



UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Study Packet 2020

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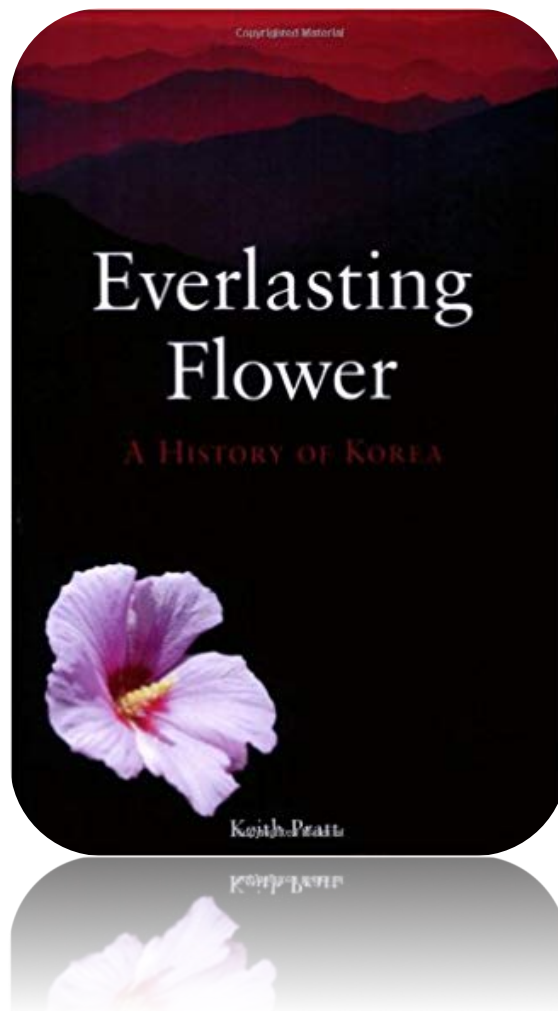
This item is intended for High School grade levels.



UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Invitational A • 2020



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

INVITATIONAL A • SPRING 2020

Part I: General Knowledge

**East Asia: The Middle Kingdom, the Rising Sun, the Land of the Morning Calm, and Beyond
(1 point each)**

1. The _____ kingdom was one of the three kingdoms of ancient Korea and the one that in 668 CE unified the peninsula. It is traditionally believed to have been founded by Hyokkose in 57 BCE.

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. Baekje | C. Goguryeo |
| B. Silla | D. Goryeo |

2. The Showa era refers to the longest reign of a Japanese Emperor in history. Who served as monarch during this time?

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Naruhito | C. Mutsuhito |
| B. Akihito | D. Hirohito |

3. “Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat,” is an example of the strategies included in the famous text _____, traditionally attributed to Sun Tzu.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. <i>The Analects</i> | C. <i>The Art of War</i> |
| B. <i>The Tale of Genji</i> | D. <i>The Kojiki</i> |

4. Twenty-one people died in an attempt on the life of then President Chun Doo Hwan in October 1983. The attack was coordinated by agents of North Korea and took place during a ceremonial wreath laying in what was then known as _____.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. the Marco Polo Bridge | C. Rangoon, Burma |
| B. the Mukden Incident | D. Naypyidaw, Myanmar |

5. Many times, over several hundred years eunuchs gained significant political power as advisors to emperors and at times were so influential they effectively ruled _____.

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| A. Japan | C. Korea |
| B. China | D. Mongolia |

6. The founder and first emperor of the Han dynasty is commonly referred to as Emperor Gaozu, but his birth name was _____.

- A. Shi Huang
- B. Pu Yi
- C. Liu Bang
- D. Zheng He

7. Tokugawa Ieyasu responded to the growing influence of Westerners, specifically Christian missionaries, by issuing the “closed country” edict known as _____.

- A. sadae
- B. sakoku
- C. sohei
- D. seppuku

- Key leader of 1990 democratic revolution
- Helped draft the Mongolian constitution of 1992
- Referred to as the “Golden Sparrow of Democracy”
- President of Mongolia from 2009-2017

8. All of the items listed above refer to which of the following individuals?

- A. Nambaryn Enkhbayar
- B. Liu Yushan
- C. Horloogiyn Choybalsan
- D. Tsakhiagiin Elbegdor

9. Originally born in Tibet, _____ proclaimed Mongolia independent from the Qing dynasty in 1911. He remained head of state until his death in 1924.

- A. Bogd Khan
- B. Laozi An Sur
- C. Batu Khan
- D. Mongke Ogedai

10. Zheng He was one of the most influential maritime explorers in Chinese history. He overcame capture and forced castration as a youth to impact trade, politics, and international relations. His rise was even more striking considering he came from a family of what minority religious faith?

- A. Hinduism
- B. Christianity
- C. Zen Buddhism
- D. Islam

11. A jaebol/chaebol is best exemplified by which of the following companies?

- A. Apple
- B. Samsung
- C. Mitsubishi
- D. Mitsui

12. Originally named Umayado and honorifically referred to as Emperor, _____ became crown prince and regent of Japan in 593. One of his first acts was to resume sending envoys to China. He imported scores of artists, craftsmen, and clerks, adopted the Chinese calendar, created a system of highways, and erected many Buddhist temples.
- A. Taizu Nurhachi
 B. Kanmu Tenno
 C. Saigo Takamori
 D. Taishi Shotoku
13. The 6,000 mile “Long March” that crossed 18 mountain ranges and 24 rivers to reach the northwestern province of Shaanxi is most associated with the emergence of which leader?
- A. Sun Yat-sen
 B. Deng Xiaoping
 C. Mao Zedong
 D. Chiang Kai-shek
14. The Sea of Japan is located between Japan, Sakhalin Island, Russia, and Korea. Koreans generally eschew calling it the Sea of Japan and instead refer to this body of water as Donghae or the _____.
- A. Yellow Sea
 B. Kuril Basin
 C. Korean Sea
 D. East Sea
15. Marco Polo was a merchant and explorer from _____. His travels to Asia in the late 13th century and his subsequent writings about them inspired further explorations and increased European knowledge of and interest in East Asia.
- A. Florence
 B. Naples
 C. Genoa
 D. Venice
16. The writer _____ of the Tang dynasty is considered by some to be the greatest poet of Chinese literature. Many of his verses centered on enjoying life and drinking wine. Popular legend says that he drowned when, sitting drunk in a boat, he tried to seize the moon’s reflection in the water.
- A. Laozi
 B. Li Bai
 C. Mengzi
 D. Fu Hao
17. In 1600, William Adams became the first person from _____ to reach Japan. He was aboard the ship *Liefde* and the desperate crew was forced to anchor off the island of Kyushu.
- A. Holland
 B. England
 C. Portugal
 D. Belgium

18. The _____ dynasty was greatly weakened by the Yellow Turban rebellion, and was eventually divided among major generals into three kingdoms. Cao Cao, who had risen to prominence suppressing the rebellion, occupied the northern area and would help set the stage for the creation of the Jin dynasty.
- A. Song
B. Sui
C. Han
D. Wei
19. The final period of traditional Japan is referred to as the _____ period. It ran from 1603-1867, was a time of stability, and was founded by Tokugawa Ieyasu.
- A. Kamakura
B. Heian
C. Nara
D. Edo
20. The actions by the Qing administrator, Lin Zexu, acting as imperial commissioner were meant to strengthen the dynasty's control and stabilize the situation in China, but ultimately helped lead to the _____.
- A. Taiping Rebellion
B. Second Sino-Japanese War
C. Boxer Rebellion
D. First Opium War

Part II: Supplemental Readings

Country Profiles

(2 points each)

21. Moon Jae-in was sworn in following his victory in a May 2017 election to replace South Korea's first female president, _____, who was impeached in an influence-peddling scandal.
- A. Park Geun-hye
B. Roh Moo-hyun
C. Lee Myung-bak
D. Park Chung-hee
22. Populist former martial arts star and businessman, Khaltmaa Battulga, was sworn in as president of _____ in July 2017, after winning a run-off election.
- A. Mongolia
B. Taiwan
C. Tibet
D. Hong Kong

