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Recent Japanese Philosophical Thought 1862-1994-Gino K. Povtowska 2013-12-16 Povtowska's famous survey is republished with an additional chapter by Naoshi Yamaoka to cover the intervening years up to 1994. It continues to be the only introduction to Japanese thinkers and philosophical thought covering the period of Japan's 'modern' era.

Japanese Studies in the Philosophy of Science-P. Nagasaki 2012-12-14 The splendid achievements of Japanese mathematics and natural sciences during the second half of our 20th century have been a revival, a Renaissance, of the practical sciences developed along with the turn toward Western thinking in the late 19th century. The equally admirable results of Japanese philosophers (and historians) of science in our time followed a period less congenial to Western interests in the 1930s and 1940s. 'Japanese Philosophy of Science' presents a rich array of contributions on the origins and development of the philosophy of science in Japan. The volume's 26 essays are divided into four sections: the first examines the origins and development of the philosophy of science in Japan; the second section is on scientific rationality and its normative implications; the third examines scientific knowledge, its norms, and its role in science; and the final section on science and political philosophy. Each essay is preceded by a brief introduction, and the book ends with a conclusion by Hiroshi Jima, which sets the essays in context.

The Pursuit of Modern in Japan 1825-1905-Chushichi Tsuzuki 2000-04-13 This new history of modern Japan covers its remarkable transformation from a small country on the fringe of international politics to the major world power it is today. Professor Tsuzuki traces Japan's pursuit of power, first by military and then by economic means, from her attempts to replace China at the centre of the Confucian Middle Kingdom; through the Meiji nationalist response to the imbalances of nineteenth-century western imperialism; and to the post-war US-Japanese alliance powering the economic miracle of the last half of the twentieth century. He examines Japan's political, intellectual, and industrial development throughout the last two centuries, with special attention to the wars that fought, and argues that the history of Japan's modernization was closely linked to the growth of Japan's own imperialism. Tsuzuki goes on to reveal how some of the factors which contributed to remaining Japan as an economic giant have also been responsible for her recent economic and political difficulties.

Learning to Emulate the West-John Makeham 2012-07-02 Learning to Emulate the West is the first book of a two-volume series that constructs a historically informed, interdisciplinary framework to examine how local, national, and international influences have shaped Japan's modern history. This volume sets the stage for the second, focusing on the political and cultural processes that have shaped the modernization of Japan. The author argues that, in order to understand the rationale behind Japan's attempts to emulate the West, it is necessary to understand the role of Western ideas and culture in shaping Japan's modernization.

Formations of Colonial Modernity in East Asia-Tani E. Barlow 1997 The essays in Formations of Colonial Modernity in East Asia argue that many of the assumptions about the history and identity of the modern era in East Asia are false. They argue that the experience of modernity in East Asia was not a linear process that was imposed from the West, but rather a complex interaction between local and Western influences. The essays also challenge the notion that modernity is a universal process that is imposed from the West, arguing that the experience of modernity in East Asia was shaped by local factors and dynamics.

The Making of Modern Japan-Markus B. Janzen 2002-10-15 A sweeping history of modern Japan begins in 1600 and retraces the three major upheavals in Japanese history: the Tokugawa shogunate, the Meiji Restoration, and the end of World War II. The volume is structured around a series of broad themes that provide a framework for understanding the development of modern Japan.

Concise Dictionary of Modern Japanese History-Janet Hunter 1984-06-02 This is a concise, reliable guide to the people, places, events, and ideas of significance from the Meiji Restoration to the present.

