



## World History II Summer Assignment 2021-2022 School Year

### Directions:

The PDF is formatted as follows:

1. There is a page with the main idea of the section, a list of key terms/people, and advice on taking notes.
2. Following this type of page is a 1-3 page summary of the section.
3. Intermittently, those summary pages have small questions or prompts such as “Underline the sentence that explains when and how the conflict within Muslim leadership began” or “What is the name for the basic acts that are central to Islam?”

This structure repeats for the entirety of the packet. Below is your actual assignment with this material.

### Here's what your responsible for:

1. Read each of the section summaries.
2. Answer all the prompts in the right-hand column of these summaries.
3. Answer all questions on the main idea pages as well.

That means that you are **not** responsible for any of the following:

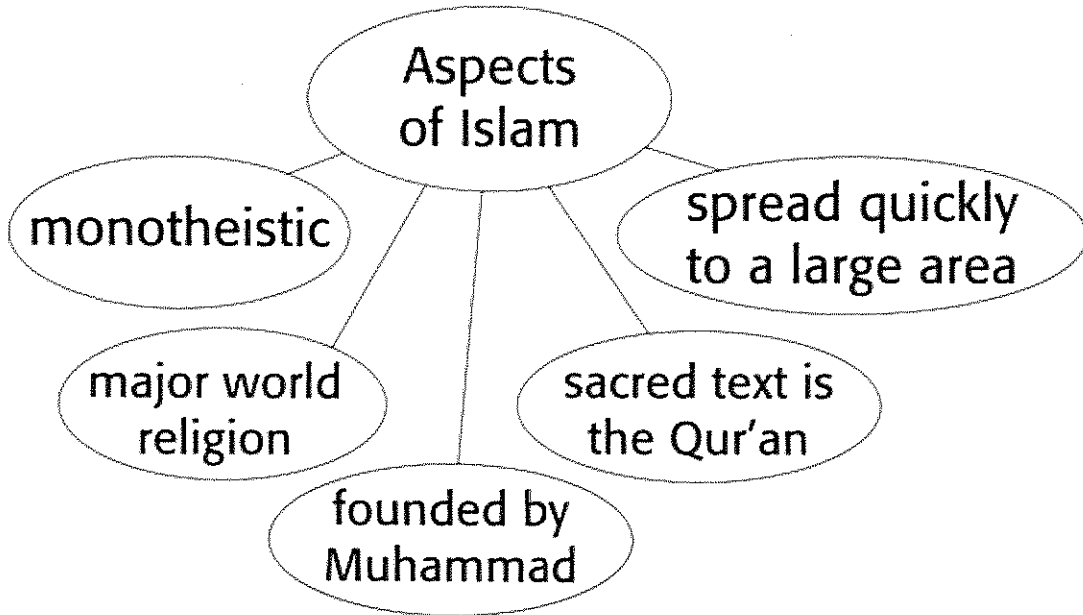
1. Making the graphic organizer/table as suggested on the Main Idea pages
2. Making note cards using the key terms/people from the Main Idea pages.
3. Taking notes on each of the sections

While it is still recommended you do the above 3 things, they aren't required as the prompts are supposed to serve as your notetaking.

## Muslim Civilization

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### Chapter Summary



#### COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

Use information from the graphic organizer to answer the following questions.

1. **Recall** What is the sacred text of Islam?

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2. **Identify Cause and Effect** How was trade related to the spread of Islam?

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3. **Evaluate** Which of the above characteristics does Islam share with Judaism and Christianity?

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\_\_\_\_\_

## Muslim Civilization

### Section 1



#### MAIN IDEA

Muhammad, a merchant whom Muslims believe was the last prophet, reported that he received messages from God. The religion he taught—Islam—drew many followers.

