

Name _____

Period _____

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1) Japanese Culture

a) Buddhism

1. Brought by _____
2. Buddhist rituals became _____ rituals

b) Cultural borrowing from China

1. Japanese adopted the Chinese _____ of _____
2. Japanese painted _____
3. Noble _____ remained the key to winning powerful positions

2. Life in the Heian Period

1. The imperial court moved its capital from Nara to _____. Many of Japan's noble families also arose. This era in Japanese history is called the _____ period. _____ dictated every aspect of court life – length of swords, even the _____ of skirts a women wore. _____ aloud in public was frowned upon.

3. Feudalism Erodes Imperial Authority

1. During the Heian period, Japan's central government was strong. Soon it was challenged by great _____ and clan chiefs what acted more like _____ local rulers.

2. Decline of central Power For most of the Heian period the _____ family held the real power n Japan. Large landowners set up _____ armies. The _____ became lawless and dangerous. Armed _____ on horseback preyed on farmers and travels, and _____ took control of the seas. For safty small _____ traded parts of their land to strong _____ in exchange for _____. With more land, the lords gained more power. This marked the beginning of a _____ system.

4. **Samurai Warriors** – Since wars between rival lords were common, each _____ surrounded himself with a _____ of loyal warriors called _____

demanding code of behavior called _____. A samurai was expected to show reckless _____, reverence for the _____, fairness, and _____ toward those weaker than himself. Dying an honorable _____ was judged more important than living a long life.

The Kamakura Shogunate – Japan's two most powerful clans fought for _____. After almost 30 years of war, the _____ family emerged victorious. In 1192, the emperor gave a Minamoto leader named _____ the title of _____, or "supreme general of the emperor's army." In effect, the shogun had the powers of a military dictator.

Following tradition, the emperor still reigned the Kyoto. The pattern of government in which shoguns ruled through _____ emperors lasted in Japan until 1868.

The Kamakura shoguns were strong enough to turn back the two _____ invasions sent by the great Mongol ruler _____ Kahn. . The Japanese victory over the Mongols drained the _____. Samurai attacked themselves more closely to their local _____, who soon fought one _____.