

CLASS:- 11TH, HISTORY, REVISION QUESTIONS, CHAPTER:-11

Question 1.

What do you know about Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles?

Answer:

The Manchu empire was overthrown. Republic was established under Sun Yat-sen in 1911. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) is unanimously regarded as the founder of modern China. He belonged to a very poor family and studied in missionary schools. He was introduced to democracy and Christianity. He studied medicine. But he was greatly concerned about the fate of China. His programme was called the Three Principles (San min chui). These were:

1. Nationalism. It meant overthrowing the Manchu who were seen as a foreign dynasty, as well as other foreign imperialists.
2. Democracy: It meant the establishment of democratic government.
3. Socialism: It meant regulating capital and equalizing landholdings.

Question 2.

How did the Japanese cities become bigger? Discuss its significance.

Answer:

With the increase in population, cities became bigger. Edo (now known as modern Tokyo) became the most populated city in the world. Osaka and Kyoto also emerged as larger cities. There were six costly towns whose population was more than 50,000. Its significance may be enumerated in the following ways:

- With the emergence of big cities commercial economy grew. It created financial system.
- Vibrant culture bloomed in cities.
- Theatre and arts were patronised.
- People were interested in reading and writing.

Question 3.

Japan was considered rich. Why?

Answer:

Japan was considered rich because of the following:

- Japan imported luxury goods like silk from China and textiles from India.
- Imports of gold and silver strained the economy. It led Tokugawa to impose restrictions on the export of precious metals.
- Japanese also took steps to develop the silk industry in Nishijin in Kyoto. It was done to reduce imports. The silk of Nishijin is considered to be the best in the world.

- Increased use of money and the creation of a stock market show that the economy was developing at fast pace.

Question 4.

Mention a few features of the new constitution of Japan of 1889.

Answer:

A few features of the new constitution of Japan of 1889 are as follows:

- The emperor occupied an important place in Japan. He was considered to be the representative of God. All the ministers were appointed by him and they were accountable to the emperor.
- The Parliament of Japan was known as Diet. It had limited powers. Military had immense power. In due course of time, Diet came under the influence of military.
- Police had enough power. They had the power to control press, to put ban on public meetings and demonstrations.
- Only 3% people had the right to use their franchise.