

SECTION
3

Reading for Understanding

▶ Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

Japanese culture blends traditional and modern elements.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

The Japanese have drawn on their culture to create a modern government and become an economic giant.

▶ Vocabulary

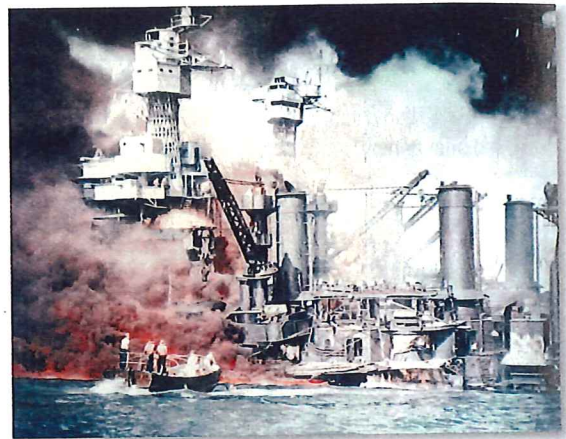
TERMS & NAMES

militarism a government's aggressive use of its armed forces

Diet (DY•iht) Japan's law-making body, which consists of a House of Representatives and a House of Councillors

zaibatsu (ZY•baht•SOO) the large family-controlled banking and industrial groups that owned many companies in Japan before World War II

Junichiro Koizumi (JU•NEE•chee•roh KOH•EE•zoo•mee) Japan's prime minister from 2001 to 2006; Shinzo Abe became prime minister in 2006.



Visual Vocabulary The bombing of Pearl Harbor demonstrated Japanese militarism.

▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the chart shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the chart to jot down main ideas about Japan's government and economy.



See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R4

FIND MAIN IDEAS

JAPAN'S GOVERNMENT	JAPAN'S ECONOMY
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com



SECTION
3

GOVERNMENT & ECONOMICS

Economic Giant

Connecting to Your World

You have probably seen stories on the news about people attempting to rebuild their homes in the wake of a disaster. In 2005, for example, the people of New Orleans faced this challenge after being hit by Hurricane Katrina. After World War II, Japan also faced horrible devastation. U.S. atomic bombs had reduced two cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to rubble. Other cities had been hit hard by firebombing raids. But out of this destruction, Japan developed a modern government and a thriving economy.

Modernizing Japan's Government

KEY QUESTION How did the new constitution of Japan make the nation more democratic?

For centuries, many Japanese had regarded their emperor as a divine figure. However, after Japan's defeat in World War II, the emperor denied any claim to divine origins. He also gave up his authority to rule and became a symbolic head of state. This change was just one of many in the process of making the Japanese government more democratic.

Legislature Japan's legislature meets in the National Diet Building in Tokyo. The emperor and empress of Japan are pictured in the oval portrait.



A New Constitution In 1947, Japan adopted a new constitution, which set up a parliamentary government. It also guaranteed the Japanese people many rights, including freedom of speech and religion and freedom of the press.

The new constitution prohibited Japan from having a military that can wage war. This policy was an intentional rejection of the militarism that led Japan into World War II. **Militarism** refers to a government's aggressive use of its armed forces. In 2004, however, this policy began to change when Japanese troops were sent to Iraq for humanitarian and construction work. It was the first time Japanese soldiers had entered an active foreign war zone since World War II.

