

## Chapter 2: Medieval Japan

- The Kamakura and Muromachi periods

第2章

# 中世の日本

鎌倉・室町時代



石壁（復元）

福岡県博多湾の海岸線に、こんな石壁がある。いつ、何のためにつくったのだろう？



裕樹君

鎌倉時代のことを描いた絵巻物に、こんな絵があるわ。武士が座っているのは、上の写真の石壁ではないかしら？





道代さん

※P.88・89・90

蒙古襲来絵詞（宮内庁三の丸尚蔵館蔵）



## Section 1 - The start of samurai rule

### Topic 21 – The rise and fall of the Taira clan

What events brought about the triumph and the collapse of the Taira clan?

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#### The Hogen and Heiji Rebellions

In the year 1156, or Hogen 1 under the era name system, a bitter conflict broke out between **Emperor Go-Shirakawa** and Retired Emperor Sutoku. Both the brothers of the Fujiwara clan and the powerful samurai clans, who had been competing with one another for power, split over which faction to support and went to war. This was called the **Hogen Rebellion**. Though the fighting itself was small-scale, the samurai brought impressive forces to bear in the capital to ensure settlement of the conflict between the Emperor and the Retired Emperor. From this point on, the samurai would gain more and more clout over the nation's politics. According to the *Gukansho*, a history book authored by the monk **Jien** of the Fujiwara clan, the Hogen Rebellion marked the start of the "Age of the Samurai".

Following the conclusion of the Hogen Rebellion, another war, the **Heiji Rebellion**, broke out in 1159 (Heiji 1) due to a power struggle amongst the court nobles who had supported the victor of the last war, Emperor (later Retired Emperor) Go-Shirakawa. In this war, **Taira no Kiyomori** decisively defeated **Minamoto no Yoshitomo**, making the Taira Japan's most powerful samurai clan.

#### The heyday of the Taira clan

Taira no Kiyomori forged a close relationship with Retired Emperor Go-Shirakawa and finally became the first member of a samurai clan to be appointed Grand Minister, the highest ranking position in the Imperial Court. He further deepened his ties with the Imperial Court by marrying his daughters and his sister-in-law into the Imperial Family. Many members of the Taira clan received appointment to prominent posts in the Court and, by acquiring shoen, gained control of nearly half of all the land in Japan.<sup>1</sup>

\*1=According to *The Tale of Heike*, the Taira clan controlled over thirty of Japan's sixty-six provinces.

## 第1節 武家政治の始まり



### 21 平氏の繁栄と滅亡

平氏は繁栄から滅亡へ、どのように進んだのだろうか。

#### 平氏の系図

源氏と平氏の系図



厳島神社 (広島) 平清盛があつく信仰した。日本三景の一つ、安芸の宮島として有名。1996年、世界文化遺産に登録。

平清盛像 保元・平治の乱で勢力をのばし、平氏政権を樹立した。(京都・六波羅蜜寺蔵)

#### 保元・平治の乱

1156 (保元元年) 年、後白河天皇と崇徳上皇の間で、激しい対立がおこった。これに、勢力争いをしていた藤原氏の兄弟や、有力な武士たちが二手に分かれて加担し、戦いになった (保元の乱)。戦乱は小規模だったが、都を舞台とした天皇・上皇の争いの解決に、武士が大きな力を発揮した。この乱は武士が政治への発言力を増していくきっかけとなった。藤原氏出身の僧・慈円が書いた『愚管抄』という歴史書では、この乱から「武者の世」に移ったとしている。

保元の乱ののち、勝者の後白河天皇 (のちに上皇) を支えた貴族の間の勢力争いから、1159 (平治元年) 年に再び戦いがおこった (平治の乱)。この乱で、平清盛が源義朝を破り、平氏が武士の中でもっとも有力な勢力となった。

#### 平氏の繁栄

平清盛は後白河上皇との関係を深め、武士として初めて朝廷の最高位である太政大臣にまでのぼりつめた。また、娘や妻の妹を、宮中や院に入れ、朝廷との結びつきを深めた。一族も多数、朝廷の高



Kiyomori also strived to promote commerce with Song China.<sup>2</sup> By opening the Owada Anchorage<sup>3</sup> and inviting Song merchants there, he made his family fantastically wealthy. The Taira clan had reached such heights of prosperity that people began to say, "A man who is not of the Taira clan is no man at all."

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**\*2=The Tang dynasty had collapsed in 907 and, following a period of civil war, the Song dynasty was established in 960.**

**\*3=The Owada Anchorage is now called the Port of Kobe located in modern-day Hyogo Prefecture.**

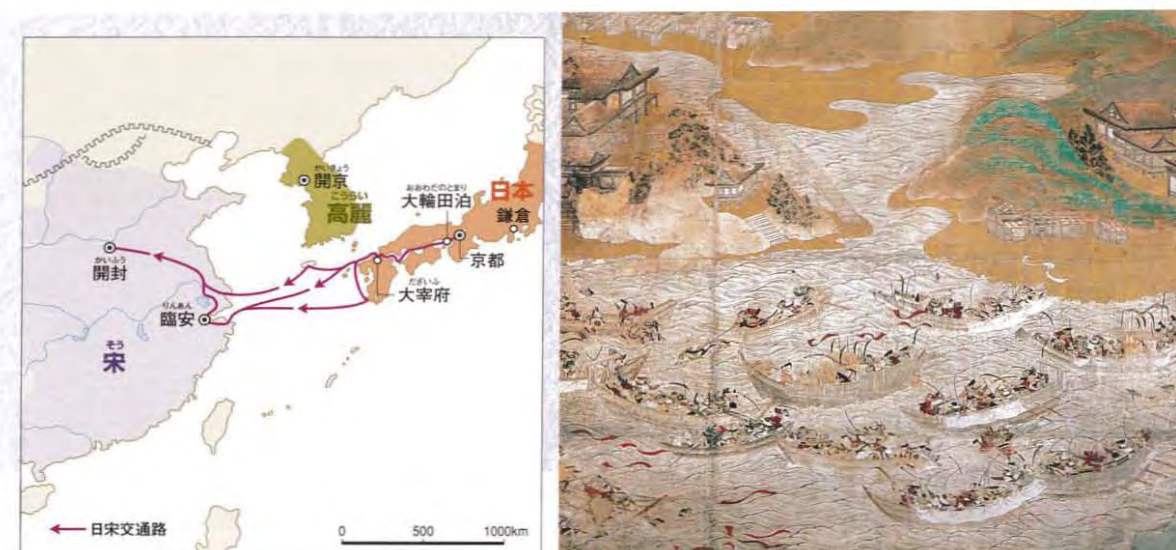
### The Gempei War and the destruction of the Taira clan

The heyday of the Taira clan proved to be short-lived. The Taira clan soon clashed with Retired Emperor Go-Shirakawa and forced an end to his cloistered rule. When Kiyomori installed his one-year-old grandson Antoku as Emperor, Prince Mochihito, Go-Shirakawa's son, fiercely opposed the power grab and called for the Taira to be overthrown. Samurai from across Japan who were aggrieved with the Taira clan's tyranny answered Prince Mochihito's call to arms.

**Minamoto no Yoritomo**, the son of Yoshitomo who had been defeated during the Heiji Rebellion, set up a stronghold in Kamakura, a town in the Kanto region of eastern Japan. Here he arranged for the samurai of eastern Japan to pledge fealty to him and gradually built up his strength. In response to the order of the Imperial Court, Yoritomo dispatched his younger brother Yoshitsune to topple the Taira clan. Yoshitsune's forces routed the Taira in several engagements, forcing them to flee the capital with the young Emperor Antoku and finally annihilating them in 1185 (Bunji 1) at Dan-no-ura.<sup>4</sup> This series of battles is called the **Gempei War**, literally meaning the "Minamoto-Taira War", and was Japan's first war to be fought on a truly national scale.

**\*4=Dan-no-ura, which is now Shimonoseki in Yamaguchi Prefecture, is on the shore facing the eastern end of the Straits of Shimonoseki and was the site of the final battle of the Gempei War.**

*Topic 21 Recap Challenge! – The political systems through which the Fujiwara clan and the Taira clan ruled Japan shared several common traits. Explain two commonalities using the terms "maternal relatives" and "shoen".*



日宋貿易 清盛は、大輪田泊を開いて瀬戸内海の航路を整備した。  
壇ノ浦の戦い 源義経が指揮する源氏に平氏は敗れ、安徳天皇は入水、一族は海の藻屑となって平氏は滅亡した。(山口・赤間神宮蔵)

い地位につき、多くの荘園を手に入れ、全国の半分近くの地方をおさえた。

さらに清盛は、大輪田泊を整備して、宋の商船を招くなど、日宋貿易に力を尽くし、莫大な利益をあげた。こうして平氏は、  
5 「平氏にあらざるば人にあらず」(平氏の一族でない者は人ではない)といわれるほど栄えた。

#### 源平合戦と平氏の滅亡

しかし、平氏の栄華も長くはつづかなかった。平氏はやがて後白河上皇との対立を深め、上皇の院政を停止して、清盛の娘が産んだ1  
10 歳の安徳天皇を皇位につけた。後白河上皇の皇子である以仁王がこれに反発し、平氏の追討をよびかけた。これにこたえて、平氏の支配に不満をもつ武士が、各地で次々と兵をあげた。

平治の乱で討たれた源義朝の子の源頼朝は、鎌倉を拠点として関東の武士と主従関係を結び、しだいに力をたくわえて  
15 いった。頼朝は朝廷の命を受けて弟の義経らを派遣し、平氏の追討に向かわせた。義経は、幼い安徳天皇とともに都から落ちのびていた平氏を各地の合戦で討ち、1185(文治元)年、ついに壇ノ浦でほろぼした。これら、源氏と平氏の一連の戦いを、  
20 源平合戦とよぶ。これは、わが国では初めての全国規模の戦乱だった。

1 『平家物語』→P.103によると、全国66か国のうち、30か国あまりにおよんだ。

2 現在の兵庫県神戸港の古い名称。泊とは船が停泊するところ。

3 907年に唐が滅亡したのちの内乱を経て、960年に建国した。

4 現在の山口県下関市。関門海峡の東端をのぞむ海岸で、源平合戦の最後の舞台となった。

#### まとめにチャレンジ

藤原氏の政治体制と平氏の政治体制には共通点がある。両者の共通点を、「外戚」と「荘園」の2つの言葉を使って説明してみよう。



## Topic 22 – The samurai government of the Kamakura shogunate

What were the distinguishing characteristics of the Kamakura shogunate, Japan's first samurai government?

### 100 The establishment of the Kamakura shogunate

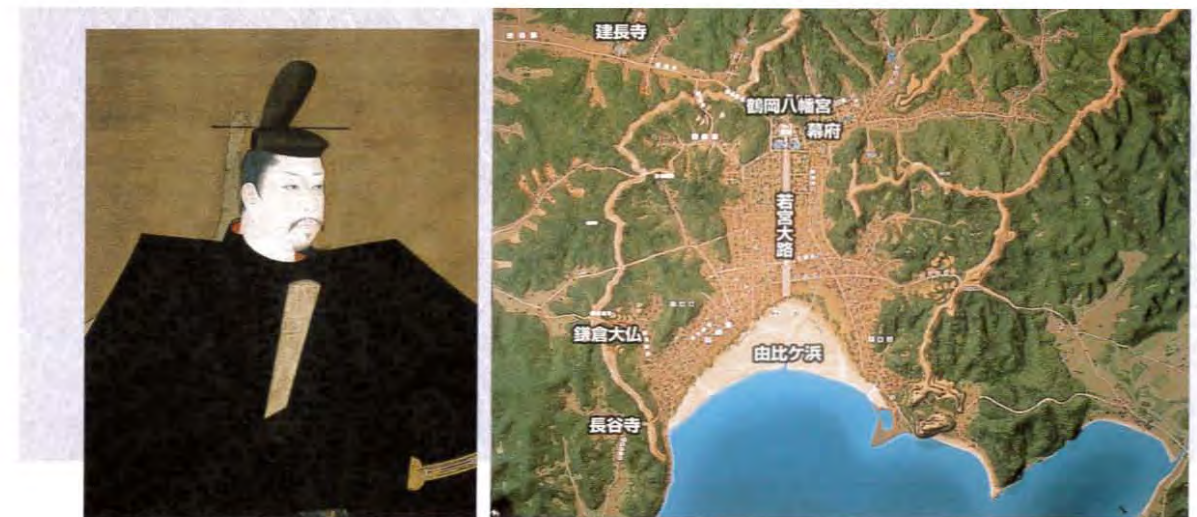
Following the destruction of the Taira clan in 1185, Minamoto no Yoritomo appointed **protectors** (*shugo* in Japanese) to oversee each province and **stewards** (*jito* in Japanese) to oversee the shoen and imperial lands, and he had the Imperial Court recognize these appointments. The protectors did military and police work and were also involved in the political administration of the provinces outside the capital. The stewards managed the lands under their supervision and collected the land tax. Meanwhile, Yoritomo had a falling-out with his younger brother Yoshitsune, who escaped to the protection of the Northern Fujiwara clan based in Hiraizumi (in modern-day Iwate Prefecture). Yoritomo responded by attacking and destroying the Northern Fujiwara, bringing all their lands in northern Japan under his control.

