Chapter 1: Japan from Prehistory to Ancient

Times

- The Paleolithic, Jomon, Yayoi, Kofun, Asuka, Nara, and Heian periods -



Section 1 - The dawn of civilization

Topic 1 - Where did the people of Japan come from?

Where did mankind arise and how did the ancestors of the people of Japan come to live in |27 the Japanese Isles?

The birth of mankind in Africa

Human beings came into existence on the grassy plains of the continent of Africa. About seven million years ago, primitive apes known as **ape-men** began walking on two legs. Once their hands were freed, ape-men began using **stone tools** that they created by chipping rock. As they evolved, the size of their brains gradually increased.

Around 2.4 million years ago, hominids evolved. Early hominids spread from Africa to the colder climates of Europe and Asia with the aid of the use of fire and fur clothing. However, it seems that they were unable to adapt and ultimately died out.

About 200,000 years ago, the first modern humans (Homo sapiens¹), the direct ancestors of the people living on Earth today, appeared in Africa. Around 100,000 years ago, some of them left Africa and journeyed to Eurasia. Those who migrated westward were the ancestors of the peoples of Europe and those who migrated eastward were the ancestors of the peoples of Asia. Some of the Asian migrants also spread into North and South America.

*1=Homo sapiens, which means "wise person," is the biological name that refers to our species. Those modern humans who remained in Africa became dark-skinned people, sometimes referred to as Negroids, whereas those who migrated to Eurasia developed different skin colors as adaptations to their environment. The white-skinned peoples of Europe are sometimes referred to as Caucasoids, whereas the yellow-skinned peoples of Asia are sometimes referred to as Mongoloids.

Humans attained high levels of intelligence and developed languages to communicate their intentions to one another. Modern humans evolved the capacity to create sophisticated tools and to hunt and gather food as a community. The paintings of the animals that they drew in the hopes of a successful hunt and the voluptuous female figures that they carved while praying for a bountiful harvest continue today to be found in caves around the world. Soon, humans also came to possess forms of spirituality that begat art and religious belief.





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アフリカから全世界に広がった新人(現生人類)

日本人は こから来たか

たのだろうか。

約3万2000年前と推定され、人類最古 の洞窟壁画といわれている。

人類が誕生したのは、アフリカ大陸

人類はアフリカで 誕生した の草原だった。約700万年前、猿人 とよばれる最古の人類が二足歩行し、あいた両手で石を打ち欠 人類はどこで誕生し、私た り、進化をとげていった。 ち日本人の祖先はどのよう にして日本列島にやってき

ホモ・サピエンスは生物学 で種を示すための学名で、「知 直のある人」という意味。新人 のうち、アフリカにとどまった 人々はネグロイド (黒色人種) ユーラシア大陸に移動 した人々は環境に適応して皮 膚の色が変化した。ヨーロッパ に移った人々はコーカソイド(白 色人種)、アジアに進出した人々 はモンゴロイド (黄色人種)と なった。

いて石器をつくり、使用した。人類の大脳は少しずつ大きくな 約240万年前には、原人が登場し、火をつかい毛皮をまとっ て寒冷なヨーロッパやアジアに進出したが、適応できずに絶滅 したと考えられている。

約20万年前、現代人の直接の祖先である新人(ホモ・サピ エンス)が、アフリカで出現した。その一部は約10万年前に 10 アフリカを出てユーラシア大陸に進出した。西に向かった人々 はヨーロッパ人の祖先となり、東に進んだ人々はアジア人の祖 先となった。アジア人の一部は南北アメリカ大陸にまで広がっ ていった。

人類は高い知能を獲得し、意思を伝え合う言葉を発達させた。15 新人は、精巧な道具をつくり、集団で狩りや採集の生活を営む ようになった。狩りの成功を祈って描いた動物の絵や、作物の 実りを願って描いたふくよかな女性像が、今も世界各地の洞窟 などに遺されている。やがて、人類は、芸術や信仰を生み出す 精神世界を有するようになった。 20

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The people who settled the Japanese Isles

Around 2.6 million years ago, the Earth entered a cold phase known as the Ice Age. During the Ice Age, the Earth repeatedly experienced periods when air temperatures were ten degrees colder than they are today. In the northern hemisphere, much of the Earth's surface was covered by glaciers.²
Because of this, the sea level around Japan was one hundred meters lower than it is today, and a land bridge connected the Japanese Isles to the continent.

*2=Glaciers form when snow builds up on high ground and, after turning into ice, gradually slides down like a river.

Even during the Ice Age, the Japanese Isles were not covered thickly with ice. Instead, Japan's plains were thick with vegetation and were home to large animals,³ including the mammoth, Naumann's elephant, and the giant fallow deer, that came to Japan across the land bridge. The people following these animals began to settle in the Japanese Isles tens of thousands of years ago.

*3=Today, archeologists can analyze the components of the animal fat stuck to prehistoric stone tools that were used to cut meat in order to identify every species of animal being hunted.

The discovery of the Japanese Paleolithic period

Prehistoric hunters worked as a team to drive their prey into bogs and then kill them with rocks and spears. Around Nagano Prefecture's Lake Nojiri, the tusks of Naumann's elephant and the horns of the giant fallow deer have been found alongside tools made of stone, bone, and wood.

Because people hunted and gathered food using chipped stone tools,⁴ archeologists around the world refer to this era as the **Paleolithic period**, which means the "Old Stone Age". Until just sixty years ago, it was believed that Japan never had a Paleolithic period, but this conventional wisdom was turned on its head with the discovery of the **Iwajuku Site** by Aizawa Tadahiro. Thanks to Aizawa, it was confirmed that the ancestors of the Japanese people lived in the Japanese Isles over 30,000 years ago.

*4=In contrast to chipped stone tools, polished stone tools, such as stone axes, are ground into shape

Topic 1 Recap Challenge! - (1.) Explain how people from the continent arrived in the Japanese Isles during the Ice Age. (2.) Write about how humans hunted during the Paleolithic period.



日本にわたってきた古代の大型草食動物 マンモスは大陸の北方から、ナウマン象とオオツノジ カは南方からわたってきたと考えられる。



岩積の狩りの想像図(ジオラマ) 集団の如意でオオツノジカを落地に追いこみ しとめた。1頭から100~200食分の食料が得られた。(群馬県立歴史博物館蔵)

> 治宿遺跡の打製石器 1949(昭和24)年 相澤思洋が群馬県岩宿遺跡で発見した旧石 器(長さ約7cm、幅約3cm)。 槍の先に付 けて使用した。



約260万年前から、地球は氷河時代とよばれる寒冷な時期がつづいた。

今より10度も気温の低い時期がくり返しおそってきた。北方では地表が氷河におおわれた。日本周辺の海面は今より100m

などの大型動物が地つづきの大陸からわたってきた。それらの

動物を追ってきた人々が、数万年前から日本列島に住みつくよ



2 高地に降りつもった雪が 推積して氷となり、河のように ゆっくりすべり落ちるものを氷 河という。

3 現代の著古学では、肉を 切りさいた石器に付いていた動 物の脂肪の成分を分析して、す べての動物の種類を特定するこ とができる。

4 これに対し、石の斧のよう

に磨いた石器を磨製石器→P.34

という。

10 うになった。

日本にもあった旧石器時代

人々は集団で獲物を湿地帯に追いこ み、石や槍でしとめた。長野県の野

15 このように、打製石器(石を打ち欠いてつくった石器)を使っ て狩猟や採集をして暮らした時代を世界の考古学者たちは旧石 器時代とよんでいる。今から約60年前までは、日本には旧石 器時代はなかったと考えられていたが、この通説を変えたのは、 和澤忠洋による岩宿遺跡の発見だった。これによって、私たち

①氷河時代に、大陸から人々がどのように日本列島にわたってきたか説明してみよう。
 ②旧石器時代における狩りの工夫について書いてみよう。

20 日本人の祖先は3万年以上前から日本列島で生活していたこと がわかった。

I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... <u>Aizawa Tadahiro, Discoverer of the Iwajuku Site</u> Thanks to a huge discovery by a young and unknown researcher, Japan's history was extended backwards in time by tens of thousands of years.

The conventional wisdom in Japanese archeology

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"Japan's oldest culture was the Jomon beginning a little over 10,000 years ago." From the time of the Meiji period, that was the conventional wisdom in Japanese archeology. For a long time, archeologists at Japanese dig sites excavated only the black earth layer and stopped digging once they had hit the red earth layer.

"Red earth," also known as Kanto loam, refers to the layer of soil deposited as volcanic ash. It was thought that over 10,000 years ago Japan was an inhospitable wasteland where ash rained from the sky and not even plants, let alone animals, could survive. For this reason, it was long believed that Japan never had a Paleolithic culture.

The man who would overturn this conventional wisdom was a virtually unknown archeological researcher named Aizawa Tadahiro.

Dreaming of a "happy family gathering"

Aizawa was born in 1926 and spent his childhood in the city of Kamakura. At the age of nine, his family broke up for personal reasons, and Aizawa used to go looking for artifacts like old pottery as a means to assuage his loneliness. On one such day, he showed the pottery that he had collected to an adult and asked him what it was used for. The adult responded, "A long time ago, the father of a family hunted and the mother made pottery vessels just like the ones you have. At night, they would all gather around their sunken fireplace for a happy family gathering. What you have there are the remnants of just such a gathering." "Happy family gathering" was a phrase that the young Aizawa would never forget for the remainder of his life.

At the age of eleven, Aizawa became an apprentice at a shoe warehouse in Shitamachi, Tokyo. He lived on the premises and worked from early in the morning until evening. After sundown, he attended a late-night elementary school where he studied diligently. On holidays, he made trips to the museum, and he saved up his pocket money to buy books on archeology. Once he finished his work, he studied late into the night.

"When was it that people began living in Japan? How far back can we date the remnants of those happy family gatherings of ages past?" Discovering the answers to these questions became

岩宿遺跡を発見した相澤忠洋

無名の青年研究家による大発見で、 日本の歴史は数万年もさかのぼった。

の日本考古学の常識

「日本の文化は、縄文文化をもって最古 とする」。これが、明治以来、日本の考古 が 学の常識でした。長い間、発掘調査は、黒 むの層を掘り進めたあと、赤土の層が出て くれば終わりとなっていました。

赤土とは、関東ローム層とよばれる火山 ^{かせき} 灰が堆積した地層です。1万数千年以上前 の日本は、火山灰が降り注ぎ、動物はおろ



岩宿遺跡での調査 1972(昭和47)年当時

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か草木も生えない死の世界だと考えられて いました。そのため、「日本には旧石器文 化はない」と長く信じられてきたのです。 この常識をくつがえしたのは、相澤忠洋 という無名の考古学研究家でした。

●「一家団欒」を夢見て

相澤は、1926 (大正15)年に生まれ、 少年時代を鎌倉で過ごしました。9歳のと き、家庭の事情で一家がばらばらとなり、10 彼は土器などを見つけてはさびしさをまぎ らわせていました。そのようなある日、集 めた土器を大人に見せ、何につかったのか をたずねました。「大昔、お父さんが狩り をし、お母さんがこのような焼物(土器)15 をつくり、夜になると、いろりの火を囲ん で一家団欒をした。これはその跡から出て きたものなんだよ」。相澤少年は、このと きの「一家団欒」という言葉を一生忘れる ことはありませんでした。20

11歳になると、東京の下町のはき物間 屋で丁稚奉公(住み込みで働くこと)に入 りました。早朝から夕方まで働き、夜には 夜間の小学校に通って懸命に勉強しました。 休日には博物館に通い、小遣銭をためて考 25 古学の本を買いました。そして仕事が終わ ったあとは夜遅くまで勉強しました。 「いったい日本には、いつごろから人が

Aizawa's lifetime dream.

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After the war, he devoted himself to serious investigation of archeological sites, while working on the side as a travelling salesman of fermented soybeans in the city of Kiryu, Gunma Prefecture. However, human remains do not fossilize easily in the Japanese Isles because volcanic ash has rendered the soil highly acidic. Proving that people lived in Japan as far back as the Paleolithic period is, therefore, a matter of digging up stone tools that are obviously man-made from a clearly defined layer of Paleolithic soil.

In 1946, Aizawa found several pieces of obsidian, also known as volcanic glass, within a layer of Kanto loam on a cliff face that had been exposed by a roadway cutting through a mountain in the village of Kasakake (now Midori City) in Gunma prefecture. Obsidian is not naturally found in that area, and Aizawa realized that he had uncovered a clear sign of the existence of a Paleolithic culture in Japan. In 1949, he finally discovered complete stone tools.

In the shadow of the find of the century

Aizawa went to various universities in Tokyo and asked for an opportunity to present his findings, but the scholars at the universities refused to recognize his discovery right away. Soon, a survey team was formed, which found more Paleolithic tools from the layer of soil to which Aizawa had guided them. It was thus academically proven that Japan did experience a Paleolithic period and that Japan's history went back several tens of thousands of years.

And yet, Aizawa's name never appeared in either the newspapers or the research papers reporting on his find of the century. Indeed, he became the subject of inconsiderate remarks like, "I would not expect a fermented soybean vender without even an elementary school education to understand such a subject," and "Do you really make so much money from just digging up dirt?"

