

Samurai Packet

Made by Liesl, homeschoolden.com

Samurai Notebook Pages (answer sheets included)

The image displays a collection of educational materials from the 'Samurai Packet'. The pages are arranged in an overlapping fashion. Key elements include:

- Maps:** Two maps of Japan, one showing the main islands and another showing the location of Japan in East Asia.
- Samurai Introduction:** A page titled 'Samurai' with a central illustration of a samurai on horseback. It includes text defining samurai as the 'armed supporters of wealthy lords' and lists their core values: loyalty, discipline, respect, ethical behavior, and sacrifice.
- Historical Context:** Pages discussing the arrival of Christianity in Japan, the influence of the Shogun, and the Meiji Restoration period (1853-1868).
- Samurai Culture:** Pages detailing the 'Bushido' code of conduct, the role of the samurai as a warrior, and the significance of the katana.
- Visuals:** Several illustrations, including a samurai on horseback, a samurai in traditional attire, and a scene of a samurai on horseback.
- Worksheets:** Multiple pages with text boxes and lines for students to write answers to questions about samurai history and culture.

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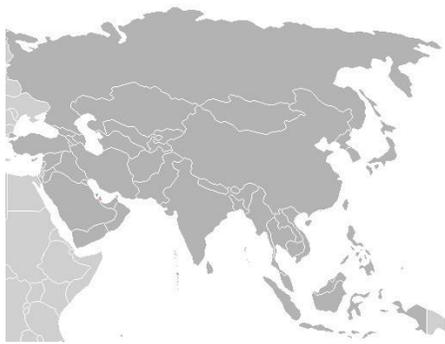
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Name: _____

Japan



Japan is an _____, a chain of islands.

The four main islands of Japan are _____,
_____, _____, and
_____.

The early Japanese culture was organized into _____. These were headed by a hereditary chief who was both a _____ and _____ leader.

Each family's position in society was _____. Some positions included farmers, weavers, potters, and the highest class, _____.

By the 1100s, the noble court families lost power to strong rural lords. Feudalism developed in Japan during several centuries of warfare.

Held the highest rank but had no actual political power.
Actual ruler.
Great landowners.
and Soldiers
Held land granted by daimyo or shogun.
Samurai soldiers without lords.
and
Provided food and weapons for the samurai class.
Had low social status but gradually gained influence.

The samurai developed a code of conduct called _____, which means way of the warrior.

Bushido emphasized loyalty and unquestioning _____ to one's lord.

It also emphasized simplicity, _____ and _____.

A samurai that violated this code was thought to have disgraced himself and his family. To remove this disgrace, he was expected to commit suicide, _____.

Samurai that had no leader were considered outcasts. They were called _____. Bands of homeless samurai roamed the country attacking travelers and making raids.

During the long feudal period, not only did samurai values influence Japanese culture, but _____ did as well.

Buddhism spread from India to China, where it underwent many changes.

In Japan, Buddhism underwent changes as well.

_____, a Buddhist sect that started in China, influenced Japanese traditions.

Zen monks taught the unity of _____. This fit in well with the Shinto idea of respect for the _____ of nature.

Zen Buddhism emphasized _____ and _____ discipline, which appealed to the samurai.

Buddhist monasteries were centers of _____ and the _____.



Japan



Japan is an **archipelago**, a chain of islands.

The four main islands of Japan are **Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu**.

The early Japanese culture was organized into **clans**. These were headed by a hereditary chief who was both a **military and religious** leader.

Each family's position in society was **inherited**. Some positions included farmers, weavers, potters, and the highest class, **warriors**.

By the 1100s, the noble court families lost power to strong rural lords. Feudalism developed in Japan during several centuries of warfare.

Emperor Held the highest rank but had no actual political power.
Shogun Actual ruler.
Daimyo Great landowners.
Vassals and Samurai Soldiers Held land granted by daimyo or shogun.
Ronin Samurai soldiers without lords.
Peasants and Artisans Provided food and weapons for the samurai class.
Merchants Had low social status but gradually gained influence.

The samurai developed a code of conduct called **bushido**, which means way of the warrior.

Bushido emphasized loyalty and unquestioning **obedience** to one's lord.

It also emphasized **simplicity**, courage and **honor**.

A samurai that violated this code was thought to have disgraced himself and his family. To remove this disgrace, he was expected to commit suicide, **seppuku**.

