

GENERAL GUIDANCE TO THE JAPANESE CULTURE

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



JICA
000
18
TA
LIBRARY

GENERAL GUIDANCE TO THE JAPANESE CULTURE

Compiled and edited

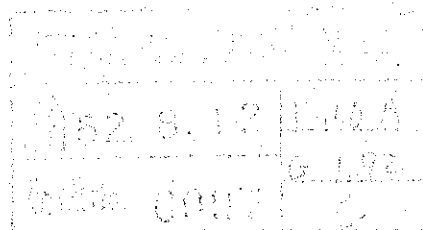
by

YURIKO IKEDA

JICA LIBRARY



1039021[0]



国際協力事業団

受入 月日	'84. 5. 24	000
登録No.	07557	18
		TA

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.

PERIODS	DATES	INFLUENCES
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 ~ 538	Korea
Asuka	A.D. 538 ~ 645	Northern Wei & Sui China Buddhism
Nara	Early A.D. 645 ~ 710	Táng China
	Later A.D. 710 ~ 794	Táng China
Heian	Early A.D. 794 ~ 894	Discontinuance of sending Japanese envoy to China
	Later A.D. 894 ~ 1185	Sung China
Kamakura	A.D. 1185 ~ 1333	Sung (& Yuan) China
Nanbokucho	A.D. 1333 ~ 1392	Ming China
Muromachi	A.D. 1392 ~ 1573	Ming China, Portugal Christianity
Azuchi-Momoyama	A.D. 1573 ~ 1600	Closing the door to foreigners except Dutch
Edo	A.D. 1600 ~ 1867	Europe
Meiji	A.D. 1867 ~ 1912	Europe
Taisho	A.D. 1912 ~ 1926	World War II 1941 ~ 1945
Showa	A.D. 1926 ~	America

HISTORY AND CULTURE OF JAPAN

PERIODS	HISTORY & CULTURE
<p>JOMON (B.C. 7000 ± B.C. 300)</p>	<p>Neolithic age: Hunting Pit dwelling: <u>Jomōn</u> earthenware: Implements made of stone, bone & horn: Dogū clay dolls</p>
<p>YAYOI</p>	<p>B.C. 300 Introduction of cultivating paddy field; bronze & iron also introduced.</p> <p>Agriculture: Ancestor worship Storage with elevated floor: <u>Yayoi</u> earthenware: Implements made of bronze & iron: Ritual bronze bell (<u>dōtaku</u>): Bronze mirror</p>
<p>KOFUN (Tumulus)</p>	<p>A.D. 300 Semi-autonomous clans & the gradual rise of the Yamato Imperial clan.</p> <p>Ancestor worship: Myths of state establishment Great tumulus: Burial objects: <u>Haniwa</u> clay figures: Bronze and iron products</p> <p>Informal contacts with China and Korea.</p>
<p>ASUKA</p>	<p>A.D. 538 Official introduction of Buddhism to Japanese court. Centralization of the State.</p> <p>Introduction of Chinese architecture, sculpture, painting and letters. <u>Hōryūji</u> Temple founded by Prince Shōtoku in A.D. 607.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Early</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NARA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Later</p>	<p>A.D. 645 Reformation of the Taika era (introduction of Chinese-style bureaucracy).</p> <p>A.D. 710 The transfer of the capital to Nara. Buddhist art flourished.</p> <p>The big Buddha image of the Tōdaiji Temple founded by Emperor Shomu around A.D. 750: Art objects of Shōsō'in-repository.</p> <p>Ancient myths & chronicles were compiled (<u>Kojiki</u> ca. 712 A.D.; <u>Nihonshoki</u> 720 A.D.)</p> <p>Anthology of poems was compiled (<u>Manyōshū</u> 770 A.D.)</p>
<p>HEIAN</p>	<p>A.D. 794 The transfer of the capital to Kyoto.</p> <p>Regency of Fujiwara aristocrats Rule of ex-emperors Gradual rise of feudal lords and warriors in the provinces.</p> <p>Taira clan in power & the rise of Minamoto clan.</p> <p>Introduction of esoteric Buddhism (Tendai sect by priest Saichō & Shingon sect by priest Kūkai).</p>

