

I'm not a bot



Japan announced a significant shift in its military policy, including acquiring counterstrike capabilities and increasing its defense budget to 2% of GDP by 2027. This move was aimed at addressing concerns over regional security threats posed by China, North Korea, and Russia. Women gained legal equality with men but faced persistent workplace discrimination. A movement for women's rights led to the passage of an equal employment law in 1986, yet by the 1990s, only 10% of management positions were held by women. In 1590s, Hideyoshi's land survey abolished slavery, freeing most of Japan's slaves. The social hierarchy chart used was later removed from textbooks as studies revealed peasants, craftsmen, and merchants to be equal. The Tokugawa shogunate categorized people into four main groups: samurai, peasants, craftsmen, and merchants. However, recent studies suggest these classes are not a hierarchical system but rather social classifications. Marriage between certain classes was restricted, with daimyo-samurai marriages forbidden due to potential political maneuvering. The poor samurai class often adopted women from lower classes into their families, which led to economic advantages. Despite the social stratification, economic conditions varied greatly among classes. Samurai lived in poverty, while merchant wealth grew as urbanization developed. The Edo-era social structure eventually gave way to a new system where commercial power played a significant role after the Meiji Restoration. Japanese Social Stratification After World War II The origins of Japanese civilization date back to the Jomon period (10,000-300 BCE). During this time, Japan was inhabited by hunter-gatherer societies that developed complex cultures and technologies. * Excavations at the Tategahana Paleolithic Site in Lake Nojiri, Nagano Prefecture, have revealed evidence of early human habitation dating back to around 30,000 years ago. * The Jomon people are believed to have been influenced by neighboring cultures, including those from Korea and China, which introduced new technologies such as pottery-making. * Archaeological studies suggest that the Jomon component of modern Japanese culture is estimated at around 25%. * The earliest societies in Japan developed into more complex forms during the Yayoi period (300 BCE-300 CE), when rice cultivation was introduced and settled agriculture became widespread. * As Japanese society evolved, it adopted many cultural practices from neighboring countries, including Korea and China, which had a significant impact on its development. Some of the key sources used to support these findings include: * Excavation research by Kondo et al. (2018) * Historical studies by Totman (2005) and Habu (2004) * Archaeological findings by Imamura (1996), Kaner (2011), Mizoguchi (2013), and Hudson (1999) * Linguistic analysis by Maher (1996) Note that the original text is a long list of citations with brief summaries, so I've tried to condense the main points into a more coherent narrative while maintaining the accuracy of the information. The text appears to be a collection of references and quotes from various historians and scholars discussing the history of Japan during the Heian period (794-1185 CE). Some notable events and themes mentioned include: * The construction of the wooden temples, such as the famous Fushimi-dera temple in Kyoto * The Asuka period, which saw the introduction of Buddhism to Japan * The role of Korean culture in shaping Japanese society during this time * The Heian court's social and cultural developments, including the rise of warrior clans * The impact of the bubonic plague on Japanese society * The development of Buddhism in Japan and its relationship with Shintoism * The transition from a centralized to a decentralized government system Some quotes and references include: * William R. Carter's "Asuka period" (1983) * Frederic Louis's "Japan Encyclopedia" (2002) * Song Nai Rhee et al.'s "Korean Contributions to Agriculture, Technology, and State Formation in Japan" (2007) * Totman's "A History of Japan" (2005) * Sansom's "A History of Japan" (1958) Please note that this is a condensed version of the original text, which appears to be a comprehensive reference guide on the history of Japan during the Heian period. ^ a b c Perez 1998, pp. 37-48, 51-52, 60-63, 67 ^ Henshall 2012, p. 41-61, 64-70, 53-55, 54-55 ^ Hane, Mikiso and Perez, Louis G. (2015). Premodern Japan: A Historical Survey (2nd ed.). Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. pp. 161-162, 170-171, 200-202, 220-221 ^ Farris 2009, p. 152-193, 166-167 ^ Hesselink, Reinier (2015). The Dream of Christian Nagasaki. McFarland. ISBN 9780786499618. ^ Silva, Samuel. "História Portugal-Japão (o comércio entre Macau e o Japão)" ^ Costa, João (1993). Portugal and the Japan: The Namban Century, Portuguese State Mint. ISBN 9789722705677 ^ Hesselink, Reinier (2015). João Rodrigues's Account of Sixteenth Century Japan. The Hakluyt Society, 3rd series, vol. 7 ^ Bolitho, Harold (2007). "Yoshimasa and the Silver Pavilion: The Creation of the Soul of Japan. By Keene Donald. New York: Columbia University Press, 2003. x, 208 pp. \$29.95 (cloth)." The Journal of Asian Studies, 63 (3): 799-800. ^ Jansen 2000, p. 116-117 ^ Hesselink, Reinier; Baten, Jörg (2016). A history of the global economy : from 1500 to the present. Cambridge. p. 177. ISBN 978-1-107-10470-9. The Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923 had significant consequences for Japan's development. The disaster led to widespread destruction and loss of life, but also spurred modernization efforts in various fields. In the aftermath of the earthquake, Japan underwent rapid industrialization and urbanization. The country invested heavily in infrastructure, including transportation