

samurai and knights dbq

samurai and knights dbq offers a fascinating look into two of history's most iconic warrior classes: the Japanese samurai and the European knights. Both groups played crucial roles in shaping their respective societies, cultures, and military traditions during the medieval era. This article will explore the origins, codes of conduct, training, social status, and historical significance of samurai and knights, providing a comprehensive comparison based on document-based questions (DBQ) often used in world history curriculums. Readers will gain insight into their similarities and differences, the impact they had on Japan and Europe, and how these legendary warriors are remembered today. Throughout this analysis, you will discover how samurai and knights influenced not only warfare but also art, philosophy, and social hierarchies. Delve into the world of samurai and knights dbq and uncover the legacy of these formidable warriors. Continue reading for an in-depth exploration, key facts, and answers to common DBQ questions.

- Origins and Historical Context of Samurai and Knights
- Training and Education of Samurai and Knights
- Codes of Conduct: Bushido and Chivalry
- Roles in Society and Social Status
- Weapons, Armor, and Military Tactics
- Legacy and Cultural Impact
- Comparison: Similarities and Differences
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Origins and Historical Context of Samurai and Knights

The Rise of the Samurai in Japan

The samurai class emerged during the Heian period (794–1185) as powerful landowners and military retainers. As the central government weakened, regional clans required skilled warriors to protect their territories. These warriors, known as samurai, became the backbone of Japanese feudal society.

The rise of the shogunate in the late 12th century solidified the samurai's role as the ruling military elite, shaping Japan's political and social landscape for centuries.

The Emergence of Knights in Medieval Europe

Knights developed in Medieval Europe during the early Middle Ages, around the 9th and 10th centuries, as feudalism spread following the decline of centralized power. European nobility relied on heavily armored cavalry to defend their lands and uphold law and order. Knights pledged loyalty to their lords in exchange for land and status, becoming a dominant force throughout the medieval period. Their influence was especially prominent during the Crusades and the Hundred Years' War.

Training and Education of Samurai and Knights

Samurai Training and Bushido Values

Samurai underwent rigorous training from a young age. Their education included martial arts, swordsmanship (kenjutsu), archery (kyudo), and horseback riding. Equally important was learning calligraphy, poetry, and Confucian classics, reflecting the samurai's dual role as warriors and cultured elites. Samurai training emphasized discipline, honor, and self-control, all central to the bushido code.

Training of European Knights

European knights began their training as pages around age seven, serving in noble households. At fourteen, they advanced to squires, learning combat skills, horsemanship, and the use of weapons like swords, lances, and shields. Squires assisted knights in battle and tournaments, gaining hands-on experience. Upon proving their valor and skill, they were knighted in elaborate ceremonies, symbolizing their readiness to uphold chivalric ideals.

- Samurai training included martial arts, literature, and philosophy
- Knight training focused on combat, horsemanship, and service to nobility
- Both systems instilled loyalty, discipline, and respect for hierarchy

Codes of Conduct: Bushido and Chivalry

The Bushido Code of the Samurai

Bushido, meaning "the way of the warrior," was the ethical code guiding samurai behavior. It emphasized loyalty to one's lord, courage, honor, benevolence, and self-discipline. Samurai were expected to accept death without fear and place duty above personal interests. Violations of bushido could result in ritual suicide (seppuku) to preserve honor.

The Code of Chivalry for Knights

Chivalry emerged as the moral and ethical code for European knights. Central values included bravery, courtesy, honor, protecting the weak, and loyalty to one's lord and the church. Chivalry was influenced by Christian teachings and courtly love, shaping the knight's conduct in both battle and daily life. Like bushido, breaches of chivalry were met with severe social consequences.

Roles in Society and Social Status

Samurai as the Elite of Japanese Society

Samurai held a privileged position in Japanese society, second only to the ruling shogun and daimyo (feudal lords). They administered lands, collected taxes, and provided military service. Samurai were respected not only as warriors but also as scholars and bureaucrats, particularly during periods of peace.

Knights and the European Feudal System

Knights occupied the noble class in Europe, holding land granted by their lords in return for military service. They governed local populations, dispensed justice, and maintained order. The title of knight was both a social rank and a symbol of martial prowess, often passed down through aristocratic families.

Weapons, Armor, and Military Tactics

Samurai Arms and Battle Tactics

Samurai are renowned for their mastery of the katana, a curved sword symbolizing their status. They also used yumi (longbows), spears (yari), and naginata (polearms). Samurai armor (yoroi) was lightweight and flexible, allowing for agility on the battlefield. Their tactics emphasized individual skill, duels, and disciplined formations.

Knights' Weaponry and Heavy Armor

European knights were equipped with heavy plate armor, chainmail, and helmets for maximum protection. Their primary weapons included swords, lances, maces, and shields. Knights fought on horseback, using shock tactics and charges to break enemy lines. Their armor and tactics reflected the brutal close-quarters combat of European warfare.

