



Wayne E. Sirmon
HI 103 – World History

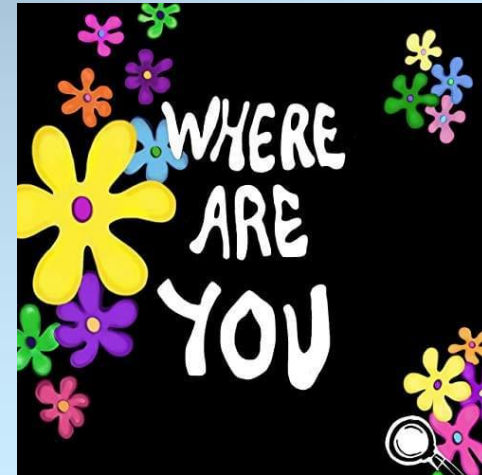
History 103

World History to 1500

November 1	Review Session – 5 pm – 7 pm Check email for location
November 2	EXAM 3 (Ch. 8-11)
November 7	Online Quiz Chapter 12
November 11	Veterans Day (No Class – expect an extra assignment)
November 18	Article Four Approval Deadline
November 23 & 25	Thanksgiving Holiday – No Class
November 30	Article Review Four Due
December 9	Final Exam (Chapters 12-14)



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Chapter 11 – *Japan*

In Search of the Way



Chan (Zen) Buddhism – “mind training”
appealed to many intellectuals

Pure Land Sect – “stressed role of devotion”
more appealing to ordinary Chinese



Buddhism

- One of the oldest religions
- Based on the wisdom of one man and his teachings
- Goal is to obtain enlightenment and to escape the cycle of life which contains suffering
- Two main types: Mahayana and Hinayana
- Mahayana focuses on the option of a person who has obtained enlightenment not to pass on into a state of nirvana but to remain in a state of constant rebirth to help others reach enlightenment.
 - Emphasis on compassion
- Certain sects see the Buddha as a cosmic being
 - Temples

Daoism

- Also know as Taoism or The Way
- Known as a system of concepts or a way of interpreting the world as opposed to a worship-based religion
 - Strong focus on nature
- A Daoist practitioner strives to tune into the process of multiplication and decay which forms the universe
- Many aspects are political, such as what role should a ruler fill.
- Deals with issues pertaining to health and care for the body

- Not based on worship of gods/goddesses
- Strives for personal enlightenment.

- Prevalent in Asian nations

- Primary belief system based off a myth or story, in Buddhism it pertains to a human while in Shintoism it is a creation story regarding deities
- Distinct place of worship, shrine or temple

- Strong emphasis placed on the importance of nature.
- Mention of how the universe came to exist

- Traditional religion of Japan
- The most popular section of Shintoism is Shrine Shintoism and is characterized by shrines across the country.
 - Other types: Rural, Shrine, and Imperial
 - Shrine Shintoism was the state religion of Japan
- Polytheistic, belief that there are many deities of heaven and earth and can contain humans and other natural beings.
 - Gods or goddesses are called Kami
 - Creation story based on the lineage of gods or goddesses.
 - Offered food to gods or goddesses
 - Not officially recognized until the 19th century
- Three religious texts: Kojiki, Nihonjiki, and Engishiki

Shintoism

SHINTO SHRINE

Shintoism

Clapping before a prayer is okay

Centers around a variety of gods

Unique to Japan

Jingu in the name

Torii



Discover Kyoto

Weddings (90% → 50%)

BUDDHIST TEMPLE

Buddhism

Prayers are silent

Centers on Buddha

Similar temples in China, Japan, and India
where Buddhism is prevalent

Ji in the name

Pagoda



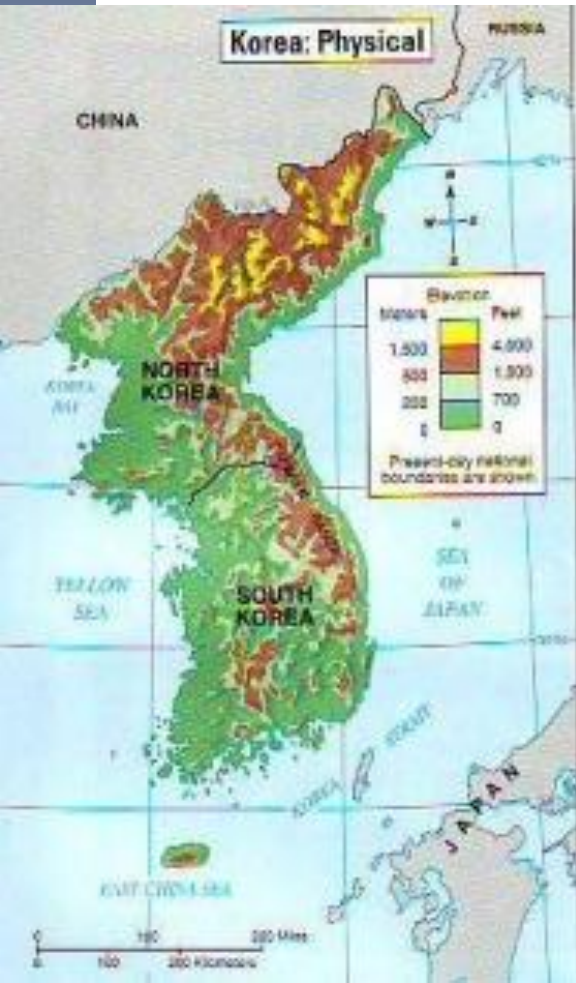
Funerals (80%)

