



Modern History

General course

The Meiji Restoration 1853–1911

Externally set task 2018



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Student number: In figures

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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

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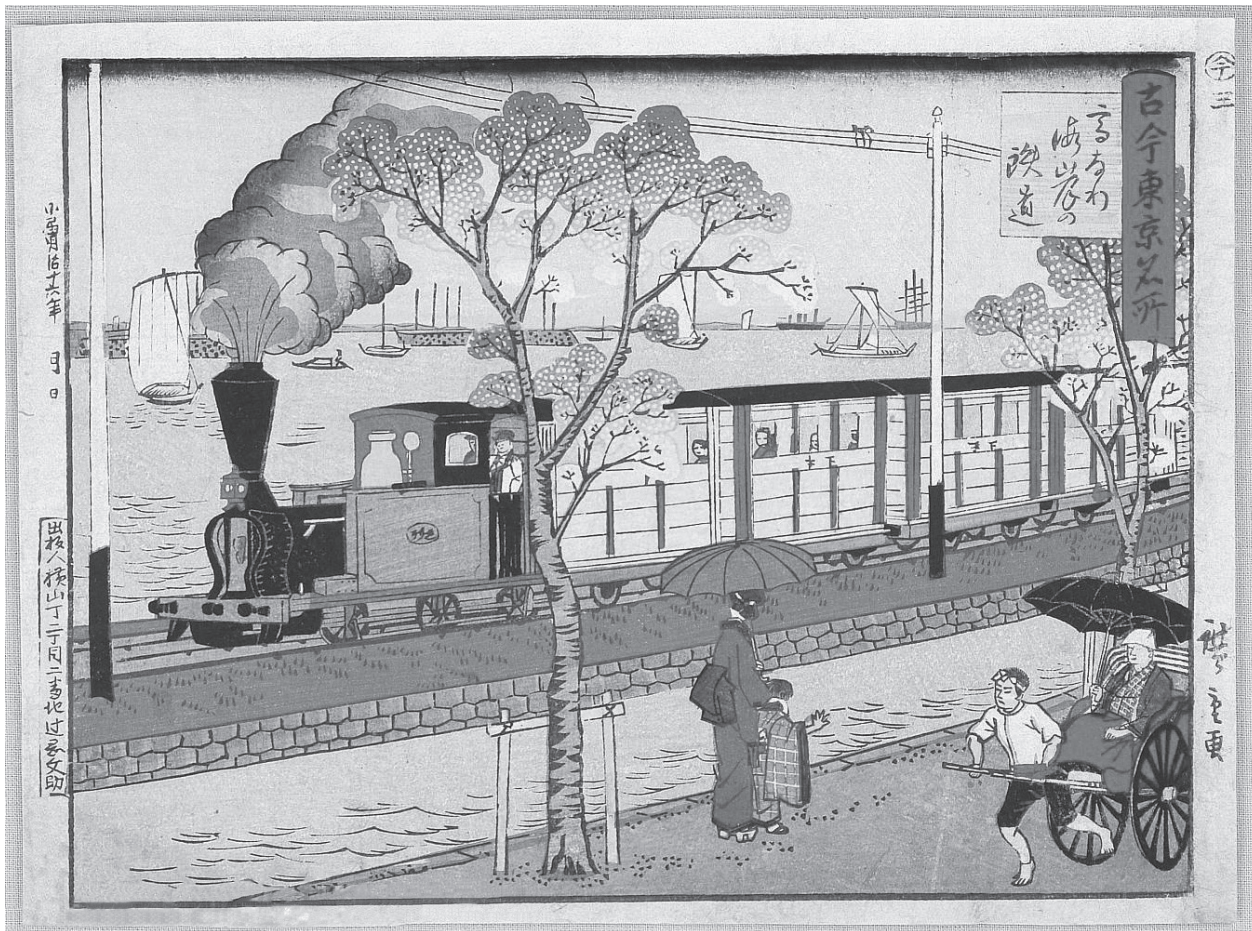
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See next page

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

Source 1

(Meiji print by Utagawa Hiroshige III (1842–1894), produced for a domestic audience and to display Japanese achievements to the outside world.)