Samurai that had no leader were considered outcasts. They were called **ronin**. Bands of homeless samurai roamed the country attacking travelers and making raids.

During the long feudal period, not only did samurai values influence Japanese culture, but **Buddhism** did as well.

Buddhism spread from India to China, where it underwent many changes.

In Japan, Buddhism underwent changes as well.

Zen, a Buddhist sect that started in China, influenced Japanese traditions.

Zen monks taught the unity of nature. This fit in well with the Shinto idea of respect for the forces of nature.

Zen Buddhism emphasized **physical** and **mental** discipline, which appealed to the samurai.

Buddhist monasteries were centers of **learning** and the **arts**.

Name: _____

Samurai



Who were the Samurai? Samurai were the armed supporters of wealthy landowners.

Samurai wore armor called yoroi. It was made of small plates of iron bound together with cords of silk or leather. In the 11th to 13th centuries, the _____ was the samurai's weapon of choice. The _____ became the samurai's preferred weapon in the 14th century. They carried two swords, a katana

(long sword) and wakizashi (short sword).

They lived by a strict code of conduct called _____. This required loyalty and obedience to their leader, self-discipline, respectful, ethical behavior, and suicide of defeated or disgraced. Suicide was called _____.

From the 12th to the 19th century, Japan was ruled by a _____.

A samurai's master was called a _____. The daimyo commanded the samurai. If that master died, the samurai became known as a _____.

When were the Samurai important in Japanese society?

In the 12th century, two military clans controlled much of Japan? What were the names of these two military clans?

_____ and _____

The war between these two clans was known as the _____ War (1180-1185)

The samurai to the right is one of the most famous samurai heroes in Japanese history. Who is he? What did he do?



His half-brother was Minamoto no Yoritomo, who became the first shogun of the Kamakura Shogunate in 1192.



Samurai



Who were the Samurai? Samurai were the armed supporters of wealthy landowners.

Samurai wore armor called yoroi. It was made of small plates of iron bound together with cords of silk or leather. In the 11th to 13th centuries, **the bow and arrow** was the samurai's weapon of choice. The **sword** became the samurai's preferred weapon in the 14th century. They carried two swords, a katana (long sword) and

wakizashi (short sword).

They lived by a strict code of conduct called **bushido**. This required loyalty and obedience to their leader, self-discipline, respectful, ethical behavior, and suicide of defeated or disgraced. Suicide was called **seppuku**.

From the 12th to the 19th century, Japan was ruled by a **Shogun**

A samurai's master was called a **daimyo**. The daimyo commanded the samurai. If that master died, the samurai became known as a **ronin**.

When were the Samurai important in Japanese society? 467-1573

In the 12th century, two military clans controlled much of Japan? What were the names of these two military clans?

Minamoto and the Taira

The war between these two clans was known as the **Gempei** War (1180-1185)

The samurai to the right is one of the most famous samurai heroes in Japanese history. Who is he? What did he do?

Minamoto no Yoshitsune was a nobleman and military leader. He is considered to be one of the greatest Samurai of his time and one of the most famous samurai fighters in the history of Japan. He led his clan to victory against the Taira near the village of Dan-no-ura.

His half-brother was Minamoto no Yoritomo, who became the first shogun of the Kamakura Shogunate in 1192.



Name: _____

Japan encounters Christianity

In 1543, the first _____ ships arrived in Japan. Christian _____ followed the traders. Francis _____ was the first Christian missionary to venture into Japan (among other places in the East). He first arrived in Japan in 1549. By the early 1600s there were _____ Japanese Christians. The shoguns became suspicious of the missionaries, though. They did not like the idea of Japanese Christians pledging obedience to the _____ (who they saw as a foreign leader).

When _____ conquered the Philippines, the Japanese feared that Europeans might try to take control of Japan.

Eventually, the shogun _____ Christian missionaries. In 1639, the shogun expelled all Europeans and banned _____ and travel. Only Nagasaki remained open to trade with the Chinese and Dutch, but under close supervision. For _____ years, Japan remained shut off from the rest of the world.

Momoyama period (1573 to 1600)

Oda Nobunaga and his successor, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, imposed order after a long period of chaos in Japan. Japanese society and culture underwent the transition from the medieval era to the early modern era.

Oda Nobunaga (1534 - 1582)

Oda Nobunaga was one of the first samurai to see the advantages of firearms in battle (which were brought by the Europeans). He equipped his men with muskets and was able to capture Kyoto, the capital in 1568.



