Ancient China & Japan
Outcome: Early Japan

1. Setting the Stage:
   a. Japan lies just ______ of ________
   b. Japan got its name from Chinese word “____” which means “land of the ________”
   c. Japan has ______ ideas, institutions, and culture __________ for thousands of years
   d. Japanese culture is ____________ as China’s but is still very rich and unique

2. Geography of Japan
   a. Japan is made up of _______ islands which makes it an archipelago; _____ miles long
   b. Historically, the Japanese have lived on the _____ largest islands:
      i. ______________
      ii. ______________
      iii. ______________
      iv. ______________
   c. Southern Japan has a _____ __________ with plenty of _________
   d. Japan is very ____________; roughly only _____% of the land is suitable for farming
   e. _______________ are in short supply (coal, oil, iron ore)
   f. Tropical storms called ___________ can occur during late summer and early fall
   g. _______________ and ___________ waves are also dangerous threats to the islands

3. Early Japan
   a. Japanese culture is very old, however first ____________ __________ only date back to ____ Century B.C.
   b. During 1st century B.C., Japan was ____ ____________ as a nation; hundreds of ________ controlled their own territories
   c. ____________ clan established itself as the leading clan by 400 A.D.
   d. Yamato chiefs called themselves _______; gradually accepted into Japanese culture
   e. When one clan was defeated, the winning clan ________ ___________ of the emperor
   f. Each clan worshipped its own _______ and ______________
   g. Beliefs combined to form Japan’s earliest religion: ____________
      i. Shinto meant “______________________”
      ii. Shinto was based on ________ for forces of _______ and worship of ________
      iii. Worshipers believed in “________” or divine spirits that dwelled in nature

Constructive Response Questions
Describe feudalism in Japan and how the samurai was a part of it?
4. **Japanese Culture**

**a. Buddhism**

i. _____________ brought Buddhism; was officially accepted by Japanese imperial court in mid-____s.

ii. Buddhism spread but Japanese _____________ Shinto

iii. Some Buddhist rituals became Shinto rituals and some Shinto gods and goddesses were worshiped in ______________ _______________.

**b. Borrowing from China**

i. Interest in Buddhist ideas grew into _______________ _________ ________

ii. _______________ (a Buddhist convert) sent first of three missions to China

iii. Goal was to study ______________ _________

iv. The Japanese adopted the following Chinese ideas:

1. ______________
2. ______________
3. ______________
4. ______________
5. ______________
6. ______________
7. ______________ (failed in Japan)

**c. The Heian Period**

i. In the late 700s, the imperial court moved from ______ to ________

ii. Many of Japan’s _______________ moved to Heian as well

iii. Became known as the ___________ (794-1185)

iv. Rules dictated every aspect of court life (color of ______, length of ______, etc)

v. _____________ was extremely important; _________ in ______ was frowned upon

vi. Everyone at court was expected to __________ ________ and to __________

vii. The best written accounts of Heian life come from diaries, essays, and novels written by the _____________

viii. Lady Murasaki’s The Tale of Genji is considered the world’s ______ ________

5. **Japanese Feudalism**

a. Heian period would be challenged by great ___________ _________ and clan ______

b. Landowners acted as more independent rulers and set up ______________ ________

c. Small landowners ___________ parts of their _______ to strong warlords for ______________ which began the feudal system in Japan

d. _____________: period of Japanese history where the country was dominated by powerful regional families (__________) and ruled militarily by the _____________

e. The emperor was the _____________ at the top of Japanese society

f. Often the shogun, or “________________________” had powers of a military dictator; real power of Japan

g. Landowners (daimyo) surrounded themselves with loyal bodyguards called ________

h. Samurai lived by a demanding behavior code called _____________: “__________________________

i. Samurai were expected to show ___________ _________ and die an honorable death
j. If dishonored, Samurai could earn honor back by __________; ritualistic __________
k. By the 1200s, the shoguns headquartered in Kamakura ruled through __________
_____________ which lasted until 1868 in Japan

Result: Due to ____________________, Japanese history can only be traced back a little
over 2,000 years. Japan’s culture ____________ ______________ from the Chinese and
soon made their culture their own.

Constructive Response Question
Describe feudalism in Japan and how the samurai was a part of it?