



JAPAN!

ISBN pp. 136-136

Label:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Sea of Japan | Chugoku Mts. |
| East China Sea | Japanese Alps |
| Pacific Ocean | Hidaka Mts. |
| Kyushu | Nara |
| Honshu | Kyoto |
| Hokkaido | Kanto Plain |



Population (People per Square Mile)
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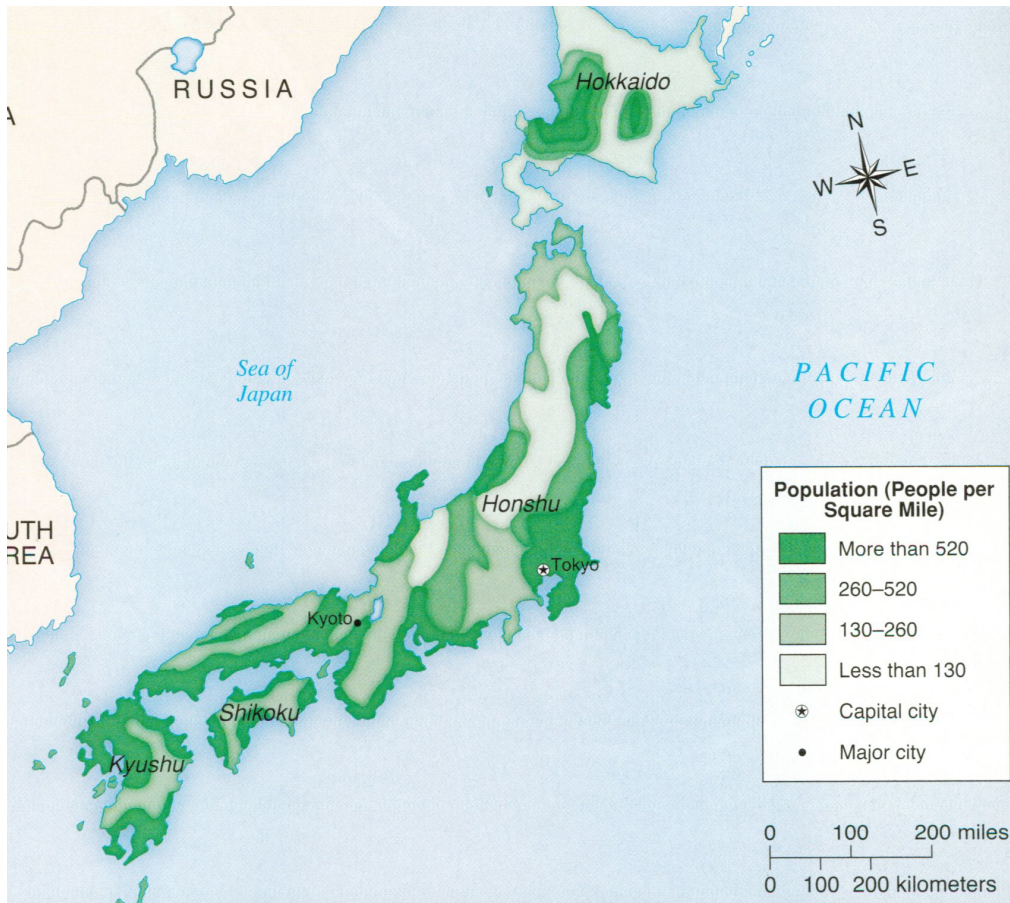
ISN pp. 136-136



