

Chapter 13 Organizer

Name _____

Use with Student Text pages 344–60.

Complete the lantern organizer as you read the chapter.

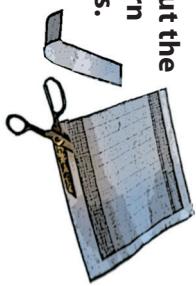
Geography (p. 344)

1. The name Japan comes from the Chinese phrase jih pen, meaning “origin of the sun.”
2. Japan is surrounded by the East China Sea, the Sea of Japan, and the (North) Pacific Ocean.
3. A large group of scattered islands is called an archipelago.
4. The four main islands of Japan are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu.

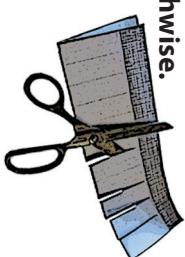
Organization (pp. 345–46)

5. An organized civilization was developed by the Yamato clan.
6. Wealth and power were symbolized by giant tomb mounds called kofuns.
7. The Yamato claimed their emperors were descended from a mythical ancestor named Jimmu Tenno.
8. The Japanese wanted a strong system of government.
9. A constitution was developed by Prince Shotoku.
10. Japanese culture, religion, and government were greatly influenced by the Chinese.

Cut out the lantern pieces.



Fold in half lengthwise.
Cut along solid lines. Do not cut to edge.



Attach short edges of paper.



Attach handle.



Chapter 13 Organizer

Name _____

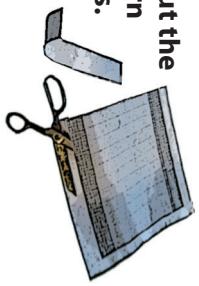
Use with Student Text pages 344–60.

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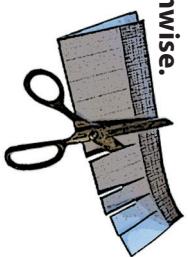
| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>Religion (pp. 348–49)</p> <p>11. The main religion of Japan was <u>Shintoism</u>.</p> <p>12. Shintoists worship the spirits of animals, natural objects, and ideas like growth; these spirits are called <u>kami</u>.</p> <p>13. God's Word warns people against worshiping <u>His creation</u> instead of Him.</p> <p>14. According to Shintoism the purpose of existence is to lead a <u>moral</u> life, but the Bible teaches that a Christian should live a moral life to bring <u>glory</u> to God.</p> <p>15. Prince Shotoku introduced a second religion to Japan, <u>Buddhism</u>.</p> <p>Government (p. 349)</p> <p>16. Political and economic changes came to Japan about <u>645</u>.</p> <p>17. The "Great Change," or <u>Taika Reform</u>, weakened the influence of the <u>chieftains</u>.</p> <p>18. The Taika Reform established a civil <u>service examination</u> like one the Chinese had.</p> <p>Writing (p. 350)</p> <p>19. The fine art of handwriting is known as <u>calligraphy</u>.</p> <p>20. The man known as the father of this art form is <u>Wang Xizhi</u>.</p> | |
|--|---|--|



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Life at the Court During the Heian Period (pp. 352–53)

21. The first permanent capital of Japan was _____ **Nara** _____. Later the capital moved to _____ **Heian-kyo** _____.
22. The nobles that live near, serve, and advise the emperor make up the _____ **imperial court** _____.
23. Strict rules of behavior at the imperial court stressed the importance of manners, or _____ **etiquette** _____.
24. The Heian period was known as the _____ **golden age** _____ of Japan.

Language and Literature (p. 353)

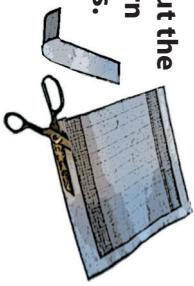
25. The official language of the men at the imperial court was _____ **Chinese** _____.
26. Women wrote in the common _____ **Japanese** _____ language.
27. One of the greatest writers of early Japan was _____ **Lady Murasaki Shikibu** _____, who is credited with writing the first _____ **novel** _____.
28. A Japanese poetry form that is popular today is the _____ **haiku** _____, a poem with _____ **seventeen** _____ syllables and an aspect of nature or the seasons.

Arts (p. 354)

29. One characteristic of Japanese art was its use of brilliant _____ **colors** _____.
30. A second characteristic of Japanese art was its use of everyday _____ **objects** _____.