Chapter 11 – *Korea and Vietnam two divided countries*



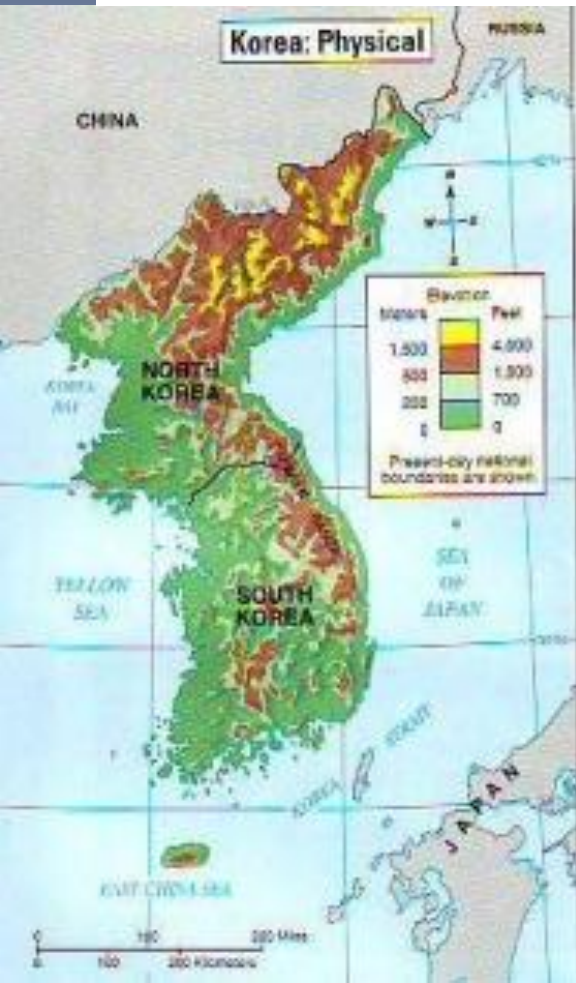
Chapter 11 – Korea: Bridge to the East

Name the number one problem with conducting historical research on Korea?



Chapter 11 – Korea: Bridge to the East

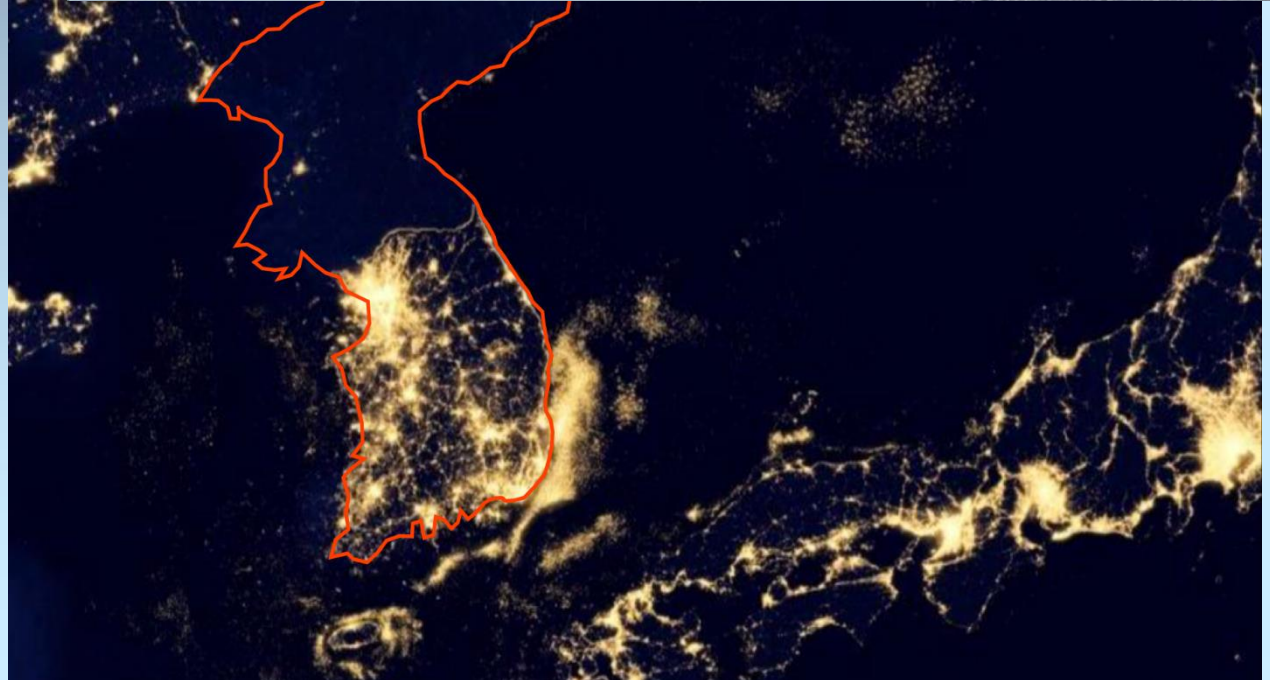
Name the number one problem with conducting historical research on Korea?



