

Japanese I

Spring and Fall	8 Credits each	Winter Interim	2 Credits
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Some previous training in Basic Japanese is required. Knowledge of at least 100 *kanji* as well as *hiragana* and *katakana* is expected. Students will learn to use basic everyday conversation and learn to be able to write basic sentence structures they use orally (using about 300 *kanji*). The textbook “*Nihongo de hanaso*” covers grammar, speech, composition, and listening; and the *kanji* textbooks cover writing.

Contents: Grammar/Speaking (7 classes per week), Kanji (1)

Textbooks: ELEC ed. *Basic Japanese 1.* ELEC, 1991.
ELEC ed. *Basic Japanese 2.* ELEC, 1991.
ELEC ed. *Basic Japanese 3.* ELEC, 1991.
Kano, Chieko et al. (eds.) *Basic Kanji Book Vol. 1.* Bonjinsha, 1989.

Japanese II

Spring and Fall	8 Credits each	Winter Interim	2 Credits
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Students in the “Japanese II” are those who have attained the ability in the four skill areas (speaking, listening, reading, and writing) of “Japanese I” but have not reached that of “Japanese III.” This course prepares students for ordinary conversation so that they will be able to communicate socially, using, in particular, polite expressions. The textbooks used, the credits offered, and the contents covered in this course are similar to those of “Japanese I,” but this course is more accelerated and covers more complex structures..

Contents: Grammar/Speaking (7 classes per week), Kanji (1)

Textbooks: ELEC ed. *Basic Japanese 3.* ELEC, 1991.
ELEC ed. *Basic Japanese 4.* ELEC, 1991.
Kano, Chieko et al. (eds.) *Basic Kanji Book Vol. 2.* Bonjinsha, 1989.

Japanese III

Spring and Fall	8 Credits each	Winter Interim	2 Credits
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This course provides students with the ability to carry on natural conversation with a larger vocabulary and more complex structures, including *keigo* (honorific expressions.) The students will also receive training in reading and writing using up to 1000 *kanji*.

Contents: Grammar (2 classes per week), Speaking (2), Reading (2) Writing (1), Listening (1)

Textbooks: Selected by the instructor. Following are those used in the past:
Nagoya University Language Center ed. *A Course in Modern Japanese vol. 3.* Nagoya University Press, 1988. (for conversation and grammar class)
Tomioka, Junko and Takaoka, Saku. Jalta ed. *Introduction to Intermediate Japanese Reading Skills.* Arc, 1995. (for Reading)
Jalta ed. *Intermediate Japanese Reading Skills Practice & Exercises.* Alc, 1992. (for Reading)

Japanese IV

Spring and Fall 6 Credits each Winter Interim 2 Credits

This course is designed to give further practice so that students can have a good command of Japanese in different levels of speech. Practical training in reading newspapers, magazines, critiques, etc. is offered using approximately 1500 *kanji*. The course also aims to facilitate productive skills in writing on selected topics.

Contents: Grammar • Reading (2 classes per week), Speaking (2), Writing (1), Listening (1)

Textbooks: Selected by the instructor. Following are those used in the past:
Keene, Donald. *Nihonjin no Shitsumon*. Asahi Press. (for Reading class)
The Japanese Proficiency Test: Level 1 & 2. Bonjinsha. (for Grammar)
The Japanese Proficiency Test: Level 2. Bonjinsha. (for Grammar)
Practice through Role Play - Conversation (1). Bonjinsha, 1994. (for Conversation)

Japanese V

Fall 2 Credits

This course is for students who have already passed the Japanese Proficiency Test (Level 1) and/or those having equivalent ability. The course prepares students to make oral reports and discussions, and to converse fluently with a good command of Japanese speech levels. Instruction in academic reading and writing will also be offered.