In 1192 (Kenkyu 3), Yoritomo was appointed **shogun** by the Imperial Court. In Kamakura, Yoritomo founded a simple and practical-minded samurai government that was known as the **Kamakura shogunate**. The shogunate remained in Kamakura for about 140 years, a period we call the **Kamakura period**.

The glue holding the Kamakura shogunate together was the lord-vassal relationship that existed between the shogun and his samurai retainers, the **housemen**. This relationship was understood in terms of **benevolence and duty**, or *goon* and *hoko* in Japanese. The housemen were guaranteed ownership of their hereditary lands and were given new lands through the benevolence of the shogun. In return, the housemen swore fealty to the shogun and were duty bound in times of war to fight, and if necessary to die, for him.

### The Hojo regency

After Yoritomo's death, power struggles for leadership of the shogunate swept away one powerful houseman after another, until finally the Hojo clan, the family of Yoritomo's wife Masako, seized de-facto control. The shogunate of the Minamoto clan came to an end with the assassination of Sanetomo, the third shogun. From then on, members of the Fujiwara clan or the Imperial Family were invited from Kyoto to become shoguns in name only. The Hojo clan, a family of humble housemen, pulled the strings of the government as regents advising the shogun. This is known as the **Hojo regency**.



源 頼朝と伝えられている肖像画 写実性の高さから、このころ発達した似絵の中でも傑作といわれている。(京都・神護寺蔵)

空から見た当時の鎌倉（復元模型）南は海に面し、三方を山に囲まれた鎌倉は天然の要塞であり、防御しやすく、幕府を置くのに適した場所だった。(千葉・国立歴史民俗博物館蔵)

**22 鎌倉幕府の武家政治**

初めての武士の政権である鎌倉幕府は、どんな特徴をもっていたのだろうか。



**鎌倉幕府の成立**

平氏滅亡ののち、源 頼朝は、1185 (文治元) 年、地方の国ごとに守護を、荘園や公領には地頭を置くことを朝廷に認めさせた。守護は、軍事や警察の仕事につき、地方の政治にも関与した。地頭は、年貢の取り立てや、土地の管理などを行った。一方、源義経が兄である頼朝と対立し、平泉（岩手県）の奥州藤原氏のもとにのがれると、頼朝はその勢力を攻め滅ぼして、東北地方も支配下に入れた。

1192 (建久 3) 年、頼朝は朝廷から征夷大將軍に任命された。頼朝は鎌倉に、簡素で実的な武家政治の拠点を築いた。これを鎌倉幕府とよび、鎌倉に幕府が置かれた約140年間を、鎌倉時代という。

鎌倉幕府は、將軍とその家来の武士である御家人の主従関係によって成り立っていた。御家人は將軍から先祖伝来の領地を保護されたり、新しい領地をあたえられるなどの御恩を受け、そのかわり將軍に忠誠を誓い、いくさのときには命をかけて戦って、奉公に励んだ（御恩と奉公）。

**執権政治**

頼朝の死後、幕府の主導権をめぐる争いで有力な御家人が次々に滅び、頼朝の妻・政子の生家である北条氏が実権をにぎった。源氏の



The Jokyu War

Around this time, Retired Emperor Go-Toba, who was exercising cloistered rule in Kyoto, was seeking to restore the power of the Imperial Court. In 1221 (Jokyu 3), he launched the **Jokyu War** by issuing an imperial order to all the samurai of Japan to rise up and overthrow the Hojo clan. Nevertheless, most of the samurai instead rallied behind the shogunate, which, in only a short time, crushed the forces of the Imperial Court in battle and occupied Kyoto. The shogunate proceeded to have Go-Toba banished to Oki Island (in modern-day Shimane Prefecture). After the Jokyu War, the shogunate appointed the **Rokuhara Deputies** in Kyoto in order to supervise the Imperial Court and handle negotiations with it, as well as watch over the housemen of western Japan.

The Formulary of Adjudications

In 1232 (Joei 1), Regent Hojo Yasutoki drew up the **Formulary of Adjudications**, also known as the Joei Formulary, which was Japan's first legal code to be written by samurai on the basis of the customs of samurai society. The Formulary of Adjudications explained in clear terms the standards of judicial trials and the rights and duties of housemen. It was to serve as a model for the legal codes of future samurai governments.

Topic 22 Recap Challenge! – How was the samurai government of the Kamakura shogunate established? Provide a summary using the following words: protectors, steward, shogun, houseman.

HISTORICAL KEYWORDS	
Shogun and Shogunate	
In the Ritsuryo State, the sei tai shogun, which literally means "barbarian-subduing great general", was the supreme commander of the nation's armies. In the late-eighth century, sei tai shoguns could be appointed on a temporary basis by the Emperor of Japan for the purpose of subjugating an outlying region outside the control of the Imperial Court. From the time of the Kamakura shogunate and onwards, the title came to be shortened to just "shogun", and it referred to the leader of a samurai government. The Japanese word for shogunate is bakufu, which literally means "tent government" in reference to the tents set up in samurai encampments. "Tent government" came to mean the home of the shogun, and finally the entire samurai government. Under the Kamakura shogunate, nine men were granted the title of shogun, and under the Muromachi and Edo shogunates, fifteen men were granted the title.	

鎌倉幕府のしくみ

将軍  
しやうぐん  
執権  
しつけん

地方

地頭  
じとう  
荘園の管理

守護  
しゆご  
軍事・警察

京都

六波羅探題  
ろくはわたんたい  
京都の警備・朝廷の監視  
西園御家人の監督

問注所  
もんしゆしよ  
裁判

政所  
せいしよ  
一般政務

侍所  
さむらいしよ  
御家人の統制

歴史の言葉

【征夷大將軍・幕府】

征夷大將軍は、8世紀の末に朝廷の支配のおよんでいない地方を征討するために、臨時に天皇から任命された、軍隊の総指揮官をさす律令制の官職だった。鎌倉幕府以後は、武家政権の首長の称号となり、単に將軍とよばれるようになった。幕府のよとの意味は、幕営（幕を張った陣営）のことで、次いで將軍の住居をさすようになり、転じて武家政権を示す言葉となった。鎌倉幕府には9人、室町幕府と江戸幕府には15人の將軍が任命された。

御成敗式目（一部要約）

一、守護の職務は、京都御所の警備の指揮および反乱者と犯罪者の取りしまりである。  
一、地頭は荘園の年貢を横取りしてはならない。  
一、20年間土地を支配していた場合、その土地の権利を認める。  
一、女性に子供がない場合、律令は認めていないが、その領地を養子に相続させることは慣例として認められる。

將軍は、3代目の実朝が暗殺されてとだえた。そののちは、京都から藤原氏や皇族などをむかえ、名ばかりの將軍にした。家柄は一御家人にすぎなかった北条氏は、將軍を補佐する執権の地位について、幕府の政治を動かした（執権政治）。

5 承久の乱 そのころ京都で院政を行っていた後鳥羽上皇は、朝廷の勢力を回復するため、1221（承久3）年、北条氏を討つよう全国の武士に命令を出した。しかし多くの武士は幕府に結集し、またたくまに朝廷軍を打ち負かして京都を占領した。これによって、後鳥羽上皇は隠岐（島根県）に移された（承久の乱）。承久の乱ののち、幕府は京都に六波羅探題を置いて、朝廷を監視し、交渉にもあたらせ、さらに、西日本の御家人を監督した。

10 御成敗式目 執権となった北条泰時は、1232（貞永元年）年、武家社会の慣習に基づいて、初めて武家の独自の法律である御成敗式目（貞永式目）を定めた。これは、御家人に向けてその権利や義務、裁判の基準をわかりやすく示すためのもので、その後の武士の法律の手本になった。



後鳥羽上皇 (1180 ~ 1239)  
天皇の位を譲った後も、上皇として院政を行い力をふるった。（大阪・永無瀬神宮蔵）

まとめてチャレンジ

鎌倉幕府の武家政治はどのようにして確立していったのだろうか。次の言葉を使ってまとめてみよう。「守護」「地頭」「征夷大將軍」「御家人」

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<u>Excerpts from the Formulary of Adjudications</u>	
	"-The duties of the protectors are to command the guards of the Kyoto Imperial Palace and to suppress criminals and rebels."
	"-The stewards shall not usurp the land tax he collects from the shoen."
	"-If a man has occupied a plot of land for twenty years, he shall have his rights to that land recognized."
	"-If a woman has no children of her own, ownership of the land may be passed to her adoptive child by virtue of custom, even though this is not recognized under the law of ritsuryo."



# I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT...

## The Origins of the Samurai and the Kamakura Shogunate

How were warrior bands formed, and what was the nature of the bonds of "benevolence and duty" that sustained the Kamakura shogunate?

### The rise of professional warriors among the court nobles

Over the course of the Heian period, the system of "emperor's land, emperor's people" decayed, and the lands that were managed by the Imperial Court-appointed provincial governors gradually diminished. Farmers who had cleared farmland and owned substantial land holdings tried to evade the tax collections of the provincial governors by having their lands legally declared as shoen under the name of a noble family or a Buddhist temple. However, by doing this they forfeited the government's authority to prove their ownership of their lands in case a territorial dispute broke out.

Around this time, those court nobles who came from long lines of warriors rose to prominence in the capital. Among them were the Taira and Minamoto clans, both of which were descended from the Imperial Family. These clans made the arts of war their family businesses, and they honed their skills in archery and mounted combat night and day. They often served as bodyguards for the Emperor, members of the Imperial Family, and high-ranking court nobles.

Because the Imperial Court needed to strengthen its military in order to suppress regional revolts and maintain defenses against foreign enemies, armed groups were organized in which the Taira and Minamoto clans, being the recognized military specialists that they were, played central roles. Members of these clans were often selected to be provincial governors in the eastern provinces or were given the title of General of the Northern Pacification Command. Their feats of martial prowess on the front lines of combat steadily reinforced their status as "warrior houses". This, scholars believe, was the beginning of the samurai.

### From Taira rule to the Kamakura shogunate

Territorial disputes were widespread in the regions where the Taira and Minamoto clan members were posted. It was not uncommon for powerful men to forcibly appropriate the lands of a weaker party. For this reason, land owners had to maintain arms for fear of being attacked. When men of the powerful warrior houses arrived from the capital, the land owners asked them to protect their lands. Ultimately, these land owners became subservient to the Taira and Minamoto clans and were incorporated into warrior bands.

