

Teachers' instructions for feedback generation

Short essay response.

7th Grade level.

For each response, provide positive feedback on something that the student did well in answering the prompt.

For each response, provide an example of how the student may improve their answer.

For each response, provide a grade using a standard 100-point scale. No grade is lower than a 50. A grade of 80 to 89 is given to a response that meets 7th grade level expectations in writing, historical, knowledge, and reasoning.

Q1) How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

The response needs to describe two or more ways Japan was influenced by cultures outside of Japan. Examples can include Religion (Buddhism), Writing, Government structures, Literature, Sculpture, Architecture, and Music.

The answer should explain where the influence came from, and how it was used and/or modified in Japan.

An excellent answer will describe how the influences still impact modern-day Japan.

Q2) Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

This response needs to first describe the structure of Medieval Japanese feudal society (mostly focused on the 16th and 17th centuries).

The answer needs describe two or more ways that aspects of Medieval Japanese society and Medieval European society were similar.

The answer needs describe two or more ways that aspects of Medieval Japanese society and Medieval European society were different.

Provide positive feedback on something that the student did well in answering the prompt.

Provide an example of how the student may improve their answer.

Provide a grade using a standard 100-point scale. No grade is lower than a 50.

summary_grade_report.txt

summary_grade_report.txt

Following are the grades generated for 36 students, out of 44.
Detailed feedback for these are in the pages attached.

Student ID	Q#1	Q#2
student 120	85.0	80.0
student 122	90.0	85.0
student 124	85.0	88.0
student 125	82.0	84.0
student 129	90.0	85.0
student 130	85.0	80.0
student 131	90.0	80.0
student 135	85.0	82.0
student 138	85.0	80.0
student 140	85.0	87.0
student 141	85.0	80.0
student 146	80.0	82.0
student 150	85.0	83.0
student 151	75.0	85.0
student 152	85.0	82.0
student 220	82.0	83.0
student 221	85.0	88.0
student 222	80.0	75.0
student 223	80.0	85.0
student 224	85.0	80.0
student 225	75.0	85.0
student 228	70.0	65.0
student 229	85.0	88.0
student 233	85.0	88.0
student 235	85.0	85.0
student 236	85.0	88.0
student 237	90.0	85.0
student 238	85.0	80.0
student 239	85.0	82.0
student 240	80.0	82.0
student 245	70.0	75.0
student 248	85.0	88.0
student 250	85.0	80.0
student 251	80.0	85.0
student 253	85.0	80.0
student 805	85.0	80.0

	Q#1	Q#2
count	36.0	36.0
mean	83.3	82.5
std	4.7	4.6
min	70.0	65.0

summary_grade_report.txt

25%	81.5	80.0
50%	85.0	82.5
75%	85.0	85.0
max	90.0	88.0

In this class, students generally found Question 1 slightly easier than Question 2, as evidenced by the higher average score on Question 1. However, the difference in difficulty between the two questions was not substantial. The range of scores for both questions was similar, and the standard deviations were almost identical, indicating similar variation in students' performance on both questions. Overall, the class performance on the two questions was quite comparable, with no major disparities in difficulty or student performance.

For the following 8 students, the feedback (and grades) was not generated because the handwriting recognition confidence (quality) level was below a set threshold.

['137', '142', '145', '230', '231', '234', '246', '247']

Japan Final Essay

Q1: The Japanese culture has been greatly influenced by the ideas and traditions of neighboring countries such as Korea and China, which can be seen in their religion and language. In ancient times, the Japanese language was only spoken and had no written form. In the 7th and 8th centuries, Japan adapted Chinese characters called Kanji to create their writing system. Kanji was influenced by Chinese characters and was used for recording events, creating legends, and developing literature. However, using Chinese characters posed some challenges as Japanese and Chinese have different grammar, sounds, and pronunciations. A new writing system called kana was created around 900 CE to overcome these challenges. Kana means "borrowed letters" and allowed Japanese to write freely in their own language by simplifying Chinese characters into Japanese syllables, making it easier to sound out.

The introduction of the religion Buddhism to Japan took place in the 6th century, and it was greatly influenced by Chinese Buddhism. In the year 552 CE, a Korean king sent monks and a Buddha statue to Japan, proposing it as a religion known as Mahayana Buddhism. The Japanese adopted it, but it did not replace Shinto, Japan's old religion. Instead, they thrived side by side. Over time, other forms of Buddhism, such as Zen Buddhism, emerged. While Shinto viewed the world as beautiful and honored its nature, Buddhism viewed the world as cruel, wicked, and full of suffering. Overall, the rich cultural history of Japan is an amazing blend of local traditions and outside influences.

Q2. Medieval Japan and Europe had both similarities and differences in their warrior code, social structure, and weapons they fought with. Both knights and samurai were expected to follow codes and to be loyal to their lords or kings. Some differences included that the Bushido code in Japan was stricter and required samurai to maintain their honor by sometimes committing ritual suicide, known as seppuku, if the code was not followed. The code also emphasized honesty, fairness, fearlessness, and education of the arts. In terms of leadership, Japan had powerful military chiefs known as shoguns, while Europe had absolute monarchs and popes. The armors and weapons used by samurai were different than those of knights, with samurai favoring curved swords called katans, flexible armor, and a menacing helmet. Samurai also had designs on their chestplate while knights had them on their shield.

In both civilizations, there were codes of honor that governed the behaviors of knights and samurai. Chivalry was a code that required knights to protect the helpless. The rules of the knights were to show pity, honor, courage, loyalty, and chastity. Similarly, Bushido code expected a samurai to be loyal and fearless. Japan and Europe both had and established lord-vassal like feudal

Q2 Continued

System, and samurai and knights exchanged their protection to their lord or king for land and money. Additionally, both warriors could wear armor, ride horses, and own land. Overall, while there were some similarities between the structures of Medieval Japan and Europe, there were also notable differences that set them apart.

b_feedback_120_06-06-2023_14-45-53.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Your response effectively describes how Japan was influenced by cultures outside of Japan, particularly in the areas of religion and writing. You provided clear examples of the introduction of Buddhism and the development of the Japanese writing system, Kana, from Chinese characters. Also, you briefly mentioned the coexistence of Shinto and Buddhism in Japan.

(b) The information you provided is accurate, and you covered the essential aspects of the question.

(c) To improve your answer, consider including a topic sentence and a concluding sentence. You may also discuss how these influences still impact modern-day Japan, such as the continued use of Kanji and Kana in the Japanese language and the practice of Buddhism and Shinto in Japan.

Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response effectively compares and contrasts Medieval Japanese and European societies, focusing on similarities and differences in warrior codes, social structures, and weapons. You provided clear examples of the Bushido and Chivalry codes, Shoguns and European monarchs, and the different armors and weapons used by samurai and knights.

(b) The information you provided is accurate, and you covered the essential aspects of the question.

(c) To improve your answer, consider including a topic sentence and a concluding sentence. Additionally, discuss more about the structure of Medieval Japanese feudal society (mostly focused on the 16th and 17th centuries) and provide more context for the time period.

Grade: 80

Fitzpatrick
Humanities 1
2 June 2023

How was Japanese Civilization influenced by Neighboring Cultures?

Q1

Japanese Civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures through government, religion, trade & conquest.

Japan's government was heavily influenced by the Chinese government. In 593, the emperor's regent, Prince Shoto, created the constitution of the seventeen articles, a guideline for the people, rulers, & government.

His ideas of government were inspired by Confucian ideas.

Confucian ideas originated in China. By the 7th & 8th

century, bureaucracy from China finally settled in. Religion

was also a major aspect of Japan that was influenced. Buddhism,

which originated in India, made its way through China & Korea,

arriving in Japan in 552. It merged with Japan's original

religion Shinto. These two religions were the complete opposite of

each other, Buddhism seeing the world as pain & suffering & Shinto

seeing the world positively & the beauty of nature. A religion that

came from somewhere else & the original Japanese religion merged

together & created the new Japanese religion. In order for different

cultures to merge or adapt, trading & conquest must happen. The

cultures/civilizations that Japan mostly adapted from was China

& Korea. Script & language as well as architecture were influenced

by China, but arrived through Korea. Korean scholars allowed

China & Japan to learn about each other's cultures, Korea

sharing some as well. Japanese civilization was able

to adapt to Chinese & Korean cultures through trade & conquest,

creating a government & religion that has multicultural origins.

Question 2

Medieval Europe & Medieval Japan were both similar & different in many ways. Social & political structures of both societies were relatively similar. They both had lord/vassal type of system, the shogun is similar to the King, the daimyo is similar to the lord & the samurai are similar to the knights. The samurai get land grants from the daimyo in exchange for loyalty & service. The service involves the code of bushido. Similar to the code of chivalry, the code of bushido is a set of rules a samurai has to follow, however, it is more strict about following the rules. Unlike how the code of chivalry has no punishment, you must commit seppuku (ritual suicide) if you break any of the rules. Another example is armor & weapons. The Europeans used heavy armor in battles & were usually proficient in heavy weapons like maces, axes, & swords. Samurai had lighter armor that was more flexible. This made it very easy to move & fight. They were also proficient in lightweight swords, arrows, & spears. The samurai had more practical gear as well as incredible intellect. They were educated in writing & literature, which was something the knights of Europe looked down upon. Samurai were also trained in mental discipline & battle sense. Medieval Europe's brute strength & Medieval Japan's intellect are both similar & different in many ways that can be both an advantage & disadvantage.

b_feedback_122_06-06-2023_09-53-04.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You did a great job of identifying multiple ways that Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures, such as through government, religion, trade, and conquest. You provided specific examples, such as the Constitution of the Seventeen Articles, the influence of Confucian ideas, and the arrival of Buddhism in Japan. Additionally, you highlighted the importance of trade and conquest in facilitating cultural exchange between Japan, China, and Korea.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate, and you covered all the main points the question required.

(c) To improve your answer, you could discuss how these cultural influences still impact modern-day Japan. For example, you might mention the continued importance of Confucian ideas in Japanese society, or the ways in which Buddhism and Shinto continue to shape Japanese religious practices and beliefs. Also, consider adding a topic sentence to introduce your main points and a concluding sentence to summarize your argument.

Grade: 90

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a clear and detailed description of the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society, including the roles of the shogun, daimyo, and samurai. You also identified several similarities and differences between Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe, such as the Lord/Vassal system, the codes of Bushido and chivalry, and the types of armor and weapons used by samurai and knights.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate, and you covered the main points the question required.

(c) To improve your answer, you could provide more information about the structure of Medieval Japanese feudal society in the 16th and 17th centuries, such as the role of peasants, merchants, and artisans. Additionally, consider adding a topic sentence to introduce your main points and a concluding sentence to summarize your argument.

Grade: 85

Medieval Japan

Q1

Medieval Japan borrowed many concepts from neighboring cultures, such as China and Korea's Buddhist beliefs and Chinese characters for their writing. Firstly, Medieval Japan had adopted Buddhist beliefs from China and Korea. The original religion was Shinto, a religion revolving around nature. The people believe in spirits of nature called kami. The Japanese were introduced to Buddhism in 552 CE. This is when a Korean king sent monks to Japan to display Buddhism's sculptures, texts, and rituals. The concept shown was Mahayana Buddhism. It involves having bodhisattvas guide you to enlightenment, which is believed something everyone can achieve. Bodhisattvas are past Buddhist that have already achieved enlightenment. This idea originated in China, which was then brought to Korea. When this reached Japan, many versions sprouted such as Zen Buddhism, a style based on meditation. In addition to taking religious ideas, they also took Chinese characters. Ancient Japanese was originally a spoken language, with no written form. In the 7th and 8th centuries, Kanji was created. It was a system of writing based on

Chinese characters. While this did allow people of Medieval Japan to be able to write, there were complications. The grammar and pronunciation is different in Japanese, so this didn't allow them to write freely. A new concept arose around 900 in which simplified Chinese characters were turned into syllables and sounds in the Japanese language. This allowed people to write freely, as they can now maintain good grammar with correct pronunciation. This new style was rightly named, as Kana means borrowed letters. In conclusion, people of Medieval Japan had taken inspiration from neighboring cultures in order to create their own, unique civilization.

Medieval Japan had a bureaucratic government, with different ranks and roles. At the top was the emperor. He was supposed to have most the power, being at the top, but it turned out he didn't get much. The real power lay in the shogun, a military leader. The Shogun had military and political power. Under him are the Daimyos. They reign over a section of land. They have an army of samurai to fight for them. The samurai is next, as the warrior class. They are loyal to their lord and will die for them. They train hard and follow a code of chivalry known as Bushido, even involving that the samurai must kill himself by seppuku should his lord die. Their loyalty is rewarded with land from the lord. Lastly, are the commoners. These people make up most of the population, and support the society with resources and maintain the economy. However, they are at the bottom of the social ladder and get the least respect. This is how Medieval Japan created a stable social and political structure.

Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe are similar and different when it comes to government and combat. One thing similar between Medieval Japan and Europe is that they both use a similar government system. The emperor and Shogun were similar to the king, with them all being at the top with the most power.

The Daimyos and lords are also very similar. They both oversee a portion of land. They also both have an army ready to fight for them. Moving on, the samurai and knights are both very similar. They are fighters, and train constantly for battle. They swear loyalty to their lord and get paid with land. They even both fight on horseback. Lastly, both Medieval Japan and Europe had the commoners, the working class. They need people to supply resources, build, and keep the economy running. However, the two civilizations had contrasting ideas about warrior's gear. Firstly, the samurai used curved swords, like a katana. However, the knights preferred a standard, straight sword. The helmets were also different. The helmet of a samurai, known as a kabuto, is very protective of the neck. However, a knight's helmet is more focused on the head and leaves the neck open. Along with this, the two styles of gear are designed differently. The armor of a samurai is made for mobility, while still being protected. However, the armor of a knight or foot soldier is heavier, going for extreme defense but trading off mobility. In conclusion, both

Medieval Japan and Europe had similar views on government but differing views on warrior gear.

b_feedback_124_06-06-2023_23-07-01.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You have done an excellent job highlighting the influences of Buddhism and the adoption of Chinese characters in Japanese writing. The explanation of how Buddhism came to Japan, the different forms it took, and the development of Zen Buddhism shows a deep understanding of the subject. Additionally, the explanation of Kanji and Kana in Japanese writing and the origin of these systems demonstrates a solid grasp of the topic.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and provides a good coverage of the main influences from neighboring cultures on Japanese civilization.

(c) To improve your answer, you could mention the influence on Japanese government structures, literature, sculpture, architecture, and music. Also, consider discussing how these influences still impact modern-day Japan. This will help provide a more comprehensive answer to the question.

(d) Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You have provided an excellent description of the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. The explanation of the emperor, shogun, daimyos, samurai, and commoners shows a strong understanding of the subject. The comparison between Medieval Japan and Europe regarding government systems and the similarities between samurai and knights is well done.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and covers the essential aspects of both societies.

(c) To improve your answer, consider discussing additional similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and European societies, such as the role of religion, the treatment of women, and the economic systems. This will help provide a more comprehensive comparison of the two societies.

(d) Grade: 88

Kamea choy
Mr. Fitzpatrick
Humanities block 1
2. June, 2023

Medieval Japan Final Exam

Q1) How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Japanese Civilization was influenced mostly by China and Korea. Japan had taken the idea of bureaucracy from China, writing from China, and Buddhism from Korea and China. Japan had formed a religion called Shinto. Shinto was a religion that the believers would think that the world is beautiful and amazing. Blind-sighting the real world, the dangers of the world. That's when Korean Buddhist monks arrive in Japan. Japan thinks that Buddhism is a "better" religion so most people convert to Buddhism. Another way that Japan was influenced was by China's writing system. In 500 Japan had found China's writing system, Kanji. Japan liked that idea so they changed some characters and called it, Kana. Kana gave Japan the ability to write freely in Japanese. These were a few of the most known influences that Japan had taken from other civilizations.

Q2) Describe the social and political structures of medieval Japanese society. In what ways are medieval Japanese and medieval European societies alike and different?

In 1192 Minamoto Yoritomo had become Shogun. He had made the start of the rule of samurai and shogun. Later Yoritomo had established a military government in Kamakura. Later in the 14th century Daimyos (warrior-lords) had started to serve under shogun. Later in the 15th century, Daimyos had started to fight with the Daimyos for land and power. Daimyos soon became stronger than the shogun. Japan is very different than Europe. In many ways, but one of the most common way they are different is their military. The Japanese samurai had a code like chivalry. It was called Bushido, it was way stricter than chivalry. This is because if you dishonor your lord the right thing to do is kill yourself, this is called seppuku. Samurai had tea ceremonies to learn discipline. They also always had to be alert, unlike knights who lived unbothered lives until a battle. Knights armor was super restricting, unlike samurai who were able to move freely. One last difference is that samurai had to know how to read and write. Unlike Europe

Continuation
of Q2...

Where knowledge has no value. The similarities aren't often between two civilizations in two different regions. Europe and Japan have a few. Europe and Japan have had rulers that have rose to power as military chiefs. They both have ties of loyalty and obligation. Lastly, they both have lords that had built castles and had held estates. The castles both were worked by peasants. All in all these are the social and political structures of Japanese society. They were also the ways that medieval Europe and Japan were similar and different.

b_feedback_125_06-06-2023_23-11-38.txt

Question1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You did a good job explaining how China and Korea influenced Japanese civilization, particularly by mentioning the adoption of Buddhism and the writing system. You also touched upon the development of Shinto religion.

(b) Factual accuracies are mostly good, but you should avoid making sweeping generalizations, such as "Japan thinks that Buddhism is a better religion." Instead, you could mention that Buddhism was integrated into Japanese culture alongside Shinto.

(c) To improve your answer, you could provide more examples of cultural influence, such as government structures, literature, sculpture, architecture, and music. Additionally, you could connect these influences to modern-day Japan.

(d) Your writing could be improved by having more focused topic sentences. For example, start with "Japanese civilization was heavily influenced by China and Korea in areas such as religion, writing, and government." Also, use a concluding sentence that summarizes the main points of your answer.

Grade:

82

Question2:

Describe the social and political structures of medieval Japanese society. In what ways are medieval Japanese and medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You effectively described the rule of samurai and shogun in medieval Japanese society, as well as the development of daimyos. You also pointed out several similarities and differences between medieval Japanese and European societies, such as military codes, armor, literacy, and the roles of lords and castles.

(b) Your factual accuracy is generally good, but you could provide more specific details about the feudal system in Japan and Europe, such as the role of peasants and the hierarchy of power.

(c) To improve your answer, you could discuss more aspects of social and political structures in both societies, like religion, trade, and the role of women. Additionally, focus on providing a more organized structure to your answer by separating the similarities and differences into distinct paragraphs.

(d) Your writing would benefit from clearer topic sentences and concluding sentences. For example, start with "Medieval Japanese society was characterized by the rule of samurai and shogun, as well as the rise of daimyos." Also, consider

using transitions to help guide the reader through your answer.

Grade:

84

Q1

Medieval Japan was influenced by neighboring cultures in 3 main ways. Writing, religion, and architecture.

In the beginning, Japan had no written language.

Everything was oral. When they noticed China had its own written language, Japan took it. Japan's new writing system was called "Kanji," and it enabled record-keeping, literature, and legends. This writing system was later simplified to "kana," or "borrowed letters."

This system used simplified Chinese characters to spell out sounds, making it easier to write. Japan's second influence was religion. Japan's original religion was "Shinto," which emphasizes the beauty of nature. A new contender appeared, Mahayana Buddhism, when the Korean King sent a statue of Buddha and some monks in 552 CE, suggesting it as a religion. Japan adopted this religion, and instead of it replacing Shintoism, they both merged, resulting in Shinto Kami (nature spirits) being worshipped, and shrines being built to Bodhisattvas.

Japan's final influence is architecture. This influence travelled from India to China to Japan. It started with the Indian Stupa, with inverted bowl-like roofs. China took this and converted it into the pagoda, with curved roofs, and 3, 5, 7, or 9 stories. A main difference is that the Stupa was a Buddhist temple design, but Pagodas were meant to house relics. Japan then adopted the pagoda, using it for many things. Shinto Shrines were also influenced by pagodas, but they had raised floors and were left unpainted. All in all, a lot of Japan's culture has been influenced by neighboring ones.

Q2

Japan's social and political structure were similar to medieval Europe's, but it had its differences. Japan's social structure was clearly defined, going from peasant to samurai, to Daimyo, to Shogun, and finally to the Emperor. Peasants were at the bottom and treated like nothing, while the Emperor was at the top but barely ruled.