PERIODS	HISTORY & CULTURE
<p data-bbox="299 262 358 287">Early</p> <p data-bbox="209 446 289 471">HEIAN</p> <p data-bbox="303 784 362 809">Later</p>	<p data-bbox="426 262 1108 316">Tōji Temple given to priest Kūkai in 823 A.D.: Arts of esoteric Buddhism.</p> <p data-bbox="426 334 1174 430">The first Japanese Tale was written (<u>Taketori-monogatari</u> ca. 811 A.D.) <u>Bugaku</u> (music & dance performed at court, some temples & shrines) was ordered in 810 A.D.</p> <p data-bbox="426 446 1119 471">A.D. 894 Discontinuance of sending Japanese envoy to Táng China.</p> <p data-bbox="426 488 666 513"><u>Japanization of culture</u></p> <p data-bbox="426 531 1119 643">a) Development of Jōdo (Pure Land) sect Buddhism and its art in which elegant, feminine & decorative taste of Fujiwara aristocrats is well expressed (Phoenix Hall of Byōdō-in Temple founded by the Fujiwara clan in 1053 A.D.).</p> <p data-bbox="426 660 1142 714">b) Shintō-Buddhist syncretism (Honji-suijaku theory): Development of Suijaku art.</p> <p data-bbox="426 732 1133 786">c) Architectural style with elevated floor, thatched roof and outside corridor (<u>Shinden-zukuri</u>).</p> <p data-bbox="426 803 1146 828">d) Japanese subject matter & techniques used in painting (<u>Yamato-e</u>).</p> <p data-bbox="426 846 1151 900">e) Japanese alphabet (<u>kana</u>) was used; Development of kana literature such as waka (31-syllable poems) & <u>monogatari</u> (tales)</p> <p data-bbox="426 917 1126 991">The first anthology of <u>waka</u> poems (<u>Kokinshū</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="426 1008 1098 1062">“The Tale of Genji” (<u>Genji-monogatari</u>) was written by a woman-writer Murasaki-shikibu in early 11th century.</p>
<p data-bbox="214 1363 358 1389">KAMAKURA</p>	<p data-bbox="426 1078 1149 1132">A.D. 1185 The fall of the Taira clan: Establishment of feudal regime under Minamoto <u>Shogunate</u> (military dictators).</p> <p data-bbox="426 1149 941 1174">Episode of Mongolian invasion (1274, 1281 A.D.)</p> <p data-bbox="426 1192 755 1217">Introduction of Zen Buddhism.</p> <p data-bbox="426 1234 1119 1319">Development of new Buddhist sects such as <u>Jōdo</u> (priest Honen & Shinran), Zen (priests Dōgen & E'isai), <u>Nichiren</u> (priest Nichiren) & <u>Jishū</u> (priest Ippen).</p> <p data-bbox="426 1336 1115 1421">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="426 1439 979 1464">Dynamic & powerful sculptures by <u>Kei</u> school artists.</p> <p data-bbox="426 1481 1037 1506">Varieties of handscroll paintings both religious and secular.</p> <p data-bbox="426 1524 1137 1549">Portrait paintings & sculptures of eminent priests & famous warriors.</p> <p data-bbox="426 1566 1151 1620">Raigō-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 data-bbox="426 1638 1016 1663">“The Tales of Heike” (<u>Heike-monogatari</u>, ca. 1233 A.D.)</p> <p data-bbox="426 1661 1050 1686">“Chronicle of Medieval Japan” (<u>Taiheiki</u>, mid-14th century)</p>

PERIODS	HISTORY & CULTURE
EDO	<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>
MEIJI (1868 ~ 1912)	<p>A.D. 1868 Meiji Restoration.</p> <p>Enactment of Japanese constitution (1889 A.D.)</p> <p>Russo-Japanese War (1904 ~ 1905) World War I (1914 ~ 1918)</p> <p>Rise of the <u>zaibatsu</u> (big business) after World War I which was reorganized after 1945.</p> <p>Modernization & Westernization</p> <p>World War II (1941 ~ 1945 A.D.)</p> <p>American occupation (1945 ~ 1952 A.D.) and American influence</p> <p>Industrialization & economic growth</p>
TAISHO (1912 ~ 1926)	<p>Architecture: Introduction of stone & brick construction (Tokyo station; Akasaka Palace; so-called London block in Marunouchi 1894 ~ 1905 and others).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Western artists visited Japan and many Japanese artists visited Europe.</p> <p>Sculptors: Takamura Kōtarō (1883 ~ 1956) and others</p> <p>Painters: Kuroda Kiyoteru (1866 ~ 1965), Umehara Ryūzaburō (1888 ~), and others.</p>
SHOWA (1926 ~)	<p>Literature: Many translations of foreign novels; influence of liberalism, idealism and romanticism from the West. Some writers sought Japanese aesthetics.</p> <p><u>Writers</u>: Mori Ōgai (1862 ~ 1922), Natsume Sōseki (1862 ~ 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>

PERIODS	HISTORY & CULTURE
MEIJI	Theater: 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
TAISHO	Radio became popular around 1926 Jazz music became popular after World War I Television became popular around 1953 Rock music became popular after World War II
SHOWA	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.