Legacy and Cultural Impact

Samurai Influence on Japanese Culture

Samurai values and aesthetics continue to shape Japanese culture. Their commitment to discipline, honor, and arts is evident in modern martial arts, cinema, and literature. The samurai legacy remains a powerful symbol of national identity and ethical conduct in Japan.

Knights in European History and Imagination

Knights are celebrated in European folklore, literature, and art. The ideals of chivalry influenced the development of Western legal systems, concepts of honor, and popular culture. Medieval tournaments, Arthurian legends, and romanticized depictions of knights remain an enduring part of the Western imagination.

Comparison: Similarities and Differences

Key Similarities Between Samurai and Knights

Both samurai and knights served as warrior elites in feudal societies, bound by codes of conduct emphasizing loyalty, honor, and martial skill. Their training, social status, and influence over cultural values show remarkable parallels, despite developing in different regions and under unique circumstances.

Distinct Differences in Role and Tradition

Despite similarities, samurai and knights differed in weaponry, tactics, philosophy, and societal roles. Samurai combined martial prowess with artistic and scholarly pursuits, while knights were primarily warriors and landholders. The influence of Buddhism and Confucianism on bushido contrasts with the Christian and feudal foundations of chivalry.

1. Samurai emphasized both martial and cultural education; knights focused on combat and service
2. Bushido was shaped by Eastern philosophies; chivalry was rooted in Christian values
3. Samurai armor prioritized mobility; knight armor prioritized heavy protection

Conclusion

The samurai and knights dbq comparative study reveals how these warrior classes shaped the societies of Japan and Europe through their codes of honor, training, and leadership. By examining their origins, values, roles, and legacies, we gain a deeper understanding of their enduring influence. The similarities and differences between samurai and knights continue to offer valuable insights for historians, students, and anyone fascinated by the world's martial traditions.

Q: What is a samurai and knights dbq?

A: A samurai and knights dbq is a document-based question that asks students to analyze and compare the roles, codes of conduct, training, and historical significance of Japanese samurai and European knights using primary or secondary sources.

Q: How did the training of samurai differ from that of knights?

A: Samurai training included both martial arts and scholarly pursuits such as literature and philosophy, while knights primarily focused on combat skills, horsemanship, and serving their lords.

Q: What are the main values of bushido and chivalry?

A: Bushido emphasizes loyalty, courage, honor, and self-discipline, while chivalry values bravery, courtesy, protecting the weak, and loyalty to one's lord and the church.

Q: What weapons did samurai and knights use?

A: Samurai wielded katanas, longbows, spears, and polearms, while knights used swords, lances, maces, and shields, each suited to their style of warfare and armor.

Q: How did the roles of samurai and knights impact their societies?

A: Both classes held elite social status, governed land, and served as military leaders, influencing political structures and cultural values in Japan and Europe.

Q: What are key similarities between samurai and knights?

A: Both were elite warriors bound by codes of honor, served feudal lords, and shaped cultural ideals of bravery, loyalty, and discipline.

Q: In what ways were samurai and knights different?

A: Differences include their training focus (samurai on arts and philosophy, knights on combat), religious influences (Buddhism/Confucianism vs. Christianity), and styles of armor and warfare.

Q: How are samurai and knights represented in modern culture?

A: Samurai influence Japanese martial arts, literature, and film, while knights are depicted in Western folklore, movies, and stories about chivalry and heroism.

Q: Why are samurai and knights important to study in world history?

A: Studying samurai and knights helps understand the development of feudal societies, warrior ethics, and their lasting impact on culture, law, and social organization.

Q: What primary sources are commonly used in samurai and knights dbq assignments?

A: Common sources include historical documents such as samurai edicts, bushido texts, chivalric codes, chronicles, and artworks depicting the warriors' lives and battles.

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Samurai and Knights DBQ: A Comparative Analysis of Feudal Warriors

Are you grappling with a Document-Based Question (DBQ) essay comparing samurai and knights? This comprehensive guide delves into the key similarities and differences between these iconic feudal warriors, providing you with the historical context and analytical framework needed to ace your essay. We'll explore their social structures, weaponry, combat tactics, codes of conduct, and ultimate legacies, equipping you to craft a compelling and insightful DBQ response. Let's embark on a journey through time to dissect the fascinating parallels and contrasts between these legendary figures.

H2: Social Structures: The Foundation of Power

Both samurai and knights operated within rigidly hierarchical feudal societies. However, the specifics differed significantly.

H3: The Samurai's Place in Japanese Society

The samurai's position was intricately tied to the Japanese shogunate system. They were the warrior elite, serving the daimyo (feudal lords) and ultimately the shogun (military dictator). Their social standing was hereditary, with a strict code of conduct, Bushido, dictating their behavior and loyalty. This rigid structure ensured social order, but also fostered intense competition and internal conflict within the samurai class itself.

