

## Vocabulary/Concepts

### Tokugawa Japan (Edo Period) 1600-1867

Tokugawa Shogun とくがわ (徳川) しょうぐん (将軍) (military leader), Tennou てんのう (天皇) (emperor), kizokuきぞく (貴族) (nobility), daimyo だいまよう (大名) (minor chiefs), samurai さむらい (侍)/ ぶし/bush (武士) (warriors), katana かたな (刀) (sword), noumin / hyakushou のうみん (農民)/ ひゃくしょう (百姓) (farmer), shokunin しょくにん 職人 (artisan), shounin しょうにん 商人 (merchant), Shi,nou,kou,shou シのう こう しょう (士農工商) (Tokugawa caste system), Edo えど (江戸) (Tokyo) とうきょう (東京) (the shogun's new capital), kimono きもの (着物) (robe worn by men or women)  
Edo jou えどじょう (江戸城) (Tokugawa castle)

### **Guided Practice**

Teacher provides each student a list of Mali caste system terms and asks students to translate the words into Japanese on the paper. Student uses their Mali caste system chart for reference to determine, for example, that Geer is Landlord, then translates landlord into Japanese.

#### Caste System

#### **Mali**

#### **English**

#### **Japanese**

Geer  
Neeno  
Tegg  
Uude  
Seen  
Rabb  
Gewel  
Noole

Teacher allows 7 minutes and then calls on individual students to come up and write on board the Mali, English and Japanese translation.

Teacher will provide 2 handouts of Japanese family crests and West African Symbols as an example to use in designing their crests. Only the most powerful caste in Japan, the Samurai, possesses a family crest to symbolize their high rank. We are going to create a family crest for the highest caste in Mali out of respect for their power.

## **Mali, Caste System – West Africa**

**Geer (landowners and nobles)**

**Neeno (artisans)**

**Tegg (smiths)**

**Uude (leatherworkers)**

**Seen (woodcutters)**

**Rabb (weavers)**

**Gewel (griots – oral history singers)**

**Noole (servants/jesters)**

**Jaam (slaves)**

## **Tokugawa Japanese Caste System**

**Samurai (Warriors)**

**Farmers**

**Artisans**

**Businessmen**