もっと知りたい  
コラム

## 武士のおこりと鎌倉幕府

武士団はどのようにして生まれたのか。鎌倉幕府を支えた「御恩と奉公」とは、どのような関係だったのだろうか

### 軍事を職業とする貴族の台頭

平安時代には、公地公民制度が衰退し、朝廷から任命された国司が管理する土地が少なくなっていました。農地を切り開き、土地をたくさん所有していた農民は、国司による税の取り立てをまねがれようとして、自分の土地を貴族や寺社の荘園の名義にしました。しかし、そのため、境界線で土地争いがおこっても、そこが自分の土地であると証明してくれる公的な権力がなくなりました。

そのころ、都では、武芸を専門とする家柄の貴族が台頭してきました。いずれも天皇の血筋を引く源氏と平氏です。彼らは家業として、日夜、弓や騎馬の技をみがき、主に天皇・皇族や上流貴族の警護の任にあたっていました。

朝廷は、外敵への備えや、地方の争乱を鎮圧するため、軍制の強化を必要としました。そこで、武芸を家業とする軍事貴族である源平両氏を中心に、軍事集団が編成されました。彼らは、東国地方の国司や鎮守府将軍に任じられ、抗争の最前線で手柄を立てると、ますます「兵の家」として発展していきました。これが、武士の始まりと考えられます。

### 平氏政権から鎌倉幕府へ

源氏や平氏が赴任する先では、各地で所領争いがおこっていました。力の強い者が、他人の所領を奪ってしまうことも珍しくありませんでした。そこで、領主は襲撃をおそれ、たがいに武装しました。彼らは、都から下ってきた強力な軍事貴族に、自分の所領を守ってくれるよう求めました。こうして、源氏や平氏のもとに地方の領主が服従するようになり、武士団が結成されていたのです。

やがて、いくつもの争乱を勝ち抜いた平氏は、朝廷に莫大な寄進をするなどして結びつきを強め、清盛の時代には、朝廷で最高位の太政大臣に出世しました。しかし、平家政権にもかげりが出てきます。平家一門は、中央の貴族社会になじんで、地方の武士団の要望や不満にあまり気づかずにいたからです。

一方、少年期から東国に流刑されていた源頼朝は、東国地方の武士が何を望んでいるのか、よく観察していました。源平合戦に勝利して鎌倉幕府をひらいた頼朝は、武士たちの所領を保証し、土地争いを公平に裁くなど、武士団の要望にこたえました。



After triumphing in many battles, the Taira clan quickly became a major benefactor of the Imperial Court, with which the Taira forged close ties. In the time of Kiyomori, the Taira clan finally achieved the rank of Grand Minister, the most important post in the Imperial Court. And yet, by then Taira rule was already starting to unravel. While complacently rubbing shoulders with the court nobility of the capital, the Taira clan barely noticed the complaints and desires of the warrior bands outside Kyoto.

By contrast, Minamoto no Yoritomo, who had been in exile in the eastern provinces since boyhood, did pay heed to the interests of the local samurai. Following his triumph in the Gempei War and establishment of the Kamakura shogunate, Yoritomo responded to their demands by protecting their land rights and guaranteeing the fair adjudication of territorial disputes.

### Benevolence and duty

"Benevolence and duty", or *goon* and *hoko* in Japanese, were the heart and soul of the relationship between shogun and samurai. To better understand these two concepts, let's examine *The Potted Plants*, a Japanese *noh* drama. According to the story, Hojo Tokiyori, the fifth Hojo regent, used to personally observe conditions in his country incognito. One day, Tokiyori was travelling through Sano in Kozuke Province (modern-day Gunma Prefecture), when he was caught in a sudden snowstorm. He sought shelter in a private home that was nearby. Tokiyori found that its owner, Sano no Tsuneyo, was so poor that he had no food to eat or firewood to heat his home. And yet, even though Tsuneyo was unaware of Tokiyori's true identity, he warmly welcomed him. Tsuneyo showed remarkable hospitality to this unknown traveler, and in order to keep him warm, he even cut down his beloved potted trees, a plum tree, a cherry tree, and a pine tree, in order to fuel the fireplace. Tsuneyo then said to Tokiyori:

"As you can see, I am a poor man, but I was once the owner of these lands. I ended up like this after my lands were stolen from me. Still, I remain a samurai. The only two things that I would never part with are my horse and my armor, and therefore, if any danger were to threaten the shogunate, I could hasten to Kamakura without second thought at the moment I am called upon."

Once Tokiyori had returned to Kamakura, he issued an urgent summons to all the housemen of eastern Japan. Tsuneyo did not hesitate to don his armor and dash off to Kamakura. Upon his arrival, Tsuneyo was praised by Tokiyori for loyally fulfilling his duty as a samurai. Tokiyori benevolently restored Tsuneyo's lands and even rewarded him with an additional plot. These sort of lord-vassal bonds are what kept the Kamakura shogunate alive.



一遍上人絵伝 時宗を開いた一遍が旅をしながら教えを広げていくさまを描いたもの。これは、一遍が有力武士の邸を訪ねている場面。当時の鎌倉武士の生活の様子が細かく描かれている。(神奈川・清浄光寺蔵)

### ●「御恩と奉公」

鎌倉幕府と武士（御家人）は、「御恩と奉公」の関係で結ばれていました。謡曲『鉢の木』の物語を見てみましょう。5代目執権・北条時頼が、身分を隠して諸国のようすを観察していたときのことです。上野国（群馬県）の佐野のあたりで突然の雪に降られ、近くの民家を訪ねました。その家は、暖を取る薪も食べ物もない貧しさでした。しかし、家の主人佐野常世は、時頼だとは知らぬまま、こころよくむかえ入れました。常世は、見も知らぬ旅人を暖めるため、大切にしていた鉢植えの梅・松・桜を囲炉裏にくべて精一杯もてなしました。

「ご覧の通りの貧しさですが、私はかつてはこのあたりの領主でした。今は領地を奪われ、この有り様です。しかし私は武士です。幕府に一大事があって、いざ鎌倉というときは、いつでも駆けつけられるように、馬と武具だけは手放しておりません。」

鎌倉に帰ったあと、時頼は関東の御家人に緊急の召集命令を出しました。すると、常世は武具に身を固め、鎌倉に馳せ参じてきました。時頼は、常世の奉公、忠義心を賞め、領地を取り戻してやり、さらなる領地を恩賞として授けました。このような主従関係によって、鎌倉幕府は支えられていました。



Topic 23 – The Mongol Invasions of Japan  
Why was Japan able to repulse the Mongol Invasions?

The Mongol Empire

In the early-thirteenth century, **Genghis Khan** united the many nomadic tribes of the Mongolian Plateau and founded the **Mongol Empire**. By deploying their unstoppable mounted warriors, the Mongols conquered one nation after another, and before long they controlled a vast empire extending over the full breadth of Eurasia from the Middle East to China. Even the peoples of Europe were put into a state of panic by the Mongol onslaught. **Kublai Khan**, the fifth Great Khan of the Mongol Empire, founded the **Yuan dynasty** with its capital in Dadu, now the Chinese city of Beijing.<sup>1</sup>

\*1=The Italian Marco Polo, who served under Kublai Khan, wrote about "the island of Chipangu [where] gold is abundant beyond all measure" in his book *The Travels of Marco Polo*. This was the first description of Japan to reach Europe.

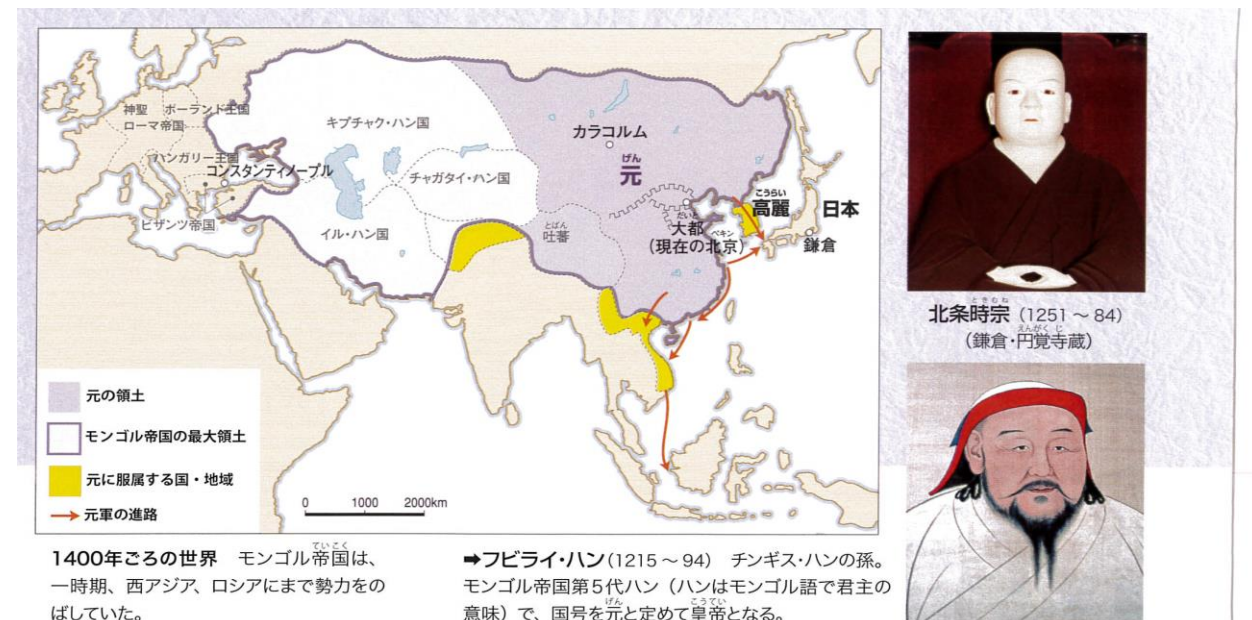
The Mongol Invasions

Kublai Khan planned to expand his dominion across all East Asia, but to do so he had to subjugate Japan, which continued to maintain its independence. Kublai started by sending emissaries to Japan on several occasions requesting Japan's submission. However, the Imperial Court and the Kamakura shogunate were united in rejecting his demands. The shogunate, effectively led by Regent Hojo Tokimune, made preparations for the coming invasion.

Kublai Khan's Message to Japan (1268)

"Since my ancestor became master of the realm, countless foreign nations have stood in awe at our power and respected our virtue. Korea is our eastern tributary and its relationship with us is like lord to vassal or father to son. Japan is Korea's neighbor and seems to have also had exchanges with China in the past. Despite this, Japan has sent no emissaries to me since I ascended to the throne. I have no desire to use military force, but I need the King of Japan to give careful consideration to my intentions."

The **First Mongol Invasion of Japan**, known as the Bunei War in Japan, was launched in 1274 (Bunei 11). A joint Mongol-Korean army invaded Tsushima and Iki Islands, and from there attacked Hakata in Kyushu. The **Second Mongol Invasion of Japan**, known as the Koan War in



1400年ごろの世界 モンゴル帝国は、一時期、西アジア、ロシアにまで勢力をのばしていた。

⇒フビライ・ハン(1215～94) チンギス・ハンの孫。モンゴル帝国第5代ハン(ハンはモンゴル語で君主の意味)で、国号を元と定めて皇帝となる。

23

元寇

日本はなぜ元の襲来をはね返すことができたのだろう。

1 フビライに仕えたイタリア人マルコ・ポーロは、『東方見聞録』で日本を「黄金のジパング」としてヨーロッパに紹介した。

フビライの国書  
(1268年)

わが祖先が天下を領有して以来、その威を恐れ徳を慕う異国は数え切れない。高麗もわが東の藩属国として、あたかも君臣、父子のようにしている。日本は高麗に近接し、過去には中国と交流していたようだが、朕が即位してからまだ一度も使いをよこさない。武力を用いるのは朕の本意ではないが、日本の王は、その点よく考えよ。(「蒙古国牒状」)

モンゴル帝国

13世紀の初め、モンゴル(蒙古)の高原で、チンギス・ハンが遊牧民の諸部族を統一し、モンゴル帝国を建てた。モンゴル帝国は、無敵の騎馬軍団を各地に侵攻させ、またたくまに西アジアから中国まで、ユーラシア大陸の東西にまたがる広大な帝国を築いた。この動きに、ヨーロッパ人もおびえ、モンゴル人を恐れた。モンゴル帝国5代目の皇帝フビライ・ハンは、大都(現在の北京)という都をつくり、国号を元と称した。

元の襲来(元寇)

フビライは、東アジアへの支配を拡大し、独立を保っていた日本も征服しようとする。フビライは、まず日本にたびたび使いを送って、服属するように求めた。しかし、朝廷と鎌倉幕府は一致して、これをはねつけた。幕府は、執権の北条時宗を中心に、元の襲来に備えた。

元・高麗連合軍は、1274(文永11)年に対馬・壱岐を経て博多に襲来した(文永の役)。さらに7年後の1281(弘安4)年には、大船団を仕立てて日本をおそった(弘安の役)。日本側は、略奪と残虐な暴行の被害を受け、元軍の新奇な兵器にも悩まされた。しかし、鎌倉武士は、これを国難として受けとめ、果敢に戦った。元軍は、のちに「神風」とよばれた暴風雨にも



Japan, was undertaken seven years later in 1281 (Koan 4). This time, the Mongols assembled a massive fleet for an all-out attack on Japan. The Japanese side was at a disadvantage in the face of the advanced weaponry used by the Mongol soldiers, and was subject to terrible pillaging and cruel atrocities. Nonetheless, the Kamakura samurai answered the call to save the nation and fought back with great courage. Japan was ultimately victorious after the Mongol hordes were devastated by a violent typhoon that the Japanese later called the kamikaze, meaning "divine winds". Japan had successfully preserved its independence. Kublai Khan did plan out several additional campaigns to conquer Japan, but none of them were carried out.

