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 ōō

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

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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

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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 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 philsopher 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