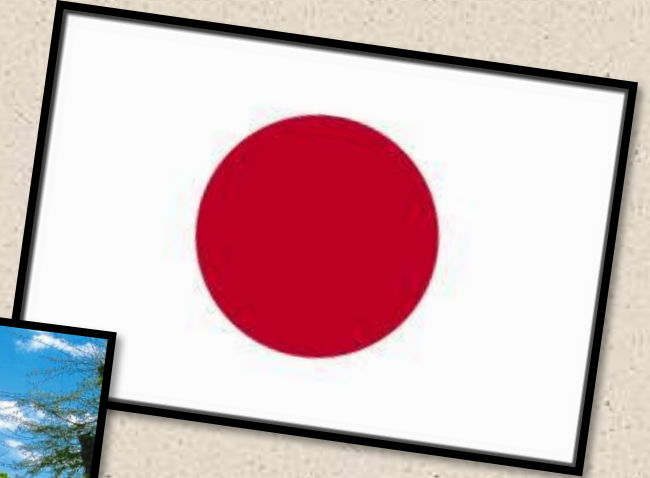


Japan



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Geography of Japan

- Japan is an archipelago
- The 4 main islands are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu
- Capital city – Tokyo



The Ring of Fire



- Japan lies along the “Ring of Fire” – an area of volcanic activity along the borders of the Pacific Ocean
 - Tallest mountain – Mt. Fuji – is an active volcano
 - Earthquakes are also very common, which can also lead to tsunamis (a tidal wave)
 - One recent natural disaster occurred in 2011 when Japan was hit by a massive earthquake and tsunami



Interactive Map

Japan and the Koreas: Volcanoes and Earthquakes



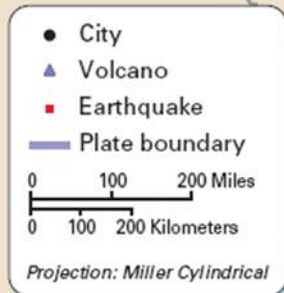
Geography Skills

Human-Environment Interaction More than 1,000 earthquakes hit Japan every year. Most are minor, but some cause huge amounts of damage.

1. **Locate** On which large island did the 1995 Kobe earthquake occur?
2. **Compare** How does volcanic activity in Korea compare to activity in Japan?

go.hrw.com

KEYWORD: SGF7 CH5



A devastating earthquake struck Kobe (KOH-bay), Japan, in 1995. It caused more than \$100 billion in damages and left thousands homeless.



Checkpoint!

- Which **LANDFORMS** apply to Japan?

1. steppe, desert & cataract
2. Peninsula, delta & lake
3. Islands, archipelago & mountains

Clap 1,2 or 3 times

- Which # **BEST** describes “The Ring of Fire”?

1. Only earthquakes take place here
2. Volcanic eruptions & earthquakes are common.
3. Spontaneous underwater combustion happens often.

Ancient Japan



Edo period of Minamoto Yoshitsune, 18" high, circa 1820

Early Japan

- From 10,000 to 300 BCE, hunter-gatherers and skilled fisherman lived along the east coast
- Lived in clans (family group)
- Practiced religion called Shinto
 - Means “Way of the gods”
 - Teaches that supernatural beings (called kami) lived in all objects and forces of nature
- Around 250 CE, Yamato clan emerged as the most powerful clan and est. a gov’t