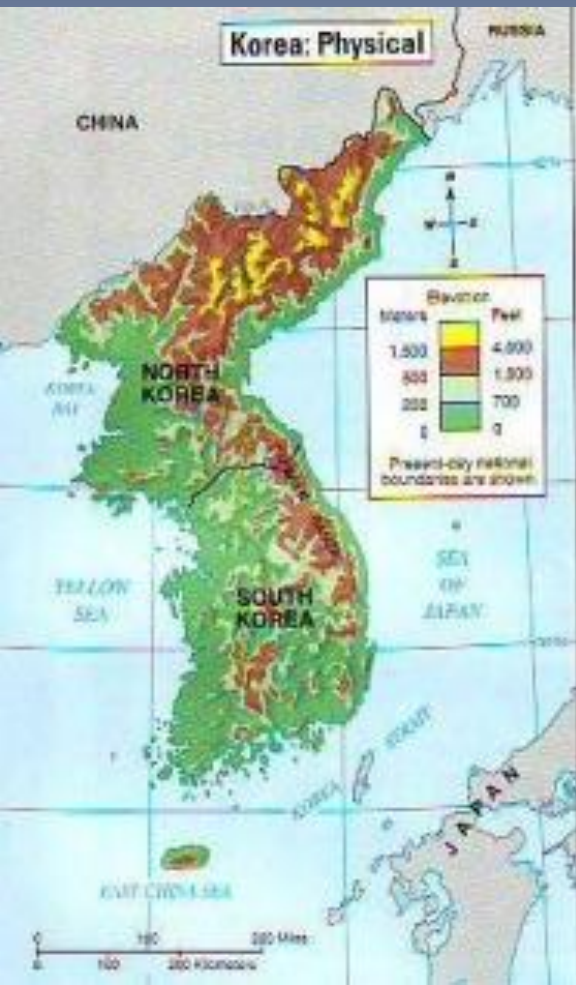
Kim Jong-un

Chapter 11 – Korea: Bridge to the East

Fishery products	Tons
Seaweed	764,913
Shellfish	391,060
Finfish	91,123
Others	12,128
Total	1,259,274



