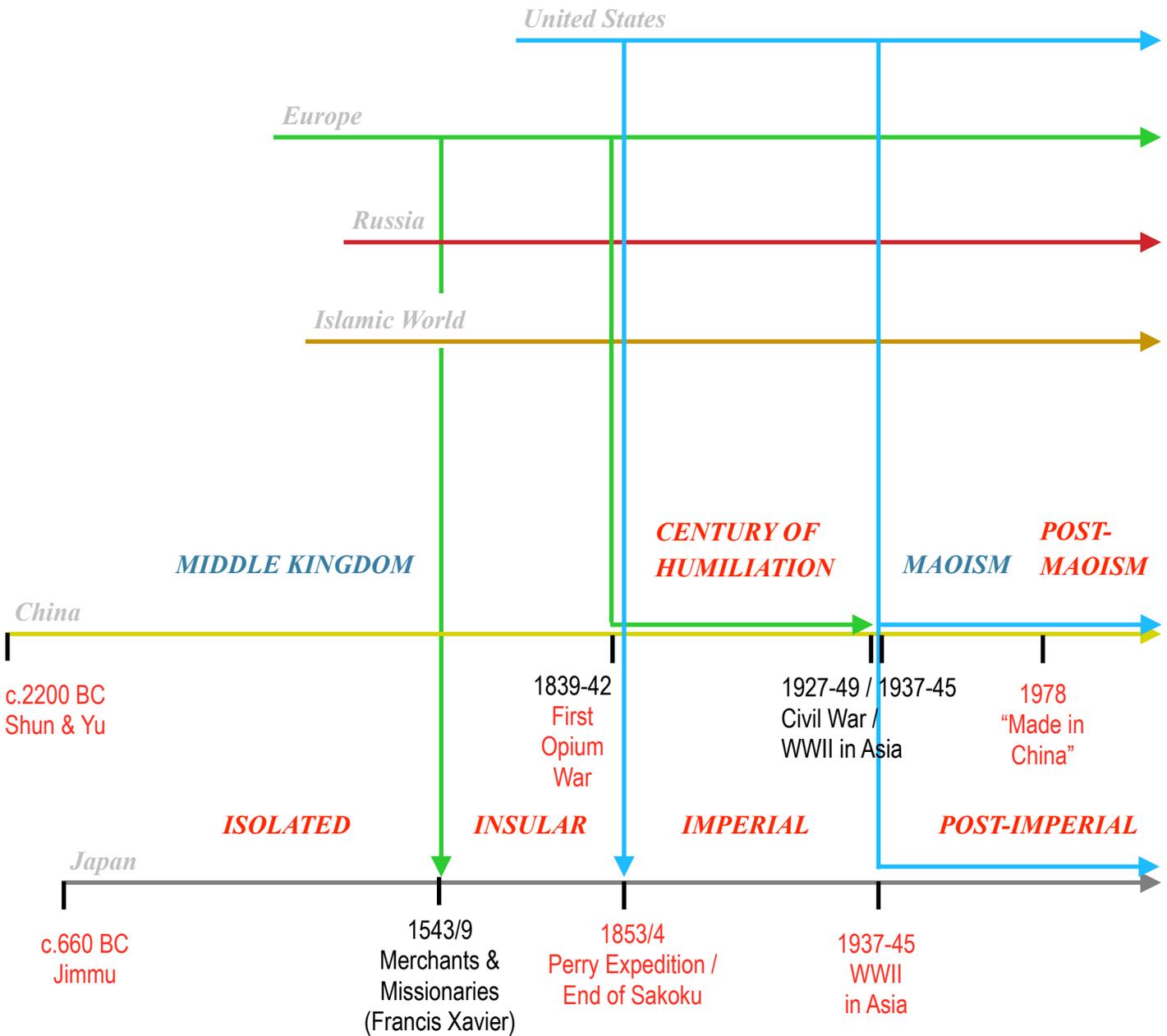


**Part 1: Timeline of East Asia and the World We Live In**

- Using the timelines provided, label any information about the anchor facts of Chinese and Japanese history that is not provided, and label the periods of the history of each.



(10 pts: 3 pts for anchors of Japan; 3 pts for anchors of China; 3 pts for periods - 1/2 each; 1 pt for spelling)

**Total Points This Page: 10 pts**

**Part 2: Isolated and Insular Japan**

2. Who is Jimmu, according to Japanese tradition. What does this tell us about the importance of the emperors to Japanese culture?

According to Japanese tradition Jimmu, the son of the goddess Amaterasu, became the first emperor of Japan c.660 BC. This tells us that the emperors are not just the rulers of Japan, but also revered as gods in Japan's religion, Shintoism. In other words they are doubly important. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Jimmu anchor fact; 1 pt for divine ruler; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

3. What was the military leader of Japan called? What kind of monarchy did Japan have once this official was in charge on behalf of the emperor?

The military leader of Japan was called the shogun. Japan had a *bureaucratic* monarchy once the shoguns were in charge of the government, because they were professional officials who helped the hereditary monarchy to be organized and maintain power. **(3 pts: 1 pt for shogun; 1 pt for bureaucracy; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. What is "sakoku"? Who implemented it, and why?

"Sakoku" was a policy of excluding foreigners from Japan, except under the strictest rules. It was a policy of isolation. It was implemented by the shoguns, in order to protect the emperors of Japan from the danger posed by Christianity, which said that they are not in fact divine and which thus threatened their rule of the country. **(4 pts: 1 pt for isolation; 1 pt for shoguns; 1 pt for protecting the emperors from Christianity; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 10 pts**

5. By whom and how was Japan's policy of "sakoku" broken?

Japan's isolation was broken by the American Commodore Perry in 1853, when he told the Japanese that America would no longer tolerate the sakoku policy. He convinced the Japanese to allow more trade with America and to treat foreigners differently by threatening the use of force with his powerful steamships.

**(3 pts: 1 pt for Perry, 1 pt for threat of force; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

### **Part 3: Imperial and Post Imperial Japan**

6. What is "gunboat diplomacy"? Who did *Japan* use it against?

Gunboat diplomacy is a method used by a powerful country to force another culture to change. It is not the same thing as war. It means *threatening* to use force. Japan used gunboat diplomacy against Korea because it wanted to start copying America and Europe and force other countries to do whatever it wanted.

**(3 pts: 1 pt for definition, 1 pt for using it on Korea; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. What two Americans are most responsible for shaping Japan's *post-imperial* culture, and how?

The two Americans most responsible for shaping Japan's post-imperial culture are General Douglas MacArthur and William Deming. General MacArthur forced Japan to accept a new constitution that promised that Japan would never go to war again. William Deming was 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 MacArthur; 1 pt for Deming; 1 pt for new anti-war constitution; 1 pt for industrial help; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 11 pts**

**Total Points on Test: 31 points**