

PATHS TO MODERNISATION | WORKSHEET

Class 11 - History

Question No. 1 to 5 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

5.0

Born in an impoverished Samurai family, he studied in Nagasaki and Osaka learning Dutch and Western Sciences and, later, English. In 1860 he went as a translator for the first Japanese embassy to the USA. This provided material for a book on the west, written not in the classical but in the spoken style that become extremely popular. He established a school that is today the Keio University. He was one of the core members of the Meirokusha, a society to promote Western learning.

In, The Encouragement to Learning, (Gakumon no susume, 1872-76) he was very critical of Japanese knowledge: All that Japan has to be proud of its Scenery. He advocated not just modern factories and institution but the cultural essence of the west-the spirit of Civilization. With this spirit it would be possible to build a New Citizen. His principle was: 'Heaven did not create men above men, nor set men below men.'

1. What do you know about Fukuzawa Yukichi?

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|--|---------------------------|
| a) He was a leading Meiji intellectual | b) He was a Scientist |
| c) He was a political leader of Japan | d) He was a revolutionary |

2. What did he advocate?

- i. He favoured the cultural essence of the western civilization
- ii. He advocated establishment of modern factories and institutions
- iii. Both (i) and (ii)
- iv. None of these

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) Option (ii) | b) Option (i) |
| c) Option (iv) | d) Option (iii) |

3. What do you mean by his saying that Japan must **Expel Asia**?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Japan must shed its Asian Characteristics and became a part of the West | b) Japan must emphasise on western religion and culture |
| c) None of these | d) Japan must follow the industrialization policy |

4. Mention the name of the book in which he was critical of Japanese knowledge.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Things Western | b) An outline of Civilization |
| c) The Encouragement of Learning | d) Datsu-A Ron |

5. What does he mean by his principle 'Heaven did not create men above men, nor set men below men.'?

- a) Heaven does not create men
b) Heaven is above men
c) Women are below men
d) Men are born equal

6. Japan consists of more than _____ islands. [1]
a) 3000
b) 2000
c) 1000
d) 4000

7. The staple food of Japanese is _____. [1]
a) Wheat
b) Maize
c) Rice
d) All of these

8. Russia formed a defence alliance with China in which of the following year _____. [1]
a) 1806
b) 1896
c) 1893
d) 1890

9. When was the Treaty of Nanking signed? [1]
a) 15 Aug. 1942
b) 29 Aug. 1842
c) 26 Aug. 1942
d) 15 Aug. 1842

10. Japan is situated in the _____. [1]
a) Atlantic Ocean
b) Indian Ocean
c) Antarctic Ocean
d) Pacific Ocean

11. When was Meiji Constitution of 1889 replaced by a new constitution? [1]
a) 1905
b) 1911
c) 1943
d) 1947

12. Examination System was withdrawn by China because [1]
a) It was corrupted
b) It was not regulated properly
c) The civil and military officials so recruited were found unsuitable
d) It was based on classical Chinese learning

13. Under the treaty of Tienstin how many new Chinese ports open for foreign trade and commerce? [1]
a) 15
b) 13
c) 18
d) 11

