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## CHAPTER 7 JAPAN

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- The U.S. Occupation of Japan

## 1

## GEOGRAPHY

In this section you will read about the major geographic features of Japan and how these features have affected its people and history.

## THINK ABOUT IT

Japan is a group of four islands off the coast of Asia. What effect do you think this has had on the lives of the Japanese? \_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

**Important Terms:** As you read this section, look for the following terms:

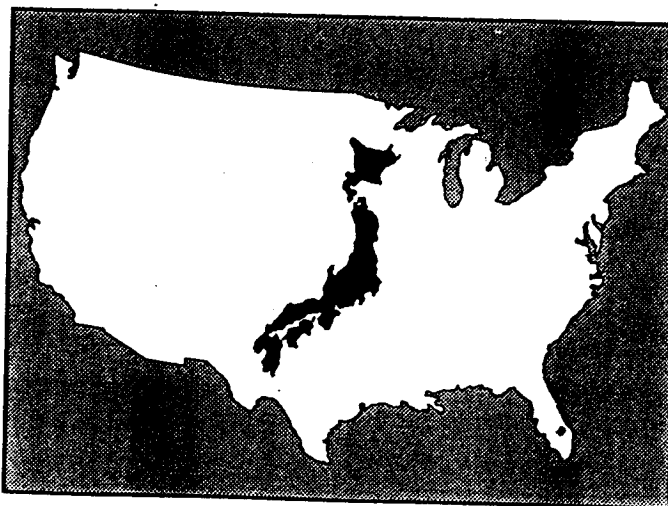
◆ archipelago

◆ population density

## SIZE AND LOCATION

- ◆ Japan is an **archipelago** (*a group of islands*) 1,500 miles long. It is east of the Asian mainland, separated from China, Korea and Russia by the Sea of Japan. Its four main islands are Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku. During its early history, Japan was greatly influenced by Chinese culture—its religion, method of writing and way of life. Although Japan is small in land area, it has a population of
- ◆ over 120 million, about half the number of people in the U.S. This results in a very high **population density** (*the number of people living in a given area*) in Japan — 844 people per square mile.

**Comparison Map: Japan and the U.S.**



## MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND THEIR EFFECTS

### MOUNTAINS

About 85% of Japan consists of mountains and hills. Since this makes much of the land difficult to farm, most people live on the lower plains near the coast.

### SEAS AND OCEANS

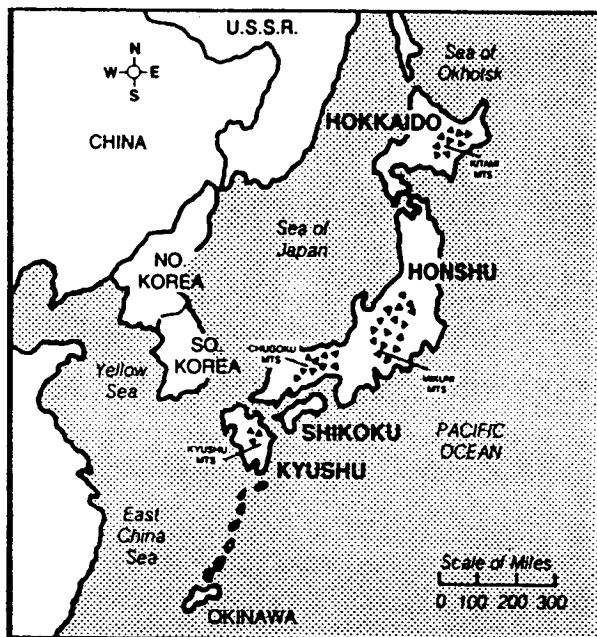
Japan is surrounded by seas and oceans, separating it from the rest of Asia. This protected Japan from the outside world, making it possible for Japan to develop its own way of life, government and culture. This general separation from others also allowed Japan to borrow ideas from various cultures, especially from China, without being controlled by them.

### VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES

Japan has many active volcanoes. Earthquakes are also common, and most homes and office buildings are constructed to withstand them. This has forced most of Japan's cities to spread outward, covering large areas, rather than having very tall buildings like the cities of some other parts of the world.

### COASTLINE

The islands of Japan have long coastlines and excellent harbors, which allowed Japan to become an important trading center. This also helps explain why the Japanese depend so much on fishing, and why seafood is such an important part of their diet.



### RESOURCES

Except for coal, Japan lacks most other natural resources—such as oil—that are needed for its industries. This created a major economic problem for Japan in the past, and it got its raw materials from other countries by using military force. Since its defeat in World War II, however, Japan gets the raw materials it needs by trading for them.

### ANALYSIS

Which geographic feature do you think has had the most impact on Japan's history and culture? \_\_\_\_\_ Explain:

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### SUMMING UP: GEOGRAPHY

Japan is a country of islands. The seas and oceans surrounding kept it separated from other parts of the world for much of its history. However, Japan was greatly influenced by its neighbor, China. Japan lacks most of the resources needed for industry, making it necessary for Japan to trade with other nations in order to maintain a high standard of living.

### THINKING IT OVER

Were you correct in guessing one of the effects that being surrounded by water has had on the history of the Japanese people? (Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_) What other effects have you learned about?

\_\_\_\_\_

### CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

**Directions:** Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

#### ARCHIPELAGO

Definition: \_\_\_\_\_

Name one: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### POPULATION DENSITY

Define it: \_\_\_\_\_

Effect on Japan: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 1 If you took a plane trip from California to Japan, in which general direction would you fly?
  - 1 north
  - 2 east
  - 3 south
  - 4 west
- 2 Japan is an archipelago. This means that it
  - 1 is a group of islands
  - 2 lacks tall mountain ranges
  - 3 has many high plateau regions
  - 4 receives heavy rainfall
- 3 Japan is off the coast of which continent?
  - 1 Asia
  - 2 Australia
  - 3 South America
  - 4 Europe
- 4 In Japan a major economic problem has been its lack of
  - 1 natural resources
  - 2 skilled labor
  - 3 investment capital
  - 4 experienced managers

- 5 Which statement about Japan's geography is correct?
- 1 Japan is a nation blessed with many natural resources.
  - 2 Volcanoes and earthquakes have influenced the way homes are built.
  - 3 Because of the extreme heat, most people live in the mountain areas.
  - 4 Japan's location led to frequent invasions by its neighbors
- 6 Because of its geography, Japan primarily relies on its exports of
- 1 oil and petroleum
  - 2 raw materials
  - 3 farm products
  - 4 manufactured items

## 2

## HISTORY

In this section you will read about the major historical events in Japan, from its earliest days as an isolated state under the rule of emperors and shoguns, to its present role as an economic superpower.

## THINK ABOUT IT

Complete the first two columns of the chart, leaving the last column blank.

## THE HISTORY OF JAPAN

What I Know	What I Want To Learn	What I Have Learned

**Important Terms:** As you read this section, look for the following terms:

- ◆ Feudalism
- ◆ Attack on Pearl Harbor
- ◆ Samurai
- ◆ Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- ◆ Meiji Restoration
- ◆ Constitution of 1947

TIMELINE OF HISTORICAL EVENTS							
1853	1868	1894	1904	1941	1942	1945	1989
Perry goes to Japan	Meiji Restoration	Sino-Japanese War	Russo-Japanese War	Japan attacks Pearl Harbor	Japan's empire reaches its height	U.S. drops atom bomb	Emperor Hirohito dies

### ***JAPAN'S EARLY HISTORY (660 B. C.- 1185 A. D.)***

The islands of Japan were first settled about 2,600 years ago by immigrants, probably from China, Korea and other parts of Asia. An emperor, supported by powerful families, ruled over the islands.

