	O	A
S	A	K	C	H	Y	L	A	B	E
S	I	O	Z	H	C	L	O	P	S
I	W	R	V	T	U	L	B	W	A
A	A	E	I	T	I	R	S	H	E
U	N	A	D	S	K	B	I	U	L
D	C	Q	H	R	M	P	C	A	N
N	E	U	T	R	A	L	B	D	H

ABOLISH
CHIANG
CHINA
COAL

KOREA
LEASE
MANCHURIA
NEUTRAL

RUSSIA
SUN
TAIWAN
TANAKA



ACROSS

- 2 Aluminum ore.
 5 A belief in total control of the government.
 6 Chinese communist leader.
 8 Not a soldier.
 9 An agreement.
 12 Japan took control of this area.
 13 Japan wanted this country for its oil.
 14 A Chinese leader.

DOWN

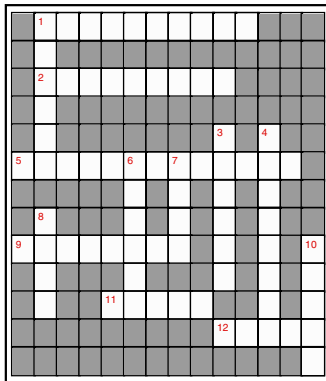
- 1 Achieving goals through peaceful means.
 3 A treaty with another country.
 4 A needed resource.
 7 A struggle.
 10 A metal found in Malaya.
 11 Wanted to create an empire.

T	O	N	O	X	H	T	T	A	C
G	C	I	M	F	K	O	I	H	A
U	U	A	L	H	J	R	I	A	L
K	J	E	P	O	U	N	J	Y	L
R	A	G	R	H	A	W	M	A	I
E	F	N	C	R	J	O	Y	L	A
V	I	N	A	E	I	A	P	A	N
T	A	S	G	C	V	L	P	M	C
M	I	F	D	E	F	Y	L	A	E
A	G	N	I	K	N	A	N	A	N

ALLIANCE
 ASIA
 CHINA
 GUERRILLA

JAPAN
 MALAYA
 MANCHURIA
 NANKING

OIL
 PACT
 TIN
 TOJO



I

ACROSS

- 1 A representative to another country.
 2 To give up.
 5 Without conditions.
 9 The officer who planned the attack on Pearl Harbor.
 11 _____ Harbor.
 12 A group of ships.

DOWN

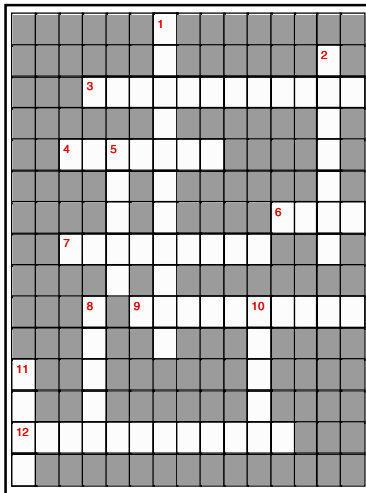
- 1 To give.
 3 The Japanese ambassador.
 4 A suicide attack.
 6 To figure out a code.
 7 The Japanese leader.
 8 A country's military sea power.
 10 The battle that destroyed the Japanese fleet

E	J	L	T	A	S	S	I	G	N
M	R	A	E	O	J	M	Q	V	M
B	S	E	P	A	J	N	J	O	I
A	D	E	D	A	P	O	T	N	S
S	N	T	B	N	N	A	V	M	P
S	A	Y	K	N	E	A	C	I	H
Y	L	E	E	Y	S	R	X	T	E
O	S	L	V	I	I	V	R	N	R
E	I	A	O	X	G	K	Y	U	E
N	N	N	D	E	C	O	D	E	S

ASSIGN
 ATOM
 DECODE
 EMBASSY
 INVASION

ISLANDS
 JAPAN
 LEAP
 LEYTE

NAVY
 SPHERE
 SURRENDER
 TOJO



ACROSS

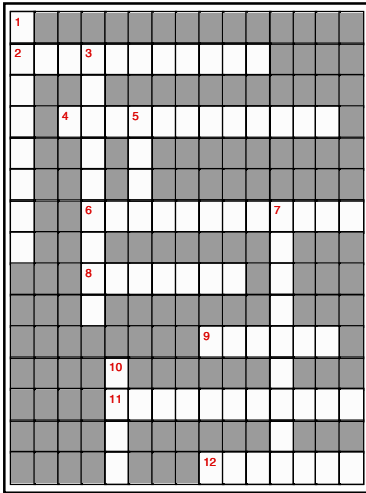
- 3 A farmer who gives part of the crop to the land-owner.
 4 To break up.
 6 A type of cloth.
 7 The American general who ruled Japan.
 9 Used to.
 12 A set of laws.