The political structure is a bit more complicated. First up is the emperor. The emperor owns Japan, but delegates the ruling. This would end up taking the power from them. Next was the Shogun. He ruled by military power in the name of the emperor. Last up are the Daimyos. They are feudal lords, like the local lords in Medieval Europe. Samurai were loyal to their Daimyo. In terms of similarities and differences between Japan and Europe, Japan had its fair share of both. For similarities, Japan and Europe had their codes, Bushido and Chivalry. These were both guidelines for the warrior class. Both Japan and Europe also rewarded warriors with land, and both followed lord-vassal systems. Both also had feudal lords. In terms of differences, they had a few. For one, Bushido was way stricter. It called for a samurai to be 'honest, fair, and fearless in the face of death'. It also required 'seppuku' (ritual suicide) if Bushido was not followed. Samurai were required to be educated in writing and literature, but knights didn't have to be, and education was maybe frowned on by the church (Fitz2023). Samurai were also expected to uphold loyalty and personal honor. Secondly, in Japan, the Shogun was the main ruler, but ruled in the name of the emperor with military power. In Europe, the King was the

Nikhil E Q2

main ruler, and the position was gained through military power. Lastly, the armor and weapons were different. Japan used lacquered wood panels strung together with silk as armor, which allowed more freedom of movement.

On the other hand, Europe used chain mail with plate mail on top, allowing for protection, but severely limited mobility.

Europe also used long swords, lances, and axes, but Japan used short spears and variations of the katana (a sword with a curved blade) like the tanto. All in all, Medieval

Japan and Europe had many similarities, even if they developed isolated from each other, and their fair share of differences.

b_feedback_129_06-06-2023_10-00-07.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a well-structured response, highlighting three main ways Japan was influenced by neighboring cultures: writing, religion, and architecture. You also described the origin and transformation of each influence and how they were incorporated into Japanese culture.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and provides sufficient coverage of the topic.

(c) To improve your answer, you could include a topic sentence that introduces the three influences you will discuss and a concluding sentence that ties the points together. Additionally, mentioning the lasting impact of these influences on modern-day Japan would make your answer even more comprehensive.

Grade: 90

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response effectively describes the social and political structures of Medieval Japan and compares them to those of Medieval Europe. You provided a clear explanation of the similarities and differences in their codes, political systems, and warrior classes.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and covers the essential information on this topic.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding an introductory sentence that outlines the aspects you will discuss. Your response would also benefit from a concluding sentence that summarizes the main points. Additionally, provide specific examples or historical context to support your comparisons.

Grade: 85

Varya G.
6/2/23

Medieval Japan Final

1.) Japan got all sorts of influence from neighboring cultures, such as, sculpture, architecture and music. Buddhism, for example, traveled from India to Korea through China and then to Japan. Another thing that Japan adapted to, was architecture, India's Stupas was type of architecture that later inspired the Chinese Pagodas. Later, Japan adapted this certain style of building. New instruments also came to Japan from China. New music ideas such as gagaku came from China. India, Korea and China were all big influences on Japan. Japan got many objects, ideas, skills and customs from all these cultures.

2.) In medieval Japan the social and political systems had the Emperor, Shogun, Daimyo, Samurai at the top of the pyramid. Then towards the bottom of pyramid laid the Ronin, peasants, Artisans, and Merchants. At the top was the Shogun, the Shogun was the military leader of Japan. The only other social class above the Shogun was the Emperor. The Emperor was the official government leader. The Emperor actually only held a little bit of political power. In medieval Europe, there were only four places on the pyramid. At the top was the king then came the nobles, next were the knights and last came the peasants/serfs. Unlike the Japanese, who put the merchants at the bottom, Europe had the peasants down the system. In Japan, Confucian customs emphasized the importance of productivity, this is why the farmers and fishermen had higher places than shop-keepers. This is why the most prestige social class of all was the Samurai. There are many similarities and differences between medieval Japan and Europe. For example there armor is completely different.

The Samurai's armor was easy to move in and had light but wasn't too easy to poke through. European knights on the other hand had very heavy armor. They had many layers protecting them, but, those layers were heavy and hard to move in. However, both armors were used to defend and protect the person who is wearing it. Additionally, both of them have a bond on personal loyalties. All in all Medieval Japan and Europe share similarities and differences that make both cultures unique.

b_feedback_130_06-06-2023_10-02-47.txt

Question1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Your response demonstrates a good understanding of how Japan was influenced by neighboring cultures, such as India, Korea, and China. You provided specific examples of cultural elements that were adopted by Japan, including Buddhism, architecture, and music.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and provides a good overview of the various cultural influences on Japan. However, you could have included a few more details about how these influences were adapted and modified by the Japanese, as well as how they continue to impact modern-day Japan.

(c) To improve your answer, you could include a topic sentence that clearly states the focus of your response, and a concluding sentence that ties everything together. Additionally, you may want to discuss the adaptations and modifications of these influences, and how they are still evident in contemporary Japan.

Example: "Japanese civilization has been heavily influenced by neighboring cultures such as India, Korea, and China, with elements like Buddhism, architecture, and music being adopted and adapted by the Japanese. [Include examples of adaptations and modifications] These cultural influences continue to shape modern-day Japan in various ways, such as [give examples]."

Grade: 85

Question2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response provides a clear description of the social and political structures in Medieval Japan, including the roles of the Emperor, Shogun, Daimyo, and Samurai. You also compared the social hierarchy with that of Medieval Europe, highlighting key similarities and differences between the two societies.

(b) Your answer is mostly accurate, but it would have been helpful to mention specific time periods in Medieval Europe to provide a clearer comparison. Additionally, focusing on the 16th and 17th centuries in Japan would provide a more specific context for the comparison.

(c) To improve your answer, include a topic sentence to set the stage for your response and a concluding sentence to summarize your main points. You may also want to provide more specific examples of the similarities and differences between the two societies, as well as discuss the reasons behind these similarities and

differences.

Example: "Medieval Japanese and European societies both had hierarchical social and political structures, but they differed in key aspects such as the roles of merchants and the design of their armor. [Discuss similarities and differences in more detail] These similarities and differences can be attributed to factors such as cultural values and geographical location."

Grade: 80

Medieval Japan Final Exam

Q1) Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures through religion, literature, and architecture. Firstly, Japanese took the religion Buddhism from China in the mid 500s. Buddhism was created in India in the 500s B.C.E. Japan's original religion was called Shinto. This religion focused on purifying whatever was unclean and it expresses the love and respect they had for nature. However, in Buddhism, Buddhists see life as pain and suffering. They see life as a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. Buddhists say that the only way to get out of this endless cycle was by following the eightfold path which was a moral code that said to respect others, act rightly, and meditate. Both Shinto and Buddhism still thrive, one did not replace the other. The second way Japan was influenced was through literature. Before Japanese made their own writing script, they used the Chinese writing script. When Japan created their own writing system, they adopted some Chinese characters. This new system was called Kanji and it helped enable record-keeping and preserve important documents. There was also another writing system called Kana. Kana was created in the 900s and used simplified Chinese characters, very similar to Kanji. Both writing systems still remain a thing today. The last way Japan was influenced was through architecture. Japanese temples were influenced by China who got it from India. Temples like Horyuji in Nara, founded by Prince Shotoku, featured worship walls and Pagodas. Pagodas were built to house relics of the Buddha. The construction of Pagodas inspired the creation of permanent, unpainted Shinto shrines in Japan. Shinto shrines

had raised floors and thatched roofs, reflecting Japan's agricultural society and love for nature. To conclude, Japan was influenced by neighboring societies through religion, literature and architecture.

Q2) In Japan, the social structure and role of women was important to make a working society. First of all, the social structure was made up of many different classes, some of the higher status positions were the emperor, shogun, military, and samurai. Shoguns led the military government which shifted power away from the emperors. Shoguns rewarded samurai with land in exchange for their protection. By the 14th century, Japan's society resembled the lord-vassal system of medieval Europe, with shoguns ruling with the support of daimyos and their samurai followers. In the late 15th century, shoguns authority weakened and daimyos gained power which resulted in a chaotic period. Women held an important role in society. In the 12th century samurai women had status and actively managed households and promoted family interests. Some samurai women even practiced alongside men in battle. By the 17th century, samurai women status declined and were regarded as inferior to their husbands. Peasant women enjoyed more independence compared to women in samurai families.

Medieval Japanese and Medieval Europe had many similarities like loyalty, codes, wore armor, rode horses, military

and they had many differences like religion armor, weapons, and they both ruled for different things. First of all, they both had bonds of personal loyalty. They both also had codes they had to live by. For example, knights had a code called chivalry and Japanese had the code Bushido. However, Bushido was a much stricter code because if you were to break any rules, you would have to kill yourself. Another similarity was their armor and how they both rode horses. Even though Japanese armor was much more flexible than knights armor, they both still did the job. The last similarity they had was that they had rulers who rose to power as military chiefs. On the other hand, Japan and Medieval Europe had many differences. The first difference between the two were religion. While Japan practiced Buddhism, most Europeans practiced Christianity. The second difference they had was their armor and weapons. Like stated earlier, Japanese armor had multiple pieces and was more flexible than European knights stiff armor. They both had different weapons, too. Japanese military had spears and swords as weapons while European knights had different weapons. The last difference between Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe was how they ruled. In Japan, they ruled in the name of the emperor, in Europe they ruled as king. All in all, Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe had many similarities like loyalty, codes, armor, rode horses, military, and they had many differences like religion, armor, weapons, and who they ruled for.

b_feedback_131_06-06-2023_17-58-25.txt

Question 1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Your response provides a detailed and well-organized examination of how Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures, focusing on religion, literature, and architecture. Your answer also does an excellent job of explaining where these influences came from and how they were used and/or modified in Japan. The inclusion of specific examples, such as the Horyuji temple and the adoption of Chinese characters, strengthens your argument.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and provides a comprehensive overview of the topic.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a concluding sentence that summarizes the main points of your response and highlights the lasting impact of these influences on modern-day Japan.

(d) Grade: 90

Question 2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response does a good job of describing the social structure of Medieval Japanese society, including the roles of the emperor, shogun, military, and samurai. You also mention the role of women in both samurai and peasant families.

(b) Your answer is mostly factually accurate, but it could use more information on the political structure of Medieval Japan. The relationship between shoguns, daimyos, and emperors could be further explored.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence that clearly states the focus of your response. Additionally, provide a more structured comparison between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies, addressing both similarities and differences in separate paragraphs. Lastly, add a concluding sentence that summarizes your main points.

(d) Grade: 80

Medieval Japan Final

Q1: Japan and its culture was influenced by other cultures in many different ways. One way Japan was influenced was with the appearance of Buddhism. Buddhism came from China to Japan. Buddhism focuses on the suffering and morality of human life while Shinto, Japan's original religion focused on the beauty of nature and life (and how to keep it pure). While these two religions were wildly different, they meshed together and coexisted side by side. Buddhism was very popular in Japan and people in Japan ^{today} are just as devout as they would've been hundreds of years ago. Japan's religion was not the only thing China influenced. China also influenced Japan's writing system. For a long time Japan did not have a writing system, but Japan wanted their government to be like China's who had written ledgers, books, documents, and history for safe-keeping. To do this Japan borrowed the Chinese writing system (kanji) and used it. However, Japan and China's grammar, sounds, pronunciations, and definitions of certain words limited how much and how freely they could write. So, the Japanese tweaked the writing system to their own language and called it kana. Kana is still used today by modern Japanese people and allows them to write freely and expressively however they'd like. The evolution of kana created a type of poetry called Haiku's. Japan's architecture was also influenced by neighboring cultures. In India they had stupas which had bell-shaped roofs that influenced Chinese pagodas with their upward curved roofs. These pagodas influenced Japan into making permanent Shinto shrines. These Shinto shrines were simple and meant to represent nature. These Shinto shrines were and are very popular. All in all, you can see that the Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures in many ways.

Q2: Even though Japan and Europe were hundreds of miles away from each other, in many ways their medieval societies were similar, and of course, different. First off, Japan's social and political structure was quite similar in some ways. At the top there was the Emperor of Japan, but up until the late 19th century they were merely a figurehead and had no substantial power. The one with the real power was the Shogun, the military chief and Emperor's right-hand man. Below the Shogun were the Daimyos. We can connect the Daimyos to the Lords in Europe as they were essentially the same thing. They both were given land and titles from the highest ruling power, they both had castles, and they both had knights/samurai and peasants working on their land. After the Daimyos we have the fighting class, the samurai. Again, we can connect this to Europe's society. European lords had knights who, just like samurai, fought with horses, had metal armor, owned land, and had a code to follow. Knights had to follow the Code of Chivalry and Samurai had to follow Bushido. Bushido was much stricter however, saying that a samurai must commit ritual suicide if their lord is killed, or even dishonored. Furthermore, unlike the knights in Europe, samurai were expected to be cultured and refined people who are smart and well read. A lot of samurai were known to write poetry or play an instrument. Samurai also had to go through strict mental training to learn self-control and preparedness, which again, knights didn't have to do. Another difference between a samurai and a knight is their armor. A knight's armor was made fully out of metal. It was clunky and heavy and could (pretty much) only be worn while on top of a horse. Meanwhile samurai armor was made to be versatile, light, and easy to move in. Samurai armor had layered plates with most being made out of lacquered wood instead of huge metal sheets like a knight's. Finally after the samurai were the peasants. Japan's general society relied on ties of loyalty and a sort of lord-vassal system like Medieval Europe. All in all, Medieval Japan and Europe were alike and different.

b_feedback_135_06-06-2023_10-06-30.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Your response provides a comprehensive overview of how Japan was influenced by its neighboring cultures, specifically China and India. You've mentioned several key points, such as the introduction of Buddhism, the development of writing systems (kanji and kana), and the influence on architecture with the example of Shinto shrines.

(b) The factual information you provided is accurate and well-researched. You've covered essential aspects of Japan's cultural influences, including religion, writing, and architecture.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence that introduces the main idea of how Japan was influenced by its neighboring cultures. Additionally, a concluding sentence that summarizes the key points would make your answer more cohesive.

Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response describes the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society effectively, drawing parallels and distinctions between Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe. You've provided a clear understanding of the roles of the Emperor, Shogun, Daimyos, and samurai in Japanese society, as well as the similarities and differences between samurai and European knights.

(b) Your answer contains accurate historical information and demonstrates a solid understanding of the similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies.

(c) To improve your response, consider adding a topic sentence that introduces the main idea in comparing the social and political structures of the two societies. Additionally, a concluding sentence that summarizes your main points would strengthen your answer. Be cautious with the use of informal language, such as "First off" and "all in all."

Grade: 82

The Bushido code was stricter because, for example, in a lord died, a samurai would commit ritual suicide, seppuku, in order to preserve their honor and show their loyalty. Where as, Feudal knights would go serve another lord or be Rec. Samurai education was different to knights because they learned calligraphy, writing, other forms of art to become a samurai. While knights just had to be able to fight. Finally, samurai armor was more flexible, allowed free movement, and was made with combed layers materials. Opposed to knights, who wore heavy metal armor. In conclusion, the social and political structure were made up of peasants, samurai, daimyos, shoguns, and the emperor, not all whom contributed to the bureaucracy. These groups created both similarities and differences to Feudal European society that can still be seen in history today.

Medieval Japan's social and political structures were intertwined and helped establish Japanese culture. From the Chinese, Prince Shotoku got the idea of a bureaucracy and used it to create *ganks*. At the bottom, were the peasants, artisans, and merchants, the people who supported Japan and the economy. Next was the warrior class where the Samurai exchanged their loyalty and protection for land *ganks* and office appointments. The *daimyos*, large landholders, were the ones who controlled their samurai and were loyal to the Shogun. The Shogun was the place of the Emperor, controlling *daimyos*, samurai, and peasants. Finally there was the emperor, who held no political power but was in the highest social rank. As you can see these ranks/groups of people and their interactions formed Japan's social and political structure. Medieval Japan was similar to Medieval Europe through *daimyos*, the warrior class, the code of chivalry and Bushido, and ties of loyalty. *Daimyos* and Medieval lords are similar as they both were large land holders, owned estates that peasants worked, and supported those above them in the feudal structure. The Samurai and knights both wore heavy armor, owned land, and rode on horse back. The code of chivalry and the Bushido code governed warriors like and taught them to be honest, fair, and loyal. Finally, there were ties of loyalty between Feudal lords and knights as well as *daimyos* and Samurai. These societies were different because the Bushido code was stricter, Samurai had to be educated in the arts, and Samurai armor was different. →

When Japan was forming, they were influenced greatly by their neighboring cultures. One way was language when Japan created their own language. Japanese was originally only spoken, but in the 7th & 8th centuries, Japan adopted Chinese characters, Kanji. But, since Kanji had different grammar, sounds, and pronunciations, they created Kana in 900 ce. Creating their own language that they could write freely with and now matched their dialogue.

A second way Japan was influenced was through architecture.

Two types reached Japan, the stupa, which came from India up through China and Korea, and the pagoda, which was a modified version of the stupa made by China. The stupa, with its inverted bowl like roof, and the pagoda, with its stories and towers, influenced their original religion's shrines by leading to permanent Shinto shrines. A third way neighboring cultures influenced Japan was through religion. In 522 a Korean king sent monks and a Buddha statue, suggesting Buddhism as a religion. Certain forms of Buddhism became more prominent, like Zen Buddhism, which was widely accepted by Samurai who used it to gain focus, discipline, and the ability to block out emotions. Buddhism didn't just overtake Japan though, it blended with Shinto, Japan's original religion, and led to worshipping places for Kami and bodhisattvas, their gods and spirits.

In conclusion, these influences led Japan to create marvelous things, like Hiko's, its well-known tourist attractions, and its unique culture. Forming the place we call Japan today.

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a_quality_137_06-06-2023_22-44-47.txt

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The Japanese civilization was influenced by its neighbors through writing, religion, government, and architecture. In 500 CE, the Japanese adapted the Chinese writing style, called Kanji. The Japanese used Chinese characters with some changes to fit the Japanese language. A few years later, in 538 CE, Buddhism came to Japan from Korea. A Korean King sent the emperor of Japan a statue of Buddha, asking that the Japanese adopt Buddhism. After talking, the Japanese adopted Buddhism as well as keeping their original religion, Shinto. Almost a hundred years later, in 604 CE, a Japanese Prince, named Prince Shotoku took a Chinese emperor's Confucious' ideas and created a code of morals called, "The Seventeen article constitution." Finally, in the 6th century, temple designs like the stupa and the pagodas came to Japan from China and Korea. Overall, Japan was heavily influenced by its neighbors.

Like medieval Europe, Medieval Japan had a feudal structure to their societies. In both medieval Japan and medieval Europe, there were monarchs and knights. In Japan, the knights were called samurai and the monarchs were called emperors, while in Europe monarchs were called kings. Both samurai and knights had moral codes, for samurai, Bushido, and for knights, chivalry. The Bushido code was a lot stricter than chivalry because for a samurai to maintain honor to their dead lord, they would have to commit seppuku, or ritual suicide. In medieval Japan, tea ceremonies were held for powerful people to form alliances and hold meetings, while in medieval Europe, arranged marriages were used to form alliances. Overall, medieval Japan and medieval Europe had many similarities and differences.

b_feedback_138_06-06-2023_10-11-49.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) The answer provides a well-organized response, detailing several ways Japan was influenced by its neighbors, such as writing, religion, government, and architecture. The inclusion of specific examples like Kanji, Buddhism, Prince Shotoku's Seventeen Article Constitution, and temple designs show a good understanding of the topic.

(b) The facts provided are accurate. However, the answer could have covered more aspects like literature, sculpture, and music. Also, the continuing impact of these influences on modern-day Japan is not addressed.

(c) To improve the answer, the student can include more aspects of Japanese culture and discuss their modern-day significance. For example, mentioning how the influence of Buddhism and Confucianism on Japanese literature and philosophy is still evident today. Additionally, a concluding sentence summarizing the overall influence of neighboring cultures on Japan would strengthen the response.

Grade:

85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) The student effectively outlines the similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and European societies, focusing on the feudal structure, knights, and moral codes. The answer demonstrates a good understanding of the social and political systems in both regions.

(b) The facts provided are accurate, but the answer could have provided more details about the overall structure of Medieval Japanese society, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries.