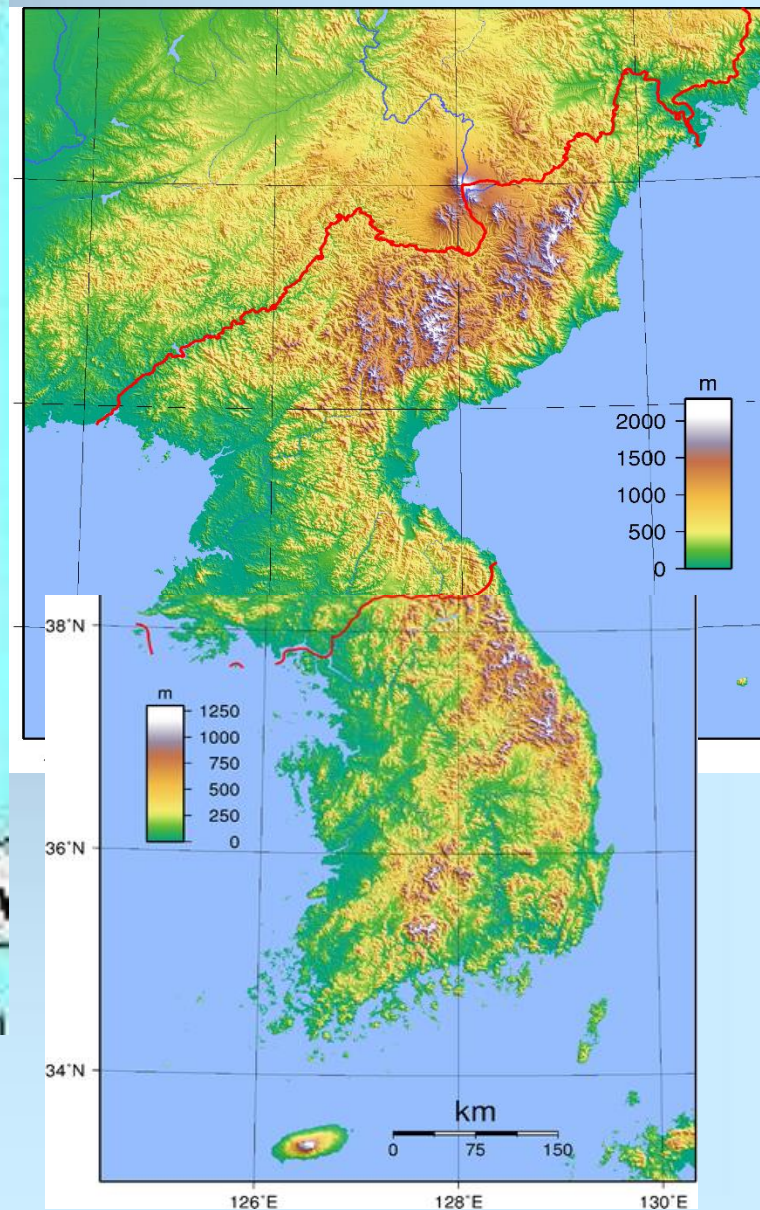
Chapter 11 – *Korea: Bridge to the East*



Chapter 11 – Korea: Bridge to the East



Three Kingdoms: 4th-7th centuries
Tributary status under Tang Dynasty



Chapter 11 – Korea: Bridge to the East

Mongol invasions of Korea

Six major campaigns between 1231 & 1257



1231- Mongols cross Yalu River and capture capital city.

Koguryo sues for peace.

Mongols demand 20,000 horses and clothing for 1 million soldiers, etc.

1232- Koreans move capital to island since Mongols fear the sea. Attack is repelled.

1235- Korean military and Righteous armies (militias) not able to withstand repeated invasions. Mongols burn farmland then execute all who resisted. Sue for peace in 1238 and send princess and children of nobles as “hostages.”

Chapter 11 – Korea: Bridge to the East

Mongol invasions of Korea

Six major campaigns between 1231 & 1257

1247- Mongols begin 4th campaign against Goryeo demanding move capital back to Songdo and royal hostages. King refused to move from Caghwn Island. Peninsula pillaged. When Guyuk Khan died the Mongols withdrew.



1251- Mongke Khan repeated demands and summoned King Gojong to appear in person. King refuses due to age so Mongols ravage Korea. Capital moved back to mainland.

1253- Mongols launch 4 devastating invasions taking 206,800 captives. Famine and despair forced peasants to surrender.

