

Unit 2

Medieval Japan

Unit 2 – Japan & Southeast Asia

300 to 1300 a.d.

- 7.01 Identify and locate the geographical features of East Asia, including: China, Gobi Desert, Himalayan Mountains, Japan, Korean Peninsula, Pacific Ocean, Plateau of Tibet, Sea of Japan (East Sea), Yangtze River, Yellow River.
- 7.08 Describe the origins and central features of Shintoism: Key Person(s): None; Sacred Texts: No sacred text; Basic Beliefs: localized tradition that focuses on ritual practices that are carried out with discipline to maintain connections with ancient past; animism and Kami.
- 7.09 Explain how Japanese culture changed through Chinese and Korean influences (including Buddhism and Confucianism) as shown in the Constitution of Prince Shotoku and the adoption of the Chinese writing system.
- 7.10 Describe how the Heian aristocracy contributed to the development of a Japanese national culture.
- 7.11 Analyze the rise of a military society in the late 12th century and the role of the shogun and samurai in Japanese society.

Unit 2 Table of Contents – *Japan*

1. On **INB 22** – create a NEW table of Contents titled “Unit 2 – Medieval Japan A.D. 300 – 1300) ” and number that page 22-33
2. **Number** your *next* INB pages *through* 33 – make sure even numbered pages are on the left and odd numbered pages are on the right....





Russia

China

Hokkaido

Sea of Japan

Pacific Ocean

North Korea

Heian Kyo (Kyoto)

Honshu

Mt. Fuji

South Korea

Japan

Edo (Tokyo)

Shikoku

Nara

Kyushu

200 km

100 mi

i-maps.com

Mastery Objective:

I can explain how geography affected the development of Japan.

What are today's State Objectives?

7.01 Identify and locate the geographical features of East Asia, including: China, Gobi Desert, Himalayan Mountains, Japan, Korean Peninsula, Pacific Ocean, Plateau of Tibet, Sea of Japan (East Sea), Yangtze River, Yellow River.

Strategies/Activities:

- Bellwork – Map of Japan
- Reading/Note-taking Strategy – Newsela article and text dependent questions
- Point of view writing task.

END OF DAY PRODUCT:

By the end of today's class you should have a completed map and fully annotated article and question responses. You should also have a completed paragraph explaining how geography has affected Japan.

Classwork – *Japan's Geography*

1. Number your paragraphs
2. Look for evidence that Japan's history has been affected by their geography while you read (you will need this evidence in your closure)
3. Annotate the evidence when you find it explaining with a comment HOW this evidence shows an effect – positive or negative and how.
4. Answer the text dependent questions that will be on the board **ON your INB page 23** (complete sentences)
5. Attach the reading to **your INB page 23** when you are finished.

Japan: An Island Nation that Treasures its Past

By USHistory.org, adapted by Newsela staff on 08.14.17

Word Count **767**

Level **1180L**



The Angel Road of Shodo Island, Tonosho, Kagawa prefecture, Japan. Photo by: Wikimedia/Public Domain.

In Japan, ultramodern skyscrapers tower over ancient shrines and temples. The latest styles from Paris, France, or Milan, Italy, are displayed alongside traditional silk kimonos. The high-speed Shinkansen bullet train traveling 200 miles per hour thunders past castles from the Middle Ages.

All this shows that Japan is a land of contrasts.

These are not signs of a culture that is confused about its history. Although high technology and modern conveniences have come to dominate Japanese life, the past is alive and well in the so-called Land of the Rising Sun.

The name "Japan" is actually a European mispronunciation. In Japanese, it is called "Nippon" or "Nihon." The name comes from the Chinese term for "Land of the Sun's Origin." This is the old name by which the ancient Chinese referred to the islands lying to their east, the direction from which the sun would rise.

Text Dependent Questions – *Japanese Geography*
in complete sentences on INB 23 – your article will be
stapled on top of your answers...

1. What is Japan's actual name? Where does it come from and what does it mean?
2. Describe the basic geography of Japan.
3. What is the "Ring of Fire" and what does it mean for Japan?
4. What is the most predominant geographical form in Japan and what effect has this had?
5. How many different groups have had contact with Japan over the centuries? What effect has this had?



In Japan, ultramodern skyscrapers tower over ancient shrines and temples. The latest style from Paris, France, or Milan, Italy, are displayed alongside traditional silk kimonos. The highspeed Shinkansen bullet train traveling 200 miles per hour thunders past castles from the Middle Ages. All this shows that Japan is a land of contrasts.

These are not signs of a culture that is confused about its history. Although high technology and modern conveniences have come to dominate Japanese life, the past is alive and well in the so-called Land of the Rising Sun.

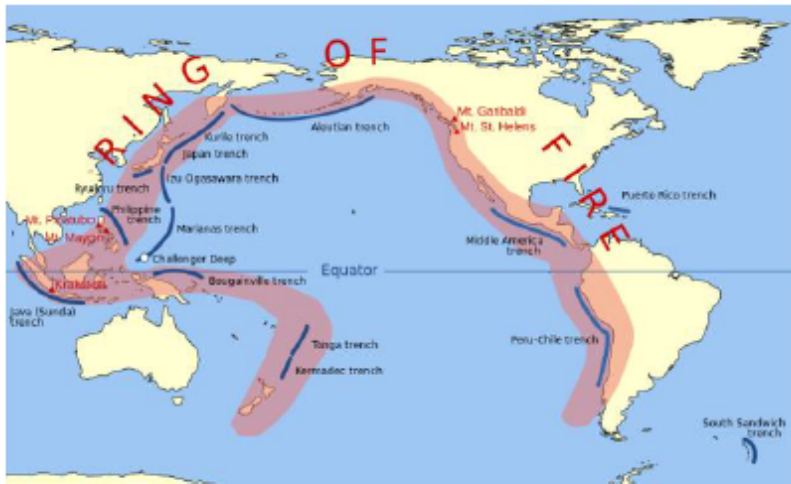
The name "Japan" is actually a European mispronunciation. In Japanese, it is called "Nippon" or "Nihon." The name comes from the Chinese term for "Land of the Sun's Origin." This is the old name by which the ancient Chinese referred to the islands lying to their east, the direction from which the sun would rise.

Today, we know of Japan as a chain of almost 7,000 large and small islands, collectively called the Japanese archipelago. It sweeps down from the eastern tip of Siberia in the north to the island of Taiwan in the south.

As long as the eastern coast of U.S.

Comparing this impressive stretch to the lengthy eastern coast of the United States, Japan would extend from Maine to Miami, Florida. However, Japan is both a very long and a very skinny country, as its total land area is smaller than California.

Some of the largest and most notable parts of the island chain are the vast agricultural island of Hokkaidô and the main island of Honshû. There's also the small but spirited island of Shikoku, the tropical paradise of Okinawa, and the historically important island of Kyûshû.



Japan is also situated on the volcanic Ring of Fire that encircles the entire Pacific Ocean. This enormous chain of volcanoes spans Oceania, Asia and North and South America and traces deep fractures in the Earth's surface. As such, Japan has its share of volcanoes, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Tsunamis are highly destructive tidal waves caused by shifting tectonic plates.

Mountains define most of Japan's territory, as 80 percent of the country is too mountainous to be suitable for agriculture. Japan's rocky terrain made smooth transportation and easy communication difficult among different regions of the country, especially in earlier times.

A history of regionalism

These problems contributed to a sense of regionalism. This is to say that people cared only about the particular region they lived in, not about Japan as a whole. Regionalism later played a significant role in Japan's feudal period, when wealthy lords ruled over their individual territories. A class of professional warriors, the samurai, was paid to serve as guards for these lands and went on to characterize Japan's feudal era.

Japan's location just off the fringe of continental Asia made it an ideal place for its unique culture to develop. The islands are situated close enough to China and Korea to benefit from the cultural and technological innovations of those great civilizations. But they're far enough away across perilous seas to resist being dominated by these two powers.

Japan has been commonly viewed as an isolated island nation with a single language and culture shared by a uniform population. However, Japan has been home to multiple ethnic groups since ancient times. One of these were the Ainu, whose origins are still shrouded in mystery. What is known is that the Ainu settled a significant portion of the north and may have derived from civilizations that were native to the islands thousands of years ago. Although the exact number is not known, tens of thousands of Ainu descendants are part of Japanese society today.