(c) To improve the answer, the student could elaborate on the roles of Daimyo, Shogun, and the Emperor in Medieval Japan, as well as the structure of feudal society. A topic sentence indicating the focus on the social and political structures in both societies would clarify the response. Additionally, a concluding sentence summarizing the similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and European societies would strengthen the answer.

Grade:

80

2 June 2023

Medieval Japan (Question 1)

Japan in the Middle Ages may not have been one of the strongest, but it was very unique. Japan developed as a unique society because of the influence the Japanese received from neighboring countries.

One major influence the Japanese received was from China. The Chinese language helped Japan develop its own language and writing system. Before China's influence, the Japanese language was only a spoken language with no writing system. Japan's documents were also written in Chinese. This all changed, starting in the 5th century, when Japan used Chinese characters to develop Kanji. Kanji was used to write Japanese words and allowed the Japanese to keep records, write legends, and develop their own literature. Later on by 900 AD, the Japanese had developed another form of writing called Kana. Kana means, "borrowed letters" in Japanese, and it used simplified Chinese characters. The new form of writing helped the people of Japan represent Chinese syllables, which allowed them to spell out sounds and write in their language. The Chinese language would also help Japan develop a new style of poetry called Tanka, in the 7th and 8th centuries. Tanka helped the Japanese express their feelings, tell stories, and have something to occupy their time. This form of poetry had 31 syllables with five lines (5, 7, 5, 7, 7). With a new writing system and a new style of poetry developed, the only thing missing in the daily lives of the Japanese people was religion.

Another major influence the Japanese received was from Korea. Korea helped introduce a new religion to Japan, Mahayana Buddhism. But before Buddhism was introduced, Shinto was the religion of the Japanese. Shinto expressed the love and respect the Japanese had for nature. Shinto also promoted the purification of unclean things like dirt, wounds, and disease. Followers would worship a spirit-like entity that takes the form of natural objects like a waterfall or mountain. These spirits were called kami. Despite the Korean king having heard that Shinto was the religion of Japan, he decided to send the Japanese emperor a statue of the Buddha and a recommendation of Mahayana Buddhism in 552 AD. Mahayana Buddhism was a form of Buddhism that taught people could reach nirvana through bodhisattvas, who were god-like spirits that helped others reach enlightenment despite already reaching nirvana. The emperor and court end up adopting the religion, but not after a very fierce controversy. Mahayana Buddhism doesn't end up replacing Shintoism, but instead, is merged or blended with Shintoism. Followers of both religions were able to live in peace together in Japan with mixed traditions. Birth and marriage ceremonies were done according to Shinto tradition, while funeral ceremonies were done according to Buddhist tradition. Other forms of Buddhism were later formed, like Zen Buddhism and Amida Buddhism.

In conclusion, Japanese society was uniquely formed by the influence of other societies like Japan and Korea on their religion, language, and writing system.

Humanities 1
2 June 2023

Medieval Japan (Question 2)

After the development of the writing system and religion of Japan, the social and political structures of Japan started to develop. The structure at one point resembled Europe's lord-vassal system, but it would still have its differences.

The hierarchical structure of Japan in the Middle Ages had the emperor at the top, the shogun below the emperor, the samurai class, and the working class. The emperor had supreme power over the political and military power. This changed, however, starting in 1192 and ending in 1868, when the shogun had more power over the emperor. During this 676-year period, the emperor ruled only in name. The shogun, or commander-in-chief, held the political and military power. This was because, in 1192, shogun Minamoto Yoritomo established his own military-styled government with its own capital in Kamakura. This would mark the start of Japan ruled by the shogun's military power while assisted by the samurai. The samurai were the military of Japan. Before the 14th century, they served the shogun and expected promotion in office and land grants. But from the 14th century until 1603, the samurai would serve daimyos and fight wars for them. Daimyos were another class that abruptly appeared during the time of a military government. Daimyos were warrior lords, and they helped the shogun rule by the 14th century. They expected to be rewarded with land, money, or a spot in the office from the shogun. They managed the samurai class and would also reward them with land and money. But during the late 15th century, the daimyos would turn against the shogun and start to take over the shogun's power. This was because the daimyos started to see their lands as independent kingdoms. At this point in time, the daimyos also started to get out of control and start a civil war as they fought each other for land, money, and power. This civil war would end in 1603 when a skilled general by the name of Tokugawa Ieyasu, would defeat the last daimyos, became shogun, re-establish a strong military government, and then establish a new capital in Edo, or modern-day Tokyo. For the next 250 years, Japan would live in peace with a lord-vassal-like system where the samurai class would serve the shogun and help manage the government.

The hierarchy of Medieval Japanese society was very similar to Medieval European society. Both societies had a leader at the top, the king in Europe and the emperor and later shogun in Japan. Both also had a lord-like class, with the lords and nobles in Europe and the daimyos in Japan. Both also had a military class, the knights in Europe and the samurai in Japan. Lastly, both societies had a working-class to provide food. The form of government was also similar and matched a feudal system. Land and loyalty were important in each society and helped create stability. Another similarity the societies had related to their military code. Knights in Europe followed the code of chivalry while the samurai in Japan followed the Code of Bushido. Both codes involved the military class to be loyal, serve, and protect while also ensuring that their military was honest, fair, and respectful. Both societies also prioritized their military, training and boasting them as a strong and skilled military. Both societies also trained alike, training their soldiers to become well-skilled at archery or bowmanship and horseback riding. Last but not least, both societies also prioritized religion. Christianity in Europe and Buddhism and Shintoism in Japan provided stability and a guideline to life. Both religions also influenced the government, with the Church working with the Roman Empire in Europe and Buddhism influencing the Constitution of Seventeen Articles in Japan.

had raised floors and were left unpainted. All in all, a lot of Japan's culture has been influenced by neighbors. Shinto shrines were also influenced by pagodas.

Nikhil E | Q7

Humanities 1

2 June 2023

Despite the societies of Japan and Europe being similar, they also had their differences. The military code in Japan was much stricter than the code in Europe. Samurai had to commit seppuku, or ritual suicide, for a number of reasons. These reasons may be failing to follow the code, paying for a crime or shameful deed, and if a samurai's master died. Samurai were also expected to be extremely loyal and to protect their personal honor. This may mean committing seppuku or fighting another samurai. Samurai were also expected to be highly educated in reading and writing. They also had to go through extensive and difficult training to learn how to fight, maintain self-control, and overcome the fear of death. Another example of how Japan and Europe were different was because of their military equipment. Samurai used lighter and more flexible armor while knights used heavier armor that protected them from close range. Samurai would also use katanas and swords as their primary weapon while knights would also use axes, lances, and shields. One other example of how Japan and Europe were different was their exploration and communication abilities. Europeans were able to explore the world with more advanced technology and through the Crusades. But because Japan was an archipelago, they were basically isolated. Communication and new ideas were often restricted to those from Korea and China. Travel was also hard in Japan and probably not in the best interest without anyone eager to explore and daimyos prioritizing fighting each other. The final example can be compared with both societies' religions. Christianity and its branches of the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church were the dominant religion in Europe. Meanwhile, Buddhism and Shintoism were intertwined together in Japan.

To wrap it up, Japan's government when fully developed had closely resembled the lord-vassal system in Europe, and the Japanese society when fully developed shared some similarities to Europe's society. But even though this was the case, Japan was still unique in its own terms and had its differences from European society.

b_feedback_140_06-06-2023_10-17-19.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a well-organized response that describes the influence of China on Japan's language and writing system, as well as the influence of Korea on Japan's religious practices. You gave a detailed account of the development of Kanji and Kana and explained the significance of Tanka poetry in Japanese culture. Additionally, you discussed the introduction of Mahayana Buddhism to Japan and how it was blended with Shintoism.

(b) Your facts are accurate, and you provided a sufficient amount of information to address the question.

(c) One way to improve your answer would be to discuss the influence of other cultural aspects, such as architecture, music, or government structures. Additionally, you could mention the lasting impact of these influences on modern-day Japan.

(d) To strengthen your writing, consider adding a topic sentence that clearly states the main focus of your response and a concluding sentence that summarizes your main points.

Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You did an excellent job describing the hierarchical structure of Medieval Japanese society, including the roles of the emperor, shogun, daimyos, and samurai. Your discussion of the similarities between Medieval Japanese and European societies, such as the hierarchical structure, feudal system, military codes, and the importance of religion, was thorough and well-presented.

(b) Your facts are accurate, and you provided a comprehensive comparison of the two societies.

(c) Your answer could be improved by breaking down the response into two distinct sections: one focusing on the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society, and another comparing the similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and European societies. This would help make your answer more organized and easier to follow.

(d) Consider adding topic sentences to each section of your response to clarify the

focus of each section and concluding sentences to summarize your main points.

Grade: 87

Medieval Japan Final exam

Q7: The Japanese were influenced by many neighboring cultures such as India, China, Korea, and Europe. Religion, architecture, and government were three things that were influenced in Japan. Japan's religion was originally Shinto, which expressed love, respect, and the beauty of nature. Later Mahayana Buddhism came to Japan from China. Many people liked the idea of this new religion, so after controversy, Japan decided to take it in. Mahayana Buddhism taught that everyone can reach nirvana through following the eightfold path. Soon, Shinto and Mahayana Buddhism blended together and Japan expressed the beliefs of both. Another thing that was influenced by neighboring cultures was architecture. India had structures called pagodas that had 3, 5, 7, or 9 curved roofs. When Mahayana Buddhism came, the pagoda design style was introduced. The Japanese began to use this design and many temples were made like Horyuji, and many others around the city. The pagoda style also inspired many Shinto shrines. A final thing that was influenced by neighboring cultures was their government. During the 7th and 8th centuries Japan took in the Chinese style of government. This led to Japan making ranks for government officials using Confucian ideas. Then in 604 they created the 17 article constitution that had guidelines stating the emperor was the supreme ruler, which was based on the Chinese government. Other changes were also made inspired by the Chinese like, the control of land was taken away from clan leaders and given to free men and

Japan Final

Q1 continued: women. Then, by the 700s the Japanese government became centered around bureaucracy & was very similar to the Chinese government. In conclusion, the Japanese civilization was majorly influenced by neighboring cultures, mainly in the aspects of religion, architecture, and government.

Q2: In the Medieval time period, Japan and Europe were very similar, yet very different in many ways. The first example of how they are similar is that they both had a feudal-type system that used ties of loyalty. In both Japan and Europe, the roles of people were similar. For example, in Japan they had daimyos, and in Europe they had lords. Both of these people were land holders, built castles, and held estates worked by peasants. Many other roles of people were the same, like the warrior class of both places. In Japan they had samurai and in Europe they had knights who were both their warrior class. In both places, these warriors wore armor, rode & fought on horses, and owned land. Another similarity was that in Japan they had a code of Bushido, but in Europe they had a code of chivalry. However, the code of Bushido was very different because it was way more strict. For example, it stated that a samurai must be so loyal to their lord, they would kill themselves in their honor. Their military leaders were also very different because both had rulers who became military leaders, but Japan's shogun ruled as emperor while in Europe their military leader ruled as king. One final difference was their religion. Japan's religion was Shinto & Buddhism which was different than in Europe because they believed in Christianity.

Molly
O'Day

Medieval Japan Final exam Page 2

Q2 continued: Both of these religions were different, as in shinto and buddism they believed in reaching nirvana, the love & beauty of nature, and the rightfold path. While christianity believed in heaven and hell and the escape from eternal damnation is through the 7 sacraments. All in all, medieval Japan and Europe were very similar in the roles of people in the feudal system, their warrior class, and their codes of chivalry & Bushindo, however they were also very different because of their codes of chivalry and bushindo, their military leaders, and their religion.

b_feedback_141_06-06-2023_10-22-40.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Your response provides a well-organized and detailed explanation of the influences of neighboring cultures on Japanese civilization. You effectively discussed the impact of Mahayana Buddhism on Japan's religion and architecture, and how it led to the blending of Shinto and Buddhism. Additionally, you touched upon the adoption of Chinese-style government structures and Confucian ideas.

(b) Your answer covers the essential facts on the topic, and there are no factual inaccuracies. However, you could have also mentioned the influence of Chinese writing, literature, and art on Japanese culture.

(c) To improve your answer, consider mentioning how these cultural influences still impact modern-day Japan. For example, Shinto and Buddhism continue to coexist, and many Japanese people participate in rituals and traditions from both religions. Also, consider adding a concluding sentence that summarizes your main points and reiterates the significance of cultural influences on Japan.

(d) Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response effectively describes the similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and European societies, focusing on their feudal systems, warrior classes, and codes of conduct. You also highlighted the differences in religion and the roles of military leaders in both societies.

(b) Your answer provides accurate and well-explained information on the social and political structures of both societies. You successfully compared the roles of daimyos and lords, samurai and knights, and the codes of Bushido and chivalry.

(c) To improve your answer, consider discussing the structure of Medieval Japanese feudal society more thoroughly, particularly in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also, include a topic sentence at the beginning and a concluding sentence to wrap up your answer. You may also want to briefly mention the role of women in both societies for a more comprehensive comparison.

(d) Grade: 80

Oran Park
Art Festival
Annex Block 1
2 June 2023

Medieval Japan Final Exam

Q1) The Japanese civilization has been influenced by other neighboring cultures in numerous aspects. This is the result of cultural diffusion, which describes the spread of cultural elements including beliefs, practices, and ideas. The Japanese have blended elements from other cultures into their own unique civilization. For instance, an important example that demonstrates the influence is Buddhism. Japan's original religion was Shinto, which expresses love and respect of the Japanese for nature. Kami, which are spirits of natural objects, such as wind, lightning, rivers, mountains, waterfalls, large trees, and unusual stones, are worshipped by Shintoists. Additionally, the Emperor and other people of importance were also considered as Kami. Shinto deeply emphasizes the purification of anything unclean, including dirt, wounds, and diseases. Furthermore, Shinto celebrates the life and the beauty of nature. In contrast, Buddhism perceives life to be in abundance in pain and suffering. It is taught by the founder, Siddhartha Gautama, that life is an endless cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. To escape this fate, one must follow the Eightfold Path, which instructs to show respect, act rightly, and achieve wisdom through meditation. When following this path, it leads one to enlightenment, allowing one to enter nirvana, a state of perfect peace and an inability to be reborn to a life of suffering. Another form of Buddhism, Mahayana, meaning "Greater Vehicle", have followers believe in bodhisattvas, which are Buddhists that can enter nirvana, but choose to assist others to reach enlightenment. The bodhisattvas live in different paradises, and followers would worship them in hopes of being reborn into the paradises. Mahayana Buddhism was spread through trade routes and its influence from China, spreads to Korea. In 552, a Korean king introduced Mahayana Buddhism by presenting a statue of the Buddha and a recommendation to the religion. After a fierce controversy, the Japanese emperor and his court decided to adopt Buddhism. The wisdom and rituals were admired, and the Buddha is considered as a protector of families and the nation. Another aspect of the influence of cultures in Japan is

the development of writing in Japan. Ancient Japanese was only a spoken language. As a result, the Japanese had to write in Chinese, which was learned from Korean scholars. Gradually, the Japanese developed and altered the characters to form their own language. They first began the use of Kanji, which translates to "Chinese writings", and had utilized Chinese characters to write Japanese. The invention of Kanji allowed the Japanese to write legends, keep records, and develop their own literature. However, the use of Chinese characters were difficult to utilize for reading and writing because of the different grammar, sounds, and pronunciations. In 900, the Japanese invented Kana, translating to "borrowed letters" in Japanese. It utilizes simplified Chinese characters representing Japanese symbols. The invention of Kana allowed people to write freely and spell out sounds of their language.

Q2) Medieval Japan had a feudal social and political structure. At the highest of the rank is the emperor, who rules the country. Below the emperor is the shogun and the daimyos, who ruled in the name of the emperor. The samurai are in the center of the pyramid, serving and fighting for the country. Below the samurai are the farmers and peasants, who grow food and supply the country with their labor. On the bottom of the ranks are the merchants and traders. Similarly, both civilizations were built on loyalty and honor. Another example of similarity was that both civilizations were built on military connections. The European knights and the Japanese samurai both have similar roles of serving and had codes of warlike, the code of chivalry was from the medieval European knights, while the Bushido, was used for the Japanese samurai. Both knights and samurai had armor to benefit themselves in battle and

maintain
Invasions

wielded sword and the same weapons, the sword and bow. Both Europe and Japan also had similar feudal systems of power. Additionally, both civilizations had rulers that rose to power as military chiefs. However, the shogun had ruled in the name of the emperor, while the military leaders rule as king instead. The code of Bushido also was more strict, instructing the samurai to kill themselves to maintain their honor or to avoid getting captured. Lastly, the samurai were required to know how to read and write.

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Bo Ahinelandar

6/2/22

Medieval Japan Final Exam Question 1

Q1:

Japanese civilization was influenced by many neighboring cultures, and one big one that it was influenced by was China. More specifically with China's literature/language, religion/Buddhism, and architecture. Chinese poetry had a very big impact on Japanese literature. Chinese classics influenced a lot of Japanese literary. Japanese poets often utilized Chinese poetic forms & techniques. This is because the Chinese literature was very advanced at the time & Japan was very intrigued by their way of writing. But not only was Japan intrigued by their literature they were also interested in their religion. In the sixth century, Buddhism was introduced to Japan. Chinese Buddhism had a substantial influence on Japanese religion. Many Japanese Buddhist temples & artworks were designed & modeled based on Chinese prototypes. The previous religion of Shinto still remained in Japan & it thrived w/ Buddhism. Shinto was very different from Buddhism as it expressed the beauty & nature of the world v.s. Buddhism, where they saw the world as cruel & wicked. All in all, Buddhism had a huge impact on Japanese religion/culture. The last way China influenced Japan was through architecture. The design of temples, palaces, and other buildings in Japan was influenced by mostly China. An example of this is the Japanese pagoda, the Chinese stupa inspired this. The Chinese style roofs & eaves of Japan's buildings are unique features of traditional Japanese architecture. In conclusion, in 500 AD: Japan began to adapt to some Chinese ways & was heavily influenced by them.

Medieval Japan Final Exam Question 2:

Medieval Japan was known for having a very good political & social structure. This is because it was well organized and stable. In the social structure they had bureaucracy, bureaucracy was a system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than elected representatives. The peasants were at the bottom of the pyramid & was the lowest class, they supplied the upper class with food & other resources. The next social class was samurai, they served their lords & fought for them to become more powerful. The next after samurai are lords/daimyo, they were samurai who owned land. Next was the shogun. They were the leaders of the military & rise through the military. And last, the highest class was the emperor, they only rule in name but they do not really have any power. Some important dates that have to do w/ the social class are: In the 14th century: Daimyo/warrior-lords start to serve under shogun. Late 15th century: Daimyo start to fight other daimyo for land & power & became stronger than the shogun. And last in 1603: Tokugawa Ieyasu defeats rebelling daimyo & re-establishes a military government w/ the shogun at the top ruling. The political structure during medieval Japan was a system of government & power that was very useful. This system was called feudalism. In medieval Japan this system was w/ all the classes the most talked about earlier. With this system loyalty & honesty were extremely important as it was the foundation of feudal Japan. This system relies heavily on the peasant & workers to supply the upper classes w/ food & resources for advancements. There are a lot of similarities between medieval Japan & Europe. Like codes for example. The code says that all knights must protect those who cannot protect themselves. Plus, honor, valor, courtesy, & chivalry, & loyalty were the rules of knights in Japan & Europe. Ties of loyalty & obligation bound to lords & vassals, had rulers who rose to power as military chiefs. Daimyo & lords were large land holders & owned estates/castle that were worked by peasants, and last warriors & samurai wore armor, & rode on horseback & also owned land. These are mostly all of the similarities between Europe and Japan. But they also had many differences between each other. One being their weapons/armor. Samurai's favorite weapon was a sword more specifically a katana, which was a very powerful sword that could cut through two bodies w/ only one slash, which came in handy when in battle. The sword was also a knight's favorite weapon but it was a different type of sword. It was not as sharp & powerful. Japan's armor had many patterns & colors that was quite flexible & easy to move in.

Question 2:

They also used a menacing helmet called a kabuto. This protected them very well & it was also quite frightening to the enemy in a battle. Knight's armor was more constricting than the samurai's & it was difficult to move in which made it hard to fight. Also, the armor of the knight was all metal & a pretty boring design. Another way Europe & Japan were different was through their religion. Japan's religion was Buddhism meanwhile Europe's was Christianity & Catholicism. In all, this shows how Europe & Japan were both alike & different & also a description of how their social & political structures worked in medieval Japanese society.

