

(1) The Old Stone Age (–10,000 years ago)

classification	how to live	culture	references
tool	chipped stone tools		chipped stone tool
living	hunting, fishing and gathering nuts and seashells		
dwelling	simply-structured houses and rock shelters		

chipped stone tools

Chipped stone tools were made out of crushed stone and their surface were left unpolished

Summary

- 1 . People lived by hunting, fishing and gathering nuts and seashells.
- 2 . People began to use chipped stone tools.



(2) The Jomon Period (10,000 years ago~4th Century B.C.)

classification	how to live	culture	references
tool	polished stone tools Jomon Pottery clay figures	=Jomon Culture=	
living	hunting, fishing and gathering nuts and seashells		<i>Kaizuka</i> (shell heap)
dwelling	pit houses		Sannai-Maruyama Site (Aomori Prefecture)

Polished stone tools



Polished stone tools are rounded tools by rounding off the surface.

Jomon Pottery



The surface of pottery is rope-patterned.

Clay figures



Clay figures were used to keep away evil spirits and pray for rich harvests.

Kaizuka(shell heap)



Kaizuka is a place where ancient people threw away rubbish such as seashells on the seashore or waterfront.

Pit houses



A pit house was a type of dwelling whose floor was dug into the ground and whose roof was covered with thatch.

Summary

1. People used polished stone tools and Jomon Pottery
2. Pit houses, *Kaizuka* (shell heap) and clay figures appeared.

(3) The Yayoi Period (the 4th Century B.C. ~the latter half of the 3rd Century B.C.)

classification	how to live	culture	references
tool	Yayoi Pottery metal (iron) tools bronze swords, bronze halberds, bronze mirrors bell-shaped bronze vessels	=Yayoi Culture=	
living	rice farming raised granaries stone knives		
dwelling	People lived in pit houses and formed villages.		Yoshinogari Site

***Legend:** black boldfaces indicate important date and red boldfaces indicate especially important date.

year/century	politics and economy	culture and life	material
around A.D. 1	Japan was divided into 100-odd small countries.		
5 7	The king of the State of Na sent diplomats to China and was given a golden seal by the emperor.		The golden seal which was imprinted “Kan no Wa no Na no Kokuo”
2 3 9	Queen Himiko sent diplomats to Wei (Gi).		

Yayoi Pottery



Yayoi Pottery was thinner and harder than Jomon Pottery. It was named after the place of first discovery.

Metal tools

Metal tools were made of bronze or iron and introduced from the Chinese Continent. They were mainly used as containers or jars.

Bell-shaped bronze vessels



People made bell-shaped bronze vessels.

Raised granaries



People set up tall pillars and put flooring on them to store rice after harvest.

Yoshinogari Site



It is a typical site of the Yayoi Period which is located in Saga Prefecture.

The golden seal which was imprinted “Kan no Wa no Na no Kokuo” (“King of the State of Na of Wa of Han (*Kan*)”)

The king of the State of Na sent diplomats to the Han Dynasty (*Kan*) in the middle of the 1st century and was given the golden seal in return.

Queen Himiko



According to the book called *Gishiwajinden*, which dealt with the history of Wei (*Gi*), there was a country called *Yamataikoku* in the Japanese archipelago in the 3rd century and the queen called Himiko governed it by fortune-telling. It also says that Himiko sent diplomats to Wei and was given many presents by the emperor.

Summary

1. Rice farming spread.

Yayoi Pottery, stone knives (used to cut ears of rice) and raised granaries appeared.

2. Metal tools were introduced.

Bell-shaped bronze vessels were used as ritual tools.

3. People formed villages and rulers appeared.

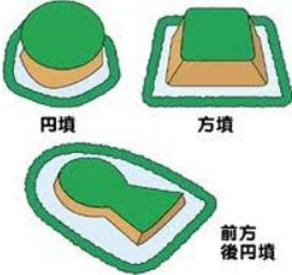
4. There were a lot of small countries.

The King of the State of Na of *Wa* was given a golden seal by the emperor of Han (*Kan*).

5. Himiko, Queen of Yamataikoku established diplomatic relations with Wei (*Gi*).

(4) The Kofun Period (the latter half of the 3rd century–around 600)

***Legend:** black boldfaces indicate important date and red boldfaces indicate especially important date.

year/century	politics and economy	culture and life	references
around 350	The country in Yamato unified countries into one state, Japan. (Yamato Government) Chinese and Korean people came over to Japan around that time. (Toraijin)	=The Kofun (burial mound) Culture= Haniwa (clay figures) 	
3 9 1	The Japanese troops made an expedition to Korea and then beat Paekche (<i>Kudara</i>) and Silla (<i>Shiragi</i>). They also fought with Kokuryo (<i>Kokuri</i>).	Types of Burial Mound 	Daisen Kofun 
4 7 8	Bu, king of Wa, sent diplomats to China.		
5 3 8	Buddhism was introduced from Paekche (<i>Kudara</i>).	Keyhole-shaped burial mound	

Yamato Government [Yamato Court]

The Yamato Government [Yamato Court] was established in the region around Nara Basin. It was a kind of coalition government with a strong political power, made up of kings as leaders and powerful clans in the Kinki area. The king of Yamato Government was called Okimi (Great King).

Zenpo Koen Fun (keyhole-shaped burial mound)

Around the end of the Yayoi Period, large burial mounds began to be built in many places for rulers. They are called “Kofun.” Some were round, and others were square-shaped or keyhole-shaped. Keyhole-shaped ones are called “Zenpo Koen Fun.”

Haniwa (clay figures)

Clay objects shaped like human beings, horses or houses were made. They were for ritual use and

buried around burial mounds.

Toraijin (Chinese and Korean immigrants to Japan)

People who immigrated from the Korean Peninsula to Japan were called Toraijin. They helped popularize iron farming tools, and introduced continental culture (e.g. Kanji, Chinese characters) and skills (e.g. Sueki, unglazed ceramic ware).

Summary

1. Large burial mounds (Kofun) were built in many places for rulers.
 - ◇People placed Haniwa around Kofun. It looked like people, horses or houses.
 - ◇Daisen Kofun is the largest mound in the world, It is keyhole-shaped.
2. Yamato Government was formed in the Nara region.
3. The king of Yamato Government [Yamato Chotei] was called “Okimi(the Great king).”
4. There was an active exchange between Japan and Korea, and a lot of Toraijin came over to Japan.
5. Toraijin introduced continental culture and skills.

(5) The Asuka Period (around 600–710)

***Legend:** black boldfaces indicate important date and red boldfaces indicate especially important date.

year/century	politics and economy	culture and life	references
5 9 3	Prince Shotoku became regent.	=Asuka Culture (Buddhist Culture)= Horyuji Temple It was the oldest wooden temple in the world.	Tamamushi no zushi It is a miniature shrine. (Horyuji Temple)
6 0 3	Prince Shotoku established the Twelve-Cap Ranking System.		
6 0 4	Prince Shotoku established the Seventeen-Article Constitution. Prince Shotoku 	Horyuji Temple It is registered as World Heritage. 	
6 0 7	Ono no Imoko was sent to Sui (Zui) as envoy.		Miroku bosatsu zo (statue of Miroku bosatsu) (Koryuji Temple)
6 3 0	The first envoy to Tang (To) Dynasty was sent. (Kentoshi)	Shakasanson zo (statue of the Shaka Triad) (Horyuji Temple)	
6 4 5	Taika Reform began.		Mirokubosatsu zo statue of Miroku bosatsu (Chuguji-temple)
6 7 2	Jinshin no Ran (Jinshin Disturbance) occurred.		

Regent

It is a post which was set when the emperor was a woman or a young child. He governed the country on behalf of the emperor.

Twelve-Cap Ranking System

Prince Shotoku took people with talents and achievements into government service regardless of their lineage.

Seventeen-Article Constitution

Prince Shotoku established the rules that officials should follow, such as the obedience to the emperor,

Kenzuishi (Official Japanese envoy to Sui (Zui))

Ono no Imoko and other people were sent to Sui in order to soak up advanced institutional system and culture of China.

Kentoshi (Official Japanese envoy to Tang (To))

People were sent to Tang in order to soak up advanced institutional system and culture of China.

Jinshin no Ran (Jinshin Disturbance)

After the death of the Emperor Tenji, there was a war over his successor. The Emperor Tenmu won the war and took over the throne.

Taika Reform

Prince Naka no Oe and Nakatomi no Kamatari (later Fujiwara no Kamatari) overthrew the Soga family.

They started the reform to make a new governmental organization. They tried to rule the lands and citizens directly, formerly owned by clans (Kochi-Komin).

Asuka Culture

Buddhism was introduced from Paekche (Kudara) in the middle of 6th century and Prince Shotoku and the Soga family tried to spread it. Culture based on Buddhism prospered mainly in the Asuka area.

Horyuji Temple

It is a temple remembered in connection with Prince Shotoku in Nara prefecture and one of the representative architectures in the Asuka period. It was registered as World Heritage.

The statue of the Shaka Triad (Shakasanson) (Horyuji Temple)

It is placed in Horyuji Temple and one of the representative statues of Buddha. It was made by a descendant of Toraijin.

Summary

1. Prince Shotoku became regent of Empress Suiko and conducted the emperor-centered politics.
Prince Shotoku
 - ◇established the Twelve-Cap Ranking System and the Seventeen-Article Constitution.
 - ◇sent Kenzuishi and soaked up the culture of Sui (Zui).
2. Prince Naka no Oe and Nakatomi no Kamatari overthrew the Soga family and conducted the Taika Reform. They started to reform the political system and tried to establish the emperor-centered politics, such as Kochi-Komin.
3. After Emperor Tenmu died, there was a war over his successor (Jinshin no Ran).
4. The Taiho Code (Ritsuryo) was established by following the code of Tang.
5. Asuka Culture, which was the first Buddhist culture, prospered in the Asuka area.