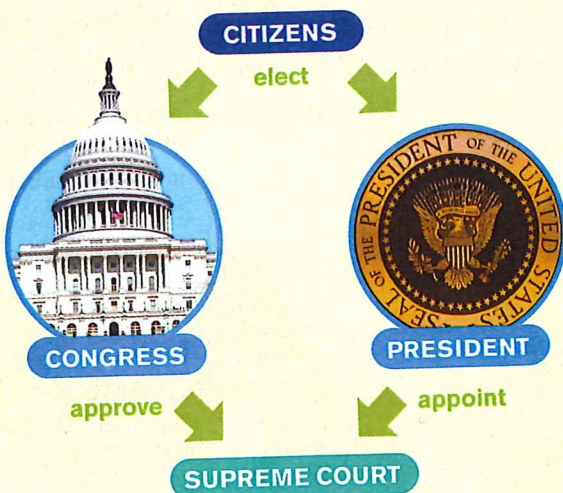
Government Structure Japan's government is divided into three branches—executive, legislative, and judicial. The legislature consists of a law-making body called the **Diet** (DY•iht). Members of the Diet are elected by the Japanese people. The prime minister heads the executive branch and is chosen by members of the Diet. The judicial branch of Japan is headed by the Supreme Court.

ANALYZE EFFECTS Tell how Japan's new constitution made the nation more democratic.

COMPARING U.S. & Japanese Governments

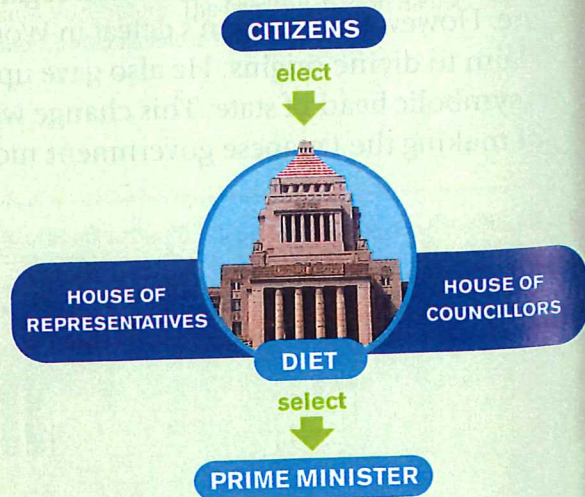
U.S. GOVERNMENT

U.S. citizens elect representatives and the President for the national government.



JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The members of the Diet are elected by the Japanese people. The emperor and the cabinet appoint the Supreme Court justices.



CRITICAL THINKING

Compare and Contrast How does the structure of Japan's government compare with that of the U.S. government?

Creating an Economic Powerhouse

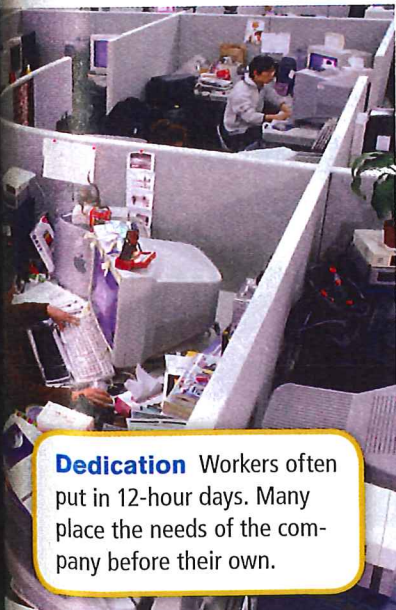
KEY QUESTION How did Japan create an economic powerhouse?

Like the government, Japan's economy was in chaos after World War II. Bombs had destroyed factories, and many people were unemployed. Despite all these problems, Japan managed to become an economic giant that is second only to the United States.

Japanese Companies and Workers Before the war, Japan's economy was run by large business groups called *zaibatsu* (ZY•baht•SOO). **Zaibatsu** were large, family-controlled banking and industrial groups. The Allies dissolved the *zaibatsu* after the war. However, groups composed of various businesses soon formed that were similar to the old *zaibatsu*. These groups pooled their resources to make investments in developing industries. Their cooperation greatly helped speed up Japan's economic growth.

CONNECT Economics & Culture

Recipe for Economic Success Much of Japan's success has to do with the country's emphasis on education and its willingness to reward hard work. The ability of the Japanese to adapt technologies and create new ones has also been an important ingredient.



Dedication Workers often put in 12-hour days. Many place the needs of the company before their own.