International relations well established

Korean immigrants have been crossing the sea to reside in Japan ever since they learned the islands existed. Yet, Japan's rich history of cultural exchange is not limited to its Chinese and Korean neighbors. Since the 16th century A.D., Portuguese and Dutch visitors brought European trade and culture to Japan. This tradition of international commerce and communication significantly shaped Japan's history and culture.

The interchange of different traditions has led to the culture of the present day, where the ancient and the modern often collide. Pokémon and fuel-efficient cars are aspects of Japanese culture that certainly belong to the modern world. But the ancient history of Japan reveals innovations and traditions that run much, much deeper.

Closure: **INB 23** underneath your article

- **Cause and Effect:** How has geography made Japan a difficult place to live at times?
 - *Use the RACE strategy to address the prompt: Restate the question, Answer the question, cite your evidence, explain how your evidence and answer connect.*



Bellwork – INB 24

complete sentences please

- **Comprehension Check:**

- Where did the name “Japan” come from?
- What are the four main islands?
- How did geography affect the way Japan developed?



Based on yesterday's lesson – do you remember?

Mastery Objective:

I can trace the early history of Japan from prehistory to the Nara Period.

What are today's State Objectives?

Today's lesson doesn't address a specific standard but rather gives you the background knowledge to understand the upcoming standards 7.09 and 7.10

Strategies/Activities:

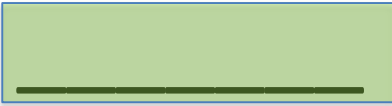
- Bellwork – Comprehension check
- Reading/Note-taking Strategy – Text to Notes (2 days)
- Timeline tracing the early history of Japan & summary

END OF DAY PRODUCT:

By the end of today's class you should have a completed text to notes handout along with a completed timeline of the early history of Japan...

Introduction to Japan – **INB Page 25**

this page will be stapled in...make sure I can see both sides

- Staple in your reading to INB page 25:
 - Highlight what you think is “note-worthy” from the reading 
 - Take bullet point notes about what you felt was note-worthy in your own words on the right.
 - *Make sure your notes are brief BUT include enough information that they make sense (complete thoughts)*

Text to Notes Reading Strategy

Geography and Settlement

- Japan lies to the east of Korea and China. Japan is an [archipelago](#), or a chain of islands, that runs north to south in the Pacific Ocean. For centuries, most Japanese have lived on the four largest islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu.
- The islands of Japan are actually the tops of mountains that rise from the ocean floor. Earthquakes occur in Japan due to its position along an unstable part of the earth's crust. Because of the mountains, only a small amount of Japan's land can be farmed. Local armies have fought over this limited land for centuries.
- Many Japanese turned to the sea to make a living. They built villages along the coast and fished. The Japanese also traveled by ship among their many islands. Still, the seas around Japan kept the Japanese isolated, or separated, from the rest of Asia. As a result, Japan developed a strongly independent civilization.

Geography and Settlement

use these questions to guide your notes



- Where have most Japanese usually lived?
- What kind of geographic feature are Japan's islands?
- What have most Japanese people usually done for a living?
- What is one effect of Japan's geography?

Geography and Settlement



The First Settlers

- The first people to settle in Japan probably came from northeastern Asia around 20,000 years ago. About 300 B.C., a new group of people, the Yayoi brought farming to Japan and were the ancestors of the Japanese. They made pottery and grew rice and were skilled metalworkers. By A.D. 300, the Yayoi had organized themselves into clans, each headed by warrior chiefs. The clan's warrior chiefs protected the people.

The First Settlers

use these questions to guide your notes



- Where did the first people in Japan come from originally? When?
- When did the Yayoi come to Japan?
- What did the Yayoi do for Japan?
- How did the Yayoi organize their society?

The Yamato

- During the A.D. 500s, a clan called the Yamato ruled most of Japan. Other clans had to give their loyalty to the Yamato chief. Yamato chiefs claimed that they were descended from a sun goddess who sent her grandson to rule over the people of Japan. Japanese legend states that a Yamato leader named Jimmu was the great-grandson of this goddess. This gave him the right to rule Japan. Jimmu took the title "*emperor of heaven*" and became the first emperor of Japan.

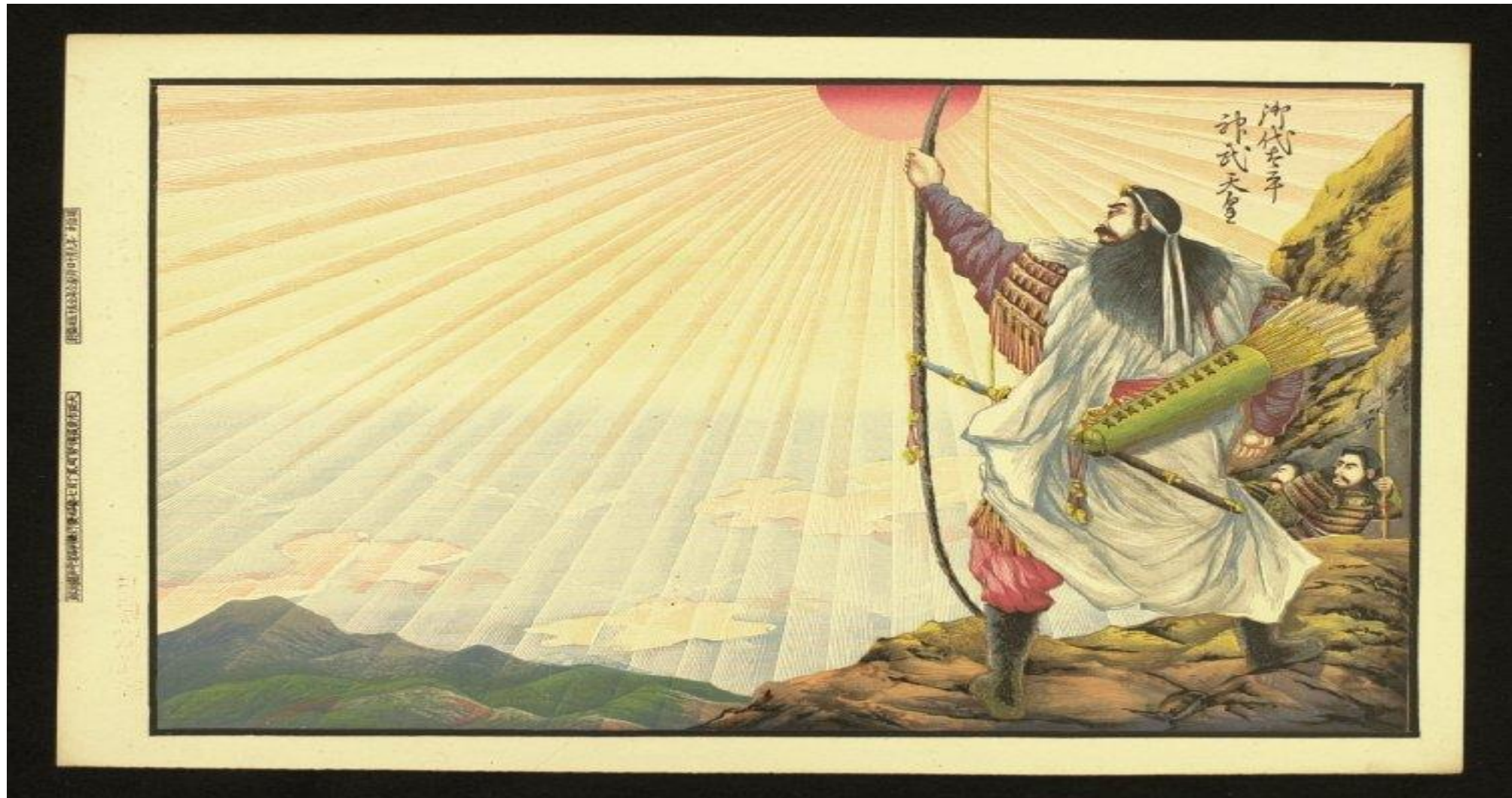
The Yamato

use these questions to guide your notes



- What role did the Yamato have in Japanese society?
- Who became the first emperor of Japan?
- Why did this person claim he SHOULD be the ruler?