DOWN

- 1 Government workers.
 2 Cloth.
 5 A share of ownership in a corporation.
 8 How land area is measured.
 10 The capital of Japan.
 11 Food staple in Asian countries.

K	E	L	I	T	X	E	T	K	S
C	C	E	D	A	R	T	L	T	G
A	U	O	D	T	C	I	E	D	D
M	T	S	T	C	S	E	R	W	N
E	G	R	T	S	L	A	K	K	A
R	Z	L	B	A	Y	N	U	U	B
A	J	K	A	P	B	E	V	S	S
S	K	C	I	K	N	I	C	L	I
S	R	H	Q	E	A	M	A	I	D
E	S	T	E	N	A	N	T	Z	R

ACRE	SHIPYARD	TENANT
CAMERAS	SILK	TEXTILE
DISBAND	STEEL	TRADE
RICE	STOCK	ZAIBATSU



ACROSS

- 2 Not productive.
 4 To keep others from fighting.
 6 Rules that set limits on activity.
 8 More goes out than comes in.
 9 Riches.
 11 TV's, stereos, computers, etc.
 12 Protection; military's purpose.

DOWN

- 1 Strong, full of life.
 3 Trade without restrictions.
 5 Japan makes many of these.
 7 Unequal; a trade _____.
 10 Sharp; perceptive.

C	F	F	T	I	P	R	F	C	T	S
S	O	R	B	Y	H	E	A	E	Y	E
T	U	M	E	T	W	R	L	R	O	C
R	W	B	P	E	S	E	C	B	X	R
O	Z	T	L	E	V	R	X	W	G	U
P	M	E	N	I	T	E	I	J	C	O
M	X	E	S	M	D	I	D	C	P	S
I	E	I	B	K	W	J	T	A	E	E
K	O	H	T	L	A	E	W	I	R	R
N	D	U	M	P	I	N	G	D	V	T
T	E	C	N	A	L	A	B	M	I	E

CARS
 COMPETITIVE
 DUMPING
 FEW
 FREE

IMBALANCE
 IMPORTS
 KEEN
 RESOURCES

RICE
 TELEVISION
 TRADE
 WEALTH

Puzzle Answers

Puzzle Page 20

ACROSS

- 1 Yoritomo
 - 4 Confucius
 - 7 shogunate
 - 9 daimyo
 - 11 Ainu
 - 12 Nara
 - 13 Shinto
- DOWN
- 2 Minamoto
 - 3 sun
 - 5 Fujiwara
 - 6 Buddhism
 - 7 samurai
 - 8 typhoon
 - 10 Kyushu

Puzzle Page 22

ACROSS

- 1 Meiji
 - 5 cabinet
 - 7 peasants
 - 9 incorporate
 - 11 bushido
 - 13 primeminister
- DOWN
- 2 illustrious
 - 3 rich
 - 4 Diet
 - 6 empire
 - 8 surname
 - 10 Takamori
 - 12 army

Puzzle Page 24

ACROSS

- 2 bauxite
 - 5 communism
 - 6 Mao
 - 8 civilian
 - 9 pact
 - 12 Manchuria
 - 13 Indonesia
- DOWN
- 14 Chiang
 - 1 diplomacy
 - 3 alliance
 - 4 oil
 - 7 campaign
 - 10 tin
 - 11 Japan

Puzzle Page 26

ACROSS

- 3 sharecropper
 - 4 disband
 - 6 silk
 - 7 MacArthur
 - 9 accustomed
 - 12 constitution
- DOWN
- 1 bureaucracy
 - 2 textile
 - 5 stock
 - 8 acres
 - 10 Tokyo
 - 11 rice

Puzzle Page 21

ACROSS

- 2 hostage
 - 5 Korea
 - 7 musket
 - 9 Oda
 - 10 survey
 - 12 rice
 - 13 sword
 - 14 Tokugawa
- DOWN
- 1 Nobunaga
 - 2 Hideyoshi
 - 3 tax
 - 4 Edo
 - 6 enforce
 - 8 prosper
 - 11 exclusion

Puzzle Page 23

ACROSS

- 1 Shantung
 - 3 foreign
 - 6 coal
 - 8 extend
 - 12 lease
 - 13 superpatriot
- DOWN
- 2 Hirohito
 - 4 imperial
 - 5 iron
 - 7 assassinate
 - 9 patriotic
 - 10 warlord
 - 11 neutral

Puzzle Page 25

ACROSS

- 1 ambassador
 - 2 surrender
 - 5 unconditional
 - 9 Yamamoto
 - 11 pearl
 - 12 fleet
- DOWN
- 1 assign
 - 3 Nomura
 - 4 kamikaze
 - 6 decode
 - 7 Tojo
 - 8 navy
 - 10 Leyte

