

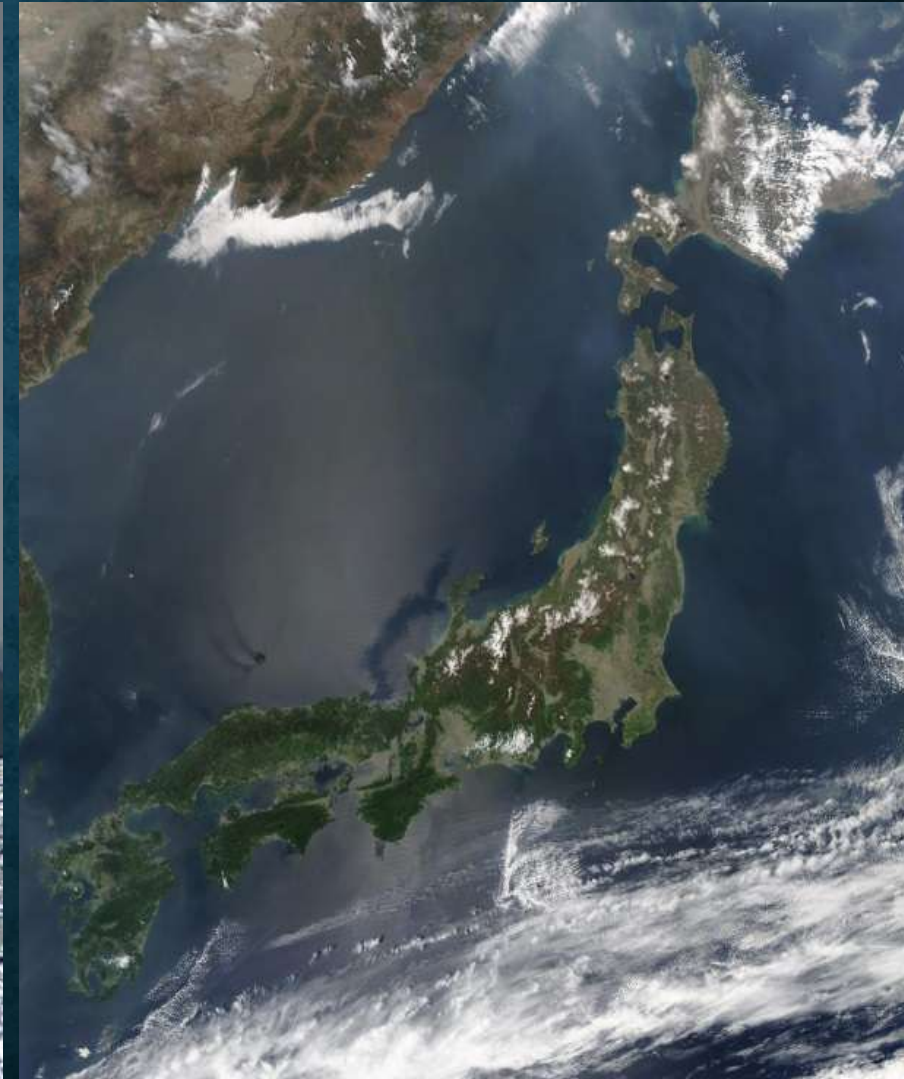


# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Japan is a chain of islands that stretches north to south in the Northern Pacific Ocean.



- Japan's islands number more than 3,000...many of which are extremely tiny.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- For centuries, most Japanese have lived on the four largest islands:
  - **Hokkaido** (Hah-Ky-Doh)
  - **Honshu** (Hahn-Shoo)
  - **Shikoku** (Shih-Koh-Koo)
  - **Kyushu** (Kee-OO-Shoo)





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Like China, much of Japan is covered by mountains, in fact the islands that make up Japan are actually the tops of mountains that rise from the floor of the ocean.

