WYATT EXPLORATION PROGRAM
Japan: Tradition and Change
2011-2012
Wyatt Exploration Program ................................................................. 3 - 4
Japan: Tradition and Change .............................................................. 5
Affiliated Courses .................................................................................. 6
Wyatt Lecture Series .............................................................................. 7 - 8
Travel Expedition .................................................................................. 9 - 10
Wyatt Fellow 2011-2012 ....................................................................... 11
Dr. Dorothea Wyatt ................................................................................ 12
A Look Back ............................................................................................ 13-14

Department of History

Dr. Bruce A. Rubenstein, Professor
Dr. Roy S. Hanashiro, Professor
Dr. Theodosia S. Robertson, Associate Professor
Dr. Joseph G. Rahme, Associate Professor
Dr. John S. Ellis, Associate Professor and Chair
Dr. Ami Pflugrad-Jackisch, Assistant Professor
Dr. Thomas Henthorn, Assistant Professor
Mr. Gregory M. Havrilcsak, Lecturer
Dr. Mohamed Daassa, Lecturer
Dr. Michael B. Kassell, Lecturer
Ms. Amanda Broadworth, Administrative Assistant

The University of Michigan, as an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer, complies with all applicable federal and state laws regarding nondiscrimination and affirmative action. The University of Michigan is committed to a policy of equal opportunity for all persons and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, marital status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, disability, religion, height, weight, or veteran status in employment, educational programs and activities, and admissions. Inquiries or complaints may be addressed to the Senior Director for Institutional Equity, and Title IX/Section 504/ADA Coordinator, Office of Institutional Equity, 2072 Administrative Services Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1432, (734) 763-0235 TTY (734) 647 1388. For the University of Michigan information call (734) 764-1817.
About the Program
Each year, the Wyatt Exploration Program will provide a unique and exciting opportunity for students and faculty to join together in the intellectual exploration of the human past. Organized by the Department of History with financial support from the Wyatt Endowment, the program focuses on the history and culture of a specific place or a particular historical topic. This theme will change on an annual basis, allowing our explorations to span the history of our country and the world beyond. The department’s Wyatt Fellow, a faculty member who is an expert in the field under exploration, will plan and organize the program. Featuring affiliated course offerings, special extra-curricular events on campus, and a competition to participate in a university-funded student travel expedition, the Wyatt Exploration Program will enrich and deepen our understanding of the world and its history.

The Department of History is thrilled with this unique opportunity for learning and enrichment that the Wyatt Exploration Program will provide at the University of Michigan-Flint. The department’s faculty looks forward to sharing these incredible experiences with our students and hopes that all of you will share in our excitement as we explore the history of the world around us.

Wyatt Travel Expedition
The culmination of each year’s exploration will take place in either the spring or summer semester with a student travel expedition led by our Wyatt Fellow. Selected from our history majors (including TCP and Honors), a group of students will be invited by the History Department to participate in this trip. Most student travel expenses will be fully funded by the Department of History. Selection will be based on several factors, including the student’s academic record and coursework in the field under study. However, the primary factor to be considered will be active participation in that year’s on-campus Wyatt Exploration events. You don't need to have the highest GPA or to have taken courses in the subject under exploration to be selected. Rather, we are looking to assemble a diverse team of students who have demonstrated their enthusiasm and engagement with the on-campus exploration activities, who are most likely to benefit from the travel experience and who will work together most effectively as a group. Every history major is truly a potential candidate for selection and we encourage all of our students to participate and apply. Students will complete and submit an application form to be considered for the selection process in winter semester, 2012.
Guest Lecture Series
A central part of the Wyatt Exploration Program is our guest lecture series. During the course of the fall and winter semesters, the program will bring celebrated scholars from around the nation and world to our campus to speak on that year’s theme. This is a great opportunity to meet and learn from acknowledged experts in their field while developing a sense of history as an intellectual community, endeavor, and discipline. For history majors, participation in the guest lecture series is expected of all potential candidates for the travel expedition. Although we understand that students may not be able to attend all of these sessions, please try to attend as many of these events as possible to maximize your potential as a travel expedition participant.