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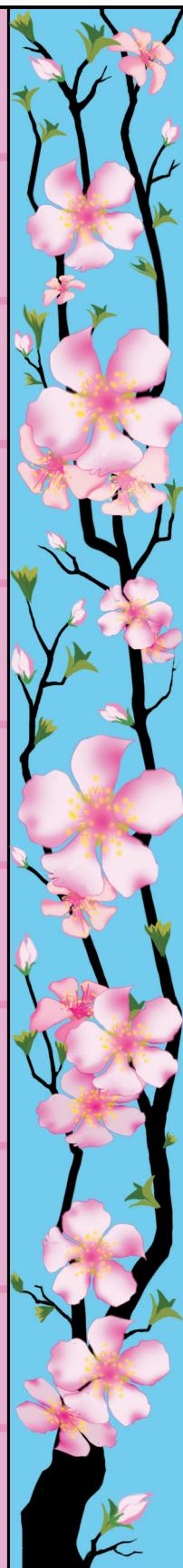
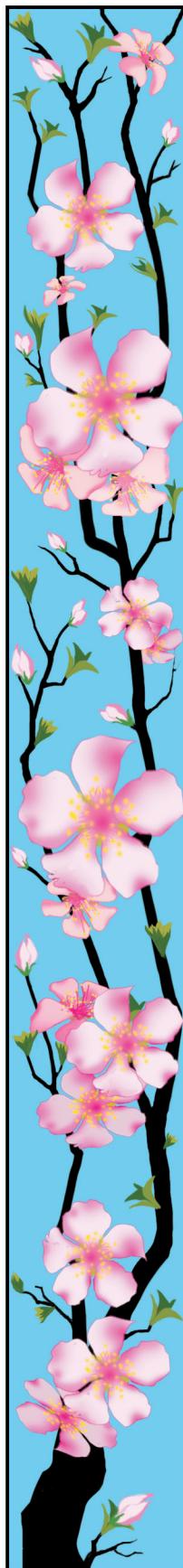


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Complete the lantern organizer as you read the chapter.



Religion (Heian Period) (pp. 354–55)

31. The Japanese would worship at the Shinto shrines to obtain help for their daily lives.
32. The Japanese would worship at the Buddhist shrines to prepare for the life to come.

Government (Heian Period) (p. 355)

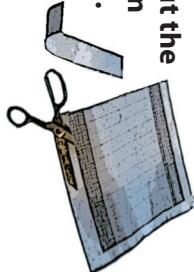
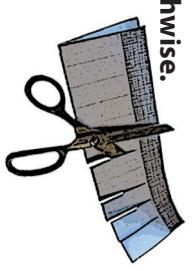
33. A person who rules in place of a rightful ruler who is unable to fulfill his duties is a regent.
34. During most of the Heian period, the Fujiwara family controlled the government but also brought corruption to it.

Feudal Japan (pp. 357–58)

35. At the top of the Japanese feudal system were the emperor, his family, and the military leader.
36. The military leader who was chosen by the emperor and given supreme power over the government was the shogun.
37. Below the emperor and the shogun in the feudal system were the daimyo, who were the chief nobles and the powerful warlords.
38. The next feudal class was the samurai, warriors with the skills of horsemanship, fencing, archery, and jujitsu.
39. The last class of the feudal society was the peasants, who were ranked in order from highest to lowest—farmers, artisans, and then merchants.

The Mongols (pp. 359–60)

40. Both Mongol attacks against Japan failed, the second because of a strong storm called a kamikaze.

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- Cut out the lantern pieces.
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Cut along solid lines. Do not cut to edge.
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- Attach short edges of paper.
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Origin of the Sun

Use with Student Text pages 344–47.

Name _____

A. Define the terms.

1. archipelago _____ *a large group of scattered islands*
2. kofun _____ *a giant circular, square, or keyhole-shaped burial mound*

B. Complete the section.

3. The four main islands of Japan are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu.
4. The name Japan comes from *jih pen*, meaning “origin of the sun.”
5. What names have archaeologists given the two earliest peoples of Japan?
 - ◆ Jomon
 - ◆ Yayoi
6. Describe the Japanese clans. Each clan had its own chieftain who protected his people from other clans. The people would then give part of their rice harvest to the chieftain. Each clan also had its own land and god.
7. Name the clan that rose to power over all other clans. Yamato
8. Name three areas that were influenced by the Chinese. possible answers: the name of the country, government, concepts, religion, way of life
 - ◆ _____
 - ◆ _____
 - ◆ _____

C. Match the description with the correct term.

- B 9. developed a constitution
- A 10. mythical ancestor of Japanese emperors
- C 11. imperial or ruling family
- C 12. developed organized cities, a government, social classes, and a written language
- A 13. descendant of the sun goddess, Amaterasu
- B 14. encouraged the Chinese religion
- B 15. schooled in Buddhism and Confucianism
- A 16. was to be worshiped
- B 17. patterned the government after the Chinese

- A. Jimmu Tenno
- B. Prince Shotoku
- C. Yamato clan



What shape is the kofun? **keyhole shaped**

Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 344–50.