Nevertheless, he did not lose his passion for archeological excavation, and he went on to accomplish much more. Since then, over 10,000 Paleolithic sites have been unearthed across Japan.

In 1967, he received the first Yoshikawa Eiji Prize for his discovery of the Iwajuku Site and his subsequent achievements. Aizawa Tadahiro, the man who accomplished his boyhood dream of finding out for how long the people of Japan had been enjoying their "happy family gatherings," passed away in 1989 at the age of 63. Aizawa's work left an extraordinary impact on the field of archeology that continues to be felt even today.



石器を手に調べる 1972 (昭和47) 年当時

住み始めたのか。その一家団欒の跡はどこまでさかのぼれるのか」。それを知ることが、彼の人生の夢となりました。

- 20 戦後、相澤は群馬県桐望市で、納登の行 商のかたわら、本格的に遺跡の発掘に打ち こみました。日本列島は、火山灰による酸 性土壌のため人骨化石が残りにくいのです。 そのため、日本人が旧石器時代にも生活し
- 25 ていたことを証明できるかどうかは、層位のはっきりした地層から人工物であることが明らかな石器を発見するかどうかにかかっていました。

数点発見し、旧石器文化の痕跡についての 確かな手がかりをつかみました。そして、 ついに1949(昭和24)年、完全な形の 石器を発見しました。

●世紀の大発見の陰で

相澤は発表の場を求めて東京の大学を訪 ね回りましたが、大学の学者たちは、すぐ には彼の発見を認めてくれませんでした。 やがて調査チームが組まれ、相澤が案内し た地層から別の旧石器が発掘され、初めて 日本にも旧石器時代があったこと、日本の 歴史は数万年さかのぼることが、学問的に 証明されました。

ところが、世紀の大発見を報じる新聞に も、大学の研究報告書にも、相澤の名前は どこにもありませんでした。それどころか、 「小学校しか出ていない納豆売りに何がわ かる」「土ばかり掘ってよほど金になるん だろう」などと心ないことを言われました。 しかし、相澤はひたすら発掘をつづけ、

多くの成果をあげました。その後、日本全 国で、1万か所以上の旧石器時代の遺跡が 発見されています。

相澤は1967(昭和42)年、岩宿遺跡 の発見とその後の功績により、第1回吉川 英治賞を受賞しました。日本人の「一家団 欒」の跡がどこまでさかのぼれるのか、そ れを知りたいという少年時代からの夢をか なえた相澤は、1989(平成元)年、63 歳で生涯を終えました。その業績は今も輝 きを放っています。

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Topic 2 - The Jomon culture and the blessings of nature Under what sort of natural conditions did the Jomon culture of the Japanese Isles develop?

The bountiful blessings of nature

³¹ Over 10,000 years ago, when the Ice Age came to an end, sea levels rose. The Japanese Isles were separated from the continent and took on their modern-day appearance. Atmospheric temperatures on the Japanese Isles rose and, as warm currents increased in strength and flowed into the Sea of Japan, broad-leafed trees became more plentiful alongside Japan's vast coniferous forests. Before long, the mountains became places where an even more impressive array of plants could be gathered.

At the same time that the climate changed, Japan's large mammals such as Naumann's elephant went extinct and were replaced with growing numbers of small and medium-sized animals, including deer, boars, and rabbits. To catch such swift animals, the bow and arrow were invented and dogs came to be used by humans for hunting. Furthermore, because sea levels had risen, which was a phenomenon known as the "Jomon transgression," sea water flooded the land, sparking the flourishing of edible sea life, including skipjack tuna, sea bream, and shellfish.

The era of Jomon pottery

Over 10,000 years ago, the people living on the Japanese Isles were already starting to create **pottery**.¹ This represents some of the world's oldest pottery. The surface of the pottery produced at this time was often decorated with a rope-like pattern, and for this reason it was called **Jomon pottery**, which in English means "cord-marked pottery". Many are deep bowls used for cooking things,² which allowed the people of Japan to develop techniques to remove the astringency from food through boiling. Homes in the Jomon period were created by digging into the ground to create the floor, erecting a post, and then placing a thatched roof over it. This is known as a pit dwelling. One can easily imagine what life was like in Jomon society where the men went out to fish and hunt, the women busied themselves gathering and cultivating plants, and the elderly kept an eye on the food cooking on the fire.

*1=Radiocarbon dating indicates that pottery discovered at the Odai Yamamoto I Site in Aomori Prefecture is about 17,000 years old.

*2=In 2013, a team of Japanese and British researchers discovered the world's earliest traces of cooked food from 15,000-year-old pottery unearthed in Hokkaido and Fukui.



縄文時代の暮らし(想像図)



日本列島の縄文文化は、ど

のような自然条件のもとで

発達したのだろうか。

豊かな自然の恵み 約1万数千年前に氷河時代が終わる と、海水面が上がって大陸から分離

して、今の日本列島の姿があらわれた。気温が上昇し、暖流が 勢力を増して日本海に流れこんだので、針葉樹が多かった日本 列島に広葉樹が増え、やがて山々がさらに豊かな植物採集の場 になった。

気候の変化にともない、ナウマン象などの大型動物は絶滅し、 かわって、シカ、イノシシ、ウサギなどの中・小型動物が増え た。これらのすばしこい動物をとらえるため、弓矢が発明され、 イヌを猟犬としてつかうようになった。また、海水面が上昇し 10 たので、海が内陸まで深く入りこみ(縄文海進)、カツオ、タイ、 貝類などの豊かな海の茎をもたらした。

縄文土器の時代

今から約1万数千年も前から、日本 列島の人々はすでに土器をつくり始

めていた。これは、世界で最古の土器の一つである。この時代 15 の土器は、表面に雑首の文様が付けられたものが多いことから、 (編文土器とよばれている。それらの多くは深い鉢で、人々は、 この土器を使って煮炊きなどを行い、あく抜きなどの技術を発 達させた。当時の住まいは、地面を掘って床をつくり、柱を立 てて草ぶきの屋根をかけた、竪穴住居とよばれるものだった。 20 男たちは動物の狩りと漁労に出かけ、女たちは植物の採集と栽 、 培に精を出し、年寄りは火のそばで煮炊きの番をするといった

平底深鉢土器 底が細まってい て、煮炊きに用いた。(長野・茅 野市災石縄文考古館蔵)

青森県大平山元 1遺跡か ら発見された土器は炭素年代 測定法で約1万7000年前とされている。

2013年、日・英の研究
 チームが、北海道や福井県で
 出土した約1万5000年前の土
 器から、世界最古の加熱調理
 の痕跡を発見した。

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The period when Jomon pottery was being used, which lasted over 10,000 years from 16,000 years ago to about 400 BC, is called the Jomon period, and its culture is known as Jomon culture.

³² Life in the Jomon period

In the past, it was believed that the people of the Jomon period led primitive, insecure lives, migrating nomadically from place to place while eking out a meager existence from hunting and gathering. However, our perceptions of the Jomon period were revolutionized through the discovery of the remains of a huge, 5,500-year-old Jomon settlement at the Sannai-Maruyama Site in Aomori Prefecture. It is thought that this permanent community existed for as long as 1,500 years and had a peak population of about five hundred people.

Simple agriculture was already in practice at the village found at the Sannai-Maruyama Site. Perilla, gourds, beans, chestnuts, and other plants were cultivated.

Rice was also grown during the Jomon period, but it was dry field cultivation and only on a small scale. Because food was abundant in the Japanese Isles, large-scale agriculture and animal husbandry never took off among the people of the time.

The Jomon people were grateful for the abundance of nature that blessed the Japanese Isles. They created lacquered ornaments³ as well as unique **clay figurines** modeled on the women who bore and raised their offspring, and they offered their prayers to them. It is believed that the stable and peaceful society that endured throughout the Jomon period laid the foundations of Japan's culture and of the calm and conciliatory disposition of the Japanese people.

*3=Lacquered burial accessories about 9,000 years old that were unearthed in Hakodate, Hokkaido, are the world's oldest lacquerware.

Topic 2 Recap Challenge! - Using bullet points, list four ways that people's lives changed between the Paleolithic period and the Jomon period.



縄文時代の季節の食べ物と仕事の変化 食べ物の残りかすなどが堆積してできた貝 塚から、当時の食べ物や仕事の内容がわ かる。

生活の場面が想像される。

縄文土器が用いられていた1万6000年前ごろから紀元前4 世紀ごろまでの約1万数千年間を縄文時代とよび、このころの 文化を縄文文化とよぶ。

5 縄文時代の生活

従来、縄文時代は、狩猟・採集にた よる不安定な移動生活で、貧しく原 始的な生活をしていたと考えられてきた。ところが、青森県の さんないまるやまいまき 三内丸山遺跡から、約5500年前の大きな定住集落の跡が見つ かり、縄文時代のイメージを大きく変えた。この地では1500

石皿(約1万2000年前) 鹿児島県栫ノ原遺跡

出土。木の実をすりつぶすときに使った。これらの

道具は、移動するには重すぎることから、定住生

活をしていたことが推定される。

縄文時代(約5800年前)のクッキー

山形県高畠町押出遺跡から炭化して発見された。

年もの長い間定住生活が営まれ、最盛期には500人ほどの人々 10 がいたと考えられる。

三内丸山遺跡の集落では、すでに簡単な農耕が行われ、エゴ マ、ヒョウタン、マメ、クリなどが栽培されていた。

縄文時代には、すでに稲作が行われていた。しかし、それは

陸稲栽培であり、規模も小さかった。当時の日本列島は食料に ** 恵まれていたので、大規模な農耕や牧畜が始まるにはいたらな かった。

人々は自然の豊かな恵みに感謝し、また、子孫を生み育てる 女性をかたどった独特な形の**土偶**や漆塗りの装飾品などをつ

20 くって祈りを捧げた。縄文時代は、平和で安定した社会がつづ き、日本人のおだやかな性格と日本文化の基礎が育まれたと考 えられる。



ヒスイの大珠 日本のヒスイは硬 玉とよばれ、鋼鉄よりも硬く、加 工には高い技術と労力が必要とさ れた。古代のヒスイ文化圏は縄 文文化とマヤ文化だけで、日本は 世界最古の例である(約6000年 前)。 ヒスイの産地は新潟県糸角 北海道や沖縄など日 のみだが、 本各地の遺跡に発見例があること から、海路を利用した広域の交易 ルートがあったことがわかる。(岐 阜・高山市光ミュージアム蔵)



土偶は、子孫繁栄を願い、妊 娠した女性をかたどっており、 「縄文のビーナス」とよばれる。 (長野·茅野市尖石縄文考古 館蔵) 🖂

3 北海道函館市から出土し た約9000年前の漆塗りの副 葬品(死者といっしょに埋葬し た品々)は、世界最古の漆製 品である。



旧石器時代から縄文時代への生 活の変化について、ポイントを4 つあげ、箇条書きにしてみよう。

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I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT ... The "Harmonious Society" of the Jomon People

The excavation of the Sannai-Maruyama Site, where a Jomon village large-scale in every way once stood, had a tremendous impact on our perception of the period. At this extensive site, huge buildings stand in orderly rows and a great number of artifacts were found.

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The Sannai-Maruyama Site and the prosperous lives of Jomon people

At the Sannai-Maruyama Site in Aomori Prefecture, archeologists discovered the remains of a huge Jomon village far larger than anything they had thought possible up to then. The village existed for about 1,500 years, from 5,500 years ago to 4,000 years ago, and covered an area of about forty hectares, equivalent to eleven baseball stadiums the size of the Tokyo Dome.

The remains of more than 1,000 dwellings were found, but it seems that the village contained roughly one hundred homes at any given period of time. The remains of thirty-five raised granaries and over ten large buildings were also confirmed, the largest of which occupied an area of nearly 140 square meters. Graves, embankments, roads, storage pits, and garbage disposal areas were all neatly arrayed in a planned pattern. One of the buildings unearthed was built from the trunks of massive chestnut trees 1.5 meters in diameter. Once reconstructed, it was an immense raised structure towering fifteen meters. This is a testament to the high level of civil engineering technology known to the Jomon people. It is believed that this building was a temple, judging from the fact that the front of the building was designed to face the sun at the time of the summer solstice, just like the Oyu Stone Circles in Akita. This in turn seems to be evidence that the Jomon people were sun worshippers.

Artifacts found at the site include not only over 10,000 pieces of pottery and 1,500 clay figurines, but also sewing needles, clothing, and a handbag made of tree bark, as well as woodwork and colorfully lacquered pottery, all crafted using highly advanced techniques. There were also a great number of pendants including bracelets, waist ornaments, hairpins, and necklaces and earrings made by cutting holes into hard stones like jade. One can see that people were just as fashion-conscious at that time as we are today. Excavation at the Sannai-Maruyama Site continues to this day.