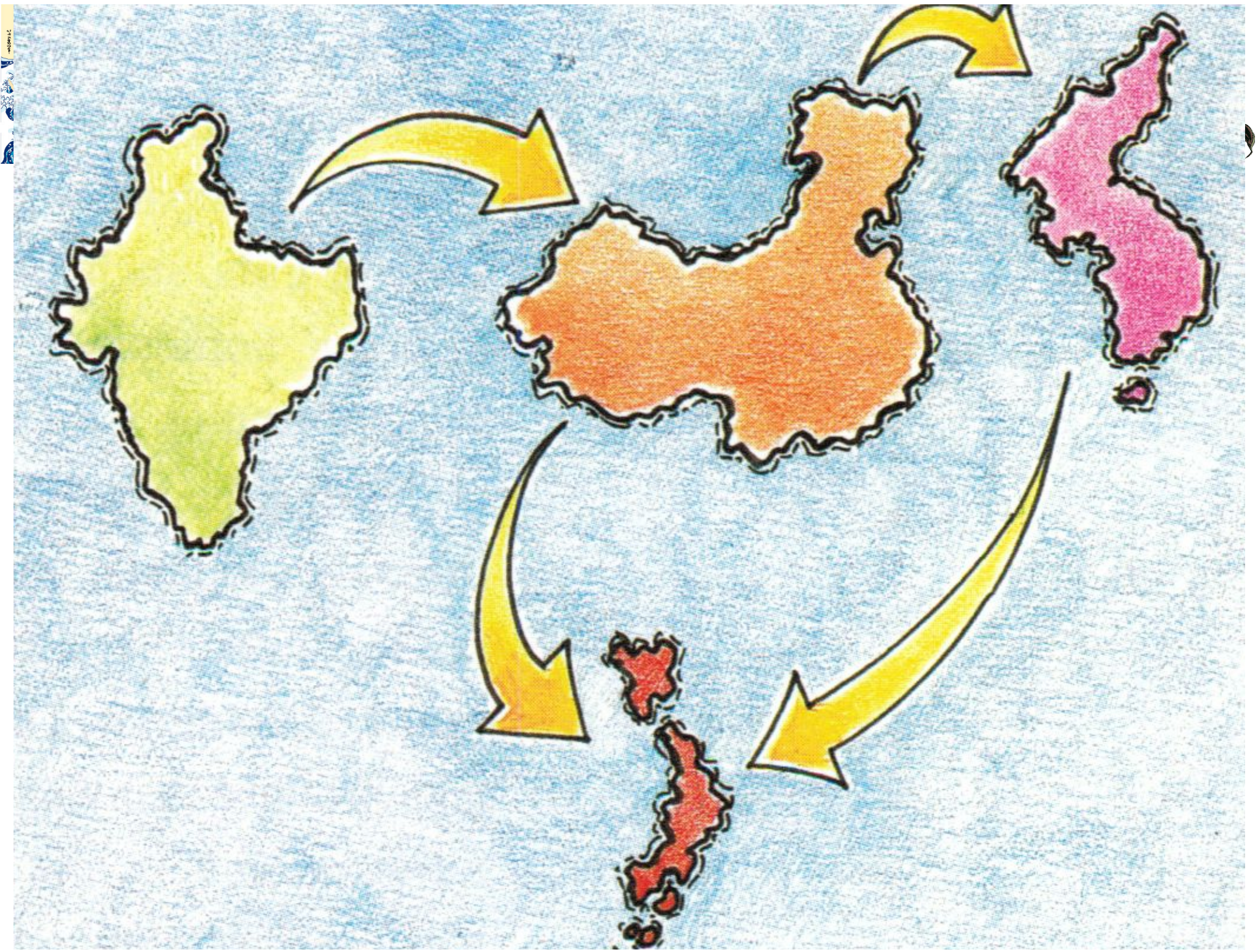
1. In what two ways might the seas have influenced Japan's history?
2. Which of these islands do you think became the center of power in Japan? Why?
3. What effect do you think these mountains had on Japan's efforts to become a united country?
4. Which percent-90%, 60%, or 15% do you think best expresses the amount of land Japan can use for agriculture? How might the amount of agricultural land affect what is grown or raised there?



