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Part I

にほんぶんかちりがいろん

日本文化地理概論

しゅうきよう

しゃかいしろう

1 宗教 religion | 社会思想 societal-thought

1.1 社会思想 societal-thought

1.1.1 Die großen Probleme der Bevölkerung:

- 失業 (しつぎょう) → unemployment
 - 失業率 → unemployment rate
 - * りつ = rate
 - In Japan only qualified job-seekers are counted as unemployed.
- 自殺 じさつ suicide
 - Korea is 1st in suicides
 - Russian is 3rd in suicides
 - Japan is 4th in suicides

1.1.2 恩 ^{おん} moral indebtedness || 義理 ^{ぎり} moral and/or social obligation

- auf die frage warum man was macht (私は恩があります。ですからそうです。)
- 義理チョコ given on Feb.14 (Valentines Day) to men by woman, social-obligation-chocolate.

1.1.3 人情 ^{にんじょう} human kindness

- ninjou ga atsui hito desu. → a warm hearted person
 - japanese use thick and thin for describing a persons kindness.
- 恥 ^{はじ} Gesichtslosigkeit (to loose face)

1.1.4 根回し ^{ねまわし} arrangement in advance, (originally root-wrapping)

- ne-mawashi o shimasu = to prepare something the japanese people think preparing something properly allows it to be good.
- The japanese people do nemawashi especially before the discussion, they are so prepared that they have little to nothing left to discuss.
- hon-ne literally: a real sound, meaning: a real feeling/opinion, private opinion
- tatemae literally: a facade, meaning: public opinion

1.1.5 年功序 ^{ねんこうじょ} (ねんこうじょれつ) system of age(seniority)

- The japanese people think this system allows them to avoid fights/discussions
- This system comes from growing rice as the seniors were very important in the rice farming society as the experience in rice growing was very important.

1.1.6 村八分 ^{むらちぶ} (むらちぶ) societal ostracism

- originally: no cooperation except for funerals and fires (かじ) → traditional social punishment

1.1.7 賄賂 ^{わいろ} bribe

- 袖の下 ^{そでのした} under-the-sleeves → meaning: money-under-the-sleeves

1.1.8 Gift-Giving

- 心行け ^{こころづけ} kokoro: heart, zuke: attachment → token(money) of special thanks (in advance), dozoyoroshiku-onegai-shimasu is said when given this present
- (ご) 祝儀 ^{しゅぎ} → token(money) as thanks afterwards, presented with the words: どもありがとうございました
 - ごしゅうぎ are used for weddings, there a envelope is used which is hard to open
 - ごしゅうぎ are also used for birthdays, there a easy to open reusable envelope is used

1.1.9 お祝い ^{おいわい} Oiwai → Celebration

- oiwai-no-okurimono, oiwai-no-shina → celebration gifts
 - 中元 ^{ちゅうげん} Chuugen → Bon Festival gifts
 - * Halb-Jahres-Geschenk am 15.Juli. (The present could be beer for example.)
 - 歳暮 ^{せいぼ} Seibo → Year-end gift, the present could be soya sauce for example.
- お返し ^{おかえし} O-kaeshi → return → important to give return gifts
- 年賀状 ^{ねんがじょう} nenga-jo
 - new years greetings card → very important for japanese → should be written by hand
 - * as preparation japanese people should learn calligraphy
 - * often hundreds of cards are sent by one person

1.1.10 名刺 ^{めいし} → Business cards: 91mm x 55mm in size

- exchanging business cards is an important part of japanese business
- the younger person should initialize giving the card.
- The card is given with both hands and held so that the receiver can read the card immediately.
- Even students often have such cards.

1.1.11 右翼 ^{うよく} U-Yoku → Right-Wing-People

- Still see tenno as shinto-god, and think they sacrifice themselves for emperor and country.
- They love fuji-san and sakana.

1.1.12 右翼 ^{うよく} Kamikaze

- Kami: god/spirit, Kaze: wind → thus: divine wind
- Originally used to describe the storm who threw the mongols in the 13th century back into the sea.
- Also eventually used for suicide attacks in the 2nd worldwar.

1.1.13 切腹 ^{せっぽく} Seppuku

- Act to forgive ones sin through suicide, seppuku is the cutting of the belly (disembowlement).
- The japanese where not allowed to talk their own opinions to their superiors if they did anyways they would afterwards commit seppuku.

1.2 宗教 religion

- Shinto has 51% buddhism 42.7%, and christians 1.5% of the population as followers.
- People of Japan have the freedoms of religion and free speech. Guaranteed by their constitution (けんぽう).