Contents: Integrated Study (2 classes per week)

Textbooks: Selected by the instructor. Following are those used in the past:
Morimoto, Tetsuro. *Nihongo Omote to Ura* (Japanese - Outside and Inside). Shinchosha. (for Reading class)
Nihongo Nehori Hahori (Japanese in detail). Shinchosha. (for Reading)
Japanese Topical Composition from Speaking to Writing I. Senmon-kyoiku Shuppan, 1995. (for Composition)
Akutagawa, Ryunosuke. *Hana* (The nose). (for Reading)
“*Ra Nuki Kotoba*” (Potential forms without-*ra*). Close-up Now, (Video). (for General)
“*Otoko wa tsurai yo - Torajiro's Marriage Arrangement*” (Film). (for General)
“*Kita no Kuni kara*” (From the Northern Country). (TV drama series). (for General)

Japanese Linguistics I • II

Spring and Fall 2 Credits each

IMANI Ikumi

In this course, linguistic aspects of Japanese will be discussed. The main purpose of this course is to develop the skill to analyze various aspects of natural languages through the study of Japanese. Students will take away a heightened interest in the Japanese language. Students are required to participate actively in the class. In spring, Japanese language in ancient and medieval period is surveyed. Kanji characters and World characters are also studied. In fall, the sounds and mechanisms of medieval Japanese and modern Japanese characteristics are focused. Some language matters about negative expression and aspect expression will be examined.

Students are divided into several groups and each group will report on specific issues in Japanese at the end of each term. In case IJS students join the course, each group will assist the IJS students when they need help in studying Japanese.

- Contents: (Spring) 1. Ancient Japanese language: its early period and the background
 2. Languages of the World
 3. Japanese in the medieval period
 (Fall) 1. Japanese in the medieval period
 2. Modern Japanese
 3. Current issues in linguistic study

Textbooks: No textbook will be used.
 Language of Instruction: Japanese
 Grading: participation 40%, oral exam 60%

Japanese Speaking

Spring and Fall 1 Credit each IMANI Ikumi/FUJIMORI Hidemi/KUNISAWA Satomi

In this course, students are expected to enhance their skills of speaking Japanese.
 The course is for students at level I and II (once a week, 10 (or 9) weeks in total, 45 minutes practice).
 Each student will have two Japanese students as his/her partners (his/her partner will change after 5 weeks).
 The 80% attendance policy will be followed in this course.
 The grading will be based on attendance and classroom participation.

Japanese Religion

Fall 2 Credits KAJIWARA Hisashi / OMIYA Tomohiro

Japanese Society may be the most secularized in the world. The majority of Japanese do not profess a religion. Sometimes they even openly say that they are “atheists” or “religion-less”. But this does not mean that the Japanese are totally apart from religion. Far from it, Japanese culture, customs, and thinking are all deeply related to religion. The relation is so deep that religions are like air or water; they are experienced as a matter of course. The regular visitation by over 88 million Japanese at shrines or temples on New Year's days is illustration enough. Religionists relate Japanese “groupism” to Japanese religiosity. Mixing of *Shinto* and Buddhism and *Tenno*-ism (Emperor system) is closely connected with Japanese groupism. In this course, various angles on the relationship between Japanese culture and Japanese religions will be explored.

- Contents:
1. Statistical status of Japanese religions
 2. Pluralistic religiosity of the Japanese
 3. Shinto as the indigenous religion
 4. *Ise* Grand Shrine as the center of *Shinto*
 5. Emperor system and State Shinto
 6. Introduction of Buddhism to Japan
 7. Primitive Buddhism and its transmission
 8. *Zen* Buddhism
 9. *Zen* Buddhism and Tea Ceremony
 10. Longing for the Pure Land
 11. *Nichiren* Buddhism
 12. Christianity in Japan

Textbooks: Although lectures are delivered in English, each time a short Japanese text-outline with English translation will be distributed.

Suggested Readings: Benedict, Ruth. *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword: Patterns of Japanese Culture*. C. E Tuttle Co., Revised 1974.
 Nippon Steel Human Resources Development Co., Ltd. *Nippon: The land and Its People*. Gakuseisha Publishing Co., Ltd.

Reischauer, Edwin O. *The Japanese Today: Change and Continuity*. Revised ed. C. E. Tuttle Co., 1988.

Nakane, Chie. *Japanese Society*. Penguin Books, Reprinted Version. 1979.

Language of Instruction: English, but the text-outline will be given in Japanese in *kana* and English translation.

Grading: Interim essay and final essay.

Japanese Literature

Spring 2 Credits

FUJIMORI Hidemi

[Spring term]

In this course, the students will read different genres of Japanese literature. The main purpose of this course is to enjoy reading. Explanation of words and grammar will be provided, when it is necessary. Because materials for native readers will be used, this course is intended for Class III and Class IV. Printed materials will be distributed.