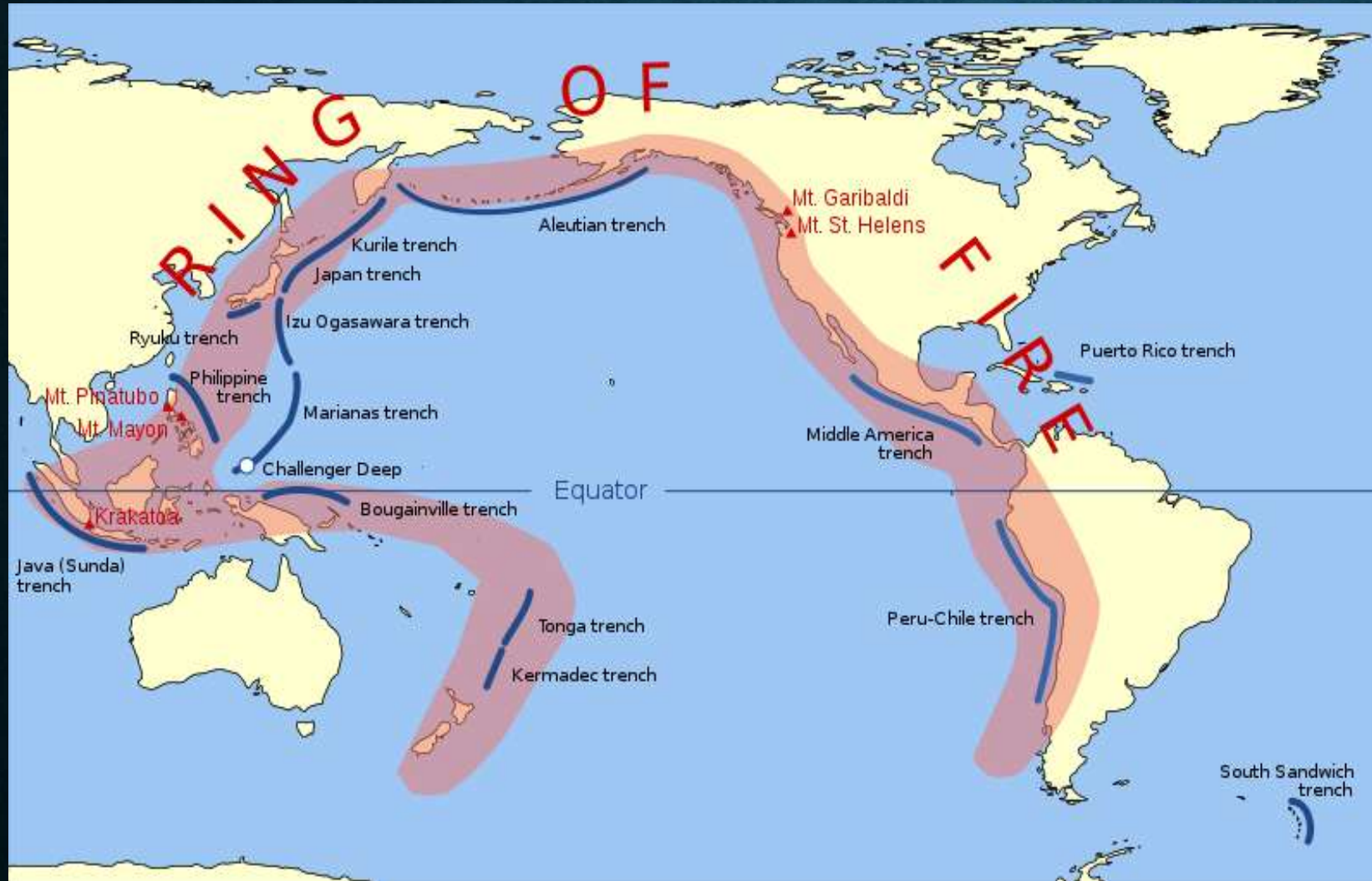


- About 188 of Japan's mountains are volcanic (**Boso Peninsula, Chiba, Japan**)



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Many earthquakes occur in Japan, due to the fact that many islands are located along the **Pacific Ring of Fire**.