Adaptation The Japanese have always adapted to the influences of other cultures. Today, they often improve on imported technologies.



Innovation Japan has always pursued new ways of doing things. Japanese engineers lead the way in creating life-like robots.


CRITICAL THINKING

Evaluate How has the Japanese worker contributed to Japan's economic success?

Economic Miracle and Setbacks From the early 1950s to the early 1970s, Japan's economy skyrocketed. One reason for this economic boom was trade. Japan imported raw materials at low costs and exported manufactured goods. The nation also switched from producing products such as textiles to products such as electronics, which require fewer raw materials.

The success of the economy brought many social changes to Japan. Many people moved from rural areas to cities to work in factories and service industries. As a result, fewer people earned a living by farming. Some families saw their income doubling or tripling. In cities, the pressure to conform to traditional ways lessened. Because of this, young people often felt freer to develop their individuality.

By the 1990s, though, Japan's economy started to suffer some setbacks. The high price of Japanese products made them difficult to sell overseas. Also, Japanese industry faced stiff competition from low-cost businesses in developing nations. Soon, unemployment rose, and consumer spending declined. Many economists refer to the 1990s as Japan's "lost decade." In 2001, Prime Minister **Junichiro Koizumi** (JU•NEE•chee•roh KOH•EE•zoo•mee) made the economy his top priority. By 2006, many companies were again reporting record profits.

 **FIND MAIN IDEAS** Explain how Japan developed its economy.

ANALYZING Primary Sources

Junichiro Koizumi (born 1942) served as prime minister of Japan from 2001 to 2006. At one point, his popularity reached almost rock-star status. In this speech, he tried to inspire confidence in Japan's economic future.

The top priority that I must address is to rebuild our economy and reconstruct our society into ones full of pride and confidence. . . . We must embrace difficulties ahead . . . and free ourselves of past limitations as we create an economic social structure befitting the 21st century in the spirit of "No fear, no hesitation, and no constraint."

Source: Speech to the Diet, May 7, 2001, Junichiro Koizumi

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

What does Koizumi think the Japanese must do to achieve economic reforms?



What the Economy Produces

KEY QUESTION What are the major manufacturing, agricultural, and service industries of Japan?

As you have learned, Japan's economic strategy called for producing many high-quality products that could be made with materials imported for a low cost. As a result, the Japanese focused on making electronic equipment and automobiles.

Manufacturing During the 1950s, the Japanese got a foothold in the electronics industry by producing transistor radios. These small radios became very popular with young people, especially in the United States and Europe. Soon, the Japanese began to manufacture televisions, tape recorders, VCRs, and computers. Innovations in the manufacturing process spurred the development of electronics.

Innovations also helped the growth of Japan's auto industry. For example, as early as 1970, the Japanese used digital technology with assembly lines. The rise of the auto industry in Japan is incredible. In 1962, Japan was sixth in the world in automobile production. By 1967, it had overtaken West Germany to rank second. And then in 1980, Japan surpassed the United States to become the largest producer of automobiles in the world.

Agriculture As you may recall, Japan has little farmland. However, Japanese farmers have been able to make this land as productive as possible. First of all, it has helped that Japan's climate is ideal for growing certain crops, such as rice. In addition, farmers extensively use irrigation and fertilizers.

The primary crop by far is rice. Other products include eggs, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables. Japan, though, does need to import some agricultural products, such as animal feed, wheat, and beans.

Major Industries of Japan



CONNECT Geography & Economics

- 1. Region** On which island are most of the industries located?
- 2. Human-Environment Interaction** Why do you think shipbuilding is a major industry in Japan?



Tokyo Disneyland Tokyo Disneyland was the first Disney park to be built outside of the United States. It is one of the most visited theme parks in the world, attracting tourists from all over the globe.

Japan has a great variety of traditional eating places, including sushi restaurants. It also has a healthy tourist industry. Tourism was an important part of Junichiro Koizumi's policies. His efforts paid off. In 2005, Japan hosted more than 6 million visitors from overseas.

