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Dodonaeus in Japan Jun 09 2021 This collection of essays is the outcome of an international symposium, jointly organised by the International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Kyoto, and the Section of Japanese Studies of the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven in October 1998. It was the second in a series of three international symposia that the International Research Center for Japanese Studies organised in Europe in conjunction with a European partner. The Leuven Symposium, which went under the general title of Translations of Culture, Culture of Translation, actually consisted of two parallel sessions. The first one was a workshop on Gender and Modernity in Japan. The second one was devoted to a reflection on Translation and Adaptation in the Formulation of Modern Episteme: A Reappraisal of Dodoens. The essays in the present volume are the reworked and elaborated versions of the presentations made at the latter symposium. It was clear that many of the issues one had to tackle had to do with translation, and that translation was not a phenomenon limited to Japan, but equally prominent in European cultural history, nor limited to texts as such, but involving broader cultural contexts as well. The result was an investigation of Dodoens's (Dodonaeus) importance in Europe as well as in Japan through the prism of translation, transposition adaptation etc., defined as a moving force in cultural and social development and an indispensable lubricant in the process of functional differentiation. The main concern was evidently Japan, but the organisers deliberately opted for a perspective that kept a certain distance from boundaries. Therefore experts in the field of Western herbals and botany were confronted with historians of early modern Japan.

Tokugawa Shogunate Aug 23 2022 Smarter in sixty minutes. Get smarter in just 60 minutes with in60Learning. Concise and elegantly written non-fiction books and audiobooks help you learn the core subject matter in 20% of the time that it takes to read a typical book. Life is short, so explore a multitude of fascinating historical, biographical, scientific, political, and financial topics in only an hour each. Japan's Tokugawa (or Edo) period, from 1603 to 1867, was the final era of Japanese feudal government, culture and society. The head of government was the shogun, who was a member of the Tokugawa clan and ruled from Edo Castle. The Tokugawa dynasty presided over 250 years of peace and prosperity in Japan, which saw the rise of a new merchant class and steady urbanization. Japanese society was closed off from Westernizing influences, and the professional warriors called Samurai were the primary leaders in this period, under the authority of the shogun. The Meiji Restoration of 1868 toppled the Tokugawa shoguns and brought the country into the modern era.

Feudal Control in Tokugawa Japan May 08 2021

Shogun May 20 2022 This book tells the fascinating history of the life of Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu — Japan's most famous Shogun. Since its initial appearance, A.L. Sadler's imposing biography of the Japanese Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu has been recognized as an outstanding contribution to the knowledge of Japanese history. It is also considered the standard reference work on the period that saw the entrenchment of feudalism in Japan and the opening of some two and a half centuries of rigid isolation from the rest of the world. In the course of Japanese history, there have been five great military leaders who by common consent stand out above the others of their type. Of these, two lived in the twelfth century, while the other three, Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Tokugawa Ieyasu, were contemporary in the latter half of the sixteenth century. The last of these three, with whose life Mr. Sadler deals, may well be described as having perfected the shogunate system. Not only did Ieyasu found a dynasty of rulers and organize a powerful system of government, but also he rounded off his achievements by contriving before his death to arrange for his deification afterward. As Mr. Sadler notes, "Tokugawa Ieyasu is unquestionably one of the greatest men the world has yet seen," and this fascinating account of Ieyasu's life and times is presented in a thoroughly absorbing narrative in which dramatic highlights abound. Japan's feudal age came to a close in 1868 with the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the restoration of the Emperor to political power. The event marked the end of the powerful regime that Ieyasu established at the beginning of the seventeenth century. That it did not at the same time mark the eclipse of Ieyasu's greatness is sufficient testimony to the major role he played in his country's history. It is to A. L. Sadler's lasting credit that he has brought this eminent but often ruthless military leader so vividly to life.

Mapping Early Modern Japan Aug 31 2020 Annotation This is a book about "geographical imagination" through the prism of maps, travel accounts, fiction, and other cultural works that helped fashion understandings of space and place in early modern Japan.

