

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; ancestor worship, animism and Kami.

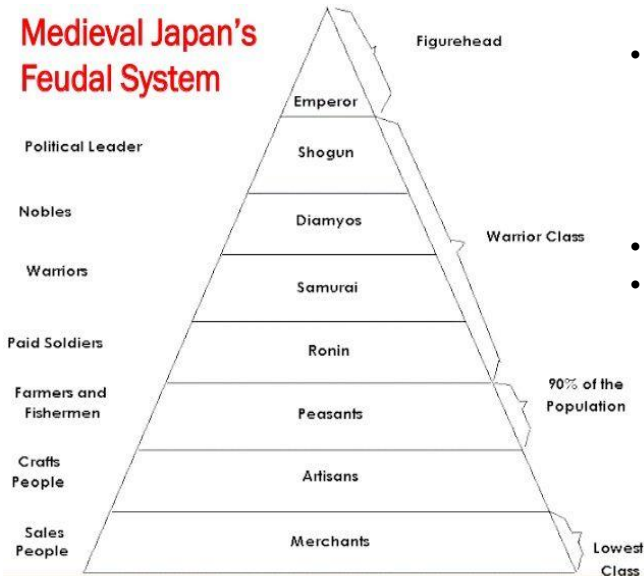
Shinto = the way of the spirits
Kami = spirits

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

- Nobles seldom left the city therefore, Nobles and Common People had little to do with each other.
- Imperial court nobles loved beauty and elegance. The Golden Age of the Heian Period
- They were disconnected from the common people
- Fashion - The Heian nobles had magnificent wardrobes with silk robes and gold jewelry.
- Literature - Japanese nobles took great care with how they spoke and wrote. Writing was very popular among nobles. Many women wrote diaries and journals about their lives at court. - The Tale of Genji – first novel
- The most popular art forms of the period were...Paintings, Calligraphy, and Architecture

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.

Medieval Japan's Feudal System



- Common people needed protection. Imperial Court in Heian period had no interest in ruling. Heian period ends and military rule begins.
- Shogun had the true power.
- Samurai followed the code of bushido. They set the example of proper moral and ethical behavior for the people.

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.

Influenced by China:

- Influences came by sea rather than overland. Instead of conquering armies...
- merchants and traveling monks and eventually students who studied Chinese culture – were the most important agents for transporting elements of the Chinese culture to Japan
- The arrival of Buddhism in Japan is a consequence of the first contacts between China and Korea
- Prince Shōtoku (573–621) was responsible for introducing Buddhism to Japan.

Language

- The Japanese did not have a written language
- Japanese adopted the Chinese characters so that communication between the empire was possible
- Of all the Chinese influences on Japan, one of the most noticeable was the system of writing characters. The spoken languages of China and Japan were, for the most part, developed separately and sound completely different.

Religion

- Korea and China shared Buddhism with Japan
 - There was a strong appeal for both Buddhism and Confucianism.

Government

- Japanese Emperors adopted many aspects of the Chinese government; including various titles, ranks and official functions.
- 1st form of constitution influenced by the Chinese approach to a more centralized and organized government - Prince Shotoku
- Adopted many Confucian beliefs into the government

City Planning

- Ancient Chinese approach to city planning involved the use of organizing city roadways in regular rectangles for easier navigation and communication.

Architecture

- The classic curved roof style came from Chinese influence and can still be seen throughout Japan today

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