SUMMARIZE Identify Japan's major manufacturing, agricultural, and service industries.

Service Industries As manufacturing industries thrived in Japan, so too did the industries that served them. Banks, for example, have a lot of power in Japan. In fact, the Bank of Japan strongly influences the government's economic policies. Also, some of Japan's banks have a major impact on international banking.

In addition, Japan has many service industries that deal with entertainment, such as nightclubs, movie theaters, and restaurants. Although Western fast-food restaurants have become popular, traditional Japanese restaurants continue to attract many customers.

Section 3 Assessment

ONLINE QUIZ
For test practice, go to
Interactive Review
@ ClassZone.com

TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of
 - militarism
 - Diet
 - *zaibatsu*
 - Junichiro Koizumi

USE YOUR READING NOTES

2. Find Main Ideas Use your completed chart to answer the following question:
What economic obstacles did Japan have to overcome after World War II?

JAPAN'S GOVERNMENT	JAPAN'S ECONOMY
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

KEY IDEAS

3. What does Japan's constitution prohibit?
4. How did the *zaibatsu* influence Japan's businesses after World War II?
5. What are Japan's major manufacturing industries?

CRITICAL THINKING

6. Form and Support Opinions Do you think Japan's constitution should be amended to allow the Japanese to wage war? Explain why or why not.
7. Analyze Effects How do you think families are affected by the long workdays put in by many Japanese employees?
8. CONNECT to Today What impact do Japanese products have on the everyday lives of Americans?
9. ECONOMICS Compare Cars Research a car produced by a Japanese company. Then research a comparable car made by a U.S. company. Compare the two cars and write a report including information on style, price, features, and consumer ratings.

CHAPTER SUMMARY



Key Idea 1

The mountainous islands that make up Japan provide the country's people with scant living space, a varied climate, and limited resources.



Key Idea 2

Over the centuries, Japan has adapted ideas and technologies from other lands and created a unique culture.




Key Idea 3

The Japanese have drawn on their culture to create a modern government and become an economic giant.

 For Review and Study Notes, go to [Interactive Review @ClassZone.com](#)

NAME GAME

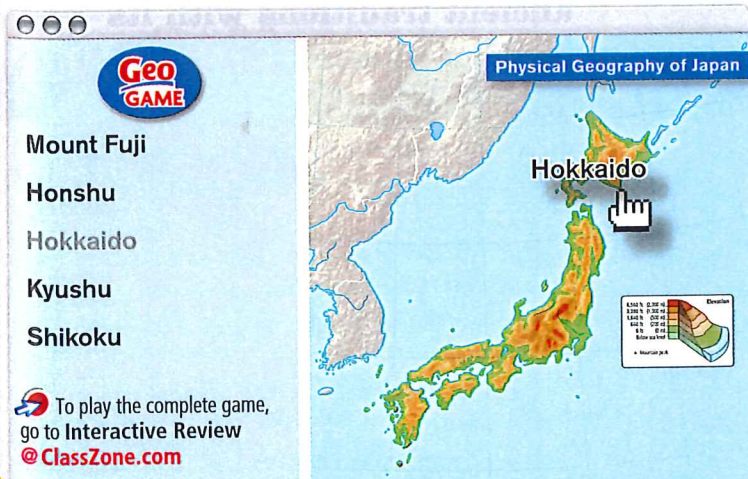
Use the Terms & Names list to complete each sentence on paper or online.

