



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 15: Japan – Section 1: The Geography of Japan

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The island nation of _____ is located on the eastern edge of Asia.
2. Japan is an _____, or series of islands.
3. _____ is the largest island and the location of major cities like Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe.
4. Almost 80 percent of the country of Japan is covered with _____.
5. Because Japan has so little _____, the Japanese people depend on fishing for much of their food.
6. Japan is located on the _____, which is an area around the Pacific Ocean where there are frequent volcanic eruptions due to plate tectonic movements.
7. In March 2011, Japan's strongest-ever _____, and an accompanying tsunami (a long high sea wave caused by an earthquake), destroyed the northeast part of _____ island, killed thousands, and damaged several nuclear power plants.
8. Most of Japan is in the _____ climate zone between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer.
9. Japan has few _____ resources. In fact, the only ones it has are a few deposits of _____.
10. _____ is a major concern in Japan.
11. Japan's large population consumes a massive amount of _____. This has led to _____ of Japan's waters.

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12. Most people in Japan live along the _____.
13. Over 93 percent of the Japanese people live in _____ areas, or cities.
14. The main language spoken in Japan is _____.
15. Almost 80 percent of the people practice _____, a religion that began in Japan hundreds of years ago.
16. One unique thing about the population of Japan is that it is _____.



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Chapter 15: Japan – Section 2: A Brief History of Japan

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. About 660 BC, a member of the Yamato clan, Jimmu, united the clans and became the first _____.
2. The _____ were hired to protect the lords in much the same way medieval knights in Europe protected their lords.
3. By the 1200s there were powerful samurai called _____ ruling Japan.
4. In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry of the US Navy forced Japan to enter into _____ with the United States and demanded a treaty permitting trade and the opening of Japanese _____ to US merchant ships.
5. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Japan became a _____ power that was able to defeat the forces of both China and Russia.
6. In 1931 and 1932, Japan occupied _____, and in 1937 it launched a full-scale invasion of _____.
7. In May of 1945, the war in Europe ended, which left America and its allies to focus on the war in the Pacific against _____.
8. On August 6, 1945, the first _____ bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, killing over 150,000 people.
9. On August 15, 1945, Japan announced its _____. The formal peace treaty was signed on September 2, 1945, officially _____ World War II.
10. At Japan's surrender in September 1945, the country had been reduced to _____.

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11. General MacArthur wanted Japan to have a _____ government, but he also understood the important place the Japanese emperor occupied in Japanese _____.
12. After its defeat in World War II, Japan recovered to become an _____ power and an ally of the United States.
13. While the emperor retains his throne as a symbol of national unity, _____ politicians hold actual decision-making power.
14. One clause in its constitution prevents Japan from _____ war.



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Chapter 15: Japan – Section 3: The Government of Japan

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Before World War II, the country of Japan was an _____ monarchy.
2. After Japan was defeated in World War II, the United States helped the Japanese reorganize their government as a _____ monarchy.
3. In 1947, Japan adopted its first _____, which created a two-house _____.
4. This parliament is called the _____, and the government is led by a prime minister and a cabinet of advisors.
5. The constitution also includes a _____, spelling out the basic freedoms that all Japanese citizens enjoy.
6. The emperor of Japan remains in his position, but he has no _____ power.
7. The executive branch includes the prime minister as head of _____, the emperor as head of _____, and the cabinet.
8. The legislative branch is the bicameral Diet made up of the House of _____ and the House of _____.
9. The judicial branch has the highest court in Japan, the _____.
10. The biggest challenge facing the government of Japan is its _____ population.

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11. While the life expectancy in Japan is _____, the birthrate is _____.



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Chapter 15: Japan – Section 4: The Economy of Japan

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Japan has one of the most _____ advanced economies in the world.
2. Japan has a _____ economy.
3. Japan is able to invest more money in _____ and technology because it does not need it for the military.
4. The Japanese government has a hand in _____ planning.
5. The government also protects Japanese industries by setting _____ on imported goods that might compete with products made in Japan.
6. Japan must rely on _____ to have enough fuel to power its industries.
7. While Japan imports food, it also uses _____ to protect its farmers.
8. Before the Fukushima _____ accident that resulted from the tsunami, one-third of all of Japan's energy was supplied by _____ power plants. Today _____ of its power comes from nuclear reactors.
9. Since World War II, Japan has rapidly _____ and become one of the most powerful industrial nations in the world. One of the greatest resources Japan has is its _____.
10. The Japanese are among the most highly _____ people in the world.

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Chapter 15: Japan – Section 4: The Economy of Japan

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11. The Japanese also have a solid work _____ as a part of their culture— a dedication to whatever job is put before them.
12. This corporate investment in human _____ pays off in dedicated workers who give their best efforts to their employers.
13. _____ production and work in providing services account for most of Japan’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
14. Few countries in the world have made the investments in capital _____ that Japan has made.
15. Japanese businessmen are always looking for more _____ technology to keep their production levels high.
16. Japan is a land of _____.



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Chapter 15: Japan – Section 5: US-Japan Relations

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Japan is one of the world's most _____ democracies and largest economies.
2. The US-Japan alliance is critical to US _____ interests in Asia and is basic to regional stability and prosperity. It is based on shared interests and _____.
3. Japan provides bases and _____ and material support to US military forces, which are essential for maintaining stability in the region.
4. The two countries cooperate on a broad range of _____ issues, including development assistance, combatting communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and avian flu, and _____ the environment and natural resources.
5. The countries also collaborate in _____ and technology in such areas as mapping the human genome, research on aging, and international _____ exploration.
6. Japan contributes political, financial, and moral support to US-Japan _____ efforts.
7. Japan is an indispensable partner in the _____ and the second-largest contributor to the UN budget.
8. The US-Japan bilateral economic relationship is strong, mature, and increasingly _____.
9. The United States and Japan cooperate in a number of international _____ forums.

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Chapter 15: Japan – Section 5: US-Japan Relations

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10. The US-Japan partnership in the areas of _____ and technology includes a broad array of complex issues facing the two countries and the global community.