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GS: TEN KLEINE SAMENVATTING

Deze GS samenvatting is eigenlijk basically een kleine versie van de 'grote samenvatting', omdat die.....een beetje groot was (*that's what she said*)

Gemaakt in 2020-2021 dus dingen kunnen veranderd zijn.

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Onstaan Edo Period

- Togukawa Ieyasu defeats enemies in 1600 at battle of sekigahara
 - 1603: Installs a new government in Edo
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Merchants in de Edo Periode

- Development of market economy based on money
 - Shop signs & Curtains with shop logos □ advertising
 - Merchants at the bottom of the social status group
 - In de praktijk werd deze groep steeds succesvoller
 - De Genroku Culture: Het leven van een rijk en Flamboyant leven
 - Some people are also critical about this 'This is forgetting your place in society'
 - Vanaf 1680: Veel regulaties gericht op rijke merchants, als poging van de Shogunate om de 'flashiness' van de merchants te stoppen
 - Kledingvoorschriften, en regels van bouwmaterialen per class
 - Dit had weinig success, buiten de exacte reform periodes was het zeer makkelijk te omzeilen
 - 1842: Tenpo reforms
 - Ook na de Genroku Period bleven er nog reforms komen
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Genroku Period (1680 – 1800)

- Period of the rising merchant class who creates a flamboyant lifestyle for themselves
 - And the tries from the government to stop this
 - Urbanisatie
 - Edo, Kyoto en Osaka zijn groot
 - City blocks, watchmen at the gates
 - Nihonbashi: Bridge of Japan: Middle of all
 - Urban Entertainment
 - 1615: licensed pleasure quarters
 - Veel luxery, maar de vrouwen hadden het zwaar
 - Also: Joruri (puppet theatre) en Kabuki (live action theatre)
 - Ihara Saikaku: Ukiyo; Floating World
 - 'Culture of Floating Pleasures'
 - Ook veel Reforms van de Shogunate tijdens de Genroku Period
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Samurai tijdens de Genroku Period

- Bij de merchants ging het goed, bij de samurai niet, er was namelijk vrede en hun hele doel van bestaan was vechten
 - Yamaga Soko: 'The way of the (cultural) Samurai'
 - Thinking about one's position in society
 - Double path of Culture and Martial Arts
 - Confucian re-reading of the samurai's role
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Transportatie en Travel de Edo Period

- The Five Highways from Edo: Sankin Kotai
 - Circulation of commercial goods
 - Travel
 - Later ook: Recreational travels
 - Travel associations
 - Post towns
 - Under Shogunal control
 - First created for the alternate attendance and official travellers
 - Ook Famous Places (Meisho) waar je local stuff haalde (cadeautjes, eten)
 - Over de route waren checkpoints
 - Veel zwaardere control voor vrouwen (vanwege alternate attendance system, de vrouwen van de Daimyo mochten beslist de stad niet uit)
 - Travel Guides
 - Practical books as wel as adventure books
 - Matsuo Basho: Travelling on Paper
 - Famous Haiku Poet and writer of 'Narrow Road to the Northeast'
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Handel in de Edo Period

- Je had Peddlers; people walking around
- Merchant shops
 - Usually a family business (household, doesn't have to be family by blood)
 - Household codes of behaviour
 - Voor je 40ste werken, en na je 40^{ste} werken en een beetje plezier
- Vaak waren merchants / households zo rijk, dat ze geld leenden aan de Daimyo of the Shogunate



Educatie, Literacy & Printing in de Edo Period

- Terayoka: Temple Schools
 - Basic instruction, also for girls!!!
 - Basic kana literacy (ook gebruik van Furigana)
 - Scholarly texts in Chinese (Confucian texts, ect) essential for Samurai Boys
 - Printing & Commercial publishing: An Information Revolution
 - Stability + Flourishing of trade + Expansion of Literacy (commoner class)
 - Woodblock printing
 - Woodblock kon mooiere literarcy printen (in verhouding met movable print)
 - 1760: Kleurprinten!
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De Literaire Cultuur in de Edo Period en het einde van de Genroku Culture

- Government Censorship
 - Bakufu had an obsession with seeing non-samurai population as a potential source of social unrest (vanaf 1673)
 - **1716 – 1736: Kyoho Reforms**
 - 1722: Edict banning contemporary settings for books and theatre
 - 1750: Lending Libraries became popular
 - 1770: Shift cultural centre van Kamigata naar Edo
 - Kamigata literature: 'Genroku Culture'
 - Edo's Playfull Literature: Gesaku
 - 'Playfull' slaat op de attitude van de schrijvers (writing as pasttime)
 - First authors who make a living from writing
 - Comical / Satirical nature
 - Red Cover Books (akahon)
 - Voor kinderen, weinig tekst
 - Yellow Cover Books (kibiyoshi)
 - Gemiddeld veel tekst
 - Bound Together Books (gokan)
 - Veel tekst
 - **1788 – 1793: Kansei Reforms**
 - 1790: Censorship laws werden weer ingesteld
 - Geen anonyme publicaties
 - Geen amorous books
 - Geen boeken over de government (mocht al niet vanaf 1673)
 - Hierna hield de Genroku Periode ongeveer op
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Het Confucianisme