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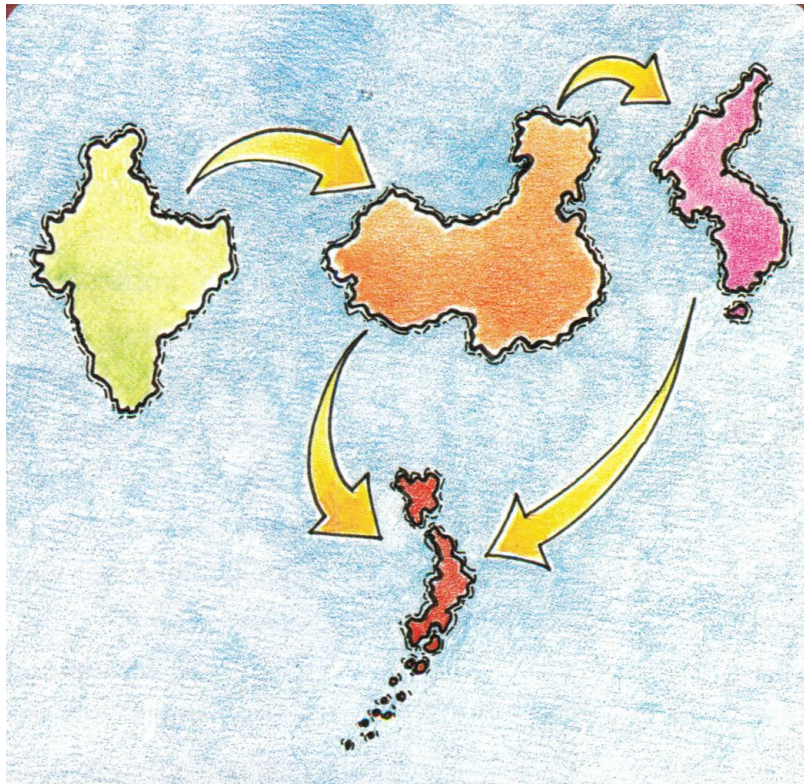


5. Nara and Kyoto were two ancient capitals. Why do you think they were good locations for a capital?
6. Where do most people live in Japan?
7. Why do you think the Kanto Plain is the most populated area in Japan?
8. Look at the map on page 423 of your book. List two of Japan's neighbors. How do you think these neighbors may have affected Japan's history?





The Influence of Neighboring Cultures on Japan - Chapter 20



Japan's culture is very old, dating back to at least 10,000 BCE. During Medieval Times, from around 500 CE through the 1600s, it borrowed many ideas from neighboring countries.





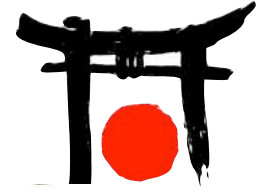
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In 593, a young man named Prince Shotoku came to power in Japan. The prince admired Chinese and Korean culture, and he encouraged contact with the mainland. In 607, he sent an official representative to the Chinese court. Upper-class Japanese began traveling to China, where they learned about Chinese literature, art, philosophy, and government.



Prince Shotoku was the first Japanese ruler to borrow ideas about government from China. Shotoku is shown here with his two sons.



The Japan of Prince Shotoku's day was an agricultural society. People grew rice and other crops. The upper classes owned slaves and lived in houses with wooden floors and roofs of wood or thatch. The common people lived in huts with dirt floors and thatched roofs. Family life centered on the mother, who raised the children. Fathers often lived apart from their families. Compared to later eras, women enjoyed relatively high status.



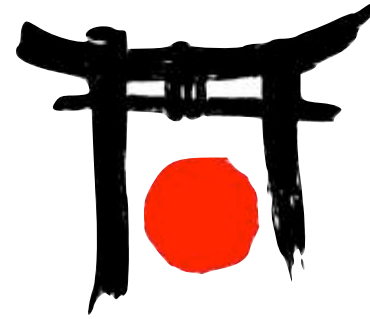
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Japan at this time was far from being a unified country. Power was divided among the chiefs of a number of clans called *uji*. But one ruling family in the region of Yamato, on the island of Honshu, had grown powerful enough to loosely control much of Japan. Prince Shotoku, who ruled as **regent** under the Empress Suiko, came from this line of rulers.

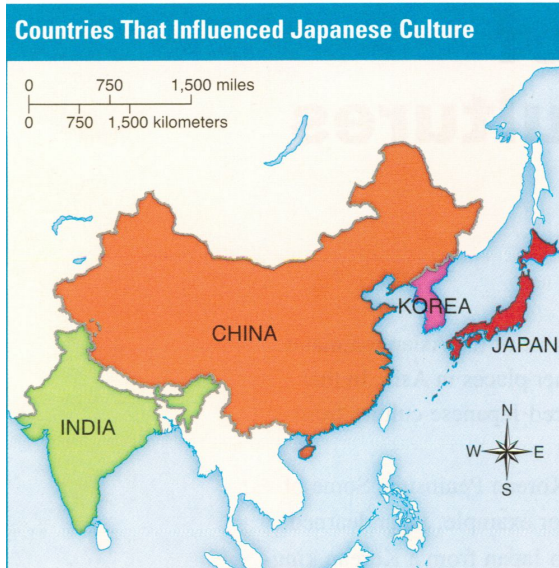
Under Shotoku and later rulers, Japan took an active interest in Korean and Chinese culture. Sometimes knowledge of mainland culture came from Japanese who traveled to China. Sometimes it came in the form of gifts, such as books and objects of art, sent from the mainland to Japan. Sometimes it came from Korean workers who settled in Japan, bringing their knowledge and skills with them.



