

HISTORY PAPER –XII (OPTIONAL)
HISTORY OF JAPAN

Full Mark – 200

1. Multiple choice question : (1x100)

- (1) What was the nature of administration in the 20th century in Japan ?
(i) Feudalistic (ii) Autocratic (iii) Dictatorial (iv) None of the three
- (2) The Shogun ruler of 20th century were :
(i) Weak (ii) Luxurious (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) Neither of the two
- (3) The shintoism had made the attitude of people towards the Shoguns :
(i) Usurper (ii) Lower of public (iii) Kind hearted (iv) None of the three
- (4) Western knowledge and science got speed in Japan in :
(i) 1685 AD (ii) 1700 AD (iii) 1705 AD (iv) 1710 AD
- (5) How many times the ruler of Holland requested Japan to give up the policy of isolation in 1844 AD ?
(i) Once (ii) Thrice (iii) Twice (iv) None of the three
- (6) Commodore Perry was sent as an ambassador in :
(i) 1848 AD (ii) 1849 AD (iii) 1851 AD (iv) 1852 AD
- (7) What was the aim of arrival of Perry to Japan ?
(i) To get cooperation of Japan at the time of accident (ii) To get the port of Japan opened for American trade (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) Neither of the two
- (8) The steam driven ships of America were for the Japanese :
(i) Miraculous (ii) Horrifying (iii) Exclamatory (iv) All the three
- (9) First treaty was concluded between Japan and America in :
(i) 1854 AD (ii) 1855 AD (iii) 1856 (iv) 1858 AD
- (10) The shogun resigned to emperor in :
(i) 1866 AD (ii) 1867 AD (iii) 1868 AD (iv) 1869 AD
- (11) Which of the following was the powerful clan of feudal lords ?
(i) Satsumas (ii) Samurais (iii) Choshus (iv) All the three
- (12) The boy emperor Mutsuhits succeeded the throne in 1868 at :
(i) Yedo (ii) Tokiyo (iii) Japan (iv) None of the three
- (13) Yoritomo rule over Japan from _____ till the middle of the 19th century :
(i) 1189 (ii) 1192 (iii) 1196 (iv) 1193
- (14) Yoritomo died in :
(i) 1199 (ii) 1198 (iii) 1195 (iv) 1189
- (15) After the death of Yoritomo, the power was passed on to :
(i) Hojo family (ii) The mongols (iii) Satsuma (iv) None of the three
- (16) Shinto religion continued up to :
(i) 7th century AD (ii) 8th century AD (iii) 9th century AD (iv) 10th century AD
- (17) During the Tokugawa period, the highest class was :
(i) Farmers (ii) Samurai (iii) Land lords (iv) Merchants
- (18) The Samurai constitute _____ of the total population.
(i) 5% (ii) 6% (iii) 8% (iv) 12%
- (19) The Tokugawa shogunate came to an end in :
(i) 1868 (ii) 1863 (iii) 1869 (iv) 1862
- (20) It was in _____ that USA began to show interest in Japan.
(i) 1820 (ii) 1830 (iii) 1815 (iv) 1845
- (21) Meiji Restoration took place in Japan in :

