= Megami Tensei =

Megami Tensei (Japanese : ????? , often translated as " Rebirth of the Goddess ") , commonly abbreviated as MegaTen (?????) and marketed overseas as Shin Megami Tensei (originally Revelations) , is a Japanese media franchise created by Kouji Okada (credited as Cozy Okada in English) , Ginichiro Suzuki , and Kazunari Suzuki . It is primarily developed by Atlus and currently owned by Sega . The first entry in the series , Digital Devil Story : Megami Tensei , was released in 1987 and its success spawned one sequel , and later multiple subseries that form part of the Megami Tensei franchise . Aside from role @-@ playing games , the series includes examples of multiple genres such as tactical role @-@ playing , action role @-@ playing , and massively multiplayer online role @-@ playing . The first two titles in the series were published by Bandai Namco (then Namco) , but have been almost always published by Atlus in Japan and North America since the release of Shin Megami Tensei . For Europe , Atlus publishes the games through third @-@ party companies .

The series was originally based on Digital Devil Story , a science fiction novel series by Aya Nishitani . The series takes its name from the first book 's subtitle . Most Megami Tensei titles are stand @-@ alone entries with their own stories and characters . Recurring elements include plot themes , a story shaped by player choices , and game mechanics , the most notable being the ability to fight using and often recruit creatures (Demons , Persona) to aid the player in battle . Elements of multiple philosophies and religions , occultism , cyberpunk and early science fiction have all been incorporated into the series at different times .

Most of the early titles have not been localized , originally due to heavy religious influences then taboo in western video games . While not maintaining as high a profile as series such as Final Fantasy and Dragon Quest , it is highly popular in Japan and maintains a strong following in the west , finding critical and commercial success . Since the release of Shin Megami Tensei : Nocturne in 2003 , the Shin Megami Tensei moniker has been attached to most entries in the west to help with marketing . The series has become well known for its artistic direction , challenging gameplay , and music . The series has equally raised controversy over its mature content , dark themes , and use of Christian religious imagery . Additional media includes manga adaptations , and anime films and TV series .

= = Titles = =

= = = Games = = =

The first installment in the franchise , Digital Devil Story : Megami Tensei , was released on September 11 , 1987 . The following entries have nearly always been unrelated to each other except in carrying over thematic and gameplay elements . The Megami Tensei games , and the later Shin Megami Tensei titles form the core of the series , while other subseries such as Persona and Devil Summoner are spin @-@ offs marketed as part of the franchise . There are also stand @-@ alone spin @-@ off titles .

= = = = Main series = = =

Two entries have been released for the Famicom: Digital Devil Story: Megami Tensei in 1987, and Digital Devil Story: Megami Tensei II in 1990. The two titles are unrelated to each other in terms of story, and each introduced the basic gameplay and story mechanics that would come to define the series. Two entries were released for the Super Famicom: Shin Megami Tensei in 1992, and Shin Megami Tensei II in 1994.

After a nine @-@ year gap, Shin Megami Tensei III: Nocturne was released in 2003 for the PlayStation 2. Its Maniax Edition director 's cut was released in Japan and North America in 2004, and in Europe in 2005. The numeral was dropped for its North American release, and its title

changed to Shin Megami Tensei: Lucifer 's Call in Europe. The next entry, Shin Megami Tensei: Strange Journey, was released for the Nintendo DS in 2009 in Japan and 2010 in North America. Shin Megami Tensei IV for the Nintendo 3DS was released in 2013 in Japan and North America, and a year later in Europe as a digital @-@ only release. Another game set in the same universe, Shin Megami Tensei IV: Apocalypse, was released for the 3DS in February 2016 in Japan.

