Section 2
1. The emperor moved Japan’s capital from Nara to Heian-kyo because he thought the priests’ power was damaging to the government, and he wanted a larger, grander city for his capital.
2. Answers will vary. Sample answer: My life in Heian-kyo is filled with beauty and elegance. For instance, the mansion I live in has beautiful gardens and artificial lakes. Though the grounds of my home are large, they are surrounded by a well-kept stone wall. The large rooms of my home are divided by screens and connected by open-air hallways.

Section 3
1. If your class is doing the activity, students should bow to Fujiwara Michinaga because he led Japan and was shown respect by everyone around him.
2. The Fujiwara family gained and used power by marrying into the emperor’s family, and they acted as advisers to the emperor.
3. Students’ sketches will vary.

Section 4
1. If your class is doing the activity, students should not use the fan because it has too few folds for a person of their rank.
2. During the Heian period, rank was determined by the rank of a person’s birth family.
3. Drawings will vary but should include nine ranks with the top three ranks labeled “nobles.” The fourth and fifth ranks should be labeled “less important officials.” The sixth through ninth ranks should be labeled “minor officials, clerks, and experts in certain fields.”

Section 5
1. If your class is doing the activity, students’ responses will vary. Possible response: I would tell her to use white powder on her face and touches of red on her cheeks. She should paint on a small red mouth, pluck her eyebrows, and paint new eyebrows high on her forehead. She should blacken her teeth.
2. During the Heian period, people were judged on whether or not they had good taste and on their family ties.
3. Students’ sketches about Heian beauty, fashion, and manners will vary.

Section 6
1. If your class is doing the activity, students’ responses about the kemari and the stone-balancing game will vary.
2. c. Festival of the Snake; e. bugaku; a. sumo wrestling; b. rango; d. kemari
3. Students’ sketches illustrating an important idea about recreation during the Heian period will vary.

Section 7
1. If your class is doing the activity, students should praise Painting 2 because it shows the new Japanese style of painting adopted during the Heian period.
2. During the Heian period, sculptors began to carve statues from carefully selected pieces of wood that were then joined together.
3. Painters drew thin lines and filled them in with bright colors. Lines were made quickly to show movement. Scroll paintings showed scenes from right to left to show the passage of time. Interior scenes were painted as if viewed from above.
Section 8
1. If your class is doing the activity, students should borrow the *Tale of Genji* because it is a romance novel that follows the love life of Genji, a fictional prince.

2. People were expected to make up poetry in public, while men and women created poetry to charm one another. If someone received a poem from a family member or friend, he or she was expected to write a poem in response.

3. The *Tale of Genji* is significant even today because it serves as a model for the modern romance novel, is regarded as one of the world’s great works of literature, and creates a vivid picture of Heian court life.

Section 9
1. If your class is doing the activity, students should have an unsympathetic attitude toward the poor in order to be accepted by the aristocrats.

2. The Heian period ended for these three reasons: (1) The wealthy owners of large estates paid no taxes, which weakened the imperial government. (2) Law enforcement broke down, and bandits roamed the land. (3) Struggles over land and power led to civil war and the rise of new military leaders.

3. Students’ sketches will vary.

Section 10
Use the answers below to check students’ spoke diagrams on the influences of the Heian period on present-day Japan.

Literature: Murasaki Shikibu and Sei Shonagon still influence Japanese writers, and their works are considered Japanese classics.

Poetry: Tanka poetry is still a vibrant part of Japanese literature.

Drama: Bugaku led to Japan’s Noh theater in which a chorus sings a heroic story as performers dance and act it out.