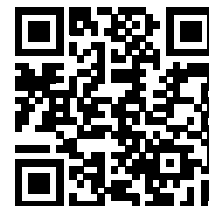


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Early Japanese History



Long ago, the islands of Japan were inhabited by the _____ people, who lived there for thousands of years. These early settlers were skilled in _____ and lived a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Around 300 BC, a new culture, known as the _____, emerged. They brought wet-rice farming, which dramatically changed Japanese _____. The Yayoi period saw the beginning of social hierarchies and the establishment of a more settled way of _____.

By the 4th century, powerful clans started to emerge, leading to the _____ of a centralized government under the _____ rulers. This period is known for the introduction of Buddhism from Korea around 538 AD. The blend of Buddhism and local _____ beliefs created a unique religious landscape in Japan.

The _____ period, starting in 710 AD, marked the first time the capital was established in a permanent location. During this time, _____ began adopting various Chinese influences, including the Chinese writing system. The subsequent _____ period, which began in 794 AD, is often remembered for its cultural achievements, particularly in _____ and art.

Samurai warriors rose to prominence during the _____ period, starting in 1185. This era was marked by the establishment of a military _____, known as the shogunate. The power of the emperor diminished, and the _____ class started to gain significant influence.

Japan's early history laid the foundation for its unique _____, blending indigenous traditions with external influences. These early periods were crucial in shaping the social, political, and cultural _____ of Japan.

Heian	government	pottery	Nara	literature	society	development	life	
Shinto	identity	samurai	Japan	culture	Yayoi	Yamato	Kamakura	Jomon