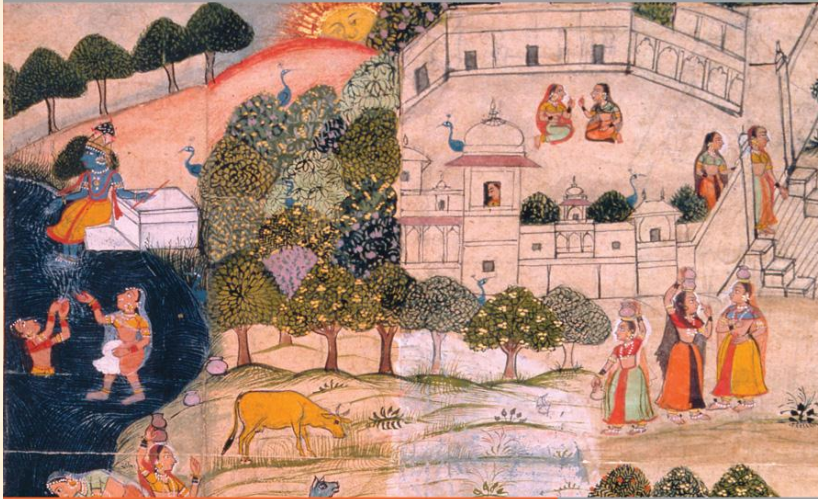


PHILIP J. ADLER / RANDALL L. POWELS

# WORLD CIVILIZATIONS



Seventh Edition

## Chapter 19 Japan and Southeast Asia

## Japan

**400s–500s** Yamato state formed

**604** Shotoku's *Seventeen Point Constitution*

**710–794** Nara period

**794–1185** Heian period

**1185–1333** Kamakura shogunate

**1336–1573** Ashikaga shogunate

## Southeast Asia

**c. 500** Earliest mainland states founded

**c. 900–1300** Khmer, Burmese, and Sri Vijayan empires flourish;  
Dai Viet kingdom

**1250s–1280s** Mongol invasions; destruction of Malacca sultanate; Islam comes to Indonesia

**1400s** Anghor abandoned; rise of Thai kingdom

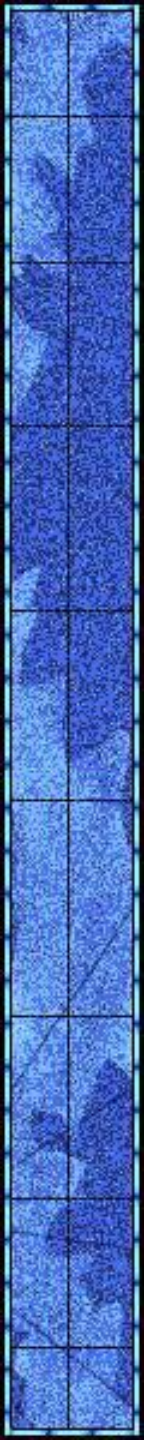
# Very Early Japan

- Four main islands – Hokkaido, Edo, Honshu, Kyushu – separated from E. Asia mainland (Korea and Siberia) by 120 to several hundred miles
  - Together, about the size of California
  - Fifth of the land is arable
  - Climate ranges from sub-arctic to temperate
- Koreans and Japanese ethnically related
- By first millennium BCE, Jomon people were living on the islands
  - Masters of west rice culture
  - Foundation of Yayoi culture
    - Moved north from Kyushu
    - Produced first regional governments





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# Buddhism and Shinto

- Buddhism
  - Zen, Pure Land and Nichiren sects developed after arriving from Korea
  - Provided ethical dimension emphasizing compassion
  - Appealed to both intellectuals and simple believers
- Shinto, “The Way of the Gods”
  - Indigenous Japanese religion
  - Combination of animism, worship of great deities
    - Reverenced for kami spirits