### **CHINA'S INFLUENCE ON JAPAN**

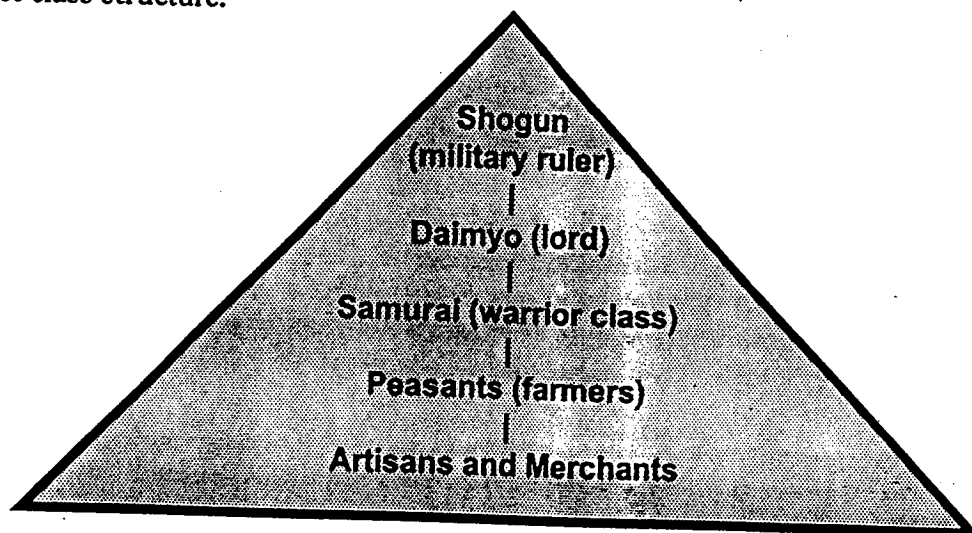
Since its earliest history, Japan was deeply influenced by its neighbor, China. Buddhism, Confucianism, the use of word-symbols for writing, the calendar, tea and silk were all adopted from the Chinese culture. The exchange of different ideas and goods between cultures is called **cultural diffusion**.

### ***FEUDAL PERIOD (1185-1600)***

Constant fighting among the powerful families led to a weakening of the emperor's power. As a result, **feudalism**, a political, economic and social system, developed.

KEY DEFINITIONS	
<b>Political:</b>	having to do with government
<b>Economic:</b>	having to do with ways of earning a living
<b>Social:</b>	ways in which people deal with each other

Two important characteristics of feudalism in Japan were the exchange of land for military service, and a strict class structure:



During the years when the Japanese lived under a feudal system, the leaders of local areas had more power than the Emperor. Eventually, one family became the most powerful and established its leader

as the **Shogun** (*military ruler of the country*). The shogun allowed the Emperor to remain on his throne as a symbol of unity. Meanwhile, the local nobles hired warriors called **samurai** to protect them. The samurai lived by a strict code of honor in which suicide was preferred to disloyalty or defeat. Each samurai swore an oath of loyalty to the Emperor and to his **daimyo** (lord). Peasants worked the land of these local lords in return for protection by the samurai. This type of political arrangement lasted until the late 1800s.

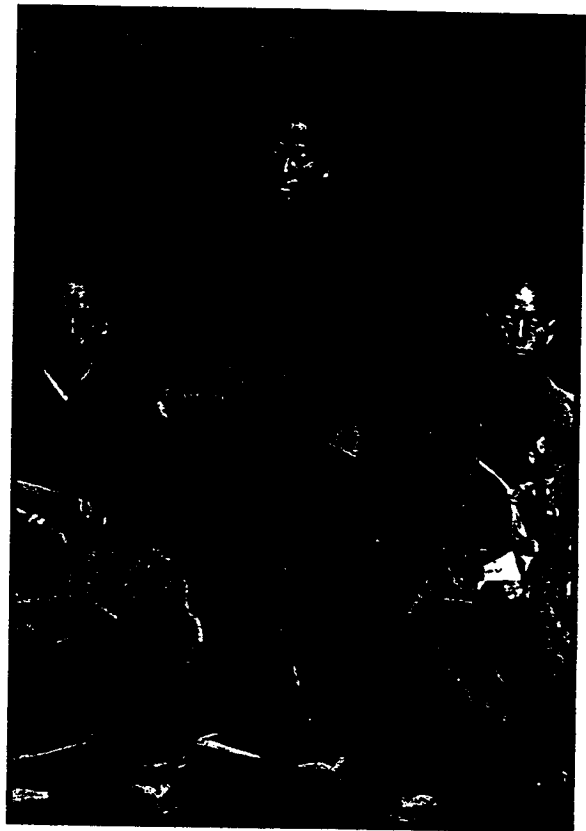
## ***THE OPENING OF JAPAN TO THE WEST (1854)***

### **PERIOD OF ISOLATIONISM**

European traders established contact with the Japanese in the 1500s. Fearing the negative effects of foreign influence, Japan cut itself off from trade with Europe in 1639. The Japanese were forbidden to travel to other countries, and foreigners were banned from entering Japan. This isolation from the outside world made it necessary for the Japanese to rely on themselves and their limited resources. It also shut them off from available scientific and technical knowledge, and made the Japanese uneasy and distrustful of outsiders.

### **THE UNITED STATES OPENS JAPAN**

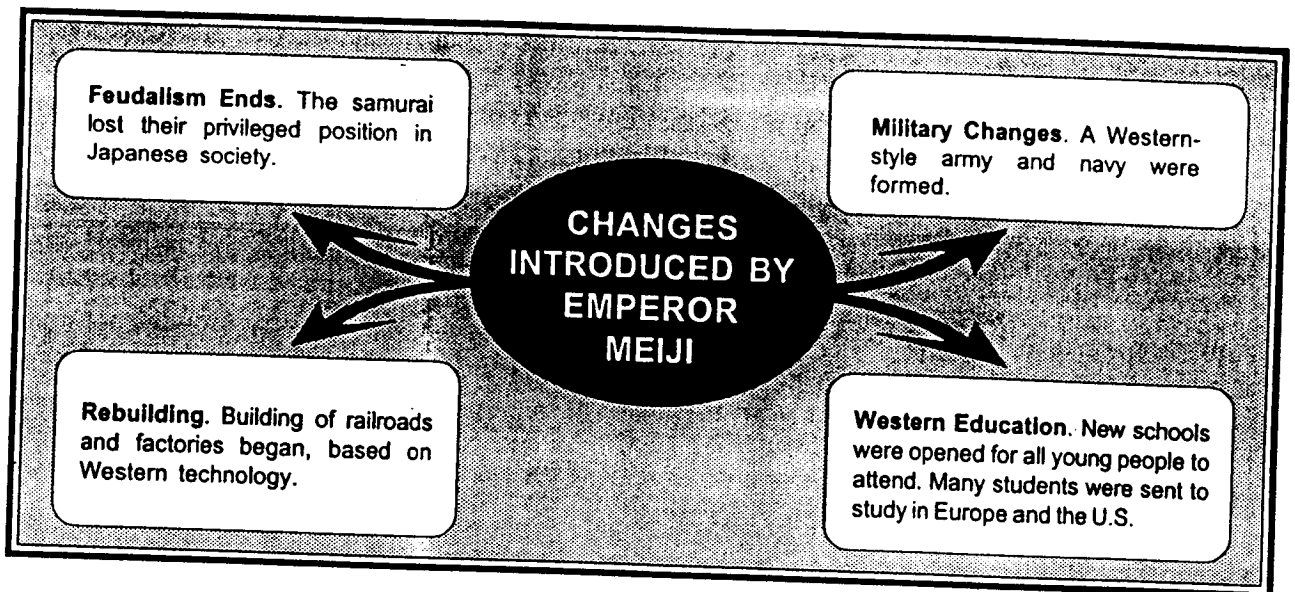
Americans were seeking better trade relations with Asian nations across the Pacific. In 1853, the United States sent **Commodore Matthew Perry** with a fleet of naval ships to Japan. Perry presented the American government's demands that the Japanese open their nation to trade with the United States and give better treatment to American sailors who might be shipwrecked in the area. Fearing Commodore Perry's military power, Japanese leaders opened their ports: first to the United States, and later to other nations. This brought an end to two hundred years of Japanese isolation from the Western world.