H3: The Knight's Role in Medieval Europe

Knights in medieval Europe occupied a similar position of power, serving the nobility and kings. However, unlike the hereditary nature of samurai status, knighthood was often achieved through a process of training, proving one's valor, and receiving the accolade of knighthood. This system offered a degree of social mobility, albeit limited. The feudal system in Europe, while hierarchical, was more decentralized than Japan's, leading to greater potential for conflict and alliances amongst the nobility.

H2: Weaponry and Combat Tactics: Blades, Bows, and Battles

The weaponry and fighting styles of samurai and knights reflected the specific needs and environments of their respective societies.

H3: Samurai Arsenal and Bushido Tactics

Samurai were renowned for their proficiency with the katana (curved sword), yumi (longbow), and naginata (halberd). Their combat tactics emphasized speed, agility, and precision strikes. Bushido, the samurai code, emphasized honor, loyalty, and a willingness to die for one's lord. This often resulted in suicidal charges and a preference for close-quarters combat.

H3: Knightly Armament and Medieval Warfare

Knights, on the other hand, relied heavily on heavier armor, lances, swords, and maces. Their combat tactics were more heavily influenced by cavalry charges and siege warfare. While courage and chivalry were valued, knightly combat was often less about individual duels and more about coordinated military maneuvers and battles involving large numbers of troops. The use of heavy armor favored brute force and a more protracted, less agile style of combat.

H2: Codes of Conduct: Bushido and Chivalry

Both samurai and knights adhered to strict codes of conduct that shaped their behavior and defined their roles in society.

H3: Bushido: The Way of the Warrior

Bushido, the samurai code, emphasized loyalty, honor, martial prowess, and self-sacrifice. It provided a framework for ethical behavior and instilled a sense of duty and responsibility. While

often romanticized, Bushido could also lead to brutal acts of violence and a disregard for the lives of those considered enemies or unworthy.

H3: Chivalry: The Knightly Ideal

Chivalry, the knightly code, similarly emphasized honor, courage, and loyalty, but also incorporated religious piety and a sense of courtesy towards women and the weak. While often idealized as a code of noble conduct, the reality of medieval warfare frequently clashed with the ideals of chivalry. The pursuit of power and land often overshadowed the strict adherence to its principles.

H2: Legacies and Enduring Influence: Beyond the Battlefield

Both samurai and knights left behind enduring legacies that continue to influence our understanding of warfare, honor, and societal structures.

H3: The Enduring Impact of the Samurai

The samurai's influence extends to Japanese art, literature, and philosophy. Their code of Bushido continues to be studied and debated, shaping perceptions of loyalty, honor, and self-sacrifice.

H3: The Knight's Lasting Impression on Western Culture

The knight's legacy is deeply ingrained in Western culture, impacting literature, art, and our understanding of medieval history. The concept of chivalry, while often romanticized, continues to shape our notions of courtly love, honor, and heroic behavior.

Conclusion

Comparing samurai and knights reveals intriguing parallels and striking contrasts. While both occupied positions of power within rigidly hierarchical societies, their social structures, weaponry, combat styles, and codes of conduct reflected the unique historical and cultural contexts in which they operated. Understanding these differences and similarities is crucial for any DBQ essay, allowing you to present a nuanced and insightful analysis. Remember to utilize the documents provided in your DBQ to support your arguments and showcase your understanding of the historical context.

FAQs

1. What is the main difference between Bushido and Chivalry? While both emphasize honor and loyalty, Bushido is more focused on martial prowess and self-sacrifice, whereas Chivalry also incorporates religious piety and courtesy towards the weak.

2. How did the social mobility of knights differ from that of samurai? Knighthood offered some degree of social mobility, unlike the hereditary nature of samurai status.
3. What were the primary weapons used by samurai and knights? Samurai favored the katana, yumi, and naginata, while knights primarily used lances, swords, maces, and relied heavily on armor.
4. How did the decentralized nature of European feudalism affect knights compared to the centralized shogunate system in Japan? The decentralized nature of European feudalism led to greater potential for conflict and alliances amongst the nobility, unlike Japan's more centralized system.
5. How do the legacies of samurai and knights continue to influence modern society? Both groups' legacies continue to influence art, literature, and our understanding of warfare, honor, and societal structures, inspiring narratives of heroism and duty.

samurai and knights dbq: *Sam Samurai #10* Jon Scieszka, 2004-04-26 Everyone's favorite time-travelers are changing their styles! The Time Warp Trio series now features a brand-new, eye-catching design, sure to appeal to longtime fans, and those new to Jon Scieszka's wacky brand of humor.

samurai and knights dbq: *Musui's Story* Katsu Kokichi, 2023-02-21 A series of picaresque adventures set against the backdrop of a Japan still closed off from the rest of the world, *Musui's Story* recounts the escapades of samurai Katsu Kokichi. As it depicts Katsu stealing, brawling, indulging in the pleasure quarters, and getting the better of authorities, it also provides a refreshing perspective on Japanese society, customs, economy, and human relationships. From childhood, Katsu was given to mischief. He ran away from home, once at thirteen, making his way as a beggar on the great trunk road between Edo and Kyoto, and again at twenty, posing as the emissary of a feudal lord. He eventually married and had children but never obtained official preferment and was forced to supplement a meager stipend by dealing in swords, selling protection to shopkeepers, and generally using his muscle and wits. Katsu's descriptions of loyalty and kindness, greed and deception, vanity and superstition offer an intimate view of daily life in nineteenth-century Japan unavailable in standard history books. *Musui's Story* will delight not only students of Japan's past but also general readers who will be entranced by Katsu's candor and boundless zest for life.

