The Heian Period in Japanese History

The Heian Period was known for its sophisticate _____ and _____ world and represented the highest form of _____ and court.

The local administration was divided into _____, each with a governor responsible for tax collection, local _____, and security.

The value of an estate was determined by resources (such as _____, _____, and _____), trade routes, transport, cultural capital, _____, and spiritual power

Kammu Tenno moved the capital to re-assert _____ power and to make a _____ for this branch of the royal line, and to find a _____ for transportation routes.

The new capital was a palace in the North but facing the _____. The city was divided into east and west sections with _____ and _____. The blocks were separated by major and minor streets. Wealthy residents lived in the _____, while poorer people lived in the _____.

The Tale of the Genji showed the importance of _____ Japanese literature.

Literature reflected the values shared by the aristocratic class: ethics, aesthetics, beauty, virtue, sensibility, irony, and an introspective melancholy.

The Heian Period was characterized by the importance of _____.

MATCHING:

1. _____ - a courtier family that took control over court posts, marriage relations with royal family, and the control of the throne without replacing it.
2. _____ - Japan's first great novel; a poem written by Lady Murasaki
3. _____ - time period of Japanese history named after Heian-kyo; considered the Classical Age of Japan
4. _____ - political and cultural center of the capital and managed the government and also set standards for the society.
5. _____ - main governing body
6. _____ - led to new literature around the aristocratic courts.

Heian Period **The Fujiwara** **The Tale of the Genji** **The Court**

Council of State **Chinese writing system**

LIVEWORKSHEETS