Miyo Taihei, Jimmu Tenno 御世太平 神武 天皇 (Peaceful Reign, Emperor Jimmu)



Prince Shotoku

- About A.D. 600, a Yamato prince named Shotoku ruled Japan on behalf of his aunt. He wanted to give Japan a strong, well-organized government, so Shotoku created a constitution, or a plan of government. Shotoku's constitution stated that the emperor was an all-powerful ruler. The Japanese were expected to obey him. Specific rules in the constitution, based on the ideas of Confucius, stated how they should perform their duties.
- Shotoku admired Chinese civilization and wanted the Japanese to learn from it. Officials and students studied Buddhism, as well as Chinese art, philosophy, and medicine.
- After Shotoku's death, officials continued to use China as a model for Japan. In A.D. 646, the Yamato began the Taika, or Great Change. Japan was divided into districts ruled by officials who reported to the emperor. All farmland was placed under the emperor's control. Clan leaders could oversee the farmers' work, but government officials now collected taxes. The Taika reforms created Japan's first strong central government.

Prince Shotoku

use these questions to guide your notes



- Who was Prince Shotoku?
- What did he DO for Japan?
- What major ideas were included in his constitution?
- How did Shotoku feel about China?
- What parts of Chinese society were seen in Japan?
- What was the Taika?
- What did it DO?

The Nara Period

- In the early A.D. 700s, Japanese emperors built a new capital city called Nara. It had broad streets, large public squares, Buddhist temples, and Shinto shrines. Nobles' families lived in large, Chinese-style homes. During the Nara period, the Japanese emperors ranked government officials into a hierarchy. However, they did not follow the Chinese practice of using examinations to hire officials. Instead, the emperor gave positions to nobles from powerful families. In return for their services, these officials received large farms. The emperor's control of the land gave him great power.
- Buddhist teachings had reached Japan from Korea in the A.D. 500s. During the Nara period, Buddhism became powerful in Japan. In A.D. 770, a Buddhist monk tried to seize the throne. Shaken, the emperor decided to leave Nara for a new capital.

The Nara Period

use these questions to guide your notes



- When was the Nara period?
- Why is this period called the Nara period?
- How was the Nara period influenced by the Chinese?
- How was the Nara period **different** from Chinese society?
- When did Buddhism come to Japan?

World History Closure – INB 24

- Create a **timeline** to explain what you have learned about how Japan developed *up to* the Nara period.
- Your timeline must have *at least* 5 entries from the following time periods:
 - 20,000 years ago, 300's b.c., 500's a.d., 600's a.d., 700's a.d.
- When you have completed your timeline USE IT TO CREATE A SUMMARY of the early history of Japan...
- **Extra credit: Add an image to represent each time period.**

Closure Example

20,000 years ago 1st people came to Japan

300s b.c. -

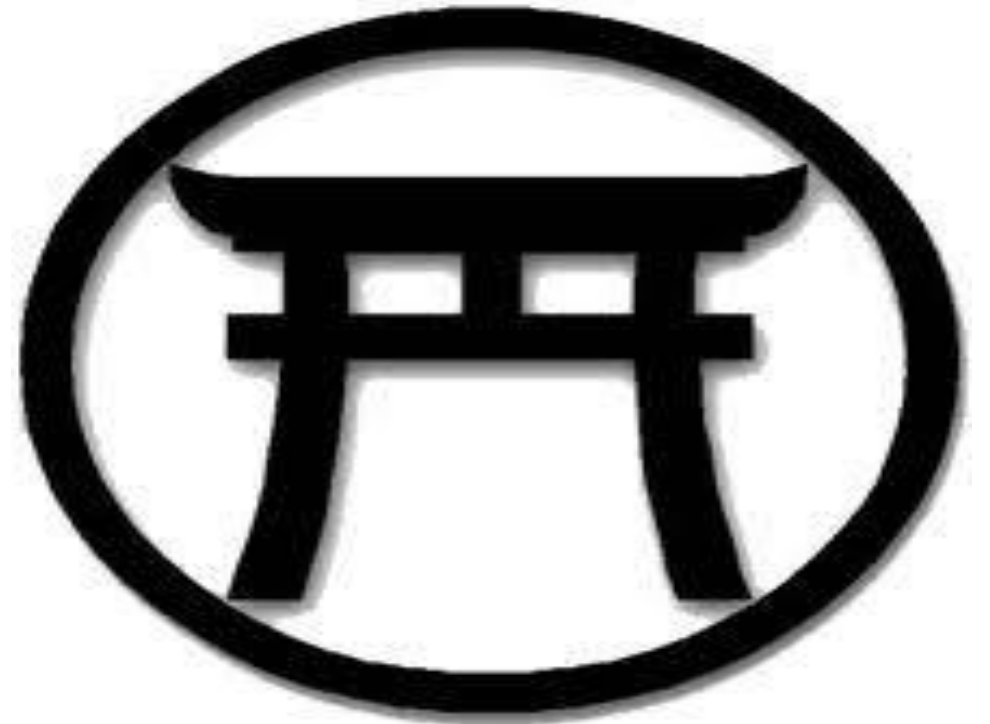
500s a.d. -

600s a.d. -

700s a.d. -

World History Bellwork – INB 26

- **Record** the following proverb **AND** *write a sentence or two* about what *you* think it means. *What things do you think are important to someone who thinks this way?*
- *Even in one single leaf on a tree, or in one blade of grass, the awesome deity (god) presents itself.*



Mastery Objective:

I can explain the differences between the Japanese practices of Shinto and Zen Buddhism and Confucianism and describe how each is seen in Japanese life.

What are today's State Objectives?

7.08 Describe the origins and central features of Shintoism

Strategies/Activities:

- Bellwork – A Shinto Proverb
- Reading/Note-taking Strategy – Newsela Article & Graphic Organizer
- RACE closure – How have these three philosophies affected the culture of Japan?

END OF DAY PRODUCT:

By the end of today's class you should have a completed graphic organizer along with a completed closure question explaining how each of these philosophies affect Japanese culture.

Shinto, Zen Buddhism, & Confucianism

I can explain the differences between the Japanese practices of Shinto and Zen Buddhism and describe how each is seen in Japanese life.

Shinto

Zen Buddhism

Confucianism

Create this graphic organizer on INB 27

- **Include title and objective**
- **Set up your chart in “landscape orientation”**
- **Use the WHOLE PAGE**

Shinto, Zen Buddhism, & Confucianism

I can explain the differences between the Japanese practices of Shinto and Zen Buddhism and describe how each is seen in Japanese life.

Shinto	Zen Buddhism	Confucianism
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="45 668 570 933">1. What does “Shinto” mean?<li data-bbox="45 972 708 1238">2. What are the basic beliefs of Shinto?		

Shinto: Purification



Ancient Japanese elevated this fascination with nature into a belief system that was later called Shinto, or "the Way of the Gods." Shinto held that every mountain, every stream and even large trees contained a divine spirit. These deities, known as kami, were considered cheerful and friendly to humans. If kept satisfied, they would watch over human affairs and would not cause natural disasters.

However, if angered, the kami would not hesitate to unleash their wrath. What angered them most came when humans failed to maintain physical and spiritual cleanliness. To please the kami, worshipers underwent thorough purification before passing beneath the torii, the gate leading into the sacred grounds of a Shinto shrine. Clean humans meant happy kami, and happy kami meant a peaceful realm.

Many of the myths and legends of Shinto emphasized Japan's divine beginnings. For example, the Shinto creation myth tells of a pair of deities called Izanagi and Izanami who created the islands of Japan when droplets of water dropped down from Izanagi's spear. After the couple descended from the heavens to live on the islands, they had numerous divine offspring. Among them was the sun goddess Amaterasu, the most important god in Shinto. Later generations of Japanese emperors claimed their divinity — and therefore their right to rule — by tracing their ancestry back to Amaterasu herself. As a direct descendant of the sun goddess, the emperor became a Living God. He was to be worshiped along with his illuminating divine ancestor.

Shinto, Zen Buddhism, & Confucianism

I can explain the differences between the Japanese practices of Shinto and Zen Buddhism and describe how each is seen in Japanese life.