### The decline of the Kamakura shogunate

The housemen who were the bedrock of the Kamakura shogunate suffered terrible losses during the Mongol Invasions. However, because the shogunate was defending against a foreign enemy, it had acquired no new lands to sufficiently compensate the housemen for their services. Moreover, after the First Mongol Invasion, the shogunate had also compelled the housemen to undertake other tasks in preparation for another attack, including the construction and garrisoning of a defensive wall in Kyushu. This all put great strain on the lives of the housemen, whose dissatisfaction with the shogunate began to grow.

Around this time, the housemen were also losing their lands, the basis for their livelihoods. The housemen had been dividing their land equally among their sons, and over time, plots became smaller and smaller. In addition, along with the development of trade and manufacturing, many samurai needed copper coins as currency, leading some to pawn or sell off their lands.

In order to relieve the housemen, the shogunate issued a **debt cancellation edict** in 1297 (Einin 5) requiring that all lands formerly held by housemen be returned to them without compensation. However, this actually made life worse for the housemen, as there were no more moneylenders who would give them credit. Thus, the Kamakura shogunate's grip on power appeared increasingly fragile.

*Topic 23 Recap Challenge! – What were the reasons behind Japan's success in withstanding two invasions by the powerful Mongol Empire? List them using bullet points.*



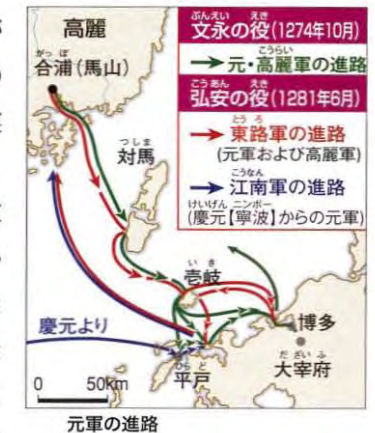
蒙古の襲来（文永の役）で元軍と戦う御家人 右の武将は一騎打ちの騎馬戦法で、元軍は火薬と集団戦法を用いた。蒙古襲来絵詞（東京・宮内庁三の丸尚蔵館蔵）

おそわれて、敗退した。こうして日本は、独立を保つことができた。この2度にわたる元軍の襲来を、**元寇**という。こののちもフビライは、数回にわたり日本侵攻を計画したが、実現しなかった。

5 **鎌倉幕府のおとろえ** 元との戦いで、幕府を支える御家人は多くの犠牲をはらった。しかし、外敵との戦いだったので、新しい土地を獲得することはなく、幕府は十分な恩賞となる土地をあたえることができなかった。また、文永の役（1274年）の後、幕府は御家人に防壁の建築や異国警固番役を命じるなど、外敵への備えを強化した。これによって御家人には負担が重くのしかかり、幕府に対する不満がつのった。

15 今、御家人たちは、兄弟による分割相続のくり返しで、領地がしだいにせまくなり、生活の基盤が弱まった。その上、商工業の発達とともに、武士も貨幣（銅銭）を使うことが多くなり、領地を質に入れたり、売ったりする者もあらわれた。

20 幕府は、御家人を救うために、**徳政令**を出して、領地をただで取りもどさせようとした。しかしそうすると、御家人に金を貸す者がいなくなって、かえって御家人を苦しめる結果となった。こうして、鎌倉幕府の支配は、かげりを見せ始めた。



### 永仁の徳政令（一部）

1297（永仁5）年

- 領地を質に入れたり売買したりすることは、御家人の窮乏のもとである。今後禁止する。
- 御家人以外の者が御家人から買収した土地は、売買から何年たつていようとも、御家人に返さなければならない。

### まとめにチャレンジ！

日本が、強力な元軍の2度にわたる来襲を撃退することができた勝因は何だろうか。箇条書きにしてみよう。



**Excerpts from the Einin Debt Cancellation Edict**

"-The pawning and sale of lands is the cause of the present deprivation of the housemen.  
Hereafter, this practice is forbidden."

"-All lands bought from a houseman by anyone other than a houseman must be returned to their  
original owners regardless of the number of years that have elapsed since the purchase."



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In 1274, when over 30,000 Mongol-led troops reached Tsushima Island, they were confronted by just over eighty mounted samurai under the command of So Sukekuni. So Sukekuni led a cavalry charge straight into the heart of the Mongol horde and, after a fierce fight, he and all his men perished on the battlefield.

The Second Mongol Invasion, executed in the year 1281, involved a massive army 140,000 men strong, including one force from China and one from Korea. The force from China had loaded its warships full of everything from weaponry to farming tools and household supplies. Their goal was to occupy and colonize Kyushu.

Here, Japanese warships manned by samurai launched an all-out counterattack on the larger Mongol armada. During the Battle of Takashima Island, a grueling 24-hour naval contest, the Japanese managed to tie down the Mongol forces and inflicted heavy damage on them. Finally, just as the battle was coming to an end, a typhoon struck the Mongol fleet. The Mongol ships smashed into each other, and most were swallowed by the waves.

## How the Mongol Invasions changed Japanese opinions of Korea

During the First Mongol Invasion, the Mongols burned down private homes and either cruelly slaughtered or abducted every Japanese civilian they came across in Tsushima Island, Iki Island, and Hakata, including old men, women, and children.

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To this day, the people of Iki Island use the words "mukuri kokuri", the former meaning a Mongol soldier and the latter meaning a Korean soldier. Parents hush their crying children by saying, "Don't cry or else the mukuri kokuri will come to get you."

Since ancient times, the Korean Peninsula served as a crucial bridge through which the culture of continental Asia was transmitted to Japan. However, the terrible experience of the Mongol Invasions, which had come via the Korean Peninsula, changed Japan's ideas about Korea. Hundreds of years later during the Meiji period, the Japanese government feared that Japan's security would be put in jeopardy if Russia were to absorb the Korean Peninsula into its sphere of influence. It seems that the memory of the Mongol Invasions cast a truly long shadow over Japan's history.

## I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT...

### The Origins of Japanese Surnames

#### The surnames of Japanese people

In Japan today, there are believed to be about 120,000 surnames in use. The most common surnames include Sato, Suzuki, Takahashi, Tanaka, Ito, and Watanabe.

The surname Sato originated with Fujiwara no Kinkiyo, a fifth generation descendent of the warrior Fujiwara no Hidesato. Kinkiyo, who had once held the rank of Saemon no Jo in the Imperial Court, adopted the name "Sato" by combining "sa", the first syllable of his former rank, with "to", an alternative pronunciation of the "fuji" in Fujiwara. His descendents, who settled all across eastern and northern Japan, took similar surnames such as Shudo, Goto, Bito, and Ito.

The surnames Suzuki and Takahashi are related to Shinto. Suzuki, literally meaning "the tree where bells ring", originated with the Shinto priests at Kumano Shrine, while Takahashi, literally meaning "high bridge", refers to the great stairway linking Heaven and Earth. On the other hand, some Japanese surnames are taken from old professions, such as the surnames Hattori, literally meaning "clothes-maker", and Tamatsukuri, literally meaning "bead-maker".

Nonetheless, the majority of Japanese surnames are tied to the name of the lands where they originated. Such names became extremely prevalent during the medieval period of Japanese history.

# 日本人の名字の由来

## ●日本人の名字

現在、日本の名字の数は、約12万とされています。もっとも多い名字は、佐藤、鈴木、高橋、田中、伊藤、渡辺などです。

5 佐藤という名字の起源は、藤原秀郷から5世の後裔にあたる藤原公清が左衛門尉という官職についたのを記念して、佐藤と名乗ったのが始まりでした。その子孫が関東各地から東北まで広がり、首藤、後藤、尾藤、伊藤などの名字を生み出しました。

10 鈴木（鈴がなる木）は熊野神社の神官に由来し、高橋は、天と地を結ぶ高い階（階段）を意味しています。この2つは、いずれも神道に関係しています。このほか、服部、玉造など、古代以来の職業に由来する名字もあります。

しかし、もっとも数が多いのは、土地の名前と結びついた名字で、中世に爆発的に増えたものです。

20

## ●土地に由来する名字

一所懸命という言葉は、今では一生懸命と書くことも多いのですが、もともとは「一つの所（土地）に命を懸ける」という意味で、武士たちが、みずから切り開いた土地や先祖伝来の土地を命がけで守り抜くさまを表現したものです。

30 このように武士となった地方の有力者は、もともとは天皇の血筋を引く皇族や藤原氏などの貴族が地方に派遣されてそのま

ま住みついた者の子孫であることが多く、「源」「平」（いずれも天皇の子孫）や「藤原」などの姓をもっていました。

しかし、彼らが代々、みずから切り開いた土地に領主として在住するようになると、姓とは別にその土地の地名を自分の名字（苗字とも書く）として名乗るようになります。自分の支配する土地に対する強い愛着のあらわれと見ることができます。これが、大多数の日本人の名字の起源です。

たとえば、源氏の一族である武田氏は、先祖の源義清が常陸国の武田（現在の茨城県ひたちなか市武田）に住みついたことが名字の由来で、のちに武田氏は甲斐国（山梨県）に移り住み、有名な戦国大名である武田信玄を生みます。したがって、信玄の姓は「源」、名字は「武田」となります。武田一族は、住みついた土地の名前をとってさらに分かれ、青木、大井、下条、柳沢、などの名字が生まれました。

日本人の名字には、このように地名に由来するもののほか、在住する土地の特徴をあらわした山本、谷口、小林、松本など、土地の位置・形状に由来するものも多く見られます。

自分の名字の由来を調べてみよう。



Surnames rooted in the land
<p>The Japanese word <i>isshokenmei</i>, meaning "with all one's might", was originally a phrase that meant "to cast one's lot with one's land". The phrase referred to the fact that the samurai were willing to fight to the death to defend their ancestral lands and the lands they had acquired themselves.</p> <p>Many of the powerful local leaders who eventually became samurai were originally members of the Imperial Family or court nobles like the Fujiwara who had been sent from the capital to the provinces. Those who settled outside the capital had many children and grandchildren who carried their <i>sei</i>, which was the title given to their family by the Emperor. These included the Minamoto and the Taira, both of which were descendents of the Emperors, the Fujiwara, and other families.</p> <p>Over time, many of them came to use surnames different from their <i>sei</i>. They had been living outside the capital for generations as owners of estates they had cleared themselves, and therefore, they chose to adopt the names of the places where they lived as their own surnames. This suggests that they were becoming increasingly attached to their own lands. This is how the majority of modern Japanese surnames were created.</p> <p>For example, the Takeda clan was a part of the Minamoto clan started by Minamoto no Yoshiaki in Takeda, Hitachi Province (today in Hitachinaka, Ibaraki Prefecture). The Takeda clan later moved to Kai Province (modern-day Yamanashi Prefecture), where it produced the famous daimyo Takeda Shingen. Consequently, "Minamoto" was Shingen's <i>sei</i> given to his clan by the Emperor, but "Takeda" was the surname chosen by his own family. Other descendents of the Takeda clan also came to adopt the names of the lands where they had settled, resulting in the appearance of surnames such as Aoki, Oi, Shimojo, and Yanagisawa.</p> <p>In addition to the Japanese surnames taken directly from place names as described above, there are also many that derive from the location, topography, and other special features of the land where a family resided. Examples of these surnames include Yamamoto ("the base of the mountain"), Taniguchi ("the mouth of the valley"), Kobayashi ("the small forest"), and Matsumoto ("the base of the pine trees").</p>



## Section 2 - The evolution of samurai rule

### Topic 24 – The Kemmu Restoration and the Northern and Southern Courts period

#### Why did the Kemmu Restoration prove to be so short-lived?

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#### The downfall of the Kamakura shogunate

When the power of the Kamakura shogunate began to weaken, the Hojo clan made a bid to centralize power in its hands. However, this move backfired and only intensified the resistance of the housemen.

**Emperor Go-Daigo**, who ascended to the throne in the early-fourteenth century, upheld direct Imperial rule by the Emperor as the ideal system of government for Japan. In order to realize his vision, he plotted to overthrow the shogunate, but both of his first two schemes were uncovered and thwarted. The shogunate responded by exiling him to Oki Island (in modern-day Shimane Prefecture).