- **The Ring of Fire** - An extensive zone of volcanic and earthquake activity that coincides roughly with the borders of the Pacific Ocean.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





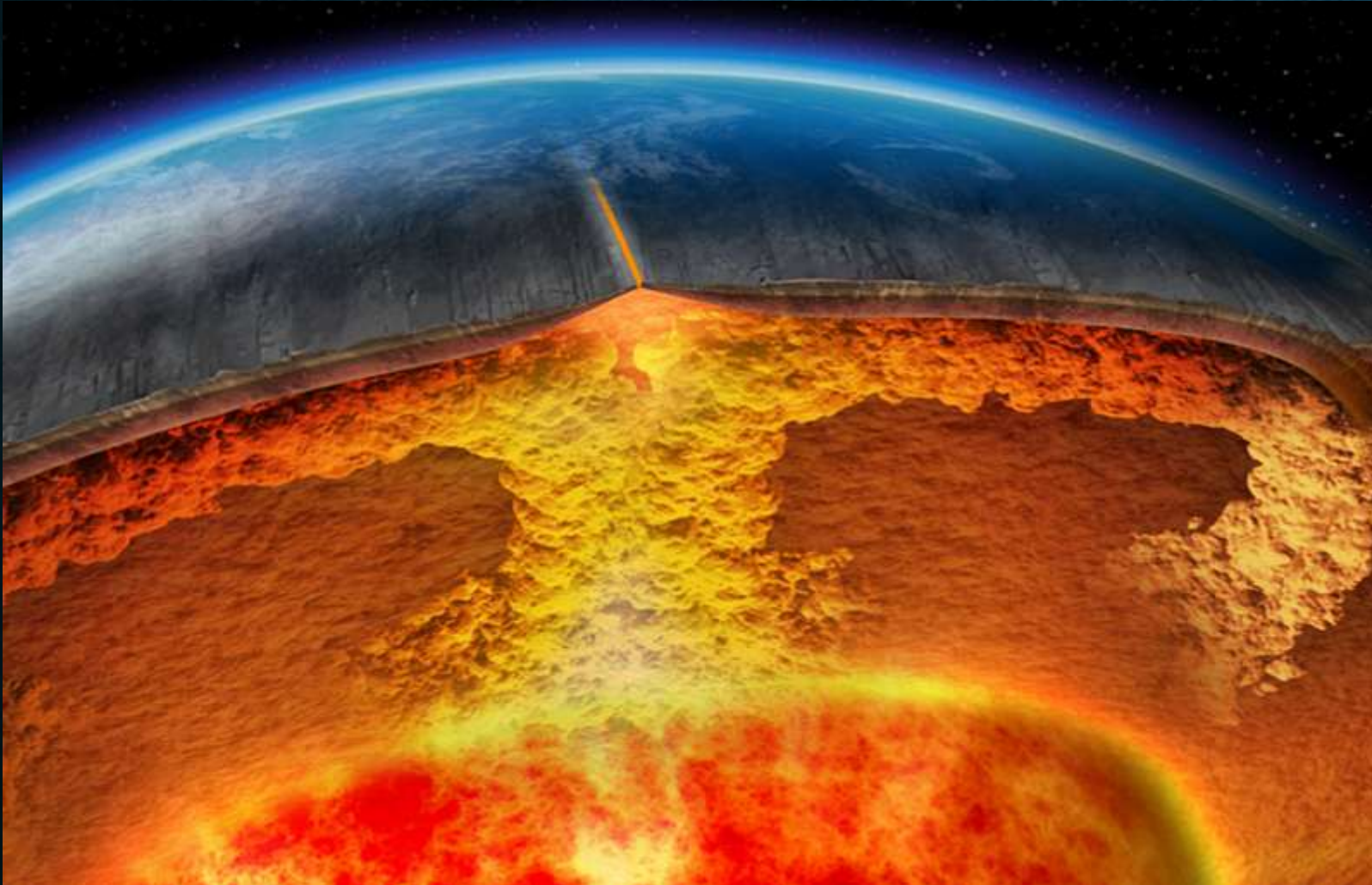
# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Due to the Pacific Ring of fire, Japan suffers constant earthquakes.



