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agriculture within Japan, it eventually led to the development of proto industrial institutions that would eventually act as the primary impetus in propelling Japan in the modern age. This is another source of evidence that reduces the severity in which sakoku was enforced and observed in

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Native Sources is a collection of seminal essays on the demographic, economic, and social history of Tokugawa and modern Japan by one of the most eminent historians of Japan in this country. Gathered together for the first time and made accessible to students and scholars, Professor Smith's essays are indispensable reading for anyone interested in Japan's remarkable history.

"This collections of essays is one of a kind, an outstanding exposition of a set of interpretations and body of information richly illuminating of a first-class scholarly mind."—Conrad Totman, Yale University

The Japanese peasant has been thought of as an obedient and passive subject of the feudal ruling class. Yet Tokugawa villagers frequently engaged in unlawful and disruptive protests. Moreover, the frequency and intensity of the peasants' collective action increased markedly at the end of the Tokugawa period. Stephen Vlastos's examination of the changing patterns of peasant protest in the Fukushima area shows that peasant mobilization was restricted both ideologically and organizationally and that peasants did not become a prime moving force in the Meiji Restoration.

The prevailing view of industrialization has focussed on technology, capital, entrepreneurship and the institutions that enabled them to be deployed. Labour was often equated with other factors of production, and assigned a relatively passive role. Yet it was labour absorpction and the improvement of the quality of labour over the course of several centuries that underscored the timing, pace and quality of global industrialization. While science and technology developed in the West and whereas the use of fossil fuels, especially coal and oil, were vital to this process, the more recent history has been underpinned by the development of comparatively resource- and energy-saving technology, without which the diffusion of industrialization would not have been possible. The labour-intensive, resource-saving path, which emerged in East Asia under the influence of Western technology and institutions, and is diffusing across the world, suggests the most realistic route humans could take for a further diffusion of industrialization, which might respond to the rising expectations of living standards without catastrophic environmental degradation.

This volume explores Japan's industrialization from the perspective of "indigenous development", focusing on what may be identified as "traditional" or "indigenous" factors. Japanese industrialization has often been described as the process of transferring or importing technology and organization from Western countries. Recent research has, however, shown that economic development had already begun in pre-modern period (Tokugawa-era) in Japan. This economic development not only prepared Japan for the transfer from the West, but also formed the basis of the particular industrialization process which paralleled transplanted industrialization in modern Japan. The aim of the volume is to demonstrate this aspect of industrialization through the detailed studies of so-called "indigenous" industries. This collection of papers looks at the industries originating in the Tokugawa-era, such as weaving, silk-reeling and pottery, as well as the newly developed small workshops engaged in manufacturing machinery, soap, brash, buttons, etc. Small businesses in the tertiary sector, transportation and commerce, are also observed. Available for the first time in English, these papers shed new light on the role of "indigenous development" and our understanding of the dualistic character of Japan's economic development.

Before the late 1960s, Japan historians characterized the Early Modern Japanese economy in waht are typical feudal terms. Considered backward and stagnant, it was argued that the economy eventually collapsed under the weight of its own internal limitations. This narrative has given way in the past two decades to a new interpretation in which Japan's pre-industrial economy

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is portrayed as one of substantive growth and qualitative change, the setting stage for modern development during the Meiji era.

An authoritative overview of current debates and approaches within the study of Japan's history Composed of 30 chapters written by an international group of scholars Combines traditional perspectives with the most recent scholarly concerns Supplements a chronological survey with targeted thematic analyses.

Through a close examination of economic trends and case studies of particular families, this study demonstrates that Japan's protoindustrial economy was far more volatile than portrayed in most studies to date. Few rural elites survived the competitive and unstable climate of this era. Onerous exactions, interregional competition, market volatility, and succession problems propelled many wealthy families into steep decline and others into drastic shifts in the focus of their businesses.

This 2003 book offers a distinctive overview of the internal and external pressures responsible for the emergence of modern Japan.

Considering the social processes that drove the information explosion of the 1600s, this is an account of the conversion of the public from an object of state surveillance into a subject of self-knowledge. It shows that public texts projected a national collectivity characterized by access to markets, mobility, sociability, and self-fashioning.

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