Name _____

A. Write T if the statement is true. If the statement is false, draw a line through the incorrect part and write the correction in the blank.

T

1. A large group of scattered islands is an archipelago.

Yamato

2. The imperial family of Japan was the Yayoi clan.

645

3. The Taika Reform took place around 794.

T

4. Wang Xizhi is credited with being the Father of Calligraphy.

Prince Shotoku

5. Jimmu Tenno developed a constitution to establish a strong system of government like China's.

kami

6. The gods or nature spirits of Shintoism are called torii.

T

7. A kofun is a giant circular, square, or keyhole-shaped burial mound built by the Japanese aristocracy.

B. Complete the chart.

8–11. Contrast the Shinto beliefs with biblical truth.

| Shinto beliefs | Biblical truth |
|--|---|
| Shintoists worship <u>kami</u> , which are the spirits of <u>animals</u> , <u>natural objects</u> like mountains or streams, and <u>ideas</u> like growth. | The Bible teaches that there is only <u>one God</u> to be <u>worshiped</u> and warns people against worshiping <u>His creation</u> (Rom. 1:18–25). |
| Shintoism teaches that the main purpose of existence is to <u>lead a moral life</u> . | The Bible teaches that a person should live a moral life by the power of the <u>Holy Spirit</u> (Rom. 8:1–17) to <u>bring glory</u> to God and to <u>serve</u> Him (1 Cor. 6:20). |

C. First, plan the essay on your own paper. Then, write your essay in the space below.

12. Describe the changes that the Taika Reform brought to Japan.

The student's essay should include these points: The Japanese established a civil service examination. Governmental positions were given to men of ability. New laws were established, and a tax system was put into place. Clan chieftains no longer collected the taxes. Governmental officials gathered the taxes for the emperor.

Study Guide

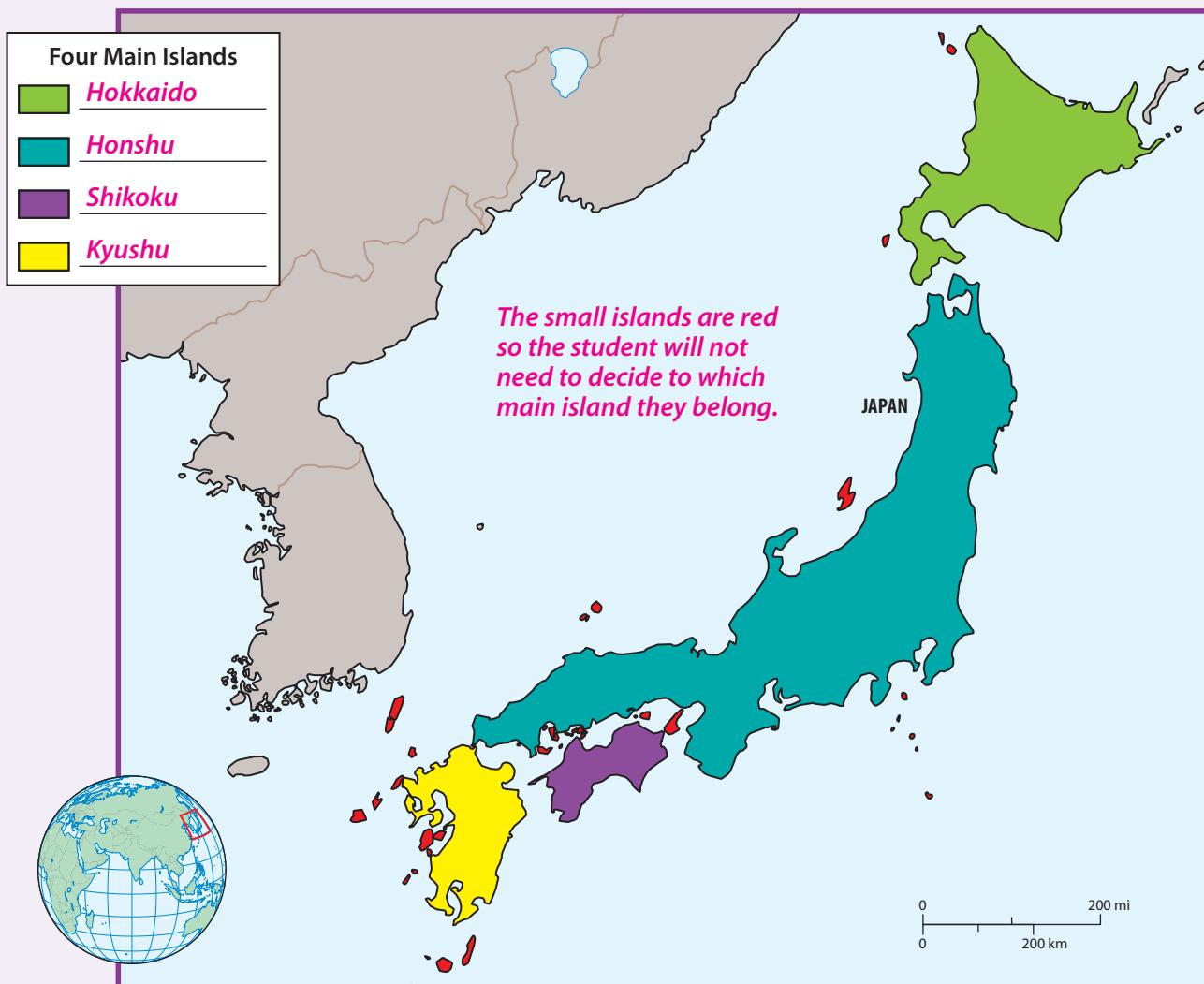
Use with Student Text pages 344–50.

