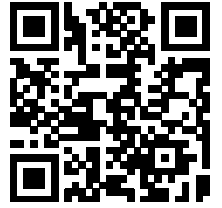


name: _____

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Exploring Ancient Japanese Law



In ancient Japan, the _____ was seen as a divine figure, which shaped the early Japanese legal system significantly. Laws were considered to have been given by the _____, making them unquestionable. The Taihō Code, established in the 7th century, was one of the first attempts to systematize these _____, drawing inspiration from Chinese legalism. This code emphasized the centralization of _____ and the establishment of a bureaucracy to govern the provinces. Agriculture was the backbone of the economy, and land _____ was strictly controlled by the state to ensure equitable distribution among the _____. Social structure was rigid, with a clear distinction between the _____ and commoners, affecting one's rights and duties within the legal framework. The _____ class emerged as a powerful force in later centuries, with their own code of conduct, _____, which emphasized honor, loyalty, and martial prowess. Women in ancient _____ had certain rights, but these were largely dependent on their social _____. Family was central to Japanese society, and laws around _____ and marriage were designed to support this _____. Education was valued, especially among the nobility, as a means of maintaining _____ order and governance skills. Religious practices were intertwined with the law, with _____ and Buddhism influencing moral and ethical standards. The introduction of the _____ further refined the legal system, incorporating aspects of Buddhist philosophy into the _____.

- samurai
- bushido
- authority
- structure
- status
- allocation
- heavens
- peasantry
- nobility
- Shintoism
- law
- Japan
- laws
- emperor
- social
- inheritance
- Yōrō Code