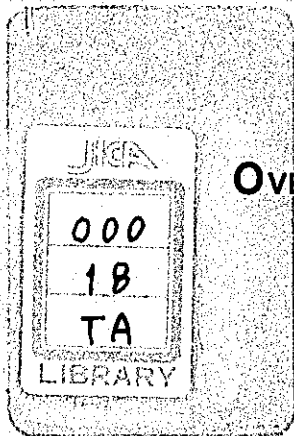


GENERAL GUIDANCE TO THE JAPANESE CULTURE



OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGENCY

TEMPO OF ESTABLISHING THE FIRST DYNASTY

Mesopotamia

Agriculture	B. C. 7000	} 4000
Bronze	B. C. 3000	
Dynasty	B. C. 3000	
Iron	B. C. 2300	

Egypt

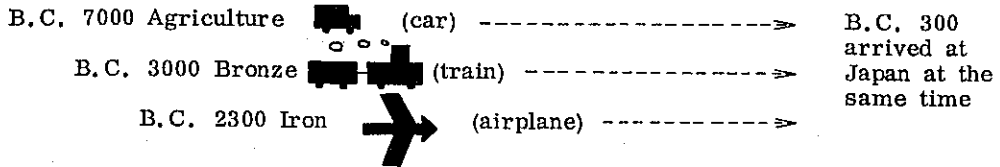
Agriculture	B. C. 5000	} 2000
Dynasty	B. C. 3000	
Bronze	B. C. 2800	
Iron	B. C. 1700	

China

Agriculture	B. C. 4500	} 3000
Dynasty	B. C. 1500	
Bronze	B. C. 2000	
Iron	B. C. 500	

Japan

Agriculture	B. C. 1000(?)	} 600
Cultivation of paddy field	B. C. 300	
Bronze & Iron	B. C. 300	
Dynasty	A. D. 300	



FOREIGN INFLUENCES

- 1) Geographically Japan is a small island located in the Far East.
- 2) No foreign country has invaded or completely ruled Japan.
- 3) Japan has been in the position where she can pick up and accept only what she likes and wants from foreign cultures.

<u>PERIODS</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>INFLUENCES</u>
Jomon	B. C. 7000-B. C. 300	Neolithic age
Yayoi	B. C. 300-A. D. 300	Cultivation of paddy field, bronze & iron
Kofun	A. D. 300- 552	Korea
Asuka	A. D. 552- 645	Northern Wei & Sui China
Nara	Early A. D. 645- 710 Later A. D. 710- 794	Buddhism
Heian	Early A. D. 794- 894 Later A. D. 894-1185	Tang China
Kamakura	A. D. 1185-1333	Discontinuance of sending Japanese envoy to China
Nanbokucho	A. D. 1333-1392	Sung China
Muromachi	A. D. 1392-1573	Sung (& Yuan) China
Azuchi-Momoyama	A. D. 1573-1600	Ming China
Edo	A. D. 1600-1868	Ming China, Portugal Christianity
Meiji	A. D. 1868-1912	Closing the door to foreigners except Dutch
Taisho	A. D. 1912-1926	Europe
Showa	A. D. 1926-	Europe
		World War II 1940-1945
		America

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HISTORY AND CULTURE OF JAPAN

PERIODS	HISTORY & CULTURE
JOMON (B. C. 7000+ B. C. 300)	Neolithic age: Hunting Pit dwelling: <u>Jomôn</u> earthenware: Implements made of stone, bone & horn: <u>Dôgu</u> clay dolls
YAYOI	B. C. 300 Introduction of cultivating paddy field; bronze & iron also introduced. Agriculture: Ancestor worship Storage with elevated floor: <u>Yayoi</u> earthenware: Implements made of bronze & iron: Ritual bronze bell (<u>dôtaku</u>): Bronze mirror
KOFUN (Tumulus)	A. D. 300 Semi-autonomous clans & the gradual rise of the <u>Yamato</u> Imperial clan. Ancestor worship: Myths of state establishment Great tumulus: Burial objects: <u>Haniwa</u> clay figures: Bronze and iron products Informal contacts with China and Korea.
ASUKA	A. D. 552 Official introduction of Buddhism to Japanese court. Centralization of the State. Introduction of Chinese architecture, sculpture, painting and letters. <u>Hôryûji</u> Temple founded by Prince <u>Shôtoku</u> in A. D. 607. Five stringed musical instrument <u>biwa</u> was introduced (mid-6th century A. D.) <u>Gigaku</u> (mask dance & music) was introduced in A. D. 612.
Early NARA Later	A. D. 645 Reformation of the Taika era (introduction of Chinese-style bureaucracy). A. D. 610 The transfer of the capital to Nara. Buddhist art flourished. The big Buddha image of the Tôdaiji Temple founded by Emperor Shomu around A. D. 750: Art objects of Shôsô'in-repository. Ancient myths & chronicles were compiled (<u>Kojiki</u> ca. 712 A. D.; <u>Nihonshoki</u> 720 A. D.) Anthology of poems was compiled (<u>Manyôshû</u> 770 A. D.)
HEIAN	A. D. 784 The transfer of the capital to Kyoto. Regency of Fujiwara aristocrats Rule of ex-emperors Gradual rise of feudal lords and warriors in the provinces. Taira clan in power & the rise of Minamoto clan.