# Early Government and Administration

- Beginning of organized government in Yamato period
- Yamato clan claimed descent from Sun Goddess, founded imperial family which continues until today
- Buddhism introduced through Korea
  - Became religion of upper class
- 17-point Constitution written in 604
  - From Prince Shotoku, Yamato leader
  - Modeled after Chinese, inspired by Buddhist and Confucian ideals
  - Shotoku sent youth to China for education
  - State territory divided into administrative units
  - Taxes collected directly from the peasants bypassing local lords
  - Ministry of eight officials
  - No civil service exam, aristocratic privilege remains





Nara: Horyu-ji Temple, 607 AD (photo),/Calmann & King, London, UK/The Bridgeman Art Library

# Nara and Heian periods

## 710-1185

- Shokutu reforms continued by Fujiwara clan
  - Dominated government for two centuries
  - Intermarried with royal family
  - First capital built at Nara
- Imperial court moved to Heian (Kyoto) in 794
- Contacts with China, Korea strictly limited
- – Struggle between emperor and feudal lords
  - Emperors reduced to ceremonial figures
  - Shogun (military commander) becomes effective ruler
- Warriors (bushi, or samurai) rose in power, with their code of conduct (bushido)
  - Obedient to point of ritual suicide (hari kari)
- Inter-clan rivalry ended Fujiwara power
- Samurai defeat Fujiwara clan, House of Minamoto creates Kamakura shogunate





Samurai Warrior

Haniwa Warrior, late 6th century (red earthenware), Japanese School/Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Texas, USA/A. C. Arnold Endowment Fund & McAshan Charitable Trust/The Bridgeman Art Library A. C. Arnold Endowment Fund & McAshan Charitable Trust



*Hinged iron  
helmet flaps*

*Silk breast garment  
with iron strips*

*Sword*

*Silk skirt with iron strips*

*Haniwa Warrior*



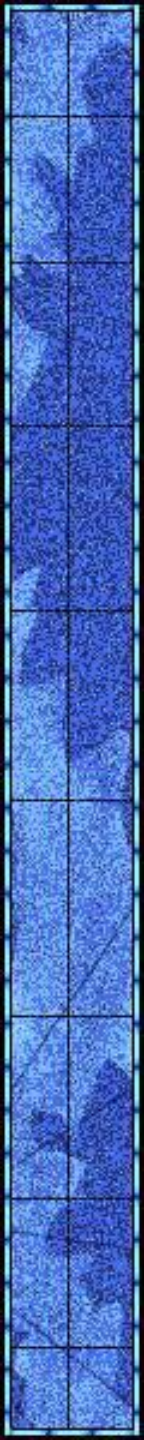
# Kamakura Period (1185-1333)

- Complete domination by samurai and their overlords
  - Power of the imperial court nearly non-existent
- Political power depended on number of samurai and shoen (tax-free agricultural land)
  - Came to resemble medieval fiefs
    - Shiki: privately-held rights to their use and income
    - Not unusual for shoen to have 3-5 lords
- Bakufu: military government under shogun
  - Shogun was independent true ruler of Japan
  - Bakufu able to defeat Mongol invasion attempts
    - First invasion met with fierce resistance
    - Second invasion stopped by Kamikaze typhoon

# Arts and Culture in Medieval Japan

- Although Japanese and Chinese languages earliest books were written in Chinese script
  - Chronicles of Japan
  - Records of Ancient Matters
- Heian Period
  - Chinese vocabulary removed
  - Signs now phonetic
- World's first novel. *Tale of Genji*
  - Tells great deal about aristocracy
  - *Genji* and *Pillow Book* were Japanese books, no foreign models
  - Both books written by women





# Arts and Culture in Medieval Japan

- Poetry was special strength, focused on nature
- Japanese painting
  - Great sense of design, draftsmanship
  - Nature scenes
  - Lively, sometimes humorous, portraiture
- Upper-classes proficient in calligraphy, music and dance
- Great attention to cultivation of beauty



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Murasaki-shikibu, the famous learned Woman  
in the Age of the Hei-an.



