

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

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

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

# Traditional Japanese Schooling



In ancient Japan, education was not just about learning \_\_\_\_\_, it was a way to uphold moral values and virtues. Initially, education was for the elite, especially the \_\_\_\_\_ class, who were trained in martial arts, but also in literature and philosophy to ensure they were well-rounded \_\_\_\_\_. The Chinese influence was significant, introducing Confucianism and Buddhism, which shaped the \_\_\_\_\_ and moral teachings. Schools called terakoya emerged during the Edo period, making \_\_\_\_\_ accessible to a wider population. These schools focused on reading, writing, and \_\_\_\_\_, necessary for business and daily life. The teaching method was rigorous, with a strong emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ and repetition. Teachers were often former samurais or scholars, respected for their knowledge and discipline. Students used \_\_\_\_\_ and sumi for writing, practicing calligraphy as part of their \_\_\_\_\_. Moral education was paramount, instilling values of respect, loyalty, and \_\_\_\_\_. This system laid the groundwork for Japan's modern education, emphasizing \_\_\_\_\_, respect for authority, and community values.

curriculum

learning

skills

arithmetic

individuals

diligence

samurai

memorization

honor

fude

education