

Barbara Huntwork

TIP

April 4, 2013

Lesson Title: Mongol Invasion of Japan

Time to Complete: Two 45-minute class sessions

Lesson Objectives:

Students will learn that:

- Samurai and shoguns took over Japan as emperors lost influence.
- Samurai warriors lived honorably.
- Order broke down when the power of the shoguns was challenged by invaders and rebellions.
- Strong leaders took over and reunified Japan.

Academic Content Standards:

7th-Grade Social Studies

- Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.
- Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
- Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products, and ideas.
- The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.

Literacy in History/Social Studies

- Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
- Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source.
- Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.

Procedures

1. Section Preview – Read and ask students for response – You are a Japanese warrior, proud of your fighting skills. For many years you've been honored by most of society, but you face an awful dilemma. When you became a warrior, you swore to protect and fight for both your lord and your emperor. Now your lord has gone to war against the emperor, and both sides have called for you to join them. How will you decide who to fight for?
 - a. Consider fighting for your lord:

- i. Your lord gave you land to profit from.
 - ii. You have never seen or met the emperor.
 - b. Consider fighting for the emperor:
 - i. The emperor is descended from the gods.
 - ii. The emperor rules all the lords in Japan.
- 2. Read “Growth of a Military Society”
 - a. “Samurai and Shoguns Take Over Japan”
 - i. Samurai and shoguns took over Japan as emperors lost influence.
 - ii. What was life like outside Heian in the late 1100s? *Fighting among nobles and rebels destroyed land, making it hard for peasants to grow food, so some resorted to theft.*
 - iii. What was a daimyo? *A large landowner.*
 - iv. What did samurai receive in return for their service? *Some got land from their lord; most received food or money from peasants.*
 - v. What was the difference between the emperor and the shogun? *The emperor appeared to rule, but was just a figurehead. The shogun actually ruled in the emperor’s name.*
 - b. “Samurai Live Honorably”
 - i. Samurai warriors lived honorably.
 - ii. What were two things that samurai could *not* do? *Attend certain types of entertainment, such as the theater; take part in trade or commerce.*
 - iii. What was Bushido, and who was expected to live by its rules? *Samurai code of rules; both men and women from samurai families.*
 - iv. What samurai values are still admired in modern-day Japan? *Loyalty, honor, dedication, discipline.*
 - c. “Order Breaks Down”
 - i. Order broke down when the power of the shoguns was challenged by invaders and rebellions.
 - ii. What help did the Japanese get in fighting off the two Mongol invasions? *Huge storms destroyed many of the Mongol ships.*
 - iii. Why did the Japanese refer to the storms as kamikaze? *They believed the gods had sent the storms to protect Japan.*
 - iv. Who made laws and collected taxes in Japan during the 1400s? Why? *The daimyo; no central authority any more.*

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- d. “Strong Leaders Take Over”
 - i. Strong leaders took over and reunified Japan.
 - ii. Who finally reunified Japan about 1600? *Tokugawa Ieyasu*
 - iii. What caused the ruling shogun to close Japan off from the rest of the world in the 1630s? *Fear that Japan would become too much like Europe and that the shoguns would lose their power.*
3. Complete “Guided Reading Workbook” assignment
4. Complete “Mongol Invasion Scrolls” assignment
5. Complete “Winds that Saved Japan” assignment
6. Complete “Section Quiz” assignment
7. Complete “Medieval Japan” assessment

Materials:

- “Growth of a Military Society” Reading Packet
- “Growth of a Military Society” Assignment Packet
 - “Guided Reading Workbook” assignment
 - “Mongol Invasion Scrolls” assignment
 - “Winds that Saved Japan” assignment
 - “Section Quiz” assignment
- “Medieval Japan” Assessment

Resources

- “Growth of a Military Society” Reading Packet
- “Growth of a Military Society” Assignment Packet
- “Medieval Japan” Assessment

What You Will Learn...

Main Ideas

1. Samurai and shoguns took over Japan as emperors lost influence.
2. Samurai warriors lived honorably.
3. Order broke down when the power of the shoguns was challenged by invaders and rebellions.
4. Strong leaders took over and reunified Japan.

The Big Idea

Japan developed a military society led by generals called shoguns.

Key Terms and People

daimyo, p. 454

samurai, p. 454

figurehead, p. 455

shogun, p. 455

Bushido, p. 456



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TAKING NOTES

Use the graphic organizer online to take notes about the growth of a military society in Japan.

Growth of a Military Society

If YOU were there...

You are a Japanese warrior, proud of your fighting skills. For many years you've been honored by most of society, but you face an awful dilemma. When you became a warrior, you swore to protect and fight for both your lord and your emperor. Now your lord has gone to war against the emperor, and both sides have called for you to join them.

How will you decide whom to fight for?

BUILDING BACKGROUND Wars between lords and emperors were not uncommon in Japan after 1100. Closed off from society at Heian, emperors had lost touch with the rest of Japan. As a result, order broke down throughout the islands.

Samurai and Shoguns Take Over Japan

By the late 1100s, Heian was the great center of Japanese art and literature. But in the rest of Japan, life was very different. Powerful nobles fought each other over land. Rebels fought against imperial officials. This fighting destroyed land, which made it difficult for peasants to grow food. Some poor people became bandits or thieves. Meanwhile, Japan's rulers were so focused on courtly life, they didn't notice the many problems growing in their country.

