

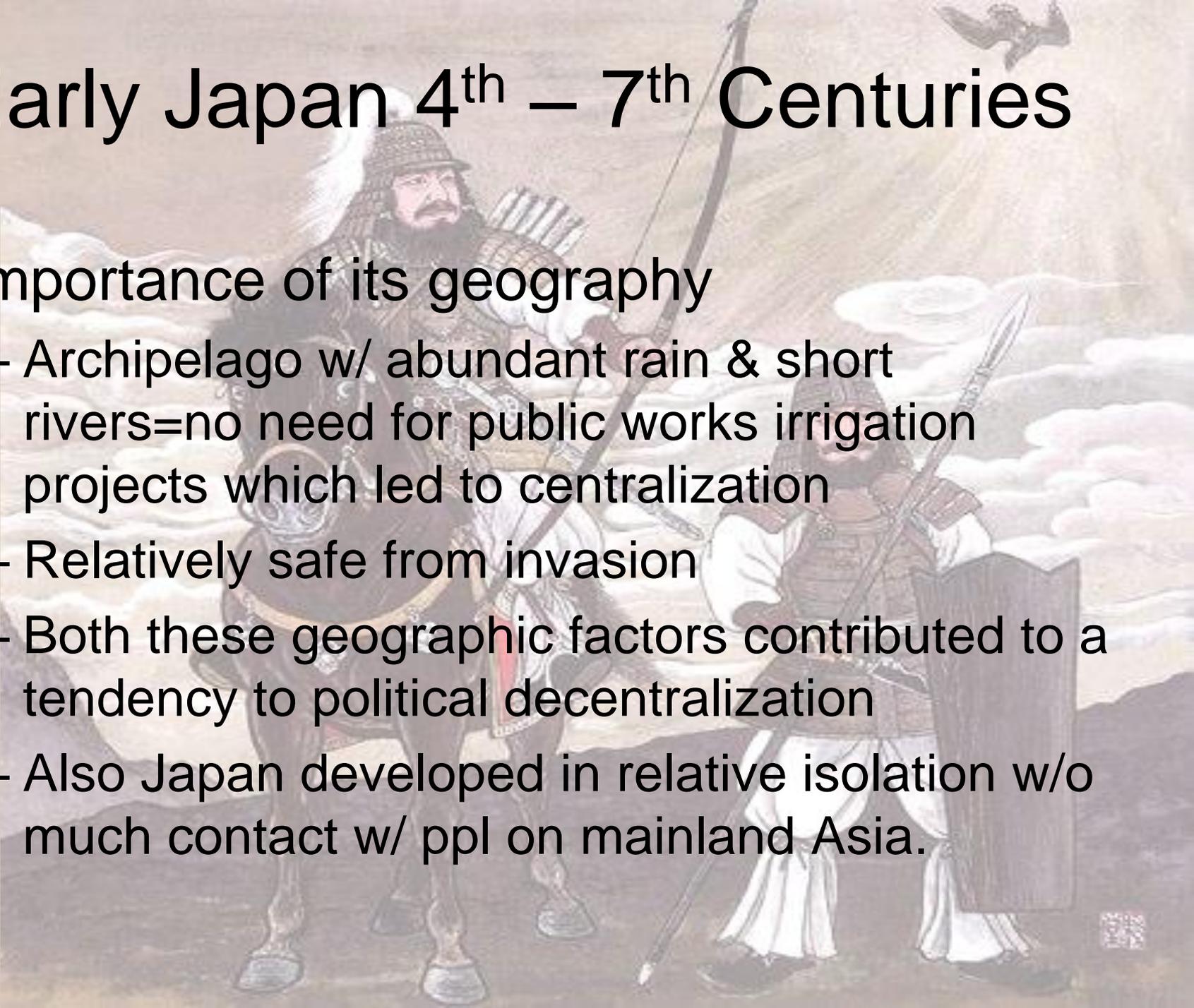


The Spread of Chinese Civilization In Japan, Korea, & Vietnam



Early Japan 4th – 7th Centuries

- Importance of its geography
 - Archipelago w/ abundant rain & short rivers=no need for public works irrigation projects which led to centralization
 - Relatively safe from invasion
 - Both these geographic factors contributed to a tendency to political decentralization
 - Also Japan developed in relative isolation w/o much contact w/ ppl on mainland Asia.



Early Japan

• Earliest inhabitants were nomadic ppl from NE Asia

• As population grew, small states dominated by aristocratic clans developed (similar to Greece)

• Developed its own language unrelated to Chinese

• Shintoism—its native religion

– Animistic, emph. Nature and spirits or kami that inhabit objects in nature

– Early clans worshiped their own special kami and some became more powerful than others

– Were agricultural but also had specialized manufacturing of metal implements and tools

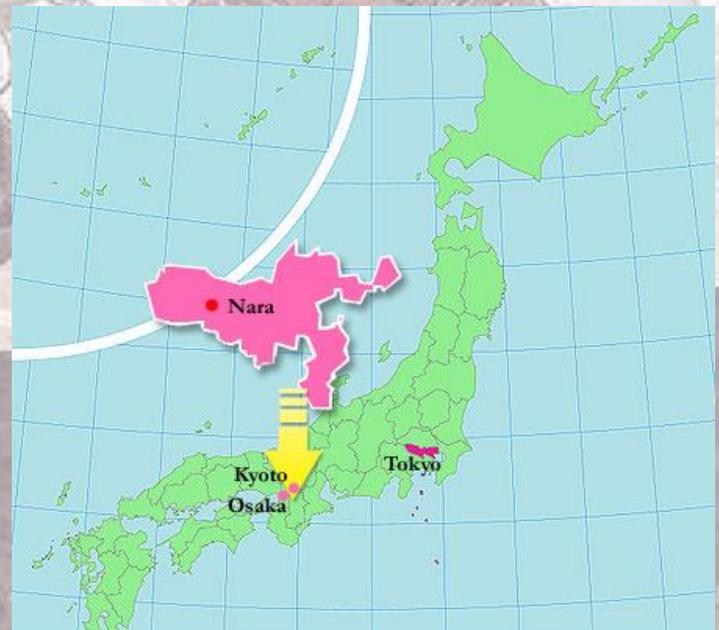
– Extravagant tombs (enormous grave mounds in a keyhole shape) were used for the aristocracy

– There were also indications of slave labor



Taika (645-710) & Nara (710-94) Periods

- In the 600's, the Japanese Imperial Family, the Yamato, began centralizing power & established a court modeled on the Tang court in Chang'an & ruled from the city of Nara. The Yamato family ruled Japan since the beginning. This continuity occurred b/c the dynasty never wielded true political power.



Yamato Prince Shotoku: 573-621



- ☯ Taika Reforms (646)- revamped imperial administration to mimic Chinese
- ☯ Adopted Chinese culture and Confucianism.
- ☯ Buddhist sects develop.
- ☯ Professional bureaucracy & conscript army.
- ☯ Goal was to limit the power of the aristocracy & make Japanese monarch into an absolute Chinese emperor.

Heian Japan (794-1185)

- Yamato emperors later moved the capital from Nara to Heian (present day Kyoto).
 - The classical Heian period (794-1185) is a golden-age in pre-modern Japanese History.
 - Ultra civilized period of court life & manners before the feudal period.



