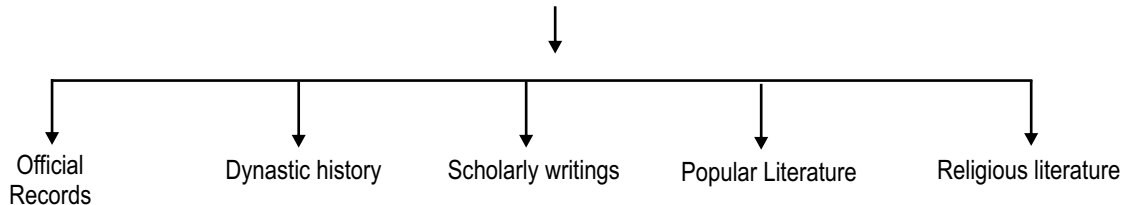


## Theme - 11

### Paths to Modernisation

#### Sources or Information



#### Introduction

##### China

1. Continental Country
2. Three major river systems the Yellow the Yangtse, the pearl
3. Mountainous region
4. Divergent ethnic group - Han Vighur, Hui, Manchu, Tibitan
5. Major languages - Chinese, Cantonese
6. Food habit - Wheat, Pastries, dumplings, dimsum, rice

##### Japan

- i) Group of Islands - Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido
- ii) No major river system
- iii) 50% area in Mountainous active earthquake Zone
- iv) Homogenous ethnic group
- vi) Japanese language
- vi) Rice, Wheat, Fish (Raw fish) or (Sashimi or sushi)

