AIM: HOW DID THE GEOGRAPHY OF JAPAN INFLUENCE ITS DEVELOPMENT?

Do Now: What are some things you know about Japan? Or Japan’s geography?
Answer the following questions: read *Japanese Geography, Influence on History and Early Japan*.

• How do mountains help or hinder interaction?
• How does being an archipelago help or hinder interaction?
• How did the geography of Japan affect interactions of its inhabitants Prior to 1500 CE?
• Did the geography of Japan help their interaction with other cultures (globalization), or did their geography make their interaction more local?
Islands

Archipelago - island group (4,000 islands make up Japan)

Southern Japan islands Kyusha, Shikuku, and Okinawa enjoy a mild climate with plenty of rainfall and have successful rice agriculture.

In the North: limited amount of land, not the proper climate for growing rice.

Mountains including Mt. Fuji and the two seas (Sea of Japan, and East China Sea) were the two main factors in Japanese cultural development.

How do you think Islands, Mountains, and the Seas influence early Japanese civilization?
What countries surround Japan?

Cultural Borrowing from China

Protection from invasion

What are some advantages and disadvantages of Japan’s location in terms of its distance from neighboring countries?
Japan’s Topography

The country is so mountainous, however, that only about 12 percent of the land is suitable for farming. Natural resources such as coal, oil, and iron are in short supply.
Terrace Farming of Rice
Which two cultures most influenced the development of early Japan?

(1) Greek and Roman
(2) Chinese and Korean
(3) Egyptian and Mesopotamian
(4) Indian and Persian

Which statement about the geography of Japan is most accurate?

(1) Location has made it easy to invade.
(2) The irregular coastline has many natural harbors.
(3) Large plains are its primary physical feature.
(4) Earthquakes do not threaten the islands.
During the late summer and early fall, strong tropical storms called typhoons occur. Earthquakes and tidal waves are also threats.
Japanese Earthquakes

Major Earthquakes in Japan

- 8.3 (September 25, 2003)
- 6.9 (June 14, 2008)
- 6.3 (Oct 11, 2014)
- 6.3 (Feb 20, 2015)
- 6.1 (Feb 21, 2015)
- 7.1 (Feb 16, 2015)
- 7.1 (March 9, 2011)
- 6.8 (May 13, 2013)
- 8.9 (March 11, 2011)
- 7.3 (Dec 7, 2012)
- 7.1 (Aug 16, 2005)
- 6.9 (March 25, 2007)
- 6.7 (Nov 23, 2014)
- 6.8 (January 17, 1995)
- 6.9 (March 18, 2013)
- 7.2 (August 16, 2005)
- 7.0 (March 20, 2005)
- 6.3 (March 13, 2014)
- 6.6 (August 11, 2009)
- 7.1 (May 5, 2015)
- 7.1 (August 9, 2009)
- 7.0 (February 26, 2010)
Tsunamis – Tidal Waves
first century B.C. - Hundreds of clans controlled their own territories. Each clan worshiped its own nature gods and goddesses.

In different parts of Japan, people honored thousands of local gods. Their varied customs and beliefs eventually combined to form Japan’s earliest religion. In later times, this religion was called...

Shinto - meaning “way of the gods.” based on respect for the forces of nature and on the worship of ancestors.

Shinto worshipers believed in...

Kami - divine spirits that dwelled in nature. Any unusual or especially beautiful tree, rock, waterfall, or mountain was considered the home of a kami.

1. What does this religion remind you of?

2. What other civilization had clans that controlled different territories?
The Yamato Emperors By the A.D. 400s, the Yamato clan had established itself as the leading clan. The Yamato claimed to be descended from the sun goddess Amaterasu. By the seventh century, the Yamato chiefs called themselves the emperors of Japan. The early emperors did not control the entire country, or even much of it, but the Japanese gradually accepted the idea of an emperor. Although many of the Yamato rulers lacked real power, the dynasty was never overthrown. When rival clans fought for power, the winning clan claimed control of the emperor and then ruled in the emperor’s name. Japan had both an emperor who served as a figurehead and a ruling power who reigned behind the throne. This dual structure became an enduring characteristic of Japanese government.
Create a chart in your notebook to compare and contrast the geography of Japan and Greece:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>BOTH</th>
<th>Greece</th>
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</table>

today’s Aim Question in your notebook. Cite information from the notes and reading today

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BhSeQxdJw1w