**Japan Quiz December 17, 2015 – Ms. Pelletier**

Shogun – commander of military

samurai – warriors who were loyal to daimyo and shogun; often fought on horseback and with swords (katana); not supposed to be interested in wealth – paid in land/rice/laborers (as opposed to ronin who fought for money)

daimyo – warlord loyal to shogun

feudalism – bond of loyalty between lord and vassal (ie. the samurai fights for daimyo in return for land)

bushido- code of honor that samurai were supposed to follow

vassal-a person in feudal system who serves/is loyal to someone of higher rank

archipelago-a group of islands

strait-narrow body of water connecting two larger bodies of water

Shinto-religion created in Japan – honors multiple gods

kami-spirits who live in nature

torii-gate to Shinto temple/holy place

Battle of Sekigahara – ended Warring States Period, unfied Japan under Tokugawa Ieyasu

Two important “goods” brought to Japan by Portugal – Christianity and guns – how does it impact Japan? Guns change warfare, less training needed, less samurai vs. samurai on battlefield; Christianity – during Warring States Period many convert to Christianity, looking for a different way to find comfort in the chaos, many samurai and daimyo convert, Hideyoshi sees as threat and creates regulations to limit Christian activity and expel missionaries

power of emperor – had (religious) vs. didn’t have (military); emperor appoints shogun – shogun must demonstrate military power

what happened to the Mongols when they tried to attack Japan-both times turned back by typhoons – Japanese named typhoons “kamikaze” – divine winds

order of social classes (focus on bottom 3 and why they are in that order) – peasants, artisans, merchants = peasants are most important because they produce food for all the classes; artisans produce goods that are sold to merchants, merchants sell other peoples work and this was looked down upon in Confucianism

what did Japan borrow/learn from China – written language; constitution (written laws for all to follow); Buddhism & its architecture (temples); Confucian ideals; bureaucracy – divided Japan up into territories to make it easier to rule; potters wheel; city layout-grid system; agriculture – rice varieties, terrace farming

how Japan was impacted by their physical geography – relied on sea for food because most people live relatively close to sea; traveled by boat –easier than over rugged, mountainous terrain; developed terrace farming because Japan is so mountainous – allowed more food to be grown; being an archipelago helped protect them from external attack (ie. Mongols)