

Chronology: see the handout

- **China:** Sui (581-618), **Tang (618-907)**, Five Dynasties (907-960)
 - **International Period (7 & 10 different musics)**
 - Tang: culmination of Chinese court culture, respected
- **Northern Song (960-1127)**, Southern Song (1127-1279), Yuan (1271-1368)
 - Democratization of music (Rise of secular culture)
 - Emergence of **“Chinese-ness”** (Vernacular cultures)
- Ming (1368-1644), Qing (1644-1911)
 - National period
 - Last golden era of the imperial tradition

- **Korea: Unified Silla Period (669-936)**
 - Cultural influences from **Tang China**
 - Distinction between *hyangak* (Korean music) and *tangak* (Chinese music)
- **Goryeo (Koryŏ) Dynasty (936-1392)**
 - Institutionalization of ceremonies from Silla period
 - **Gift of court music instruments from China**
- **Joseon (or Chosŏn) Dynasty (1392-1910)**
 - Adoption of Confucianism as National Ideology
 - Korean alphabet invented in 1443
 - *Akhak Kwebŏm*: First music treatise written in 1493
 - Reform and systemization of music; introduction of indigenous compositions to Korean court
 - Rise of indigenous secular (folk) music

- **Japan: Nara Period (553-794)**
 - First international period
 - Adopted Chinese social and intellectual order
 - Embraced Buddhism and Confucianism
 - Court music imported from China, Korea, India; played primarily by foreign musicians
- **Heian Period (794-1185)**
 - Chinese influences assimilated and modified
 - Heyday of Japanese court music and culture: ***gagaku***
 - Native influence on imported music
- **Kamakura Period (1185-1333)**
 - Decline of international character of music
 - Beginning of native tradition
 - Decline of court
- **Muromachi Period (1333-1615); Edo Period (1615-1868)**
 - Beginning of shutdown from the West
 - Growth of native traditions
- **Meiji Restoration (1868-1912): Imperial court restored**