Reducing the power of the Buddhist priests:

He slaughtered many Buddhist priests and captured their fortified temples.

To suppress Buddhism, Nobunaga lent support to _____. A significant amount of Western Christian _____ was introduced to Japan by missionaries from Europe. From this exposure, Japan received new _____, a new drawing method, astronomy, _____, medical science, and new printing techniques.

Nobunaga & the Black Samurai:

An Italian Jesuit missionary named Valignano brought an _____ to Japan. His arrival created a sensation and Nobunaga wanted to see him. Nobunaga praised his _____ and said he was ten times stronger than a normal man. Yasuke rose in power and status in Japan. He became Nobunaga's weapon bearer and _____ at his master's table (a high privilege).

Nobunaga committed _____ after being betrayed by his former retainer. Yasuke joined Nobunaga's heir and fought alongside his forces. He surrendered to Akechi. He was sent back to the Jesuit church.

Japan encounters Christianity

In 1543, the first **Portuguese** ships arrived in Japan. Christian **missionaries** followed the traders. Francis **Xavier** was the first Christian missionary to venture into Japan (among other places in the East). He first arrived in Japan in 1549. By the early 1600s there were **300,000** Japanese Christians. The shoguns became suspicious of the missionaries, though. They did not like the idea of Japanese Christians pledging obedience to the **Pope** (who they saw as a foreign leader).

When **Spain** conquered the Philippines, the Japanese feared that Europeans might try to take control of Japan.

Eventually, the shogun **outlawed** Christian missionaries. In 1639, the shogun expelled all Europeans and banned **foreign trade** and travel. Only Nagasaki remained open to trade with the Chinese and Dutch, but under close supervision. For **200** years, Japan remained shut off from the rest of the world.

Momoyama period (1573 to 1600)

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An Italian Jesuit missionary named Valignano brought an African slave to Japan. His arrival created a sensation and Nobunaga wanted to see him. Nobunaga praised his strength and said he was ten times stronger than a normal man. Yasuke rose in power and status in Japan. He became Nobunaga's weapon bearer and dined at his master's table (a high privilege).

Nobunaga committed **seppuku** after being betrayed by his former retainer. Yasuke joined Nobunaga's heir and fought alongside his forces. He surrendered to Akechi. He was sent back to the Jesuit church.

Name: _____

Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1537-1598):

Hideyoshi was Nobunaga's successor. He is known as Japan's second great unifier. He was a preeminent daimyō, warrior, general, and samurai.

He planned to create a huge Japanese empire including Korea and China. He invaded Korea in 1592 and 1597, but failed to conquer it. He died in Korea.



(Left) The young Toyotomi Hideyoshi (then named Kinoshita Tōkichirō) leads a small group assaulting the castle on Mount Inaba

Toyotomi Hideyoshi on his horse and his unique helmet



Siege of Inabayama Castle:

Hideyoshi managed to convince, mostly with liberal bribes, a number of Mino warlords to desert the Saitō clan. Hideyoshi approached many Saitō clan samurai and convinced them to submit to Nobunaga.

Name: _____

Tokugawa period (1603-1867) During this period the samurai accounted for less than 10 percent of the population. They were a closed caste as part of a larger effort to freeze the social order and stabilize society.

Tokugawa Ieyasu

Hideyoshi's young son, Toyotomi Hideyori, was Hideyoshi's successor, but a power struggle broke out. Five regents struggled to gain power. Among them, Tokugawa Ieyasu possessed the most power and authority and defeated his rivals.

Ieyasu heard that Hideyori was trying to gather forces and strengthen Osaka Castle. Tokugawa forces attacked Hideyori and while the attack itself failed, Hideyori was forced to sign a truce and was told to dismantle the castle's defenses.



(left) Tokugawa Ieyasu Examining the Head of Kimura Shigenari at the Battle of Osaka Castle



Several months later Tokugawa Ieyasu deposed Hideyori and took power after winning the Battle of Sekigahara. Hideyori and his mother committed seppuku.

Battle of Sekigahara folding screen (below)



Tokugawa Ieyasu became the first shogun of the Tokugawa dynasty in 1603. He took strong central control of Japan and its trade. He limited the power of the daimyo and constant warfare ended. He banned foreigners, outlawed Christianity, and did not allow overseas travel.

This self-imposed isolation lasted for 200 years.

