

# 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*





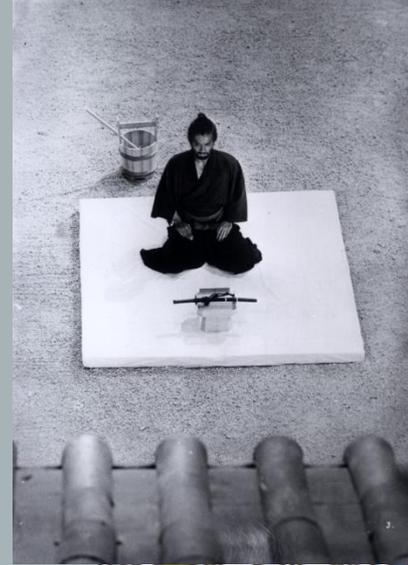
# Heian Period

- ▲ 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*



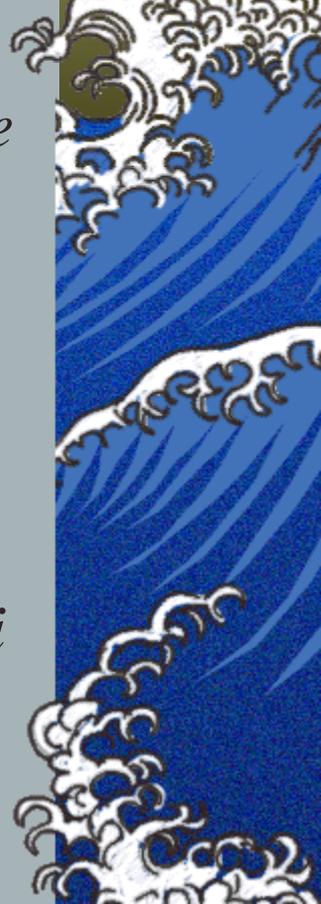
# Feudalism

- ▶ *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 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> 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*



# Culture, Arts, Economics, Religion

- ▶ *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*



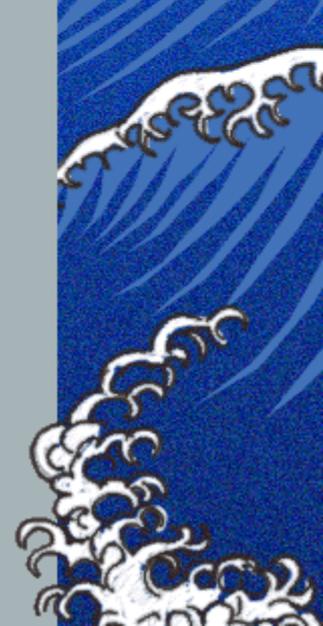
# Culture, Arts, Economics, Religion (continued)

- ▶ *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*



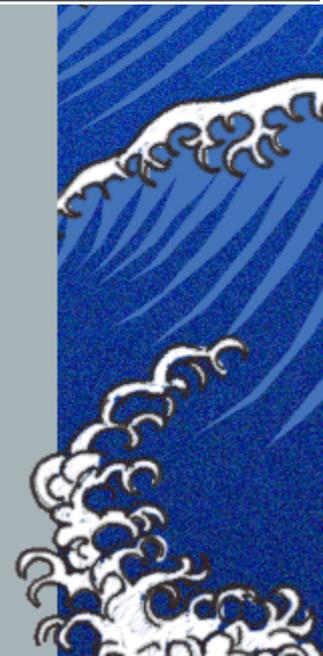
# Korea

- ▶ *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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 → 11<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries extended Viet territory into the Mekong delta region.*
  - ▶ *16<sup>th</sup> Century: Nguyen family v. Trinh family (N/S divisions)*
- ▶ *France- in the Imperialist pd would take advantage of their non-unity*