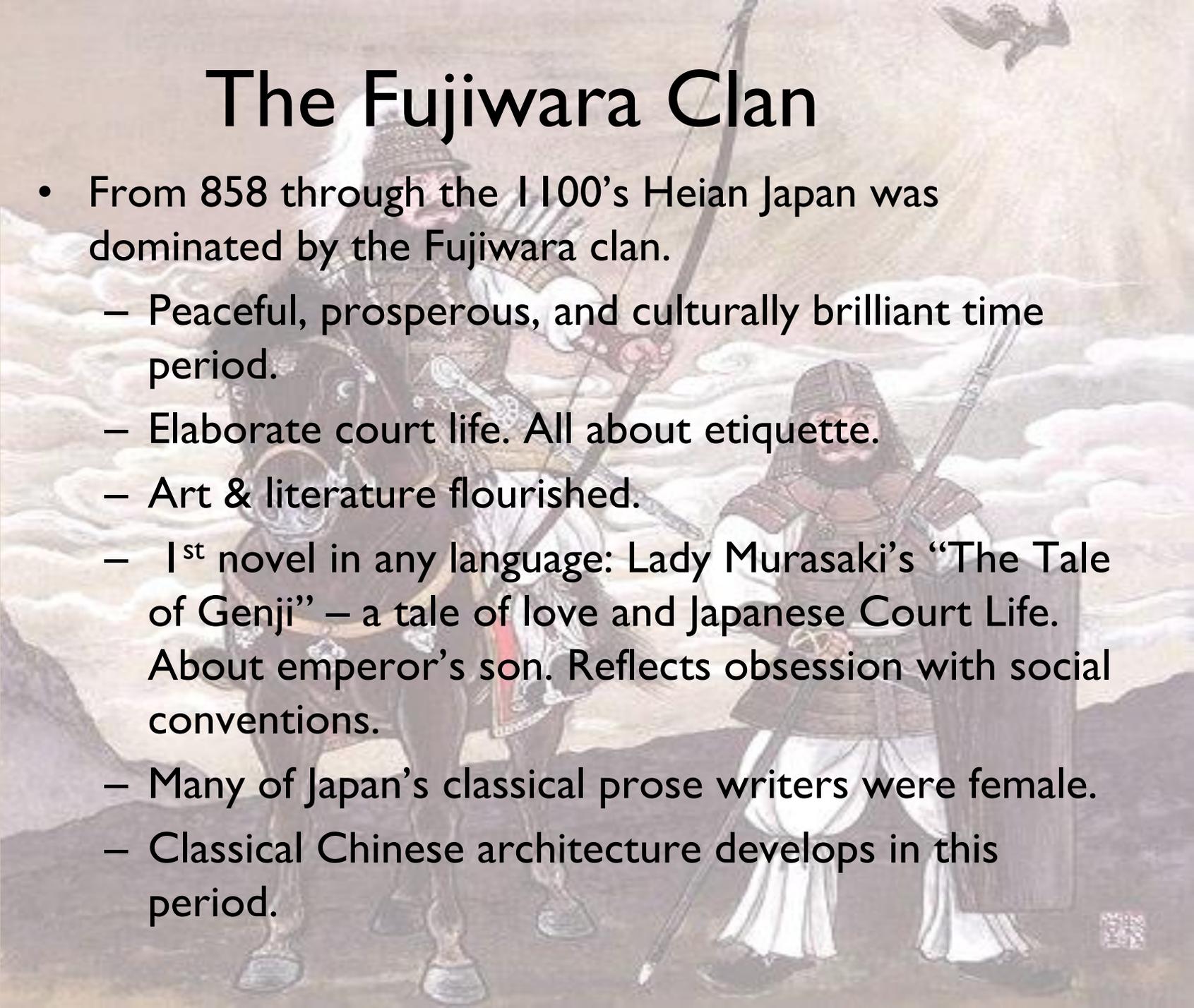
Heian Japan

- The Emperor was considered to be descendant of Japan's Shinto gods, and therefore sacred.
- During the Heian period, the emperor lost political power (Taika reforms were abandoned) but remained important as a symbolic figurehead.
 - Real power rested with whatever noble family gained the position of chancellor (kwampaku) and, with it, the duty of “protecting” the emperor.
 - The Chancellor had to keep the emperor in seclusion and rule in his name
 - Had the Taika reforms succeeded, they would have destabilized the clans. But the gov't couldn't develop an imperial bureaucracy to enforce its policies. In China the bureaucracy thwarted the nobility, but in Japan the aristocracy controlled the civil service, which frustrated reforms and left power in the hands of the nobles. Nobles could shift tax burden from themselves onto the commoners.
 - Led to the hierarchical structure of Jap. Society.



The Fujiwara Clan

- From 858 through the 1100's Heian Japan was dominated by the Fujiwara clan.
 - Peaceful, prosperous, and culturally brilliant time period.
 - Elaborate court life. All about etiquette.
 - Art & literature flourished.
 - 1st novel in any language: Lady Murasaki's "The Tale of Genji" – a tale of love and Japanese Court Life. About emperor's son. Reflects obsession with social conventions.
 - Many of Japan's classical prose writers were female.
 - Classical Chinese architecture develops in this period.



Heian Court Dress



Tale of Genji Scroll (first novel)