An army supporting Emperor Go-Daigo was organized by Prince Moriyoshi, Go-Daigo's son, and Kusunoki Masashige, who hailed from an influential family in Kawachi (modern-day Osaka). The rebels, who included in their ranks a new class of emerging samurai from the capital region, proved to be a formidable challenge to the shogunate.

The military situation soon turned in the rebels' favor when Go-Daigo escaped from Oki Island. Housemen deserted the shogunate one after another, including Ashikaga Takauji, who turned on the government and attacked and destroyed the forces of the Rokuhara Deputies in Kyoto. The next houseman to defect to the side of the Imperial Court was Nitta Yoshisada, who, at the head of a massive army, stormed into Kamakura in 1333 (Geunko 3) and finally toppled the Kamakura shogunate.

#### The Kemmu Restoration

When Emperor Go-Daigo returned to Kyoto, he declared his intention to institute direct Imperial rule and formed a new government backed with the combined might of the samurai and the court nobles.<sup>1</sup> Because the era name for 1334, the year after the fall of the shogunate, was changed to "Kemmu", this is known as the **Kemmu Restoration**.

## 第2節 武家政治の展開



楠木正成 (1294 ~ 1336) (東京・皇居前広場) 後醍醐天皇のよびかけに応じて挙兵し、河内の千早城で鎌倉幕府の大軍と戦った。相手の不意をつく奇抜な戦術は、後世、物語などで語りつがれている。兵庫の湊川で戦死。楠公ともよばれる。



後醍醐天皇 (1288 ~ 1339) 鎌倉幕府を滅ぼし、朝廷に政治の実権を取りもどそうと試みた。(神奈川・清浄光寺蔵) □

24

### 建武の新政と南北朝の時代

建武の新政は、なぜ短い期間しかつづかなかったのだろうか。



足利尊氏 (1305 ~ 58) 一時は後醍醐天皇に従い功臣として一字をたまわり「尊氏」と改名したが、その後、反旗を翻し、天皇を吉野に追った。(京都・等持院蔵)

#### 鎌倉幕府の滅亡

鎌倉幕府の支配がゆらぎ始めると、北条氏はいっそう権力を集中しようとして、かえって御家人の反発を強めた。

14世紀の初めに即位した後醍醐天皇は、天皇みずからが政治を行う天皇親政を理想とし、その実現のために、討幕の計画を進めた。初めは計画がもれて2度も失敗し、後醍醐天皇は隠岐(島根県)に移された。

後醍醐天皇の皇子の護良親王や、河内(大阪府)の豪族だった楠木正成らは、近畿地方の新興武士などを結集して、幕府とねばり強く戦った。

やがて、後醍醐天皇が隠岐から脱出すると、形勢は一転した。幕府軍からは御家人の脱落がつづき、足利尊氏が幕府にそむいて、京都の六波羅探題をほろぼした。ついで新田義貞も朝廷方につき、大軍をひきいて鎌倉を攻め、1333(元弘3)年、ついに鎌倉幕府は滅亡した。

#### 建武の新政

後醍醐天皇は京都にもどると、天皇親政を目標とし、公家と武家の力を合わせた新しい政治を始めた。幕府滅亡の翌年の1334年に、



\*1=Since the Kamakura period, court nobles serving the Emperor directly have been known in Japan as *kuge*, "the Imperial house", in contrast to *buke*, "the samurai house".

112 However, the Kemmu government attracted opposition almost immediately. Emperor Go-Daigo ignored the customs of samurai society and interfered with territorial disputes between samurai. He also made merit-based appointments that disrupted the traditionally hereditary offices held by the families of court nobles.

Taking advantage of this discontent, Ashikaga Takauji took up arms with the aim of bringing back samurai rule. The Kemmu Restoration was put to an end just over two years from when it had begun.

### The War of the Northern and Southern Courts

In 1336 (Kemmu 3), Ashikaga Takauji installed a new emperor in Kyoto and promulgated the Kemmu Formulary. The Kemmu Formulary inaugurated a new shogunate in Kyoto and left little doubt about Takauji's intention to bring back samurai rule as practiced by the Hojo regents of the early Kamakura period. Meanwhile, Emperor Go-Daigo had fled southwards to Yoshino (in modern-day Nara Prefecture) where he set up a rival court using its own era names.

The Imperial Court in Yoshino was dubbed the Southern Court, while the Imperial Court in Kyoto was called the Northern Court. Each court called upon the support of samurai from throughout Japan, sparking a civil war that was to rage across the country for the next sixty years. This period of national disunion is known as the **Northern and Southern Courts period**.

Topic 24 Recap Challenge! - (1.) What sort of government did Emperor Go-Daigo attempt to put in place in Japan during the Kemmu Restoration? (2.) What were the reasons for the rapid collapse of the Kemmu Restoration? Explain each reason.

此比都二ハヤル物  
夜討① 強盗 謀略②  
召人③ 早馬④ 虚騒動⑤  
生首⑥ 還俗⑦ 自由出家⑧  
俄大名⑨ 迷者⑩  
安堵 恩賞 虚軍⑪  
本領ハナルル訴訟人⑫  
文書入りタル細葛⑬  
追従⑭ 讒人⑮ 禅律僧⑯  
下克上⑰ スル成出者⑱ …

(「建武年間記」より)

①夜のどろぼう ②にせものの天皇の命令書 ③囚人  
④急ぐ使いの早がけの馬 ⑤意味のない騒動 ⑥切つてま  
もない首 ⑦僧から一般人にもどること ⑧一般人が勝手  
に僧になること ⑨急に大名になる人 ⑩路頭に迷う人  
⑪自分の領地の安堵(保障)や恩恵を得るために、実際に  
はいくさをしていないのにやったということ ⑫領地をはな  
れて訴訟のために上京する人 ⑬ツツラまたは竹であんだ  
細いかさ ⑭こびへつらう人 ⑮他人をおとしめるために  
事実を曲げて悪くいう人 ⑯禅宗や律宗の僧。宗教家で  
ありながら政治に介入した者が多くいた ⑰身分の低い者  
が高い者を倒し、とってかわること ⑱成り上がった人

二条河原の落書 落書とは、匿名で政治や時の権力者に対する批判を書き、人目に触れるようにしたもの。1334(建武元)年とされる時期に、京都の二条河原にかかげられたこの落書は、建武の新政の混乱ぶりを批判している。

1 鎌倉時代以後、武家に対して、天皇の近くに仕える貴族らを公家とよんだ。

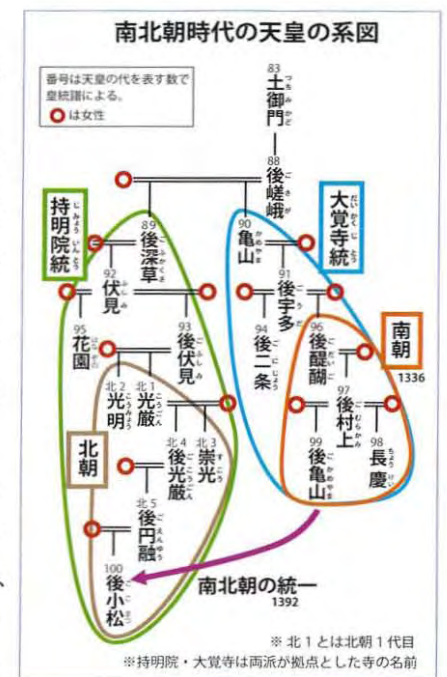
年号を建武と改めたので、これを建武の新政(建武の中興)という。

しかし、建武の新政は、武家社会の慣習を無視して領地争いに介入したり、貴族の慣例である世襲制を否定した人材登用を行ったりしたため、当初から政治への不満を多く生み出すことになった。

そのようなときに、足利尊氏が武家政治を再興しようと兵をあげ、建武の新政はわずか2年あまりで崩れてしまった。

10 南北朝の争乱 1336(建武3)年、足利尊氏は京都に新しい天皇を立て、建武式目を定めた。これは、京都に幕府を開き、鎌倉時代初期の北条泰時らの政治を手本とする、幕府政治再興の方針を明らかにしたものだった。一方、後醍醐天皇は吉野(奈良県)にのがれ、ここに2つの朝廷が並び立つ状態が生まれた。両者は別々の年号を使った。

吉野に置かれた朝廷を南朝、京都の朝廷を北朝といい、この両者はそれぞれ各地の武士によびかけて、約60年間も全国で争いをつづけた。この時代を南北朝時代という。



まとめにチャレンジ

①後醍醐天皇が建武の新政で目標とした政治はどういうものだったか。②建武の新政が短期間で崩壊した理由は何か。それぞれ説明してみよう。



**Excerpts from the Nijogawara Lampoons**

| 113

The Nijogawara Lampoons, as recorded in the Chronicle of Kemmu, are anonymous writings that exposed and condemned the politics and political leaders of the time. They were said to have been posted in the year 1334 in Nijogawara, Kyoto, criticizing the chaotic conditions prevailing during the Kemmu Restoration.

"THINGS YOU CAN SEE IN KYOTO ON A DAILY BASIS – (1.) nighttime burglaries, (2.) fake imperial orders, (3.) convicts, (4.) horses charging through the streets on urgent missions, (5.) meaningless riots, (6.) freshly severed heads, (7.) monks becoming laymen, (8.) laymen declaring themselves to be monks, (9.) ordinary citizens becoming great lords overnight, (10.) homeless beggars, (11.) people falsely claiming to have fought in a war in order to get land guarantees and benefits, (12.) people who have lost their lands and come to Kyoto for litigation, (13.) small baskets woven of kudzu or bamboo and filled with litigation papers, (14.) bootlickers, (15.) slanderers who twist the facts in order to denigrate others, (16.) scores of Ritsu and Zen monks inserting themselves into politics, (17.) people of low status overthrowing and replacing people of high status, (18.) the nouveau riche."



## Topic 25 – The Muromachi shogunate and the protector-daimyo

What were the distinguishing characteristics of the Muromachi shogunate as a samurai government?

### 114 The establishment of the Muromachi shogunate

In 1336, Ashikaga Takauji enacted the Kemmu Formulary as the legal foundation of a new shogunate. In 1338 (Ryakuo 1), the Emperor of the Northern Court officially declared Takauji as shogun heading a shogunate based in Kyoto. Later, Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, Takauji's grandson, constructed a mansion in the Muromachi district of Kyoto from where he governed the country. For this reason, the Ashikaga clan-led government became known as the **Muromachi shogunate**, and the 237 years when it held power are called the **Muromachi period**.

Ashikaga Takauji set up his shogunate in Kyoto because the location was geographically advantageous and was the center of the capital region's powerful warrior bands that were supporting him. Furthermore, the Ashikaga clan intended to fully utilize the Emperor's authority to secure the loyalty of the samurai who had enjoyed positions of power during the Kamakura period.

To assist them, the Muromachi shoguns appointed deputies called **kanrei**, who were powerful protector-daimyo and Ashikaga clan members. The Muromachi shogunate also organized a government in Kamakura to handle administration in eastern Japan. Because this government was delegated far-reaching powers, it gradually became independent of the shogunate in Kyoto.

### The protector-daimyo

During the Muromachi shogunate, the protectors were given the right to one half of the land tax collected from shoen and imperial lands within their provinces. This strengthened the authority of the protectors and caused the samurai of each province to coalesce around them. The protectors ended up incorporating the shoen and imperial lands into their own domains and made the local samurai into their retainers. As they absorbed the powers of the provincial governors as well, the protectors evolved into protector-daimyo who dominated their respective provinces. "Daimyo" literally meant "great domain owner".

As the shoguns grew weaker, the Muromachi shogunate came to resemble a federation of protector-daimyo. However, the ascent of **Ashikaga Yoshimitsu**, the third shogun, greatly strengthened the office of shogun and brought the shogunate to the height of its power.