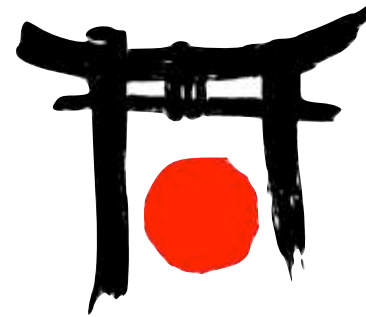


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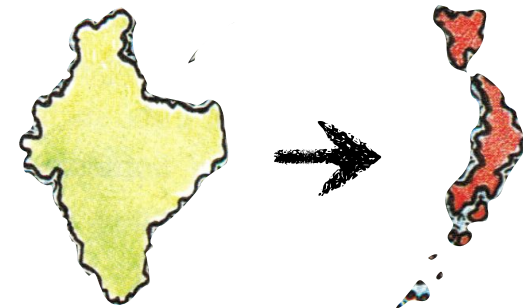


- 20.3 Government
- 20.4 City Design
- 20.5 Religion
- 20.6 Writing
- 20.7 Literature
- 20.8 Sculpture
- 20.9 Architecture
- 20.10 Music*



Create a poster and share your findings with the class. INCLUDE the following:

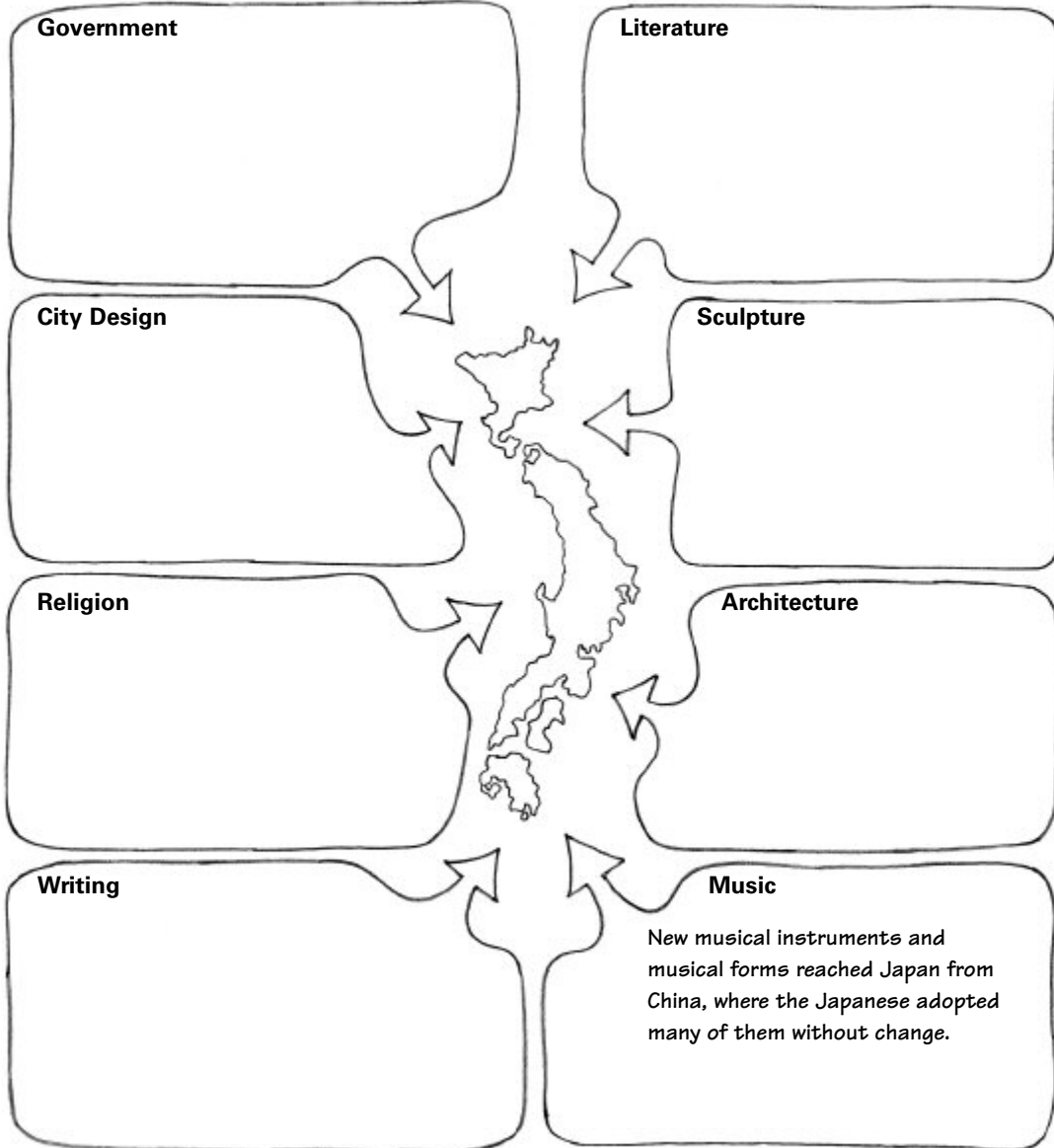
1. Title, including the book section
2. WHO Japan borrowed the ideas from-include a colored, labeled map of that country with arrows pointing toward Japan.
3. WHAT specific ideas were borrowed?
4. Facts about how the ideas were adapted or changed.