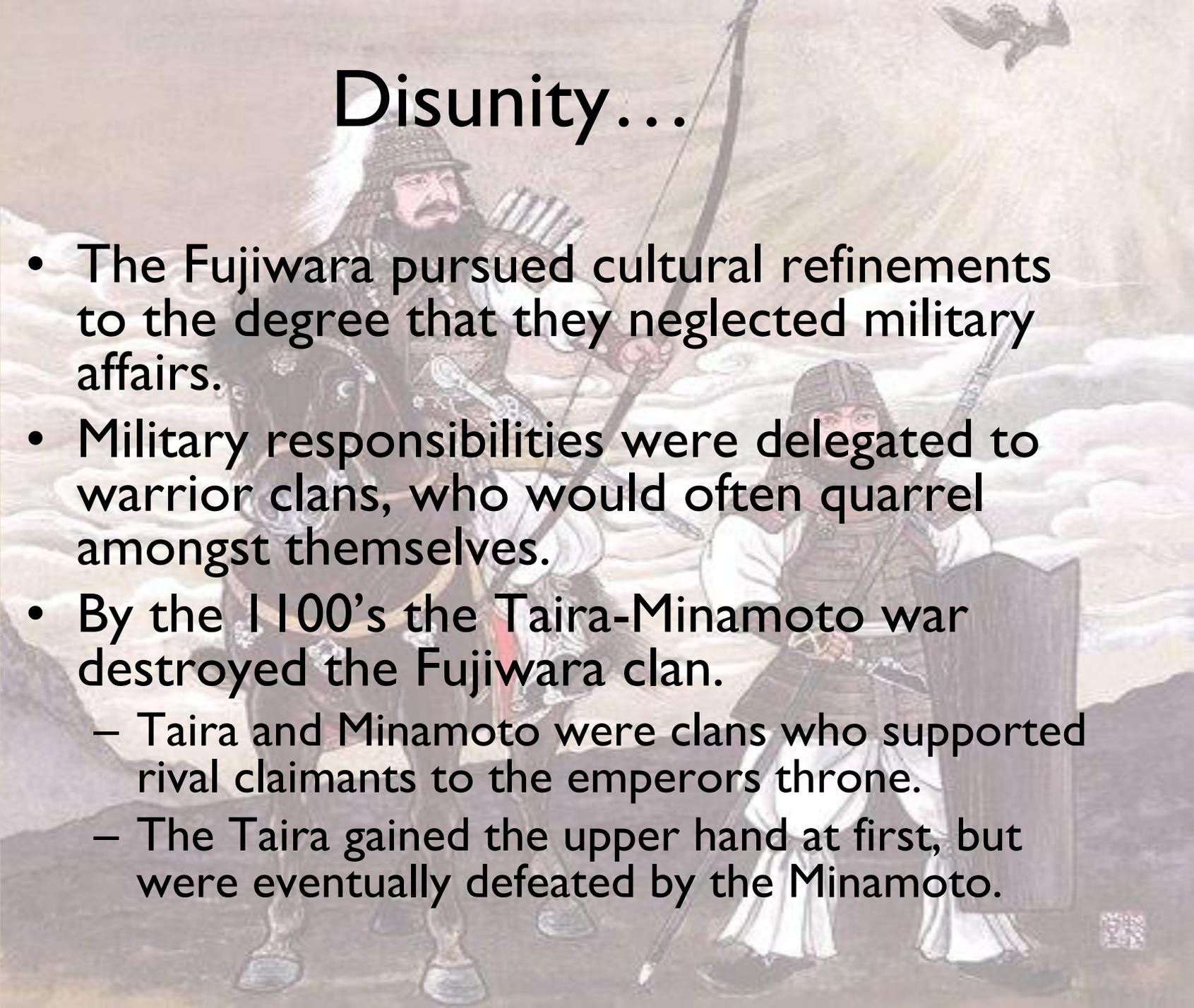
Selective Borrowing

- Japanese culture was influenced in many ways by China.
 - Religion was shaped by the importation of Buddhism, and to a lesser extent, Confucianism and Daoism.
 - All of those intermixed with Japan's native faith, Shinto
 - China's system of ideograms influenced the development of the Japanese alphabet.
 - Poetry, painting, and architecture of Tang China had a great impact on Japanese style.
- BUT Japanese broke from Chinese tradition by determining rank by birth. No civil service system in Japan. Rigid hierarchy.
- After 1000, the Japanese began to develop their own independent cultural traditions.



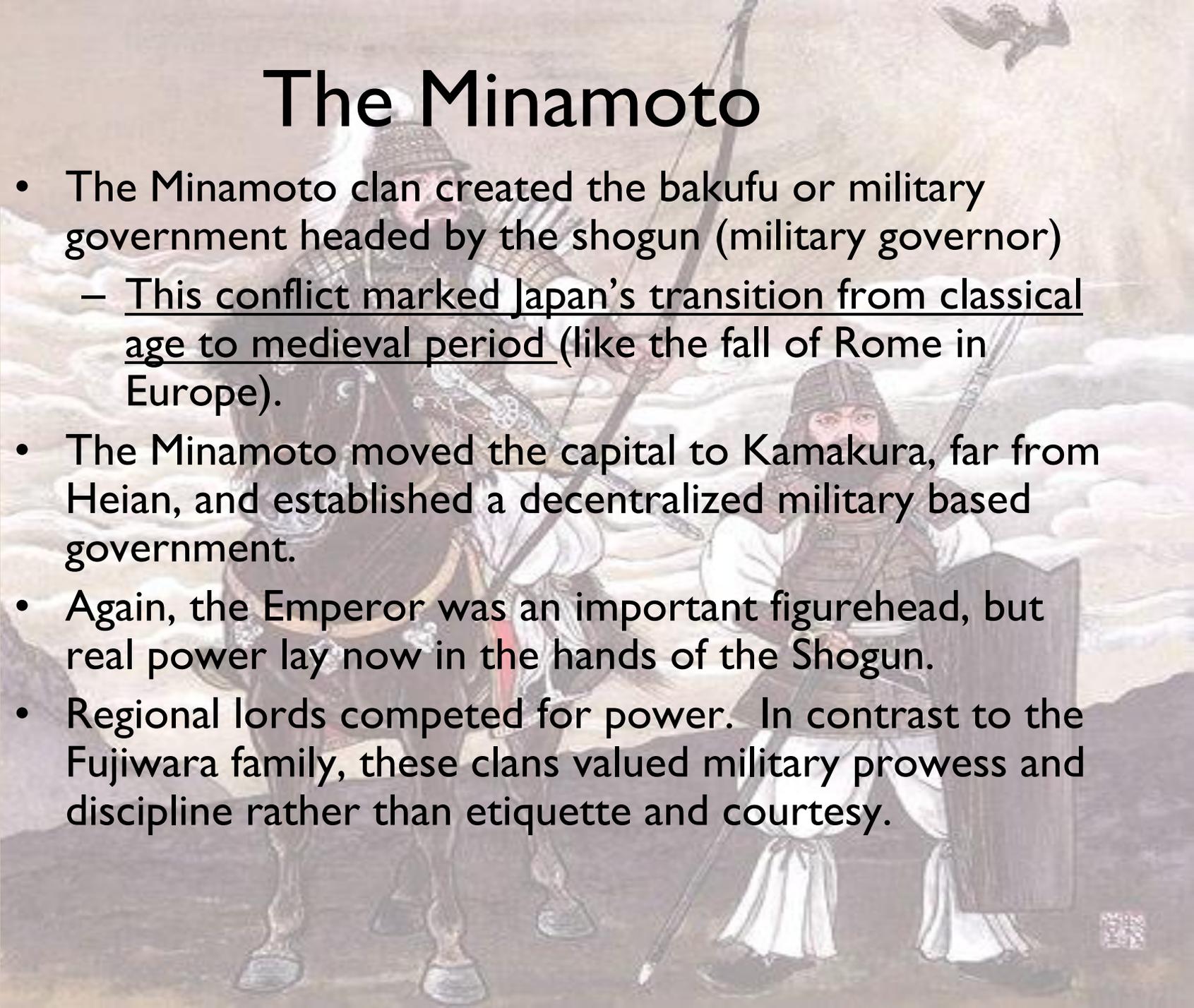
Disunity...

- The Fujiwara pursued cultural refinements to the degree that they neglected military affairs.
- Military responsibilities were delegated to warrior clans, who would often quarrel amongst themselves.
- By the 1100's the Taira-Minamoto war destroyed the Fujiwara clan.
 - Taira and Minamoto were clans who supported rival claimants to the emperor's throne.
 - The Taira gained the upper hand at first, but were eventually defeated by the Minamoto.



The Minamoto

- The Minamoto clan created the bakufu or military government headed by the shogun (military governor)
 - This conflict marked Japan's transition from classical age to medieval period (like the fall of Rome in Europe).
- The Minamoto moved the capital to Kamakura, far from Heian, and established a decentralized military based government.
- Again, the Emperor was an important figurehead, but real power lay now in the hands of the Shogun.
- Regional lords competed for power. In contrast to the Fujiwara family, these clans valued military prowess and discipline rather than etiquette and courtesy.



