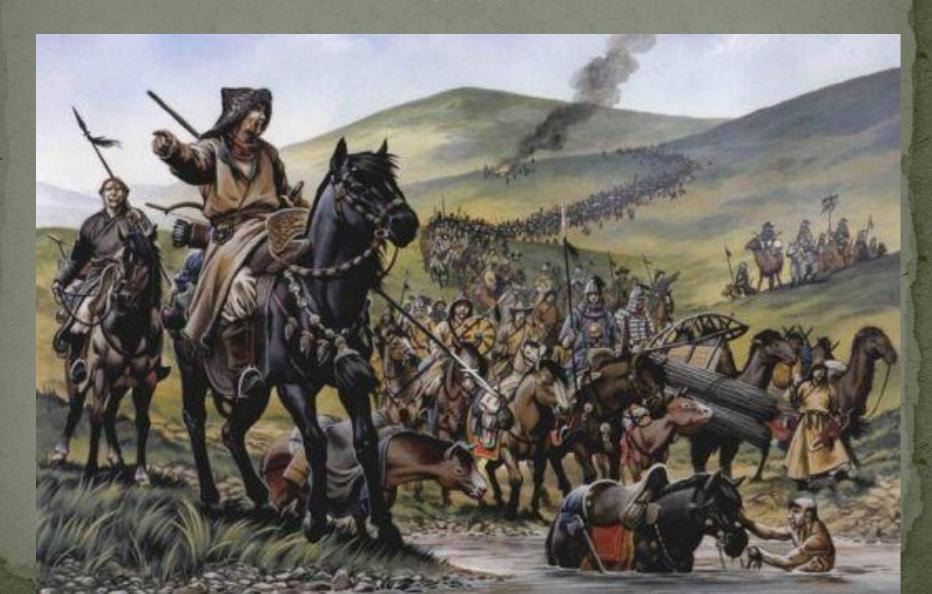
What Caused the downfall of Mongol Rule?



Answer

 Zhu Yuanzhang a peasant leader, created a rebel army that defeated the Mongols and pushed them back beyond the Great Wall

What was China Like Under Mongol Rule?



Answer

• It could be cruel if you were not a Mongol. Mongols had more privileges than Chinese people. The Mongols held more government jobs. And If you were Chinese you had to pay a tribute to the Mongols at the end of each month

How did the Ming Restore Chinese Rule?



Answer

- They restored the civil service system
- They were able to delegate responsibility to lower levels of government to reduce corruption
- They improved new ways for farming and restored the canal to improve trading

Question of the Day

• What advantage would riding on horseback have during warfare?

The Mongol and Ming Empire

Section 2 Unit 12

Mongol Armies Build an Empire

- The Mongols were <u>nomadic people</u> who grazed their horses and sheep in Central Asia
- In the early 1200's, a brilliant Mongol chieftain united tribes. This chieftain took the name Genghis Khan meaning "universal ruler"
- Mongol forces conquered a vast empire that stretched from the <u>Pacific</u> Ocean to <u>Eastern</u> Europe

Mongols Invade China

- Genghis Khan demanded <u>absolute</u> loyalty
- His army had the most skilled horsemen in the world
- He could order the <u>massacre</u> of an entire city

Continued

- The Mongols and the <u>Chinese</u> would often attack each other by launching <u>missiles</u> against each other from <u>metal</u> tubes filled with gunpowder
- Although Genghis Khan did not live to complete his <u>conquest</u> of China his <u>heirs</u> continued to expand the empire.
- The Mongols dominated much of Asia

Rulers Establish Order and Peace

- The Mongols allowed people they conquered to live <u>peaceful lives</u> as long as they paid <u>tribute</u> to the Mongols
- In the 1200's and 1300's the sons and grandsons of Genghis Khan established <u>peace</u> and <u>order</u>. Many historians refer to this period as *Pax Mongolica* "Mongol Peace"
- Political <u>stability</u> improved the economy.
- Trade grew throughout the Mongol Empire due to the Silk Road

China Under Mongol Rule

- Kublai Khan was Genghis Khan's grandson
- Kublai Khan defeated the last <u>Song Emperor</u> in 1279.
 The Mongol Empire ruled all of China as well as <u>Korea</u> and <u>Tibet</u>.
- Kublai Khan made it a law that only Mongols could serve in the <u>army</u>
- The highest government jobs were only given to Mongols
- Kublai Khan adopted a Chinese name for his dynasty called the <u>Yuan Dynasty</u>