- Onstaan in China, en naar Japan gekomen via Peakche (misschien samen met Buddhisme)
 - Al vroeg te zien in dingen als Shotoku's Seventeen Article Constitution
 - Medieval Japan: Studied mainly in Zen monastries
 - Monks going to China bring back Neo-Confucianism from the Song Dynasty
 - Wat houdt het Confucianisme in?
 - Jugaku: Learning of Scholars
 - Teachings originated by Confucius (Master Kong in Latin)
 - Some scholars think that Confucianism is a Western invention, omdat er geen Chinees woord is dat correspondeert met 'Confucianism'
 - 'The Five Classics'; The Five Books
 - Portrayal of an idealized 'Golden Age' in Chinese antiquity and vision of restoration
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Opkomst van Neo-Confucianism in de Edo Period

- Neo-Confucianism: Song Dynasty interpretation of Confucian texts
 - Zhu Xi: Emphasis on texts written or edited by Confucius himself
 - Selection of alternative canon: The Four Books
- Influence from Daoism and Buddhism □ Addition of metaphysical components
- Confucian thought:
 - Aim: Social order and Harmony
 - Often called 'moral philosophy' (in plaats van religie)
- The Five Relationships
 - Father – Son
 - Lord – Subject
 - Older Brother – Younger Brother
 - Husband – Wife
 - Older Friend – Younger Friend
- The Five Contestants
 - Humaneness / Benevolence
 - Righteousness
 - Ritual
 - Knowledge
 - Integrity
- **De opkomst van Neo-Confucianism in de Edo Periode**
 - Confucian Turn (ipv de eerdere dominantie van Buddhisme)
 - Independence from Buddhism and omnipresent influence
 - Political / Social Sphere
 - Part of Tokugawa ruling / social ideology
 - 1790: Tijdens Kansei Reforms □ Neo-Confucianism wordt State Ideology



- **Neo-Confucianism en Education**
 - Propagataion of education in Neo-Confucianism (women too)
 - Four Books and Five Classics as basis for higher (Samurai) education
 - Also greater learning for women, but this is not especially how women actually lived at that time
 - Confucianism stimulates and becomes intellectual framework for many fields of scholarship and learning
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Early Tokugawa Foreign Relationships

- Attempts to establish trade relations with Mexico, Macao and Goa
 - Portuguese, Dutch and English tradings post
 - Japan and East Asia
 - Normalization of relations with Korea
 - No formal relations with Ming or Qing China!
 - 1609: Invasion of Ryukyu kingdom (by Japan)
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Van Global Age to Closed Country

- 1633 – 1639: Series of edicts limiting foreign trade and foreign relations
 - Ban to go abroad, Foreign trade and Sale under Shogunate control
 - 1639: Portuguese altogether excluded from Japan
 - Sakoku Edicts / Closed Country
 - Aim: Remove Christian influence and restricting trade of Daimyo
 - Groot deel van de trade met Dutch continues, because the Dutch wanted to earning money, to spread the Christian Religion
 - Sakoku was meer 'Maritiem Verbod' dan 'Closed Country'
 - Vanaf 1640: De vier windows of trade
 - Matsumae domain, Satsuma domain, Tsushima domain, Nagasaki (Shogunal)
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Tokugawa en Foreign relations (1600 – 1800)

- Ezo and Ainu
 - Ainu forced to wear traditional clothing at ceremonies □ Perception of 'other'
 - Hokkaido: Ezochi: Shrimp Barbarian
 - Japan and Ryukyu
 - Remain independent till 1869, vassal state before that
 - 1609: Ryukyu invaded by Satsuma Domain with permission of Shogun
 - Japan and Joseon Korea
 - 1604: Treaty and normalization of relations with Korea
 - 1607 – 1811: Korean embassies to Japan
 - Japan and China
 - No official relations with Ming or Qing China
 - But: Trade via Ryukyu, Korea, Nagasaki
 - Chinese merchants in Nagasaki
 - 1635: Nagasaki only port open to Chinese ships
 - 1644: Fall of the Ming establishment of the Manchu Qing Dynasty
 - Brush Talk
 - Communicating in written classical Chinese
 - Foreign embassies to the shogunal court
 - Exotic spectacle for onlookers
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Japan and the Dutch

- 1600: Arrival of Liefde
 - 1641: Dutch factory moved to Dejima in the bay of Nagasaki
 - The Dutch in Nagasaki: Japan's main window onto the world and Europa
 - Trade with China and Dutch
 - Dutch confined to man made island of Dejima in bay of Nagasaki
 - Dutch trade
 - Main import: Chinese raw silk, silk fabric, sugar, pepper, medicines
 - Main export: Silver (banned 1668), Gold (banned 1763), later ook Koper
 - Restriction of trade and number of ships from 18th c. to prevent outflux of precious metals
 - The Hofreis
 - Duurde ongeveer 3 maanden, eerst een keer per jaar, later een keer in de vier jaar
 - Only opportunity for Dutch to see Japan
 - Dutch Studies (Rangaku)
 - Dejima as 'Window unto the World'
 - Vanaf 1641: Dutch only Europeans in Japan
 - Growing interest in 'Holland': Exotic and Knowledge
 - The Dutch influenced a lot of things, like art, medicines, calendars and military
 - Dutch knowledge important breaking ground for modernization
 - After opening of country Dutch language gradually loses importance
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The Fall of the Tokugawa (algemeen)