花の御所 洛中洛外図屏風 3代将軍足利義満が京都室町に造営。邸宅には四季の花や木が植えられ、栄華をほこったのでこの名がある。この絵はのちの時代に描かれたものである。(山形・米沢市上杉博物館蔵) →P.123



室町幕府のしくみ 幕府から荘園の年貢の半分を取ることを認められた守護は勢力を強め、やがて守護大名に成長した。

### 25 室町幕府と守護大名

室町幕府は、武士の政権として、どのような特徴をもっていたのだろうか。

1 南北朝時代、室町時代、戦国時代の始まりと終わりは、次のような関係になっている。



### 室町幕府の成立

足利尊氏は、1336（建武3）年に建武式目を制定し、新しい幕府の方針とした。次いで、1338（暦応元）年には、北朝の天皇から征夷大將軍に任じられ、京都に幕府を開いた。のちに尊氏の孫の義満が京都の室町に邸宅を建て、そこで政治を行ったので、この幕府を室町幕府とよび、政治の中心を足利氏が占めていた237年間を室町時代という。

足利尊氏が京都に幕府を開いたのは、地の利のよさと、尊氏支持の有力な武士団が畿内にあったためである。さらに、足利氏は、鎌倉時代から有力だった武士たちを、天皇の力を利用して従わせようとした。

室町幕府は、將軍の補佐役として管領を置いた。管領には、足利一族の有力な守護大名がついた。また関東地方をおさめるために鎌倉府が置かれたが、大きな権限をもっていたので、しだいに京都の幕府から独立するようになった。

### 守護大名

室町幕府は、地方の守護に、国内の荘園や公領の年貢の半分を取り立てる権限をあたえ、守護の力を強めて、全国の武士をまとめようとした。守護は、荘園や公領を自分の領地に組み入れ、地元の



The policies of Yoshimitsu

Recognizing that the Southern Court was crumbling, Yoshimitsu engineered the unification of the two courts in 1392 (Meitoku 3) and ended the civil war. He consolidated his rule by restraining or destroying influential protectors.

Yoshimitsu simultaneously held both the position of shogun, the highest-ranking figure among the samurai, and that of Grand Minister, the highest-ranking figure among the court nobles. The Muromachi shogunate took on most of the prerogatives of the Imperial Court, including the judicial, taxation, and municipal administrative powers, becoming more and more like a centralized government.

At the same time, Yoshimitsu wanted diplomatic relations with the Ming dynasty in the hopes of profiting from commerce with Ming China. However, in order to do so, the Ming Emperor demanded that Japan first declare itself a Chinese tributary state. Yoshimitsu accepted a gold seal from the Ming Emperor bearing the title of "King of Japan" and, styling himself as "Japanese Vassal King Gen Dogi", he humbly accepted the status of vassal to the Ming Emperor.

Topic 25 Recap Challenge! – Explain the terms kanrei and protector-daimyo as characteristics of the Muromachi shogunate

Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, The Man Who Became King of Japan

When the Ming dynasty was founded in China, it banned all foreign trade with private merchants. Henceforth, foreign nations had to open diplomatic ties and accept tributary status first, and would only then be permitted to conduct commerce with China in the form of missions presenting tribute to the Ming Emperor and receiving gifts in return. Yoshimitsu sent several envoys bearing official letters to the Ming Emperor and, in 1402 (the Chinese year of Jianwen 4), he was designated "King of Japan".

The title of king had been used by China since ancient times to refer to its vassals. The title came with a gold seal and Ming calendar from the Emperor of China. The receipt of the calendar was a ritual symbolizing one's submission to China.

### 主な守護大名

### 「日本国王」になった足利義満

明は民間人の貿易を禁止する海禁政策を取っていた。明との貿易のためには、明の皇帝の冊封を受けて国交を開いた上で、明へ朝貢し、これに対して明からの返礼を受けるという形式をとる必要があった。義満は明の皇帝にたびたび国書をもった使いを送り、1402（建文4）年、「日本国王」に任命された。

「国王」という称号は、古代以来、中国の服属国であることを示すもので、明は義満に金印と明の暦をあたえた。暦を受けとることは、服属を認める象徴的行為だった。

足利義満  
(1358 ~ 1408)  
(京都・鹿苑寺蔵)

「日本国王之印」(木印)  
(山口・毛利博物館蔵)

これらの守護大名の中には、武田氏、今川氏、島津氏など、のちに戦国大名 →P.110 として生き残った者もいるが、赤松氏、土岐氏、斯波氏など、多くは戦国時代までに衰亡した。

武士を家来にした。さらに、国司の権限も吸収して、それぞれの国を支配する守護大名に成長した。

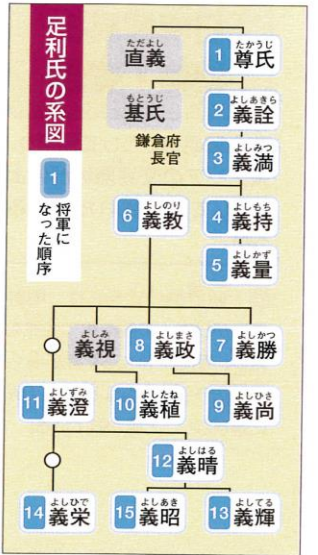
室町幕府は將軍の力が弱く、守護大名による連合政権の性格をもっていたが、3代將軍義満の時代には、足利將軍家の力がもっても大きくなり、幕府の最盛期となった。

### 義満の政治

義満は、南朝の勢いがおとろえたのを見はからい、1392（明徳3）年、南北朝の合一を実現し、戦乱をおさめた。さらに、地方の有力な守護をおさえたり、ほろぼしたりして、支配を安定させた。

義満は、武家の最高位である征夷大將軍と、公家の最高位である太政大臣を歴任した。室町幕府は、課税権、市政権、裁判権など、朝廷の権限の多くを吸収して、統一政権の性格を強めた。

他方で、義満は明との貿易の利益のために明との国交を望んだ。しかし、明との国交を開くには、明の皇帝の冊封を受けることが必要だった。義満は明の皇帝に「日本国王」の金印をもらい、自らを「日本国王臣源道義」と名乗って、臣下として屈従する姿勢を見せた。



室町幕府の特徴として、「管領」と「守護大名」の2つについて説明してみよう。



## Topic 26 – Sino-Japanese commerce, Korea, and Ryukyu

### Why did the tally trade begin and how did East Asian commercial networks develop?

#### Wako pirates and the tally trade

116 The political landscape of East Asia was completely transformed between the late-fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In 1368 (Oan 1), the Ming, a native Han Chinese dynasty, drove the Mongol Yuan dynasty to China's northern frontier and founded a new nation. The Ming demanded that the Japanese suppress the **wako**, a word that literally means "Japanese pirates".

The wako pirates operated armed trade fleets based on Tsushima Island, Iki Island, and western Kyushu, the same sites that had earlier been attacked by the Mongols. Despite their name, they counted in their ranks not just Japanese people, but also many Koreans.<sup>1</sup> In fleets sometimes manned by well over a hundred men, the wako pirates attacked shipping or descended on the shores of China or Korea for the purposes of looting and smuggling.

**\*1=According to Korean historical sources, bands of Korean pirates often donned Japanese clothing before their attacks and only ten to twenty percent of the wako pirates were actually Japanese.**

In 1404 (Oei 11), Muromachi Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu agreed to suppress the wako pirates in exchange for commercial relations with Ming China.

In order to distinguish licensed traders from wako pirates, the Ming Emperor provided Japan with official certificates that were called "tallies" because, when the Japanese traders arrived in China, the authenticity of the seals on their certificates could be verified by tallying them with the copy of the certificate held by China. For this reason, the Sino-Japanese commerce of the period is referred to as the **tally trade**.<sup>2</sup> Japan exported swords, copper, sulfur, and gold-sprinkled lacquerware to China while importing copper coins, silk, and paintings. The tally trade quickly became a major source of revenue for the Muromachi shogunate.

**\*2=After the tally trade ceased in the mid-sixteenth century, wako piracy flourished once more.**



倭寇 徒党を組んで沿岸部をおそった。左側が明船、右側が倭寇。  
(東京大学史料編纂所「倭寇図巻」)

勘合 明の皇帝の代がかわるごとに日本国王に100枚がわたされ、遣明船1隻につき1枚持参した。中国側の台帳と照合し、割印がびたり合うと、正式な使者として認められた。

26

#### 日明貿易と朝鮮・琉球

勘合貿易はどうして始まり、東アジアの交易圏はどのようにして形成されたのだろうか。

1 朝鮮側の史料には、朝鮮の民が日本人の服を着て徒党を組み、乱暴をはたらく者が多く、倭寇のうち日本人は10～20%に過ぎない、と書かれている。

2 16世紀の中ごろ、勘合貿易が停止すると、再び倭寇がさかんになった。

#### 倭寇と勘合貿易

14世紀後半から15世紀にかけて、東アジアは大きく動いた。中国では、1368（応安元）年、漢民族の王朝である明が建国され、元が北方に追われた。明は、日本に、倭寇の取りしまりを求めてきた。

倭寇とは、かつて元の襲撃を受けた対馬・壱岐や松浦地方を根拠地とする武装貿易船団で、日本人のほか朝鮮人が多数ふくまれていた。彼らは、ときには数百人にもおよぶ船団を組み、朝鮮半島や中国大陸の沿岸に上陸して密貿易や略奪行為を行ったり、他の船舶に対して海賊行為をはたしたりした。

1404（応永11）年、当時の室町幕府の将軍、足利義満は、倭寇を取りしめることを条件に、明との貿易（日明貿易）を始めた。

この貿易は、倭寇と区別するために、明の皇帝が支給した合い札の証明書（勘合）を使ったので、勘合貿易とよばれる。日本は刀剣・銅・硫黄・蒔絵などを輸出し、明から銅銭・絹織物・書画などを輸入して、室町幕府の重要な財源となった。

#### 朝鮮と琉球

朝鮮では、倭寇撃退に成果をあげた李成桂が高麗を倒し、1392（明德3）年、朝鮮（李氏朝鮮）をたてた。朝鮮も、日本に、倭寇の禁止と通交を求めてきた。幕府がこれに応じた結果、日朝貿易



## Korea and Ryukyu

In Korea, General Yi Songkye, famed for his successful campaigns against the wako pirates, overthrew the ruling Koryo dynasty in 1392 and founded the **Choson dynasty**. The new government of Korea, like that of China, asked Japan for friendly relations and suppression of the wako pirates. The Muromachi shogunate agreed, and Japan and Korea began to conduct commerce with one another. Nevertheless, after being deluged with Japanese merchant vessels, Korea instead granted the So clan of Tsushima Island a monopoly on trade and built "Japan House" as the sole site at which Japanese representatives could be received. Japan exported copper, sulfur, and dyes to Korea, while importing cotton.<sup>3</sup>

\*3=As clothing, cotton provided better insulation than Japanese hemp, but was not produced in significant quantities within Japan. Cotton became one of Japan's most important imports from the time of the Onin War (1467-1477) and onwards.

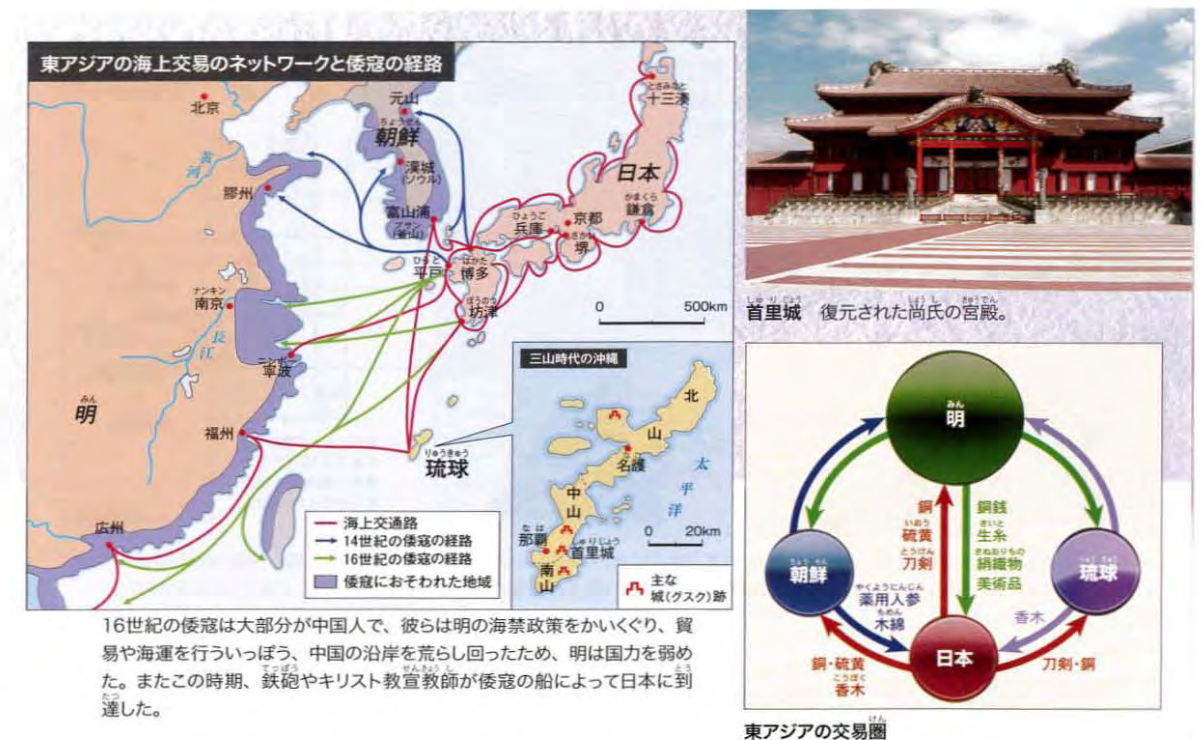
At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Ryukyu Islands, an archipelago stretching south of Kyushu, were divided into three warring nations, Hokuzan, Chuzan, and Nanzan, that confronted each other from great stone fortifications called *gusuku*. However, in 1429 (Eikyo 1), the Sho family of Chuzan unified the three nations and established the **Ryukyu Kingdom**.

