

**Why do you think Chinese culture was so influential on Japan, Korea, and Vietnam but these 3 cultures had little influence on China?**

# Chinese Influence

An aerial photograph of the Great Wall of China, showing the wall's path as it snakes across a rugged, mountainous terrain. The wall is a prominent light-colored structure with crenellations, set against a backdrop of dense green and brown vegetation. The sky is bright and clear.

- Neighbors tried to **emulate Chinese** civilization
- **Sinification** = to make Chinese in character or to change or modify by Chinese influence
- Blended with local conditions & creativity
- **Buddhism** helped transmit Chinese culture
- Japan, Korea, Vietnam were linked to China more than to the world

# Japan

- **Myth—Japanese were descendants of the sun goddess**
- **Emperors trace lineage back to sun goddess**
- **Shintoism = “way of the gods”**
  - **Based on respect for nature & worship of ancestors**
  - **Polytheistic, animistic**
  - **Kami = divine spirits in nature**
- **4000 islands; not a lot of resources; 15% land farmable**
- **5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> C. Chinese culture reached Japan (through Koreans)**

## Chinese Influences:

- **Attempted to mimic Chinese bureaucracy**
- **Confucius thought**
- **Chinese writing**
- **Buddhism mixed w/ Shinto**
- **Sent 600 Japanese on mission to China**



# Heian Period—794-1185



- **B/c of the threat from **Buddhist monks**, moved the imperial court to Heian**
- **Life at court was focused on **luxury****
  - **Court filled with **elaborate rituals** & arts**
  - **Etiquette important**
  - **Best accounts in *The Tale of the Genji*—1<sup>st</sup> novel**
- **Centralized gov.**
- **Peace & security in land**
- **“Classical” Japan**
- **Emperor ruled as “**sons of heaven**” & as descendent from **Shinto sun goddess****
- **Samurai originally served emperor, later Heian period served local rulers**



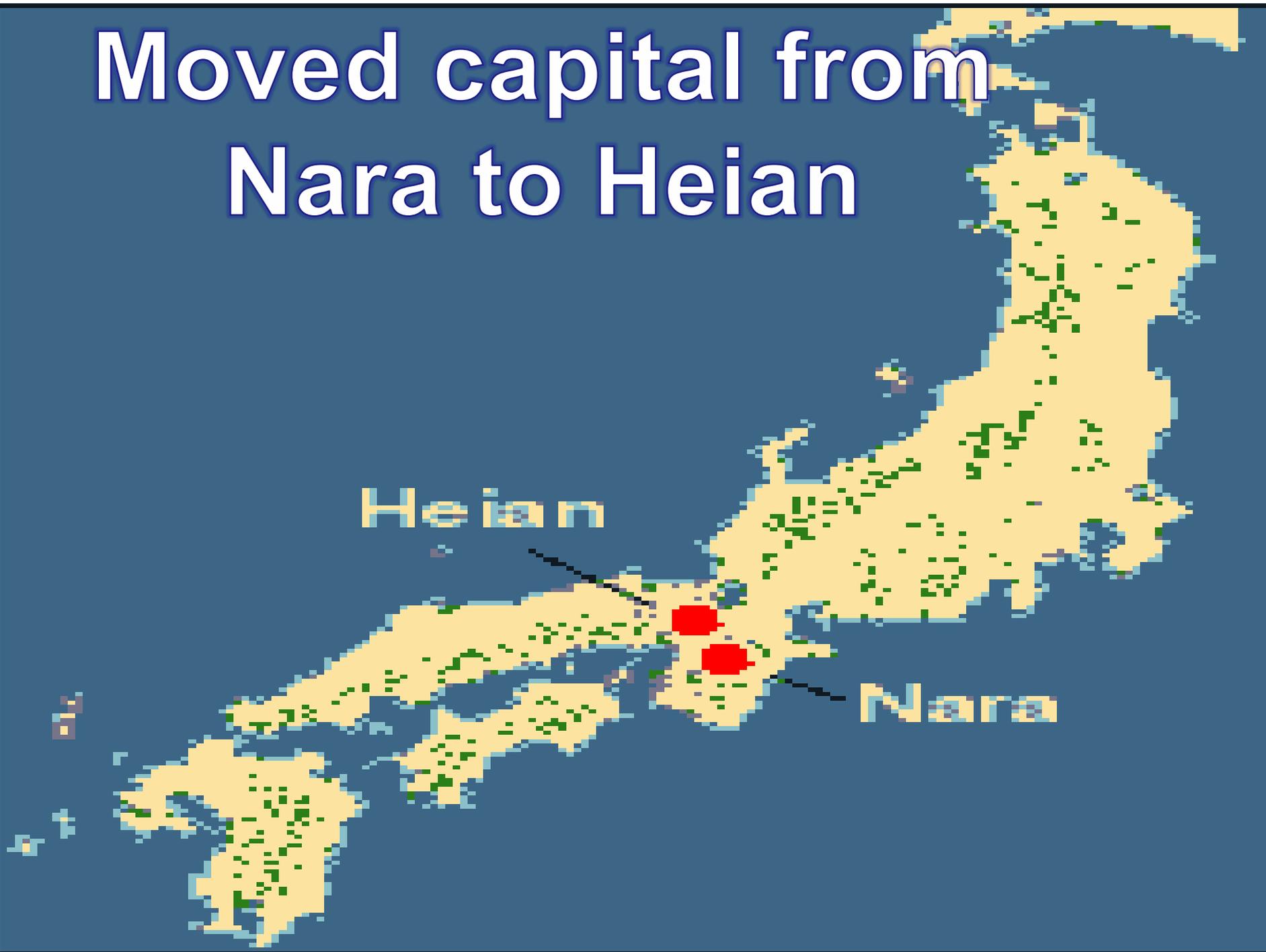
**Typical spring colors of Heian noblewoman**