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Megan R.

June 2, 2023

Medieval Japan

Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures such as Adapting different Belief systems & Adapting the Chinese specific form. There was a lot of culture spread. Cultural diffusion is the spread of culture. It's seen in Japan as exposure to different ways of life & Different religions. Nara's Buddhist temples & Buddhism itself was another result of cultural diffusion. Buddhism began in the 500s. 1,000 years later Buddhism came to China from Korea. Japan's original religion was Shinto. Shinto expresses love & respect. Buddhism soon gained followers of the faith soon after the religion arrives. This made an impact in many people who lived in Japan's way of life. Writing also influenced the culture. Written documents were in Chinese. Over time the Japanese adapted certain Chinese characters or written symbols to write their language. Japanese scholars began using Kanji. Kanji allowed Japan to keep records. Writing made a great impact in Japan. Writing influenced many people in Japan to start keeping records & develop Kanji. Both writing & Buddhism influenced Japan quite a lot & made people adapt well to both things.

Back
for Q2 →

The social & political structures of Medieval Japanese society were both very strong structures of Government & Beliefs. The social structure was very strong with beliefs in Japan. For example, ~~loyalty~~ ~~loyalty~~. In Japan, lots of people believe that you should be loyal to your lord or king. If you are not loyal to your lord you must kill yourself. ~~loyalty~~ also strengthens the government in Japan. The government made the political structure strong. The government enforces military protection, which strengthens the protection of the government country.

Medieval Japanese & European societies were much alike yet they had these differences. They both had systems built on loyalty (Bushido & code of chivalry) & they both had military protection. But they also had differences in their way of life. Medieval Europe had different social sections such as kings, lords, & knights. Verses Japan's feudal sections, Emperors, Shoguns & samurai's. Medieval Europe's weapons, armor & code of chivalry were different too. The code of chivalry was loyalty to your lord. If you were not loyal there was no need to kill yourself such as the code of Bushido you do. Medieval Japan education just like Europe. But Japan had the code of Bushido. Medieval Europe & Japan could be both compared & contrasted.

b_feedback_146_06-06-2023_22-47-10.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You did a good job describing the influence of Buddhism and writing on Japanese culture. You provided specific examples, such as the spread of Buddhism from China to Japan and the adaptation of Chinese characters for writing.

(b) You accurately mentioned that Buddhism arrived in Japan from Korea through China, and that Japan's original religion was Shinto. However, you could have provided more information on other influences, such as architecture, music, or government structures.

(c) To improve your answer, you could mention how Japanese society modified and adapted these influences to suit their own culture. Additionally, you could discuss the impact of these influences on modern-day Japan. Make sure to include a topic sentence and a concluding sentence.

Example: "Japanese civilization was greatly influenced by neighboring cultures, particularly in the areas of religion, writing, and government structures. One key example is the introduction of Buddhism from China, which was adapted to coexist with the native Shinto religion and continues to be an important part of modern Japanese culture."

Grade: 80

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a clear comparison between Medieval Japanese and European societies by mentioning their similarities, such as systems based on loyalty and military protection. You also pointed out some differences, like the feudal sections and the codes of Bushido and Chivalry.

(b) You accurately described the general concept of loyalty in Japan and the differences in the feudal sections between Japan and Europe. However, your answer could benefit from more detailed information on the Japanese social and political structures.

(c) To improve your answer, provide more in-depth information on the specific social and political structures of Medieval Japan, such as the role of the emperor, shogun, daimyo, and samurai. Ensure your answer includes a topic sentence and a concluding sentence.

Example: "Medieval Japanese society was organized in a feudal system, with the emperor at the top, followed by the shogun, daimyo, and samurai. While both Medieval Japanese and European societies shared similarities like loyalty and military protection, they differed in their specific feudal structures and codes of conduct, such as the Code of Bushido in Japan and the Code of Chivalry in Europe."

Grade: 82

Medieval Japan Final Exam

Elia Spinkin, June 2, 2023

Q1: Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures such as India and China. The cultures brought new a religion, writing system, government style and architecture. In 607, Prince Shotoku sent official representatives from Japan to China. During this expedition, people brought back ideas from Tang, China, some of which included Buddhism, kanji, bureaucracy, and Pagodas. Buddhism is a religion that was founded in India, but was brought to China and then Japan. Before Buddhism, the main religion in Japan was Shinto. Shinto expressed love and respect of nature, and they worshipped kami (important leaders & things in nature). Buddhism and Shinto were very different, so they combined. For example, Buddhists built shrines for kami and Shintos build for bodhisattvas. Another thing that came from China was kanji. Kanji is a form of writing that influenced kana, a system of writing in Japan. Kanji was difficult to read & write, which lead people to make kana. This allowed people to write freely and spell out sounds. Japan also gained bureaucracy from China. When bureaucracy was brought to Japan, people were chosen to be part of the government based on merit, rather than their blood. For example, people had to take a certain test to see if they qualified to be part of the government, which was very different from hereditary. Lastly, architecture from India and China influenced Japanese buildings. Indian Stupas had bell shaped roofs, which impacted Chinese Pagodas because they incorporated a series of curved shapes on their roofs. Overall, the Pagoda or influenced the architectural design of Shinto shrines, which involved ideas ^{from India & China.} All in all, Japanese religion, writing system, government, and architecture all were influenced by India and China.

Q.2. Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies are alike and very different. The social & political structure of Japan was very similar to Europe. At the top of the hierarchy in Japan were Shoguns. The shogun took on the role of the king in Medieval Japan. There were some differences because in Europe, military leaders became king, like William the Conqueror. On the other hand, shoguns ruled in the name of the emperor. Next on the social pyramid were daimyos, which were lords in the European Feudal system. Finally, both civilizations had warriors with armor. Japan had skilled samurais who can be compared to knights. Samurai had more flexible armor than the knights. Another part of their uniforms that were different is samurais wore kimonos under their armor, which knights did not. Also, both of the warriors lived by a code of loyalty and honor. In Medieval Japan it was called Bushido and in Medieval Europe it was Chivalry. Bushido was much stricter than chivalry. They would do anything to preserve their honor, samurais would even commit seppuku, seppuku is a ritual suicide. Samurais and knights both had people to deliver messages. In Japan they were called messengers and knights had pages. Lastly, the value of education was extremely different in both places. Europeans spent very little time learning things. Some people even considered education a weakness. But in Medieval Japan samurais and other people had education. Most people knew how to read and write. It was considered very important to be literate. In conclusion, Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe have many similarities and differences.

b_feedback_150_06-06-2023_10-26-58.txt

Question 1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You did a great job explaining several ways Japanese civilization was influenced by India and China, such as religion, writing system, government structures, and architecture. You also provided specific examples like the introduction of Buddhism, the development of kana from kanji, and the architectural design of Shinto Shrines influenced by Indian Stupas and Chinese Pagodas.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and provides good coverage of the topic. However, you could have touched upon the influence of Chinese literature, sculpture, and music on Japanese culture.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence that introduces the main idea of your response. Also, add a concluding sentence that wraps up the discussion and highlights the lasting impact of these influences on modern Japan.

Grade: 85

Question 2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a detailed comparison between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies, focusing on their social and political structures. Your answer highlights the similarities and differences between the roles of shoguns, daimyos, samurais, and knights, as well as the values of education in both societies.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and covers the essential points. However, you could have mentioned the role of the emperor, peasants, and artisans in the Medieval Japanese social structure.

(c) To improve your answer, add a topic sentence that introduces the main idea of your response. Also, consider adding a concluding sentence that summarizes the key similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies. Additionally, try to maintain a more formal tone throughout your response.

Grade: 83

Medieval Japan Final Exam

Q2:

The social and political structures of the medieval Japan society was structured using the social system of feudalism, with kings at the top and peasants at the bottom. The Japanese society was ruled by lords and vassals, and also used as a code of honor that worked on bravery, loyalty, and generosity in the 11th - 12th centuries. If you did not follow the code of honor from medieval Japan, you would be forced to commit a type of ritual suicide called seppuku. Similar to medieval Japan, if you failed to follow chivalry you would get stripped off your armor and your dignity. Although they have their differences these societies were alike because they both used feudalism, they were both built around military and protection, and used land as a type of currency to peasants in exchange for protection. In conclusion the social and political structures of both cultures were similar and different from the social structure of medieval Europe.

Medieval Japan Final Exam

Q1: The religion called buddhism came from the neighboring culture china. The civilization was influenced by adapting the chinese form of buddhism. Buddhism is a religion that originated in India, and later came to south asia around the 5th century B.C.E. The religion teaches that life is an endless cycle of life and death. When following the buddhism religion, you must follow the moral code as well as the eightfold path. Most buddhist see life as pain and suffering, but buddhism influenced Japan very positively. The next thing that influenced neighboring cultures was literature. Literature was founded in ancient mesopotamia and eventually became very important due to providing information about cultures in the long past. Literature overtime became essential because many people didn't know all of the asian languages. Although it was difficult when learning literature, many writing styles assisted people when understanding the languages. Haiku also called the poetic form was a very helpful way to understand many asian neighboring cultures. In conclusion many things specifically, buddism and literature, have influenced neighboring cultures significantly.

b_feedback_151_06-06-2023_22-49-38.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Your response provides a clear and concise analysis of how Buddhism and literature influenced Japan, which demonstrates your understanding of the topic. Your explanation of the origin of Buddhism and the role of the Eightfold Path in the religion is well-presented.

(b) There is a factual inaccuracy in your response. Buddhism was not introduced to Japan from the "neighboring culture Ching." It was introduced from Korea via China during the 6th century CE. Additionally, Haiku is a Japanese poetic form, and your explanation of its role in understanding other Asian languages is unclear.

(c) To improve your answer, you may want to include more examples of cultural influences, such as the adoption of the Chinese writing system and the impact on Japanese art and architecture. Make sure to correctly state the origins of influences and provide a conclusion that summarizes the lasting impact of these influences on modern-day Japan.

For example: "Japanese civilization was also influenced by the adoption of the Chinese writing system, which was adapted to suit the Japanese language. This greatly impacted the development of Japanese literature and facilitated cultural exchange between the two nations. Furthermore, Chinese architectural styles and art techniques were introduced to Japan, enriching its cultural heritage and leaving a lasting impact on modern-day Japan."

Grade: 75

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response effectively describes the feudal system in Medieval Japan, highlighting the roles of lords, vassals, and the code of honor. You also provided insightful comparisons and contrasts between Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe.

(b) There are no significant factual inaccuracies in your response. However, you could have provided more details on specific aspects of the Japanese feudal system, such as the role of the shogun and samurai.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding more information about the political structure of Medieval Japan, including the emperor's role, the rise of the shogunate, and the influence of Zen Buddhism on the samurai class. Additionally, your response would benefit from a topic sentence and a concluding sentence, as well

as a clearer organization of similarities and differences.

For example: "One significant difference between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies was the role of the emperor in Japan, who held a more symbolic and spiritual position, while the shogun held the real political power. On the other hand, European kings and queens had more direct control over their realms."

Grade: 85

Q1) How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

There are many ways that show how neighboring cultures influenced the Japanese civilization. One of these ways include, Buddhism, Buddhism is a religion that began in India, 500 B.C.E. About 1000 Years later, it arrived in Japan from China. Before Buddhism, Japan had a religion called Shinto. Even after Buddhism arrived, Shinto thrived with Shinto even though the two religions were very different. Shinto expressed the beauty and the nature of the world, while Buddhism saw the world as cruel and wicked. The founder of Buddhism, Siddhartha Gautama, taught that life is on an endless cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. He also said that to exit this cycle, you need to follow the Eightfold Path which includes showing respect to others. Many of the Buddhist temples and artworks were modeled and based on Chinese prototypes. This leads to the second reason of neighboring cultures influencing the Japanese civilization, architecture. Many of the architectural buildings in Japan are influenced by the structures in China. For example, the stupa-styled temple. This temple is created by using roofs that are shaped like bells or inverted bowls. Another temple that was influenced by China is called the Pagoda. The Pagoda-styled temple is created by having curved roofs and replacing the stupa's bell shaped roofs with a series of roofs. The Pagoda looked like a tower-like building because the temple always had 3, 5, 7, or 9 roofs. In conclusion, China has influenced a lot of things that are now in Japan. Including, the religion and architecture of temples.

12/24
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ock 1
pg 2 of 2

Q. 2) Describe the social and political structures of medieval Japanese society. In what ways are medieval Japanese and medieval European societies alike and different.

The social and political structures of medieval Japanese society are based on Feudalism. Feudalism in medieval Japan and medieval Europe are pretty much the same. The Japanese Emperor is equivalent to the European King. The Japanese Shogun and Daimyo are the same as a European Lord and a Japanese samurai is basically a European knight. All of these social classes have important roles. The Emperor only rules in name and doesn't have a lot of power to work with. The Shogun is the leader of the military and they rise through the military. The Daimyo are just samurai who own land. The samurai serve their lords and fight for them to become more powerful. Lastly, are the Peasants. The Peasants are used for supplying the upper class with food and resources. The differences between the medieval Japanese and medieval European societies include the armor and the weapons that their fighters use and wear. In Europe, knights use heavy, plate armor while in Japan, samurai use armor that is lighter and easier to move around in battle. The samurai also prefer a sword or katana as their weapon of choice while knights prefer a different type of sword. Relating back to religion, Japan uses Buddhism and Europe uses Christianity. The knights in Europe use a code called chivalry. The samurai in Japan follow a code called Bushido. Bushido was much more strict and "hardcore" than chivalry because Bushido says to kill yourself to make a sacrifice. Medieval Japan and medieval Europe are similar because both feudal systems were built on loyalty and honor. The two were also both built around military and protection. In conclusion, medieval Japan and medieval Europe relate to the same feudal structure, have differences such as armor and weapons, and similarities such as military and protection.

b_feedback_152_06-06-2023_18-02-20.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a well-structured response and included specific examples of how Japan was influenced by China, such as the introduction of Buddhism and architectural styles like the stupa-styled temple and the pagoda. You also explained how these influences were used and modified in Japan.

(b) Your response was factually accurate, and you covered significant aspects of the question.

(c) To improve your answer, you could mention how these influences still impact modern-day Japan, which is an essential aspect of the question. You could also work on writing a topic sentence and a concluding sentence to make the answer more cohesive.

Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You did an excellent job comparing and contrasting the social structures of Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe. You described the roles of the emperor, shogun, daimyos, samurai, and peasants in Medieval Japan, and you also explained the similarities and differences in armor, weapons, and codes of conduct between knights and samurai.

(b) Your response was mostly factually accurate. However, the statement about Bushido telling samurai to "kill yourself to make a sacrifice" is oversimplified and needs further explanation or context.

(c) To improve your answer, you could work on writing a topic sentence and a concluding sentence to make the response more cohesive. It would also be helpful to clarify the aspect of Bushido, which requires further explanation.

Grade: 82

hiragana. Kana sounds like there own language, so they can write freely in Japanese.

2: Medieval Japan's society was socially and politically structured. Similar to Medieval Europe, Medieval Japan used the Feudalism government. Feudalism is a form of social structure and the status/position you are in.

Japan's 'pyramid' was from farmers/peasants, to warriors/samurai, to Daimyos/Shoguns, to emperor. Every civilization requires a emperor for good government and military. Japan's uniform and Europe's uniform for the soldiers were completely different. Samurai wore agile and light armour for better mobility. armour was made out of leather and metal. European soldiers wore heavy metal with little mobility. In Europe, the knights obeyed by the code of chivalry. It means all knights must protect family, friends, and people over themselves. In Japan, Samurai were to obey the code of bushido. Bushido means righteous, loyalty, honor, respect, honesty, courage, and consistency. With that being said, both systems were built on loyalty, and honor. It was also built

June 2, 2023

Medieval Japan Final Exam

Q1:

The Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures. One way is religion. The Japanese used Buddhism and Shinto. In the late 6th century, Shinto began. Shrines and castles were a big part of medieval Japan. The shrines were located in isolated forests because of the respect of nature and the living creatures. The Japanese that believed in Shinto were to be purified and clean for the beauty of nature. Buddhism was a little different from Shinto and its belief. In the 7th century, Buddhism traveled from Korea/China to Japan.

Temples and shrines were to be made out in the open for everybody to see. This was also to respect buildings and for everybody to be satisfied.

Through the span of medieval Japan, Shinto meant purify all uncleanness and Buddhism meant life as pain and suffering. Japan had created their own written language with the help of China. Kanji was originally from the mainland of China. Kanji was used to help record records, legends, laws, and to develop their own literature. Kana also was a China inspired language. Kana now is called

- around the military system and protection.

Both Europe and Japan believed in different religions/beliefs. As for Japan, ritual suicide - seppuku was punishment for the things they had done. They would stab themselves in the heart and move it around to kill themselves quicker. Adding on Samurai would mainly use a katana as their weapon to fight. whereas Europe would use heavy axes and knives to fight. The Samurai's were different from other civilizations because of their unique fighting talents. Samurai were also capable of shooting arrows while on horses. In conclusion, both medieval Europe and Japan had similarities and differences.

b_feedback_220_06-06-2023_18-04-51.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You have provided a good overview of the influences of Buddhism and Shinto on Japanese civilization and have explained the origins of these religions in Japan. The mention of the different architectural styles of shrines and temples shows an understanding of the cultural impact of these religions. You have also touched upon the influence of Chinese writing systems on the development of written Japanese language.

(b) Factual accuracies are mostly correct, but you could have mentioned that Shinto is an indigenous religion of Japan and not a result of cultural influence from other countries.

(c) To improve your answer, you could provide more details on how the Chinese writing system was modified to suit the Japanese language and how it impacted literature and other forms of artistic expression. Also, consider discussing other aspects such as government structures and how Japan adopted and adapted them to suit their own society.

(d) Remember to include a topic sentence and a concluding sentence in your response to provide a clear structure.

Grade: 82

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You have provided a clear description of the social structure in Medieval Japan, detailing the hierarchy from commoners to the emperor. You have also discussed the similarities between European and Japanese military systems, including the concepts of chivalry and bushido. The comparison of the soldiers' armor and weapons is interesting and shows your understanding of the cultural differences.

(b) The factual information is generally accurate.

(c) To improve your answer, consider discussing the political structures of Medieval Japanese society in more detail, such as the role of the emperor and the shogunate. Additionally, you could explore more similarities and differences between Medieval Japan and Europe, such as the role of religion in society, and how feudalism functioned in both regions.

(d) Your writing could be improved by including a topic sentence and a concluding sentence for each paragraph, as well as organizing your answer in a more coherent

manner.

Grade: 83

Medieval Japan Final:

Q1 Medieval Japan was influenced by neighboring cultures, such as from China, Korea, and India in many ways. Firstly, Japan was influenced to incorporate Buddhist thought and practices into their lives. Originally, Japan mainly practiced the religion of Shinto. Shinto was a joyful religion, placing an emphasis on purifying what was unclean. Shinto celebrated life and the beauty of nature, and those who practiced Shinto worshipped Kami, holy beings which usually represented a force of nature. This all changed in the year 552, when Buddhism arrived in Japan from Korea. A Korean King sent the Japanese Emperor a statue of the Buddha along with a recommendation for the religion. Buddhism saw life as pain, and the goal was to escape rebirth and achieve Nirvana (enlightenment) through the Eightfold path. Eventually, both Buddhism and Shinto blended, using Shinto ceremonies for happier things, such as birth and marriage, and Buddhist ceremonies for things such as funerals. Second, Japan was influenced by China for how they governed. In 607, Prince Shotoku sent a group of representatives to China to study art and government. From Tang China, they brought back systems of governing with official ranks and duties. This led to the Constitution of Seventeen Articles, a set of guiding principles for people, rulers, and government. These were based off mainly Buddhist and Confucian ideas and ways of thinking. Overall, Medieval Japan was influenced by other cultures

In many ways, not limited to but including religion and governing.