(6) The Nara Period (710-794)

***Legend:** black boldfaces indicate important date and red boldfaces indicate especially important date.

year/century	politics and economy	culture and life	references
710	The seat of the government moved to Nara (Heijokyo).	=Tenpyou Culture= <i>Kojiki</i> (The Record of Ancient Matters) and <i>Nihonshoki</i> (The Chronicles of Japan) (myths, folklores and historical records)	Shosoin (treasure house) 
741	Kokubunji (temples) and Kokubuniji (nunneries) were built in each province.		
743	Konden Einen Shizai Ho was issued. (The government permitted the perpetual privatization of lands.)	<i>Fudoki</i> (regional records on geography, products and folklores, etc.)	
752	The great statue of Buddha at Todaiji Temple was completed.	<i>Manyoshu</i> (compilation of tanka, and other types of poetry) Todaiji Temple	Toshodaiji Temple 
754	Priest Ganjin came to Japan from Tang. 		The great statue of Buddha 

Taiho Code (Taiho Ritsuryo)

The system to govern the whole country was established by modeling the laws of Tang.

The nation governed based on the Rithuryo is called "Ritsuryo Kokka".

Kochi-Komin (the ownership of all the lands and citizens by the government)

The government abolished the privatization of lands and serfs and tried to rule them directly.

Handen Shuju Ho (the law about land allotment)

Everyone who was above 6 years old and registered was given Kubunden (a certain portion of land). When they died, the land was supposed to be given back to the government. They were required to pay tax, such as So (rice plant), Cho (silk, thread, cotton and other special commodities) and Yo (clothes).

Konden Einen Shizai Ho (the law to permit the perpetual privatization of lands)

Because of the shortage of Kubunden, the government allowed people to possess land they cultivated forever. As a result, aristocrats, temples and governors made farmers cultivate land and expanded their territory.

Tenpyo Culture



Tenpyo Culture, which was influenced by Buddhism and Tang, flourished the most in the reign of Emperor Shomu. He tried to protect the country with the power of Buddhism and built Kokubunji (temples) in each province. He also built Todaiji

Temple in the capital, Nara. (The photo: Todaiji Temple)

Shosoin Treasury House (in Todaiji Temple, Nara)



The things which Kentoshi brought back to Japan were kept in Shosoin.

(The photos: Treasures kept in Shosoin)

Priest Ganjin

He came to Japan from Tang, built Toshodaiji Temple and contributed to the spread of Buddhism.

Summary

1. The nation was governed based on the Ritsuryo.

◇The Taiho Code (Taiho Ritsuryo) was established by modeling the ruling system of Tang.

◇Kochi-Komin (the government's lands and citizens) was established. People were given Kubunden (a certain portion of land) based on Handen Shuju Ho (that is, the law about land allotment).

◇People paid three kinds of tax (So, Cho and Yo) to the government.

Adult men also had to serve in the army and some were sent to the northern part of Kyushu as Sakimori (soldiers against foreign enemies).

2. Heijokyo was constructed by modeling Changan (*Choan*), the capital of Tang, Choan. A coin called Wado Kaichin was produced and used in the market.

3. The system of Kochi-Komin collapsed.

◇Because of the shortage of Kubunden, the government allowed people to forever possess the land they newly developed. (Konden Einen Shizai Ho).

◇Some people came to have their own land.

4. Emperor Shomu built Kokubunji and Kokubuniji to protect the nation with the power of Buddhism. This is why Buddhism flourished.

(7) The Heian period (794~1192)

※Legend...black boldface means important date and red boldface means more important date.

year	politics and economy	Culture and life	references
794	The capital was moved to Heian Kyo.	=Kokuhu Culture= Kana letters “Genji Monogatari” written by Murasaki Shikibu]	Genji-Monogatari emaki (Picture scroll of the Tale of Genji)
894	They stopped sending Kentoshi(delegations to To).	“Makura no Soshi” written by Seishonagon	
935	Taira no Masakado raised the rebellion..	“Kokin Wakashu” selected by Ki no Tsurayuki	
1016	Fujiwara Michinaga became a regent and Fujiwra family prospered.	Byodoin-hououdo temple Chusonji-konjikido temple Murasaki Shikibu	Byodoin-hououdo temple
1086	Ex-emperor Shirakawa began to hold real power in governing		
1156	Hogen no Ran(rebellion) rose.	Buddhism in the Heian period	
1159	Heiji no Ran(rebellion) rose.	“Tendai sect” opened by Priest Saicho	Chusonji-Konjikido temple
1167	Taira no Kiyomori became Top Minitter.	Enryakuji-temple in Mt. Hiei “Shingon sect” opened by Priest Kukai	
1185	Heishi clans died out.	Kongobuji-temple in Mt. Koya Jodo Shinko brief appeared.	

Abolition of Kentoshi(delegation to To)

They stopped sending Kentoshi because the government of To collapsed and voyage to To was dangerous. This led Kokuhu Culture(National Culture) to flourish.

Appearance of Bushi(warriors)

Bushi appeared as a result of exchanges between local clans and ministers from Central government. Taira no Masakado and Fujiwara no Sumitomo raised rebellions, but Bushi suppressed them. This is why the power of Bushi was admired. Among them Genji and Heishi clans were the most influential.

Sekkan Seiji(The Regency Government)

The Fujiwara Family expanded their power by making their daughters the emperors' wives and their grandsons the next emperors. They held real power in governing by being Sessho(the regent) when the emperor was young, and being Kanpaku(the advisor to the emperor) when the emperor grew up. They also began to have a lot of Shoen(monor lands). Sekkan Seiji flourished most at the time of Fujiwara no Michinaga and his son Yorimichi.

Insei(governmet by the ex-emperor)

The emperor Shirakawa began to conduct the government by using Genji and Heishi clans. He continued to have real power in governing after his retirement in order to hold Sekkan family.

The war between the Genji and Heishi clans

There was a war between the Genji and Heishi clans for real power in governing, and Taira no Kiyomori overthrew the Genji clan and then spread their power. Taira no Kiyomori, who was a Bushi, became the first top minister. He also built the port in Hyogo(Kobe City) in order to trade with So(China).

So and Korai

In China, To fell around the beginning of 10th century and then So(Sung) unified the country.

On the Korean Peninsula, Korai overthrew Shiragi.

China ⇒

Korea ⇒

Jodo Shiko belief

Around the middle of 10th century, the society became unstable. People say prayers to Amitabha Buddha and wished to be reborn in Heaven after their death. People built Amida do temple in each region. Byodoin·Hououdo temple, which is Amida do temple, is one of them.

Summary

1. The emperor Kanmu moved the capital to Kyoto, often sent the army against Emishi(a foreign threat) in Tohoku area and spread the power.
2. New Buddhist sects appeared. For example, Priest Saicho opened Tendai sect and Priest Kukai Opened Shingon sect.
3. Fujiwara Family held real power in governing by becoming Sessho(the regent) or Kanpaku(the advisor to the emperor). Sekkan Seiji(The Regency Government) flourished most at the time of Fujiwara no Michinaga and his son Yorimichi. At that time, Jodo Shinko belief flourished and Byodo-in temple was built. The governing of the local areas, however, was mostly left to Kokushi(ministers sent from the central government), most of whom strived for increases in their earnings. As a result, it became unstable.
4. Ex-emperor began to have real power in governing after his retirement.
5. The Heishi clan, who won in Hogen no Ran and Heiji no Ran, began to have an influence on the government. Taira no Kiyomori, who was the representative, became top minister. But the Heishi clan was overthrown and died out.

(8) The Kamakura Period (1192~1333)

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year	politics and economy	culture and life	references
1192	<p>Minamoto no Yoritomo was appointed as Seii-Tai-Shogun(Commander-in-Chief) and opened the Kamakura Bakufu(Kamakura Shogunate)</p> <p>Minamoto no Yoritomo</p> 	<p>New sects of Buddhism Appeared.</p> <p>Honen Priest opened the Jodo-sect.</p> <p>Shinran Priest opened the Jodo-Shinshu-sect.</p> <p>Ippen Priest opened the Jishu-sect.</p> <p>Nichiren Priest opened the Nichiren-sect.</p> <p>The Zen-sect was introduced from So of China.</p> <p>Eisai Priest opened the Rinzai-sect.</p>	<p>The image of Kongorikishi (Todaiji-temple)</p> 
1219	<p>Genji family fell and Hojo family got real power in governing.</p>	<p>Dogen Priest opened the Soto-sect.</p> <p>=Kamakura Culture= “Heike-Monogatari”</p>	<p>“Moko Shurai Ekotoba”</p> 
1221	<p>Jokyu no Ran(War of Jokyu) happened.</p>	<p>“Shin Kokin Wakashu” (New Collection of Ancient and Modern Times)</p>	
1232	<p>Hojo Yasutoki established “Goseibai Shikimoku”(law)</p>	<p>“Hojo ki” written by Kamo no Chomei</p>	
1274	<p>Gen(China) attacked Japan. (Bunei no Eki)</p>	<p>“Tsurezuregusa” written by Yoshida Kenko</p>	
1281	<p>Gen(China) attacked Japan again. (Koan no Eki)</p>  <p>Khubilai Khan</p>	<p>Todaiji-temple</p> <p>The image of Kongo Rikishi produced by Unkei and Kaikei</p>	

1 2 9 7	Tokusei Rei(law) was issued.		
1 3 3 3	Kamakura Bakuhu fell.		