samurai and knights dbq: *Atsumori* Zeami Motokiyo, 2014-03-07 The Japanese Noh drama by the Master Zeami Motokiyo about the Buddhist priest Rensei and the warrior of the Taira Clan Atsumori. The story of redemption of the warrior Kumagai Jiro Naozane that killed the young Atsumori. One of the most popular and touching Zeami's Noh drama inspired by *The Tales of Heike*. Contents: Preface by Massimo Cimarelli *Atsumori* by Zeami Motokiyo Pearson Part I Interlude Part II Glossary Notes

samurai and knights dbq: *The Sign of the Chrysanthemum* Katherine Paterson, 1988-06-03 Muna has never known his father -- a samurai, a noble warrior. But Muna's mother has told Muna how he will know him one day: by the sign of the chrysanthemum. When his mother dies, Muna travels to the capital of twelfth-century Japan, a bewildering city on the verge of revolution. He finds a haven there, as servant to the great swordsmith, Fukuji. But Muna cannot forget his dream: He must find his father. Only then will he have power and a name to be reckoned with. Only then will he become a man.

samurai and knights dbq: *The Samurai's Garden* Gail Tsukiyama, 2008-06-24 The daughter of a Chinese mother and a Japanese father, Gail Tsukiyama's *The Samurai's Garden* uses the Japanese invasion of China during the late 1930s as a somber backdrop for this extraordinary story. A 20-year-old Chinese painter named Stephen is sent to his family's summer home in a Japanese coastal village to recover from a bout with tuberculosis. Here he is cared for by Matsu, a reticent

housekeeper and a master gardener. Over the course of a remarkable year, Stephen learns Matsu's secret and gains not only physical strength, but also profound spiritual insight. Matsu is a samurai of the soul, a man devoted to doing good and finding beauty in a cruel and arbitrary world, and Stephen is a noble student, learning to appreciate Matsu's generous and nurturing way of life and to love Matsu's soulmate, gentle Sachi, a woman afflicted with leprosy.

samurai and knights dbq: *Teaching Science to English Language Learners* Luciana C. de Oliveira, Kristen Campbell Wilcox, 2017-09-18 This edited collection explores how science can be taught to English language learners (ELLs) in 21st century classrooms. The authors focus on the ways in which pre-service and in-service science teachers have developed—or may develop—instructional effectiveness for working with ELLs in the secondary classroom. Chapter topics are grounded in both research and practice, addressing a range of timely topics including the current state of ELL education in the secondary science classroom, approaches to leveraging the talents and strengths of bilingual students in heterogeneous classrooms, best practices in teaching science to multilingual students, and ways to infuse the secondary science teacher preparation curriculum with ELL pedagogy. This book will appeal to an audience beyond secondary content area teachers and teacher educators to all teachers of ELLs, teacher educators and researchers of language acquisition more broadly.

samurai and knights dbq: *Reading Like a Historian* Sam Wineburg, Daisy Martin, Chauncey Monte-Sano, 2015-04-26 This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburg's highly acclaimed approach to teaching, Reading Like a Historian, in your middle and high school classroom to increase academic literacy and spark students curiosity. Chapters cover key moments in American history, beginning with exploration and colonization and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

samurai and knights dbq: *The Book of the Lion* Michael Cadnum, 2001-10-01 A National Book Award nominee! Returning to the same era of his *In a Dark Wood*, Cadnum's majestic novel--part mystery, part history--chronicles the pageantry and brutality of the Crusades under King Richard. Edmund, a young apprentice, is awaiting punishment as a counterfeiter when a knight intervenes on his behalf--and compels Edmund to join Richard Lionheart's forces in the Holy Land. There, amidst the savagery of the twelfth-century Crusades, Edmund learns both courage and compassion, and discovers that cruelty is sometimes considered the will of Heaven. Set in medieval England and the war-torn shores of the Middle East, Cadnum's tale weaves together a rich tapestry of storms at sea, the brutality of hand-to-hand combat, and one of the classic horse and lance battles in recorded history--the Battle of Arsuf.

