INTRODUCTION

CHINA
1. Continental Country
2. Three major river systems the Yellow
3. Mountainous region
4. Divergent ethnic group - Han, Vighur, Hui,
5. Major languages - Chinese, Cantonese
6. Food habit - Wheat, Pastries, dumplings,

JAPAN
i) Group of Islands - Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido
ii) No major river system
iii) 50% area in Mountainous active earthquake Zone
iv) Homogenous ethnic group
vi) Japanese language
vi) Rice, Wheat, Fish(Rawfish)or(Sashimi or sushi)

Japan

Political System
1. Centre of Power Kyoto - Power to Shoguns - at Edo
2. Divided country into 250 domains under daimyo - stayed at Edo to avert any rebel
3. Samurai served the shogun and daimyo
4. 16th Century - Three Changes -
   (a) Peasantry disarmed to end Frequent War
   (b) Anatomy to daimyo
   (c) land measurement for productivity and revenue
5. Growth of a commercial economy and a vibrant culture
6. Increased use of money and creation of stock market led the economy in new ways.
7. Social and intellectual changes - Chinese influence was questioned and study of ancient Japanese literature promoted.

The Meiji Restoration
1. Trade and diplomatic relation with USA.
2. IN 1868, a movement removed Shogun and brought Emperor to Edo (TOKYO).
3. Learn new ideas from Europe or Exclude European. Some favoured gradual and limited opening to the outer world.
4. Rich country & strong army - A sense of nationhood and to transform subjects into citizens
5. Emperor System - King, bureaucracy and military descendant of sun, birth day - national holiday western style military uniforms

Meiji Reforms

1. Administrative Reforms: The Meiji government imposed a new administrative structure by altering old village and domain boundaries to integrate the nation. In 1871, feudalism was abolished under the Meiji rule.

2. Economic Reforms: Another Meiji reform was the modernizing of the economy. Japan’s first railway line, between Tokyo and the port of Yokohama, was built in 1870-72. In 1872, modern banking institutions were launched. *Zaibatsu* (business families) dominated the economy.

3. Industrial Reforms: Textile machinery was imported from Europe, and foreign technicians were employed to train workers, as well as to teach in universities and schools, and Japanese students were sent abroad. The number of people in manufacturing increased. Over half of those employed in modern factories were women. The size of factories also began to increase.

4. Agricultural Reforms: Funds were raised by levying an agricultural tax.

5. Constitutional Reforms: In 1889, Japan adopted a new constitution. The Meiji Constitution had created a Diet and declared emperor as the commander of the forces; it was based on a restricted franchise.

6. Educational Reforms: A new school system began to be built from the 1870s. Schooling was compulsory for boys and girls and by 1910 almost universal. Tuition fees were minimal. Tokyo University was established in 1877.

7. Military Reforms: All young men over twenty had to do a period of military service. A modern military force was developed. The military and the bureaucracy were put under the direct command of the emperor.

Re-emergence of Japan as a Global Economic Power

During the 1930s, Japan exercised imperialist policy and invaded China to extend its colonial empire. Japan’s attempt to carve out a colonial empire ended with its defeat by the Allied forces. However, it was defeated in the World War II when US dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It resulted in huge destruction of masses. Under the US-led Occupation (1945-47) Japan was demilitarised and a new constitution introduced. Japanese philosopher Miyake Setsurei (1860-1945) argued that each nation must develop its special talents in the interest of world civilization: The rapid rebuilding of the Japanese economy after its shattering defeat was called a post-war ‘miracle’.

- The new constitution had Article 9, the so-called ‘no war clause’ that renounces the use of war as an instrument of state policy.
- Agrarian reforms, the re-establishment of trade unions and an attempt to dismantle the *zaibatsu* or large monopoly houses that dominated the Japanese economy were also carried out.
- Constitution was democratised.
- Political parties were revived and the first post-war elections held in 1946.
- Suffrage was given to women in the elections of 1946.
There was close relation between the government, bureaucracy and industry.

Japan also introduced better goods at cheaper rates in the market with its advanced technologies.