- Contents:
1. Novels
 2. Essays
 3. Tanka (Tanka is one form of waka (Japanese poetry), consisting of five lines of 5, 7, 5, 7 and 7 syllables.)
 4. Haiku (Haiku is a fixed verse form of seventeen syllables arranged in a 5, 7, 5 syllable pattern.)

Japanese Literature

Fall 2 Credits

KATO Rie

[Fall term]

In this course, the students will read Japanese classics (poetry, essay) and modern/contemporary novels. The main purpose of this course is to enjoy reading. Explanation of words and grammar will be provided, when it is necessary.

Because materials intended for native readers will be used, this course is intended for Class III and Class IV. Printed materials will be distributed.

- Contents:
1. Classics Poetry (*Man'yōshū*, *Kokin Wakashū*)
Essays (*Makura no Sōshi*, *Tsurezuregusa*)
 2. Modern/contemporary novels (Works of two writers will be read.)

Japanese Economy

Spring 2 Credits

ABE Taro

Japanese economy had been expanding from 2002 to 2007, but the expansion of this period was called the economic boom without any realization and its nominal growth rate had been remaining low. Since 2008 struck by the worldwide economic crisis, Japanese economy has been suffered from the greatest depression unprecedented after World War II.

This course will be devoted to the history and future perspectives of the Japanese economy which includes such issues as the post-war rapid economic development as well as the current economic problems that households, firms and the government have faced.

The lecture will occasionally explain several basic concepts and theories from the economics whenever necessary to make it easy for the non-economics based participants to understand the course materials.

Contents:

1. Introduction
2. Basic concepts of macroeconomics; GDP and economic growth
3. Post-war development of Japanese economy
4. Bubble economy and the lost decade
5. Specific issue: Labor market and household economy
6. Specific issue: Business activities and industrial structure
7. Specific issue: Japanese capital market
8. Specific issue: Worldwide financial crisis and Japanese economy under it
9. Specific issue: Declining birth rate and aging of the society; challenges the Japanese public finance should overcome
10. Specific issue: Financial deficits and their burdens

Textbooks: Handouts and PowerPoint slides will be distributed to participants.

References:

- Cabinet Office, Government of Japan, Annual Report on the Japanese Economy and Public Finance, Jiji-Gaho-Sha, 2007
- Flath, D. *The Japanese Economy*, 2nd ed., Oxford University Press, 2005
- Ito, T. *The Japanese Economy*, MIT Press, 1992
- Japan Economic Almanac 2001*, Nihon Keizai Shimbunsha, 2001
- Kaizuka, K., et al. *Dictionary of the Japanese Economy*, Nihon Keizai Shimbunsha, 1996
- Nariai, O., *Exploring the Japanese Economy*, Reitaku University Press, 2005
- White Paper on the Japanese Economy and Public Finance*, Printing Bureau of Ministry of Finance, 2001

Language of instruction: Basically English

Grading:

- Class participation (attendance and class discussion) 60% and
Term Paper or presentation on Japanese economy and society 40%
- * The contents of this class can be changed.

Japanese Business Management

Spring 2 Credits

NAKAMURA Yoshihisa

The aim of this course is to make foreign students understand the characteristics of “traditional Japanese business management (*nihon-teki keiei*)” that laid the major foundations of economic growth of Japan after the Second World War. It is also included in this course how this “traditional management” has changed during the protracted recession following the collapse of the Bubble Economy, in parallel with rapid social developments caused by the low birth rate, the aging society, information technology, and so on. We also discuss some “new” styles of Japanese Management in the days of international society.

Contents:

1. Japanese business system
 - 1) fund raising and stockholding
 - 2) employment
 - 3) inter-company transaction
 - 4) government and business
 - 5) labor-management relations
2. Japanese business behavior
 - 1) decision making
 - 2) management philosophy and objectives
 - 3) management strategy
3. Structural changes of business environment and Japanese management

Textbooks: Printed materials will be distributed.
Suggested Readings: Cheng, J.L.C.; Peterson, R.B. (eds.) Advances in international comparative Management, JAI Press Inc, 13 vols. 1984-2000.
Language of Instruction: Japanese
Grading: A term-paper

Japanese Business Management

Fall 2 Credits

ALIGA Toshiyuki

In this course we will argue about the Japanese social system in historical perspective. The unique organization of Japanese corporations and their relations are a part of the Japanese social system.

