Historical Background

Main Events and Behavioral Legacies
Focus on Key Concepts to explain Behavioral Legacies

- Group Orientation
- Individual Expression
- Universal Principles
Group Orientation

- Kinship
- Bureaucracy
- *Ie* (household) system
- Group decision making
- Samurai spirit (loyalty)
Individual Expression

- Arts
- Political and economic ambition
- Private property
- Individual rights
- Samurai spirit (self-discipline)
Universal Principles

- Buddhism
- Confucianism
- Nationalism
- Democracy
Historical Background I: A Merging of Cultures

Japanese family based organization
Chinese bureaucratic administration

Time Period: 300-1456 AD
Classical Period: 500-1192
Feudal Period: 1192-1456
Introduction: A Merging of Cultures

- To what extent did the Japanese adopt Chinese culture?
- In what ways were the cultures compatible or incompatible?
- What behavioral legacies have they left for today?
The Main Events

- The establishment of Japanese kinship organization
- The adoption of Chinese culture and Administration
- The rise of the Samurai
Behavioral Legacies

- Merging of family and bureaucratic organization
- Figureheads and consensus administration
- Classical Expression
- Cooperation amongst competitors: Buddhism and Shinto
- Samurai spirit: loyalty & self-discipline
The establishment of Japanese kinship organization

- Prehistoric Jomon and Yayoi cultures
- Establishment of Uji (clan/family) based social and political organization
- Yamato establishes first control over large area
- Contact with Korea and China
The adoption of Chinese culture and Administration

- The Buddhist vector
- Writing, music, architecture, technology
- The Imperial system (with continuous succession)
- Bureaucratic administration (with kinship based selection)
- Idealized cities and land control
The rise of the Samurai

- The breakdown of imperial administration and land control
- The rise of the warrior bands
- The Kamakura Shogunate (1192)
- The Ashikaga Shogunate (1368)
- The Warring States (1467-1573)
Genji Monogatari vs. Ran

- What are the values and interests of Prince Genji? Of the Women in his life?
- What are the values and interests of the samurai and the women in Ran?
Behavioral Legacies

- Merging of family and bureaucratic organization
- Figureheads and consensus administration
- Classical Expression
- Cooperation amongst competitors: Buddhism and Shinto
- Samurai spirit: loyalty & self-discipline
Merging of family and bureaucratic organization

- Merging of informal and formal hierarchic organizations
- A basis of parent-child (Oyabun-kobun) relations
- Classical examples: Imperial family, Imperial administration, Shogunate
- Present examples: corporations, political parties, arts, and sports.
- Tension between promotion of relatives and opportunities for merit
Figureheads and consensus administration

- Leader in name only, most decisions made by next rank of advisors together
- Classical examples: Imperial administration, Shogunates.
- Present examples: emperor, companies, government administration, ministries.
- Decisiveness and speed can be an issue
Classical Expression

- Poetry, calligraphy, painting, perfumes, flowers, music, theatre, gardens, architecture.
- Life, love and art of the courtly life (miyabi-refinement & mono no aware-sadness at things passing).
- Samurai emulation, practice and sponsorship.
- Buddhism: Monastic, Salvation, Zen(cultivated poverty of simplicity and rusticity).
Cooperation amongst competitors: Buddhism and Shinto

- Competing for followers
- Buddhism incorporated Shinto practices and offered new ones
- Shinto adopted Buddhist use of arts and texts
- Shared space and followers
- Most Japanese remain both Shinto and Buddhist; people and groups can compete and cooperate at same time
Samurai spirit: loyalty & self-discipline

- Samurai expected to sacrifice himself for lord in battle and obedience
- Loyalty to lord based on return of favor in land, defense, gains from war.
- The role of Zen: military training & arts
- Developed into *Bushido*, administrative performance, corporate loyalty
Summing Up: A Merging of Cultures

- To what extent did the Japanese adopt Chinese culture?
- In what ways were the cultures compatible or incompatible?
- What behavioral legacies have they left for today?
Historical Background II: Feudalism to Modernism

Hierarchic organization of society 1603-1868

The spread of individualism and nationalism 1868-1900
Introduction

- How did Japanese society become structured in the Tokugawa period?
- What were the conflicting bases of this structure?
- How did that structure begin to change after the opening of Japan?
- How was centralization reinforced after the opening of Japan?
Main Events

Tokugawa Period
- Unification and centralization
- Social stratification

Meiji Restoration Period
- “The opening of Japan”
- The drive for Modernization
Behavioral Legacies

