

Grade 5 History & Geography

Unit 8: Feudal Japan

5 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **Feudal Japan Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 1: The Rise of an Empire	PDF pages 47-54	AP 1.1, AP 1.2
☐	Chapter 2: Religion in Japan	PDF pages 55-64	AP 1.2, AP 1.1
☐	Chapter 3: Japanese Feudalism	PDF pages 65-74	AP 1.2, AP 3.1, AP 3.2
☐	Chapter 4: Everyday Life and Arts	PDF pages 75-82	AP 4.1, AP 4.2, AP 4.3
☐	Chapter 5: Changes Come to Japan	PDF pages 83-94	AP 1.1, AP 1.2, AP 5.1
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 1: The Rise of an Empire

THE BIG QUESTION

How did China and Korea influence the development of Japanese culture?

Words to know

- **Pacific Rim** — a term used to describe nations that border the Pacific Ocean *Japan is part of what we call the Pacific Rim.*
- **archipelago** — a chain of islands *The country of Japan is an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean.*
- **isolation** — separation from others *For periods in its history, the country of Japan existed in isolation from other countries.*
- **clan** — a group of families claiming a common ancestor *Early in Japanese history, people lived in a clan with other members of their families.*
- **Shinto** — a Japanese religion in which people worship gods and spirits associated with nature *People who practice Shinto believe in nature spirits.*
- **Buddhism** — a religion that began in India and is based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama *Even though it began in India, Buddhism is practiced throughout the world.*
- **gangplank** — a small movable bridge used to get on and off a ship *The sailor put the gangplank in place so the passengers could leave the ship.*
- **tea ceremony** — a way of preparing and presenting tea *People in both China and Japan practice an elaborate tea ceremony.*
- **silkworm** — a caterpillar that produces silk, which is used to make thread or cloth *The silkworm is valuable to the silk industry.*
- **aristocrat** — a person of the upper or noble class whose status is usually inherited *The aristocrat lived on a large estate in the countryside.*

Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 47–54. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How many islands make up the Japanese archipelago?
2. How is Japan different today than it was in the past?
3. What did the Legend of Amaterasu describe?
4. Which clan became the strongest clan on the islands of Japan?
5. After identifying themselves as descendants of the goddess Amaterasu, what did the Yamato clan then claim?

6. Do you think that other Japanese clans accepted the Yamato clan's claim that the head of their clan had the right to rule Japan as emperor?
7. What did the Japanese borrow from China?
8. How did Korea influence Japanese culture?
9. What effect did the introduction of Buddhism have on Japan?
10. How did the way Japan chose government officials differ from the way government officials were chosen in China?
11. What other changes did the Japanese make to create their own culture?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did China and Korea influence the development of Japanese culture?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 148
- Activity Page 1.2: Russia Map — Teacher Guide PDF pages 149–150

Chapter 2: Religion in Japan

THE BIG QUESTION

What are the basic teachings of the Shinto and Buddhist religions?

Words to know

- **spirit** — an unseen life-giving force *The Shinto religion teaches that each part of nature, such as a tree, has a spirit.*
- **typhoon** — a windy storm with heavy rain; a hurricane *In the Pacific Ocean region, a hurricane is called a typhoon.*
- **shrine** — a place considered holy because it is associated with a holy person or event *A Shinto shrine is usually surrounded by sacred trees and flowing water.*
- **ritual** — an act or series of actions done in the same way in a certain situation, such as a religious ceremony *Some religious ceremonies start with the ritual of washing.*
- **sermon** — a speech on a religious topic given by a religious leader *In his first sermon, the Buddha spoke about the foundations of Buddhism.*
- **dharma wheel** — the symbol of Buddhism. The eight spokes of the wheel symbolize the eightfold path. *My uncle Haro has studied the dharma wheel for many years.*
- **serenity** — a feeling of calm and peacefulness *Sitting by the lake, Johanna felt great serenity.*
- **Zen Buddhism** — a type of Buddhism developed in Japan that emphasizes meditation and thoughtful tasks as the way to peace *Zen Buddhism has many followers in Japan.*
- **martial arts** — any of several arts of self-defense, such as karate and judo, that are widely practiced as a sport *Tom was interested in the martial arts taught at his school.*

Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 55–64. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What is the native religion of Japan?
2. How did Buddhism come to Japan?
3. Why are mountains, rivers, rocks, and trees, and even earthquakes, typhoons, and volcanoes, important in Shinto?
4. Who was Siddhartha Gautama? What other name was he called?
5. What does it mean that Siddhartha Gautama meditated and became “enlightened”?
6. What are the four ideas or beliefs called that are the foundation of Buddhism?
7. According to the first Noble Truth, what is life filled with?