The Rise of the Samurai

With the emperor distracted by life in his court, Japan's large landowners, or **daimyo** (DY-mee-oh), decided that they needed to protect their own lands. They hired **samurai** (SA-muh-ry), or trained professional warriors, to defend them and their property. The samurai wore light armor and fought with swords and bows. Most samurai came from noble families and inherited their positions from their fathers.

The word *samurai* comes from the Japanese word for servant. Every samurai, from the weakest soldier to the most powerful warrior, was supposed to serve his lord. Because all lords in Japan were supposed to serve the emperor, all samurai were required to be loyal to him.

An army of samurai was expensive to support. Few lords could afford to buy armor and weapons for their warriors. As a result, lords paid their samurai with land or food.

Only the most powerful samurai got land for their service. Most of these powerful samurai didn't live on the land they received, but they did profit from it. Every year, the peasant farmers who worked on the land gave the samurai money or food. Samurai who received no land were given food—usually rice—as payment.

Shoguns Rule Japan

Many of the nobles outside Heian were unhappy with the way Japan's government was being run. Frustrated, these nobles wanted a change of leadership. Eventually a few very strong noble clans decided to try to take power for themselves.

Two of these powerful clans went to war with each other in the 1150s. For almost 30 years, the two clans fought. Their fighting was terrible, destroying land and property and tearing families apart.

In the end, the Minamoto clan won. Because he had a very powerful army, and because the emperor was still busy in Heian, the leader of the Minamoto clan was the most powerful man in Japan. He decided to take over ruling the country.

He didn't, however, want to get rid of the emperor. He kept the emperor as a **figurehead**, a person who appears to rule even though real power rests with someone else. As a samurai, the Minamoto leader was supposed to be loyal to the

emperor, but he decided to rule in the emperor's place. In 1192 he took the title **shogun**, a general who ruled Japan in the emperor's name. When he died, he passed his title and power on to one of his children. For about the next 700 years, one shogun would rule in Japan.

READING CHECK Sequencing How did the shogun rise to power in Japan?

Samurai Society

**QUICK
FACTS**



Emperor

The emperor was a figurehead for the powerful shogun.



Shogun

A powerful military leader, the shogun ruled in the emperor's name.



Daimyo and Samurai

Daimyo were powerful lords who often led armies of samurai. Samurai warriors served the shogun and daimyo.



Peasants

Most Japanese were poor peasants who had no power.

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ANIMATED HISTORY

**ANALYSIS
SKILL**

ANALYZING VISUALS

Who was the most powerful person in Japan's samurai society?

FOCUS ON READING

As you read this section, notice the facts and examples that support the main idea.

Samurai Live Honorably

Under the shogun, who were military rulers, samurai warriors became more central to Japanese society. As a result, samurai enjoyed many social privileges. Common people had to treat the samurai with respect. Anyone who disrespected a samurai could be killed.

At the same time, tradition placed restrictions on samurai. For example, they couldn't attend certain types of entertainment, such as theater, which were considered beneath them. They also couldn't take part in trade or commerce.

Bushido

More importantly, all samurai had to follow a strict code of rules that taught them how to behave. The samurai code of rules was known as **Bushido** (BOOH-shi-doh). This name means "the way of the warrior." Both men and women from samurai families had to follow Bushido rules.

Bushido required samurai to be brave and honorable fighters. Both men and women of samurai families learned how to fight, though only men went to war. Women learned to fight so they could protect their homes from robbers.

Japan's Samurai

The samurai were bold, highly trained warriors. They followed a strict code of behavior called Bushido, or "the way of the warrior."

What equipment did samurai have to protect themselves?



Samurai were often called on to fight, like in the scene above. They were expected to serve with honor and loyalty in battle. The samurai in the scene to the right is writing a poem on a cherry tree. Writing poetry helped train the samurai to concentrate.



Samurai wore armor and special helmets. Many carried two swords.



Samurai were expected to live simple, disciplined lives. They believed that self-discipline made them better warriors. To improve their discipline, many samurai participated in peaceful rituals that required great concentration. Some created intricate flower arrangements or grew miniature bonsai trees. Others held elaborate tea ceremonies. Many samurai also adopted Zen Buddhism, which stressed self-discipline and meditation.

More than anything else, Bushido required a samurai to be loyal to his lord. Each samurai had to obey his master's orders without hesitation, even if it caused the samurai or his family to suffer. One samurai expressed his duties in this way:

“If one were to say in a word what the condition of being a samurai is, its basis lies first in seriously devoting one's body and soul to his master.”

—Yamamoto Tsunetomo, from *Hagakure*

Obeying his lord was important to the samurai's sense of honor. Honor was the most important thing in a samurai's life. If he did anything to lose honor, a samurai was expected to commit suicide rather than live with his shame. Such shame might be caused by disobeying an order, losing a fight, or failing to protect his lord.

Bushido and Modern Japan

Although it was created as a code for warriors, Bushido influenced much of Japanese society. Even today, many Japanese feel a connection to the samurai. For example, the samurai's dedication and discipline are still greatly admired in Japan. **Values** such as loyalty and honor, the central ideas of the samurai code, remain very important in modern Japan.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

values ideas that people hold dear and try to live by

READING CHECK Finding Main Ideas What customs did samurai follow?