Chapter 11 – Korea: Bridge to the East

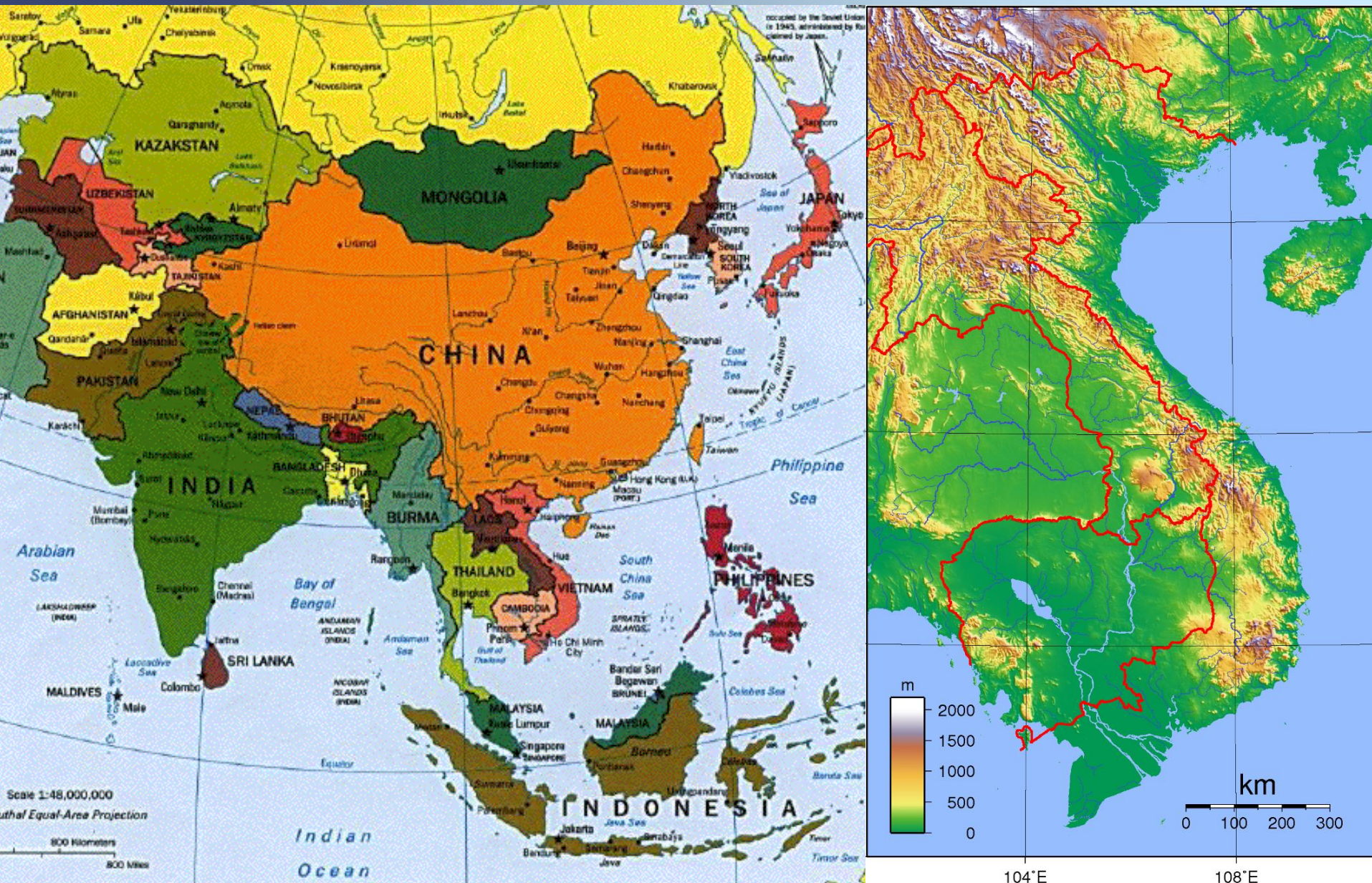
Mongol (Yuan) rule of Korea

“profound suffering for Korean people”

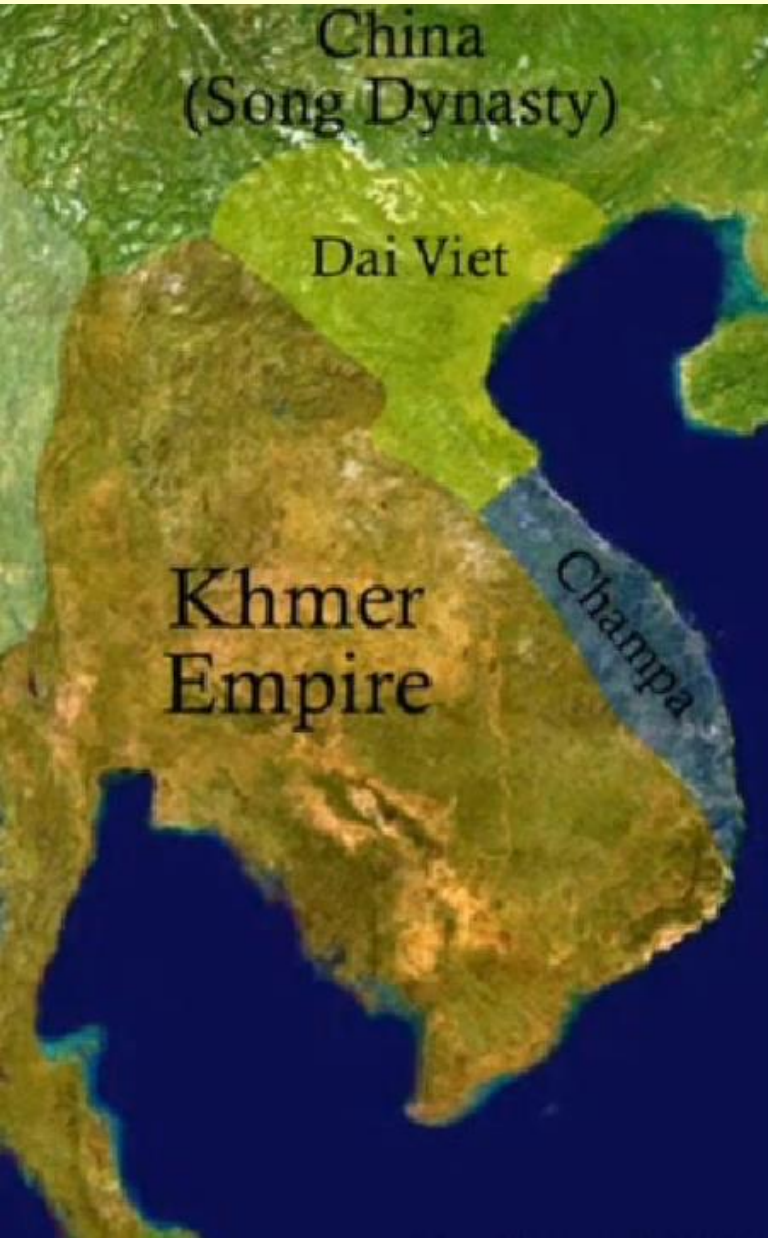
“On positive side... introduction of new ideas and technologies”