- Unfortunately the chain of islands lies in an area where parts of the earth's surface are constantly shifting.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Due to Japan's mountains, only about 20 percent of the country can be farmed.



- Throughout Japan's history, local armies often fought over the few patches of fertile farmland located throughout the tiny country.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Just like in Ancient Greece the rugged terrain forced many Japanese people to turn to the sea for a living.



- Later on in Japanese history this land would be constantly fought over by clans and imperial armies.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Early on, they settled in villages along the coast and created an extensive fishing industry.



- This industry still continues today and seafood is the staple for the Japanese diet.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- The Sea surrounding Japan's islands made it easy for people in ships to travel along the coast and eventually from island to island.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- This type of traveling really helped to encourage people to become merchants, traveling from village to village with goods to trade.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- The vast ocean around Japan's islands, however, not only provided food and travel but kept the Japanese people isolated, or separate, from the rest of Asia.





# JAPAN'S GEOGRAPHY



- As a result, Japan developed its own fiercely independent society, with a completely fascinating religion, art, literature and government.



# CURRENT GEOGRAPHY ISSUES IN JAPAN

- Today Japan has actually created “Fish Farms” to help increase their food supply.



- In “Fish Farms” tuna that is caught in the ocean are brought back to grow larger in a relative safe environments.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- They then raise the fish for several months in a way that increases the amount of tasty fat in their meat.



- Fatty tuna meat is called **toro** and is a favorite and expensive delicacy in sushi restaurants, about 20% of wild tuna consists of toro, with modern fish farming raising it as high as 95%.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Japan also had to come up with different ways of farming with their limited land.



- In fact, Japan has been using these advanced underground farming technologies for several years



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



• Pasona Urban Farm



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- This has been deemed Japan's urban underground farming concept.



- The first Japanese urban underground farm is set up in 2005 in and around Tokyo



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



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UOMARU

WWW.icrwhale.org

The diagram shows a blue whale with various parts labeled in Japanese. The labels include: 頭部 (head), 背鰭 (dorsal fin), 尾鰭 (caudal fin), 尾柄 (caudal peduncle), 尾葉 (caudal lobe), 尾葉の裏面 (underside of caudal lobe), 尾葉の腹面 (ventral side of caudal lobe), 尾葉の裏面の赤身 (red meat on the underside of caudal lobe), 尾葉の腹面の赤身 (red meat on the ventral side of caudal lobe), 尾葉の裏面の赤身の厚さ (thickness of red meat on underside of caudal lobe), 尾葉の腹面の赤身の厚さ (thickness of red meat on ventral side of caudal lobe), 尾葉の裏面の赤身の厚さの平均値 (average thickness of red meat on underside of caudal lobe), 尾葉の腹面の赤身の厚さの平均値 (average thickness of red meat on ventral side of caudal lobe), 尾葉の裏面の赤身の厚さの標準偏差 (standard deviation of red meat thickness on underside of caudal lobe), 尾葉の腹面の赤身の厚さの標準偏差 (standard deviation of red meat thickness on ventral side of caudal lobe).

- Recently Japan has had many issues involving their **Whaling Industry**...any ideas why?



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- The official reason that Japan gives for whale hunting is "scientific research", saying the only way to determine the whale's age is to kill it.



- The purpose of the "**research**" is to prove that whale populations have improved enough to allow commercial whaling which was banned by the International Whaling Commission in 1986.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- However, the whale meat is sold as a delicacy, and is likely the real reason for the whale hunting.



- In recent years activists have disrupted whale hunting in the arctic.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- **Shark fin soup** is a popular soup item of Japanese cuisine usually served at special occasions such as weddings and banquets, or as a luxury item in the Japanese culture.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Japan's earliest people probably came from Northeast Asia between 30,000 and 10,000 B.C.E.



- At that time, Japan was joined to the Asian continent by land due to the last Ice Age.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- These early people hunted animals and gathered wild plants.



- They used fire, stone tools and lived in pits that were dug into the ground.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



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# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- In about 5,000 B.C.E., these wandering groups began to develop a distinctive culture and identity.