23. The continued _____ by North Korea in 2016, resulted in United Nations Security Council Resolutions that targeted coal and other mineral exports. Throughout 2017, North Korea's actions led to a tightening of UN sanctions, resulting in bans on DPRK exports, and drastically limited key imports.
- A. kidnapping of foreigners
 B. assassination attempts
 C. support of terrorism
 D. nuclear tests
24. The Chinese government officially recognizes 56 different ethnic groups. The _____ Chinese make up the majority of the population by far with over 90% of the country identifying as such.
- A. Cantonese
 B. Mandarin
 C. Han
 D. Uighur
25. The head of government for _____ is Carrie Lam who was elected in 2017 as the Chief Executive by the Election Committee and appointed by the PRC government for a 5-year term.
- A. Macau
 B. Tibet
 C. Taiwan
 D. Hong Kong
26. In 1930, Japanese imperial forces crushed the last major uprising by aborigines known as the Wushe Rebellion, in what territory ceded by China in 1895?
- A. Taiwan
 B. Ryukyu Islands
 C. Korea
 D. Liaodong Peninsula
27. In 1987, _____ and China agreed on the return of Macau to Chinese control, using the Hong Kong Joint Declaration as a model.
- A. the United Kingdom
 B. the Netherlands
 C. Portugal
 D. Japan
28. _____ is one of the least densely populated countries in the world and over half of its population follow Buddhist traditions.
- A. Japan
 B. Mongolia
 C. China
 D. North Korea

29. Founded in the 17th century, _____ serves as the capital of the country, translates to ‘Red Hero,’ and is situated on the banks of the Tuul River.
- A. Ulan Bator, Mongolia
 B. Beijing, China
 C. Pyongyang, North Korea
 D. Taipei, Taiwan
30. Despite being mostly mountainous, _____ has negligible mineral resources and virtually no natural energy resources. Because of this, it is the world’s largest importer of coal and liquefied natural gas as well as the second largest importer of oil.
- A. Japan
 B. Mongolia
 C. China
 D. North Korea
31. In March of 2000, Chen Shui-bian won the presidential elections, ending the Kuomintang party's 50-year monopoly on power and often repressive regime in _____.
- A. South Korea
 B. Japan
 C. Mongolia
 D. Taiwan
32. The people of North Korea often refer to their country as Choson, which can be translated as _____.
- A. “Land of the Morning Calm”
 B. “The Everlasting Flower”
 C. “The Middle Kingdom”
 D. “The Great Leader’s Creation”
33. Busan, Daegu, Daejeon, and Ulsan are all metropolitan cities located in _____.
- A. Taiwan
 B. South Korea
 C. Japan
 D. North Korea
- I. North Korea fires its first long-range missile
 II. Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is proclaimed
 III. Kim Jong-il dies
 IV. North Korea captures USS Pueblo
34. Select the answer that puts the items listed above in the correct chronological order.
- A. I, II, III, IV
 B. IV, II, III, I
 C. II, IV, I, III
 D. II, IV, III, I

35. The highest point in _____ is Halla-san. It is considered an active volcano historically, but has not erupted in many centuries.
- A. North Korea
B. Taiwan
C. South Korea
D. Japan

Part III: Primary Source Material

Everlasting Flower: A History of Korea, by Keith Pratt

(3 points each)

36. According to legend, the god Hwan'ung came to earth and turned a female _____ into a woman and married her. The couple gave birth to Tan'gun who eventually established Old Choson.
- A. rabbit
B. dragon
C. tiger
D. bear
37. Completed in 1926, the _____ was a massive edifice with white-marble. Following Liberation in 1945 and the division of the country, it was first commandeered by the U.S. Military which gave it the unofficial title of "Capitol." In 1986, it was converted into the National Museum headquarters, but after protests it was condemned to demolition.
- A. Whanki Museum
B. Hwasong Fortress
C. Government General Building
D. Seoul City Hall
38. Scholars across East Asia had long prized Korean paper and brushes, but in the late Koryo key advancements were made. From this era comes the world's oldest surviving example of a text _____ the *Pulcho chikchi simch'e yojol* from 1377.
- A. printed with movable metal type
B. written in Hangul
C. mass produced for the public
D. including water color illustrations
39. *The Theory of Cinematic Art* was published by the film-loving _____. It came to enjoy the same degree of scriptural veneration as did Mao Zedong's famous *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*.
- A. Kim Jong-il
B. Syngman Rhee
C. Deng Xiaoping
D. Kim Il-sung

40. The Sinocentric world was admired by _____ scholars. Due to this outlook, any advance away from the past was seen as a decline since they believed the past represented a golden age.
- A. hanguk
B. sowon
C. yangban
D. minjung
41. Perhaps the most popular communist in Korea had been Kim Il-sung's deputy and foreign minister, _____ and he was executed in 1955 as a warning to other would-be rivals.
- A. Pak Honyong
B. Kim Young Sam
C. Yo Unhyong
D. Kim Chaegyū
42. By the end of the Three Kingdoms period, skylines across the peninsula were dotted with thousands of dolmens and tomb mounds. Only a fraction remains visible today due in large part to _____ and the Korean War.
- A. Japanese colonial rule
B. Hideyoshi's invasion
C. the Sino-Japanese Wars
D. a history of earthquakes
43. Just outside the West Gate of Seoul stood the Welcoming Favours Gate, which was erected by Sejong and was where Chinese envoys were ritually greeted. The structure was effectively condemned by Kojong's actions in 1895 and the next year diplomats watched as the foundation for its replacement the _____ was put in place.
- A. Imperial Rule Tower
B. Emperor's Palace
C. Choson People's Road
D. Independence Gate
44. Korea has gone by many names in the course of its history. Which of the following is not a name that Korea has been known by?
- A. Hermit Kingdom
B. The Great Han Empire
C. Hibiscus Land
D. All have been names for Korea
45. _____ served Koryo well as an army commander, but frustration finally led him to drive its last king into exile and execute several members of the royal family.
- A. Yi Songgye
B. Ch'oe Chunghon
C. Ch'oe U
D. Kim Pusik

ESSAY PROMPT:

NOTE: Contestants who do not write an essay will be disqualified. Any essay that does not demonstrate a sincere effort to discuss the assigned topic will be disqualified. The rankings of essays will be based primarily on how well the topic has been addressed. A focused, concise and specific essay beats a vague and rambling essay. Proper grammar and organization should be used to aid clarity, but should not be considered a major factor in scoring. Cover as many corners of the issue as practical. Avoid including personal editorialized opinions, as more than enough information on the subject has been published.

“(Kim Il-sung) promoting his own political philosophy of self-reliance (juche) into an all-encompassing mantra...it would be cited as the source of inspiration behind everything from steel production to music-making, shaping people’s attitudes, striving constantly to improve standards, and supporting the individual to the group. As P’yongyang continued to pour out propaganda about the Great Leader’s achievements and the US sullied its reputation in Vietnam, the Third World was increasingly attentive and by 1975 the DPRK and ROK had roughly equal numbers of supporters in the UN General Assembly when it came to votes on matters concerning the divided peninsula.”

-Keith Pratt, from Everlasting Flower

The Kim Dynasty of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea started with the nurturing support of the Communist world and a much stronger economy than its southern counterpart. Today, it is seen as isolated from the world and destitute in comparison to the ROK. Describe the major events, policies, and figures that created this dramatic reversal of fortune experienced by the DPRK.

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UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST

SET A • 2020

ANSWER KEY

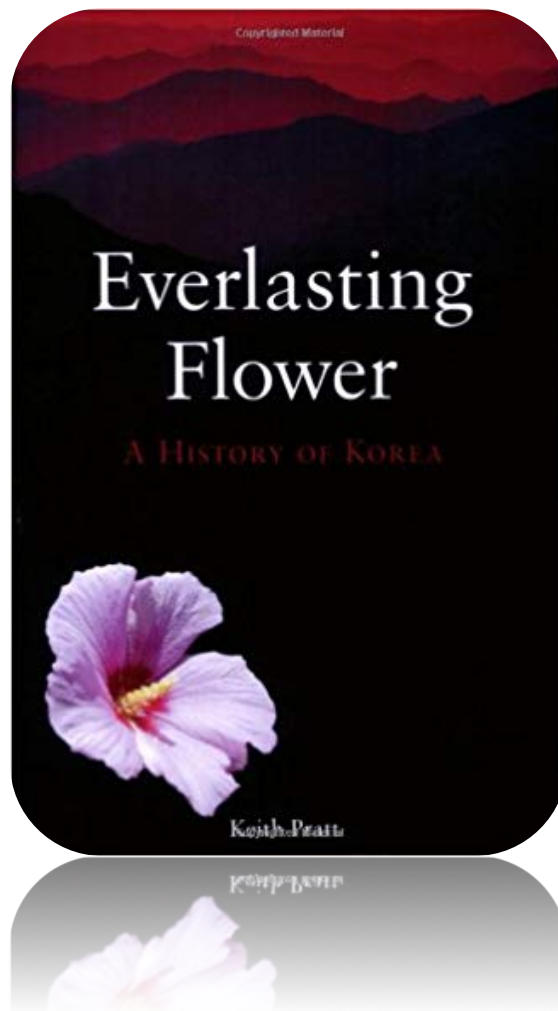
| Part I (1 point each) | Part II (2 points each) | Points contestants could mention in their essay: | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. B | 21. A | <p>Background & Soviet Collapse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPRK was even more centralized in its power structure than the USSR or PRC • The PRC forgave all war debts after the Korean conflict • Communist aide made the DRPK as industrialized as Japan in the '60s • The North naturally had more resources & economic than the ROK • DPRK had embassies all over Africa to try and assert influence and increase prestige. The costs were enormous and of questionable value • The end of the Soviet Union in 1990 meant an end to an enormous amount of aide and technological assistance <p>Figures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kim Il-sung created "juche" and as the secretary-general of the Korean Workers Party, the commander-in-chief of the Army, he eliminated all rivals and possible sources of advancement such as Pak Honyong (1955) Han Sorya (1962) and even popular figures outside of politics such as actors. He became president in 1972 and named his son his heir • Kim Jong-il bwcame leader in 1994 as the Chairman of the National Defense Commission and was referred to as 'Dear Leader' • Kim Jong-un was the 2nd son of Jong-il and became Supreme Leader upon his father's death in 2011. He has put several influential family members to death or had them assassinated <p>Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic planning in the '70s was disastrous • Foreign investment and trade sunk. Trade fell from 30% | GNP to 10% from 1975 to 1994 |
| 2. D | 22. A | | • Trade with the Eastern Bloc fell precipitously after the fall of communism |
| 3. C | 23. D | | • Many DPRK representatives were engaged in the drug trade to try and provide government revenue |
| 4. C | 24. C | | • After announcing a focus un the mid-nineties to industrial output agricultural output cratered. In 1999 the DPRK admitted 220,000 died from famine (some estimates go up to 4 million) |
| 5. B | 25. D | | Hostile Actions: |
| 6. C | 26. A | | • The Rangoon Bombing of '83 and the KAL bombing of 1987 isolated the DPRK as it tried to sow unrest and instability in the ROK |
| 7. B | 27. C | | • The Yongbyon reactor installed in '62 by the USSR became a priority for weapons rather than energy research |
| 8. D | 28. B | | • In '98 the DPRK test fired a 3-stage missile over Japan |
| 9. A | 29. A | | • Clashes have occurred at sea over the contested maritime border (newly created by the DPRK in 1973) in '99 and '02 |
| 10. D | 30. A | | • Nuclear tests in 2016 and more testing along with missile firings in 2017 led to a UN sanctioned shutdown of the majority of trade with continuing exceptions from the PRC |
| 11. B | 31. D | | Closed Country: |
| 12. D | 32. A | | • In '94 the DPRK gained economic concessions in exchange for UN inspections it quickly broke the accord and suffered sanctions |
| 13. C | 33. B | | • In '02 Japan's PM made an unprecedented trip to the DPRK to gain an anti-testing agreement, but it was flouted |
| 14. D | 34. C | | • The DRPK mandates reverence for their 'Dear Leader' in all aspects of life, and has a stranglehold on media, internet, and visitors from the outside that might question it or cause citizens to do so |
| 15. D | 35. C | | |
| 16. B | | | |
| 17. B | Part III (3 points each) | | |
| 18. C | 36. D (pg. 18) | | |
| 19. D | 37. C (pg. 214) | | |
| 20. D | 38. A (pg. 108) | | |
| | 39. A (pg. 302) | | |
| | 40. C (pg. 114) | | |
| | 41. A (pg. 270) | | |
| | 42. B (pg. 51) | | |
| | 43. D (pg. 186) | | |
| | 44. D (pg. 16) | | |
| | 45. A (pg. 106) | | |



UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Invitational B • 2020



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

INVITATIONAL B • SPRING 2020

Part I: General Knowledge

**East Asia: The Middle Kingdom, the Rising Sun, the Land of the Morning Calm, and Beyond
(1 point each)**

1. _____ helped end the upheaval in China caused by the Cultural Revolution. He was largely responsible for the growing economy, rising standards of living, and growing ties to the world economy that China experienced starting in the mid-1970s. He continued to influence Chinese politics up until his death in 1997.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. Mao Zedong | C. Zhou Enlai |
| B. Jiang Zemin | D. Deng Xiaoping |

- Assigned as Provincial Party Secretary in Tibet, 1988
- Named to Politburo, 1992
- Named General Secretary of the CCP, 2002
- Elected President of China, 2003

2. All of the items listed above apply to which of the following?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Hu Yaobang | C. Hu Jintao |
| B. Jiang Zemin | D. Xi Jinping |

3. The Kuomintang Party was the dominant political power in _____ during the second half of the twentieth century.

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| A. China | C. North Korea |
| B. Tibet | D. Taiwan |

4. According to mythology, the creator of the Old Choson Kingdom, King _____ was born on the third day of the tenth month and so the 3rd of October is celebrated as National Foundation Day in modern South Korea.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| A. Kim Dae-jung | C. Tangun |
| B. Kim Young-sam | D. Sejong |

5. Some historians consider oracle bones the earliest written records of Chinese civilization. These carvings were mainly made from the remains of oxen and _____.
- A. horses
B. turtles
C. dragons
D. pigs
6. _____ was a significant urban center throughout Chinese history, serving as the capital of nine different dynasties starting with the Eastern Zhou in 771 BCE.
- A. Chang'an
B. Anyang
C. Luoyang
D. Duolun
7. Emperor _____ was one of the most powerful rulers in Japanese history. He is credited with creating a stable government that balanced competing interests and ushering in the Heian Period in 794 CE by moving the capital to what would become Kyoto.
- A. Meiji
B. Anko
C. Kanmu
D. Shotoku
8. Emissaries of foreign countries seeking trade with China were required to perform the _____ ceremony to acknowledge the Chinese emperor as the "son of heaven." Perhaps the most famous instance of Western resistance to the ceremony occurred during the mission of the British envoy Lord Macartney in 1793.
- A. kowtow
B. otaku
C. tea
D. sadae
9. Ruling from 1251 to 1259, _____ was the last of the great khans to control a truly unified Mongol Empire.
- A. Mongke
B. Ogadai
C. Hulegu
D. Kublai
10. The _____ was a series of battles that led to the overthrow of the Tokugawa shogunate and the Meiji Restoration.
- A. Imjin War
B. Boshin War
C. Gwangju Uprising
D. Satsuma Rebellion

11. Emperor _____ helped his father defeat the Sui dynasty and eventually replaced him to lead the Tang dynasty in 626 CE. His personal reign was so successful, it was used as the standard by which future rulers were judged.
- A. Wen
B. Hongwu
C. Gaozu
D. Taizong
12. Born in the 4th century BCE in the state of Zou, Mengzi/Mencius taught about the obligation rulers had to their subjects and human nature. The reverence for his teachings and his expansion of Confucian thought earned him the title “_____.”
- A. second sage
B. golden teacher
C. enlightened one
D. teacher of gods
13. In 868, Wang Jie commissioned a block printer to create a 17-and-a-half-foot-long scroll of the _____ that is currently displayed at the British Library and is believed to be the oldest dated printed book in existence.
- A. Iko ikki
B. Ballad of Mulan
C. Book of Changes
D. Diamond Sutra
14. Known as Kundulun Khan, Tianming, and “the Brilliant Emperor Who Benefits All Nations,” _____ led the Manchu attacks on the Ming that would eventually lead to the founding of the Qing dynasty in China.
- A. Bogd Khan
B. Nurhachi
C. Qianlong
D. Qin Shi Huang
15. In 1980, after declaring martial law and suppressing dissent, _____ resigned from the army and became president of South Korea. His administration featured a 1982 scandal that forced him to replace half his cabinet and a 1983 assassination attempt by North Korean agents which resulted in the deaths of several members of the government.
- A. Park Chung-hee
B. Chun Doo-hwan
C. Roh Tae-woo
D. Kim Dae-jung
16. The military organization used by the Manchu tribes to conquer and control China in the 17th century was known as the _____ system.
- A. bushido
B. banner
C. tumen
D. sohei

17. With the exception of the saga-like and embellished _____, only non-Mongol sources provide near-contemporary information about the life of Chinggis/Genghis Khan.

- A. *Book of Marvels of the World* C. *Tale of Genji*
B. *Pax Mongolica* D. *Secret History of the Mongols*

- Known for his “Three Principles of the People” ideology
- Referred to by the CCP as “a pioneer of the revolution”
- Spent several years in exile in Japan
- Known as the “father of modern China”

18. All of the items listed above apply to which of the following?

- A. Mao Zedong C. Chiang Kai-shek
B. Sun Yat-Sen D. Deng Xiaoping

19. The unglazed terra-cotta cylinders and sculptures known as Haniwa were placed on and around burial tombs from the Tumulus period in _____.