“It was said that no wooden structures remained ... There was cultural destruction including burning the *Tripitaka Koreana* (Buddhist scripture carved onto 81,258 wooden printing blocks).

Chapter 11 – Vietnam: The Smaller Dragon



Chapter 11 – Vietnam: The Smaller Dragon



Chinese Millennium

(111 BC – 938 AD)

Adoption of Chinese way:

Art

Philosophy

Literature

Written Language

But:

Viet never lost cultural identity

Chapter 11 – Vietnam: The Smaller Dragon



Trung sisters 43 AD

Resist China, and die trying (battle, POW or suicide)

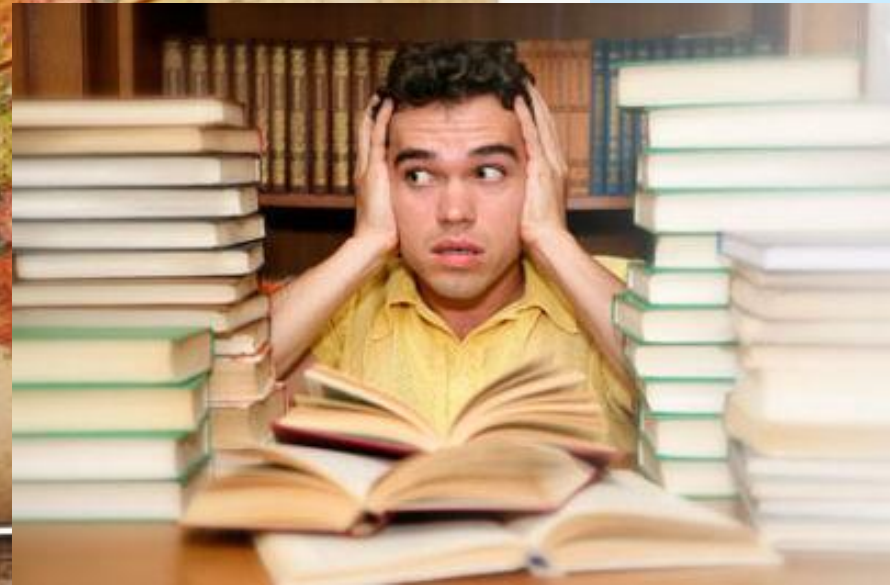
**Temples and Celebrations mark them
as national symbols of
resistance and freedom.**



Next Up... Exam Three – Chapters 8-11

**ONE CANNOT
SIMPLY LEARN THE**

**HISTORY OF THE
EARTH IN 24 HRS**



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SIMPLY LEARN THE**



**HISTORY OF THE
EARTH IN 24 HRS**

History 103, Exam #3 Study Guide W. E. Sirmon, U of Mobile

Be prepared to identify (who, what, when, where) and describe the historical significance of the following terms. Review your text Chapters 8-11 and class notes/presentations. Study maps are available at the course website and in your text.

Geography of Africa (Rift valley, coastline, vegetation)	Lug Sail / Centerline Rudder
Axum	Confucian Filial Piety
Coptic Christianity	Dowry / Bride Price
Bantu	Genghis Khan
Trans-Saharan Trade Routes	<i>Pax Mongolica</i>
Great Zimbabwe	Kublai Khan
Matrilinear lineage	Great Wall of China
The Silk Road	Zheng He
Theravada/Mahayana Buddhism	Pure land Sect
Tamerlane	Zen
entrepôt	Neo-Confucianism
Sitar	Samurai/Bushido
Kingdom of Angkor	Mongol Invasions of Japan
Polynesian Navigation	Kamikaze
Grand Canal	Shinto
Scholar-Gentry	Haiku
4 Key Inventions of the Chinese	Koryo Dynasty
	Dai Viet