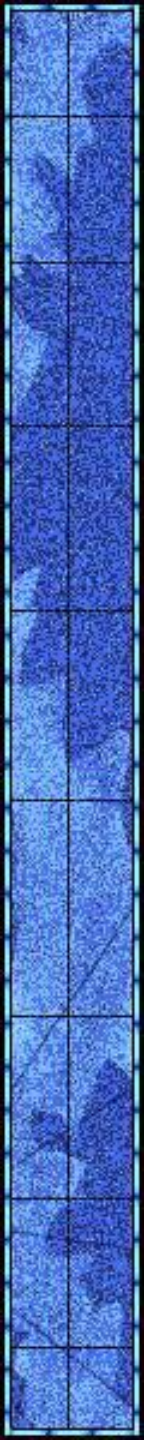
# Buddhist Evolution

- Pure Land
  - Founder - Honen (1133-1212)
  - “Buddha would save those who displayed devotion by endlessly repeating his name”
- Nicheren
  - Name from 13<sup>th</sup> c. founder
  - Belief in mystical power of chanting devotional phrases
  - Emphasized immortality of soul
  - Highly nationalistic
- Zen Buddhism
  - Use of strenuous meditation to purify the mind, prepare for nirvana
  - Most influential of all
    - Preferred by Samurai
      - Self-reliance & discipline fit with Bushido code
    - Underlay Japanese interpretation of beauty, truth
      - Influence of visual arts
      - Rock gardens as physical renditions of Zen principles
  - Favored among upper class





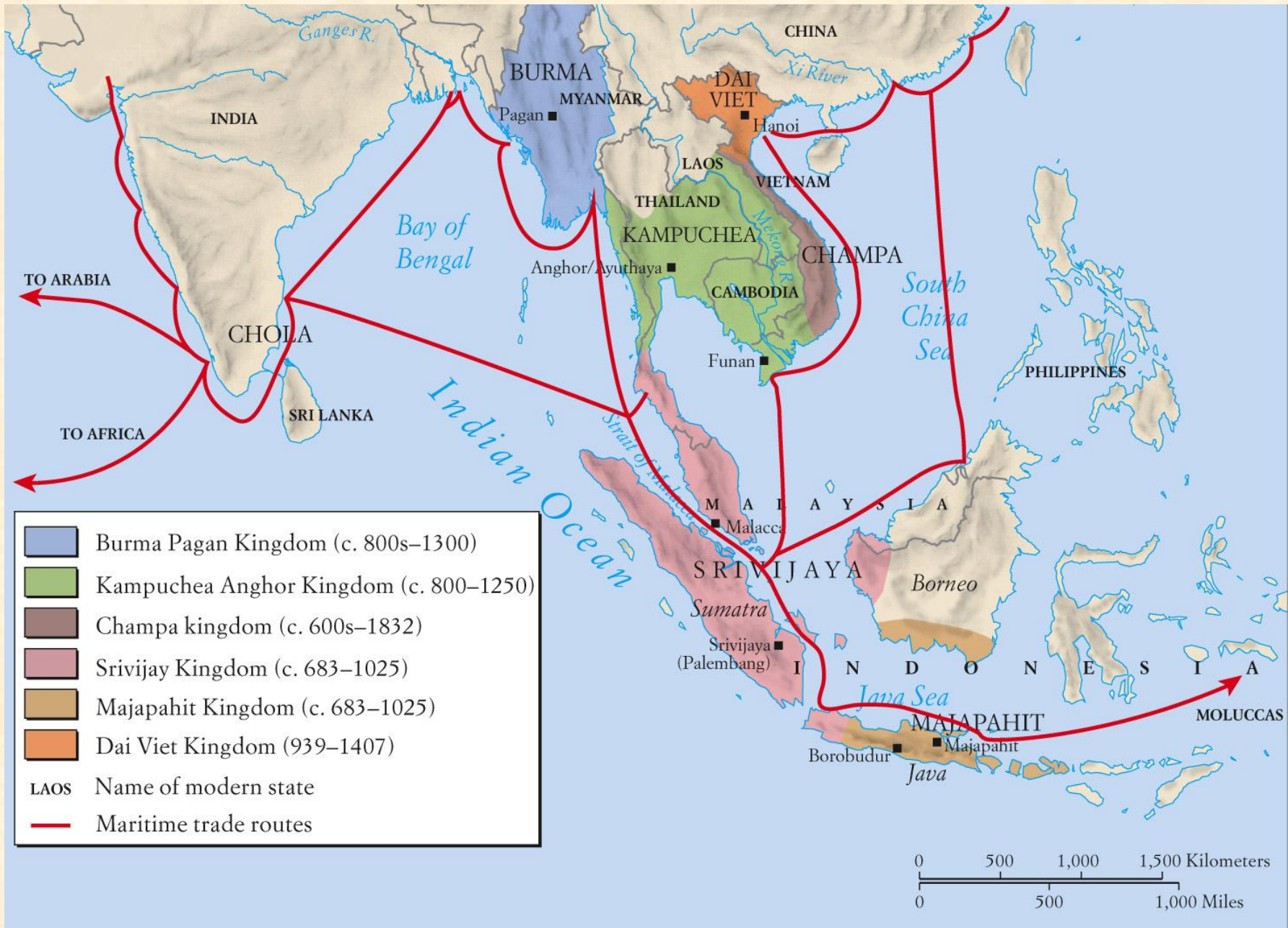
Chinese and Japanese Special Fund, courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



