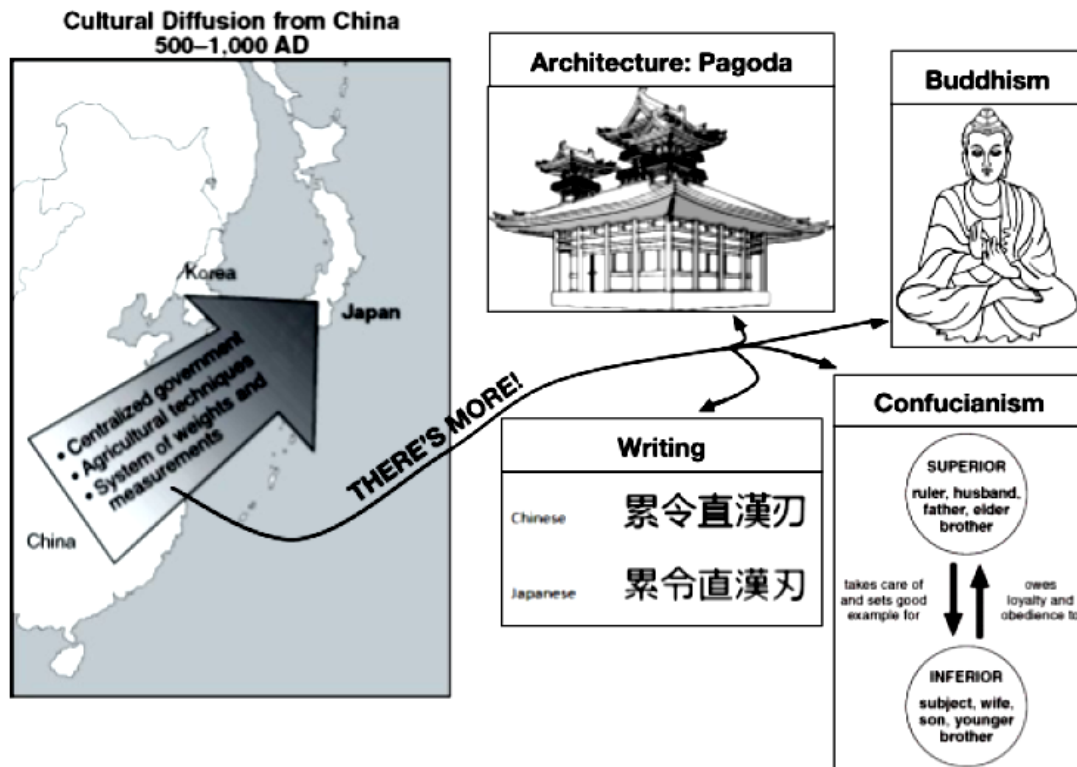


Use the resources provided the answer the questions in the spaces provided.

When you studied **Ancient Greece** in middle school, how did the **mountainous terrain** affect the relationship between **city-states**?

When you studied **Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome** in middle school, how did the **Mediterranean Sea** affect the relationship between **societies**?



Although the Japanese had been aware of China for a few centuries, they did not begin to pay attention until the 600s when they began to fear the strength of the Tang dynasty. The Tang Dynasty, which ruled China from 618 until 690 and 705 until 907, was a **centralized** and **expansionist** society that began to conquer areas in the Korean peninsula. Japan feared that they might be next. The Yamato rulers approached the threat of the Tang dynasty in three ways. First, they formed alliances with the unconquered Korean states. Second, they attempted to centralize their authority so they could defend themselves against a Chinese invasion. Third, *Prince Shotoku* of the Yamato clan sent nobles to China to study with nobles to learn how the Tang dynasty centralized its power. Shotoku launched a series of reforms to model its government after China's. A law code was introduced as well as a tax system.

Over the next 200 years, more Japanese students, monks, traders, and officials visited the Tang court. The Japanese absorbed Chinese technological innovations, agricultural techniques, philosophies, arts, and architecture, but they did not become Chinese. Instead, the Japanese practiced **selective borrowing**, by accepting some Chinese practices into their culture and modifying them to meet their needs, but choosing not to adopt other practices like the Chinese civil service system.

1. Why did Japan begin to pay attention to what China was doing?
2. How did sending nobles to China impact Japan's government?
3. What is **selective borrowing**? List four cultural influences China had on Japan.