Map – Be prepared to identify the APPROXIMATE locations of the following

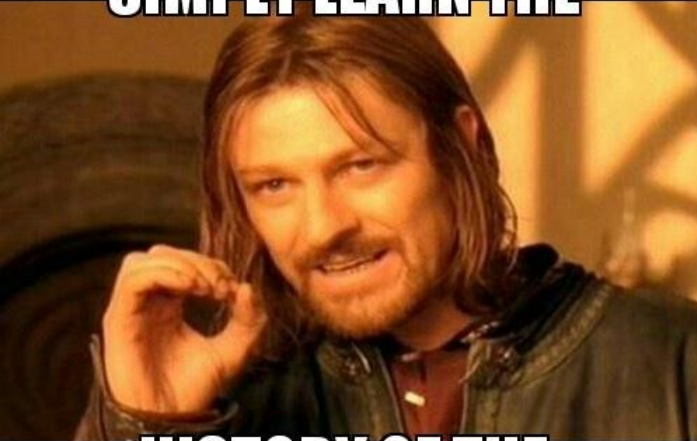
cities – Timbuktu, Delhi, Beijing, Canton, Edo (Tokyo), Thanglong (Hanoi)

Countries – Ethiopia, Kingdom of Chola, Angkor, Dai Viet, Korea,

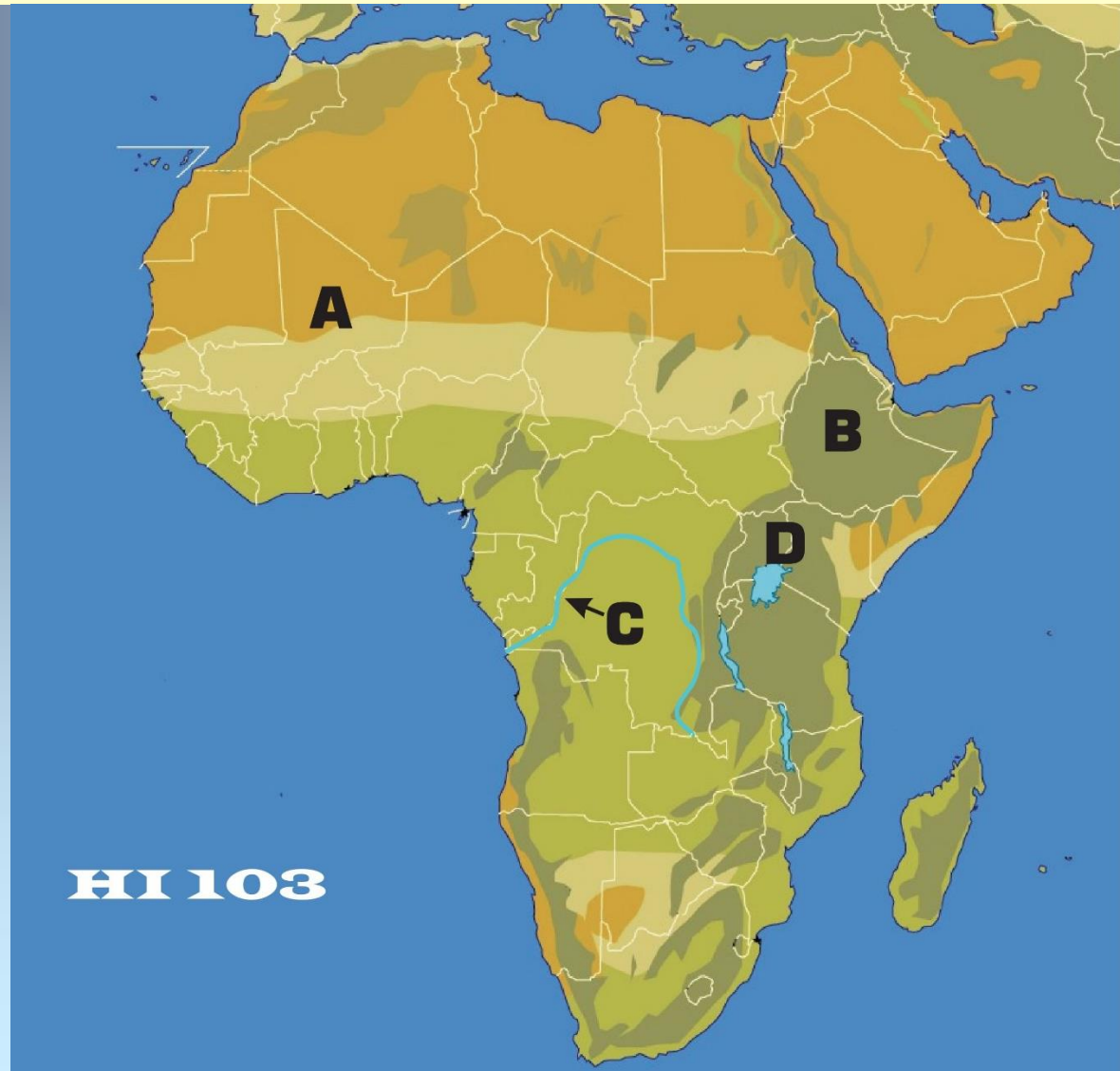
geographic features – Congo River, Rift Valley, Khyber Pass, Honshu,

