

## ARC 231 OUTLINE

### Japan

#### Historical Context

1000 BCE	Jōmon period (prehistoric); hunter-gatherer culture with roots of Shinto beliefs evident
660 BCE	Emperor Jimmu ascends to throne, ending the Age of the Gods and commencing "history"
300 BCE	Extensive cultivate of rice
201 CE	Oldest <i>surviving</i> Shinto shrines founded by Empress Jingū
538 CE	Introduction of Buddhism by Korean King Seong (est. "Asuka period," in which art, society and politics are transformed largely as a response to Buddhism)
1000 CE	<i>Tale of Genji</i> written by Murasaki Shikibu, imperial lady-in-waiting
1467 CE	Est. of Sengoku period (violence and power struggles)
1572 CE	Est. of Azuchi-Momoyama period (consolidation of order, shedding of medieval character)
1603 CE	Est. of Edo period, (economic growth, strict social order, peace, art; lasts through 19 <sup>th</sup> c.)
1893 CE	Columbian Exposition, Chicago

#### Traditional Japanese architecture: vernacular and prestige

Various *minka*

Katsura Villa

*Old Shoin*/palace (1616), built by Prince Toshihito (d.1629)

*Shoken-tei*/tea house (after 1642), built by Prince Toshitada (Toshihito's son)

Himeji Castle, 1333-1618

Azuchi Castle (nr. Kyoto), 1576-79

#### History in the Recent Past, Case Study 1: Japan

Minka 2013, Asakura (THTH Architects, 2013)

Contemporary tokonoma (varies)

Children's Academy, Ishiwaka (Kengo Kuma, 2013)

Asakusa Culture and Tourism Information Center, Tokyo (Kengo Kuma, 2012)

Ho-o-den, Japan & Chicago (1893)

Taliesin East, Spring Green WI (Wright, 1911+)

#### Terms

minka (machiya & nōka)

shoji

tatami

tokonoma