14. When was Japanese women university set up? [1]
a) 1902
b) 1904
c) 1907
d) 1901

15. When was treaty of Shimonoseki signed? [1]
a) 1897
b) 1890
c) 1893
d) 1895

16. On the map of China, mark and locate the main route of Long March. [3]

17. Who spoke these words, “Freedom is more precious than order.” [1]

18. Why did America want to colonise Japan? Give two reasons. [1]
19. What were the Four Modernisation of the Communist Party of China? [1]
20. What was the objective of new subjects taught in the Meiji educational system? [1]
21. What do you know about Meiji Restoration? [1]
22. What progress did agriculture make in Japan in the Meiji Age? [1]
23. Write about Confucianism. [1]
24. What do you know about commodore Matthew Perry? [1]
25. Which steps were taken in Japan to reduce population pressure on Japan after 1920? [1]
26. What was Chinese Cultural Revolution of the Proletariat? [1]
27. What measures did the Meiji government of Japan take to integrate the nation? [2]
28. Today, as a developed country, Japan faces the challenge of using its political and technological capabilities to maintain its position as a leading world power. Elaborate this statement. [2]
29. Which three changes laid the pattern of future political development in Japan in the late sixteenth century? [2]
30. How did Sun Yat-Sen's ideas become the basis of the Political Philosophy of the Guomindang? [2]
31. What do you understand by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution? [2]
32. When was CCP founded? What was Russian influence in its formation? Discuss the role of Mao Zedong in it? [5]
33. Examine the role of Mao Zedong in the Chinese Communist Revolution. [5]
34. Discuss the important part of Meiji reform of the economy. [5]
35. Describe the imperialistic expansion of Japan before the First World War. [5]
36. Throw some light on the imperialist policy of Japan. [5]
37. Describe the main developments in China between 1911 and 1924. [5]
38. Discuss the features of the nationalist movement in China during the post- First World War. [5]
39. How did the modernisation of economy take place under the Meiji rule in Japan? What was the impact of industrial development on ecology? [5]
40. **Read the given below value passage and answer the questions which follow:** [4]

Tale of the Genji

A fictionalised diary of the Heian court written by Murasaki Shikibu, The Tale of the Genji became the central work of fiction in Japanese literature. That period saw the emergence of many women writers, like Murasaki, who wrote in the Japanese script, while men wrote in the Chinese script, used for education and government. The novel depicts the romantic life of Prince Genji and is a striking picture of the aristocratic atmosphere of the Heian court. It shows the independence that women had in choosing their husbands and living their lives.

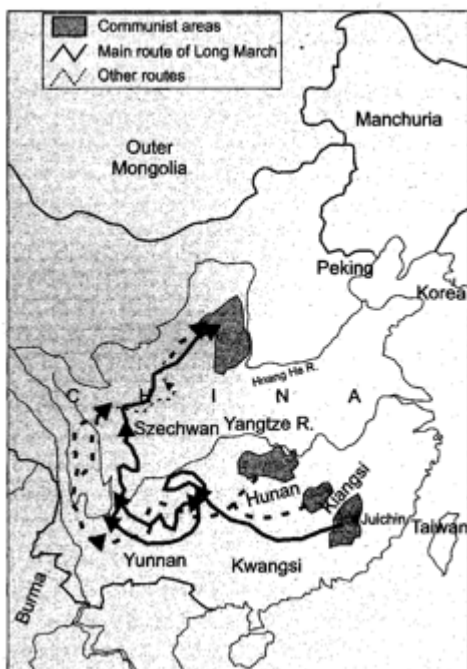
- i. Who wrote fictionalised diary?
- ii. What is the Tale of the Genji'?
- iii. Write the name of a woman writer whose name is mentioned in this passage.
- iv. What value does the passage depict?

Solution

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1. (a) He was a leading Meiji intellectual
Explanation: He was a leading Meiji intellectual
2. (d) Option (iii)
Explanation: He favoured the cultural essence of the western civilization and He advocated establishment of modern factories and institutions
3. (a) Japan must shed its Asian Characteristics and became a part of the West
Explanation: Japan must shed its Asian Characteristics and became a part of the West
4. (c) The Encouragement of Learning
Explanation: The Encouragement of Learning
5. (d) Men are born equal
Explanation: 'Heaven does not create one man above or below another man' means that **when men are born from heaven they all are equal**. There is no innate distinction between high and low.
6. (a) 3000
Explanation: 3000
7. (c) Rice
Explanation: Rice
8. (b) 1896
Explanation: 1896
9. (b) 29 Aug. 1842
Explanation: 29 Aug. 1842
10. (d) Pacific Ocean
Explanation: Pacific Ocean
11. (d) 1947
Explanation: 1947
12. (d) It was based on classical Chinese learning
Explanation: Entry to the elite ruling class had been largely through an examination. This required writing an eight-legged essay [pa-ku wen] in classical Chinese in a prescribed form. The examination acted as a barrier to the development of science and technology as it demanded only literary skills. In 1905, it was **abolished as it was based on skills in classical Chinese learning** that had, it was felt, no relevance for the modern world.
13. (d) 11
Explanation: 11
14. (d) 1901
Explanation: 1901
15. (d) 1895
Explanation: 1895



