Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

treaties forced on Japan (and China) by Western powers that gave the foreigners rights the Asian state did not get in return; e.g. extraterritoriality: foreigners tried in their own courts / Japan could not set its own import taxes / ports opened to foreign trade

2.2

$1911 - 1858 =$ **53** years; Japan had modern law codes and courts, so the West could no longer claim Japanese justice was "uncivilized"; Japan's military victories over China (1895) and Russia (1905) and the alliance with Britain (1902) made it a great power

2.3

any two, explained: abolition of the domains (1871) removed the local lords the samurai served; conscription (1873) meant ordinary men, not only samurai, could be soldiers; the samurai stipends were turned into bonds (1876), cutting their income; the ban on wearing swords (1876) removed a symbol of their status; the defeat of the Satsuma Rebellion (1877) showed the new army could beat them

2.4

modernization view: a fast, successful change into a modern state; evidence, e.g. industrial growth, national schools, railways, defeat of Russia in 1905; Norman: an incomplete revolution, kept by a small elite, leading to militarism; evidence, e.g. the 1889 Constitution gave the emperor and the army great power; ministers were not responsible to the Diet; comparison: both agree change was fast, but disagree on whether it was "modern" in a political sense; a reason they differ, e.g. Norman wrote in 1940, when Japan was at war in China, so he looked for the roots of militarism

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, accurate and relevant knowledge used as evidence, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: military: conscription (1873) and a modern army and navy; victory over China (1894–95) and Russia (1904–05); military strength brought international respect: the Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902) and the end of the unequal treaties (1911); political reform: abolition of the domains (1871) created a central state; the Meiji Constitution (1889) gave the state legitimacy at home and abroad; economic reform: land tax (1873), railways, state factories later sold to private companies (later zaibatsu); education: national schools from 1872; high literacy produced skilled workers and soldiers; learning from the West: the Iwakura Mission (1871–73), foreign experts; historiography: the modernization view sees balanced success; Norman stresses the elite and the army; limits of success: rural poverty, the Satsuma Rebellion (1877), limited democracy; conclusion: a clear judgement, e.g. military strength

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was the aim and the proof of success, but it rested on political, economic and educational reform