PERIODS	HISTORY & CULTURE
<p data-bbox="244 266 308 295">Early</p> <p data-bbox="155 473 234 498">HEIAN</p> <p data-bbox="244 826 308 852">Later</p>	<p data-bbox="362 208 1133 266">Introduction of esoteric Buddhism (Tendai sect by priest Saicho & Shingon sect by priest Kukai).</p> <p data-bbox="362 282 1119 340">Tôji Temple given to priest Kûkai in 823 A.D.: Arts of esoteric Buddhism.</p> <p data-bbox="362 355 1208 388">The first Japanese Tale was written (<u>Taketori-monogatari</u> ca. 811 A.D.)</p> <p data-bbox="362 401 1174 459"><u>Bugaku</u> (music & dance performed at court, some temples & shrines) was ordered in 810 A.D.</p> <p data-bbox="362 475 1137 508">A.D. 894 Discontinuance of sending Japanese envoy to Tang China.</p> <p data-bbox="362 523 632 552"><u>Japanization of culture</u></p> <p data-bbox="362 566 1144 681">a) Development of <u>Jôdo</u> (Pure Land) sect Buddhism and its art in which elegant, feminine & decorative taste of Fujiwara aristocrats is well expressed (Phoenix Hall of Byôdô-in Temple founded by the Fujiwara clan in 1053 A.D.).</p> <p data-bbox="362 697 1163 755">b) Shintô-Buddhist syncretism (Honji-suijaku theory): Development of <u>Suijaku</u> art.</p> <p data-bbox="362 770 1163 828">c) Architectural style with elevated floor, thatched roof and outside corridor (<u>Shinden-zukuri</u>).</p> <p data-bbox="362 844 1174 877">d) Japanese subject matter & techniques used in painting (<u>yamato-e</u>).</p> <p data-bbox="362 892 1188 950">e) Japanese alphabet (<u>kana</u>) was used: Development of <u>kana</u> literature such as <u>waka</u> (31-syllable poems) & <u>monogatari</u> (tales).</p> <p data-bbox="362 946 1195 1035">The first anthology of <u>waka</u> poems (<u>Kokinshu</u>) was compiled in 905 A.D. under the imperial order which shows that poems written with national <u>kana</u> alphabet were considered important.</p> <p data-bbox="362 1031 1195 1089">"The Tale of Genji" (<u>Genji-monogatari</u>) was written by a woman-writer Murasaki-shikibu in early 11th century.</p>
<p data-bbox="155 1373 299 1398">KAMAKURA</p>	<p data-bbox="362 1107 1171 1164">A.D. 1185 The fall of the Taira clan: Establishment of feudal regime under Minamoto <u>Shogunate</u> (military dictators).</p> <p data-bbox="362 1180 937 1213">Episode of Mongolian invasion (1274, 1281 A.D.)</p> <p data-bbox="362 1228 714 1257">Introduction of Zen Buddhism.</p> <p data-bbox="362 1273 1167 1362">Development of new Buddhist sects such as <u>Jôdo</u> (priest Hônen & Shinran), Zen (priests Dôgen & E'isai), <u>Nichiren</u> (priest Nichiren) & <u>Jishu</u> (priest Ippen).</p> <p data-bbox="362 1377 1201 1466">Architectural style with a room provided with alcove (<u>toko</u>), shelf (<u>tana</u>) and study corner (<u>shoin</u>). (<u>Buke-zukuri</u> or architectural style of warrior's residence.)</p> <p data-bbox="362 1481 989 1510">Dynamic & powerful sculptures by <u>Kei</u> school artists.</p> <p data-bbox="362 1526 1064 1555">Varieties of handscroll paintings both religious and secular.</p> <p data-bbox="362 1570 1188 1599">Portrait paintings & sculptures of eminent priests & famous warriors.</p>