Marco Polo

- Marco Polo was an <u>Italian merchant</u> who traveled to China during the Yuan Dynasty
- Marco Polo left a vivid account of the wealth in <u>China</u>
- In the next century Marco Polo's reports sparked <u>European interest</u> in the riches of Asia
- The trade route was called the Silk Road

The Ming Restore Chinese Rule

- After Kublai Khan died the Yuan Dynasty declined in 1294
- Most Chinese people hated the <u>Mongol rulers</u>
- Heavy taxes, <u>corruption</u> and natural disasters often led to uprisings
- A new leader Zhu Yuanzhang a peasant created a rebel army that defeated the Mongols and <u>pushed</u> them back beyond the <u>Great Wall</u>
- In 1368 he founded a new Chinese dynasty which was called the Ming Dynasty means "brilliant"

Continued

- The Ming Dynasty moved the capital to Nanjing
- The Ming Dynasty restored the <u>civil service</u> system and Confucian learning
- The Ming Dynasty delegated responsibility to lower levels of government to reduce <u>corruption</u>

The Economy Grows

- Better methods of <u>fertilizing</u> helped to improve farming
- Some farmers cut <u>horizontal steps</u> called terraces into steep hillsides to gain soil to grow crops
- Chinese cities were homes to industry that would create <u>porcelain</u>, paper and other tools
- The Ming also repaired the extensive <u>canal system</u> which linked various regions of the world to make trade easier and allowed <u>cities to grow</u>

Chinese Fleets Sail the Seas

- Early Ming Rulers proudly sent Chinese fleets into distant waters to show the glory of their government
- Zheng He commanded the first of <u>7 expeditions</u>
- The goal of each expedition was to promote trade and collect tribute from lesser powers across the western seas
- After Zheng died the Ming emperor suddenly <u>banned</u> the building of seagoing ships and explorations

Warm Up Question (March 15)

•What do you know about Korea? Name 2 things

Warm Up Question (March 16)

• What does honor mean to you?

• What does courage mean to you?

Korea and 38th Parallel



Warm Up Question (March 15)

• What do you think is the best way to handle the nuclear threats North Korea has made to the United States?

Random Facts about South Korea

- Despite a reputation for being uber-macho, South Korean men are obsessed with cosmetics. It turns out that South Korean men are spending close to \$900 million a year on makeup.
- South Korea is about the size of Indiana
- The legal age for drinking, smoking and voting is 19 years old
- Its mandatory to serve in the military for 21 to 24 months
- Writing in Red Ink is frowned upon in South Korea. It means bad luck
- They rank number two in the world when it comes to reading, they have a 93 percent graduation rate

ECONOMY

- Industry: Electronics, automobile production, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel, textiles
- Agriculture: Rice, root crops, barley, vegetables; cattle; fish

Random Facts about North Korea

- Its not 2015 in North Korea. It's the year 104. Counted after the birth of Kim-Il Sung
- North Korea hosts the largest stadium in the world which can seat 150,000 people
- North Koreans may only choose from 28 approved haircuts.
- Kim II-Sung, founder of North Korea, wasborn on the day the Titanic sank.
- In the last 60 years, over 23,000 North Koreans have defected to South Korea. Only two South Koreans have gone to the North.

Facts Continued

- In 2013, North Korea's president killed his own uncle by throwing him into a cage with 120 starving dogs.
- Possessing Bibles, watching South Korean movies is punishable by death in North Korea
- Wearing jeans is illegal in North Korea.
- According to a textbook in North Korea, Kim Jong Un learned to driveat age 3.







Section 3: Korea and Its Traditions



Location Affects Korea

- Korea received many cultural and technological influences. However, Korea has also served as a <u>cultural bridge</u> linking China and Japan
- The earliest Koreans <u>migrated</u> south eastward from <u>Siberia</u> and northern Manchuria during the <u>Stone Age</u>. They evolved their own ways of life before <u>Chinese</u> influence.

Development of the Silla and Koryo Dynasties

- Between 100 B.C. and A.D. 676, <u>powerful</u> local rulers created 3 separate <u>kingdoms</u>.
- 1) Koguryo in the North
- 2) Paekche in the <u>Southwest</u>
- 3) Silla in the Southeast
- Although these 3 kingdoms shared the same <u>language</u> and cultural background these <u>3 kingdoms</u> often fought against each other



Silla Dynasty

- Under the <u>Silla Dynasty</u>, Korea prospered and the arts flourished
- Silla civilization was among the most advanced in the world. <u>Buddhism</u> grew to become a powerful force, and hundreds of Buddhist temples were built.
- Trade also expanded with help from China. Chinese <u>culture</u>, written language, and political institutions continued to be extremely <u>important influences</u> in Korea