Why had Japan developed so rapidly in Eastern Asia or the rest of the Western World ? On the contrary, why it has been stagnating so long after the economic miracle ?

- Contents:
1. Introduction
 2. Pre-Modern Old Companies
 3. Multi Power System — A Socio-historical perspective
 4. Regional Governments under the Tokugawa Shogunate — The Japanese Social Model
 5. Late Feudalism and Social Classes
 6. The Meiji Restoration and the Modern Elite System
 7. The Formation of Industrial Complexes
 8. World War I and New Industrial Complexes
 9. War Regime as the Origin of Post-war Development
 10. MITI and the Japanese Miracle — The Bright and Dark Sides of its Success
 11. The Impact of Plaza Agreement and the Burst of the Japanese Bubble
 12. The Lost Two Decades — Too Long Stagnation

Textbooks: Handouts will be distributed.

References: ALGA, Toshi-yuki, Political Economy of Globalization, 3rd ed., Dobunkan, 2005
Johnson, Chalmers A., MITI and the Japanese Miracle: The Growth of Industrial Policy, 1925-1975, Stanford University Press, 1982

Language of Instruction: English

Grading: Class participation 60% and Term Paper 40%

Japanese Society: Japanese Social Behavior

Spring and Fall 2 Credits each

KOMATSU Teruyuki

Culture-bound behaviors are nurtured by a long and complex cultural and social history, and so called Japanese traditional cultural values are no exception and susceptible to change by the modern day global social and cultural transformation. Based on this notion, students will learn changes of traditional cultural values and analyze complex ways of thinking and behavior in modern day Japan, and gain deeper insight for similarities and differences of human behaviors cross-culturally.

Contents:

1. Learn key words and concepts, and the relationship between social systems and social behavior.
2. Students' will be exposed to various social situations in everyday life, and will keep an ethnographic recording of cultural observations in the form of a "Weekly Cultural Observation". Sources of information are abundant as long as one keeps conscious cultural observation through personal experience and the use of media e.g., TV programs and newspapers.

3. Read assignments, handouts and textbooks, and organize independent thinking based on your observation of Japanese people, culture and society. Create constructive criticism on socio-cultural phenomena in Japan and apply your knowledge of cultural psychology for cross/inter-cultural comparison with your home country.

Class Schedule:

1. Introduction to the Course Work: People, Culture and Society
2. Field Research: Visit Neighborhood Cultural Sites
3. Lecture 1: Image of Japan / Weekly Cultural Observation #1
4. Lecture 2: Why do/did Japanese Culture Change
5. Lecture 3: Factors that Affect Culture / Weekly Cultural Observation #2
6. Lecture 4: Some Reasons for Changing Morals and Social Behavior in Japan
7. Lecture 5: The Search for Morality among Japanese Youth / Weekly Cultural Observation #3
8. Lecture 6: The Meaning of Cultural Change in Everyday Life
9. Mid-Term Examination: Students' Oral Presentation on Term-Paper Project
10. Lecture 7: The Educational System
11. Lecture 8: Summary of the Class Discussion
12. Last Class: Students' Final Oral Presentation and Submission of "Term-Paper"

Grading:

Grading is based on the following criteria.

Class Participation and Contribution	15%
Submission of Weekly Cultural Observation (3 reports)	15%
Mid-Term Paper	20%
Term Paper (revision of Mid-Term Paper)	40%

Textbook:

David Matsumoto (2002) The New Japan: Debunking Seven Cultural Stereotypes, Intercultural Press, Inc. Boston & London (A division of Nicholas Brealey Pub.)

Resource Books:

Kodansha Co. (ed.)(1994), Kodansha: An Illustrated Encyclopedia, Tokyo:Kodansha Pub.
 Rauch, J. (1992), The Outnation: A Search for the Soul of Japan; Harvard Business School
 Finkelstein, F., Imamura, A.E., Tobin, J.(eds) (1991), Transcending Stereotypes, Intercultural Press
 Reserved books for this class in the library.

Language of Instruction:

English language for the Fall Term, and Japanese language for the Spring Term

Other Information:

Since the spring term will be taught in the Japanese language, the course contents will be modified to study and learn aesthetics of Japanese culture, and field research will be conducted by visiting neighborhood cultural sites.