PERIODS	HISTORY & CULTURE
KAMAKURA	<p><u>Raigô</u>-painting, a picture of Amida Buddha coming to receive the soul of the dying and carry them to the Pure Land in the West.</p> <p>"The Tales of Heike" (<u>Heike-monogatari</u>, ca. 1233 A.D.) "Chronicle of Medieval Japan" (<u>Taiheiki</u>, mid-14th century)</p>
NANBOKUCHO	<p>A.D. 1333 The fall of Kamakura regency.</p>
MUROMACHI	<p>A.D. 1392 The reunion of Northern and Southern dynasties.</p> <p>Rule of Ashikaga <u>Shogunate</u>.</p> <p>Painting: Tosa school--traditional <u>yamato-e</u> Kanga school--ink-painting: <u>Sesshû Tôyô</u> (1420-1506) made ink-painting truly Japanese Kanô school -- decorative painting</p> <p>Perfection of <u>Noh</u> play (dance & drama with masks) and <u>Kyôgen</u> (comical plays).</p> <p>Refined <u>Nôh</u> masks were produced.</p> <p><u>Kadensho</u> (theory of <u>Noh</u> play) was written in ca. 1400 A.D. by Zeami (1363-1443).</p>
AZUCHI-MOMOYAMA	<p>A.D. 1573 National re-unification started by Oda Nobunaga and later completed by Toyotomi Hideyoshi.</p> <p>Introduction of matchlock gun which changed the manner of fighting Japan.</p> <p>Castle construction & castle town (<u>Osaka, Nagoya, Himeji, etc.</u>)</p> <p>Walls, sliding doors and folding screens painted with rich colors on golden backgrounds (<u>Shôhêki-ga</u>).</p> <p>Sen-no-Rikyû (1520-1591) completed tea ceremony: Tea houses, gardens and tea articles such as ceramic tea bowls etc.</p> <p>Introduction of Christianity--influence of Western art and culture.</p> <p>Two stringed musical instrument <u>Jamisen</u> was introduced in later 16th century. This was later developed into three stringed musical instrument <u>Shamisen</u>.</p> <p><u>Ningyô-Jôruri</u> (puppet play) was established in 1595 A.D.)</p>
EDO	<p>A.D. 1600 Battle of Sekigahara through which Tokugawa clan got the dictatorship.</p> <p>Rule of Tokugawa Shogunate.</p> <p>Christians persecuted Closing the door to foreigners except Dutch (1639 A.D.) Four-status-system (warrior, farmer, commoner, merchant) Development of urban culture</p>

PERIODS	HISTORY & CULTURE
EDO	<p>Rise of bourgeoisie Movement for restoration & impact of Western powers upon Japan Coming of Commander Perry in 1853 A.D.</p> <p>Architecture: Nijō castle (early 17th century), Nikkō-Tōshōgu (early 17th century), Kiyomizudera Temple (1633 A.D.)</p> <p>Painting: Decorative paintings of Kanō & Rimpa schools Development of paintings by men of letters (Nanga school) Ukiyo-e woodblock prints</p> <p>Development of handicrafts, golden lacquer wares, ceramics and textiles.</p> <p>Many tales were written (Ihara Saikaku, 1642-1693).</p> <p>Many plays were written (Chikamatsu Monzaemon, 1653-1724).</p> <p>A new 17-syllable poem (<u>haiku</u>) became popular (Bashō, 1644-1694; Buson 1716-1783).</p> <p><u>Kabuki</u> play was established in 1603 A.D.</p>
<p>MEIJI (1868-1912)</p> <p>TAISHO (1912-1926)</p> <p>SHOWA (1926-)</p>	<p>A.D. 1868 Meiji Restoration.</p> <p>Enactment of Japanese constitution (1889 A.D.) Rise of the <u>zaibatsu</u> (big business) after World War I which was re-organized after 1945 Modernization & Westernization World War II (1940-1945 A.D.) American occupation (1945-1952 A.D.) and American influence Industrialization & economic growth</p> <p>Architecture: Introduction of stone & brick construction (Tokyo station; Akasaka Palace; so-called London block in Marunouchi 1894-1905 and others). After the big earthquake in 1923, concrete buildings became popular (Kyoto International Conference Hall, National Gymnasium for the Olympic Games etc.)</p> <p>Art: Tokyo University of Art was founded in 1894 under the guidance of Earnest Francisco Fenollosa (1853-1908) and Okakura Tenshin (1862-1913). Western artists visited Japan and many Japanese artists visited Europe. Sculptors: Takamura Kōtarō (1883-1956) and others Painters: Kuroda Kiyoteru (1866-1924), Saeki Yuzo (1898-1928), Fujita Tsuguji (1886-1965), Umehara Ryuzaburō (1888-), and others</p> <p><u>Literature</u>: Many translations of foreign novels; Influence of liberalism, idealism and romanticism from the West. Some writers sought Japanese aesthetics.</p>

