Ch. 14

*Chinese civilization spreads to: Japan, Korea, and Vietnam*
600’s-Japan

646: Taika Reforms

- Revamping court to be more Chinese-like
- Language
- Incorporated Confucian and Buddhist ways
- Buddhists became very influential in the government
- 794-moved capital to Heian to get away from Buddhist
  - Forbid Buddhist to live in city, but they dominated the countryside
Heian Period

794-1185: Heian period

- Cut off contact with China
- Moved capital from Nara to Heian (Kyoto today)
- Huge emphasis on the aesthetic
  - Lots of gossiping, talk of love affairs, social status was very important
- Tale of the Genji
  - Script was a simplified version of Chinese
- Pursuit of beauty
  - All who were in the Royal Court wrote poetry and painted
- Strict behavior codes for men and women
  - No loud laughter or mismatched clothing

While the Emperor and court were busy...

- Fujiwara family was having considerable influence in the administration of Japan
  - Acquired land and power
Many local lords also acquired land and created “manors”

Warrior Leaders were called Bushi

- Collected $, administered laws, oversaw public works
- Built up armies for themselves

- Samurai (loyal to local lords, not the court)... imperial government is losing control in the 11th and 12th centuries
  - Samurai: mounted, heavily armored, weapons, bushido
  - Seppuku/hara-kiri: ritual suicide if they lost at battle

Peasants became serfs

- Followed pure land sect Buddhism
- Landless laborers were known as Genin
Kamakura Regime & the Gempei Wars

- Gempei Wars: 1180 for 5 years
  - Between Taira and Minamoto families
  - Peasants suffered ultimately
  - Minamoto wins and establishes the Bakufu gov’t. (military government)
    - Emperor was still there, but real power was with the military shoguns = military leaders and Samurai
    - Leader killed his family out of fear of overthrow...no heir
    - Confusion and conflict of who was ruling afterward and led to Civil War (1467-1477)
  - Japan became 300 little kingdoms and Bushi became Daimyo
  - Japan became much less civilized & more barbaric
Peasants were encouraged by Daimyos to make items to sell like silk, hemp, paper, dyes, etc.

Daimyos competed with each other for trade with China; guilds formed

Women could be artisans and merchants, while elite women were not allowed such freedoms
Culture, Arts, Economics, Religion (continued)

- Zen Buddhism: simplicity appealed to the warrior elite...calming, in touch with nature...
  - Monasteries were points of trade and diplomatic unions
- Monochromatic ink sketches, screen and scroll paintings, architecture, tea ceremonies showed Zen influence
Korea

109BCE Choson (Korean kingdom) was conquered by Wudi (Han)

More influenced by China b/c of proximity

- Sinification - the adoption of Chinese culture and Buddhism (monasteries and pagodas)
- Adopted Chinese writing, but not a good fit with Korean... nor was the government style (many noble families didn’t buy into it)

Silla allied with China to take over previous rule; they could rule as long as they sent tribute to China - they would be left alone (ruled from 668-late 800’s)

- Copied Tang ways
  - Art, learning, manufactured items (porcelain)
  - Court dress, etiquette
  - Kowtowed to Chinese Emperor
  - Tribute system allowed for cultural diffusion
Korea

- Set capital at Kumsong
- Based on Tang model
- Aristocrats studied at Chinese schools but favored Buddhism over Confucianism
- Koreans were better at pottery than the Chinese
- Aristocracy was isolated from the people
- Merchants and artisans had little status; exported raw materials
- Revolutions weakened the Korean dynasties
- Yi Dynasty in 1392 (after the Mongols) until 1910; lived in Chinese shadow
Vietnam (SE Asia)

- Occupied the “Red River area”
- Intermarried with the Khmers (Cambodians)
  - This helped create their individual identity
- Han China made Vietnam pay tribute
  - They liked the agricultural opportunities in Vietnam
- Women had more freedoms in Vietnam than China; dressed differently, blackened teeth
- Developed literature/poetry
- Adopted Buddhism
Vietnam

After 111 BCE Han China took them over completely

- Chinese schools (w/ Chinese script), Civil Service exam, increased agricultural production
  - Population increased
  - Eventually adopted the extended family model and veneration of ancestors
- Resistance by the Trung Sisters - 39CE
  - Revolted against the Chinese...why did they take up this cause?
- Proximity worked in Vietnam’s favor—they were far from China which made it difficult for them to rule w/ an iron fist
- They gained their independence by 939 after the fall of the Tang Dynasty and maintained it until the 19th century
  - Continued to model Chinese bureaucracy
    - Not much power for the Scholar-Gentry though; more of a local loyalty rather than to gov’t officials
  - Continued with Buddhism for most people
- Chinese legacy helped the Viets win out over local rivals. Indianized Khmer and Chams of S lowlands ➔ 11th to the 18th centuries extended Viet territory into the Mekong delta region.
  - 16th Century: Nguyen family v. Trinh family (N/S divisions)
- France— in the Imperialist pd would take advantage of their non-unity