Name _____

D. Complete the section.

13. Identify how the Japanese people were organized. in clans
14. Identify the main religion of Japan. Shintoism
15. Identify the religion Prince Shotoku introduced. Buddhism Where did it come from? China
16. Identify the art of fine handwriting. calligraphy
17. Who did the Japanese believe their emperor was a descendant of? Jimmu Tenno, who was a descendant of the sun goddess (Amaterasu)
18. Identify four areas of Chinese influence on Japan.
◆ _____ ◆ _____
◆ _____ ◆ _____
possible answers: the name of Japan, the system of government, the second religion of Buddhism, reading and writing Chinese, and literature and art in the Chinese style

E. Complete the key and color the map according to your key. Colors used for the key will vary.



Trip Around the Archipelago

Name _____

Complete the section. Use this map and the one on Student Text page 347.

1. Begin at number 1. What is the latitude and longitude? 45° N, 140° E

2. At number 2 you are sailing around the northernmost of the four major islands of Japan. What is the name of this island? Hokkaido

3. As you sail on, reaching number 3, what city do you see to the northwest? Sapporo

4. At number 4 you are now sailing south along the west side of Japan's biggest island, Honshu.

Your ship is in the Sea of Japan. Bordering the west

side of the sea you see the countries of Russia, North Korea, and South Korea. You are crossing longitude 135° E.

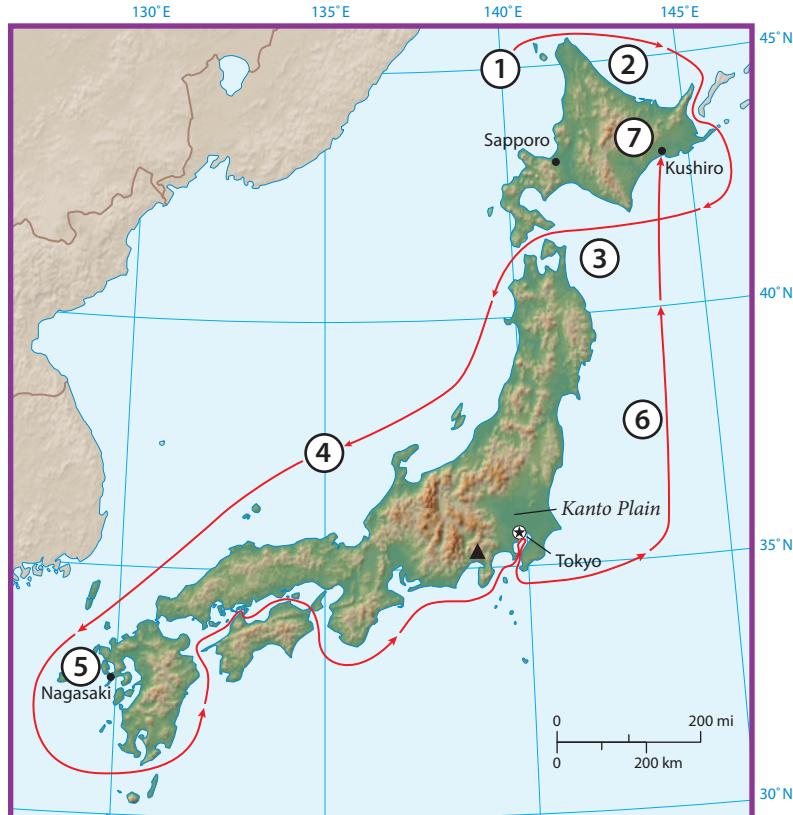
5. The city of Nagasaki is at number 5 on the island of Kyushu. Roughly how many miles is it from this city to South Korea at the closest point: 50 miles, 100 miles, 150 miles, or 200 miles? 150 miles