8. According to Buddhism, how can people avoid suffering?
9. What is the purpose of the Steps in the Eightfold Path?
10. What is the symbol of Buddhism and what does it represent?
11. How does Zen Buddhism differ from other types of Buddhism?
12. In Japan, why do you think people follow both Shinto and Buddhism?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What are the basic teachings of the Shinto and Buddhist religions?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2: Russia Map — Teacher Guide PDF pages 149–150
- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 148

Chapter 3: Japanese Feudalism

THE BIG QUESTION

In what ways was a shogun more powerful than an emperor?

Words to know

- **lotus** — a water lily, considered sacred in parts of Asia *The lotus floated on the pond at the shrine.*
- **samurai** — in feudal Japan, a Japanese warrior; the plural form is also samurai *In feudal Japan, the samurai made up the private armies of the landowners.*
- **shogun** — a title meaning great general, given to the strongest military leader in feudal Japan *In feudal Japan, the shogun had all the military power.*
- **figurehead** — a person who leads or rules in name only but actually has no power *By the late 1100s, the Japanese emperor was only a figurehead.*
- **vassal** — a person who receives land from a ruler and in return promises to fight for that ruler *The vassal left his lands to fight for his ruler in the war.*
- **artisan** — a person with a certain skill in making things *The artisan was known for his fine pottery.*
- **Bushido** — literally, “the way of the warrior”; in feudal Japan, a code of values by which the samurai lived *As the son of a samurai, Katsu was taught to live by the Bushido.*

Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 65–74. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. By the 800s CE, how was the emperor’s life different from that of most people living in Japan?
2. What changes led to a decrease in the emperor’s influence, while increasing the landowners’ power?
3. As more people sought protection from landowners, what changed?
4. Who was Yoritomo?
5. What happened in 1192?
6. What did having a shogun mean for Japan?
7. Who were the daimyo?
8. Why is the emperor at the top of the diagram on page 67?
9. What is one way Japanese feudalism and European feudalism were similar?
10. How did a person become a samurai?

11. What evidence is there in the text that being a samurai was an honor and privilege?
12. What values were part of the Bushido?
13. What did Katsu learn in his samurai training?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: In what ways was a shogun more powerful than an emperor?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2: Russia Map — Teacher Guide PDF pages 149–150
- Activity Page 3.1: Czars of Russia — Teacher Guide PDF page 151
- Activity Page 3.2: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1–3 — Teacher Guide PDF page 152

Chapter 4: Everyday Life and Arts

THE BIG QUESTION

How did daily life differ based on people's place in society?

Words to know

- **rice paddy** — a field that is flooded to grow rice *During harvest, many peasants labored in the rice paddy to bring in the crop.*
- **Kabuki** — popular, traditional Japanese dramas with singing and dancing *Kabuki players traveled the Japanese countryside during the Japanese feudal era.*
- **haiku** — a form of poetry having seventeen syllables in three lines *The poet Basho became famous for his haiku.*

Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 75–82. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Where did the daimyo live? Who lived the closest to him?
2. Where did the peasants, or poorest people, live?
3. What rules did artisans and merchants have to live by?
4. Why was the work of the peasants very important?
5. Who attended Kabuki performances?
6. What was a Kabuki performance like?
7. What was a Noh play that the upper classes attended like?
8. What is one way Kabuki and Noh are alike? What is one difference?
9. Who made haiku popular?
10. How many lines and syllables does haiku have?
11. Why do you think haiku was so popular during the feudal period?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did daily life differ based on people's place in society?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 4.1: Traditional Japanese Art — Teacher Guide PDF page 153
- Activity Page 4.2: A Japanese Garden — Teacher Guide PDF page 154
- Activity Page 4.3: Kabuki Theater — Teacher Guide PDF page 155

Chapter 5: Changes Come to Japan

THE BIG QUESTION

How did foreign trade bring about the end of the shogun era?