Coursework and Extra-Curricular Activities
A list of affiliated courses will match the subject of exploration for that year. Although primarily history courses, this list may also include courses in other disciplines that complement the theme. Students will have the opportunity to take some of these courses during the academic year. If students have already taken any of these courses in previous years, this will also be recognized in the selection process for the Wyatt Travel Expedition. The exploration program provides a wonderful opportunity for additional depth of instruction and experience for those students who are taking or have taken one or more of these courses. However, history majors are still viable candidates for the travel expedition even if they have not taken any of these affiliated courses and they are encouraged to participate in other on-campus exploration activities instead. In addition to the guest lecture series and formal coursework, the Wyatt Fellow may organize co-curricular activities and discussion sessions devoted to the year’s theme. All students are invited to these activities and participation will be considered in the selection process for the travel expedition.

Wyatt Exploration Passports
To chart student participation in Wyatt events, history majors will receive a Wyatt Exploration Program Passport. Bring this passport to any Wyatt Exploration Program event or activity, and you will receive a stamp that verifies your attendance. Students will then submit this passport along with their travel application, and the number of stamps they have collected will be considered in the selection process for the travel expedition. Be sure to retrieve your passport each year from the history department after the competition is over, as you can continue to use it for the following year. Stamps collected in previous years will be considered in the travel expedition selection process. So, start collecting stamps!

For more information on the Wyatt Exploration Program visit us online at: www.umflint.edu/history/wyatt.htm
“Japan: Tradition and Change” is this year’s theme for the Wyatt Exploration Program. Japan has a very long and rich history. Ruled by chieftains during antiquity, aristocracy emerged and established the imperial system that governed all of Japan. After centuries of rule, the samurai (aristocratic warriors) grabbed hegemony of Japan and maintain their hegemony until the mid 19th century. Faced with the rapidly changing world of the 19th century brought upon by western nations’ thrust into the Pacific, the samurai dismantled their own world and instituted various reforms and changes for survival. Not only did Japan survive but also became the first Asian nation to form a constitution that called for a constitutional monarchy. By the beginning of the 20th century, Japan became a world power but this century was one of turmoil. The democratic tradition was derailed and the militarists gained control of Japan. The Second World War resulted in Japan’s first defeat and occupation by foreign powers, its industrial base and cities destroyed, and its people starving on the streets. However, in less than a decade after the war, Japan was rebounding back and saw what is commonly known as an “economic miracle.” This economic recovery resulted in an interesting dichotomy; Japan and the United States clashed viciously over trade issues, but at the same time acknowledged that the alliance between the two countries was indispensable. Post war Japan also saw a boom in American popular culture. Initially, fashion, movies, and music poured into Japan; then, in 1971, McDonald’s opened its first Asian store in Tokyo. McDonald’s became part of the Japanese vocabulary. By the late 20th century, Japanese culture became much more visible in the United States. Generations grew up with Sony and Nintendo, and some immersed themselves in anime. As things Japanese became more common in the United States, people-to-people contact increased as more Americans went to Japan.

Japan is a country that has experienced a number of changes, but despite these changes, tradition remains strong. Japanese history has shown that its people are capable of accommodating foreign influences through selectiveness. And, in the end, the foreign elements are assimilated into the Japanese culture, becoming distinctively Japanese. As we journey through this year’s Wyatt Exploration Program, we will experience “tradition and change.” The ancient capital of Kyoto retains much of its past. You will navigate through streets that were walked by those in the 10th century and visit spectacular Buddhist institutions that have been sites of worship for centuries. Fukuoka is bustling city with its high rises and subway. It is also a city with an interesting past. Fukuoka has always been a gateway to Asia, but this was where the Mongols landed in their effort to invade Japan. The magnitude of this invasion can be felt by visiting Borui (sea wall). There is Daizaifu Tenmangū, a Shinto shrine built in the 10th century, where thousands of students pay homage each year.
Daizaifu’s deity is for scholarship; perhaps, we should also pay our respects. A visit to the beautiful city of Nagasaki will reveal its diverse nature, and you will be able to see the impact of western nations during the 19th century.

Visiting historical sites are meaningful. It is possible to feel the past. Another important aspect of this program is for the students to meet their Japanese counterparts; mingle, chat, and spend some time with Japanese students. Thus, this program includes activities with students from Kitakyushu University and Kagoshima University. The value of understanding each other’s culture is immeasurable and hopefully students would become builders of bridges between the two countries.