6. Now your ship sails between the largest Japanese island and the smallest and least populous island, Shikoku. You sail out of the Inland Sea and enter a narrow bay. In the distance to the east you can see the snowcapped Mt. Fuji, which has an elevation of 12,388 ft. To the northwest is Japan's capital city, Tokyo. This city is located on Japan's largest plain, Kanto Plain. Why do you think it is the most populated area in Japan? possible answer: It is the largest flat area to build homes, apartment complexes, and manufacturing facilities.

Your ship travels out of the bay and through the Pacific Ocean at number 6.

7. You sail north over the 40° N line of latitude. You end your trip at the city of Kushiro on the island of Hokkaido. Now that you have finished your trip, what is the approximate latitude and longitude range of the Japanese islands?

30° N to 45° N latitude and 130° E to 145° E longitude

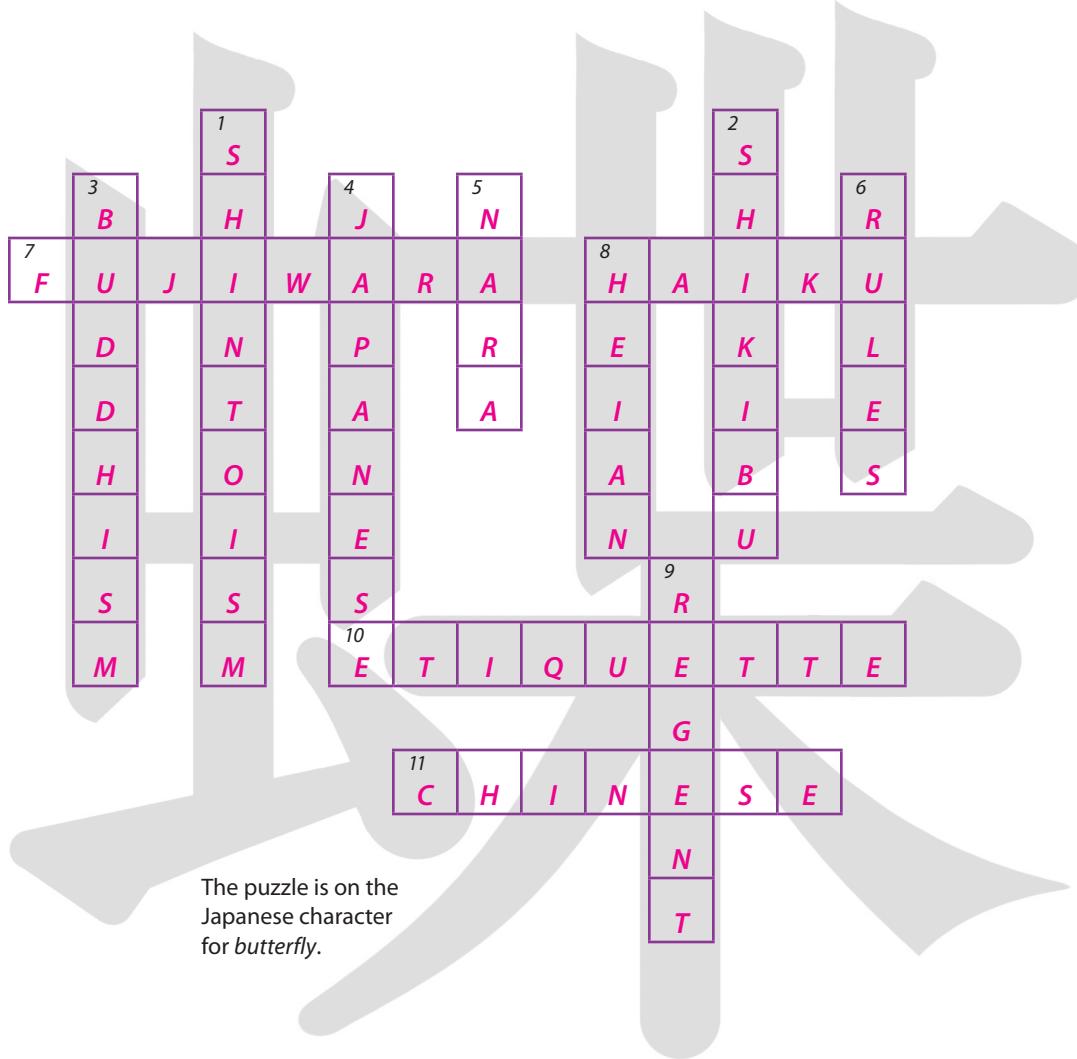


Japanese Culture

Use with Student Text pages 352–55.

Name _____

Complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

- 7. controlling family during much of the Heian period
 - 8. Japanese poem about nature
 - 10. manners
 - 11. official language of the imperial court

Down

- the religion to obtain help for daily life
 - the first name of the world's first novelist (In Japan a person's family name comes first, and the "first" name comes last.)
 - the religion to prepare for the life to come
 - the language women wrote in
 - the first permanent capital of Japan
 - strict _____ of behavior for imperial court
 - the period known as the golden age of Japan
 - a person who rules in place of the rightful ruler

Compare and Contrast Warriors

Name _____

The Samurai

In ancient Japan a samurai was a highly trained warrior. He mastered many skills such as horsemanship, fencing, archery, and jujitsu. Not only was a samurai skilled in fighting, but he was also a well-rounded individual. He wrote poetry and was familiar with fine arts and philosophy.

