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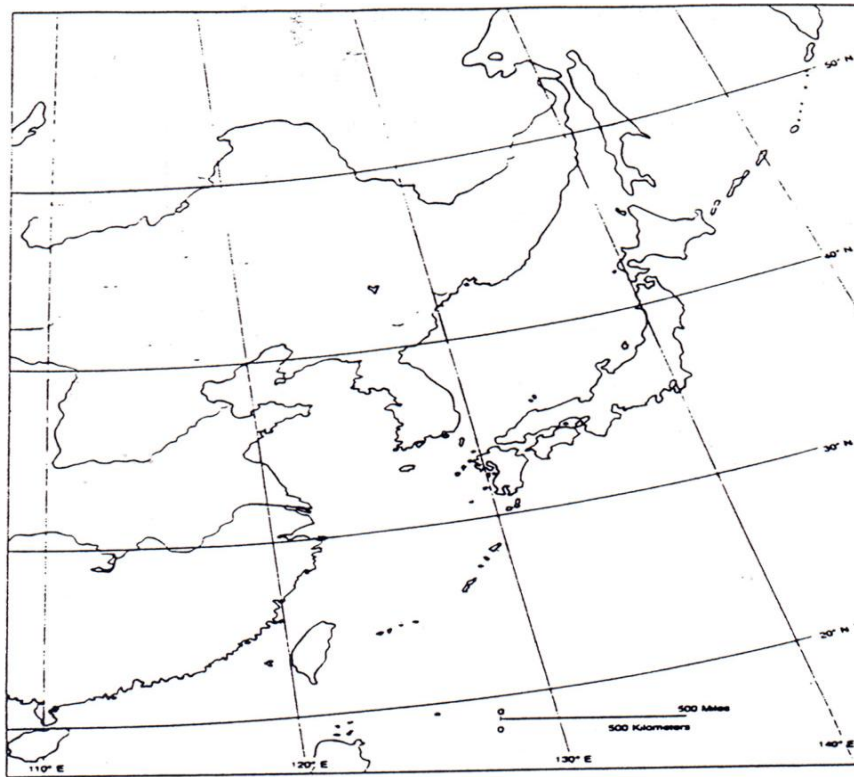
Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 27 Reading Guide

Russia and Japan: Industrialization Outside the West p.626-644

1. Using p. 630 & 635, locate the following places on the map.
 - a. Japan
 - b. Manchuria
 - c. Russian boundary with China
 - d. Korea



2. Where did Russian and Japanese imperial ambitions conflict?

RUSSIA'S REFORMS AND INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE p.627

Russia Before Reform

3. Why did Russian rulers and aristocrats fear the “contagion of the French Revolution?” (HINT: Think about who wasn’t around in France after the French Revolution)
4. Identify two areas where Russia managed to acquire and maintain control of territory at the expense of another people?
5. Notice that France and Britain, both Christian states, sided with a Muslim state against Russia, another Christian state. What does this tell you about religion and politics at this time?

Economic and Social Problems: The Peasant Question

6. Why did Russia begin to lag behind the West in the early 19th century?
7. What economic relationship existed between Russia/Eastern Europe and Western Europe?
8. What was Great Britain's motivation in providing direct military support to the Ottoman Empire in the Crimean War?
9. Why did Russia lose the Crimean War to Great Britain and France when they had to fight so far from home and the war was so close to Russia?
10. What key social/economic issue was impacted by Russia's loss in the Crimean War?

The Reform Era and Early Industrialization

11. What key event occurs in 1861 in Russia **and** what similar event occurs just a few years later in the United States? (This concept often appears on the AP exam! It's also another example of global context. If you are writing a change and continuity essay on Russian society in the 19th century then you'd get the point for global context if you wrote: "A similar even was occurring at approximately the same time in the United States with the adoption of the 13th Amendment which...")
12. Your text states that "neither slavery nor rigorous serfdom suited the economic needs of a society seeking an independent position in Western-dominated world trade." Beyond the humanitarian/human rights social issues, this statement is more focused on economics. How would abolishing slavery or serfdom lead to a more independent position? (HINT: think about what type of economy most slaves/serfs serve in and the role of such states in the world economy. Where might some newly freed slaves/serfs move to and obtain jobs?)
13. In what way was the emancipation (freeing) of the serfs more generous than the freeing of slaves in either the United States or Brazil?
14. Which of the following would **zemstvoes** LEAST resemble?
 - a. Congress
 - b. State Legislatures
 - c. City CouncilsNow explain WHY:
15. What impact did reform have on literacy in Russia?
16. Why did the state have to support industrialization in Russia?
17. What impact did the trans-Siberian railroad have on Asia?