PERIODS	HISTORY & CULTURE
MEIJI	<p><u>Writers:</u> Mori Ōgai (1862-1922), Natsume Sōseki (1867-1916), Akutagawa Ryūnosuke (1892-1927), Dazai Osamu (1909-1948), Kawabata Yasunari (1889-1972; Nobel Prize for Literature in 1968 for "Snow Country"), Mishima Yukio (1925-1970) & others.</p>
TAISHO	<p>Theatre: Tokyo University of Music was founded in 1887 A.D. Motion picture was imported in 1896 Movement of Modern drama started in 1909 under the influence of Western drama Radio became popular around 1925 Tokyo Symphony was established in 1926 Jazz music became popular after World War I Television became popular around 1953</p>
SHOWA	<p>Rock music became popular after World War II After World War II, both in art and music there are many artists and musicians who are cosmopolitan modernists. Yukawa Hideki got Nobel Prize for physics in 1949.</p>

Selective List of Libraries in Tokyo

(The letters a, b, c and d indicate respectively the address, the hours of operation, speciality and restrictions.)

1. National Diet Library (Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan)
 - a. 10-1, Nagata-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-100 Tel. 581-1161
 - b. 9:30-17:00. Closed on Sundays, national holidays and the last days of the Months.
 - c. A depository library of all Japanese publications, U. S. Government and some other foreign government documents, UN, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, ICAO, Rand Corporation.
 - d. No check out.
2. Japan Information Center of Science and Technology (Nihon Kagaku Gijutsu Jōhō Sentā)
 - a. 5-2, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-100 Tel. 581-6411
 - b. 9:30-16:30 Weekdays, 9:30-12:00 Saturdays. Closed on Sundays, the third Mondays and national holidays.
 - c. Foreign periodicals on science and technology. Translation service, photo-duplication services are available.
 - d. No check out.
3. JETRO (Nihon Bōeki Shinkokai Shiryō Sentā)
 - a. 2 Aoi-cho, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo-107 Tel. 582-5511 (key no.)
 - b. 9:30-12:00, 13:00-16:30 Weekdays, 9:30-12:00 Saturdays. Closed on Sundays and national holidays.
 - c. Materials on trade and companies.
 - d. No check out.

4. The Library of the Society for International Cultural Relations (Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai Tôshokan)
 - a. 1-18 Shirogane Daimachi 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo-108 Tel. 441-8106
 - b. 10:00-17:00 Weekdays, 10:00-12:00 Saturdays. Closed on Sundays and national holidays.
 - c. The best collection of Western books on Japan up to the World War II.
 - d. Letter of introduction required. No check out.
5. Tokyo University, Institute of Journalism (Tokyo Daigaku, Shinbun Kenkyûjo)
 - a. Main campus, Tokyo University
 - b. 9:30-17:00 Weekdays, 9:30-12:30 Saturdays. Closed on Sundays and national holidays.
 - c. Newspapers
 - d. Student ID card required.
6. Data Service Center of Office of Public Relations, Tokyo Metropolitan Government (Tokyo Tomin Shiryô Shitsu)
 - a. Tocho Daichi-Chosha, 3-5-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-100 Tel. 212-3016
 - b. 9:30-17:00 Weekdays, 9:30-12:00 Saturdays. Closed on Sundays, national holidays and the last days of the Months.
 - c. Publications of Tokyo Metropolitan Government, English materials on municipal affairs available.
 - d. ID card required.

Main Book Stores Dealing with Books in Foreign Languages

(The letters a, b and c indicate respectively the address & phone number, the operating hours and the closest station.)