*Pictured at right: Members of the first Japanese mission to the United States.*

## ***THE MEIJI RESTORATION (1868-1912)***

Japan's military ruler, the Shogun, was forced out of power because of his decision to open Japan to the West. This event permitted the **Emperor Meiji** to regain the powers traditionally held by emperors. Emperor Meiji realized that if Japan were to avoid coming under foreign control, it would have to adopt Western ways. These developments are known as the **Meiji Restoration**.



### ***JAPAN BECOMES A WORLD POWER (1894-1941)***

The **Meiji Restoration** helped Japan become a much more wealthy and powerful country. The Japanese borrowed the technology and inventions of others and adapted them to their own needs. Following the example of leading European nations, Japan became an imperialist nation, taking over weaker countries to gain natural resources, raw materials and markets in which to sell its goods. Japan set out on a series of wars that was to change it from an isolated, backward nation into a major world power.

**SINO-JAPANESE WAR (1894-1895).** Japan defeated China and took over control of Korea. This alerted the world to Japan's new-found military strength.

**RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR (1904-05).** Japan defeated Russia and gained additional territory. This further shocked the world, since it was the first time that Asians had defeated a major European power like Russia.

**WORLD WAR I (1914-1918).** Japan fought on the side of the Allies and, as a result, gained some territories from defeated Germany.

**JAPAN ATTACKS CHINA (1937).** In the 1930s, Japanese military leaders took over the government of Japan. Its foreign policy became more aggressive. Japan occupied northern China in 1931, and attacked the rest of China in 1937. The Japanese leaders hoped to build a vast empire over most of East Asia.

**WORLD WAR II (1941-1945).** During World War II, Japan fought on the side of Germany and Italy. On December 7, 1941, Japan launched a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii. Japan won some early victories against the United States. In time, however, the United States defeated Japan after dropping two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** in August 1945. The atomic bombing of these two cities has been a hotly debated topic ever since. People have different opinions on whether the United States should have used the bombs on civilian targets.



## FACT AND OPINION

Sometimes a test question requires you to distinguish a fact from an opinion. The following will help you to tell the difference between them.

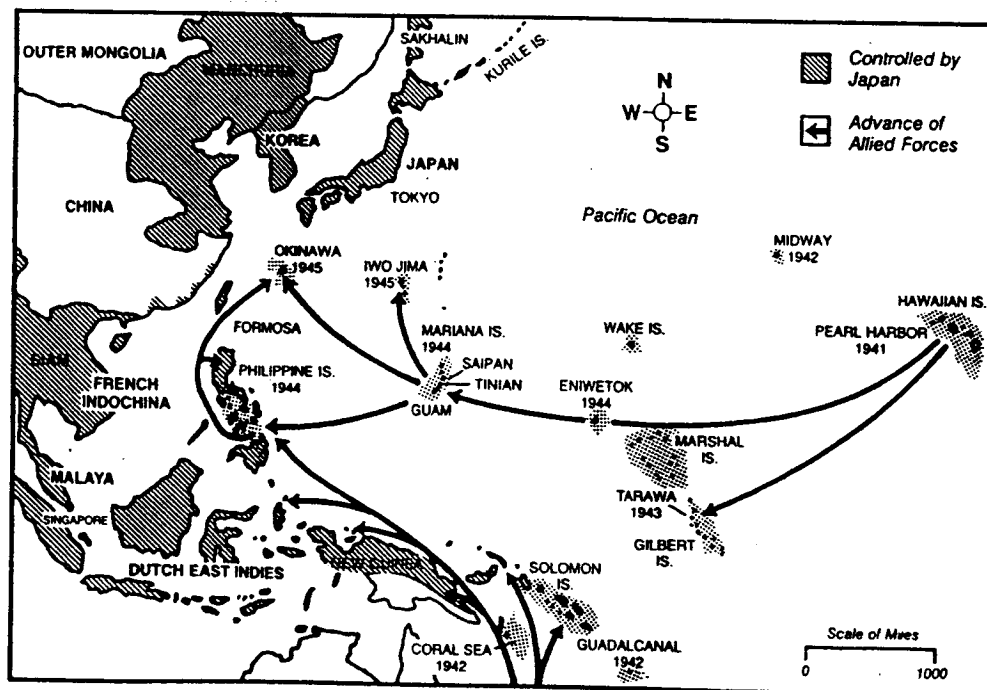
- A *fact* is something that can be proven to be true. Facts often give a basic description of an event. An example of a factual statement would be:

"The United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945."

- An *opinion* is someone's belief, and cannot be completely proven or disproven. Opinions are often about what *should* or *should not* be done. An example of an opinion would be:

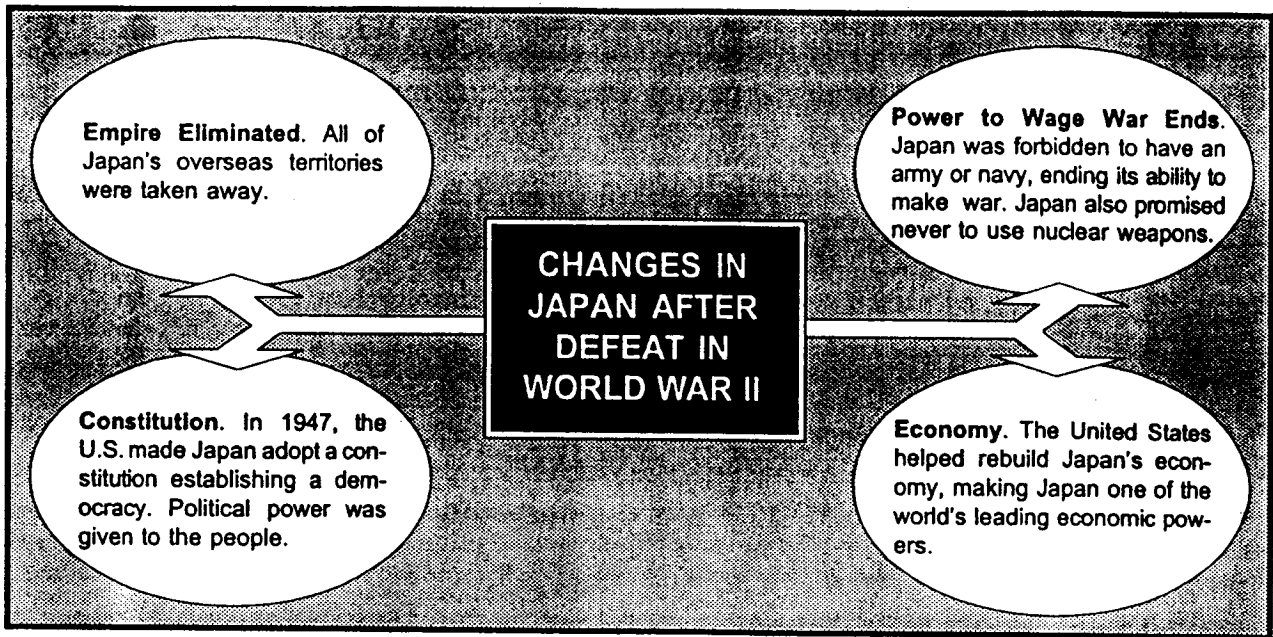
"Dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima was the best policy for the United States to follow at that time."

