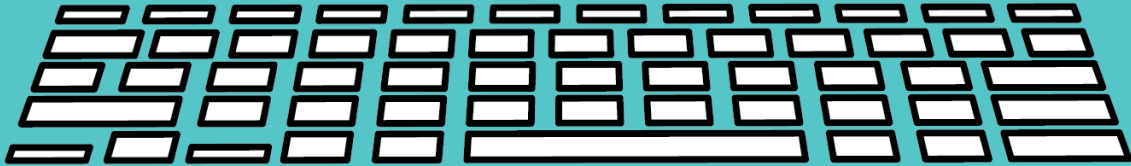
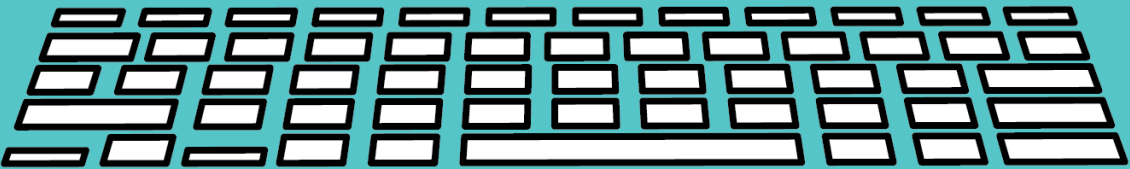




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What were lords in Japan also known as?	
2. What was the samurai code of conduct called?	
3. What did Francis Xavier introduce to Japan in 1549?	
4. What war began in 1467?	
5. What were the territorial warlords called?	
6. What was the first shogunate also called?	
7. What year did the Mongols begin their rule?	
8. Nowadays the bushi are called what?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What were the islands of Japan also known as?		9. Medieval Japan was a time that focused on business and ____.	
2. What was the samurai code of conduct called?		10. Zen Buddhism had Rinzai and ____ Buddhism.	
3. What did Francis Xavier introduce to Japan in 1549?		11. Samurai translates to those who ____.	
4. What war began in 1467?		12. Shogun meant "tent government" or ruled by the ____.	
5. What were the territorial warlords called?		13. Samurai served the Daimyo for ____.	
6. What was the first shogunate also called?		14. ____ had authority and ruled Japan.	
7. What year did the Mongols begin their rule?		15. The medieval system began with Minamoto no ____.	
8. Nowadays the bushi are called what?		16. The Mongol navy was destroyed by a ____.	



## MEDIEVAL JAPAN

Medieval Europe had knights, castles, jousting, and chivalry (religious, military and social code) in Europe. Yet, Japan also had a medieval period called the feudal period.

Feudal lords (shoguns) gave land, titles, and protection (vassals) in exchange for military service (giri), support, and supplies. First, vassals provided soldiers (and supplies) to fight for the shogun. In exchange, vassals were rewarded with fiefs. Vassals owned the land, however, peasants worked these plots. These plots were called fiefs. In other words, the shogun was the lord and the vassal was the knight. The shogun rewarded a vassal with land that peasants worked in turn, vassals created armies and built wealth. Meanwhile, shoguns controlled territories. Japan was a firm that focused on business and war.

Japan's feudal period lasted from 1185-1603. Emperors appointed (chose) shoguns, the most powerful warlords in Japan. While an emperor was culturally important, he didn't have any power. Instead, the emperor was more for ceremonial purposes. The shogun had authority and ruled Japan.

During this time, territorial warlords called "daimyo" ruled along with the "shoguns," also called leaders and dictators. Daimyo (similar to lords in medieval Europe) had an allegiance, or loyalty, to their shogun but acted like a prince. These warlords often battled each other, so fighting, war, and destruction were common.

The next lower level in the feudal Japan hierarchy were the vassals and lesser lords. The bushi, or noble warriors, were also part of this social status. Nowadays, bushi are called samurai, which translates to "those who serve" (similar to knights in medieval Europe). The samurai were elite warriors who lived by a strict code of conduct called bushido. Their motto was "might makes right." They served the daimyo for life. The shogun was the leader of the samurai.

The samurai did not own land. They were the militia, always fighting for power on behalf of their shogun. War was common as vassals fought to overthrow each other. Vassals wanted to build their own shogunates (powerful regime) to have it all.

To sum it up, in feudal Japan, the emperor was at the top, followed by the shoguns, samurai, and the peasants.

© 2019, 12/18

The medieval/feudal system of Japan began with Minamoto no Yoritomo between 1187 and 1199 CE. After the Minamoto clan overruled the Taira clan, Yoritomo became the first shogun in 1192 CE. Yoritomo offered land in exchange as a favor for those who agreed to work for him. Thus, he established the first shogunate, also called bakufu. Shogunate meant "tent government" or ruled by the military. Yoritomo's shogunate was called the Kamakura Shogunate, lasting from 1185-1333.

The feudal system continued:

- The Mongols began their rule in 1274, after Yoritomo and the Kamakura Shogunate of 1192. During this time, Kublai Khan attempted to invade Japan. However, the Mongol navy was destroyed by a typhoon.
- The Kamakura Shogunate was overthrown in 1333, leading to the Kemmu Restorations.
- The Ashikaga clan came into power in 1336 and ruled until 1573 with the Muromachi Shogunate.
- The Onin war began in 1467.
- The Portuguese brought firearms to Japan in 1543.
- Francis Xavier introduced Christianity to Japan in 1549.
- Toyotomi Hideyoshi established the Edo Shogunate and unified Japan in 1590.

The following shogun closed the borders of Japan. Foreigners could not enter, and the Japanese could not travel abroad.

The closing of medieval Japan led to the economic growth. Innovations were prominent in the culture and technology. Therefore, arms improved, as did trade with China and Korea.

Japanese looked for relief from the sadness and gloom with religion. The Shintohism in the 10th century. Buddhism and Zen Buddhism became important. The samurai, in particular, had a specific code of conduct that required discipline and focus. Art, including architecture and castles, was strongly influenced by Zen Buddhism. In addition, samurai expressed their calligraphy, landscape painting, martial arts, and more as a part of their code.

Zen Buddhism had two different schools: Rinzai and Soto Buddhism. Rinzai Buddhism (rapid) was abrupt and sudden in its teaching. Sometimes there were even physical attacks. Soto Buddhism, however, was a gradual form of enlightenment. Meditation, sitting in a state of calm were essential with the Soto method.

© 2019, 12/18



**PLEASE VIEW  
THE VIDEO TO  
SEE HOW THIS  
PRODUCT WORKS**