US support, as well as the demand created by the Korean and the Vietnamese wars also helped the Japanese economy.

The 1964 Olympics held in Tokyo, it symbolized the maturity of Japan’s economy.

The introduction of network of high-speed **Shinkansen** or bullet trains, started in 1964, which ran at 200 miles per hour, added to it prosperity.

In 1960s several pressure groups protested against industrial pollution. Industrialisation was pushed with utter disregard with the growth of civil society movements, due to its harmful effect on health and the environment.

Government action and new legal regulations helped to improve conditions.

### CHINA

#### Physical Features

- China is a vast continental country that spans many climatic zones.
- The core is dominated by three major river systems: the Yellow River (Huang He), the Yangtse River (Chang Jiang – the third longest river in the world) and the Pearl River.
- A large part of the country is mountainous.
- There are divergent ethnic group – Han, Uighur, Hui, Manchu and Tibetan.
- Major languages spoken are Chinese and Cantonese.
- Chinese food reflects this regional diversity. Southern or Cantonese cuisine include dim sum (literally touch your heart), an assortment of pastries and dumpling. While, in the north, wheat is the staple food while in Szechuan spices have created a fiery cuisine. In eastern China, both rice and wheat are eaten.

#### History of China

- The beginning of modern China can be traced to its first encounter with the West in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- During 1839-42, British won the first opium war in China and snatched power from the Qing dynasty. The second opium war was fought in 1856-60.
- It revolves around three questions – a) How to regain Sovereignty b) End the humiliation of Foreign Occupation c) Bring out equality and development.
- There were three views:
  i) Liang Qichao used traditional ideas in new and different way to meet Western challenges. He popularised Chinese nationalism.
  ii) Republican revolutionaries Sun Yat Sen inspired by the ideas from the Japan and the West. He was the founder of the modern China and established a republic in 1911 AD.
  iii) The Communist Party of China (CCP) wanted to end age-old inequalities and dispel foreigners.
Later, the Guomindang (the National People’s Party) along with the CCP strived to unite Chinese.

Chiang Kai Shek, leader of the Guomindang, militarised China.

Mao Zedong, CCP leader, organized a Soviets or peasant councils and fought Japanese colonization.

When Guomindang (the National People’s Party) intensified attacks, the Soviets shifted the base to Yanan, after a ‘Long March’. The Communist Party captured power and established the People’s Republic in 1949.

**TEXT BOOK QUESTIONS ANS ANSWERS**

**Q.1. What were the major developments before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernize rapidly?**

Ans: The following developments helped in the modernization of Japan before the Meiji restoration:

- Peasants were not allowed to carry arms, only Samurai could carry swords now.
- Growth of population led to the growth of commercial economy.
- Efforts were made to develop silk industry.
- People developed reading habits.
- The export of precious metals restricted.
- Theater and arts were patronized in towns.
- Land surveys were made.

**Q.2. Discuss how daily life was transformed as Japan developed?**

Ans: Earlier in Japan, the patriarchal household system prevailed. In it, many generations lived together under the control of the head of the family. New ideas of the family spread. People became more affluent. Homu, the new home was a nuclear family where husband and wife lived together. The new concept of domesticity generated demands for new types of domestic goods and new forms of farming

**Q.3. How did the Qing dynasty try and meet the challenge posed by the Western powers?**

Ans: The Qing dynasty could not meet the challenges posed by the Western powers. They utterly failed. The Qing dynasty also demanded change in the country. But they also failed in this endeavour.

**Very Short Answer Type Questions**
1. Why did Britain sign the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1902? What was the importance of this treaty for Japan?
   Ans: Britain signed the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1902 to check Russian influence in China. By signing this treaty, Japan was also recognized as an imperialist power.

2. What do you know about Shoguns?
   Ans: Shoguns were rulers in the name of the emperors. They enjoyed the right of the kings and had the power to control over cities.

3. What do you know about commodore Matthew Perry?
   Ans: 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.

4. What do you know about Meiji Restoration?
   Ans: 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.

5. What do you know about Zaibastu?
   Ans: Large business organisations controlled by individual families in Japan were known as Zaibastu.