In addition to the main series , three Shin Megami Tensei spin @-@ off games exist . The first is Shin Megami Tensei If ... , released in the same year and on the same system as Shin Megami Tensei II . The second , Shin Megami Tensei : Nine , was released for the Xbox in 2002 . Originally designed as a massively multiplayer online role @-@ playing game (MMORPG) , it was later split into a dual single @-@ player and multiplayer package , and the single @-@ player version released first . The online version was delayed and eventually cancelled as the developers could not manage the required online capacities using Xbox Live . A true MMORPG , Shin Megami Tensei : Imagine , was released for Microsoft Windows in 2007 in Japan , 2008 in North America , and 2009 in Europe . Western service was terminated in 2014 when Marvelous USA , the game 's then @-@ handlers , shut down their PC Online game department . Its Japanese service is set to end in May 2016 .

Persona is the largest and most popular spin @-@ off from the Megami Tensei series . The first entry in the series , Megami Ibunroku Persona (originally released overseas as Revelations : Persona) was released in 1996 in Japan and North America . The first Persona 2 title , Innocent Sin , was released in 1999 in Japan . The second game , Eternal Punishment , was released in 2000 in Japan and North America . Persona 3 was released in 2006 in Japan , 2007 in North America , and 2008 in Europe . Its sequel , Persona 4 , was released in 2008 in Japan and North America , and in 2009 in Europe . A sixth entry in the series , Persona 5 , is scheduled for release in 2016 in Japan and 2017 in North America . In addition to the main Persona games are spin @-@ offs , so far focused on Persona 3 and 4 : the canon spin @-@ off Persona Q : Shadow of the Labyrinth , two fighting games Persona 4 Arena and its sequel Arena Ultimax , and rhythm game Persona 4 : Dancing All Night . While Persona 3 and 4 used the Shin Megami Tensei moniker , it was dropped for the Persona 4 Arena duology and Persona 4 Golden as it would have made the titles too long to be practical .

Aside from Persona , there are other spin @-@ off series covering multiple genres . After the release of Shin Megami Tensei II , Atlus began focusing work on building spin @-@ offs and subseries that would form part of the Megami Tensei franchise . The Devil Summoner subseries began in 1995 with the release of Shin Megami Tensei : Devil Summoner . It was followed by Devil Summoner : Soul Hackers in 1997 , and two prequels set in 1920s Tokyo and revolving around demon summoner Raidou Kuzunoha : Raidou Kuzunoha vs. The Soulless Army and Raidou Kuzunoha vs. King Abaddon .

Shortly after Nocturne 's release , a duology titled Digital Devil Saga (Digital Devil Saga : Avatar Tuner in Japan) was created based around similar systems to Nocturne , and was also intended as a more accessible gaming experience . Two tactical role @-@ playing games have been developed by Atlus for the DS under the Devil Survivor moniker : the original Devil Survivor and Devil Survivor 2 . Both have received expanded ports for the 3DS . Other subseries include Last Bible , Devil Children and Majin Tensei . Two notable stand @-@ alone spin @-@ offs are Jack Bros. , and Tokyo Mirage Sessions ? FE , a crossover with Intelligent Systems ' Fire Emblem series .

= = = Related media = = =

Several titles in the franchise have received anime and manga adaptations: Persona 3 received

both a four @-@ part theatrical adaptation (No. 1 , Spring of Birth , No. 2 , Midsummer Knight 's Dream , No. 3 , Falling Down , No. 4 , Winter of Rebirth) , and a non @-@ canon spin @-@ off series titled Persona : Trinity Soul . Persona 4 received two adaptations : Persona 4 : The Animation , based on the original game , and Persona 4 : The Golden Animation , based on its expanded PlayStation Vita port . A live @-@ action television series based on the original Devil Summoner was broadcast between 1997 and 1998 . Devil Survivor 2 also received an anime adaptation of the same name , while the Devil Children series received two anime adaptations . Multiple Shin Megami Tensei and Persona titles have received manga and CD drama adaptations . Action figures and merchandise related to Persona have also been produced .