Tourism in Japan
Spring and Fall 2 Credits each
MURATA Kumiko

The aim of this course is for students to acquire basic guiding skills and knowledge on major sightseeing spots in Japan. Classes will include lectures with photographs on popular travel destinations. The course is designed for

students with Japanese level III or above, as the language of the instruction will be in Japanese in Spring term. The lectures will be given in English for the Fall term so the Japanese level will not be considered for the Fall term.

Evaluation:

Class attendance

Oral Presentation

Assignments

Course description

In this introductory seminar, students will learn the basic skills and knowledge to be a tour guide at popular Japanese sightseeing spots. Classes will also include Japan's policy on tourism and the current situation of inbound tourism in Japan.

The Japan Tourism Agency, established in 2008 is promoting inbound travels from overseas with the aim of increasing the number of foreign visitors to Japan to 15 million by 2013.

As the Japanese government now sets "tourism" as one of its core industries, International students can have the opportunity to be involved with the Japanese travel industry.

This course will introduce Japanese tourist destinations so that students can guide their friends and families at major sightseeing sites as a first step in their development.

The first half of the seminar will focus on major tourism spots in Central Japan, the home to Japan's manufacturing industry. The latter half of the course will introduce other popular destinations across Japan. The seminar will examine famous tourist destinations from many angles, so that students will discover Japan's vibrant culture, and long history.

Guiding skills such as time management, human relations management and patience will also be developed.

Course Schedule

1. Introduction : Tourism policy in Japan, Japan Tourism Agency, Current condition of inbound travel to Japan.
2. Sightseeing spots in Nagoya : History of Nagoya, Nagoya Castle, and Horikawa river
3. Field Work – * Subject to change
4. Corporate study in Chubu – Toyota Production System at Toyota Commemorative Museum of Industry, history of Toyota Motor Corporation, other major corporations such as Noritake are based in this region.
5. Takayama – (old townscape, history, Takayama Festivals)
6. Shirakawago Village (UNESCO World Heritage Site)
7. Kanazawa – its traditional masterpieces, Chaya machi culture
8. Kyoto
9. Nara
10. Hiroshima
11. Tokyo
12. Presentations (1)
13. Presentations (2)
14. Summary
15. Final Examination

While this is the general plan for the course, changes may be made to this schedule as needed.

International Relation in Japan

Japan in Asia – History of Japan/China Relations

Fall 2 Credits

NAKATA Shoichi

What had some years ago been a partnership of friendship between China and Japan has become a relationship based on hostility and mutual hatred creating a very dangerous global state of affairs. Yet, in light of this fact, Japan and China are two of the world's largest economic trading partners so neither can afford to view the other as an enemy. Therefore, in order to construct a plan for healthy Japanese/Chinese relations calm arguments must be sought. This is especially true concerning damage created by differing historical accounts between Japan and China. In this course we will examine the historical relationship between Japan and China as well as discussing possible solutions for rectifying the problems caused by these historical discrepancies.

Course Description:

1. Historical East Asia
2. Japanese envoys to China and the Japanese State
3. The Mongolian invasion and Japanese society
4. The change of viewpoints after the Meiji Restoration
5. Westernization and the Meiji Restoration
6. The Sino-Japanese War
7. The First World War and Japanese/Chinese Relations
8. The Manchuria Incident
9. The development of *Zaikabo*
10. The Japanese/Chinese War
11. Post war Japan/China Relations
12. The present state of those returning to Japan

Textbooks:

Rekishi Kyoikusha Kyogikai. *Higashi azia sekai to nihon*. Aokishoten, 2004

Ogata, I. *Chugoku no Rekishi 12 Nihon ni totte chugoku to wa nanika*. Kodansha, 2005

Language of Instruction: Japanese

Grading:

Attendance and Class participation 80%, Report 20%

Natural Environment of Japan

Fall 2 Credits

ISHIKAWA Terumi

The Japanese Islands constitute a part of the long chain of islands, that extends from the northwestern margin of the Pacific Ocean and the Aleutians through Japan to the Philippines. The Islands of Japan are arcuate in form. If judged by the coastline of the islands, they appear to comprise four arcs; the Kurile, the Honsyu, the *Ryukyu* and the *Izu-Bonian-Marianas*. In considering the configuration of these arcs, together with the submarine topography, it can be seen that Japan consists of two trench-arc systems: the East Japan and the West Japan Island Arcs. Thus, although *Honsyu* looks like a single arc, it is now considered to be the place at which two major arc systems meet.