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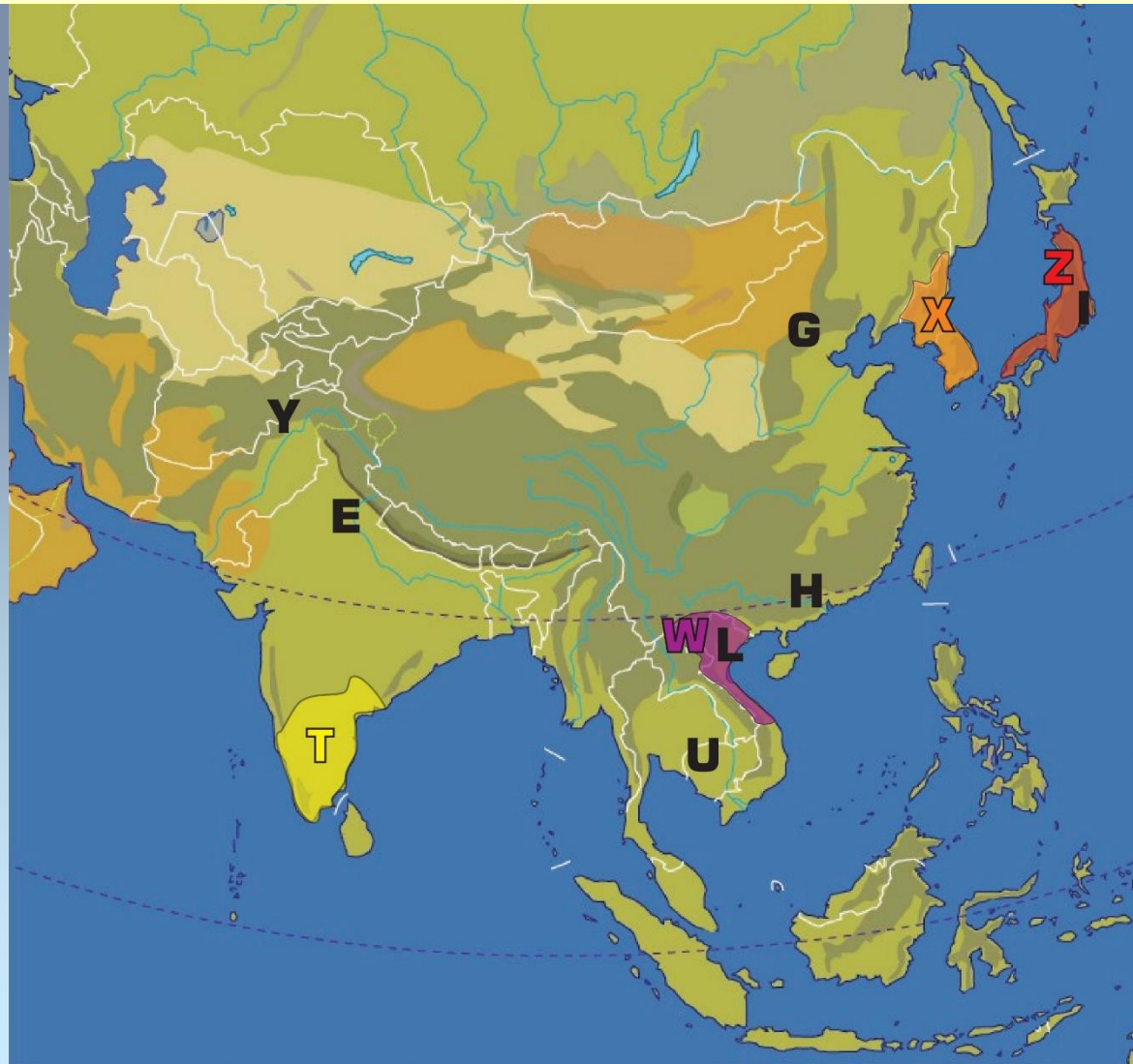
Timbuktu, Ethiopia, Congo River, Rift Valley

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**HISTORY OF THE
EARTH IN 24 HRS**



**Delhi, Beijing, Canton, Edo (Tokyo), Thanglong (Hanoi)
Kingdom of Chola, Angkor, Dai Viet, Korea, Khyber Pass, Honshu**