= = Common elements = =

Despite most games in the series taking place in different continuities, they do share certain elements. One of its defining traits is it being set in a contemporary urban environment, specifically modern @-@ day Tokyo. This choice was originally made to set the game apart from other fantasy @-@ based gaming franchises of the time, as modern day Tokyo was rarely seen in games as opposed to versions of it from the past. Shin Megami Tensei II is one of the notable early exceptions, as it is set in a science fiction @-@ styled future despite still including fantasy elements. Two more recent notable departures were Strange Journey, which shifted the focus to Antarctica to portray the threat on a global scale, and Shin Megami Tensei IV, which included a medieval @-@ stage society existing separately from a modern @-@ day Tokyo.

The series title translates as "Rebirth of the Goddess": this has carried over into the current Shin Megami Tensei series, which has been officially translated as "True Goddess Metempsychosis". The word "Metempsychosis" refers to the cycle of reincarnation that ties into many Megami Tensei stories. The reborn goddess of the title has multiple meanings: it refers to a female character in each game that could be interpreted as the goddess, and is also representative of the drastic changes a location undergoes during a game. The concept of reincarnation was also included in narratives and gameplay mechanics to tie in with these themes. The series 'overarching title has been truncated to "MegaTen" by series fans. Originating in Japan, the abbreviation has become a common term for the series among its fans.

= = = Gameplay = = =

The gameplay in the series has become notable for its high difficulty , along with several mechanics that have endured through the years . A key element present since the first Megami Tensei is the ability to recruit demons to fight alongside the player in battle , alongside the ability to fuse two different demons together to create a more powerful demon . Equivalents to these systems appear in the later Persona titles . The game 's most recognizable battle system is the Press Turn system , first introduced in Nocturne . The Press Turn System is a turn @-@ based battle mechanic governing both the player party and enemies , where either party are rewarded an extra turn for striking an enemy 's weakness . A Moon Phase System or equivalent , in which phases of the moon or changes in the weather affected the behavior of enemies , is also featured in multiple games .

The layout of the first two Megami Tensei games were noticeably different from later games: Megami Tensei used a 3D first @-@ person perspective, while Megami Tensei II used a combination of first @-@ person 3D displays for battle and top @-@ down 2D displays for navigation. The change was suggested by staff members who did not want players getting lost in a large 3D environment. The 2D / first person viewpoint continued until Nocturne, which switched to a third @-@ person perspective. This was done due to a condition similar to car sickness called "3D sickness " with first person shooters in Japan at the time: the developers wanted something for players to focus on. The first @-@ person perspective was reintroduced in Strange Journey, and incorporated into IV 's battles along with navigable 3D environments.

Each title focuses on the extraordinary invading the ordinary world, though the two main Megami Tensei series focus on different things: Shin Megami Tensei focuses more on the main protagonist gaining the power needed to survive in a world ruled over by tyrannical deities, while Persona focuses on interpersonal relationships and the psychology of a group of people. That protagonist is generally male within the Shin Megami Tensei titles: while a female lead or the ability to choose a lead 's gender is not out of the question, many staff feel that Shin Megami Tensei lead roles are better suited to a male character. Throughout its lifetime, the series has incorporated elements of Gnosticism, various world mythologies and religions including Christianity and Buddhism, early science fiction, Jungian psychology and archetypes, occultism, punk, and cyberpunk. The science fiction and fantasy elements are brought together and unified through the use of philosophical concepts, enabling a blending of concepts and aesthetics that might normally clash.

The stories of the core Shin Megami Tensei titles frequently include fighting against a tyrannical God. The method of story @-@ telling in the series can involve traditional use of cutscenes and spoken dialogue (Persona , Digital Devil Saga) , or a text @-@ based minimalist approach that places emphasis on atmosphere (Nocturne). A tradition within the core Shin Megami Tensei series is to focus on a single playable character as opposed to a group. A recurring character is Lucifer, the fallen angel who stands against God and is portrayed in multiple forms to represent his omnipotence. Since Megami Tensei II, the series has used a morality @-@ based decision system , where the player 's actions affect the outcome of the story . In Megami Tensei II, the alignments were defined as " Law " (the forces of God) and " Chaos " (the army of Lucifer). In future games, an additional " Neutral " route was included where the player could reject both sides . Selected games have been thematically or otherwise linked to a particular alignment. Shin Megami Tensei II, due to events prior to the story, focuses on the "Law" alignment. For Nocturne, all the characters were roughly aligned with " Chaos ", which was done both to bring variety to the series and allow the development team more creative freedom. Shin Megami Tensei IV: Apocalypse is restricted to a "Neutral" alignment while still having multiple endings. The three @-@ tired alignment was used in Strange Journey, and continued into Shin Megami Tensei IV.