Puzzle Page 27

ACROSS

- 2 inefficient
 - 4 peacekeeping
 - 6 restrictions
 - 8 deficit
 - 9 wealth
 - 11 electronics
 - 12 defense
- DOWN
- 1 vigorous
 - 3 freetrade
 - 5 cars
 - 7 imbalance
 - 10 keen

Vocabulary Test

Page 5

1. _____ clan
2. _____ **Shinto**
3. _____ Confucianism
4. _____ Ainu

Page 6

5. _____ typhoon
6. _____ **samurai**
7. _____ **daimyo**
8. _____ **shogun**
9. _____ **shogunate**

Page 7

10. _____ musket
11. _____ enforce
12. _____ hostage
13. _____ survey
14. _____ prosper
15. _____ exclude

- A. Japan's native religion which worships nature.
- B. the office of the shogun.
- C. a group of related families.
- D. a gun.
- E. the military leader of Japan.
- F. to force.
- G. to systematically study.
- H. the ideas of the Chinese philosopher Confucius.
- I. one held against his or her will.
- J. to keep out.
- K. the original inhabitants of Japan.
- L. a hurricane.
- M. a Japanese warrior.
- N. to live well.
- O. a Japanese lord or member of the aristocracy.

Page 8

16. _____ isolate
17. _____ humane
18. _____ resent
19. _____ retaliate
20. _____ military

Page 9

21. _____ heir
22. _____ illustrious
23. _____ peasants
24. _____ incorporate
25. _____ **bushido**

Page 10

26. _____ surname
27. _____ financial
28. _____ **zaibatsu**
29. _____ cabinet
30. _____ prime minister

- A. a group of leaders.
- B. the family name.
- C. to get even.
- D. farmers.
- E. decent.
- F. to dislike.
- G. having to do with the army.
- H. the beliefs of the samurai.
- I. the leader of a cabinet.
- J. Japanese name for large businesses.
- K. having to do with money.
- L. to include.
- M. one who inherits property.
- N. famous.
- O. to keep away from others.

Vocabulary Test

Page 11

- 31. _____ foreign
- 32. _____ imperial
- 33. _____ extend
- 34. _____ lease
- 35. _____ neutral

Page 12

- 36. _____ superpatriot
- 37. _____ warlord
- 38. _____ assassinate
- 39. _____ patriotic

Page 13

- 40. _____ civilian
- 41. _____ communism
- 42. _____ guerrilla
- 43. _____ campaign
- 44. _____ pact
- A. not in the military.
- B. a struggle.
- C. a rental agreement.
- D. from another country.
- E. ruling territories outside the country.
- F. to spread out.
- G. to kill.
- H. a soldier who does not wear a uniform.
- I. not taking sides.
- J. a belief in total control by the government.
- K. the belief that your country is better than others.
- L. someone who is extremely nationalistic.
- M. a general who rules an area of a country.
- N. an agreement

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- 45. _____ bauxite
- 46. _____ diplomacy
- 47. _____ alliance

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- 48. _____ ambassador
- 49. _____ negotiate
- 50. _____ assign
- 51. _____ decode
- 52. _____ embassy

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- 53. _____ sphere
- 54. _____ leapfrog
- 55. _____ encircle
- 56. _____ **kamikaze**
- 57. _____ unconditional
- 58. _____ surrender
- A. the office of a country in another country.
- B. to figure out a code.
- C. a representative to another country.
- D. aluminum ore.
- E. to achieve your ends by talking.
- F. to appoint, to set aside.
- G. a suicide attack.
- H. to jump over.
- I. an area of influence; something round.
- J. a treaty with another country.
- K. achieving goals through peaceful means.
- L. to surround.
- M. to give up.
- N. total; without limits.

Vocabulary Test

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- 59. _____ bureaucracy
- 60. _____ disband
- 61. _____ sharecropper
- 62. _____ tenant
- 63. _____ textile
- 64. _____ stock

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- 65. _____ phenomenal
- 66. _____ accustom
- 67. _____ rice paddy
- 68. _____ gross national product

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- 69. _____ vigorous
- 70. _____ inefficient
- 71. _____ keen
- 72. _____ deficit
- 73. _____ free trade
- A. lively.
- B. government workers.
- C. money owed.
- D. to get used to.
- E. a farmer who rents.
- F. a renter.
- G. a flooded field where rice is grown.
- H. cloth.
- I. total value of goods and services produced in a country.
- J. sharp.
- K. international trade without restrictions.
- L. to break up.
- M. not productive.
- N. fantastic, unbelievable.
- O. a share of ownership in a corporation.