「和の文化」縄文

すべてにおいて大規模な縄文の集落 三内丸山遺跡発掘の衝撃 ◆広い遺跡、整然と並んだ大きな建物、膨大な遺物

三内丸山遺跡と縄文の豊かな生活 青森県の三内丸山遺跡は、予想をはるか にこえる巨大な縄文の集落跡でした。この 集落は今から5500年前ごろから4000 年前ごろまでの約1500年もの間、存在し ました。その面積は、東京ドームが11個 も入るほどの広さ(約40ha)です。 集落には、1000以上の住居跡が見つ かっていますが、同時期には約100軒あ ったとみられます。また35棟の高床式倉





骨や角でつくり、糸通しの穴があいている裁縫 土器に漆をほどした彩漆土器。色は赤と 黒で、下地を塗って上塗りをする現代と同 じ技法が用いられている。



また、1万点以上にのぼる主器や1500 15 点もの土偶のほかに、高い技術でつくられ た木製品と彩漆土器(写真④)、裁縫針(写 真(5)、衣服や「縄文ポシェット」(写真(6))



木の皮で編んだ通称「縄 文ポシェット」。中にクル 三が入っていた。

食料などを貯蔵した高床式倉庫。

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A society based on mutual cooperation

The key to the survival of the village, which was permanently settled for 1,500 years and had a peak population of five hundred, was the ability of the Jomon people to secure a stable supply of food across all four seasons. The people of the village extensively cultivated chestnuts, which were their staple food, as well as potatoes, perilla, millet, and gourds. They practiced agriculture using wooden farming tools such as shovels and hoes. They also benefited from the ocean's bountiful stocks of seafood, including fish that they caught with hooks made of the bones and horns of animals. In this way, the people of the Jomon period enjoyed prosperity from living off the blessings of nature.

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One of the most remarkable characteristics of the Jomon society that endured over 10,000 years is that no weapons of war have ever been unearthed from any archeological site. Even in very large settlements like the one at Sannai-Maruyama, no weapons have been found except for bows, arrows, and spears used in hunting. It seems that the Jomon people maintained a harmonious society based on mutual cooperation and were rich not just materially, but spiritually as well. Japan's Jomon forefathers constructed a peaceful society that can fairly be described as a harmonious, characteristically Japanese civilization. がありました。使いヒスイなどの石に穴を あけたイヤリングやネックレス、かんざし、 腰の飾り、ブレスレットなど数々のペンダ ント(写真⑦)も発掘されました。現代の 5 私たちと変わらないほどおしゃれな人間模 様が見えてきます。三内丸山遺跡の発掘は、 今もつづけられています。

●相互に助け合う社会

 10 最盛期には500人もの人々が、1500 年もの間、この地に定住することができた 大きな要因は、季節を通じて安定した食料 が得られたことです。人々は、クリを大量 に栽培して主食とし、そのほかに、イモ、
 15 エゴマ、ヒエ、ヒョウタンといった食料を 栽培しました。農耕のためには勤や鍬など 木製の農具(写真®)が使われました。ま た、動物の骨や角でつくった釣針(写真®) 6本の柱の大型建物(柱穴の 間隔4.2m、幅2m、深さ2m)。 4.2mは、35cmの倍数で、こ の単位は、ほかの建物にもつ かわれており「縄文尺」という。 6本の柱は、上部の重さを支え る内転びという技法で傾けてあ る。柱本体は表面を焦がし腐る のを防ぐなど高度な技術が用い られている。

В



(A)大型掘立柱建物

(高さ15m・復元) (B)大型建物

(長さ32m、幅9m·復元)

で海の恵みである魚介類を獲りました。このように縄文時代の人々は、自然に恵まれた豊かな生活を営んでいました。

1万年以上にわたる縄文時代の大きな特 徴は、遺跡から戦争の武器が出土しないこ とです。三内丸山のような巨大遺跡からで さえ、動物を狩るための弓矢や槍はありま したが、武器は見つかりませんでした。お たがいが助け合う和の社会が維持され、精 神的な豊かさを持ち合わせた社会であった と考えられます。私たちの祖先である縄文 の人々は、「和の文明」とも呼べるこのよ うなおだやかな社会を築いていたのです。



硬い石や貝などに穴をあけた高度な技法を - 掘り棒 (木製の農具)。 使ったペンダント。





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動物の骨や角でつくられた釣針 やもりなど。

Topic 3 - The rise of civilizations How did ancient civilizations originate?

³⁵ The start of agriculture and use of metal tools

About 12,000 years ago, at the time of the Jomon period in Japan, agriculture and animal husbandry were gradually coming into use in various places around the world. During this era, known as the **Neolithic period**, people used pottery as well as **polished stone tools** with ground surfaces, but had not yet developed metal tools.

Shortly after, irrigation was used along the great rivers of Africa and Asia, and intensive agriculture developed in the form of the cultivation of cereal crops. As a result, the land could support larger human populations, and that, in turn, fostered the growth of commerce, industry, and cities where many people could congregate. Metal tools, first bronze and later iron, also came into use. The spread of iron tools in particular was responsible for major improvements in agricultural productivity.

The rise of civilizations and birth of nations

Leaders were needed to preside over the construction of large-scale irrigation projects involving the mobilization of great numbers of people. These leaders collected taxes from the people and, to manage public affairs, they employed scribes (government officials) who kept records using written words. These leaders also enacted calendars, enshrined deities, and commanded soldiers. They won respect from the people and, after unifying a wide area, many became hereditary kings.

When societies possess certain advanced traits such as metal tools, cities, and writing, we call them **civilizations**. In addition, an organization that unites people over a broad territory, forming one community, is referred to as a **nation**.

Around 3,500 BC, the Sumerian civilization in Mesopotamia formed powerful city states that built terraced pyramids known as ziggurats, wrote in a script known as cuneiform, and used a numeral system with sixty as its base. Following the collapse of this civilization, the Babylonian Empire came into being.





20

紀元前3500年ごろ、シュメール人によって建設されたメソ ポタミア文明は、ジックラトとよばれる階段状のピラミッドの

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インダス文明の都市の跡

In 3,000 BC, Egyptian civilization emerged in the Nile River basin. The ancient Egyptians constructed pyramids using their advanced knowledge in fields such as geometry, and they kept records on papyrus, a paper made from the papyrus plant, using hieroglyphic characters.

Around 2,300 BC, the Indus Valley Civilization was born along the Indus River. This civilization constructed planned cities, but it soon died out. The Aryans invaded from the north and introduced a status system, later known as the caste system, which made the "Brahmins" the highest class.

The ancient civilizations of the Yellow and Yangtze River Valleys

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In the Yellow River Valley, animal husbandry and cultivation of barley were practiced around 6,000 BC. On the other hand, a civilization centered around rice cultivation was founded further south in the Yangtze River Valley. Soon the Yellow River Valley came under the control of a dynasty of kings known as the Shang. The Shang used bronze tools for their religious rituals and they invented a writing system known as oracle bone script that is the direct ancestor of modern Chinese characters.

Around the eleventh century BC, the Shang dynasty fell and was replaced by the Zhou dynasty, which used weapons and farm tools made of iron. Later, as the Zhou dynasty declined, the nation fractured, sparking a prolonged era of civil war known as the Warring States period. During the violence, many philosophers emerged, promoting political ideals and model kingship. One of them was Confucius, whose teachings are known as **Confucianism**.

Around the third century BC, Qin Shi Huang unified China for the first time and took the title of emperor. He standardized China's currency and writing system. His **Qin dynasty** was succeeded by the **Han dynasty**, which forged a great empire and ruled over China for four hundred years. Han China absorbed the Korean Peninsula and designated it as the Lelang Commandery. When a trade route known as the Silk Road opened up with the Roman Empire, which flourished in Europe at around the same time, Chinese silk was sent westward to Rome in exchange for horses and raisins.

Topic 3 Recap Challenge! - Write down all the terms that describe the distinguishing features of each of the four great civilizations that arose along major rivers.





シルクロード(2世紀ごろ) 古代中国の特産品であった着をたずさえて、人々がこの道を通って東西 を行き来したことからこの名が付いた。

ある巨大な都市国家をつくり、くさび形文字や60進法を使用 した。その文明がほろんだ後は、バビロニアが王国を築いた。 紀元前3000年には、ナイル河流域にエジプト文明が発生し、 高度な幾何学の知識などを用いてピラミッドを建設した。また、

5 象形文字を使ってパピルス(パピルス草でつくった紙)に記録 した。

孔子(前551~前479) 春秋時 代(前770~前403年)の中国の 思想家、哲学者。儒教の始祖。

紀元前2300年ごろ、インダス川流域にインダス文明が発生 し計画的な都市を建設したが、やがてほろびた。北方からアー リア人が進出して、神管(バラモン)を最上位とする身分制度 (のちのカースト制度)を取り入れた。

 黄河・長江流域の 古代文明
 中国の資河流域では、紀元前6000 年ごろ、農耕(麦作)や牧畜が行わ
 れた。長江流域では稲作を中心とした文明が始まっていた。や
 がて黄河流域で、脱という王朝がおこり、青銅器を緊諾として
 15 用いた。この時代に発明された甲骨文字は漢字のもととなった。
 紀元前11世紀ごろ、殷が滅び、箇の時代になると、鉄製の
 兵器や農具が使われるようになった。周がおとろえると国内は
 分裂し、その後、戦国時代が長くつづいた。戦乱の時代には、
 多くの思想家があらわれ、理想の政治や王のあり方を説いた。

20 孔子はその一人で、その教えは儒教とよばれた。
 紀元前3世紀ごろ、秦の始皇帝が初めて中国を統一し、皇帝を名のった。始皇帝は、文字や貨幣を統一した。秦の次に中国を統一した漢は、紀元前後400年にわたって支配し、大帝国を築いた。朝鮮半島に築浪郡を置いた。同じころ西方で栄えていた
 25 たローマ帝国との間に交易路が開かれ、中国の錆がローマに、西方の馬やブドウが中国に伝えられた(シルクロード)。



秦の始皇帝と万里の長城 全長約2700㎞。北方の騎馬民 族の侵入に備えて建設された。現 在の長城はのちの朝時代のもので ある。



文明は大河の周辺で発生したが、 四大文明の特徴を示す言葉をす べて書き出してみよう。

Topic 4 - The origin of religions How did religion come into being?

Reverence of nature and ancestor worship

| 37 Ancient peoples believed that gods or spirits dwelled within all things, including the mountains, forests, and seas. This is known as animism, from the Latin word "anima," meaning "spirit". They feared and revered thunderclaps and storms, and they showed gratitude towards both the sunshine that shone down on their crops and the rain that watered them. They viewed these natural phenomena as being the work of the gods and offered prayers during rituals corresponding to each season. They also prayed that the spirits of their ancestors and the elders of their village would keep watch over their day-to-day lives. The former is referred to as nature worship while the latter is known as ancestor worship.

Nature worship and ancestor worship were the precursors to religions. Religions come into being through comprehension of and faith in a world that transcends everyday life, especially a life after death.

A great many deities appear in the mythologies of Japan, Egypt, Greece, and Germany. It is thought that all peoples used to believe in **polytheism**, which refers to any religion that makes several deities the object of worship.

The advent of monotheism

After the nomadic Hebrew people, the ancient Jews, settled in Palestine on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, they began worshipping a single god unique to their race, a belief known as **monotheism**. When they were subjugated by the Babylonian Empire, many of them were forcibly settled in Babylon, the capital city. After being freed in the sixth century BC, they constructed a temple in the city of Jerusalem. This was the beginning of Judaism, a religion based on faith in a single god. The tenets of this religion were recorded in *The Holy Bible*.¹

*1=The sacred scriptures of Judaism, known as the Old Testament, represent a covenant

forged between the ancient Jews and their one god, Jehovah. The sacred scriptures of Christianity, known as the New Testament, record a new covenant between God and his people as conveyed through the deeds of Jesus Christ and the words he exchanged with his apostles. The religion of Islam uses a holy book called the *Qur'an*, in addition to the Old and New Testaments. Adherents of Islam view Muhammad as "the final and greatest prophet."



キリスト教 イエス・キリストの十字架磔刑図。イタリアの聖フラン イスラム教 ヒラー山(サウジアラビア)の洞穴で瞑想中、天使 ガブリエルからアラーの啓示を受ける預言者ムハンマド。 チェスコ教会の壁画。

古代の人々は、山、森、海などあら

宗教のおこり

宗教はどのように発生した

のだろうか。

祖先への感謝

自然への畏敬と

ゆるものに神(精霊=アニマ)が 宿っていると考えた。これをアニミズムという。彼らは、雷鳴 や暴風を畏れ敬い、草木に注ぐ日光や、農耕期に降る雨に感謝 した。これらの自然現象を神の業と思い、季節ごとの祭りで祈 りを捧げた(自然崇拝)。また、祖先の霊や村の長老が、日々 の暮らしを見守ってくれるように祈った(祖先崇拝)。

このような自然崇拝と祖先崇拝は、宗教の始まりである。宗 教は、日常の生活を超越した世界、とりわけ死後の世界につい

日本神話、エジプト神話、ギリシア神話、ゲルマン神話など

には多くの神々が登場する。すべての民族が、かつては多神教

を信じていたと考えられる。多神教とは、複数の神々を同時に

大湯のストーンサークル 秋田 鹿角市にある縄文時代の日時計 の組石。同じものがこの近くにあ 両者を結ぶ延長上から冬至 の太陽が昇った。太陽信仰を示 す聖なる祭場と考えられ、近くに 莫もあった。 = P32

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ての理解や信仰から成り立っている。

崇拝の対象としている宗教のことである。

游牧民族のヘブライ人(古代ユダヤ 15 人)は、地中海東岸のパレスチナに

10

定住するようになり、一神教の神を民族神とした。バビロニア 王国に滅ぼされ、多くは首都バビロンに強制移住させられたが、 紀元前6世紀に解放され、エルサレムに神殿を建設した。ここ いいっしん しんこう に唯一神を信仰するユダヤ教が成立し、その教義を『聖書』に 20



Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha) and Buddhism

Siddhartha Gautama was born around 560 BC into the royal family of a small kingdom situated in the southern foothills of the Himalayas. His palace had four gates, and he was profoundly moved upon seeing a sick man, an old man, a dead man, and a religious ascetic in front of each of the gates. At the age of twenty-nine, he forsook his princely status, abandoned his wife and children, and left the castle on a journey of discovery in the hope of learning a way to escape from worldly suffering.