- 16.
17. Ueki Emori (1857-1892), a leader of the Popular Rights Movement, while demanding constitutional government, spoke for a liberal education that would develop each individual: 'Freedom is more precious than order.' He admired the French Revolution's doctrine of the natural rights of man and of popular sovereignty.
18. (i) America wanted to colonise Japan because the USA saw it as the route to China as a world market.
(ii) America wanted to provide station for the refueling of their ships while in Pacific Ocean.
19. The Four Modernisations were the Communist Party's goal that it declared in 1978. These modernisations included the development of science, industry, agriculture, and defence.
20. The main objective of new subjects taught in the Meiji educational system was to make citizens loyal, Emphasis was laid on loyalty towards the emperor.
21. After abolishing Tokugawa rule in Japan in 1868, Mutsuhito was given the title of Meiji which means enlightened ruler. This event is known as Meiji restoration in the history of Japan.
22. i. Peasants became owners of cultivable land.
ii. Japan borrowed services from Western agricultural experts and thus sowed seeds of an agricultural revolution.
23. Confucianism was mainly concerned with the teachings of Confucius and his disciples. It laid emphasis on good conduct, wisdom and social relationships. It also influenced the Chinese attitude towards life.
24. Matthew Perry was an American naval officer, who was sent to Japan in 1853 by American government. He was sent there to sign a treaty that would permit open trade and diplomatic relations.
25. The Meiji government actively encouraged migration to reduce population pressure on Japan after 1920 CE. First, people were sent to the northern islands of Hokkaido, and then to Hawaii and Brazil. Later on, they were also sent to the growing colonial empire of Japan.
26. The Cultural Revolution of the Proletariat began in China. China had failed to take a great leap forward in the economic sphere. The Chinese leaders wanted to show that other people and not Mao Zedong and other leaders were responsible for this failure. Thus, innocent persons were arbitrarily blamed and imprisoned in the name of revolution. Consequently, there was lawlessness in the whole country and the whole economy shattered.
27. **To integrate the nation, Meiji government took the following measures:**
- The government established a new administrative structure by altering old village and domain boundaries.
 - It was necessary for each administrative unit to have enough revenue so that the local schools and health facilities could be maintained.
 - One modern military force was developed. A legal system was also developed to control the formation of political groups. The censoring system was to be made a strict one. The government had to face opposition in the measures taken by it.
 - Military and bureaucracy were kept under the direct control of the emperor. Its objective was to keep both these groups, outside the control of the government even after a constitution was enacted
28. 1960s saw the growth of civil society movements as industrialisation had been pushed with utter disregard to its effect on health and the environment. Cadmium poisoning, which led to a painful disease, was an early indicator. It was followed by mercury poisoning in Minamata in the 1960s and problems caused by air pollution in the early 1970s. Grassroots pressure groups began to

demand recognition of these problems as well as compensation for the victims. Government action and new legal regulations helped to improve conditions. From the mid 1980s there had been an increasing decline in environmental issues as Japan enacted some of the strictest environmental controls in the world.

29.
 - i. Arms were taken away from the peasantry. Now only the Samurai were free to carry swords. It ensured peace and order.
 - ii. The 'daimyo' were ordered to live in the capitals of their regions. They were given autonomy to a large extent.
 - iii. Owners and taxpayers were identified through land surveys and graded land productivity to ensure a stable revenue base.
30.
 - i. Sun Yat-Sen's ideas became the basis of the political philosophy of the Guomindang.
 - ii. They identified the 'four great needs' as clothing, food, housing, and transportation. After the death of Sun Yat Sen, Chiang Kai Shek (1887-1975) emerged as the leader of the Guomindang as he launched a military campaign to control the 'warlords' regional leaders who had usurped authority and to eliminate the communists.
 - iii. He advocated a secular and rational 'this-worldly' Confucianism but also sought to militarise the nation. The people, he said, must develop a 'habit and instinct for unified behaviour'.
 - iv. He encouraged women to cultivate the four virtues of chastity, appearance, speech, and work and recognise their role as confined to the household. Even the length of hemlines was prescribed.
31. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of 1965 was the result of the conflict between the Maoists and those who objected his ideology. Students and the army started a campaign against old culture and customs. Students and professionals were sent to distant areas to learn from the common people. It was more important to be a communist. With cultural revolution, there was a complete turmoil in the country. Economic and educational system were disrupted.
32. The CCP was founded in 1921 soon after the Russian Revolution. The Russian success exercised a powerful influence around the world and leaders such as Lenin and Trotsky went on to establish the Comintern or the Third International in March 1918. It was done to bring about a world government that would end exploitation. The Comintern and the Soviet Union supported Communist parties around the world. They worked within the traditional Marxist understanding that revolution would be brought about by the working class in cities. Its initial appeal across national boundaries was immense. It soon became a tool for Soviet interests and was dissolved in 1943. Mao Zedong (1893-1976), emerged as a major CCP leader. He took a different path by basing his revolutionary programme on the peasantry. His success made the CCP, a powerful political force that ultimately won against the Guomindang.