A characteristic of island arcs is the seismicity. Earthquakes do not occur just anywhere, but are concentrated in the circum-Pacific island arcs, the Alpine-Himalayan orogenic belts, and the mid-oceanic ridge system. There are major differences between the earthquakes that occur in the island arc systems and those that occur in the mid-oceanic ridge system: one is the depth of foci. Deep-focus earthquakes seem to lie on a plane that inclines downward from the oceanic region toward the continent.

The distribution of volcanoes is quite similar to that of earthquake foci. And they are concentrated along the two systems of island arcs: The East Japan and the West Japan Arcs. Although both volcanoes and earthquake foci exist in island arc systems, the distribution of each varies. Whereas the majority of foci are concentrated on the oceanward sides of the island arcs, no volcanoes exist on the oceanward sides of the island arcs.

Japan, extending from about 31° to 45° N, has a range of latitude which in itself tends to produce marked climatic contrasts between the northern and southern extremities. Fortunately, a relatively large part of the

country lies in a temperature zone where climatic energy is abundant and the potentialities for plant growth high. Complexity of surface configuration and marked contrasts in elevation are factors making for striking local differences in climate.

- Contents:
1. Outline of the Japanese Islands
 2. The Japanese Islands and Plate tectonics
 3. Geology of Japan
 4. Earthquake of Japan
 5. Volcano of Japan
 6. Mt. *Fuji*
 7. Chubu mountain region.
 8. Weather of Japan
 9. Typhoon
 10. The Geologic development of the Japanese islands

Suggested Readings: Minato, Masao & Ijiri, Shoji. *Nihon Retto*. Iwanami Shinsho, 1958.
Nakano, Takamasa & Kobayashi, Kunio. *Nihon no Shizen*. Iwanami Shinsho, 1959.
Fujita, Kazuo. *Hendo suru Nihon Retto*. Iwanami Shinsho, 1985.
Taira, Asahiko. *Nihon Retto no Tanjo*. Iwanami Shinsho, 1990.
Kaizuka, Sohei. *Nihon no Chikei*. Iwanami Shinsho, 1977.

Language of Instruction: Japanese, some English

Grading: Examination

Seminar on Japanese Study 1 : Japanese Culture and Art I

Spring and Fall 2 Credits each

TAGUCHI Tomohiro

Central Asia lies halfway between the West and the East and is where the Mesopotamian Civilization was born and Islamic Civilization developed. Meanwhile, our Japan is located at the far eastern edge of the Asian Continent. As the last ice age came to an end Japan pulled apart from the Eurasian continent into isolation. As a result, the islands of Japan formed a long, narrow arch. The arch of Japan looks like a cross section of a concave mirror reflecting the vast Asian continent, as well as a huge parabolic antenna receiving information from Asia. Looking back on the history of Japanese culture, which developed from accepting diverse cultures from the Asian continent, it is agreed that this peculiar shape of the Japanese islands symbolizes, essentially, the character of Japan's cultural history.

On the other hand, during the modern period, Japan became a neighboring country of America even with an ocean in between as a result of technological innovation and further development of ocean technology. For the first time in its long history, Japan began to have direct contact with Western Civilization. Consequently, Japan has adopted Western Civilization faster than any other Asian country, and has achieved in short time, epoch changes in a long cultural history. Certainly, the civilization and the culture of Japan have developed and changed through the spread and exchange of culture.

This course will explain various subjects of art and culture which continue to shine in Japanese history based on a point of view that looks at how the culture and civilization developed and changed under the exchange between Asian cultures and the influence of Western Civilization. It aims to weave a reversible tapestry, which rouses a clear impression of the historical exchange of culture as the tapestry's warp and subjects of art and culture deeply related to Japan at the tapestry's weft.

