

# 日本文化史

## 第十三章 大綱

- ◆ 第一次世界大戰之前的庶民文化中心位於日本的淺草，有許多劇場以及電影院，昭和時期開始演變出許多輕演劇，漫畫也開始興盛。戰前的文學，分成新感覺派、無產階級文學、摩登派等等。在戰爭期間，日本實行軍國教育，並且高度崇拜天皇與皇后。此外，由於在戰爭期間，人民的生活拮据，政府也實施勤勞令，並且將出征年齡調整為十九歲，在戰爭的摧殘下也創造出許多膾炙人口的文學作品。日本戰敗之後，美國提出了占領政策，日本政府也提出了新憲法。

## Chapter 13 abstract

- ◆ Before the First World War, Asakusa was the center of Japanese folk culture, where many theatres and cinemas were established. Short plays and comic books became popular as well in the Showa period. During the prewar period, the literature could be divided into Shinkankakuha ("new sensations"), proletarian literature, and other modernist styles and so on. During the war, Japan carried out nationalistic and militaristic education and highly worshiped Tenno and queen. Japanese people were living in straitened circumstances during the war. The government issued the edicts of labor, and furthermore changed the age to join the army to 19. There are many popular literature works were created under the ravages of the war. After Japan's defeat, American Occupation of Japan took place, and Japanese government also promulgated a new Constitution in response.