Shinto	Zen Buddhism	Confucianism
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="853 635 1574 845">1. What happened when Buddhism came to Japan?<li data-bbox="853 863 1574 992">2. How is Buddhism different from Shinto?<li data-bbox="853 1013 1574 1223">3. How have ideas from Buddhism influenced Japanese thought?	



Buddhism: Providing Answers

Shinto was already well established as the national religion when Buddhism reached Japan in the 500s A.D. Buddhism first developed in India and then slowly spread throughout East Asia.

As Buddhism gained popularity in Japan, it occasionally clashed with Shinto, but it did not replace the earlier religion. Rather, the two overlapped and complemented each other.

Buddhism had produced many more texts than Shinto and followed a strict moral code. Unlike Shinto, it provided detailed answers to questions about death, reincarnation and punishment for wrongdoing.

Two Buddhist teachings were particularly influential. One was the concept of impermanence, the idea that nothing lasts forever. The other was the concept of emptiness, which holds that nothing really has its own unique substance. Instead, everything develops out of something else and is in a process of continual change. These two ideas became ingrained in Japanese thought and are frequently expressed in the country's art and literature.

Zen: Open Mind

As in China, Buddhism in Japan splintered into numerous sects. Of the schools that still exist today — such as Tendai, Shingon, Nichiren and Zen — the Zen school is probably the most distinctive.

Zen Buddhists practice a form of meditation known as zazen, or sitting zen, in which the practitioner sits for hours on end. The goal is to free one's mind from the prison of worldly concerns.

A Zen master tries to help a beginner break through the mind's illusions so the student can discover the true nature of things. He does this by employing puzzling riddles known as kôans, which seemingly make no sense. Such riddles are used to throw off the mind's normal thinking process.

Here is one famous and typical kôan: "*What is the sound of one hand clapping?*" Try thinking about that question for a while. If you do, you will experience some of the mysteries of Zen.

Shinto, Zen Buddhism, & Confucianism

I can explain the differences between the Japanese practices of Shinto and Zen Buddhism and describe how each is seen in Japanese life.

Shinto	Zen Buddhism	Confucianism
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where did Confucianism come from?2. When did Confucianism come to Japan?3. What areas of life did Confucianism affect?4. What was Confucianism's status during the Tokagawa period

Confucianism: China's Contribution

Shinto and the various sects of Buddhism have had the biggest influence on Japanese religious life. However, several belief systems imported from China have also influenced the way the Japanese view the world.

Confucianism, a philosophy and religion based on the teachings of Confucius, gained a foothold in Japan in the 7th century A.D. Its political theories and ideas on how family life should be ordered have persisted for centuries. Confucianism even became the official ideology of the state during the stable Tokugawa period (1600–1868), also known as Edo period.

Two other significant belief systems are Chinese astrology and feng-shui, which expresses the connection between people and the universe. In addition to these, Japan has adopted many other Chinese folk beliefs and practices.



World History Closure – INB 26

Respond to the following prompt using the RACE strategy:

How have the different philosophies of Shinto, Zen Buddhism, and Confucianism affected Japanese culture?

R

RESTATE THE QUESTION

Restate or reword the question and turn it into a statement.

A

ANSWER THE QUESTION

What is being asked?
Answer all parts of the question.

C

CITE THE SOURCE

Tell where you found examples and details in the text.
In paragraph 2... The text states ... The author says...

E

EXPLAIN your response. Give evidence from the text to support your answer. Add your thoughts.

For example... This shows... This means... I believe...

Bellwork - INB 28

1. Copy down the five relationships of Confucianism you see to the right .
2. Which of the five relationships do YOU think is most important and WHY?

Five relationships

- father-child
- ruler-subject
- husband-wife
- elder brother-younger brother
- friend-friend

“A country would be well-governed when all the parties performed their parts aright in these relationships “



Mastery Objective:

I can identify aspects of Chinese culture in the Constitution of Prince Shotoku that were adopted in Japan.

What are today's State Objectives?

7.09 Explain how Japanese culture changed through Chinese and Korean influences (including Buddhism and Confucianism) as shown in the Constitution of Prince Shotoku and the adoption of the Chinese writing system.

Strategies/Activities:

- BW – Five relationships of Confucius
- Document Analysis– Shotoko's Constitution
- RACE closure – How do we see Chinese culture and Confucianism influencing Japanese government and society?

END OF DAY PRODUCT:

By the end of today's class you should have a completed set of document based questions and completed RACE closure explaining the influences of China's culture on Japan.

Section 1:

Explain how this section relates to the ideas of Confucianism

- I. Harmony is to be valued, and an avoidance of opposition is to be honored. All men are influenced by class-feelings, and there are few who are intelligent. Hence there are some who disobey their lords and fathers, or who maintain feuds with the neighboring villages. But when those people who are above others are harmonious and those who are below them are friendly, and there is agreement in the discussion of business, the right views of things automatically gain acceptance. Then what is there which cannot be accomplished!

Section 3:

What is the role of the ruler in Japan? What is the relationship between the ruler and the people?

- III. When you receive your rulers commands, fail not to obey them. The lord is Heaven, the subject is Earth. Heaven spreads over all, and Earth keeps its place under heaven. When this is so, the four seasons follow their due course, and the powers of Nature unfold as they should. If the Earth attempted to spread over heaven, Heaven would simply fall in ruin. Therefore is it that when the lord speaks, the vassal listens; when the superior acts, the inferior obeys. Consequently when you receive the Imperial commands, do not fail to carry them out! If you do not follow this advice ruin is the natural consequence.

Section 4:

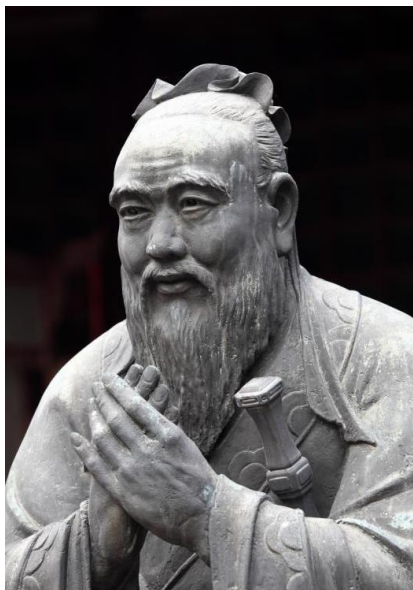
Explain how this section relates to the ideas of Confucianism

- IV. The Ministers and officials should make correct behavior their leading principle, for the leading principle of the government of the people consists in correct behavior. If the superiors do not behave with honor and correctness, the inferiors are disorderly: if inferiors do not have proper behavior, there must necessarily be offences. Therefore it is that when lord and vassal behave properly, the differences of rank are not confused: when the people behave properly, the Government of the Commonwealth is successful.

Section 7:

Based on this section, do you think the Japanese might adopt the civil service exams used in China? Why or why not?

- VII. Let every man keep to his own responsibilities, and not let his duties be confused with others. When wise men are entrusted with government office, the sound of praise arises. If untrustworthy men hold office, disasters are multiplied. In this world, few are born with knowledge: wisdom is the product of hard work. In all things, whether great or small, find the right man, and they will surely be well managed. In this way will the State be lasting and the Temples of the Earth and of Grain will be free from danger.



World History Closure – INB 28

Respond to the following prompt
using the RACE strategy:

Give two examples (with evidence!)
of Confucian ideas in the
Constitution of Prince Shotoku.

R

RESTATE THE QUESTION

Restate or reword the question and turn it into a statement.

A

ANSWER THE QUESTION

What is being asked?
Answer all parts of the question.

C

CITE THE SOURCE

Tell where you found examples and details in the text.
In paragraph 2... The text states ... The author says...

E

EXPLAIN your response. Give evidence from the text to support your answer. Add your thoughts.

For example... This shows... This means... I believe...

World History Bellwork – INB 30

use textbook pages 224-226 to help you

1. **Define** the following terms on INB page 30:

- Regent
- Samurai
- Bushido
- Shogun

2. **Challenge: Create *one* sentence that includes all four terms.**



Mastery Objective:

I can explain how Japan was ruled during the Heian Period.

What are today's State Standards?

7.10 Describe how the Heian aristocracy contributed to the development of a Japanese national culture.

7.11 Analyze the rise of a military society in the late 12th century and the role of the shogun and samurai in Japanese society.