LINKING TO TODAY

Modern Samurai

Although the samurai class disappeared from Japan at the end of the 1800s, samurai images and values live on. Fierce samurai appear on posters, in advertisements and movies, and in video games, challenging foes with their sharp swords and deadly skills. Many people study the same martial arts, such as sword fighting, that the samurai practiced. In addition, the loyalty that samurai felt toward their lords is still a key part of Japanese society. Many Japanese feel that same loyalty toward other groups—their families, companies, or favorite sports teams. Samurai values such as hard work, honor, and sacrifice have also become deeply rooted in Japanese society.



VIDEO

Samurai in the Modern World

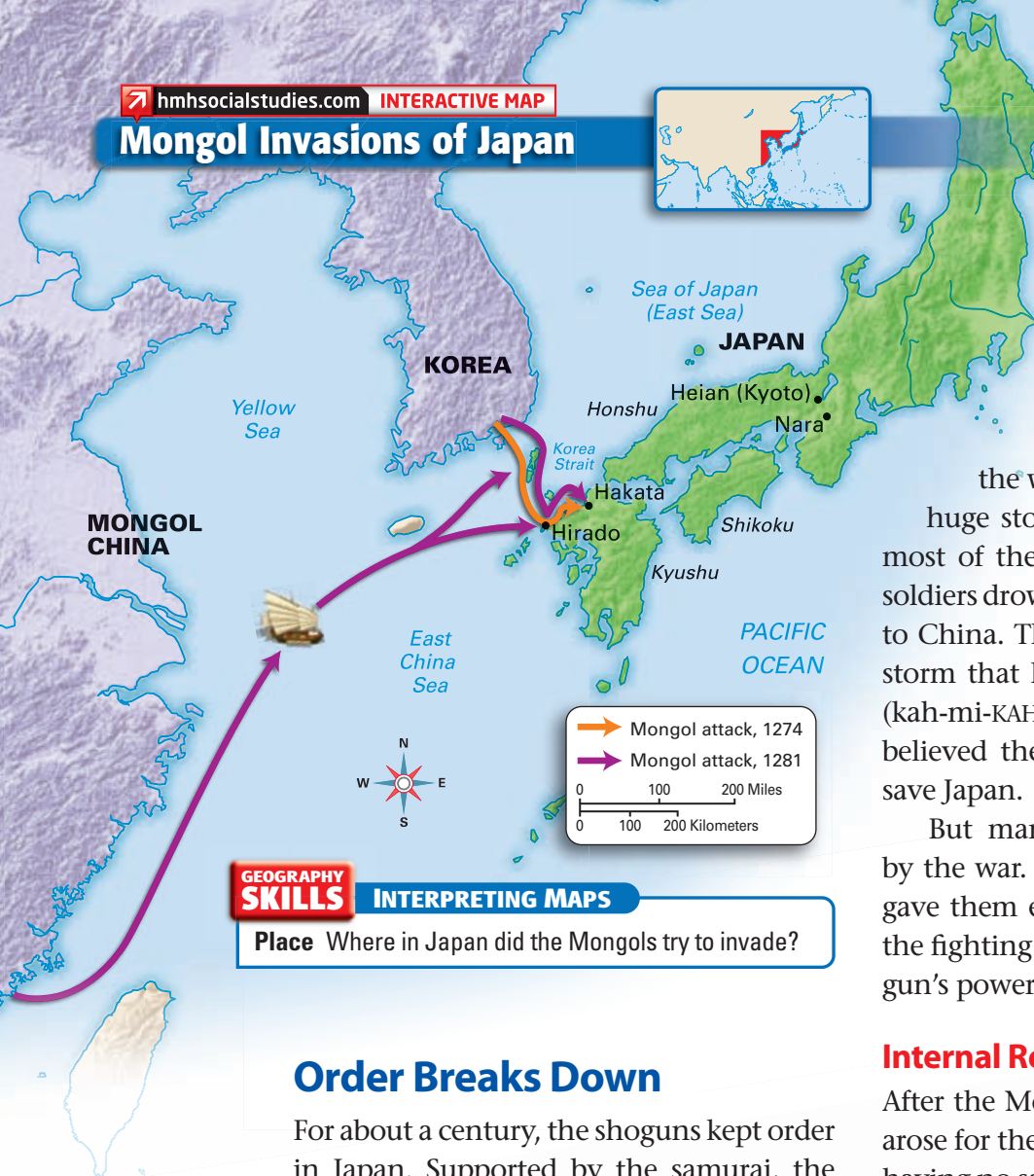
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ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING INFORMATION

How are Japan's samurai values still alive today?

Mongol Invasions of Japan



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

Place Where in Japan did the Mongols try to invade?

In 1281 the Mongols invaded again. This time they sent two huge armies and threatened to overwhelm the Japanese warriors. For weeks, the two armies were locked in deadly combat.

Once again, though, the weather helped the Japanese. A huge storm swept over Japan, sinking most of the Mongol fleet. Many Mongol soldiers drowned, and many more returned to China. The grateful Japanese called the storm that had saved them the kamikaze (kah-mi-KAH-zee), or “divine wind.” They believed the gods had sent the storm to save Japan.

But many nobles were left unhappy by the war. They didn’t think the shogun gave them enough credit for their part in the fighting. Many came to resent the shogun’s power over them.

Order Breaks Down

For about a century, the shoguns kept order in Japan. Supported by the samurai, the shoguns were able to put down challenges to their authority. Eventually, however, more serious challenges arose that brought this order to an end.