**Noblewomen had: hair to ankles, blackened teeth, dyed clothing to match seasons, wore up to 12 dresses**



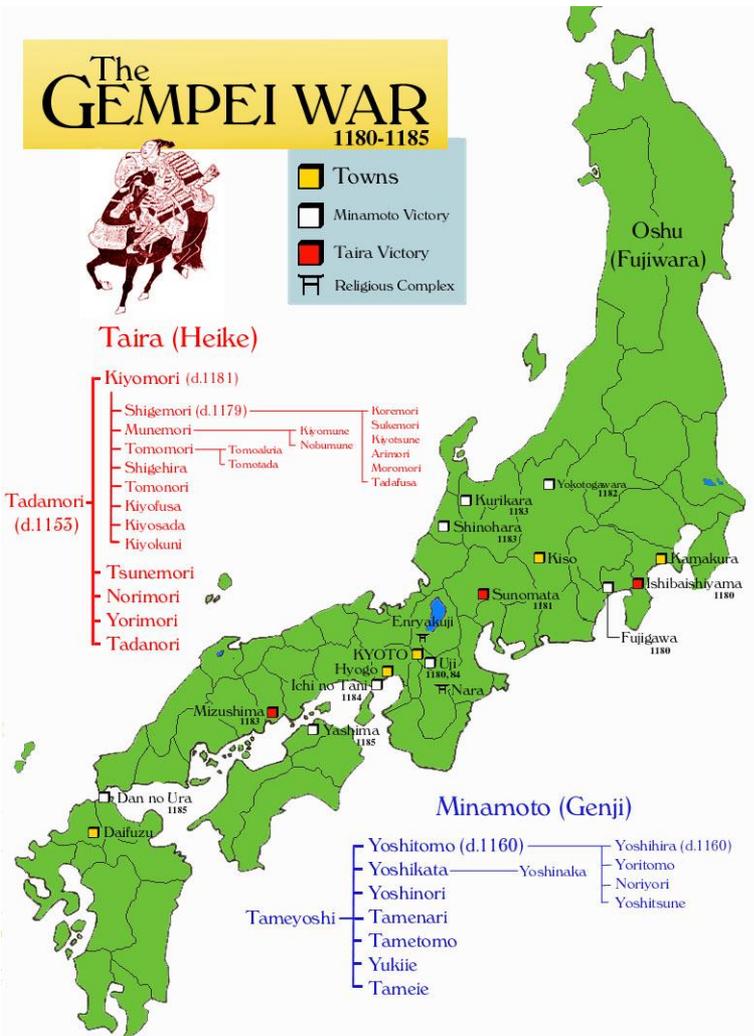


# Moved capital from Nara to Heian



# Power Struggle—1<sup>st</sup> Shogunate

- 12<sup>th</sup> C. powerful families feuded
- **Gempei Wars** —Taira family lost to Minamoto family
  - Peasants against samurai
  - Countryside destroyed



# Kamakura Shogunate

- **1185-1333—Minamoto family est. military government**
  - **Emperor remained at court but had no real power (puppet of shogun until 1868)**
- **Shogun = “supreme general of emperor’s army”; real power w/ Minamoto leader, not emperor**
  - **Beginning of feudalism in Japan**
  - **Imperial gov. broke down & continued to distance self from Chinese ways**
- **Mongols attacked 2xs—yet never took Japan: “we ain’t afraid of no Mongols”**