- (i) 1867 (ii) 1868 (iii) 1869 (iv) 1870
- (22) The most significant of Meiji Restoration was :
- (i) End of feudalism in Japan (ii) End of Shogun system (iii) Conflict between Choshus & Shogun (iv) None of the three
- (23) The most prominent reason of establishment of Meiji Restoration was :
- (i) Internal discontentment (ii) Discontentment among peasants (iii) Reaction against the foreigners (iv) All the three
- (24) The condition of Japan was _____ at the time of entry of western countries.
- (i) Dissatisfactory (ii) Chaotic (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) Neither of the two
- (25) The policy of Tokugawa Shogun to other feudal lords was :
- (i) Punitive (ii) Torturous (iii) Harmful (iv) All of these
- (26) What did Samurai soldiers do for the livelihood for their families :
- (i) Robbery & theft (ii) Government service (iii) Trading (iv) None of the three
- (27) When did an American ship was destroyed by Chosu clan :
- (i) 1862 (ii) 1863 (iii) 1864 (iv) 1865
- (28) Which two feudal lords concluded mutual pact for uprooting the Shogun ?
- (i) Chosu & Satsuma (ii) Satsuma & Samurai (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) Neither of the two
- (29) The main achievement of History of Japan was :
- (i) End of Shogun Rule (ii) Establishment of Meiji Restoration (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) Neither of the two
- (30) The supremacy of centre was recognized by :
- (i) Satsuma clan (ii) Chosu clan (iii) Tosa clan (iv) All the three
- (31) Which of the feudals raised standard of revolts in 1877 AD against the policy of government?
- (i) Samurai (ii) Chosu (iii) Satsuma (iv) None of the three
- (32) In 1870, most of the big factories of Japan were run by :
- (i) Petrol (ii) Steam (iii) Diesel (iv) Electricity
- (33) In 180 AD, the number of banks in Japan was :
- (i) More than hundred (ii) Less than hundred (iii) More than two hundred (iv) None of the three
- (34) The peasants were made owners of land in :
- (i) 1869 (ii) 1870 (iii) 1871 (iv) 1872
- (35) The behaviour of revenue collectors towards the peasants was :
- (i) Torturous (ii) Hard hearted (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) Neither of the two
- (36) Japan's education system was influenced by :
- (i) England (ii) America (iii) France (iv) All these
- (37) Which of the following was the greatest achievements of Japan in the field of education ?
- (i) Establishment of Tokyo university (ii) Kyoto university (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) Neither of the two
- (38) Tokyo school of music was founded in Japan in :
- (i) 1878 (ii) 1879 (iii) 1880 (iv) 1881
- (39) Which of the following religions was adversely affected by the race modernization ?
- (i) Taoism (ii) Buddhism (iii) Confuciousnism (iv) All the three
- (40) Meiji constitution was implemented in Japan in :
- (i) 1889 (ii) 1890 (iii) 1891 (iv) 1892
- (41) Ministry of industry was set up in :
- (i) 1886 (ii) 1870 (iii) 1871 (iv) 1872
- (42) Zaibatsu controlled almost _____ production :

- (i) 1/3 of copper & 1/2 of coal (ii) 1/2 of copper & 1/3 of coal (iii) 2/3 of copper & 1/3 of coal (iv) None of the above
- (43) By 1890 Japan had _____ Machines run by steam.
 (i) 870 (ii) 850(iii) 845 (iv) 851
- (44) In 1880, Japan government started mining in_____.
 (i) 8 coal mines (ii) 7 coal mines (iii) 6 coal mines (iv) 9 coal mines
- (45) All male and female children had become literate by :
 (i) 1920 (ii) 1921 (iii) 1922 (iv) 1923
- (46) With expansion of women education, the condition of women became :
 (i) Equal to males (ii) Higher to males (iii) Lower to males (iv) None of the three
- (47) As a result of industrial development, the total number of factories in 1890 in Japan was :
 (i) 240 (ii) 250(iii) 255 (iv) 260
- (48) New Shogun of Tokugawa family occupied the seat in :
 (i) 1867 (ii) 1868 (iii) 1870 (iv) 1859
- (49) Within a span of 15 years the trade of Japan developed _____ over.
 (i) 50 times (ii) 40 times (iii) 60 times (iv) 70 times
- (50) In _____ land tax system was revised and tax began to be charged on the basis of field of harvest.
 (i) 1873 (ii) 1871(iii) 1887 (iv) 1874
- (51) In Japan, university education was influenced by :
 (i) Britain (ii) America (iii) France (iv) Germany
- (52) Trade education was influenced by :
 (i) Germany (ii) France (iii) Britain (iv) Russia
- (53) The span of education for each student was fixed :
 (i) 18 years (ii) 17 years (iii) 15 years (iv) 14 years
- (54) In the 17th century _____ was the most dominating religion.
 (i) Buddhism (ii) Confucianism (iii) Taoism (iv) Christianity
- (55) In _____ , Buddhism was removed from the status of state religion.
 (i) 1870 (ii) 1869 (iii) 1873 (iv) 1871
- (56) The idea of superiority of Japan could be the ideals of nationalism on the basis of :
 (i) Buddhism (ii) Shentoism (iii) Confucianism (iv) Taoism
- (57) Japan military department was opened in :
 (i) 1869 (ii) 1864 (iii) 1862 (iv) 1860
- (58) In _____ a separate royal army was set up.
 (i) 1870 (ii) 1871 (iii) 1872 (iv) 1873
- (59) For proper organisation of the army, it was divided into _____ districts.
 (i) 3 (ii) 4 (iii) 5 (iv) 6
- (60) In _____, a naval education centre was opened with the help of British naval officers.
 (i) 1870 (ii) 1873 (iii) 1862 (iv) 1869
- (61) Which country was defeated in Sino – Japanese war of 1894 – 95 AD ?
 (i) Japan (ii) China (iii) Manchuria (iv) None of the three
- (62) The chief reason of conflict between Russia and Japan was :
 (i) Issue of Manchuria (ii) Issue of Korea (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) Neither of the two
- (63) Which of the following was the cause of the war ?
 (i) Lack of sea shore (ii) Issue of Railway line (iii) Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1902 (iv) All the three
- (64) Japan had to give up her claim on Liaotung because of pressure of :