Foreign Invasion

One of the greatest challenges to the shoguns was an invasion by the Mongols from China. China’s emperor, Kublai Khan, sent an army to conquer the islands in 1274. Faced with invasion, the shogun sent troops to fight the Mongols. In addition, Japan’s warring nobles put aside their differences to fight the enemy. The Japanese warriors were aided by a great storm. The storm sank many Mongol ships and forced the Mongols to flee.

Internal Rebellion

After the Mongol invasion, new problems arose for the shogun. The emperor, tired of having no say in the government, began to fight the shogun for control of the country. At the same time daimyo, the nobles who owned much of Japan’s land, fought to break free of the shogun’s control. During these struggles for power, small wars broke out all over Japan.

By the 1400s the shoguns had lost most of their authority. The emperor was still largely powerless, and daimyo ruled much of Japan. Each daimyo controlled his own territory. Within that territory, he made laws and collected taxes. There was no powerful central authority of any sort to impose order in Japan.

READING CHECK Summarizing What challenges appeared to the shogun’s authority?

Strong Leaders Take Over

Soon new leaders rose to power. They began as local rulers, but these men wanted more power. In the 1500s, each fought to unify all of Japan under his control.

Unification

The first such leader was Oda Nobunaga (ohd-ah noh-booh-nah-gah). Oda gave his soldiers guns that had been brought to Japan by Portuguese traders. This was the first time guns had been used in Japan. With these new weapons, Oda easily defeated his opponents.

After Oda died, other leaders continued his efforts to unify Japan. By 1600, one of them, Tokugawa Ieyasu (toh-koohg-ah-wuh ee-e-yahs-oooh), had conquered his enemies. In 1603 Japan's emperor made Tokugawa shogun. From his capital at Edo (AY-doh)—now Tokyo—Tokugawa ruled all of Japan.

Tokugawa's rise to power began the Tokugawa shogunate (SHOH-guhn-uht), or rule by shoguns of the Tokugawa family. Early in this period, which lasted until 1868, Japan traded with other countries and let Christian missionaries live in Japan.

Isolation

Not all of the shoguns who followed Tokugawa liked this contact with the world, though. Some feared that Japan would become too much like Europe, and the shoguns would lose their power. To prevent such a thing from happening, in the 1630s the ruling shogun closed Japan off from the rest of the world.

Japan's rulers also banned guns. They feared that peasants with guns could defeat their samurai armies. The combination of isolation from the world and limited technology helped extend the samurai period in Japan until the 1800s, far longer than it might have otherwise lasted.

READING CHECK **Drawing Conclusions** How did Japan change in the Tokugawa shogunate?

SUMMARY AND PREVIEW By the 1100s, the growing power of shoguns, daimyo, and samurai had turned Japan into a military society. Next you will read about societies that developed on the other side of the world—in the Americas.

Section 3 Assessment

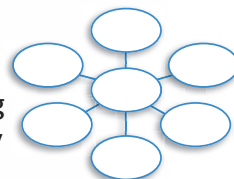
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ONLINE QUIZ

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

- Recall** What was the relationship between **samurai** and **daimyo**?
 - Elaborate** Why do you think the first **shogun** wanted to keep the emperor as a **figurehead**?
- Define** What was **Bushido**?
 - Explain** Why did samurai take up pursuits like flower arranging?
- Identify** Who invaded Japan in the 1270s and 1280s?
 - Summarize** How did the daimyo help weaken the shoguns?
- Identify** What strong leaders worked to unify Japan in the late 1500s?

Critical Thinking

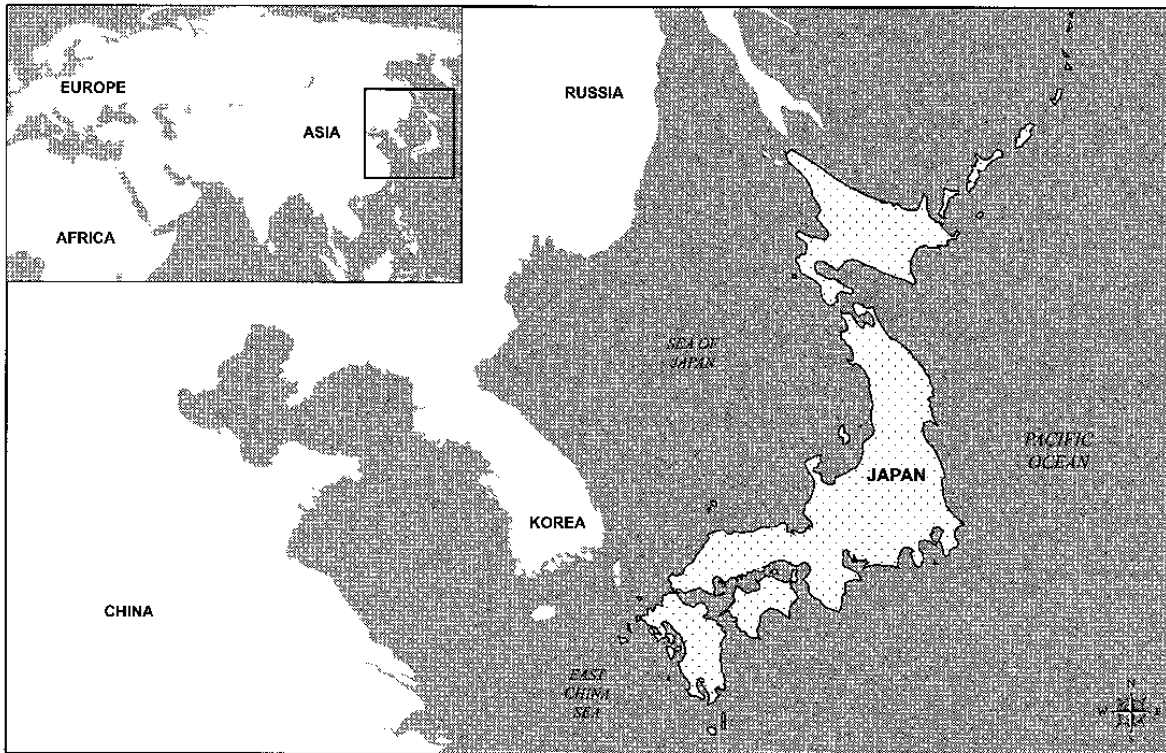
- Analyzing** Draw a word web. In the center, write a sentence that describes the samurai. Using your notes about life in a military society, write one of the samurai's jobs, duties, or privileges in each outer circle.