- A. China C. Korea
B. Japan D. Mongolia

20. The _____ Period, also called the Ashikaga Period, lasted from approximately 1338 to 1573. It was named for a district in Kyoto, which the first Ashikaga shogun, Takauji, made his capital.

- A. Edo C. Azuchi-Momoyama
B. Muromachi D. Azuka

Part II: Supplemental Readings

Country Profiles

(2 points each)

21. The first European contact with Japan was made by _____ sailors in 1542. Limited trade with the West soon developed and Christianity was introduced by the end of the decade.

- A. Spanish C. Dutch
B. British D. Portuguese

22. Since the late 1970s, _____ has moved from a closed, centrally planned system to a more market-oriented one that plays a major global economic role. It has implemented reforms that have contributed to a more than tenfold increase in GDP since 1978. It also became the world's largest exporter in 2010.
- A. South Korea
B. China
C. Japan
D. Taiwan
23. China is divided into 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities and some special administrative districts. _____ is claimed by China to be its 23rd province.
- A. Tibet
B. Macau
C. Taiwan
D. Hong Kong
24. In 1984, Britain and China agreed to conditions regarding the handover of Hong Kong. In 1989, the _____ led to calls for the introduction of further democratic safeguards before the handover took place.
- A. Collapse of the Soviet Union
B. Fall of the Fifth Republic
C. Tiananmen Square massacre
D. Mukden Incident
25. After their surrender to end World War II, Japan was occupied by the United States until it regained its full sovereignty in 1952. General _____ was appointed Supreme Commander of the U.S. occupation in 1945.
- A. Dwight Eisenhower
B. George Patton
C. Douglas MacArthur
D. Chester Nimitz
26. 2015 was a year of change in China. In October, the PRC announced it would end the controversial one-child policy and in November, the Chinese President met with the leader of _____ for the first time in 66 years.
- A. North Korea
B. South Korea
C. Taiwan
D. Japan
27. The land area of _____ is slightly smaller than Alaska or about twice the size of Texas.
- A. China
B. Japan
C. Mongolia
D. The Korean Peninsula

28. _____ took over the leadership of South Korea soon after a 1961 coup. By the time his authoritarian regime ended in 1979, the country's per capita income had risen to roughly 17 times that of North Korea.
- A. Chun Doo-hwan
B. Park Chung-hee
C. Park Geun-hye
D. Syngman Rhee
29. Opposition amongst the people of Japan to the government's ties to the U.S. abated somewhat in 1972 when the U.S. agreed to return control of the Ryukyu Islands including _____, the largest of the island chain.
- A. Okinawa
B. Kyushu
C. Iwo Jima
D. Shikoku
30. The monetary unit issued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the _____.
- A. yuan
B. won
C. yen
D. renminbi
31. In 2001, Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi created an international controversy when he paid homage at the _____. The memorial honors Japanese war dead that include convicted war criminals from World War II.
- A. Yasukuni Shrine
B. Todaiji Temple
C. Ise Grand Shrine
D. Forbidden City
32. China and _____ continue to disagree on several boundary claims along their 2,000 mile shared border. Two such disagreements are over the control of Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin.
- A. Pakistan
B. India
C. Russia
D. Mongolia
33. Cease-fire negotiations during the Korean War dragged on for two years before an armistice was finally signed at _____ on July 27, 1953. No official peace treaty has yet been signed between the North and South.
- A. Panmunjom
B. Buson
C. Seoul
D. P'yongyang

34. Sendai, Kitakyushu, Sapporo, Akita, and Nagoya are all cities located in _____
- A. China
B. North Korea
C. Japan
D. South Korea
35. In 2006, _____ Foreign Minister, Ban Ki-moon was appointed as the United Nation's secretary-general and would serve until 2016.
- A. Japanese
B. North Korean
C. South Korean
D. Taiwanese

Part III: Primary Source Material

Everlasting Flower: A History of Korea, by Keith Pratt

(3 points each)

36. In an attempt to take charge of events in 1114 and 1116, Emperor Song Huizong sent Yejong two huge gifts of musical instruments asking the Koreans to discuss an anti-Liao alliance with Aguda. Yejong refused, Aguda's _____ forces overwhelmed both Liao and northern China, and Yejong's successor Injong pledged submission to Aguda's new Jin dynasty
- A. Jurchen
B. Khitan
C. Mongol
D. Buddhist
37. In 1885, the British were worried that Paul-Georg von Mollendorff might persuade King Kojong to favor the _____ as a counter to Japanese influence. Three British ships landed sailors off Korea's coast to deter their rival's actions, but the occupation ended in 1887 after Britain realized its fears were overblown.
- A. Chinese
B. Russians
C. Americans
D. French
38. The suppression of the widespread peasant revolt of 1946, known as the _____, failed to end the influence of communism and a rebellion began on Cheju island in 1948. More than 160 villages were destroyed and as much as 1/3 of the island's population may have died as the ROK's army followed U.S. directions to suppress it.
- A. Gwangju Uprising
B. Jindandao Incident
C. Autumn Harvest Uprising
D. May 4th Movement

39. In the 1600s, Korea had the highest percentage of _____, known as nobi, of any country in East Asia. A census from 1663 stated that 3/4 of the population of Seoul fell into this category.
- A. bureaucrats
B. court members
C. clergy
D. slaves
40. The _____ Age came rather late to Korea, perhaps around the 8th century BCE. Weapons, arrowheads, shields, and mirrors of this material were put in dolmen tombs. Possession of such material were seen as a symbol of royal power in China and most likely Korea, since it was not found in villages.
- A. Iron
B. Stone
C. Steel
D. Bronze
41. In 1972, the International Red Cross broadcast live pictures of _____. According to *Everlasting Flower*, Seoulites were as desperate to see these images as Westerners were to see the moon landing.
- A. President Nixon visiting China
B. the fall of Saigon
C. a visit to P'yongyang
D. the funeral of Syngman Rhee
42. Tumen, Amnok, Taedong, Han, Kum, and Nakdong are all names of major _____ in Korea.
- A. mountain ranges
B. rivers
C. cities
D. ethnic groups
43. When the family of artist and historian Kim Chonghui sided against the Andong Kims, he was banished to Cheju Island in a room “no bigger than a rice measuring bowl.” During the 1800s, he and other _____ thinkers faced a strong backlash against their modern ideas from Neo-Confucians.
- A. kye
B. sirhak
C. tonghak
D. yangban
44. _____ is said to have arrived in Korea in 1618 from Japan by way of Europe. King Kwanghae became an addict and issued an embargo five years later, but its use became widespread by the 1800s and was especially popular among the yangban.
- A. opium
B. sake
C. tobacco
D. morphine

45. For the Japanese, the newly inaugurated puppet state in _____ acted as a cushion between its Korean colony, and the axis of Guomindang China and the USSR in the 1930s. The Government General encouraged entire communities in Korea to move to this territory.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Manchuria | C. Sakhalin |
| B. Liaodong | D. Taiwan |

ESSAY PROMPT:

NOTE: Contestants who do not write an essay will be disqualified. Any essay that does not demonstrate a sincere effort to discuss the assigned topic will be disqualified. The rankings of essays will be based primarily on how well the topic has been addressed. A focused, concise and specific essay beats a vague and rambling essay. Proper grammar and organization should be used to aid clarity, but should not be considered a major factor in scoring. Cover as many corners of the issue as practical. Avoid including personal editorialized opinions, as more than enough information on the subject has been published.

“We are Chairman Mao’s Red Guard, and Chairman Mao is our highest leader...We have unlimited trust in the people! We have the deepest hatred for our enemies! In life, we struggle for the party! In death, we give ourselves up for the benefit of the people!...With our blood and our lives, we swear to defend Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao, we have unlimited faith in you!”

