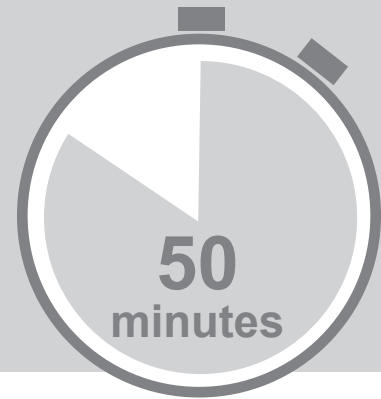




Modern History General course

The Meiji Restoration 1853–1911

Externally set task 2019



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In words



Before starting this task check that you have:

- black or blue pen, 2B pencils
- sharpener
- eraser
- highlighters
- correction fluid/tape.



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Total time for the task: 50 minutes
Total marks: 23 marks
Weighting: 15% of the school mark

Use the **three** sources provided to answer the questions that follow.

Source 1

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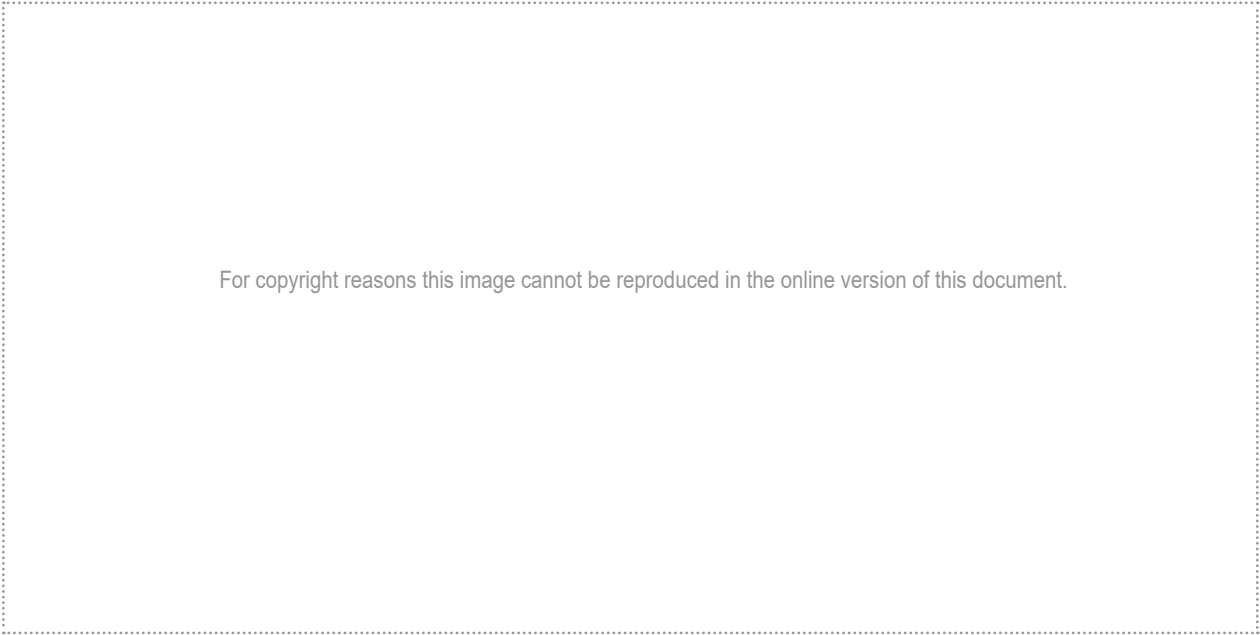
Source 2

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Source 3



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Source 1** Adapted from: Meiji Jingu. (n.d.). *Proclamation of the Charter Oath* [Mural]. Retrieved October, 2018, from <http://www.meijijingu.or.jp/english/about/7.html>
- Source 2** Adapted from: Huffman, J. (2003). The Meiji Restoration Era, 1868–1889. *About Japan a Teachers Resource*. Retrieved October, 2018, from http://aboutjapan.japansociety.org/the_meiji_restoration_era_1868-1889#sthash.TjndIncg.Nkk2ZkLt.dpbs
- Source 3** From: The Meiji emperor proclaiming the Meiji Constitution in 1889 [Image]. (1889). *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Retrieved October, 2018, from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Meiji-Constitution>



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Modern History

General course

The Meiji Restoration 1853–1911

Externally set task 2019
Marking key

Total marks for this task: 23

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Question 1

(4 marks)

Describe the historical context of Source 1. You should consider the following where appropriate:

- relevant event/s
- significant person/people
- key idea/s in the source.

