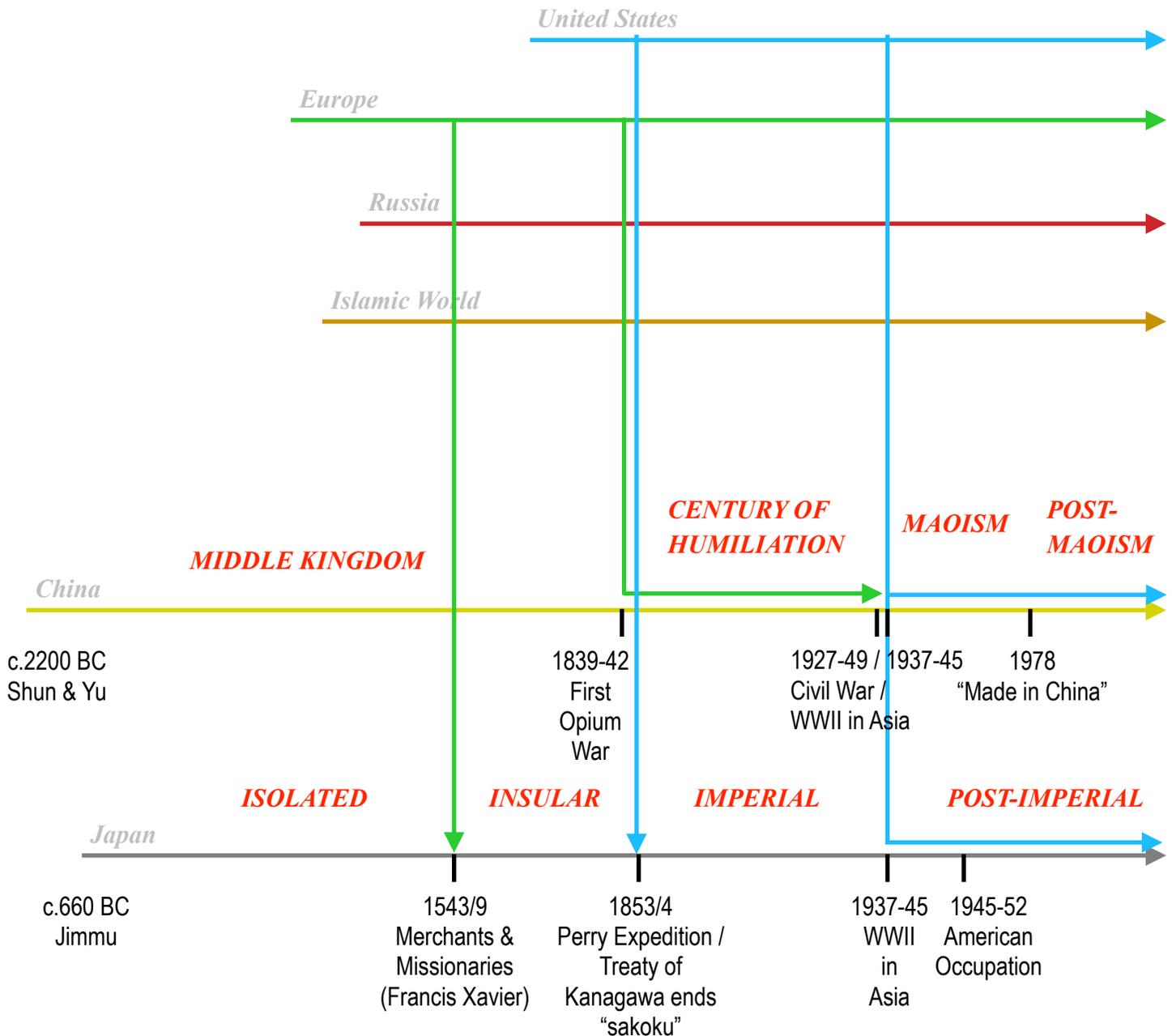


**Part 1: Timeline of East Asia and the World We Live In**

1. Using the timelines provided 1) label the anchor facts of Japanese history and at least two from Chinese history, 2) draw appropriate lines linking the cardinal cultures of the world to them, and 3) label the periods of the history of each. *Pay close attention to the spacing. Modern history is stretched to accommodate the elements of the diagram that you need to include.*



**(13 pts: 5 pts for anchors of Japan; 2 pts for anchors of China; 2 pts for lines and arrows - 1/2 each; 4 pts for periods - 1/2 each)**

**Total Points This Page: 13 pts**

2. Why is Japan a *major* culture, but not a *cardinal* culture in the world today? What is happening to Japan's population that is connected to this limitation to Japan's importance? (Be sure to explain important vocabulary words that you use.)