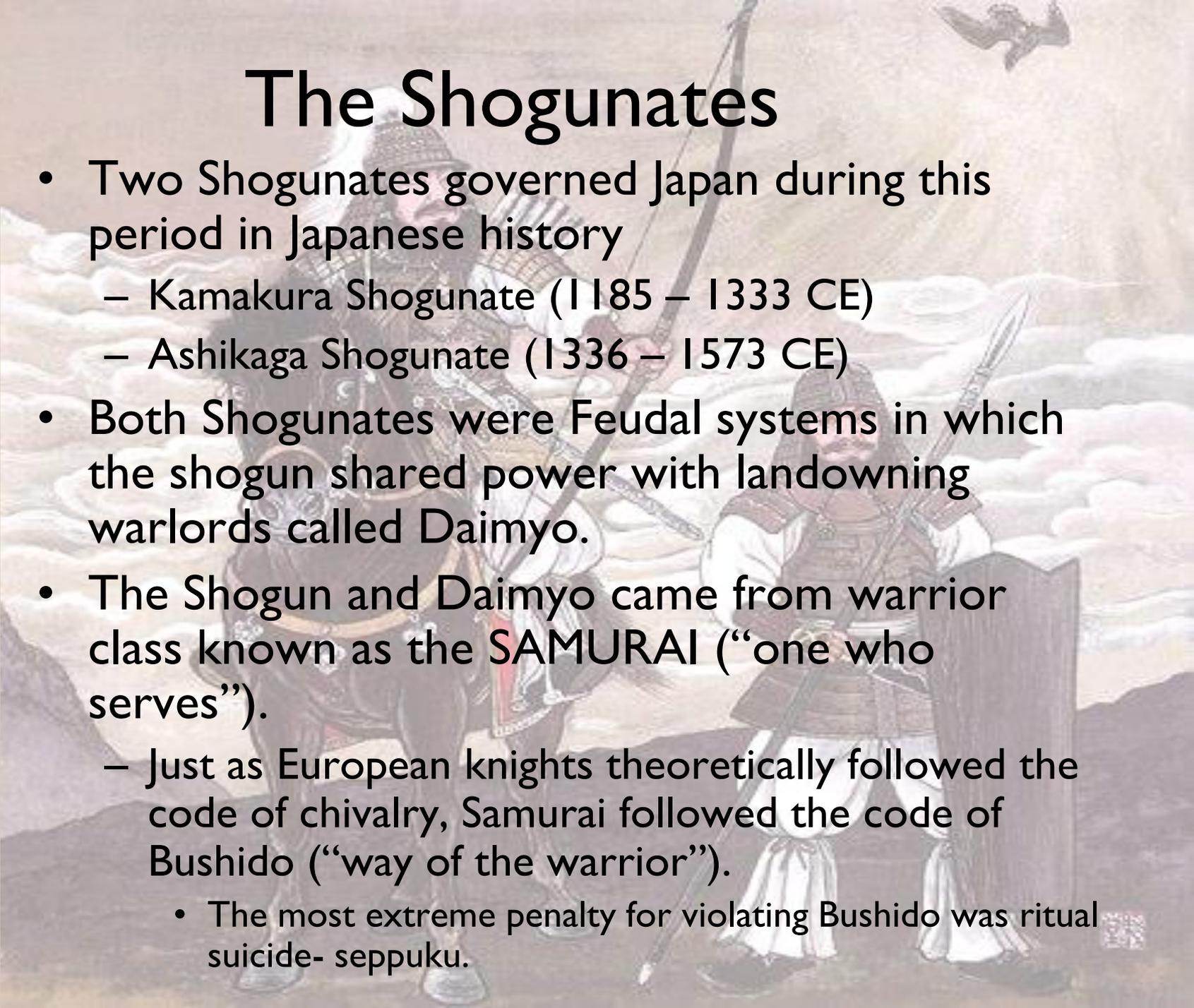
Minamoto Yoritomo



Founded the **Kamakura Shogunate**:
1185-1333

The Shogunates

- Two Shogunates governed Japan during this period in Japanese history
 - Kamakura Shogunate (1185 – 1333 CE)
 - Ashikaga Shogunate (1336 – 1573 CE)
- Both Shogunates were Feudal systems in which the shogun shared power with landowning warlords called Daimyo.
- The Shogun and Daimyo came from warrior class known as the SAMURAI (“one who serves”).
 - Just as European knights theoretically followed the code of chivalry, Samurai followed the code of Bushido (“way of the warrior”).
 - The most extreme penalty for violating Bushido was ritual suicide- seppuku.



***The emperor
reigned, but did
not always rule!***



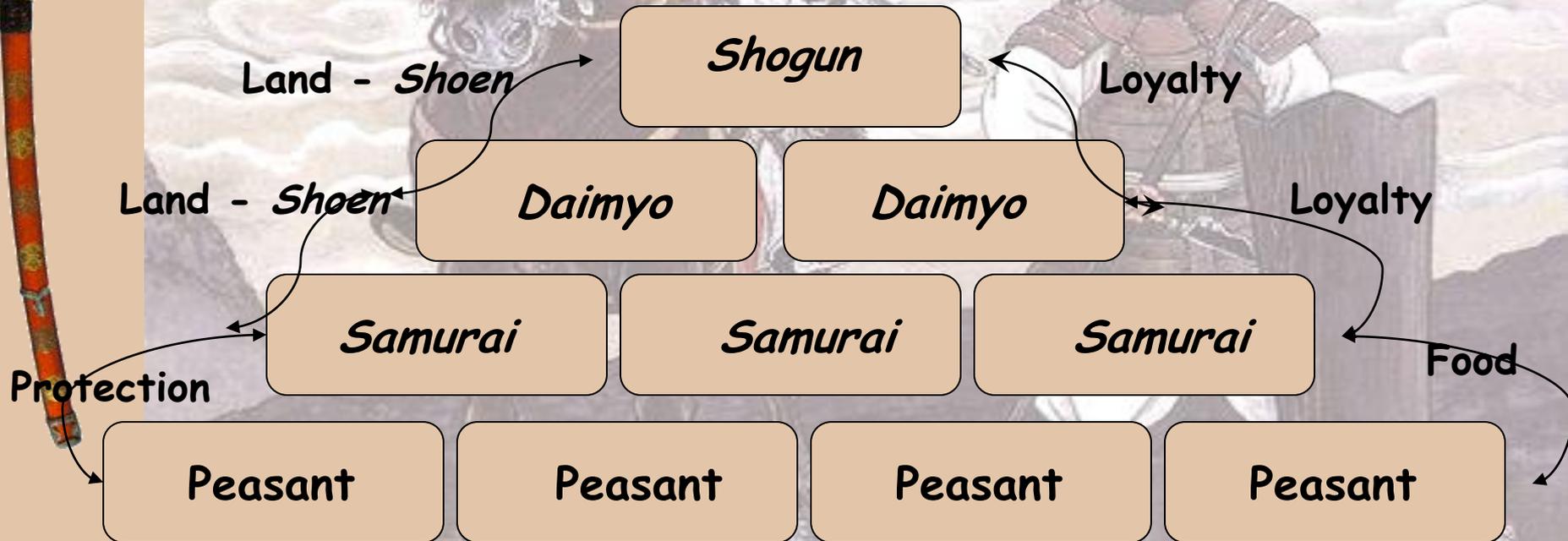
Feudal Society



Feudalism

A political, economic, and social system based on loyalty, the holding of land, and military service.

Japan:



Feudalism

A political, economic, and social system based on loyalty, the holding of land, and military service.