# Mongol Invasion of Japan



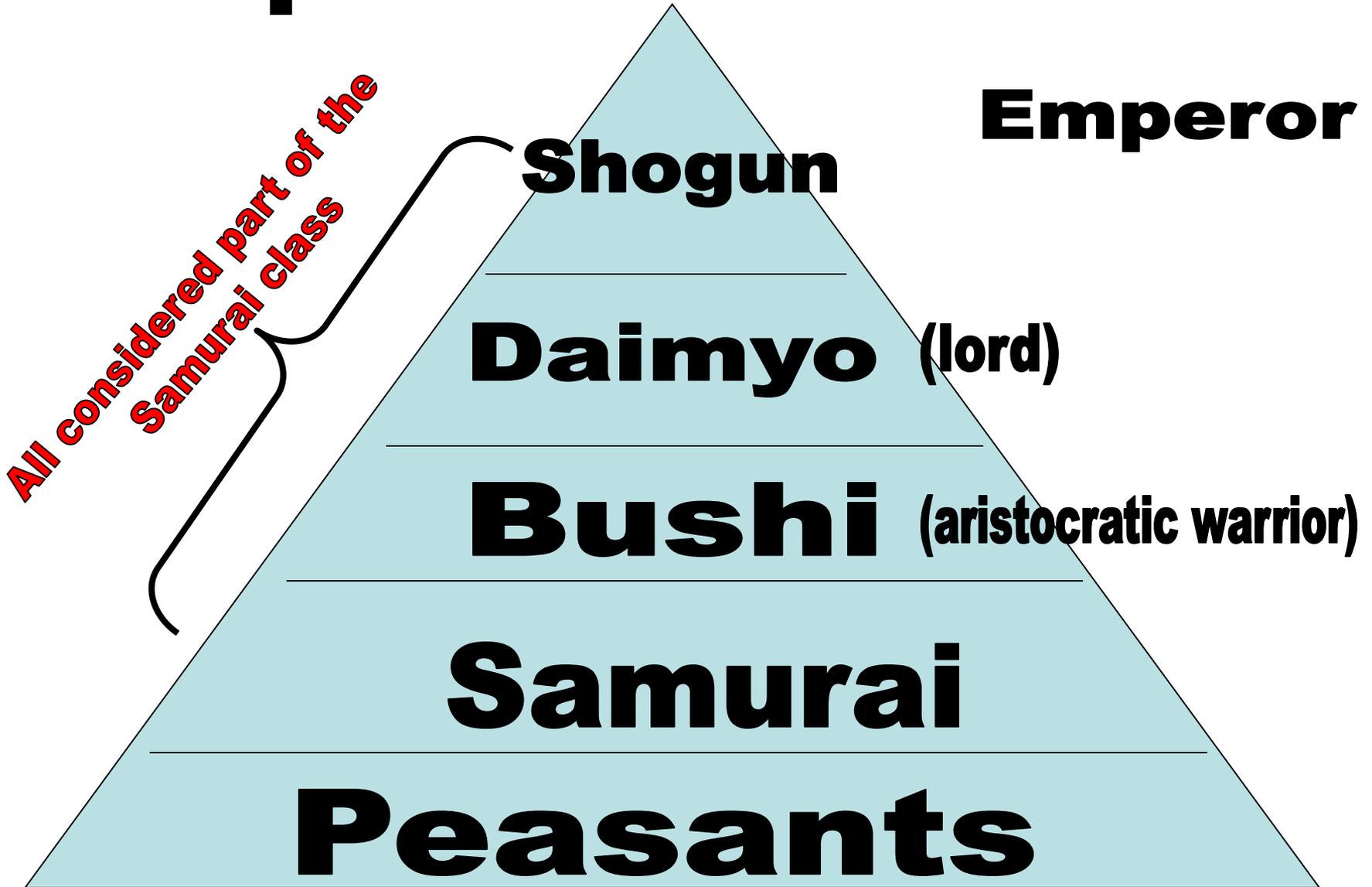
# Japanese Feudalism



## Began w/ Kamakura Shogunate:

- **Local nobles had their own military**
- **Power of emperor decrease—power of aristocrats increase**
- **Lords began to rule their own kingdoms**
- **Built fortresses (castles) w/ ditches**
- **Bushi—leaders of the small states in 10<sup>th</sup> c.**
- **Samurai—warriors who served bushi**
  - **Not rewarded w/ land but w/ income**
  - **Served same family for generations w/ absolute loyalty**
- **Bushido—samurai code of honor (like code of chivalry)**
- **Seppuku—process of disembowelment (suicide if defeated so could retain family honor) [hara-kiri]**
- **Peasants became serfs bound to land**

# Japanese Feudalism



# Japanese vs. European Feudalism

	<b>Japan</b>	<b>Europe</b>
<b>Nobility</b>	<b>Emperor, Shogun, daimyo</b>	<b>Kings, lords</b>
<b>Warriors</b>	<b>Samurai</b>	<b>Knights</b>
<b>Code of Conduct</b>	<b>Bushido</b>	<b>Code of Chivalry</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Both developed in response to the need for security and stability</b></li><li>• <b>Everyone had well defined social roles</b></li><li>• <b>Helped preserve law and order</b></li></ul>		