1. 神道 ^{しんとう} Shinto

- しんとう is based on nature, there are supposed to be 8 million gods(kami)
- tenno was believed to be great great great grandson of amatersu was first tenno
 - all further tennos where descendants of him
- jinja → shrine, to properly worship gods offerings are very important
- torii → shrine gate, entrance to a sacred area

2. 神道 ^{しんとう} Bukkyou

- introduced through china→korea→ to japan in the 6th century
- buddhism is the path to enlightenment
- tera, o-tera, ji-in, bukkaku are interchangeable → use o-tera, all mean buddhist-shrine
- sanmon → temple gate with 3 doorways

3. The Shinto-Buddhistic Relationship

- 神仏習合 ^{しんぶつしゅうごう} Shinbutsu-Shūgō, is the unity of shintoism und buddhism.
 - hotoke/butsu = buddha
 - shin = shinto
 - They believed that shinto gods where reincarnations of buddhistic gods or the other way around.
 - There were shinto shrines in buddhistic temples and the other way around.
 - The difference between the two religions where unimportant for the average japanese.
 - This was kept until the meiji-restoration in the 19th century.
 - Until this point the effective ruler of the country had been the 将軍 ^{しょうぐん} (Shogun).
 - Shogun means general/military leader.
 - The Shoguns took over in the 12th century and ruled until the meiji restoration.

- しんぶつぶんり 神仏分離 Shin-Butsu-Bunri, is the separation of shintoism and buddhism.
 - Ordered in 1868 by the government to distinguish the shinto gods from the buddhistic ones.

- キリスト教 きりすと Kirisuto-Kyou → christian religion
 - From 1612 to 1873 anti-christian-edicts
 - The religion was introduced to Japan around the end of 16th century.
 - Most important christian church(kyoukai) in Japan is the(Oura church) in Nagasaki build in 1864.
 - 1865 hidden christians appeared surprisingly in the church, these christians were called hidden christians, the christian faith had been hidden for over 250years from the beginning of the 17th century until then.
 - The church was destroyed through an atomic bomb in 1945, but rebuild after the war.

2 きょういく 教育 education

2.1 もんぶかがくしやう 文部科学省ministry of education

- monbu = culture, kagaku = science, sho = ministry
- Also is concerned with matters of sport such as illegal betting on: soccer, baseball, sumo.

2.2 Gakko-Seido

- Education-level
- Family financial Background

2.2.1 ぎむきやういく 義務教育Gimu-Kyoiku

- compulsory-education for 9 years
- Sho-gakku → elementary school
 - students are 6-years old when joining
 - no tuition for public elementary schools, around 5000-euros for private schools
 - Chuu-gakko → middle school
 - students are 12-years old when joining
 - private schools are expensive but highly sought after, as they are a middle and highschool in one and thus do not require highschool entrance exams. Private schools also tend to offer better preparation for university entrance exams.

2.2.2 Higher Education

- こうとうがっこう 高等学校→ high school
 - short: 高校 (こうこう)
 - the average school day lasts 5-8 hours
 - students are enrolled between the ages of 15-17
 - students who are older than 17 have a problem fitting in as they will be talked to by everyone with a certain distance, as Japanese students are often incapable of speaking plain style to someone their senior, thus excluding said person from the group.
 - The quality of the "senior"-high-school is very important for any future Japanese career.
- だいがく 大学→ high school
 - Students are aged 18+
 - Bachelor 4-years, master 2-years, doctor 3-years
 - There are 100.000 foreign students in Japanese universities of those are 90% Asian, 60% even Chinese.
 - They are differentiated between the こうりつだいがく 公立大学general public universities, and special public universities so called こくりつだいがく 国立大学national universities.

2.2.3 ていこくだいがく 帝国大学The 7 national universities or (former) imperial universities

- Also formerly known as きやうていだい 旧帝大(The 9 Imperial Universities.)
- They were founded under the imperial government between 1886 and 1939.

Hokkaido	in Sapporo	18k(20k)students Vice president (and founder of predecessor Sapporo Agricultural College) was William Smith Clark, as such the university caused Christian scholars to appear (students became Christians)
Tohoku	in Sendai	18k students first to accept female students in 1913
Tokyo	in Tokyo	30k students oldest and most prestigious university of Japan called 'University of Tokyo' many Japanese politicians studied here
Nagoya	Nagoya	17k students
Kyoto	in Kyoto	23k students 2nd university of Japan founded 1897 and build with compensation money from the Sino-Japanese war 1894-1895 organized as German-styled university which meant students had to learn German

Osaka	in Osaka(Suita City)	23k students started as dutch learning school
Kyushuu	in Fukuoka	originally established 1867 as medical school
Keijo	in Seoul	
Taipei	in Taiwan	

- Other Universities

- Waseda University: 54k students, and one of the most prestigious universities in japan
- Keio University: 34k students, originally for oranda-gaku, now also one of the most prestigious universities of japan
- 上智大学 Jōchi Daigaku → Sophia University, 12k students
- Würzburg University, 32k students

- しんがくりつ 進学率 university-enrollment-rate Japan:50.4% Deutschland: 35%

- じゅく 塾 → cram school

- かていきょうし 家庭教師 → private tutor

- ろうにん 浪人 originally: wandering samurai without a master to serve, now: waiting for another chance to enter a university

- よびこう 予備校 prep school for students in der ronin year

2.2.4 教育費 educational expenses

- 5.280.000 yen to educate a child in japan (117yen = 1euro) thus around 45.000 euros
- じゅぎょうりょう 授業料: tuition fees: national: 535.800yen public:537.857yen private:742.478yen
- national → 4579euro semester, 170euro monthly personal expenses

どうそうせい 同窓生 ALUMNI

- important for japanese worklife, a good one is needed, they are depending on ones highschool