#### Japan

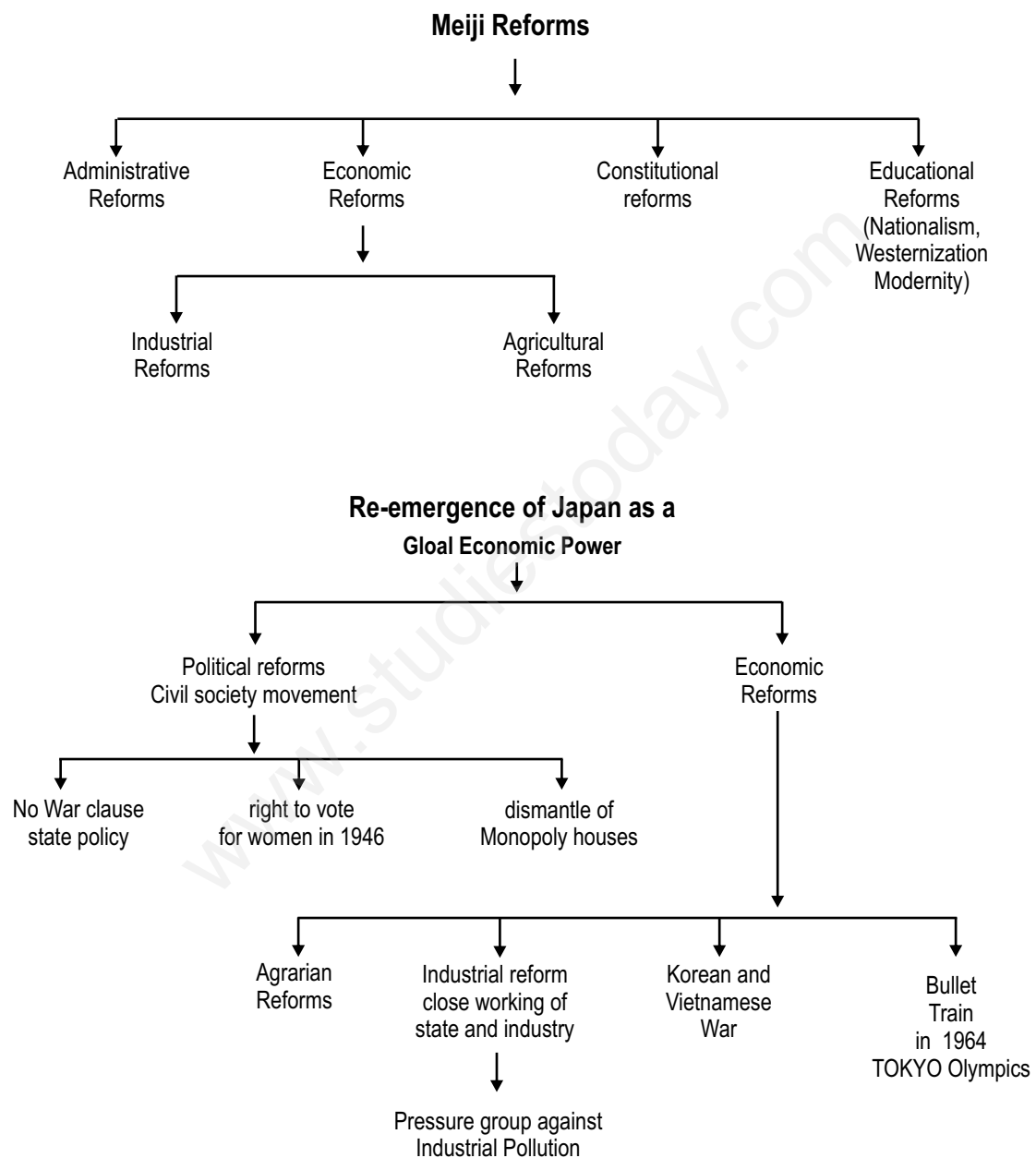
##### Political System

1. Centre of Power Kyoto - Power to Shoguns - at Edo
2. Divided country into 250 domains under daimyo - stayed at Edo to avert any rebel
3. Samurai served the shogun and daimyo
4. 16th Century - Three Changes -
  - (a) Peasantry disarmed to end Frequent War
  - (b) Anatomy to daimyo
  - (c) land measurement for productivity and revenue
5. Growth of a commercial economy and a vibrant culture
6. Increased use of money and creation of stock market led the economy in new ways.
7. Social and intellectual changes - Chinese influence was questioned and study of ancient Japanese literature promoted .

##### The Meiji Restoration

1. Trade and diplomatic relation with USA.
2. IN 1868, a movement removed Shogun and brought Emperor to Edo ( TOKYO).
3. Learn new ideas from Europe or Exclude European. Some favoured gradual and limited opening to the outer world.

4. Rich country & strong army - A sense of nationhood and to transform subjects into citizens
5. Emperor System - King, bureaucracy and military descendant fo sun, birth day - national holiday western style military uniforms.

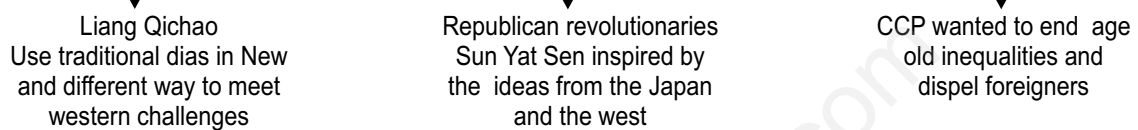


## China

Modern History of China revolved around their issues

- a) How to regain Sovereignty
- b) End the humiliation of Foreign Occupation
- c) Bring out equality and development