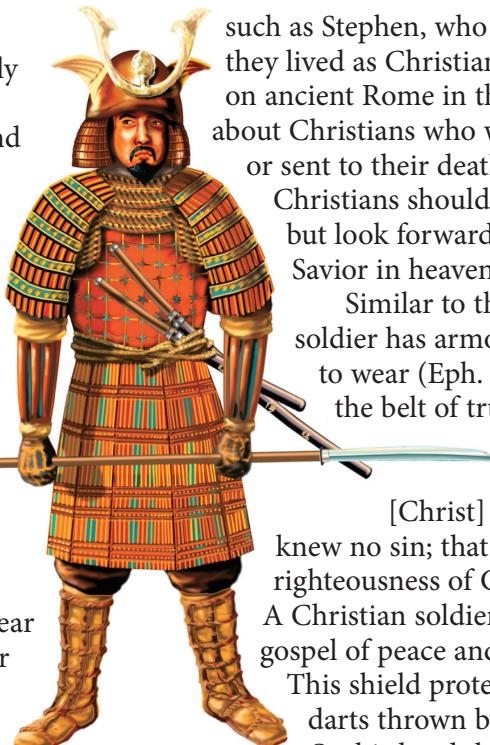
A samurai's obligation was to the warlord or chief noble. He lived by a strict code of conduct known as "the way of the warrior." This code demanded loyalty, honor, duty, justice, courage, sincerity, and courtesy. His duty was protecting the warlord at all costs, even unto death. Death with honor was chosen rather than surrender with defeat. A samurai had no fear of death and would take his own life rather than be captured or killed by the enemy.

Because of his loyalty and skills, a samurai was allowed to carry two swords, one long and one short. In later years his armor included a helmet to protect his head and neck, arm and shoulder protectors, a breastplate to protect the chest, a belly wrap, and protection for the legs.

The Christian Soldier

A person who has accepted Jesus Christ as Savior becomes a soldier of Christ. A Christian is in a spiritual army fighting a spiritual war. His responsibility is to fight against the spiritual enemy that is constantly warring against his Christian life. He is to read and study the Word of God to prepare him for everyday life (2 Tim. 2:15).

A Christian's obligation is to God. He should live according to the principles found in God's Holy Word. In a Christian's life the fruit of the Holy Spirit should be seen—love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control (Gal. 5:22–23). As Christ ascended into heaven, He told Christians that their duty is to be His witness to the entire world (Acts 1:8). The Bible tells of Christians,



such as Stephen, who met their deaths because they lived as Christians should. The chapter on ancient Rome in the Student Text tells about Christians who were burned, crucified, or sent to their deaths in the Roman arenas.