Europe:



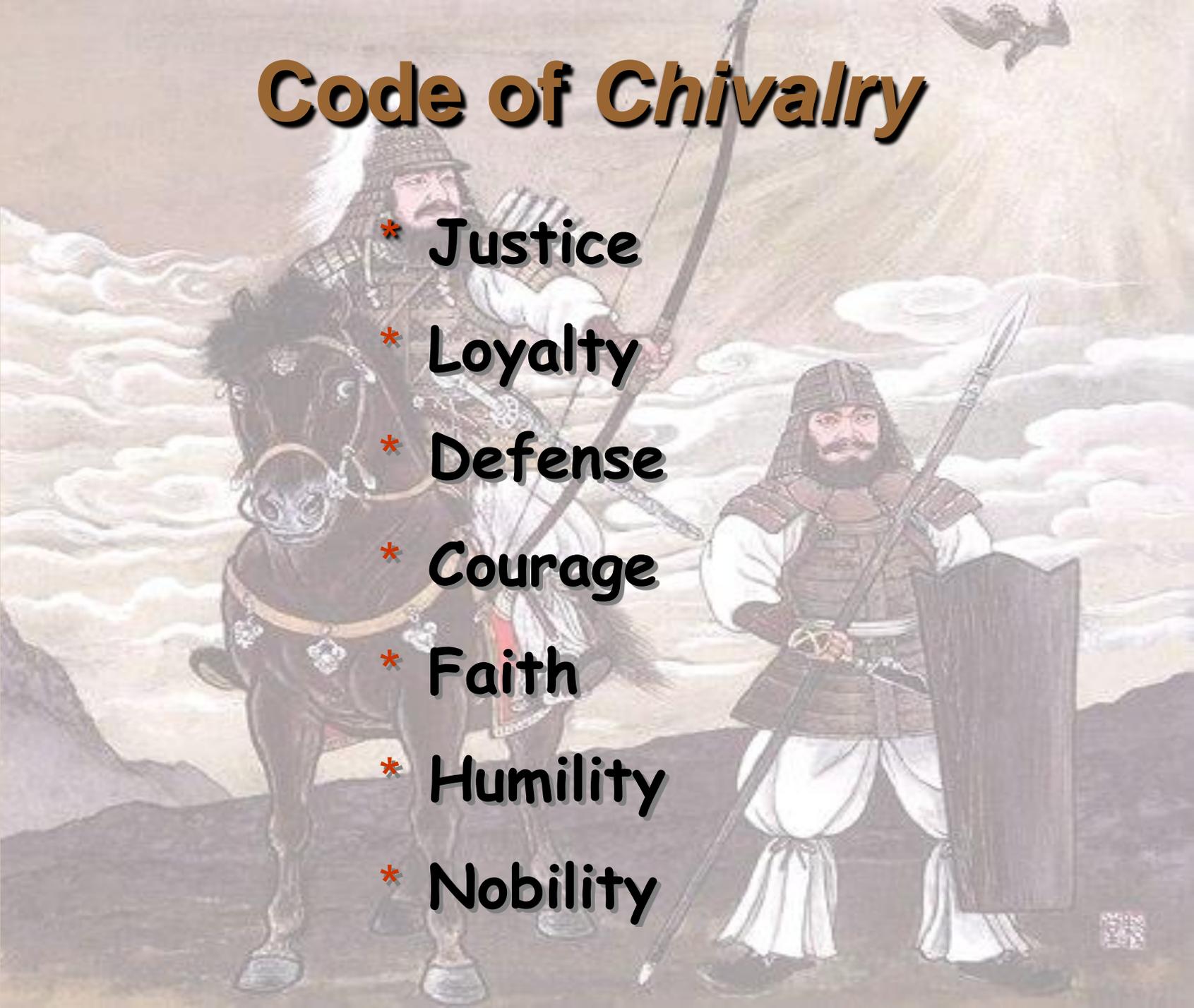
Code of *Bushido*

- * Fidelity
- * Politeness
- * Virility
- * Simplicity



Code of Chivalry

- * Justice
- * Loyalty
- * Defense
- * Courage
- * Faith
- * Humility
- * Nobility



Medieval Warriors



European knight

vs.



