

## **True/False Questions related to Education for National Conformity**

Based on the excerpt by Saburō Ienaga, indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. Japanese rulers had a long history of “keeping the people ignorant.”
2. Initially, the Meiji government wanted educational content to include Western ideas.
3. When the People’s Rights movement attracted a large following, the Meiji government decided to work toward true democracy in Japan.
4. The Meiji government made school attendance mandatory in order to ensure that the Japanese people received a liberal education.
5. Government control of educational content was weak at the high school and college levels, but only a minority of students even went as far as middle school.
6. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, exposure to the ideas of a variety of intellectuals made the Japanese people much less submissive to their government.
7. Instead of a democratic constitution, an absolutist constitution centered on an emperor with sacred authority was placed over the Japanese people.
8. The Imperial Rescript on Education called upon students to revere the emperor but also to resist the growing power of the military.
9. Schoolchildren were required to venerate a photograph of the emperor.
10. Military training became standard for Japan’s male population.
11. While encouraging patriotism and support for the military, students were also taught to have a deep respect for other peoples and countries.
12. Because of the internal security laws and the conformist education, the Japanese people were in no position to prevent the Pacific War.