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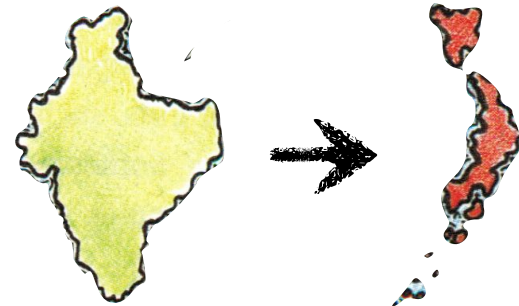


PROCESSING 20

For each cultural idea you studied, write one or two sentences to explain how the idea reached Japan and what happened to it there. An example is done for you.

Cultural Diffusion in Japan

HA! ISN p 142

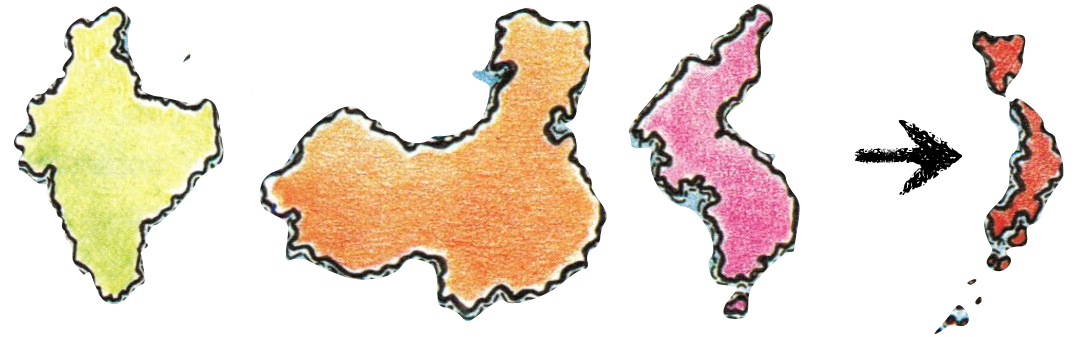




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20.3 Government

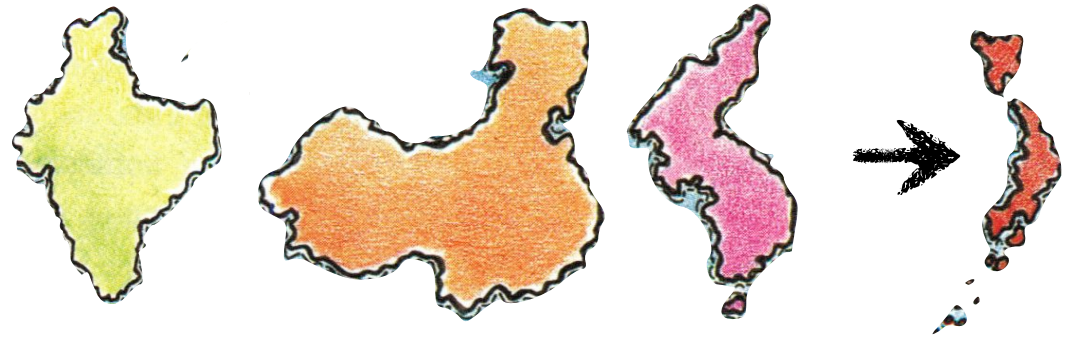




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20.4 City Design



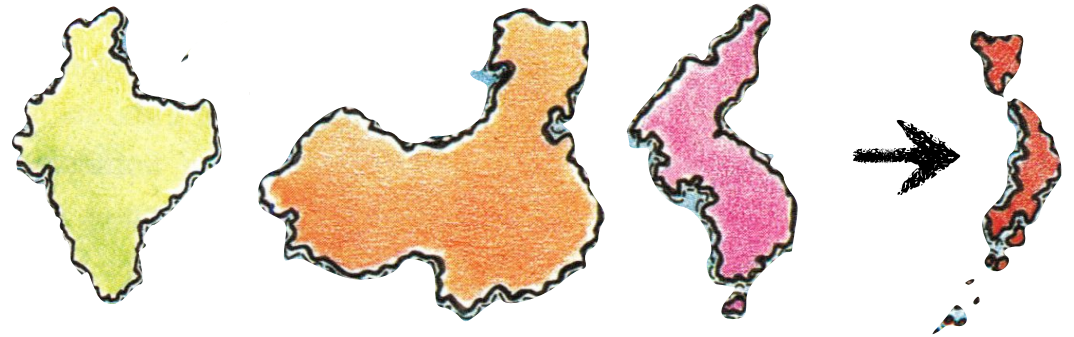
The Horyuji Temple in Nara contains Japan's oldest existing wooden structures.