MARUZEN

- a. 12 Nihonbashi-dori 6-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. 272-7211
- b. 10:00-17:30 Weekdays and Saturdays, closed Sundays.
- c. Nihonbashi (subway, Ginza-line and Tozai-line)

KINOKUNIYA

- a. 826 Tsunohazu 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo Tel. 354-0131
- b. 10:00-19:00 Weekdays and Saturdays, 12:30-20:00 Sundays.
- c. Shinjuku (J.N.R.), Shinjuku or Shinjuku-sanchome (subway, Marunouchi-line)

JENA

- a. 6 Ginza 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. 571-2980
- b. 11:00-21:00 Weekdays and Saturdays, 12:30-20:00 Sundays.
- c. Ginza (subway, Ginza-line and Marunouchi-line)

C. E. TUTTLE (English Books on Japanese culture)

- a. 3 Jimbocho 1-chome, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 291-7071
- b. 9:30-18:00 Weekdays and Saturdays, closed Sundays.
- c. Surugadai-shita (bus)

Museums in Tokyo

(The letters a, b, c, d and e indicate respectively the address & phone number, the operating hours, admission fee, the closest station & display. A-adult & S-student)

Tokyo National Museum (Tokyo-Kokuritsu-Hakubutsukan)

- a. 1 Ueno-park, Daito-ku, Tokyo Tel. 822-1111/7
- b. 9:00-16:30 Closed on Mondays, Dec. 26-Jan. 3
- c. A-¥80, S-¥30
- d. Ueno or Uguisudani (J.N.R.)
- e. Japanese and Asian arts

National Museum of Modern Art (Tokyo-Kokuritsu-Kindai-Bijutsukan)

- a. 3 Kitanomaru-koen, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 214-2561/4
- b. 10:00-17:00 Closed on Mondays, Dec. 28-Jan. 4
- c. A-¥80, S-¥30
- d. Takebashi (subway Tozai-line)
- e. Modern art of Japan and abroad

N. H. K. Broadcast Museum (NHK Hôsdô-Hakubutsukan)

- a. 10, 1-chome, Atagocho, Shibuya, Minato-ku, Tokyo Tel. 433-5211
- b. 9:30-16:30 Closed on Mondays, Dec. 26-Jan. 4
- c. Free
- d. Kamiya-cho (subway Hibiya-line) or Toranomom (subway Ginza-line)
- e. Materials of the historical changes in the broadcast development and the structure of broadcasting.

Transportation Museum (Kôtsû-Hakubutsukan)

- a. 25, 1-chome, Kanda-sudacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 251-8481
- b. 9:30-17:00 Closed on Mondays, Dec. 29-Jan. 3
- c. A-¥100
- d. Akihabara (J.N.R.)
- e. Train models showing a particular operation process, auditorium with suorie projection facilities.

National Science Museum (Kokuritsu-Kagaku-Hakubutsukan)

- a. 7 Ueno Park, Daito-ku, Tokyo Tel. 822-0111
- b. 9:00-16:30 Closed on Mondays, Dec. 28-Jan. 4
- c. A-¥50, S-¥20
- d. Ueno or Uguisudani (J.N.R.)
- e. Materials concerning with natural history, physical science and technology, it is also the specialized research center of natural history in Japan.

Communication Museum (Teishin-Sôgô-Hakubutsukan)

- a. 1-4, 2-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 270-3841
- b. 9:00-16:30 Closed on Mondays, Dec. 29-Jan. 3
- c. A-¥50
- d. Tokyo (J.N.R.) or Otemachi (subway Marunouchi-line & Tozai-line)
- e. Much emphasis has been placed on the display of reals and models relating to the present communication services. Tape-record explanations are given and most of the models can be operated by the visitors.

Science Museum (Kagaku-Gijutsu-kan)

- a. 2-1 Kitanomaru Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 212-8471
- b. 9:30-17:00 Closed on Mondays, Dec. 28-Jan. 4
- c. A-¥160, S-¥130
- d. Takebashi (subway Tozai-line)

Theatres in Tokyo

National Theatre 13 Hayabusacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 265-7411

Kabuki Theatre 4-12 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. 541-3131

Meijiza Hamacho 2-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. 667-5151

Shinbashi Embujô Ginza-Higashi 6-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. 541-2211

Suidôbashi Nôhgakudô 4-8-27 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo Tel. 811-4843/5753 (Noh-play)

Kanze-kaikan 1-16-4 Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo Tel. 469-5241 (Noh-play)