## ALLIED ADVANCES IN THE PACIFIC



## THE U.S. OCCUPIES JAPAN (1945-1952)

After the defeat of Japan in World War II, the United States sent soldiers to reorganize Japan. During the American occupation of Japan, many changes took place.



### SUMMING UP: HISTORY

From Japan's earliest history, it has been greatly influenced by China. During the feudal period, local lords using their samurai warriors had control over Japanese society. In 1853, by sending in Commodore Perry, the U. S. forced Japan to trade with the West. Perry's visit led to the Meiji Restoration (1868-1912), and Japan became a modern industrial nation. After the Meiji Restoration, Japan became an imperialist power, eventually attacking the U.S. during World War II. After Japan was defeated in 1945, it became a peaceful and democratic country.

### THINKING IT OVER

Return to page 177, where you completed the first two columns of the chart. Now complete the third column of the chart, indicating what you have just learned.

### CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

**Directions:** Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

#### FEUDALISM

Definition: \_\_\_\_\_

Major characteristics: \_\_\_\_\_

#### SAMURAI

Who were they? \_\_\_\_\_

Position in society: \_\_\_\_\_

**MEIJI RESTORATION**

Define it: \_\_\_\_\_

Why was it important? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR**

What happened? \_\_\_\_\_

Importance: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA/NAGASAKI**

Type of bombs: \_\_\_\_\_

Why was it important? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**CONSTITUTION OF 1947**

What is it? \_\_\_\_\_

Importance: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 1 A Japanese samurai would be most similar to an American
  - 1 politician                      3 cowboy
  - 2 soldier                        4 government official
- 2 Which event occurred first?
  - 1 World War II began
  - 2 U.S. dropped an atom bomb on Japan
  - 3 Commodore Perry arrived in Japan
  - 4 United States occupied Japan
- 3 A major result of the U.S. occupation of Japan after World War II was that
  - 1 Japan relied more on the use of nuclear weapons
  - 2 the Japanese military lost its power
  - 3 Communism was introduced into Japan's economy
  - 4 feudalism returned to Japan
- 4 The policy of invading other nations from 1894 to 1945 was due to Japan's
  - 1 being invaded by other nations
  - 2 attempts to obtain natural resources
  - 3 desire to spread apartheid
  - 4 attempts to spread its religious beliefs.
- 5 Which is an opinion rather than a fact?
  - 1 Emperor Meiji restored the powers of the Japanese emperor.
  - 2 China has a larger population than Japan.
  - 3 It was necessary to drop the atomic bomb on Japan in 1945 to end the war.
  - 4 Commodore Perry visited Japan in 1853.
- 6 A major reason for Japan's economic success before World War II was its
  - 1 ability to borrow and adapt from others
  - 2 government ownership of industry
  - 3 use of traditional methods of production
  - 4 establishment of a democratic government
- 7 The Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War and World War I were similar in that in each of them Japan sought to
  - 1 rid Japan of foreign influence
  - 2 spread Buddhism in Asia
  - 3 obtain land and natural resources
  - 4 take over the United States
- 8 Which was a characteristic of feudal society in Japan?
  - 1 rapid social change      3 high literacy rate
  - 2 industrialization        4 rigid class structure

9 Which Western nation was responsible for opening Japan to outside trade?

- 1 Great Britain
- 2 France
- 3 the United States
- 4 Germany

10 A major characteristic of feudalism was

- 1 a belief in the importance of farmers
- 2 its emphasis on building up Japan's industries
- 3 protection in exchange for labor or military service
- 4 an acceptance of Western ideas and technology

### 3

### SYSTEMS

In this section you will read about Japan's government, economy, social structure, religions, and cultural achievements.

#### THINK ABOUT IT

Traditional art forms play an important part in Japanese life. What do you know about each of the following Japanese art forms?

Origami: \_\_\_\_\_

Haiku Poetry: \_\_\_\_\_

Kabuki Theater: \_\_\_\_\_

**Important Terms:** As you read this section, look for the following terms:

◆ Emperor

◆ Shintoism

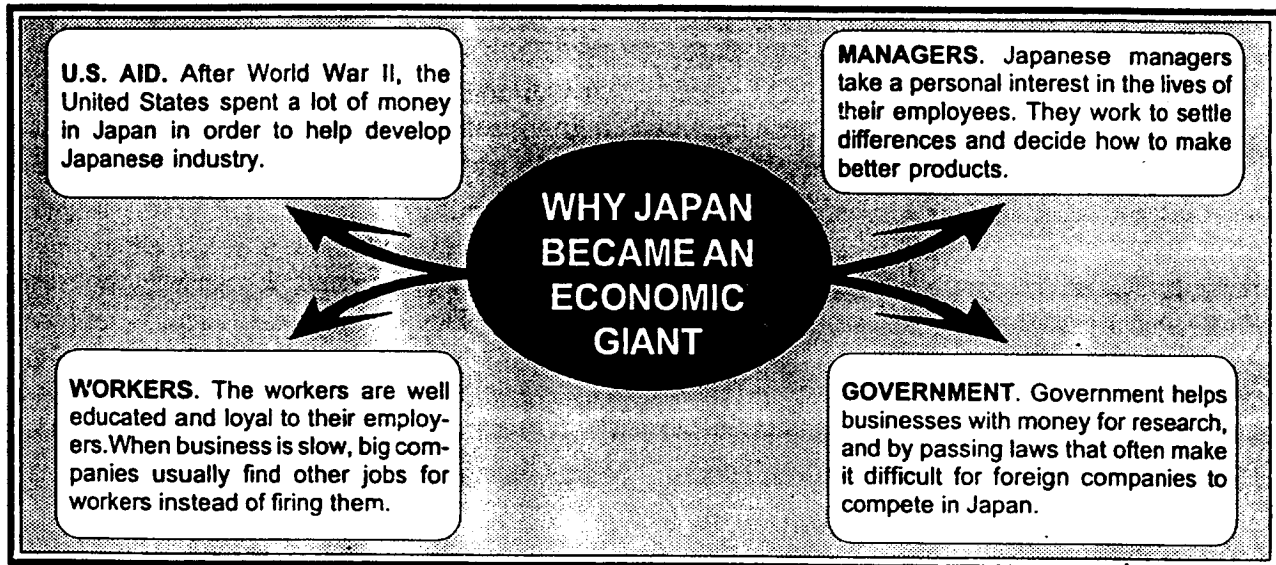
### GOVERNMENT

- ◆ Before World War II, the **Emperor** and his advisors had control of the government of Japan. The Emperor was considered "God-like." However, since the war, Japan has become a democracy. The Emperor is now a patriotic symbol for Japan and its people, but has no real political power. The government is a democracy based on the idea that all power comes from the people. The leader of the Japanese government is the prime minister. Laws are made by its legislature, called the **Diet**. The Diet, similar to the American Congress, is made up of a group of representatives elected by the Japanese people.