The Sakoku Edicts and the Politics of Tokugawa Hegemony Jan 04 2021 In the major literature on early modern Japan, the sakoku (closed country) edicts lurk in the background, and while scholars are generally aware of the major tenets of the policy, for example, the inability of Japanese to travel abroad or the clampdown on Christianity, the specifics of the edicts have yet to be studied in detail despite its potential to reveal much about this era of Japan's history. This work seeks to clarify the seventeen-article sakoku edicts of 1635 as well as to situate the edicts in the general foreign policy of seventeenth-century Edo Japan. This book will also examine a number of other policies that evolved in the first half of the seventeenth century to complete what is commonly (and somewhat erroneously) referred to as the "closed-country period." A great number of works on European and Chinese interactions with Japan have appeared over the past few decades, and most of them have done a fine job of dispensing with the myth that Japan was somehow hermetically sealed from the outside world. Scholars are aware that the Dutch played a large role in keeping the shogun informed about affairs in Europe, and that the Chinese were coming to Japan in ever greater numbers. They are also aware of the relationship between Japan and Korea. However, the fact remains that the Tokugawa did take pains to regulate the interactions of Europeans with Japan, and these measures are generally found in the various edicts passed by the bakufu in the first half of the seventeenth century. This book translates and illuminates the specific machinery of Japan's foreign relations, especially as it pertained to European trade and

Christianity. In so doing, this study will situate the edicts--which are largely taken for granted, even though little has been studied--in Japan's early modern history. There are two insights this book presents. First of all, the study will demonstrate that the sakoku edicts were not a monolithic piece of legislation, but rather they evolved over time. The edicts against Christianity, the expulsion of the Spanish and the Portuguese, and the establishment of the machinery to regulate foreign trade were all responses to historical stimuli, and as such evolved in response to Japan's interactions with Europe and European trade and ideas. Second, this work will show that, ironically, the Tokugawa control of Japan's foreign policy was meant to strengthen its domestic control, especially vis-a-vis the powerful daimyo of western Japan, who traditionally profited with relations with the West. Therefore, there is much more to the sakoku edicts than simply the regulation of Japan's relations with foreigners. This book will appeal to the wider academic community working on pre-modern and early modern Japan. It will also be of value to those whose work involves the expansion of Europe into Asia, as well as European-Asian interactions. Written in a highly accessible style, this book will be of interest to even the casual reader of Japanese history."

Toward Restoration Oct 13 2021 H. D. Harootunian has provided a new preface for the paperback edition of his classic study *Toward Restoration*, the first intellectual history of the Meiji Restoration in English. Book jacket.

Edo Culture May 28 2020 Nishiyama Matsunosuke is one of the most important historians of Tokugawa (Edo) popular culture, yet until now his work has never been translated into a Western language. *Edo Culture* presents a selection of Nishiyama's writings that serves not only to provide an excellent introduction to Tokugawa cultural history but also to fill many gaps in our knowledge of the daily life and diversions of the urban populace of the time. Many essays focus on the most important theme of Nishiyama's work: the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries as a time of appropriation and development of Japan's culture by its urban commoners. In the first of three main sections, Nishiyama outlines the history of Edo (Tokyo) during the city's formative years, showing how it was shaped by the constant interaction between its warrior and commoner classes. Next, he discusses the spirit and aesthetic of the Edo native and traces the woodblock prints known as ukiyo-e to the communal activities of the city's commoners. Section two focuses on the interaction of urban and rural culture during the nineteenth century and on the unprecedented cultural diffusion that occurred with the help of itinerant performers, pilgrims, and touring actors. Among the essays is a delightful and detailed discourse on Tokugawa cuisine. The third section is dedicated to music and theatre, beginning with a study of no, which was patronized mainly by the aristocracy but surprisingly by commoners as well. In separate chapters, Nishiyama analyzes the relation of social classes to musical genres and the aesthetics of kabuki. The final chapter focuses on vaudeville houses supported by the urban masses.