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20.5 Religion

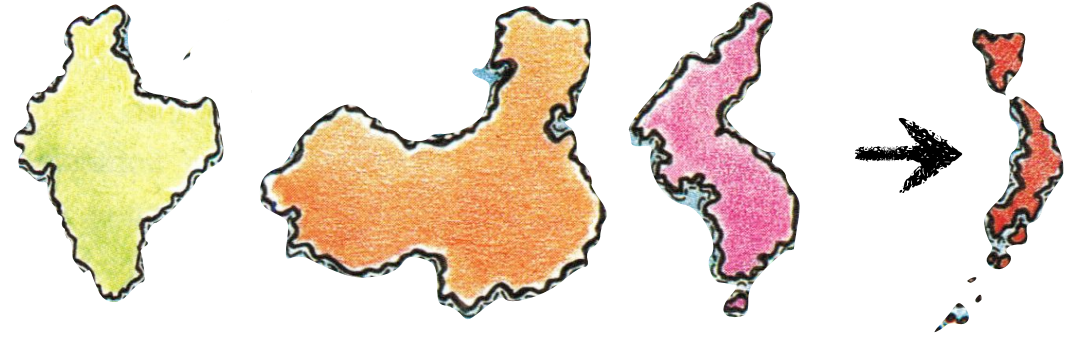




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20.6 Writing



書

日本

Japan

笑う

Laugh

先生

Teacher

愛

Love

祿

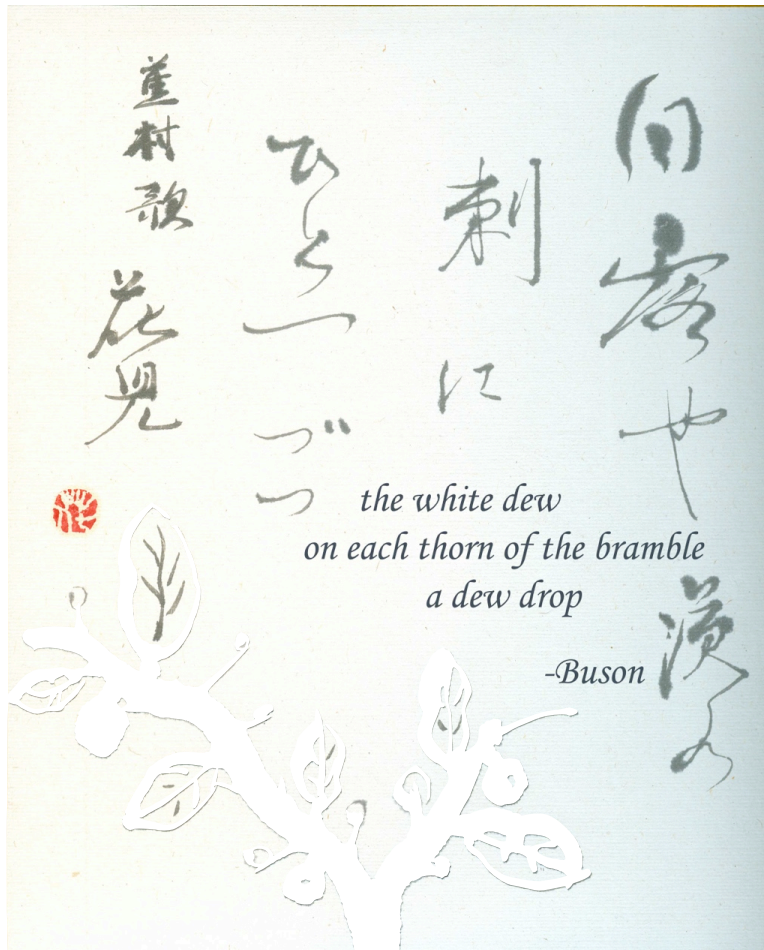
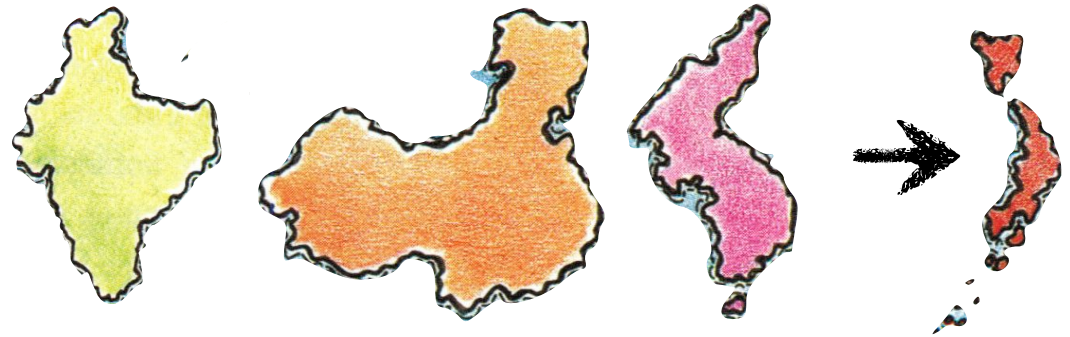
Prosperity



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20.7 Literature

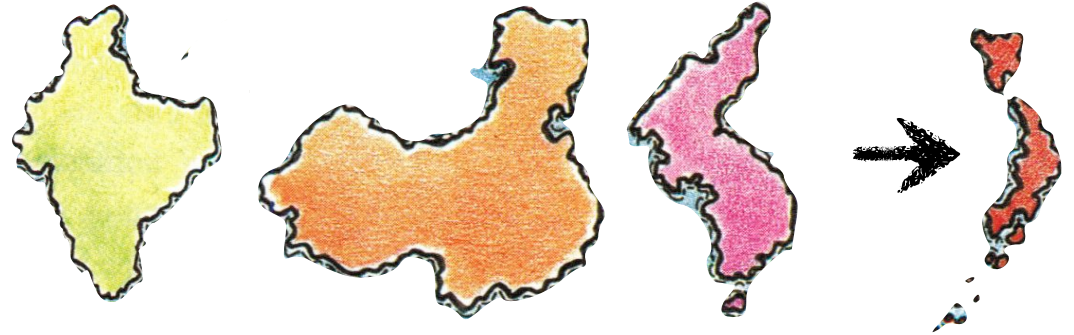




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20.8 Sculpture





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20.9 Architecture