- The formalization of the Ie (household system)
- The culture of the floating world
- Private property and individualism
- Nationalism
Unification and Centralization

- Three Generals: Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Tokugawa Ieyasu
- Land survey and allocation
- Alternate attendance of lords (daimyo)
- Establishment of a system of cities
- Closure of the country
Transportation, Alternate Residence and the Creation of a System of Cities
Social Stratification

- Samurai and Nobility (*Shi*)
- Farmers (*No*)
- Craftsmen (*Ko*)
- Merchants (*Sho*)
- (Floating world (*Ukiyo*) people and *Eta*)
“The Opening of Japan”

- The degradation of the Tokugawa system
- The Black Ships
- The Meiji restoration
- The unequal treaties
The Drive for Modernization

- “Rich country, strong army”
- Foreign delegations and expertise
- Reform of government institutions
- Business takes over industrialization
Behavioral Legacies

Tokugawa
- The formalization of the family system to the Ie (household system)
- The culture of the floating world

Meiji Restoration
- Private property and individualism
- Nationalism
Formalization of the *ie* (household system)

- Samurai kinship became model for family and other organizations
- Passing on of household heritage intact more important than individual
- Main and branch households
- Graves, *lemoto* systems of arts, businesses
The culture of the floating world

- Expression in wood block printing, bunraku, kabuki, sumo, haiku, netsuke, gardens, etc.
- Merchant wealth, commoner creativity
- Samurai sensibilities, merchant emulation
床柱：肥松前塗面取角柱
床板：書院天板：黒呉色漆塗り
落柵：赤杉
各柱：杉 controversa
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柱：杉柱

床柱：杉前皮付塗り
床板：黒呉色漆塗り
落柵：杉皮付塗り
長押：杉皮付半割丸太
設楽：横手板塗り

床柱：椎黒面
床板：赤松
中柱：赤松皮付面
落柵：赤杉
Private property and individualism

- The end of formal feudal stratification
- Extension of private property
- Beginnings of constitutional rights
Nationalism

- From preservation of Shogun lineage to preservation of nation
- The Emperor as god and national symbol
- The military connection
- Reaction against westernization
Summing Up

- How did Japanese society become structured in the Tokugawa period?
- What were the conflicting bases of this structure?
- How did that structure begin to change after the opening of Japan?
- How was centralization reinforced after the opening of Japan?
Historical Background III: Authoritarianism to Democracy

The military takes control 1900-1945
Democracy becomes rooted 1945-Now
Introduction

- How authoritarian was Japan before World War II?
- What legacies of authoritarian Japan remain today?
- How strongly is democracy rooted in Japan?
- How did group orientation and individual expression develop in Japan’s post-war economy?
Main Events

- Fragile democracy crushed by militarism
- Defeat in World War II
- American Occupation and reforms
- The political and economic miracles
Behavioral Legacies

- Entrenched authoritarianism and nationalism
- Entrenched opposition to authoritarianism and nationalism
- Universal expansion of individual rights
- Corporatism and entrepreneurialism
Fragile Democracy Crushed by Militarism

- The constitution and its weakness
- The growth of party politics
- Japan’s imperialism
- The army gets out of control
Defeat in World War II

- American reaction to Japan’s expansion
- Pearl Harbour, Hong Kong, and Singapore
- The Asia-Pacific War
- The Atomic Bombs
American Occupation and Reforms

- Supreme Allied Command Pacific (SCAP)
- Social, economic & political reforms
- The peace constitution
- The reverse course
The Political and Economic Miracles

- The solidification of democracy
- The income doubling plan
- Japan as Number One
- The bursting of the bubble
Behavioral Legacies

- Entrenched authoritarianism and nationalism
- Entrenched opposition to authoritarianism and nationalism
- Universal expansion of individual rights
- Corporatism and entrepreneurialism
Entrenched Authoritarianism & Nationalism

- American preservation of wartime bureaucracy
- Recapture of central power
- A directed and protected economy
- A few fanatics
Entrenched Opposition to Authoritarianism & Nationalism

- Rejection of wartime values and support of democracy
- The rise of the socialists and communists
- Support for peace constitution and fight against flag and anthem
Universal Expansion of Individual Rights

- Expansion of voting rights
- End of family registration system
Corporatism & Entrepreneurialism

- Development of Japanese management system
- Creation of salaryman middle class
- Reliance on small and medium sized firms
- Entrepreneurial tradition
Summing Up

- How authoritarian was Japan before World War II?
- What legacies of authoritarian Japan remain today?
- How strongly is democracy rooted in Japan?
- How did group orientation and individual expression develop in Japan’s post-war economy?