### ECONOMY

Japan lacks important natural resources and has little land on which to grow crops. However, since the end of World War II Japan has become a great economic power.

After World War II, the United States wanted to build a strong Japan to serve as an ally against the spread of Communism in Asia. Japan rebuilt its cities, factories and industries with American support. This rebuilding process was so successful that by the 1960s Japan became one of the world's leading industrial nations. This rapid recovery has been called an "economic miracle."



### ANALYSIS

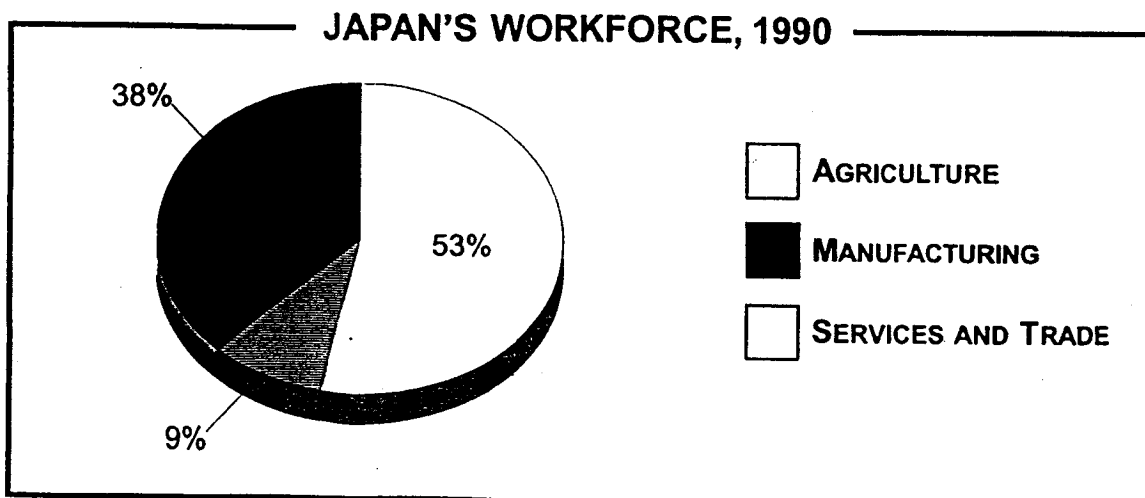
Based on the example of Japan's economic success, what advice would you give to a developing nation today?

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By the 1980s, Japanese companies dominated key industries such as electronics, steel and shipbuilding. They were also increasing their share of the U.S. market for cars and computer chips. Part of the credit goes to Japan's highly skilled and dedicated workforce. The following pie chart illustrates information about Japan's workforce. If you have any difficulty understanding the material in this chart, read the **Skill Builder** on page 186, which explains how to interpret a pie chart.



## SKILL BUILDER: INTERPRETING PIE CHARTS

### What Is a Pie Chart?

A pie chart is a circle divided into "pie slices" of different sizes. It shows the relationship between a whole and its parts.

### Keys to Understanding a Pie Chart

To understand a pie chart, look at its major components:

**Title.** The title tells you the overall topic. For example, the title of our pie chart is "**Japan's Workforce, 1990.**" It shows the percentage of workers involved in each of the major job groups in Japan in 1990.

**Legend.** The legend shows what each slice of the "pie" represents. For example, in our chart, the gray slice represents workers in agriculture, while the black slice represents workers in manufacturing.

**Slices Of The Pie.** Each slice (piece) of the pie tells us what information is being examined and its size or relationship to the whole pie. Our pie chart shows that agricultural workers make up 9% of the workforce. This means out of every 100 people who work in Japan (the whole pie), nine of them (the gray slice) are employed in some form of agriculture.

### Interpreting a Pie Chart

To find specific information, examine the size of each piece of the pie and its relationship to the other pieces, or to the whole pie. For example, you might want to find out the main occupation of most Japanese workers. We see that Services and Trade (53%) is the largest slice of the pie. Thus, most Japanese workers are in service and trade jobs. The chart can also be used to draw some other conclusions about Japan's workforce. For example:

- Only about 9% (1 in 10 people) of Japan's workforce is involved in farming. This might help us conclude that much of Japan's land is unsuited for growing crops.
- Since over half (53%) of the workforce is involved in services and trade, this might lead us to conclude that Japan does a great deal of trading with the outside world.

What other conclusions can you draw from the information in the pie chart?

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## SOCIETY

◆ Since Japan has been isolated from the rest of the world for a large part of its history, local tradition has played an important part in Japanese life. In addition, Japan is a very **homogeneous** society (*almost all of the people have the same racial and ethnic identity*). Japan was also greatly influenced by the beliefs of the Chinese philosopher Confucius. His teachings stressed family loyalty and taught that the father was the head of the household. These beliefs encouraged the strong sense of discipline and loyalty in traditional Japanese life. Since World War II, Japanese society has undergone many changes.

► **Urbanization.** Today, three out of four Japanese live in cities. This leads to serious overcrowding. Japanese homes and apartments are small by American standards.

► **Education.** The Japanese place great importance on a good education. High school is especially important in Japan. What conclusions can you draw from the following chart?

A COMPARISON OF U.S. AND JAPANESE EDUCATION		
	U.S.	JAPAN
Literacy rate	99%	99%
Length of school week	5 days	5 + half-day Saturday
Days in school year	180	240
Students graduating from H.S.	under 80%	over 94%
Students going to college	58%	48%

► **Work.** In the workplace, managers and employees cooperate with each other. The managers frequently ask workers for their ideas. As a result, the Japanese are usually very loyal to their employers and work for the same company all their lives.

► **The Role of Women.** In traditional Japan, women were thought to be weak and inferior. Today, women are equal by law, but they still have fewer opportunities than men do in the workplace. In most Japanese families, the wife is expected to stay at home and raise the children.

## RELIGION

**Shintoism** is a religion that began in Japan and is practiced only there. According to Shinto beliefs, gods or spirits are found in mountains, rivers, rocks and other parts of nature. Some believers also show great devotion to the Japanese Emperor. Shintoism has no sacred books or special codes of conduct. Besides Shintoism, many Japanese are followers of Buddhism, and some are Christians. The Japanese also developed their own form of Buddhism, known as **Zen Buddhism**, which emphasizes quiet contemplation and meditation.

## THE ARTS

Japan's rich cultural heritage draws heavily from its association with China. Traditional Japanese arts also emphasize the values of simplicity, harmony and order, and the beauty of nature. Many of its art forms are uniquely Japanese — such as **haiku poetry** (short poems reflecting on the beauty of nature and life) and **Kabuki theater** (plays performed by an all-male cast in masks and elaborate traditional costumes). Other art forms



*A Kabuki play*

include **origami** (folding paper into animal and other interesting shapes); **ikebana** (artistic flower arranging emphasizing the beauty of nature); and the traditional Japanese tea ceremony.

### SUMMING UP: SYSTEMS

**GOVERNMENT.** Today, Japan is a democracy. The Emperor serves as a symbol for the nation, but has no real power.

**ECONOMY.** Japan is an economic superpower with a capitalist system.

**SOCIETY.** Japan still follows many of its old ways, but changes take place as people move into the cities and become better educated.

