Quaestio: ________________________________________________________________________

GEOGRAPHY CHALLENGE: Try to identify each of these regions on the map to the right...

China • India • Japan • Korea
Mongolia • Tibet • Southeast Asia

A = ____________________________________________________
B = ____________________________________________________
C = ________________________________________________
D = ____________________________________________________
E = ____________________________________________________
F = ____________________________________________________
G = ____________________________________________________

Chinese Cultural Influence
- During the _______ Dynasty (618-907), China had a great deal of cultural influence on its near neighbors.
- As the Tang Dynasty ________________, so did it’s direct influence, but the countries within the ________________, the area of Chinese cultural influence, found ways of adapting and adjusting elements of Chinese culture to blend with their own to create new traditions and developments.

Korea
- Geography: ________________ bordering China (to the North) and across the water from Japan (to the East)
- China ruled Korea as a colony during Han dynasty, beginning cultural influence
- During the Chinese Period of Disunion, Chinese ________________ missionaries spread Buddhism to Korea, and Korean monks ________________ to China to learn, bringing back Chinese art and learning
- The Chinese Tang Dynasty supported the Korean Silla Dynasty, which promoted both Buddhism and Confucianism, and adopted Chinese culture, writing, and style of government
  o Modeled capital Kyoongju on Chinese capital ________________
- The Koryo and Choson Dynasties followed ruled the decline of the Tang in China, during which time Korea less directly copied Chinese culture but maintained existing traditions

Japan
- Geography:
  o Mountainous ________________ off the East Asian coast, kept protected and isolated
  o Subject to many volcanoes, earthquakes, and tsunamis
- Only ever had one dynasty, the Yamato Clan (500 CE-Present!)
• Closeness to Korea meant the Korean was a “____________________________” between China and Japan
  o Koreans brought Chinese Buddhism, writing, and culture to Japan
• During the Tang Dynasty in China, the Japanese Emperor sent young _________ to study in China to study Chinese culture and bring it back to Japan
  o Japanese Emperor became absolute ruler like the Chinese emperor, made a similar law code and __________________, and modeled the capital Nara on Chang’an
  o Japanese nobles spoke ____________, adopted the clothes, food, tea, and music
  o Chinese characters used to write official history, seen as superior
• Heian Period (794-1185):
  o After Tang decline in the 800s, less direct influence, more ______________ of traditions
  o At the imperial ___________ (living at the capital) wealthy nobles lived in elegant luxury
  o Men were required to learn Chinese, but women were forbidden, which is why the most important Japanese literature from this time is from ___________
  o ____________________________: Female author of the world’s first ____________, The Tale of Genji

Southeast Asia
• Peninsular Southeast Asia was once called Indochina, because it is geographically and culturally in between India and China. Most of the region drew more influence from India.
• __________ Empire (800-1350) in modern Cambodia, Thailand, and Malaysia
  o Rulers adopted ______________ and considered themselves god-kings
  o ____________ people adopted Buddhism, which promoted more social equality
  o Angkor Wat: Enormous temple decorated with Hindu and Buddhist carvings
• Unlike the rest of Peninsular Southeast Asia, ____________ was more influenced by China, due to the fact that they were conquered by the Han and Tang dynasties
• Insular Southeast Asia (the islands) was exposed to both Hinduism and Buddhism from India, but during the height of the Indian Ocean Trade, ____________ became the most popular religion, such as in the Srivijaya Empire

Key Concepts
• Cultural __________________: One society directly adopting the culture of another society
• __________________ Borrowing: Picking and choosing what parts of a culture to adopt, which to modify, and which to reject completely
• __________________ Culture: Culture that is fully original, with no outside source (indigenous = native)