Outside Influences

- Learned many ideas and practices from the neighboring countries including



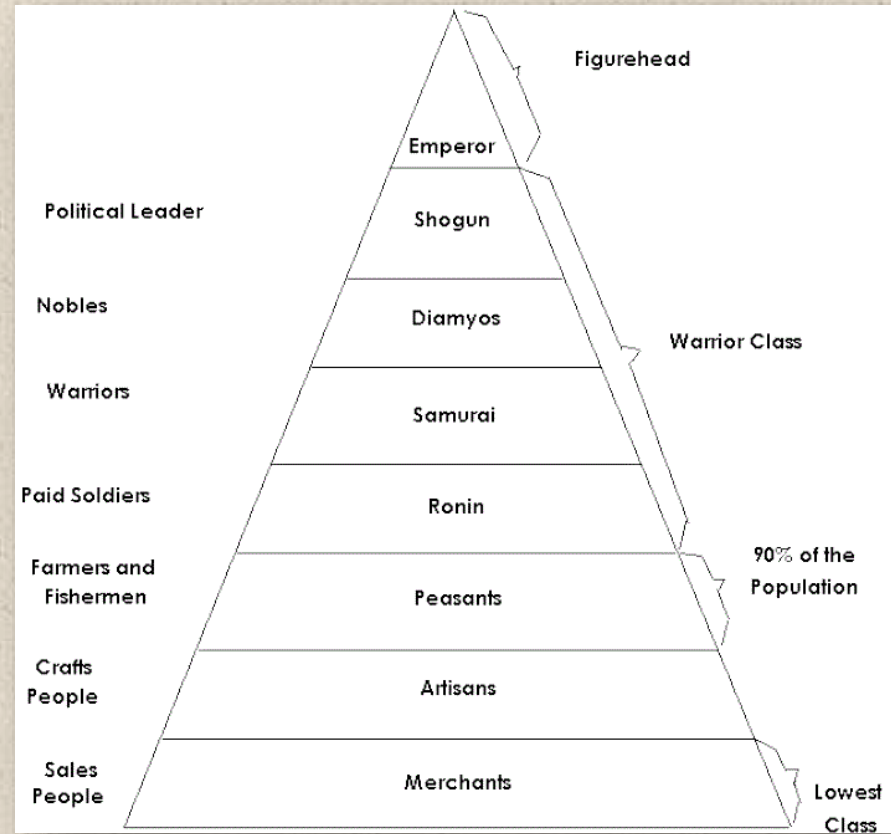
- Bronze and iron tools and weapons
- Growing rice
- Zen Buddhism (enlightenment can be achieved suddenly rather than other many years of study)
- Chinese writing system (symbols)



- Heian Age(794-1185 CE) considered Japan's golden age

Feudal Japan

- Developed in the late 1100s (similar to Medieval period in Europe)
- Country divided into large estates
- Samurai – warriors that provided Lords with protection from bandits and outlaws



Edo period of Minamoto Yoshitsune, 18" high, circa 1820

Checkpoint!

- **The BEST definition for a “CLAN” is...**
 1. Hunter-gatherers
 2. Family group
 3. Fisherman gang
- **The BEST definition for a “SAMURAI” is...**
 1. Warrior
 2. Shogunate
 3. Missionary
- **Which BEST describes neighboring countries, like China’s, influence on Japan?**
 1. Influenced their language & government type
 2. Influenced their religion & writing system
 3. Influenced their economy and military

Flex for 1, Dab for 2, Nod for 3

Kamakura Shogunate

- 1100s – Japan torn by 30 year war between rival clans



- Minamoto clan won. Their leader, Kamakura, est. a warrior gov't called a shogunate and took the role of shogun (emperor's chief general that held most of the country's power)

Look Out!

Here come the Mongols!!

- 1274 and 1281 – Kublai Khan tried to invade and conquer Japan
- On the 1st attempt, Mongols were overpowered by a typhoon
- This typhoon was referred to as *kamikaze* (“divine wind”)
- On the 2nd attempt the Mongols were beaten by the samurai.



Tokugawa Shogunate



- In 1543, the first Europeans arrived in Japan; in 1549 came the first Catholic missionaries, converting 300,000 Japanese
- By the 1630s, Japanese Shogun Tokugawa Iyeyasu decided to close Japan to outsiders:
 - Ordered all Christians to leave the country
 - Decreed that any Japanese that left would be returned and killed
 - Banned European trade
- The isolation lasted more than 200 years

Checkpoint!

- Fill in the blanks:
Mongol leader,
_____, tried to
conquer Japan, but a

destroyed his plans.

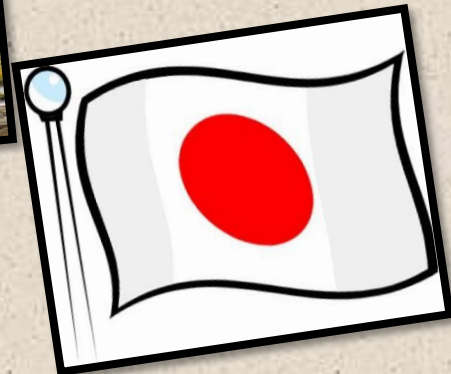
1. Minamoto – merchant
2. Leyasu – peasant
3. Kublai Khan -- typhoon

- **Which of the following is NOT TRUE of the Tokugawa Shogunate?**

1. They forced Buddhists out of Japan.
2. They completely shut Japan off from outsiders.
3. Japanese who left were found & killed.

1, 2 or 3 on FINGERS?

Establishing Modern Japan



The Meiji Restoration

- 1853 – U.S. Commodore Perry opened Japan by force with naval power
- 1867 – a group of samurai overthrew the Tokugawa shogunate and restored the emperor as the head of government
- Meiji Restoration (1868-1911)
 - Named for Emperor Meiji
 - Built modern industry
 - Developed the economy



Japan in the 20th Century

- In the 1930s, Japan's government was taken over by the military and they began a quest to take over much of the Far East (imperialism)
- Invaded China in 1937
- Developed a close relationship with Nazi Germany
- U.S. placed trade embargo on Japan



Checkpoint!