Christians should have no fear of death but look forward to eternal life with their Savior in heaven.

Similar to the samurai, a Christian soldier has armor that God has given him to wear (Eph. 6:13–17). He is to put on the belt of truth and the breastplate of righteousness. "For [God] hath made

[Christ] to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him" (2 Cor. 5:21). A Christian soldier wears shoes of the gospel of peace and carries a shield of faith.

This shield protects his heart from the darts thrown by those against Christ.

On his head the Christian wears the helmet of salvation. It protects his mind against the enemy's attacking his thoughts. Lastly, the Christian is given the sword of the Spirit. "For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart" (Heb. 4:12).

The Warrior's End

Sadly, the samurai spent their lives serving a man who did not worship the true God. These same samurai died for their pagan beliefs and will spend eternity apart from God. Christians should live their whole lives showing Christ to others in everything they do. They will spend eternity with God.

Compare and Contrast Warriors

Name _____



A. Complete the chart.

Answers may vary depending on the Bible translation used.

| | Samurai | Christian soldier |
|----------------|---|--|
| Who | a highly trained <u>warrior</u> from <u>Japan</u> | a person who accepts <u>Jesus</u> <u>Christ</u> as <u>Savior</u> |
| Serves | <u>a warlord or chief noble</u> | <u>Jesus Christ</u> |
| Duty | to protect the <u>warlord</u> at all costs even unto death | to be Christ's <u>witness</u> to the entire world |
| Armor | a <u>belly wrap</u> to protect the torso | a belt of <u>truth</u> |
| | a <u>breastplate</u> to protect the chest | the <u>breastplate</u> of righteousness |
| | a <u>helmet</u> to protect the head and neck | the <u>helmet</u> of salvation |
| | a long and a short <u>sword</u> | the <u>sword</u> of the Spirit |
| | arm and shoulder <u>protectors</u> and protection for the <u>legs</u> | shoes of the <u>gospel of peace</u> and the shield of <u>faith</u> |
| Life's mission | the emphasis on serving a man who <u>did not worship the true God</u> | lives his whole life <u>showing others</u> <u>Christ in everything he does</u> |

B. Answer the questions.

- The Christian soldier's weapons are not carnal, or of the flesh. Describe the power of the weapons (2 Cor. 10:4). *They are "mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds."*
-
- What battle is the Christian soldier to fight (1 Tim. 6:12)? *"the good fight of faith"*
-
- How is the Christian soldier to suffer (2 Tim. 2:3)? *"as a good soldier of Jesus Christ"*
-

Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 352–60.

Name _____

A. Match the description with the correct term. Some answers will not be used.

- E** 1. a system of organizing and governing society based on land and service
- G** 2. the golden age of Japan
- L** 3. the religion to obtain help for daily life
- A** 4. the religion to prepare for the life to come
- B** 5. the official language of the imperial court
- J** 6. a person who rules in place of a rightful ruler who is unable to fulfill his duties
- F** 7. a poem about nature with seventeen syllables
- M** 8. a military leader who had the most political power and was chosen by the emperor
- C** 9. a chief noble or powerful warlord who had military and economic power to rule over his land
- K** 10. a warrior whose duty was to protect the chief noble or warlord
- I** 11. the first true novelist

- A. Buddhism
B. Chinese
C. daimyo
D. epic
E. feudalism
F. haiku
G. Heian period
H. Japanese
I. Murasaki Shikibu
J. regent
K. samurai
L. Shintoism
M. shogun
N. Wang Xizhi

B. Complete the section.

12. Who was the family who rose to power during the Heian period? **Fujiwara**
13. Who wrote most of the literature that survived the Heian period? **women**
14. Name two characteristics of Japanese art. ***the use of brilliant colors and the use of everyday objects***

15. Identify who was in control of the government before and after the civil war in the 1100s.

The imperial family was in control of the government before the civil war. After the civil war the emperor was the religious leader, but the shogun had the political power.

16. Why was Yoritomo appointed the first shogun? ***for winning the war among the clans***
17. How did the first and second Mongol attacks end? ***The shoguns turned back the Mongols in both attacks. In the second defeat the shogun had the help of a typhoon.***
18. What is the difference between the ancient meaning of *kamikaze* and its meaning during World War II? ***A kamikaze in ancient times was a typhoon; during World War II it was a Japanese suicide pilot.***

Study Guide

Name _____

Use with Student Text pages 352–60.

