

POPULAR CULTURE IN LATE FEUDAL JAPAN

Genroku era: literally 1688-1704, but more broadly applied to the vibrant “Genroku culture” of roughly 1680-1740

chōnin “townspeople”

The 3 most famous Pleasure Quarters: Yoshiwara (Edo) 1617-
Shimmachi (Osaka) 1620-
Shimabara (Kyoto) 1641-

ukiyo “the floating world”

ukiyo-e “pictures of the floating world”

The great masters of the woodblock art: Moronobu 1645-1715
Utamaro 1753-1806
Hokusai 1760-1849
Hiroshige 1797-1858

Kabuki theater: 1603 erotic “Okuni Kabuki” theatrical performances by women
1629 Bakufu ban on female performers
1617-1680: *Yarō Kabuki* (Young Men’s Kabuki)
Sakata Tōjūrō I (1647-1709): founder of Osaka/Kyoto Kabuki

Bunraku (Puppet) theater: Chikamatsu Monzaemon (1653-1725): playwright
Takemoto Gidayū (1651-1714): reciter

ukiyo-zōshi (“writings of the floating world”; also known as *kana-zōshi*):

Ihara Saikaku (1642-1693)
Ejima Kiseki (1667-1736)

haiku (3-line, 17-syllable poems in 5-7-5 format):

Matsuo Bashō (1644-1694)
Yosa Buson (1716-1783)
Kobayashi Issa (1763-1827)