

The Emergence of Japan

- Influence of geographic conditions
 - Kyushu, Shikoku, and Honshu
 - Isolation allowed security to experiment
- Ethnically
 - Japanese are darker
 - Language derived Altairic family
- Before 200s BC
 - Paleolithic Stage
 - *Jōmon*
- In 200s BC
 - New culture from migrants

- Numerous small warring states

- Ruled by hereditary chieftains

- Yayoi-Japanese

- Expanded against native people

- Ainu

- Represent Neolithic Stage

- From Asian mainland

- Population of Yayoi grew rapidly

- By 100AD pushed into northeastern Honshu
 - Developed ships that moved goods

 - Closer ties between Japan & Korea developed

- Imported iron

- *Weizhi*

- Territorial conflicts arose between local rulers

- Competition among kingdoms created insecurity

- War divided clans along class lines

- Nobles constituted military aristocracy

- Unification began after migrants from Paekche arrived
 - Led by Jingū

 - Yamato = ruling power in Kyushu

 - Emperor Chūai

 - Jimmu

- Yamato chieftains took title *Sumeramikoto*

- Ojin

- Deified as *Hachiman*

- Japanese society gradually progressed
 - Yamato family dominated

 - Conquered local lords paid tribute to Yamato ruler

 - Watched by Yamato subordinates

 - Hierarchy of authority

 - Ruled by divine right

 - “Chrysanthemum Throne”

 - Expanded their rule to Korea

— *Sòng Shū*

- Society was largely matriarchal

- Shinto religion
 - Focuses on worship of natural forces

 - Mount Fuji

 - More potent forces personified as deities

 - Shamans, religious specialists

 - Foretold future or heal sickness

 - Priests also war leaders

 - Amaterasu Omikami

 - Shrine at Ise

- *Kami*

- Head of clan also chief priest

- Buddhism had a major impact
 - 552, Buddhist missionaries from Paekche

- Most important period during reign of Empress Suiko
 - Nara Period (645-794)

- Shotoku Taishi
 - Established first official embassies

 - Traders, students & Buddhist monks

 - Shotoku wrote Chinese-style constitution

 - *Kenpo Jushichijo*

- Firmly based on Confucian virtues

- Kotoku Tenno

- Taika Reform Edicts

- Founded Japanese imperial system

- Yamato rulers were *Tennō*

- Ruled by “Decree of Heaven”

- Japan no longer separate states

- All government officials undergo stringent training

- Took centuries for centralized gov't to appear

- Nara

- Ch'ang-an

- Kammu Tenu
 - Heian-kyo
- Heian Period (794-1191)
 - Emperors were Confucian & divine Shinto
 - Chinese pattern prevailed
 - Council of State
 - Eight ministries
 - Ex. Imperial Household Ministry
 - Local government handled by sixty-odd provinces
 - Chinese-inspired reforms soon came to an end
 - 1) Bureau of Archivists

- 2) Police Commissioners

- Fujiwara family

- Michinaga

- Heian court functioned unlike any other
 - Sacred emperor performed ceremonial duties

 - Fujiwara women

 - Monarchs were pressured to retire

 - Fujiwara regents managed affairs

 - Political power shifted to provinces

 - *Bushi* lords = *daimyo*

- Emperor Shirakawa

- Set up offices in his quarters

- Appointed talented nobles

- Sought to reduce tax-free estates

- Developed strong ties w/ *daimyo*

- New military system
 - *Samurau*

 - *Samurai*

 - Military like central gov't was de-centralized

 - *Yumi & Katana*

 - Were from well-to-do families

 - Became hereditary class

- *Jōhei Tengyo no ran*
 - Taira no Masakado

 - Fujiwara no Hidesato

 - Cycle would repeat itself

 - Allowed court to manipulate local *daimyo*

- Code of Bushido
 - *Seppuku*

 - Enforces required conduct

 - Seven virtues:
 - *Gi*
 - *Yū*
 - *Jin*
 - *Rei*
 - *Makoto*
 - *Meiyo*
 - *Chūgi*

- Learning & way of the warrior

- To die a good death

- Long-range effect

- Formulation distinctly varied forms of Buddhism
 - Mahayana Buddhism

 - Monasteries involved with state

 - Came to Buddhism from magic & mystery of Shinto

 - Two new Buddhist sects: *Tendai* & *Shingon*

 - Saichō
 - Mount Hiei

 - Kūkai

- Mount Koya

- *Kana*

- Introducing tea

— *Shingon* tremendously successful

— Mandalas

— Buddhism assimilated

— Shinto almost entirely absorbed by Buddhism

— Buddhist temples had smaller Shinto shrines

- Japans Fuedal Age

— Minamoto clan emerged victorious

— Yoritomo

- *Shogun*

- Established capital at Kamakura

- *Bakufu*

- Offices were few

- Jōei Code

- Subsequent shoguns would follow his precedent
 - Became real rulers

 - Superfeudal order

 - Employed constables and stewards

 - Relied on complex web of personal obligations

- Feudalism

— 1) Personal element

- Lord & Vassal

— 2) Property element

- Fief/benefice

— 3) Gov't element

- Private exercise of gov't functions

- Feudalism = hierarchy

— Emperor

- Legally owns kingdom
- “Invests” power in Shogun

— Shogun

- Runs day-to-day affairs of state

- “Parcels” fief to lesser nobles

— Daimyo

- Runs provinces
- “Parcels” fief to knights

— Samurai

- Police villages & peasants

— Preserves tradition of reverence to Yamato

— Involves ceremony of “homage”

- Maintains personal bond between lord & vassal
- Vassal takes Oath of fealty
- Lord preforms Investiture

- Hōjō usurped power of Minamoto
 - Masako = Nun-Shogun
 - Hōjō ruled as regents for a puppet shogun
 - 1221 Kyoto court led an uprising - Jōkyū Incident
 - Insurrection easily repressed
 - Vassal *daimyo* loyal to *bakufu*
- Loyalty tested in 1266