

**Ch. 8C Recap: Sinification of Korea, Vietnam, and Japan**

**Sinification:** (aka sinicization) a process whereby non-Chinese societies come under the influence of Chinese culture and societal norms. Areas of influence include diet, writing, industry, education, language, law, lifestyle, politics, philosophy, religion, science and technology, culture, and value systems.

***Claim: Proximity to their giant neighbor China decisively shaped the histories of these new East Asian civilizations, for all of them borrowed major elements of Chinese culture. (complete this statement after comparison)***

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	<b>Korea</b>	<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>Japan</b>
<b><i>Elements of Chinese Influence</i></b>			
<b><i>Distinctive Identities</i></b>			

*Which of these three civilizations is the most like China? Which one is the least?*

**Ch. 8C Recap: Sinification of Korea, Vietnam, and Japan (TEACHER KEY)**

**Sinification:** (aka sinicization) a process whereby non-Chinese societies come under the influence of Chinese culture and societal norms. Areas of influence include diet, writing, industry, education, language, law, lifestyle, politics, philosophy, religion, science and technology, culture, and value systems.

**Claim: Proximity to their giant neighbor China decisively shaped the histories of these new East Asian civilizations, for all of them borrowed major elements of Chinese culture. But unlike the native peoples of southern China, who largely became Chinese, the peoples of Korea, Vietnam, and Japan did not. They retained distinctive identities, which have lasted into modern times. While resisting Chinese political domination, they also appreciated Chinese culture and sought the source of Chinese wealth and power.**

	<b>Korea</b> <i>*experienced some colonization, and despite maintaining independence it modeled itself after China</i>	<b>Vietnam</b> <i>*for many years had Chinese way of life forced upon the region, despite independence it maintained many close connections to China</i>	<b>Japan</b> <i>*geographically / physically separated from China allowed for greater autonomy and any borrowing was voluntary *would also allow Japan to borrow, yet maintain its identity, when it encounters the West</i>
<b>Elements of Chinese Influence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Arts and Sciences:</b> many studied in Chinese schools</li> <li>- <b>Cultural and Religious:</b> brought back Confucianism and Buddhism</li> <li>- <b>Political Structures:</b> “wang” or king (similar to emperor), capital city at Kumsong (Chang’an), dynastic kingdoms ex. of Silla, Koryo, and Joseon (similar to Tang, Song, etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Agricultural Practices:</b> irrigated farming; Red River Valley</li> <li>- <b>Political Structures:</b> exam systems; Red River Valley part of China until 939; Vietnamese elites to Chinese schools and served local bureaucracies; dynastic rule of emperors</li> <li>- <b>Cultural and Religious:</b> borrowed Confucianism, Daoism, and Buddhism; artistic and literary styles; Chinese official language; Chinese clothing styles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Political Structures:</b> centralized bureaucratic state; 17 Article Constitution declared Japanese leader, emperor in 604; court rituals; tax and law codes; government ministries, capital cities</li> <li>- <b>Cultural and Religious:</b> encouraged Buddhism and Confucianism; calendar; views of the afterlife</li> <li>- <b>Arts and Literature:</b> architecture; calligraphy; poetry (all popular among the elite); education; medicine</li> </ul>
<b>Distinctive Identities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Political Independence:</b> military resistance by 688, tributary system = rituals and taxes to show sub ordinance to China</li> <li>- <b>Aristocracy adopted Cultural Elements, not the poor:</b> without exam system social mobility was limited, stronger elite control, serf-like system of slavery continued</li> <li>- <b>Phonetic Alphabet:</b> distinct form of writing and communication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Greater Role for Women:</b> female deities; roles in religion; marriage rights; educational opportunities</li> <li>- <b>Rebellion and Resistance:</b> periodic rebellions against Chinese control; end of Tang brought independence although tributary system remained; more so a meritocracy through exams</li> <li>- <b>Cultural Distinctions;</b> cockfighting; distinctive language and writing “chu nom”; chewing betel nuts; independent literature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Political Power:</b> shifted to aristocratic families; university schools for aristocrats</li> <li>- <b>Military:</b> samurai as a new class; bushido code of virtues</li> <li>- <b>Religious Changes:</b> Shinto, adapted native beliefs of kami</li> <li>- <b>Literature and Art:</b> unique writing system; Tanka writing of poetry; Heian period of high artistic expression; female writers, Tale of Genji</li> <li>- <b>Role of Women:</b> property inheritance; marriage rights;</li> </ul>