AIM: In what ways did China have an influence in Korea, Vietnam, and Japan? In what ways was that influence resisted? (Two Day Lesson)

Do Now: 1) Watch, Analyze video. How does the video help to answer the AIM?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xTWyQH22Ko4

2) Please take out the text under your desk, “Connections.” A) Open to page 314. Answer #’s 2 & 3, Answer in your notebooks and work in pairs. Be ready to answer verbally. B) Open to page 317, Answer #2 in your notebooks, work in pairs and be ready to answer verbally. C) p. 315, Analyzing Literature

3) Analyze images. Explain the significance of the image.

Exhibit A – Rows 1,2 Working in pairs, 1) What is this image? Explain the significance of the image. Make connections to the AIM.

Exhibit B - Rows 3,4 Working in pairs, 1) What is this image? Explain the significance of the image. Make connections to the AIM.
Exhibit C - Rows 5,6  Working in pairs, 1) Analyze this list of facts. 2) Guess the geographic name of what these facts describe. 3) Explain the significance of this geography. 4) Make connections to the AIM.

- c.405,000 sq mi (1,048,950 sq km),
- has depths of more than 10,000 ft (3,050 m).

Map

Outline:

I. China’s Influence on Korea, Vietnam, and Japan and resistance

A. The emerging states and civilizations of Korea, Vietnam, and Japan also had tributary relationships with China.

1. agricultural, sedentary societies

2. their civilizations were shaped by proximity to China but did not become Chinese

B. Korea and China
1. Interaction with China started with temporary Chinese conquest of northern Korea during the Han dynasty, with some colonization.

2. Korean states emerged in fourth–seventh centuries C.E.
   a. The states were rivals; also resisted Chinese political control.
   b. Seventh century: the Silla kingdom allied with Tang dynasty China to bring some political unity.
      i. But Chinese interference provoked military resistance.
      ii. China made do with a tributary relationship after 688.

3. Korea generally maintained political independence under the Silla (688–900), Koryo (918–1392) dynasties.
   a. But China provided legitimacy for Korean rulers.
   b. Efforts to replicate Chinese court life and administration.

   b. Confucianism had negative impact on Korean women, especially after 1300.
      i. Ended “free choice” marriages.
      ii. Discouraged practice of a woman raising her children in her parents’ home, often joined by husband.

5. Korea maintained its Korean culture.
   a. Only Buddhism moved beyond the Korean elite.
   b. Examination system for bureaucrats never won prominence.
   c. In 1400s, Korea developed a phonetic alphabet (hangul).

C. Vietnam and China

1. The experience of Vietnam was broadly similar to that of Korea.
2. but Vietnam’s cultural heartland in the Red River valley was part of the Chinese state from 111 B.C.E. to 939 C.E.
   a. real effort at cultural assimilation of elite
   b. provoked rebellions
     i. rebellion in early tenth century C.E. established Vietnam as separate state
     ii. remained tributary to China
3. Vietnamese rulers adopted the Chinese approach to government
   a. examination system helped undermine established aristocrats
   b. elite remained deeply committed to Chinese culture
4. much of distinctive Vietnamese culture remained in place
   a. language, chewing of betel nuts, greater roles for women
   b. kept nature goddesses and a “female Buddha” in popular belief
D. Japan and China
1. Japan was never invaded or conquered by China, so borrowing of Chinese culture was voluntary
2. main period of cultural borrowing was seventh–ninth centuries C.E., when first unified Japanese state began to emerge
   a. creation of Japanese bureaucratic state modeled on China began with Shotoku Taishi (572–622)
   b. large-scale missions to China to learn
   c. Seventeen Article Constitution:
     i. proclaimed Japanese ruler as Chinese-style emperor
     ii. encouraged Buddhism and Confucianism
     iii. identified moral rulers as foundation for social harmony
3. elements of Chinese culture took root in Japan
   a. several schools of Chinese Buddhism
   b. art, architecture, education, medicine, religious views

4. Japanese borrowings were selective
   a. deliberate borrowings stopped after tenth century

5. Japan never created an effective centralized and bureaucratic state
   a. political power became decentralized
   b. local authorities developed their own military forces (samurai)
      i. bushido: samurai set of values
      ii. celebration of military values, unlike China

6. religious distinctiveness
   a. Buddhism never replaced native belief system
   b. the way of the kami (sacred spirits), later called Shinto

7. distinctive literary and artistic culture
   a. unique writing system mixed Chinese characters with phonetic symbols
   b. early development of tanka (highly stylized poetry)

8. elite women escaped most of Confucian oppression
   a. only began to lose status in the twelfth century, with rise of warrior culture

Learning Objectives: Students will be able to understand how China influenced Korea and Japan and how Korea and Japan resisted and retained a separate identity and culture. Students will be able to analyze maps.