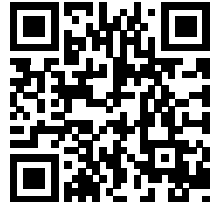


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Kofun Period Explained



During the Kofun Period, large _____ mounds were constructed for the elite members of society, showcasing the period's social structure. These _____ are key to understanding the political and cultural development of early Japan. The _____ were buried with various goods, indicating a belief in an afterlife and the status of the deceased. This period is named after the _____, which are the burial mounds themselves. The construction of these tombs required significant resources and _____, highlighting the rulers' control and organizational capabilities. Artifacts found within the tombs, such as _____, jewelry, and tools, provide insights into the technological advances and trade networks of the time. The _____, terracotta figures placed around the tombs, are particularly famous for their artistic and historical value. These figures not only served as _____ but also as protectors of the buried. The Kofun Period marked the emergence of a _____ governance structure, laying the foundation for the subsequent _____ and Nara periods. It was during this time that _____, the first semblance of a unified Japanese state, began to take shape. The influence of _____ and Korea introduced new technologies, cultural practices, and the _____ religion, further shaping Japanese society. The end of the Kofun Period saw the consolidation of power under a _____ authority, setting the stage for Japan's future development.

- China
- Haniwa
- weapons
- central
- Buddhist
- markers
- elite
- mounds
- Asuka
- tomb
- kofun
- Yamato
- centralized
- labor