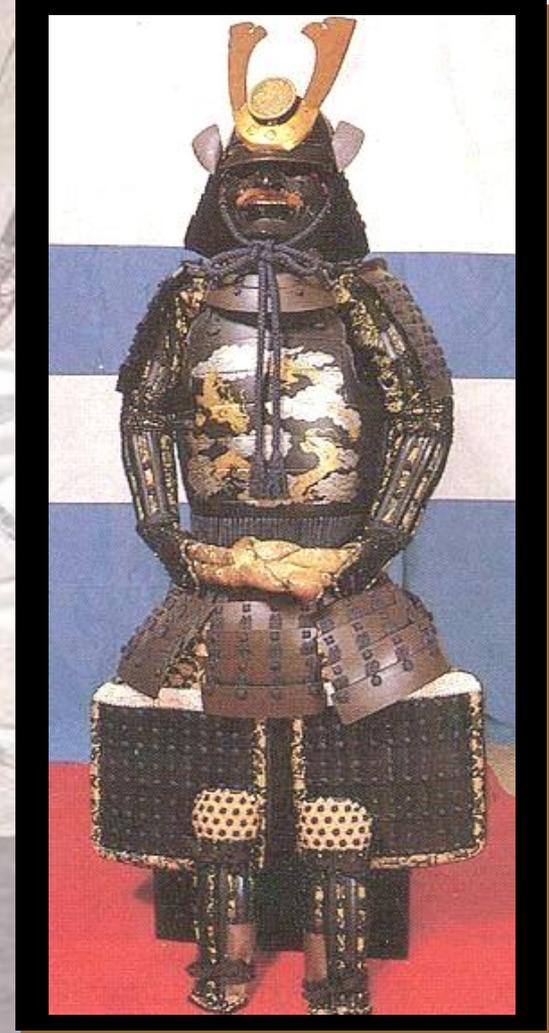
Samurai Warrior

Medieval Warriors



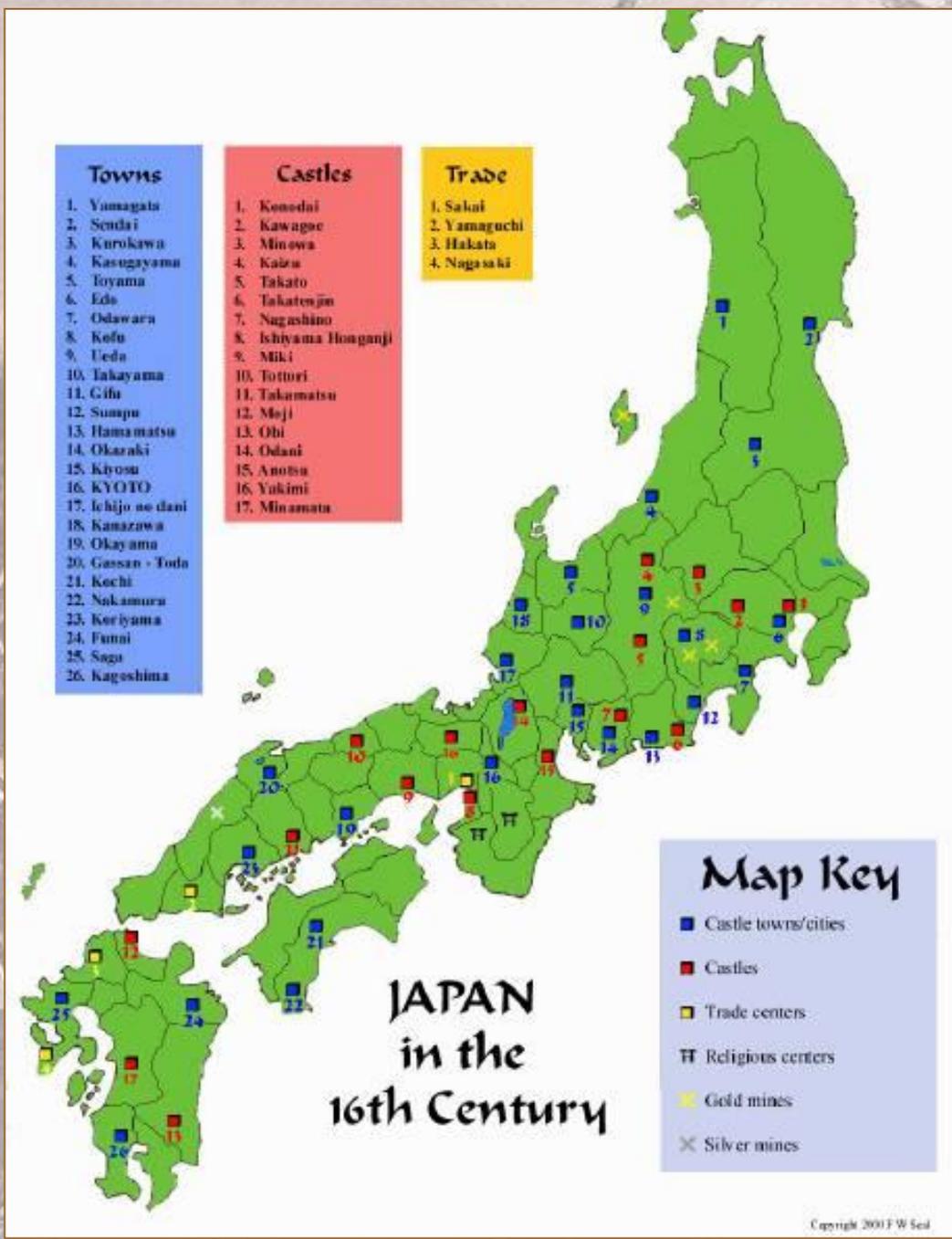
Knight's Armor

vs.



Samurai Armor

C A S T L E S



Osaka Castle



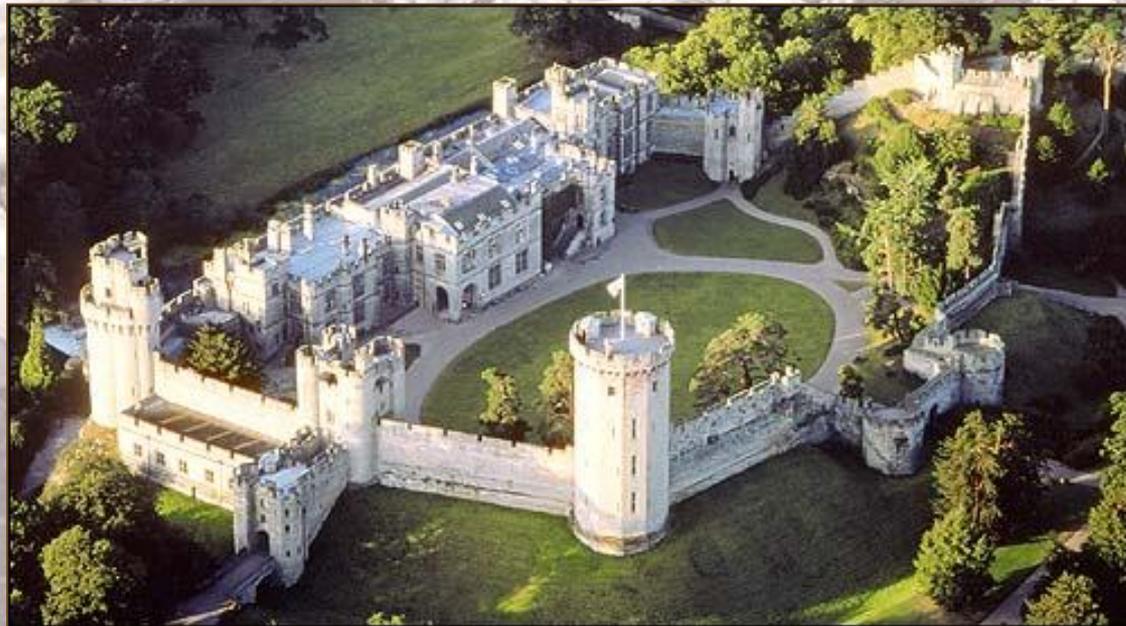
Main Gate of Hiroshima Castle



Caernorfon Castle, Wales



Warwick Castle, England



Full Samurai Attire



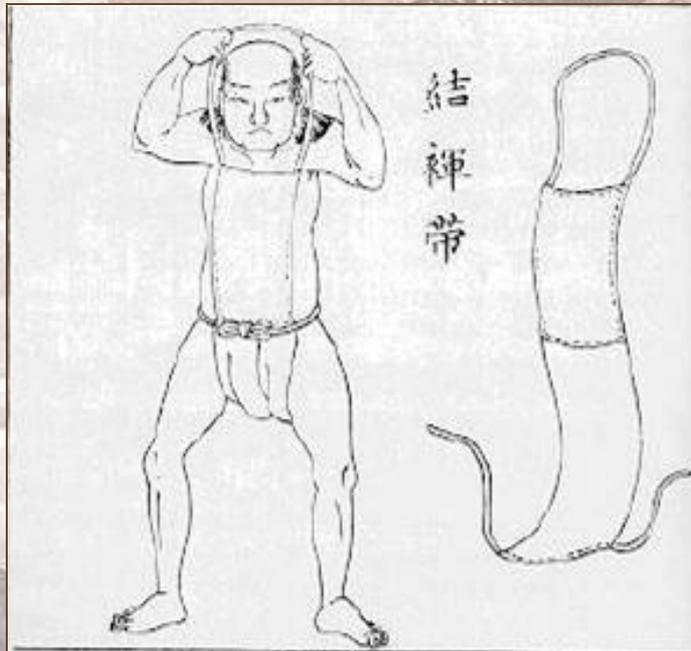
Samurai Sword



Early Mounted Samurai Warriors



Underpinnings: Basic Steps in Self Defense



A COTTON BREECH CLOUT that extended up over the chest was the basic undergarment of a samurai's costume



A SHORT SLEEVED KIMONO, or "armor robe," was tied snugly at the waist with a special knot (lower right)

BILLOWING PANTALOONS,

worn over the armor robe, fitted loosely in the legs to allow freedom of movement



STURDY SHINGUARDS

of cloth or leather were reinforced with strips of iron to give protection from the front



AN EXQUISITE BROCADE, richly worked with a design of peonies, was one of the extravagant materials used in an armor robe that may have been made for a 14th Century imperial prince



Samurai Charging



Modern-Day “Samurai Warriors”



