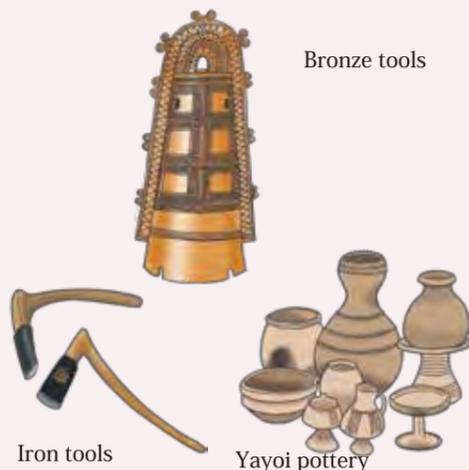


Yayoi period 2800 years ago - 1750 years ago



- Rice-farming from the Chōsen peninsula
- Migrants from the Chōsen peninsula
- Starting of wars

Weaving equipment



Bronze tools

Iron tools

Yayoi pottery

- Clothes** Silk and glass beads
- Foods** Rice-farming
- Housing** Ditch around community and 'country' (und)
- Tools** Bronze and iron tools

3. Wars Broke out

During the mid-Yayoi period, various materials and new technologies were brought from the Chōsen peninsula, such as bronze, iron goods, silk fabric and beads. Among bronze goods were weapons such as daggers and spears called 'dōhoko'. Finally, wars started on the Japanese archipelago. The cause of war was likely to be fighting for materials which make people richer, such as rice and iron. Whist people were fighting, large chiefdoms formed ruling from the centre of a region. Such centres of several regions formed a state (county). There were elites then who were buried with luxurious goods in their graves.



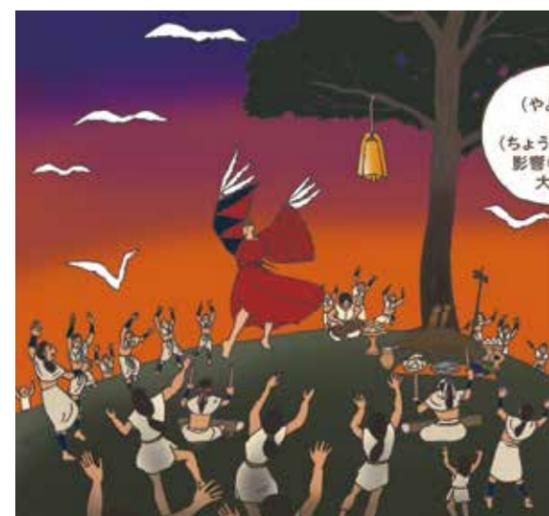
「モノ」のうばい合いで争(あらそ)いがおこる。いまも昔も同じだね



海の向こうから、人や文化が日本列島(れつとう)に伝わったんだ!

1. Migrants Arrived!

In cooler weather, there were fewer nuts and animals to eat. Jōmon people who were eating food which they hunted for and gathered in nature would have struggled to survive. Around the same time, rice-farming started on the Chōsen peninsula (the present Korean peninsula), too, but it was becoming too cold for growing rice. Those people might have thought about moving to somewhere warmer. Chōsen fishing communities were probably welcome to move to northern Kyushu. Migrants started to live along with local people.



弥生時代(やよいじだい)は朝鮮半島(ちょうせんはんとう)の影響(えいきょう)が大きいんだね

4. Prayers and New Cultures

Once rice-farming started, goods used for Jōmon rituals disappeared and new types of prayers and rituals were practised. Chōsen-style small bronze bells were made into the Yayoi-style, called 'dōtaku', and these bells may have been tolled for the gods at their rituals. A new type of grave was made with wood and stone coffins as well.

2. Rice-farming

Migrants from the Chōsen peninsula started to grow rice on rice paddies along with local people. Rice can be stored for a long period so that people no longer needed to worry about a lack of food. Rice-farming spread fast across western Japan. Along with farming techniques Chōsen-style pottery and stone tools were brought from the Chōsen peninsula. However, eastern Japan and the southern Kyūshū and Okinawan islands are not suited to rice-farming because of volcanic ash or coral deposits in the soil. It was too cold in Hokkaido in the north for rice-farming, too. People in such regions adapted their lifestyle to the climate and also traded with rice-farming people.



米づくりは、気候(きこう)や環境(かんきょう)のあう地域(ちいき)から徐々に(じょじょ)に広まったんだね

5. Joining the International Community

Northern Kyūshū elites sent their envoys to Han China via the Chōsen peninsula and received various goods back. Around that time, the Japanese archipelago was called 'Wa', and the people 'wajin'. It was during the Yayoi period that official exchanges were established with China. Various goods from China and the Chōsen peninsula have been discovered in western Japan, especially northern Kyūshū. At the end of the second century AD (or CE), when a lot of fighting was going on within Wa, Himiko became the shamanic chief-woman of Japan and united the country. According to a document called the 'Account of Wa', Himiko sent her envoy to Wei China and received various souvenirs. However, the locations where Himiko lived are still unknown.



卑弥呼(ひみこ)はどんな女性(じょせい)だったのかな?