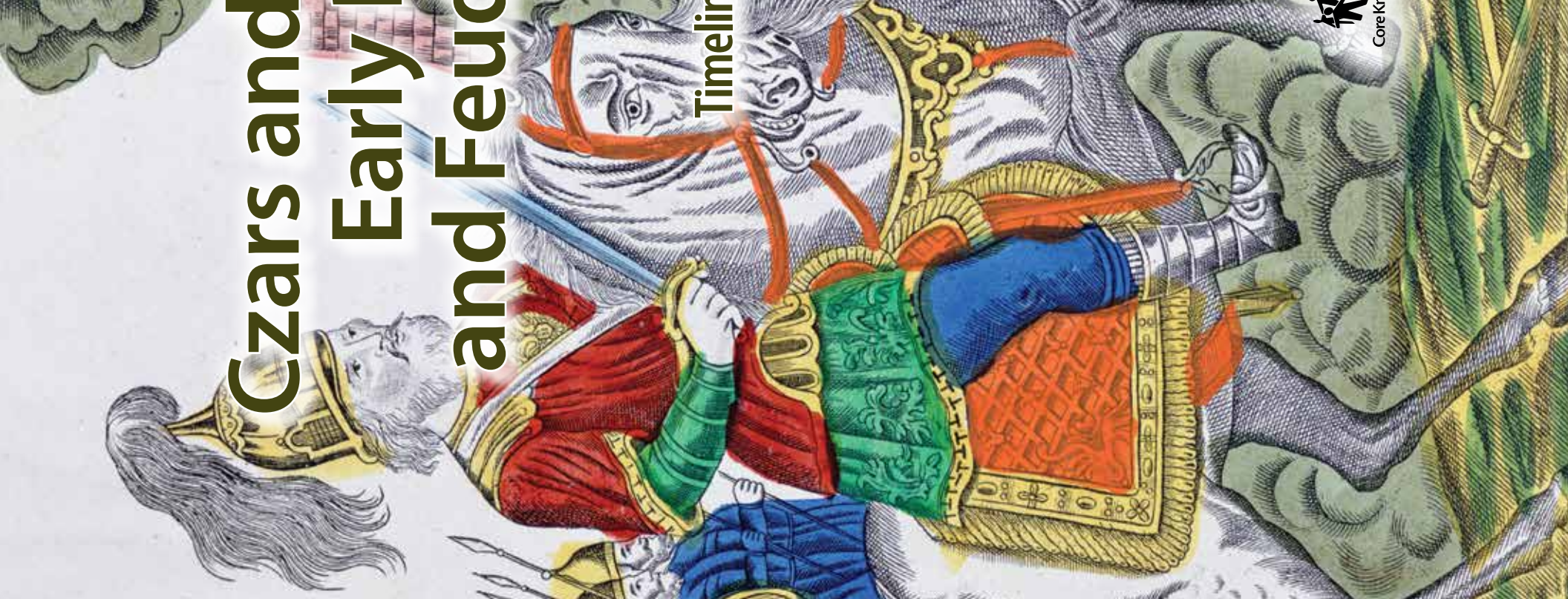


Czars and Shoguns: Early Russia and Feudal Japan

Timeline Cards



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Early Russia

Timeline Cards



Introduction: CHAPTER 1



In 476 CE, the fall of Rome completed a long decline for the Western Roman Empire.

Introduction: CHAPTER 1



In 565 CE, the Eastern Roman Empire—also known as the Byzantine Empire—was on the rise.

CHAPTER 1: Russia's Beginnings

The Slavs were among the earliest people to settle in Russia.



Big Question: How did Russia become a Christian country?