- They made clay pottery, using knotted cords to make designs on the clay's surface.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- Today this culture is called the **Jomon**, which means “**Cord Marks**” in the Japanese language.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Modern archeologists have found many pieces of Jomon pottery throughout Japan.



- Over time, the Jomon people settled in fishing villages along the coast of Japan...fishing became their entire way of life.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

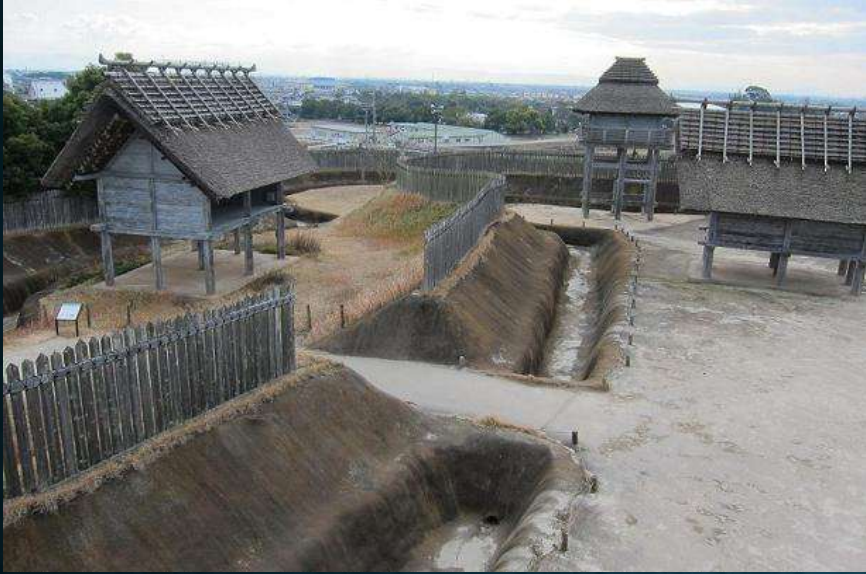
- Jomon culture lasted until about 300 B.C.E.



- At that time, a new group of people appeared in Japan...Modern archaeologists have named this culture **Yayoi**.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- The **Yayoi** got their name from the district in Tokyo, Japan where the first discoveries of their culture was found.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- The Yayoi are the ancestors of today's modern Japanese people.



- They introduced farming to Japan and practiced a number of skills that they may have learned from individuals in China and Korea.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- They made pottery on a potter's wheel and grew rice in paddies.



- A paddy is a rice field that is flooded when the rice is originally planted...the water is then drained at harvest season.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- The Yayoi were also skilled in metal working.



- They created weapons such as axes, spears, knives, and farming tools from **Iron**...with long swords, short swords and bells from being produced from **Bronze**.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- **Dotaku** are Japanese Bells from the Yayoi people, smelted from thin bronze and richly decorated...Dotaku were used for about 400 years as decorations for rituals)



- Dotaku rituals is a practice that is still commonly used in Japan today.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- By 300 C.E., the Yayoi began organizing themselves into **clans**.



- **Clan** – a group of families related by blood or marriage.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Yayoi clans were headed by a small group of **Warriors**, or the strongest fighters.



- Under the warriors were the rest of the people...farmers, artisans were all servants of the warriors.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- The clan's warrior chiefs protected the people in return for a share of their farming harvest each year.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- The Yayoi buried their warrior chiefs in large mounds known as **Kofun**.

