

Medieval Japan Twiz



Please complete this assessment on your own. Answer each item by reading the question and each answer choice correctly, and by marking the correct answer on the Scantron provided.

1) What effect does the Sea of Japan have on life in Japan?

- A) It creates a barrier between Japan and the Asian continent.
- B) It divides the people living on Japan's major islands.
- C) It provides Japan's economy with valuable mineral resources.
- D) It keeps the climate of Japan warm and moist throughout the year.

2) A major part of the Japanese diet comes from

- A) the ocean
- B) livestock
- C) trade with China
- D) European influences

3) The east coast of Japan is located on which body of water?

- A) Yellow Sea
- B) Sea of Japan
- C) Pacific Ocean
- D) East China Sea

4) During the Tokugawa shogunate, Japan became

- A) an increasingly Catholic nation
- B) the ruler of territory in mainland Asia
- C) more important to the global economy
- D) more isolated from the rest of the world

5) Which factor contributed most to Japan's cultural development?

- A) the diversity of its ethnic groups
- B) its importance to the global economy
- C) its isolation from the rest of the world
- D) the abundance of its natural resources

6) The city of Kyoto

- A) was the ancient capital of Japan
- B) is located on the island of Shikoko
- C) is both the capital and Japan's largest city
- D) is now known as Heian-kyo

7) As a result of reforms led by Prince Shotoku, what became more important to the government of Japan?

- A) Shintoism
- B) the city of Nara
- C) Samurai warriors
- D) Confucian ideals

8) Confucianism first spread to Japan during the

- A) Heian period
- B) Jamaica period
- C) first shogunate
- D) Tokugawa shogunate

9) Which factor contributed most to the rise of shoguns?

- A) Chinese influences
- B) the spread of Buddhism
- C) the weakness of the emperor
- D) resistance to European invasions

10) The arrival of the first Europeans had which long-term effect on Japan?

- A) It led to the establishment of democracy
- B) It began Japan's transition to a Christian nation
- C) It reduced the power and importance of the samurai
- D) It made Japan central to the European trading system

11) Throughout Japanese history, the country's physical geography has

- A) made invasions common
- B) contributed to ethnic diversity
- C) made travel by land difficult
- D) contributed to industrial development

12) Which statement explains how much power the emperor had in feudal Japan?

- A) The Japanese emperor had little actual power.
- B) The Japanese emperor controlled the bureaucracy.
- C) The Japanese emperor was head of the military.
- D) The Japanese emperor controlled the noble families.

13) Zen Buddhism first developed in

- A) China
- B) India
- C) Japan
- D) Korea

14) In feudal Japan, the most important person in the government was

- A) the highest-ranking Buddhist priest
- B) the head of the central bureaucracy
- C) the oldest male in the imperial family
- D) the supreme military dictator

15) Which group had the lowest status in the social order of feudal Japan?

- A) artisans
- B) merchants
- C) peasants
- D) soldiers

16) Political control in feudal Japan was exercised mainly through

- A) force
- B) religion
- C) heavy taxation
- D) centralized administration

17) During the 1400s and 1500s, the social systems of Japan and Europe were similar because peasants in both were

- A) at the bottom of the social order
- B) tied to the land worked for the local lord
- C) used by the government to build roads and bridges
- D) required to spend half the year doing military service

18) The main role of the Japanese emperor was to

- A) command the military and the police
- B) settle disputes among powerful warlords
- C) conduct important religious ceremonies
- D) administer the bureaucracy and control the treasury

19) In feudal Japan, the main role of the peasants was to

- A) preserve tradition
- B) defend the nation
- C) produce the food supply
- D) manufacture trade goods

20) Which value was central to the code of the samurai?

- A) compassion
- B) tolerance
- C) friendship
- D) loyalty

21) Which modern-day Japanese city became the center of Japanese life during the Tokugawa shogunate?

- A) Kobe
- B) Kyoto
- C) Tokyo
- D) Yokohama

22) Which statement explains the relationship between the Japanese emperor and the shogun?

- A) The emperor was in charge of foreign affairs, while the shogun was in charge of domestic affairs.
- B) The emperor controlled the civilian side of the government, while the shogun controlled the military side.
- C) The emperor made all of the final decisions, while the shogun exercised power over day-to-day operations.
- D) The emperor was a largely ceremonial position, while the shogun exercised real power over the government.

23) Which set of values were common to Bushido and Zen Buddhism?

- A) loyalty and duty
- B) bravery and skill
- C) poverty and sacrifice
- D) freedom and tolerance

24) Which factor contributed to the rising power and influence of merchants and shopkeepers in feudal Japan?

- A) corruption among the samurai
- B) the beginning of a money economy
- C) increases in taxes on peasants and artisans
- D) the establishment of trade with China and Europe

25) What is the typical purpose of a Japanese haiku?

- A) to connect the reader with the spiritual world
- B) to give advice in a simple and straightforward manner
- C) to convey a mood based on an experience with nature
- D) to reveal the emotions raised by an encounter between two people