NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 11th



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Subject : History

Chapter : 11

Chapter Name : Paths To Modernisation

Q1 What were the major developments before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernise rapidly?

Answer. The major developments before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernise rapidly were :

→ The peasantry was disarmed and only the samurai could carry swords. This ensured peace and order, ending the frequent warsof the previous century.

→ The daimyo were ordered to live in the capitals of their domains, each with a large degree of autonomy.

→ Land surveys identified owners and taxpayers and graded land productivity to ensure a stable land base.

→ Restrictions were put on the export of precious metals.

→ Steps were taken to develop the silk industry to reduce the imports.

Page : 254 , Block Name : Short Answer

Q2 Discuss how life was transformed as Japan developed.

Answer. Japan's development led to the transformation of life in following ways :

→ Patriarchal household system changed and new ideas of family spread.

→ The new home was that of a nuclear family, where husband and wife lived as breadwinner and homemaker.

→ The new concept of Domesticity in turn generated demands for new types of domestic goods.

Page : 254 , Block Name : Short Answer

Q3 How did the Qing dynasty try and meet the challenge posed by the Western powers?

Answer. The Qing reformers realised the need to strengthen the system and initiated policies to build a modern administrative system, a new army and educational system, and set up local assemblies to establish constitutional government.

Page : 254 , Block Name : Short Answer

Q4 What were Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles?

Answer. The three principles of Sun Yat-sen's were :

→ Nationalism - This meant over throwing the Manchu who were seen as a foreign dynasty, as well as other foreign imperialist.

→ Democracy -This meant establishing democratic government.

→ Socialism -This meant regulating capital and equalising landholdings.

Page : 254 , Block Name : Short Answer

Q5 Did Japan's policy of rapid industrialisation lead to wars with its neighbours and destruction of the environment?

Answer. Japan's policy of rapid industrialisation led to wars with its neighbours and destruction of the environment because :

→ State-centred nationalism found full expression in the 1930s and 1940s. Japan launched wars to extend its empire in China and other parts of Asia, a war that merged into the Second World War after Japan attacked the USA at Pearl Harbor.

→ The growing demands of raw materials due to growing development exploited the raw materials, natural resources and the environment.

Page : 254 , Block Name : Long Answer

Q6 Do you think Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China were successful in liberating China and laying the basis for its current success?

Answer. Yes, Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China were successful in liberating China and laying the basis for its current success. Following were the ways that led to the success :

→ Critical areas of the economy were put under government control, and private enterprise and private ownership of land was gradually ended.

→ The Great Leap Forward movement was launched in 1958, it was a policy to galvanise the country to you industrialise rapidly.

→ People were encouraged to set up steel furnaces in their backyards.

→ Mao was able to mobilise the masses to attain the goals set by the party.

→ In 1978, the party declared its goal as the Four Modernisations (to develop science, industry, agriculture, defence.)

→ The Fifth Modernisation claimed that without Democracy the other modernisations would come to nothing.

Page : 254 , Block Name : Long Answer

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