At first, he engaged in many strict ascetic rites such as fasting, but realized that he was gaining nothing from causing pain to his physical body. One day, he sat under a bodhi tree and quietly meditated. Finally, he achieved spiritual enlightenment and became aware of how people could be relieved of their suffering. From then on, he was called Buddha, which means "the enlightened one".

Central to Buddha's teachings are the Middle Way, meaning moderation and avoidance of extremes, and a belief in *karma*, meaning that all things happen for a specific reason. According to Buddhism, one must rid oneself of negative states of mind in order to be freed from human suffering.

The three great world religions

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At the start of the first century AD, a young Palestinian man named **Jesus** preached God's love and forgiveness and became revered by some Jews as the Christ, which means "Messiah". The Roman prefect governing Palestine at that time sentenced Jesus to be crucified, but a community of "Christians" was founded by those who believed him to have been the Messiah. Many of the persecuted Christians left Palestine for other places, but because of their zealous propagation of their faith, **Christianity** was eventually declared the state religion of the Roman Empire. Christianity spread across all of Europe and became a world religion² professed by many ethnic groups across many nations.

*2=In contrast to a world religion, a religion that is linked to the culture or traditions of one specific ethnic group is called an ethnic religion. Examples of ethnic religions include Judaism and Japanese Shinto. Indian Hinduism surpasses Buddhism in its number of adherents, but even so is an ethnic religion.

釈迦 (仏陀) と仏教

釈迦は紀元前560年ごろ、ヒマラヤ常麓の小国の王子として生まれた。城には4つの門があり、それぞれの門のところで、病人、老人、死人、修行者を見て王子は衝撃を受けた。29歳のとき、王子の身分を捨て、妻や子を捨て、城を出て、どうしたら現世の苦しみから逃れられるかを求めて修行の旅に出た。

最初は筋管など厳しい苦特をつづけたが、肉体を苦しめ ることからは何も得られないことに気づき、菩提樹の木の下 に塗り静かに瞑想をつづけた。そして、人の苦しみを救うた めの悟りを開き、仏陀(悟りを開いた人)とよばれた。 釈迦の教えは、極端を排する中道と、起きたことには必 ず原因があるとする因果という考えを基本とし、人生の苦し みから解放されるためには煩悩(心を乱す悩み)を断ち切 らなければならないとした。



釈迦涅槃図(部分) 釈迦の茨濊(亡くなること)のようすを あらわしたもの。(和歌山・高野山金剛峯寺蔵 平安後期)

記録した。

世界の三大宗教

紀元1世紀初頭、パレスチナの青年 イエスが神の愛と許しを説いて、ユ

ダヤ教徒の一部からキリスト(教世と)と崇められた。当時パ 5 レスチナを支配していたローマ帝国の総督は、イエスを十字架 別に処したが、イエスを救世主と信じる人々によってキリスト 教団が生まれた。道書された信徒たちはパレスチナから離散し て熱心に希教したため、**キリスト教**はやがてローマ帝国の国教 となり、ヨーロッパ全域に広がって、国家や民族の枠をこえて 10 信仰される世界宗教となった。

紀元前6世紀ごろ、インドで仏教が生まれた。仏教の開祖の

釈迦は、人々がこの世の苦しみから解放される教えを説いた。

釈迦の教えは、その修行法とともに、インドから東南アジア、

7世紀初頭、アラビア半島でムハンマドを開祖とするイスラ

ム教は、たちまち西アジア地域を帝国にまとめあげ、イスラム

文化は隆盛をきわめて世界に広がった。イスラム教は、ユダヤ

教やキリスト教と同様に、唯一神(アラー)を信じ、その言葉

をまとめた『コーラン』を経典としている。世界宗教となった

20 キリスト教、仏教、イスラム教を世界の三大宗教という。

中国、日本などアジア諸国に広まった。

書』は唯一神エホバと古代ユ ダヤ人との契約で、キリスト教 の経典『新約聖書』はイエス が使徒と交わした言葉と行動 が記された、神と人類との新し い契約の書とされる。また、イ スラム教は旧約・新約聖書に『コ ーラン』を経典として加え、ム ハンマドを「最後にして最高の *預言者」とした。

ユダヤ教の教典『旧約聖

2 世界宗教に対し、特定の 民族の伝統や文化と結びつい た宗教を民族宗教という。日 本の神道やユダヤ教などがあ る。インドのヒンズー教は信者 の数では仏教を上回るが、民 族宗教である。

3 キリスト教、イスラム教は、 西アジアの文明地域に生まれ、 仏教はインド文明の地域に誕 生した。世界宗教の発生地は、 世界の文明発生の地域と重な っている。*P.34



3つの世界宗教について、その特 嶺をまとめてみよう。 Around the sixth century BC, **Buddhism** was born in India. **Siddhartha Gautama**, the founder of Buddhism, taught the means through which people could be freed from worldly suffering. His teachings and their accompanying training methods spread from India across Asia, including to Southeast Asia, China, and Japan.

In the early seventh century, **Muhammad** founded **Islam** in the Arabian Peninsula. Soon, a great Islamic empire unified western Asia and extended Islam's burgeoning culture across the world. Like Judaism and Christianity, Islam worships one god, named "Allah". Its holy book, the *Qur'an*, is reputed to be the words of Allah. Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam all became world religions and have been called "the three great world religions".³

*3=Christianity and Islam emerged in civilized regions of western Asia, while Buddhism emerged within an area influenced by Indian civilization. The birthplaces of world religions overlap with the birthplaces of world civilizations.

Topic 4 Recap Challenge! - Summarize the distinguishing characteristics of the three world religions.

Topic 5 - The spread of rice cultivation and the Yayoi culture How did people's lives change due to the rise of rice cultivation?

| ⁴⁰ The spread of wet rice cultivation

Rice had already been brought from the continent to the Japanese Isles during the Jomon period. At some archeological sites on Kyushu in southern Japan, evidence for wet rice cultivation and the irrigation canals that go hand-in-hand with it have been excavated from vegetable fields dating back to around 500 BC. After that, wet rice cultivation spread all over western Japan and even reached the coastline of Tohoku in northern Japan.

With the start of rice cultivation, the people who had been living on hilly terrain migrated down into the plains that were more suitable for rice paddies. Here, people gathered together and formed villages. They worked together as a community and even managed to create large-scale rice paddies. They scattered unhulled rice directly into those paddies, and then at harvest time gathered the rice ears using stone reaping knives. The rice crop was dried and stored in the raised granaries they constructed. The people of each village prayed for a bountiful crop and then organized festivals in thanks for their harvest.

The Yayoi culture

Metal tools made of bronze and iron were imported from the continent, and were later produced within Japan. Bronze swords and spears were initially used as weapons, but soon were also being used alongside bronze mirrors and bells as ceremonial treasures during festivals. Ironware, on the other hand, was employed for more practical ends in weaponry, farming equipment, and other tools. Iron was imported via the Korean Peninsula, but eventually Japan developed its own foot-operated bellows that were used to smelt iron collected from the iron sand deposits in central Japan.

Around the same time, the people of Japan started to make a new form of light brown pottery called **Yayoi pottery**. It was lighter than the dark brown pottery of the Jomon period, and it was used for a wide variety of purposes, including jars, pots, and tableware. This form of pottery spread throughout Japan in tandem with rice cultivation. The period when Yayoi pottery was being used, which extended over about seven hundred years from around the fourth century BC to the third century AD, is called the **Yayoi period**, and the agricultural society of this period is known as Yayoi culture.



水田稲作の広まり

弥生文化

石包丁 稲の穂をつむための 石器。(東京国立博物館蔵)



稲作を中心とする時代にな ると、人々の生活はどのよ うに変化したのだろうか。



丙を付けて突き刺す武器。(銅剣 胴矛は島根県立古代出雲歴史博 物館蔵、銅鐸は東京国立博物館 蔵日

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弥生時代の暮らし 秋の収穫のようす (想像図)

日本列島には、すでに縄文時代に大 陸からイネがもたらされ、九州の菜

畑遺跡では紀元前500年ごろに潅漑用の水路をともなう水田稲 作が行われていた跡が見つかっている。そののち、水田稲作は 西日本一帯にも広がり、海ぞいに東北地方にまで達した。 稲作が始まると、これまで小高い丘に住んでいた人々は、稲 作に適した平地に移り、人々が集まってムラ(村)ができた。 人々は共同で作業し、大規模な水田もつくられた。籾は直まき で、稲穂のつみ取りには石包丁が用いられた。収穫された穂を がんそう 乾燥させておさめる高床式倉庫が建てられた。ムラでは豊かな 10

実りを祈り、収穫に感謝する祭りが行われた。 さらに、青銅器や鉄器などの金属器

も大陸から伝わり、のちには国内で も生産が始まった。銅剣や銅矛はもともと武器としてつくられ

たが、やがて、銅鏡や銅鐸とともに祭りのための宝物としても 15 あつかわれるようになった。一方、鉄器は農具・工具や武器と して実用的に用いられた。原料の鉄は朝鮮半島から輸入された が、のちに中国地方で砂鉄から鉄をつくる、たたら製鉄の技術

From villages to nations

As food became plentiful thanks to rice cultivation, the population of the villages also rose. This led to frequent intermingling between the peoples of each village, as well as wars fought over rice paddies, irrigation water, and crops. Moats were built around the villages to protect them, and for

¹⁴¹ this reason they are known as moated settlements. The remains of this sort of Yayoi period village have been found at the **Yoshinogari Site** in Saga Prefecture and the Toro Site in Shizuoka Prefecture.

In each village, leaders arose who took responsibility for supervising cooperative work and organizing festivals. They also played major leadership roles during wars. In time, groups of multiple villages united together to form small nations. The leaders of these small nations, who were called headmen or chiefs, eventually became hereditary kings.

Topic 5 Recap Challenge! - Give four ways in which the Yayoi culture was different from the Jomon culture.

HISTORICAL KEYWORDS Villages, Nations, and Communities

The Japanese word *mura* refers to a village where groups of people live together. This word is closely related to the Japanese word *mure*, which means a congregation of people. By contrast, the English word "village" comes from the Latin word *villaticum*, referring to a collection of farms. When several farming villages join together politically, they form nations.

The leaders of each small nation, known as "headmen" or "chiefs," came to be revered as kings. Both the villages and nations were composed of people sharing territorial or blood ties and both thus constituted "communities".



苦野ヶ里遺跡(弥生時代後期・部分) ムラの周囲は、濛がめぐらされ、補と外濠①があり、 ムラの中心部は、二重の柵と内濠②③で守られている。

が発達した。

またこのころ、**弥生土器**という茶褐色の新しい土器がつくら れるようになった。黒褐色の縄文土器よりうすい土器で、つぼ、 かめ、食器などさまざまな用途に使われ、稲作とともに全国に 5 広がった。弥生土器が用いられていた、紀元前4世紀ごろから 紀元3世紀ごろまでの約700年間を**弥生時代**とよび、この時代 の農耕文化を**弥生文化**とよぶ。

ムラからクニヘ

稲作によって食料が豊かになると、 ムラの人口は増えた。ムラどうしの

10 交流がさかんになるとともに、水田や用水、収穫物をめぐる戦 争がおこり、ムラを守るために周囲に濠がつくられた。これを 環濠集落という。この時期の集落の跡としては、佐賀県の吉 野ヶ里遺跡や静岡県の登呂遺跡がある。

ムラには、共同作業を指揮し、祭りをとりしきる指導者があ

15 らわれ、争いのときにも大きな役割をはたした。やがて、いく つものムラがまとまって、小さなクニ(国)が生まれた。これ ら小国の指導者(首長)は、世襲の王となっていった。

歴史の言葉

【ムラ・クニ 共同体】

ムラ (村) は、ムレ (群れ) と同じ仲間の言葉で、人々 が群れて住む集落のこと。い くつかのムラが政治的にまと まって、クニ (国) ができた。 クニにはリーダー (首長) がおり、王として尊敬される ようになった。ムラもクニも、 人々の地縁・血縁で成りつっ ており、こうした集団を共同 祥という。



環濠断面・外濠 V字型に幅6 ~7m、深さ3mあり、敵の侵入 を防ぐため設けられた。



弥生主器 縄ジ土器と異なり、 表面はなめらかである。1884年 に東京都文京区弥生で発掘され たのでこの名が付いた。(東京国 立博物館蔵)



縄文文化と異なる弥生文化の特 色を4つあげてみよう。

Section 2 - The making of an ancient nation

Topic 6 - Ancient Japan as seen in Chinese history books

What do ancient Chinese history books have to say about the state of the Japanese nation? $\mid\!42$

A divided Japan at the turn of the century

During Japan's Yayoi period, China was a powerful ancient civilization governed by a series of dynasties of emperors, such as the Qin and Han, who controlled vast territories. Chinese history books from this time contain details about the state of Yayoi Japan.