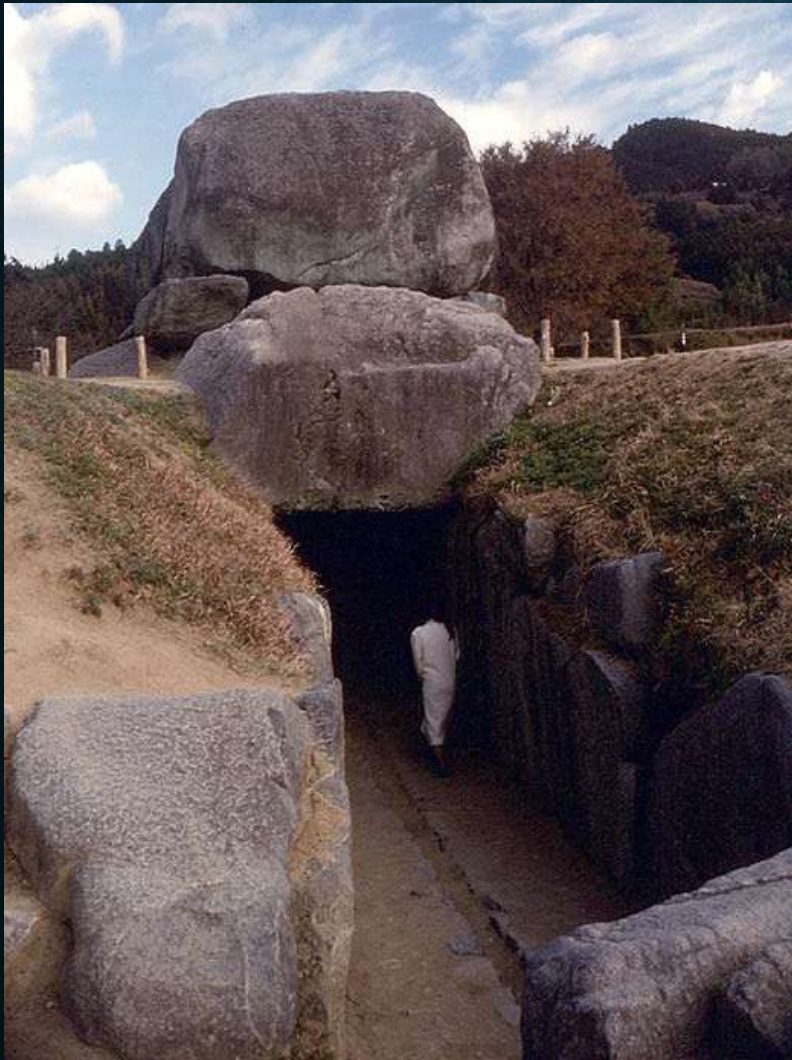


- Made of dirt and rocks these tombs were carefully shaped and surrounded by ditches or moats.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- **Kofun's** were filled with personal belongings, such as pottery, tools, weapons and armor.



- Many of the tombs were as big as Egypt's Pyramids.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

