CHAPTER THIRTEEN
The Spread of Chinese Civilization:
Japan, Korea, and Vietnam

World Civilizations, The Global Experience

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I. Japan: The Imperial Age
II. The Era of Warrior Dominance
III. Korea: Between China and Japan
IV. Between China and Southeast Asia: The Making of Vietnam

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<th>600 C.E.</th>
<th>800 C.E.</th>
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<td><strong>618-907</strong> Tang dynasty in China</td>
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<td><strong>1160-1185</strong> Taira clan dominant in Japan</td>
<td><strong>1231-1392</strong> Mongol rule in Korea</td>
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<td><strong>1180-1185</strong> Gempei Wars in Japan</td>
<td><strong>1279-1368</strong> Mongol rule in China</td>
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<td><strong>109</strong> Choson (Korea) conquered by China</td>
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<td><strong>918-1392</strong> Koryo dynasty in Korea</td>
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<td><strong>1600</strong> Founding of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan</td>
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I. Japan: The Imperial Age
   Taika, Nara, and Heian (7th to 9th centuries)
   Borrowing from China at height

A. Crisis at Nara and the Shift to Heian (Kyoto)

   Taika reforms
   Copy Chinese style of rule
   Bureaucracy
   Opposed by aristocracy, Buddhist monks

   Capital to Heian (Kyoto)
   Abandons Taika reforms
   Aristocracy restored to power

B. Ultracivilized: Court Life in the Heian Era

   Court culture
   Codes of behavior
   Aesthetic enjoyment
   Poetry
   Women and men take part
   Lady Murasaki, *Tale of Genji*
I. Japan: The Imperial Age

C. The Decline of Imperial Power

Fujiwara family
- Dominate government
- Cooperate with Buddhists
- Elite cult

D. The Rise of the Provincial Warrior Elite

Regional lords (*bushi*)
- Fortress bases
- Semi-independent
  - *Samurai*

Warrior class emerges
- Martial arts esteemed
- Special code
  - Family honor
  - Death rather than defeat
    - *Seppuku* or *hari-kiri*
- Peasants lose status, freedom
- Salvationist Buddhism
II. The Era of Warrior Dominance

By the 11th and 12th centuries
Family rivalries dominate
Taira, Minamoto

A. The Declining Influence of China

838, Japanese embassies to China stopped
Gempei Wars
1185, Minamoto victorious
_Bakufu_, military government
Kamakura, capital
II. The Era of Warrior Dominance

B. The Breakdown of Bakufu Dominance and the Age of the Warlords

Yoritomo
- Minamoto leader
- Assassinates relatives
- Death brings succession struggle

Hojo family
- Minamoto, emperor figureheads

Ashikaga Takuaji
- Minamoto
- 14th century, overthrows Kamakura rule
- Ashikaga Shogunate established
- Emperor driven from Kyoto
- Struggle weakens all authority

1467-1477, civil war among Ashikaga factions
- 300 states
- Ruled by warlords (daimyo)
II. The Era of Warrior Dominance

C. Toward Barbarism?
   Military Division and Social Change

   Warfare becomes more brutal
   *Daimyo* support commerce

D. Artistic Solace for a Troubled Age

   Zen Buddhism
   Important among elite
   Point of contact with China
III. Korea: Between China and Japan

Separate, but greatly influenced

Ancestors from Siberia, Manchuria
By 4th century B.C.E., farming, metalworking

A. Tang Alliances and the Conquest of Korea
109 B.C.E., Choson kingdom conquered by Han
Silla, Paekche

Koguryo people
Resist Chinese dominance

Sinification increases after fall of the Han
Buddhism an important vehicle

B. Sinification: The Tributary Link
Silla, Koryo dynasties (668-1392)
Peak of Chinese influence
but political independence
III. Korea: Between China and Japan

C. The Sinification of Korean Elite Culture
   Silla capital, Kumsong
   copied Tang cities
   Buddhism favored

D. Civilization for the Few
   Aristocracy most influenced by Chinese culture
   All others serve them

E. Koryo Collapse, Dynastic Renewal
   Revolts
      Caused by labor, tax burdens
      Weaken Silla, Koryo governments
   1231, Mongol invasion
      Followed by turmoil
   1392, Yi dynasty founded
      Lasts until 1910
IV. Between China and Southeast Asia: The Making of Vietnam

Chinese push south
to Red River valley

Viets
  Retain distinctiveness

Qin
  Raid into Vietnam, 220s B.C.E.
  Commerce increased
  Viets conquer Red River lords

Merge with Mon-Khmer, Tai

Culture distinct from China
  Women generally have higher status

A. Conquest and Sinification
Han
  Expand, Vietnam becomes a tributary
  from 111 B.C.E., direct control
  Chinese culture systematically introduced
IV. Between China and Southeast Asia: The Making of Vietnam

B. Roots of Resistance
   Resistance from aristocracy, peasants
   Women participate
   39 C.E., Revolt of Trung sisters

C. Winning Independence and Continuing Chinese Influences

   Distance from China helps resistance
   Independence by 939
      until 19th century

   Le Dynasty (980-1009)
      Using Chinese-style bureaucracy
Chapter 13: The Spread of Chinese Civilization: Japan, Korea, and Vietnam

IV. Between China and Southeast Asia: The Making of Vietnam

D. The Vietnamese Drive to the South
   Indianized Khmer, Chams
   Defeated, Viets expand into Mekong delta region

E. Expansion and Division
   Hanoi
   Far from frontiers
   Cultural divisions develop following intermarriage with Chams, Khmers

Nguyen dynasty
   Capital at Hue, by late 1500s
   Challenge Trinh in North
   Rivalry until 18th century