systems such as the Shinkansen bullet train network. Japan's economic growth was also facilitated by its strategic location and favorable trade relationships with other nations. The country's export-oriented economy grew rapidly during this period, driven by industries such as textiles and electronics. The post-war era saw significant changes in Japan's politics and society. The country transitioned from a militaristic state to a more democratic one, with the introduction of a new constitution and the establishment of a two-party system. Women's rights also made significant progress during this period, with the passage of laws promoting equality and women's participation in the workforce. Feminism in Japan emerged as a major force, influencing social attitudes and policies. However, the country still faced challenges related to its economic development and regional security. The United States maintained a military presence in Japan, while the country struggled to assert its independence and sovereignty. The 1964 Tokyo Olympics marked an important milestone for Japan's modernization efforts, with the country showcasing its technological advancements and cultural achievements on the world stage. Japan has undergone significant changes throughout its history. The country's current government, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), was introduced in 1955 and has been in power since then. Japan has continued to modernize and industrialize, with major infrastructure projects such as the Tokyo Sky Tree and the tallest communications tower in the world. In recent years, Japan has faced various challenges, including natural disasters like the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami, which had a significant impact on the country's population and economy. The government has also been working to strengthen its defense capabilities, following a shift away from pacifism and towards a more robust defense stance. The current Emperor of Japan is Naruhito, who ascended to the throne in 2019. The country is preparing for the 2021 Summer Olympics, which will be held in Tokyo. In addition, there have been tensions between Japan and China over issues such as missile launches and territorial disputes. Overall, Japan continues to evolve and adapt to the changing world, with a focus on modernization, defense, and international relations. Please note that this paraphrased version is not intended to replace the original text, but rather provide a concise summary of its main points. The following texts discuss various aspects of Japanese history and society during the Edo period (1603-1868) and beyond. * Tonomura's book (2009) examines the social and economic conditions of Japan in the Edo period, including the concept of "shinokosho" or the four occupations of samurai, farmers, artisans, and merchants. * Farris' book (1995) discusses population growth, disease, and land ownership during this period. * Hastings' book (2007) provides an overview of Japan's history from 1944 to 1945, including its military campaigns and eventual surrender. The following sources provide information on specific aspects of Japanese society: * "Shinokosho" or the four occupations are no longer taught in schools as they were considered outdated. * The concept of "kōshi" or household registration was used during this period to categorize people based on their occupation and social status. * Marriage and divorce laws in feudal Japan required permission from the lord or daimyo, and divorce was often difficult to obtain. * Income inequality increased significantly during the Edo period due to the growth of a wealthy merchant class. The following texts discuss the impact of Japanese expansionism: * Duus' book (1995) examines Japan's colonization of Korea in the late 19th century. * Neary's article (2003) discusses the treatment of burakumin, an outcast group in Japanese society, during this period. Overall, these sources provide a wealth of information on various aspects of Japanese history and society from the Edo period to the present day. This list includes publications on Japanese history and culture from various authors, covering a wide range of topics and time periods, from ancient times to the present day. The books span multiple centuries, including works by renowned scholars such as George Sansom, Donald Keene, and Sheldon Garon. They cover aspects of Japanese society, politics, economy, culture, and foreign policy, offering insights into the country's development from its origins to the 21st century. Some notable titles include "The Making of Modern Japan" (2000), "Japan at the Crossroads: Conflict and Compromise after Anpo" (2018), "A History of Japanese Literature" (1999), "Okinawa: History of an Island People" (1958), "Japan: A Concise History" (2009), and "A Companion to Japanese History" (multiple editions). Other authors, such as James McClain, Stephen Large, and W Scott Morton, have also contributed to the field of Japanese studies. The list showcases a diverse range of perspectives and approaches to understanding Japan's complex history and its place in the world. Japan has a rich literary history spanning centuries. A History of Japanese Literature by Jeffrey Kingston focuses on the modern era, from dawn to the west. This volume explores fiction in paperback edition. Other notable works include Japan in Transformation and The Political History of Modern Japan: Foreign Relations and Domestic Politics by Shin'ichi Kitaoka. William McOmie edited Foreign Images and Experiences of Japan. Schirokauer's A Brief History of Chinese and Japanese Civilizations provides an overview of civilizations from ancient times. Tames' Traveller's History of Japan is a popular history book, while Richard Hildreth's Handbook of Old Japan offers insights into pre-modern Japan.