Words to know

- **musket** — a type of muzzle-loading gun that was used before the invention of the rifle *In the 1500s, the Portuguese introduced the Japanese to the musket.*
- **missionary** — a person on a journey for the purpose of spreading a particular religious belief *The missionary introduced many Western ideas to the Japanese village.*
- **Jesuit** — a member of the Catholic religious group called the Society of Jesus *The Jesuit traveled throughout Japan, telling people about Christianity.*
- **exclusion** — the state of being shut out or kept out of a group or agreement *In the early 1600s, the shogun established the exclusion policy that banned foreigners from coming into Japan.*
- **secluded** — having little or no contact with others; isolated *For more than two hundred years, Japan remained secluded from the rest of the world.*
- **trade treaty** — an international agreement of conditions of trade in goods and services *In the mid-1800s, Japan signed a trade treaty with the United States.*
- **state religion** — a religion established by law as the only official religion of a country *When the Japanese emperor was restored to power in the 1800s, Shinto was reestablished as the state religion.*

Read

Read Chapter 5 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 83–94. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What happened to the Mongol invaders after their first day of battling to invade Japan in 1274?
2. What happened in 1281 when the Mongols tried the second time to invade Japan?
3. What significance did the Japanese attach to these storms defeating the Mongol invaders?
4. What was the significance of the musket being brought to Japan?
5. Besides Western traders, who else came to Japan in the 1500s?
6. What did the Jesuits hope to accomplish in Japan?
7. What did the Tokugawa shogun do in 1603 that changed Japan?
8. How did the shoguns react to the traders and missionaries still coming to Japan even after 1603?

9. What was the effect of the exclusion order by the shogun?
10. Why do you think the title of this section is “A Closed World”?
11. In the late 1700s, which nations tried to have trade with Japan?
12. Which country was successful first in getting a trade agreement with Japan?
13. What message did the United States send to Japan by using warships to ask for a trade agreement?
14. Once the United States had a trade agreement with Japan, what happened with other countries?
15. What caused the Japanese people to rebel against the shogun?
16. Who led the government after the shogun stepped down?
17. How did Japanese society change after shogun rule ended?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did foreign trade bring about the end of the shogun era?
- Use one of today’s words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 148
- Activity Page 1.2: Russia Map — Teacher Guide PDF pages 149–150
- Activity Page 5.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 4–5 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 156–157

UNIT QUIZ

Feudal Japan

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Which phrase best describes the geography of Japan?
 - a) a finger of land extending east from the Korean border
 - b) four large and thousands of small islands located east of Korea
 - c) thousands of islands located southeast of Europe
 - d) a desert country with few seacoasts
2. Why did the people of Japan grant their emperor so much honor and power?
 - a) They believed the emperor was related to the sun goddess.
 - b) They were threatened with death if they did not honor the emperor.
 - c) The emperor had been elected to his position by popular vote.
 - d) The emperor was the wisest man in the realm.
3. Which of the following was not something Japan borrowed from Korea or China?
 - a) the tea ceremony
 - b) a system of writing
 - c) the Shinto religion
 - d) the Buddhist religion
4. The Shinto religion focuses on
 - a) its founder.
 - b) rules that people must follow.
 - c) Christian beliefs.
 - d) gentle and fierce aspects of nature.
5. According to Buddha, how does a person achieve peace?
 - a) Honor the emperor.
 - b) Overcome feelings of desire.
 - c) Obey the laws of the land.
 - d) Give money to the monks.
6. What is the "Eightfold Path"?
 - a) eight laws passed by the first emperor of Japan
 - b) eight steps a Buddhist takes to achieve peace and enlightenment
 - c) eight roads leading to the emperor's castle
 - d) eight directions on Japanese maps
7. What was a samurai's job?
 - a) fighting wars
 - b) selling goods
 - c) growing crops
 - d) writing poetry