FOCUS ON WRITING

- Describing the Samurai** A Japanese history museum will offer a special exhibit on the samurai warrior. Add notes about the samurai to encourage tourists to visit the exhibit. Tell who they were, what they did, and how they lived.

62. Medieval Japan



A ¹Japan is an archipelago (a chain of islands) that consists of four large islands and more than 4,000 smaller islands. ²The first inhabitants of Japan, called Jomon, arrived in 10,000 B.C. from the Asian mainland. ³In 400 B.C., the Chinese started to migrate to Japan. ⁴By A.D. 500, the inhabitants of Japan had learned to use Chinese symbols (writing) to express their Japanese language.

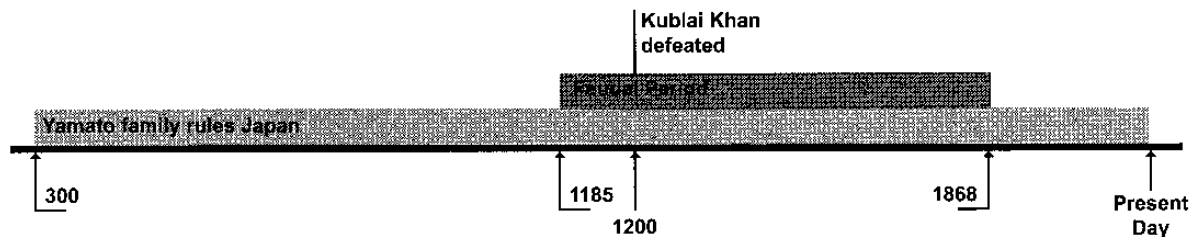
B ⁵Ancient Japanese believed the sun first rose over Japan and then over all the Earth. ⁶They named their land Nippon, which means land of the rising sun. ⁷Japan is so mountainous that less than 20 percent of the land can be used for farming.

C ⁸Most medieval Japanese believed in the religion of Shinto, which focused on the worship of many local gods. ⁹The second main religion was Buddhism, which came from India through Korea in 538.

D ¹⁰In the 300s, the Yamato clans claimed authority over all of Japan. ¹¹The Yamato established a long line of rulers. ¹²Today's Japanese emperor can actually trace his ancestry back to the Yamato family.

E ¹³To rule Japan, Yamato emperors needed the military support of powerful Japanese warlords. ¹⁴In 1185, the emperor chose Minamoto Yoritomo as the *shogun*, or supreme military commander. ¹⁵This was Japan's first shogunate (military government). ¹⁶As shogun, Yoritomo ruled over the other powerful Japanese warlords.

F ¹⁷Although the shogun was supposed to lead under the rule of the emperor, over time, shoguns became more powerful than the emperors who appointed them and were the true rulers of Japan—even though the emperors were allowed to keep that title.



G ¹⁸The shoguns were the beginning of Japan's feudal period (1185 – 1868). ¹⁹During this feudal period, land-owning warlords, daimyo, were under the control of the shogun. ²⁰The daimyo hired samurai (warriors) to guard their land and usually paid the samurai in land or food. ²¹Samurai allowed peasants to work their land for part of the profits in return for protection.

H ²²The samurai followed an honor code, called Bushido, which valued personal honor and loyalty to the samurai's daimyo. ²³If a samurai felt he had dishonored himself or his daimyo, he would commit *seppuku* (suicide) by stabbing himself with his knife.

I ²⁴Unlike the samurai, who observed strict rules about honor and combat, another group of specialized soldiers called ninja were also employed (hired) during Japan's feudal period.

²⁵Ninja specialized in sneaking into enemy territory to spy or destroy enemy targets. ²⁶They became well known for their ability to accomplish missions in enemy territory which was thought to be impenetrable (impossible to enter).

J ²⁷Led by Kublai Khan, 25,000 Mongols and Koreans tried to conquer Japan in the 1200s. ²⁸The samurai fought back and a giant storm wiped out the rest of Kublai Khan's army. ²⁹Khan then sent officials to ask for tribute (payment to show respect). ³⁰The shogun sent them back beheaded.

K ³¹Enraged, Kublai Khan sent 140,000 Mongols and Koreans to invade Japan. ³²This time, a huge typhoon destroyed the Mongol invaders. ³³Japanese believed that their ancient gods, the "kami," saved them. ³⁴They called this the kamikaze, "wind of the gods."

