

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Ancient Japanese Farming



In ancient Japan, the rice fields were not just places of _____ but the heart of the community's economic and social life. The farmers relied on the _____ to guide their planting and harvesting cycles, understanding the _____ of nature's rhythms. Water, a precious resource, was managed through intricate _____ systems, showcasing early Japanese innovation. The _____ that dotted the landscape were centers of agricultural activity, with every member contributing to the community's sustenance. _____, the indigenous religion, played a significant role, with rituals and _____ centered around agricultural events. The introduction of _____ farming from Korea around 300 BC was a turning point, significantly enhancing _____ production. This agricultural foundation allowed for the development of a more complex _____, with distinct social classes emerging. The _____ class, though often highlighted for their martial prowess, were also _____ who oversaw the agricultural production on their estates. Techniques such as _____ rotation and the use of organic fertilizers were employed, demonstrating an early understanding of sustainable farming _____. The influence of Chinese agricultural methods and tools became apparent after the 7th _____, leading to further advancements. Despite the challenges of natural _____, the resilience and ingenuity of the Japanese farmers ensured a stable food _____. This agricultural prosperity laid the groundwork for the growth of _____ and the eventual emergence of Japan as a feudal society.

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