samurai and knights dbq: *A Different Mirror for Young People* Ronald Takaki, 2012-10-30 A longtime professor of Ethnic Studies at the University of California at Berkeley, Ronald Takaki was recognized as one of the foremost scholars of American ethnic history and diversity. When the first edition of *A Different Mirror* was published in 1993, Publishers Weekly called it a brilliant revisionist history of America that is likely to become a classic of multicultural studies and named it one of the ten best books of the year. Now Rebecca Stefoff, who adapted Howard Zinn's best-selling *A People's History of the United States* for younger readers, turns the updated 2008 edition of Takaki's multicultural masterwork into *A Different Mirror for Young People*. Drawing on Takaki's vast array of primary sources, and staying true to his own words whenever possible, *A Different Mirror for Young People* brings ethnic history alive through the words of people, including teenagers, who recorded their experiences in letters, diaries, and poems. Like Zinn's *A People's History*, Takaki's *A Different Mirror* offers a rich and rewarding people's view perspective on the American story.

samurai and knights dbq: *Samurai vs. Knights* Virginia Loh-Hagan, 2019-08-01 In *Battle Royale: Lethal Warriors*, we have a matchup of historic magnitude. We took the deadliest warriors from two different time periods and matched them in a battle of weaponry, strength, and grit. Who will come out victorious, samurai or knights? You'll have to read to find out. This series utilizes considerate text written at a higher maturity level with a lower reading level to engage struggling readers. Book includes a table of contents, glossary, index, author biography, sidebars, educational matter, and activities.

samurai and knights dbq: Lord, I Have A Question Ak Flourish, 2005-02 Praise For LORD, I HAVE A QUESTION By A.K. Flourish These poems of faith and frustration document some of our deepest thoughts. Lottie Taylor, Professional Sports Accountant This is a fine offering of human expression that's true to its humble acknowledgement, and uplifting. Shani Smith, The Rough Side/The Soft Side From the sketch to the poetry, impressive. Marcus Haskin, How To Eat It The Right Way Staring inspirational poetry, this debut is a refreshing display of the evident cohesion and passion of today's Black Christian artists. Mylia Tiye Mal Jaza, Plea For Peace

samurai and knights dbq: The Last Samurai Mark Ravina, 2011-03-29 The dramatic arc of Saigo Takamori's life, from his humble origins as a lowly samurai, to national leadership, to his death as a rebel leader, has captivated generations of Japanese readers and now Americans as well - his life is the inspiration for a major Hollywood film, *The Last Samurai*, starring Tom Cruise and Ken Watanabe. In this vibrant new biography, Mark Ravina, professor of history and Director of East Asian Studies at Emory University, explores the facts behind Hollywood storytelling and Japanese legends, and explains the passion and poignancy of Saigo's life. Known both for his scholarly research and his appearances on The History Channel, Ravina recreates the world in which Saigo lived and died, the last days of the samurai. *The Last Samurai* traces Saigo's life from his early days as a tax clerk in far southwestern Japan, through his rise to national prominence as a fierce imperial loyalist. Saigo was twice exiled for his political activities -- sent to Japan's remote southwestern islands where he fully expected to die. But exile only increased his reputation for loyalty, and in 1864 he was brought back to the capital to help his lord fight for the restoration of the emperor. In 1868, Saigo commanded his lord's forces in the battles which toppled the shogunate and he became and leader in the emperor Meiji's new government. But Saigo found only anguish in national leadership. He understood the need for a modern conscript army but longed for the days of the traditional warrior. Saigo hoped to die in service to the emperor. In 1873, he sought appointment as envoy to Korea, where he planned to demand that the Korean king show deference to the Japanese emperor, drawing his sword, if necessary, to defend imperial honor. Denied this chance to show his courage and loyalty, he retreated to his homeland and spent his last years as a schoolteacher, training samurai boys in frugality, honesty, and courage. In 1876, when the government stripped samurai of their swords, Saigo's followers rose in rebellion and Saigo became their reluctant leader. His insurrection became the bloodiest war Japan had seen in centuries, killing over 12,000 men on both sides and nearly bankrupting the new imperial government. The imperial government denounced Saigo as a rebel and a traitor, but their propaganda could not overcome his fame and in 1889, twelve years after his death, the government relented, pardoned Saigo of all crimes, and posthumously restored him to imperial court rank. In *THE LAST SAMURAI*, Saigo is as compelling a character as Robert E. Lee was to Americans-a great and noble warrior who followed the dictates of honor and loyalty, even though it meant civil war in a country to which he'd devoted his life. Saigo's life is a fascinating look into Japanese feudal society and a history of a country as it struggled between its long traditions and the dictates of a modern future.

samurai and knights dbq: New Left Revisited John Campbell McMillian, Paul Buhle, 2008 Starting with the premise that it is possible to say something significantly new about the 1960s and the New Left, the contributors to this volume trace the social roots, the various paths, and the legacies of the movement that set out to change America. As members of a younger generation of scholars, none of them (apart from Paul Buhle) has first-hand knowledge of the era. Their perspective as non-participants enables them to offer fresh interpretations of the regional and ideological differences that have been obscured in the standard histories and memoirs of the period. Reflecting the diversity of goals, the clashes of opinions, and the tumult of the time, these essays will engage seasoned scholars as well as students of the '60s.