# Samurai





# Minamoto no Yoritomo— 1st shogun



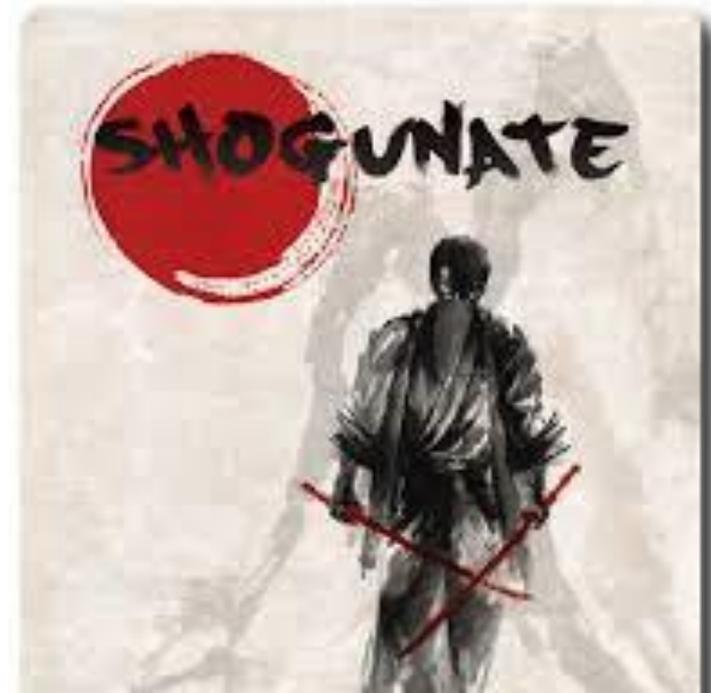
# Ashikaga Shogunate 1338-1573

- **13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> C. real power with families who controlled shoguns (military leaders—**daimyos**)**
- **Taxes collected for public projects**
- **Trade increased**
- **Merchant guilds arose (for men & women)**
- **Common currency**
- **Civil war in late 15<sup>th</sup> C. lessened power of emperor & shogunate**
  - **Bushi vassals acquired lands then divided among samurai**
  - **~ 300 tiny kingdoms each ruled by daimyo (warlord)—destroys the Ashikaga Shogunate**



# Shogunate's Power Declines

- **15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> C. code of bushido lost dominance**
- **Built large castles of stone & wood**
- **Peasant armies main fighting force**
- **Some Daimyo imposed centralization upon vassals**



# Japanese Art and Culture

- **Much of art was imitating Chinese**
- **Sketches done in ink**
- **Tea ceremony**
- **Decorative gardens**





# Japanese Garden





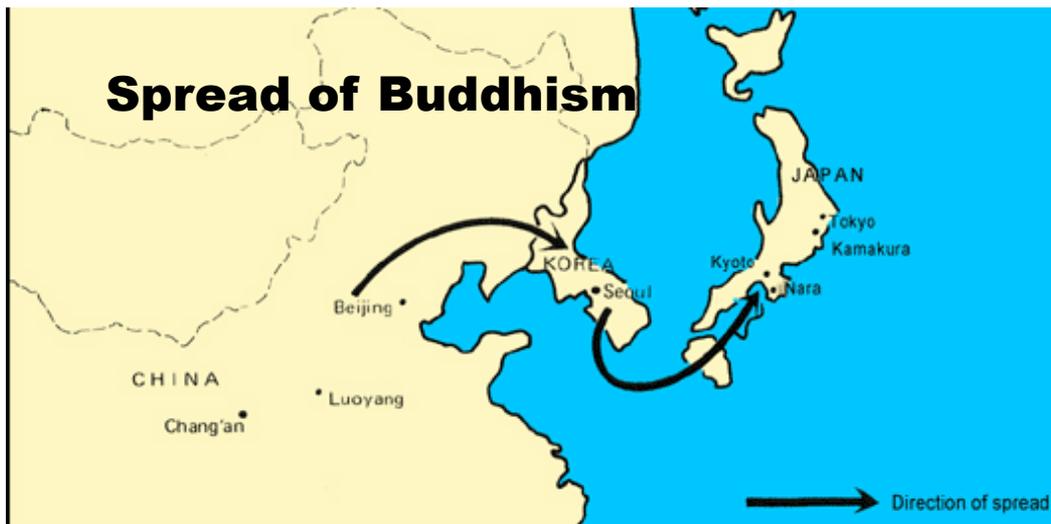
# **Denver's Botanical Japanese Garden**



*Choukwa*

# Korea

- **Chinese infl. began in 4<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.E.**
  - Knowledge of **metal work and agriculture** spread
- **Han Dyn.—Chinese began to move into Korea**
- **Chinese culture spread:**
  - **Buddhism**
  - **Chinese writing (later modified to suit Korean)**
  - **Confucius classics read by scholars**
  - **Taught history of China, not Korea**
  - **Attempted Chinese bureaucracy**



# Tang in Korea

- **Defeated those resistant to Chinese rule**
- **3 kingdoms in Korea fought for control**
- **Silla of Korea made alliance w/ Tang & defeated other kingdoms—became the vassal of China (paid tribute)**
  - **Tang withdrew & Silla united Korea**



