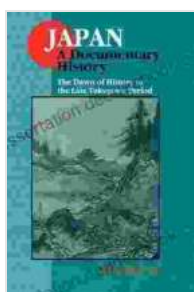


# The Dawn of History to the Late Eighteenth Century: Japan Documentary History

The history of Japan is a long and fascinating one, spanning thousands of years and marked by periods of great change and upheaval. The following documentary history provides a comprehensive overview of Japan's history from the dawn of civilization to the late eighteenth century.



## Japan: A Documentary History: v. 1: The Dawn of History to the Late Eighteenth Century (Japan - A Documentary History) by Paul Krugman

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 1727 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 328 pages



## The Jōmon Period (14,000-300 BCE)

The Jōmon period is the earliest known period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the development of a unique pottery culture, which is thought to have been influenced by the cultures of China and Korea. The Jōmon people were hunter-gatherers who lived in small villages. They also developed a complex system of religious beliefs and practices, which included the worship of nature spirits.



### **The Yayoi Period (300 BCE-250 CE)**

The Yayoi period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the of rice cultivation and the development of a more complex social structure. The Yayoi people were also skilled metalworkers, and they produced a variety of bronze and iron objects.



### **The Kofun Period (250-538 CE)**

The Kofun period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the construction of large burial mounds, known as *kofun*. These mounds were built for the ruling elite, and they often contained elaborate grave goods. The Kofun period also saw the of Buddhism to Japan.



## **The Asuka Period (538-710 CE)**

The Asuka period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the establishment of a centralized government and the adoption of Chinese culture. The Asuka period also saw the construction of some of Japan's most famous temples, including the Hōryū-ji and the Todai-ji.





## The Nara Period (710-794 CE)

The Nara period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the establishment of a permanent capital in Nara and the flowering of Buddhist culture. The Nara period also saw the compilation of some of Japan's most important historical texts, including the *Kojiki* and the *Nihon Shoki*.



## **The Heian Period (794-1185 CE)**

The Heian period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the development of a sophisticated court culture and the emergence of a new class of warriors, known as the *samurai*. The Heian period also saw the rise of some of Japan's most famous poets and writers, including Murasaki Shikibu and Sei Shōnagon.



## **The Kamakura Period (1185-1333 CE)**

The Kamakura period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the establishment of a military government, known as the *bakufu*. The Kamakura period also saw the rise of Zen Buddhism and the development of a new art style, known as *yamato-e*.





## **The Muromachi Period (1333-1573 CE)**

The Muromachi period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the rise of a new military government, known as the *Ashikaga shogunate*. The Muromachi period also saw the development of a new form of theatrical art, known as *nō*, and the rise of a new social class, known as the *machi-shū*.





### **The Azuchi-Momoyama Period (1573-1603 CE)**

The Azuchi-Momoyama period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the rise of a new military leader, known as *Toyotomi Hideyoshi*. Hideyoshi unified Japan and launched a series of invasions of Korea. The Azuchi-Momoyama period also saw the development of a new art style, known as *momoyama*.



## **The Edo Period (1603-1868 CE)**

The Edo period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the establishment of a new military government, known as the *Tokugawa shogunate*. The Tokugawa shogunate ruled Japan for over 250 years and ushered in a period of peace and prosperity. The Edo period also saw the development of a new social structure, known as the *ie* system, and the rise of a new class of merchants, known as the *chōnin*.



## **The Meiji Period (1868-1912 CE)**

The Meiji period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the Meiji Restoration, which was a series of reforms that transformed Japan into a modern nation-state. The Meiji Restoration also saw the abolition of the Tokugawa shogunate and the establishment of a

new constitution. The Meiji period also saw the rise of Japan as a global power and the development of a new national identity.



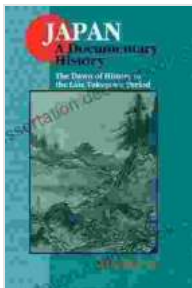
### **The Taishō Period (1912-1926 CE)**

The Taishō period is the next major period of Japanese history. It is characterized by the Taishō Democracy, which was a period of political and social liberalization. The Taishō period also saw the rise of a new generation of intellectuals and artists. The Taishō period also saw the beginning of Japan's involvement in World War I.





## The Shōwa Period (1926-1989 CE)



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