The Koryo Dynasty

- The Koryo Dynasty, from which the modern word Korea comes from, replaced the Silla Dynasty in 918.
- Confucianism and <u>Buddhism</u> were both influential during this time.
- Koreans used woodblock printing from China to produce a flood of <u>Buddhist</u> books
- Korean inventors later created <u>metal type</u> to print large numbers of books

The Choson Dynasty Rules For Over 500 Years

- The <u>Mongols</u> invaded Korea between 1231 and the 1250s. In 1258, the <u>Koryo</u> made peace with Mongols, but a lack of tax income weakened the kingdom
- In 1392, the brilliant Korean general Yi Song- gye overthrew them and set up the <u>Choson dynasty</u>. This was the last and <u>longest dynasty</u> in Korea's history.

Korea Creates the Alphabet

- In 1443, Korea's most celebrated ruler, <u>King Sejong</u> decided to replace the complex Chinese system of <u>writing</u>.
- Sejong had experts develop <u>HANGUL</u>, the Korean phonetic alphabet that uses symbols to represent the sounds of spoken Korean.
- This increased <u>the literacy rate</u> in Korea (higher percentage of people who could read or write)

Japan Invades

- In the 1590's, an ambitious ruler decided to invade China through Korea.
- Japanese <u>armies looted</u> and burned Korea to the ground for many years
- However, Korean Admiral Yi Sun-shin used "turtle ships" so named because they were armored and shaped like turtles. These ships were able to sail right into the Japanese fleet and push the Japanese out of the country.

Question?

•What do you know about Japan?

Random Facts

- Late-night dancing was illegal in Japan until 2015.
- Japan suffers 1,500 earthquakes every year.
- Japan has more than 50,000 people who are over 100 years old
- The Japanese who survived the Titanic crash was called a coward in his country for not dying with the other passengers.
- During WWII, Japan bombed China with fleas infected with bubonic plague
- In Japan, KFC is a typical feast on Christmas Eve

More Random Facts

- The 2011 earthquake near Japan increased the Earth's rotation speed, shortening the day by 1.8 microseconds.
- Japan has just 2 gun-related homicides per year
- Japan's birth rate is so low that adult diapers are sold more than baby diapers.
- In Japan, 90% of mobile phones are waterproof because youngsters use them even in the shower.
- In Korea and Japan, there is a Cat Café where you can go to drink coffee and hang out with cats for hours (also, did you know that it is illegal to de-claw a cat in Japan?)



Section 4: The Emergence of Japan and the Feudal Age

- Japan is located on an <u>archipelago</u> or "chain of islands", about 100 miles off the Asian mainland and east of the Korean peninsula
- Japan is about the size of <u>Montana</u>, but it is very difficult to farm there because they have a lot of mountains
- Japan has a <u>mild climate</u> and many people live along narrow river valleys





Forces of Nature

• The Japanese came to fear and respect the dramatic forces of nature. Japan lies in a region known as the RING OF FIRE, which is made up of a chain of volcanoes that encircle the <u>Pacific Ocean</u>

 This region also sees earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis which are <u>killer tidal waves</u> that sweep over the land without warning wiping out everything in its path