Questions

1. Mark each statement T for true or F for false.

a. ____ Japan has many islands.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

b. ____ China was a big influence on Japan.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

c. ____ The medieval Japanese mainly worshipped one god.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

d. ____ Shoguns had more power than emperors.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

2. A peasant in medieval Japan who needed protection would go to a:

- a. daimyo
- b. samurai
- c. shogun
- d. kami

Which sentence best supports the answer?

3. Circle the main religions of medieval Japan.

- a. Islam
- b. Buddhism
- c. Christianity
- d. Shinto

Which sentences best support the answer?

_____, _____

4. Which family in Japan is best known for its longevity as rulers?

a. Yamato
b. Yoritomos
c. Ashikaga
d. Shogunate

Which sentences best support the answer?

_____, _____

5. Number the events in chronological order.

a. _____ The "kamikaze" destroys Kublai Khan's huge army of Mongols and Koreans.
b. _____ Japanese become literate.
c. _____ Yamato took over Japan.
d. _____ A feudal system originates in Japan.

6. What prevented the Mongols from conquering Japan?

a. Storms killed many of the Mongols.
b. The shogun would not offer a tribute.
c. The samurai fought against the Mongols.
d. all of the above

Which sentences best support the answer?

_____, _____, _____

7. A samurai who felt he did not fight with honor would:

a. apologize sincerely to his lord.
b. go and fight better the next day.
c. blame someone else.
d. commit suicide.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

8. Mark each statement T for true or F for false.

a. _____ A samurai was very honorable.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

b. _____ The Yamato family still has descendants in Japan.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

c. _____ Yoritomo reigned over Japanese warlords.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

d. _____ The sun was very important to the Japanese.

Which sentences best support the answer?

_____, _____

9. Medieval Japanese were mainly:

a. monotheistic
b. polytheistic
c. Buddhist
d. Hindu

Which sentence best supports the answer?

Written Response Question

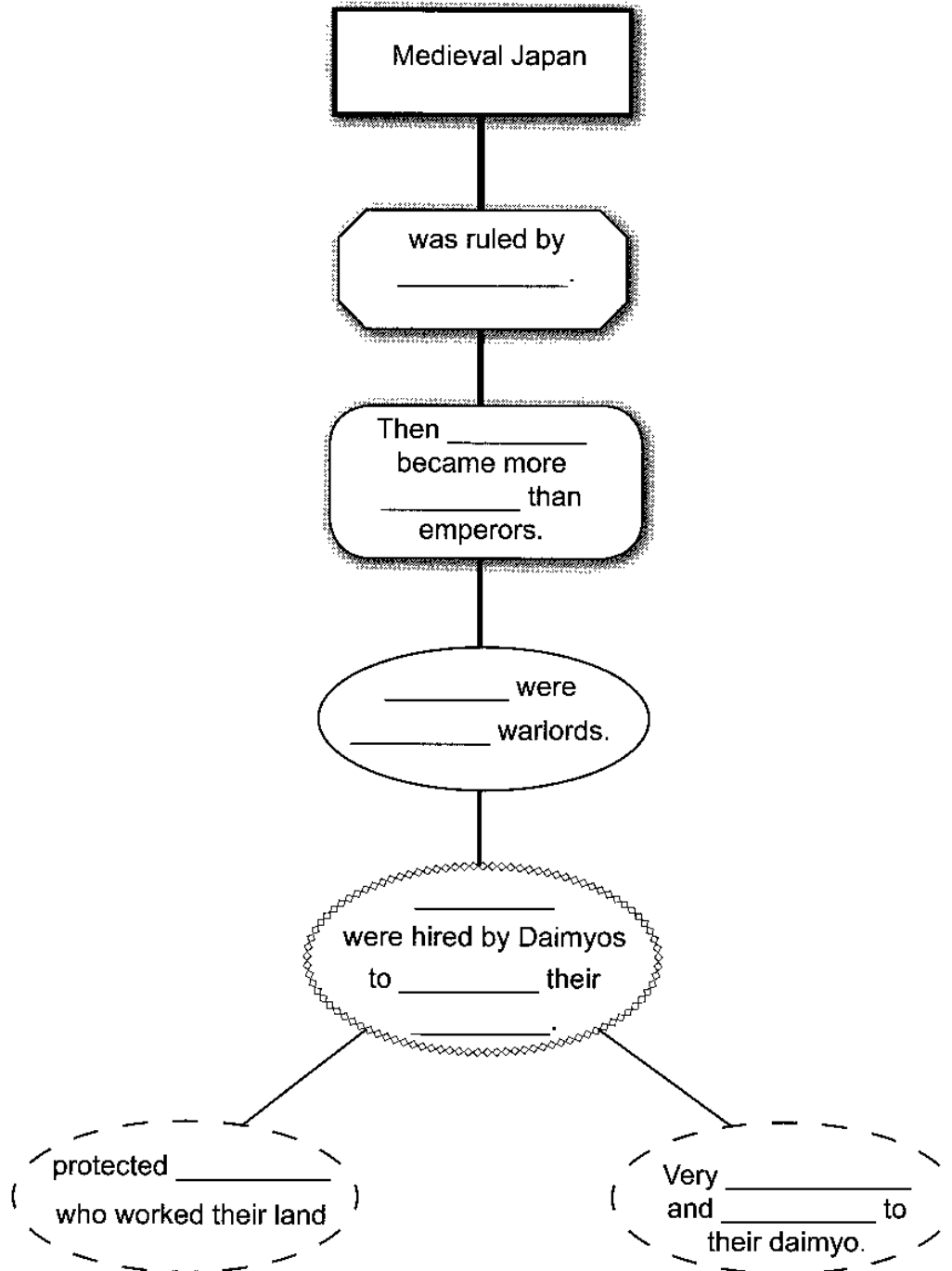
10. How did shoguns become more powerful than Japanese Emperors? Please use complete sentences to answer the question.