Affiliated Courses:

- HIS 290: East Asia to 1600
- HIS 291: East Asia since 1600
- HIS 376: History of Modern China
- HIS 377: Pre-Modern Japan to 1600
- HIS 378: History of Modern Japan
- HIS 479: Pacific World in Transition since 19th Century
- HIS 393: Special Topics-Japan from Antiquity to 1300
- HIS 393: Special Topics-Japan from 1300 to 1800
- JPN 111: Beginning Japanese I
- JPN 112: Beginning Japanese II
“Tourists in the Other World: Sacred Mountains in Japanese Religion”

Michael Bathgate
Friday, September 23, 2011, 2-4 p.m.
Michigan Rooms A-C, 1st Floor UCEN


“Nagasaki, Japan's Window to the Outside World?”

Lane Earns
Friday, October 14, 2011, 2-4 p.m.
Michigan Rooms A-C, 1st Floor UCEN

Lane R. Earns is a Professor of History and Provost & Vice Chancellor at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. He received his B.A. in International Relations from James Madison College at Michigan State University (1973), and his M.A. in Asian Studies (1977) and Ph.D. in History (1987) from the University of Hawaii at Manoa. He has taught at Kwassui Women’s Junior College and Nagasaki Junior College of Foreign Languages. He has a number of publications on Nagasaki including “Nagasaki kyo ryuchi no sei jojin [Westerners of the Nagasaki Foreign Settlement]” published by Nagasaki Bunkensha in 2002. Currently, he is working on a book manuscript titled “Beyond Butterfly and the Bomb: Faded American Images in Nagasaki between Occupations”.

"Japan Leaves Asia and Enters the World: 1867-1900"

Louis Perez
Friday, November 11, 2011, 2-4 p.m.
Michigan Rooms A-C, 1st Floor UCEN

Louis G. Perez is a Professor in the History Department at Illinois State University. He received his B.A. (1973) and M.A. (1975) in History from California State University, Long Beach. His Ph.D. (1986) is from the History Department at University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. He has taught in Japan and a Mott Community College, and was named the Distinguished University Teacher at Illinois State University in 2000. His publications encompass both specialized work such as “Japan Comes of Age: Mutsu Munemitsu and the Revision of the Unequal Treaties” (Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1999) and textbook titled “The History of Japan” (Greenwood Press, 2008). He is currently the editor of “Japan at War: An Encyclopedia”.

"Beyond the Mushroom Cloud"

Yuki Miyamoto
Friday, December 2, 2011, 2-4 p.m.
Michigan Rooms A-C, 1st Floor UCEN

Yuki Miyamoto is an Associate Professor in the Department of Religious Studies at DePaul University. She received her B.A. in English and International Relations from Kobe City University of Foreign Studies in Kobe, Japan. Her M.A. in Religious Studies (1997) and Ph.D. in Religious Ethics (2003) are from the Divinity School, University of Chicago. She has a lengthy record in publication and presentation on the impact and interpretation of the atomic bomb. Her most recent publication is “Beyond the Mushroom Cloud: Remembering, Religious Interpretations, and Responsibility in Atomic Bomb Experiences” published by Fordham University Press in 2011.
Kyoto: The seat of aristocratic rule during the Heian Period (794-1185). Known as Heian-kyō, the emperors of Japan resided in this city until 1869.

Kinkakuji: The Temple of Golden Pavilion. This site was originally a villa for a powerful Heian aristocrat. It was bought by Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, third shogun of the Muromachi Period (1333-1573), who constructed a garden complex. After his death, Kinkakuji was converted to a Zen Buddhist temple. 

This is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Fukuoka: Fukuoka is comprised of Hakata, a medieval city, and Fukuoka, an early modern city. This city has always been a gateway to Asia, and parts of Fukuoka is said to be oldest urban areas of Japan.

Borui: This is a defensive sea wall built along the coast of Fukuoka and surrounding areas. The construction started after the first Mongol invasion in 1274 and was completed prior to the second Mongol invasion in 1281. This wall played a vital role in keeping the Mongols on the beachhead.

Hiroshima: This city’s history goes back to Warring States Period, when a regional ruler named Mōri Terumoto made this place his seat of power in 1589. Hiroshima is best known as the first city where the atomic bomb was dropped.

Hiroshima Peace Memorial: It is better known as the Atomic Bomb Dome, but it is actually a large complex with several buildings and serves as memorial for those who died as the result of the atomic bomb that was dropped on this city on 6 August 1945.

This is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Miyajima: Although this place is commonly referred to as Miyajima, which means “shrine island,” its official name is Itsukushima Shrine. Located less than an hour from Hiroshima, this shrine is famous for being built over the sea. It was constructed by Taira no Kiyomori in 1168 as his family's shrine. This is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Nagasaki: Called “Window to the World” during the Edo Period (1600-1868), this port was one of the few places where foreign trade took place. The Dutch and Chinese were allowed to reside in restricted areas of this city.