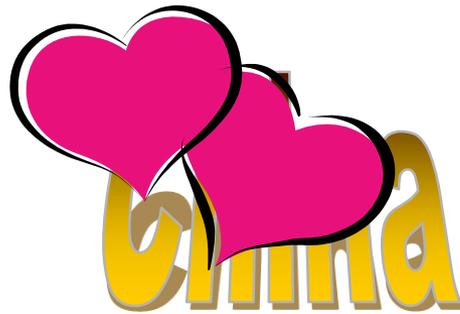


Silla in 576;  
later  
conquered  
other 3  
regions

# Sinification of Silla Korea

- Studied Chinese customs
- Kowtowed to Chinese emperor
- Intro. Confucius Civil Service Exams (yet elite still almost exclusively got positions)
- Trade network with China (yet neither merchant nor artisan class dev.)
- Expanded cultural & commercial opportunities
- Elite educated in Chinese education
- Buddhism became popular (esp. w/ elite)
- Porcelain techn. brought from China & improved
- Became a miniature Tang Empire
- Rebuilt capital like Chinese cities

Korea



# Korea Under the Mongols

- **13<sup>th</sup> C. Mongols invade;** disrupting contact with China
- **Demand tribute: 20,000 horses, clothing for 1 million soldiers, children as slaves**
- **1392—Mongols cast from Korea & contact with China returns**
- **Yi Dynasty ruled Korea from 1392 until 1910**



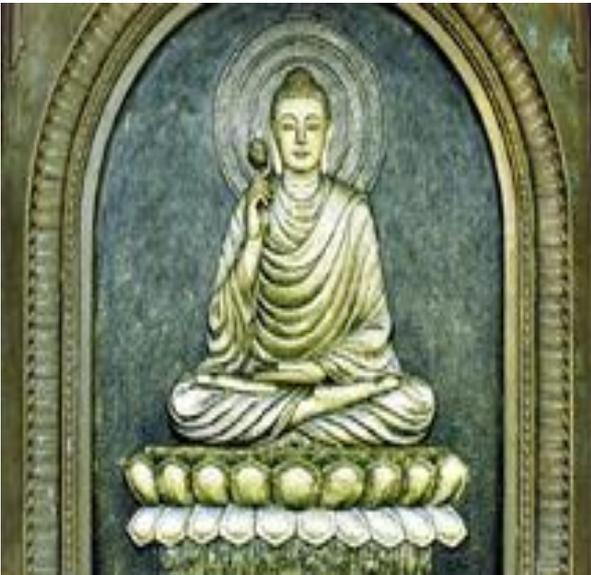
# *Vietnam—Before Chinese Control*

- Viets admired techn. advances & political ideas of Chinese yet were also **VERY independent**
- Before the Qin Dyn., Viets **traded** with southern China
- **Women** had **higher** social status
- **Village autonomy**
- **Red River Valley brought under Viets control**
  - Began to intermarry w/ SE Asians