Shugo

They were the officials Minamoto no Yoritomo placed in each regional country. Shugo conducted military and police affairs.

Jito

They were the officials Minamoto no Yoritomo placed in Shoen(manor lands) and Koryo(government lands), They were responsible of collecting the Nengu(the ceding of rice from peasants as tax).

The Shikken government

After the 3rd Shogun,Minamoto no Sanetomo died, Hojo family got real power in governing. Hojo Family was the maiden family of Minamoto no Yoritomo's wife. They conducted government as Shikken(Shikken helped the Shogun in governing).

Jokyu no Ran(War of Jokyu)

Joko(Ex-emperor) Gotoba raised the rebellion in an attempt to regain the regime of the Imperial Court from the Kamakura Bakufu in 1221. But his group was defeated by the Bakufu. After that, Bakufu set the Rokuhara Tandai in Kyoto in order to guard on the Imperial Court.

Goseibai Shikimoku

In 1232, Shikken Hojo Yasutoki established the law in order to indicate to the Gokenin(subordinates) standards in judgment. They had been the model of warrriors'law for a long time.

Genko

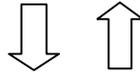
They were the two attacks by Khubilai Khan(Bunei no Eki in 1274 and Koan no Eki in 1281). He tried to make Japan obey him, but in vain.

Go On and Hoko

The Shogun and Gokenin(Subordinate warriors to the Shogun) were tied under a superior-subordinate relationship. While the Shogun protected the Gokenin's land(Go On), the Gokenin in return served the Shogun by fighting for him with their lives(Hoko). This type or social structures is called Hoken Seido(the Feudalism).

Shogun(Commander)

The Gokenin fights for live=Hoko



The Shogun bestows lands to Gokenin=Go On

Gokenin

Tokusei Rei(Law)

After Genko, the Kamakura Bakufu issued the Tokusei Rei(Law) to cancel their debts to save the Gokenin from suffering hardships.

Summary

1. The Heishi clan fell and then Minamoto no Yoritomo got the real power in governing. He placed Shugo and Jito in each regional country. He opened the Kamakura Bakufu and was appointed as Seii-Tai-Shogun(Commander-in-chief). Shogun and his subordinates were tied under Go On-Hoko relationship.
2. After the death of Minamoto no Yoritomo, Hojo family became Shikken to help the Shogun.
 - ◇Joko(ex-emperor) Gotoba raised the Jokyū no Ran to regain the power of the Imperial Court from Hojo family.
 - ◇Goseibai Shikimoku, which was a warriors' laws, was established.
3. There were two wars against Gen(China). They were called Genko.
 - ◇Bakufu was in trouble because it spent a lot of money on wars.
 - ◇Bushi(Warriors) were in trouble with money and began to have complaint against the government. That is why Bakufu issued Tokusei Rei(Law).
4. New sects of Buddhism were spread and Kamakura Culture(mixture of aristocrats'culture and warriors'culture) appeared.

(9) The Muromachi Period (1335~1573)

※Legend...black boldface means important dates and red boldface means more important dates.

year	politics and economy	culture and life	references
1334	Kenmu no shinsei(New politics in Kenmu) began.	=Muromachi Culture= Kitayama Culture Kinkaku ; [Ashikaga Yoshimitsu]	Kinkaku 
1336	Emperor Godaigo moved to Yoshino and The southern dynasty-Nancho and the northern dynasty-Hokucho were opposed to each other.	Higashiyama Culture Ginkaku ; [Ashikaga Yoshimasa] Influence of Zen sect Shoin-style construction Stone Garden of Ryoanji-temple	Ginkaku 
1338	Ashikaga Takauji opened the Muromachi Bakufu(Shogunate).	Ink Painting ; [Sesshu] 	
1392	The southern dynasty and the northern dynasty were unified.		Shoin-Style Construction 
1397	Ashikaga Yoshimitsu built Kinkakuji-temple.	Noh play ; [Kannami・Zeami] “Taiheiki” history book “Otogizoshi” fairy tales	
1404	Kango-Trade(Japan-Ming trade) was started.	‘Renga’ a kind of poem ‘Cha no Yu’ tea ceremony ‘Kyogen’ a kind of comedy	
1467	Onin no ran(The War of Onin) was started.	‘Otogizoshi’ Issun Boshi 	Stone Garden of Ryoanji-temple 
1489	Ashikaga Yoshimasa built Ginkakuji-temple.		
1543	Rifles were brought to Japan. 		
1549	Christianity was introduced.		
1573	Muromachi Bakufu was overthrown.		

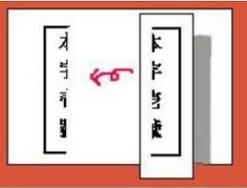
Kenmu no Shinsei

Emperor Godaigo overthrew the Kamakura Bakufu and the next year he renamed the name of this year Kenmu. He also started the aristocrats-centered regime. As a result, Bushi(Warriors) increased their complaint against the new government. Then, Ashikaga Takauji called on the warriors to re-start warrior-centered regime, the new government collapsed within several years.

The civil war between The southern dynasty, Nancho and the northern dynasty, Hokucho

The southern-dynasty, Nancho(Emperor Godaigo's side) and the northern dynasty, Hokucho(Ashikaga Takauji's side) were opposed to each other. This civil war continued for about 60 years and ended as the era of Ashikaga Yoshimitsu were

Kango Trade(Japan-Ming Trade)



Trade with the Ming was begun by the third Shogun, Ashikaga Yoshimitsu. Kango (license issued by the Ming emperor) was used in order to distinguish the official trade ships from the Wako(pirates attacking the coast of China) ships.

Onin no Ran(the War of Onin)

In 1467, at the era of the 8th Shogun, Ashikaga Yoshimasa, a war was triggered by the conflict between the Hosokawa and Yamana groups over the Shogun's succession issue. Many Shugo Daimyos(Japanese feudal lords) were involved in the conflict. The war continued for about 11 years mainly in Kyoto and spread gradually to the whole country. We call years after this war The Sengoku period and the power of the Muromachi Bakufu became weaker and weaker.

Intermediary Trade

The Ryukyu Kingdom(Okinawa prefecture) was established in the beginning of 15th century. It had active trading exchanges with the countries in East Asia. Especially it played a role in connecting China with Korea, Japan and East Asia. We call this type of trade Intermediary Trade.

Introduction of rifles into Japan

Portuguese introduced rifles into Japan and they became popular quickly across Japan because it was the Sengoku period. As a result, the way of war changed and it accelerated unification of Japan.

Introduction of Christianity into Japan

Missionary Xavier introduced Christianity to Japan. He came to Asia to spread Christianity so that the power of Catholicism would be redeemed.

Nanban Trade(Trade with European country)

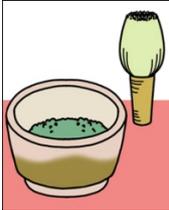
People of this period were doing the trade with Portuguese and Spanish. Silver and copper were exported. Raw silk, rifles, gunpowder and perfume were imported.

Summary

1. Kamakura Bakufu was overthrown and the emperor-centered regime(Kenmu no Shinsei) started.
 - ◇Kenmu no Shinsei was collapsed by the warriors who had complaint against the new government which made much of aristocrats. Then the civil war between the southern dynasty and the northern dynasty started.
 - ◇The 8th Shogun, Ashikaga Yoshimasa unified the southern dynasty and the northern dynasty.
2. Ashikaga Takauji became Shogun and opened the Muromachi Bakufu(Shogunate).
3. The 3rd Shogun, Yoshimitsu started Kango Trade(Japan-Ming Trade) and it led many industries thrive in each area.
4. The conflict between Daimyos and the opposition over the Shogun's succession issue led Onin no Ran and the war spread across Japan.
5. After Onin no Ran(the War of Onin), the trend of Gekokujo(in which a powerful person can defeat a person of higher rank) prevailed and Sengoku-Daimyo appeared across the country.
6. Europeans came to Japan to introduce rifles and Christianity. Nanban Trade(Trade with Portuguese and Spanish) was begun and Nanban Culture(European Culture) was introduced. ⇒ Nanban Culture was explained in Azuchi-Momoyama Period.
7. Muromachi Period created two types of culture. One was Kitayama Culture(represented by Kinakuji-temple and No play), which was a fusion of the culture of aristocrats and that of warriors. The other was Higashiyama Culture(represented by Ginkakuji-temple and ink painting), which was simple and elegant.

(10) Azuchi-Momoyama Period (1573~1603)

※Legend...black boldface means important date and red boldface means more important date

year	politics and economy	culture and life	references
1577	Oda Nobunaga issued the law, Rakuichi-Rakuza(exemption people from taxation abolishing tariff stations) in the town of Azuchi.	=Nanban-Culture= <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ bread ▪ Sponge cake ▪ cigarette ▪ button ▪ playing cards ▪ medicine ▪ astronomy ▪ navigation 	Kasutera(sponge cake) 
1582	Oda Nobunaga was killed in the Honnoji no Hen(the rebellion at Honnoji-temple) Oda Nobunaga 	=Azuchi-Momoyama Culture= buildings of castle construction Azuchi Castle (Nobunaga's home castle) Osaka Castle (Hideyoshi's home castle) Himeji Castle (World Cultural Heritage) Jurakudai (Hideyoshi's home mansion) Pictures on folding screens and partitions by Kano Eitoku and Kano Sanraku establishment of tea ceremony Joruri(puppet play) and shamisen(three-stringed Japanese instrument)) Kabuki Dance by Iauomo no Okuni	Karuta(playing cards)  Himeji Castle 
1582	Toyotomi Hideyoshi started Kenchi(National Land Survey).		
1588	Toyotomi Hideyoshi excised Katanagari(Sword Hunt)		
1590	Toyotomi Hideyoshi unified the country.		Tea ceremony 
1592	Toyotomi Hideyoshi sent troops to Korea for invasion. (Bunroku no Eki and Keicho no Eki)		

<p>1 5 9 8</p> <p>1 6 0 0</p>	<p>Toyotomi Hideyoshi died. Toyotomi Hideyoshi</p>  <p>豊臣 秀吉</p> <p>The Battle of Sekigahara began.(Tokugawa Ieyasu vs Ishida Mitsunari)</p>	<p>Kabuki Dance</p> 	
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Rakuichi Rakuza

It was the policy implemented by Oda Nobunaga. It exempted people from taxation at markets and abolished Sekisho(tariff stations) across the country in order to promote commercial and industrial development. He abolished Sekisho also in order to set traffics free.