### Key Terms and People

**bedouins** nomadic Arab peoples who lived in bands in the Arabian Peninsula's desert

**Muhammad** founder of Islam

**hegira** Muhammad's journey from Mecca to Medina

**Islam** religion founded by Muhammad; literally "to surrender"

**Muslims** followers of Islam

**Qur'an** sacred text of Islam, considered Allah's direct revelation

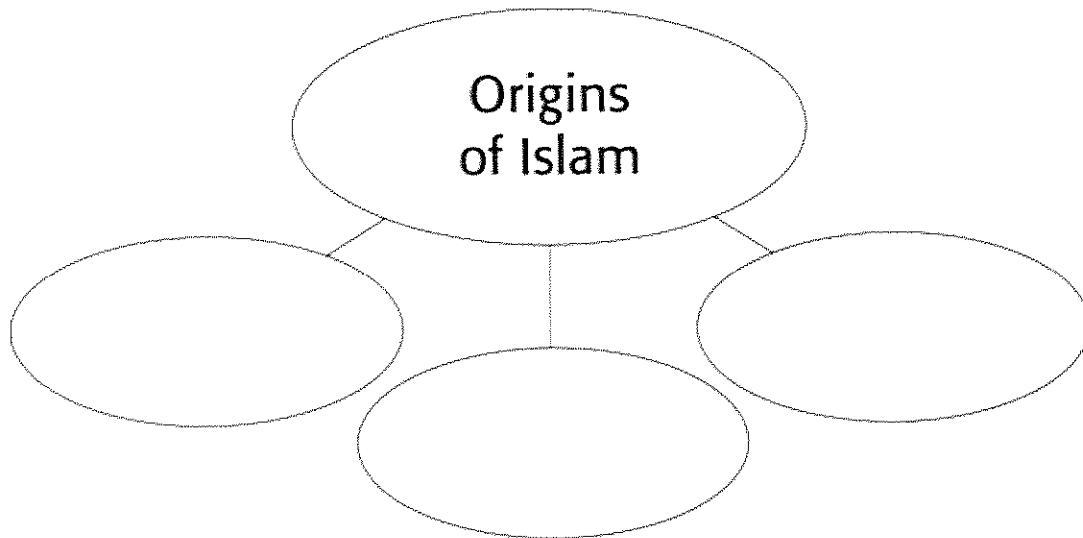
**Five Pillars of Islam** obligations required of all Muslims

**mosque** name for the building where Muslims worship

**jihād** word that can be translated as "struggle for the faith" or "holy war" and can also mean the struggle to defend the Muslim community or convert people to Islam

### Taking Notes

As you read the summary, use a graphic organizer like the one below to take notes on the origins of Islam. Add circles as needed.



## Muslim Civilization

### Section 1

## Section Summary

### THE ARABIAN PENINSULA

Some 1,500 years ago, the Arabian Peninsula's vast desert interior had very few people living within it. Small bands of **bedouins**, or nomadic Arab peoples, moved their herds between oases. Farming was limited but trading was plentiful. Goods and ideas were exchanged in the trading towns that had popped up. Mecca (MEH-kuh) was the most important of these. Near the Red Sea, it was a trade center that also had a religious purpose. In the heart of the city was a large, ancient cube-shaped structure called the Kaaba (KAH-bah). This sacred site attracted pilgrims who came to see its idols and a stone said to be a relic from heaven. In Mecca, many gods and goddesses were worshipped. Allah was considered the supreme god.

### MUHAMMAD THE MESSENGER

**Muhammad** was born in Mecca around 570. He was raised by his uncle, a powerful clan leader. Muhammad grew up to be a well-respected merchant. Always a religious man, Muhammad sometimes went to a cave to pray and reflect on spiritual matters. On one of these visits in about 610, Muhammad had an experience that changed his life. Later, he explained that an angel commanded him to speak messages from Allah, or God. Those words eventually became the first scripture Muhammad brought to his followers.

Muhammad's wife, Khadijah, helped him understand what had happened. After more visits from the angel, Muhammad concluded that Allah had chosen him to be a prophet. In time, he also became a political leader.

Muhammad reported many messages from the angel. One was that Allah was the one true and all-powerful God. Other messages were about how people should live if they wanted to reach paradise after death. When he started preaching in public, Muhammad attracted many followers. However, some powerful people in Mecca were angry that he criticized their traditional beliefs.

After the death of his uncle in 619, Muhammad and his followers were no longer safe in Mecca. He moved

About how old was Muhammad when he was first visited by an angel?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why were some people upset by Muhammad's teachings?

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\_\_\_\_\_

## Muslim Civilization

### Section 1

from Mecca to the city of Yathrib. Later, Yathrib was called Medina, or “the Prophet’s city.” Muhammad’s journey is called the **hegira** (hi-JY-ruh).

Muhammad’s community of believers grew over the next decade. The faith was called **Islam**, which means “achieving peace through submission to God.” The followers, who were known as **Muslims**, fought many battles against the people of Mecca. The Meccans were defeated, and by 630, Muhammad controlled Mecca. His influence in the western part of the Arabian Peninsula was greater than anyone else’s.

#### BASIC IDEAS OF ISLAM

Since Muhammad could not read or write, he recited the messages from Allah. Eventually, his followers wrote them down. The writings were collected in a book called the **Qur’an** (kuh-RAN), the sacred text of Islam. Muslims believe that the original Arabic version of the Qur’an is the direct revelation of Allah.

The Qur’an outlines the five basic acts of worship that are central to Islam and that Muhammad fulfilled. These acts are called the **Five Pillars of Islam**. The first is the profession of faith. The second is to pray five times every day. The third obligation is to give charity to the poor. Muslims are also required to go without food and drink from dawn to dusk during the month of Ramadan. Finally, those Muslims who are able to must complete a hajj, or journey to Mecca to pray in the city’s vast **mosque** and perform a variety of other rituals. Another requirement for devout Muslims is **jihad**, which can be translated as “struggle for the faith.” Jihad can also mean the struggle to defend the Muslim community. It has also been translated as “holy war.”