Description	Marks
Describes the historical context of Source 1.	4
Provides some details about the historical context of Source 1.	3
Makes general comments about the historical context of Source 1.	2
Identifies an aspect/s of the historical context of Source 1.	1
Total	4
<p>Answer(s) could include some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source 1 is an image of the formal presentation of the Charter Oath to all officials within Japan, outlining the changes required by the new Emperor Meiji • Source 1 refers to the Charter Oath, a brief but very significant public document issued in April 1868, just months after the Meiji Restoration brought an end to the Tokugawa Shogunate and installed a new Japanese government • the Charter Oath was issued in the name of the Emperor Meiji (who was only 15 years old at the time), the text was written by a group of the young samurai who had led the overthrow of the Tokugawa and the 'restoration' of imperial rule • the Charter Oath appeared at a time of considerable uncertainty in Japanese society, as people throughout the country were unsure of the intentions and priorities of the new regime governing Japan • the Fifth Article of the Charter Oath was the most important as it promoted a new policy of modernisation along Western lines and resulted in the drawing up of Japan's first constitution in 1868 to bring it into effect and to define the rights of the Japanese people. Although this proved largely unworkable, by 1889 with the ending of feudalism and greater centralisation, a second constitution had been implemented/publicised • besides the political effects, the Charter Oath led to westernisation, modernisation, industrialisation and to the breakdown of isolationism - changing Japan from a small and unimportant country into a strong nation and a world power within a few decades. 	
Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 2

(3 marks)

Identify whether Source 2 is a primary or a secondary source. List **two** reasons to support your response.

Description	Marks
Identification of source	
Identifies Source 2 correctly as a secondary source.	1
Subtotal	1
Reasons to support the response	
Lists two reasons to support the response.	2
Lists one reason to support the response.	1
Subtotal	2
Total	3
<p>Answer(s) could include some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the source was written with hindsight and published online in 2003, many years after the first years of the Meiji Restoration to which it refers the source uses later knowledge to provide an interpretation of events regarding the difficulties of implementing the democratic ideals contained in the Charter Oath, 'No one seemed ... to know just what that meant' the source provides commentary based on hindsight to assess the results of attempts to implement the democratic ideals of the Charter Oath, 'One result was ...' the source provides a longer term summary of political changes after the restoration of the Emperor and the proclamation of the Charter Oath, '... there was a single, clear direction: toward centralisation, solidarity and involvement in the broader world'. 	
Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 3

(4 marks)

Identify and explain the message/s of Source 2. Provide evidence from the source in your response.

Description	Marks
Identifies and explains the message/s of Source 2 and provides relevant evidence from the source.	4
Identifies the message/s of Source 2 and provides evidence from the source.	3
Makes general comments in relation to the message of Source 2. Provides limited evidence from the source.	2
Identifies a message of Source 2.	1
Total	4
<p>Answer(s) could include some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source 2 conveys the difficulties and yet the significance of the political changes in Japan's system of government after 1868. It outlines the problems faced and the ways these were dealt with. It provides a positive assessment that despite the context, challenges and revisions, there was consistency regarding the long term objective of 'making Japan a modern nation, accepted as one of the world powers' • Source 2 conveys the significance of political changes that occurred in Japan as a result of the restoration of the Emperor and the proclamation of the Charter Oath • Source 2 conveys a positive message about these political changes despite the enormous challenges involved in completely re-structuring/changing Japan's political system • Source 2, written with hindsight and with a broad focus, recognises both internal threats 'disgruntled samurai' and external threats 'challenges from imperialist nations' to the new government • Source 2 is somewhat empathetic to the notion of 'a seat-of-the-pants, try-this-try-that style of governing', given the context and extent of political change necessitated by the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the restoration of the Emperor and the announcement of the Charter Oath. 	
Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 4

(4 marks)

Explain how useful Source 3 is as historical evidence. You should consider:

- strengths of the source
- weaknesses of the source.