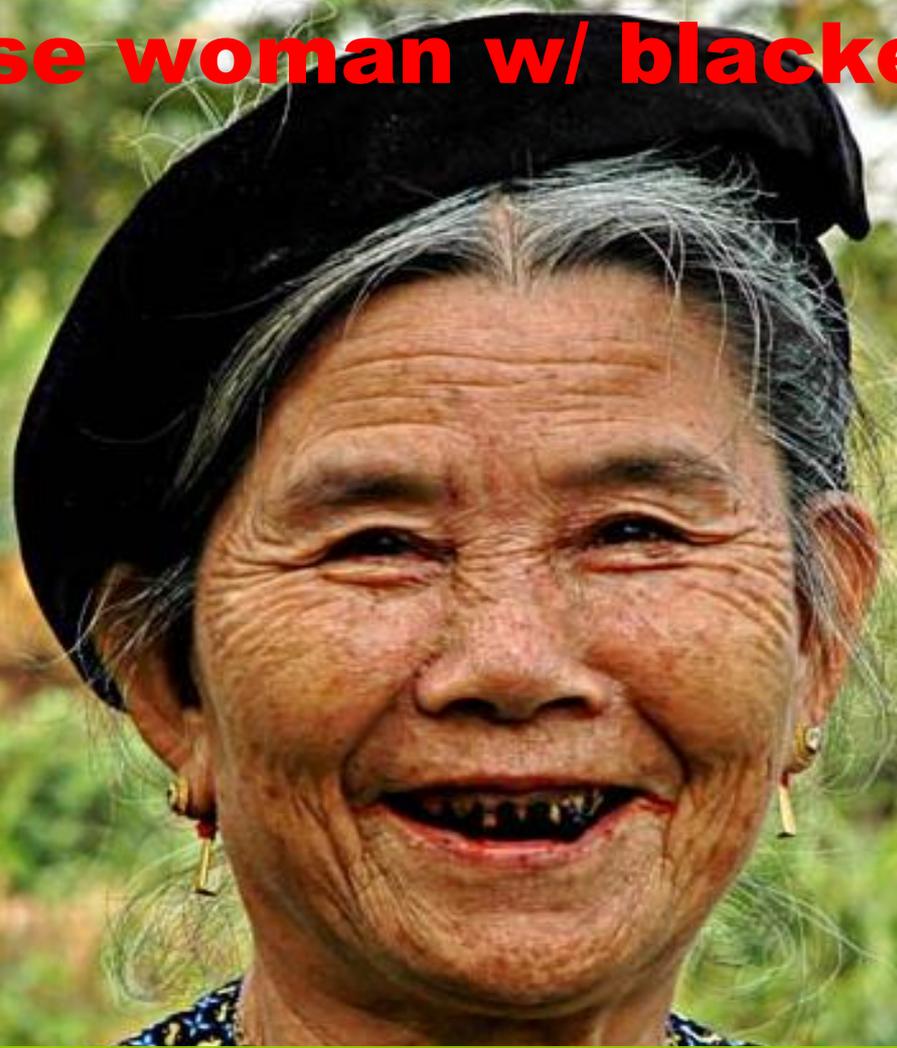


# *Viets vs. Chinese*

<b>Nam Viet “People of the South”</b>	<b>China</b>
<b>Lived in villages</b>	<b>Lived in urban areas</b>
<b>Nuclear family</b>	<b>Extended family</b>
<b>Women had privileges</b>	<b>Women had less rights</b>
<b>Buddhism more popular</b>	<b>Confucianism more popular</b>



# **Vietnamese woman w/ blackened teeth**



**Women would chew betel nut mixture to blacken teeth.  
Associated with marriage rites.  
Also believed that only wild animals have white teeth—blacken  
so not to be mistaken for evil spirit.**

# Vietnam Under China

- **Han China 1<sup>st</sup> required Viets to pay tribute**
- **Han conquered in Viets 111 B.C.E.**
- **Chinese considered them barbarians**
- **Adopted from Chinese:**
  - **Agriculture & irrigation techniques**
  - **Extended family structure**
  - **Veneration of ancestors**
  - **Chinese military organization**
  - **Chinese examinations & bureaucracy**



# Vietnamese Independence

- **Difficult for Chinese to govern b/c:**
  - **Distance & mountains**
  - **Political issues & invasions from nomads in north**
- **Trung Sisters—1<sup>st</sup> Century C.E.**
  - **Repelled Chinese for 3 yrs. (w/ female warriors)**
- **After fall of Tang in 907 C.E. Viets protested Chinese rule (ruled for 1000 yrs.)**
- **939—Vietnamese independence**
- **Continued civil service exams**
- **Conquered neighbors b/c of military organization learned from Chinese**





Trung  
Sisters



mm

# *Vietnam—Differences Between the north & south*

- **Vietnam continued to expand—took over Chams & Khmers in the south**
- **Difficult to control larger empire**
- **Cultural diffusion b/w southern Viets & locals**
- **North saw south as slower in speech & movement**
- **Division into 2 kingdoms w/ capitals at Hue & Hanoi**

**Who did China have the strongest influence over: Vietnam, Korea, or Japan? Why?**

**Who did China have the least influence over: Vietnam, Korea, or Japan? Why?**