Japan Test

1. What influence did China have upon Japan?
 - A. Language, Confucianism
 - B. Language, Shinto
 - C. Buddhism, Shinto
2. What people lived in early Japan?
 - A. Koreans
 - B. Chinese
 - C. Ainu
3. What was the role of the Shogun?
 - A. Religious leader
 - B. Emperor
 - C. Military dictator
4. Describe how Japan was ruled.
 - A. Shogun had power, emperor did not
 - B. Emperor had power, Shogun did not
 - C. Daimyo had power
5. How did Hideyoshi control the daimyo?
 - A. Daimyo were taxed
 - B. Daimyo were not allowed to have samurai
 - C. Held relatives hostage
6. What was the Policy of Exclusion?
 - A. All Buddhists were kept out of Japan.
 - B. All foreigners were kept out of Japan.
 - C. All Americans were kept out of Japan.
7. Why did the U.S. want to trade with Japan?
 - A. Protect sailors and provide supplies.
 - B. Americans liked Japanese products.
 - C. They liked the Japanese.
8. What did the Japanese learn when western countries wanted to trade with Japan?
 - A. They make superior products.
 - B. They could get rich.
 - C. They were weak compared to other countries.
9. How were the daimyo affected by the Meiji Restoration?
 - A. They gained power.
 - B. They lost tax revenues.
 - C. They lost all of their power.
10. How were the samurai affected by the Restoration?
 - A. They were made powerless.
 - B. They were given a privileged position.
 - C. They were included in the army.
11. What new rights and opportunities did the peasants have?
 - A. The right to live and work where they wanted.
 - B. The right to become wealthy.
 - C. The right to vote.
12. Who paid for the Meiji reforms and the progress that was made?
 - A. The wealthy daimyo.
 - B. The peasants.
 - C. The samurai.
13. What were Japan's goals in its wars with China and Russia?
 - A. To expand influence in Korea.
 - B. To control Siberia.
 - C. To control China.
14. What territories did Japan gain during this period?
 - A. Indochina and Manchuria
 - B. China and Manchuria
 - C. Korea and Formosa
15. What were the motives of the superpatriots?
 - A. Wanted a democratic government.
 - B. Wanted peace in Asia.
 - C. Wanted Japan to control Asia.

Japan Test

16. How did the Depression help the superpatriots?
A. Japanese people felt they needed new leadership.
B. Many Japanese were unemployed and needed new economic opportunities.
C. People supported the emperor.
17. Why did Japan attack China?
A. Japan wanted Chinese rice.
B. Wanted to protect control of Manchuria.
C. Wanted to conquer China.
18. Why was attacking China a mistake?
A. China easily defeated the Japanese.
B. Russia joined China to fight the Japanese.
C. China was impossible to conquer.
19. Why did Japan want to conquer Indochina, Malaya and the East Indies?
A. To force Europeans out of Asia.
B. To spread Japanese influence.
C. To obtain vital resources.
20. What made Japanese leaders plan war with the U.S.?
A. The U.S. trade embargo against Japan.
B. U.S. aid to China.
C. An agreement with Nazi Germany.
21. How could the U.S. have avoided war with Japan?
A. Sell steel but not oil to Japan.
B. Recognize Japanese gains in China.
C. Continue to sell steel and oil to Japan.
22. How could Japan have avoided war with the U.S.?
A. Withdraw from Indochina.
B. Promise not to attack the Philippines.
C. Withdraw from China.
23. What was Admiral Yamamoto's plan?
A. Conquer California.
B. Defeat the United States.
C. Destroy the U.S. fleet and force the U.S. to recognize Japan gains in western Pacific.
24. Why did the U.S. drop atomic bombs on Japan?
A. To avoid an invasion.
B. To kill Japanese.
C. To punish Japan.
25. What two battles turned the war around for the U.S.?
A. Pearl Harbor and Midway
B. Midway and Coral Sea
C. Pearl Harbor and Coral Sea
26. How did the common people benefit from the U.S. occupation?
A. Large landholdings were redivided, a democratic constitution.
B. Labor unions had right to organize, a democratic constitution.
C. Landholdings broken up, workers had rights and the right to vote.
27. What Japanese factors contributed to Japan's recovery after World War II?
A. Cooperation and savings
B. Savings and a military tradition
C. Education, cooperation and savings
28. What U.S. factors contributed to Japan's recovery after World War II?
A. A stable government and no expenditures on the military.
B. Large amounts of foreign aid and spending for the Korean War.
C. Stable government, no defense, modern technology, Korean War spending.
29. What problems do other countries have with Japan?
A. Japan is more aggressive militarily.
B. Japan is developing nuclear weapons.
C. Japan engages in unfair trade practices.
30. What new economic areas is Japan exploring?
A. Textiles
B. Vehicles
C. Electronic communications