One of them, *The Book of Han*, written during the Han dynasty, states that the Japanese people at the turn of the century, who were known to the Chinese as *wajin*, were divided into over one hundred small nations, some of which sent envoys to China. According to *The Book of Later Han*, the king of one of these nations, Na, dispatched an envoy to Han China around AD 50 and was bestowed with a **gold seal** from the Emperor of China.

Yamatai and Himiko

At the turn of the third century, the Han dynasty collapsed and China entered into a period of conflict between three rival kingdoms, Wei, Shu, and Wu. One portion of the contemporary history book, *Records of the Three Kingdoms*, deals with Japan up to the first half of the third century AD. This section, about 2,000 words long, is called *The Book of Wei: An Account of the Wajin*.¹

*1=Within The Book of Wei, which is part of Records of the Three Kingdoms, there is An Account of the Eastern Barbarians that discusses a variety of East Asian nations outside China. That in turn contains one section on the Japanese, referred to simply as The Book of Wei: An Account of the Wajin.

One passage of this work refers to a powerful nation named **Yamatai** that had subjugated thirty other Japanese nations and was ruled by Queen **Himiko**.² Himiko was said to serve the deities, administer the government through ritual and magic, and keep the people under her control with a mysterious power. It is also written that Himiko sent an envoy to the capital of Wei where the Emperor awarded her a variety of gifts, including one hundred bronze mirrors and a gold seal bearing the title "Kin to Wei, Queen of Japan".



小国が分立した 紀元前後の日本

日本が弥生時代のころ、中国では、 ふない。 秦や漢のように、皇帝をいただく強

大な古代国家が広い地域を支配していた。その中国の歴史書に は、日本の弥生時代のようすが記録されている。

て、「倭人」(日本人)が100あまりの小国をつくっており、中

国へ使いを送る国もあると書かれていた。また、『後漢書』には、

1世紀の中ごろ、倭の国の奴国の王が漢に使いを送り、皇帝が

そのうち、漢の歴史書『漢書』には、紀元前後の日本につい 5

中国古代の歴史書には、日 本はどのような国として書 かれていたのだろうか。

中国の歴史書が

語る古代の日本



代になった

「漢委奴国王」の参印 江戸時代 に福岡県の志賀島で発見。委は 倭と同じ。(福岡市博物館蔵)

『三国志』の中の魏志(魏 の国の歴史書)に、東アジアの諸国をあつかった「東夷氏」があり、さらにその中に「倭 人」の項がある。この部分を簡単に「魏志を以てた」とよんでいる。

40

邪馬台国と卑弥呼

***** さず 金印を授けたことが記されていた。

代になった。当時の歴史書『三国志』には、3世紀前半ごろま での日本について書かれた部分がある。これは漢字2000字ほ どの記述で「魏志倭人伝」とよばれている。

そこには、「倭の国には**邪馬台国**という大国があり、30ほど 15 の小国を従え、女王の**卑弥呼**がこれをおさめていた」と記され ていた。卑弥呼は神に仕え、祭りや占いによって政治を行い、 不思議な力で民をよく治めたという。また、卑弥呼が魏の都に 使いを送り、魏の皇帝から「親魏倭王」の金印と銅鏡100枚な どの贈り物を授かったことも書かれていた。 20

JAPAN AS SEEN THROUGH FOREIGN EYES A Society With Little Conflict and No Theft

The Book of Wei: An Account of the Wajin provides us with an outside perspective on the state of Yamatai during the first half of the third century AD. It records the special characteristics of "wajin" society and even the disposition of the people. It can be considered the earliest written account of the disposition of the Japanese people. Let's discuss three details documented in this account.

(1.) "Women are not morally loose"

The Book of Wei stated that the women of Japan maintained strict public morals. It also stated elsewhere that men and women of all ages participated together in meetings as equals.

(2.) "There is no thievery"

The fact that The Book of Wei expressly asserted that there was no thievery in Japan suggests that the Chinese surveying Yamatai were deeply impressed by this. The Book of Sui: An Account of the *Wajin Nation*, a description of Japan recorded in the early 600s during a later period of Japanese history, likewise noted that thievery did not exist in Japan.

(3.) "Litigations are few"

The Book of Wei also mentioned that there was very little conflict in Japan. This suggests that the harmonious society that characterized the Jomon period carried over into subsequent periods of Japanese history.

An Excerpt from The Book of Wei: An Account of the Wajin

"The wajin live on islands in the middle of the ocean southeast of Daifang. Previously, they were divided into more than one hundred nations. Currently, about thirty nations send envoys to us... Originally, Japan was ruled by a male king. Such kings ruled Japan about seventy or eighty years ago, but, then, Japan was rocked by an extended period of chaos and infighting. Finally, they mutually agreed to select a single woman named Himiko as their ruler. Queen Himiko kept a hold on the people using her spiritual powers. Even as she got older, she did not marry. Instead, her younger brother assisted her in governing the domain. After becoming queen, she was seen by few people. One thousand maidservants waited on her. There was also one man who entered her dwelling in order to serve her meals and convey and relay her messages. She constructed a palace with imposing fortifications and watchtowers that was always protected by armed guards."

外の目から見た

武器をもって守っていた。

宮殿や物見の台、とりでをいかめしくつくって、

いつも警備の者が

していた。

女王の言葉を伝えるために、その住まいに出

い。

召し使いの女性を手し、

第がいて政治を助けた。

へも従え、

ただ一人の男性が食事の世話

女王になってから、

彼女に会った人は

盗みがなく、争いの少ない社会

て記録したものである。その中で、倭人の性格と倭 人社会の特徴が書かれており、日本人の性格にまで言及した 最古の記録として位置づけることができる。その中から、3つ の記述を取り上げる。

①「その風俗淫ならず」

風俗は乱れていない、と書かれている。別のところでは、会 合には老若男女を問わず、ともに参加していると書かれている。 ②「盗みをしない」

盗みをしない、とわざわざ書いていることは、邪馬台国を観 察した中国人にとって、よほど印象深いことだったのであろう。 のちの時代の、7世紀初めのころの倭国を記録した隋書倭国 伝にも盗みがないことが記されている。 ③「争訟少なし」

争いごとが少ないということも、倭国が縄文時代以来のお だやかな社会を引きついでいることのあらわれであると考えら れる。

「魏志倭人伝」に書かれた邪馬台国の位置 については、九州説と畿内説に分かれている が、どちらにあったとしても、のちの大和朝 在につながる大きな勢力であったと考えられ る。

華夷秩序と倭国

5

中国には、自国が唯 一の文明国で、周辺諸国を蛮夷(野

電人)とする中華思想があった。 邪馬台国や卑弥呼といった卑 しい漢字で表記したこともそれをあらわしている。皇帝は、朝 こう 責してくる蛮夷の支配者を臣下として「王」の称号をあたえ、 10 (任命書)によってその国の支配権を認めた。王に封じ られた統治者の国は臣下の朝貢国となった。これを 冊封体 ●F48.60 倭国は多くの小国に分立していたので、金印に刻まれた「漢

^{たで} 委奴国王」や「親魏倭王」の称号は、大国の後ろ盾を示して他 を威圧する意味をもった。600年前後になって国内政治が安定 すると、日本は大陸文化の吸収のために朝貢はしても、冊封さ れない国(これを「不臣の朝貢国」という)となった。

「邪馬台」「卑弥呼」は当 時の日本人の発音を中国人が 漢字にあてたものである。ただ し、「台」は当時は「ト」に近 い発音だったので、国名は「ヤ マト」だった可能性もある。

国々に分かれていた。

カかれていた。現在では、使いを送ってくる。帯方郡の東南の大海にある島に住んでいる。

使いを送ってくるのは三十

ーか国で

昔は百あま

(略)

倭人は、

魏志倭人伝より

(一部要約)

3 貢物を持参し、臣下として あいさつに伺うこと。→P.49·54



邪馬台国について、中国の歴史書 が伝えている内容を箇条書きにし てみよう。



で合議して、一人の女性を選んハ十年ほどであったが、国内は五

女王は宗教的な力で人々の

国は、もとは男性を

王としていた。

男性が王となっていたの

内は乱れて、

攻め合

んで王とし、 心をつかんだ。

この女王を卑

の女王を卑弥呼とと

年をとっても夫をも



*2=The words "Yamatai" and "Himiko" are attempts by the Chinese to replicate native Japanese pronunciation in the Chinese language. However, the Chinese character for "tai" was at that time pronounced very similarly to "to". Therefore, the actual name of this nation may have been "Yamato".

The Sino-Barbarian World Order and Japan

China adopted the Sinocentric perspective that it was the only civilized nation on earth and its neighbors were barbarians. In China, even words referring to Japanese people and places, including the words *Yamatai* and *Himiko*, were written using Chinese characters that suggested inferiority. The Emperor of China regarded the leaders of barbarian nations paying tribute to China as his vassals. The Emperor offered these leaders the title of "king" and, after they had accepted a written appointment, he recognized their right to rule their respective nations. The nations whose leaders were granted the title of "king" became tributary states under Chinese tutelage. This is known as the **Chinese tributary system** and the order it imposed on East Asia is known as the "Sino-Barbarian World Order".

Because Japan was divided into many small nations during the Yayoi period, Japan's leaders accepted titles such as "King of the Japanese Nation of Na under Han China" and "Kin to Wei, Queen of Japan", which were engraved onto gold seals, to demonstrate that they had the support of a powerful country and consequently signify their dominance over the other Japanese nations. Around the year 600 AD, once Japan attained internal political stability, Japan became a so-called "non-subject tributary" that continued to pay tribute to China as a means of receiving the continent's culture, but refused to accept any titles from the Chinese emperor.

Topic 6 Recap Challenge! - Using bullet points, list the details about Yamatai that we know from ancient Chinese history books.

Topic 7 - The Yamato State and the spread of the kofun What can the spread of the *kofun* tell us about the expansion of the Yamato State's power?

⁴⁵ National unification under the Yamato State

In the second half of the third century AD, a powerful federation arose in Japan dominated by the wealthy clans of Yamato in central Japan (modern-day Nara Prefecture). This government is known as the **Yamato State**.

Meanwhile, China split apart during the fourth century and, by the fifth century, was divided into a northern dynasty and a southern dynasty locked in a mutual state of war. Around the same time, Koguryo became a major power in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, while Paekche and Silla came to occupy the southern half. These three states also battled each other for supremacy.

The Yamato State gradually unified the country, and we can trace this process by examining the spread of the Yamato State's characteristic burial mounds.

Front-squared, rear-rounded kofun and the Yamato State

Around the third century AD, mammoth mounded tombs that rose up from the earth like small mountains were constructed across Japan. These burial mounds are referred to as **kofun**. The era when *kofun* construction was widespread in Japan, which lasted for about three hundred years until the end of the sixth century, is called the **kofun period**.

Today, *kofun* are mountainous and thick with greenery, but back when they were first constructed, they boasted a commanding presence for graves. Their surfaces were covered with stones that shone brightly in the sun and clay statues called *haniwa*, which were shaped like cylinders, human beings, houses, and horses, were lined up on their sides and summits. Most of the large-sized *kofun* were **front-squared**, **rear-rounded** *kofun* composed of a square-shaped entranceway in front and a circular back. A stone chamber was buried within the circular part, which contained both the coffin of the deceased and an assortment of burial goods, including mirrors, jewels, swords, horse gear, and farming tools.



The people who were buried in the *kofun* were members of each region's wealthy clans. Many massive kofun were erected in the vicinity of Yamato and Kawachi (modern-day Osaka). This indicates that the Yamato State was governed through the formation of an alliance between these | 46 regions' most powerful clans.

About 5,200 front-squared, rear-rounded kofun, the Yamato State's preferred style of kofun, exist throughout Japan, as far south as Kagoshima Prefecture and as far north as Iwate Prefecture. This would, at least, suggest the influence of the Yamato State.

The successive leaders of this federation of clans styled themselves as "great kings", and later as emperors,¹ and it was they who boasted especially large *kofun*. The **Emperor Nintoku** Mausoleum, or Daisen Kofun, is the largest imperial tomb in the world.

