Part 1: Multiple Choice
Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

1. Because of Japan’s location
   a. agriculture depended on flooding rivers.
   b. fish was an important part of the diet.
   d. daimyo had a difficult time building armies.

2. The traditional religion of Shinto is based on
   a. respect for ancestors and the natural world.
   b. a social order similar to the feudal system.
   c. loyalty and obedience to elders and rulers.
   d. the desire to achieve inner peace.

3. Some Japanese were unwilling to follow Buddhism, as Prince Shotoku urged, because they
   a. were unhappy with the leadership of Prince Shotoku.
   b. did not want to dishonor the religion of their ancestors.
   c. did not want to follow the teachings of a foreigner.
   d. were anxious to establish new traditions.

4. Different sects of Buddhism formed in Japan
   a. because religious leaders lived in many different places.
   b. despite Prince Shotoku’s efforts to spread only one sect.
   c. due to the spread of printing technology.
   d. in response to the particular needs of the people.

5. Zen gardens were built to aid in
   a. education.  b. inspiration.  c. meditation.  d. relaxation.

6. The Japanese government, ruled by the Fujiwara clan, lost strength in the 1100s because
   a. it was being attacked by invaders from China and Korea.
   b. it had no financial or military support from large landholders.
   c. it had divided the government into smaller units.
   d. it had taxed large landholders too heavily and they rebelled.

7. The feudal system in Japan was organized around
   a. Prince Shotoku’s Seventeen Article Constitution.
   b. the samurai’s code of honor, loyalty, and bravery.
   c. unwritten rules governing the exchange of loyalty for protection.
   d. a strong central government overseeing many clans.

8. An influential change that occurred in Japan during the Tokugawa Shogunate was
   a. the growth of complex trade networks.
   b. 200 years of complete isolation from the world.
   c. the introduction of new technologies and beliefs.
   d. the growth of power held by the daimyo.
CHAPTER 8 TEST CONTINUED

9. For the 700 years before the Silla kingdom unified Korea, the area was
   a. ruled by various invading countries.
   b. divided into three separate kingdoms.
   c. split into many warring clans.
   d. controlled by military leaders.

10. The Vietnamese were finally able to break from China’s rule when
   a. Trung Nhi led the Vietnamese.
   b. several Vietnamese clans united.
   c. China turned its attention to Japan.
   d. the Tang dynasty became weak.

Part 2: Map Skills
Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

11. Which is the westernmost island of Japan?
   a. Hokkaido   c. Kyushu
   b. Honshu     d. Shikoku

12. On which island is the capital located?
   a. Hokkaido   c. Kyushu
   b. Honshu     d. Shikoku

13. How far is Mt. Fuji from Tokyo?
   a. 40 miles   c. 125 miles
   b. 90 miles   d. 175 miles

14. What divides Honshu from mainland Asia?
   a. Korea   c. Sea of Japan
   b. Pacific Ocean   d. Shikoku

15. About how long is Hokkaido from its northernmost point to its southernmost point?
   a. 350 miles   c. 450 miles
   b. 400 miles   d. 500 miles
CHAPTER 8 TEST CONTINUED

Part 3: Document-Based Questions

A. SHORT ANSWER

Study each document carefully and answer the questions that follow. (4 points each)

Historical Context: The samurai lived by a code of honor described in two important volumes. The first, The Code of the Samurai, was written by a member of a Tokugawa clan some time in the late 1600s. The second was written some thirty to forty years later by a man who worked for a daimyo in western Japan. Both volumes give us a look into the world of the samurai.

Document 1: from The Code of the Samurai, written by Daidoji Yuzan Shigesuki

“It is the custom in military families for even the very least of the servants of the samurai never to be without a short sword for a moment....And if this is so in the house how much more is it necessary when one leaves to go somewhere else...There is an old saying, “When you leave your gate act as though the enemy was in sight.” So since he is a samurai and wears a sword in his girdle he must never forget the spirit of the offensive. And when this is so, the mind is firmly fixed on death. But the samurai who does not maintain this aggressive spirit, even though he does wear a sword at his side, is nothing but a farmer or a tradesman in a warrior’s skin.

16. What does the writer mean when he says that a samurai must “never forget the spirit of the offensive”?

Document 2: from Hidden Behind Leaves, by Yamaga Soko, written in the early 18th century

“The Way of the Warrior (bushido) is to find a way to die. If a choice is given between life and death, the samurai must choose death. There is no more meaning beyond this. Make up your mind and follow the predetermined course. Someone may say, “You die in vain, if you do not accomplish what you set out to do.” That represents an insincere approach of the Kyoto people to the bushido. When you are forced to choose between life and death, no one knows what the outcome will be. Man always desires life and rationalizes his choice for life. At that very moment, if he misses his objectives and continues to live, as a samurai he must be regarded as a coward....If he misses his objectives and chooses death, some may say he dies in vain and he is crazy to do it. But this must not be regarded as a shameful act. It is of utmost importance for the bushido. Day and night, if you make a conscious effort to think of death and resolve to pursue it, and if you are ready to discard life at a moment’s notice, you and the bushido will become one.”
17. What does the writer mean when he says that people rationalize their choice for life?


Document 3: Picture of a samurai warrior

18. Study the picture of the samurai warrior. In what ways does the warrior’s costume serve to protect his life?


B. ESSAY

19. Use information from the documents, your answers to the questions following the documents, and your knowledge of history to write an essay on the following topic.

Explain what was expected of a samurai and how the samurai carried out those expectations. (8 points)
Part 4: Essay

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

20. What principles of Zen Buddhism can be found in various Japanese art forms and how were those principles expressed?

**THINK ABOUT:**
- Zen Buddhism emphasis on inner peace
- Shinto’s emphasis on nature
- gardening and flower arranging

21. What do you think was more important to the success of the feudal system, the daimyo’s responsibility toward his people, or the samurai’s code of honor?

**THINK ABOUT:**
- the need for protection
- the roles of merchants, laborers, and artisans
- what kept daimyo in power