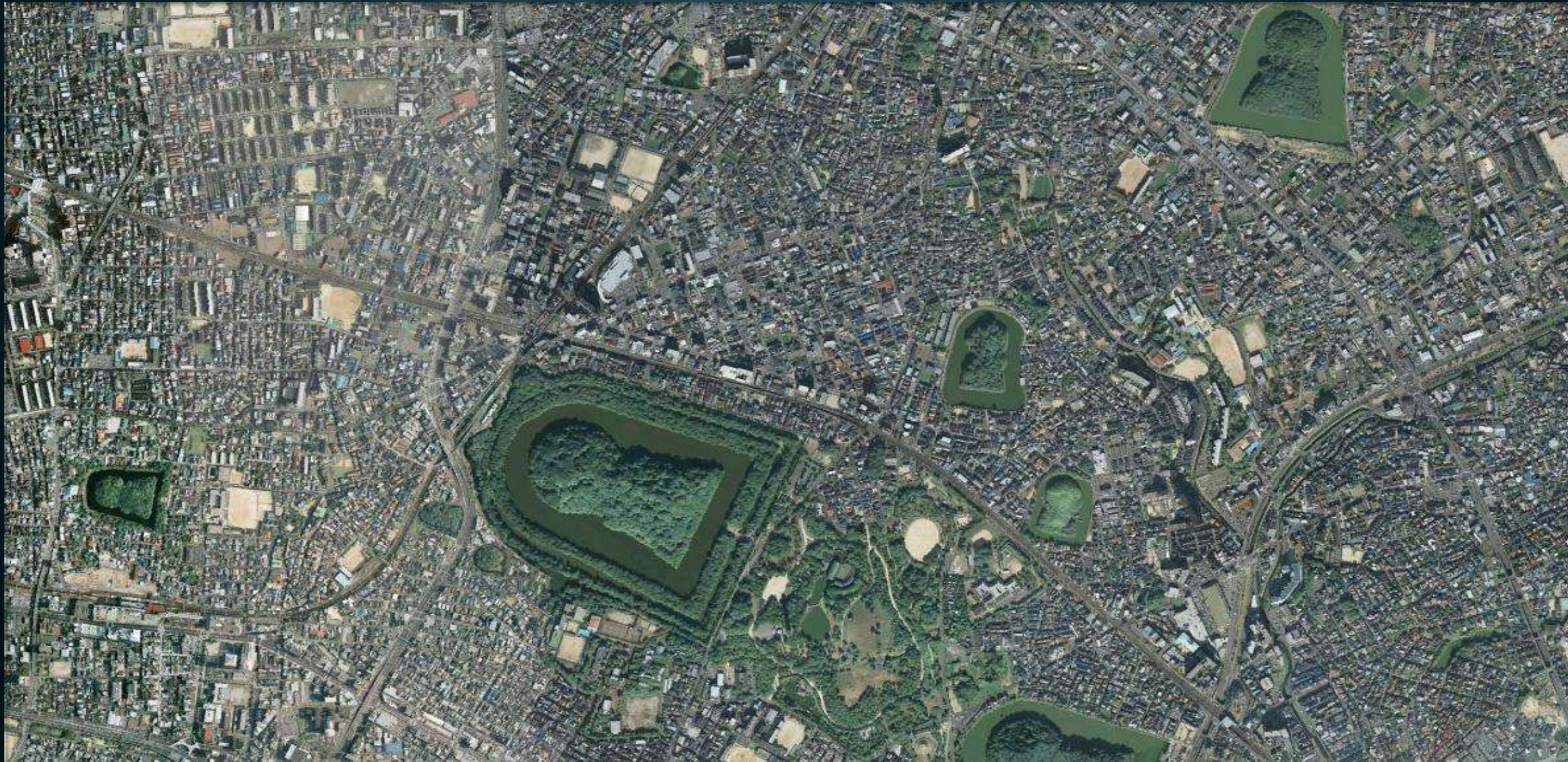
- The **Daisen Kofun** is the biggest tomb in Japan and is located in Sakai, Osaka seaport.



- This enormous Kofun is considered to be his final resting place of **Emperor Nintoku**, the 16th emperor of Japan



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Japan becomes extremely well organized for a medieval culture.
- Around 600 C.E., a Yamato prince named **Shotoku** took charge of Japan on behalf of his aunt, the **Empress Suiko**.