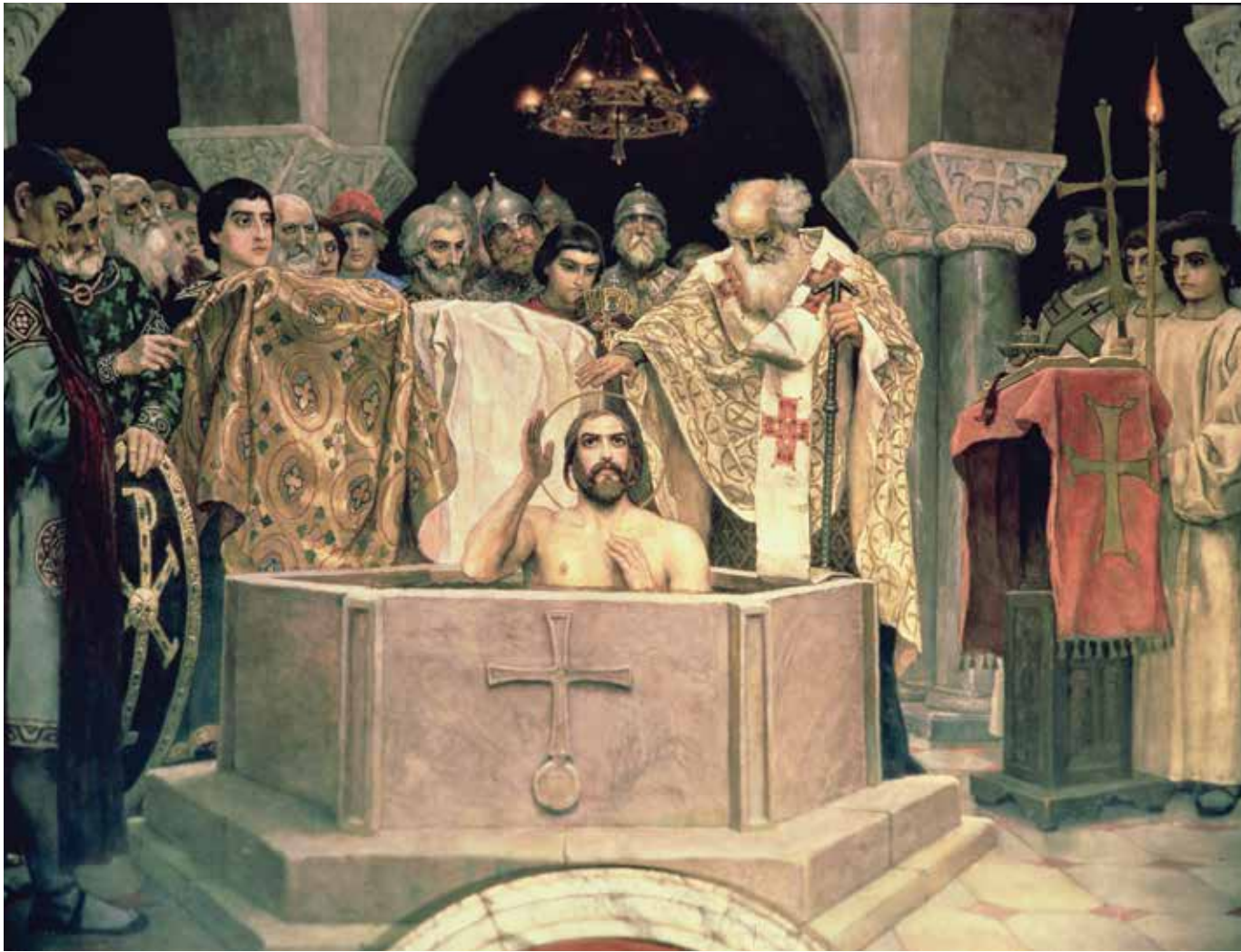
CHAPTER 1: Russia's Beginnings



In 954 CE, Princess Olga of Kiev traveled to Constantinople, where she learned about Orthodox Christianity.

Big Question: How did Russia become a Christian country?