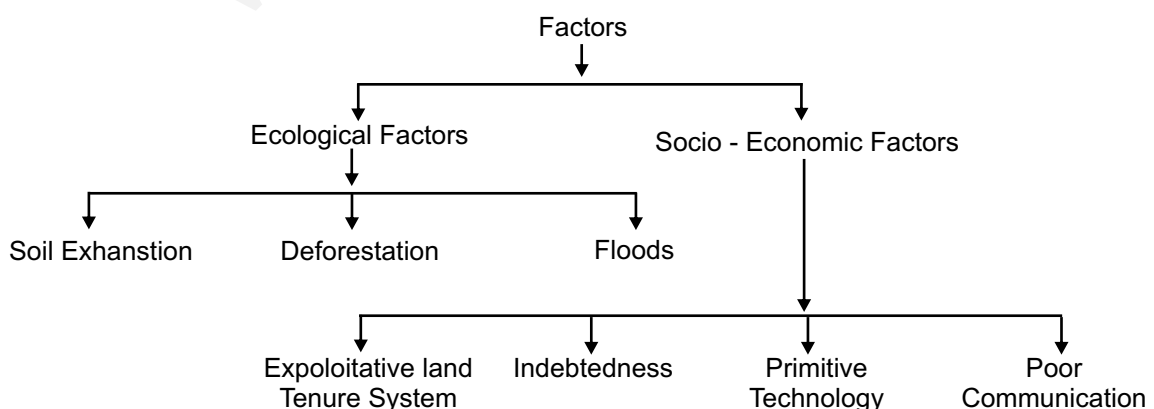
### Three Groups



### Establishing the Republic

1. Manchu dynasty overthrown and a republic established in 1911 under Sun-Yat-Sen.
2. Three Principles - nationalism, democracy and socialism
3. revolutionaries asked for - driving out the foreigners to control natural resources, to remove inequalities, reduce poverty.
4. advocated reforms - use of simple language, abolish foot binding and Female subordination, equality in marriage and economic development.
5. Four great needs - clothing food, housing and transportation.
6. Chiang - Kai - Shek ( 1887 - 1975) military campaign to control the warlords and eliminate the communists.
7. Women to cultivate four virtue - Chastity, appearance, speech and work and confined to the household .
8. Sun-Yat-Sen's Programme - regulating capital and equalizing land never carried out. Imposed military order rather than address the problem of Peasantry.

### The Rise of the Communist Party of China



### **Establishing the New Democracy 1949 - 65**

1. Economy under govt. control.
2. Private enterprise and Private ownership of land abolished.
3. The great leap forward movement in 1958
4. Creating a socialist man and five love - father land, People, labour, science and Public property.
5. Commune system modified and backyard furnace was unusable industrially.

### **Great Proletarian cultural Revolution**

1. Conflict between the concept of 'socialist man' and expertise.
2. Red guards ( students and army) used against old culture, old customs and old habits
3. Students and professionals were sent to village to learn from masses
4. Ideology and slogan replaced rational debate
5. The cultural revolution weakened the party disrupted economy and educational system
6. In 1975 the party once again laid emphasis on greater social discipline and build an industrial economy.

### **Reforms of 1978 Deng Xiaoping**

1. Deng Xiaoping kept party control strong while introducing a socialist market economy
2. Four modernisation - Science, industry, agriculture and defence.
3. The Fifth modernisation - Democracy.
4. May Fourth movement - Tiananmen square
5. Emergence of debates on ways to develop china
6. growing revival of traditional ideas of Confucianism.

### **The Story of Taiwan**

1. Taiwan a Japanese colony since 1894 - 95 war with Japan. The Cairo (1943) and Potsdam Proclamation ( 1949) restored to China.
2. GMD under Chiangkai - Shek established a repressive govt. Freedom of speech, Political opposition banned.
3. Excluded local people from position of power
4. Land reforms to increase agricultural productivity and modernise the economy.
5. Transformation of Taiwan into a democracy after the death of Chiang in 1975. Martial law lifted in 1987.
6. Free elections - local Taiwanese to power.
7. Re-unification with China - a Contentious issue China - a semi autonomous Taiwan may be acceptable to China .

### **Model Questions with answer**

#### **2 Marks Questions**

Q. What was 'one hundred flower movement' Why did it fail ?

Ans.i) It started with a slogan of Mao. ' Make a hundred flower Bloom'

ii) He wanted to be seen as a leader who was open to new ideas and a liberal thoughts

### 5 Marks Questions

Q. What do you mean by Mao's great leap forward ?

Ans. i) launched in 1958

- ii) a policy to galvanise the country to industrialize rapidly
- iii) People to set up steel furnaces in backyards
- iv) People's communes were started
- v) Mao was able to mobilise the masses to attain the goals set by the Party

### 10 Marks Questions

Q. Explain the rise of the communist party in China.

Ans. i) CCP founded in 1921 - influence of Russian Success

- ii) Appeal of Third international
- iii) Mao Zedong's (1893 - 1976) role in Jiangxi .
- iv) A strong Peasant council ( Soviet) was organised
- v) Emergence of rural women's associations
- vi) A new marriage law - forbade arranged marriage, stopped purchase or sale of marriage contracts and simplified divorce.
- vii) Guomindang blockade forced to Long March to Shanxi
- viii) Developed three programme to end word lordism carry out land reforms and fight imperialism.
- ix) During war the communist and the Guomindang worked together .
- x) At the end of the war the communist defeated Guomindang and captured power.