- **Which BEST describes the Meiji Restoration?**

1. Japan's economy was in trouble
2. Japan worked as allies to the United States
3. Japan further developed industry.

- **Which is an EFFECT of Japan's alliance with Nazi Germany?**

1. China invaded Japan.
2. U.S. stopped trade with Japan.
3. Japan's military disbanded.

Clap 1,2 or 3 times

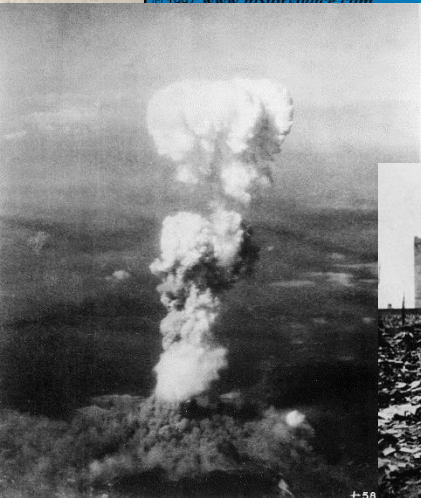
WAR! OAHU BOMBED BY JAPANESE PLANES

SIX KNOWN DEAD, 21 INJURED, AT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
Attack Made On Island's



World War II

- On December 7, 1941 Japan attacked the United States navy base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- By 1942, Japan had conquered much of East Asia and the South Pacific, but defeats in late 1942/early 1943 turned the tide of the war
- In August 1945, the U.S. dropped 2 atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which convinced the Japanese to surrender, ending WWII



Post-WWII Economy and Government

- **Following the war, Japan was in ruins**
- **U.S. helped by giving Japan a series of loans and advice**
- **By the 1950s, the economy was back to its pre-war state**
- **After the war, the U.S. occupied Japan until 1952 and helped Japan set up a new gov't and write a new constitution**

Checkpoint!

- Fill in the blanks:

The Japanese attacked _____ naval base in Hawaii, and the U.S. retaliated by dropping 2 _____ bombs.

1. Pearl Harbor – atomic
2. Norfolk – hydrogen
3. Point Magu – gas

- **Which of the following was an IMPACT of WWII on Japan?**

1. Japan was an undisputed world power.
2. Japan needed help to put it's country back together.
3. Japan's government was overthrown.

Japan's Government Today

- Today, Japan has a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary government and a separate judiciary
- Parliament called the Diet and the House of Reps holds most of the power
- The constitution states that the emperor is symbolic and has limited power (many still believe him to be divine)



Japan's Economy Today

- Today, Japan has one of the most powerful economies in the world
- Japan's economy is based on free enterprise
- Import raw materials
- Major exports include ships, cars, steel, plastics, machinery, cameras, and electronics
- One of world's largest fishing industries





This fish market in Tokyo, Japan, is the busiest in the world. People gather here every morning to buy freshly caught fish.

Culture of Japan

- Culture is a blend of traditional Japanese elements with Chinese and western influences
- Religions – Buddhism, Shintoism
 - Shintoists believe that natural spirits (kami) live in everything in nature and help people live and keep them from harm





A Buddhist Temple

Buddhism has been a major religion in Japan for centuries. This temple in Nara was built around the year 600.

Japan's Challenges

- **Overcrowding, especially in cities (90% live in cities)**
- **More economic competition from China and South Korea**
- **Pollution**
- **Territorial disputes with China**
- **Nuclear threats from North Korea**



Close-up Life in Tokyo

Home to some 30 million people, Tokyo is one of the world's busiest cities. This illustration shows what a typical day in Tokyo is like.

Small Shinto shrines can be found even in the heart of busy Tokyo.

Gardens planted on the roofs of buildings help keep Tokyo's temperature down.



To save space, the Japanese build capsule hotels. Each guest sleeps in his or her own tiny chamber.



During peak travel times, Tokyo's trains are so crowded that people need to be pushed aboard.

Bustling shopping centers can be found below many of Tokyo's streets.

ANALYSIS SKILL ANALYZING VISUALS
Based on this image, how does life in Tokyo compare to daily life where you are?



Checkpoint!

- **Which BEST describes Japan's government today?**

1. Communist
2. Dictatorship
3. Constitutional Monarchy

- **Which BEST describes Japan's economy today?**

1. Struggling – no trade partners
2. Thriving – electronic industry & fishing
3. Command – communist government controls price of goods

- Fill in the blanks:

 % of the
Japanese population
live in areas.

1. 80 – urban
2. 10 – rural
3. 90 – urban

1, 2 or 3 on FINGERS?