Taiko Kenchi

It was the policy implemented by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in order to make certain of collecting tax. By setting the standard for measurement such as rule and square, he surveyed the size of the fields across the country and indicated the expected amount of harvest with Kokudaka(the measurement unit for harvesting rice. 1-koku means 150 kilograms. Taiko Kenchi made it impossible for aristocrats, temples, shrines and strong farmers to own their land. Instead, peasants who cultivated the land got the right to own their land.

Katanagari

It was the policy implemented by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in order to prevent ikki(uprisings) across the country. He distinguished warriors from peasants by disarming peasants.

Heino Bunri(separating warriors from farmers)

With the implementation of Kenchi and Katanagari, a clear status distinction was made between warriors and peasants.

Sending troops to Korea

Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who planned to conquer Ming(China), sent troops to Korea twice, which was

located on the way to Ming. As their resistance was strong and Hideyoshi himself died, the troops were withdrawn.

The battle of Sekigahara

After Toyotomi Hideyoshi died, the group which supported Tokugawa Ieyasu and the group against his group gathered at Sekigahara in Gifu Prefecture. In total 160 thousand warriors gathered and fought each other. It meant the decision of the successor and Tokugawa Ieyasu won the battle.

Summary

1. Oda Nobunaga overthrew the Muromachi Bakufu. He promoted Rakuichi Rakuza in the town around Azuchi Castle.
2. After Oda Nobunaga died, Toyotomi Hideyoshi unified the country.
 - ◇Toyotomi Hideyoshi broke the structure of old society by conducting Taiko Kenchi and Katanagari
 - It meant separation warriors from peasants.
 - ◇Toyotomi Hideyoshi planned to conquer Ming(China) and sent troops to Korea twice but in vain.
3. Luxurious and elegant Momoyama Culture flourished, which showed the power and wealth of Daimyos and strong merchants who ranked up from low to the higher positions. Also culture of this time was influenced greatly by European Culture(Nanban Culture) brought by trading with Europe.

(1 1) Edo Period (1 6 0 3 ~ 1 8 6 8)

※Legend・・・black boldface means important date and red boldface means more important date

year/century	politics and economy	culture and life	references
1 6 0 3	<p>Tokugawa Ieyasu opened the Edo Bakufu.</p> <p>Tokugawa Ieyasu</p>  <p>徳川 家康</p>		
1 6 1 5			
1 6 3 5	<p>The system of Sankin Kotai(The system of Daimyo's Alternate-Year Residence in Edo) was established.</p>		<p>Ningyo Joruri</p> 
1 6 3 7	<p>The Uprising of Shimabara Amakusa occurred.</p>		
1 6 3 9	<p>The Bakufu banned Portuguese ships from entering Japan(Sakoku, the closure of the country was completed).</p>	<p>=Genroku Culture= A citizen-centered culture was flourished in Kamigata (Osaka and Kyoto) [Chikamatsu Monzaemon] → Ningyo Joruri (Japanese puppet show)</p>	
1 6 4 9	<p>The Proclamation of Keian Era was delivered.</p>	<p>→ Ukiyo Zoshi [Matuso Basho] → Haikai (seventeen syllable verse)</p>	<p>The illustration of Oku no Hosomichi</p> 
1 6 8 7	<p>Shorui Awaremi no Rei(Animal protection Law) was issued.</p>	<p>The novel“Oku no Hosomichi”</p>	
1 7 0 9	<p>Arai Hakuseki conducted the Shotoku no Chi(new policy).</p>	<p>Kabuki play flourished.</p>	

<p>1716</p>	<p>Tokugawa Yoshimune started the Kyoho Reform.</p>	<p>Dutch studies and Japanese studies started.</p> <p>[Sugita Gempaku] → a medical book “Kaitai Shinsho”(1774)</p>	
<p>1772</p>	<p>Tanuma Okitsugu became Minister of Shogunate.</p>	<p>[Motoori Norinaga] → “Kojiki Den”(1798)</p>	
<p>1782</p>	<p>The mighty famine of Tenmei Era happened.</p>	<p>=Kasei Culture= a citizen-centered mainly in Edo</p>	<p>The picture drawn by Katsushika Hokusai</p>
<p>1787</p>	<p>Matsudaira Sadanobu started the Kansei Reform.</p>	<p>Ukiyoye(Japanese print) [Kitagawa Utamaro] → portraits of beauties</p>	
<p>early 19th century</p>	<p>Kasei Culture flourished.</p>	<p>[Katsushika Hokusai] views [Ando Hiroshige] views</p>	
<p>1825</p>	<p>The Order of Expelling the Foreign ships was issued.</p>	<p>literature [Jippensha Ikku] → “Tokaidochu Hizakurige”</p>	<p>The picture drawn by Ando Hiroshige</p>
<p>1833</p>	<p>The mighty famine of Tempo Era happened.</p>	<p>[Takizawa Bakin] → “Nanso Satomi Hakkenden”</p>	
<p>1837</p>	<p>The Rebellion of Oshio Heihachiro occurred.</p>	<p>[Kobayashi Issa] → (Haiku, Seventeen syllable verse)</p>	
<p>1841</p>	<p>Mizuno Tadakuni started the Tempo Reform.</p>	<p>[Yosa Buson] → (Haiku)</p>	<p>The statues of “Tokaidochu Hizakurige”</p>
<p>1853</p>	<p>Commander Perry arrived in Uraga.by ship.</p>	<p>Kobayashi Issa</p>	
			
<p>1854</p>	<p>The Treaty of US-Japan Friendship was signed.</p>		<p>“Nanso Satomi Hakkenden”</p>
<p>1858</p>	<p>The US-Japan Treaty of Commerce was signed.</p>		
<p>1859</p>	<p>The Ansei no Taigoku occurred.</p>		

1 8 6 3	The War between Satsuma and Britain occurred.		
1 8 6 6	Saccho(Satsuma and Choshu) Alliance was made.		
1 8 6 7	Tokugawa Yoshinobu returned the regime to the imperial court and Edo Bakufu was overthrown.,		

Buke Sho Hatto

Edo Bakufu issued the law to prevent the Daimyo(feudal lords) from becoming powerful. The marriage between the families of feudal lords were not admitted without permission by the Bakufu, neither was construction of castles.

Sankin Kotai

The system was established by the 3rd Shogun, Tokugawa Iemitsu. “Sankin” means coming to Edo to serve the Shogun. “Kotai” means going back to their original domain and conducting politics there. The system cost them a lot of money and their finances became severe. The Bakufu established this system in order to make their finances severe and weaken their power.

Shimabara/Amakusa Ikki(Uprising)

It was the rebellion raised mainly by peasants in current Nagasaki Prefecture. They were against the Edo Bakufu’s policy of banning Christianity. The leader of this rebellion was a boy named Amakusa Shiro Tokisada.

Sakoku(Closure of the Country)

It was a policy in which the Edo Bakufu prohibited Japanese people from going abroad and had diplomatic and trading relationship only with Netherlands and China. The trade with these two countries were only allowed in a place called Dejima.

Proclamation of the Keian Era

It was a law in which the Edo Bakufu ordered peasants to stop having luxurious lives and to work hard on farming.

Shorui Awaremi no Rei(Animal Protection law)

The 5th Shogun, Tokugawa Tsunayoshi issued the order. It prohibited people from killing all kinds of animals.

Shotoku no Chi(The new policy of the Shotoku Era)

It was a reform conducted by Arai Hakuseki. He tried to make up for the failure of the 5th Shogun, Tsunayoshi, who tried to overcome the financial difficulties by increasing the issue of money. Arai Hakuseki tried hard to redeem the value of money and decrease expenditure.

Kyoho Reform

The 8th shogun, Tokugawa Yoshimune conducted the reform in order to revitalize the weakened Bakufu. Kyoho is the name of the era.

Kansei Reform

Following the ways Tokugawa Yoshimune conducted the reform, Matsudaira Sadanobu tried hard to revitalize the Bakufu, but in vain. Kansei is the name of the era.

Order of Expelling Foreign ships

The Bakufu issued an order to expel with cannons all foreign ships approaching the coast of Japan, as Japan was closed to foreign countries.

The mighty famine of Tempo

It was a mighty famine occurred in 1833 through 1839. A lot of riots were raised across the country because the measure of the Bakufu was not adequate and many people were killed in the famine.

Tempo is the name of the era.

Rebellion of Oshio Heihachiro

Oshio Heihachiro, a former official of the Bakufu, raised the rebellion to save the peasants suffering from typhoons and poor harvest. That surprised the Bakufu as the rebellion was raised by one of the former officials.

Tempo Reform

Mizuno Tadakuni worked hard on the reform to revitalize the Bakufu but in vain like Kansei Reform. Tempo is the name of the era. Kyoho Reform, Kansei Reform and Tempo Reform are called the big three reforms in the Edo Period.