- 8.** How did a Japanese man become a samurai?
- a) He was selected by the emperor.
 - b) He inherited the position.
 - c) He was chosen by a council of warriors.
 - d) He killed an enemy.
- 9.** Which role in feudal Europe was most similar to the role of a samurai in feudal Japan?
- a) serf
 - b) king
 - c) lord
 - d) knight
- 10.** What was Bushido?
- a) a Japanese style of painting
 - b) a code of values for warriors
 - c) a religious shrine
 - d) a social class in feudal society
- 11.** Who were the daimyo?
- a) lords who ruled over large portions of land
 - b) peasants who worked in the fields
 - c) workers who served the samurai
 - d) Buddhist monks
- 12.** What was the role of the shogun in Japan?
- a) He was a figurehead and the most honored person in Japan.
 - b) He was the military ruler and also had political power.
 - c) He was a religious leader.
 - d) He was Japan's wealthiest merchant.
- 13.** Which of the following ranked lowest in feudal Japan?
- a) peasant
 - b) daimyo
 - c) shogun
 - d) samurai
- 14.** Which type of art form are Kabuki and Noh?
- a) poems
 - b) paintings
 - c) silk making
 - d) plays
- 15.** What topic does haiku usually deal with?
- a) nature
 - b) war
 - c) politics
 - d) religion

- 16.** Why did the Mongol invasions of Japan fail?
- a) The Japanese had a stronger army than the Mongols.
 - b) The Mongols and the Japanese negotiated a peace treaty.
 - c) Superior weapons gave the Japanese an advantage.
 - d) Fierce storms destroyed Mongol ships and stopped the Mongol attack.
- 17.** What new object brought by a Portuguese trade ship in 1543 changed Japanese warfare?
- a) pistol
 - b) suit of armor
 - c) musket
 - d) bayonet
- 18.** What did Commodore Matthew Perry force the Japanese to do?
- a) sign a peace treaty
 - b) sign a trade treaty
 - c) accept Christianity
 - d) give him an expensive house
- 19.** How was Japan's government different after the last shogun lost power?
- a) The new government was more interested in the world beyond Japan.
 - b) The new government set up a stricter system of class distinctions.
 - c) The new democratic government no longer had an emperor.
 - d) The new government closed Japan's ports again.

Answers

Chapter 1: The Rise of an Empire

- 1. How many islands make up the Japanese archipelago?**
There are four major islands and thousands of small islands in the Japanese archipelago.
- 2. How is Japan different today than it was in the past?**
Today it is economically advanced and very open to foreigners. It used to be isolated and distrustful of foreigners.
- 3. What did the Legend of Amaterasu describe?**
the creation of the Japanese islands
- 4. Which clan became the strongest clan on the islands of Japan?**
the Yamato clan
- 5. After identifying themselves as descendants of the goddess Amaterasu, what did the Yamato clan then claim?**
They had the right to rule Japan.
- 6. Do you think that other Japanese clans accepted the Yamato clan's claim that the head of their clan had the right to rule Japan as emperor?**
Possible response: Yes; the text says that for centuries the Japanese honored their emperors as gods. Even today, the Japanese emperor traces his roots to the Yamato clan.
- 7. What did the Japanese borrow from China?**
The Japanese borrowed the Chinese writing system, and they studied Chinese philosophies, literature, geography, medicine, and astronomy.
- 8. How did Korea influence Japanese culture?**
Korean craftspeople taught the Japanese how to make tools and ornaments from bronze and iron. The Koreans also introduced the Japanese to the Chinese religion of Buddhism.
- 9. What effect did the introduction of Buddhism have on Japan?**
Possible responses: It had a large effect on Japan as the Japanese became even more interested in learning about China. The text says that a Japanese emperor decided to learn new ways directly from China, rather than learn secondhand through the Koreans. Japan then started imitating Chinese government and adopted the Chinese calendar and other Chinese practices and traditions.
- 10. How did the way Japan chose government officials differ from the way government officials were chosen in China?**
The Chinese chose government officials based on tests of ability and the Japanese chose to fill government positions with the sons of nobles.
- 11. What other changes did the Japanese make to create their own culture?**
Japanese artists added color to traditional black ink Chinese paintings; the Japanese

Chapter 2: Religion in Japan

1. **What is the native religion of Japan?**

Shinto

2. **How did Buddhism come to Japan?**

Buddhism was brought to Japan by Korean missionaries.