Source 2

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Source 3

(Photograph of the Emperor Meiji, also known as 'Mutsuhito', by the Japanese photographer Uchida Kuichi in 1873.)



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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.

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Question 2

(3 marks)

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

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Question 3

(4 marks)

Compare and contrast the message/s of Source 1 and Source 2. You should consider the points of:

- similarity
- difference.

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Question 4

(4 marks)

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

- strengths of the source
- weaknesses of the source.

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Question 5

(8 marks)

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

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

End of questions

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Source 1** Hiroshige III, U. (n.d.). *Kokon Tokyo Meisho - Train in Takanawa* [Print]. Retrieved October, 2017, from:
https://www.artelino.com/articles/meiji_era.asp
- Source 2** Adapted from: The editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. (2017). *Meiji Restoration*. Retrieved January, 2018, from
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Meiji-Restoration>
- Source 3** Kuichi, U. (1873). *Portrait of the Emperor Meiji* [Photograph]. Retrieved October, 2017, from
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Meiji_Emperor.jpg



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Modern History

General course

The Meiji Restoration 1853–1911

Externally set task 2018
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 in accurate detail the historical context of Source 1.	4
Provides some specific details about the historical context of Source 1.	3
Makes simple or general comments about the historical context of Source 1.	2
Identifies an aspect/s of the historical context of Source 1 with inaccuracies.	1
Total	4
Answer(s) could include some of the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Japan was one of the few Asian nations to have escaped imperialist control and existed in isolation from the rest of the world. Under the Tokugawa Shogunate, it remained a feudal society• this changed significantly in 1853 as a result of USA government requests, including the development of open trade, presented by Commodore Perry via 'gunboat diplomacy'. The Treaty of Kanagawa was signed, heralding significant political, economic and social change• the era, the Meiji Restoration, is characterised by the rapid modernisation of Japan based on western influences. Japan ended its isolation and 'opened its doors' to the rest of the world including the USA and Russia• within four decades, Japan's economy and political institutions were transformed. The Japanese government made heavy investments in industries, the money for which was raised through heavy taxation and by exploiting the struggling peasantry• this era was a time of celebration for the 'new' Nation, hence the publication of prints including Source 1, advertising a prosperous, modern Japan to the outside world• Source 1 illustrates some of the significant achievements of this era; steam-powered railways and ships to support trade, and electricity that enabled the vast mechanisation of industry.	
Accept other relevant answers	

Question 2

(3 marks)

Identify whether Source 2 is a primary or a secondary source. Give **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	
Gives two reasons to support the response.	2
Gives one reason to support the response.	1
subtotal	2
Overall total	3
<p>Answer(s) could include some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the source should be identified as a secondary source as it was written and published online, well after the events to which they refer i.e. the Meiji Restoration 1853–1911 the source provides a commentary and/or interpretation of previous events e.g. the source is from the <i>Encyclopaedia Britannica Online</i> explaining the economic and social changes that occurred during the Meiji period the source is written with the benefit of hindsight and provides an overall summary of changes that occurred such as, 'Telegraph lines linked all major cities by 1880'. <p>Accept other relevant answers</p>	

Question 3

(4 marks)

Compare and contrast the message/s of Source 1 and Source 2. You should consider the points of:

- similarity
- difference.