The Qur’an provides guidelines for moral behavior, but so do other texts. One of these, the Sunna, includes hundreds of lessons from Muhammad’s daily life and teachings. Muslims also developed a legal system known as Sharia (shuh-REE-uh). The Qur’an teaches that Allah is the same God found in the Jewish and Christian traditions. Likewise, Muslims believe that the sacred texts of those faiths also come from Allah, though the Qur’an carries the greatest authority as God’s final message to humanity.

What is the name for the basic acts that are central to Islam?

\_\_\_\_\_

What is the Sharia?

\_\_\_\_\_

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## Muslim Civilization

### Section 2



#### MAIN IDEA

After Muhammad's death, Islam spread beyond the Arabian Peninsula, shaping a major empire within 100 years. While the empire eventually broke into smaller parts, Islam continued to spread.

### Key Terms and People

**Abu Bakr** successor to Muhammad as leader of Islam

**caliphs** title given to leaders of Islam after Muhammad, means "successors"

**caliphate** area ruled by a caliph

**Umayyad** a powerful clan from Mecca whose struggle to regain control led to civil war

**Sunnis** Muslims who accepted the Umayyad caliph

**Shia** supporters of Muhammad's cousin Ali, who refused to accept the Umayyad caliph

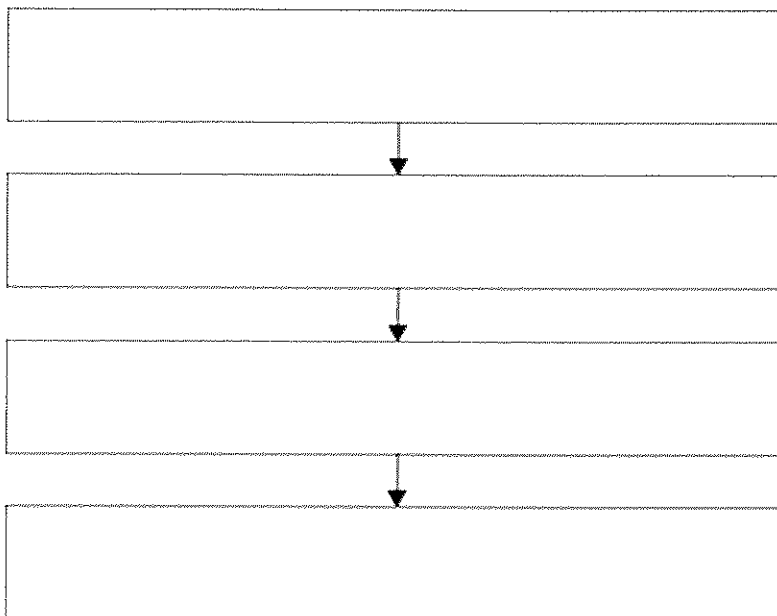
**Sufis** a group within Islam that seeks a mystical, personal connection with God

**Abbasid** family that ruled Islam after the Umayyads lost control

**Harun al-Rashid** most prominent Abbasid caliph, helped Muslim culture reach greatness

### Taking Notes

As you read the summary, use a graphic organizer like the one below to take notes on the spread of Islam. Add boxes as needed.



**Muslim Civilization****Section 2****Section Summary****ISLAM AFTER MUHAMMAD'S DEATH**

After Muhammad's death in 632, **Abu Bakr** was chosen to replace him as leader. He and later leaders of Islam were called **caliphs**, which means "successors." Abu Bakr built up a strong army to reunify Arabia then gained more territory. By 661, the area ruled by a caliph, known as a **caliphate**, stretched from northern Africa to Persia.

However, there were conflicts among Muslim leaders. The tension dated back to when Abu Bakr was chosen as caliph; some leaders had supported Muhammad's cousin Ali instead. In 644, Ali was defeated again for caliph by Uthman, who was supported by the powerful **Umayyad** (oom-Y-yuhd) clan of Mecca. Rebels killed Uthman, and Ali finally became caliph. Civil war broke out between Ali's forces and the Umayyads. It ended with the Umayyads taking control after Ali was killed.

Most Muslims reluctantly accepted the Umayyad caliph, Mu'awiya. They were called **Sunnis** (SOOH-neeZ), which meant "followers of the Sunna," or "way of the Prophet." Ali's supporters, however, refused to go along with the Umayyads. They became known as the **Shia**, or "party of Ali." They believed that Ali's descendants were Muhammad's true heirs.

Conflict between the Sunni and Shia deepened after the deaths of Mu'awiya and Ali. Mu'awiya was succeeded by his son, Yazid, whom many felt did not deserve to be the leader. A grandson of Muhammad, Husayn, led a rebellion against Yazid. In a battle between the two groups, Husayn was killed and his forces were also killed or taken prisoner. The battle became known as the martyrdom of Husayn. Since then, the Sunni and Shia split has remained bitter, and a third group developed within Islam. **Sufis** (SOO-feeZ) seek a personal connection with God.

