

Handout: Statecraft and court culture in China, Japan and Korea, 600-900

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2. The Tang legal code
3. Chinese statecraft and its Japanese adaptation: *ritsuryō*-Confucianism in Japan
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Ad 3)

ritsuryō 律令

“ritual” *li* 禮, “justice” *yi* 義, “loyalty” *zhong* 忠, “filial piety” *xiao* 孝

Ad 4)

The Emperor's home, a thousand leagues away: 帝鄉千里隔

Here beyond the borders, wherever I gaze is autumn 邊城四望秋

Japanese imperial anthologies of literature in Chinese:

Ryōunshū 凌雲集 (814), *Bunka shūreishū* 文華秀麗集 (818), *Keikokushū* 經國集 (827), *Kaifūsō* 懷風藻 (751)

Ad 5)

- 520 AD: Chinese-style codes of penal and administrative law issued in Silla
- 649/50: a Korean monk who had travelled to Tang proposed to adopt the clothing and reign periods of the Chinese
- 682 AD: Silla created a national Confucian college to train young men in the Confucian classics
- 788 AD: Silla established a Confucian civil service examination system parallel to that of Tang

Important secondary works:

Palais, James B. “Confucianism and the Aristocratic/Bureaucratic Balance in Korea.” *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 44:2 (1984), 424-468.

Holcombe, Charles. "Ritsuryō Confucianism." *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 57:2 (1997), 543-573.