= = Development and history = =

= = = Origins = = =

The Megami Tensei series began life as a media expansion of the Digital Devil Story series, a set of science @-@ fantasy novels written by Aya Nishitani during the 1980s. The series ' creators were Kouji Okada (credited as Cozy Okada in English) , Ginichiro Suzuki , and Ginichiro 's son Kazunari . The first book in the Digital Devil Story series , Megami Tensei (???? , lit . " Reincarnation of the Goddess "), provided the title for the original game, while the game 's story was based on both the first book and the third book Tensei no Shuuen (????? , lit . " Demise of the Reincarnation "). The game was developed at Atlus and published by Bandai Namco (then Namco). Although they wanted to incorporate as much of the original story as possible, the limited capabilities of the Famicom made this goal nearly impossible. The game proved popular in Japan, and effectively launched the Megami Tensei franchise, with its more ambitious direct sequel following in 1990. During the development of Shin Megami Tensei, which was driven by the concept of a Super Famicom game with the company 's brand on it, the team slowly decided that they wanted to break the then @-@ current gaming status quo using its aesthetic and content . Despite this attitude, the staff considered Shin Megami Tensei to be a remake of Megami Tensei II. In many of these earlier games, staff members at Atlus had cameos. The majority of the Megami Tensei series is developed by Atlus ' R & D Department 1 . Other developers have been involved with the series: these include Multimedia Intelligence Transfer (Last Bible series), Lancarse (Strange Journey), CAVE (Imagine) and Nex Entertainment (Nine), and Arc System Works (Persona 4 Arena).

Most of the games up to 2003 were handled by Okada , but when he departed to form his own company Gaia , Kazuma Kaneko became the series ' creative director . There are two main writers in the franchise : Shogo Isogai and Ryutaro Ito . Ito first worked on Megami Tensei II , joining the team after development to write the script , along with working with the script and being part of the debug team . Isogai 's first work for the series was the script for Shin Megami Tensei II . The next entry If ... was also written by Ito , and designed as a departure from the grand scale of previous games , instead being set within a cloistered school environment . His final work for the series was the first Devil Summoner . Isogai also worked on Shin Megami Tensei II and If ... , and later worked on multiple Devil Summoner games , Nocturne and Strange Journey . The music for the first five main Megami Tensei titles was composed by Tsukasa Masuko . For Nocturne , Shoji Meguro , who had done work on earlier spin @-@ off titles , was brought in . He later became well known for his work on the Persona titles .

= = = Art design = = =

The Shin Megami Tensei and Persona art styles have been defined by two different artists: Kazuma Kaneko and Shigenori Soejima. Kaneko had a long history with the series, having done some work on the original Megami Tensei titles. His first prominent work for the series was on Shin Megami Tensei, who worked on both the sprite art and promotional artwork for the game 's characters and demons. He was also responsible for suggesting many of the game 's darker features, defining the series' eventual identity. Before designing each demon, Kaneko looks up his chosen subject to get their mythological background, and uses that in their design. Many of Kaneko 's demon designs were influenced by both creatures and deities from world mythology, and monsters from popular culture like Godzilla. Alongside working on Shin Megami Tensei II, If ... and Nocturne, he also did character designs for the first three Persona games. Kaneko 's style has been described as " cold [and] stoic ", evolving into that state over time to keep the artwork as close as possible to the in @-@ game render.