**RELIGION.** Many Japanese follow Shintoism, a traditional religion concerned with the worship of nature.

**THE ARTS.** Japan has developed many unique art forms that reflect Chinese and Zen Buddhist influences and the traditional Japanese love of nature.

### THINKING IT OVER

After reading about Japan's traditional arts, were you correct (on page 184) in identifying any of them? (Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_) Define the ones you did not know before: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

**Directions:** Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

#### EMPEROR

Traditional role: \_\_\_\_\_

Present role: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### SHINTOISM

What is it? \_\_\_\_\_

Major beliefs: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



- 1 Which statement best describes the current role of Japan's emperor?
  - 1 The position of Emperor has been abolished.
  - 2 The Emperor acts only as a symbol for Japan.
  - 3 Full power was restored to the Emperor after World War II.
  - 4 The Emperor is now elected by the Japanese people.
- 2 Which reform took place in Japan following World War II?
  - 1 Japan's nuclear arms were increased.
  - 2 Japan declared labor unions illegal.
  - 3 Japan became a democracy.
  - 4 The Emperor's position was abolished.
- 3 Which statement best describes modern-day Japan?
  - 1 Japan is primarily an agricultural society.
  - 2 Japan is a leading economic power in the world.
  - 3 Japan has returned to practicing feudalism.
  - 4 Japan follows a policy of strict isolation.
- 4 Since World War II, the Japanese government has been led by
 

1 the Emperor	3 a prime minister
2 an elected Cabinet	4 military advisors
- 5 Shintoism and Buddhism are Japanese
 

1 government agencies	3 social classes
2 educational reformers	4 religions
- 6 Which value was highly regarded by traditional Japanese society?
 

1 family loyalty	3 female power
2 material wealth	4 non-aggression
- 7 In a traditional Japanese family, a woman is expected to
  - 1 enter the business world
  - 2 stay at home and care for the children
  - 3 be the equal of males
  - 4 make major decisions for the family
- 8 A study of Japan's art, music, and theater best helps us to understand its
  - 1 foreign policy
  - 2 cultural values
  - 3 balance-of-trade policy
  - 4 technological advances
- 9 Haiku, origami and Kabuki are all examples of Japanese
 

1 emperors	3 art forms
2 religious groups	4 land areas
- 10 Which has had the greatest impact on Japanese art forms?
  - 1 European architecture
  - 2 Renaissance paintings
  - 3 the beauty of nature
  - 4 Japan's nearness to the equator

4

### IMPORTANT PEOPLE

In this section you will read about some people who have had an important role in shaping Japan's history and culture.

### THINK ABOUT IT

How many people can you name who had a role in shaping the history of Japan? \_\_\_\_\_ Who are they? \_\_\_\_\_

**Important Names:** As you read this section, look for the following names:

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ◆ Matthew Perry     | ◆ Emperor Hirohito |
| ◆ Douglas MacArthur | ◆ Soichiro Honda   |



# THE JAPAN TIMES



Volume XI

No. 3

## MATTHEW PERRY

Japan had closed itself off from contact with foreigners since the 1600s. In 1853, Commodore Perry was sent to Japan by the U.S. government with a fleet of warships, to demand better treatment for shipwrecked U.S. sailors who had been mistreated by the Japanese, and to demand that Japan open its ports to U.S. trade. The Emperor, fearing U.S. naval power, agreed. This ended more than 200 years of Japanese isolation and opened Japan's ports to foreign trade and Western influence.

## EMPEROR MEIJI

In the late 1800s, Meiji restored the power of the Emperor and encouraged the modernization and industrialization of Japan.

## DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

General Douglas MacArthur commanded Allied forces against Japan in World War II, and was put in charge of the occupying forces in Japan after the war. His task was to change Japan from a military to a peaceful state. MacArthur created a new democratic constitution for Japan, restored the Japanese economy, and redistributed land more fairly. He reformed Japan's educational

system, improved working conditions, and expanded women's rights.

## EMPEROR HIROHITO

Hirohito was the Emperor of Japan throughout World War II. After Japan's defeat in the war, he was forced to give up his claim of being "god-like." However, the emperor remained a popular and respected leader in Japan. Hirohito died in 1989 and was replaced by his son, Emperor Akito.



*Hirohito as a young man.*

## SOICHIRO HONDA

Honda was an industrial pioneer who made his company one of the world's largest automakers. His hard work and leadership has made Honda the third best selling car in the United States. The Honda Company came to symbolize Japan's remarkable industrial rise after World War II. Soichiro Honda retired in 1973, claiming the company should be run by young, not aging, executives.

## SUMMING UP: IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Matthew Perry opened Japan to western ideas and influences. Japan industrialized rapidly and adopted a policy of aggressive imperialism. After World War II, General Douglas MacArthur reshaped Japan into a democratic nation. Emperor Hirohito helped the Japanese adjust to these changes. Soichiro Honda was one of many outstanding businessmen who made Japan an industrial leader.

**THINKING IT OVER**

Look on page 189 at the list you made before reading this section. What other people can you now add to it? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING**

**Directions:** Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

**MATTHEW PERRY**

Who was he? \_\_\_\_\_

Why was he important? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**EMPEROR HIROHITO**

When did he rule Japan? \_\_\_\_\_

Why was he important? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**DOUGLAS MACARTHUR**

Who was he? \_\_\_\_\_

Achievements: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**SOICHIRO HONDA**

Who is he? \_\_\_\_\_

Achievements: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 1 Which term best describes Japan before the arrival of Commodore Perry?
  - 1 imperialistic
  - 2 militaristic
  - 3 isolationist
  - 4 expansionist
- 2 Commodore Perry visited Japan to
  - 1 open Japanese ports to U.S. trade
  - 2 break Japan's control over China
  - 3 protect Japan
  - 4 invade Japan
- 3 Which person is correctly paired with his country?
  - 1 Desmond Tutu - Israel
  - 2 Anwar Sadat - Argentina
  - 3 Fidel Castro - Cuba
  - 4 Emperor Hirohito - China
- 4 Emperor Hirohito and General MacArthur are people most closely associated with
  - 1 Perry's visit to Japan
  - 2 the Meiji Restoration
  - 3 the Sino-Japanese War
  - 4 World War II

# 5 CONCERNS

In this section you will read about the major concerns facing Japan, and how Japan has looked for ways to make up for its shortage of natural resources.

## THINK ABOUT IT

Japan has few natural resources, yet it became an economic giant in the world. How do you think this was accomplished? \_\_\_\_\_

**Important Terms:** As you read this section, look for the following terms:

◆ **Trade Deficit**

◆ **Global Interdependence**

## THE PROBLEM OF TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

In recent years, Japan has sold more goods to the United States than the United States has sold to Japan. For example, many Americans buy Japanese cars, but only a few Japanese buy American cars. This creates a **trade deficit** (*unequal exchange of goods*) favoring Japan. The U.S. is worried about this because American companies are losing business and workers are losing jobs. The Japanese say that the cause of the unequal trade is that Japanese goods are made better than American products. People in the U.S. argue that American-made goods would sell better in Japan if the Japanese government ended laws that make it difficult to sell foreign products there. If more American goods were sold in Japan, trade between the two countries would be more equal. In fact, in the early 1990s U.S. exports to Japan have increased at a faster rate than Japanese exports to the U.S. Many suggestions have been made for improving the U.S. trade imbalance with Japan:

**Government Help.** The U.S. government should help American businesses the way Japan's government helps its businesses—with loans, tax breaks, and research assistance—to increase profits and production.