### 2 Marks Questions

1. Mention two aims of National Movement in China led by Dr. Sun Yat Sen.
2. What was the importance of Japan's rise as great power for the Asian Continent ?
3. Describe the growth of nationalist movement in China up to 1914 .
4. How Japan was weakened after the war ?
5. How did Deng raise Chinese people's expectations ?

### 5 Marks Questions

1. According to Mao, mention five loves. Mass organisations were created for whom ?
2. How the Chinese path to modernisation was very different ?
3. Why the Guomindang despite its attempts to unite the country failed ?
4. How was the beginning of modern China started ?
5. How was the modernising of economy started in Japan ?

### 10 Marks Questions

1. How Japan re emerged as a global economic Power after its defeat ?
2. Explain the political system of Japan from 1603 to 1867

3. Examine the role of Mao Zedong in the Chinese communist revolution and his strategy of Revolution.
4. Examine the development in China between 1911 and 1924.
5. What is Meiji restoration? Write the reforms undertaken by the govt.

**Passage based question - Page : 237**

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| a) From Whom did the Japanese borrow their script?      | [1] |
| b) Who developed two Phonetic alphabets and Name them?  | [3] |
| c) Which Phonetic is Considered to be Feminine and why? | [3] |
| d) How do Phonetic syllabary help us?                   | [1] |

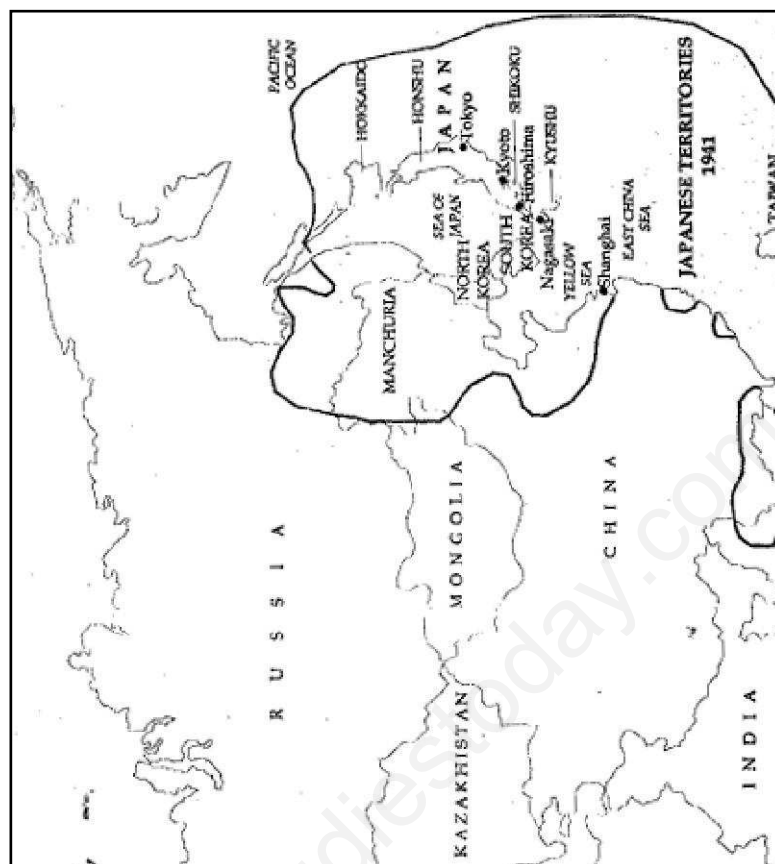
**Map Skill**

On the outline map of Asia place the following city.

