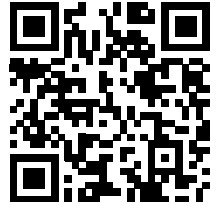


name: \_\_\_\_\_

class: \_\_\_\_\_

date: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Economic Foundations of Early Japan



The ancient Japanese economy was deeply influenced by its \_\_\_\_\_ .  
Surrounded by the sea, early Japan benefitted from abundant marine resources. The \_\_\_\_\_ fields of the Yayoi period marked a significant advancement in agriculture, leading to \_\_\_\_\_ growth and the development of complex societies. In these societies, \_\_\_\_\_ tools and weapons became valuable commodities, indicating the beginning of trade networks. The \_\_\_\_\_ , or clans, played a crucial role in this economy, controlling land and \_\_\_\_\_ , and overseeing the production and trade of goods such as silk, ceramics, and \_\_\_\_\_ . Trade routes expanded beyond the archipelago, reaching as far as Korea and China. This external \_\_\_\_\_ introduced Buddhism and Chinese writing systems, enriching Japanese culture and society. The \_\_\_\_\_ period saw the emergence of a refined court culture, where art and \_\_\_\_\_ flourished, but the economic power began to shift towards the military class. The \_\_\_\_\_ emerged as a powerful force, their economy based on the control of land and the production of \_\_\_\_\_ , leading to a feudal system. Despite the political changes, agriculture remained the \_\_\_\_\_ of the economy, with rice as the staple crop. Innovations such as the \_\_\_\_\_ systems of the Edo period significantly increased productivity. The \_\_\_\_\_ shogunate later stabilized the country, promoting peace and further economic \_\_\_\_\_ , paving the way for Japan's modernization. The ancient economy, with its focus on agriculture, trade, and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the warrior class, laid the foundations for Japan's development into a rich and diverse \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Heian
- geography
- growth
- lacquerware
- irrigation
- metal
- crops
- rice
- backbone
- trade
- influence
- resources
- uji
- literature
- society
- samurai
- Tokugawa
- population