What Caused the downfall of Mongol Rule?
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 nomadic people 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 Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe.
Genghis Khan demanded absolute loyalty
His army had the most skilled horsemen in the world
He could order the massacre of an entire city
The Mongols and the Chinese would often attack each other by launching missiles against each other from metal tubes filled with gunpowder.

Although Genghis Khan did not live to complete his conquest of China, his heirs continued to expand the empire.

The Mongols dominated much of Asia.
Rulers Establish Order and Peace

- The Mongols allowed people they conquered to live peaceful lives as long as they paid tribute to the Mongols.
- In the 1200’s and 1300’s the sons and grandsons of Genghis Khan established peace and order. Many historians refer to this period as Pax Mongolica “Mongol Peace”.
- Political stability improved the economy.
- Trade grew throughout the Mongol Empire due to the Silk Road.
Kublai Khan was Genghis Khan’s grandson
Kublai Khan defeated the last Song Emperor in 1279. The Mongol Empire ruled all of China as well as Korea and Tibet.
Kublai Khan made it a law that only Mongols could serve in the army
The highest government jobs were only given to Mongols
Kublai Khan adopted a Chinese name for his dynasty called the Yuan Dynasty
Marco Polo

- Marco Polo was an Italian merchant who traveled to China during the Yuan Dynasty
- Marco Polo left a vivid account of the wealth in China
- In the next century Marco Polo’s reports sparked European interest 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 Mongol rulers.
- Heavy taxes, corruption and natural disasters often led to uprisings.
- A new leader Zhu Yuanzhang, a peasant, created a rebel army that defeated the Mongols and pushed them back beyond the Great Wall.
- In 1368 he founded a new Chinese dynasty which was called the Ming Dynasty, meaning “brilliant.”
Continued

- The Ming Dynasty moved the capital to Nanjing
- The Ming Dynasty restored the civil service system and Confucian learning
- The Ming Dynasty delegated responsibility to lower levels of government to reduce corruption
Better methods of fertilizing helped to improve farming

Some farmers cut horizontal steps called terraces into steep hillsides to gain soil to grow crops

Chinese cities were homes to industry that would create porcelain, paper and other tools

The Ming also repaired the extensive canal system which linked various regions of the world to make trade easier and allowed cities to grow
Early Ming Rulers proudly sent Chinese fleets into distant waters to show the glory of their government.
Zheng He commanded the first of 7 expeditions.
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 banned the building of seagoing ships and explorations.
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?
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

- It's 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, was born 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 drive at 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 cultural bridge linking China and Japan.

- The earliest Koreans migrated south eastward from Siberia and northern Manchuria during the Stone Age. They evolved their own ways of life before Chinese influence.
Between 100 B.C. and A.D. 676, powerful local rulers created 3 separate kingdoms.

1) Koguryo in the North
2) Paekche in the Southwest
3) Silla in the Southeast

Although these 3 kingdoms shared the same language and cultural background these 3 kingdoms often fought against each other.
• Under the **Silla Dynasty**, Korea prospered and the arts flourished

• Silla civilization was among the most advanced in the world. **Buddhism** grew to become a powerful force, and hundreds of Buddhist temples were built.

• Trade also expanded with help from China. **Chinese culture**, written language, and political institutions continued to be extremely **important influences** in Korea
The Koryo Dynasty

The Koryo Dynasty, from which the modern word Korea comes from, replaced the Silla Dynasty in 918.

Confucianism and Buddhism were both influential during this time.

Koreans used woodblock printing from China to produce a flood of Buddhist books.

Korean inventors later created metal type to print large numbers of books.
The Mongols invaded Korea between 1231 and the 1250s. In 1258, the Koryo 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 Choson dynasty. This was the last and longest dynasty in Korea’s history.
Korea Creates the Alphabet

- In 1443, Korea’s most celebrated ruler, King Sejong decided to replace the complex Chinese system of writing.

- Sejong had experts develop HANGUL, the Korean phonetic alphabet that uses symbols to represent the sounds of spoken Korean.

- This increased the literacy rate 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 armies looted 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 archipelago or “chain of islands”, about 100 miles off the Asian mainland and east of the Korean peninsula.

- Japan is about the size of Montana, but it is very difficult to farm there because they have a lot of mountains.

- Japan has a mild climate and many people live along narrow river valleys.
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 **Pacific Ocean**.