The Tokugawa World Sep 24 2022 With over 60 contributions, *The Tokugawa World* presents the latest scholarship on early modern Japan from an international team of specialists in a volume that is unmatched in its breadth and scope. In its early modern period, under the Tokugawa shoguns, Japan was a world apart. For over two centuries the shogun's subjects were forbidden to travel abroad and few outsiders were admitted. Yet in this period, Japan evolved as a nascent capitalist society that could rapidly adjust to its incorporation into the world system after its forced "opening" in the 1850s. *The Tokugawa World* demonstrates how Japan's early modern society took shape and evolved: a world of low and high cultures, comic books and Confucian academies, soba restaurants and imperial music recitals, rigid enforcement of social hierarchy yet also ongoing resistance to class oppression. A world of outcasts, puppeteers, herbal doctors, samurai officials, businesswomen, scientists, scholars, blind lutenists, peasant rebels, tea-masters, sumo wrestlers, and wage workers. Covering a variety of features of the Tokugawa world including the physical landscape, economy, art and literature, religion and thought, and education and science, this volume is essential reading for all students and scholars of early modern Japan.

Education in Tokugawa Japan Sep 12 2021

Performing the Great Peace Nov 14 2021 *Performing the Great Peace* offers a cultural approach to understanding the politics of the Tokugawa period, at the same time deconstructing some of the assumptions of modern national historiographies. Deploying the political terms uchi (inside), omote (ritual interface), and naisho (informal negotiation)—all commonly used in the Tokugawa period—Luke Roberts explores how daimyo and the Tokugawa government understood political relations and managed politics in terms of spatial autonomy, ritual submission, and informal negotiation. Roberts suggests as well that a layered hierarchy of omote and uchi relations strongly influenced politics down to the village and household level, a method that clarifies many seeming anomalies in the Tokugawa order. He analyzes in one chapter how the identities of daimyo and domains differed according to whether they were facing the Tokugawa or speaking to members of the domain and daimyo household: For example, a large domain might be identified as a "country" by insiders and as a "private territory" in external discourse. In another chapter he investigates the common occurrence of daimyo who remained formally alive to the government months or even years after they had died in order that inheritance issues could be managed peacefully within their households. The operation of the court system in boundary disputes is analyzed as are the "illegal" enshrinements of daimyo inside domains that were sometimes used to construct forms of domain-state Shinto. *Performing the Great Peace's* convincing analyses and insightful conceptual framework will benefit historians of not only the Tokugawa and Meiji periods, but Japan in general and others seeking innovative approaches to premodern history.

Tokugawa Japan Apr 19 2022

Art of Edo Japan Jul 18 2019 This survey examines the art and artists of the Edo period, one of the great epochs in Japanese art. The author focuses on the urban aspects of Edo art, including discussions of many of Japan's most popular artists - Korin, Utamaro and Hiroshige, among others.

Prayer and Play in Late Tokugawa Japan Jun 28 2020 The unique amalgam of prayer and play at the Sensōji temple in Edo is often cited as proof of the "degenerate Buddhism" of the Tokugawa period. This investigation of the economy and cultural politics of Sensōji, however, shows that its culture of prayer and play reflected changes taking place in Tokugawa Japan, particularly in the city of Edo. Play was an integral part of the business of religion at Sensōji, and the temple supplied both in equal measure to often rootless Edoites. Nam-lin Hur's reappraisal of prayer and play and their inherent connectedness provides a cultural critique of conventional scholarship on Tokugawa religion and shows how Edo commoners incorporated cultural politics into their daily lives through the pursuit of prayer and play.

Peasant Protests and Uprisings in Tokugawa Japan Dec 03 2020 The Japanese peasant has been thought of as an obedient and passive subject of the feudal ruling class. Yet Tokugawa villagers frequently engaged in unlawful and disruptive protests. Moreover, the frequency and intensity of the peasants' collective action increased markedly at the end of the Tokugawa period. Stephen Vlastos's examination of the changing patterns of peasant protest in the Fukushima area shows that peasant mobilization was restricted both ideologically and organizationally and that peasants did not become a prime moving force in the Meiji Restoration.

A Modern History of Japan Oct 25 2022 *A Modern History of Japan* takes students from the days of the shogunate to the aftermath of the 2008 tsunami. This third edition incorporates increased coverage of both Japan's role within East Asia - particularly with China, Korea, and Manchuria - as well as expanded discussions of cultural and intellectual history.