Description	Marks
Compares and contrasts the message/s of Source 1 and Source 2.	4
Makes some relevant comments about the similarities and differences of the message/s of Source 1 and Source 2.	3
Identifies a similarity and a difference in the main ideas of Source 1 and Source 2.	2
Identifies the message/s of Source 1 or Source 2.	1
Total	4
Answer(s) could include some of the following:	
Similarities:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• both sources convey the message of significant changes that occurred in Japan as a result of the process of modernisation and westernisation, such as the images in Source 1 of sailing boats and a steam ship together, and a rickshaw next to a steam train. Source 2 refers to changes such as the building of the first railroad in 1872 and the development of key industries• both sources convey a positive message of the economic changes that occurred within Japan.	
Differences:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Source 1 presents a message of the harmonious blend of modernisation and tradition. In contrast, the message of Source 2 highlights only economic and social change• Source 2, a secondary source written with hindsight, highlights the enormity of the changes created under the banner of 'Civilisation and Enlightenment'.	
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, a photograph, is a primary source as it was created in 1873 and provides useful insight and historical evidence regarding the changing values and influences in Japan at the time • the formal portrait of the young Emperor in 'casual' repose, in full western military uniform, shows that political power was in the hands of the Emperor, in contrast to power previously being held by the Shoguns with the Emperor as a figurehead only • Source 3 is useful in showing the adoption of western dress over the traditional imperial robes, shown to the left in the photograph, representing the modernisation and reform that was occurring at the time • the photograph conveys that although Japan is modernising, it still retains its traditions. This is useful evidence as the source aims to reassure Japanese people that their culture will remain strong throughout the reforms and indicates that some people would have been concerned about the impact of change at the time • the identified photographer, Uchida Kuichi, is Japanese and it can be assumed that the purpose of the portrait was to convey the strength and power of the new Emperor Meiji • the time, photographer and purpose of this source can be identified, further adding to the reliability and usefulness of the source as historical evidence • photography in 1873 was rare, indicating that this was a significant event, and adding to the usefulness of the source as historical evidence. <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the image provides little information on the Emperor; it merely depicts Mutsuhito as representing traditional and western influences. As it lacks details, the source may be less useful as historical evidence • the photograph was staged to create an image that may not be accurate. This bias questions the reliability and usefulness of the source as historical evidence • the source is limited in its usefulness as it is only a 'snapshot' in time and represents only the Emperor and no-one else. 	
Accept other relevant answers	

Question 5

(8 marks)

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

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

Description	Marks
Economic changes shown in the sources	
Identifies two economic changes shown in the sources.	2
Identifies one economic 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 economic and other major changes, using evidence or examples to support the explanation	
Explains the importance of the economic and other major changes, using relevant supporting evidence/examples.	4
Outlines the importance of the economic and other major changes, using mostly relevant evidence/examples.	3
Provides some relevant points about the importance of the economic and other major changes, using some evidence/examples.	2
Makes superficial comments about the economic and/or other major change/s without evidence/examples.	1
subtotal	4
Overall 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 economic and other major changes and how society changed as a result.

Answer(s) could include some of the following:

Economic changes shown in the sources:

- the three sources collectively highlight the changes resulting from the economic impact brought about by the modernisation of Japan during the Meiji Restoration
- these include the development of modern, efficient transportation and communication systems as shown by the ships, steam train, railroad and electrical power lines in Source 1, all reflecting the use of new machinery and power sources
- Source 2 highlights the development of key industries, transportation and communications and the introduction of a new banking system.

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

- the Charter Oath, announced by the Emperor in 1868, was a turning point in Japanese history
- Source 3 demonstrates the willingness of the Meiji Emperor to embrace the west, as shown by the military style uniform alongside the imperial robes of previous Emperors. This shows a willingness to adopt some foreign ideas
- in 1889, a new Japanese Constitution was endorsed. The Emperor's position was powerful as the head of the executive, with ministers appointed by him responsible to him. He was believed to be heaven-descended, divine and sacred, and above all his subjects
- the role Emperor Mutsuhito had in modernising Japan was significant as his aim was to balance tradition with new ideas

- the traditional fear of foreign influence as a threat to Japanese society largely remained, evident in anti-government uprisings and attacks by powerful clans and samurai
- the change in cultural practices through the adoption of western ideas such as clothing and photography
- social change brought about by famines, such as peasants abandoning rural areas to seek work in urban areas. Feudal landowners were forced to sell their land and this enabled new landowners to develop new farming practices
- the focus of the Japanese government at the turn of the century to seek international partnerships for trade and political alliances, and how these encouraged Japanese imperial expansion.

Accept other relevant answers