The arrival of Commander Perry by ship(the arrival of black ships)

Commander Perry arrived in Uraga in 1853. The U.S. A. urged Japan to open trade with it. Because it needed ports at which whaling ships and trading ships could call in the Pacific Ocean.

Treaty of US-Japan Friendship

The next year Perry arrived in Japan, the Edo Bakufu concluded the treaty with U.S.A. Then Japan opened two ports, Shimoda and Hakodate. Japan also promised to provide American ships with fuel and food. This treaty put an end to Sakoku which continued more than 200 years.

The US-Japan treaty of Commerce

It was the treaty signed by Ii Naosuke, the Bakufu's Tairo(the highest post in the Tokugawa Shogunate) and Harris from U.S.A. He promised to do amicable trading with U.S.A. But it was an unfair treaty because Japan could not judge foreigners who committed crime by Japanese laws, neither charge tax on imports independently.

Ansei no Taigoku(Terrible suppression of Ansei)

The opening of Japan to the world left the country in confusion, so the resistance against the Ii Naosuke increased, who was responsible for the treaty, and many people thought the conclusion of the treaty was a failure. Then the movement with the principle of reverence for the Emperor and the elimination of foreigners warmed up. Ii Naosuke oppressed many people against him and put them in prison to squash this movement. Ansei is the name of the era. The Sakuradamongai no Hen(the rebellion of Sakuradamongai) occurred because the people who believed in the principle of reverence for the Emperor and the elimination of foreigners got angry at this oppression.

War between Satsuma and Britain

In a village named Namamugi in Yokohama, the warriors from Satsuma Domain(now Kagoshima Prefecture) slashed British men. The British government told Satsuma Domain to apologize to them because they were upset at this affair. But Satsuma Domain rejected their demand and attacked British ships. Then Britain in return attacked Satsuma Domain. Satsuma Domain was defeated because the difference of force was so big.

Saccho Alliance(Satsuma-Choshu Alliance)

The Satsuma Domain, which was defeated by a foreign country, and Choshu Domain(now Yamaguchi

Prefecture) made an alliance. They promised to work together to overthrow the Bakufu and make a new government because it was impossible to eliminate foreign countries.

Restoration of the Rule of Imperial Court

The 15th Shogun, Tokugawa Yoshinobu returned the right to govern Japan to the Imperial Court. This event put an end to the period of governing Japan by warriors that lasted from the Kamakura Period for about 700 years,

Summary

★*The establishment of the Edo Bakufu(Shogunate) and national isolation*

1. Tokugawa Ieyasu won the battle of Sekigahara and became Sei Taishogun(Shogun) and opened the Edo Bakufu.
2. The establishment of Buke Sho Hatto and the system of Sankin Kotai prevented Daimyos from getting power.
3. The uprising of Shimabara Amakusa triggered banning Portuguese ships from entering Japan. This completed Sakoku(the closure of the country). Trading with only Shing(China) and the Netherlands were allowed in a place called Dejima in Nagasaki.

★*The reforms by the Edo Bakufu* ⇒ Kyoho Reform, Kansei Reform and Tempo Reform are called the big three reforms in the Edo Period.

1. Shotoku no Chi...It was conducted by Arai Hakuseki.
2. Kyoho Reform...It was conducted by Tokugawa Yoshimune.
3. The policy by Tanuma Okitsugu...It was conducted by Tanuma Okitsugu.
4. Kansei Reform...It was conducted by Matsudaira Sadanobu
5. Tempo Reform...It was conducted by Mizuno Tadakuni.

★*The opening of Japan to the world and the destruction of the Edo Bakufu*

1. Commander Perry came to Japan by ship. The next year, Treaty of US-Japan Friendship was concluded and opened two ports, Shimoda and Hakodate.
2. Ii Naosuke concluded The US-Japan Treaty of Commerce. It allowed US consul in Japan to have rights to judge here and it was an unfair treaty because Japan could not have right to charge

customs independently.

3. Saccho Alliance was made and the force against the Bakufu gathered. Bakufu returned the right to govern Japan to the Imperial Court and the Edo Bakufu was overthrown.

★*The development of culture*

1. Genroku Culture is a citizen-centered culture flourished mainly Kamigata(Kyoto and Osaka).
Kasei Culture is a full-grown citizen-centered culture flourished mainly Edo.
2. As to learning, Shusi Gaku(Chinese Study), Koku Gaku(Japanese Study established by Motoori Norinaga and European Study(established by Sugita Genpaku) developed.

(1 2) Meiji Period(1 8 6 8 ~ 1 9 1 2)

※explanatory notes: Important years are indicated in black boldface, the especially important years in red boldface.

year	Politics & Economy	Culture & Life	references
1 8 6 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Boshin Civil War begins ■Chapter Oath promulgated ■Edo renamed Tokyo 	<p>Keio-Gijuku established (1868)</p> 	
1 8 6 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Formal return of land and people to Emperor Meiji (Hanseki-Hokan) 	<p>Civilization and Enlightenment begins</p>	
1 8 7 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Establishment of prefectural system ■Iwakura mission leaves for the United States and Europe 	<p>Railroad begins operation between Shimbashi and Tokyo (1872)</p>	
1 8 7 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■The School System set 		
1 8 7 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Conscription Ordinance enacted ■Land Tax Reform Law enacted 		
1 8 7 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Itagaki Taisuke and others submit the Tosa Memorial 		
1 8 7 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Satsuma Rebellion <p>Saigo Takamori</p> 	<p>Fukuzawa Yukichi “Advice of The Study” (1872)</p> <p>Rokumeikan built (1883)</p> 	
1 8 8 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Imperial rescript promises the promulgation of a constitution and the convening of a national assembly 		

<p>1 8 8 5</p>	<p>■The Cabinet System starts and Hirobumi Ito becomes the first Prime Minister</p> <p>Ito Hirobumi</p> 	<p>The railroad Tokaido Line completed (1889)</p> <p>= Culture in Meiji Period = Literature</p> <p>[Tsubouchi Shoyo] ...</p> <p>“Shousetsu Sinzui”(“Essence of the novel” [Futabatei Shimei] ...”Ukigumo”(Floating cloud [Mori Ogai] ...”Mihime”(A Dancing Girl)</p>	<p>Mori Ogai</p> 
<p>1 8 8 9</p>	<p>■Constitution of the Empire of Japan promulgated</p>	<p>[Higuchi Ichiyou] ...</p> <p>“Takekurabe”</p> <p>[Ntsume Souseki]</p>	
<p>1 8 9 0</p>	<p>■First session of the Imperial Diet convened</p>	<p>“I am a cat”</p> <p>[Yosano Akiko] ...Poet</p>	
<p>1 8 9 4</p>	<p>■Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty revised</p> <p>■Sino-Japanese War begins</p> 	<p>Natural Science</p> <p>[Kitazato Shibazaburo] ...</p> <p>Study tetanus</p> <p>[Shiga Kiyoshi] ...</p> <p>Discover a dysentery bacillus</p> <p>[Noguchi Hideyo] ...</p> <p>Study yellow fever</p>	<p>Higuchi Ichiyou</p> 
<p>1 8 9 5</p>	<p>■Treaty of Shimonoseki signed</p> <p>■Tripartite Intervention</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>[Okakura Tenshin]</p> <p>[Yokoyama Taikan]</p>	
<p>1 9 0 1</p>	<p>■Yawata Iron Works begins production</p>	<p>Music</p> <p>[Taki Rentaro]</p>	
<p>1 9 0 2</p>	<p>■Anglo-Japanese alliance signed</p>		

<p>1904</p>	<p>■ Russo-Japanese War begins</p> 		<p>Natsume Soseki</p> 
<p>1910</p>	<p>■ Annexation of Korea</p>		<p>Noguchi Hideyo</p>
<p>1911</p>	<p>■ By this year revisions of treaties signed with the Western powers completed by Komura Jutaro and the others.</p>		 <p>野口 英世</p>

Boshin Civil War

A war broken between the Tokugawa forces and the new government forces. The new government forces armed with new-type guns won.

Chapter Oath

A declaration in which Meiji government announced the way to create the new nation.

Formal return of domainal registers to Emperor Meiji(Hanseki-Hokan)

All the military loads(daimyo) were made to return their domains in purpose of centralize powers to the government.

Establishment of prefectural system

After hanseki-hokan, The ruler of all domains was the Emperor, but daimyos even governed the area. The system in which the government dispatched the governors was introduced to make the areas follow the government.

School System

All the boys and girls above 6-year-old were obligated to go to elementary schools.

Conscription Ordinance

In order to make modern army all the male people above 20-year-old were obligated to be soldiers.

Land Tax Reform

It was necessary for the government to get stable income in spite of the change of rice production. So land owners got obligation of paying tax by money equal to the 3% of land price.

Itagaki Taisuke and others submit the Tosa Memorial

Itagaki Taisuke requested the establishment of the national assembly of the members elected by people. It was not long before the request turned into nationwide democratic rights movement.

Satsuma Rebellion

A rebellion led by Saigo Takamori broke out supported by the people who were bitterly disappointed in the rule of the new government.

Constitution of the Empire of Japan

The constitution, which was modeled after German Constitution, had a feature that the emperor (in Japan, Tenno) had a strong power in many areas. And also it was announced to the people as granted.

Imperial Diet

Two-chamber system was adapted. One was the House of Peers, of which members were from the royalty and the aristocracy, and the other was the House of Representatives. Only male people aged 25 and over 25 who paid much tax could get the right to vote. Therefore the number of the people who took part in the election was very small. As for the House of Peers, the election wasn't held because Tenno appointed the members.