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

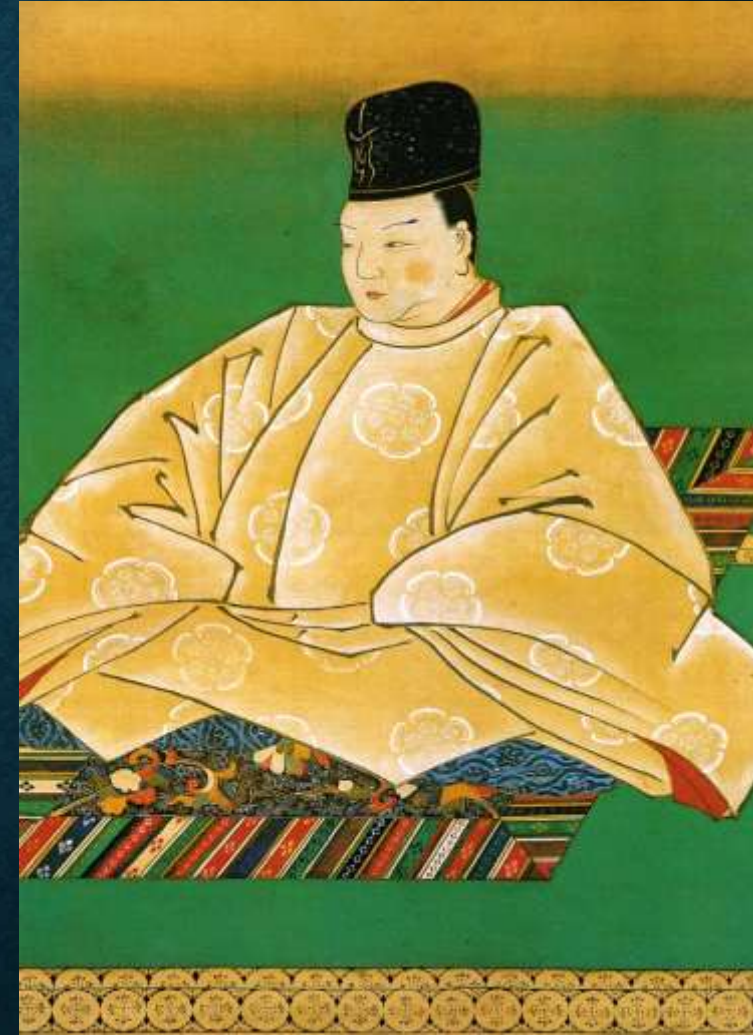


- Before we get into Prince Shotoku it is important to acknowledge who **Empress Suiko** was...her story is truly amazing.
- **Suiko** was the first reigning empress of Japan in recorded history, reigning from 572 C.E. –585 C.E.
- She was the daughter of the **Emperor Kimmei**.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- When Emperor Kimmei died a feud erupted between the **Soga clan**, the **Mononobe Clan** and the **Nakatomi Clan** over the succession.



- The Soga clan was victorious, and the **Emperor Sushun**, succeeded to the throne.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- Emperor Sushun proved too independent, and **Soga Umako**, the head of the **Soga Clan**, had Emperor **Sushun** assassinated in 572 C.E., replacing him on the throne with the empress **Suiko**, who was Sushun's younger sister.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- Suiko's reign represented a great break with tradition... although Japan had in legends been ruled by several women, in recent centuries the ruling line had been male.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- Back to **Shotoku...**
- He wanted to create a strong government, and looked to China as an example of what to do.
- Remember that in China, a powerful emperor ruled with the help of trained officials chosen based around their abilities.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Shotoku's constitution gave all government power to the Emperor, who had to be obeyed by the Japanese people.



- Shotoku also created a bureaucracy (a system of government) and gave the Emperor the power to appoint all officials.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- This new constitution also generated a list of rules for working within the government.



- All of these new rules were taken directly from ideas that were originally taught by Confucius.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Shotoku also wanted Japan to learn from China's brilliant civilization.
- He actually sent officials and students to study abroad in China.





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- The Japanese not only learned about Buddhist teachings but also absorbed a great deal about Chinese art, medicine and philosophy as well.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- One of these temples, **Horyu-ji** “ *Learning Temple of the Flourishing Law*”, still stands to this day.



- Horyuji is Japan's oldest temple and the worlds oldest surviving wooden building.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- Shotoku ordered Buddhist monasteries and temples to be built throughout Japan.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS





# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

In 1993, Horyu-ji was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the name *Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area*.



The Japanese government lists several of its structures, sculptures and artifacts as National Treasures.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- After Shotoku, other officials continued to make Japan's government look like China's.



- In 646 C.E., the Yamato Clan began the **Taika Reforms**, or “**Great Change**”.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- These Japanese leaders divided Japan into **provinces** that were all run by officials who reported directly to the emperor.



- **Provinces** – regional districts within a country...almost like a “State” within the United States.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- It was also during the Taika Reforms that all Japanese lands officially came under the Emperors control.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS

- Clan leaders could direct the farmers working the land, but they could no longer collect taxes anymore.



- Instead, government officials were to gather part of the farmers harvest, instead of taxes, for the Emperor.



# JAPAN'S FIRST SETTLERS



- Together with Shotoku's reforms, the Taika change was able to create a strong central Japanese government.