- I am Japan's highest mountain. **Mount Fuji**  daimyo
- I am the largest lowland of Japan. _____ Diet
- I am a powerful samurai who became a warrior-chieftain. _____ Heian
- I am the shogun who unified Japan and moved the capital to Edo. _____ Honshu
- I am Japan's original religion. _____ Kanto Plain
- I am the aggressive use of a government's armed forces. _____ Junichiro Koizumi
- I am Japan's law-making body, which consists of two houses. _____ militarism
- I am a large family-controlled business group that owned many companies in Japan before World War II. _____ Mount Fuji
- I am Japan's largest and most populous island. _____ Shinto
- I am a period in Japanese history in which arts and writing flourished. _____ shogun
- I am a period in Japanese history in which arts and writing flourished. _____ Tokugawa Ieyasu
- I am a period in Japanese history in which arts and writing flourished. _____ *zaibatsu*

Activities

GeoGame

Use this online map to show what you know about Japan's location, geographic features, and important places. Drag and drop each place name to its location on the map.



Geo GAME

Mount Fuji
 Honshu
 Hokkaido
 Kyushu
 Shikoku

Physical Geography of Japan

Hokkaido

Legend:
 4,000 ft. 3,200 ft. 2,400 ft. 1,600 ft. 800 ft. 0 ft. Sea Level

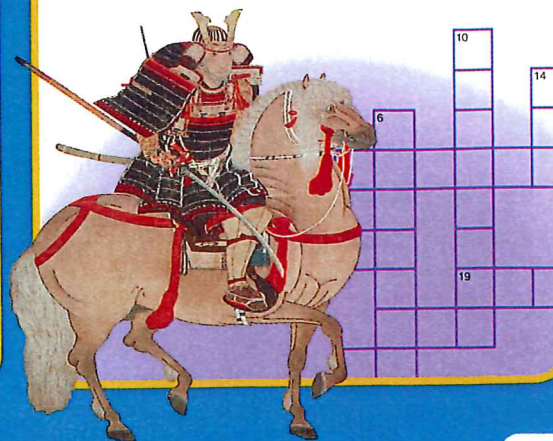
To play the complete game, go to [Interactive Review @ClassZone.com](#)

Crossword Puzzle

Complete an online crossword puzzle to test your knowledge of Japan.

ACROSS

- professional soldier of Japan



VOCABULARY

Explain the significance of each of the following.

1. Mount Fuji
2. Kanto Plain
3. Heian period
4. samurai
5. shogun
6. daimyo
7. Shinto
8. militarism
9. Diet
10. Junichiro Koizumi



Explain how the terms and names in each group are related.

11. samurai, shogun, and daimyo
12. Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku

KEY IDEAS

1 Land of the Rising Sun

13. What geographic feature forms the islands of Japan?
14. What is the Ring of Fire?
15. How does the climate of Japan's mountains differ from other regions of Japan?
16. Where does Japan get much of its food?

2 Samurai to Animé

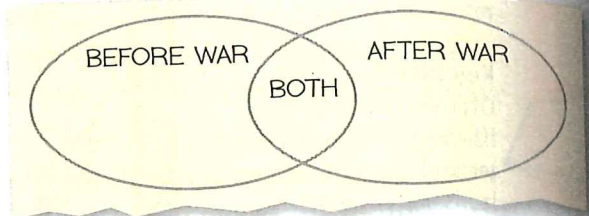
17. To which clan have Japanese emperors belonged throughout history?
18. How did the Tokugawa shogunate affect Japan's foreign relations?
19. What are the two major religions of Japan?
20. What is tanka poetry?

3 Economic Giant

21. What is the role of the Japanese emperor today?
22. What were the *zaibatsu*?
23. What social changes did Japan's booming economy bring to the country between the 1950s and the 1970s?
24. Why did Japan focus on producing electronic equipment and automobiles?

CRITICAL THINKING

25. **Compare and Contrast** Use a Venn diagram to compare Japan in the early 1900s before World War II with the country after the war.



26. **Evaluate** How is the Japanese love of nature reflected in the country's culture?
27. **Form Opinions** Do you think the Tokugawa shogunate did more to help or to hurt Japanese society? Explain your answer.
28. **Make Inferences** Why do you think the Allies dissolved the *zaibatsu* after World War II?
29. **Connect Geography & Economics** How have Japan's natural resources affected its economy?
30. **Five Themes: Human-Environment Interaction** How has Japan's geography affected the way the Japanese live in cities?