[Spring term]

Contents:

1. The ideal of Japanese culture and arts: The intermixed culture of the traditional and the modern one.

- The diverse view points on the study of traditional Japan [Once]
2. The formation of ancient Japan before Buddhism's introduction: The origin of the Japanese culture "the magical culture and arts"
The birth of ancient civilizations and the formation of Japanese culture [Twice]
 3. The formation and the spread of the Buddhism: The beginning and development of the Buddhism art
The influence of the Indian culture [Twice]
 4. Absorbing and assimilating the Chinese and the Korean culture: *Hiragana, Katakana, Waka*, Calligrapher, and narrative scroll painting
The Japanese culture within the East Asian culture area [Twice]
 5. The formation and development of the Samurai culture: Noh drama, the ink painting, and the foundations of the tea ceremony and gardens as art.
Japanese culture in the Middle Ages [Twice]
 6. The absorption of the Western culture in the Momoyama period: The aesthetic of castle art.
Japanese culture in the Age of Great Voyages
 7. The culture of the townsmen in Edo era: Bunraku and Kabuki theaters, Ukiyoe paintings and aesthetic sense "Sui and Iki"
The essence of the Edo culture in the modern history [Twice]

Language of Instruction: English

Teaching Materials: Handouts, videotapes, slide films, etc

Grading: Attendance 30%; Home work and Presentation 30%; Final paper (ca. 2,000 words) 40%

[Students are required to read at least one book to write the final paper].

[Fall term]

Contents:

1. Modernizing Japan: The fundamental situation of the society, history and culture
2. Encounter between East and West: Attendance in the Expositions and Japonism
3. The start of the modernization in arts
4. The Geisha and its culture in modernizing Japan
5. The traditions of the Ainu and modernization
6. The formation of the modern literature and Natsume Sōseki's agony
7. The history of the cinema in Japan
8. Special-effects movies and Eiji Tsuburaya: 'King Kong', 'Godzilla', and 'Ultra-man'
9. The cinema and the culture during the war and post-war Japan.
10. Osamu Tezuka and Japan's manga: His achievement in the manga's history
11. Hayao Miyazaki and Japan's 'anime': His achievement in the anime's history
12. Game industries and the creators of Games: The way how they produced games

Language of Instruction: English

Teaching Materials: Handouts, videotapes, slide films, etc

Grading: Attendance 30%; Home work and Presentation 30%;
Final paper (ca. 2,000 words) 40%

[Students are required to read at least one book to write the final paper].

Seminar on Japanese Study 2 : Japanese Culture and Art II

Spring and Fall 2 Credits each

TAGUCHI Tomohiro

Japan located east of an Asian continent has formed the culture and the art by absorbing a variety of continental cultures. Moreover, Japan worked on the intake of the West civilization in passion in recent times, suited it in Japan, and achieved the modernization of the society in a short term. In addition, various popular cultures and the arts opened on the base of such a modernization effloresce in postwar Japan. Targeting at the student in Asia at the semester of spring this course seeks to account for a cultural, artistic result accomplished through the negotiation with the West civilization in modern Japan, and the development and the present situation

of popular culture that became active in postwar Japan. At the fall term this course seeks to account historically for the culture and the art of traditional Japan, which was formed by the exchange with an Asia continent.

[Spring term]

(Contents)

1. Modernizing Japan: Japan that slipped out the Asian world
2. The modernization of Japanese art and the importation of the western art
3. Geisha and its culture in modernizing Japan
4. The traditions of the Ainu and modernization
5. The formation of the modern literature and suffering of Soseki Natsume
6. 'Taisho' democracy and the folk craft movement in Japan
7. Special-effects movies and Eiji Tsuburaya: 'King Kong', 'Godzilla', and 'Ultra-man'
8. The cinema and the culture during the war and post-war Japan
9. Osamu Tezuka and Japan's manga: His achievement in the manga's history
10. Hayao Miyazaki and Japan's 'anime': His achievement in the anime's history
11. Modern Japan in the internationalization: Its sightseeing spots and festivals that attract foreigners.
12. Modern Japan in the internationalization: cultural power of Japanese firms on which the world pays attention

Language of Instruction: Japanese

Teaching Materials: Handouts, videotapes, slide films, etc

Grading: Attendance 30%; Home work and Presentation 30%;
Final paper (ca. 2,000 words) 40%

[Students are required to read at least one book to write the final paper].

[Fall term]

(Contents)

1. Formation of Japanese culture in Asia
Influence of Asian culture in traditional Japanese culture formation (one time)
2. Formation of ancient Japanese culture before introduction of Buddhism: The origin of enchantment culture and art
Formation of the civilization and the culture in the primitive age of Japan (Twice).
3. Formation of Buddhism and the extension: Start of Buddhist art and its development
Influence of the Indian and Chinese Buddhism culture (Twice).
4. Absorption and imitation of China and Korean peninsula culture: hiragana, katakana, Japanese poem, calligraphy, and narrative painting scroll
Japanese culture in the East Asian cultural area (Twice).
5. Influence of Zen culture of China and formation of samurai culture: Noh, Indian-ink drawing, Sado or tea ceremony and garden as art
The cultural formation in the medieval Japan (Twice).
- 6 Absorption of Western culture in Momoyama age and advancement to Southeast Asia
Japanese culture internationalized in large navigation age (Twice).
7. Townsman culture in Edo period: Bunraku, kabuki, ukiyoe and the culture of Sui and Iki or chic
The Edo culture and its cultural exchange with China and Korea (Twice).