Underline the sentence that explains when and how the conflict within Muslim leadership began.

What is the third group to emerge within Islam?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**THE Umayyad DYNASTY**

The Umayyads strengthened their power over the caliphate. They made Arabic the official language and made the money system uniform throughout the empire. They also began the Dome of the Rock in

## Muslim Civilization

### Section 2

Jerusalem, considered the first great work of Islamic architecture.

Muslim armies conquered territory all the way to the borders of China and the Indus River Valley in the east. In the west, they conquered North Africa and most of Spain. The military conquests spread the Muslim faith. Jews and Christians were allowed to practice their religion but paid heavy taxes and endured some restrictions on their daily lives.

The Shia continued to oppose Umayyad rule. Wars were fought over who would be the next caliph. The creation of a powerful, privileged leading class also led to further opposition. Eventually, the Umayyad dynasty was weakened by rebellion. Led by a direct descendent of Muhammad's uncle, a family known as the **Abbasids** united many of the Umayyads' enemies. The Abbasids took power in the late 740s.

**Why did the Shia continue to oppose the Umayyads?**

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### THE ABBASID DYNASTY

The Abbasids relocated the caliphate's capital to Baghdad in what is now Iraq. The Abbasids cut themselves off from the people and relied on Persian government officials. They also changed the nature of Islam by inviting all people to join it. As Muslim traders traveled, they took Islam as far as West Africa and Southeast Asia. Caliph **Harun al-Rashid** (hah-ROON ahl-rah-SHEED) helped bring Muslim culture to great heights during his reign from 786 to 809.

### THE END OF UNITY

Abbasid political power began to weaken, and by the 900s a number of small, independent states broke away. The caliph became a powerless figurehead.

In the 1000s, Christian armies pushed Muslims out of Spain and went to war against Muslims in and around Jerusalem in quests called the Crusades. They wanted to make the Holy Land region Christian.

Other threats to the Abbasids came from Egypt. Later, a group of Turks that supported the Abbasids created their own empire, further shrinking the Muslim empire. The Mongols, who had already conquered China and Central Asia, killed the Abbasid caliph, finishing the caliphate.

**Circle the name of the group that finally ended the rule of the caliphate. What territories had this group already conquered?**

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# Muslim Civilization

## Section 3



### MAIN IDEA

For the first Muslims, Islam was more than a religion. It was a guide to a political, social, and cultural life. The early Muslims responded with spectacular achievement in many fields.

## Key Terms and People

**Ibn Rushd** Muslim scholar who writings on the relationship between reason and faith influenced Muslim, Christian, and Jewish thinking into the 1400s

**astrolabe** instrument for finding the positions and movements of stars and planets

**Ibn Sina** Persian doctor who was a famous medical scholar, also contributed to the fields of logic, music, and psychology

**Ibn Khaldun** Muslim scholar who wrote a history of the world in the 1300s

**calligraphy** beautifully styled writing that is a distinctive feature of Islamic art

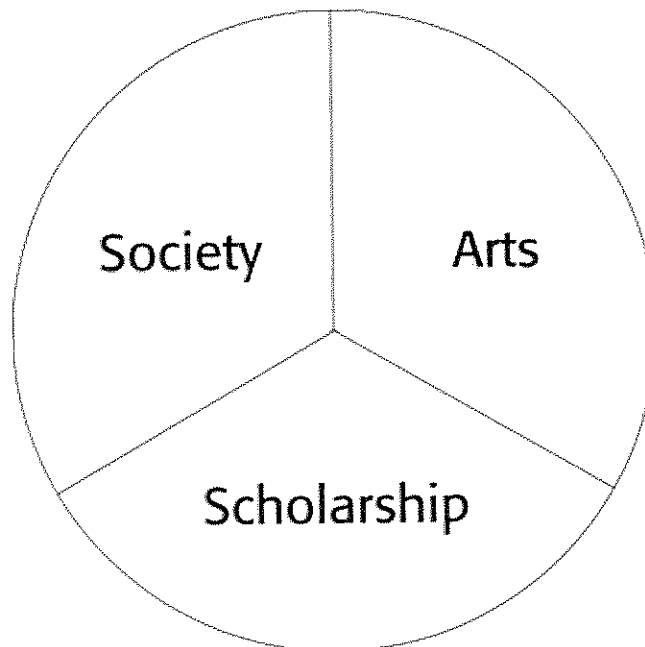
**minarets** tall towers found on mosques from which the faithful were called to prayer

**Rumi** poet, Sufi mystic, and founder of an order known as the Whirling Dervishes

**Omar Khayyam** author of a collection of four-line poems called *The Rubaiyat*

## Taking Notes

As you read the summary, take notes on aspects of Muslim civilization in the graphic organizer below.