**Better Education.** America should improve its schools by raising standards and spending more money on education, to compete better with Japan's educated and highly skilled workforce.

**Stop Paying For Japan's Defense.** Money spent on Japan's defense could be used to invest in American industries, while Japan would have to spend more on defense instead of on economic competition with the West.

**SUGGESTIONS  
FOR CHANGING THE U.S.-JAPAN  
TRADE IMBALANCE**

Because of the trade deficit, American dollars leave the United States for Japan. Japan uses some of these dollars to buy raw materials it lacks, such as oil, and invests other dollars in businesses around the world. This illustrates the idea of **global interdependence**, showing that all nations depend on each other for trade and investment.

### SUMMING UP: CONCERNS

Today Japan is an economic superpower. The fact that so many people in the United States buy Japanese rather than American products has caused some American workers to lose their jobs. People have suggested various ways for the United States to change this situation.

### THINKING IT OVER

Were you correct in explaining why Japan, with limited resources, was able to become an economic superpower? \_\_\_\_ What additional information would you include now? \_\_\_\_\_

### CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

**Directions:** Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

#### TRADE DEFICIT

What is it? \_\_\_\_\_

What is its effect on the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

#### GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE

Define it: \_\_\_\_\_

How does it work? \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Which is an example of global interdependence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Japan's government helps support a new industry.</li> <li>2 Japan halts all foreign imports into Japan.</li> <li>3 Japan buys U.S. clothing and sells Japanese cars in the United States.</li> <li>4 Japan passes a law attempting to stop environmental pollution.</li> </ul> | <p>2 Which statement best describes Japan since the end of World War II?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Japan has become an economic superpower.</li> <li>2 Japan has rejected all contact with the foreign world.</li> <li>3 Japan has increased the Emperor's power.</li> <li>4 Japan has used imperialism to obtain new colonies.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

- 3 U.S.-Japanese relations have sometimes been strained by Japan's
- 1 build-up of nuclear weapons
  - 2 large volume of exports to the United States
  - 3 close ties with China
  - 4 close ties with South Africa
- 4 Following World War II, the Japanese government adopted policies designed to
- 1 increase its industrial production
  - 2 gain colonies throughout Asia
  - 3 establish Communism in Japan
  - 4 return to a policy of isolationism
- 5 "Japanese imports cost American jobs." This statement reflects the belief that
- 1 too many Americans are moving to Japan to work
  - 2 imports into the United States lead to American unemployment
  - 3 Japan should not import so many U.S. products
  - 4 the Japanese must make better goods if they expect Americans to buy them
- 6 Which group suffered the most from Japan's achievements as an economic superpower?
- 1 American importers of Japanese cars
  - 2 Japanese farmers
  - 3 American auto workers
  - 4 Japanese auto manufacturers
- 7 Which is a major reason for the American trade deficit?
- 1 The government is printing too much money.
  - 2 More foreign goods are sold in America than America is selling to foreigners.
  - 3 The government spends more money than it can print.
  - 4 Foreign-made goods are inferior to American-made goods.
- 8 One of Japan's most important economic advantages has been its
- 1 abundance of natural resources
  - 2 highly skilled labor force
  - 3 large amount of fertile land
  - 4 government control of production

### SUMMARIZING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

#### PARAGRAPH FRAME

**Building Your Vocabulary.** Use the words that appear in the box to fill in the blanks in the paragraph so that it answers the question below:

*How has Japan been able to emerge as an economic superpower?*

nations' automobiles	exporter World War II	United States natural resources
-------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------------

Although Japan lacks many , it has managed to overcome this problem. After  Japan was faced with many burned cities, damaged transportation lines, and harbors in ruins. The  provided a large amount of financial support to help rebuild Japan's economy. In rebuilding, the Japanese took advantage of many other  scientific and technological advances. This allowed new industries to develop in postwar Japan that did not exist in prewar Japan. By the 1970s, Japan had become a major manufacturer of radios, televisions, and most of all . Today, Japan is a leading  of products to all parts of the world.

## WORD SCRAMBLE

**Directions:** Use the information you have learned from this and other chapters to unscramble the words below and spell them correctly in the boxes.

City bombed by United States with atomic weapons. (HIAMSOHRI)

H

Emperor of Japan from 1926 to 1989. (TOROHIHI)

H

Natural resource that is most scarce in the Middle East. (TWARE)

W

U.S. General who introduced sweeping changes into Japan. (ACMRAHTRU)

M

The art form of folding paper into animal and other unusual shapes. (GAIMORI)

O

U.S. Commodore who opened Japan to foreign trade in 1853. (YERPR)

P

Group of islands. (PLAIRHECAGO)

A

Japanese religion based on the worship of nature. (THOSINIMS)

S

Japanese warrior. (MAURISA)

S

Leader who introduced Communism into Cuba. (TRASCO)

C

Military ruler of feudal Japan. (HUNGSO)

S

Nation once governed by Ayatollah Khomeini. (RIAN)

I

Refers to a people's language, customs, attitudes and beliefs. (TURLCUE)

C

**EFFECTS OF GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES ON THE PEOPLE AND HISTORY OF JAPAN**

**Mountains:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Seas and Oceans:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Coastline:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Resources:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### ***DESCRIBING HISTORICAL EVENTS***

**Directions:** Describe fully a historical event you learned about in this chapter, by filling in each box.

**THE MEIJI RESTORATION**

**WHEN** did it happen?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**WHO** was involved?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**WHAT** were the causes?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**RESULTS:**  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_



## LOOKING AT HISTORICAL EVENTS

## TEST HELPER

This Test Helper section will help you prepare to answer questions dealing with historical events.

In the movie *Back to the Future*, the main character travels back in time and meets his mother while she is a teenager. His appearance threatens to change events so that in the future he may never be born. Time travel is a fantasy, but part of the excitement of the film is that it suggests something true: if we could change a single past event, we might change the entire course of history. Why is this so?

**CAUSE AND EFFECT**

Every event has effects, and these effects have still further effects. Some events affect the entire development of a society—its social organization, government or economy. These changes then influence the later development of that society. At key times, choices by leaders can be especially important. If a leader decides to go to war, it can change a country's political, social and economic system. Historians are interested in examining how events are connected by causes and effects.

- The **causes** of something are the conditions that led to it or brought it about. An event would not have happened except for this cause. For example, turning a light switch that allows electric current to flow is the *cause* for the light to go on.
- The **effects** of something are any of the things that happen because of it — the results of a particular decision or event. For example, the light's going on was the *effect* of turning the switch.

Cause	—————>	Effect
I turned the switch.		The light went on.