Mao Zedong's radical approach can be seen in Jiangxi, in the mountains, where they camped from 1928 to 1934, secure from Guomindang attacks. A strong Peasants Council (Soviet) was organised, united through confiscation and redistribution of land. Mao, unlike other leaders, stressed the need for an independent government and army. He was quite aware of women's problems and supported the emergence of rural women's associations. He also promulgated a new marriage law that forbade arranged marriage, stopped purchase or sale of marriage contracts and simplified divorce.
33.
 - i. The Japanese went on carving out more and more areas in China and exploited them. They set up a puppet regime in Manchuria called Manchukuo. The communists, then led by Mao Zedong were also getting organised. Rural Soviets numbering a dozen had sprung up in various parts of China by 1930.
 - ii. The Communists generally created" socio-political consciousness among the peasantry initiated much-needed land reforms, and generated a new atmosphere in this agrarian society. There were armed clashes between the landed gentry and the peasants inspired by Maoist ideology. Mao had deviated from the Soviet Communist Party line
 - iii. Mao gradually consolidated his position and realized that in a less industrialized society like that of China, the peasantry alone can play a revolutionary role. He moved into the interior regions of China and set up his authority known as the 'Jiangxi Soviet'. There were series of armed clashes between Chiang's army and Mao's men in 1934. The Communists could not stand the attack and then Mao with 1,50,000 followers had to beat a hasty retreat to the Yenan province. It is estimated that only 30,000 of them ultimately survived and reached their destination. This retreat came to be known in Communist folklore as the 'Long March'.
 - iv. The Communist Party, on the other hand, was a party of workers and peasants. In the areas under Communists Party's control, the estates of landlords had been expropriated and the land distributed among the peasants. Because of the policies pursued by the Communist Party, it gradually had won over millions of Chinese people to its side. The Communist Party had also organised a huge army called the People's Liberation Army. After the defeat of Japan and the driving out of the Japanese forces from China, the Civil War again broke out. The Government of the United States gave massive aid to Chiang Kai Shek but by 1949 his armies were completely routed. With the remnants of his troops, Chiang Kai-Shek went to Taiwan (Formosa) which had been occupied by Japan after she had defeated China in 1895. On 1st October 1949, the People's Republic of China was proclaimed and the Communist Party of China under the leadership of Mao Zedong came to power.
34. The important part of the Meiji reform was the modernisation of the economy. Following steps were taken for this:
 1. Japan's first railway line, between Tokyo and the Port of Yokohama was built in 1870-72.