# Muslim Civilization

## Section 3

### Section Summary

#### MUSLIM SOCIETY

Even after the Abbasid empire broke up, Muslim civilization remained distinct. One reason is that Islam affected practically all aspects of daily life. Islamic texts provided guidance on how Muslims should deal with many issues, including each person's role within the family, the main unit of society. The man was the head of the family. He could marry several wives, but was supposed to treat his wives equally.

Women played important roles in the early Muslim community. According to the Qur'an, women are equal to men before Allah. According to Islam, women could inherit property and seek divorce. However, women lost status during the Abbasid dynasty. It became common for women to cover their hair and wear a veil during Abbasid rule.

Muslims were allowed to own slaves, but had to treat their slaves fairly. Freeing slaves was praised as a religious act, but slavery remained a part of daily life and of the economy. Muslim merchants traded slaves over a wide area.

Trade was important to the Muslim community, partly because of ancient trade routes that crossed the Arabian peninsula. Traders expanded the use of coins, and used the same weights and measures wherever they traded. Trade provided the wealth to maintain the empire and led to the growth of its cities.

#### MUSLIM SCHOLARSHIP

The Muslim world valued learning and scholarship. Islam requires its followers to examine the world and seek evidence of Allah in its wonders. Muslim scholars translated into Arabic works of great scientists and philosophers from Greece. Those texts inspired further study by Muslim scholars. The Arabic versions of many works were eventually translated into Latin and used by European scholars.

One important scholar was **Ibn Rushd** (IB-uhn-ROOSHT), who wrote commentaries on Aristotle. His work on faith and reason influenced Muslim, Jewish, and Christian thinking into the 1400s.

What is the main unit of Muslim society?

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How are learning and scholarship linked to the Muslim faith?

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# Muslim Civilization

## Section 3

The study of astronomy was important because Muslims needed to predict the phases of the moon. Islamic religious festivals and rites are determined by the lunar calendar. Muslim scholars used texts from Persia and India, but the most important influence was Ptolemy's work, the *Almagest*, which helped them understand the movements of the planets and stars.

Muslim scholars helped perfect the design of the **astrolabe**, an instrument that helps find the positions and movements of stars and planets. Sailors used astrolabes to determine their position at sea, and to calculate time of day.

Muslim doctors had to pass rigorous tests before they could practice medicine. They developed many skills, including ways to conduct eye surgery. **Ibn Sina** (IB-uhn SEE-nah) was probably the most famous medical scholar of his time. He also contributed to the fields of logic, music, and psychology.

Geographers created travel guides to help pilgrims find their way to Mecca. One geographer measured the earth's circumference with considerable accuracy. In the 1300s, **Ibn Khaldun** (IB-uhn kal-DOON) wrote a history of the world that is still influential.

In what areas did Muslim scholars make advances?

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### ARTS AND LITERATURE

Muslim artists worked in a range of materials. One feature is common: none of the religious works contains human or animal figures. Muslims believe that portraying people or animals could tempt people to worship those images. Worship of anyone but Allah is a terrible sin. Instead, Islamic art features geometric patterns, floral designs, and **calligraphy**, a beautifully styled writing. Architecture developed distinctive features throughout the Muslim world. Mosques have domes and **minarets**, tall towers from which the faithful are called to prayer.

The most significant literary work of Islam is the Qur'an. In nonreligious literature, *Arabian Nights* is still popular. The poet Jalal ad-Din **Rumi** wrote Persian-language poems in the 1200s. These poems are still popular today. Another writer whose work is still known today is **Omar Khayyam**. His collection of four-line poems is called *The Rubaiyat*.

Underline the words that describe a common feature of Islamic art. Why did artists develop this style of art?

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## African Kingdoms

### Section 3



#### MAIN IDEA

The expansion of trade across the Sahara led to the development of great empires and other states in West Africa.

### Key Terms and People

**Sundiata** Mali king who led the expansion of the empire to the Atlantic Ocean

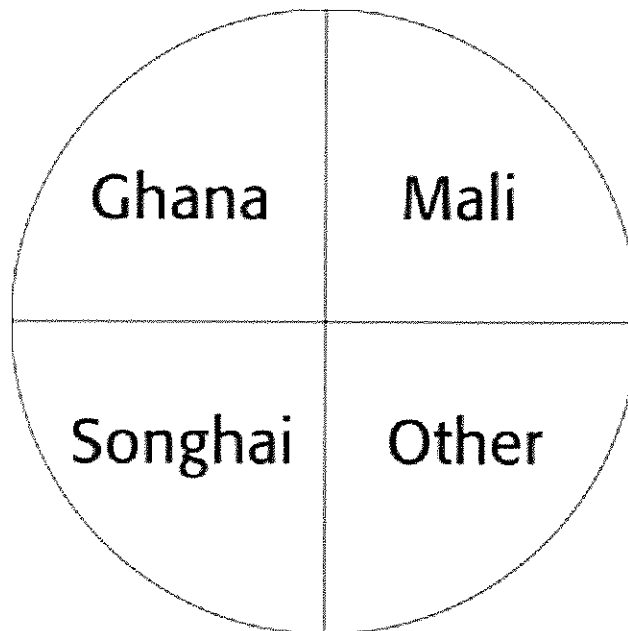
**Mansa Musa** famous ruler who led the Mali empire at its height

**Sunni Ali** strong military leader of the Songhai Empire, who took control of the former Mali empire

**Askia Muhammad** Songhai leader who ruled during the golden age of Songhai culture

### Taking Notes

As you read the summary, use a graphic organizer like the one below to take notes on early West Africa.