Examples of Japanese art (with samurai)

Tōkichirō and Matsushita Kahei



Portrait of Ashikaga Yoshihisa, 9th shogun of the Ashikaga shogunate who reigned from 1473 to 1489, Date: 1489



Images courtesy of Wikimedia commons.

Arrow maker "Ya-shi". From "Shokunin Zukusi-zu Byoubu" (Kita shrine collection).
Date late 15th - early 16th century.



The print depicts a samurai fighting snakes, which are conjured by a ghost as the ghosts of Heian court ladies watch.



Utagawa Kuniyoshi, The Ghosts of Togo and His Wife. Diptych ukiyo-e color print. 35.3 x 24.9 cm per panel. The print depicts a scene from a play about common people taking revenge over the samurai overlords.



Images courtesy of Wikimedia commons.

1886 Yukimori (1543-76), a samurai known for his great strength and loyalty, served the Amako warlord during a time in Japanese history referred to as "Sengoku," or "the country at war." He wears a suit of armor called "tosei gusoku" ("modern equipment") that was designed in the 16th century to be worn by a foot soldier. Like many samurai, Yukimori never went into battle without his "rabbit's foot"-the crescent moon ornament he wore on his helmet as a token of good luck.

General Amakasu Kagemochi, from "One hundred generals, brave at battle, at Kawanakajima. This print illustrates the battles between Takeda Harunobu and Uesugi Kenshin. 1843 - 1847



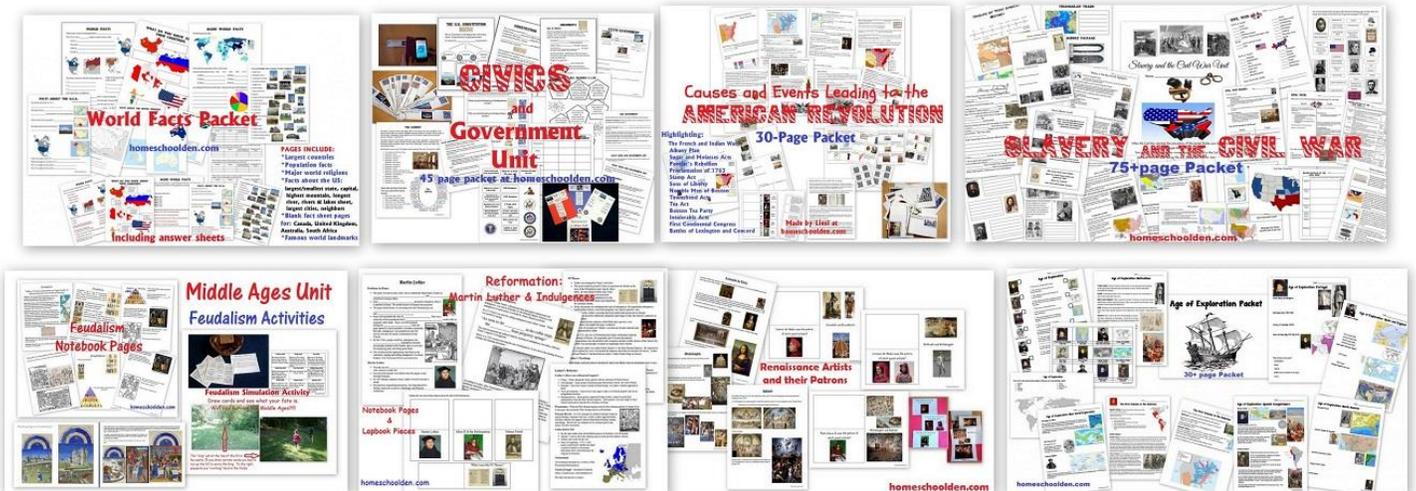
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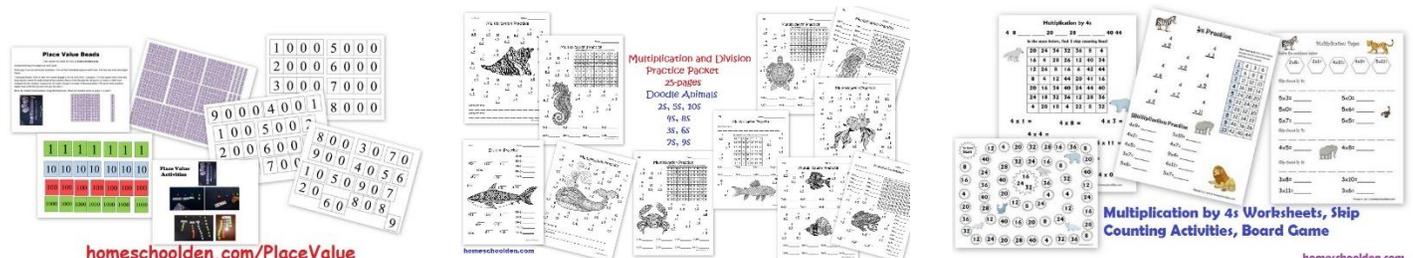
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History