Answer the ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How has Japan balanced its ancient traditions with its modern economy?

Written Response Write a two- or three-paragraph response to the Essential Question. Use the rubric below to guide your thinking.

Response Rubric

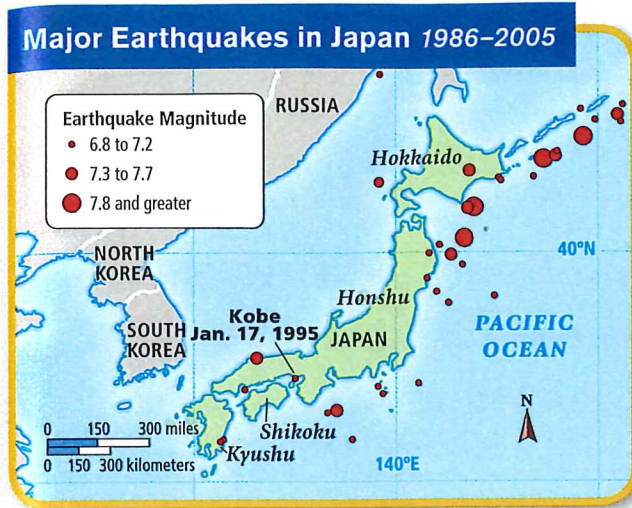
A strong response will:

- discuss the importance of Japan's cultural traditions
- explain how Japan has built up its strong economy
- emphasize Japan's ability to adapt to new ideas and changing times

- Online Test Practice @ClassZone.com
- Test-Taking Strategies and Practice at the front of this book

THEMATIC MAP

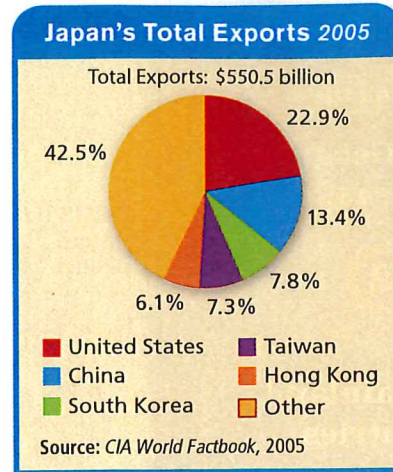
Use the earthquake map to answer questions 1 and 2 on your paper.



1. What was the magnitude of the 1995 earthquake in Kobe?
 - A. less than 6.8
 - B. 6.8 to 7.2
 - C. 7.3 to 7.7
 - D. 7.8 and greater
2. Near which island have most of the greatest magnitude earthquakes occurred?
 - A. Hokkaido
 - B. Honshu
 - C. Kyushu
 - D. Shikoku

PIE GRAPH

Use the pie graph on Japan's exports to answer questions 3 and 4 on your paper.



3. Which country among those listed below is Japan's biggest export partner?
 - A. South Korea
 - B. China
 - C. United States
 - D. Taiwan
4. What percentage of Japan's total exports were sent to China?
 - A. 6.1 percent
 - B. 7.3 percent
 - C. 13.4 percent
 - D. 42.5 percent

GeoActivity

1. INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY-ART

With a small group, design and create a miniature Japanese Zen garden. Use your library and the Internet to research this art form. Find out about patterns used in gravel and what rocks can represent. Present your Japanese Zen garden to your class.

2. WRITING FOR SOCIAL STUDIES

Imagine that you are a tourist in a Japanese city. Write a diary entry describing a typical day. Discuss the crowds, the sights, the food, and the blend of old and new you witness.

3. MENTAL MAPPING

Create an outline map of Japan and label the following:

- Pacific Ocean
- East Sea
- Honshu
- Hokkaido
- Kyushu
- Shikoku
- Japanese Alps
- Kanto Plain