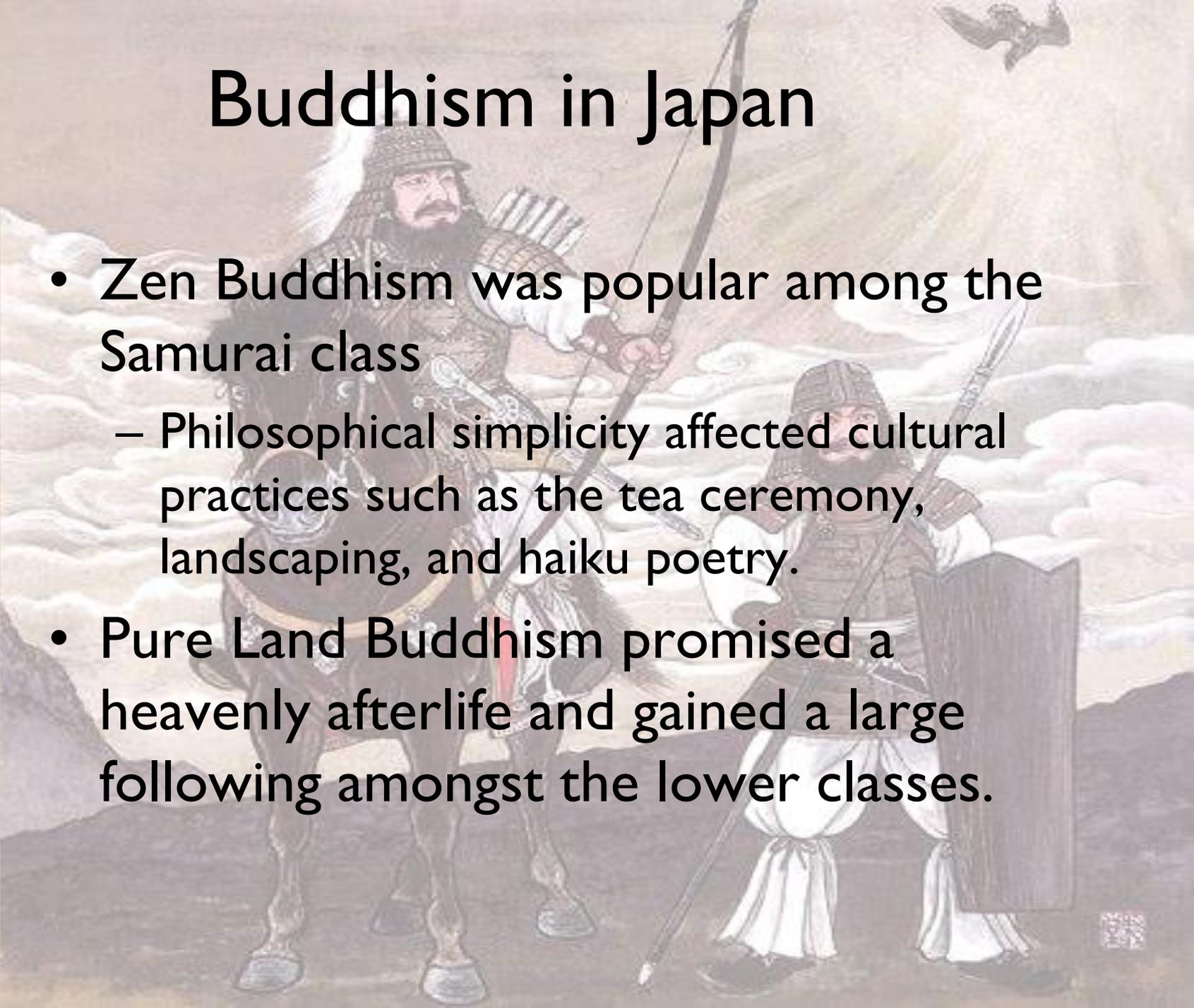
Women in Japanese Society

- Heian Japan had recognized the importance and brilliance of women...
 - The change of government and the impact of the warrior ethos of the Shogunates allowed women fewer responsibilities.
 - Unlike Chivalry, the code of Bushido did little to encourage respectful treatment of women.



Buddhism in Japan

- Zen Buddhism was popular among the Samurai class
 - Philosophical simplicity affected cultural practices such as the tea ceremony, landscaping, and haiku poetry.
- Pure Land Buddhism promised a heavenly afterlife and gained a large following amongst the lower classes.



Looking Ahead....

- Post-medieval, 1543-1616
- Appointed shogun by the Emperor.
- Four-class system laid down with marriage restricted to members of the same class! 
 - Warriors.
 - Farmers.
 - Artisans.
 - Merchants.



Tokugawa Shogunate Period

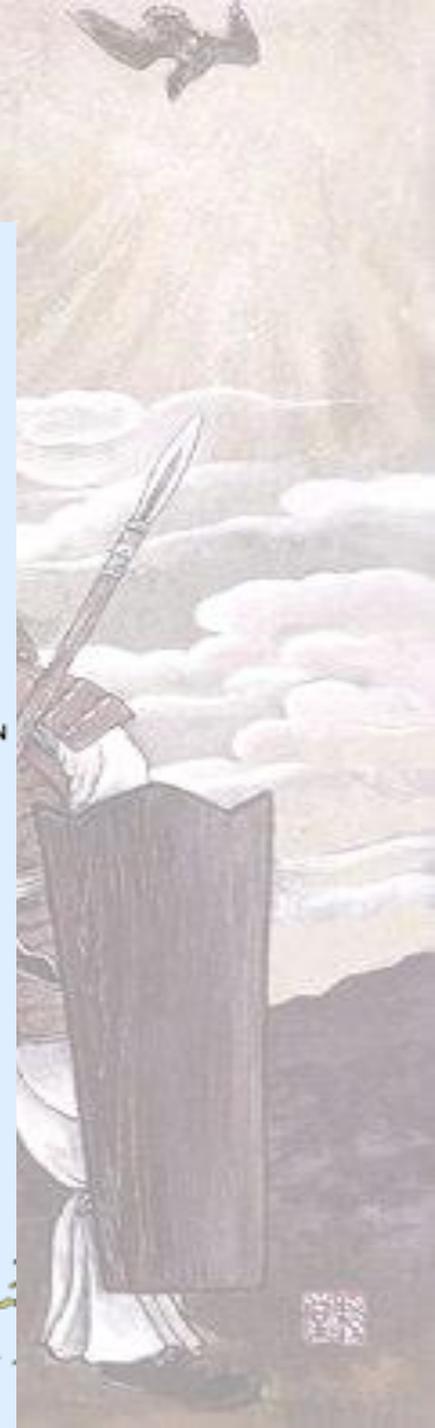
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- ☯ Japan closed off to all trade [except to the Dutch and Chinese]. 
 - The Dutch were restricted to a small island in Nagasaki harbor.
 - ☯ Japanese Christians persecuted and Christianity is forbidden.
 - ☯ The government is centralized with all power in the hands of the shogun.
 - ☯ Domestic trade flourishes.
 - ☯ Towns, esp. castle towns, increase.
 - ☯ Merchant class becomes rich! 
 - ☯ Art flourishes → *haiku* poetry, *kabuki* theater.

Tokugawa Shogunate Period

- ☪ Generally the country was at peace and was united.
- ☪ Samurai were educated in Confucianism and proper social behavior. They practiced Zen Buddhism.
- ☪ Samurai moved from the countryside to the castle towns to be close to the daimyo, gradually changed from a warrior into a bureaucrat.
- ☪ Because the Shogun stopped the incessant warfare, the samurai eventually became obsolete.