11. How was a medieval Japanese daimyo like a medieval Western European noble? Please use complete sentences to answer the question.

12. How did Japan's island location and weather save them during the medieval period? Please use complete sentences to answer the question.

Complete the concept map by using the words from the choice box below.

loyal powerful emperors peasants land-owning
guard shoguns honorable land Samurai Daimyos



Japan

Section 3



MAIN IDEAS

1. Samurai and shoguns took over Japan as emperors lost influence.
2. Samurai warriors lived honorably.
3. Order broke down when the power of the shoguns was challenged by invaders and rebellions.
4. Strong leaders took over and reunified Japan.

Key Terms and People

daimyo large landowner in early Japan

samurai trained professional warriors in early Japan

figurehead a person who appears to rule though real power rests with someone else

shogun a general who ruled Japan in the emperor's name

Bushido the strict samurai code of rules

Section Summary

SAMURAI AND SHOGUNS TAKE OVER JAPAN

While the Heian court flourished, order was breaking down in Japanese society. By the late 1100s, powerful nobles were openly at war. Rebels fought against imperial officials. Japan's rulers did not notice the problems growing in their country.

Japan's large landowners, or **daimyo** (DY-mee-oh), decided they could not rely on the emperor to protect them. They hired **samurai** (SA-muh-ry), trained professional warriors, to defend their property. Several noble clans decided to seize power themselves.

Two of these clans fought each other fiercely for 30 years. Finally, the head of the Minamoto clan declared himself Japan's new ruler. The Minamoto leader kept the emperor on as a **figurehead**. The Minamoto leader took the title **shogun**. He ruled in the emperor's name. When he died, he passed his title and power on to one of his children. For about the next 700 years, Japan was ruled by shoguns.

Underline the phrase that explains why the daimyo hired their own protection in the late 1100s.

To what clan did Japan's first shogun belong?

Circle how many years the shoguns would rule Japan.

Section 3, *continued*

SAMURAI LIVE HONORABLY

The samurai enjoyed many privileges, but also had to follow a strict code of rules called **Bushido** (booh-shi-doh). Loyalty and honor were central to this code. Both men and women of samurai families learned to fight.

ORDER BREAKS DOWN

The shoguns, with the help of the samurai, kept order in Japan for nearly a century. Slowly that order broke down. Two foreign invasions by the Mongols were stopped, but the authority of the shoguns weakened. Increasingly, nobles began to resent the shoguns' power over them. The daimyo fought to limit the power of the shogun.

What challenges did the shoguns face to their authority?

STRONG LEADERS TAKE OVER

Eventually, new leaders rose to power. Each fought to unify all of Japan under his control. The first to restore the power of the shogun was Oda Nobunaga (ohd-ah noh-booh-nah-gah), who ruled half of Japan by 1582. Other shoguns who followed stabilized Japanese rule. The shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu (toh-koohg-ah-wuh ee-e-yahs-oooh) sent emissaries out to the world. Others, however, feared the intrusion of foreigners. In 1630, the reigning shogun closed off Japan completely. This extended the samurai period until the 1800s.

Which shogun opened Japan up the world?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences You are an ordinary Japanese citizen living in the early 1200s. To whom do you pledge the highest allegiance—the emperor, the shogun, or the samurai who work for them? Explain your reasoning in a one-page essay.

Section 3, *continued*

daimyo	samurai	kamikaze	shogun
figurehead	Bushido	emperor	

DIRECTIONS On the line provided before each statement, write **T** if a statement is true and **F** if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write the correct term on the line after each sentence that makes the sentence a true statement.

- _____ 1. A person who appears to rule even though the real power rests with someone else is called a figurehead.

- _____ 2. Kamizake is the samurai code that means “the way of the warrior.”

- _____ 3. The Bushido were powerful nobles who held great power in Japan.

- _____ 4. A general who ruled Japan in the emperor’s name took the title of shogun.

- _____ 5. Samurai were trained professional warriors that defended the large land-owners and protected their property.

- _____ 6. The emperor was the head of Japan’s government, but he often had little real power.

- _____ 7. Kamikaze, or divine wind, was the name given to the storm that helped the Japanese soldiers defeat the second Mongol invasion.

The Mongol Invasion Scrolls



ABOUT THE READING The Mongol rulers of China attacked Japan in 1274 and in 1281. The Japanese warrior Takezaki Suenaga, who participated in both invasions, commissioned scrolls detailing the battles. The scrolls were lost for centuries. Some 450 years after the battles, they were rediscovered—in pieces. After the scrolls were reconstructed, some scenes were out of order, some images were missing, and new ones had been added. The image below is from the original scrolls.



As you examine the image, try to imagine it as a scene in a movie with all the sights and sounds of a heated battle.



Laurie Platt Winfrey, Inc.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. Why do you think that Takezaki Suenaga would commission scrolls depicting the scenes of battle?

