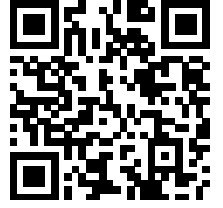


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# The Influence of Early Japanese Society



In ancient times, the \_\_\_\_\_ of Japan was inhabited by the Jomon people, known for their distinctive \_\_\_\_\_. Around the 3rd century BCE, a new group called the Yayoi arrived, bringing with them wet \_\_\_\_\_ farming, which drastically changed the Japanese landscape and society. The \_\_\_\_\_ clan emerged as a prominent power during the early centuries AD, laying the foundations for the future imperial dynasty. They developed a \_\_\_\_\_ government, influenced heavily by Chinese culture and Buddhism, which was introduced to Japan in the 6th century. The \_\_\_\_\_ was moved to Nara in 710, marking the beginning of the Nara period, characterized by the establishment of a state \_\_\_\_\_ and the construction of large Buddhist temples. The Heian period followed, during which the \_\_\_\_\_ clan dominated the court, and the arts and literature flourished, producing the world's first \_\_\_\_\_, "The Tale of Genji," by Murasaki Shikibu. Despite the cultural achievements, the \_\_\_\_\_ class, the samurai, began to rise in power, eventually leading to the establishment of the \_\_\_\_\_ Shogunate in 1185. This marked the beginning of the feudal era, where \_\_\_\_\_, not emperors, held the real power. The Mongol \_\_\_\_\_ in the 13th century tested the strength of the samurai, who defended Japan with notable \_\_\_\_\_. Throughout these periods, the role of rice cultivation cannot be understated, as it shaped the social and economic structure of ancient Japanese \_\_\_\_\_, leading to the development of a rigid class system. This early history is crucial in understanding the evolution of Japan's unique \_\_\_\_\_ and societal structure.

- valor
- centralized
- military
- culture
- invasions
- Kamakura
- shoguns
- capital
- Yamato
- novel
- rice
- archipelago
- society
- Fujiwara
- pottery
- bureaucracy