3. **Why are mountains, rivers, rocks, and trees, and even earthquakes, typhoons, and volcanoes, important in Shinto?**

Shinto is based on the love of nature and teaches that each part of nature—the beautiful and the dangerous—contains a spirit called a kami.

4. **Who was Siddhartha Gautama? What other name was he called?**

He was a young prince who grew up in India. He became known as the Buddha and eventually founded Buddhism.

5. **What does it mean that Siddhartha Gautama meditated and became “enlightened”?**

It means that through meditation, he had gained knowledge of the true path of life.

6. **What are the four ideas or beliefs called that are the foundation of Buddhism?**

the Four Noble Truths

7. **According to the first Noble Truth, what is life filled with?**

Life is filled with suffering.

8. **According to Buddhism, how can people avoid suffering?**

People can avoid suffering if they stop wanting things.

9. **What is the purpose of the Steps in the Eightfold Path?**

Buddha taught that by following the Steps in the Eightfold Path, a person could achieve enlightenment and no longer experience suffering or desire.

10. **What is the symbol of Buddhism and what does it represent?**

The dharma wheel is the symbol of Buddhism. It represents the Eightfold Path.

11. **How does Zen Buddhism differ from other types of Buddhism?**

Zen masters focus on teaching that the way to peace is through doing orderly tasks, such as the tea ceremony or martial arts, and through meditating.

12. **In Japan, why do you think people follow both Shinto and Buddhism?**

Possible response: They want to hold onto their old Shinto beliefs and follow the mental discipline of Zen Buddhism.

Chapter 3: Japanese Feudalism

1. **By the 800s CE, how was the emperor’s life different from that of most people living in Japan?**

The emperor tended to remain isolated within the palace walls, enjoying the imperial gardens and rich lifestyle, while ordinary people did not.

2. **What changes led to a decrease in the emperor's influence, while increasing the landowners' power?**
Some people refused to pay taxes; others left the emperor's court and put themselves under the protection of wealthy landowners.
3. **As more people sought protection from landowners, what changed?**
Possible response: The landowners gained power, built private armies of samurai, and became warlords who fought each other.
4. **Who was Yoritomo?**
Yoritomo was a powerful warlord who, after raising a large army of samurai, gained military control of Japan.
5. **What happened in 1192?**
The emperor declared Yoritomo the supreme military commander, or shogun.
6. **What did having a shogun mean for Japan?**
It meant the shogun held the real power. He was the one who actually governed the country, not the emperor.
7. **Who were the daimyo?**
They were regional warlords who pledged their loyalty to the shogun in exchange for land. They controlled large armies of samurai.
8. **Why is the emperor at the top of the diagram on page 67?**
The emperor is at the top of the diagram because he is the figurehead at the top of the government. The shogun might belong on top instead because he was the one who had all the ruling power.
9. **What is one way Japanese feudalism and European feudalism were similar?**
Possible responses: In both systems, society was organized according to individuals' power, wealth, and the class to which they were born, with the richest and most powerful at the top, and poor, ordinary people at the bottom. In both systems, land was exchanged for service and military support.
10. **How did a person become a samurai?**
A person had to be born into a samurai family to become a samurai.
11. **What evidence is there in the text that being a samurai was an honor and privilege?**
Possible response: The text says that only 5 percent of the people in Japan were samurai, i.e., only a small number of people became samurai. Only the shogun, daimyo, and samurai were permitted to wear swords.
12. **What values were part of the Bushido?**
honor, bravery, and loyalty
13. **What did Katsu learn in his samurai training?**
He learned reading, writing, fencing, wrestling, horseback riding, archery, and the ways of Zen Buddhism; and he learned to face hardship and death without fear and to follow the Bushido.