Due to Ming China's ban on foreign trade with private individuals, the Ryukyu Kingdom agreed to become a Chinese tributary state and prospered by specializing in transit trading. Ryukyans brought products from Japan and Korea, and even from as far away as Southeast Asia, to Ming China for sale. Thus, by the mid-fifteenth century, the nations of East Asia had become linked through an extensive maritime commercial network.

## Ezoichi

The northern Japanese island of Ezoichi, which is now known as Hokkaido, was home to a hunting and fishing people called the **Ainu**. Around the fourteenth century, the Ainu began trading products like salmon, kelp, and furs with the Japanese at Tosaminato in Tsugaru (in modern-day Aomori Prefecture). Ainu products were brought via the Sea of Japan to as far south as Japan's capital region.

*Topic 26 Recap Challenge! – (1.) Explain between which two nations the tally trade occurred and who initiated it. (2.) Through what means was it conducted? (3.) What products were exported and imported?*



が始まった。ところが、日本側の貿易船があまりにも多かった  
ので、のちに、朝鮮は対馬の宗氏に貿易の独占権をあたえ、日  
本からの使節を受け入れる窓口として倭館をもうけた。日本は、  
銅、硫黄、染料などを輸出し、朝鮮から木綿を輸入した。

- 5 琉球では、北山・中山・南山の3つの勢力が、それぞれ城（グ  
スク）を拠点にして対立していたが、1429（永享元）年、中  
山の尚氏が3つの勢力を統一して、琉球王国をつくりあげた。

琉球王国は、明が民間貿易を禁止する海禁政策をとるなかで、  
明の冊封を受け、日本、朝鮮、さらには遠く東南アジアから各  
地の産物を明にもたらす中継貿易で活躍し、繁栄した。こうし  
て、15世紀中ごろには、東アジアの海上交易のネットワーク  
ができあがった。

蝦夷地（北海道）では、アイヌとよ  
ばれる人々が、狩猟や漁業を行っ  
ていたが、14世紀ごろに、津軽（青森県）の十三湊を拠点に  
した交易が始まり、鮭・昆布・毛皮などをもたらした。それら  
の産物は、日本海をって畿内へも運ばれるようになった。

- 3 木綿は麻よりも保温性が  
よく、日本で生産されていなか  
ったので、応仁の乱（1467～  
1477年）のころよりさかんに輸  
入された。

まとめにチャレンジ

勘合貿易について、①誰がどの国  
との間で始めた貿易か、②どうい  
う方法で行われたか、③何が輸  
出入されたか、説明してみよう。



Topic 27 – The Onin War and gekokujo  
How was Japanese society changed by the Onin War?

The Onin War

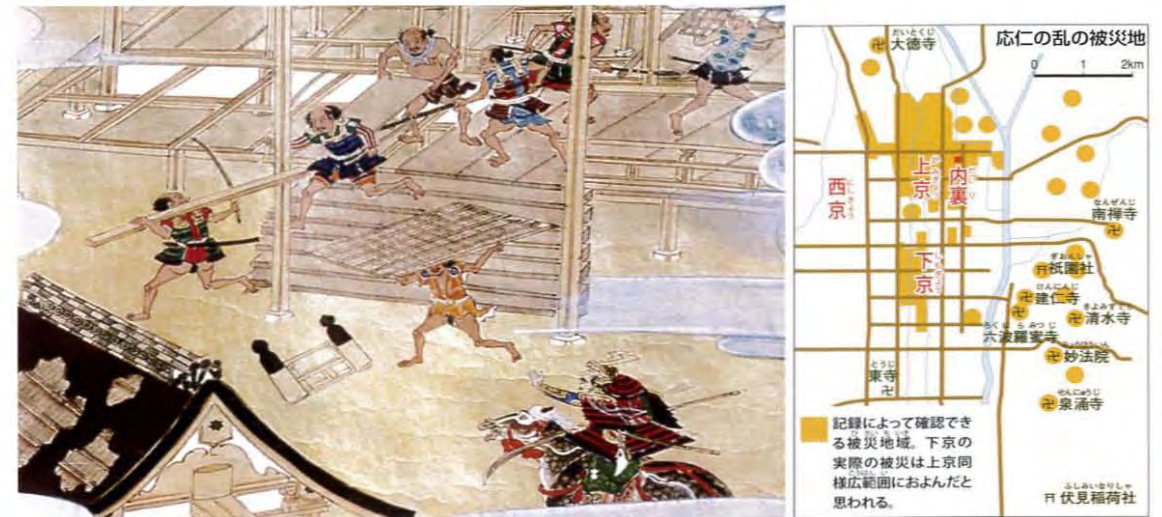
118 After the death of Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, the influence of the Muromachi shogunate gradually declined in tandem with the rise of the protector-daimyo. The two most powerful protector-daimyo families, the Hosokawa clan and the Yamana clan, each aspired to become the de facto power behind the shogunate.

The eighth shogun, **Ashikaga Yoshimasa**, had initially named his younger brother Yoshimi as his successor as shogun, but he backtracked after his son Yoshihisa was born. A dispute broke out within the shogun's family over the succession, and this in turn became tied to a dispute over whose family should occupy the post of kanrei. In 1467 (Onin 1), clashes broke out between the forces of Hosokawa Katsumoto and Yamana Mochitoyo (later known as Yamana Sozen), marking the start of the **Onin War**. The loyalties of samurai across Japan were divided between the Eastern Army led by Hosokawa and the Western Army led by Yamana, which had together mobilized 200,000 men. Most of the fighting took place in Kyoto.

The war lasted for eleven years. Bandits also took advantage of the chaos to descend on Kyoto and engage in rampant pillage and murder. As a result, Kyoto was devastated, over half the city being literally reduced to ashes.<sup>1</sup>

**\*1=Due to the havoc in the capital, many court nobles and intellectuals fled to outlying provinces where they were welcomed by local leaders. Due to such migrations, the culture of the capital spread across the provinces, and towns modeled on Kyoto were constructed throughout Japan.**

The Onin War brought about the destruction of the traditional order and shook Japanese society to its core. The office of Muromachi shogun was reduced to little more than a nominal title, and many of the protector-daimyo who had supported the shogun were supplanted by their own retainers. Throughout Japanese society, people of low social status were bringing their traditional social superiors to heel through sheer force of arms. This growing phenomenon was called **gekokujo**, which means "the low conquering the high".



略奪する足軽たち 足軽は軽装、徒歩の兵士で、応仁の乱のころからさかんに活躍し、しだいに戦力の中心となっていた。 真如堂縁起絵巻・部分図（真正極楽寺蔵）  
京都の被災地図 平安時代から毎年つづいた祇園祭も応仁の乱により中断された。

27  
応仁の乱と  
下剋上

応仁の乱の前後で、日本の社会はどのように変化したのだろうか。

いつまでも栄えると思っていた都が、今や打って変わってキツネやオオカミのすみかになってしまった。誰がこんなことを予想したのだろうか。…応仁の乱は、仏教も政治もともに破壊し、多くの家々が失われてしまった。…「汝や知る 都は野辺の夕雲雀 上がるを見て 落つる涙は」（おまえは知っているだろうか、都はすっかり焼け野原になってしまった。夕方、都からヒバリが飛び立つのを見ても、涙がとめどなく落ちてしまふ）（『応仁』より二部要約）

京都の惨状の記述

室町幕府の3代将軍足利義満の死後、しだいに幕府の権力はおとろえ、守護大名の力が強くなっていった。中でも大きな勢力をもつ細川氏と山名氏は、幕府の実権を争っていた。  
8代将軍足利義政は、弟の義視をいったん後継者に決めながら、実子の義尚が生まれると、わが子に将軍の位を譲ろうとした。これがもとで將軍家の跡つぎ争いがおこったが、それに管領家の跡つぎ争いが連動して、細川勝元と山名持豊（宗全）が対立し、1467（応仁元年）年、**応仁の乱**が始まった。全国の武士が細川の東軍と、山名の西軍に分かれ、両軍で20万をこえる兵が、京都を主な戦場として戦った。  
戦いは11年間もつづき、他所から入ってきた盗賊による略奪や暴行もさかに行われた。その結果、京都は荒れ果て、大半が焼け野原になってしまった。  
応仁の乱は、従来の体制がくずれ、日本の社会が激しく変化するきっかけになった。室町幕府の將軍の權威はおとろえ、有名無実となった。それにともない、幕府に支えられた守護大名の権力も、しばしば家臣団に奪われた。社会全体に、身分の下の方が実力で上の者に要求を認めさせたり打ち勝ったりする、**下剋上**とよばれる風潮が広がるようになった。



## A Description of Terrible Conditions in Kyoto Excerpted from The Chronicle of Onin

"Our capital city, which we thought would sit in splendor for the rest of history, has now completely transformed into a lair of foxes and wolves. Who could have imagined that such a fate would befall us? The Onin War wiped out our political and spiritual leaders in one fell swoop, and countless homes have also been lost.

The capital city that you once knew

Is now but smoldering ashes.

The burnt field where I see the lark take flight at noon

Is watered with our tears."

### Self-redress and the ikki

Without a functioning government, there were no more officials with the power to maintain law and order. In response, the samurai, as well as even ordinary citizens and Buddhist priests, began to take up arms to protect their own lives and property. A new life philosophy was born called "self-redress", meaning that each person could only rely on himself to solve his own problems, as recourse to government authority and law had been rendered futile.

"Self-redress" spread also to rural villages where multitudes of farmers took up arms to defend themselves. Here there emerged a new class of warrior-peasant called the village samurai, or *jizamurai* in Japanese.

Another way that ordinary people coped with the chaos was by organizing **ikki**, which meant a collective action undertaken by a close-knit band of citizens. In 1428 (Shocho 1), an ikki was launched by farmers demanding debt cancellation. In 1485 (Bunmei 17), the people living in southern Yamashiro Province (in modern-day Kyoto Prefecture) rose up en masse under the leadership of local samurai called *kokuji*. They managed to expel the protector-daimyo of their province and governed themselves for the next eight years. This is known as the **Yamashiro Ikki**.

In 1488 (Chokyo 2), followers of the Ikko school, which literally means Single-Minded school and belongs to the True Pure Land school of Buddhism, rose up in Kaga Province (modern-day Ishikawa Prefecture) in an event known as the **Ikko Ikki**.<sup>2</sup> Bound together by their strong religious faith, they achieved self-government for almost the next one hundred years. By that point



徳政碑文（奈良市柳生） 徳政一揆で借金帳消しの成果を刻んだ碑文。京都では多くの金融業者が襲撃を受け、幕府に衝撃を与えた。碑文は、「正長元年以前の神戸4か郷の借金はすべて帳消しとなった」という意味で、農民が一揆の成果を書き記したものと考えられている。→P.106



※正長元年ヨリ  
サキ者カヘ（神戸）四カ  
カウニ（四箇郷）ヲ井メ（負目）アル  
ヘカラス（へからず）

### 自力救済と一揆

政府が機能せず、治安を守ってくれ  
る警察権力も存在しなかったため、  
武士はもちろんのこと、僧侶から庶民にいたるまで、あらゆる  
階層の人々がみずからの生命と財産を守るため武装した。法律  
や権力に頼らず、自分たちのことは自分たちで解決するという、  
自力救済の思想が行きわたった。

同じことは農村でもみられ、地域の自衛のために農民は武装  
した。このようにして、侍でも農民でもあるような武士が多  
数生まれた。彼らは地侍とよばれた。

この時代の人々は、一揆とよばれる固く結束した組織をつ  
くって、共同で行動した。1428（正長元）年には徳政（借金  
帳消し）を要求する農民一揆がおこった。山城国（京都府）南  
部では、1485（文明17）年、有力な武士（国人）を指導者に  
民衆が団結して守護大名を追放し、8年にわたり自治を行った  
（山城国一揆）。

加賀国（石川県）では、一向宗（浄土真宗）の信徒が、固い  
宗教的信念に結ばれて、1488（長享2）年から100年近く自  
治を行った（一向一揆）。日本はこののち、戦国大名が出現し、  
たがいに力を争う戦国時代に入っていた。

1 都が荒廃したため、貴族  
や文化人の多くが地方に避難  
し、地方の有力者はこれをもて  
なした。こうして京都の文化が  
地方に広がり、各地に京都を  
模した町がつくられるようにな  
った。

2 一向一揆の指導者は、蓮  
如だった。その教えは「御文」  
というわかりやすい文書につづ  
られ、多数の信者を獲得した。  
京都に本願寺を再興するなど、  
教団隆盛の基礎を築いた。

### まとめにチャレンジ

応仁の乱の結果、日本の社会はど  
うに変化したか、箇条書きで  
まとめてみよう。



in time, a new brand of aggressive, power-hungry daimyo had plunged Japan into its Warring States period.

