

Lesson 2, Question Solutions

1. The Treaty of Kangwha was beneficial to:
 - A. Japan**
 - B. The United States
 - C. China
 - D. Korea

2. King Kojong looked to the Chinese envoy for political advice because
 - A. the *Taewon'gun* had not listened to China
 - B. Korea typically relied upon China to act as a protective "elder brother" in international dealings between**
 - C. China threatened military action against Korea if he did not
 - D. China had successfully negotiated favorable treaties with Western countries in the past

3. Of the following countries, which one did not wish to end the suzerainty relations between Korea and China?
 - A. The United States
 - B. Japan
 - C. China**
 - D. Korea

4. The term "good offices" in the first article of the Korea-US treaty of 1882 means:
 - A. essentially nothing; it was a non-binding diplomatic language used for courtesy
 - B. consuls from either country were entitled to quality, habitable space in their foreign embassies
 - C. the US pledged to take on the obligations of an "elder brother" in all dealings with Korea
 - D. vastly different things, depending on how it was interpreted**

5. In 1882, _____ sought to establish rights to immigrate to the interior of _____.
- A. the US, Korea**
 - B. Korea, the US
 - C. Japan, Korea
 - D. the US, Japan
6. Extraterritoriality was the right for citizens of one nation to:
- A. be tried under the laws of the nation in which they were arrested
 - B. enter the ports of another nation
 - C. be tried under the laws of their own nation, regardless of their location**
 - D. travel freely within the borders of the treating nation
7. The political figure least likely to assent to opening trade relations between the United States and Korea was:
- A. Viceroy Li of China
 - B. King Kojong
 - C. Commodore Schufeldt
 - D. the Taewon'gun**
8. The following countries at one time all conformed to a Confucian political paradigm called the Brotherhood of Nations except:
- A. China
 - B. Korea
 - C. Russia**
 - D. Japan
9. Korea was a highly contested political property because:
- A. it has a wealth of untapped natural resources
 - B. it was a burgeoning military power
 - C. it is located strategically, both economically and militarily**
 - D. it had no trade relations with any country

10. Japan negotiated the 1876 Treaty of Kangwha using:
- A. a Confucian paradigm, similar to their former "brother-brother" relationship
 - B. the same Confucian-based suzerainty relationship China had established with Korea
 - C. US style "gunboat diplomacy"**
 - D. China as a liaison
11. China ultimately encouraged Korea to open its doors to Western trade because
- A. this would crack Japan's trade monopoly with Korea
 - B. the brokering of such a treaty would solidify China's "elder brother" status among both Eastern and Western nations
 - C. the Chinese envoy really did think it would be beneficial for Korea as well as China to open trade relations
 - D. all of the above.**
12. The nature of Korean diplomacy focused on _____, while US diplomacy focused on _____.
- A. international harmony, equality**
 - B. trade, missionary expeditions
 - C. self-interest, altruism
 - D. national expansion, isolationism