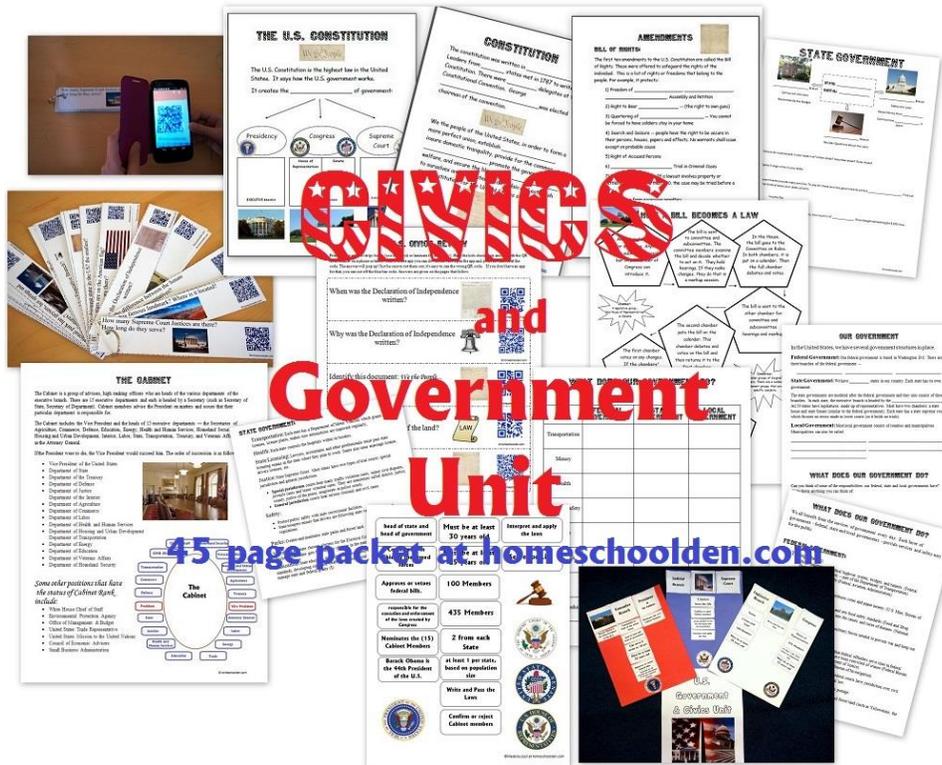
Math - Including place value, addition & subtraction packets and our 175+ page bundle of multiplication packets with games, skip counting activities, multiplication fact worksheets and more (12 pdfs!)



homeschoolden.com/PlaceValue

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Civics and Government Unit (45 pages)



World Facts Packet Do your kids know the 4 largest countries? Which countries have the most people? The longest river? This packet covers basic world and U.S. facts.



Slavery and the Civil War Unit

Feudalism Packet

Middle Ages Unit Feudalism Activities

Draw cards and see what your fate is.
Will you survive the Middle Ages?!!!



The "king" sat at the top of the hill in his castle. If you drew certain cards you had to run up the hill to serve the king. To the right, peasants are "working" hard in the fields.



Renaissance and Reformation Unit

Renaissance Artists and their Patrons

Patrons

Artists

Leonardo da Vinci

Michelangelo

Raphael

Titian

Donatello and Brunelleschi

Leonardo da Vinci was the patron of which great artists?

Michelangelo and Raphael

Leonardo da Vinci was the patron of which great artists?

Pope Julius II was the patron of which great artists?

Michelangelo and Raphael

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Renaissance Patrons & the Big 3 Artists: da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael

Patrons

Artists

Leonardo da Vinci

Michelangelo

Raphael

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Reformation: Martin Luther & Indulgences

Martin Luther

95 Theses

Luther's Reform

Protestants

Luther did it like

What were the 95 Theses?

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Notebook Pages & Lapbook Pieces