Strategies/Activities:

- BW – TN Ready Practice
- Guided Reading – The Samurai and Shoguns
- Graphic Organizer on the government of Japan in the Heian Period.

END OF DAY PRODUCT:

By the end of today's class you should have a completed guided reading and chart on the government of Japan during the Heian period.

Nobles Rise to Power

- In A.D. 794, the emperor of Japan moved the capital from Nara to a new city called Heian-kyo. This city later became known as Kyoto. The city of Heian-kyo looked much like a major Chinese city.
- During the A.D. 800s, emperors continued to rule Japan, but their power greatly weakened. Why did this happen? After a period of strong emperors, a number of weak emperors came to the throne. Court officials known as regents governed for them. A regent is a person who rules for an emperor who is too young or too sick to govern.
- The regents handled the city's day-to-day government, leaving the Japanese emperors to turn to learning and the arts. Emperors studied Buddhism or wrote poetry in their palace at Heian-kyo.
- At the same time, other nobles took control in the outlying provinces of Japan. The government gave these nobles land in return for their support. It also let them stop paying taxes. It made the nobles responsible for governing the lands under their control. To pay for the local government, the nobles increased the taxes on the farmers working the land.

Nobles Rise to Power

- Why do **you** think this time period is called the Heian period?
 - I think this time period is called the Heian period because...
 - Who was really in charge of the government during this time period?
 - The government during this time period was ...

The Samurai and Their Code

- The nobles gave land to warriors who agreed to fight for them. These warriors became known as samurai. In battle, samurai fought on horseback with swords, daggers, and bows and arrows. They wore armor made of leather or steel scales and helmets with horns or crests.
- A few Japanese women were outstanding warriors. Perhaps the most famous was Tomoe. She fought in the A.D. 1100s during a time of civil war in Japan. One account from the A.D. 1200s describes her:
- *"She was a fearless rider whom neither the fiercest horse nor the roughest ground could dismay, and so dexterously [skillfully] did she handle sword and bow that she was a match for a thousand warriors and fit to meet either god or devil. . . . and so in this last fight, when all the others had been slain or had fled, among the last seven there rode Tomoe."*
- —from *Heike Monogatari (The Tale of Heike)*
- The word *samurai* means "to serve." The samurai lived by a strict code of conduct. This code was called Bushido, or "the way of the warrior." It demanded that a samurai be loyal to his master. The samurai must also be brave and honorable. Samurai were not supposed to be concerned about riches. They viewed merchants as lacking in honor.
- Bound to these principles, a samurai would rather die in battle than betray his master. He also did not want to suffer the disgrace of being captured in battle. The sense of loyalty that set apart the samurai lasted into modern times. During World War II, many Japanese soldiers fought to the death rather than accept defeat or capture. The Japanese have since turned away from the beliefs of the samurai.

The Samurai and Their Code

- Who were the Samurai?
 - The Samurai were ...
- Why was “Bushido” important to the Samurai?
 - Bushido was important to the Samurai because ...

Shoguns Assume Power

- By the early 1100s, a period similar to the Middle Ages in Europe, noble families of Japan used their samurai armies to fight one another. They fought over land and to gain control of the emperor. In 1180, a civil war broke out between the two most powerful families: the Taira and the Minamoto. In a sea battle in 1185, the Taira were defeated. The commander of the Minamoto forces was Minamoto Yoritomo.
- After Yoritomo won the civil war, the emperor feared that the Minamoto family would take the throne. To avoid this, he decided to reward Yoritomo to keep him loyal. In 1192, he gave Yoritomo the title of shogun, or commander of the military forces.
- This created two governments in Japan. The emperor remained in his palace at Heian-kyo with his advisers. He was Japan's official leader. Meanwhile, the shogun set up his own government in the small seaside town of Kamakura. This military government was known as a shogunate. For about the next 700 years, shoguns ran Japan's government.

Shoguns Assume Power

- What is a “Shogun”?
 - A Shogun is
- Why was the Shogunate created?
 - The Shogunate was created because....

Mongol Attacks

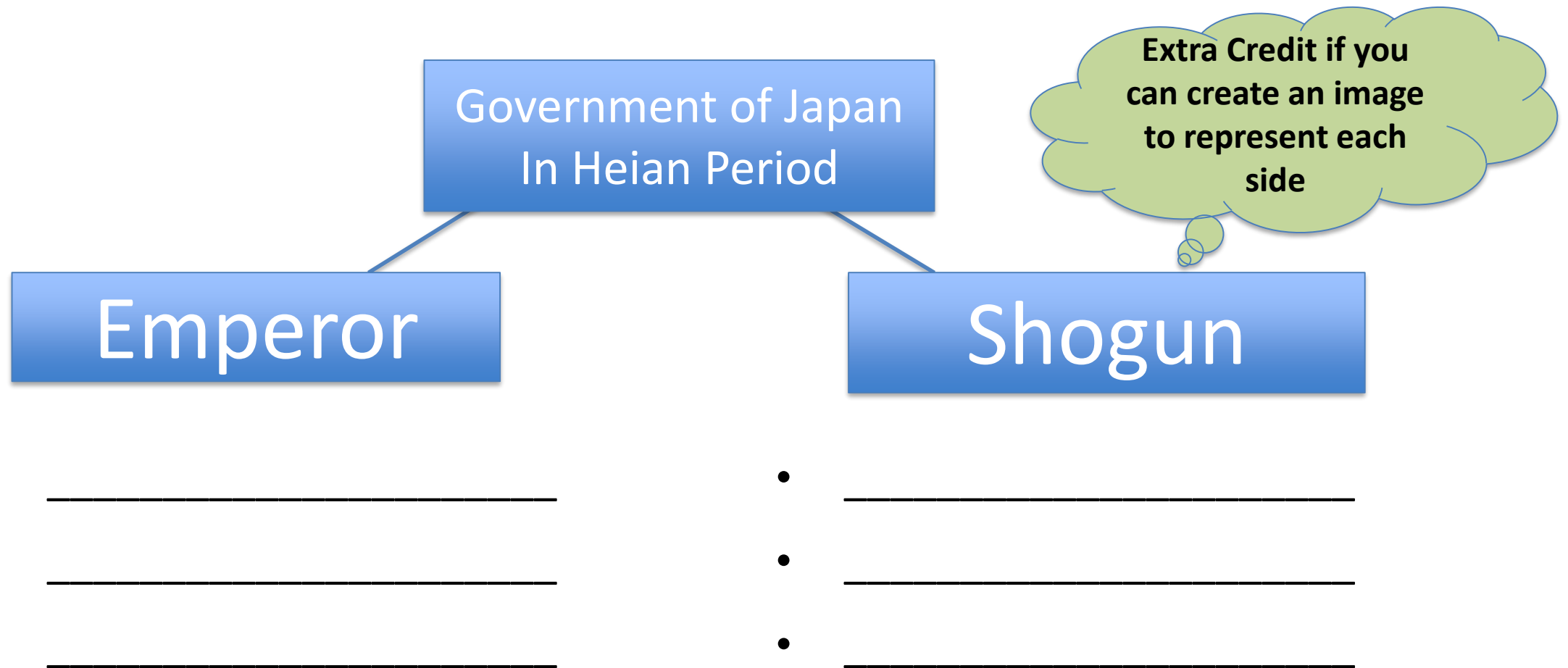
- In the late 1200s, Japan was twice invaded by China's Mongol emperor. During both attempts, violent storms called typhoons destroyed many ships. The Mongols who made it to shore were defeated by the Japanese.
- The victorious Japanese named the typhoons *kamikaze*, or "divine wind," in honor of the spirits they believed had saved their islands. During World War II, Japanese pilots deliberately crashed their planes into enemy ships. They were named kamikaze pilots after the typhoons of the 1200s.

Mongol Attacks

- Why did the Mongol invasions of Japan fail during the 1200s?
 - The Mongol invasions of Japan failed during the 1200s because...
- What does “kamikaze” mean?
 - “Kamikaze” means...

World History Closure: **INB 30**

create and complete the chart you see below underneath your bellwork



You must include at least three key details about each –but you may have more if you like

Bellwork – INB 32

INB 32 - Source: Catharina Blomberg, *The Heart of a Warrior: Origins and Religious Background of the Samurai System in Feudal Japan*, Curzon Press, 1994.