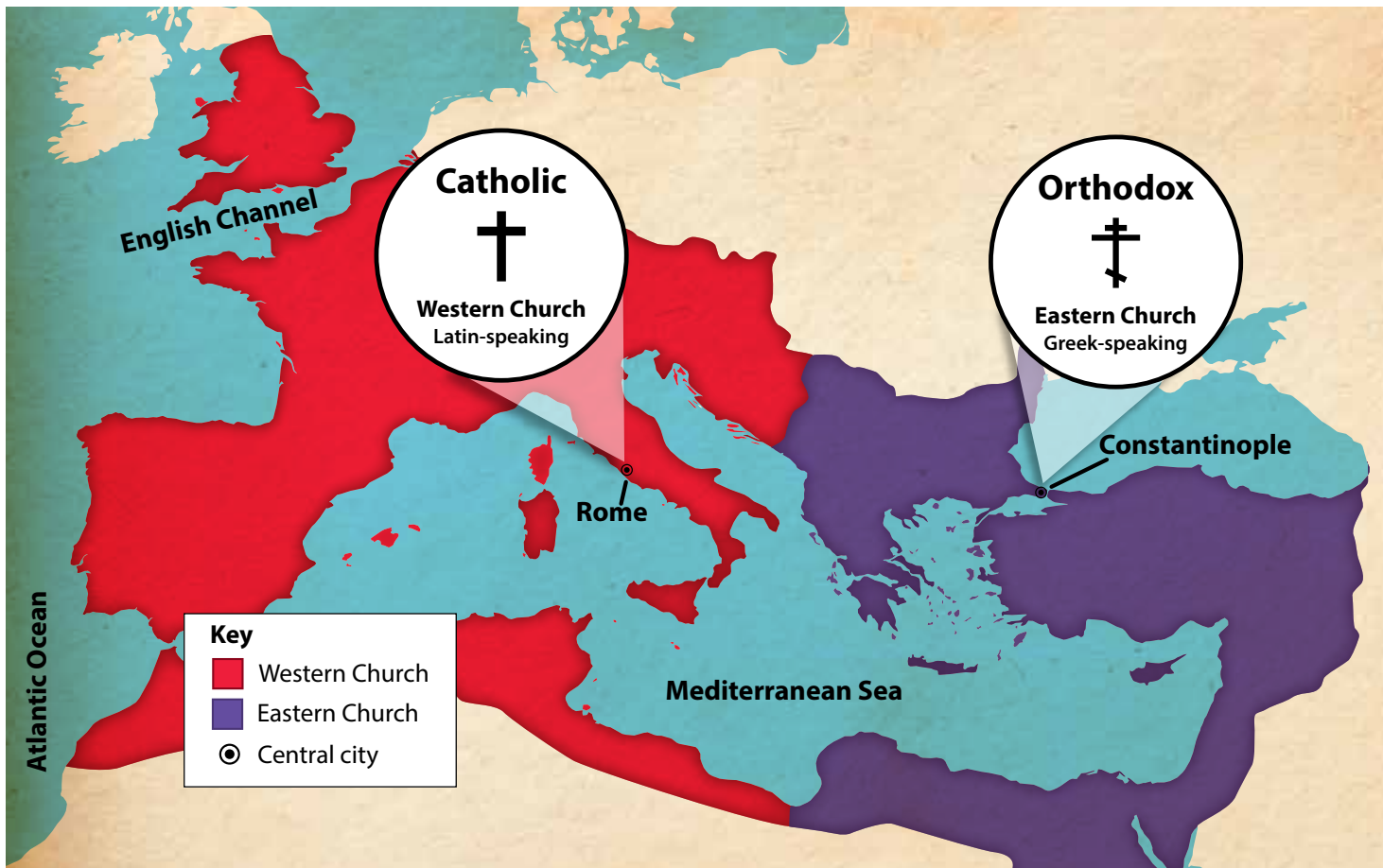
CHAPTER 1: Russia's Beginnings



After converting to Orthodox Christianity in 988 CE, Prince Vladimir forced all the people of Kiev to convert, too.

Big Question: How did Russia become a Christian country?

CHAPTER 1: Russia's Beginnings



In 1054 CE, the Christian Church split into Western Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches.

Big Question: How did Russia become a Christian country?

CHAPTER 2: The Mongols Invade

The Mongols attacked Kiev and other Russian cities, and then left the Tatars in charge of the conquered lands.



Big Question: What are some key features of Russian geography, and how have these features influenced the nation's history?

CHAPTER 2: The Mongols Invade



Between 1271 and 1295, Venetian Marco Polo traveled throughout Asia, exploring the Mongol Empire.

CHAPTER 2: The Mongols Invade



The city-state of Muscovy became increasingly powerful under strong rulers, such as Ivan I (“Ivan the Moneybag”).