Economic Institutional Change in Tokugawa Japan Dec 23 2019

Popular Literacy in Early Modern Japan Aug 19 2019 The focus of Richard Rubinger's study of Japanese literacy is the least-studied (yet overwhelming majority) of the premodern population: the rural farming class. In this book-length historical exploration of the topic, the first in any language, Rubinger dispels the misconception that there are few materials available for the study of popular literacy in Japan. He analyzes a rich variety of untapped sources from the sixteenth century onward,

drawing for the first time on material that allows him to measure literacy: signatures on apostasy oaths, diaries, agricultural manuals, home encyclopedias, rural poetry-contest entries, village election ballots, literacy surveys, and family account books. The book begins by tracing the origins of popular literacy up to the Tokugawa period and goes on to discuss the pivotal roles of village headmen during the early sixteenth century, a group extraordinarily skilled in administrative literacy using the Sino-Japanese hybrid language favored by their warrior overlords. In time literacy began to spread beyond the leadership class to household heads, particularly those in towns and farming communities involved in commerce, and eventually to women, employees, and servants. Rubinger identifies substantial and enduring differences in the ability to read and write between commoners in the cities and those in the country until the eighteenth century, when the vigorous popular culture of Kyoto, Osaka, and Edo (Tokyo) attracted village leaders and caused them to extend their capabilities. Later chapters focus on the nineteenth-century expansion of literacy to wider constituencies of farmers and townspeople. Using direct measures of literacy attainment such as village surveys, election ballots, diaries, and letters, Rubinger demonstrates the spread of basic reading and writing skills into virtually every corner of Japanese society. The book ends by examining data on illiteracy generated from conscription examinations given by the Japanese army during the Meiji period, bringing the discussion into the twentieth century. Rubinger's analysis of this information suggests that geographical factors and local traditions of learning and culture may have been more important than school attendance in explaining why illiteracy continued to persist in some areas.

French Policy in Japan During the Closing Years of the Tokugawa Regime Apr 07 2021

Education in Tokugawa Japan Jul 10 2021 Japanese cultural life had reached a low ebb at the beginning of the Tokugawa period. The Japanese society which emerged when Tokugawa Ieyasu had completed the process of pacifying warring baronies was neither literary, nor hardly literate. The rulers were warriors and the people they ruled were largely illiterate. The Japan of 1868 was a very different society: practically every samurai was literate and it was a world in which books abounded. The transformation which had occurred in these two and a half centuries was an essential precondition for the success of the policy which the leaders of the Meiji Restoration were to adopt. An in-depth survey of the development and education during the period, this book remains one of the key analyses of the effects of Tokugawa educators and education on modern day Japan.

The I Ching in Tokugawa Thought and Culture Nov 02 2020 This study uses the I Ching (Book of Changes) to investigate the role of Chinese learning in the development of thought and culture in Tokugawa Japan (1603-1868). I Ching scholarship reached its apex during the Tokugawa.

Feudalism in Japan Nov 21 2019 This book offers a systematic comparison between Japanese and Western political institutions in the premodern period. It offers a brief discussion of the meaning and significance of the term Feudalism, and it suggests ways in which the term might be used for explorations in comparative history. Because of its brevity, it can be used as one of many paper backs in the premodern Japanese history course, or as background reading for courses on modern Japanese history and modern Japanese politics. Given its comparative approach, it can also be used as supplement in Western or world civilization course.

Japan: a Documentary History: Vol 2: the Late Tokugawa Period to the Present Feb 17 2022 An updated edition of David Lu's acclaimed "Sources of Japanese History", this two volume book presents in a student-friendly format original Japanese documents from Japan's mythological beginnings through 1995. Covering the full spectrum of political, economic, diplomatic as well as cultural and intellectual history, this classroom resource offers insight not only into the past but also into Japan's contemporary civilisation. This volume covers from the late 18th century up to 1995. Three major criteria used in the document selection were that: the selection avoids duplication with other collections - 75% of the documents presented here are newly translated; a document accurately reflects the spirit of the times and the life-styles of the people; and emphasis is on the development of social, economic and political institutions.

Early Modern Japan Jun 16 2019 A survey of Japan's early modern period (1568-1868) that blends political, economic, intellectual, literary, and cultural history. It also introduces a fresh ecological perspective, covering natural disasters, resource use, demographics, and river control.