Description	Marks
Explains how useful the source is as historical evidence based on identified strengths and weaknesses.	4
Makes some relevant comments about how useful the source is as historical evidence based on some identified strengths and weaknesses.	3
Identifies a strength and weakness of the source in relation to it being useful as historical evidence.	2
Identifies a strength or weakness of the source in relation to it being useful as historical evidence.	1
Total	4
<p>Answer(s) could include some of the following:</p> <p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source 3 is a painting and provides useful historical evidence regarding the importance, grandeur and formality of the announcement of the Meiji Constitution in 1889 • Source 3 depicts the men in western uniforms and the women in elaborate western dresses and so highlights the decision to wear western dress over traditional imperial robes for such an important political occasion, useful historical evidence regarding political and social change in Japan by 1889 • Source 3 conveys the strength and power of the Emperor Meiji but also his benevolence in gifting to the people a new, more democratic constitution, useful historical evidence about changing political circumstances in Meiji Japan by 1889 • Source 3 reveals that 20 years have lapsed since the announcement of the Charter Oath in 1868 and the promulgation of a second written constitution in 1889 enshrining the ideals of the Charter Oath, useful historical evidence about both the type and pace of political change in Meiji Japan. <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a painting, the author's perspective is biased towards showing the gifting of the constitution as a glittering, benevolent and important democratic event. The author's limited perspective and likely bias in terms of purpose are also weaknesses in the reliability and usefulness of the source as historical evidence • the major weakness of Source 3 as historical evidence is the lack of detail the painting provides about the main points of the 1889 Constitution. As a painting depicting a 'snapshot' in time, it cannot provide detail regarding the achievements and limitations of the era. 	
Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 5

(8 marks)

Discuss 'change' in Japanese society during this period. In your response you must:

- identify **two** political changes shown in the sources (2 marks)
- identify **two** other major changes that occurred in society (2 marks)
- explain the importance of political and other major changes, using evidence or examples to support your explanation. (4 marks)

Description	Marks
Political changes shown in the sources	
Identifies two political changes shown in the sources.	2
Identifies one political change shown in the sources.	1
Subtotal	2
Two other major changes in society	
Identifies two other major changes.	2
Identifies one major change.	1
Subtotal	2
Explanation of the importance of the political and other major changes, using evidence or examples to support the explanation	
Explains the importance of political and other major changes, using relevant supporting evidence/examples.	4
Outlines the importance of political and other major changes, using mostly relevant evidence/examples.	3
Provides some relevant points about the importance of political and other major changes, using some evidence/examples.	2
Makes general comments about political and/or other major change/s without evidence/examples.	1
Subtotal	4
Total	8

Note: This question invites the student to write what they know about change during the whole period of study. Students should explain the importance of political and other major changes, and how society changed as a result.

Answer could include some of the following:

Political changes shown in the sources include:

- the end of the 265 year rule of the Tokugawa Shogunate 1867
- the restoration of imperial rule with the beginning of the Meiji Era in 1868
- Five Articles of the Charter Oath 1868, a turning point in Japanese history
- abolition of Feudalism 1871 and establishment of centralised government
- Representative Government, the promulgation of the Constitution of 1889
- Constitution led to the First session of the Diet 1890.

Explanation of other major changes, with supporting evidence/examples could include:

- Meiji Restoration as a revolutionary period in Japanese history with the return of political power to the Emperor and Japan's deliberate transformation and modernisation to avoid Western dominance, with economic growth almost equal to that of the Western powers by the beginning of the 20th Century
- Western technology and foreign expertise was imported and Japanese students studied overseas
- modern communications such as railway, telegraph and postal services established
- strategic industries developed for the purpose of defence e.g. engineering, mining and shipbuilding, role of the zaibatsu
- military conscription, 'Fukoku Kyohei' rich country, strong military, army expertise from Germany, naval expertise from Britain

Question 5 (continued)

- economic changes such as taxation reform to sponsor industry and promote enterprise, centralised banking system and decimal currency introduced
- education reforms included widespread primary education, establishment of Tokyo University, interests of the nation ahead of the individual, patriotism and glorification of the Emperor
- the adoption of 'excessive' westernisation e.g. ideas, fashion, food
- Japan's retention of independence e.g. wars against China and Russia, alliance with Britain and annexation of Korea, Japan's place as a world power
- during the period, the Japanese nation underwent dramatic modernisation and westernisation. However the Japanese people still displayed strong characteristics of obedience to their superiors and loyalty to the Emperor. Joining in an imperialistic race with European nations seemed to be a logical extension of Meiji modernisation.

Accept other relevant answers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Question 2 & 3 Under 'Markers' notes' [Quotes] from: Huffman, J. (2003). The Meiji Restoration Era, 1868–1889. *About Japan a Teachers Resource*. Retrieved October, 2018, from http://aboutjapan.japansociety.org/the_meiji_restoration_era_1868-1889#sthash.Tjndlncg.Nkk2ZkLt.dpbs