The first Sino Japanese War

Japan and China came to war over the rule of Korea. The beginning of the war was the Korean peasants' rebellion (Kogo Peasants' revolt), the cause of which was their discontent with the Japan's invasion, the Korean government, and the bad crop.

Treaty of Shimonoseki

After Sino Japanese War, Japan and China signed this treaty. China promised these three items.

- ① China recognizes that Korea is an independent country.
- ② China hands over the Liaodong Peninsula and Taiwan to Japan.
- ③ China pays 200,000,000ryo (310,000,000yen at that time) to Japan as reparations.

Triple Intervention

Russia, Germany and France requested altogether that Japan should return the Liaodong Peninsula, which China gave to Japan after the Sino Japanese War.

Yawata Iron Works

It was built with a part of the reparations of Sino Japanese War and became the big base for developing modern industry in Japan.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Japan aimed to counter Russia, one of the powers at that time, by forming the alliance with Britain. It also considered Russia as an enemy.

Russo-Japanese War

The War was between Japan and Russia. The cause of the war was the rule of Manchuria, the north-east part of China. As it took a long time, the both countries had much difficulty in succeeding the battle and they agreed to stop the war. They signed Treaty of Portsmouth.

Treaty of Portsmouth

It was signed by Japan and Russia after Russo-Japanese War. Russia approved the following.

- ① Russia recognizes that Japan gains advantage in Korea.
- ② Russia hands over the right of rent the Liaodong Peninsula including Lushun (Port Arthur) and Dalian to Japan.
- ③ Russia hands over the right of railway in south Manchuria to Japan.
- ④ Russia hands over the south part of Sakhalin. The border is at 50°N.
- ⑤ Russia admits Japan's fishing rights in the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea.

Annexation of Korea

Japan made Korea the colony and set Governor-General of Japan.

Summary

★*Meiji Restoration and Imperial Constitution*

1. The new government established the power centralized system through Charter Oath and Return of Domains (Hanseki hokan). Then they carried out the new prefectural system and sent governors.

Therefore old feudal lords (daimyo) lost their authority.

2. They made Conscription Ordinance for Rich Country and a Strong Military, national model factories in various places for the promotion of industry.
3. Descendants of samurai who were disappointed with the government revolted. Satsuma War was the biggest of such rebellions.
4. In 1874 Itagaki Taisuke and the others submitted a petition for a national assembly called Tosa Memorial and their movement, the Freedom and People's Right Movement, spread to all over the country. A lot of people became to participate in politics through this movement.
5. Constitution of The Empire of Japan was modeled after German constitution because it was convenient for them to make an emperor (tenno in Japan) centered nation. Meiji Constitution announced widely to the people.
6. The Imperial Diet was held. It had two-chambers system, one was House of Peers consisted with the members appointed by tenno and the other was House of representatives chosen by election.

★Action toward foreign countries and development in industry and culture

1. Unequal treaties concluded in the last days of Tokugawa were finally revised in 1911. For example abolition of consular jurisdiction and restore tariff autonomy to Japan were made.
2. The first Sino-Japanese War broke out between Japan and China. A Korean peasants' revolt triggered the war. Japan won a victory and they concluded treaty of Shimonoseki. But afterward three countries, Russia, Germany and France intervened.
3. A clash of interests between Japan and Russia caused Russo-Japanese War because they both advanced into Manchuria and Korea. The stage of the main battles was the north-east area in China. Finally Japan won and they signed Treaty of Portsmouth in the United States.
4. Japan colonized Korea (Annexation of Korea) in 1910. The Chinese revolution of 1911 brought the Republic of China into the world in 1912.
5. As for industries a big change from light industries to heavy ones started. For example Yawata Ironworks was built in 1901.
6. As for culture Civilization and Enlightenment was advancing.

(1 3) Taisho Period (1 9 1 2 ~ 1 9 2 6)

※explanatory notes: Important ages are indicated in black boldface, the especially important ages in red boldface.

year	Politics & Economy	Culture & Life	references
1 9 1 4	<p>■World I begins and Japan enters the war on Allies.</p> 	<p>Cultures in Taisho Period</p> <p>Literature</p> <p>New movement such as Shirakabaha and proletarian literature begins.</p>	<p>Shiga Naoya</p> 
1 9 1 5	<p>■Japan presents China with Twenty-One Demands.</p>	<p>[Mushanokoji Saneatsu] → “Sono Imouto(The Sister)” “Yujo(Friendship)”</p>	<p>[Shiga Naoya] → “Annya Kouro (A Dark Night’s Passing)”</p>
1 9 1 8	<p>■Rice riots break out. ■Hara Takashi makes Japan’s first party cabinet. The beginning day of Rice riots.</p>	<p>[Akutagawa Ryunosuke] → “Rashomon” ”Hana(The Nose)”</p>	<p>Akutagawa Ryunosuke</p> 
1 9 1 9	<p>■Treaty of Versailles signed</p>	<p>[Kawabata Yasunari] → “Izu no Odoriko (TheDancing Girl of Izu)”</p>	<p>[芥川 龍之介]</p>
1 9 2 0	<p>■League of Nations organized</p>	<p>“Yukiguni (The Snow Country)”</p>	<p>Kawabata Yasunari</p> 
1 9 2 3	<p>■the Tokyo Earthquake happens</p> 	<p>[Kobayashi Takiji] → “Kanikosen (The Crab-Canning Boat)”</p> <p>The radio broadcast begins (1925)</p> 	<p>[川端 康成]</p>
1 9 2 5	<p>■The Universal Manhood Suffrage Law passed ■ The Peace Preservation Law enacted</p>		

	<p>Newspapers, Magazines, talking films , gramophones populated</p> <p>Newspaper</p> 	
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World War I

World War I was , what is called, a team competition. Both sides were made of the nations with a strong desire to gain colonies backed by military power. One side, Germany, Austria and Italy, was called the Tripartite Pact, and the other, Britain, France and Russia, was called The triple Entente. Japan entered the war using Anglo-Japanese Alliance as a convenient excuse and occupied Qingdao of Shandong Peninsula in China..

Twenty-one Demands

Japan presented Twenty-One Demands to China. The main part of them was that China handed out the title and the interest of Shandong Peninsula and the title of South Manchuria Railway, both of which Germany had had before the end of World War I. Japan succeeded in making China approve a large part of them.

The Rice Riot

On Siberia Intervention (when Japanese army went to war in Siberia) rice dealers speculated in rice and in result the price of rice rose rapidly. People who couldn't buy enough rice demonstrated their request to get the price of rice down. This movement began in Toyama prefecture and afterward spread to all over the country.

Party Cabinet

It means a cabinet made by a party that have the most members in the lower House. After the Rice Riot, Hara Takashi, a member of a party called "Seiyukai", became the prime minister to make the first party cabinet in Japan.

Treaty of Versailles

It was a peace treaty concluded at Paris in France after World War I. In general peace treaties are made to declare that war is over and to decide conditions about land and reparation to take back peace. Britain and France, the winners, forced Germany, the loser, to pay a great deal of reparation and to reduce the army.

The League of Nations

They got the precious lesson from World War I and made the first international organization to gain the peaceful world through the cooperation of all countries in the world.

The Tokyo Earthquake

On September, 1 in 1923, a big earthquake broke out around Tokyo. The focus of it was Sagami Bay in Kanagawa prefecture. 250,000 houses were broken, 450,000 houses were burned and a total number of the dead and the lost came up to 140,000. This earthquake gave the greatest damage in Japanese history of natural disasters.

Peace Preservation Law

It was made to control strictly the people who were against the emperor system of Japan and the private ownership system. The authorities exercised strict control over the communists using this law.

The Universal Suffrage Law

The qualifications of election was abolished. But it was men aged over 25 who had the right to vote and women couldn't join the elections.

Summary

★*World War I and Japan*

1. The background of World War I was a conflict between two groups. The Sarajevo Assassination triggered the war.
2. Japan entered the war on Anglo-Japanese Alliance and after the war presented the Twenty-one Demands to China. Because of the war exports in Japan increased much, so there was a war time boom around the country.

3. After the war a peace treaty was arranged in Versailles. Germany, the defeated nation, forced to promise to set limits on armaments and pay a large sum of compensation.
4. The League of Nations was made by the proposal of Wilson, the President of the United States of America. But actually it had many weaknesses. For instance, the United States itself didn't join the League of Nations and there's a unfair rule that victorious countries should be profitable.

★*Taisho Democracy*

Taisho Democracy was a movement asking for democratic society.

1. Yoshino Sakuzo claimed "Mimonshugi"; the thought meant that government should not belong to a part of the people but be based on the wishes of all.
2. Hara Takashi, who was very popular among people, became the prime minister and he made the actual party cabinet for the first time.
3. The Universal Suffrage Law was accomplished. But at the same time, the Peace Preservation Law was made for the purpose of oppressing the socialists.

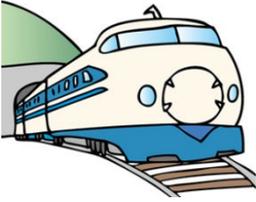
★*Taisho Culture*

1. Urbanization...The gas, waterworks and electricity spread over cities and the Western life-style became popular there.
2. Popularization...Mass media such as newspapers, weekly magazines and general magazines with one million copies or more made appearance. In 1925 the radio broadcast started.

(14) Showa Period (1926~1989)

※explanatory notes: Important ages are indicated in black boldface, the especially important ages in red boldface.

age	politics and economy	culture and life	references
1929	■Great Depression began		
1931	■Manchurian Incident occurred.		
1932	■May 15 th Incident occurs.		
1933	■Japan withdraws from the League of Nations. ■The New Deal begins in the United States.		
1936	■February 26 th Incident occurred.		
1937	■Shina-Japanese War began.		
1938	■The National Mobilization Law passed		
1939	■World War II began in Europe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Yukawa Hideki received a Nobel Prize as the first Japanese winner. (1949) ●A television broadcast begins (1953) 	
1940	■Tripartite Pact signed by Japan, Germany and Italy		
1941	■Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact signed ■The Pacific War began.		