samurai and knights dbq: Bloody Constraint Theodor Meron, 2001 Chivalry, one of Shakespeare's central themes, retains its pertinence and topicality in our rules for international humanitarian law and the conduct of war. Against a background of Medieval and Renaissance sources as well as Shakespeare's historical and dramatic realms, Professor Meron considers the

ways in which law, chivalry, morality, conscience, and state necessity are deployed in Shakespeare to promote a society in which soldiers behave humanely and leaders are held to high standards of civilized behavior. In doing so, he illustrates the literary genealogy of such contemporary international humanitarian concerns as the treatment of prisoners and of women and accountability for war crimes.

samurai and knights dbq: The Procrastination Equation Piers Steel, 2011-01-01 Why do kitchens need to be cleaned the night before the final exams? Why does the arrival of a new email suddenly seem more important than a crucial sales pitch? And why does a healthy diet always start tomorrow? Writing with a combination of humour, humanity and solid scientific research, Piers Steel explains why we procrastinate—why we knowingly and willingly put off a course of action despite recognising we'll be worse off for it. What's more, his study shows that despite procrastination making us poorer, fatter and unhappier, we're putting things off like never before—with new distractions such as Facebook and Twitter now in our lives, procrastination is on the rise. Some of the questions this book addresses are: - What are the main types of procrastination? Why is our brain wired for procrastination? How has procrastination played out through history? What is the price of procrastination? How do we fix our procrastinating ways? Piers Steel has spent the last ten years of his life devoted to studying procrastination, and the decades before that embodying it. He knows his subject both as a practitioner and as a scientist, and offers accessible techniques for controlling and improving motivation. Everyone from the dithering student to the dallying employee will recognise something of themselves in this engaging and insightful book.

samurai and knights dbq: Samurai and Ninja Antony Cummins, 2016-08-09 The myths of the noble Samurai and the sinister Ninja are filled with romantic fantasy and fallacy. Samurai and Ninja expert Antony Cummins shatters the myths and exposes the true nature of these very real—and very lethal—medieval Japanese warriors. The Samurai and Ninja were, in fact, brutal killing machines trained in torture and soaked in machismo. Many were skilled horsemen and sword-fighting specialists, while others were masters of deception and sabotage. Some fought for loyalty, others for personal gain. What these warriors all shared in common was their unflinching personal bravery, skill and brutality. In *Samurai and Ninja*, Cummins separates myth from reality and shows why the Japanese were the greatest warriors of all time: He describes the Samurai and the Ninja as they really were in earlier times when battles raged across Japan—not in later times when war became obsolete and Japanese warriors became philosophers, scholars and courtiers. He describes the social context of the day and the feudal world into which the warriors were trained to fight and die for their lords. He exposes the essentially brutal nature of warfare in medieval Japan. This book is illuminated by many rare Japanese manuscripts and texts which are translated into English for the very first time.

samurai and knights dbq: Akira Kurosawa and Intertextual Cinema James Goodwin, 1994 In *Akira Kurosawa and Intertextual Cinema*, James Goodwin draws on contemporary theoretical and critical approaches to explore the Japanese director's use of a variety of texts to create films that are uniquely intertextual and intercultural. Surveying all of Kurosawa's films and examining six films in depth -- *The Idiot*, *The Lower Depths*, *Rashomon*, *Ikiru*, *Throne of Blood*, and *Ran* -- Goodwin finds in Kurosawa's themes and techniques the capacity to restructure perceptions of Western and Japanese cultures and to establish new meanings in each.

samurai and knights dbq: Teaching in a Globally-Connected World Ervin F. Sparapani, Pamela L. Ross McClain, 2016-07-29 This book examines the current social, political, economic, and religious climate of the world, makes projections for the future, and then makes suggestions for what the contributors believe educators need to think about in order to adequately prepare young people to successfully navigate that future. We live in a globally-connected world, and young people, as they move into the future, need to be prepared to live in that future. Schools (and teachers) tend to focus on the present, which is okay; however, schools (and teachers) must decide what is important to know in the present in order for young people to be successful in the future. The responsibility of education today must be to prepare learners to live in an unknown future, that is

global, and not be so focused on an uncertain present.

samurai and knights dbq: Kamikaze Attacks of World War II Robin L. Rielly, 2010 This book details more than 400 kamikaze attacks performed by Japanese aircraft, manned torpedoes, suicide boats and suicide swimmers against U.S. ships during World War II. Part One focuses on the traditions, development and history. Part Two details the kamikaze attacks on ships. Appendices list all of the U.S. ships suffering kamikaze attacks--Provided by publisher.