This region also sees earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis which are **killer tidal waves** that sweep over the land without warning wiping out everything in its path.
Early Japanese society was divided into the **UGI**, or clans.

Each UGI had its **own chief and special god or goddess** who was seen as the clan’s original ancestor. Some clan leaders were women, which meant that women held respected positions in **Japanese** society.
By about A.D. 500, the Yamato clan 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 rising sun as their symbol.

Later Japanese emperors were referred to as living gods.
Religion

- Early Japanese clans honored kami, or superior powers that were natural or divine

- The worship of forces of nature became known as the Shinto, meaning “the way of the kami”
The Korean Connection

• The Japanese language is related to Korean but is completely different from Chinese

• Missionaries from Korea introduced Buddhism to Japan in the 500’s. With it came knowledge of Chinese writing and culture

• Korean artisans and metalworkers settled in Japan also bringing sophisticated skills and technology
Feudal warfare swept Japan in the 1400s. Rival clans battled for control of the countryside.

Local warlords formed armies that were loyal rather than establishing a central government.

As armies struggled for power Japan evolved a feudal system. A warrior aristocracy dominated Japanese society.
Shogun

• The emperor stood at the head of Japanese feudal society. The emperor was just a figurehead but was powerless.

• The real power came from the Shogun (Supreme Military Commander).
Often the shogun controlled only a part of Japan. He distributed lands to vassal lords who agreed to support with him with their armies in time of need.

These great warrior lords were called daimyo. They granted land to lesser warriors called samurai.

Samurai means “those who serve”. Samurai were the fighting aristocracy of a war torn land.
Medieval Christian knights in Europe, samurai were heavily armed and trained in the skills of fighting. They also developed their own code of values. Known as *bushido*, 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 *samurai* in the social hierarchy were the peasants, artisans and merchants.

- Peasants made up 75% of the population. Families *cultivated rice*, served as foot soldiers in feudal wars.

- Artisans, such as sword makers.

- Merchants had the *lowest rank* in Japanese society.
Japan holds off the Mongols

- During the feudal age most fighting took place between rival warlords, but the Mongol conquest of China and Korea also threatened Japan.

- When the Japanese refused Mongol Rule Kublai Khan launched an invasion from Korea in 1274. 30,000 troops tried to invade but a massive typhoon 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 kamikaze (divine winds).
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 end feudal warfare and decided to use central government to control all of Japan.

The Tokugawas created a unified, orderly society.

Samurais were allowed to serve in the military and hold government jobs.
The Economy Booms

- Trade flourished in Japan. New roads linked castle towns. Each year daimyo and their servants traveled to and from the capital creating demand for food and services along the route.

- A wealthy merchant 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
JEOPARDY!
“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
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
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”.

Question 7 (3 Points)
Answer

Pax Mongolica
Question 8 (4 Points)

How many colors are there in the rainbow?
Answer

Seven
Japan lies in a region known as the Pacific Ring of Fire, which is made up of a chain of volcanoes that encircle the Pacific Ocean.
Answer

• Ring of Fire
Question 10 (4 Points)

How many legs does a spider have?
Answer

Eight
“Universal Ruler” Mongol chieftain who conquered a vast empire was called ____________________________
Answer

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

• Marlin
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?
Answer

• 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
Answer

• Koryo
What percentage of our body weight is water?

40%, 60%, 80%
Answer

• 60 Percent
Polo traveled a long a trade route that passed through China to Eastern Europe. This trade route was called the _______________________________
Answer

Silk Road
When you walk does your left arm swing with your 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?
Answer

• Thomas Jefferson
Question 21 (10 Points)

• The fighting warriors of Feudal Japan were called ____________________________
Answer

- Samurai
In the Disney Movie “Snow White” there are 7 Dwarfs: Sleepy, Happy, Sneezy, Grumpy, Dopey, Doc.

Who's missing?
Answer

• Bashful
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?
Answer

8
Under water earthquakes can launch killer tidal waves, called ________________
Answer

• Tsunamis
Question 26 (30 Points)

Which 2 countries border the United States
Answer

- Canada and Mexico
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”.

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”.

Answer

• Ming Dynasty
Question 28

What percentage of Americans claim they never bathe?

- 3%
- 7%
- 11%
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”?
Answer

- Michael Myers