Big Question: What are some key features of Russian geography, and how have these features influenced the nation’s history?

CHAPTER 3: Ivan the Great



Ivan III, also known as Ivan the Great, ruled with absolute power and declared himself czar.

Big Question: How did Ivan III gain more control over those he ruled?

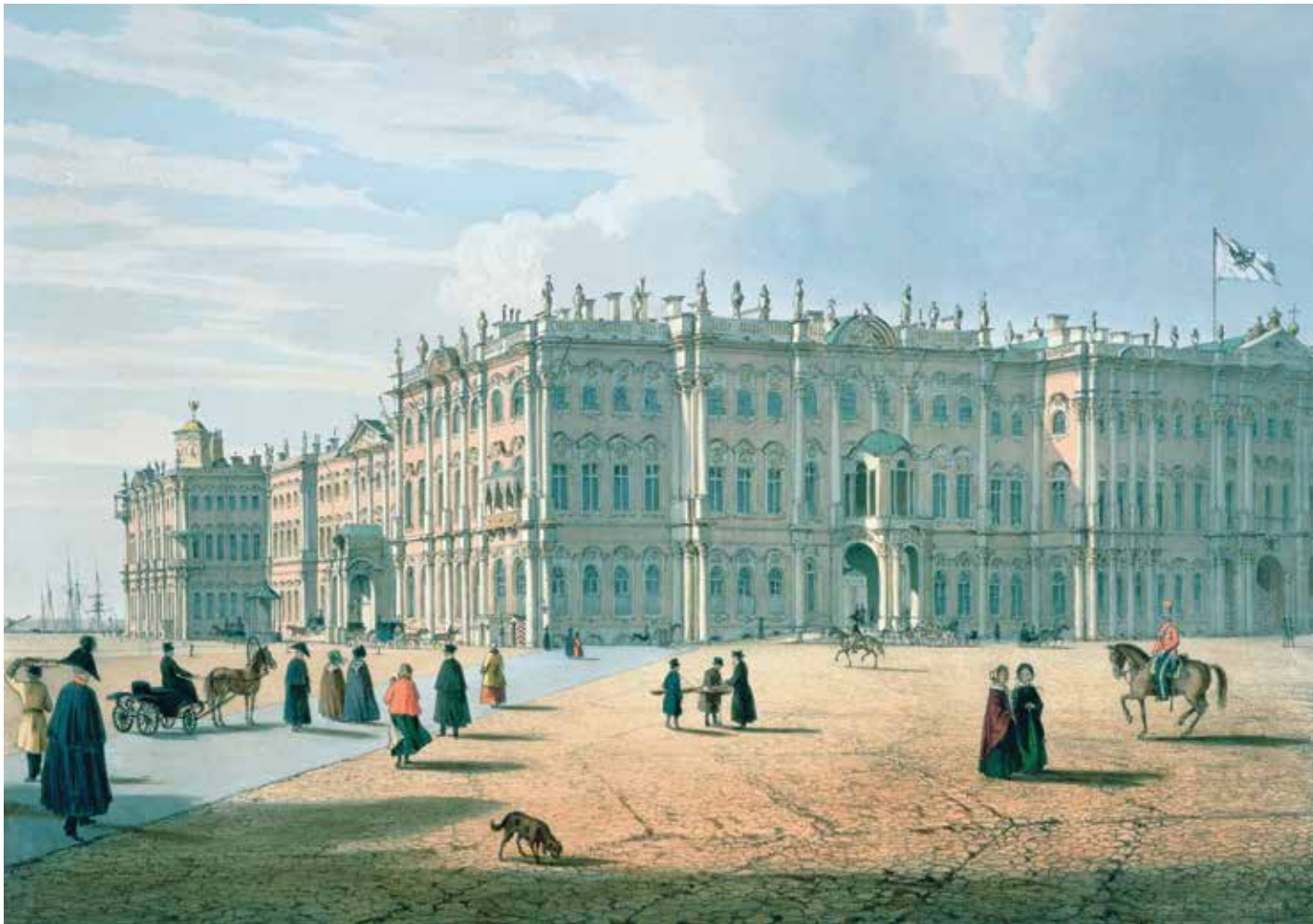
CHAPTER 4: Ivan the Terrible



Ivan IV, also known as Ivan the Terrible, expanded Russia's borders.

