

# [Chapter 13 spice chart the spread of chinese civilization…](https://assignbuster.com/chapter-13-spice-chart-the-spread-of-chinese-civilization/)

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PLEASE DONT COPY WORD FROM WORD.!!!!!! Chapter 13: The Spread of Chinese Civilization: Japan, Korea, and Vietnam Social: 1) Japan \* Emperor -> aristocracy -> nobles/ warriors -> local leaders-> peasants -> farmers \* Male and female barriers \* Females can’t rule or get into political businesses no matter how high up you are. \* Determing rank solely by birth \* Men and women in aristocratic classes are mandatory to have polite behaviors \* Social status was everything and love affairs wereanxiety\* Later on, women lost almost all of their previous rights \* Inheritance was only passed down to the oldest son Women were then treated like trash and men view them as defenseless \* Women were taught to slay themselves rather than dishonor thefamilyline by getting raped \* All classes of Japanese women lost role of celebrant in religious ceremonies and replaced in theatrical performances by men. 2) Korea \* Emperor -> government -> nobles/local leaders -> peasants -> slaves \* Born due to its original classes 3. Vietnam \* Women had more freedoms \* Women wore long skirts to black pants \* Women had more influences in both family and in societies \* Women were dominant force in large urban markets and trading systems Political: ) Japan \* Empress Koken; married the Buddhist monk and he became king \* Emperor Kammu ; 794 \* Heian (Kyoto) ; a new capital city established by emperor Kammu; buddists build monasteries \* Later Buddhist monks were abandoned out of the aristocratic and aristocrats almost fully took over in the central government \* Japanese monarchy -> Chinese style emperor \* Created genuine bureaucracy and peasant conscript armies \* Local leaders were to organize militia forces and later control the imperial household \* Fujiwara was the aristocratic family in 9th century Taira; competed with Minamoto families and defeated the Gempei Wars \* Minamoto; competed with the Taira family \* Gempei Wars; waged for five years between the Taira and the Minamoto’s \* Ashikaga Takuaji \* Ashikaga Shogunate \* Hojo 2) Korea \* Koguryo – tribal people of northern Korea \* Silla is the independent Korean kingdom southeast \* Paekche- defeated by the Silla’s \* Resulted in Sinification \* Tries to put Chinese style bureaucracy \* Paid tribute to China and created peace to add protection. \* Yi dynasty 3) Vietnam Confucian bureaucracy established and dominated in aristocracy \* Chinese controlled for several centuries \* Hanoi – capital city \* Nguyen – rival Vietnamese dynasty \* Trinh- dynasty that ruled north Vietnam Interactions: 1) Japan \* It as Trades with China \* Borrow ideologies from China and put into their ownculture\* Dominated emperor and capital as a whole \* Buddhist monks became powerful and became the heads of demanding the monastic orders. \* Buddhism from China \* Chinese political dominance \* Surrounded by the pacific ocean, islands, lots of mountains 2) Korea Took ideas from china culturally and politically \* Korean scholars traveled to China and few went for the Buddhist faith in India \* Similar to what Japan had done \* Borrowed paper productions, printings, paintings and arts, written language and agricultures \* Located in the far east of Asian, right next to China surrounds by the yellow sea mostly 3) Vietnam \* Right down below China \* Heavily influenced by China just like Japan and Korea. \* Confucian ideologies and Buddhism influences too \* Ideas from Chinese agriculture technologies Culture: 1) Japan Borrowed ideas from China… such as writings, characters, everyday aspects, language.. etc \* Japanese tried to master Confucian’s ways, worship Chinese style temples \* Admired Buddhism’s arts \* Worshipped “ Kami”; nature spirits \* Zen Buddhism, Confucianism, and Shinto were major beliefs \* The way normal aristocratic families live in ~Buildings were of unpainted wood, sliding panels, matted floors, and wooden walkways between every room people lived in. ~Writing verse is the most valued art in courts. ~Poems were written on painted fans and scented papers. Lady Murasaki; one of the most famous female poet \* “ Tale of Genji, The” written by Lady Murasaki \* Played flutes and stringed instruments \* Zen Buddhism stressed on simplicity and discipline that played a critical role 2) Korea \* Studied Chinese schools and enrolled in Confucian studies \* Made their own language and writing systems by taking ideas of Chinese literatures \* Artisan learned to hold metal type in place \* Used honey as glue \* Practiced mainly Confucianism and Buddhism \* Law codes \* Arts from China 3) Vietnam \* Strong tradition of village autonomy \* Symbolizations of bamboo hedges Confucianism \* Buddhism \* Economic: 1) Japan \* New tool \* Greater tools to draft animals \* New crops…soybeans \* Produce items like silk, hemp, paper, dyes, and vegetable oils… etc \* Military elites and intermediaries traded between Japan and overseas such as China 2) Korea \* Sell goods to Chinese markets \* Purchased Chinese scrolls and art works \* Tribute systems with China \* Tribute became major channel of trade and intercultural exchanges with China and other neighbors 3) Vietnam \* Produce lots of rice \* Trade with lots of other areas surrounded \* Pay tributes to China for protection