18. What is the irony regarding the West about the factories built in Russia?

PROTEST AND REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA p.633

Road to Revolution

19. Remember that “autocracy” means despotism or absolute rule as under a dictatorship. In Russia’s case it was under the Tsar/Czar. How did the Tsar’s determination to maintain absolute control lead to greater resistance and conflict in Russia?

20. Describe several methods by which the Tsar tried to maintain political control.

21. Lenin is an important figure in history, particularly for Russia. How did he modify the ideas of Karl Marx to fit the social and economic situation in Russia? (HINT: no bourgeoisie class existed in Russia and the old aristocracy/nobility still held power, yet...)

22. What might have happened in Russia had the Tsar either stepped down or at least consented to become a limited monarch like the English kings before?

The Revolution of 1905

23. Why did Russia play a role in the creation of Serbia and Bulgaria (lands taken/liberated from the Ottoman Empire in the 1870s)?

24. What up-and-coming East Asian power does Russia come into conflict with in 1904-1904 and what is the result?

25. What happens back home in Russia after the result of the conflict above is made public? (NOTE: Racism also plays a role here as Russians are white. This just isn’t supposed to happen. The West becomes more convinced that Russia is hopelessly backwards and the Japanese are a possible exception to most Asian peoples)

26. What were some of the positive changes that came out of the event above?

27. Why did the positive results of the Russian Revolution of 1905 and the Stolypin reforms not last?

Russia and Eastern Europe

28. How was Eastern Europe like Latin America economically?

JAPAN: TRANSFORMATION WITHOUT REVOLUTION p.636

The Final Decades of the Shogunate

29. What advantage did becoming more secular give Japan? (If you are having a hard time understanding this, think about the power of the Catholic Church in the 1600s in southern Europe which allowed it to place

Galileo under house arrest for the rest of his life, censor his ideas, and burn his books. That couldn't happen today in secular areas like the West).

30. What function did the terakoya serve and how did they possibly give Japan an advantage over Russia when it came to industrialization?
31. How did the West and the Dutch Studies group contribute to Japan's changing perception and relationship with China and its culture? (Remember, at one time Japanese women focused on Japanese writing and literature, ex. The Tale of Genji, because the more important literature and culture of China was reserved for men.)

Challenge to Isolation

32. What happened in 1853 forever changing Japan's relationship with the outside world?
33. Why did the shogunate believe it had to cave in to the demands of the West? Identify a recent even in China that may have influenced this decision.
34. Following the opening of Japan by Perry in the mid-19th century, how did some Japanese come to view Japan in comparison to the West?
35. What ancient Japanese institution benefitted greatly from the political and social crisis arose after Japan was opened to outside influence?

THINKING HISTORICALLY: The Separate Paths of Japan and China p.638

36. List the commonalities between China and Japan prior to 1860.
37. What two advantages did China have that might have allowed it to respond to the West better than Japan? (HINT: China has had these for most of its history and both are tied to Confucianism)
38. How did China's greater xenophobia (fear of outsiders) and attitude of cultural superiority place it at a disadvantage to the West compared to Japan?
39. How did Japan's feudal tradition, so similar to Europe's, give it an advantage over China?
40. What is the 20th century result of the separate paths of Japan and China?

Industrial and Political Change in the Meiji State

41. Where did the Meiji government get the model for its prefect system from and why would China never have done this?
42. You associate Mitsubishi with this:



But in World War II it made this:



Why is that so appropriate given its founder's background?

43. What was the "Diet" and what was the influence on it?

44. Who took over direct control of the military in Japan and who used to have control over it before 1868?

Japan's Industrial Revolution

45. Who did Japan model its navy after?

46. What is the commonality in Japan between: banks, railroads, mines, shipyards & metallurgical plants?

47. What was the key weakness of Japan's industrialization? Provide a geographical explanation for this weakness. (A weakness that the US navy, especially its submarines, will exploit in WWII)

Social and Cultural Effects of Industrialization

48. Make an argument based on your text that a higher death rate can promote stability and happiness (Name the guy who came up with a theory to support this!)

49. Cite evidence from your text that Confucianism still had major influence in Japanese society. (You may quote)

50. What was the impact of industrialization on both the West and Japan regarding children?

51. What's ironic about the statement on women's treatment in the United States given that it was made before the 19th Amendment was added to the US Constitution granting women's suffrage?

52. Why did Shintoism gain in popularity over Buddhism as Japan industrialized? (HINT: a Chinese Confucianist scholar in the Tang dynasty could tell you)

53. What Western power did Japan pick a fight with and over what territory?

The Strain of Modernization

54. What single force best explains Japan's ability to avoid the political revolutions that swept through other countries after 1900?

GLOBAL CONNECTIONS: Russia and Japan in the World

55. Despite becoming a newly emerging industrial power patterned after the West in many ways, Japan's brand of imperialism in East Asia was given a racist description in the West. What was it?