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 Jôhō 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, Photoduplication services are available.
 - d. No check out.
3. JETRO (Nihon Bōeki Shinkōkai 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 ~ 11:40 Saturdays. Closed on Sundays, the third Tuesdays and national holidays.
 - c. Materials on trade and companies.
 - d. No check out.

4. The Library of the Japan Foundation (Kokusai Kōryū Kikin)
 - a. Daito Bldg., 3-7-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 586-4724 ~ 26 Ex. 48
 - b. 10:00 ~ 12:00, 13:30 ~ 17:00 Weekdays, 10:00 ~ 12:30 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 Kenkyūjo)
 - 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 Shiryō Shitsu)
 - a. Tocho Daiichi-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 so Tres 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. 2-3-10 Nihonbashi, Chuō-ku, Tokyo Tel. 272-7211
- b. 10:00 ~ 17:30 Weekdays and Saturdays, closed on Sundays and 3rd Saturdays.
- c. Nihonbashi (subway, Ginza-line and Tōzai-line)

KINOKUNIYA

- a. 3-17-7 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo Tel. 354-0131
- b. 10:00 ~ 19:00
- c. Shinjuku (J.N.R.), Shinjuku or Shinjuku-sanchoime (subway, Marunouchi-line)

JENA

- a. 6 Ginza 5-chome, Chuō-ku, Tokyo Tel. 571-2980
- b. 11:30 ~ 19:50 Weekdays and Saturdays. Closed on 1st and 3rd Saturdays and Sundays.
- c. Ginza (subway, Ginza line and Marunouchi-line)

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

- a. 1-3 Jimbōcho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 291-7071
- b. 10:00 ~ 18:00 Weekdays and Saturdays, closed Sundays.
- c. Jimbōcho (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. 1-3-9 Ueno-park, Taito-ku, Tokyo Tel. 822-1111/7
- b. 9:00 ~ 16:00 Closed on Mondays, Dec. 26 ~ Jan. 3
- c. A-¥150, S-¥60
- d. Ueno or Uguisudani (J.N.R.)
- e. Japanese and Asian arts

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

- a. 3 Kitanomaru-kōen, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 214-2561/4
- b. 10:00 ~ 16:30 Closed on Mondays, Dec. 28 ~ Jan. 4
- c. A-¥150, S-¥60
- d. Takebashi (subway Tozai-line)
- e. Modern art of Japan and abroad

N.H.K. Broadcast Museum (NHK Hōsō-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 (Kōtsū-Hakubutsukan)

- a. 25, 1-chome, Kanda-sudacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 251-8481
- b. 9:30 ~ 16:30 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 stereo projection facilities.

National Science Museum (Kokuritsu-Kagaku-Hakubutsukan)

- a. 7-20 Ueno Park, Taito-ku, Tokyo Tel. 822-0111
- b. 9:00 ~ 16:00 Closed on Mondays, Dec. 28 ~ Jan. 4
- c. A-¥150, S-¥40
- 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. 3-1, 2-chome, Ôtemachi, 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 & Tôzai-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 ~ 16:50, Dec. 31 ~ Jan. 1
- c. A-¥300, S-¥150
- d. Takebashi (subway Tôzai-line)

Theatres in Tokyo

National Theatre

- a. 4-1 Hayabusacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. 265-7411
- d. Hayabusacho (bus No. 75)

Kabuki Theatre

- a. 4-12 Ginza, Chuô-ku, Tokyo Tel. 541-3131
- d. Higashi-Ginza (subway Hibiya-line)

Meijiza

- a. 31-1 Hamacho 2-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuô-ku, Tokyo Tel. 667-5151
- d. Hamacho 2-chome (bus No. 28)

Shinbashi Embujô

- a. 18-2 Ginza 6-chome, Chuô-ku, Tokyo Tel. 541-2211
- d. Higashi-Ginza (subway Hibiya-line)

Suidôbashi-Nôgakudo

- a. 1-5-9 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo Tel. 811-4843/5753 (Noh-play)
- d. Suidôbashi (J.N.R. and subway Toei No.6-line)

Kanze-Kaikan

- a. 1-16-4 Shôtô, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo Tel. 469-5241 (Noh-play)
- d. Shibuya (J.N.R.)

Brief Introduction of the Instructor

Mrs. Yuriko Ikeda is an associate professor of International Division, Waseda University. She finished her graduate course at Waseda University in 1968. She studied at Viswa Barathi University, India for two years. She was a visiting research staff of De Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco in 1968 – 1969.