- External Factors:
 - 1800: Various attempts of foreign powers to enter Japan
 - 1853: Arrival of Perry and his black ships
 - 1858 – 1862: Opening of various ports
 - Internal Factors
 - Shogunate vs Emperor
 - Ideological challenges
 - 1862: Imperial edict to expel the barbarians
 - Social unrest (fighting) in Choshu and Satsuma
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Protests in Late Edo

- Two large famines
 - Tenmei famines
 - Tenpo famines
 - Main issue, Taxation paid in rice, in times of famine, there was no rice to pay
- Forms of peasant protests
 - Direct appeal / petition
 - (Large-Scale) Absconding / Desertion
 - Collective Action
- Urban Uprisings and 'Smashings'
 - Increase in Late Edo period
 - Smashings or Uchikowashi
 - Mainly urban phenomenon
 - Government gives out 'relief rice'
- The peasant protests were mostly economic rather than political in outlook
 - Even if it was political, the uprisings were local in character and generally not aimed at overturning the whole political system of the Shogunate
- Even Meiji restoration: 'Revolution from above'

Ee Ja Nai Ka

- 1867 – 1868: Phenomenon across the whole country
 - Talismans and sacred objects reportedly falling from the sky
 - Traditional View: Popular movement aspiring to change the world (Yonaoshi)
 - Crazy carnival with element of anti-government sentiment
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Economische veranderingen en verschillen

- Shogunal economy based on rice vs Developing market economy based on money
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Samurai in Late Edo

- Samurai as highly stratified group!
 - They got stipend from lord as source of income
 - Paid in rice or money (or combination of both)
 - Financial Plight of the Samurai
 - Er zat toeslag op het omzetten van rijst naar geld
 - Many status-bound obligations that drained resources
 - Younger sons of samurai families could not inherit the family stipend
 - Money lending from merchants and townsmen
 - Kyoho Reforms (1736)
 - Increasing agricultural productivity, fixing tax income
 - Kansei Reforms (1787 – 1793)
 - Debt cancellations
 - Only moderately succesful
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National Studies

- National Studies: Kokugaku
 - Search for 'Roots' of Japan through study of antiquity and philology
 - Mootori Norinaga
 - Kojiki 'age of gods' as naturally harmonious Japanese society that had no need for the flawed and artificial rules imported from China
 - Mono no Aware
 - Genji and waka criticism: Mono no Aware (pathos of things) as key to understanding
 - Mono no Aware refers to the cry of wonder when we are moved
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Mito School

- Anti-foreign ideology
 - Aizawa Seishisai Shinron
 - Basis for the 'Revere the Emperor, Expel the Barbarian' Ideology
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Yomeigaku

- Neo-Confucianism en Actie, Anti-Foreign and Pro-Imperial
 - Unity of action and knowledge
 - Wang Yangming
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Foreign Threats

- Russia
 - Japan gradually got more interest in Russia
 - British Expansion in Asia
 - The Opium Wars
 - Japan saw Britain as the bad guys
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The opening van Japan

- Perry's Black Ships
 - Gunboat Diplomacy (steam-powered war ships)
 - **1854: Treaty of Kanagawa**
 - Opening of ports Shimoda and Hakodate
 - Better treaty for castaways
 - American consul installed in Shimoda
 - **'The 'Unequal Treaties'**
 - Ansei Treaties: Treaties with five Western powers
 - Low trading tarrifs
 - Christianity could be practiced again by foreigners
 - **Yokohama**
 - Yokohama flourished, has a high harbor
 - At first, a lot of British in Yokohama
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The fall of the Shogunate & Imperial Restoration

- Ii Naosuke: Great Elder of the Shogunate
 - Negotiated and signed the unequal treaties on behalf of the Bakufu
 - 1860: Sakuradamon Incident, Ii Naosuke assassinated by Mito Samurai
 - Expel the Barbarians: Sonno Joi
 - Patriotic samurai inflamed over the unequal treaties
 - Shinsengumi
 - Bakufu-funded special police force active
 - Protect Shogunal representative in Kyoto and restore order in the Capital
 - 1867: Last Shogun Tokugawa Yoshinobu resigns
 - 1868: Restoration declaration by Emperor Meiji
 - Boshin War
 - Imperialist vs Shogunal forces
 - Shogunal forces were like 'fuck you', you said that we could still have influence but now we can't!!!
 - They lose
 - After restoration, the 'expel the barbarians' was soon forgotten, and modernization was embraced
 - Satsuma Rebellion (1877)
 - A reaction on forced military service for everyone, no samurai privileges anymore
 - Saigo Takamori
 - The last samurai
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