samurai and knights dbq: *World History and Geography* California. Dept. of Education, 1994-01-01 This document is a response to teachers' requests for practical assistance in implementing California's history-social science framework. The document offers stimulating ideas to enrich the teaching of history and social science, enliven instruction for every student, focus on essential topics, and help make learning more memorable. Experiences and contributions of ethnic groups and women in history are integrated in this course model. The framework is divided into 11 units: (1) Connecting with Past Learnings: Uncovering the Remote Past; (2) Connecting with Past Learnings: the Fall of Rome; (3) Growth of Islam; (4) African States in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Times; (5) Civilizations of the Americas; (6) China; (7) Japan; (8) Medieval Societies: Europe and Japan; (9) Europe During the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Scientific Revolution; (10) Early Modern Europe: The Age of Exploration to the Enlightenment; and (11) Linking Past to Present. Six of the 11 units delineated in the framework's 7th grade course description are developed in these course models. All units follow the same format. Each begins with a rationale and overview. Ways are suggested for teachers to coordinate the model with the state-adopted textbook for 7th grade. A presentation of activities to introduce and continue the sample topic are suggested to encourage students to apply what they have studied through projects. Each unit ends with an extensive annotated list of sample resources. (DK)

samurai and knights dbq: *Social Science* David C. Colander, Elgin F. Hunt, 2019-02-25 Now in its seventeenth edition, *Social Science: An Introduction to the Study of Society* approaches its study from a common-sense perspective, rather than a formalistic perspective more common in social science. Readers will see how seemingly diverse disciplines intermingle and connect to one another - anthropology and economics, for example. The goal of the book is to teach students critical thinking and problem-solving skills that will allow them to approach social issues in an objective and informed way. New to this edition are significant updates on: The election of Donald Trump and the emergence of related populist movements Trade policy and health care Issues involving migration and immigration Emerging developments in artificial intelligence Comparisons between cultural and biological evolution Examples, data, recommended readings, and internet questions

samurai and knights dbq: Breaking Open Japan George Feifer, 2013-07-02 On July 14, 1853, the four warships of America's East Asia Squadron made for Kurihama, 30 miles south of the Japanese capital, then called Edo. It had come to pry open Japan after her two and a half centuries of isolation and nearly a decade of intense planning by Matthew Perry, the squadron commander. The spoils of the recent Mexican Spanish-American War had whetted a powerful American appetite for using her soaring wealth and power for commercial and political advantage. Perry's cloaking of imperial impulse in humanitarian purpose was fully matched by Japanese self-deception. High among the country's articles of faith was certainty of its protection by heavenly power. A distinguished Japanese scholar argued in 1811 that Japanese differ completely from and are superior to the peoples of...all other countries of the world. So began one of history's greatest political and cultural clashes. In *Breaking Open Japan*, George Feifer makes this drama new and relevant for today. At its heart were two formidable men: Perry and Lord Masahiro Abe, the political mastermind and real authority behind the Emperor and the Shogun. Feifer gives us a fascinating account of sealed off Japan and shows that Perry's aggressive handling of his mission had far reaching consequences for Japan - and the United States - well into the twentieth if not twenty-first century.

samurai and knights dbq: The Magic Ring, a Knightly Romance De La Motte Fouqué, Friedrich Heinrich Karl, 2024-06-23 Reprint of the original, first published in 1876.

samurai and knights dbq: History and September 11th Joanne Jay Meyerowitz, 2003 This

collection of essays sets the attacks on the United States in historical perspective. It rejects the notion of an age-old 'clash of civilizations' and instead examines the histories of American nationalism, anti-Americanism, US foreign policy and Islamic fundamentalism amongst other topics.

samurai and knights dbq: Magna carta King John, 2013-06-08 The constitutional foundation of English (and perhaps world) freedoms

samurai and knights dbq: Advanced Placement World History: Modern Editors, 2019-09

samurai and knights dbq: Princeton Review AP Biology Premium Prep 2021 The Princeton Review, 2020-08 Make sure you're studying with the most up-to-date prep materials! Look for the newest edition of this title, The Princeton Review AP Biology Premium Prep, 2022 (ISBN: 9780525570547, on-sale August 2021). Publisher's Note: Products purchased from third-party sellers are not guaranteed by the publisher for quality or authenticity, and may not include access to online tests or materials included with the original product.

samurai and knights dbq: Small Avalanches and Other Stories Joyce Carol Oates, 2004-02-17 When The Sky Blue Ball comes soaring over the fence, a high-school girl is confronted with the haunting memory of childhood. A jealous teen lets her cousin go off alone with a dangerous Capricorn, aware of the terrifying possibilities. A vulnerable young girl cunningly outwits a menacing stranger and exults in her newfound power, surviving the first of many Small Avalanches. In these twelve riveting tales, master storyteller Joyce Carol Oates visits the dark, enigmatic psyche of the teenage years. Intense and unnerving, uplifting and triumphant, the stories in this collection explore the fateful consequences of the choices we make in our everyday lives.

samurai and knights dbq: Magdalena and Balthasar S.E. Ozment, 1989-05

samurai and knights dbq: Warriors of Medieval Japan Stephen Turnbull, 2011-09-20 Combines material previously published as Warrior 29: Ashigaru 1467-1649, Warrior 64: Ninja AD 1460-1650, Warrior 70: Japanese Warrior Monks AD 949-1603, with a new section on Samurai, new images, and a new introduction and conclusion. Driven by strict codes of honour and bound by deep allegiances of rank, family or religion, the elite warriors of medieval Japan were bold fighters, loyal comrades and deadly enemies, With rare material from Japanese sources and lavish artwork and photography, this book examines the military lives, beliefs and battle experience of four formidable warrior types - samurai, ninja, warrior monk and ashigaru foot soldier - resulting in a highly authoritative account of Japan's warrior elite.

samurai and knights dbq: Year 501 Noam Chomsky, 1993 Noting that the current period has much in common with the Colombian Age of Imperialism, during which Western Europe conquered most of the world, Chomsky focuses on various historical moments in this march of imperial power, up to and including the current axis where the U.S., Germany, and Japan share world economic control with the U.S. reveling in a monopoly of military might.

