

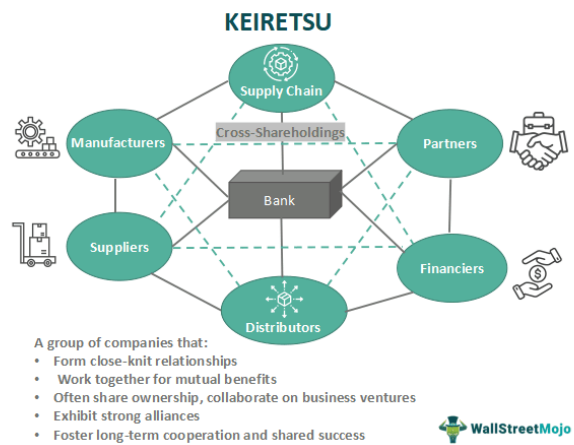
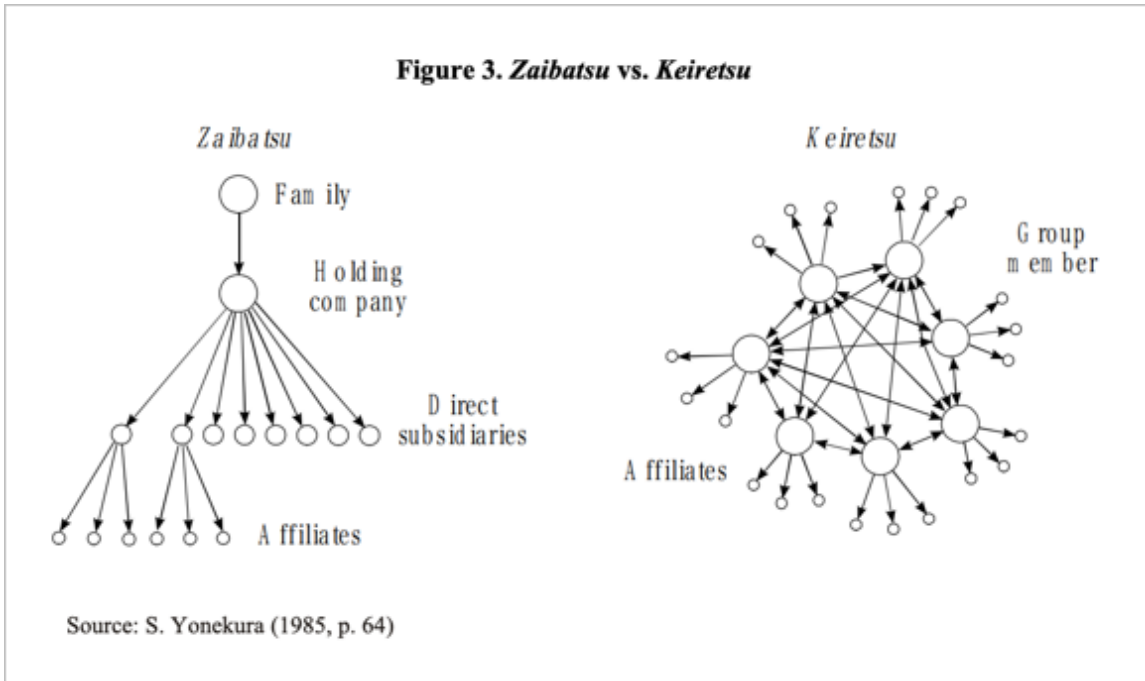
Zaibatsu 財閥 (ざいばつ: “wealthy financial clique”) were the large capitalist enterprises of Japan 1_____. They were similar to cartels (カルテル/兼業連合) or trusts but usually organized around 2_____. One *zaibatsu* might operate companies in nearly every important area of economic activity. The Mitsui combine, for example, owned or had large investments in companies engaged in banking, foreign trade, mining, insurance, textiles, sugar, food processing, machinery, and many other fields. All *zaibatsu* owned 3_____, which they used as a means for mobilizing capital.

The four most important *zaibatsu* were _____, _____, _____, and _____, but there were many smaller cliques as well. Some of these had roots in the Edo period, but all of them developed after 4_____ (1868), at which time the government began encouraging modern economic growth. The *zaibatsu* grew large before 1900, but their most rapid growth occurred in the 20th century, particularly during 5_____ (1914-1918). Japan’s limited role in the war gave it great industrial and commercial advantages. Japan was on the side of the Western Allies, along with 6_____. While Europe was tearing itself apart, the U.S. and Japan were the two countries that 7_____. Japan sold ships and other equipment to the Allies, especially to Italy.

However, as the economic and social challenges emerged 8_____, the leading four *zaibatsu* gained incredible power and wealth, and supported the military’s dominance over Japan’s 9_____. The *zaibatsu* greatly supported Japan’s military aggression in Asia, starting with the illegal takeover of China’s Manchuria (満洲: まんしゅう), in 1931, followed by Japan’s full invasion of China, 10_____, and finally the Pacific War of 11_____. Therefore, after the war, in 1946, 12_____ authorities ordered the break up of the *zaibatsu*. The stock owned by the *zaibatsu*’s parent companies were put up for public and private sale, so the individual companies of the *zaibatsu* were freed from the control of their parent companies. The management of these individual companies, however, did not greatly change, and to some extent the coordination and control of the previous organization remained.

After the formal peace treaty between Japan and the Allies was signed, in 1951, many companies began reorganizing into what became known as 13_____ (企業集団 *kigyō shūdan*), or commonly known as *keiretsu* (系列会社). Three of these new *keiretsu* had been big *zaibatsu*: _____ 住友グループ, _____ 三井グループ, and _____ 三菱グループ. These new organizations were more loosely organized around leading companies or major banks. This style differed from the old, centrally controlled *zaibatsu*. The new *keiretsu* used less formal structures and a limited degree of financial interdependency between member companies. The cooperative nature of these new groups became a major factor in Japan’s tremendous 14_____. In the pooling of resources, the investments made by these new groups were large enough to make their industries 15_____.

Figure 3. Zaibatsu vs. Keiretsu



15 correct answers and 4 fake (false) answers:

in 1899
 in the 1920s and 1930s
 in 1937
 1941-1945
 before 1945

the Allied Occupation
 the Chinese Cartel
 the Meiji Restoration
 the United States
 World War I

enterprise groups
 postwar economic growth
 a single family
 stock traders

ate many foods
 banks
 benefitted the most
 civilian government
 competitive worldwide