1. Use your textbook page 226 to **DEFINE** the term feudalism:
2. **Read** the following text and respond to the question below:

Loyalty towards the feudal lord in Japan was hereditary.... Service of a feudal lord went from father to son, so that the relations of lord and samurai existed between many families for generations. This arrangement was at the same time a voluntary one, in that there was no legal agreement between the two parties.

It became common to speak of the samurai's allegiance to his lord as lasting the length of three lives ... his past existence, his present one, and the next life....The life of the samurai was not his own but rather belonged entirely to his lord, and it was the duty of a samurai to consider this at all times. Not only the life of a samurai was at the disposal of his feudal lord, but also those of the samurai's wife and children...

Question: What evidence does the document give that there was a *strong* bond between the lord and the samurai?

Mastery Objective:

I can describe the social hierarchy of the Japanese feudal system of the Heian Period.

What are today's State Objectives?

7.11 Analyze the rise of a military society in the late 12th century and the role of the shogun and samurai in Japanese society.

Strategies/Activities:

- Bellwork – Secondary source analysis
- Reading/Note-taking Strategy – Common Lit Reading – locating evidence
- In feudal Japan what makes you who you are? Does your social status or the amount of money you have influence the **person** you are?

END OF DAY PRODUCT:

By the end of today's class you should have a completed set of notes about early Japanese history and a completed closure based on Prince Shotoku's constitution.

A Divided Japan- *Background*

- The Kamakura shogunate ruled Japan until 1333. At that time, a general named Ashikaga resisted the emperor and made himself shogun. A new government, the Ashikaga shogunate, began.
- The Ashikaga shoguns turned out to be weak leaders. Uprisings swept Japan. The country soon divided into a number of small territories. These areas were headed by powerful military lords known as daimyo .
- The daimyo pledged to obey the emperor and the shogun. Still, they governed their lands as if they were independent states. To guard their lands, the daimyo used samurai warriors. They formed their own local armies.
- Many samurai became vassals of a daimyo. These samurai gave an oath of loyalty to their daimyo and pledged to serve him in battle. In return, each daimyo gave land to his samurai. This bond of loyalty between a lord and a vassal is known as feudalism. A similar form of feudalism existed in Europe between the fall of the Western Roman Empire and the early modern period.
- With the collapse of central government, warriors battled one another throughout Japan. The violence finally ended the Ashikaga shogunate in 1567. By that time, only a few powerful daimyo were left. Each of these daimyo was eager to conquer his rivals—and rule all of Japan.

Classwork – Partners (INB 33)

- Number your paragraphs.
- Read the passage aloud with your partners and **look for/highlight** any evidence that names the different GROUPS in society and what each group DOES.
- Write the NAME of each group you discover on a separate index card... *(wait for instructions for what to do with your cards)*
- **Before our closure we will also complete 4 text dependent questions that I will collect as a quiz score.**

Feudal Japan

By BirdBrain History
2016

From the 10th to the 19th century, Feudal Japan followed a strict class system that divided people based on their social status and the amount of money they had. In this text, a rice farmer must explain this system to his son, who has the unlikely dream to become a samurai. As you read, take notes on how the narrator's point of view influences the central idea of the story.

[1] No, son. You cannot be a samurai warrior. They are not of our class. Here in Japan, we are a part of a feudal system. There is a ranking to things, with important people at the very top, and not important people all the way down at the bottom. You are a farmer's son. This means you cannot be a samurai. You must work the fields with me ... You do not think that's fair? I guess I will have to explain the way of things to you yet again.

We begin with the leader of the most beautiful island in the world. Or at least, your father thinks so. The emperor is the highest ruler of Japan and we see them as a god on earth ... and yet he is controlled by someone else. You would think that the person in the highest class would make all the important decisions for Japan. You would be wrong. He does not make any big decisions for our country. Yes, we must all bow when he comes around, but it is someone else who holds all the true power.

Remember this, son. The strongest person in this country is the one with the most military power. This is not the emperor, but the person in the class below him. The shogun is the general of Japan and controls all the armies. He received this place of honor from his father and his father's father. Even though we act as if the emperor is the one who makes the choices, the shoguns took power many years ago. He makes all of the choices when it comes to whom we fight and when. We would never say such a thing in front of our emperor, of course.

The daimyos are the great lords under the shogun and they own the land. They own and run the ground under your feet. They also try to keep peace, so long as they keep the shogun happy. Their name means "big private land." Their power comes from how much land they own. Yes, our rice paddy¹ belongs to the daimyo. The more land a person owns, the more they have to keep it safe from others. Yes, yes, I know. This next part is your favorite part.



"Japanese samurai in armor, 1860s," by Felice Beato is in the public domain.

[1] No, son. You cannot be a samurai warrior. They are not of our class. Here in Japan, we are a part of a feudal system. There is a ranking to things, with important people at the very top, and not important people all the way down at the bottom. You are a farmer's son. This means you cannot be a samurai. You must work the fields with me ... You do not think that's fair? I guess I will have to explain the way of things to you yet again.

We begin with the leader of the most beautiful island in the world. Or at least, your father thinks so. The emperor is the highest ruler of Japan and we see them as a god on earth ... and yet he is controlled by someone else. You would think that the person in the highest class would make all the important decisions for Japan. You would be wrong. He does not make any big decisions for our country. Yes, we must all bow when he comes around, but it is someone else who holds all the true power.



Remember this, son. The strongest person in this country is the one with the most military power. This is not the emperor, but the person in the class below him. The shogun is the general of Japan and controls all the armies. He received this place of honor from his father and his father's father. Even though we act as if the emperor is the one who makes the choices, the shoguns took power many years ago. He makes all of the choices when it comes to whom we fight and when. We would never say such a thing in front of our emperor, of course.



["Japanese samurai in armor, 1860s."](#) by Felice Beato is in the public domain.

The daimyos are the great lords under the shogun and they own the land. They own and run the ground under your feet. They also try to keep peace, so long as they keep the shogun happy. Their name means "big private land." Their power comes from how much land they own. Yes, our rice paddy¹ belongs to the daimyo. The more land a person owns, the more they have to keep it safe from others. Yes, yes, I know. This next part is your favorite part.

[5] The daimyos hire strong warriors to come keep an eye on the land, like ours. The samurai are under the daimyo and members of the warrior class that keep their leader and everyone else safe. They carry two swords: one long and one short. There was a time long ago when they might use these swords on farmers like us to keep the peace. Now they rule by making smart choices. As impressive as they are, samurai means nothing more than “one who serves.” Yes, that’s true, you are a servant to me. No, I will not give you a sword to cut the rice fields. Even if the law did let me.

I do have good news for you, son. There is one way you can act like a samurai. Bushido is the way of the warrior; it is the code of honor the samurai must follow. Even though you cannot carry two swords as a farmer, you can still be honorable. Yes, a part of it is about being a good military leader. It’s also about being nice to your neighbors and friends and your family, especially those who are older than you. The most important part of this code is to listen to your leader. If a samurai does not keep his honor, the daimyo can command you to take your own life. So you see? If you want to be like the samurai, you must listen to me and keep picking rice.

Yes, son. I know it’s hard to hear. You will never be a samurai. But think of it this way. If there were no farmers like us, there would be no rice. With no rice, the emperor would not have enough energy to sit on his throne at the top. The shogun, who has all the power, but is under the emperor, would not have the energy to make strong military choices. Under the Shogun, the daimyo would have no energy to run their land and the farmers on them. And last, with no rice, the samurai would not have enough energy to keep us safe and making more rice. Does that make you feel better? No? Then remember Bushido, son, and be loyal to your father. Keep picking rice!

On the blank page underneath your reading (INB 33) create an **IMAGE** to represent the social structure of feudal Japan.

There is no ONE way to do this – as long as the right groups are placed at the right level you are free to be as creative as you would like...

Fill the bottom half of the page

1. PART A: Which statement best identifies the central idea of the text? [RI.2]
 - A. The Emperor is the most influential figure in Japan.
 - B. The farming class is important in its own right, supplying food to other social classes.
 - C. The Feudal system in place in Japan organizes people based on their skill sets.
 - D. While samurai may appear to have essential jobs in Japan, they are actually less important than farmers.

