

***A Modern History of Japan - From Tokugawa Times
to the Present 4th edition Gordon Test Bank***

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Chapter 2

1. The Tokugawa regime in the early 1800s was...

- a) On the verge of immediate revolution
- b) Split between multiple factions
- c) Free of any sense of immediate collapse
- d) Preparing for a dramatic expansion of its power 〇〇

Answer: C

Page Reference: 22

2. *Sankin kōtai* fostered the development of...

- a) Pockets of independence-minded Christian domains
- b) Local economies connected to wider networks in the archipelago*
- c) Mutually understandable languages in Japan's peripheries
- d) Alliances of dissatisfied daimyo determined to overthrow the emperor

Answer: B

Page Reference: 23

3. In comparison to Europe, Tokugawa Japan was...

- a) More urbanized*
- b) A larger consumer of coal
- c) More reliant on income from its ports
- d) A more religious country

Answer: A

Page Reference: 23-24

4. Dutch traders traveled from Nagasaki to Edo during the Tokugawa period in order to a)
offer respects to the Shogun*

- b) survey the population of Japan
- c) trade with Edo-based merchants
- d) meet the Emperor

Answer: A

Page Reference: 23

5. What did high-ranking residents of Edo require in large amounts from Osaka merchants?

- a) Rice

- b) Cash*
- c) Bread
- d) Guns

Answer: B

Page Reference: 23

6. Which of the following was an integral part of the Tokugawa economy?

- a) Ocean-going vessels
- b) Samurai-protected commodity convoys
- c) Slave convoys
- d) Coastal shipping*

Answer: D

Page Reference: 27

7. Rice brokerages in the Tokugawa period...

- a) Took deposits of rice in Osaka and gave cash to lords in Tokyo*
- b) Moved bars of gold via packhorse from Osaka to Tokyo
- c) Sold rice for cash to foreign traders in Nagasaki
- d) Also took deposits of nightsoil

Answer: A

Page Reference: 23

8. What was the general trend in agriculture in the Tokugawa period?

- a) Declining production
- b) Increasing exports
- c) Increasing use of improved tools*
- d) Increasing production of lamb and beef

Answer: 28

Page Reference:

9. The last century of the Tokugawa period was marked by

- a) Political and social disintegration
- b) Resurgent warfare between domains
- c) Population stagnation*
- d) European invasion leading to famines

Answer: C

Page Reference: 28

10. What does the study of temple records suggest about Tokugawa infanticide?

- a) It was the desperate action of starving peasants
- b) It was a religious act of devotion
- c) It was a state policy to limit population growth
- d) It was a form of birth control*

Answer: 29

Page Reference:

11. What concerned Tokugawa bureaucrats about the rise of non-agricultural rural production?

- a) It was more difficult to keep track of and tax
- b) It was more difficult to ensure the quality of products
- c) It was offensive to the spiritual values of the countryside
- d) It was against the natural order of society*

Answer: D

Page Reference: 31

12. Which of the following are well known examples of proto-industrial products in 18th century Japan?

- a) Guns, gunpowder, and iron
- b) Silk, shoes, and raw fish
- c) Lacquer, sake, and wooden bowls*
- d) Sacred images, incense, and brass lanterns

Answer: C

Page Reference: 31

13. Peasant protests in the late Tokugawa witnessed...

- a) an increase in large scale protests*
- b) an increase in peasants fleeing from their domains
- c) an increase in female participation
- d) a shift from farmer protests toward rioting in cities

Answer: A

Page Reference: 32

14. What was the general attitude toward women in the Tokugawa era?
- a) They should be educated and active in public life
 - b) They should be uneducated and restricted to the house*
 - c) They should be trained to defend themselves and their families
 - d) They should be encouraged to engage in proto-industrial production

Answer: B

Page Reference: 32

15. What was one of the key characteristics of the Tokugawa economy?
- a) It was not well-integrated into Asian trade networks*
 - b) It was primarily reliant on silver exports for capital
 - c) It was mostly driven by the production of rice
 - d) It was heavily reliant on trade between the north and south of Japan.

Answer: A

Page Reference: 34

16. Which of the following was NOT an economic advantage possessed by rural areas over urban ones?
- a) Freedom from official taxes
 - b) Access to excellent transport infrastructure*
 - c) Close-knit relationships between producers and buyers
 - d) Flexible terms of employment for workers

Answer: B

Page Reference: 33-34

17. Rural society in the later Tokugawa period...
- a) Became more egalitarian with increased social mobility
 - b) Experienced a large increase in religious conversions
 - c) Witnessed a significant population explosion
 - d) Became less predicated on personal relationships*

Answer: D

Page Reference: 34

18. What was the major critique levelled against elites by peasants in the late Tokugawa period?

- a) They were too preoccupied with foreign culture
- b) They were too concentrated in cities
- c) They failed to practice appropriate benevolence*
- d) They failed to support rural proto-industrialization

Answer: C

Page Reference: 32

19. What was unusual about philosopher Kaibara Ekiken's wife?

- a) She was Korean
- b) She was an imperial princess
- c) She learned Dutch in Nagasaki
- d) She was a scholar*

Answer: D

Page Reference: 32

20. With which of the following did the Tokugawa trade with?

- a) The US
- b) Vietnam
- c) Russia
- d) Korea*

Answer: D

Page Reference: 34