-loyalty oath of Red Guard from a high school in Beijing, June 1966

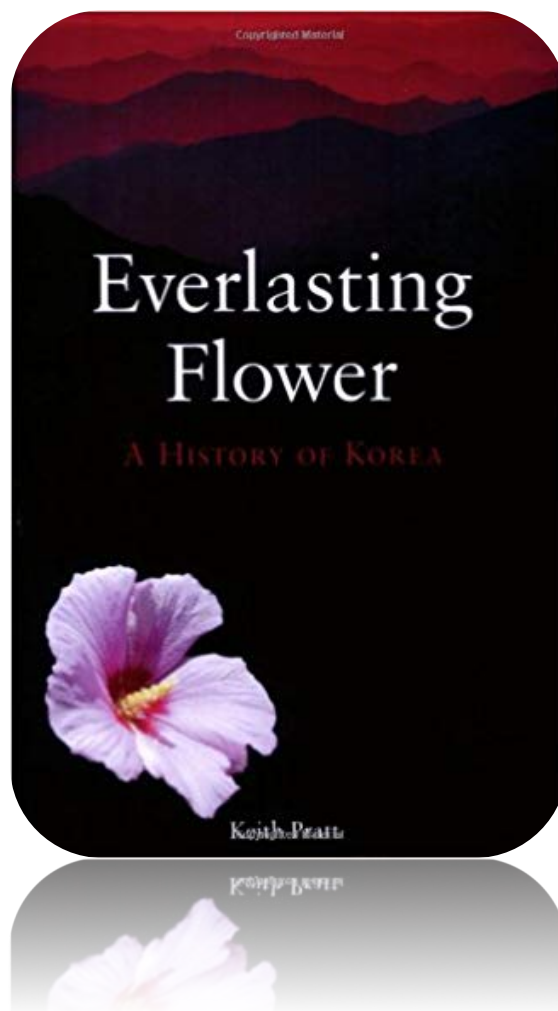
The legacy of Mao Zedong is as uneven as it is dynamic. Despite some policies that were unquestionable failures, he engendered powerful and even violent loyalty from hundreds of millions of people. Describe the factors that helped Mao create a base of support that led to the People’s Republic of China and examples of how he continued to inspire such fervent support during his time as leader.



UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

District • 2020



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

DISTRICT • SPRING 2020

Part I: General Knowledge

**East Asia: The Middle Kingdom, the Rising Sun, the Land of the Morning Calm, and Beyond
(1 point each)**

1. The Meiji Restoration of 1868 ended the shogunate and moved the capital to Edo. The city was renamed Tokyo, meaning “_____.”
A. city of emperors
B. northern star
C. eastern capital
D. rising sun

2. During the seventh and final voyage of _____, his expedition left China in the winter of 1431 and visited the states of Southeast Asia, the coast of India, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the east coast of Africa. He died in India in 1433 and his fleet returned to China.
A. Marco Polo
B. Yi Sun-Shin
C. Lin Zexu
D. Zheng He

3. The Qin Empire began in 221 BCE and saw the practice of _____ reach its peak in Chinese history due to the influence of Shang Yang.
A. Buddhism
B. Confucianism
C. Legalism
D. Daoism

4. The second son of the Emperor Komei, Mutsuhito was declared crown prince in 1860 and following the death of his father in 1867, he ascended to the throne. In 1868, his coronation ceremony was carried out, and he took the name _____.
A. Showa
B. Moroshito
C. Hirohito
D. Meiji

5. A rich blend of music, dance, mime, and spectacular staging and costuming, _____ has been a major theatrical form in Japan for four centuries. Today, it is written in three Japanese characters that represent song, dance, and skill.
A. Kabuki
B. Bushido
C. Shikoku
D. Otaku

11. In 1896, _____ joined other young Korean leaders to form the Independence Club. When right-wing elements destroyed the club in 1898, he was arrested and imprisoned until 1904. On his release he went to the United States, received a Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1910, and became the first Korean to earn a doctorate from an American university.
- A. Kim Il-sung
B. Park Chung-hee
C. Syngman Rhee
D. Sun Yat-sen
12. Established in the 8th century by General Tae Cho-yong, the _____ Kingdom was the successor state to Koguryo, which occupied most of northern Korea and Manchuria before being conquered in 668 by the Kingdom of Silla. Tae Cho-yong's forces included members of Koguryo's former ruling class and people from the northern Malgal tribe.
- A. Baekje
B. Parhae
C. Choson
D. Koryo
13. As the Prime Minister of Japan from 2001 to 2006, _____ made waves in the international community and at home for his foreign policies. His annual visits to the Yasukuni Shrine led to protests from China and both North and South Korea.
- A. Inukai Tsuyoshi
B. Tojo Hideki
C. Koizumi Junichiro
D. Shinzo Abe
14. Shotoku Tenno, also known as _____ was the last empress to rule Japan until the 17th century. She held the throne twice during the 8th century.
- A. Empress Wu Zetian
B. Cixi Empress Dowager
C. Empress Koken
D. Empress Myeongseong
15. According to Article 9 of Japan's constitution, the nation "forever renounces _____ as a sovereign right of the nation."
- A. war
B. slavery
C. communism
D. empire

16. The _____ Period that followed the Kofun Period gets its name from the capital at that time. It was located in the northern Nara prefecture. In 645, the capital was moved to Naniwa, and between 694 and 710 CE it was at Fujiwarakyo. At the end of the period, in 710 CE, the capital moved yet again, this time to Heijokyo.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A. Nara | C. Asuka |
| B. Yayoi | D. Yamato |

- 3rd longest river in Korea
- Originates on Mount Paektu
- Forms part of the Chinese-Korean border
- Flows into the Sea of Japan

17. All of the items listed above refer to which of the following?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Pearl River | C. Tumen River |
| B. Yalu River | D. Han River |

18. The _____ form the great homogeneous mass of the Chinese people, sharing the same culture, the same traditions, and the same written language. For this reason, the general basis for classifying the country's population is largely linguistic rather than ethnic.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| A. Uyghurs | C. Han |
| B. Ainu | D. Wa |

19. Chun Doo-Hwan, declared martial law in 1980 in South Korea and soon after the city of _____ became the center of the pro-democracy movement after a protest started by students gained wider support. On May 27th, Chun's tanks and helicopters began indiscriminately attacking the city. In approximately two hours as many as 2,000 civilians were killed.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| A. Gwangju | C. Busan |
| B. An Lushan | D. Seoul |

20. Sometimes given as an alternative starting date to World War II, the Double-Seven Incident or _____ Incident near the town of Wanping helped precipitate the Second Sino-Japanese War.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A. Jindandao | C. Marco Polo Bridge |
| B. May 15th | D. Mukden |

Part II: Supplemental Readings
Country Profiles
(2 points each)

21. In 1937, the _____ Prime Minister was shot by the USSR as a suspected spy for the Japanese and the Minister of War was poisoned while on a Trans-Siberian train.

- A. Korean
- B. Imperial Chinese
- C. Mongolian
- D. Nationalist Chinese

- I. February 28th Massacre also known as the 228 Incident occurs
- II. Kaohsiung Incident highlights oppressive Kuomintang rule
- III. United Nations recognizes Communist government of China
- IV. Chiang Ching-kuo dies and 'Taiwanisation' begins

22. Select the answer that puts the items listed above from Taiwanese history in the correct chronological order.

- A. I, II, III, IV
- B. III, II, IV, I
- C. I, III, II, IV
- D. II, III, IV, I

23. In 1939, Mongolian and Soviet troops commanded by General Zhukov defeated an invasion by Japanese and Manchukuo forces in the Battle of _____ also known as the Nomohan Incident.

- A. Talas
- B. Khalkhin Gol
- C. Ulan Bator
- D. Stalingrad

24. In the early _____, U.S.-Japanese relations became strained after the U.S. pressured Japan to revalue the yen and when it began talks with Communist China without prior consultation with Japan. Partly in response, the Tanaka government established diplomatic relations with Communist China and announced plans for the negotiation of a peace treaty.

- A. 1980s
- B. 1990s
- C. 1960s
- D. 1970s

25. In 1895, Taiwan was ceded to Japan after the _____.

- A. Imjin War
- B. First Sino-Japanese War
- C. Russo-Japanese War
- D. Second Sino-Japanese War

26. Tsai Ing-wen became the first female president of _____ when she was elected in January of 2016.
- A. Hong Kong
B. South Korea
C. Okinawa
D. Taiwan
27. Hyesan, Wonsan, Haeju, Kanggye, and Najin are all cities located in _____.
- A. Taiwan
B. North Korea
C. Japan
D. South Korea
28. _____ is officially atheist, but recognizes the legal practice of Buddhism, Catholicism, Daoism, Islam, and Protestantism.
- A. Mongolia
B. Japan
C. China
D. Taiwan
29. Which of the following does not border Tibet?
- A. India
B. Nepal
C. Bhutan
D. Bangladesh
30. In 1981, Deng Xiaoping became chairman of the Central Committee's Military Commission, giving him control over the army and power to influence the overall direction of China. Signaling the dramatic change, the body's 215 members produced a statement holding Mao Zedong responsible for the "grave blunder" of the fairly recent _____.
- A. Great Leap Forward
B. Vietnam War
C. Cultural Revolution
D. Korean War
31. In 2012, the Chinese Communist Party's 18th Congress convened in Beijing, beginning its leadership transition, with Vice President _____ set to take over as president in March 2013. It was only the second time since the party was established in 1949 that power was transferred from one leader to another without violence or protest.
- A. Hu Jintao
B. Shinzo Abe
C. Jiang Zemin
D. Xi Jinping