## African Kingdoms

### Section 3

### Section Summary

#### EMPIRE OF GHANA

By about 800 AD, the rulers of Ghana created a huge, powerful empire. Ghana's development was delayed because it did not have an easy access route to the sea. In addition, the Sahara Desert blocked travel between Ghana and other parts of Africa. In the first centuries AD, North African traders such as the Berbers learned to cross the desert in large caravans. They used camels to carry supplies over long distances. Because Ghana's capital, Koumbi-Saleh, was located between the gold mines and the desert trade routes, Ghana soon controlled nearly all of the area's gold and salt trade.

Taxing goods such as salt brought the kingdom great wealth. Gold was not taxed the same way, but kings kept gold prices high by keeping supply low. They issued a law that said only kings could own large gold nuggets. They also kept the mines' locations secret. Ghana's kings enjoyed a lavish lifestyle. They built up huge armies to conquer other peoples and to capture people who could be sold as slaves to Muslim traders.

Ghana began to decline around AD 1000. It tried to expand into lands controlled by the Almoravids, a Muslim Berber kingdom. In 1076, the Almoravids temporarily captured Koumbi-Saleh, weakening the kings of Ghana. As local leaders rebelled, a new trading state rose in Ghana's place.

#### MALI EMPIRE

In the 1230s, a new empire, Mali, rose to power where Ghana had been, then expanded to the Atlantic ocean. A king named **Sundiata** (soon-JAHT-ah) led Mali's conquest of neighboring people. He ruled for 25 years. Mali reached its height in the 1300s, when it was led by **Mansa Musa**. During Mansa Musa's reign, Mali's territory expanded. The kingdom grew wealthy controlling the gold and salt trade.

Like many of Mali's leaders after Sundiata, Musa was a Muslim. His pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324 made him well known for his wealth and generosity. When he returned home, Musa brought with him artists and architects who designed beautiful mosques, some of

List three ways that North African traders influenced the people of Ghana.

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Circle the names of two rulers of Mali in this section. Which ruler led Mali during its height?

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## African Kingdoms

### Section 3

which still stand today. He also built schools and libraries. Many of these were built in Timbuktu, which became West Africa's center for education, religion, and culture. After Musa, the empire declined. Several groups broke away and set up independent kingdoms. After the Tuareg of North Africa captured Timbuktu in 1433, Mali slowly slipped into decline.

**How did Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca affect his empire?**

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### EMPIRE OF SONGHAI

The small trading kingdom of Songhai was located in eastern Mali and its leaders had paid tribute to Ghana and Mali. Songhai grew wealthy by trading along the Niger River. Muslim traders introduced Islam to Songhai, where it became a major cultural influence. By the 1460s, the rising empire took control of the former empire of Mali, thanks mostly to military leader **Sunni Ali**. His first act as leader was to take back Timbuktu from the Tuareg. He then led campaigns to expand the kingdom.

The reign of **Askia Muhammad** is considered the golden age of Songhai culture. Songhai's first Muslim ruler, Askia Muhammad made a pilgrimage to Mecca. On the way he gained the support of the Muslim rulers. As a result, trans-Saharan trade resumed. Askia Muhammad extended Songhai borders into the desert and reformed the government. Eventually, he was overthrown by his son. In 1591, the Songhai empire was conquered by Morocco.

**Whose reign is considered the golden age of Songhai culture?**

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### OTHER WEST AFRICAN STATES

To the east of Songhai lived a people called the Hausa. They built a society of independent city-states. The Hausa were known as skilled weavers and dyers and their products were in much demand. To the south of Songhai the Yoruba established several strong kingdoms. They were admired for their realistic sculptures in terra-cotta, bronze, brass, and copper.

Just southwest of them was the powerful kingdom of Benin. In the 1400s an ambitious leader, Ewuare, expanded Benin from the Niger River into what is now central Nigeria. The people of Benin began to trade with Portuguese traders. Art from Benin became popular in Europe.

**Underline the name of the kingdom that expanded under the leadership of Ewuare.**

## Cultures of East Asia

### Section 2



#### MAIN IDEA

The Mongols built a vast empire across much of Asia, founded the Yuan dynasty in China, and opened China and the region to greater foreign contacts and trade.