Big Question: Why was Ivan IV called "Ivan the Terrible"?

CHAPTER 5: Peter the Great



Peter the Great modernized and Westernized Russia. He hired European architects to design and build the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg.

Big Question: What did Peter the Great hope to do for Russia?

CHAPTER 6: Catherine the Great



Catherine the Great was born a German princess but became one of Russia's greatest rulers.

Big Question: Why did serfdom continue in Russia?

Feudal Japan

Timeline Cards



CHAPTER 1: The Rise of an Empire

In about 400 CE, the Yamato became the strongest clan in Japan.



Big Question: How did China and Korea influence the development of Japanese culture?

CHAPTER 2: Religion in Japan



In the 500s CE, Buddhism spread to Japan from other Asian countries.

Big Question: What are the basic teachings of the Shinto and Buddhist religions?

CHAPTER 3: Japanese Feudalism



By 800 CE, Japanese rulers, such as Emperor Kanmu, had become richer, but more isolated within the palace walls.

Big Question: In what ways was a shogun more powerful than an emperor?

CHAPTER 3: Japanese Feudalism

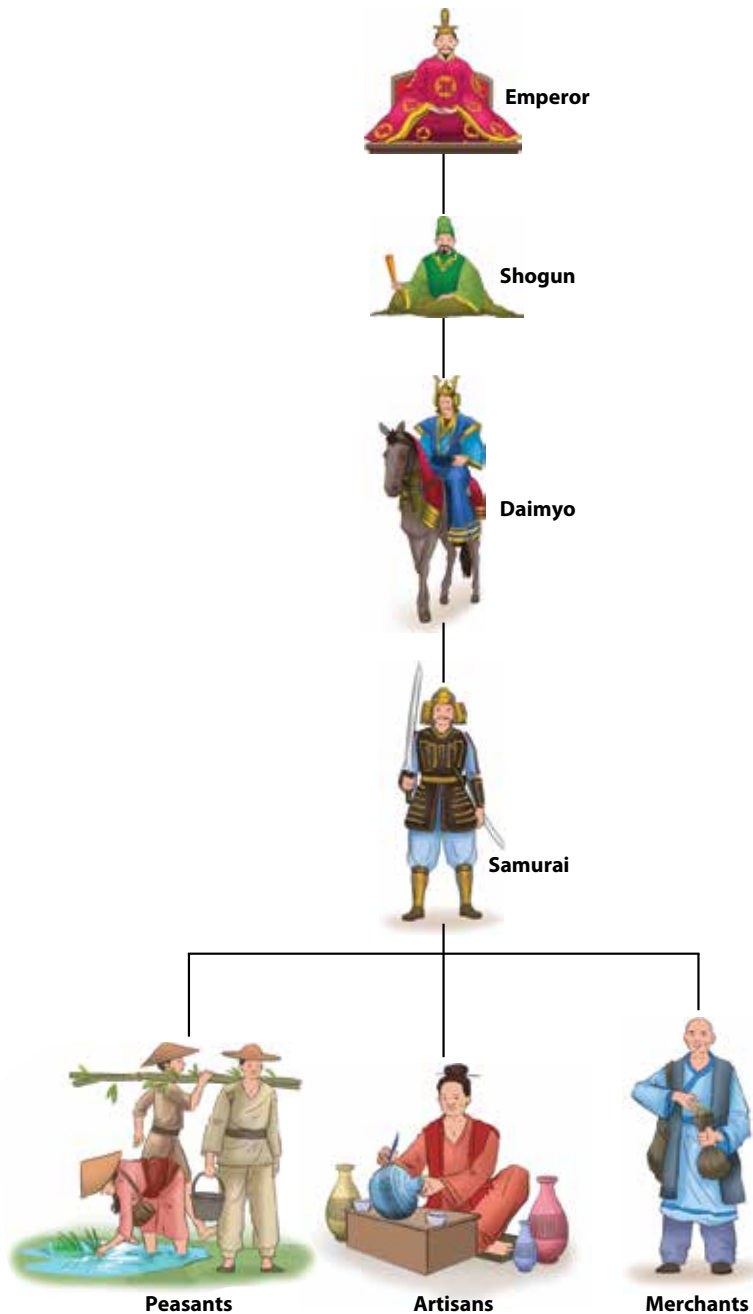


In 1192 CE, the emperor declared Yoritomo supreme warrior, or shogun.