Q2 Medieval Japanese society followed a feudal structure. It had many similarities and differences to Medieval Europe. At the top of the structure was the Emperor. The Emperor was seen as the highest authority and a divine figure, but in practice had limited power and often had the shogun rule in their place. The shogun was a military leader, usually a powerful warlord who had the true power and ruled in place of the Emperor. Below the Shogun were Daimyos, powerful feudal lords who acted as vassals to the Shogun, and Samurai, the warrior class who acted as retainers to the Daimyos. Below them were the peasants and farmers, who worked the land. They made up most of the population and worked in exchange for protection. At the bottom were traders and merchants, as they were seen as outsiders. Japan was different from Europe in many ways though. One way was that although the warrior classes both had a code to follow (Code of Chivalry / Code of Bushido), Japan's was much stricter. Being dishonored called for ritual suicide (seppuku (hara-kiri)). Another difference was that in Japan, traders and merchants were at the bottom of the feudal pyramid, rather than the peasants. On top of this, the warrior class in Japan had to be educated in art, as they had to be able to make something beautiful. This was not a requirement in Medieval Europe. Although they had differences, they also had their fair

share of similarities. Both societies were built on loyalty, honor, and military connection. Both warrior classes had a code to follow, weapons, armor, and education. They also had similar feudal systems, a king at the top and workers close to the bottom. Overall, Japanese and English social and political structures share many similarities, such as the feudal system, but they also had differences, such as the types of education required to be in the warrior class.

b_feedback_221_06-06-2023_23-20-04.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a detailed answer that covers two major influences from neighboring cultures: the introduction of Buddhism from Korea and the adoption of governmental systems from China. Your explanation of how Shinto and Buddhism blended in Japan is particularly well done.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate, but it would be helpful if you mentioned some other cultural influences, such as writing, architecture, or art.

(c) To improve your answer, you could add more about the ways these influences still impact modern-day Japan. Additionally, a topic sentence and a concluding sentence would help to better structure your response.

Grade:

85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a well-organized answer, describing the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society, and comparing and contrasting it with Medieval European society. Your explanation of the similarities and differences between the warrior classes is particularly well done.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate, but it would be helpful if you focused more on the 16th and 17th centuries, as the question asks.

(c) To improve your answer, you could include more specific examples of the similarities and differences between the two societies, such as the role of the clergy in European society compared to Japan. Additionally, a topic sentence and a concluding sentence would help to better structure your response.

Grade:

88

Cece

Q: How was Japanese culture influenced by neighboring cultures?

All throughout history, neighboring cultures have commonly influenced cultures around them. Japan is one of many places where this applies to. Before Japan had been influenced by its neighbors, Japan's original religion was Shinto. Shinto was all about loving life and nature. It was encouraged to honor and worship Kami. Kami were things such as lightning, mountains, waterfalls, rivers, ect. Kami fall under the category of ~~to~~ loving nature. Although Japan had its own religion, Buddhism had arrived and added on to Japan's culture. In 538, Buddhism arrived in Japan from Korea. Buddhism was nothing like Shinto. Whilst Shinto was more about nature, Buddhism focused on what lies within. In Buddhism, there was an Eightfold path. For those following Buddhism, the goal was to reach Nirvana. ~~For~~ The Eightfold path helped lead to inner peace. And for those who have reached Nirvana, are encouraged to help others reach nirvana. Even though Shinto and Buddhism are complete opposites, Shinto and Buddhism went well together. Prince Shotoku had even used Buddhism to reunite Japan and take back power from clan leaders. Not only did ~~to~~ Buddhism and Korea add to Japan's culture, but so did China. Kanji was Japan's first language. Kanji helped keep records, write ledgers, and develop literature. Kanji was useful, however, it was difficult to read and write because Chinese and Japanese had different grammar and sounded different. The Japanese had found a solution to this →

pg. 3
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They had borrowed some letters from Chinese and created their own ~~language~~ dialect called Kana. Kana was much better than Kanji because it was easier to spell. It allowed Japan to write freely. To conclude, neighboring countries helped ~~to~~ improve Japan in many ways. It helped ~~to~~ add onto religion and reunite Japan. It also helped make writing easier, Kanji, and Kana are still used today.

Q2

Both Europe and Japan used their own forms of feudalism. At the top of Europe's pyramid were kings. It then ranked down from lords, to knights, to peasants. Similar to Europe, Japan also had its own system. It began with Emperors, to Shoguns and Daimyos, then ending with samurai. Both feuda systems require loyalty and each rule needed them to fulfill their boss for it to be successful.

b_feedback_222_06-06-2023_10-55-03.txt

Question1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You did an excellent job describing the influence of Buddhism and the introduction of writing systems, such as Kanji and Kana. Your explanation of how Buddhism arrived in Japan from Korea and how the two religions, Shinto and Buddhism, coexisted was well presented. Also, your mention of Prince Shotoku using Buddhism to reunite Japan was a good example of the impact of foreign influence on the country.

(b) The coverage of religion and writing systems is appropriate, but there are other aspects of Japanese culture influenced by neighboring cultures that could be mentioned, such as architecture, art, and government structures.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding more examples of cultural influences, such as how Chinese-style architecture was adopted in Japan or how the Chinese model of government influenced the Japanese imperial court. Also, make sure to include a topic sentence and a concluding sentence.

Grade: 80

Question2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You effectively compared the hierarchical structures of both Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies, noting the roles of emperors, shoguns, daimyos, and samurai in Japan and the roles of kings, lords, knights, and peasants in Europe. Your mention of loyalty and duties being essential for the success of both systems was a good observation.

(b) While you touched on the similarities between the two feudal systems, you did not mention the differences between them.

(c) To improve your answer, discuss the differences between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies, such as the role of religion, the relationship between lords and vassals, and the role of women in both societies. Additionally, include a topic sentence and a concluding sentence.

Grade: 75

Medieval Japan Final Exam

Q1: The Japanese blended ideas from other countries into their own unique civilization. Buddhism was a religion that was influenced into the unique civilization. Buddhism arrived to Japan in 552. Buddhism began in India in 500 BCE then into China then Korea then Japan. Chinese Buddhism had a large influence on the Japanese Buddhism. The Japanese Buddhist temples and artworks were based and designed on Chinese prototypes. Before Buddhism Japan's original religion was Shinto. Shinto expressed the love and respect for the Japanese nature. As Buddhism expressed pain and suffering. Buddhism did not replace Shinto but blended together and thrived in the Japanese civilization. When Buddhism was adopted the Japanese admired the wisdom and rituals, and considered the Buddha a protector of families and the nation. Another influence, Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures was architecture. The Japanese adopted the Chinese monasteries, the Chinese made a major influence. Buddhist monasteries featuring shrines called stupas with roofs shaped like a bell or an inverted bell. Chinese monasteries used curved roofs instead of the bell shape which created structures called pagodas. The Japanese took the exact same design from the Chinese and many pagodas were placed into Japan. The Buddhist pagodas also may have inspired Shinto priests to create the Shinto shrine. The Shinto shrine represented Japan's agricultural society and the Japanese love of nature. All in all, Buddhism and architecture were both key influences from neighboring cultures.

Q23 Medieval Japan used Feudalism as a social and political structure.

As Medieval Japan had many similarities and differences to Medieval Europe. Japan's Feudalism system was made up of emperors, shoguns, daimyos, and peasants. Japan's system of feudalism was majorly relied on loyalty and honesty. Japan's system also relied heavily on peasants and workers to supply the upper classes with food and resources. Japan had many similarities and differences with Medieval Europe. First, Japan had many differences from Medieval Europe.

For example, Japan's samurai was harder to become than become a Medieval King in Europe. A samurai had to follow the Bushido code which was way more strict and samurai maintain honor by killing themselves. The Bushido code made sure that a samurai had to be honest, fair, and fearless upon death. If the Bushido code was not followed a samurai would have to commit a ritual suicide called seppuku.

The samurai also had to be trained through the arts including writing, literature, and ikebana, which taught a samurai to always be prepared. Japan also had a difference from Medieval Europe as Japan had a greater role of women. In Europe women would be taking care of a household but in Japan women could be found as a samurai. The religion in Japan was Buddhism and Shinto but in Europe it was Christianity.

Initially, there were many differences in Medieval Japan and Europe. First there were ties of loyalty and obligation with lords and vassals. Lords in Medieval Europe would take an oath of fealty to not damage land. Another similarity

Q2: ... continued was that daimyos and lords were both very large landowners. Another similarity was that Japan and Europe were both built around military protection. For example, Europe's castles and Japan's castles were both built around military protection. All in all, Feudalism was a political structure of Medieval Japan and Medieval Japan had many differences and similarities with Medieval Europe.

b_feedback_223_06-06-2023_10-57-56.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You did a great job explaining how Buddhism from China influenced Japanese civilization in terms of religion, art, and architecture. The explanation of the blending of Buddhism and Shinto beliefs in Japan demonstrates your understanding of the complexity of cultural influences. You also provided a clear explanation of how Chinese architecture, specifically monasteries and pagodas, influenced Japanese architecture.

(b) Your facts are accurate, but you could include more information on other cultural influences such as writing, government structures, literature, sculpture, and music.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence and a concluding sentence to help guide the reader. Also, try to incorporate more examples of cultural influences on Japan, as mentioned in point (b).

Grade: 80

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a clear description of the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society, and you also explained the similarities and differences between Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe. Your comparison of the samurai and knights, as well as the role of women in both societies, was particularly well done.

(b) Your facts are mostly accurate, but you could provide more information on the specific structure of Medieval Japanese feudal society, such as the role of the emperor, shogun, and daimyos.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence and a concluding sentence to guide the reader. Additionally, try to expand on the structure of Medieval Japanese society and provide more specific examples of similarities and differences between the two societies.

Grade: 85

1 Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures in two main ways which were religion, and written language. Japan's religion was influenced by China with Buddhism. Shinto was Japan's native religion which focused on love and respect for nature. When Buddhism arrived in Japan, the focus on an endless cycle of birth, death, and rebirth was in stark contrast to the ideas of Shinto. Even with such a difference in ideas, the two religions are both still common in Japan. Japan's written language was also influenced by neighboring cultures. Ancient Japanese could only be spoken as there was no official writing system. Instead, Chinese characters were used, however, this created a problem. Because Chinese and Japanese had different grammar, the Chinese characters did not match the Japanese speaking. This was solved by taking some of the Chinese characters called Kanji and modifying them into a new writing system called Kana.

Q 2

The social and political structure of Medieval Japanese society was a feudal society, with many similarities and differences to Medieval European societies. From most to least powerful, Emperor, Shogun, Daimyos, Samurai, Peasants, Artisans, and Merchants. The Japanese Feudal system placed peasants above merchants because, unlike the merchants who didn't make anything, the peasants actually produced something.

Medieval Japanese society had two main similarities to Medieval European societies.

The first is that the highest ranking official is always succeeded by one of their family members and claim to get their power from god.

The second is that both Samurai and Knights have warrior codes Bushido and Chivalry respectively.

The two societies both have two main differences.

One of them is that Samurai, on top of being skilled fighters, they also pride themselves on being cultured in arts and literature. On the other hand

most knights were not the most "culturally developed".

The other difference was that in Europe the church and government fought for power but in Japan both parties respected each other's power and didn't take it away.

b_feedback_224_06-06-2023_11-00-08.txt

Question 1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You did a great job explaining how Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures, specifically through religion and written language. Your explanation of the adaptation of Buddhism and the creation of a new writing system, Kana, shows a strong understanding of the topic.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and provides enough coverage of the topic.

(c) To improve your answer, you could include a topic sentence that gives the reader an overview of what your response will cover, and a concluding sentence to summarize the main points. Additionally, you could mention how these influences impact modern-day Japan.

Example of an improved answer:

"Japanese civilization has been significantly influenced by neighboring cultures in various ways, such as religion and written language. [Your original answer here] These influences continue to shape modern-day Japan, with both Buddhism and Shinto being practiced widely, and the Japanese writing system consisting of a combination of Kanji and Kana characters."

Grade: 85

Question 2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a clear description of the social and political structure of Medieval Japanese society, including the hierarchy of power. Your comparison of similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and European societies, such as the succession of power and warrior codes, demonstrates a good understanding of the material.

(b) Your answer is mostly accurate and provides a reasonable amount of factual information. However, you didn't focus on the 16th and 17th centuries as required.

(c) To improve your answer, you could specify the time period of the Medieval Japanese society you are discussing. Including a topic sentence and a concluding sentence would also strengthen your response.

Example of an improved answer:

"In the 16th and 17th centuries, the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society were characterized by a feudal system with distinct similarities

and differences compared to Medieval European societies. [Your original answer here] By examining these similarities and differences, we can gain a deeper understanding of how cultural and historical factors shaped the development of these societies."

Grade: 80

Medieval Japan's social & political structures were both similar and different to those of Medieval Europe. In Medieval Japan, there was a feudal society very similar to Europe's. It was organized with emperors and shoguns at the top, daimyos and their samurais in the upper-middle class, and peasants at the bottom. There are some key differences between the two - for example, emperors do not have complete power as European kings do. While emperors & kings both gained power through war and divine right, shoguns were the ones who made decisions and ruled in the emperor's name. The daimyos in Japan were just like the feudal lords in Europe. They both owned castles and estates where peasants worked. The samurai, like knights, served the lords in exchange for land and other rewards. They both followed a code of conduct - chivalry for the knights, and Bushido for the samurai. However, the Code of Bushido was much stricter - it required samurai to kill themselves for honor. Samurai were also much more educated than knights, as they studied poetry & philosophy alongside fighting. Both societies were bound by loyalty, honor, and a clear hierarchy. In conclusion, Medieval Japan & Europe were both very unique societies with many similarities and differences.

During the 6th to 9th centuries, Japanese civilization acquired cultural elements from the Asian mainland to create a unique culture. Prince Shotoku was a crucial figure in Japanese history who propelled this process. He made great efforts to connect with the mainland of Asia, and heavily encouraged the sharing of objects, skills, ideas, and customs. The knowledge they gained from India, China, and Korea was combined with traditional Japanese culture to create something rich and unique. For example, Prince Shotoku was very inspired by the Chinese style of Government. He used their Confucian principles in Japan's government, reforming it to a strong and stable bureaucracy. Another reform Medieval Japan had with this new knowledge was the advancement of their written language. Initially, Japanese had no written form. All documents were written in Chinese. However, the people of Japan adapted traditional Chinese characters to use with their own language. This led to the creation of *kanji* (characters representing words) and *kana* (characters representing syllables). The knowledge Japan obtained with visits to the mainland was blended with its own traditional culture to create something new and unique.

b_feedback_225_06-06-2023_11-02-37.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You did well in mentioning the influence of China on Japan's government and the development of written language. Your examples of Prince Shotoku and the creation of kanji and kana show a clear understanding of how Japan adapted and modified influences from other cultures.

(b) You missed some important aspects of the question, such as discussing the impact of Buddhism, literature, sculpture, architecture, and music on Japanese civilization. Additionally, the question asked for an explanation of how these influences still impact modern-day Japan, which was not addressed in your answer.

(c) To improve your answer, you could include more examples of cultural influences, such as the introduction of Buddhism from China and Korea, and its impact on Japanese religious practices, art, and architecture. Additionally, you could discuss the influence of Chinese literature and poetry on the development of Japanese literature. Finally, try to include a concluding sentence that summarizes how these influences still impact modern-day Japan.

Grade: 75

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your answer provided a clear description of the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society, and you made strong comparisons between the Japanese and European feudal systems. Your explanation of the similarities and differences between samurai and knights, as well as the role of daimyos and feudal lords, shows a good understanding of the topic.

(b) Your coverage of the similarities and differences between the two societies was mostly accurate. However, you could expand on the differences in the role of the emperor in Japan compared to the kings in Europe.

(c) To improve your answer, you could include a topic sentence to introduce the main focus of your response and a concluding sentence to summarize your main points. You may also want to discuss additional similarities and differences, such as the role of religion in both societies, the structure of the legal systems, and the impact of trade and economic systems.

Grade: 85

June 2 2023

Q1

The Japanese civilization has two cultures one of them is Buddhism. Then there is two types of Buddhism, Zen Buddhism and Amida. Amida Buddhism is based around Amida. In the 12th century a monk named Honen then became the founder of Amida Buddhism. The belief of a holy land is something in Amida Buddhism it's said you have to say Amida 70,000 times a day to go to the holy land. But Buddhism arrived in Japan in the 6th century but it originated in India but something similar was found in China. Another religion was Shinto Buddhism came to Japan through China one of the leaders was from Bureau of government from China. Then we have Zen Buddhism the more popular one out of the two. For Zen you want to reach enlightenment which you can get through meditation. This requires hours of yourself sitting in front of a garden.

June 2 2023

Q2

The social and political structure for both Medieval Europe and Japan or the social pyramid at the top three for Japan it is Emperor, Shogun, Daimyo and for Europe it is King, Lord, knights. Something that they both have similar is that they both have a main leader and they have peasants or slaves. Knights or

samurai is very different knights are knights but samurai get respect for who they have defeated. For knights an

farmers and samurai that is also different by how they train. Normal training for a knight is

just knowing how to use a sword but for samurai they first

become an apprentice of a samurai

then once its natural they go to practice

with sword till spicing is more

then they must take the fear of

depriving out of them then they are

ready that's how they're different.

b_feedback_228_06-06-2023_18-07-03.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You have mentioned the influence of Buddhism on Japanese civilization, which is a good starting point. You also touched upon the two types of Buddhism, Zen Buddhism and Amida Buddhism, and provided some information about their beliefs and practices.

(b) There are some inaccuracies in your response. For example, Hohen is not the founder of Amida Buddhism; the correct name is H?nen. Additionally, Shinto is not a religion that came to Japan through Korea; it is an indigenous Japanese religion. The connection between the influences and their sources could be clearer.

(c) To improve your answer, begin by providing a topic sentence that clearly states the main idea of your response. Include more examples of specific cultural influences, such as writing, government structures, and architecture. Explain where these influences came from and how they were used or modified in Japan. Conclude your response by discussing the lasting impact of these influences on modern-day Japan.

Example: Japanese civilization was greatly influenced by neighboring cultures, such as China and Korea, in various aspects like religion, writing, government structures, and architecture. Buddhism, originating in India, was introduced to Japan through China and Korea, and it significantly impacted Japanese spirituality, leading to the development of different sects like Zen and Amida Buddhism...

Grade: 70

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You have identified the similarities in the social structures of both Medieval Japan and Europe, such as the social pyramid and the presence of peasants or slaves. You also mentioned differences between samurai and knights, which is a relevant point of comparison.

(b) Your description of Medieval Japanese society is not detailed enough, and you have not provided any information about the political structures. Additionally, the training process for knights in Europe is not described accurately.

(c) To improve your answer, provide a more in-depth description of the social and political structures in Medieval Japan, including the role of the emperor, shogun, and daimyos. Discuss more similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and European societies, such as the role of religion and the systems of

governance. Organize your response with topic and concluding sentences.

Example: Medieval Japanese society, particularly during the 16th and 17th centuries, was characterized by a feudal system with a social hierarchy that included the emperor, shogun, daimyos, and samurai. In comparison to Medieval Europe, both societies had a social pyramid, with the emperor and king at the top, followed by the ruling class and the military nobility...

Grade: 65

Q1

During Medieval Japan, India, China, and Korea brought about religious influences and another system of writing. Originally, Japan followed Shinto which expressed their love and respect for nature/life. The Japanese also believed in worldly spirits called Kami which could be large trees, the wind, rivers, emperors, people of high ranks, and more. In contrast, Buddhism was a newer religion that came to Japan from India, China, and then Korea. Buddhism focused on the painfulness of life rather than its beauty and saw the cycle of rebirth as a punishment of endless suffering. To escape life, Buddhists would meditate to reach enlightenment and nirvana, meaning they would not be born again, which influenced funerals in Japan. In addition, Japan also adapted Chinese characters called Kanji, to help them write records and legends. One problem with this, was that Chinese grammar, literature, and pronunciation. To fix this, Japan used those characters to write down syllables that matched their language because they never had a system to write down their native language. Even more, Japan also started using Chinese poetry called Tanaka to make poems like haiku's. A haiku consisted of a certain number of syllables in each line going 5, 7, and then 5. Today, Japan still uses both Buddhism and Shinto, as well as Tanaka, Kanji, and Kana!

Q2

In Medieval Japanese and Medieval European society, there were several characteristics that made them alike and different. One that they both shared was a feudal system. In European society, the monarch held all power and in Japan the emperor did too. A major difference in Japan was that the Shogun or military commander actually had more practical power. Another thing that Japan had that differed from Europe was their focus on education and how people fought. In Europe, they had heavy armor to protect them from the stronger weapons used against them but Japan realized that lighter armor was better for more movement. Japan also had curved swords used by samurai but Europe had straight swords used by knights or lords. A similarity though, were the Japanese daimyos and the European lords. Both of these people could own land, and they fought amongst each other for power. They also had codes that highlighted respect, loyalty, honor, and righteousness. These were the code of chivalry and the code of Bushido. These were followed mostly by knights and samurai but samurai also found education to be important like art and literature. All in all, these are some things that made European and Japanese societies during medieval times different and alike.

b_feedback_229_06-06-2023_11-05-53.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You did a great job of describing the influence of Buddhism and the adoption of Chinese characters (Kanji) in Japanese writing. You also briefly touched on poetry, specifically Tanka and Haiku, which is a great example of cultural influence on literature.