1 9 4 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ■Japan accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration and surrenders to the Allied Powers ■United Nations established 	<p>=The host of the Olympic Games=</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo (1964) ●Winter Olympic Games in Sapporo (1972) <p>=the host of World Fair=</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Japan World Exposition Osaka (1970) ●International Marine Exposition 	<p>Tokyo Olympic Games</p> 
1 9 4 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Constitution of Japan promulgated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●International Science Technology Exposition Tsukuba (1985) 	<p>Sapporo Olympic Games ski(jump)</p> 
1 9 5 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Korean War began. 		
1 9 5 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Japan signed San Francisco Peace Treaty ■The United States-Japan security treaties signed 	<p>=The host of the Summit Conference=</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●In 1979, in Tokyo ●In 1986, in Tokyo 	
1 9 5 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Restoration of diplomatic relations with Soviet ■Japan granted membership of the United Nations 	<p>=The remarkable evolution of the traffic system=</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Tokaido Shinkansen (1964) ●Sanyo Shinkansen (1975) ●Tohoku · Joetu Shinkansen (1982) 	<p>OSAKA EXPO '70</p> 
1 9 6 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Summer Olympic Games held in Tokyo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Seikan Tunnel · Seto Long-Bridge (1988) 	<p>Seto Long-Bridge</p> 
1 9 6 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Korea-Japan Treaty signed 		
1 9 7 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Japan World Exposition held in Osaka 		

1 9 7 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Okinawa returned to Japanese sovereignty ■Diplomatic relations with China established (China-Japan Joint Communique') 	<p>=Nobel winners=</p> <p>physics ; Yukawa Hideki (1949) physics ; Tomonaga Shinichiro (1965) literature ; Kawabata Yasunari (1968)</p>	<p>Nobel's will</p>  <p>Three Sacred Treasures</p> 
1 9 7 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Oil Panic happened. 	<p>physics ; Ezaki Reona (1973) peace ; Sato Eisaku (1974)</p>	
1 9 7 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty signed 	<p>chemistry ; Fukui Kenichi (1981) Physiology · medical</p>	
1 9 7 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■the Summit Conference of the Leading Industrialized Nations held in Tokyo 	<p>science ; Tonegawa Susumu(1987)</p> <p>Three sacred treasures (1960's)</p>	
1 9 8 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Plaza agreement (1985 agreement of G5 nations), A rise in the exchange rate of the yen 	<p>Black and white television, refrigerator, washing machine 3 C (1970's) Color television, car, Cooler</p>	

Great Depression

In 1929 stock prices fell down rapidly and it caused crash of banks and factories and sharp drop in food prices in the United States. This crisis spread through the capitalist countries all over the world. This world panic was called Great Depression

Manchurian Incident

In order to get the title and interests in Manchuria (north- east part of China) Japan tried to separate Manchuria from China. Japan desired a war against China, so Japanese army invaded China on the pretext of blowing up of South Manchurian railroad at Liutiaohu. Japan claimed China blew up the railroad but actually this event was made by Japan.

May 15th Incident

In 1932, young sailors frustrated at party government assassinated the Prime Minister Inukai Tsuyoshi. This incident marked the end of the party government and the beginning of the military

government.

Withdrawal from the league of Nations

In 1933, the League of Nations denied Manchuria as a real country and required Japan to evacuate this area. Japan reacted against this decision and withdrew from the League of Nations.

The New Deal

It was a policy which President Roosevelt made to stop Great Depression in the United States of America. He tried to give work to jobless people with public enterprise (projects that government carries out in purpose of people's interest , such as dam buildings) . As a result of it, they could buy more things and business conditions were looking up.

February 26th Incident

In 1936 a group of young soldiers attacked leading politicians and occupied some place in Tokyo. The revolt was temporary but it gave a big shock to the party politicians. Some of them thought that they might be killed if the army wanted. After the incident Japanese army grew to have power over the government.

The Second Shino-Japanese War

Japanese army, which advanced to China, came face to face with Chinese army. It was at a real crisis of war. In 1937, at Moro Polo Bridge, near Beijing, a battle occurred between Japanese army and Chinese army. It was the beginning of the second Shino-Japanese War.

The National Mobilization Law

All the people of Japan were decided to cooperate on war by this law. The law made it possible to use all the people and goods for the war.

World War II

Hitler, the dictator of Germany, desired to rule the whole Europe and invaded his army into Poland. It was the beginning of World War II. Soon it was extended to the world and fought by two groups; the Allied Powers, which consisted of Britain, France, The United States, China and Soviet Russia, and the group of the Fascism-nations, Germany, Italy and Japan. In other expression, it might have been between the countries with many colonies and ones without them.

Tripartite Pact

Japan had had a policy to advance to south. In order to counter the reaction of the United States and Britain, Japan concluded an alliance with Germany and Italy.

Soviet- Japanese Neutrality Pact

In order to avoid the attack from north, Japan agreed be neutral with Soviet-Russia.

The Pacific War

Japan tried to negotiate with the United States about the solution of Shino-Japanese War. But it ended in failure. Japan made a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. It was the beginning of the Pacific War.

A difference between World War II and the Pacific War

World War II...It was between two groups of nations, one consisted America, Britain and others (the Allied Powers), and the other Germany, Italy and Japan (the Axis Powers), and fought all around the world from 1939 till 1945.

The Pacific War...It is the name of the war between the Allied Powers and Japan mainly in the Pacific area. The allied nations such as the United States used the term and Japan used the different term, "Daitouwa War"(Great East-Asia War).

The Potsdam Declaration

In 1945, America, China and Britain announced a declaration that Japan should surrender unconditionally. It required Japan to admit complete defeat without any condition. It was called the Potsdam Declaration. The next day, Tenno himself presented the end of the war through the radio.

United Nations

In 1945, the fifty nations gathered in San Francisco and made a international organization to establish world peace. It was named United Nations. Japan was granted membership after restoration of diplomatic relations with Soviet-Russia (the Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration in 1956).

Constitution of Japan

The original plan of Constitution of Japan was made by General MacArthur and then Japanese drafting committee argued it many times and amended it over again, referring to the Meiji Imperial Constitution. It was informed as a kind of revision of the Meiji Constitution. It has three

principles, respect for fundamental human rights, the sovereignty of the people and pacifism.

Korean War

Korean Peninsula was under Japanese colonial rule till the end of World War II. In 1948, it was divided at 38 degrees north into two nations ; North Korea, supported by Soviet and South Korea by the United States. In 1950, North Korea advanced into South Korea, which started Korean War. In 1953 both side agreed to suspend the war but still now they were under the condition of suspension of hostilities without restoration of diplomatic relations. It was said “a proxy war between America and Soviet” just like Vietnam War.

San Francisco Peace Treaty

In 1951, Japan signed the San Francisco Peace Treaty with 48 nations. It brought the end of the occupation to Japan, and the next year Japan got back independence. Okinawa and Ogasawara Islands were kept under the control of America. Ogasawara Islands returned in 1968 and Okinawa in 1972.

The United States-Japan security treaties

At the same time as signing the peace treaty, Japan concluded a security treaty with the United States. The United States protects Japan in case of other countries’ invasion, and in exchange Japan offers military bases and a part of the cost of the U.S. force in Japan.

Restorations of diplomatic relations with Soviet, Korea, China

Restoration of diplomatic relation means that a nation restores diplomatic relations with another.

Other nation	age	event	Other items
Soviet Russia	1956	The Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration	As the Northern Territories problem is left, the peace treaty has not been concluded yet.
Korea (South Korea)	1965	Korea-Japan Treaty	Japan has still no diplomatic relations with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea(North Korea)
The People’s Republic of China (China)	1972	China-Japan Joint Communique	Japan told the Republic of China (Taiwan) the rapture of diplomatic relations. Japan has kept good relation with Taiwan.
	1978	China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty	

Tokyo Olympic Games (1964) and World Expo Osaka(1970)

After world War II Japanese economy experienced the rock bottom but it revived amazingly. In 1960's when Japanese economy gained the swift growth, the first Olympic Games in Asia was held in Tokyo. In the same year they started the operation. In 1970, World Exposition was held in Osaka. These are said to be good model of national events in the time of swift growth of economy, comparing Beijing Olympic Games in 2008 and Shanghai Exposition in 2010.

Oil Shock

In 1973 during the Forth Middle Eastern War, OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) decided to rise the oil price against counties that assisted Israel. The rise of oil price shocked world economy. It caused much confusion in Japanese society, for instance the oil price rose to four times as much as before and the rumor that there were no more toilet rolls made people form a long line to buy them.

Summit

Originally "summit" means top of the mountain, but in this term it means a conference in which representatives of eight leading industrialized nations discuss world economy and trade. The fifth was held in Japan in 1975 and afterward was held four times.

Summary

★*World War II and Japan*

In Japan the power of the party government decreased and the power of the military increased gradually. Finally no one could stop the military entered into World War II, the Pacific War through invasion to China, Manchurian Incident and the second Shino-Japan War.

1. A sudden drop of stock market in the United States caused Great Depression and economical panic all over the world. President Roosevelt carried out the New Deal.
2. The Japanese military started Manchurian Incident to made up a puppet nation Manchukoku. Japan withdrew from the League of Nations because of the blame for Manchurian Incident.
3. The revolts by young soldiers such as May 15th Incident and February 26th Incident made a route where the military had a great influence over the government.