*1=*Tenno*, an exclusively Japanese word for "emperor", did not come into use until the seventh century. It is customary to refer to all Japanese monarchs of the Imperial line, beginning with Emperor Jimmu, with the title "emperor". Before the seventh century, Japanese monarchs took the title *ōkimi*, meaning "great king".

Topic 7 Recap Challenge! - Describe the extent of the Yamato State's authority on the basis of a map identifying the locations of Japan's front-squared, rear-rounded kofun.



豪族たちの連合の上に立つのは、大王(のちの天皇)で、そ 10 の古墳はひときわ巨大だった。仁徳天皇陵(大仙古墳)は、世 界でも最大規模の王の墓である。

は大和朝廷の勢力の広がりを反映したものと考えられる。

って使われ始めたが、皇統 慣例になっている。それ以前の

トの「大和朝廷と前方後円墳 の図をもとに、大和朝廷の勢力の 広がりを説明してみよう。

43

Topic 8 - Japan's national origin mythsWhat can the myths and legends of the Kojiki and Nihon Shoki tell us about the
establishment of the Yamato State?

⁴⁷ The myths and legends of the *Kojiki* and the *Nihon Shoki*

The origin and evolution of the Japanese nation are recorded in the form of myths in the *Kojiki*, which means "Records of Ancient Matters" in English, and the *Nihon Shoki*, or "Chronicles of Japan". The *Kojiki* and the *Nihon Shoki*,¹ the oldest works of Japanese history, were completed in the eighth century. The myths and ancient legends contained within included supernatural stories and cannot be accepted uncritically as historical facts.

*1=The *Kojiki* and the *Nihon Shoki* have slightly different contents, but both books have the same structure, utilizing stories about the deities to explain the rise of the Yamato State.

However, it is thought that these myths and legends were attempts by the ancient peoples of Japan to make sense of the origins of nature, the land they inhabited, and their societies while incorporating the beliefs they had held since the Jomon and Yayoi periods, such as nature worship of the mountains and seas, and rice harvest rituals. In the *Kojiki* and *Nihon Shoki*, the tales of the deities were organized into consistent narratives and became associated with the genesis of the Yamato State.

Izanagi, Izanami, and the birth of Amaterasu

When the heavens and earth divided, the deities emerged from the heavens (Takamagahara). A male deity, Izanagi, and a female deity, Izanami, married and gave birth to eight of the Japanese Isles.² This is known as the Kuniumi Myth, literally the Myth of the Nation's Birth.

*2=According to the *Kojiki*, the Japanese Isles were born one after the other: Awaji, Shikoku, Oki, Kyushu, Iki, Tsushima, Sado, and, finally, Honshu.

Izanagi and Izanami also gradually produced each of the mountain deities, sea deities, wind deities, and others, but Izanami finally perished from the burns she received while giving birth to the deity of fire.

Izanagi went to the Underworld³ in the hopes of retrieving his beloved wife. From the darkness, the deceased Izanami instructed him, "I will take up this matter with the Deity of the Underworld,



天照大神を察る伊勢神宮の内宮正宮20年に1度、式年遽営 といって、建物などをすべて新しくつくりかえる。2013(平成 25)年が、その20年目に当たった。(三重・伊勢市 神宮司 庁提供)

スサノオの命の乱暴に怒って岩屋にこもった天照大神をよび 出そうとする神々 伊藤龍進 筆。(三重・神宮嶺古館農業館 蔵)



では少しずつ内容が異なるもの

の、大和朝廷の由来を、天上

の神々の物語にたくして説明す

る骨組みは同じである。→P.64

『古事記』によれば、順番

日本神話でいう死後の世

に、淡路、四国、⁴⁰岐、九州、 き岐、対馬、佐渡、本州の8

つの島を生んだとされる。

3 界。

(44

『古事記』『白本書紀』に 書かれた神話・伝承 ある『古事記』『白本書紀』に ある『古事記』『白本書記』に、神話の形で書かれている。神 話や古い伝承は超自然的な物語をふくみ、ただちに歴史的事実 として扱うことはできない。

しかし、これらの神話・伝承は、古代の人々が、自分たちの 住む国土や自然、社会の成り立ちを、山や海への自然崇拝や、 いなさくさいし 稲作祭祀など縄文・弥生以来の信仰なども取り入れながらまと **** めたものと考えられる。神々が織りなす物語は一貫したストー リーに構成され、大和朝廷の始まりにつながっている。

イザナキ・イザナミと アマテラスの誕生 天地が分かれたとき、天上(高天 ^{は6→P78} 原)には神々があらわれた。男神の 5

イザナキの命と女神のイザナミの命は夫婦となって、日本列島 の8つの島々を生んだ(国生み神話)。

イザナキとイザナミは、さらに山の神、海の神、風の神など 15 を次々に生むが、イザナミは火の神を出産したときのやけどが もとで亡くなってしまう。

イザナキは、愛する妻を連れもどそうと黄泉の国に行き、亡



so until then do not look at me." Nonetheless, Izanagi was unable to keep his promise, and the moment that he gazed upon the lifeless corpse of his wife, he so taken aback that he fled from her.

*3=In Japanese mythology, the Underworld (*yomi*) is the afterlife or land of the dead.

Upon his return from the Underworld, Izanagi undertook a purification ceremony in a river to cleanse his body of the contamination of the dead. As he washed his eyes and nose, three new deities were born from them: Amaterasu, Susanoo, and Tsukuyomi. Amaterasu is the deity personifying the sun and is the greatest of Japan's deities. She is regarded as the divine progenitor of the Imperial Family of Japan.

Okuninushi and the Izumo Mythology

On the other hand, Amaterasu's younger brother Susanoo descended to Earth where he saved the daughter of the earth deity from the dragon Yamata Orochi and made her his wife. Among their descendents was the divine Okuninushi, who ruled the Earth from Izumo. This series of stories is known as the Izumo Mythology.

However, the deities in heaven decided to have Ninigi, the grandson of Amaterasu, become ruler of the Earth. After negotiations, Okuninushi agreed to hand his territories over to Ninigi. This is known as the Kuniyuzuri Myth, literally the Transfer of the Land Myth.

Ninigi's descent to Earth and Emperor Jimmu

Ninigi descended to Earth together with the deities while bearing the Imperial Regalia of Japan. This is known as the Tenson Korin Myth, literally the "Myth of the Descent to Earth of the Sun Goddess' Grandson". Ninigi then settled in Himuka where he married the daughter of a mountain deity and had a son named Hoori. Hoori, in turn, married the daughter of the sea deity, who bore him a son named Ugayafukiaezu. Ugayafukiaezu's child was Kamuyamato Iwarehiko. This is known as the "Himuka Sandai Myth," literally the Three Generations of Himuka Myth.

Iwarehiko inherited both the divine power of the heavens and the spiritual powers of the mountain and sea deities. He entered Yamato via the Inland Sea and from there ascended to the throne as Jimmu, Japan's first emperor.⁴ This is known as the "Legend of Jimmu's Eastern Expedition," and it marks the beginning of the Yamato State.

きイザナミに「黄泉の国の神様に頼んでみますので、 その間、私のことを見ないでください」と言いわた される。しかし、イザナキは約束を守れずに、妻の 変わり果てた遺体を見てしまい、おどろきのあまり 逃げ出してしまう。

黄泉の国から帰ってきたイザナキは、死のけがれ を清めようと川で禊ぎをした。目や鼻を洗ってい ると、そこからアマテラスオオミカミ (天照大神)、 スサノオの命、ツクヨミの命の三柱の神が生まれた。

アマテラスは太陽を神格化した女神で、日本の最高 神であり、皇室の祖先神とされている。

いっぽう、アマテラスの オオクニヌシの神と 出雲神話 弟、スサノオの命は地上

5

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にくだり、八岐大蛇から土地の神の娘を救って妻と

した。その子孫に、オオクニヌシの神(大国主神) 15 があらわれ、出雲地方を中心に地上を治めた。この 一連の物語は、出雲神話とよばれる。

ところが、高天原では天照大神の孫、ニニギの命に地上を治 めさせることに決め、交渉によってオオクニヌシに国土を譲ら せた (国譲り神話)。

天孫降臨と神武天皇 ^{とうりん} 降臨神話)。日向に降り立ったニニギの命は、山の神の娘をめ

三種の神器をたずさえたニニギの命 は神々とともに地上に下った(天孫 とってホオリの命を生み、ホオリの命は海の神の娘と結ばれて、

ウガヤフキアエズの命を生んだ。その子供がカムヤマトイワレ 25 ヒコの命である。(日向三代神話)。

イワレヒコの命は天の霊力を血筋として受けついだだけでな

- く、山の神や海の神の霊力をもその身体に取り込んできた。そ して、瀬戸内海を経て大和に入り、初代の神武天皇として即位
- 30 した(神武東征伝承)。これが大和朝廷の始まりである。 神話・伝承は、日本の国の成り立ちを、このように語っている。



神々の系図

オオヤマツミノカ大山津見神

木花佐久夜如

鵜葺草葺不合命

伊弉冉合

ワタツミノオオカミ綿津見大神

(海の神)

豊玉姫

神倭伊波礼毘古命

じんむてんのう (神武天皇)

玉依姬

日本サッカー協会のシンボルマ クの八咫烏 神武天皇が東征の 途中に道に迷ったときに導いた3 本足の伝説上のカラスで、太陽の 化身ともいわれる。(日本サッカー 協会提供

4 2月11日の建国記念の日 神武天皇の即位したとされ る紀元前660年の1月元旦を、 太陽暦であらわしたものである。



*4=National Foundation Day, the day Jimmu ascended to the throne, was said to have been New Year's Day 660 BC, which equates to February 11 on the modern-day solar calendar.

This is how Japan's myths and legends describe the foundation of the Japanese nation. |49

Topic 8 Recap Challenge! - List out the national origin myths of the Kojiki and Nihon Shoki in their proper order.

I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... The Kuniyuzuri Myth and the Ancient Peoples of Japan The Kuniyuzuri (Transfer of the Land) Myth is the story of how Okuninushi

peacefully transferred his bountiful territories to Amaterasu. An examination of this myth reveals much about the beliefs of the people of the time and how they saw

| 5(

the world.

Okuninushi's transfer of the land

Okuninushi, a Japanese mythological figure, is known as the kindhearted deity who saved the hare of Inaba. He became the glorious ruler of a vast domain centered around Izumo (modern-day Shimane Prefecture).

Meanwhile, the sun deity, Amaterasu, considered to be the ancestor of the modern Imperial Family, consulted with the other deities in the heavens and ultimately decided to have Okuninushi relinquish control over his territories. Amaterasu sent an envoy to negotiate the transfer with Okuninushi. However, the first and the second envoys that she sent both sided with Okuninushi and did not return. The final envoy she sent, Takemikazuchi, arrived on Inasa Beach in Izumo, plunged his sword into the ground, sat cross-legged, and yelled, "The nations of the Earth are for the descendants of Amaterasu to rule. Please, relinquish this land!"

Okuninushi asked his two sons of their opinion, and then replied to Takemikazuchi: "In accordance with what my sons have told me, I will offer up my lands. In exchange, build a magnificent shrine for me to live in, with pillars extending to the bowels of the earth and roof finials rising as far as the heavens, and worship me there. If you do this, I will go into retirement and disappear from sight."

The ancient Japanese way of thinking

The Kuniyuzuri Myth, as recorded in the *Kojiki*, contains clues to understanding the thinking of the ancient Japanese people.

Firstly, Amaterasu sent her envoys after discussions with the deities of heaven, and Okuninushi likewise determined his course of action only after he heard out his sons. The Japanese people have a tradition of mutual consultation, deciding all matters as much as possible through discussion.

国譲り神話と古代人

争いをさけ、オオクニヌシがアマテラスに 豊かな国土をわたした「国譲り」の神話。このお話の中に、 当時の人々の信仰やものの見方があらわれている。

声で言いました。

●大国主神の「国譲り」

日本神話に登場するオオクニヌシノカミ (大国主神)は、因幡の白兎を助けた情け 深い神様でした。出雲(島根県)地方を中 心に、広い国土を立派に治めていました。 いっぽう、今の皇室の祖先神とされるア マテラスオオミカミ(天照大神)は、高天 原で神々と相談し、オオクニヌシに国土の 総治権を譲りわたすよう、使者を派遣し て交渉することにしました。しかし、 1 1回目と2回目の使者は、 オオクニヌシに従ってし まい、帰って来ませ んでした。最

後に遣わされ

たタケミカズチ



てあぐらをかき、大 黒天と重なり、大黒様と もよばれ親しまれるようは 「この地上の国は trot-アマテラスの子孫が

治める国である。この国を譲りなさい」。 オオクニヌシは2人の息子の意見を聞い た上で、次のように答えました。 「息子たちの言うとおり、この国を献上 いたします。ただ、私の住み処として、大 地の底まで宮柱がとどき、高天原まで千木 が高くそびえ立つほどの、大きく立派な神 殿をつくって私を祀ってください。そうす¹⁵ れば、私は引退して身をかくします

出雲大社の伝承に基づく復元模型 年に神社の境内から直径1mもある大木を3本吏わ た宮柱の根元が発見された。平安時代末期のものとみら 神社に伝わる図面をもとに、この宮柱9本を配置し て社殿をのせると、48mの高さにできることが言 かった。写直の模型は10分の1のサイズでつくられている。 ①千木、②大社造の社殿、③宮柱、④100mの階段 鳥根県立古代出雲歴史博物館提供

Secondly, in any other part of the world, the circumstances described would have caused a bloody war over control of territory, but in the Kuniyuzuri Myth, transfer of control was decided through mutual consent, without any fighting.

| 5

Thirdly, if we consider Okuninushi's state of mind, he surely must have felt aggrieved over the fact that the lands that he had painstakingly developed with his own sweat and tears were to be ceded to another deity, even though he himself had done nothing wrong to deserve such a fate. Thus, Okuninushi's last wishes were honored and a huge shrine was dedicated to worship him. This is the famous Izumo Grand Shrine. The victors in the dispute recognized and honored the accomplishments of the loser, and made sure to undertake the proper rites to appease his soul. The people of ancient Japan viewed this as the ideal way of conducting politics.