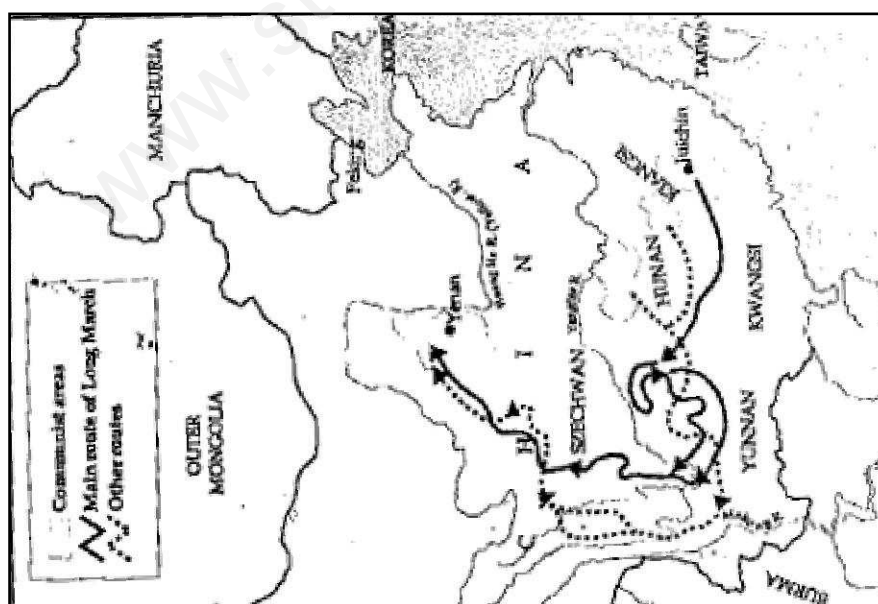
- a) Shanghai
- b) Nagasaki
- c) Hiroshima
- d) Kyoto
- e) Tokyo

----

MAP 1: East Asia



250 THEMES IN



### Model Question Paper

#### Part -A

1. Name two discoveries that help us to understand early human history. [2]
2. Mention two features of Ancient Mesopotamian cities. [2]
3. Examine two evidences of the contributions of Ancient Roman Civilisation to the world civilisation. [2]

#### Part -B ( Section -I)

4. How did the farming and pastoralism influence the people around 10,000 years ago ? Describe. [5]
5. Discuss the religious beliefs and practices of Ancient Mesopotamia. Why would the early temples have been much like houses ? [3+2]
6. Who was Constantine ? Explain his contributions in Ancient Roman Civilization. [2+3]
7. 'If history relies upon written records nomadic societies will always be received as hostile representation.' Discuss. [5]

#### Section - II

8. What were the consequences of the crusades on Asia and Europe ? [5]
9. What do you mean by Feudalism? Discuss the distinctive features of the three classes of feudal society. [2+3]
10. Compare the salient features of the Aztecs with those of the Mayas. [5]

#### Section - III

11. How did Industrial Revolution change the lives of the people in industrial cities ? [5]
12. Describe the events leading to the formation of the USA. What was its impact on the natives of America ? [2+3]
13. Which elements of Greek and Roman culture were revived in the 14th and 15th centuries ? Explain in the context of the consequence of Renaissance. [15]
14. Discuss the causes of rise of Japan as an imperialist country in the 19th Century. [5]

#### Part - C

15. What were Sun yat - Sen's three principles ? Explain in the context of the event of 1911. [10]

or

Do you think that Mao - Tse- Tung and the Communist Party of China were successful in liberating China and laying the basis for its current success ? Give examples in support of your views.

16. Why was the history of the Australian native people left out of history books ? How were the winds of change felt by them after 1970s ? [10]

or

What is meant by the industrial revolution ? discuss its causes.

#### Part - D

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow :

#### An Early Library

17. 'I, Assurbanipal, king of the universe, king of Assyria, on whom the gods bestowed vast intelligence, who could acquire the recondite details of scholarly erudition. I wrote down on tablets the wisdom of the gods and I checked and collected the tablets. I placed them for the future in the library .... of the temple of my god, Nabu, at Nineveh, for my life and the well being of my soul, and to sustain the foundation of my royal throne.....'

More important, there was cataloguing : a basket of tablets would have a clay label that read



: 'a number of tablets about exorcism, written by 'X'- Assurbanopal's library had a total of some 1,000 texts, amounting to about 30,000 tablets, grouped according to subject.

- a) Who was Assurbanipal ? [2]
- b) Why did he collect the tablets ? [2]
- c) Where did he establish a library ? [2]
- d) How were the original texts and tablets classified ? [2]

or YASA

In 1221, after the conquest of Bukhara, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground and had admonished them. He called them sinners and warned them to compensate for their sins by parting with their hidden wealth. The episode was dramatic enough to be painted and for a long time afterwards people still remembered the incident. In the late sixteenth century, 'Abdullah Khan, a distant descendant of 'Jochi, Abdullah Khan's eldest son, went to perform his holiday prayers there. His chronicler, Hafiz-i Tanish reported this performance of Muslim piety by his master and included the surprising comments : 'this was according to the yasa of Genghis Khan.'

