Chapter 13—Sinification of East Asia (Korea, Vietnam, & Japan)

KEY TERMS

**Taika reforms**: attempt to remake Japanese monarch into an absolutist Chinese-style emperor; included attempts to create professional bureaucracy and peasant conscript army.

**Heian**: Japanese city later called Kyoto; built to escape influence of Buddhist monks.

**Tale of Genji**: written by Lady Murasaki; first novel in any language; evidence for mannered style of Japanese society.

**Fujiwara**: mid 9th century Japanese aristocratic family; exercised exceptional influence over imperial affairs; aided in decline of imperial power.

**bushi**: regional warrior leaders in Japan; ruled small kingdoms from fortresses; administered the law, supervised public works projects, and collected revenues; built up private armies.

**samurai**: mounted troops of the bushi; loyal to local lords, not the emperor.

**seppuku**: ritual suicide in Japan; also known as hari-kiri; demonstrated courage and was a means to restore family honor.

**Gumpei wars**: waged for five years from 1180 on Honshu between the Taira and Minamoto families; ended in destruction of Taira.

**bakufu**: military government established by the Minamoto following Gumpei wars; centered at Kamakura; retained emperor, but real power resided in military government and samurai.

**shoguns**: military leaders of the bakufu.

**Hojo**: a warrior family closely allied with the Minamoto; dominated Kamakura regime and manipulated Minamoto rulers; ruled in name of emperor.

**Ashikaga Takuaji**: member of Minamoto family; overthrew Kamakura regime and established Ashikaga shogunate (1336-1573); drove emperor from Kyoto to Yoshino.

**Onin war**: struggle between rival heirs of Ashikaga shogunate (1467-1477); led to warfare between rival headquarters and Kyoto and destruction of old capital.

**daimyo**: warlord rulers of small states following Onin war and disruption of Ashikaga shogunate; holdings consolidated into unified and bounded mini-states.

**Choson**: earliest Korean kingdom; conquered by Han in 109 B.C.E.

**Koguryo**: tribal people of northern Korea; established an independent kingdom in the northern half of the peninsula; adopted cultural Sinification.

**Sinification**: extensive adaptation of Chinese culture in other regions.

**Silla**: Korean kingdom in southeast; became a vassal of the Tang and paid tribute; ruled Korea from 668.
**Yi:** Korean dynasty (1392-1910); succeeded Koryo dynasty after Mongol invasions; restored aristocratic dominance and Chinese influence.

**Trung sisters:** leaders of a rebellion in Vietnam against Chinese rule in 39 C.E.; demonstrates importance of women in Vietnamese society.

**Khmers and Chams:** Indianized Vietnamese peoples defeated by northern government at Hanoi.

**Nguyen:** southern Vietnamese dynasty with capital at Hue that challenged northern Trinh dynasty with center at Hanoi.