32. The Bonin Islands, Daito-shoto, Minami-jima, and Ryukyu Islands are all territories controlled by _____.
- A. China
B. Taiwan
C. Japan
D. South Korea
33. In a twist on the original use of the term, China launched their own _____ from 1986 to 1990 to seek foreign investment, encourage development of a market economy, and build up the country's private sector.
- A. Economic Miracle
B. Unequal Treaties
C. Great Leap Forward
D. Open-door policy
34. Chinese and _____ are both official languages of Macau.
- A. Spanish
B. Pinyin
C. English
D. Portuguese
35. Located on China's central coast, _____ has approximately five million more people than the capital of Beijing and is generally considered China's most populous city.
- A. Chongqing
B. Shanghai
C. Guangzhou
D. Shenzhen

Part III: Primary Source Material

Everlasting Flower: A History of Korea, by Keith Pratt

(3 points each)

36. Koreans on both sides of the DMZ are immensely proud of the Koguryo _____. In Seoul, a full-size reproduction of the oldest known example of this Chinese habit occupied a prominent position inside the entrance to the former National Museum in the Capitol Building.
- A. orchestra houses
B. religious architecture
C. walled fortifications
D. tomb murals
37. Clergy assigned to Korea in 1836 were executed along with at least 140 Korean converts. The government labeled these Catholics as traitors because they sought _____ military protection and were also targeted for their shocking behavior of smashing tablets honoring family spirits.
- A. British
B. Dutch
C. French
D. Portuguese

38. Archeological investigations of the Choson era Anapachi site that began in the 1970s, unearthed more than 24,000 _____ with hundreds of different designs based on the lotus, deva spirits, dragons, and other animals or mythical creatures. Those with a phoenix or unicorn were said to offer power and protection.
- A. tapestries
B. roof tiles
C. clay statues
D. dolmen
39. The publication on April 7, 1896 of *The Independent News* was the first time a newspaper was written entirely in the Korean alphabet and was part of the nationalistic response to the Japanese-inspired _____.
- A. Protectorate Treaty
B. March First Movement
C. Kabo reforms
D. assassination of Queen Min
40. The Protectorate Treaty was the brainchild of the great Meiji statesman _____, who would also be appointed as the first Japanese resident-general in December of 1905.
- A. Katsura Taro
B. Terauchi Masatake
C. Ito Hirobumi
D. Kantaro Suzuki
41. Though not all _____ were collaborationists, after the Annexation, the Korean community felt they were regaining some of the respect that had been denied by Neo-Confucians. Their experience in dealing with the government paid off and many were encouraged to go to Japan for study.
- A. Catholics
B. Buddhists
C. Protestants
D. Sadaes
42. Like the palaces, domestic houses were built on platforms to raise them above the ground. Male accommodations were generally on the south side of compounds and women were on the north side. _____ was counted as so essential that American missionary Homer Hulbert said large households were “a veritable labyrinth of numberless gates and alleys.”
- A. Cleanliness
B. Defense
C. Privacy
D. Propriety

43. The Japanese began to force all Koreans to visit Shinto shrines in late 1935. Beginning in March of 1938, the use of Japanese language was compulsory and in November of 1939 the most distasteful of mandates came in the form of a requirement for Koreans to _____.
- A. adopt Japanese names
B. enlist in the Imperial army
C. close all Christian churches
D. move to collective farms
44. The monk Sundo is said to have introduced _____ to P'yongyang in 372 CE while presenting a request from the Eastern Jin court for an alliance against the Former Yan in Manchuria.
- A. gunpowder
B. iron weapons
C. Confucianism
D. Buddhism
45. Korean scholars traditionally called purges of scholarly rivals _____ meaning "scholar disasters." Twelve major purges occurred between 1453 and 1722.
- A. kye
B. passim
C. juche
D. sahwa

ESSAY PROMPT:

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“Seemingly every aspect of European life-technology, warfare, clothing, commerce, food, art, literature, and music-changed during the Renaissance as a result of the Mongol influence. In addition to new forms of fighting, new machines, and new foods, even the most mundane aspects of daily life changed as the Europeans switched to Mongol fabrics, wearing pants and jackets...playing their musical instruments with the steppe bow...and painted their pictures in a new style. The Europeans even picked up the Mongol exclamation ‘hurray’ as an enthusiastic cry of bravado and mutual encouragement.”

Jack Weatherford, from Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World

The far-ranging impacts of the Mongol Empire still span the globe and can be felt across social, political, and economic lines. Its influence was due to the breadth of land under its dominion, but most importantly to the ability of the Mongols to control and unite their diverse holdings. Discuss what made the Mongols so effective at creating, maintaining, and connecting their massive empire.

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ANSWER KEY

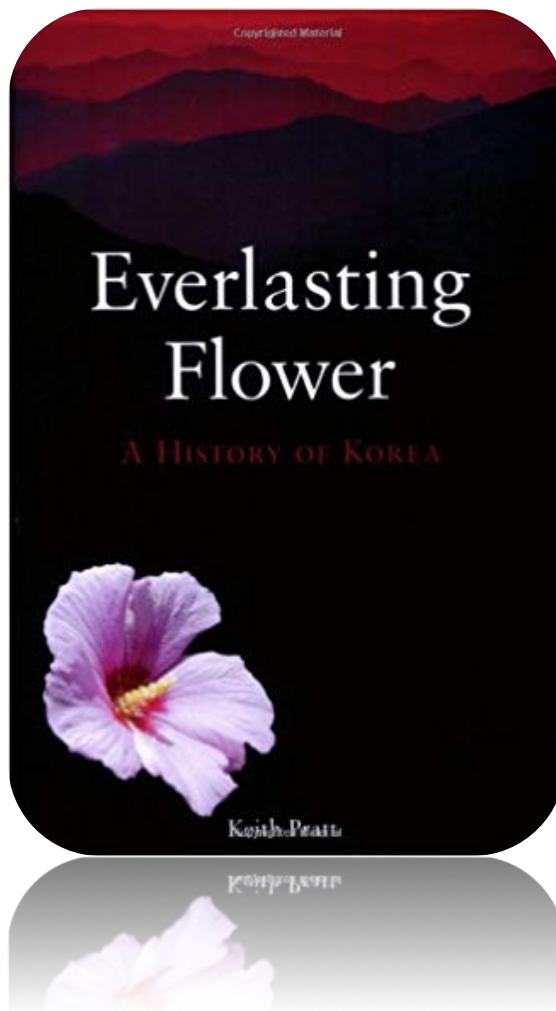
| Part I (1 point each) | Part II (2 points each) | Points contestants could mention in their essay: | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. C | 21. C | <p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1206, Temujin is named Great Khan at kurlitai after using his clan to gain control of several Mongol tribes •He spread from the steppes to take out rivals and threats to his tribal lands, and continued to bring in resources and establish trade • He established an egalitarian system for dividing the spoils of war and a meritocracy to determine military leadership •He kept his family at the center of leadership <p>Military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Used natural inclination for raiding on horseback to strike quickly and limit losses •Extremely adaptable-used whatever was available/suited their needs -ambushes, sieges, advanced weaponry, and even biological warfare •Took ideas from every group they encountered and just as often conscripted skilled technicians from conquered or incorporated lands to use in the next stage of war •Incorporated propaganda and terror campaigns to demoralize targeted peoples and encourage negotiations •Brutal use of reprisals for cases of personal or governmental treachery in order to eliminate threats and serve as examples to others •Organized in groups of 10 to tumens of 10,000 commanded by proven generals <p>Expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chinggis centralized steppe peoples (Jurchen, Tanguts, and Uyghurs) by conquering and through treaties •Created vassal states, pulled in military resources, and tried to leave government structures in place if possible to avoid having to leave behind significant troops to control new territory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1229, Ogedei named Great Khan pushing into China/Korea to the South & Russia/Europe under Subudai, to the West (Golden Horde) •1251, Mongke becomes Great Khan and incorporates most of modern Middle East (Ilkhanate) •1271, Yuan Dynasty established by Kublai, but overall control had diminished though interconnectedness of empire sections persisted (Chagatai/Mogulstan-Yuan-Ikhanate-Golden Horde) <p>Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The general destruction of barriers between a continent's worth of cultures provided unimagined opportunities for commerce which created new economic connections •Pax Mongolica would last until the fall of some of the Khanates in the mid 1300s •The 4 Mongol areas created a virtual free trade zone that supported and relied on shared markets •Permits for travel and merchants along with the building of trading stations and guarded routes along a revitalized Silk Road created unparalleled trade expansion and availability of goods • Cities and ports grew in importance and size <p>Governing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlike many conquering empires, the Mongols did not seek to enforce their religion, customs, or even government on new lands •Cultural diffusion took place, but in China, Mongol leaders took pains to adopt local styles •Mutual benefit was the goal, but terror and bloodshed were still used when cities or rulers resisted (e.g. Baghdad, Shah of Khwarizm) |
| 2. D | 22. C | | |
| 3. C | 23. B | | |
| 4. D | 24. D | | |
| 5. A | 25. B | | |
| 6. D | 26. D | | |
| 7. B | 27. B | | |
| 8. B | 28. C | | |
| 9. D | 29. D | | |
| 10. C | 30. C | | |
| 11. C | 31. D | | |
| 12. B | 32. C | | |
| 13. C | 33. D | | |
| 14. C | 34. D | | |
| 15. A | 35. B | | |
| 16. C | | | Part III (3 points each) |
| 17. C | 36. D (pg. 49) | | |
| 18. C | 37. C (pg. 153) | | |
| 19. A | 38. B (pg. 70) | | |
| 20. C | 39. C (pg. 21) | | |
| | 40. C (pg. 210) | | |
| | 41. B (pg. 222) | | |
| | 42. C (pg. 164) | | |
| | 43. A (pg. 225) | | |
| | 44. D (pg. 39) | | |
| | 45. D (pg. 129) | | |