Big Question: In what ways was a shogun more powerful than an emperor?

CHAPTER 3: Japanese Feudalism

Japan developed a feudal system with a specific order of social classes.



Big Question: In what ways was a shogun more powerful than an emperor?

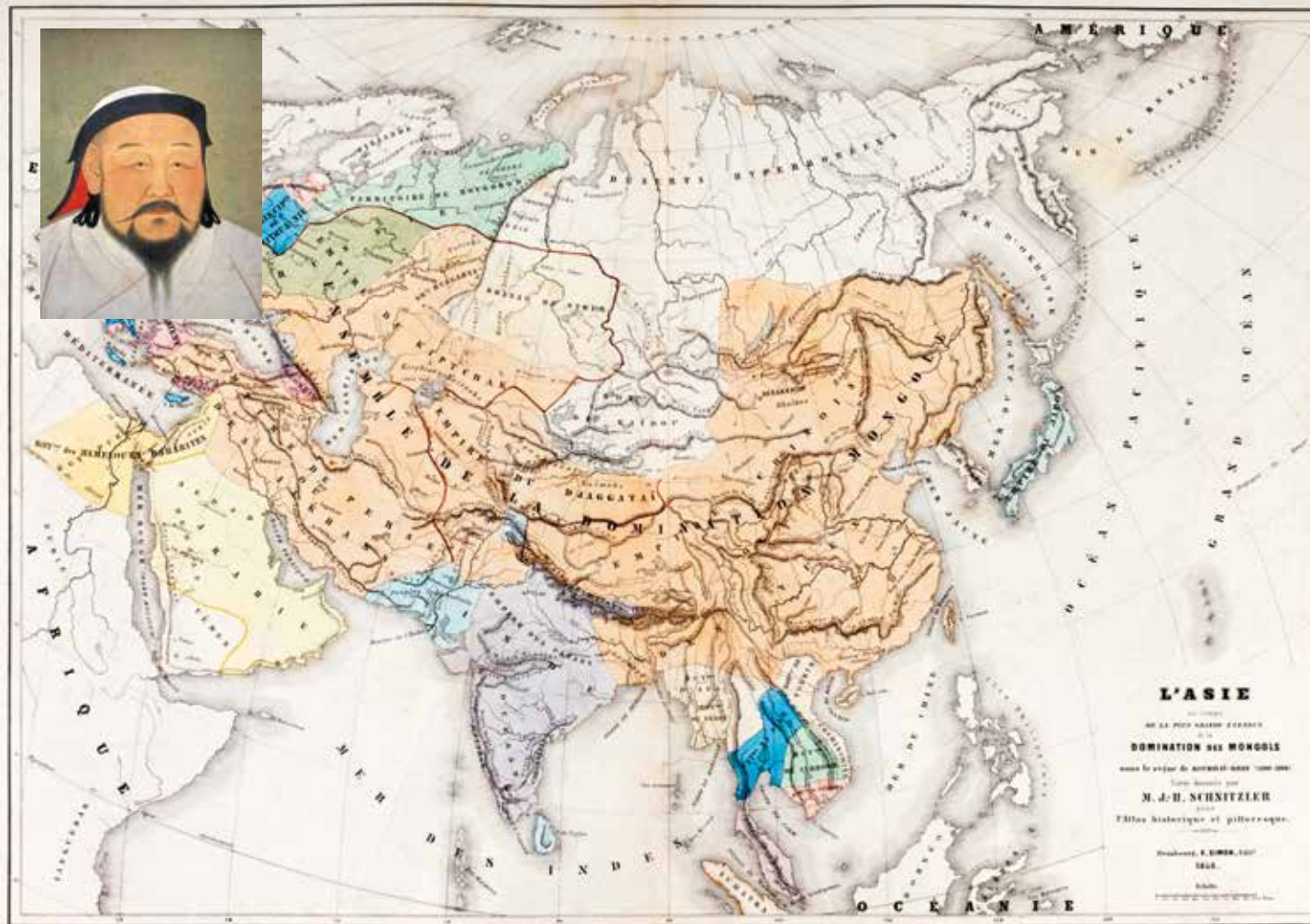
CHAPTER 4: Everyday Life and Arts



Peasants and townspeople enjoyed Kabuki plays.