- (i) France (ii) Germany (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) neither of the two
- (65) Which was the chief reason of shouting bullet between the soldiers of China and Japan ?
 (i) Question of Railway (ii) Issue of cutting wood on the bank of Yalu river (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) Neither of the two
- (66) Fierce of battle was fought between Russia and Japan at :
 (i) Mukden (ii) Manchuria (iii) Korea (iv) Nanking
- (67) The significant terms of Treaty of Portsmouth was :
 (i) Japanese supremacy over Korea (ii) Surrender of Liaotung to Japan (iii) Surrender of Sakhalin Island to Japan (iv) All the three
- (68) Battle of Crimean was fought in :
 (i) 1852 – 1855 (ii) 1850 – 1856 (iii) 1853 – 1856 (iv) None of these
- (69) The main cause of defeat of Russia against Japan was:
 (i) Unrest among Russians (ii) Patriotism of Japanese (iii) Anglo – Japanese Treaty (iv) All the three
- (70) Which of the following countries joined the alliance of 1907 ?
 (i) France (ii) England (iii) Russia (iv) All the three
- (71) Anglo-Japanese treaty was concluded in :
 (i) 1901 (ii) 1902 (iii) 1903 (iv) 1904
- (72) Which of the significant places was taken over by Russia from Japan ?
 (i) Liaotung peninsula (ii) Port Arthur (iii) Both one and two (iv) Neither of the two
- (73) Name the capital of Korea :
 (i) Seoul (ii) South Korea (iii) North Korea (iv) None of the three
- (74) Protocol of Yauagato-Labonoff was concluded :
 (i) China and Japan (ii) Russia and Japan (iii) Manchuria and Japan (iv) None of the three
- (75) Which of the following countries was given the right of cutting timber on the bank of Yalu?
 (i) Japan (ii) China (iii) Russia (iv) Britain
- (76) Which country did not object the treaty of Shimonoseki ?
 (i) England (ii) Russia (iii) United States (iv) None of the three
- (77) Who was Emperor of Germany at the time of Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1902 ?
 (i) Kaiser William I (ii) Kaiser William II (iii) Francis II (iv) None of the three
- (78) Chief provision of Anglo-Japanese Alliance was :
 (i) Non-intervention in China (ii) Recognition of interest of England in China (iii) Recognition of interest of Japan in China and Korea (iv) All these above
- (79) When did Japan establish control on Korea ?
 (i) 1908 (ii) 1909 (iii) 1910 (iv) 1912
- (80) The significance of Anglo-Japanese Alliance came to an end after :
 (i) Washington conference (ii) Paris conference (iii) Vienna conference (iv) None of the three
- (81) The first political Association was formed in :
 (i) 1873 (ii) 1874 (iii) 1875 (iv) 1876
- (82) The name of the first political Association in Japan was :
 (i) Aikoku Kotu (ii) Rissisha (iii) Aikokusha (iv) Kaishinto
- (83) The Japan was turned to be a militarist because of :
 (i) Bureaucrats (ii) Shogunate (iii) Emperor (iv) None of the three
- (84) Which of the following feudal lords organized the army of Japan ?
 (i) Satouma (ii) Toso (iii) Samurais (iv) All the three