2. Funds were raised by levying an agricultural tax.
 3. Textile machinery was imported from Europe and foreign technicians were also employed to train workers and also to teach in universities and schools. Japanese students were also sent to abroad.
 4. In 1872, modern banking institutions were also launched.
 5. Companies like Mitsubishi and Sumitomo were also helped through subsidies and tax benefits to become major shipbuilders so that Japanese trade was carried through Japanese ships.
 6. The number of industrial labourer in Japan was 700,000 in 1870 CE which reached up to four million in 1913. Most of the labourers worked in units having less than people.
 7. By 1925, 21 per cent of the population lived in cities. By 1935, this figure had gone up to 32 per cent.
35. The emergence of Japan as the only imperialist power in Asia began in the last decade of the nineteenth century.
- In the beginning, the Western countries failed to establish their foothold in Japan. In 1853, the American warships under Commodore Perry had compelled the Japanese Government to open their country to American shipping and trade. Britain, France, Holland, and Russia also got similar concessions. In 1867, there was a change in the government of Japan known as the Meiji Restoration. Thereafter, Japan made considerable industrial progress. Like the imperialist powers of the West, Japan also wanted to expand in order to get raw material for her industries and new markets to sell her manufactured goods.
- In the last decade of the nineteenth century, Japan embarked upon its imperialist designs. In 1874 CE, Japan annexed the Ryuku islands and forced Korea, a tributary of China, to open her doors to Japanese trade. This was resented by China and a war followed in which China was defeated. China decided on Formosa and the Liaotung Peninsula to Japan in addition to paying a heavy war indemnity. China was forced to give up her claim on Korea.
- Thus, Japan's influence in China increased. England and Japan entered into an agreement in 1902 CE, which is known as the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. Japan declared war and defeated Russia in 1904-05. As a result of this war, Japan got the southern half of Sakhalin and gained control of the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula with Port Arthur, which was leased to her. In 1910 CE, Korea became a colony of Japan. It became a province of Japan. Thus by the year 1914 CE, when the First World War began, Japan emerged as a great imperialist power of the east. By this time almost all of Asia was swallowed up by the imperialist countries.
36. In the decade of 1890, Japan became active in the imperialist race. Its first target was China. It wanted to establish its dominance over eastern Asia by achieving its ambitions in China. Later on, it made an objective to establish its dominance over the whole of Asia and the Pacific Ocean region. In 1895 CE, it fought a war with China and defeated it. Then it made Formosa a part of its empire. Earlier, it was a part of China. In 1905 CE, Korea was made a protected state of Japan and after five years Korea was made a part of Japan. Earlier, Korea was a part of China. Before this, in 1899, the U.S.A. and other European countries accepted Japan as a world power. An Anglo-Japanese treaty was signed in 1902 CE. According to this, Japan was given equal status as compared to other imperialist powers. Japan emerged victorious from the Russian-Japanese war in 1904-05. As a result, the Southern part of Manchuria was accepted as a dominant region of China. Except this, half part of Sakhalin and Liaotung also came into its control. In this way, Japan established a vast imperial empire.
37. i. As in most of the countries in the 19th century, the rising middle class in China also realised the necessity of reform. Through the efforts of students and others emerged many secret clubs eager to take their country forward. Their premier revolutionary organisation, Tong Meng Hui was led by a physician Dr. Sun Yat-Sen (1866-1925), a Christian. He was greatly helped by the prosperous Chinese diaspora.
- ii. The revolutionary programme of Tong Meng Hui was based on the principles namely Peoples' Rules or democracy's Peoples Nationalism and Peoples' Livelihood. They had an agenda of political reform and played a major role in the revolution of 1911, which ousted the Manchu dynasty. Sun-Yat-Sen became the first President but only for a fortnight. Their new capital was Nanjing. His successor, General Yuan Shikai was more inclined towards the monarchical regime, and much really changed for the better.
- iii. The Chinese got a fairly liberal constitution in 1912, but it did not last long: it was suspended. This was a signal for chaos. The ruler landed gentry in collaboration with the military governors known as the warlords were now the effective rulers of China. They were rapacious in the collection of taxes and ruthless otherwise. Sun Yat Sen had to flee abroad, and he founded another political party—Ching Kuomintang (Revolutionary Party of China).
- iv. Yuan Shikai enjoyed the support of the imperial powers and he banned revolutionary organisations. China was so weak that Japan demanded its immediate compliance with some atrocious demands known as the 21 points.
- v. China joined the Allied powers in the 1st World War. The 21 demands made by Japan on China in January 1915, was an ultimatum that had to be accepted by the latter within 48 hours. It is not only sought practical control over Manchuria but also a virtual dominance over China. It has been described as the first enunciation of the policy of Asia for the Asiatic as propounded by Japan. Hence it is also called a Japanese version of 'Asiatic Monroe doctrine'. China accepted most of the

demands. It was a big blow to her prestige. The USA kept quiet after protesting that it was a violation of the 'Open Door Policy'.