Japan is a major culture but not a cardinal culture, in other words one of the most important ones, because even though it is the 3rd most important trading nation and one of the ten most powerful militaries, it is an *insular* culture and *post-imperial* culture that does not affect other cultures or the wider world. To say that Japan is an insular culture means it wants to be "insulated" from others, because it views outside cultures and dangerous or threatening. To say that it is "post-imperial" means that it no longer has an empire or wishes to have one. Because of these views Japan does not have any significant immigration and the country's population is declining because its own people are not having children to serve any great national purpose. This is leading to a shrinking of the population overall. **(5 pts: 1 pt for trade/wealth and military; 1 pt for insular; 1 pt for post-imperial; 1 pt for immigration/declining population; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

### **Part 2: Isolated Japan**

3. Who was Jimmu according to Japanese tradition, and why is he important to Japanese history?

c.660 BC Jimmu became the first emperor in Japan, according to Japanese tradition. His is not just a story about government, however. It is related to Japan's religion, Shintoism, because the tradition says that Jimmu is the descendant of Amaterasu, a Japanese "kami" or god, and his descendants were thus able to be the rulers of Japan in an uninterrupted line through all Japanese history as "divine" rulers. Regardless of what one may think of this belief, Jimmu must have been able to command respect and establish the dynasty as a charismatic ruler at least, which set the hereditary monarchy of his descendants in motion. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Jimmu anchor fact; 1 pt for connection to Shintoism; 1 pt for long history; 1pt for establishment of a dynasty; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 10 pts**

4. What was a “shogun” in Japanese culture? How did Japan come to have one, and what function did he perform in the government?

The shogun was the military leader of Japan and thus the most powerful official in the government, except the emperor. Japan came to have a shogun because the emperors, even though they were viewed as divine, needed to organize their government into a bureaucracy to control the many powerful and unruly clans of Japan. The shogun was the military commander who enforced the emperor’s rules throughout the land. **(3 pts: 1 pt for military leader in support of the emperor; 1 pt role in bureaucracy; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

5. What caused the Shimabara Rebellion c.1637, and how did it shape Japanese culture for centuries to come?

When European missionaries arrived in Japan to promote Christianity, their teachings undermined the belief in the divinity of the Japanese emperor and brought about the rebellion of a Japanese Christian lord and his followers in the Shimabara domain. The rebels were all slaughtered by the shogun, who then implemented the insular “sakoku” policy banishing foreigners from Japan, except under the strictest rules. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Christianity vs. emperor, 1 pt for slaughter and sakoku; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

### **Part 3: Imperial Japan**

6. What is “gunboat diplomacy,” and how did bring about the end of *sakoku*?

Gunboat diplomacy is a method employed by powerful countries to bring about change in other cultures that otherwise would resist such change. It is not the use of force, as in a war, but the *threat* of the use of force, in order to compel change. This was the method used by Commodore Perry in 1853, when he told the Japanese that America would no longer tolerate the sakoku policy, and which convinced the Japanese to abandon it by the Treaty of Kanagawa of 1854, which opened certain Japanese ports to American trade. **(4 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt for Perry, 1 pt for Japan’s acceptance; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 10 pts**

7. How could an insular culture like Japan become an imperial culture? Why does this seem like a contradiction, but ultimately makes sense?

An insular culture is a culture that prioritizes isolation from the rest of the world, where the government enforces a separation from other cultures. An imperial culture is a culture that seeks to expand its power and control over natural resources and people such that it colonizes other parts of the world and conquers other cultures in order to make them subservient. It seems like these two things are opposites. One involves minimizing contact with others, while the other involves increasing contact with them. The way to make sense of Japan changing from one to the other is to see that the Japanese believed had no choice about having contact with other cultures in modern times, so the only question was what kind of contact: rule or be ruled. When that became their perspective, they chose to rule others to have control over the kind of contact they would have, rather than to be dictated to by others. **(5 pts: 1 pt for insularism; 1 pt for more imperialism; 1 pt for Japan's perception of the situation; 1 pt for reasoning behind the choice; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

#### **Part 4: Post-Imperial Japan**

8. Who are General Douglas MacArthur and William Deming, and why are they important in Japanese history?

Japan was defeated by the United States in World War II, and because of that began to be transformed into the post-imperial culture that it is today. The war is not sufficient, however, to explaining its transformation because losing would not necessarily have changed Japan into benign country. The other key is the American Occupation (1945-52), in which two great Americans feature most importantly. The first is General Douglas MacArthur, who forced Japan to accept a new constitution that forced Japan to sever its government from its religious tradition the deifies the emperor, and which also says that Japan will never go to war again. The second is William Deming, an American business leader who taught the Japanese how to improve their industries and rebuild their country better than ever. Because of the positive contributions of these two men, Japan became *post-imperial*. **(5pts: 1 pt for WWII context; 1 pt for not MacArthur's actions 1 pt Deming's actions; 1 pt for advent of post-imperialism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 10 pts**

**Total Points on Test: 43 points**