(b) The facts presented in your response are accurate, and you provided a good amount of information on the religious and writing influences on Japan. However, you could have also mentioned government structures, architecture, and music as additional areas of influence.

(c) To improve your answer, you can include a topic sentence to introduce the main idea of your response and a concluding sentence to summarize your points. Additionally, you can expand on how these influences still impact modern-day Japan and incorporate more examples of cultural influences, such as government structures and architecture.

Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a clear comparison of the feudal systems in both societies, including the roles of the emperor, shogun, daimyos, and samurai in Japan and the monarch, lords, and knights in Europe. You also highlighted the similarities and differences in their military equipment and the importance of education and cultural values, such as the Code of Chivalry and the Code of Bushido.

(b) The information you provided is accurate and covers essential aspects of the social and political structures in both societies. However, you could have mentioned more about the role of peasants and artisans in both societies and their place in the feudal hierarchy.

(c) To improve your answer, include a topic sentence to introduce the main idea of your response and a concluding sentence to summarize your points. You can also expand on the similarities and differences between the two societies by discussing the roles of peasants and artisans and how their lives were similar or different in each society.

Grade: 88

Q1: Japan's religion, as well as their architecture, is strongly influenced by neighboring cultures such as India and China. Firstly, one of Japan's main religions, Buddhism, originates in India. After Buddhist monks and priests introduced the new religion to China and Korea, it finally made its way overseas to the Japanese archipelago for political and cultural reasons in 525. Soon after, Buddhism was welcomed by the ruling nobles of Japan as the new state religion, though it had some initial conflicts with Shintoism at first, the two religions began to merge beliefs once it came apart of people's daily lives, and Buddhist monks built Buddhist temples next to Shinto shrines. The two had found common philosophical grounds. Furthermore, Buddhism believed that meditation, spiritual and physical labor, and good behavior are ways to reach enlightenment and escape the human life cycle of birth, death, and rebirth forever. Secondly, one of Japan's most influential and religious structures, the pagoda, was influenced as well. The pagoda is a sacred building that is usually found in Buddhist temples and is a many-tiered tower made of stone, brick, or wood. Also, the pagoda holds significant religious meaning since it's primarily used to hold Buddhist relics and other religious objects. The first development of the pagoda, the stupa, first came from India and had a dome-shaped structure constructed as a Buddhist shrine. Once the Chinese replaced

the bell with a series of stories and came to us
it became known as the Puyou.

Q2: Medieval Japanese and European societies are completely different civilizations in many ways, but even still they both have many similarities as well. For example, their feudal systems both depend on bonds of personal loyalty and land ownership since the two are agricultural-based societies that are strongly reliant on farming. Moreover, Europe's social hierarchy pyramid consists of the king, nobles, knights, peasants, and serfs, whereas Japan's system is based upon the emperor, shogun, daimyo, samurai, and peasants. Rather than Europe, Japan places more emphasis on morality than law since the emperor's right to rule is based upon it, as well as their superior wisdom. Additionally, Japan's and Europe's codes of conduct also have some similarities. For instance, in Japan, the code of Bushido represents acts of honor, respect, and loyalty to their lords, just as the code of chivalry does. The code of Bushido applies to Buddhist samurai, while the code of chivalry relates to Christian knights. **Most importantly**, the code of Bushido is far more strict than the chivalric code because if a samurai ^{here} doesn't live up to the code and fails his duties, he is forced to commit **seppuku**. But if a knight fails to meet the standards of his code, only his status is to be removed.

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Q7 there were many ways Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures, one way was that Japan combined things from neighbors to create something unique. one was Japan was influenced was religion, the main form of religion was Buddhism. Buddhism was a form of spirit. the founder of Buddhism was S. hhantha Gautama and he intended for Buddhism to a form of life going in a cycle of birth, death and reanarnation. the second was Japan of influence was books. these books were used as a form of poetry called tanka. these books usually came from Korean workers who went from Korea to Japan. the third reason Japan was influenced was a form of government. Japan had adopted a Chinese form of government. there type of government would focus on a single leader instead of multiple people. this government was also supported by bureaucracy. the final was Japan was influenced was carving techniques, they would write these carvings on the inside of cave walls. these carvings would represent religion and religious ideas. these types of carvings would come over from Korea and China.

Q2. the social and political structure was a big part in Japan and Korea. At the top of the social structure were the Emperor, nobles, and samurai, and they were important because they were either part of the government or they would protect the government and the country. At the bottom of the social structure were the women, peasants, artisans, and merchants. These people were still used in a good way that the peasants would work for people and help them out, and the others would do something for others. There are many ways on how medieval Japan and medieval Europe are alike and different. Some ways on how they were alike were that both were built on loyalty and honor, and they were both built on military and protection. Some other ways are that they both had education, peasants, and both had a code of something. Europe's code was the code of chivalry and the code for Japan was the code of Bushido. The ways on how they are different were that Japan had an Emperor instead of a King and Japan had different weapons and armor. The armor in Japan was made of leather and was very light and flexible. The reason why it was like this was because they needed to be able to move fast and freely and not be

locked in one position. Japan's weapons of choice were a lot different to, Japan's weapon was a sword which was sharp and needed to be swung by the samurai and that is why their armor is very light and easy to move in. The armor in Europe was a lot different the armor there was thick and heavy metal so you became very unable to move around. The reason why was because of these weapons, their weapons were usually bows and guns so they did not have to move around much to use their weapons. They also needed thick armor because their bullets were going very fast.

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Medieval Japan Writing Assessment - Q1

Japanese civilization during the Middle Ages was greatly influenced by neighboring cultures. Originating from other empires, religion, government, and writing contributed to Japan's development. To start with, the religion of Buddhism arrived at Japan's courts in the 6th century C.E. from China by way of Korea. A religion that taught to live life morally, the Japanese emperor decided to accept the form of Mahayana Buddhism after a fierce controversy. Over the course of the next few centuries, Buddhism's appeal to life gained popularity. Eventually, it became one of the main religions of Japan along with Shinto, Japan's original religion, even to this day. However, during this time period, Japanese government was also influenced dramatically. Imitating the style of Chinese political structure, Prince Shotoku of Japan created guidelines called the Seventeen Article Constitution in 604, making the emperor supreme ruler. With more attempts to mimic the Chinese over the years, such as by Emperor Tenmu and Empress Jito who introduced taxes in the late 600s, Japan's bureaucracy ultimately grew similar to that of China's in the 8th century. Another Chinese influence was its writing, allowing Japan to develop its language and literature. All in all, religion, government, and writing from other places were incorporated into Japanese society.

Medieval Japan Writing Assessment - Q2

The social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society mainly revolved around its bureaucratic feudal hierarchy. At the top of the social pyramid was the emperor, who was a figurehead that held very little political power. Right below was the shogun, who ruled Japan through military might. Additionally, the shogun appointed daimyos, or noble lords, land and castle estates in exchange for their loyalty. Samurai, who were fierce and experienced warriors, fought for these daimyos in exchange for payment usually in the form of rice, which was produced by peasant farmers. At the bottom were the artisans and merchants, who sold goods and made swords for the samurai. Even though this system may seem unique, it was actually strikingly similar to Medieval Europe's feudalism. For instance, both civilizations utilized codes of conduct for their warriors with the code of Bushido for Japan, and the code of chivalry for European knights. Loyalty, ties of obligation, and military protection were also crucial in both cases. Nevertheless, there are some noticeable differences as well. While medieval Europe was mainly based on Germanic law, Japan used Confucian and Buddhist ideas. Samurai were also more educated, more fearless, and practiced Buddhism in comparison to Europe's Christianity. Overall, the societies of Japan and Europe are alike and different in many ways.

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Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a well-structured response, identifying various ways in which Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures, such as religion (Buddhism), government structure, and writing. You also provided historical context by mentioning the arrival of Buddhism in the 6th century C.E. and the creation of the Seventeen Article Constitution in 604.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and covers the essential aspects of the question. However, you could provide more detail on how the Japanese modified these influences to fit their own culture.

(c) To improve your answer, consider discussing a few more specific examples of how Japan adapted these influences to their own culture. Additionally, you can mention how these influences still impact modern-day Japan.

Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a clear and comprehensive description of the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society, including the roles of the emperor, shogun, daimyos, and samurai. You also effectively compared and contrasted Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies, highlighting similarities such as codes of conduct and loyalty, and differences such as legal systems and religious practices.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and covers the essential aspects of the question.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence to introduce the comparison between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies. Additionally, you can provide a concluding sentence to summarize the key points of your comparison.

Grade: 88

How was Medieval Japan's Civilization
Influenced by its Neighboring Cultures? 6/2/2023

Japan was heavily influenced by other civilizations, some of these influences have still lasted to this day in Modern Japan. Religion was a big part of Ancient Japan's Civilization, and still is today. Japan's native and first religion that the civilization mainly used was called Shinto (Shin-to). The Religion focused on nature, peace and harmony. Shinto had a lot of shrines and did not use temples. At the shrines you would see animals like foxes and bears cut from stone. There could also be plates, candles and sometimes even food. Because of the amount of traders & merchants Japan had the Religion of Buddhism was carried over from South Korea and China. The most popular version of Buddhism was Zen Buddhism. Zen Buddhism was centered around focus, discipline and hard work. Zen had a lot of Temples, inside these temples were Japanese gardens, Buddha shrines and statues, and Meditation Rooms. They owned nothing and let their mind not wander off. Page 2 Q1 →

Q1

The Architecture in these temples affected the houses and government buildings in Medieval Japan. As well as Modern Japan, using brick tiles for the roof which is also always a pyramid shape. The colors of dark grey, red, yellow and black are all mainly used in Japanese buildings as well. All of these were inspired by Medieval China in the 1500's. All in all the Architecture, and Religions were inspired by Japanese neighboring cultures.

Q2
The Political Structures
of Medieval Europe & Japan
and their similarities.

6/2/2023

Japan's system was a lot different than Europe's during the Medieval period. Japan was a lot stricter. There were Emperors, Shoguns, Daimyos and Samurai. Where as Europe had Kings, lords, and knights. Both civilizations had weapons and armor but Europe's was metallic for the most part and heavy. Japan used leather and cultural designs on the chest plate of the armor. Japan gave their samurai education, they learned how to write poetry and create art. Where as 80% of Medieval Europe's population could not read. Even Japan's code was more strict if defeated you had to be killed or be-headed by your enemy or commit seppuku (a suicide ritual). But they were both built on trust, loyalty and military power. All in all Medieval Japan and Europe are very different but in some ways, very similar.

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Japan Final Exam

23 Q.1:

Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures in numerous ways like religion and writing. Buddhism came to Japan via India, it came to India from China and Korea. In Japan they already had a main religion known as Shinto. Shinto focused on being in and with nature. When Buddhism reached Japan a new version got created. It was known as Zen Buddhism. Zen Buddhism highlights meditation and peacefulness. Another way that Japanese civilization was influenced by other cultures is in writing. By 900 kana was introduced to Japan. Kana allowed the Japanese to spell out the sounds of the Japanese language. They were also able to write freely in Japanese. The simplified Chinese characters in kana represent Japanese symbols. In addition, another language known as Kanji was also introduced. Kanji came from China and helped to keep records, write legends, and develop Japan's own literature. A challenge that Kanji had was that Chinese and Japanese had completely different grammar, sounds, and pronunciations. This made it extremely difficult to speak and write in Kanji. Therefore, Japanese civilization was influenced by cultures in close proximity in ways such as writing and religion. "

Q.2 on next page!

Q2:

The societies of Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe are alike and different in many ways like political and social structures. The political structure of Japan goes, emperor, shogun and daimyo, and last samurai. In Europe it goes king, lord, knight, and peasant. They were similar because they both had systems built on loyalty and honor and they were built around military and protection. In Europe knights were loyal to their lord similarly to how in Japan samurai were loyal to their masters. Another similarity is how they both had a code of some sort. In Japan there was the Code of Bushido and in Europe there was the Code of Chivalry of knights. Both of these codes set common expectations and helps to keep order. There are also differences in social structure, how much power people had, and the codes. In Japan's social structure there is a shogun who helped maintain the samurais. But in Europe there would be military leaders. Also, in Europe in order to get the throne you would either have to fight or inherit by blood. Another difference is the power of the king. In Japan, the shogun had all the power and the king was just a figure. The shogun has more power than the daimyo. This is different because in Europe the lord has all the power not the military leader. next page! →

Continuation...

6.2.23

Q2:

The last major difference has to do with the knights and samurai. They had very different skill sets and their codes were different. The code of Bushido was much more strict compared to the code of chivalry. If you didn't follow the code of Bushido you would have to commit seppuku. Another difference is in education. In Japan samurais were well educated in writing and literature, and they practiced calligraphy and learned martial arts. Whereas, in Europe most knights didn't know how to read or write. All in all, the societies of Medieval Japan and Europe are alike and different in their own ways, specifically their social and political structure.

b_feedback_235_06-06-2023_18-12-31.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You have done a great job addressing the influences of religion and writing on Japanese civilization. You provided detailed examples like the introduction of Buddhism from China and Korea and the adaptation into Zen Buddhism. Additionally, you mentioned the influence of writing systems like Kana and Kanji.

(b) Your facts are accurate, and you have covered some essential points regarding the influence of neighboring cultures on Japan. However, there is room for improvement in terms of coverage, as some other aspects like government structures, literature, architecture, and music could also be included.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence to let the reader know what they will be reading, and a concluding sentence to wrap up your response. Also, try to include more examples of how these cultural influences still impact modern-day Japan.

Example: "Japanese civilization has been greatly influenced by neighboring cultures, particularly in the areas of religion, writing, and the arts. [Body of the answer]. These cultural influences continue to shape modern Japan, as seen in the popularity of Zen Buddhism and the continued use of Kana and Kanji in written Japanese."

Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You have provided a detailed comparison of the social and political structures in Medieval Japan and Europe. You mentioned the hierarchy in both societies, how both systems were built on loyalty and honor, and the similarities and differences in the codes governing knights and samurai.

(b) Your facts are accurate, and you have covered the essential points comparing these societies. However, you could have provided a clearer distinction between the 16th and 17th centuries in Medieval Japan, as the question focuses on that time period.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence to let the reader know what they will be reading, and a concluding sentence to wrap up your response. Additionally, try to organize your response to make it easier to follow. You could separate the similarities and differences into different paragraphs.

Example: "Medieval Japanese society had a complex social and political structure, which shares some similarities and differences with Medieval European society. [Body of the answer]. Overall, while both societies had hierarchies based on loyalty and military protection, the specific roles and expectations of individuals in each society differed, shaping the unique characteristics of Medieval Japan and Europe."

Grade: 85

Medieval Japan Final Exam

Page 1

The Ancient Japanese civilization has been profoundly influenced by neighboring countries throughout its history, particularly by China and Korea. In the 6th century, Buddhism was introduced to Japan, and Chinese Buddhism had a substantial influence on Japanese religion. Many Japanese Buddhist temples and artworks were designed and modeled based on Chinese prototypes. Another important example might be Mahayana Buddhism from Korea. In 552, Monks from Korea brought a statue of Buddha to the Japanese Emperor and it came from the Korean King at the time. After some serious controversy and backlash, they eventually respected its great qualities and embraced the religion. However, it did not become the national religion. Even after Buddhism and its sects arrived, the previous religion still stayed in Japan, and it thrived alongside Buddhism. Shinto was a religion that was different from Buddhism as it expressed the beauty and the nature of the world while Buddhism saw it as cruel and wicked. As Japan came in contact with other countries, it was influenced in many ways, especially poetry. Chinese poetry had a profound impact on Japanese literature. Many Japanese literary works were influenced by Chinese classics and many Japanese poets adopted these techniques. One major example might be Shi poetry. Shi poetry was first invented in China, and as Japan came into contact with China, they came into contact with Shi poetry. Shi poetry was meant to tell stories or folklore in China. Another major example is Tanka. Tanka is made from Chinese characters and goes in the order of 5, 7, 5, 7, and 7 syllables. Tanka was devoted to love and beauty of nature. In conclusion,

a kabuto, which protects the neck

#1 Japanese civilization has been profoundly shaped by the rich tapestry of neighboring cultures, leaving an incredible mark on its religion and literature.

#2 The social and political structures on Japanese society were intricate and hierarchical with distant similarities and differences compared to Medieval Europe. The social and political structure of Ancient Japan was very similar to Medieval Europe's Feudalism. At the bottom of the pyramid was the Japanese farmer or peasant, who supplies the upper classes with food and resources. Next on the pyramid were the samurai, who were similar to medieval knights in Feudalism. The samurai's role was to serve, fight, and protect their respective lords, to become more powerful in the hierarchy. Near the top and one of the most powerful and most influential people were the Daimyos. Similar to the lords of Medieval Europe, these people owned large parts of Japan and owned giant estates. The top of the hierarchy is a little different from feudalism. There is the Shogun, who is the commander-in-chief and holds all the power, but there is also the Emperor, who is part of the heavenly descended and is from Sun God and is respected by everyone. However he has no power in national matters and only is emperor because of his bloodright and name. This social and political structure only works with loyalty and honor. These factors are the glue that keeps the system going. There were many ways Japanese and Medieval Europe's societies were different. At the top of the society, the Shogun and King were different when compared to each other. Medieval Europe's Kings were respected by everyone and did not have

Medieval Japan Final Exam

have to bow down to any higher person, meanwhile, the Shogun held all the power like the king, but bowed down to Emperor in respect because the Emperor was the one who was heavenly descended from the Sun God. Another way both societies were different was their Daimyos and the Medieval Lords. Daimyos in Japanese society were less independent and had less power over their shogun, meanwhile lords in Medieval Europe had the power to reduce a king's power or to choose a different successor. Two examples might be William the Conqueror and how the assembly of lords chose Harold Godwinson instead, and King John signing the Magna Carta after being forced to surrender his power by his lords. The Samurai and the Knights were different in many ways. The knights had their code of chivalry, this was a code to all knights to protect those who could not protect themselves, and to be pitiful, honorable, have valor, and have courtesy. Chivalry was different to the Bushido code because the Bushido code was much more strict and most samurai who followed these rules had to maintain their honor through ritual suicide or seppuku. They had to be honest and fair, and were taught to value their personal honor over their lives. Samurai education was much different from the knights education. Most samurai could read and write, but also do things such as poetry or calligraphy. Meanwhile, most Medieval knights were not taught language skills unless they were homeschooled. Samurai weapons and armor were also much different than Medieval knights. Samurai used flexible light armor, and wore a helmet called a kabuto, which protects the neck, syllables. Tanka was

Tyler

PG 14

Medieval Japan Final Exam

Samurai also used swords, called katanas, which were much stronger and faster than Medieval Europe's swords. Unlike the Samurai, Medieval knights used heavy armor and long swords. Their helmets were not protected in the back, leading to many beheadings. Japanese religion was also much different from Medieval Europe. Buddhism mainly focused on the world as wicked and cruel. Christianity focused on paying for your sins. The Church also was a main influential factor in Medieval Europe, but in Japan, Buddhism monks never affected high ranks Japanese. Although both societies may have been different, there were many similarities. For example, both had rulers that rose to power as military chiefs like William the Conqueror or Prince Shōtoku. Much of the classes like lords and daimyos were also similar in their duties, which were to hold the estates and armies. They are also similar because the Samurai and knights follow a code and are also tied to their lords. The King and Shogun both control the lords and rule the land so they are similar. Both codes were also built on loyalty and honor, and both systems were built on the need for military protection. All in all, while both civilizations had Feudalism in its core, Japan was shaped by the dominance of the samurai class and hierarchical role of the Shogun. Compared to the more multi-faceted power dynamics of Medieval Europe, this resulted in unique paths for the development of each civilization.

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Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Great job on providing multiple examples of Japanese civilization being influenced by neighboring cultures, such as China and Korea. You included specific examples of how Buddhism, Chinese poetry, and Shi poetry impacted Japanese religion, literature, and art. It was also interesting to read about the introduction of Mahayana Buddhism from Korea and its eventual acceptance in Japan.