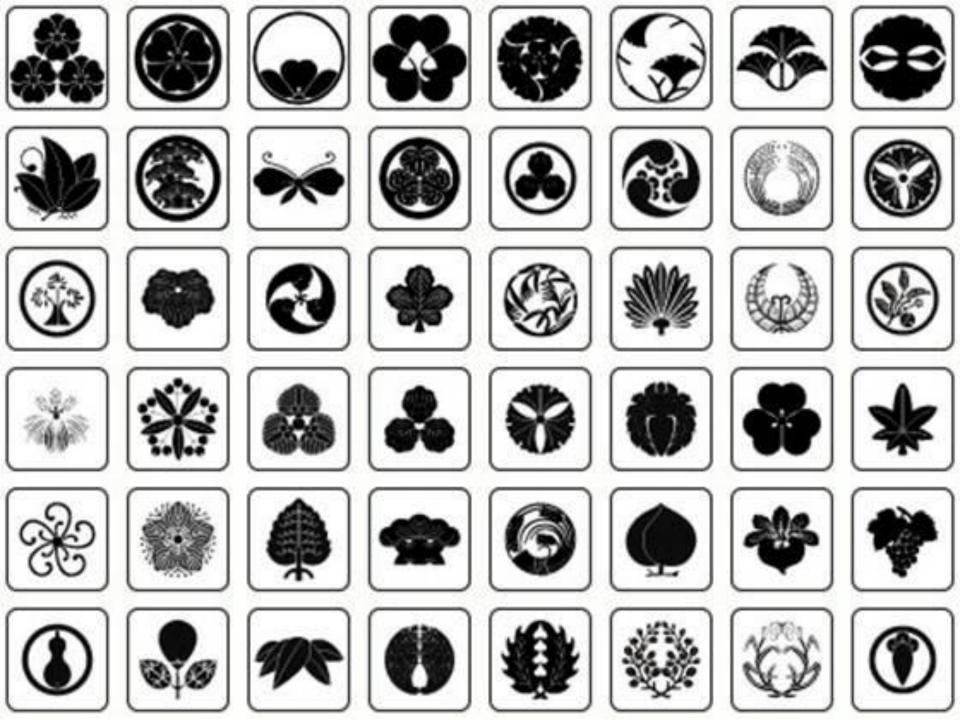




The Yamato Clan Claims Power

• Early Japanese society was divided into the *UGI*, or clans.

• Each UGI had its <u>own chief and special god</u> or goddess who was seen as the clan's original ancestor. Some clan leaders were women, which meant that women held respected positions in <u>Japanese</u> society.





Continued

- By about A.D. 500, the <u>Yamato clan</u> came to dominate the largest Japanese island (Honshu)
- For the next 1,000 years the Yamato ruled and set up Japan's first and only dynasty
- They claimed direct descent from the sun goddess Amaterasu, and chose the <u>rising sun</u> as their symbol.
- Later Japanese <u>emperors</u> were referred to as living gods

Religion

• Early Japanese clans honored <u>kami</u>, or superior powers that were natural or divine

• The worship of forces of nature became known as the <u>Shinto</u>, meaning "the way of the kami"

The Korean Connection

- The Japanese language is related to <u>Korean</u> but is completely different from Chinese
- Missionaries from Korea introduced Buddhism to Japan in the 500's. With it came knowledge of <u>Chinese</u> writing and culture
- Korean <u>artisans</u> and metalworkers settled in Japan also bringing sophisticated skills and technology

Warriors Establish Feudalism

- Feudal <u>warfare swept Japan</u> in the 1400s. Rival clans battled for control of the countryside.
- Local warlords formed armies that were loyal rather than establishing a <u>central government</u>
- As armies struggled for power Japan evolved a feudal system. A <u>warrior aristocracy</u> dominated Japanese society

Shogun

 The <u>emperor</u> stood at the head of Japanese feudal society. The emperor was just a figurehead but was powerless

 The real power came from the <u>Shogu</u>n (Supreme Military Commander)



Warriors

- Often the <u>shogun</u> controlled only a part of Japan. He distributed lands to <u>vassal lords</u> who agreed to support with him with their armies in time of need
- These great <u>warrior lords</u> were called <u>daimyo</u>. They granted land to lesser warriors called samurai.
- Samurai means <u>"those who serve".</u> Samurai were the fighting aristocracy of a war torn land



Continued

- Medieval Christian knights in Europe, samurai were <u>heavily armed</u> and trained in the skills of fighting. They also developed their own code of values.
- Known as <u>bushido</u>, or the "way of the warrior" the code emphasized honor, bravery and absolute loyalty to one's lord.



Facts about the Samurai

- Many women became Samurai warriors and often fought among men
- Many Samurai warriors accepted homosexuals. In fact, many instructors would often fall in love with young boys they trained. (Much like Rome)
- Up to 10 Percent of Japan's population was Samurai
- Samurai dressed for speed, travel, and freedom of movement. (Were considered rock stars in Japan
- society)
- most samurai were quite tiny—a 16th century samurai was usually very slim and ranging from 160 to 165 centimeters (5'3" to 5'5") in height. European Knights stood at about (6 feet)

Peasants, Artisans and merchants

- Below the <u>samurai</u> in the social hierarchy were the peasants, artisans and merchants.
- Peasants made up <u>75</u> % of the population. Families <u>cultivated rice</u>, served as foot soldiers in feudal wars
- Artisans, such as sword makers
- Merchants had the <u>lowest rank in</u> Japanese society

Japan holds off the Mongols

- During the <u>feudal age</u> most fighting took place between rival warlords, but the Mongol conquest of <u>China</u> and Korea also threatened Japan
- When the Japanese refused Mongol Rule <u>Kublai Khan</u> launched an invasion from Korea in 1274. 30,000 troops tried to invade but a <u>massive typhoon</u> wrecked many Mongol ships and drove the invaders back
- In 1281 the Mongols sent an even larger force to invade but again another typhoon destroyed the Mongol fleet. The Japanese credited this victory to the <u>kamikaze</u> (divine winds)