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samurai and knights dbq: The Chivalrous Society Georges Duby, 1980 Georges Duby in productivity and originality stands at the forefront of active medievalists in France and in the world. The present collection contains 15 of his short articles, most but not all of which appear in English for the first time. . . Of capital interest are his several essays that explore the evolution of nobility, knighthood, the noble family, and the ideals of chivalry across the central Middle Ages. They are both a summary and the point of departure of current research into the medieval aristocracy Indispensable.--Choice [A] valuable collection. The title is exact. But it is no coffee-table account of courtly life eked out with colour photos of an author's subsidized holiday. It is an interlocking series

of studies about the structure of families, the nature of knighthood and nobility, changes of attitudes towards kinship, and the influence of new clerical ideas Duby shows us noble families becoming specifically knightly, acquiring heritable toponymies, clustering round the patrimony, emphasizing the male line and the eldest born save when the female is an heiress, and in the course of time forming a homogeneous noble class whose members by St. Louis's age, whatever else they are, are gentilhommes. Passion is not spent, but canalized against the enemies of Christ. The discrete themes of undergraduate medieval history are in reality one complex whole: land, wives, dynasty war, celibacy, vows, pilgrimage, crusade, nobility.--Times Literary Supplement Duby's researches in medieval agrarian and social history have established him as one of the leading international authorities in those areas. This volume brings together 15 of his most significant articles. The book represents the best of 'the new history.'--Library Journal

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samurai and knights dbq: *Knights vs. Samurai* Alan Weller, 2011-03-17 This imaginative collection of royalty-free images juxtaposes portraits of Old Japan's samurai warriors with medieval armored knights. The 200 full-color illustrations are drawn from rare 19th-century sources, including valuable prints by the famed Japanese artist Kuniyoshi. Images are offered as both high-resolution and Internet-ready files.

samurai and knights dbq: 5 Steps to a 5 AP World History 2017 / Cross-Platform Prep Course Peggy J. Martin, 2016-08-05 A proven 5-step study guide for today's digital learners preparing for the AP World History exam The wildly popular test prep guide—updated and enhanced for today's digital learners—AP World History Cross-Platform Prep Course 2017 provides a proven strategy for achieving high scores on this demanding Advanced Placement exam, as well as access to the whole course in print, online, and on mobile devices. This logical and easy-to-follow instructional guide introduces an effective 5-step study plan to help students build the skills, knowledge, and test-taking confidence they need to reach their full potential. The book helps students master both multiple-choice and free-response questions and offers comprehensive answer explanations and sample responses. Written by an AP world history teacher, this insider's guide reflects the latest course syllabus and includes 4 full-length practice exams, plus the most up-to-date scoring information. With the Cross-Platform edition of this title, students can personalize an AP World History study plan with daily goals; utilize analytics to track their progress; access flash cards and games for study on the go; and practice answering AP-level questions online or on their smartphones. The 5 Steps to a 5: AP World History 2017 effective 5-step plan breaks down test preparation into stages: 1. Set Up Your Study Program 2. Determine Your Test Readiness 3. Develop Strategies for Success 4. Develop the Knowledge You Need to Score High 5. Build Your Test-Taking Confidence. 4 full-length practice exams The 5 Steps to a 5 series has prepared millions of students for success

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samurai and knights dbq: *Teaching Argument Writing, Grades 6-12* George Hillocks Jr, 2011 Offers teaching strategies and resources to instruct sixth- through twelfth-graders on how to prepare and write strong arguments and evaluate the arguments of others, providing step-by-step guidance on arguments of fact, judgment, and policy, and including advice to help students understand how judgments get made in the real world, how to develop and support criteria for an argument, and related topics.

samurai and knights dbq: *The Code of Hammurabi* Hammurabi, 2017-07-20 The Code of Hammurabi (Codex Hammurabi) is a well-preserved ancient law code, created ca. 1790 BC (middle

chronology) in ancient Babylon. It was enacted by the sixth Babylonian king, Hammurabi. One nearly complete example of the Code survives today, inscribed on a seven foot, four inch tall basalt stele in the Akkadian language in the cuneiform script. One of the first written codes of law in recorded history. These laws were written on a stone tablet standing over eight feet tall (2.4 meters) that was found in 1901.

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