Soejima 's first work for the series was as part of the digital coloring team for the first Devil Summoner . He later had minor roles in artwork and character design in the first Persona and Soul Hackers . He later did the secondary characters for the Persona 2 duology , and was also part of the team checking over the PlayStation ports of the first three Shin Megami Tensei games , as well as minor work on Nocturne . Soejima was chosen as the lead designer for Persona 3 by Kaneko , as Kaneko wanted the younger staff members to gain experience . Persona 3 proved challenging for Soejima as he needed to refine his drawing style and take the expectations of series fans into account . He would go on to design for Persona 3 FES and Portable , Persona 4 and Persona 5 . Soejima 's drawing style is recognized as being lighter @-@ toned than Kaneko 's work on the Shin Megami Tensei games .

Other designers have also worked on the series . For Nine , the developers wanted to have a new style to suit the game 's original vision , so the characters were designed by animator Yasuomi Umetsu . Another designer for the series is Masayuki Doi , who had made a name for himself with the Trauma Center series ; and designed the main characters for Shin Megami Tensei IV . Inspired in his work by Kaneko 's designs , he created the main characters ' clothing to be a blend of Japanese and western fashions while incorporating design elements from the Star Wars series . For the Devil Survivor games , Atlus were aiming to appeal to a wider audience and reinvigorate the Megami Tensei franchise , hiring Suzuhito Yasuda as character designer for this purpose . Some monsters in the second Devil Survivor were designed by manga artist Mohiro Kitoh .

= = = Localization = = =

For a long time, the Megami Tensei franchise was not exported to western territories despite there being a recognized market. The original reasons were the heavy religious themes and symbols used, which were considered taboo in western game markets, and Nintendo 's strict content guidelines for overseas releases. Later, many of these early works were prevented from coming

overseas due to their age , which would have put them at a disadvantage in the modern gaming market . Early entries on the PlayStation were also blocked by Sony of America 's then @-@ current approval policies . The first title in the franchise to be localized was the action spin @-@ off Jack Bros. ; the first role @-@ playing game in the franchise to receive an overseas release was the first Persona game . This was done to give Atlus ' North American branch a flagship RPG franchise that could compete with the likes of Final Fantasy , Suikoden and Breath of Fire . According to Okada , the naming of creatures and enemies was adjusted from the main series and original Japanese release of Persona to make it more acceptable for an overseas audience . Though it managed to establish the franchise overseas , the localization was a taxing task due to a small staff and the need to change multiple aspects to suit a North American audience , including removing references to Japanese culture and changing one character from a Japanese to African @-@ American . The first Persona 2 title , Innocent Sin , needed to be passed over due to shortage of manpower and the fact that development was focused on the second title , Eternal Punishment .

Nocturne was the first release in the Shin Megami Tensei series to be released overseas. After the release of Nocturne, Atlus 'overseas branches decided to add the Shin Megami Tensei moniker to future releases within the Megami Tensei franchise to help market the games. Despite many of the original games not bearing the moniker, it ultimately worked in Atlus 'favor as, regardless of title differences, the games chosen for localization were all part of the larger Megami Tensei franchise, and using the core Shin Megami Tensei moniker kept all the titles under a single banner. Before this decision was made, the series was given the localized title Revelations, used for the first Persona and the first Last Bible. Later, changes to titles were made to make them less unwieldy, such as with Raidou Kuzunoha vs. The Soulless Army . Called Raid? Kuzunoha vs. The Super @-@ Powered Army in Japan, the title was altered as it sounded "goofy" in English. By the time Strange Journey was in development, the franchise had a strong presence overseas, so the team created Strange Journey with localization in mind: the two aspects actively linked with this were the game 's setting in Antarctica as opposed to modern @-@ day Japan, and the fact that it was not given a numeral . Starting with Shin Megami Tensei IV , the company decided to actively promote the franchise overseas to North America, Europe and mainland Asia. After 2016, due to Atlus USA 's merger with Sega of America, Sega took over North American publishing duties, although the Atlus brand remained intact.