The Tokugawas Unite Japan

- A new dynasty took power in 1338, but the level of warfare increased after 1450. To defend their castles daimyo gave peasants and samurai weapons
- This dynasty would rule Japan until 1868
- This dynasty was determined to <u>end feudal warfare</u>
 and decided to use central government to control all of
 Japan.
- The Tokugawas created a unified, <u>orderly society</u>.
- Samurais were allowed to serve in the <u>military</u> and hold government jobs

The Economy Booms

- Trade flourished in Japan. New <u>roads linked</u> castle towns. Each year daimyo and their servants traveled to and from the capital creating demand for food and services along the route.
- A <u>wealthy merchant</u> class emerged. Wealthy merchants would lend money to daimyo and samurai

Zen Buddhism Shapes Culture

 During Japan's feudal age a Buddhist sect from China won widespread acceptance among samurai. Known in Japan as Zen, it emphasized self reliance, meditation and devotion to duty.

 Zen monks were great scholars who stressed compassion for all



Question 1 (2 Points)

 "way of the warrior", the code emphasized honor, bravery and loyalty to one's lord is called

Answer Bushido

Question 2 (2 Points)

• What comic book company created The Avengers, Spider-Man, and the X-Men?

Answer

Marvel Comics

Question 3 (2 Points)

Known in Japan as

, it

emphasized self reliance, meditation and devotion to duty

Answer Zen

Question 4 (2 Points)

• What is the largest ocean in the United States?

Answer Pacific Ocean

Question 5 (3 Points)

 Early Japanese society was divided into

Clans / Uji

Question 6 (3 Points)

• What is the first letter on the top row of a computer?

Answer The Letter Q

Question 7 (3 Points)

• In the 1200's and 1300s, the sons and grandsons of Genghis Khan established peace and order within their empire. This period is often referred to as

or "Mongol Peace".

Pax Mongolica

Question 8 (4 Points)

How many colors are there in the rainbow?

Seven

Question 9 (4 Points)

Japan lies in a region known as the

which is made up of a chain of volcanoes that encircle the Pacific Ocean.

Ring of Fire

Question 10 (4 Points)

How many legs does a spider have?

Eight

Question 11 (5 Points)

"Universal Ruler" Mongol chieftain who conquered a vast empire was called

Genghis Khan

Question 12 (5 Points)

In 'Finding Nemo', what is Nemo's dad called? Marvin, Marlin or Martin

Answer Marlin

Question 13 (5 Points)

• The worship of the forces of nature is called

Answer Shinto

Question 14 (5 Points)

• Which is taller? The Eiffel Tower or The Statue of Liberty?

The Eiffel Tower

Question 15 (7 Points)

•From which the modern word Korea is derived, replaced the Silla Dynasty in 918 is called the ______ dynasty

Koryo

Question 16 (7 Points)

• What percentage of our body weight is water?

40%,

60%

80%

Answer 60 Percent

Question 17 (7 Points)

 Polo traveled a long a trade route that passed through China to Eastern Europe. This trade route was called the

Silk Road

Question 18 (7 Points)

• When you walk does your left arm swing w/ you right or left leg?

Answer Left

Question 19 (8 Points)

The Korean phonetic alphabet that uses symbols to represent the sounds is called_____

Answer Hangul

Question 20 (8 Points)

What American
President is on the
nickel coin?

Thomas Jefferson

Question 21 (10 Points)

The fighting warriors of Feudal Japan were called

Answer Samurai

Question 22 (10 Points)

In the Disney Movie "Snow White" there are 7 Dwarfs:

Sleepy, Happy, Sneezy, Grumpy, Dopey, Doc.

Who's missing?

Answer Bashful

Question 23 (20 Points)

Kublai Khan adopted a
 Chinese name for his
 dynasty called the

dynasty

Answer Yuan

Question 24 (20 Points)

How many sides are on a stop sign?

8

Question 25 (30 Points)

• Under water earthquakes can launch killer tidal waves, called

Tsunamis

Question 26 (30 Points)

• Which 2 countries border the United States

Canada and Mexico

Question 27 (40 Points)

• Zhu Yuanzhang, a peasant leader created a rebel army that defeated the Mongols. In 1368, he founded a new dynasty, which he called the

, meaning

"brilliant".

Ming Dynasty

Question 28

What percentage of Americans claim they never bathe?

Answer 7 Percent

Question 29 (100 Points)

•. The were determined to end feudal warfare. They maintained the outward forms of feudal society but imposed central government on all of Japan.

Answer Tokugawas

Question 30 (100 Points)

• What was the name of the killer in the horror movie "Halloween"?

• Michael Myers