- vi. After the end of the First World War, Sun Yat-Sen with the help of warlords set-up a government with headquarters at Canton. Despite political instability and growing uncertainty, China was economically doing quite well. Modern industries were growing up in Wuhan on the Yangtze river and Shenyang in southern Manchuria and investment was flowing in Chinese middlemen called compradors helped the western companies in their marketing operations. Certain sectors of the economy related to electricity, kerosene, tobacco, looms for textile production, and steamships showed growth and technological improvement. Progress in the educational field was another important development.
 - vii. One important political development of this period was the massive demonstration by the students of Peking University on 4 May 1919, known as the May Fourth Movement. It spread to other parts of the country. It was directed against their politicians and foreign powers. Besides students, the May Fourth Movement also enjoyed the support of the teachers, workers and men from the business community. It started as a protest against shouting provisions. Boycott of foreign goods was an item on their agenda too. This movement has been seen as a part of a large cultural movement covering the period of 1916-1921. It was a major manifestation of resurgent Chinese nationalism. It was then that the Communist Party was set up in Shanghai in 1921 with Lenin's Comintern providing help.
 - viii. Sun Yat-Sen gradually came under the communist influence and revised his three principles to accommodate the Chinese Communist Party in the First United Front 1924 pushed by the Sun Yat-Sen set up a military academy at Whampoa, near Canton. The Kuomintang Party and the Communists then set up the United Front to tackle the political problem.
 - ix. There were frequent clashes between the foreign-owned factories protected by foreign security forces and the nationalists. Scores of Chinese protesters were killed. The Communists made use of the propaganda department of the United Front Government to popularize their ideas among the working-class people. This was one of the reasons for the final break with the Nationalist Government. Finally, the Shanghai massacres (1927) led to the end of the United Front.
38. There were two governments in China after the end of the First World War. One of the government was controlled by Guomindang, at its headquarter in Canton. The president of this government was Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The other government was led by a military general. It had its headquarter at Beijing. Paris Peace Conference's decision to hand over Shantung to Japan led to an anti-imperialist upsurge in 1919. A great demonstration was held in China on 4th May, 1919. It spread into various parts of China. It took the form of a movement. Its main aim was to save China through modern science, democracy and nationalism. They wanted to remove inequality and reduce poverty. Their aim was also to bring economic development. The Russian Revolution had also a great impact on the nationalist movement of China. Communist Party was formed in 1921. Dr. Sun Yat-sen could not garner the support of western countries. Therefore, he took the help of Soviet Union. The Guomindang and the Chinese Communist Party came together in 1924. Military academy was also set up with the help of Soviet military and political advisers. The Chinese national revolutionary army launch edits operations against the warlords.
39. **The modernisation of economy was one of the major features of Meiji reforms. For this, the following steps were taken:**
- i. Funds were collected by levying tax on agriculture.
 - ii. In 1870-1872, the first railway line was built in Japan between Tokyo and the port of Yokohama.
 - iii. Machines were imported from Europe for the textile industry. Foreign technicians were called to train workers and to teach in Universities and schools.
 - iv. A number of Japanese students were sent abroad to study.
 - v. Modern banking institutions were launched in 1872.
 - vi. Companies like Mitsubishi and Sumitomo were given subsidies and tax benefits. They became major shipbuilder companies. Now Japanese trade was carried on through Japanese ships. Large business organisations like Zaibatsu dominated the economy even after the Second World War.
 - vii. The population of Japan was 35 million in 1872 CE, which became 55 million in 1920 CE. The government encouraged migration to reduce the population pressure. First of all, people were sent to the northern island of Hokkaido. It was a largely autonomous region where the indigenous people 'Ainu' lived. After this, people were sent to Hawaii, Brazil, and to the growing colonial empire of Japan. People started to shift to urban areas with industrial development. Till 1925 CE, 21% of the total population lived in cities which increased up to 32% in 1935 CE.
 - viii. The number of industrial labour in Japan was 700,000 in 1870 CE, which reached up to four million in 1913. Most of them worked in the units having less than five people and where there was hardly any use of machines and electric power. More than half of the total labourers working in industries were women. After 1900, this number of males started to increase and this number crossed the number of women only in the decade of 1930.

Impact on Ecology: Rapid and uncontrolled development of industries and more demand for wood led to environmental destruction. Tanaka Shozo, a member of the lower house of Parliament, started the first movement in 1897 CE, against industrial

pollution. Around 800 villagers gathered in a mass protest and forced the government to take strict action.

40.
 - i. Murasaki Shikibu
 - ii. It is the central work of fiction in Japanese literature
 - iii. Murasaki
 - iv. Independence of women in their living