

# Shokuhō-kei jōkaku no keisei

Tōkyō Daigaku Shuppankai - MARC Record from University of Toronto



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Conclusions The issues of authenticity discussed in the case of Notre Dame are also important in the case of Japanese castles, but they are compounded by the fraught modern history of these very prominent sites. Ibe are held to be the most sacred type of utaki. The establishment of shrines within castles was widespread throughout Japan at the time.

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This decision was reflected in similar moves at other castles in Japan, and should not be seen as ideological or restricted to Okinawa.

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Furthermore, policy towards castles does not generally seem to have varied between domains that had been loyal to the Tokugawa shogunate and those that supported the victorious imperial loyalist armies. Osaka Castle, another former military base, refurbished its popular concrete keep in the late 1990s, and Prime Minister Abe Shinzo was roundly criticized for mocking the presence of elevators in the castle during the G20 Summit in June 2019. Furthermore, as Gregory Smits has shown, the notion of a uniform Okinawan identity around the turn of the twentieth century was a reaction to mainland efforts to incorporate the islands into its expanding empire.

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The change in heritage legislation in 1929 to include more recent structures meant that castles qualified for the first time, with the keep at Nagoya designated the first National Treasure. The cycles of destruction and reconstruction of Shuri Castle should be seen in the context of broader developments concerning castles in modern Japan. As in Japanese castles, the fate of Shuri Castle was closely linked to that of the military that occupied it.

**Senda, Yoshihiro, 1963**

Item Metadata This dissertation involves an examination on the social mechanisms of trust and cooperation in Tokugawa society from the unification in the early seventeenth century through the end of the samurai rule in the late nineteenth century.

Shuri Castle also reflects these dynamics. Book cover for We thank Gerald Figal, Mark Selden, Gregory Smits, and Victoria Young for their detailed comments and suggestions on this article. Oleg Benesch is Senior Lecturer in East Asian History at the University of York, specializing in the transnational history of early modern and modern Japan and China in global perspective.

**① Yoshihiro Senda is a Japanese castle archeologist. He is a p**

Ninomiya sontoku no shiho to soma nakamurahan. The focus at Shuri Castle was placed squarely on its older Ryukyuan heritage before the turmoil of the modern period. For more information on this and other projects, please see.

**Senda, Yoshihiro, 1963**

Many of the dynamics surrounding Shuri Castle are representative of developments in other castle sites and reflect broader policies toward Japanese castles and heritage, and were not limited to Okinawa. Unlike the University of the Ryukyus in Shuri, however, Kanazawa University cherished its association with the castle. It is an important instrument for the use of humanities specialists wishing to follow the news of Chinese studies around the world in a wide variety of disciplines.

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