- a) Whom and where did Genghis Khan assemble the rich Muslim residents ? [2]
  - b) Why did Genghis Khan call them sinners ? [2]
  - c) Who was Abdullah Khan ? [2]
  - d) What do you mean by yasa ? [2]
18. 'Because of the inadequacy which often fell on feast days, for the narrowness of the people forced the women to run towards the altar upon the heads of the men with much anguish and noisy confusion, to enlarge and amplify the noble church.....

We also caused to be painted, by the exquisite hands of many masters from different regions, a splendid variety of the new windows ..... Because these windows are very valuable on account of their wonderful execution and the profuse expenditure of painted glass and sapphire glass we appointed an official master craftsman for their protection, and also a goldsmith who would receive their allowances namely, coins from the altar and flour from the common store house of the brethren and who would never neglect their duty, to look after these.

- Abbot Suger

- a) What was Abbey [2]
- b) Who had described about this ? [2]
- c) Why was it decided to construct a big church ? [2]
- d) Mention the features of its windows ? [2]

or

William Tyndale, an English Lutheran who translated the Bible into English in 1506, defended protestantism thus : 'In this they be all agreed, to drive you from the knowledge of the scripture, and that ye shall not have the text there of in the mothertongue, and to keep the world still in darkness, to the intent they might sit in the consciences of the people, through vain superstition and false doctrine, to satisfy their proud ambition, and insatiable covetousness and to exalt their own honour above king and emperor, Yet, and above God himself.... which thing only moved me to translate the New Testament. Because I had perceived by experience, how that it was impossible to establish the lay- people in any truth, except the scripture were plainly laid before their eyes in their mother tongue, that they might see the process, order and meaning of the text.'

- a) Who is William Tyndale ? [2]
- b) Why did protestants criticise the Catholic Church ? [2]
- c) What did Tyndale feel with his experience ? [2]

d) What is the 'New Testament' ? [2]

19. The Japanese had borrowed their written script from the Chinese in the sixth century. However, since their language is very different from Chinese they developed two phonetic alphabets - hiragana and katakana. Hiragana is considered feminine because it was used by many women Writers in the Heian period (such as Murasaki). It is written using a mixture of Chinese characters and phonetics so that the main part of the word is written with a character- for instance, in 'going', 'go' would be written with a character and the 'ing' in phonetics.

The existence of a phonetic syllabary meant that knowledge spread from the elites to the wider society relatively quickly. In the 1880s it was suggested that Japanese develop a completely phonetic script, or adopt a European language.

Neither was done.

- a) From whom did the Japanese borrow their script ? [1]  
 b) Who developed two phonetic alphabets and name them ? [3]  
 c) Which phonetic is considered to be feminine and why ? [3]  
 d) How do Phonetic syllabary help us ? [1]

or

#### A Description of The Sydney Area in 1790

'A aboriginal production had been dramatically disturbed by the British presence. The arrival of a thousand hungry mouths. followed by hundreds more, put unprecedented pressure on local food resources.

So what would the Daruk people have thought of all this ? To them such large scale destruction of sacred places and strange, violent behaviour towards their land was inexplicable. The newcomers seemed to knock down trees without any reason, for they were not making canoes, gathering bush honey or catching animals. Stones were moved and stacked together, clay dug up, shaped and cooked, holes were made in the ground, large unwieldy structures built. At first they may have equated the clearing with the creation of a sacred ceremonial ground ..... Perhaps they thought a huge ritual gathering was to be held, dangerous business from which they should steer clear. There is no doubt the Daruks subsequently avoided the settlement, for the only way to bring them back was by an official kidnapping .

-(P. Grimshaw, M. Lake, A McGrath, M. Quartly, creating a Nation)

- a) Who are aborigines ? [2]  
 b) How was aboriginal Production dramatically disturbed by the British Presence ? [2]  
 c) What did the Newcomers do ? [3]  
 d) Who avoided the settlement ? [1]

#### Part - E

20. On the given outline map of Europe name and locate Box grove, Rome , Lazaret cave, neander Valley and Schoningen.

or

On the given outline map of Australia name and locate Darwin, Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne and Perth.

21. On the given out line map of South America five places are marked as A. B, C. D and E Identify those places. [5]