### Key Terms and People

**khan** chief of a Mongol clan

**Genghis Khan** the “Universal Ruler” of the united Mongol tribes

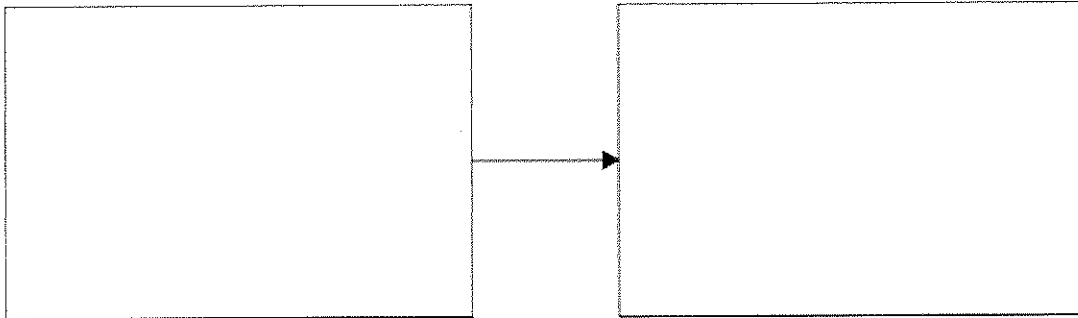
**Pax Mongolica** Mongol peace, a time of security in Asia which made travel and trade easier

**Kublai Khan** grandson of Genghis Khan, became ruler of the Mongols in 1260

**Marco Polo** Venetian who carried out missions in the Mongol empire and India at Kublai Khan’s request

### Taking Notes

As you read the summary, use a graphic organizer like the one below to record in order the key events during the Mongol Empire. Add boxes as needed.



**Cultures of East Asia****Section 2****Section Summary****THE MONGOLS**

Many nomadic tribes made their home in the steppe region of Central Asia, where they hunted, herded, and traded with China. One group, the Mongols, left this region in the 1200s to create the largest land empire in history. The Mongols were skilled horsemen and herders of sheep and goats. They often raided other tribes for goods and people. Each Mongol tribe was independent and had its own chief, or **khan**, who had demonstrated military and leadership skills.

In the early 1200s, a khan named Temujin united the tribes and was declared **Genghis Khan** (JENG-guhs KAHN), or “Universal Ruler.” The fierce Mongol warriors used horses equipped with iron stirrups so that they could accurately shoot arrows while riding. Mongol armies spread terror by burning towns that resisted them and killing the inhabitants. They also sent agents out to describe the Mongol’s brutality and huge numbers. These tactics, combined with a well-organized army and a reliable messenger system, helped Genghis Khan conquer much of Asia.

When Genghis Khan died in 1227 his vast empire was divided into four regions, each ruled by one of his heirs. Under his grandson **Kublai Khan** (KOO-bluh KHAN), the Mongols resumed their efforts to complete the conquest of China and Korea. Another grandson conquered Persia, Russia, and attacked Poland and Hungary, killing millions of people.

Although brutal in building their empire, Mongol leaders ruled it peacefully. This period is called the **Pax Mongolica**, meaning the “Mongol Peace.” It lasted from allowed goods, people, and ideas to travel across Asia.

**THE YUAN DYNASTY**

**Kublai Khan** became the Great Khan of the Mongol Empire in 1260. He completed the conquest of China in 1279, founding of the Yuan dynasty. He moved the Mongol capital to China. The Mongols lived apart from the Chinese. They created different laws and taxes for the Chinese than for themselves. To gain loyalty from the Chinese people, Yuan rulers adapted

**Why were the Mongols effective conquerors?**

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**What happened to Genghis Khan’s empire when he died? Who ruled it?**

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**Underline the countries conquered by the Mongols. Circle how many people were killed by them.**



**Cultures of East Asia****Section 2**

some Chinese practices. High taxes and profits from trade brought wealth to Mongol rulers and foreign merchants. The government also sponsored irrigation programs, lowered taxes in the war-torn south, and promoted the circulation of paper money.

An Italian trader from Venice, **Marco Polo**, stayed in China and worked for Kublai Khan. Polo went on several missions throughout the China. A book that described his travels brought him fame, and increased European interest in China.

**END OF THE YUAN DYNASTY**

The Yuan dynasty began to weaken during the last part of Kublai Khan's reign. One cause was a number of military defeats. In an effort to expand his empire, Kublai Khan sent several invading forces into Southeast Asia. All of the invasions failed, and the Mongol army suffered huge losses.

Kublai Khan ordered an invasion of Japan in 1268 because the Japanese refused to surrender to him. Although the Mongols won a brief land battle, a storm destroyed their fleet, killing 13,000. Later, Kublai Khan sent an even larger battle fleet against Japan. For more than 50 days the Japanese held off the Mongol invasion. Then another storm killed 100,000 Mongol troops attempting to invade Japan. The Mongols made no more attempts on Japan.