The discovery of a massive shrine suspended in air

During the Heian period, the mnemonic "Unta, Wani, Kyosan" was created to help children remember the names of the three tallest buildings in Japan in order of height by likening them to three brothers. The characters used to spell the mnemonic in Japanese were taken from the masculine names Izumo Taro, the eldest brother whose name comes from Izumo Grand Shrine, Daiwa Jiro, the second brother whose name comes from Nara's Daibutsu Hall, and Kyosaburo, the youngest brother whose name comes from Kyoto Imperial Palace's Great Audience Hall.

Today, Izumo Grand Shrine stands at twenty-four meters in height, but recently we have learned definitively from unearthing its pillars up to their base that the ancient Japanese had managed to build the original shrine suspended at a height of forty-eight meters in the air, higher than the Great Buddha of Nara. The fact that the huge shrine where Okuninushi's soul was to rest was constructed higher than the Imperial Palace or the Great Buddha of Nara is perhaps a sign of just how important the Kuniyuzuri Myth was in the national unification of Japan.

In 2003, Empress Michiko composed the following *tanka* during a visit to Izumo Grand Shrine.

"We shall not forget the illustrious act of Okuninushi who surrendered all his lands and is enshrined here today..."

出雲の国から出土した銅鐸

1996(平成8)年に島根県の加茂岩倉遺跡から大量の銅鐸 が発見された。その後の発見も含め総数は39個で、1か所か らの出土数としては最大となった。出雲は古代の政治の中心地 だった。(蕓蕾市教育委員会提供)

●古代日本人のものの考え方

『古事記』に書かれた「国譲り」の神話 には、古代日本人の思想を読み解く手がか りがふくまれています。

- 第1に、アマテラスオオミカミは高天原
 の神々と相談して使者の派遣を決め、オオ クニヌシも息子の意見を聞いて身のふり方
 を決めています。日本には、できるだけ話 し合いでものごとを決める合議の伝統があったのです。
- 10 第2に、世界の他の地域なら、国土を奪い取る皆殺しの戦争になるところですが、 「国譲り」の神話では、統治権の移譲が戦争ではなく話し合いで決着しています。 第3に、オオクニヌシの心境を考えてみ
- ¹⁵ ると、自分は何も悪いことをしていないのに、汗水垂らして苦心の末につくりあげた 国を他者に譲るのですから、オオクニヌシはさぞかし悔しい思いをしたに違いありません。
- そこで、希望どおりの巨大な神殿がつくられ、オオクニヌシを記りました。それが出雲大社です。勝者は敗者に対して、そのうまた。
 功績を認め名誉をあたえ、魂を鎮める祭りを欠かさない。古代の日本人はこうした
 政治のをり方を理想としていたのです。



●姿をあらわす巨大空中神殿

平安時代、子供のもの覚えのためにつく られた「雲太、和二、京三」という言葉が あります。日本で背の高い建造物を3人 兄弟にたとえて、①出雲大社(出雲太郎)、 ②奈良の大仏殿(大和二郎)、③京都の御 がの大極殿(京三郎)の順だというのです。 今の出雲大社は高さが24mですが、最 近、宮柱の根元が発見され、確かに奈良の 大仏よりも高い48mの空中神殿を建てる ことができたことがわかりました。天皇の 宮殿や奈良の大仏よりも巨大な空中神殿を つくってオオクニヌシを鎮魂したのは、日 本が国家統一を成し遂げる上で「国譲り」 がそれだけ重大なできごとだったことを 齢 デするのではないでしょうか。

2003 (平成15) 年、出雲大社を訪問 された皇后陛下は、次のようなお歌を詠ま れました。

くにゆず まつうれましし大神の 国課り祀られましし大神の 奇しき御業を偲びて止まず

Topic 9 - The nations of East Asia and the Yamato State What sort of relationship did the Yamato State have with other nations in East Asia between the fourth and sixth centuries?

Fighting Koguryo to save Paekche

|52 In ancient times, Japan and the nations of the Korean Peninsula were under the sway of political trends within China. Then, in 220 AD, the Han Dynasty fell, ushering in a period of civil war and political disunion in China that lasted for about four hundred years, until the end of the sixth century. During this time, China's influence upon neighboring states was markedly reduced.

As China disintegrated, three nations controlled the Korean Peninsula: Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla. Before long, the northernmost state, Koguryo, emerged as the dominant state. At the start of the fourth century, Koguryo attacked and destroyed the Lelang Commandery, Chinese territory within the Korean Peninsula, and then turned its attention southward in the second half of the fourth century by invading Paekche.

Since around the third century, the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula was divided between a great number of small states. The Nihon Shoki called this general region Mimana, whereas the Koreans referred to it as Kaya or Kara. This area enjoyed close connections with the peoples of both Paekche and Japan. Mimana was a center of production for iron, and it is believed that the Yamato State carried out its unification of the country by importing iron from Mimana and distributing it to various regions of Japan.

In the face of Koguryo's attack, Paekche called upon the Yamato State for help. According to a stele dedicated to King Kwanggaet'o of Koguryo, who was posthumously dubbed King Hot'ae, a Japanese army crossed the sea and made Paekche and Silla "subjects" of Japan, so the King of Koguryo responded by dispatching his own troops to drive the Japanese out. Though the Yamato State did battle with Koguryo, Japan's strategic situation gradually deteriorated. Ultimately, Japanese forces were defeated and withdrew from the Korean Peninsula in 404.

Tribute from the Five Kings of Japan

Around the middle of the fifth century, China entered the Northern and Southern Dynasties period when the nation was torn into two warring dynasties. The Liu Song Dynasty in the south was ethnically Chinese, whereas Northern Wei was founded by nomadic tribes. According to the history books written by the Liu Song at this time, the Yamato State strengthened its grip on Japan and five successive Japanese kings sent envoys to China to pay tribute.



高句麗の広開土王(好太王)碑 高さ6.4m。碑文には、広開土王の 事績が記され、朝鮮半島に出兵した 日本と高句麗が戦った様子も知ること 現在、広開土王碑の建っているところ は中国領となっている。→_{序意扉・P.9}

広開土王(好太王)(374~412) 高句麗の第19代王。衰退していた高 句麗を立て直し、領土を拡張した。

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15

国大陸の政治の動向に大きく左右

そんな中、朝鮮半島には高句麗、新羅、百済の3つの国が存

在していたが、やがて、北部の高句麗が強大になり、4世紀の

初めに、朝鮮半島内にあった中国領土の楽浪郡を攻め滅ぼした。

地域があった。日本書紀では任那、朝鮮側の呼称では加羅、ま

たは伽耶と総称されていた。この地域は、百済とともに、日本 列島の人々と深い交流があった。任那は鉄の産地であり、大和

朝廷はこの地から鉄を輸入し地方に配分することによって国内

高句麗に攻撃された百済は、大和朝廷に助けを求めた。高句

麗の広開土王(好太王)の碑文には、倭の軍勢が海を渡り、百

済·新羅を「臣民」としたので、高句麗王がこれを撃退するため

兵を送ったと記されている。大和朝廷は高句麗と戦ったが、次

第に形勢不利となり敗れて、404年、朝鮮半島から兵を引いた。20

朝鮮半島南部には、4世紀ころから、多数の小国家が分立した 10

高句麗は、4世紀後半には半島南部の百済をも攻撃した。

百済を助け 9 高句麗と戦う された。ただし、220年に漢が滅んでから、6世紀末までの約 東アジアの国々 400年間、中国では内乱と小国分立の時代がつづき、周辺諸国 と大和朝廷 に及ぼす影響力はやや弱まった時期であった。

4~6世紀にかけて大和朝 廷は東アジアの国々とどの ようなかかわりをもったのだ ろうか。



武と記している。これらがど にあたるか諸説があ るが、倭王武が、『日本書 紀』に登場する、第21代雄 略天皇にあたることは通説と

なっている。

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倭の五王による朝貢

統一を進めたと考えられる。

5世紀中ごろ、中国では漢民族の宋 (南朝)と、遊牧民族の北魏(北朝)

が争う南北朝時代をむかえた。宋の歴史書には、倭の5人の王 ◆P40・55・60 (倭の五王)が、次々に使者を送って朝貢したことや、大和朝廷

HISTORICAL KEYWORDS The Five Kings of Japan

The Book of Song: An Account of Japan documents five successive Japanese kings who sent envoys to the Liu Song emperors. Their names, written in Chinese style, were San, Chin, Sei, Ko, | 53 and Bu. Historians have various ideas about which Japanese emperors these names refer to, but most agree that King Bu was the man known in Japan's Nihon Shoki as Emperor Yuryaku, the 21st Emperor.

International Relations in East Asia According to Ancient Inscriptions and Chinese			
Documents			
Year	Events		
372	The heir to the crown of Paekche gives the King of Japan a seven-branched sword.		
391	Japan makes Paekche and Silla its "subjects".		
404	Koguryo and Japan go to war, but Japan is defeated and withdraws its troops from		
	the Korean Peninsula.		
421	King San of Japan sends an envoy to the Liu Song Dynasty of China.		
438	King Chin of Japan is named "Pacifier of the East and King of Japan" by the Liu		
	Song Dynasty.		
451	King Sei of Japan is named "Supreme Military Commander of the Six States of		
	Japan, Silla, Mimana, Kara, Chinhan, and Mahan, Pacifier of the East and King of		
	Japan" by the Liu Song Dynasty.		
478	g Bu of Japan (Emperor Yuryaku) sends a memorial to the Liu Song Emperor.		
562	Mimana is annexed by Silla.		
	An Excerpt from the Memorial of King Bu (Emperor Yuryaku)		
(as recorded in The Book of Song: An Account of Japan)			

"Since ages past, our ancestors have personally donned their armor and helmets, and have sallied forth tirelessly across fields, mountains, and rivers. We subjugated the fifty-five nations of the Mojin¹ in the east, the sixty-six nations of the Shui² in the west, and even the ninety-five northern nations³ across the sea."

(1.) This refers to the people of the Tohoku Region of northeastern Japan. (2.) This refers to the people of Kyushu. (3.) This seems to refer to the Korean Peninsula.

	中国資料と銘文から見た東アジアの国際関係	③① か西ひと、 倭
年	事項	倭王武(雄略天皇)の上表文 (14 昔からわが祖先はみずからよろい さを身につけ、山野をこえ、川をわた ひまもありませんでした。東は毛人。 西は衆夷。を六十六か国、海をわたつ か国。を平定しました。 (『史 ①東北地方の人々のこと②九州地方の人々の ③朝鮮半島のこと、と考えられる。
372	なたき 百済王の世子(世つぎ)が倭王に七支刀を贈る	島のの 生。のりつわ #
391	倭が百済・新羅を「臣民」にする	(雄略天皇) わが祖先は うけ、山野 や定しました 半定しました
404	をと高句麗が交戦し、倭が敗れて朝鮮半島から兵を引く	また、山田 田 石
421	倭王讃が宋に使いを出す	略天皇)の上表立が祖先はみずからが祖先はみずからなせんでした。東は、それ十六か国、海友をしました。
438	歩んとうしょうでん 倭王珍が宋から「安東将軍倭国王」に任命される	えられ、 た。 で、 市 た。 市 た。
451	倭王済が宋から「使持節都督 倭・新羅・住那・加羅・	れる。 (
	秦韓・慕韓・六国諸軍事 安東大将軍 倭国王」に任命	人々の毛をよく(
	される	へ(「部要 わたって で来書
478	委王武(雄略天皇)が宋の皇帝に上表文を送る	ですいる。 「天書倭国伝」 「「宋書倭国伝」 「「宋書倭国伝」
562	新羅によって任那が併合される	文(「部要約) が、(「部要約) いっかぶ らよろい・かぶ らよろい・かぶ たって北の九- で来書倭国伝」・ (『宋書倭国伝』・



大和地方の古墳から出土した鉄ののべ板 朝鮮の任那(加羅)地方から輸入された と考えられる。(宮内庁書陵部蔵)

五国

の支配が広がっていくようすが書かれていた。

大和朝廷が宋に朝貢したのは、北魏と同盟関係を結んでいた 高句麗に対抗し、朝鮮南部への軍事的影響力を維持するため だった。倭王は宋の皇帝に対して、朝鮮半島南部の軍事的支配