# Ashikaga Shogunate (1336-1573)

- Kamakura shogunate lose hold due to expense of repelling the Mongols
- Ashikaga clan become shoguns, ruling daimyo (feudal lords)
- Culmination of Japanese feudalism, period of bloody wars
  - Trusted daimyos given estates close to the capital
  - Rebellious daimyos in outlying provinces
- Contacts with China
  - Trade resumes during Sung Dynasty
  - Steel swords for tea
  - Interrupted after Mongol invasions
  - Japanese pirates, smugglers active during early Ming Dynasty









# Korea

- Often mediated trade between China and Japan
- Paid tribute to China during Tang Dynasty
- Divided between three kingdoms
- Unified by kingdom of Silla
  - Attempts to impose Chinese-style state informed by Confucian ethics
  - Feudal system remained
- King later becomes a Mongol puppet



# Early Southeast Asian States

- Enormous and varied area includes Burma, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, and Philippine Islands
  - Most mainland Southeast Asians descended from Turco-Mongolian language group
  - Most islanders descended from Austronesian languages
  - Chinese and Indian immigrants
  - Chinese influence based on military, diplomacy
  - India's influence through trade, culture, philosophy
- Funan and Champa
  - Funan, Mekong River delta, conquered by Khmers
  - Champa, central Vietnam
  - Both kingdoms strongly influenced by Hindu Indians

# Kampuchea and Sri Vijaya

- Kampuchea
  - Khmers were politically dominant group
  - Began as Hindu kingdom, later adopted Hinayana Buddhism
  - Wealth based on wet-rice agriculture
  - Over-taxation to build Angkor Wat temple may have contributed to its decline
  - Champa and Thais chip away at territory
  - Temple city abandoned by 15<sup>th</sup> century
- Sri Vijaya
  - Maritime empire focused on controlling Malacca Straits trade route
  - Conquest by south India Chola buccaneers brought organization, expansion





# Majapahit

- Take over Sri Vijaya
- Only indigenous empire to unify all of Indonesia
  - Success attributed to prime minister Gaja Mada (1331-1364)
- Last great Hindu kingdom in southeast Asia
  - Later becomes Buddhist
- Muslims establish sultanate at Malaca



# Burma and Thailand

- Burma
  - Burmese kingdom centered on religious shrines at Pagan
  - Originally Hindu, governing class adopted Hinayana Buddhism
  - Empire destroyed by Mongols
- Thailand
  - Government centered at Ayuthaya
  - Mongols allowed Thais to be tributaries rather than conquering them
  - Chakri Dynasty created most stable, advanced state in southeast Asia



# Vietnam

- Often-rebellious subjects of China
- Han ruler made *Nam viet* into a Chinese province
- Next 1000 years, governed by imperial appointees
- Mahayana Buddhism became dominant faith
- Script based on Chinese
- Independent state in 939, paying tribute to China
- Even Mongols were repelled by guerrilla warfare
- Dynasty maintain Confucian-style government