When Kublai Khan died in 1294, power struggles weakened the empire. A series of disastrous floods and rising taxes increased discontent. In the 1300s many Chinese factions rebelled against the Yuan dynasty and in 1368 a rebel army defeated the Mongols. The Mongols fled to Manchuria, ending foreign rule in China.

**What happened when the Mongols tried to invade Japan?**

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## Cultures of East Asia

### Section 3



#### MAIN IDEA

Geography and cultural borrowing from China shaped the early civilizations of Japan and Korea.

### Key Terms and People

**archipelago** large island chain

**Shinto** “the way of the gods,” a religion based on belief in supernatural beings called kami

**Prince Shokotu** ruler of Japan between 593 to 622, member of the powerful Soga family

**Lady Murasaki Shikibu** wrote *The Tale of Genji*, considered the world’s first full-length novel

**Koryu dynasty** Korean dynasty that who ruled from 918 to 1392

### Taking Notes

As you read the summary, use a graphic organizer like the one below to take notes about early Japan and Korea.

Japan	Korea

**Cultures of East Asia****Section 3****Section Summary****RISE OF JAPANESE CIVILIZATION**

The nation of Japan consists of some 3,000 islands. The islands form an **archipelago** (ahr-kuh-PE-luh-goh), or large island chain, along East Asia's mainland. Steep mountains covered with forests leave only a small amount of farmland but this land is fertile and receives much rain. The sea provides food and serves as a barrier against invasion. However, huge waves called tsunamis, storms known as typhoons, and frequent earthquakes pose threats to Japan's safety.

Early Japanese people were hunters and gatherers who arrived from the Asian mainland during prehistoric times. Over time, they developed a religion called **Shinto**, which is based on belief in nature spirits called kami (KAH-mee), whom they believed were their ancestors. Shinto does not have a sacred text or formal structure like many religions. Instead, followers build shrines to kami in natural settings and perform ceremonies to ask for their blessings.

Japanese society was organized into clans based on extended family ties. By the 500s, the Yamato clan became the most powerful. They claimed the sun goddess as their ancestor. All of Japan's emperors are descended from the Yamato. Eventually, other clans gained power and controlled the emperor. Often, the emperor became a figurehead with no real power.

**FOREIGN INFLUENCES ON JAPAN**

Japan's culture was influenced by nearby Korea and China. Korean traders and travelers introduced Japan to Chinese writing. Buddhism also came to Japan through Korea. One of the people who most helped spread Buddhism in Japan was **Prince Shotoku** (sho-toh-koo). He served as regent for his aunt from 593 until 622. A regent is a person who rules for someone who is unable to rule alone. Shotoku's devout practices helped Buddhism spread. He also sent young scholars to China. Over the next 200 years, many of these missions brought home Chinese fashions, food, tea, artwork, music, dance, gardening and ideas about law.

**Name three ways the sea affects Japan.**

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**How was Japanese society organized?**

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**How did Prince Shotoku influence religion in Japan?**

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## Cultures of East Asia

### Section 3

#### THE HEIAN PERIOD

In 794 Japan's emperor moved the capital to Heian (HAY-ahn), now called Kyoto (kee-OH-toh). This period, called the Heian period, lasted until 1185.

The nobles at Heian lived in beautiful palaces and enjoyed easy, privileged lives. Lovely gardens, art and poetry were popular. Rules of etiquette governed all aspects of court behavior and dress.

Monogatari, or fictional prose, was especially popular. Noblewomen were discouraged from learning Chinese, so many of them wrote and read in Japanese. By this time, the Japanese had developed a way to write their spoken language by combining Chinese characters with phonetic characters.

Heian women produced some of the best works of early Japanese literature. The greatest writer was perhaps **Lady Murasaki Shikibu** (moohr-ah-sahkee shee-kee-boo). Around 1000, she wrote *The Tale of Genji*, considered the world's first full-length novel.

During most of the Heian period, the Fujiwara family controlled Japan until rich landowners with private armies began to challenge them.

**How did the Japanese develop a written language?**

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#### KOREA

Korea's location has made it able to share its culture with Japan and China's but it has also made Korea vulnerable to invasion. Korea is a mountainous peninsula with limited land available for farming. The first Koreans came from northeast Asia. Chinese influences in Korea included Confucianism, agricultural methods, writing, political institutions, and, later, Buddhism.

After China's Han dynasty declined, a kingdom called Silla allied with China to conquer Korea. The Silla then turned on the Chinese and drove them from Korea. They decided, however, to pay tribute to China to ensure harmony and goodwill. When the Silla kingdom weakened, rebels founded the **Koryu dynasty**, which lasted from 935 until 1392. During this time, Korean artisans created a pottery style called celadon and metal moveable type.

In the 1200s, the Mongols invaded. They stayed until 1392 when a Korean general founded a new dynasty, which ruled until 1910.

**Name two ways Korea's geography has affected the lives of its people.**

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