Meganebashi: Spectacles Bridge was constructed in 1634 and arches over the Nakashima River in Nagasaki. It is said that Dutch method was used to build this oldest stone arch bridge in Japan. It is designated by the Japanese government as an Important Cultural Property.

Kagoshima: Originally known as Satsuma, this city was the seat of power for the Shimazu family since the medieval period. In 1868, the samurai from Satsuma and Chōshū (Yamaguchi) took the lead in toppling the Edo regime and instituted reforms along western lines.

Chiran: Located about an hour from Kagoshima City, this city is well known for its green tea. Chiran’s attractions include a well maintained samurai district and Kamikaze Museum. The Kamikaze pilots took off from Chiran.
The Wyatt Exploration Program has entered its third year. This program has brought UM-Flint history majors to Poland and Virginia. These trips have been rewarding to our students, as they were able to experience history and culture outside of Michigan. I will be travelling with a group of students to Japan in May of 2012 and hope to continue this process of enriching the lives of our students.

I came to UM-Flint in 1989. Over the years many changes took place on our campus, including internationalization. When I first arrived, international studies was on the periphery; international studies minor was hardly visible and the only study abroad program was to Egypt. There were, however, faculty members who saw the need for internationalization, including those in the History Department. With their support, I was able to develop courses on East Asia and actively participated in enhancing the visibility of international studies. Furthermore, my colleagues have supported my involvement in the Japan Center for Michigan Universities, and I have been the campus representative for this consortium since its inception in 1989. UM-Flint has come a long way; there are several study abroad trips to various parts of world, the number of international students has greatly increased (there were only a handful in 1989), and we have an international center. The History Department has its own study abroad tours through the Wyatt Exploration Program. In 1989, it never crossed my mind that the department would be sponsoring its own study abroad tours regularly. Truly, we are most grateful to Dorothea Wyatt.

I am a frequent visitor to Japan, and I had my first extended stay during my graduate school days. It was exciting to visit the places I had studied and to be able to conduct research in Japan. Thankfully, my Japanese language skills were good enough to overcome the language barrier, but the customs and traditions were different. Adjustments were in order. As I lived in Japan, it became a country that was beyond my research interest. I came to appreciate its history, culture, and people. Also, I started to understand my Japanese heritage better. As we travel through Japan, we will be visiting many places and their historical significance should be grasped. We will be meeting also with Japanese students, and it is my wish that the UM-Flint students will make the best of this encounter. History cannot be fully comprehended without bringing in humanity. Discourse with the Japanese students should enhance one’s understanding of Japan and its history.

It is my honor and pleasure to lead this tour. I hope to share my knowledge and experience to make this trip more meaningful.

Roy S. Hanashiro, Ph.D.
The generous bequest of Dr. Dorothea E. Wyatt has made the Wyatt Exploration Program possible. A stalwart supporter of her university and her discipline, Dr. Wyatt made this extraordinary gift to further develop and improve the program in history here at UM-Flint.

A graduate of Stanford University, Dr. Wyatt was one of the original sixteen faculty members of the Flint College of the University of Michigan when it was founded in 1956. She was the first chair of the Department of History and she served as the University’s Counselor to Women, the Secretary to the Governing Faculty, and on countless university, college, and departmental committees throughout her career. An adored teacher, Dr. Wyatt specialized in American cultural and women’s history. She was an unflagging advocate for the humanities and women’s issues. In 1989, the UM-Flint recognized her dedication to the university and these issues by creating an award in her name for faculty and staff members who work to better the status of women on campus. In 1974, Dr. David M. French spoke of Dr. Wyatt’s uniquely personal contribution to the university, writing, “Her greatness of spirit, her generosity, her sincere interest in students young and old... and the uninhibited way she has always shared her joy in learning and scholarship with those around her have run like a golden thread through the eighteen years since the Flint college was founded.” As a scholar, Dr. Wyatt is primarily known for her biography of Julia S. Tutwiler (1841-1916), an early advocate for women’s rights and educational reform in Alabama.