権を認める称号を要請し、認められた。しかし、称号には効力 が少なかった。倭は外交戦略を転換し、倭王武以後、使節を送 らなくなっていった。

新羅の台頭と 任那の滅亡

10

6世紀になると、朝鮮半島では高句

麗に加えて、新羅が力をのばした。

両国に圧迫された百済は苦しい立場におちいった。百済は、日 本に援軍をもとめて、日本に技術者や知識人を送った。

いっぽう新羅は任那の領有を百済とあらそい、562年には任 那を併合した。こうして任那は滅亡した。新羅は、この問題に 日本が介入することをさけるため、日本に任那の産物を贈って

15 友好的な姿勢をとった。

さらに6世紀後半には長く対立していた高句麗も、百済・新 羅に対抗して日本に使節を派遣し、修好を結ぶようになった。

玉県の稲荷山古墳に埋葬さ れた豪族が、「ワカタケル茨 主」(雄略天皇)に仕えたこ とが記されている。熊本県の 江田船山古墳から出土した鉄 刀にも同じ名前があり、大和 朝廷の勢力範囲がわかるとさ れている。その統一事業のよ うすが書かれているのが、係 王武(雄略天皇)の上表文で ある。上表文とは皇帝へのあいさつ と報告の文書のこと。(文化庁所有 /写真・埼玉県立さきたま史跡の 博物館) 🖂

稲荷山古墳鉄剣銘文 埼



4~6世紀の中国や朝鮮半島と日 本との関係について箇条書きにし てみよう。

The Yamato State paid tribute to the Liu Song Dynasty as a means of countering Koguryo, which was an ally of the Northern Wei, and preserve its military foothold in southern Korea. The King of Japan successfully petitioned the Liu Song Emperor for a title recognizing Japan's right to exert military control over the southern portion of the Korean Peninsula. Nevertheless, this title was largely symbolic. Japan ultimately reversed its diplomatic strategy and, after the reign of King Bu, ceased to send any further envoys to China.

The rise of Silla and the fall of Mimana

| 54

By the sixth century, not only Koguryo, but Silla also was expanding its power in the Korean Peninsula. Paekche found itself in the difficult situation of being pressured from two sides. Paekche asked Japan for reinforcements while also sending its own engineers and intellectuals to Japan.

Meanwhile, Silla and Paekche were competing for control of Mimana, which was eventually annexed by Silla in 562. Mimana thus ceased to exist. In order to avert a Japanese intervention, Silla adopted a friendly stance and gave Japan goods produced in Mimana as gifts.

By the second half of the sixth century, even Koguryo, which had been hostile to Japan for centuries, was forging friendly ties with Japan and sending envoys there in the hopes of gaining an edge over Paekche and Silla.

Topic 9 Recap Challenge! - Using bullet points, write about the exchanges that took place between China, Korea, and Japan from the fourth century to the sixth century.

Topic 10 - The introduction of Buddhism What international conditions led to the introduction of Buddhism to Japan and what effects did it have?

|55 The background of Buddhism's introduction

Buddhism started in India around the sixth century BC and was transmitted across Asia in two directions. The Buddhism that diffused along the southern route into Southeast Asia was Theravada Buddhism,¹ which teaches that individual humans can be saved through rigorous personal discipline. The Buddhism that was brought northward to China along the Silk Road was Mahayana Buddhism,² which teaches that the masses can be saved and whole nations protected through Buddha's power. Buddhism grew dramatically between the fifth and sixth centuries AD, during China's Northern and Southern Dynasties period, as it spread from Liu Song China to the state of Paekche in the Korean Peninsula.

*1=The word "Theravada" means "the school of the elder monks", referring to the monks who wrote down the earliest Buddhist scriptures. According to Theravada Buddhism, individual adherents can save themselves only through practicing religious discipline. In the past, this branch of Buddhism was sometimes called *Hinayana*, meaning "the lesser vehicle", but this term was deemed to have derogatory connotations and was abolished in 1950 by a world council of Buddhists.

*2=The word "Mahayana" means "the greater vehicle". The central tenet of Mahayana Buddhism is that all ordinary people can be saved without needing to become monks. Powerful political figures converted to Mahayana Buddhism in the hopes that it would confer divine protection upon their nations.

In the first half of the sixth century, when Paekche's very survival was at stake by invasions launched from Koguryo and Silla, Paekche repeatedly asked Japan for military support. To cope with the crisis, King Sŏngmyŏng of Paekche solidified his alliance with Japan. In 552, he presented Buddhist scriptures and a gilded bronze Buddha statue to the Imperial Court. This was the introduction of Buddhism to Japan.³

*3=There are other historians who put the year of Buddhism's introduction to Japan at 538.





仏教伝来 百済の聖明王の使者(①)が欽明天皇の使者(②)に仏像と

経典(③)をわたしている場面。(「善光寺縁起絵伝」善光寺淵之坊蔵)より。

仏教伝来のルート シルクロードを経て中国に伝わった のが大乗仏教で、南アジアや東南アジアに広がったのが 上座部仏教である。

0 仏教伝来

仏教伝来の国際的背景と日

本への影響はどのようなも

1 上座部とは、写経に集ま

った仏教徒が坐る場所の上座

を意味する。信徒が修行によっ てみずからを救うという立場の

仏教。かつて小乗仏教とよば

れたこともあるが、見下したひ

びきがあるとして、1950年の

仏教徒の世界会議で、この言

葉を使用しないことにした。

のだったのだろうか。

仏教伝来の背景

崇仏論争

紀元前6世紀ごろにインドで生まれ た仏教は、2方向に分かれてアジア

に広がった。南方ルートを通って東南アジアに伝わった仏教は、 上座部仏教とよばれ、きびしい修行によって個人が救われると ▶ → P35・67 いう教えだった。北方のシルクロードを通って中国に伝わった 5 仏教は、大乗仏教とよばれ、仏教の力で大衆を救い、国家を護 ろうとするものだった。5~6世紀の南北朝時代に仏教は大き く発展し、朝鮮半島の百済には、南朝の宋から伝わった。 6世紀の前半、当時の百済は、高句麗、新羅に攻めこまれて 存亡の危機にあった。百済は、日本に再三にわたって軍事援助 10

を求めた。百済の聖明王は、日本との同盟を強固なものにする 決め手として、552年、金銅(銅・青銅の金めっき)の仏像と ますでん やまとちょうでい けんじょう ぶっきょうでんらい 経典を大和朝廷に献上した(仏教伝来)。

日本に仏教が伝来したのは、欽明天

2 大乗とは大きな乗り物の 一般大衆も、出家を せず在家のままで救われると いう考え方を基本とする仏教。 政治の中心にある者が仏教に 帰依することにより、仏教の力 で国家を守ろうとした。

3 仏教伝来の年については、 538年とする説もある。

903 きせい 皇の治世だった。天皇は仏教を受容 15 我氏は、「外国はみな、仏教を信仰している」として、仏教を 積極的に取り入れることを主張した。それに対し、軍事と祭祀 を担当する物部氏は、「外国の神を拝めば、日本の国の神の怒 りをかう」と述べて、反対した。こうした、仏教導入をめぐる 20 蘇我氏と物部氏の論争を**崇仏論争**という。このとき、欽明天皇 は、蘇我氏が仏教を私的に拝礼することだけを許した。

50

The Soga-Mononobe Conflict

Buddhism arrived in Japan during the reign of Emperor Kimmei. Emperor Kimmei asked the country's most powerful clans whether or not Japan should adopt the Buddhist faith. The members of the Soga clan, who were knowledgeable about international affairs, strongly supported the ⁵⁶ adoption of Buddhism, noting that "Every other foreign nation has already embraced Buddhism." By contrast, the members of the Mononobe clan, who were in charge of Japan's military affairs and religious rites, opposed Buddhism, arguing that the worship of the deities of foreign nations would incur the wrath of Japan's indigenous deities. This religious dispute is known as the **Soga-Mononobe Conflict**. At that time, Emperor Kimmei declined to embrace Buddhism, but he did permit the Soga clan to accept the new religion independently.

Later, a plague swept through Japan. The Mononobe clan believed this to be punishment from Japan's deities, and so they threw a statue of Buddha into a river. Incidents such as this soon escalated the antagonism between the Soga and Mononobe into a full-scale war in which the Soga annihilated the Mononobe. Following their victory, the Soga constructed Asuka-dera Temple, Japan's first Buddhist temple.

The Soga and the Mononobe were not fighting over any specific Buddhist teachings, but rather were merely divided over whether the acceptance of Buddha, who they considered to be a foreign deity, would bring fortune or misfortune upon Japan. The war was also a political struggle for control of the Yamato State.

The role of the kikajin

A great number of refugees, fleeing the wars that had engulfed much of East Asia, moved to Japan in large groups or even as whole clans. These people were known as the *kikajin*, meaning "naturalized citizens", or alternatively as the toraijin, meaning "the people who crossed the sea". The kikajin brought Confucianism to Japan, as well as new skills and techniques in architecture, civil engineering, metallurgy, and pottery. The style of pottery brought to Japan by the *kikajin* is called *Sue*-ware.⁴ They also played important roles in producing written documents in Chinese characters for the Yamato State.

*4=Until this point, all Japanese pottery was either baked on an open fire or bisque- fired. By contrast, Sue-ware was shaped with a potter's wheel and then fired at high temperature in a multi-chambered kiln built into a mountainside.



物部氏が仏像(①)を川に捨てると、天皇が病に伏せた。仏像を粗末 にしたからだと崇仏をとなえた蘇我馬子(②)は、仏像を濛から引き上げた。しかし、 再び物部氏によって投げ捨てられた。(「善光寺縁起絵伝」善光寺淵之坊蔵)

その後、疫病がはやると、国の神のたたりであると信じた物 部氏は、仏像を川に流して捨てるなどしたので、対立は蘇我・ 物部の戦争に発展し、蘇我氏が物部氏を滅ぼした。蘇我氏は、 日本初の仏教寺院として飛鳥寺を建てた。

両者の争いは、仏教の教義にかかわる対立ではなく、仏を外 来の神ととらえた上で、その神が福をもたらすか、福いを引き 寄せるかという考え方の違いにほかならなかった。それは大和 朝廷の主導権をめぐる争いでもあった。

帰化人の役割 10

東アジアの戦乱をのがれて、多くの 難民が一族や集団で日本に移り住ん だ。これを帰化人(または渡来人)という。帰化人は、土器 (須恵器)や金属器の加工、土木・建築などの技術や儒教を伝え、

仏教が伝来すると、百済から仏像、仏具の工芸家や寺院建築 15 の工人が渡来し、仏教芸術の発展の基礎を築いた。

漢字による朝廷の文書の作成にも力を発揮した。

養蚕と機織りを伝えた秦氏

日本に技術を伝えた有力な帰化人に秦氏がいる。5世紀ごろ朝鮮半島から日本 列島へ渡来した一族といわれ、養蚕と機織りの技術を伝えた。 のちに、秦氏出身の豪族・秦河勝は、聖徳太子の側近として活躍した。河勝は 一族の本拠地である京都・太秦に広隆寺を建造し、聖徳太子よりたまわった弥勒 普薩像を安置した。弥勒菩薩像は日本の国宝のうち、彫刻の部の第1号となった。



古墳時代の中ごろ、帰化人に よって生産が開始された青く硬質な土 器。(公益財団法人 石川県埋蔵文化 財センター提供)



飛鳥寺の本尊で、7世紀初頭に 鞍作鳥(止利仏師)がつくったと いわれている。現存する日本最古 の金銅仏。(奈良・飛鳥寺蔵) □

4 それまで日本には野焼き や素焼きの土器しかなかった この土器はろくろを使い、 山の斜面などに築かれた登窯 で硬く焼きトげた。



仏教伝来について、①蘇我氏の 主張、②物部氏の主張、③欽明 天皇の裁定について、説明してみ よう。

Following the introduction of Buddhism, Japan welcomed sculptors of Buddhist altars and statues and laborers skilled in the construction of temples who came overseas from Paekche. These immigrants laid the foundation for the development of Buddhist art in Japan.

| 57

The Hata Clan and the Introduction of Sericulture and Weaving

One of the influential *kikajin* clans responsible for transmitting new technologies to Japan was the Hata. It was said that around the fifth century the Hata clan crossed over to Japan from the Korean Peninsula, carrying with them the art of silkworm cultivation and silk weaving.

Later, a member of this powerful clan, Hata no Kawakatsu, worked as an advisor to Prince Shotoku. Kawakatsu established Koryu-ji Temple in Uzumasa, Kyoto, as the headquarters of his clan. Here he enshrined a statue of Maitreya Buddha bestowed upon him by Prince Shotoku. This statue, known as the "Crown-Coiffed Maitreya", has become Japan's National Treasure #1 in the field of sculpture.

Topic 10 Recap Challenge! - Concerning the introduction of Buddhism to Japan, explain the arguments of the Soga clan, the arguments of the Mononobe clan, and the decision reached by Emperor Kimmei.