The Furthest Goal Oct 01 2020 Kaempfer's acclaimed History was the result of two years' research in Japan in the early 1690s but publication was delayed for some 30 years when, in 1727, it was finally published in London under the title The History of Japan. It subsequently appeared in a total of ten editions of translations and reprints in the decade that followed: an extraordinary achievement for a work of this kind. It became required reading for all serious students of Japan for over a century, and was even on board Commodore Matthew Perry's ship in 1852 when he challenged the Japanese government's policy of 'national isolation'. Today, Kaempfer's work remains required reading for any student of the Tokugawa period. Yet, amazingly, little has been published about the author, his personal encounter with late-seventeenth-century Japan and the way this experience came to reach the public in the form of The History. The Furthest Goal, therefore, brings together some of the best current research on Kaempfer in English for the first time and includes a close analysis of six key topics - from the writing of The History to an interpretation of the interpreter.

Law and Justice in Tokugawa Japan Jan 24 2020

Shogun Oct 21 2019 Uncover the true story of the man who unified medieval Japan. For 700 years, Japan was ruled by military commanders with absolute authority, while the emperor remained a figurehead. This book tells the fascinating story of Tokugawa Ieyasu--the greatest of all Japanese Shoguns, who unified and pacified Japan in the early 1600s. He established a new central government at Edo (modern-day Tokyo) and his descendants went on to rule the nation for the next 260 years, during which Japanese society as we know it today was created. The dramatic episodes of Ieyasu's life include: His crushing victory at the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600. It was the largest battle ever fought in Japan and facilitated his rise to absolute power over the nation. His creation of a new government centering on the magnificent castle at Edo (present-day Tokyo), with a system of control that allowed his descendants to rule Japan peacefully for 15 generations. His attempts to control the spread of Christianity in Japan, ultimately banning the religion and massacring tens of thousands of ardent believers. During his rule, Ieyasu subdued Japan's warring clans and unified the nation, successfully founding a dynasty that would rule Japan peacefully after centuries of near-constant warfare. The Tokugawa Shogunate, as it came to be known, was medieval Japan's greatest dynasty and ushered in the longest period of prosperity in the nation's history. This new edition of Shogun features 32 pages of color images highlighting the drama and pageantry of Ieyasu's life as well as a new foreword by leading Japanese historian Alexander Bennett. The story of the Tokugawa founder is also the story of the foundation of a conflict-ridden country that during peacetime would develop a glittering culture that is now the envy of the world.

The Rise of the Merchant Class in Tokugawa Japan, 1600-1868 Feb 05 2021

The Rise of the Merchant Class in Tokugawa, Japan, 1600-1868 Jul 30 2020

Death and Social Order in Tokugawa Japan Sep 19 2019 Buddhism was a fact of life and death during the Tokugawa period (1600-1868): every household was expected to be affiliated with a Buddhist temple, and every citizen had to be given a Buddhist funeral. The enduring relationship between temples and their affiliated households gave rise to the danka system of funerary patronage. This private custom became a public institution when the Tokugawa shogunate discovered an effective means by which to control the populace and prevent the spread of ideologies potentially dangerous to its power--especially Christianity. Despite its lack of legal status, the danka system was applied to the entire population without exception; it

became for the government a potent tool of social order and for the Buddhist establishment a practical way to ensure its survival within the socioeconomic context of early modern Japan. In this study, Nam-lin Hur follows the historical development of the danka system and details the intricate interplay of social forces, political concerns, and religious beliefs that drove this "economy of death" and buttressed the Tokugawa governing system. With meticulous research and careful analysis, Hur demonstrates how Buddhist death left its mark firmly upon the world of the Tokugawa Japanese.

Hagi - a Feudal Capital in Tokugawa Japan Apr 26 2020 The western Japanese city of Hagi is the town in Japan which has preserved the greatest level of Tokugawa period (1600-1868) urban and architectural fabric. As such it is a major tourist destination for both Japanese and non-Japanese visitors. The city is also very important historically in that it was the capital of the feudal daimyo domain - Chōshū - which spearheaded the reform movement from the 1850s onwards which led to the overthrow of the Tokugawa shogunate and the foundation of Japan in its modern form. This book, rich in detail and very well illustrated, is both an urban and social history of this important town. It outlines the development of the layout of the city and its castle, relates this to the history of its lords, the Mōri family, and their place in Japanese history; and sets Hagi in the context of the wider Chōshū domain. The book includes a discussion of contemporary arrangements aimed at preserving Hagi's historical heritage.

