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Titolo	Ryosai Kenbo [[electronic resource] ] : the educational ideal of 'good wife, wise mother' in modern Japan // by Koyama Shizuko ; translated by Stephen Filler
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xviii, 216 pages) : illustrations
Collana	The intimate and the public in Asian and global perspectives ; ; v. 1
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Soggetti	Wives - Japan - Attitudes Mothers - Japan - Attitudes Women - Education - Japan - History Women - Japan - Conduct of life Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preliminary Material / Koyama Shizuko -- Introduction: Approach to the Issues / Koyama Shizuko -- The Formation of Rysai Kenbo Thought / Koyama Shizuko -- Rysai Kenbo Thought and the Public Education System / Koyama Shizuko -- The Causes of Change / Koyama Shizuko -- The Reconfiguration of Rysai Kenbo Thought / Koyama Shizuko -- The Evolution of the Concept of Rysai Kenbo in Morality Textbooks / Koyama Shizuko -- Epilogue: The Meaning of Rysai Kenbo Thought / Koyama Shizuko -- Appendix 1: List of Morality Textbooks (Shshin Kykasho) Consulted for this Study / Koyama Shizuko -- Bibliography / Koyama Shizuko -- Index of Persons / Koyama Shizuko -- Index of Subjects / Koyama Shizuko.
Sommario/riassunto	Winner of the 2013 Choice Outstanding Academic Title Award The famous rysai kenbo , or 'good wife, wise mother' role of women was not, after all, a traditional Confucian view but a modern construct. In fact, its first appearance in Japan, as Koyama Shizuko points out, was in the latter half of the nineteenth century – due principally to the influence of European ideas about women. Girls at the time were proud

to fulfill their new role of contributing to not just the family but to the formation of the state. Koyama's discovery has transformed how we see modern women's history in Japan and the similar discoveries that have followed regarding China's 'wise wife, good mother' and Korea's 'wise mother, good wife.' Previous studies have interpreted rysai kenbo thought, which was widely recognized in nationally-sanctioned educational standards, as a 'backward', 'feudal' or even 'reactionary' view of women, and therefore peculiar to girls' and womens' education in prewar Japan. As a result, rysai kenbo thought was seen to be completely distinct from postwar views of women in Japan and Western Europe that have also emphasized the role of women as wives and mothers. Here, however, rysai kenbo thought is examined as a mode of thought inseparable from such issues as the formation of the modern citizen-state and the formation of the 'modern family.' Instead of reducing it to a specific, pre-World War II Japanese ideal of womanhood, Koyama argues that rysai kenbo thought is, in fact, a modern mode of thought related to, and having much in common with, views of the qualities desirable in a woman both in postwar Japanese society, as well as in modern Western nations and beyond.

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