4. The second Shino-Japan War occurred. The military government made the National Mobilization Law and prepared people for the war.
5. Germany invaded Poland and that started world War II. Japan, allied with Germany and Italy, entered into the war.
6. The beginning of the Pacific War was an attack to Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. But now that atomic bombs were dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan admitted the defeat, receiving the Potsdam Declaration.

★*Surrender of Japan and reform conducted by the Allies*

Japan was defeated by the Allied Forces and, after the war, made various reform supported by the Allies. All has made what Japan is.

1. It was GHQ, General Headquarter, that carried out the occupied policy. The supreme commander was MacArthur.
2. Zaibatsu(Conglomerate) Dissolution was carried out to break groups which had ruled Japanese economy. An aim of the policy was the change of Japan to be a pacific nation by dissolving great conglomerates that had proceeded the war with the military.
3. Agrarian Reform was carried out. The government bought lands in low price and distributed them to the peasants who didn't have lands.
4. The election law was revised. All men and women twenty and over got right to vote.
5. Constitution of Japan was established. There are three principles, respect of fundamental human rights, the sovereignty of the people and pacifism.

★*Opposition between the United States and the Soviet Union: Independence of Japan: Establishment of China*

1. The United Nations was built around victorious nations.
2. There was no war between capitalist camp centering on America and socialist camp centering Soviet at least directly, but they confronted each other on the economic and military plane. It was called Cold War because they didn't fight directly using weapons. Instead of these great powers, other countries were involved in wars, for example Korean War, East and West Germany and Vietnam War.
3. In 1949 the People's Republic of China was established. The founder was Mao Zedong.

4. In 1951, Japan concluded the San Francisco Peace Treaty and regained independence. At the same time Japan signed the United States-Japan security treaties. In 1956 Japan restored the diplomatic relations with Soviet (Soviet-Japan Joint Declaration), and was granted membership of the United Nations.

★*Movement of Japan and world after that*

1. Economy

◇Japan enjoyed the miraculously swift growth from the latter part of 1950' till the beginning of 1970'. Thanks to the economic growth, people got rich life and Japan was called a great economic power. There were two worldwide events: one was Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964, the other was Osaka Expo in 1970. Tokaido Shinkansen started the operation at the time of Olympics.

◇Japan turned to the period of low economic growth. The cause of it was Oil Crisis, arisen from the Middle East War in 1973.

2. Diplomatic relations

◇Japan restored diplomatic relations with Soviet (1956, Soviet-Japan Joint Declaration), Korea (1965, Korea-Japan Treaty), and China (1972, China-Japan Joint Communique, 1978, China-Japan Friendship and Peace Treaty) one after another.

◇In 1972, Okinawa was returned to Japan.

(1 5) Heisei Period (1 9 8 9 ~)

※explanatory notes: Important ages are indicated in black boldface, the especially important ages in red boldface.

Year/century	Subjects · Characters	Culture · Religion	references
1 9 8 9	<p>■Consumption tax introduced(3%)</p>	<p>=Host of Olympic Games= ●Nagano Winter Olympics (1998)</p>	
The end of 1980'	<p>■The bubble economy comes</p>	<p>=Host of Soccer World Cup= ●Japan-Korea co-host World Cup soccer games (2002)</p>	
1 9 9 1	<p>■The bubble economy breaks down ■Soviet Union resolved</p>	<p>=Host of World Expo= ●International Garden and Greenery Exposition Osaka (1990)</p>	
1 9 9 2	<p>■Law of Cooperation in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations passed</p>	<p>●Japan International Exposition 2005 Aichi (2005)</p>	
1 9 9 3	<p>■EU starts</p>	<p>=Host of Summit Conference= ●1993, in Tokyo ●2000, in Kyushu and Okinawa ●2008, in Hokkaido</p>	
1 9 9 5	<p>■Kobe Earthquake</p> 	<p>=New transportation route= ●Akashi Kaikyo Bridge (1998)</p> 	
2 0 0 1	<p>■Terror attacks on the United States</p>		
2 0 0 2	<p>■Japan-North Korea summit held</p>		
2 0 0 3	<p>■The Iraq War begin</p>		
2 0 0 4	<p>■SDF dispatched to Iraq</p>		
2 0 0 7	<p>■Worldwide financial crisis begins</p>	<p>=the Nobel winners= Literature ; Oe Kenzaburo (1994)</p>	

	Chemistry ; Shirakawa Hideki (2000) Chemistry ; Noyori Ryoji (2001) Physics ; Koshiha Masatoshi (2002) Chemistry ; Tanaka Koichi (2002) Physics ; Kobayashi Makoto (2008) Physics ; Masukawa Toshihide (2008) Chemistry ; Shimomura Osamu (2008) Chemistry ; Suzuki Akira (2010) Chemistry ; Negishi Eiichi (2010)	
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3% consumption tax introduced

In 1989, the first year of Heisei Period, the system of consumption tax was introduced. General consumption of subjects and service became taxable in order to supplement the shortage of revenue. When it started, the rate was 3% but rose to 5% in 1997.

Bubble economy

The trade deficit in the United States caused sudden strong yen. It meant that dollars became weaker, so a lot of dollar owners wanted to sell dollars and buy yen. Next, yen overflow inside of Japan. People and companies got to invest money in land and stocks. In those days there was a myth that the price of land never go down. Banks were willing to lend money putting up land as security. So, people with money invested in land and stocks, as if in an endless loop. As a result the price of land and stocks rose on and on. This kind of economy was unsubstantial, such as bubbles. Bubbles are easy to break up with a little thing. As expected, the boom didn't continue. It was broken at the beginning of 1990'.

Law of Cooperation in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations passed

PKO expresses United Nations Peacekeeping Operation. This law enabled SDF to dispatch abroad. Some people insisted that SDF should not be dispatched abroad because their mission should be only for self-defense, but government presented its idea that SDF is not military for war, so their weapons

are not for attack but for self defense. In the same year (1992) , SDF was dispatched to Cambodia for the first time. Since then SDF was dispatched to Iraq to assist their reconstruction and other.

Start of EU

EU is an economic bloc consisted of 15 countries in West Europe in order to cope with Japan and the United States. Now 27 countries participate in it.

Kobe Earthquake (Great Hanshin Earthquake)

At 5:46 a.m. on January 17th in 1995, a major earthquake—with its magnitude 7.3 and epicenter in the northern tip of the island Awajishima -- occurred. By this disaster 6434 people were dead, 3 were missing and 43,792 were injured. It was the largest number of the victims after the war. Also 105,000 houses were destroyed and 144,000 were destroyed partially.

Terror attacks on The United States

On September 11th in 2001, four airplanes were hijacked in the United States and two of them crashed against the building of World Trade Center in New York, one crashed against the Pentagon, the other crashed into a wasteland. This incident is also called “nine-eleven” after the date. A large number of lives were lost by the terror attacks.

Japan-North Korea summit

The top leaders of Japan and North Korea (Koizumi Junichiro and Kim Jong Il) had a meeting twice. The first one was held in 2002 and they signed the Japan-North Korea Pyongyang Declaration. As a result of it, five Japanese who had been abducted came back to Japan. The second one was held in 2004.

Iraq War

In 2003, President Bush started attacking against Iraq for a reason that Iraq kept mass destruction weapons in secret. But after all such weapons were not found. Saddam Hussein, the president of Iraq , was arrested and sentenced to death.

World financial crisis

In 2007, the break down of a bubble economy around housing market in the United States caused a financial crisis and it spread all over the world. It hasn't finished yet.

★**From 1989(the first year of Heisei) to 1991(the disintegration of Soviet)**

1. Japan was in the boom of “Bubble Economy”.
2. The disintegration of Soviet finished “Cold War”, which had been continued since 1945.

◇1989...The Berlin Wall collapsed.

The top leaders of the United States and Soviet Russia announced an end of cold war in ,Malta.

Revolution occurred in East Europe and communist governments fell down one by one.

◇1990...The Persian Gulf War happened.

◇1991...Soviet Union disintegrated.

★**From the Disintegration of Soviet(December, 1991) to Terror Attacks on the United States(September, 2001)**

1. Japan experienced a long depression period called “the lost decade”. Banks that had been believed unrelated to bankruptcy went down. College students had a hard time to getting job, called “Employment ice age”. Japanese economy suffered deflation. And as for politics, the old structure of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Party, which had begun in 1955, made a change into opposition of LDP and the coalition of other parties.
2. As a result of the disintegration of Soviet, the whole world was Americanized and a principle of market mechanism got to cover everywhere. Also venture capital ran around the world to gain momentary interest. Such investment even controlled an economy of a nation.

★**From Terror Attacks on the United States(September, 2001)to World Financial Crisis(September, 2008)**

1. In Japan, “no-holds-barred structural reform” was insisted by Koizumi cabinet. Now that China developed industries very much, China passed the US to become Japan’s biggest trading partner.
2. In the world, Islamic extremists carried out Terror Attacks on the US, and suicide bombing occurred in many places. Antiterrorist strategy lead by the US was not so effective and it showed the world the power of the US was not so strong as before. The price of natural resources was getting up, which made the new ranking; Russia, Brazil, UAE(the United Arab Emirates) and the other nations, the owner countries of such resources became to have more power.

★After World Financial Crisis(September 2007)

- 1 . In Japan, the employment situation grew worse and a lot of non-regular employees lost their job.
- 2 . In 2008, a global recession occurred, starting at subprime loan in the US. As there were many shocks, such as Lehman Shock, Dubai Shock and bankruptcy of GM, banks restrained lending and then market suffered the shortage of capital.