2. PART B: Which quote from the text best supports the answer to Part A? [RI.1]
 - A. "Here in Japan, we are a part of a feudal system. There is a ranking to things, with important people at the very top, and not important people all the way down at the bottom." (Paragraph 1)
 - B. "The strongest person in this country is the one with the most military power." (Paragraph 3)
 - C. "As impressive as they are, samurai means nothing more than 'one who serves.' Yes, that's true, you are a servant to me." (Paragraph 5)
 - D. "If there were no farmers like us, there would be no rice. With no rice, the emperor would not have enough energy to sit on his throne at the top." (Paragraph 7)

3. PART A: How does paragraph 6 contribute to the structure of the story? [RI.5]
- A. Identify similar qualities between farmers and samurai
 - B. Prove that farmers are more important than samurai
 - C. Give an example of how Feudal Japan divides the classes
 - D. Destroy the last of the son's hope that he can be a samurai
4. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A? [RI.1]
- A. "There was a time long ago when they might use these swords on farmers like us to keep the peace." (Paragraph 5)
 - B. "Bushido is the way of the warrior; it is the code of honor the samurai must follow." (Paragraph 6)
 - C. "Even though you cannot carry two swords as a farmer, you can still be honorable." (Paragraph 6)
 - D. "With no rice, the emperor would not have enough energy to sit on his throne" (Paragraph 7)

Closure – INB 32

underneath your Bellwork

- In the context of the story, what makes you who you are? Does your social status or the amount of money you have influence the **person** you are? If so, how. **Cite evidence** from the text as you respond to both parts of the question in paragraph form.
- **Bonus opportunity:** Which of the groups discussed today would YOU have preferred to belong to during feudal Japan and why?



World History Bellwork – INB 34

study the images you see below and write a statement to complete the following...

Based on the art I see I think Japanese society valued _____ because _____



Mastery Objective:

I can describe the different art forms that developed in feudal Japan.

What are today's State Standards

7.10 Describe how the Heian aristocracy contributed to the development of a Japanese national culture.

Strategies/Activities:


- Image Analysis
- Reading with Integrated Graphic Organizers
- Race Response - What was China's influence on Japan?

END OF DAY PRODUCT:

By the end of today's class you should have a completed reading with integrated graphic organizers AND a completed closure.

Religion and the Arts— INB 35

Strategy: Using Graphic Organizers within Text

1. Decide what information is important enough to include on your graphic organizer and highlight. _____ 
2. **Paraphrase** that information on your graphic organizer.

Religion and the Arts under the Shogun

- During the time of the shoguns, religion and the arts flourished in Japan. Many Japanese monks, artists, scribes, and traders visited China. This led to a borrowing of ideas and practices. Much of this borrowing from the Chinese exchange affected Japan in the areas of government and philosophy. The Chinese also influenced Japan's art, literature, science, and religion.

Writing & Literature

- During the A.D. 500s, the Japanese adopted China's writing system. They used Chinese picture characters that represented whole words. The Japanese and Chinese languages were very different, so the Japanese found it difficult to use these characters. Then, in the A.D. 800s, they added symbols that stood for sounds, much like the letters of an alphabet. Reading and writing became much easier.
- The Japanese greatly admired calligraphy, or the art of writing beautifully. Every well-educated person was expected to practice it. Handwriting was believed to reveal much about a person's education, social standing, and character.
- Under the shoguns, the Japanese wrote poems, stories, and plays. By the 1600s, a form of poetry called *haiku* had emerged. A haiku consists of 3 lines of words with a total of 17 syllables. Haiku usually expresses a mood or feeling. The most noted writer of haiku was a man of samurai descent.

What should we say about each of these topics?

Poetry	Prose	Plays

Haiku by Basho

*First snow falling
on the half-finished bridge.
A field of cotton—As if the moon
had flowered.*

— Basho translated by Robert Hass



Writing & Literature

- Japan's first great prose literature was written around A.D. 1000 by women at the emperor's palace at Heian-kyo. Lady Murasaki Shikibu wrote *The Tale of Genji*. This work describes the romances and adventures of a Japanese prince. Some people believe the work is the world's first novel, or long fictional story.
- The Japanese also wrote plays. The oldest type of play is called Noh. Created during the 1300s, Noh plays developed out of religious dances and were used to teach Buddhist ideas. Many Noh plays are still performed in Japan today.

What should we say about each of these topics?

Poetry	Prose	Plays

Bellwork – Under yesterdays on INB 34

question & correct answers

Which three statements reflect the influence of China and Korea upon Medieval Japan?

- A. Japan began printing paper money in reflection of the Chinese style.
- B. Chinese writing influenced the development of kanji in the Japanese writing system.
- C. Confucianism was used in Japan as a basis for how government should be conducted.
- D. Shintoism had its origins in Ancient Korean religious practices.
- E. Buddhism spread to Japan through Chinese influence via the Korean peninsula.
- F. Japan developed its own Great Wall to repel invaders.

Architecture and Art

- During the time of the shoguns, the Japanese adopted building and artistic ideas from China and Korea. They went on to develop their own styles. The architecture and art of Japan revealed the Japanese love of simplicity and beauty.
- Shinto shrines were built in the Japanese style, usually as a simple wooden building, with one room and a rice straw roof. Often they were built near a sacred tree or rock.
- Unlike Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples were built in the Chinese style. They had massive tiled roofs held up by thick, wooden pillars. Inside, the temples were richly decorated. They had many altars, paintings, and statues.
- Around buildings, the Japanese created gardens that copied nature on a small scale. Carefully placed large rocks served as symbols of mountains, while raked sand gave the sense of water flowing. They might contain only a few plants. The gardens were built this way to create a feeling of peace and calmness.

What should we say about Architecture & Art?

<i>Architecture</i>	<i>Art</i>

Shinto Shrines



What should we say about Architecture & Art?

<i>Architecture</i>	<i>Art</i>

Creative Artisans

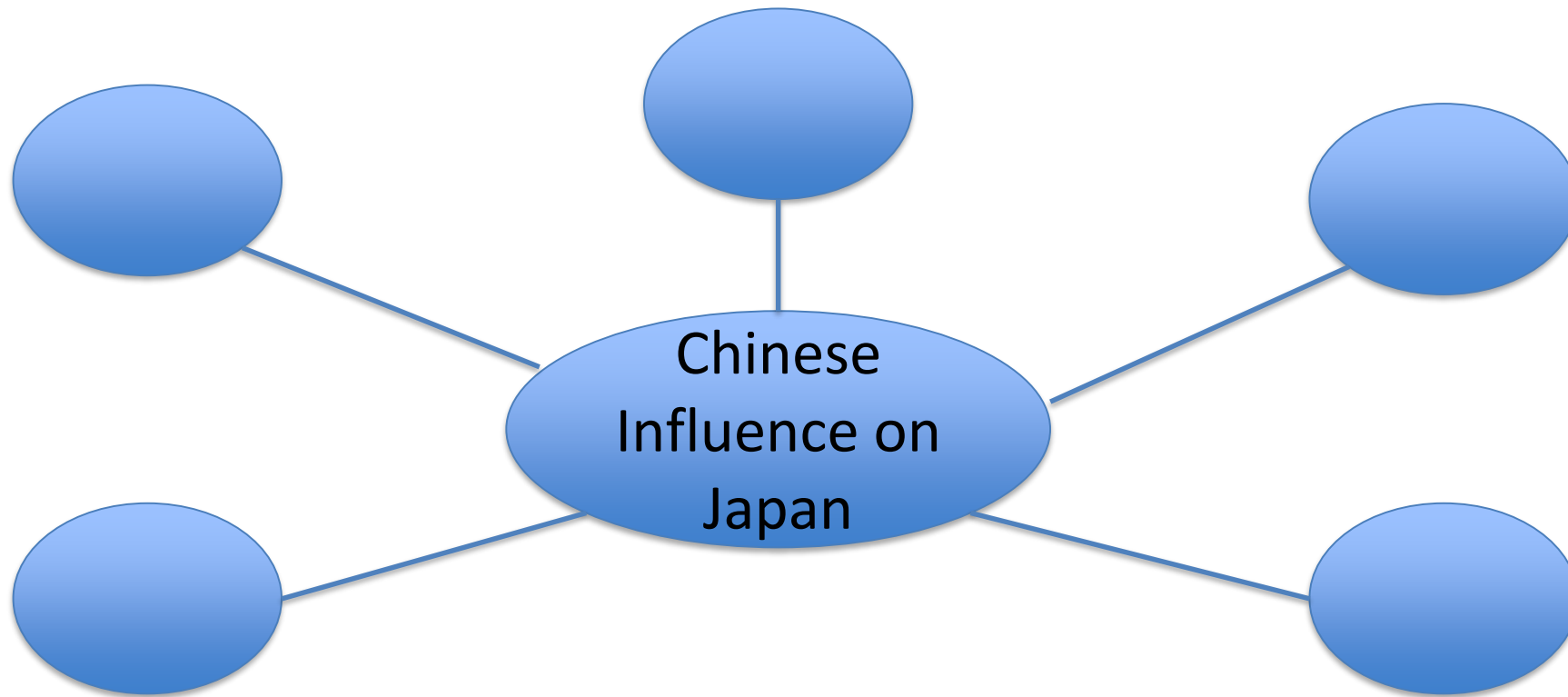
- To create beauty inside buildings, Japan's artisans made wooden statues, furniture, and household items. They used a shiny black or red coating called lacquer on many decorative and functional objects. Other Japanese artists learned to do landscape painting from the Chinese. Using ink or watercolors, they painted scenes of nature or battles on paper scrolls or on silk. Japanese nobles at the emperor's palace learned to fold paper to make decorative objects. This art of folding paper is called origami. Buddhist monks and the samurai turned tea drinking into a beautiful ceremony.