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SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

REGION • SPRING 2020

Part I: General Knowledge

**East Asia: The Middle Kingdom, the Rising Sun, the Land of the Morning Calm, and Beyond
(1 point each)**

1. An international force was assembled mostly from Japan and Russia, but also from Britain, the U.S., France, Austria-Hungary, and Italy to take part in the _____. In August 1900, that force finally captured Beijing, relieving the foreigners and Christians there. While troops looted, the Empress Dowager fled leaving behind a few princes to conduct negotiations.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Boxer Rebellion | C. Tonghak Rebellion |
| B. The First Sino-Japanese War | D. The Opium War |

2. The Forbidden City was commissioned in 1406 by the Yongle emperor of the _____ dynasty, and it was first officially occupied by the court in 1420. It was so named because access to the area was barred to most subjects of the realm.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| A. Yuan | C. Manchu |
| B. Ming | D. Song |

3. Zhou Youguang was a Chinese economist and linguist known for his work on the _____ system of Romanization officially adopted in 1958.

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. Wade-Giles | C. Hangul |
| B. Pinyin | D. Cyrillic |

4. Japanese pilots in World War II that made deliberate suicidal crashes into enemy targets were referred to as kamikaze. The term means “divine wind,” in reference to a typhoon that dispersed a _____ invasion fleet threatening Japan from the west in 1281.

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| A. Mongol | C. Chinese |
| B. Koryo | D. Russian |

5. Known as Nihon-kai in Japanese, Yaponskoye More in Russian, and also called the East Sea, the nearly elliptical _____ is located in the western Pacific Ocean.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Sea of Japan | C. Yellow Sea |
| B. East China Sea | D. Tsushima Strait |

6. The Ainu people, mainly of _____, Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands were culturally and physically distinct from their Japanese neighbors until the second part of the 20th century. In 2008, Japan officially recognized the Ainu as an indigenous people, reversing an 1899 action that had declared them “former Aborigines.”

- A. Taiwan
- B. Ryukyu
- C. Hokkaido
- D. Kyushu

- Commanding officer of the first U.S. steamship, the *Fulton*
- Leader of a squadron to Africa to suppress the slave trade
- Signatory of the *Treaty of Kanagawa*
- One of the first advocates of the U.S acquiring Pacific island bases

7. All of the items listed above refer to which of the following individuals?

- A. Alfred Thayer Mahan
- B. Douglas MacArthur
- C. William Adams
- D. Matthew C. Perry

8. In 1993, a United Nations tribunal estimated that by the end of World War II, 90% of the _____ had died and that same year Japan’s government finally acknowledged the atrocities. The Japanese government announced it would give reparations to survivors in 2015, but after a review, South Korea asked for a stronger apology.

- A. indigenous Taiwanese
- B. prisoners of war
- C. comfort women
- D. foreign missionaries

9. The first Opium War was fought between China and Britain, and the second Opium War, also known as the Arrow War, was fought by Britain and _____ against China. In each case, the foreign powers were victorious and gained commercial privileges and legal and territorial concessions in China.

- A. the French
- B. the Portuguese
- C. the Russians
- D. the Dutch

10. The dynasty that ruled Koryo was formed by General _____, who in 918 overthrew the state of Later Koguryo. He established his capital at Songdo and with the surrender of the kingdoms of Silla and Later Paekche/Baekje, he established a unified kingdom on the peninsula.

- A. Sejo
- B. Wang Kon
- C. Yi Seong-gye
- D. Tangun

11. In 1453, the end of the system of trade supported by the _____ helped initiate the Age of Discovery. Europeans had become used to the goods from the East and merchants needed to find new trade routes. The Age of Discovery would be defined by European explorers taking to the sea for routes to replace over-land trade.
- A. Pax Mongolica
B. Era of Unequal Treaties
C. Silk Road
D. Chinese Tributary System
12. Yi Sun-shin, was a Korean admiral and national hero whose masterful strategies and naval victories are most associated with the _____.
- A. First Sino-Japanese War
B. Three Kingdoms Period
C. Imjin War
D. Edo Period
13. In 1600, the merchant-adventurer _____, also known as Anjin or Miura Anjin, anchored his ship, the *Liefde*, off the island of Kyushu in southern Japan. It was the first northern European ship to reach that country.
- A. Abel Tasman
B. William Adams
C. Giovanni da Pian del Carpine
D. Matthew C. Perry
14. With its graceful form, _____ has become famous throughout the world and is considered the sacred symbol of Japan. It is featured countless times in Japanese art, perhaps no more famously than by the artist Hokusai.
- A. Mount Fuji
B. the koi fish
C. the rising sun
D. Sumo wrestling
15. *The Security Treaty Between the United States and Japan* was signed in _____ on the same day as the *Treaty of Peace with Japan* which brought about the end to the U.S. occupation.
- A. Tokyo
B. Kanagawa
C. Portsmouth
D. San Francisco

16. Oda Nobunaga ended feudal wars and established the conditions that led to the unification of Japan. In 1582, after Nobunaga died, _____ quickly avenged his death and moved to assume the role of lead daimyo. _____, first challenged Nobunaga's successor, but then offered himself as a vassal and slowly consolidated his power. He would eventually become shogun in 1603.
- A. Tokugawa Ieyasu; Toyotomi Hideyoshi
 - B. Minamoto no Yoritomo; Fujiwara no Muchimaro
 - C. Fujiwara no Muchimaro; Minamoto no Yoritomo
 - D. Toyotomi Hideyoshi; Tokugawa Ieyasu
17. The shogunshoku or Japanese _____ was established in 1192 and literally translates to "tent government."
- A. bushido
 - B. ikko ikki
 - C. samurai
 - D. bakufu
18. _____ is the highest mountain in North Korea and on the Korean peninsula. It is an extinct volcano along the Sino-Korean border topped by a large crater lake.
- A. Kunlun Mountain
 - B. Mount Fuji
 - C. Hallasan Peak
 - D. Mount Paektu
19. The Khitan people formed the _____ dynasty and ruled parts of Mongolia, Manchuria, and northern China from 907 to 1125 CE. The Khitan were more than a match for their rivals in China and Korea and provided a model of conquest and assimilation which would be repeated much more successfully by the Mongol empire.
- A. Jurchen
 - B. Jin
 - C. Khwarazm
 - D. Liao
20. The emperor of China from 1908-1912 and the emperor of Manchukuo from 1934-1945 were _____.
- A. converted to Buddhism by the Dalai Lama
 - B. children of the Empress Dowager Cixi
 - C. the same person
 - D. assassinated by Japanese agents

Part II: Supplemental Readings
Country Profiles
(2 points each)

21. In October of 2007, at the Second inter-Korean summit, held in Pyongyang, President _____ became the first South Korean leader to walk across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) separating North and South Korea.
- A. Park Geun-hye
B. Roh Moo-hyun
C. Roh Tae-woo
D. Chun Doo-hwan
22. The translation of the Chinese meaning of the name Beijing is _____.
- A. "Perpetual Peace"
B. "Northern Capital"
C. "Eastern Capital"
D. "Emperor's Throne"
23. In 1996, during the reign of _____, North Korea announced it would no longer abide by the armistice that ended the Korean War, and sent troops into the DMZ. Later that year, a DPRK submarine with 26 soldiers on board ran aground near the South Korean town of Gangneung. All but one on board was killed along with 17 South Koreans following several skirmishes.
- A. Kim Jong-il
B. Kim Il-sung
C. Kim Jong-un
D. Kim-Dae-jung
24. Korea was able to repel the Japanese invasion attempts of the late 1500s with the aid of Chinese forces, but by the late 1630s leadership in the Middle Kingdom was changing and the peninsula became a tributary state of the new _____ dynasty
- A. Yi
B. Manchu
C. Joseon
D. Ming
25. At 4 meters below sea level, _____ is the lowest natural point in Japan. It was once the second-largest lake in the country, but due to reclamation which began in 1957 for crop production, it is now only the 18th largest.
- A. Chungju-si
B. Lake Biwa
C. Ayding Lake
D. Hachiro-gata