STUDIES IN THE INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF TOKUGAWA JAPAN Aug 11 2021 With an original forensic approach, supported by current scientific research, insights and case studies, find out why the ability to think creatively is vital, how it has been lost and who is responsible before learning the 7 strategies for practical innovation solutions for personal challenges, team challenges and organisational imperatives.

The Japanese Economy in the Tokugawa Era, 1600-1868 Jan 16 2022 This volume traces the modern critical and performance history of this play, one of Shakespeare's most-loved and most-performed comedies. The essay focus on such modern concerns as feminism, deconstruction, textual theory, and queer theory.

Education in Tokugawa Japan Jul 22 2022 This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1965.

Law and Justice in Tokugawa Japan: Introduction Mar 06 2021

Fertility And Pleasure Mar 26 2020 'Fertility and Pleasure' reveals that although the values that idealised the role of wife and courtesan were highly disparate, the rituals, symbols, and popular practices both engaged in exhibited a degree of similitude and parallelism.

Shogun Feb 23 2020 This book tells the fascinating story of Tokugawa Ieyasu, the greatest of all Japanese Shoguns, who unified and pacified Japan in the early 1600s. He established a new central government at Edo (modern-day Tokyo) and his descendants went on to rule the nation for the next 260 years, during which Japanese society as we know it today was created. The dramatic episodes of Ieyasu's life include: His crushing victory at the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600. It was the largest battle ever fought in Japan and facilitated his rise to absolute power over the nation. His creation of a new government centering on the magnificent castle at Edo (present-day Tokyo), with a system of control that allowed his descendants to rule Japan peacefully for 15 generations. His attempts to control the spread of Christianity in Japan, ultimately banning the religion and massacring tens of thousands of ardent believers. During his rule, Ieyasu subdued Japan's warring clans and unified the nation, successfully founding a dynasty that would rule Japan peacefully after centuries of near-constant warfare. The Tokugawa Shogunate, as it came to be known, was medieval Japan's greatest dynasty and ushered in the longest period of prosperity in the nation's history.

Zur Sozialisation des Kindes im Japan der Tokugawa- und Meiji-Zeit Mar 18 2022

Kaempfer's Japan Dec 15 2021 Engelbert Kaempfer's History of Japan was a best-seller from the moment it was published in London in 1727. Born in Westphalia in 1651, Kaempfer traveled throughout the Near and Far East before settling in Japan as physician to the trading settlement of the Dutch East India Company at Nagasaki. During his two years residence, he made two extensive trips around Japan in 1691 and 1692, collecting, according to the British historian Boxer, "an astonishing amount of valuable and accurate information." He also learned all he could from the few Japanese who came to Deshima for instruction in the European sciences. To these observations, Kaempfer added details he had gathered from a wide reading of travelers' accounts and the reports of previous trading delegations. The result was the first scholarly study of Tokugawa Japan in the West, a work that greatly influenced the European view of Japan throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, serving as a reference for a variety of works ranging from encyclopedias to the libretto of "The Mikado." Kaempfer's work remains one of the most valuable sources for historians of the Tokugawa period. The narrative describes what no Japanese was permitted to record (the details of the shogun's castle, for example) and what no Japanese thought worthy of recording (the minutiae of everyday life). However, all previous translations of the History are flawed, being based on the work of an eighteenth-century Swiss translator or that of the German editor some fifty years later who had little knowledge of Japan and resented Kaempfer's praise of the heathen country. Beatrice Bodart-Bailey's impressive new translation of this classic, which reflects careful study of Kaempfer's original manuscript, reclaims the work for the modern reader, placing it in the context of what is currently known about Tokugawa Japan and restoring the humor and freshness of Kaempfer's observations and impressions. In Kaempfer's Japan we have, for the first time, an accurate and thoroughly readable annotated translation of Kaempfer's colorful account of pre-modern Japan.

The Maker of Modern Japan Jun 21 2022