Korea and Vietnam



Korea and Vietnam

- Korea and Vietnam fell under the cultural, religious, and sometimes political control of China.
- Agricultural production revolved around rice cultivation.
- Art, literature, and architecture was shaped by China.
- Writing systems were based on Chinese Ideograms
 - Hiragana and kanji in Japan
 - Hangeul in Korea
 - Cho nom in Vietnam
- Confucianism and various strains of Buddhism came from China as well



Korea

- Choson Kingdom formed as early as the 2000's BCE.
- By the 500's CE, the Koreans had formed a long, tangled relationship with China.
 - Silla, the first kingdom to unite the entire peninsula was a close ally of Tang China and collapsed when the Tang fell.
 - Koryo, the next state, had ties with the Song, then was invaded by the Mongols.
 - It won its freedom by the 1300's, but then collapsed.
 - Imports from China were monopolized by the elites, including the positions in the gov't— contributed to revolts by commoners. This combined with outside invasions led to the fall of both dynasties.



Korea & the Tang



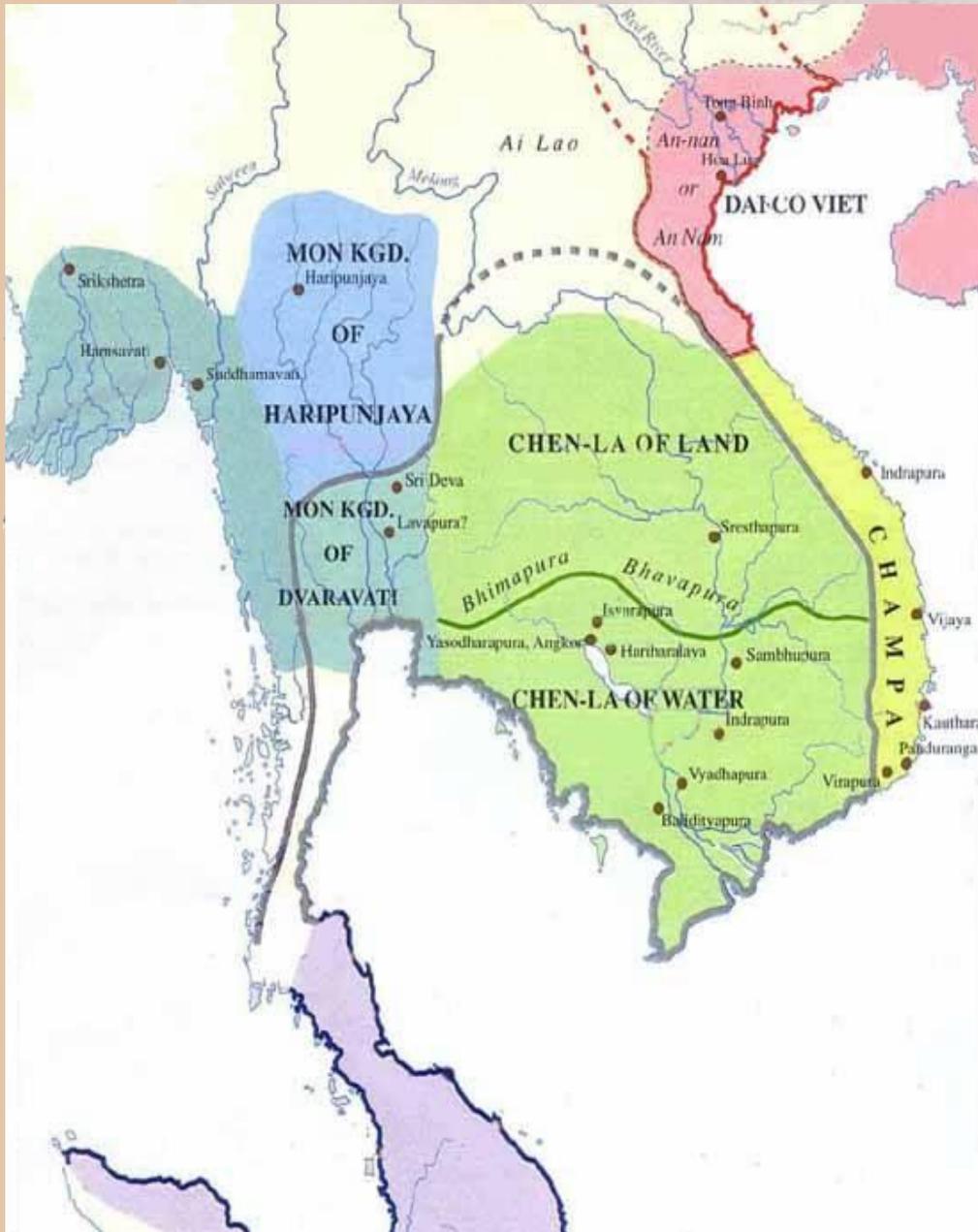
- Importance of the Tribute System-Tang left Silla in charge of Korea as long as the Silla paid tribute to the Tang.
 - Tribute system gave the Silla privileged access to Chinese learning, art, & manufacturing.
 - Tribute System became the major channel of trade and intercultural exchange between China and Silla.



Korea

- The Korean Kingdom of Yi (1392-1910) enjoyed ties with Ming China.
- The Yi dynasty ruled Korea until 1910.
- Yi restored aristocratic dominance & links to China. Content to live in the shadows of China.
- Additionally, it was through Korea that most of China's influence on Japan passed through.
- Japan used selective borrowing, but Korea accepted full Sinification.





Vietnam

- ☯ The widespread practice of *rice-paddy farming*, or growing rice by means of wet cultivation, originated in **SE Asia**, most likely **Vietnam** around **500 BCE**.
- ☯ Before this, Rice had been grown dry. **Wet cultivation** led to increased crop yields
- ☯ Spread to other parts of **Asia**, including **China** and **Japan**.

Vietnam

- Vietnamese had contact with China as early as the 200's BCE.
- 111 BCE. Han conquered Viets & Tang reestablished control
- Viet elite cooperated with the Chinese
 - Confucianism, Chinese bureaucracy, schools and exams were established. Also cropping techniques, irrigation technology.
 - Elites realized that Chinese political & military organization gave them an advantage over ppl to the west and south who had adopted Indian social & political patterns.
 - Elites adopted extended family model (typical for Viets was nuclear) & venerated ancestors in Confucian tradition.



Resistance in Vietnam to Chinese Rule

- Viets resented Chinese arrogance & disdain
- Women (Trung sisters) resisted lower status of women in Chinese culture
- Had a strong sense of identity that they were NOT Chinese!
- Vietnamese aristocracy would lead sporadic revolts
- Geography & distance also helped Viets resist Chinese rule



Vietnam Independence

- 939-Viets had a massive rebellion & won independence
- Were independent until French came in 19th century
- But Chinese culture still exercised a great deal of influence. Vietnamese rulers copied Chinese political and administrative systems.
 - But Vietnamese scholar-gentry never had as much power as Chinese counterparts. Why?
 - Local village autonomy was much stronger
 - Local Vietnamese officials identified with peasants, not the court and bureaucrats
 - Buddhists also had stronger ties with the peasants (unlike in China) which strengthened the Buddhists in their competition with the Confucian scholars.



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