

	SCAP period(1945-52)	~1952-70	~1970-90	~1990-2000
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1946, the SCAP government convened a military trial to try around 6000 personnel and purge more than 200,000 people who were involved in Japan's expansionist policies. ▲ In 1947, the Showa Constitution was enacted. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1989, a political corruption scandal known as the Recruit Scandal broke in Japan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1990, a political corruption scandal known as the Sagawa Express Scandal broke in Japan.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1946, the Enterprise Reorganization Act was introduced. ▲ In 1946, the Land Reform Act was introduced. ▲ In 1947, the Anti-Monopoly Act was introduced. ▲ In 1948, the Nine Principles for Economic Stabilization were formulated. ▲ In terms of GNP per capita, it increased from US\$17 in 1946 to US\$132 in 1950. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1952, the Economic Counsel Board and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) were established. ▲ In 1955, Japan signed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). ▲ In 1955, the Five-Year Plan of Economic Independence was launched. ▲ In 1960, the Income Doubling Programme was launched. ▲ Since 1954, Japan had experienced the Jinmu Boom (1954-57), the Iwato Boom (1958-61) and the Izanagi Boom (1966-70). Its economy underwent a significant growth spurt as exemplified by its GNP that increased at an average annual rate of 9.1% in the period 1956-73. ▲ In 1968, Japan's GNP surpassed that of West Germany and became the world's second largest economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1971, the United States announced abandonment of the gold standard as the basis of its monetary system and cancellation of the direct convertibility of the US dollar to gold. Historically known as the Nixon shock, the economic measures led to the rapid appreciation of the Japanese yen. ▲ In 1972, the Japanese government proposed the Plan for Remodelling the Japanese Archipelago, leading to surging land prices. ▲ In 1973, the Oil Crisis struck Japan. ▲ In 1985, Japan concluded the Plaza Accord with the United States, Britain, France and West Germany to depreciate the US dollar in relation to the Japanese yen, resulting in the slump in Japan's exports. ▲ In the period 1976-90, Japan's GNP increased at an average annual rate of only 4%. ▲ In 1987, the national per capita income of Japan surpassed that of the United States, the economic superpower. In the same year, Japan replaced West Germany and became the world's biggest holder of foreign exchange reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ The Nikkei index dropped from ¥38,891 at the end of 1989 to less than ¥10,000 in the autumn of 1992. Meanwhile, commercial land prices plunged to just 1/3 of the peak levels. ▲ In terms of GNP, it increased at an average annual rate of only 0.9% throughout the period 1992-1999 and even experienced a negative growth of 2% in 1998.

<p>Social</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1946, the Labour Relations Adjustment Law was introduced. ▲ In 1947, the Labour Standards Act was introduced. ▲ In 1949, the Trade Union Law was introduced. ▲ The Three Sacred Treasures in the early 1950s: bicycle, sewing machine and radio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ The Three Sacred Treasures in the early 1960s: black and white television, washing machine and refrigerator ▲ The Three Sacred Treasures in the late 1960s: the 3C's – car, cooler and color television 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1985, the Act of Equal Employment Opportunity for Both Sexes was introduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1992, the Childcare Leave Act was introduced. 	<p>F6HISTKHU/13c</p>
<p>Educational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1947, the Basic Education Law was introduced to set the goal of education as nurturing well-rounded Japanese citizens. ▲ In 1947, the School Education Law was introduced to implement nine-year compulsory education. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In the 1970s, one in every seven working adults was a university graduate. 		
<p>Military</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1951, Japan and the United States signed the Security Treaty Between the United States and Japan, which guaranteed American military presence in Japan in favor of its national security. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Since 1982, Japan had exceeded the limit on its military expenditure, which was set to be 1% of its GDP. In 1983, it surpassed countries such as Britain, France and Germany and ranked second in the world in terms of military expenditure. 		
<p>Diplomatic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1952, Japan signed the Treaty of San Francisco with some Southeast Asian countries. ▲ In 1952, Japan signed the First Sino Japanese Non-official Trade Agreement with China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1953, Japan signed the Second Sino Japanese Non-official Trade Agreement with China. ▲ In 1962, Japan signed the Sino-Japanese Long-term Trade Memorandum with China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ In 1971, U.S.-China ping-pong diplomacy opened a window of opportunity for China-Japan relations. In 1972, China and Japan signed the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration and established formal diplomatic relations. ▲ In 1977, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo announced the Fukuda Doctrine in hopes of reinforcing Japan's peaceful and friendly relationship with Southeast Asian countries. ▲ In 1978, Japan and China signed the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and China. ▲ In 1978, the Yasukuni Shrine started enshrining 14 Class A war criminals of the Second World War, including Tojo Hideki. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ By 1991, Japan surpassed the United States and became the world's largest provider of foreign aid. ▲ In 1991, Japan and North Korea began talks. ▲ In 1996, Japanese right-wing extremists built a lighthouse on one of the Diaoyu Islands. 	