Big Question: How did daily life differ based on people's place in society?

CHAPTER 5: Changes Come to Japan



From 1268 to 1281 CE, Kublai Khan attempted to make Japan part of the Mongol Empire.

Big Question: How did foreign trade bring about the end of the shogun era?

CHAPTER 5: Changes Come to Japan



In 1522 CE, Magellan's crew became the first Europeans to circumnavigate the globe.



Big Question: How did foreign trade bring about the end of the shogun era?

CHAPTER 5: Changes Come to Japan



European traders and missionaries brought new weapons and ideas to Japan.

Big Question: How did foreign trade bring about the end of the shogun era?

CHAPTER 5: Changes Come to Japan



In 1853 CE, Commodore Matthew Perry opened trade between the United States and Japan.

Big Question: How did foreign trade bring about the end of the shogun era?

CHAPTER 5: Changes Come to Japan



Japan's last shogun was removed from power in 1867 CE.

Big Question: How did foreign trade bring about the end of the shogun era?

Early Russia

Subject Matter Expert

Matthew M. Davis, PhD, University of Virginia

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Chapter 1, Card 2	Exterior view of Haghia Sophia, built 532–37 AD/Istanbul, Turkey/ Bildarchiv Steffens/Bridgeman Images
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Chapter 2, Card 2	Portrait of Marco Polo (1254–1324), by Dolfino / Biblioteca Nazionale, Turin, Italy / Bridgeman Images
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Chapter 3	Tsar Ivan III (1440–1505) Tearing the Deed of Tatar Khan, 1862 (oil on canvas), Shustov, Nikolai Semenovich (c.1838–69) / Sumy Art Museum, Sumy, Ukraine / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 4	Ivan IV Vasilyevich (Ivan the Terrible 1530–1584) Tsar of Russia from 1533, leading his army at the Siege of Kazan in August 1552, 1850 / Universal History Archive/UIG / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5	The Winter Palace as seen from Palace Passage, St. Petersburg, c.1840 (colour litho), Perrot, Ferdinand Victor (1808–41) / Pushkin Museum, Moscow, Russia / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 6	Portrait of Princess Yekaterina R. Vorontsova-Dashkova (oil on canvas), Russian School, (18th century) / Russian State Archive of Literature and Art, Moscow / Bridgeman Images

Feudal Japan

Subject Matter Expert

Yonguang Hu, PhD, Department of History, James Madison University

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Chapter 2	Steve Vidler/SuperStock
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Chapter 5, Card 1	Map of Asia at the time of the greatest extent of the domination of the Mongols in the reign of Kublai Khan, from L'Histoire Universelle Ancienne et Moderne, published in Strasbourg c.1860 (coloured engraving), French School, (19th century) / Private Collection / Ken Welsh / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5, Card 1	Kublai Khan, 1294 (ink & colour on silk), Araniko or Anige (1245–1306) / National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan / Ancient Art and Architecture Collection Ltd. / Kadokawa / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5, Card 2	Map tracing Magellan's world voyage, once owned by Charles V, 1545 (vellum) by Battista Agnese (1514–64)/John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, RI, USA/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5, Card 2	Ferdinand Magellan (1480–1521)/Pictures from History/Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5, Card 3	The Arrival of the Portuguese in Japan, detail of the left-hand section of a folding screen, Kano School (lacquer), Japanese School (16th century) / Musee Guimet, Paris, France / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5, Card 4	Americans arriving in what is now Tokyo Bay on 8 July 1853, Escott, Dan (1928–87) / Private Collection / © Look and Learn / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5, Card 5	Japan: Tokugawa Yoshinobu (October 28, 1837–November 22, 1913) the 15th and last shogun of the Tokugawa shogunate of Japan, Beato, Felice (Felix) (1825–c.1908) / Pictures from History/Felice Beato / Bridgeman Images