(b) There are no factual inaccuracies in your answer, but the mention of Samurai armor and the kabuto helmet in the conclusion seems out of place and unrelated to the topic.

(c) To improve your answer, you could add a topic sentence to introduce the main point you will be discussing. Additionally, you could include a concluding sentence that summarizes the main points of your response and how these influences still impact modern-day Japan. The last sentence about Samurai armor should be removed since it is not relevant to the question.

Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response effectively describes the social and political structure of Medieval Japanese society, including the hierarchy from peasants to samurai, daimyos, shogun, and emperor. You also did a great job comparing and contrasting the similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies, touching on aspects such as the shogun and king, daimyos and lords, samurai and knights, and religion.

(b) Your response provides accurate information and covers the essential points of the question. However, the mention of Prince Shotoku seems out of context because he was not a military chief and his reign was before the Medieval period in Japan.

(c) To improve your answer, begin with a topic sentence that introduces the main points you will discuss. Also, try to add a concluding sentence that highlights the similarities and differences between the two societies. You may also want to remove the mention of Prince Shotoku or provide more context as to why he is an example of a ruler that rose to power as a military chief.

Grade: 88

Q1:

Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures in many ways. One way was religion. Japan's original religion was Shinto, which expresses love and respect for nature. Its followers worship spirits called kami, which were impressive natural objects such as trees, waterfalls, and lightning. Shinto stresses on purifying the unclean, like dirt, wounds, and disease. Later on Buddhism comes to Japan from Korea. It originally started in India in the 500s BCE. Then, the Chinese learned about it and it got passed to Korea. The Korean king gave a Buddha statue to the Japan emperor, asking him to adopt the new religion. The emperor agreed and Japan adopted Buddhism. Buddhists see the world as pain and suffering. They said that if you meditated and got enlightenment, you could reach nirvana and be happy forever. Buddhism and Shinto blended together. Today ceremonies to celebrate birth and marriage are Shinto, and ceremonies like funerals are Buddhism. Writing was another influence. Ancient Japanese was only spoken, so they took Chinese characters, which they had learned from Korean scholars, to write down two forms of their language. One was kanji, which allowed to write Japanese words. It was difficult to read because Japanese and Chinese have different grammar, sounds, and pronunciations. Kana was simplified Chinese letters which helped sound out Japanese letters. It allowed to write freely. Kanji and kana are still a part of written Japanese today. Religion and writing are two of the many ways that Medieval Japan was influenced by other cultures.

Q2:

Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies were alike and different. In Medieval Japan, there were 5 classes: the emperor, lords, daimos, samurai, and peasants. However, in Medieval Europe, there were only four classes: king, lords, knights, and peasants. Both places were built on loyalty and obligation. Military chiefs rose to power. But while military leaders became kings in Europe, shogons in Japan ruled in the name of the emperor. Daimos and lords built castles and estates that peasants worked in. Samurai and knights had armor, rode horses, and owned land. They both also had certain laws to follow. In Medieval Europe it was called the code of chivalry and in Japan it was called the code of Bushido. The code of Bushido was stricter than the code of chivalry. The samurai's armor was more flexible than a knight's. Samurai also committed ritual suicide. Samurai also had to be educated, but knights just had to be good warriors. In Medieval Japan, Buddhism didn't interfere with lords unlike the Roman Catholic Church interfering with the kings. These are some of the ways Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe were similar and different.

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Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Your response provides a clear explanation of how religion, specifically Buddhism, and writing systems influenced Japanese civilization. You also explained how Buddhism came to Japan from Korea and how the Japanese adopted Chinese characters to create their own writing systems, Kanji and Kana. It is also great that you mentioned how Buddhism and Shinto were blended together and how they still impact modern-day Japan.

(b) Your response is factually accurate and provides enough information to address the question.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence that briefly summarizes the main points you will discuss in your response. Additionally, a concluding sentence would help to reinforce your main points. For example, you could conclude with, "In summary, both Buddhism and the adoption of Chinese writing systems have had a lasting impact on Japanese civilization, showcasing the significant influence of neighboring cultures."

Grade: 90

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response does a good job describing the social structure of Medieval Japan and comparing it to Medieval Europe. You mentioned the class systems in both societies, the codes followed by samurai and knights, and differences in armor and education. You also touched upon the role of religion in both societies.

(b) Your response is mostly factually accurate. However, you mentioned that Japan had five classes and Europe had four, but you did not provide any examples for the European classes. Be sure to provide examples for both when making comparisons.

(c) To improve your answer, include a topic sentence that outlines the main points you will discuss, and a concluding sentence summarizing your main points. For example, a conclusion could be, "In conclusion, while there were similarities in the social and political structures of Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe, the differences in military codes, armor, education, and religious influence set them apart."

Grade: 85

Q2 The social and political structures of Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies are similar but different. Some differences are the feudal system, education for knights and samurai and the chivalry and the code of Bushido. The top of the feudal system starts the King and the emperor. Then the lords and Shoguns and Daimyos. Then, comes the knights and samurai. Knights and samurai were very different. Knights were usually uneducated, whereas samurai were highly educated. Samurai learned to read, write, and make poetry. Samurai also had different moral codes. Chivalry, acting fair, protecting the helpless and being loyal was for the knights. Samurai code was way stricter. Bushido required samurai to be honest, fair, not afraid of death, and above all value loyalty and personal honor over their own life.

Some similarities between Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe was both feudal systems relied on loyalty and honor and both were built around military and protection. All in all, the social and political structures in Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe were alike but also unique. For instance the educations and codes for knights and samurai are different and what the feudal system was based off was the same.

Q1 Neighboring cultures helped influence the Japanese civilization. One example is religion. Japan's original religion was Shinto, a religion that emphasizes nature. Shintoists believe in kami, natural spirits like lightning and rivers. Shintoists follow a code of morality and celebrate life and the beauty of nature. In contrast, Buddhists see life as full of suffering and pain. To them it is an endless cycle of life, death and rebirth. The only way to end it is to reach enlightenment and entering nirvana, a state of pure peace. To reach enlightenment you had to follow the 8 fold path. Buddhism started in India, then spread to China. From China it went to Korea. Then it spread to Japan in 552. Japan adopted Buddhism because they liked the wisdom and rituals. Shinto and Buddhism both mixed and thrived. Buddhists would make shrines for kami and Shinto for Buddha. Another example is writing. Japan got a new form of writing from China that is still used to day to write things down. On top of this they still use their original language. Ultimately Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures with things like religion and writing.

b_feedback_238_06-06-2023_18-18-35.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a clear explanation of how religion and writing from neighboring cultures influenced Japan. The examples of Shinto and Buddhism mixing and adopting the Chinese writing system are well presented.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate, and you have covered the essentials of this question.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence and a concluding sentence. Also, you may discuss how these influences still impact modern-day Japan.

Example improved answer: "Japanese civilization has been significantly influenced by neighboring cultures, particularly in terms of religion and writing. [body of the response remains the same]. These influences from neighboring cultures, such as the blending of Shinto and Buddhism and the adoption of Chinese writing, continue to shape modern-day Japan in various ways."

Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a good comparison between the social and political structures of Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe. The discussion on the feudal system, education, and the codes of chivalry and Bushido were insightful.

(b) Your answer is mostly factually accurate. However, it would be helpful to mention specific time periods for the Medieval Japanese and European societies.

(c) To improve your answer, begin with a topic sentence and include a concluding sentence. Additionally, provide more details about the differences and similarities between the two societies.

Example improved answer: "Medieval Japanese and European societies had both similarities and differences in their social and political structures, such as in their feudal systems, education, and moral codes. [body of the response remains the same]. In conclusion, while there were similarities between the social and political structures of Medieval Japan and Europe, their unique aspects, such as the education and codes for Knights and Samurai, set them apart."

Grade: 80

Q2:

The Medieval Japanese Society had a very complex political and social structure. But how was medieval Japan and medieval Europe alike, and different?

The social and political structures of medieval Japan were structured around one system: Feudalism. The feudal system consisted of Emperors, Shoguns & Daimyos, Samurai, farmers & peasants, and merchants & traders. Japan was centered around military protection, loyalty, and honor. Medieval Europe was also structured around Feudalism. Similarities between medieval Japan and Europe include Samurai/knights, Chivalry and Bushido, Feudalism, and Rulers who rose to power as military chiefs. Samurai and knights were both elite fighters who followed their ties of loyalty and obligation (Chivalry & Bushido). Both Japan and Europe used the feudal system. And lastly had Rulers who rose to power as military chiefs. However, William the Conqueror ruled as king in medieval Europe, and the Shogun ruled in the name of the Emperor in Japan (1192). This leads us into the differences. The Samurai code was much stricter than the knights code, and Japan and Europe had different religions. The Samurai's code included Samurai to be well educated in the arts, and Samurai were demanded to commit ritual suicide to prove loyalty sometimes. Japan's main religion was Buddhism and Europe had the Roman Catholic Church, and these religions were very different. In conclusion, medieval Japan and medieval Europe were alike and different in many ways.

Q1:

Japanese Civilization was influenced by the neighboring cultures in many ways, two major impacts were Japan's Religion and Writing. Japan's original religion was Shinto. Shinto focused on the beauty of life and nature. Then, Japan adapted Buddhism. Buddhism was a religion ^{that was} founded in India, then influenced to China, Korea, and lastly Japan. Buddhism became very popular and became Japan's main religion. Buddhism viewed the world as cruel, and you had to follow the eightfold path to reach enlightenment in life after death. Although Shinto was still a religion in Medieval Japan, the main religion was Buddhism which came from the influences of neighboring countries. Another way Japan was influenced was writing. Japan had no writing so they used China's writing, which they learned from Korean scholars, to write documents. Japan used Kanji (China's language) until they made their own language. The new language involved simplified Chinese characters to represent Japanese syllables. This new language was called Kana. By 900, both Kanji and Kana was used in Japan. Without being under the influence of neighboring cultures, Japan wouldn't have been able to create Kana or write in Kanji. In conclusion Medieval Japan's religion and writing was heavily influenced by neighboring countries.

b_feedback_239_06-06-2023_11-27-29.txt

Question#2:

The Medieval Japanese Society had a very complex political and social structure. But how was it alike, and different from Medieval Europe?

Feedback:

(a) You effectively outlined the similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies, mentioning feudalism, the roles of samurai and knights, and the influence of religion.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and provides a solid overview of the topic. However, you could have mentioned more on the political structures in both societies.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence that clearly states the focus of your response. Additionally, consider discussing the differences in how power was wielded and distributed within the political systems, such as the role of the emperor in Japan vs. the king in Europe.

(d) Your conclusion effectively summarizes the main points of your response.

Grade: 85

Question#1:

Japanese Civilization was influenced by the neighboring cultures in many ways, two major impacts were Japan's religion and writing.

Feedback:

(a) You provided a clear and concise response, highlighting the influence of Buddhism on Japanese religion and the adoption of Chinese writing systems.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and covers important aspects of Japanese cultural influences.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence that introduces the primary focus of your response. Additionally, you could mention how these influences continue to impact modern-day Japan, such as the coexistence of Shinto and Buddhism or the continued use of Kanji and Kana in Japanese writing.

(d) Your conclusion effectively summarizes the main points of your response.

Grade: 82

Q1

The Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures in many ways. Religion was one of the many influences they had. For example, Japan's original religion was Shinto. They focused on love and respect towards nature. Japanese worshiped Kami which was the spirits of natural objects. Then, Buddhism teachings came along from the mainland. They followed the cycle of Birth, death, and rebirth. To escape that cycle you needed to follow the eight folded path. The eightfold path was the moral code of Buddhism. The emperor of Japan admired Buddhism for their teachings and viewed it as their protector. They started to incorporate Buddhism into their religion, however, it didn't replace Shinto entirely, in fact, they blended well together. Writing is also one of the ways Japan was inspired by. In 500, Japan began adapting China's writing systems and incorporating Chinese characters into their own language. Japan had a system known as Kanji which used Chinese letters to write Japanese language. Japan also

invented this system known as Kana. Kana meant "Borrowed letters," which was exactly what they were doing. They were borrowing simplified Chinese letters to represent Japanese syllables. This allowed people to write freely.

Q2 Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies have many similarities and many differences. They are alike because both systems are built on loyalty and honor to not just themselves but also those who are higher class such as kings and emperors. In addition, both societies focus on having lots of military protection. Furthermore, Medieval Japan and Europe have similarities but also many differences such as their political structures. Medieval Japan had their emperor, shogun, Daimyo, samurai, and peasant. Whereas medieval Europe had their king, lord, knight, and peasants. Not only were their political structures different but their moral values were also. Many samurai would kill themselves for their emperor and stayed true to the code of Bushido.

Bushido meant the "way of the warrior." They were expected to be honest, fair, and fearless when death was upon them. Samurai were required to value loyalty and personal honor more than their own lives. Medieval Europe values chivalry on the other hand. Their knights needed to save those who needed saving rather than themselves. Also the samurai teachings were different from a knights. Samurai's had spiritual training and practiced zen and Amida Buddhism whereas knights didn't. In addition, samurai had mental strength such as learning self control and being fearless. Knights on the other hand did more skill training with swords and horses.

b_feedback_240_06-06-2023_11-30-14.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You've done a good job describing the influence of religion and writing on Japanese civilization. You've mentioned Shinto and Buddhism, as well as the adoption of Chinese characters in their writing system.

(b) Your facts are mostly accurate, but you could provide more examples of influence on Japanese culture, such as architecture, government structures, and music.

(c) To improve your answer, you should provide a topic sentence that introduces the main idea and a concluding sentence that summarizes your points. Also, consider adding more information on how these influences continue to impact modern-day Japan.

Example: "Japanese civilization was heavily influenced by neighboring cultures, particularly in the areas of religion, writing, and government structures. To further illustrate these influences, we can examine the impact of Buddhism on Japanese religious practices and the adaptation of Chinese characters in their writing system. Ultimately, these cultural exchanges have left lasting impressions on Japan that continue to shape its society today."

Grade:

80

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You've provided a good comparison of the social structures and values of Medieval Japanese and European societies, mentioning the similarities in loyalty and military protection, as well as differences in political structures and moral values.

(b) Your coverage of the topic is adequate, but you could provide more detail on the specific political structures and social hierarchies in both societies.

(c) To improve your answer, begin with a topic sentence that clearly states the purpose of your response and offers a synopsis of the main points you will discuss. Also, include a concluding sentence that reaffirms your main points.

Example: "While both Medieval Japanese and European societies had social and political structures built on loyalty and military protection, they differed in their political hierarchies and moral values. By examining the roles of emperors,

shoguns, daimyos, samurais, and peasants in Japan, and kings, lords, knights, and peasants in Europe, we can gain a better understanding of the unique aspects of each society. In conclusion, though there were similarities between these two societies, their differences in political organization and cultural values set them apart."

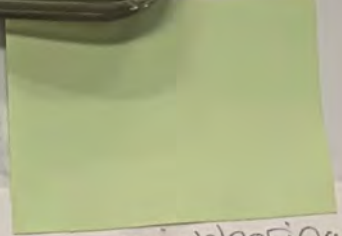
Grade:

82

Tanka
= 31 syllables
5, 7, 5, 7, 7



made by chinese characters



neighboring
↓

Q1 How was Japanese civilization influenced by other cultures?

Haiku

5, 7, 5

invented by...

Yoritomo?
miramoto

Kana =
simplified
Chinese characters
used to rep
Japanese syllables

Japanese
Political Leader

unfamiliar??

Music

zither
sheng
wind instrument that
looks like a
phoenix

* War songs,
folk songs, poems

Japan was influenced by many different cultures that shaped it into a strong, powerful civilization known for its rich history. For example, the main influence on Japan was China. During the Medieval period for Japan, literature and writing became very popular, especially among samurai. Literature includes Japanese poems, such as a Tanka. A Tanka is a form of poetry that has 31 syllables, and is written in Chinese characters, since it came from China. Each section of syllables goes in a specific order, from 5 syllables, 7 syllables, 5 syllables, then 7 syllables, and lastly another 7 syllables. A famous samurai by the name of Minamoto Yoritomo invented another form of Japanese poetry called a Haiku. A Haiku uses 17 syllables, in this order; 5, 7, 5. It is used to appreciate Nature and Love, as well as the Tanka. There is another way Japanese civilization was influenced by other culture, though! It is through music! For example, the zither and sheng. The sheng is a wind instrument brought from China. It is meant to look like a phoenix, and quickly became popular in medieval Japan. The zither is a string instrument. It's similar to a guitar, and is also from China and brought into Japan. Folk and War songs from China also made it into Japan, giving China even MORE influence on Japanese civilization.

Q2)

Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe, although on opposite sides of the earth, seemingly share a lot in common. For example, they used a similar government, which is Feudalism. It consists of a single sovereign, that is the representative of a country and also a ruler. As medieval Europe had Kings, Japan had Emperors, Europe had lords, and Japan had Daimyos, Europe had Knights, and Japan had Samurai, and every one of those social classes had their own place in a Feudal government. Another example of something Europe and Japan had in common during the medieval era was their warriors. While the two had their differences, Samurai and Knights shared one very important thing; a code. European Knights and Japanese Samurai both had a strict code which valued and emphasized honor and loyalty. They also both rode horses, and fought with their sword. However, they still had many differences. Take their armor, for example, Knights had heavy metal armor, which emphasized defense. They wore chainmail and metal plates. Samurai had a very different approach to their warrior attire, however, their armor emphasized mobility, and were made with light materials such as bamboo. But they were also made of boxlike plates, like Europe's Knights. All in all, Medieval Europe and Japan had lots of differences and similarities.

b_feedback_245_06-06-2023_11-32-44.txt

Question1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a good overview of the various ways in which Japanese civilization was influenced by other cultures, particularly China. You mentioned the influence on literature, poetry, and music. Your examples of Tanka and Haiku poems, and the Zither and Sheng musical instruments were well explained.

(b) There are some factual inaccuracies and missing information in your response. For instance, you attributed the invention of Haiku to Minamoto Yoritomo, which is incorrect. Haiku was developed by poets like Matsuo Basho and others. Additionally, you did not mention the influence of Buddhism and Confucianism or aspects of government and architecture in your response.

(c) To improve your answer, you could provide more specific examples of how these cultural influences impacted Japan, and mention additional areas of influence like religion, government, and architecture. Also, remember to use proper sentence structure and punctuation. Your opening sentence should clearly state the main idea of your response, and the concluding sentence should summarize the main points.

Grade: 70

Question2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your comparison of the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese and European societies was well executed. You discussed the similarities in their feudal systems, and the similarities and differences between Samurai and Knights. You also provided an insightful analysis of their armor and fighting styles.

(b) However, your answer lacks some specific information about the structure of Medieval Japanese society and the roles of different social classes like peasants, artisans, and merchants. You also did not mention the role of the Shogunate in Japan's political structure.

(c) To improve your answer, you can include more information about the different social classes in Japan, the role of the Shogunate, and any specific differences in the political systems of Japan and Europe. Also, work on sentence structure and organization to make your answer more coherent. Start with a clear topic sentence that summarizes the main idea of your response, and end with a concluding sentence that wraps up the main points.

Grade: 75

Q1

Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures in a multitude of ways. One way that Japanese civilization was influenced was through religion. Japan had their own religion called Shinto. Shinto was based around nature and cleanliness, each clan had their own nature spirit that clan leaders had to please. Buddhism was introduced through Korea. Originating in India, Buddhism interested the Japanese and many converted. Zen Buddhism was popular amongst samurai because Zen Buddhism revolved around meditation. This helped samurai develop patience, calmness, and overcome the fear of death which were all important to the samurai. Another way that neighboring cultures influenced Japan was through writing. Japan was introduced to written language through China. The Japanese people then developed Kanji which were basically just Chinese characters. This was difficult for the Japanese people to use because the sounds and grammar of the Chinese characters didn't match the spoken Japanese. Since Kanji was difficult to use, the Japanese created Kana. Kana, which was simplified Chinese was much easier to use since it was created to match the sounds and grammar of Japanese. All in all, Japan had taken many influences from many cultures and put their own spin on it.

