

1. Record Nr.	UNISA990002698060203316
Autore	MINARDI, Gian Paolo
Titolo	La trama delle arti : parole, musica, immagini / G. P. Minardi, G. Silvani, V. Strukelj
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Parma : MUP, copyr. 2004
ISBN	88-887-1088-4
Descrizione fisica	230 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
Altri autori (Persone)	SILVANI, Giovanna STRUKEIJ, Vanja
Disciplina	704.9484 398.2
Soggetti	Salomé - Iconografia Salomé - Mito - Sec. 19 Tannhauser - Mito - Sec. 19 Rossetti, Dante Gabriele Poesia
Collocazione	XII.2.D. 620(VII D 480)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910418346303321
Autore	Farris William Wayne
Titolo	Daily life and demographics in ancient Japan / / William Wayne Farris
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ann Arbor, Michigan : , : University of Michigan Press, , 2009
ISBN	9780472128006 0472128000 9781929280490 1929280491
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (x, 137 pages) : illustrations, charts; PDF, digital file (s)
Collana	Michigan Monograph Series in Japanese Studies ; ; no. 63
Disciplina	952/.01
Soggetti	Japan Population History Japan Social conditions To 1600
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 114-128) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Population estimates -- Mortality variables -- Background factors.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>For centuries, scholars have wondered what daily life was like for the common people of Japan, especially for long bygone eras such as the ancient age (700–1150). Using the discipline of historical demography, William Wayne Farris shows that for most of this era, Japan's overall population hardly grew at all, hovering around six million for almost five hundred years. The reasons for the stable population were complex. Most importantly, Japan was caught up in an East Asian pandemic that killed both aristocrat and commoner in countless numbers every generation. These epidemics of smallpox, measles, mumps, and dysentery decimated the adult population, resulting in wide-ranging social and economic turmoil. Famine recurred about once every three years, leaving large proportions of the populace malnourished or dead. Ecological degradation of central Japan led to an increased incidence of drought and soil erosion. And war led soldiers to murder innocent bystanders in droves. Under these harsh conditions, agriculture suffered from high rates of field abandonment and poor technological development. Both farming and industry shifted increasingly to labor-saving technologies. With workers at a premium,</p>

wages rose. Traders shifted from the use of money to barter. Cities disappeared. The family was an amorphous entity, with women holding high status in a labr-short economy. Broken families and an appallingly high rate of infant mortality were also part of kinship patterns. The average family lived in a cold, drafty dwelling susceptible to fire, wore clothing made of scratchy hemp, consumed meals just barely adequate in the best of times, and suffered from a lack of sanitary conditions that increased the likelihood of disease outbreak. While life was harsh for almost all people from 700 to 1150, these experiences represented investments in human capital that would bear fruit during the medieval epoch (1150–1600).