Encyclopedia of Philosophy includes: * More than 2000 alphabetically arranged, accessible entries * Contributors from more than 1200 of the world's leading philosophers * Comprehensive coverage of the classic philosophical themes, such as Plato, Arguments for the Existence of God and Metaphysics * Up-to-date coverage of contemporary philosophers, ideas, schools and recent developments, including Jacques Derrida, Poststructuralism and Philosophy * Ethical theories and moral philosophy * Philosophy of mind and the mind-body problem * Philosophy of science * Philosophy of language * Political and social theory * Logic, Language and the Philosophy of Logic * Theories of knowledge * Theories of art

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A Brief History of Modern Japanese Aesthetics Michael F. Marra 2004-01-01 This book offers a concise introduction to the history of aesthetic thought in Japan, and to the intellectual movements that gave rise to that tradition. It covers the development of aesthetic theory in Japan from the late Edo period to the present, and includes discussions of the major aesthetic movements of the Meiji period, the Taisho period, and the post-World War II period. It also examines the key figures in the development of aesthetic theory in Japan, including authors such as Tatsuzo Saito, Kenji Hidai, and Mineo Nishida. Finally, the book provides a guide to the major aesthetic movements of the post-World War II period, including the rise of modernism in Japan, the development of the "New Japanese Aesthetics," and the "Postmodern Aesthetics."
Society will be welcomed by scholars and students of both Japanese intellectual history and ethics in general. The shift is explored through the works of two thinkers, Inoue Tetsujiro (1856–1944) and Nakashima Rikizo (1858–1918), the first chair of ethics at Tokyo Imperial University. Inoue’s work makes a compelling argument that moral and aesthetic values are not inherent in the individual but are essentially social phenomena and that there are no universal values. This is demonstrated through a critical examination of the great thinkers of Japan’s Imperial period, including Hideyo Noguchi, who is identified as an example of how cultural values are rooted in the discourses of the time. The cultural discourse that created the imperial nation Japan would become, therefore, has a dialectical relationship with the ideas of these thinkers.

Globalizing Japanese Philosophy as an Academic Discipline

This book is divided into two parts, namely, “Japanese Philosophy: An Academic Discipline” and “An Academic Discipline.” In the first part, the author introduces the reader to the traditional and modern movements in Japanese philosophy, highlighting the impact of Western philosophy on Japanese thought. The second part focuses on the intellectual history of Japanese philosophy, exploring the development of philosophical thought from the Meiji Restoration to the present day. Throughout the book, the author emphasizes the importance of understanding the relationship between traditional and modern philosophical thought, and the role of the philosopher in shaping society.

The Emergence of the Modern Sino-Japanese Lexicon

The Emergence of the Modern Sino-Japanese Lexicon 2015-03-11 The seven essays that comprise this volume address the actual processes by which a discrete term spread from Chinese Modern and Japanese Modern into being, how they outcompeted all competitors, and the persons and the processes involved in the process.

Japanese Hermeneutics

Japanese Hermeneutics: Michael F. Marra 2002-02-08 Japanese Hermeneutics provides a forum for the most current international debates on the role played by hermeneutics in the articulation of cultural discourses on Japan. This book presents the thinking of esteemed Western philosophers, aestheticians, and art and literary historians, and introduces to English-language readers, some of Japan’s most distinguished philosophers, whose work has received little or no exposure in the United States. The Hermeneutics books offers new insights into the development of modern Japanese thought, by demonstrating the way in which hermeneutics interacts with the design of the Hermeneutics. An essential contribution of this volume is that it will help the reader understand the way in which the modern Japanese philosophical hermeneutics is informed by the new hermeneutics and the traditional philosophy.

Making a Moral Society

Making a Moral Society: Richard M Reitan 2009-11-18 This innovative study of ethics in Meiji Japan (1868-1912) explores the intense struggle to define a common moral order for the emerging nation-state. In the Social Darwinist atmosphere of the time, by technical and aesthetic means, the nation-state was reorganized into a single, unified society. The Meiji government decreed that the academic disciplines of ethics (ningen jitsugaku) emerged—not as a value-neutral, objective form of inquiry as its practitioners claimed, but a state-sponsored program with its own agenda. By examining the broad ideological space of “civilization,” Richard Reitan turns to the dominant moral theories of early Meiji Japan and the underlying assumptions that shaped and informed the legal system. He considers the role of moral and aesthetic values in the transformation of Japanese society and the evolution of the Meiji period.