The Mongol Invasion Scrolls, *continued*

Primary Source

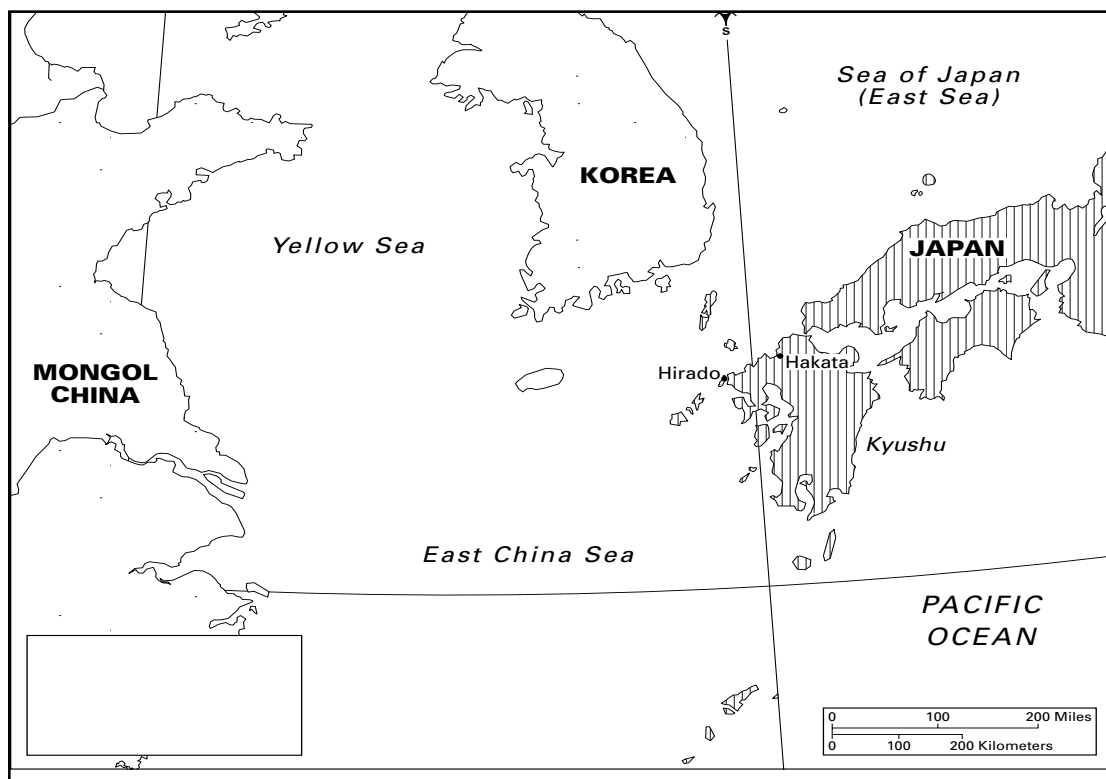
- 2.** What type of weapon might have been used to shoot the horse out from under the rider?

- 3.** Write a story based on the invasion battle shown in this piece of the scroll.

Japan**History and Geography**

The Winds That Saved Japan

In 1274 Kublai Khan, the Mongol ruler of China, sent his troops to invade Japan. A huge storm, called a typhoon, sank 200 ships, and 13,500 men died. From July through November, typhoons form in the Pacific Ocean over water in the trade winds latitudes—between 0° and 30° north and south of the equator. When a typhoon is in the trade winds latitude, it travels in a northwesterly direction. Then it turns and travels in a northeasterly direction. In 1281, Kublai Khan's troops sailed into Hakata Bay, on the island of Kyushu, to attack Japan again. Once again a typhoon turned and came toward Kyushu. The Mongols lost about 4,000 ships and 10,000 men. The Japanese called the typhoon a *kamikaze*, or heaven-sent divine wind. It saved them from invasion by the Mongols.

**MAP ACTIVITY**

1. On the map, use a light color to shade the area where trade winds form.
2. Mark the location where the Mongols attempted to invade Japan in 1281 with a large X.

3. Draw a line showing the Mongol fleet's path from southern China to Japan
4. On the map, use a bright color to draw the probable path of the typhoon passing over Japan. **Hint:** Determine the direction of the typhoon as it traveled in the trade winds latitudes. Then, determine the direction it traveled once it was out of the trade winds latitudes.
5. Update the map legend to show the colors and information you added to the map.

ANALYZING MAPS

1. **Location** Which country is closer to Japan: Korea or China?

2. **Movement** What sea did the troops that sailed from southern China cross?

3. **Human-Environment Interaction** In your opinion, would Kublai Khan have been more successful if he attacked Japan between December and June? Why or why not?

Japan**Section Quiz****Section 3**

MATCHING In the space provided, write the letter of the term or person that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| _____ 1. This religion was popular among samurai because it stressed self-discipline. | a. Bushido |
| _____ 2. These warriors from China led two failed invasions of Japan. | b. daimyo |
| _____ 3. The leader of this clan became the most powerful person in Japan, but did not get rid of the emperor. | c. emperor |
| _____ 4. This was the most important value in the life of a samurai. | d. gold |
| _____ 5. These landowners hired warriors to protect their lands. | e. honor |
| _____ 6. This was the strict code of rules all samurai were expected to follow. | f. kamikaze |
| _____ 7. Farmers often paid samurai warriors with this. | g. Minamoto |
| _____ 8. The most powerful figure in Japanese society and government held this title. | h. Mongols |
| _____ 9. Japanese believed the gods sent this storm to save Japan from invasion. | i. Portuguese |
| _____ 10. These traders brought the first guns to Japan. | j. food |
| | k. shogun |
| | l. Yamato |
| | m. Zen Buddhism |