- (85) Japan wanted to occupy Korea due to :
- (i) Test her military power (ii) Face the western powers (iii) B
- (86) Which of the following countries were interested in Korea in 1894 ?
- (i) Japan (ii) England (iii) Russia (iv) All these
- (87) Anglo-Japanese treaty was concluded in :
- (i) 1901 (ii) 1902 (iii) 1903 (iv) 1914
- (88) Which tendency increased in Japan during first world war ?
- (i) Capitalism (ii) Liberalism (iii) Individualism (iv) None of the three
- (89) Which of the following countries gave the slogan that Asia is for Asians ?
- (i) China (ii) Japan (iii) Korea (iv) Manchuria
- (90) Japan concluded nine power treaty on :
- (i) 1920 (ii) 1921 (iii) 1922 (iv) 1924
- (91) The Era of 1930's was known as an age of :
- (i) Liberalism (ii) Militarism (iii) Individualism (iv) None of the three
- (92) Who was assassinated May 15, 1932 by young naval officers and Cadets ?
- (i) Inukai (ii) Admiral Saito (iii) Both (i) & (ii) (iv) Neither of the two
- (93) When did the second world war break out ?
- (i) 1919 (ii) 1939 (iii) 1940 (iv) 1945
- (94) Which event gave rise to the second world war ?
- (i) Invasion of Pearl Harbour (ii) Invasion of Peking (iii) Anglo-Japanese treaty (iv) All the three
- (95) Japan without consulting Germany in 1941 invaded :
- (i) Italy (ii) America (iii) Soviet Union (iv) None of the three
- (96) Pearl Harbour was centre of American :
- (i) Army (ii) Navy (iii) Air Force (iv) All the three
- (97) Japan established her control in South Asia on :
- (i) Hong Kong (ii) Malaya Peninsula (iii) Singapore (iv) All the three
- (98) Which significant change occurred in the warfare of Japan after 1942 ?
- (i) Beginning of defeat of Japan (ii) Victories of Japan (iii) Beginning of defeat of America (iv) None of the three
- (99) Atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on :
- (i) August 4, 1945 (ii) August 6, 1945 (iii) August 8, 1945 (iv) August 5, 1945
- (100) How many days after the atomic attack on Hiroshima, America dropped atom bomb on Nagasaki ?
- (i) One day (ii) Two days (iii) Three days (iv) Four days

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (1) In the ancient past, Japan was under the influence of Chinese cultures and civilization.
- (2) In the 19th century, the mongols invaded Japan and established an independent states.
- (3) yoritomo was the founder of the Shoguns.
- (4) The Japanese began to worship and respect their Elders. This was called Shinto religion.
- (5) The Tokugawa sogunate began from 1603
- (6) The Shogun failed to defeat Chosu
- (7) In 1840 two ships were sent to Japan to Establish trade relations with Japan but the negotiation failed.
- (8) On 20th July 1846, US Government sent James Biddle who visited Edo Bay.
- (9) In 1849 commodore James Gillin was sent to Japan but he was imprisoned.

- (10) Commodore M.C. Perry returned to Japan in February 1854
- (11) The Treaty of Kangawa was signed on march 31,1854
- (12) The first American counsel who arrived at Shimoda in August 1856 was Mr.Townshend Harris
- (13) The Portuguese tried to establish commercial relations with Japan in 1542
- (14) Second treaty was concluded between Japan and America in 1858
- (15) Japan lived in seclusion for about 250 years under the Shoguns.
- (16) The Japanese felt that the only way of making rapid progress was their westernization
- (17) After Mutsuhits was enthroned in Japan, he assumed the title of Meiji
- (18) In 1804, Russian made definite attempt to established trade relations with Japan but failed.
- (19) Britain occupied Singapore in 1819, and became eager to have trade relations with Japan.
- (20) James Biddel who came to Japan in 1846 visited Edo Bay.
- (21) Jiyuto or the liberal party was organized by Itagaki
- (22) Jiyuto was established in 1881
- (23) Kaishinto or the progressive party was established in 1882
- (24) Kaishinto or the progressive party was founded by Okuma
- (25) The constitutional party was also known as Rikken Teisetio
- (26) Fukuchi Genichiro founded the constitutional Party.
- (27) Feudal system came to an end in 1871.
- (28) Before the Meiji restoration, the military system of Japan was based on Feudalism
- (29) After the restoration of the Meiji rule, the responsibility of military activity rested with the Samrai Soldiers
- (30) In 1820, by the issue of an ordinance, military service was declared compulsory.
- (31) According to the law of 1870, keeping of swords was completely prohibited.
- (32) By the end of the 19th century, Japan became a developed country.
- (33) The development of trade and commerce in Japan led the country towards imperialism
- (34) In 1868, Government of Japan recognized the principle of ownership of land for the peasants.
- (35) Land revenue system was introduced in 1873 AD
- (36) Education department was established in 1871 AD
- (37) The early education of Japanese was influenced by the Americans
- (38) In Japan, the first women university was established in 1913 AD.
- (39) Ito Hirobumi was a prominent politician of Japan who devoted himself to the making of new constitution for the people of Japan.
- (40) Japan was influenced by political philosophy of west which was Liberalism
- (41) Ministry of industry was set up under Ito
- (42) Entrepreneurial skill was concentrated in the hence of only few known as Zaibatsu
- (43) Govenrment set up a separate mines department in 1873
- (44) In 1880, the government started mining mines.
- (45) The word Meiji stands for Splendid
- (46) On the suggestion of Ito, a bank was started in 1873
- (47) Bank of Japan was set up in 1885
- (48) Ships began to be manufactured in Japanese factories in Ngasaki and Hyogi
- (49) In Japan, the university and Technical education was influenced by France and Germany respectively.
- (50) The greatest achievement of Japan in the field of education was the establishment of Tokyo university
- (51) In Kyoto, university was established in 1897 AD.