**ANSWERING AN ESSAY QUESTION ABOUT HISTORICAL EVENTS**

Very often a test will have a question about historical events and their effects. The question will usually list events and ask you to discuss an event and its impact. For example, you may be asked about the opening of Japan to the West. Causes and effects are linked: the occupation of Japan by the U.S. eventually helped bring about Japan's development as an economic power. With this type of question, first think about the event (the cause), and write about the *who, what, when* and *where*. Then do the same for the results of the event. For example, your essay might read as follows:

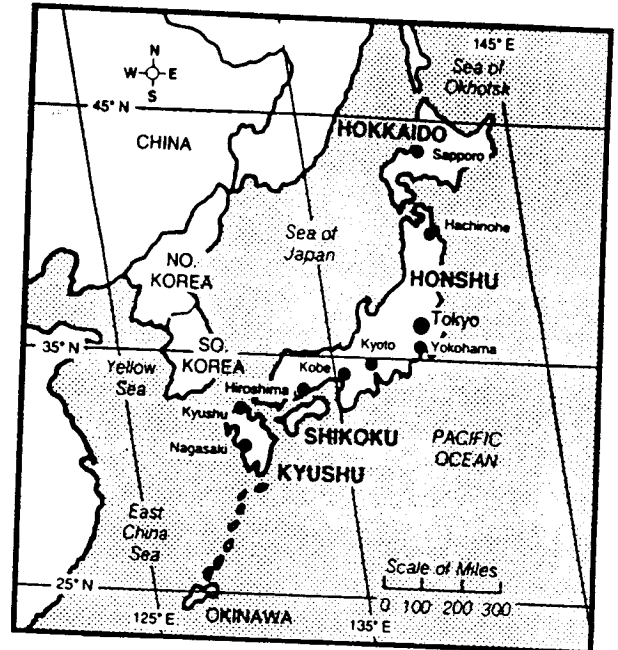
After Japan was defeated in World War II, the United States sent soldiers to occupy its lands. The United States decided to spend money to help rebuild the destroyed Japanese economy. The United States was interested in doing this because it wanted a strong friend in East Asia to help it resist the growing threat of Communism. The United States therefore spent large amounts of money to help stimulate Japanese industries. From that boost, the Japanese went on to become an economic superpower in the world.

## TESTING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

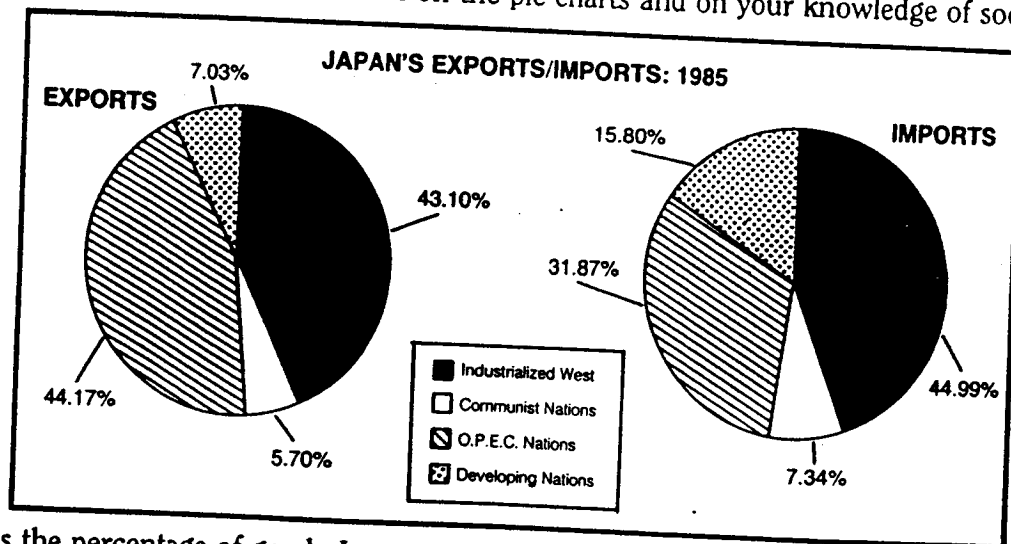
**Directions:** Circle the number preceding the word or expression that correctly answers the statement or question. Following the multiple choice questions, answer the essay questions.

Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the map and on your knowledge of social studies.

- 1 The most northern of Japan's four main islands is
  - 1 Kyushu
  - 2 Nagasaki
  - 3 Hokkaido
  - 4 Sapporo
- 2 According to the scale on the map, the distance between Tokyo and Hachinohe is
  - 1 100 miles
  - 2 250 miles
  - 3 400 miles
  - 4 500 miles



Base your answers to questions 3 and 4 on the pie charts and on your knowledge of social studies.



- 3 What is the percentage of goods Japan exported to the industrial West in 1985?
  - 1 7.03%
  - 2 15.80%
  - 3 43.10%
  - 4 44.90%
- 4 Which statement about 1985 is true, according to the information in the pie charts?
  - 1 Japan did not export any goods to the industrialized West.
  - 2 Japan imported only from OPEC nations.
  - 3 Japan exported mostly farm products.
  - 4 Japan sold more goods to developing nations than to Communist nations.

- |  |  |                     |                   |                     |                  |
|--|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| <p>5 Which is true about Japan's geography?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Japan has few natural resources.</li> <li>2 Japan has few mountains.</li> <li>3 Japan has two large deserts.</li> <li>4 Japan has a large tropical rain forest.</li> </ol> <p>6 Japan's invasion of China in the 1930s and its attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 were results of Japanese</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 democracy</li> <li>2 feudalism</li> <li>3 imperialism</li> <li>4 isolationism</li> </ol> <p>7 Japan's emergence as a major power after World War II was a result of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 colonial possessions</li> <li>2 economic growth</li> <li>3 military forces</li> <li>4 nuclear arsenal</li> </ol> | <p>8 Which characteristic was found in traditional Japanese society?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 All people were considered equal.</li> <li>2 Individual rights were more important than family rights.</li> <li>3 Women were expected to obey men.</li> <li>4 Young people were free to marry whom they wished.</li> </ol> <p>9 Much of Japan's history since 1853 has been influenced by its lack of</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1 natural resources</td> <td>3 skilled workers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 educated managers</td> <td>4 consumer goods</td> </tr> </table> <p>10 Which was a major factor in Japan's rapid recovery following World War II?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 the threat of a Soviet invasion</li> <li>2 the economic help of the United States</li> <li>3 its oil production</li> <li>4 its joining OPEC</li> </ol> | 1 natural resources | 3 skilled workers | 2 educated managers | 4 consumer goods |
| 1 natural resources  | 3 skilled workers  |                     |                   |                     |                  |
| 2 educated managers  | 4 consumer goods   |                     |                   |                     |                  |

## ESSAYS

**Directions:** This part consists of several essay questions. You must answer two of them.

**1 Since its defeat in World War II, Japan has emerged as an economic giant.**

### Part A

List *two* factors that have helped Japan's economic development.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

### Part B

In your part B answer, you should use information you gave in Part A. However, you may also include different or additional information in your Part B answer.

**Write an essay showing how different factors have encouraged the economic development of Japan.**

**2 Religion shapes the values, beliefs and culture of a society.**

### Religions

Shintoism / Japan	Confucianism / China
Hinduism / India	Islam / Iran

### Part A

Choose *two* of the religions listed. For *each* one chosen, state *one* belief and *one* way this religion has influenced the nation with which it is paired:

RELIGION	BELIEF	INFLUENCE ON THE NATION
A. _____	1. _____	1. _____
B. _____	2. _____	2. _____

**Part B**

In your part B answer, you should use information you gave in Part A. However, you may also include different or additional information in your Part B answer.

Write an essay explaining how religion helps shape the values, beliefs and culture of a society.

### 3 Events in one part of the world often affect other parts of the world.

**Events**

Commodore Perry's visit to Japan  
 Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki  
 Great Britain grants India its independence  
 Iraq's invasion of Kuwait  
 Communist takeover of China

**Part A**

Select **one** event and identify what happened: \_\_\_\_\_

State how it affected another part of the world: \_\_\_\_\_

Select **another** event and identify what happened: \_\_\_\_\_

State how it affected another part of the world: \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B**

In your part B answer, you should use information you gave in Part A. However, you may also include different or additional information in your Part B answer.

Write an essay explaining how events in one part of the world often affect other parts of the world.

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