C. Complete the feudalism social pyramid. Write the names of the subclasses in the last social class level.

19. emperor and shogun

20. daimyo

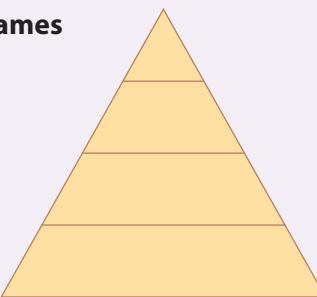
21. samurai

22. peasants

a. farmers

b. artisans

c. merchants



D. Write the names of the numbered places.

23. Nara

24. Heian-kyo

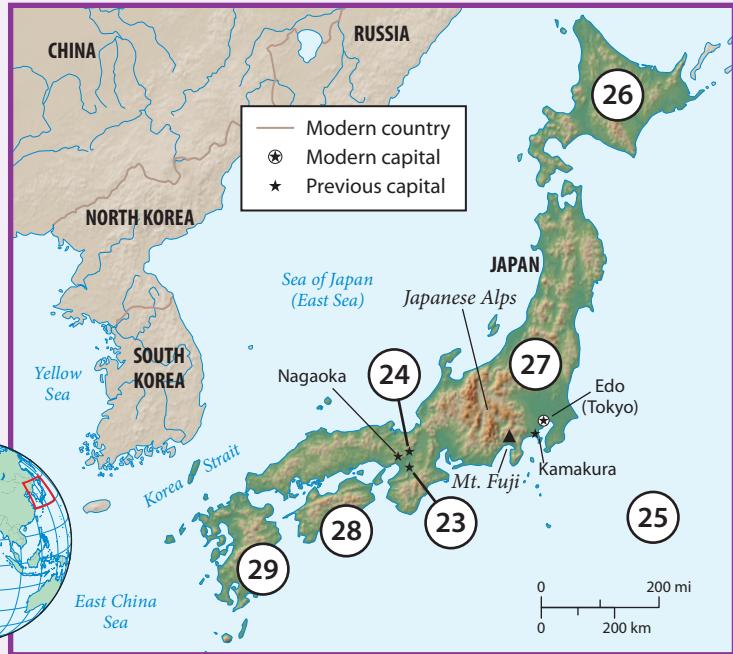
25. Pacific Ocean

26. Hokkaido

27. Honshu

28. Shikoku

29. Kyushu



E. First, plan the essay on your own paper. Then, write your essay in the space below.

30. Describe the life of a samurai.

The student's essay should include the following points: The samurai warrior mastered the skills of horsemanship, fencing, archery, and jujitsu. The samurai worked under the daimyo. It was a samurai's duty to protect the daimyo. A samurai had additional privileges that included being able to have a surname, a family crest, and the right to carry two swords. The samurai lived by a strict code of conduct called the "way of the warrior." This code demanded loyalty, honor, duty, justice, courage, sincerity, and politeness.

Chapter 13 Summary

Name _____

Define these terms

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| archipelago | kami |
| calligraphy | kamikaze |
| daimyo | kofun |
| etiquette | regent |
| feudalism | samurai |
| haiku | shogun |
| imperial court | |



Locate these places

- Heian-kyo
- Hokkaido
- Honshu
- Kyushu
- Nara
- Pacific Ocean
- Shikoku

Tell about these people

- Jimmu Tenno
- Lady Murasaki Shikibu
- Prince Shotoku
- Wang Xizhi
- Yoritomo

A torii, which is a traditional gate found at the entrance of or within a Shinto shrine

Explain what happened

ca. 645—Taika Reform

Be able to . . .

- Identify how the Japanese people were organized
- Identify who the Japanese believed their emperor was a descendant of
- Identify the clan that was the imperial family of Japan
- Identify who developed the constitution and the country he patterned the government after
- Contrast Shintoism with the biblical truth
- Identify the religion that Prince Shotoku introduced to Japan and its origin
- Identify who influenced the Japanese in the arts and written language
- Identify the family that rose to power during the Heian period
- Describe the rules of behavior for life at court
- Identify the official language of the Japanese court
- Identify the Heian period as the golden age of Japan
- Describe Japanese literature during the golden age
- Describe two characteristics of Japanese art
- Explain how the Japanese blended two religions
- Identify who controlled the government before and after the civil war
- Describe the social classes under feudalism
- Describe the life of a samurai
- Identify the cause of the Mongol defeats
- Explain the difference in meaning of *kamikaze* in ancient times and during World War II