Japanese Studies from Pre-History to 1990

Japanese Studies from Pre-History to 1990: Richard Perrin 1992 02 The role of translation in the formation of modern Japanese identities has become one of the most exciting new fields of inquiry in Japanese studies. This book marks the first attempt to establish the contours of this field, bringing together seminal works of Japanese scholarship and criticism, with cutting-edge scholarship. These essays not only provide a comprehensive overview of the major theoretical approaches to the study of Japanese literature and culture, but also offer a guide to the most important works of modern Japanese studies.

Companion Encyclopedia of Asian Philosophy

The Companion Encyclopedia of Asian Philosophy is a unique one-volume reference work which makes a broad range of richly varied philosophical, ethical and theological traditions accessible to a wide audience. The Companion is divided into six sections covering the main traditions within Asian thought: Buddhist; Hindu; Confucian; Chinese; and Islamic and Chinese. Each section contains a collection of chapters which provide comprehensive coverage of the origins of the tradition, its approaches, for example, logical, and questions to of morals and society. The chapters also contain useful histories of the lives of the key influential thinkers, as well as a thorough analysis of the current trends.

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Nishi Amane (1829-1897) in Japanese Intellectual History

Nishi Amane (1829-1897) in Japanese Intellectual History 2000 A study of the effects of foreign education and contact on the thought patterns and activities of one of Japan's greatest philosophers, and likely the first Japanese reformer to become a true intellectual. He was a pioneer in Western philosophy and was able to introduce it into Japan. He was also a member of the Meiji Restoration and helped to establish the first university in Japan. His work was influential in shaping the intellectual climate of Japan.

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Encyclopedia of Asian Philosophy

Oliver Leaman 2006-10-19 Incorporating cultural and religious contexts, this unique Encyclopedia provides a vital guide to the main concepts and thinkers in Asian philosophy - starting with Abhidharma and ending with Zurvan. The main philosophical trends and thinkers in each geographical area are featured, with an emphasis on contemporaneous developments and movements. The A-Z structured encyclopedia emphasizes that Asian philosophy is not merely an ancient form of thought but that it is a living philosophy, with roots in the past, and also a potent and animate presence today. This translates into the reciprocal exchange of theories between Eastern and Western thinking, for example of new schools of thought such as orientalism. Requiring no prior knowledge of philosophy, religion or Asian cultures, this book is essential reading for students, teachers and the interested individual who wishes to gain an understanding of the philosophical basis to Asian cultural systems.

Asia Major: 1971

The Cambridge History of Japan


Principle, Praxis, and the Politics of Educational Reform in Meiji Japan

Mark Lincicome 1995-04-01 Scholars of modern Japan agree that education played a crucial role in that country's rapid modernization during the Meiji period (1868-1912). With few exceptions, however, Western approaches to the subject treat education as an instrument of change controlled by the Meiji political and intellectual elite. Principle, Praxis, and the Politics of Educational Reform in Meiji Japan offers a corrective to this view. By introducing primary source materials (including teaching manuals, educational periodicals, and primary school textbooks) missing from most English-language works, Mark Lincicome examines an early case of resistance to government control that developed within the community of professional educators. He focuses on what began, in 1872, as an attempt by the newly established Ministry of Education to train a corps of professional teachers that could "civilize and enlighten" the masses in compulsory primary schools. Through the Tokyo Normal School and other new teacher training schools sponsored by the government, the ministry began what it thought was a straightforward "technology transfer" of the latest teaching methods and materials from the United States and Europe. Little did the ministry realize that it was planting the seeds of broader reform that would challenge not only its underlying doctrines of education, but its very authority over education. The reform movement centered around efforts to explicate and disseminate the doctrine of kaihatsu-shugi (developmental education). Fueled as a modern, scientific approach to child education, it rejected rote memorization and passive learning, elements of the so-called method of "pouring in" (chunyu) knowledge practiced during the preceding Tokugawa period, and sought instead to cultivate the unique, innate abilities of each child. Orthodox ideas of "education", "knowledge", and the process by which children learn were challenged. The position and responsibilities of the teacher were enhanced, consequently providing educators with a claim to professional authority and autonomy - at a time when the Meiji state was attempting to control every facet of the Japanese school system. Principle, Praxis, and the Politics of Educational Reform in Meiji Japan analyzes a key element to understanding Meiji development and modern Japan as a whole.