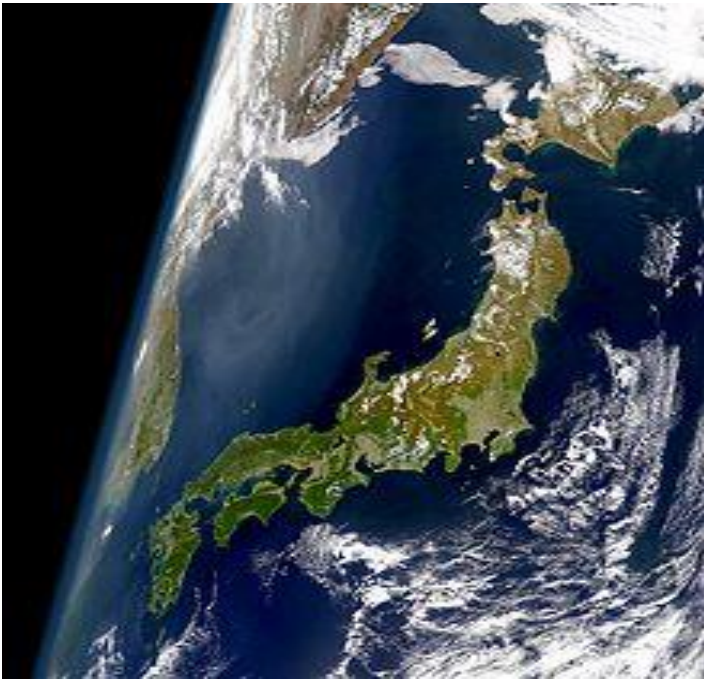
What should we say about Architecture & Art?

<i>Architecture</i>	<i>Art</i>

World History Closure – INB 34

1. Create a bubble map detailing ways China influenced Japan's culture.
2. Use your bubble map to help you respond to the following prompting the RACE strategy: **How has China influenced Japan's society and culture?**





World History Closure – INB 34

Respond to the following
prompt using the RACE strategy:

How has China influenced Japan's
society and culture?

R

RESTATE THE QUESTION

Restate or reword the question and turn it into a statement.

A

ANSWER THE QUESTION

What is being asked?
Answer all parts of the question.

C

CITE THE SOURCE

Tell where you found examples and details in the text.
In paragraph 2... The text states ... The author says...

E

EXPLAIN

your response. Give evidence from the text to support your answer. Add your thoughts.
For example... This shows... This means... I believe...

Bellwork – INB 36



Using your knowledge of history, what events led to the empowerment of individuals like the one pictured in the image above?

- A. Merchants like this one and professional people throughout Heian Japan gained great respect under the Code of Bushido.
- B. During the early Heian period, tailors like the one pictured above, gained a great reputation for dazzling fashions that they provided to the imperial regents.
- C. Farmers, like the one pictured here, used a variety of different tools to harvest large amounts of rice which was then used as currency instead of money.
- D. The power of the Shogun as a military leader greatly increased during the late Heian period, backed by warriors like the one pictured here, known as Samurai.

Mastery Objective:

I can explain what Bushido is and apply this code of conduct to scenarios in the same way a samurai would.

What are today's State Standards

7.11 Analyze the rise of a military society in the late 12th century and the role of the shogun and samurai in Japanese society.

Strategies/Activities:

- TN Ready Practice
- Bushido Reading/Samurai Scenarios
- Origami (time permitting)

END OF DAY PRODUCT:

By the end of today's class you should have an annotated reading on Bushido and a completed set of Scenarios with both A and B responses (what a samurai should do and what you would do)

Samurai Warrior Code was a strict code that demanded:

- ⊙ loyalty
- ⊙ devotion
- ⊙ and honor to the death

Under this code, if a samurai warrior failed to uphold his honor he could regain it by performing seppuku (ritual suicide). The samurai bushido code is an internally-consistent ethical code, grounded in the spiritual approach of the Rinzai school of Zen Buddhism. In its purest form, it demands of its practitioners that they look effectively backward at the present from the moment of their own death, as if they were already, in effect, dead.

The Bushido of the Samurai was also a spiritual basis for those who committed kamikaze attacks during World War II. For this reason many of the martial arts that are rooted in Japanese Bushido were banned by the occupying Americans during the post-war occupation.

There are seven virtues associated with the samurai bushido code:

- Gi – Rectitude (Goodness)
- Yu – Courage (Bravery)
- Jin – Benevolence (Kindness)
- Rei – Respect
- Makoto – Honesty
- Meiyo – Honor (integrity)
- Chugi – Loyalty (faithfulness & reliability)

Samurai Worksheet

DIRECTIONS: *Read the scenarios below and then answer the following questions on INB 37
You MUST respond in complete sentences*

A. What would a samurai do in this situation? Give evidence.

B. What would YOU do based upon your own morals and values?

- **SCENARIO # 1: While walking to your Social Studies class, you notice that a fellow classmate is being bullied by a group of students.**

Samurai Worksheet

DIRECTIONS: *Read the scenarios below and then answer the following questions on INB 37*
You MUST respond in complete sentences

A. What would a samurai do in this situation? Give evidence.

B. What would YOU do based upon your own morals and values?

- **SCENARIO #2:** It is near the end of the year and you already know that you are getting an C for your final grade in the class. However, Miss Lang has offered you the opportunity to do an extra credit project that will require a lot of research and writing to earn a C or possibly an A for the year.

Samurai Worksheet

DIRECTIONS: *Read the scenarios below and then answer the following questions on INB 37*
You MUST respond in complete sentences

A. What would a samurai do in this situation? Give evidence.

B. What would YOU do based upon your own morals and values?

- **SCENARIO #3: Due to a bad financial year, the company that you have worked for more than seven years has decided to lay off people. As a result, you lose your job.**

Samurai Worksheet

DIRECTIONS: *Read the scenarios below and then answer the following questions on INB 37*
You MUST respond in complete sentences

A. What would a samurai do in this situation? Give evidence.

B. What would YOU do based upon your own morals and values?

- **SCENARIO #4: You start hanging out with a new group of friends despite being on the team at school with your best friend since kindergarten. Your new group of friends does not like you to invite your best friend out on weekends.**

Samurai Worksheet

DIRECTIONS: *Read the scenarios below and then answer the following questions on INB 37*
You MUST respond in complete sentences

A. What would a samurai do in this situation? Give evidence.

B. What would YOU do based upon your own morals and values?

- **SCENARIO #5: A friend of yours decides to steal the money from the school office and offers to split the money with you if you don't tell on him/her.**