Dr. Wyatt was active in the local community and served a variety of organizations, including the American Association of University Women, the Zonta Club, Delta Kappa Gamma, and the Genesee County Library Board. She retired as a Professor Emeritus in 1975. Shortly before her retirement, Dr. Wyatt wrote:

*What has brought us together as students and faculty in our University of Michigan-Flint College has been an abiding faith in education. We have all been seekers after knowledge: of ourselves, of the world about us, and of the ideas and ideals that have stirred and enriched mankind... For the true object of a college education is not to learn all that one will ever want to know but to acquire the ideas, habits, and methods needed in the continuous process of educating oneself during the years to come.*

The Department of History at the University of Michigan-Flint is proud to be the heir of that spirit and philosophy. We believe that the Wyatt Exploration Program and other opportunities provided by Dr. Wyatt’s generosity will be a fitting testament to the life of this fine teacher, scholar, and advocate.
The 2010-2011 Wyatt Exploration program focused on the history of the American South before the Civil War. The year’s theme, “The Old South: An American Story, 2012-2011” emphasized the crucial role that southern women and men played in the development of early American culture, economics, and politics. Throughout the fall and winter semesters students and faculty enjoyed academic programming, which included guest lectures and movie nights that explored southern history. In addition, nationally recognized guest lecturers, Drs. Lorri Glover, David Blight, and Jennifer Green, examined the family lives of southern founding fathers, the commemoration of the Civil War, and the development of southern middle-class professionals. During the academic year students also had the opportunity to take upper-level courses that featured content on colonial, revolutionary, and antebellum southern history. In May, students traveled to Virginia for twelve days and explored historic sites in the Tidewater region of Virginia, Williamsburg, Charlottesville, and Richmond. Below are some of the trip’s highlights.

Our first stop was at Historic Jamestowne, the site of the first permanent English settlement in America. There, the director of archeology for the Jamestown Rediscovery project, Dr. William Kelso, treated the students to a special tour of the Colony’s archaeological sites and ruins. Then, senior curator Bly Straube took students into the curators’ vault where they discussed seventeenth-century artifacts found at the site.

Our hotel in Williamsburg was just a short walk from the historic area in Colonial Williamsburg, giving students the time and opportunity to fully explore the sites, museums, and shops. We also had dinner at one of the historic taverns and attended two entertaining evening programs at Colonial Williamsburg that included candlelight tours of certain buildings.

At Yorktown, a National Parks Service guide took us through key sites on the Revolutionary War battlefield (including redoubts 9 and 10 and Surrender Field). She gave us fascinating mini-lectures that narrated the story of the last days of fighting in American Revolution as we stood on the spot where it happened. The next day we traveled down the York River on the Schooner Alliance and took part in a ceremony that commemorated the first shots fired in Virginia during the Civil War. As we cruised by the shore of Gloucester Point a group of Civil War re-enactors “fired” upon our ship. It was very loud, but harmless and great fun.
Another highlight of the trip was Monticello, Thomas Jefferson’s plantation in Charlottesville, which is an UNESCO world heritage site. That morning we visited the International Center for Jefferson Studies adjacent to Monticello. There, Lisa Francavilla, managing editor of the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series*, gave the group a presentation on the historical preservation of Jefferson’s papers. She explained how the ICJS makes the papers accessible to scholars and the public, and the head of the Center’s library gave us a special tour. In the afternoon, we went on a tour of Mulberry Row where Monticello’s slave community lived and worked, and that evening we enjoyed a signature house tour. Unlike the standard thirty-minute, crowded and noisy house tour, the hour-long signature tour takes only 20 people through the house and gives visitors an opportunity to explore rooms that are not part of the standard tour, like the dome room on the top floor.

Also while in Charlottesville, we explored the campus of the University of Virginia, an UNESCO World Heritage Site, and attended a specially arranged lecture for our group in the University’s History Department. Professor Elizabeth Varon discussed her newest book on the coming of the Civil War and gave the students the opportunity to talk with her about her research.

Once in Richmond we enjoyed a historical bus tour of the city and a tour of some of the city’s cemeteries. We also attended a progressive garden party at several historical sites downtown such as John Marshall’s residence and the Museum of the Confederacy. Another special high point of the trip was our behind the scenes tour of the Virginia Historical Society, led by the Historical Society’s head of education, chief librarian, and senior archivist. In addition to learning interesting details about how the Historical Society put together its permanent exhibit “The Story of Virginia,” the tours gave the students an opportunity to interact with well respected history professionals and discuss possible career paths in public history. Our time in Richmond ended with a visit to the American Civil War Center and the historic site of Tredegar Ironworks.

Overall, the trip was fantastic. The students experienced some of the best culture, cuisine, beauty, and history that Virginia has to offer.