26. In March of 2008, a protest occurred in Lhasa to commemorate the failed uprising of 1959. The protests turned violent, with ethnic _____ reportedly attacking Chinese citizens. Locals claimed over 100 were killed after Chinese police suppressed the demonstrations while Chinese officials claimed the Dalai Lama masterminded the protests.
- A. Mongolians
B. Uyghurs
C. Dzungars
D. Tibetans
27. According to the BBC, _____ is home to many of Asia's biggest media players. It has a major film industry and is a center for broadcasting and publishing. This is partly due to the territory's comparative editorial freedom and lack of censorship, but concerns of future limitations are growing.
- A. Taiwan
B. Japan
C. Hong Kong
D. South Korea
28. 221 BCE, January 1, 1912, and October 1, 1949 are all dates closely associated with the founding and independence of _____.
- A. Korea
B. Japan
C. China
D. Mongolia
29. In March 2010, after _____ South Korea formally accused North Korea, which denied the accusation and threatened "all-out war." South Korea cut trade, closed sea lanes, and blasted propaganda at the border through loud speakers. The UN Security Council condemned the incident, but stopped short of blaming North Korea.
- A. the bombing of diplomats in Rangoon
B. the ROK warship Cheonan was sunk
C. a Korean Air Lines flight was shot down
D. an underground nuclear detonation was detected
30. Legend attributes the creation of Japan to the sun goddess, from whom the emperors were descended. The first of them was _____, he is said to have ascended the throne in 660 BCE, a tradition that constituted official doctrine until 1945.
- A. Nurhachi
B. Koken
C. Jimmu
D. Kinmei

31. The Korean Workers' Party of North Korea lists _____ as Eternal President.
- A. Taejo
B. Kim Jong-un
C. Kim Il-Sung
D. Tangun

“Approximately 70% of the country is considered mountainous so the country’s population is primarily concentrated in the lowland areas, where density is quite high. Gyeonggi Province in the northwest, which surrounds the capital, is the most densely populated province. Gangwon in the northeast is the least populated.”

32. Which of the following countries is described in the information above?
- A. South Korea
B. Japan
C. China
D. North Korea
33. In March 2011, Japan's strongest-ever earthquake and an accompanying tsunami, devastated the northeast part of _____ island, killed thousands, and damaged several nuclear power plants. The catastrophe hobbled the country's economy and its energy infrastructure, while also testing its ability to deal with humanitarian disasters.
- A. Hokkaido
B. Shikoku
C. Kyushu
D. Honshu

- I. Kim Dae-jung pursues “Sunshine Policy” of aid to North Korea
II. North and South Korea join the United Nations
III. Olympic Games held in Seoul
IV. Martial law is declared in South Korea and Fifth Republic begins

34. Select the answer that puts the items listed above in the correct chronological order.
- A. I, II, III, IV
B. IV, II, I, III
C. IV, III, II, I
D. II, IV, III, I
35. In June of 2009, tens of thousands of people attended a vigil in _____ on the 20th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre. The territory was the only part of China to mark the anniversary.
- A. Tibet
B. Macau
C. Hong Kong
D. Beijing

Part III: Primary Source Material

Everlasting Flower: A History of Korea, by Keith Pratt

(3 points each)

36. Southwards from the Changbaek Mountains runs a chain containing the famous _____ (Kumgang-san). Beloved for centuries by artists, poets, and philosophers, they were the first destination offered to South Korean tourists when the North temporarily opened in 1998.
- A. Tianmen Mountains
B. Great White Mountain
C. Immortal Heights Range
D. Diamond Mountains
37. The _____ leader, Son Pyonghui, supported an uprising in 1901 and was exiled to Japan, where he changed the organization's title to "Heavenly Way Teaching." He saw the link between Japanese policies and the suffering of Korea's lower classes. Many soon-to-be nationalists were not yet wary of Japanese influence and actually welcomed its victory over Russia in 1905.
- A. Buddhist
B. Tonghak
C. Yangban
D. Sirhak
38. Admiral Saito Makoto, arrived in Korea to handle the aftermath of the March First Movement and soon ordered military operations in the rugged Manchurian border region of _____. A missionary reported that 'Koreans are daily being shot and whole villages burned.' Some estimates put Korean deaths at over 3,000 during this "incident" of October-November, 1920.
- A. Jiandao
B. Mukden
C. Kwangju
D. Samil
39. The Japanese perceived a link between _____ and Korean nationalism and unearthed what they claimed to be a plot to assassinate General Terauchi. The police made hundreds of arrests and on June 28, 1912, the trial began of 123 defendants accused of treason. It became known as the "Korean Conspiracy Trial."
- A. Christianity
B. Shamanism
C. Buddhism
D. Confucianism
40. The abuse of _____, who were wrongly regarded by some Japanese as the successors to the *kisaeng*, were so appalling that shame forced them to conceal the truth about their ordeal for almost fifty years.
- A. forced laborers
B. conscripted soldiers
C. Korean Protestants
D. comfort women

“No early portraits of him exist, but modern depictions reveal a self-confident, generous nature...not only a true polymath, but one born before his time, an example fit to inspire genuine social and technological progress...he fully deserves the statue...in Seoul’s Toksu Palace.”

41. Which of the following individuals is described in the information above?

- A. Taejo
- B. Sejong
- C. Yi Seong-gye
- D. Yi Sun-shin

42. In 1896, approval was granted to build the Chinese Eastern Railway (CER) across Manchuria and the South Manchurian Railway linking the CER with Dalian (Port Arthur). As the imperialist powers carved up China, _____ seized on Manchuria as a base for industrial expansion acquiring a 25-year lease of Dalian in 1898.

- A. Japan
- B. Russia
- C. Britain
- D. the Korean Empire

- I. Launch of New Community Movement (Saemaul Undong)
- II. Start of ROK’s Sixth Republic
- III. The International Monetary Fund intervenes in ROK economic collapse
- IV. Korea and Japan co-host the World Cup

43. Select the answer that puts the items listed above in the correct chronological order.

- A. I, II, III, IV
- B. II, I, IV, III
- C. I, IV, II, III
- D. II, IV, III, I

- I. The Inchon landing by UN troops takes place
- II. Josef Stalin dies and Soviet Council orders Kim to seek peace
- III. Chinese People’s Volunteers enter the War
- IV. UN troops blow bridges over Nakdong river to isolate ‘Pusan perimeter’

44. Select the answer that puts the events of the Korean War listed above in the correct chronological order.

- A. I, III, IV, II
- B. IV, I, III, II
- C. IV, III, II, I
- D. III, IV, II, I

45. Today, _____ is a modest town of 200,000 that lies a short distance north of the DMZ. A thousand years ago, thanks to the efforts of Taejo, it was a major city drawing people like a magnet from across Asia.
- A. Pyongyang
B. Kangwon
C. Panmunjom
D. Kaesong

ESSAY PROMPT:

NOTE: Contestants who do not write an essay will be disqualified. Any essay that does not demonstrate a sincere effort to discuss the assigned topic will be disqualified. The rankings of essays will be based primarily on how well the topic has been addressed. A focused, concise and specific essay beats a vague and rambling essay. Proper grammar and organization should be used to aid clarity, but should not be considered a major factor in scoring. Cover as many corners of the issue as practical. Avoid including personal editorialized opinions, as more than enough information on the subject has been published.

“Although Japan learned many of its colonial strategies from the tough experiences gained in its own ‘unequal treaties’ with the US and European nations, Japanese colonialism was not exclusively a product of cultural borrowing from the West. Japanese tactics were largely cultural in nature, operating under the ancient Confucian principal that peripheral ‘barbarians’ could be incorporated through adopting the civility of the center. By the early twentieth century, Japan was well on the road to empire creation...”

Brett L. Walker, from A Concise History of Japan

The intense and rapid revolution associated with the Meiji Restoration is arguably unparalleled in human history. Domestic reform may have been more transformative, but the dramatic developments in foreign relations is perhaps the most well-known change of the era. Trace the evolution of Japan’s international status from the era of unequal treaties to the end of the Meiji period.