Language of Instruction: Japanese

Teaching Materials: Handouts, videotapes, slide films, etc

Grading: Attendance 30%; Home work and Presentation 30%;
Final paper (ca. 2,000 words) 40%

[Students are required to read at least one book to write the final paper].

Sport 1 – Badminton –

Spring 2 Credits

TSUBOTA Nobumitsu

The growth and development of both the mind and body is indispensable for a healthy university experience. Therefore sports are an important component of student life. Badminton is a sport which can be done with friends and family throughout one's whole life. Please seize the opportunity to learn this wonderful game.

[Class Purpose]

The purpose of this class is summarized by the following three points.

- (1) Developing harmony of the mind and body through the practice of badminton.
- (2) Learn fair play through competition and collaboration with others.
- (3) Have fun through practice and participation in Badminton

[Points of Concern]

Students who find exercising together with other students physically difficult should consult with the teacher in charge.

- 1) Explanation and basic motion (about grip flight)
- 2) High clear, a drive, clear practice
- 3) Drive, a smash, practice of hairpin
- 4) High clear, a smash, practice of a drop shot
- 5) Check of 5 basic techniques, and half court practice
- 6) Footwork
(a drop shot, net flight combination, and smash net flight clear combination)
- 7) About a serve, receipt, and a headwork
- 8) Explanation of a doubles game
- 9) About doubles game
- 10) Doubles game tactics (side by side)
- 11) Doubles game tactics (top and back)
- 12) Doubles game tactics (diagonal)
- 13) Test
- 14) Term-end examination period
- 15) Term-end examination period

Textbooks: Printed materials will be distributed.

Language of Instruction: English

Grading: Class participation and report

Sport 2 (Karate I) • Sport 3 (Karate II)

Spring and Fall 2 Credits each

IDEGUCHI Zenji

The nature of this course is to introduce you to Karate-do which is a part of traditional Japanese culture. Karate-do, introduced to *Okinawa* from China, is an empty hand form of self defense which uses the hands and feet to punch, strike, block and kick.

This course is designed for the beginning student and will be conducted in an enjoyable atmosphere. During class you will be taught basics, forms, prearranged sparring techniques, free sparring, self defense techniques, and the manners, respect, discipline, and etiquette of martial arts. Attendance is mandatory, and you will be expected to participate in class as well as practice and review the course material on your own.

By the end of the course you may test for an advanced rank if you like, and perhaps you'll be able to experience *Kobudo* and *Iaido*, ancient weaponry and swordsmanship. Hopefully, you'll be able to return to your country with a better concept of self defense.

Contents: 1-2. Learning of manners, respect, and the proper mental attitude.
Practice elementary movements and demonstration.

- 3-4. Basic technique training (striking, punching, kicking, blocking, body positioning)
5. Basic *kata*
6. Basic *bunkai* (application of the *kata*)
- 7-8. *Kumite* (practice with partners)
- 9-10. Self defense techniques
11. Review of the class
12. Review of the class and demonstration
13. Practical exam

Text book: Handout materials will be given during the class
 Language: Conducted in Japanese
 Attire: Comfortable, loose clothing
 Grading: Attendance 80%, practical exam 20

Internship
After Winter Interim 2 Credits

IJS has internship programs offering supervised practical work experiences in Japanese business, education, public service, and art center. An internship includes lectures, sightseeing, and meeting with Japanese workers. Participants are required to be proficient in Japanese conversation.

This two-week program will be offered in February. Applicants must be able to satisfy the essential demands of the jobs.

Studies in Japanese Area 1 - 5
Spring and Fall 2 Credits each

NGU undergraduate division courses (Subjects in Social Science) are transferable to “Studies in Japanese Area 1-5”.

Only students who are taking or have taken Japanese IV or V are allowed to take this course after obtaining permission from the instructor.