Q2

There were many ways that Medieval Japan and Medieval European societies ^{were} alike and different. Both Medieval Europe and Medieval Japan had a feudal system. The European feudal system started with kings, then lords, then knights, then peasants. The Japanese feudal system began with the shogun, then daimyo, then samurai, then merchants and peasants with the emperor either above or below the shogun depending on the time period. Both knights and samurai who were warriors, both had codes of honor, the European one being chivalry and the Japanese one being Bushido. The differences were that Bushido was much more strict, dishonoring the code required that you commit seppuku or ritual suicide. Another difference was that samurai unlike knights were educated in art and literature not just killing machines. There was also a difference between kings and shoguns. Kings were believed to have a divine right to rule, given to them by God, whereas shoguns ruled in the name of the emperor. All in all, Japan, even though being quite far from Europe had similarities to their society with some differences as well.

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a_quality_246_06-06-2023_18-18-52.txt

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Q1 Plenty of Japanese civilization merged or blended with neighboring cultures including religion and literature. Religion in Japan used to be Shinto which showed love and respect to the world and its nature. There was a new religion that seemed more interesting called Buddhism. Buddhism began in India by Siddhartha Gautama and he believed that life was a cycle that started with birth then death and ended with rebirth. The only way to escape the cycle was to follow the eightfold path which brought you to enlightenment. This new religion went from India to China and finally spread to Japan. Both religions thrived in Japan they sort of blended together. Another thing that came to Japan through China was literature. Japan uses Chinese characters to make a new form of poems about the love and beauty of nature. These poems consisted of 5 lines, 31 syllables, and a pattern of 5,7,5,7,7 syllables. This is called a tanka poem which made Japan adapt to the Chinese poetic form. The Japanese civilization made a great decision to adapt and incorporate these ideas from different cultures into their own life.

Q2 Medieval Japan and Europe had many differences including their feudal system but they also had a lot of similarities. Europe's feudal system had the king at the top who had the most power and a lot of decision making. Next were the lords who had a lot of land

and made the peasants do labor for them. Next were the knights who protect their kingdom and their people. Lastly, are the peasants or the working class they are farmers who are the reason their empire is still surviving. They are the base of Europe and they held them together. While in Japan there were emperors who really did nothing. Then the Shogun who made all the decisions and controlled the military. Then there were samurai who were very loyal and noble people. At the bottom were farmers, peasants, merchants, and troops. Even these two feudal systems are vastly different. Something else that was different was their armor, the European knight had heavy and protection based armor while the samurai had intimidating light and movement based armor. Their armor was mainly to move swiftly and be able to adapt to certain situations. While the knights armor was the exact opposite and was immobile and not able to adapt. Samurai swords had 1000's of layers and millions if you had the money. They were curved and swift. Also bushido was very strict making samurai maintain honor by killing themselves. A ritual suicide called seppuku was used if a samurai was honoring themselves, crime, shameful deeds, avoiding captivity, loss of honor, and many others. In Europe women were meant to take care of the house but in Japan they could be samurai. Similarities were that daimios/lords both owned estates/castles. Another thing was that rulers rose to power as military chiefs. These two civilizations had lots in common and even more differences in their social and political structures of society.

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a_quality_247_06-06-2023_18-19-13.txt

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The Japanese civilization's culture was heavily influenced by ideas of neighboring cultures, including their religion, language, and even form of government. Ideas flowed all throughout Asia and eventually ended up in Japan. This can be seen in the religion Buddhism hailing from India and being carried through Korea and China to reach Japan. Buddhism was happily adopted into daily Japanese life where it even blended somewhat with the native religion of Shinto. Many people became Buddhist's and now in Japan it is one of if not the biggest religion. Many temples and shrines were erected in Japan some in a pagoda fashion which was derived from the Indian stupa. Religion and architectural inspirations came mainly from India but when it came to language, China was the greatest contributor. Japan took and developed 2 very prominent things from China's language to help build their own, the creations that came out of this was Kanji and Kana. Kanji was very important as it allowed the writing of Japanese words. With this power to write, the Japanese could keep records, create legends, and generally develop their literature to what it is now. Kana, the other creation, allowed the Japanese to spell out the sounds of their language, making them able to write freely. In general, much of Japan's civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures. This can be seen in the religion of Buddhism, the architectural marvel of the pagoda, and the borrowed language from China.

The social and political structure of the medieval Japanese society was Feudalism. Their Feudalism was very similar to that of Europe at the time but also varied in some ways. The social hierarchy in medieval Japan went as followed: Peasant, Samurai, Daimyo, Shogun, Emperor (the last two are debatable as Shogun did more but Emperor had more political power). This was just like Europe's Peasant, Knight, Lord, King but with an extra power holder directly under the supreme power. The main similarity between Europe and Japan's Feudalism is how they were managed. Both systems were built on ideals of loyalty and honor between the social classes. On top of this they both focused on military protection where peasants would work the land in exchange for protection. However they also had some fairly prominent differences as seen mostly in military. First off, in Europe a military leader like William the Conqueror would rule but in Japan the military leader (Shogun) would rule in the name of the emperor. Another great difference was between Samurai and Knights, they wore different armor, used different weapons, and were trained differently. Their education and codes were what really set them apart though. Samurai were versed in writing, literature, and combat while knights need be just well versed in combat. Bushido's code was also much stricter than the code of chivalry requiring one to kill himself in order to maintain his honor. The Feudalistic structure that Japan followed had many similarities to that in Europe, but at the same time it was unique in a variety of ways.

b_feedback_248_06-06-2023_11-35-49.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Your response provides a good overview of the ways in which Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures, specifically in the areas of religion (Buddhism), language (Kanji and Kana), and architecture (Pagoda). You also explain the origins and development of these influences in Japan.

(b) Your answer is generally factually accurate, but it would be helpful to mention the influence of Confucianism on Japanese government structures and how it arrived in Japan through Korea and China alongside Buddhism.

(c) To improve your answer, it would be helpful to provide a clearer topic sentence and a concluding sentence. For example, you could start with "Japanese civilization was significantly influenced by neighboring cultures, particularly in the areas of religion, language, and architecture." You could conclude with "These cultural exchanges have left lasting impacts on modern-day Japan, shaping its identity and cultural heritage."

Grade:

85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response does a great job describing the social and political structure of Medieval Japanese society, specifically the feudal hierarchy and the roles of the emperor, shogun, daimyo, samurai, and peasants. You also effectively compared and contrasted the similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and European societies, focusing on the feudal system and the roles of knights and samurai.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and covers the essential information required by the question.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence and a concluding sentence. For example, you could start with "Medieval Japanese society was characterized by a feudal system that shared both similarities and differences with its European counterpart." You could conclude with "Despite the geographical distance and cultural differences, Medieval Japanese and European societies exhibited both similarities and unique traits in their social and political structures."

Grade:

88

Medieval Japan Final

Q.1) How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures. Two ways were religion and writing. In medieval Japan, the main religion was originally Shinto. Shinto has the belief in love and respect for all nature. They worshipped Kami, which are spirits in life like the wind, mountains, etc. For a while, this was the religion everybody followed. Until 500s BCE, Buddhism began in India. Slowly, it traveled through Korea, then to China before making its way to Japan 1000 years later. Buddhism was quite the opposite of Shinto. Buddhists believed in life there is pain, and that it was endless cycle forever. You live, you die, you rebirth. Every time you try to get closer to eternal life. Mahayan Buddhism was the first type of Buddhism to come to Japan. In 552, a Korean king brought Mahayan as a present for the ruler of Japan. Members of Uji clan Soga, who were from Korea, heavily supported Mahayan, so it became an official religion. Over time, Shinto & Buddhism blended and adopted each others practices.

Medieval Japan Final

They both supported each other. Writing also was an influence by neighboring cultures. Ancient Japanese was only a spoken language originally. They wanted to have a writing system. They first tried Kanji, which meant Chinese writing. However it was difficult to use since they were writing and talking in two different languages. Therefore, they tried Kana, which means borrowed letters. It is simplified Chinese characters and they meant Japanese syllables. Overall, Japan was influenced by China, India, and Korea for religion and China for writing. This proves that Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures.

Q2) Describe the social and political structures of medieval Japanese society. In what ways are medieval Japanese and medieval European societies alike and different?

Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe were very alike and different in many ways. First, Japan had different social classes/rankings. Japan had emperors, shoguns, Daimyos, and samurai. Europe has kings, lords, and knights. Plus they had peasants. Japan followed the code of Bushido, and Europe followed

Medieval Japan Final

the code of chivalry. Japan's samurai used weapons such as swords and spears. Europe invented cannons and long bows. Japan's samurai also followed ritual suicide, which they called seppuku. With all these differences, they were alike too. They were both built off of loyalty and honor. They had high expectations. They were also built around military and protection. They focused on fighting and wars, which is why samurai's were the top social class for a long time. Most money went into such wars. All in all, Medieval Japan and medieval Europe were alike in lots of ways and different. Japan was heavily influenced by multiple countries which could be why.

b_feedback_250_06-06-2023_11-38-31.txt

Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Your response includes a well-detailed explanation of how Japanese civilization was influenced by neighboring cultures through religion and writing. You provided examples of how Shinto and Buddhism were introduced and blended together, as well as how Japan adopted a writing system from China.

(b) Your answer is factually accurate and covers the essential aspects of the question.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding the impact of these influences on modern-day Japan. Additionally, work on providing a clear topic sentence and a concluding sentence for your response.

Grade:

85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of medieval Japanese society. In what ways are medieval Japanese and medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response does a good job of comparing the social and political structures of medieval Japanese and European societies. You provided examples of the different social classes, codes of honor, and military technology used in both societies.

(b) Your answer is mostly accurate and covers a range of similarities and differences between the two societies.

(c) To improve your answer, focus on providing more information on the structure of medieval Japanese feudal society, particularly during the 16th and 17th centuries. Also, work on providing a clear topic sentence and a concluding sentence for your response.

Grade:

80

Japanese ~~culture~~ Civilization had many things that were stolen from other civilizations, like Buddhism and the writing. Before Buddhism, Japan's religion is Shinto, which believes in the beauty and love for nature. But one day the Japanese emperor received a stone Buddha, sent from the Chinese emperor, and from that point on, the majority of Japan switched to Buddhism. Buddhism teaches that you have to escape the pain and suffering of the human cycle, and in order to escape, you have to follow the Eightfold path. There are two major types of Buddhism, Zen and Amida (Honen). Zen Buddhism is better for samurai, because it teaches discipline, while Amida Buddhism is better for the common folk. Buddhism was so popular in Japan, and still is. Another thing Japan was influenced by another ~~country~~ ^{civilization}, is the writing and language. Chinese writing and language was blended in with Japanese writing and language and was called Kanji and later changed to k.

Japan applied Chinese symbols and writing to their language, although sometimes it hard to understand the language since both languages were ^{very} grammatically different. To avoid this problem Japan changed the Chinese symbols and letters to make it sound more like the Japanese language. That is two ways Japanese civilization was influenced by other civilization.

Q2

Japanese social and political structures are much like many other civilizations. Japan is based on feudalism going from the Emperor, to the shogun, to the Daimyo's, then to farmers and peasant, and then last and very least, the merchants and traders. Japan was also built on a code of loyalty and honor, and a code of Bushido for samurai. Both medieval Europe and Japan were based off feudalism and a code of honor, however. The Japanese code was much stricter, for failing to live up to the code of Bushido, you would have to kill yourself. Also Japanese

feudalism was a little different than medieval Europe. Japanese feudalism had technically two rulers being the emperor and shogun. The emperor was at the top having the divine power, but the shogun was the ruler of the government and military. Samurai were also trained in literature and language rather than only being trained in brute force, while chivalry were not trained mentally, only physically, but both were still revolved around military protection. This is why medieval Europe and Japan were very similar, but also pretty different.

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Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You have provided a good understanding of how Japanese civilization was influenced by Buddhism and the Chinese writing system. The introduction of Buddhism and the way it was adopted by Japan was explained well. The development of the Japanese writing system from Chinese symbols was also covered.

(b) The answer provided enough factual information on Buddhism and the writing system, but more information on other areas of influence could have been included, such as government structures, literature, sculpture, architecture, and music.

(c) To improve your answer, consider adding a topic sentence to introduce the overall idea of the response and a concluding sentence to summarize the main points. Additionally, try to incorporate more examples of cultural influences and explain how these influences still impact modern-day Japan.

Example:

Topic Sentence: "Japanese civilization has been significantly influenced by neighboring cultures, mainly through the introduction of Buddhism and the adoption of the Chinese writing system."

Concluding Sentence: "Overall, the influences of neighboring cultures have played a crucial role in shaping Japanese civilization, with Buddhism and the Chinese writing system being just two prominent examples."

Grade: 80

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) Your response provides a clear description of the structure of Medieval Japanese feudal society, and you have successfully highlighted the similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and European societies.

(b) Most of the facts provided are accurate, but the description of the social structure should have been more focused on the 16th and 17th centuries.

(c) To improve your answer, begin with a topic sentence to set the context and end with a concluding sentence. Also, avoid using informal language like "pretty different" and provide more specific details about the time period.

Example:

Topic Sentence: "Medieval Japanese society, primarily in the 16th and 17th

centuries, was characterized by a feudal social and political structure, which shared some similarities with Medieval European society but also had distinct differences."

Concluding Sentence: "In conclusion, while both Medieval Japanese and European societies were based on feudalism and a code of honor, they differed in the strictness of their codes, the roles of their rulers, and the education of their warriors."

Grade: 85

Medieval Japan Final Exam

JUNE 2, 2023

Q2) Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval Europe societies alike and different? In Medieval Japan, there were two main social classes, the samurai and the common people. The samurai were the ruling class and the commoners were farmers, artisans, and merchants. The samurai were warriors who had to follow strict rules that required them to be honorable, loyal, and disciplined. The commoners had to follow different rules. Japan was led by a series of rulers called shoguns who held real power even though the emperor was supposed to be the leader. Medieval Europe has a similar social class, ^{King, knights, & Farmers/merchants} but not the same! All in all, Japan's society had some differences like their religion, Buddhism, and Europe's religion, Christianity. Medieval Europe also had different technology, trade and cultural traditions!

Medieval Japan Final Exam.

Q1) How was Japanese Civilization influenced by neighboring cultures? Japan was greatly influenced by Chinese culture, Japan adopted many Chinese customs including writing, religion, and architecture. The writing system Japan adopted from China called Kanji, a set of Chinese characters that are used in both Japanese and Chinese writing, is used for most Japanese vocabulary. Religion that Japan was influenced by China, Korea, and India, is Buddhism. In the mid-500s Buddhist Priests from Korea visited Japan, Sholoku, and they were impressed by their knowledge and teachings. In this way, the Japanese were introduced to Buddhism. When Buddhism arrived in Japan, the Japanese adapted the pagoda design, which came from China and India. The pagoda is a tower-shaped structure with several stories and upturned tilted roofs. Korean culture was another big influence on Japan. Korean immigrants introduced new farming techniques as well as introduced Buddhism and Confucianism to Japan, which had a deep impact on Japanese culture. All in all, Japan was greatly influenced by China and Korea!

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Question 1:

How was Japanese Civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) Your answer provides a clear understanding of the influence of Chinese and Korean cultures on Japan. You have mentioned the adoption of writing, religion, and architecture from China, and the introduction of Buddhism and Confucianism, as well as new farming techniques from Korea.

(b) The facts provided in your answer are accurate. However, some more examples of the influence on Japanese culture could be included, such as government structures, literature, and music.

(c) To improve your answer, you could include more details about how these influences from China and Korea have shaped modern-day Japan. For example, you could discuss how the writing system, religious beliefs, and architecture continue to be an integral part of Japanese society today.

(d) Your answer is well-organized and covers important aspects of the prompt, but could be improved with more depth and detail.

Grade: 85

Question 2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You have provided an overview of the social structure of Medieval Japan, mentioning the Samurai and commoners. You also briefly discussed the shogunate system and its relation to the emperor.

(b) The facts mentioned in your answer are accurate, but the coverage of political structures is limited. More information about the feudal system in Japan and a more detailed comparison to Europe's feudal system would be beneficial.

(c) To improve your answer, you could discuss more similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies. For example, you could compare the roles of knights and samurai, the influence of religion on daily life, and the differences in the feudal systems. Additionally, a concluding sentence summarizing the main points of your answer would help tie everything together.

(d) Your answer provides a basic understanding of the social and political structures of Medieval Japan, but could be expanded upon with more detail and comparison to Medieval Europe.

Grade: 80

Japan Final

Q1 continued: women. Then, by the 700s the Japanese government became centered around bureaucracy & was very similar to the Chinese government.

In conclusion, the Japanese civilization was majorly influenced by neighboring cultures, mainly in the aspects of religion, architecture, and government.

Q2: In the Medieval time period, Japan and Europe were very similar, yet very different in many ways. The first example of how they are similar is that they both had a feudal-type system that used ties of loyalty. In both Japan and Europe, the roles of people were similar. For example, in Japan they had daimyos, and in Europe they had lords. Both of these people were land holders, built castles, and held estates worked by peasants. Many other roles of people were the same, like the warrior class of both places.

In Japan they had samurai and in Europe they had knights who were both their warrior class. In both places, these warriors wore armor, rode & fought on horses, and owned land. Another similarity was that in Japan they had a code of Bushido, but in Europe they had a code of chivalry. However, the code of Bushido was very different because it was way more strict. For example, it stated that a samurai must be so loyal to their lord, they would kill themselves in their honor. Their military leaders were also very different because both had rulers who became military leaders, but Japan's shogun ruled as emperor while in Europe their military leader ruled as king. One final difference was their religion. Japan's religion was Shinto & Buddhism which was different than in Europe because they believed in Christianity.

Medieval Japan Final exam

Q7: The Japanese were influenced by many neighboring cultures such as India, China, Korea, and Europe. Religion, architecture, and government were three things that were influenced in Japan. Japan's religion was originally Shinto, which expressed love, respect, and the beauty of nature. Later Mahayana Buddhism came to Japan from China. Many people liked the idea of this new religion, so after controversy, Japan decided to take it in. Mahayana Buddhism taught that everyone can reach nirvana through following the eightfold path. Soon, Shinto and Mahayana Buddhism blended together and Japan expressed the beliefs of both. Another thing that was influenced by neighboring cultures was architecture. India had structures called pagodas that had 3, 5, 7, or 9 curved roofs. When Mahayana Buddhism came, the pagoda design style was introduced. The Japanese began to use this design and many temples were made like Horyuji, and many others around the city. The pagoda style also inspired many Shinto shrines. A final thing that was influenced by neighboring cultures was their government. During the 7th and 8th centuries Japan took in the Chinese style of government. This led to Japan making ranks for government officials using Confucian ideas. Then in 604 they created the 17 article constitution that had guidelines stating the emperor was the supreme ruler, which was based on the Chinese government. Other changes were also made inspired by the Chinese like, the control of land was taken away from clan leaders and given to free men and

Medieval Japan Final exam Page 2

Q2 continued: Both of these religions were different, as in shinto and buddism they believed in reaching nirvana, the love & beauty of nature, and the rightfold path. While christianity beleived in heaven and hell and the escape from eternal damnation is through the 7 sacraments. All in all, medieval Japan and Europe were very similar in the roles of people in the feudal system, their warrior class, and their codes of chivalry & bushindo, however they were also very different because of their codes of chivalry and bushindo, their military leaders, and their religion.

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Question#1:

How was Japanese civilization influenced by neighboring cultures?

Feedback:

(a) You provided a well-organized response, discussing the influences from neighboring cultures on Japanese religion, architecture, and government. The connection between Mahayana Buddhism and Shinto, the introduction of pagoda design from India, and the adoption of Chinese government structures were all well-explained.

(b) Your facts are generally accurate. However, the 17-article constitution was established in 604 by Prince Shotoku, not as a direct result of Chinese influence.

(c) To improve your answer, consider discussing more about how these influences still impact modern-day Japan and include a concluding sentence. For example, you could mention how elements of Shinto and Buddhism are still present in Japanese religious practices and architecture today.

(d) Grade: 85

Question#2:

Describe the social and political structures of Medieval Japanese society. In what ways are Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies alike and different?

Feedback:

(a) You did a good job outlining the similarities and differences between Medieval Japanese and Medieval European societies, particularly in terms of their feudal systems, warrior classes, and codes of honor. Your explanations of the roles of daimyos, samurai, lords, and knights were clear and concise.

(b) Your facts are mostly accurate, but there is some confusion regarding the role of the Japanese emperor and the European king. The Japanese shogun ruled as the military leader, not the emperor, while in Europe, the king ruled as both the political and military leader.

(c) To improve your answer, include a topic sentence that introduces the main points you will discuss, and a concluding sentence to summarize your findings. Additionally, mention more about the social structures in both societies, such as the roles of peasants and artisans.

(d) Grade: 80