Chapter 4: Everyday Life and Arts

1. **Where did the daimyo live? Who lived the closest to him?**
The daimyo lived in a castle that was surrounded by a castle town; most important samurai lived closest to him.
2. **Where did the peasants, or poorest people, live?**
They lived in tiny villages near the farmland or rice paddies.
3. **What rules did artisans and merchants have to live by?**
They did not wear the silk clothing of the upper classes and could not build big houses or use gold or silver for decoration; their children went to work instead of school.
4. **Why was the work of the peasants very important?**
They grew the rice that was the source of the daimyo's wealth.
5. **Who attended Kabuki performances?**
The townspeople did, but not the samurai or upper classes.
6. **What was a Kabuki performance like?**
It was a play in which the performers acted out stories with lots of action, singing, and dancing. The actors wore elaborate makeup and costumes. The performance was often noisy and lively, with those watching sometimes joining the actors on stage.
7. **What was a Noh play that the upper classes attended like?**
A Noh play had little action and only two actors, wearing carved masks on a nearly bare wooden stage.
8. **What is one way Kabuki and Noh are alike? What is one difference?**
Possible response: Both are dramas; both are stage performances; Kabuki players wear bright clothes and sing and dance, while there are only two Noh players who wear masks on a bare wooden stage. Kabuki performances were attended by ordinary people; Noh performances were attended by the upper class.
9. **Who made haiku popular?**
a young samurai who took the name Basho
10. **How many lines and syllables does haiku have?**
Haiku has three lines and seventeen syllables.
11. **Why do you think haiku was so popular during the feudal period?**
It was short, simple, and spoke of nature, which then (and still) is an important part of Japanese culture.

Chapter 5: Changes Come to Japan

1. **What happened to the Mongol invaders after their first day of battling to invade Japan in 1274?**
A storm blew in that destroyed the Mongols' vessels and killed one-third of their troops.
2. **What happened in 1281 when the Mongols tried the second time to invade Japan?**
A typhoon blew in that destroyed thousands of Mongol warships and nearly half the Mongol forces.

3. **What significance did the Japanese attach to these storms defeating the Mongol invaders?**

Possible responses: They believed the storms were divine winds or kamikaze, sent by the gods to protect Japan from the Mongol invaders. The Mongols first tried to invade Japan in 1274.

4. **What was the significance of the musket being brought to Japan?**

Possible response: It changed Japanese warfare and the battles among daimyo to become the shogun, forever.

5. **Besides Western traders, who else came to Japan in the 1500s?**

Catholic missionaries, the Jesuits, came to Japan.

6. **What did the Jesuits hope to accomplish in Japan?**

They wanted to set up permanent missions in Japan, probably so they could convert Japanese people to Catholicism.

7. **What did the Tokugawa shogun do in 1603 that changed Japan?**

He said that foreign missionaries and traders were no longer welcome in Japan. He also said that the Japanese were not permitted to practice Christianity.

8. **How did the shoguns react to the traders and missionaries still coming to Japan even after 1603?**

They grew suspicious and thought that foreign armies would try to turn Japan into a colony. They permitted only the Dutch trading ships to visit Nagasaki.

9. **What was the effect of the exclusion order by the shogun?**

The shogun forbade the Japanese from traveling outside of Japan to other countries and also refused to let any foreigners enter Japan.

10. **Why do you think the title of this section is “A Closed World”?**

Answers will vary but should demonstrate understanding that the Japanese closed themselves off from most of the rest of the world.

11. **In the late 1700s, which nations tried to have trade with Japan?**

Russia, Britain, and the United States

12. **Which country was successful first in getting a trade agreement with Japan?**

the United States

13. **What message did the United States send to Japan by using warships to ask for a trade agreement?**

It conveyed to Japan the power and force of the United States.

14. **Once the United States had a trade agreement with Japan, what happened with other countries?**

Britain, France, and Russia also demanded and won trade rights with Japan.

15. **What caused the Japanese people to rebel against the shogun?**

Possible responses include foreigners had been given special privileges; merchants made money but remained near the bottom of the social classes; peasants paid heavy taxes; and samurai were less important with the growing importance of trade.

16. Who led the government after the shogun stepped down?

The emperor was official head of state, but a new government conducted business in the name of the emperor.

17. How did Japanese society change after shogun rule ended?

Possible responses include Japan became a more open country, welcoming foreigners and encouraging the Japanese people to travel to other countries; the old system of inherited rank was eliminated; all Japanese were equal under the law; a person's rank in society now included consideration of how much they knew about Western science and practical affairs.

Unit quiz key

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. d 10. b 11. a 12. b 13. a 14. d 15. a 16. d 17. c 18. b 19. a