- (52) Attempts were made for the development of feeling of patriotism and nationalism through music
- (53) Separate magazines were published for women and children
- (54) The Japanese who were involved in foreign trade began to wear the western attire
- (55) In 1887, electricity was introduced in Japan.
- (56) After 1872, the Japanese started taking beef.
- (57) During the period of Meiji restoration, major attention was paid to Shintoism
- (58) Japanese were sent to Prussia and France to study their military system
- (59) In 1872, army department was divided into army and navy wings
- (60) By 1882, Japan had become self – sufficient in navy.
- (61) The immediate cause of Sino-Japanese war was provided by Tonghak rebellion in Korea.
- (62) By the treaty of 1885, both China and Japan recognised the sovereignty of Korea.
- (63) Sino-Japanese war broke out in 1894
- (64) Li-Hung-Chang was sent to Japan to conclude a peace treaty.
- (65) Sino-Japanese war came to a close with the treaty of Shimonoseki which was concluded on April 17, 1895.
- (66) Russian and Germany protected against Japan's getting Liaotung Peninsula and the provisions on this regard were nullified.
- (67) The beginning of the 20th century was an age of imperialism
- (68) In 1902, Japan concluded a treaty with Britain
- (69) Manchuria was an apple of discord between Japan and Russia
- (70) Japan was compelled to declare war against Russia on 5th February 1904
- (71) The Russo-Japanese war was fought both on Sea and Land
- (72) Treaty of Portsmouth was concluded on 5th September 1905
- (73) In 1910 AD, Japan could annex Korea successfully.
- (74) Japan participated in world war I from 1914 – 18 in alliance in Entente powers.
- (75) In 1917, Japanese Ambassador in USA and US foreign secretary concluded a treaty known as Langshing-Ishii treaty.
- (76) In 1918, Riots broke out in Japan due to lack of rice
- (77) At the Paris Peace talk, USA supported Japan's claim over Shantung
- (78) Originally, Manchuria was a part of China
- (79) Japan had satisfied her imperialist lust to some extent in 1919 AD.
- (80) After the death of Changtsolin, his son Chang-Hue-Liang succeeded him as the commander of Manchuria.
- (81) Itagaki created Japan's First Political Party.
- (82) The two big political parties in Japan, Jyato and Shimpoto amalgamated to form a new political party called Kenseito
- (83) Ito Hirobumi became the first prime minister of Japan in 1855.
- (84) In 1923, Tokonami formed a new party called Seiyu Honto
- (85) In 1940, all the political parties were dissolved to join Rule Assistance Association.
- (86) The Genro were old oligarch, who played a big role in the failure of party government system in Japan.
- (87) In 1936, Japan made an Anti-Communist treaty with Germany i
- (88) In 1933, Japan withdrew herself from the membership of the League of Nation.
- (89) The Japanese made an invasion on Pearl Harbour on December 1941 AD.
- (90) Second Sino-Japanese war starts from July 1937
- (91) China also witnessed worldwide serious economic depression from 1929

- (92) One of the causes which led to the outbreak of the second Sino-Japanese war was the unity of Kuomintang and communist parties.
- (93) In 1933, Japan conquered Jehol
- (94) Japan concluded a treaty with China known as Tangku Truce
- (95) On April 17, 1934 Aman Fisi Doctrine was announced by which Japan declared that China could share with her only, the responsibility of maintaining peace in the East Asia.
- (96) By Ho-Umedo agreement, China agreed that anti-Japanese activities in China will be checked.
- (97) In 1936, New order came up in Japan which demanded that China should help Japan in crushing communists
- (98) On 21st October 1938, Hankow was captured.
- (99) One of the effects of the second Sino-Japanese war was that, it decreased the influence of Chiang-Kai-Shek
- (100) After the outbreak of the second world war in 1940 AD, Japan, Germany and Italy concluded another Tripple Alliance