

**AP World History**  
Chapter 13: Spread of Chinese  
Civilization  
Notes

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**Japanese History**

- Sometimes known as Imperial Age (7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> centuries)
- Taika Period: 645-710, Nara Period: 710-784 & Heian Period: 794-857
- Taika Reforms: introduced by Emperor to bring in Chinese ideas such as Confucian ideology, tried to model Japanese Emperor along Chinese lines (absolutist) but reforms failed due to Buddhist monks (Empress Koken)

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- Power of landed gentry was restored and they were given authority to build up local armies
- Imperial Court moves to Heian, starts to isolate itself, an example found in Murasaki's novel *The Tale of Genji*
- As Court becomes more isolated, one of the local families starts to take power, the Fujiwara. Families like these were using their influence to become stronger and compete with other aristocratic families. These families start to see themselves as regional rulers with kingdoms

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- Japan will be divided in small fiefs or kingdoms under rule of local lords known as “daimyos”
- Chinese influence is on decline but Emperor is still in place

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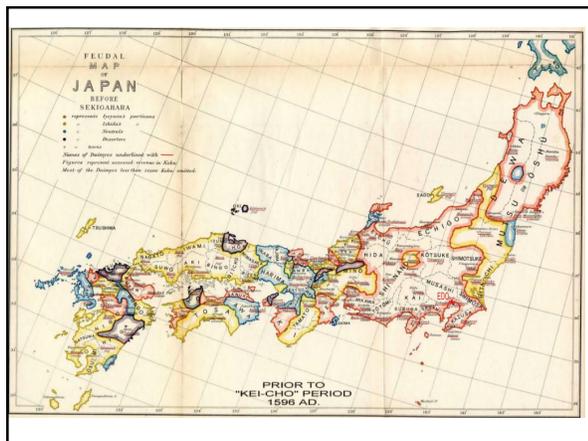
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### Korea

- Korea was heavily influenced by China starting with Han
- Earliest Korean kingdom of Choson conquered by Han in 109 BCE
- Sinification occurred early with Buddhism being a major import
- Under the Tang, an alliance was created with Silla which led to the defeat of two other Korean kingdoms: Paekche & Koguryo, Silla became a tributary state for China with capital at Kumsong

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- Silla became a tributary state for China with capital at Kumsong
- Silla dynasty replaced with Koryo dynasty in 918
- Korea enters a golden period with emphasis on art etc.
- Period ends with invasion of Mongols in 1231, leads to a new dynasty known as Yi which will survive to late 19<sup>th</sup> century

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## Vietnam

- Qin dynasty encounters Vietnamese around 220 BCE- raids into southern China by “Nam Viet”
- Viets would continued to thrive and did intermarry with other groups in the area (Khmers and others) but Chinese influence was not strong yet (for example, their spoken language was not Chinese based)

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- Han encounter Viets and attempt to conquer which they do around 111 BCE. The area taken over is today northern Vietnam (around Red River)
- Han introduced many Chinese practices to Viets including language, a mandarin bureaucracy, farming techniques, etc.
- Viets will revolt against Chinese rule at various times, famous example is Trung Sisters
- Viets will finally achieve independence after fall of Tang in 907

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- A series of Vietnamese dynasties begins at that time starting with Le Dynasty (their capital was present day Hanoi)
- Viets began to expand southward in areas controlled by groups like the Chams and Khmers (from 11<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries)
- This leads to a division between north and south with two major dynasties fighting for control (Nguyen family- south vs Trinh family-north)
- This struggle will end in late 19<sup>th</sup> century when French move in

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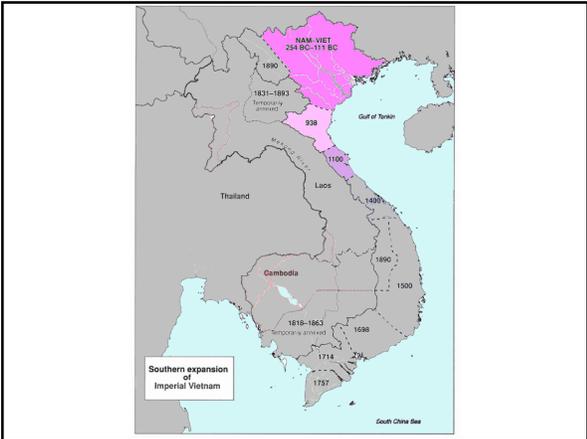
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