In general , Atlus publishes Megami Tensei games in Japan and North America , but as they lack a European branch , they publish titles in the region through third @-@ party companies such as Ghostlight and NIS America . Their latest partnership , after their deal with NIS America ended with the publication of Odin Sphere Leifthrasir , was with European publishing firm Deep Silver to publish multiple titles in the region , including Shin Megami Tensei IV : Apocalypse and Persona 5 . Atlus has occasionally published titles digitally in Europe .

= = Reception = =

Prior to its popularity in the west , the game was a major franchise in Japan , having sold over 4 million units by 2003 . By November 2014 , the series has sold approximately 13 million packaged units worldwide , with the combined series grouped within the Megami Tensei franchise accounting for 7 million and the Persona series accounting for 6 @ . @ 2 million . Megami Tensei is one of Atlus 'best @ - @ selling and most important franchises .

Japanese website 4Gamer.net referred to the series as one of Japan 's biggest role @-@ playing franchises . UGO Networks writer K. Thor Jensen cited the first Megami Tensei game as the first successful use of cyberpunk aesthetics in video games , saying that the series 'mix of science fiction elements and the occult "create a truly unique fictional cyberpunk world ". Nintendo Power has noted that Atlus always mixes "familiar gameplay "with surprising settings when creating games for the series , citing Persona , with its "modern @-@ day horror stories "and "teams of Japanese high @-@ school kids ", as the perfect example . The editor also added that Strange Journey followed a similar system , calling it a "science @-@ fiction makeover " of the series . In an article about the interaction of Japanese and Western gaming culture , 1UP.com mentioned the Shin

Megami Tensei subseries alongside Nippon Ichi Software 's Disgaea series . Kurt Kalata wrote : " [They] may not be big sellers , but they 've garnered underground success and attracted thousands of obsessed fans . " GameSpot writer Andrew Vestal referred to the series as the third biggest series in Japan after Final Fantasy and Dragon Quest . IGN 's Matt Coleman mentioned Nocturne in the article " A History of Console RPGs " , referring to its content as " challenging stuff for a genre that used to be all about princess saving and evil cleansing " .

Digital Devil Story: Megami Tensei II and Shin Megami Tensei both appeared on Famitsu 's 2006 " Top 100 Favorite Games of All Time " audience poll at No. 58 and No. 59, respectively. RPGFan 's " Top 20 RPGs of the Past Decade " list was topped by the two Digital Devil Saga games, followed by Persona 3 in second place, while Persona 4 ranked fourth place. Kalata, writing for Gamasutra, referred to Nocturne as one of the 20 essential RPGs for players of the genre. GameTrailers cited the Press Turn system as one of the best JRPG battle systems in existence, with particular reference to the version used in Shin Megami Tensei IV.

Alongside its critical acclaim , the series has garnered controversy both in Japan and overseas . Amongst the material cited are its demon negotiation mechanic , depictions of suicide and cannibalism , religious criticism , its use and mixture of Christian and occult imagery , political references , depictions of homosexuality , and its sometimes @-@ strange demon designs . Specific examples have been cited by western journalists . The original release of Persona caused concern due to the title 's religious implications . 1UP.com 's 2007 game awards , which ran in the March 2008 issue of Electronic Gaming Monthly , Persona 3 was given the " Most controversial game that created no controversy " award : the writers said " Rockstar 's Hot Coffee sex scandal and Bully 's boy @-@ on @-@ boy kissing 's got nothing on this PS2 role @-@ player 's suicide @-@ initiated battles or subplot involving student @-@ teacher dating . " GamesRadar included the series on its list of " Controversies Waiting to Happen " , saying that the lack of public outcry was due to its niche status when compared to other series with similar content . Writing for 1UP.com in a later article , Kalata traced this use of controversial content back to the Digital Devil Story novels , which depicted violence and rape committed by demons , and said that " Such violence is not particularly rare in the land of Japanese animation , but it became even more disturbing in [Megami Tensei II] " .