**\*2=The leader of the Ikko Ikki was the Buddhist priest Rennyo. He wrote down his teachings in an easy-to-read booklet simply entitled *Compositions* and attracted many followers. His work, including the reconstruction of Kyoto's Hongan-ji Temple, laid the foundation for the rapid growth of religious orders.**

*Topic 27 Recap Challenge! - Using bullet points, summarize the ways in which Japanese society changed due to the Onin War.*

## Section 3 – Medieval society and culture

### Topic 28 – The transformation of medieval cities and villages

How did life in Japan's cities and rural villages change during the medieval period?

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#### The evolution of agriculture

Agricultural productivity increased during the medieval period due to various improvements in technique. A two-crop system of rice and wheat became popular, as did the use of horses and cattle to plow fields. New methods were devised to utilize waterwheels to irrigate crops and to fertilize fields with grass cuttings and animal feces.

Commercial crops also came into wide cultivation. Commercial crops such as white mulberry, paper mulberry, lacquer trees, perilla, and indigo became the raw materials of Japan's growing handicraft industries. For textiles, hemp continued to be cultivated, but starting from the sixteenth century, cotton introduced from Korea was also grown.

#### The growth of handicraft and business

Japanese handicraft centered around the manufacture of specialty goods distinctive to a local community. Well-known examples include the elaborate brocades of Kyoto, silk fabrics of Hakata, paper of Mino, rice wine of Nada, and lacquer ware of Noto. The lives of the Japanese people were also greatly improved by the appearance of commercial blacksmiths, who forged swords and agricultural implements such as shovels and hoes, as well as commercial foundries that produced day-to-day necessities such as pots and sickles.

Business thrived in tandem with the development of agriculture and handicraft, and street markets began to open up at regular intervals in front of popular venues such as temples and transportation hubs.<sup>1</sup> Other new lines of business that arose out of Japan's medieval economic expansion were **wholesalers** (*toimaru*), who managed the shipping of commodities, **teamsters** (*bashaku*), who transported freight by packhorse, and storehouse and rice wine merchants, who offered high-interest loans.<sup>2</sup>

\*1=The main form of street market that flourished during the Kamakura and early Muromachi periods was the *sansai* markets that were held three times a month. After the Onin War, the production and circulation of goods increased, leading to the advent of the

## 第3節 中世の社会と文化



田植え風景 月次風俗図屏風 楽器の調べに合わせて男たちが音頭をとることで、女性たちの苗を植える間隔を指揮している。(東京国立博物館蔵)



鍛冶職人 職人尽絵 (埼玉・喜多院蔵)



馬借 石山寺縁起絵巻 馬を利用した運送業者。都に近い滋賀県の坂本、大津などが馬借の拠点として有名。(滋賀・石山寺蔵)

28

### 中世の都市と農村の変化

中世の都市と農村には、どのような変化が生まれたのだろうか。

1 鎌倉時代から室町時代初期には月に3回開催される三斎市が主であったが、応仁の乱ののちには物品の生産と流通の量が増加し、月に6回開催される六斎市が多くなった。取引には、中国から輸入した銅銭が使われた。

2 朝廷や貴族・寺社に仕えていた職人や商人は、座とよばれる同業者の組合をつくり、営業税をおさめるかわりに、生産や販売を独占する権利が認められた。

#### 農業の発達

中世の農業には、さまざまな技術の改良があり、生産性が高まった。米と麦の二毛作が普及し、牛馬耕が広まった。灌漑用に水車を利用し、刈草や牛馬のふんを肥料に使う工夫もなされた。

また、商品作物の栽培がさかんになり、桑・コウゾ・ウルシ・エゴマ・藍など、手工業の原料となる作物がつくられた。繊維では、麻の栽培に加えて、16世紀になると、朝鮮から伝わった綿の栽培も始まった。

#### 手工業・商業の発達

手工業では、地元の特色を生かした特産品がつけられた。京都の西陣織、博多の絹織物、美濃の和紙、灘の酒、能登の輪島塗などが有名である。また、すき・くわなどの農具や刀をつくる鍛冶職人、なべ・かまなどの日用品をつくる鋳物職人もあらわれ、生活を向上させた。

農業や手工業の発達につれ、商業も活発になった。交通の要地や寺社の門前などで、定期市が始まった。産業がさかんになると、物資の輸送を管理する問丸、馬に荷物を乗せて運ぶ馬借、高利貸を営む土倉や酒屋などが活躍した。



*rokusai* markets that were held six times a month. Transactions at the markets were carried out with copper coins imported from China.

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\*2=Merchants and craftsmen who served temples or the Imperial Court and court nobles organized themselves by profession into guilds (*za*) that were granted monopolistic privileges on the production and sale of their goods in exchange for payment of business taxes.

### The rise of autonomous cities and villages

As trade and business burgeoned, cities sprang up throughout Japan where merchants and craftsmen congregated. Hakata (in modern-day Fukuoka Prefecture) and Sakai (in modern-day Osaka Prefecture), two port towns that flourished as centers of the tally trade with Ming China, were governed by consultative bodies composed of wealthy local merchants and took on the characteristics of autonomous cities. In Kyoto, every district within the city came to have its own system of self-government, run by the wealthiest businessmen and professionals.

Rural villages also took steps towards self-government. In and around the capital region, local farmers rallied behind influential freeholders or village samurai to create united communities that transcended the structure of the traditional *shoen*. They began holding forums at village shrines and temples in order to discuss and collectively decide upon matters of local importance such as the communal use of forests and fields, maintenance of irrigation channels, public events like festivals, and local rules. These autonomous rural organizations were called *so*.

The jurisdiction of the *so* eventually enlarged to the point where they exercised the rights of *jigeuke*, which was the right of the village to pay the land tax in a lump sum without undue interference from estate owners, and *jikendan*, which was the right of the village to conduct independent criminal investigations and trials.

Many *so* also undertook collective action to achieve common goals. They petitioned the shogunate to issue debt cancellation edicts, expel samurai from their neighborhoods, remove travel checkpoints, and on occasion even launched armed insurrections called **land ikki**.

*Topic 28 Recap Challenge! – Summarize what autonomous organizations took shape in the cities of medieval Japan using approximately fifty words and in the rural villages using approximately one hundred words.*



### 都市と農村の自治

産業や交通の発達にともない、各地に商人や職人が集まって住む都市が形づくられた。日明貿易の拠点として栄えた港町の堺(大阪府)や博多(福岡県)では、富をたくわえた有力な商人の合議によって町の政治が行われ、自治都市としての性格を備えた。京都では、裕福な商工業者である町衆が、地域ごとに自治のしくみをつくった。

自治の動きは農村でもおこった。近畿地方やその周辺では、名主や地侍などとよばれた有力な農民を指導者として、荘園の枠をこえた村のまとまりが生まれた。農民は、村の神社や寺などで寄合(会合)を開き、林野の共同利用、用水路の管理、祭りなどの行事、村の掟などを相談して決めた。こうした農民の自治組織を惣という。

惣が発達すると、領主のむやみな介入をしめ出し、年貢の納入を惣が一括して行う地下請や、犯罪捜査と裁判を惣独自に行う自検断が行われるようになった。

また、いくつもの惣が目的を同じくして結束し、幕府に借金や帳消しにする徳政令の発布や、武士の地元からの追放、関所を取りはらうことなどを求め、武器をとって立ち上がることもあった。これを土一揆という。

一、寄合に、二度よびかけて出席しない者には罰金を支払わせる。  
(二四四八年)  
一、惣の森で木のなえを切った者は村人としての身分を奪う。  
(二四四九年)  
一、よそ者を保証人もないのに村内に住まわせてはならない。  
(二四八九年)  
(『今堀日吉神社文書』より一部要約)

惣の掟の例

### まとめにチャレンジ

この時代の都市や農村では、どのようにして自治のしくみが形づくられていったか、都市について100字程度、農村について200字程度でまとめてみよう。



<u>Examples of <i>So</i> Rules Excerpted from the Archives of Imahori Hie Shrine</u>	
	"-Anyone who is called twice to a forum but does not attend shall be fined. (1448)"
	"-Anyone who cuts a seedling tree in a forest under <i>so</i> jurisdiction will lose his status as a villager. (1449)"
	"-No outsiders without a guarantor shall be allowed to settle in the village. (1489)"



## Topic 29 – Kamakura culture

### What were the distinguishing characteristics of the culture of the Kamakura period?

#### The new movements of Kamakura Buddhism

124 During the Kamakura period, the Buddhist faith became increasingly widespread among the masses. Evangelical Buddhist priests in the mold of Genshin and Kuya came forth from Mount Hiei in order to save the souls of common men and women suffering from war, natural disasters, and famine. **Honen** founded the **Pure Land school**, which professed that all who ardently recited the prayer “*Namu Amida Butsu*” would be reincarnated in the Pure Land.<sup>1</sup> His disciple, **Shinran**, pursued Honen's ideas further and came to the conclusion that the sinful could be saved precisely because they understood the gravity of human sin better than the sinless did. This was the foundation of the **True Pure Land school**, including the Ikko school. Yet another prominent Buddhist priest of the era, Ippen of the **Ji school**, travelled across Japan performing religious dances and distributing cards with Buddhist prayers written on them. Because each of these new Buddhist movements emphasized the greatness of Buddha's mercy and the limits of human knowledge, they are part of the "faith alone" (*tariki hongan*) tradition of Buddhism, which asserted that salvation is achieved not through human action but only through faith in Amida Buddha. The belief that one need only to pray and leave the rest in Buddha's hands greatly appealed to the common people, who were entirely lacking in religious training or education.

\*1="Namu Amida Butsu" literally means, "I place my faith and trust in the Buddha of Infinite Life".

According to the Kamakura Buddhist priest **Nichiren**, it was the Lotus Sutra that contained the ultimate teachings of Buddhism and, thus, both people and nations could achieve peace through recitation of the prayer, "*Nami Myoho Rengekyo*", which literally means, "I place my faith and trust in the mystic law of the Lotus Sutra". This was the basis of the **Nichiren school** of Buddhism.

By contrast, **Eisai** and **Dogen**, two Buddhist priests who studied in Song China, preached **Zen Buddhism**. Eisai founded the **Rinzai school**, which teaches that the spirit of Buddha resides in even the lowliest man and that becoming conscious of it is the key to enlightenment. Dogen founded the **Soto school**, advocating that people achieve enlightenment through the solemn



法然 (1133 ~ 1212)  
(京都・知恩院蔵)



親鸞 (1173 ~ 1262)  
(京都・西本願寺蔵)

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#### 鎌倉文化

鎌倉時代の文化にはどのような特色があったのだろうか。



日蓮 (1222 ~ 82)  
(東京・池上本門寺蔵)



道元 (1200 ~ 53)  
(福井・宝慶寺蔵)



#### 鎌倉新仏教

鎌倉時代、仏教はより深く民衆に浸透していった。戦乱や災害、飢饉に  
おびえる民衆の心を救うために、源信、空也につづく行動的な  
僧たちが比叡山からあらわれた。法然は浄土宗を開き、一心に  
「南無阿弥陀仏」と念ずれば誰でも極楽浄土に生まれ変わる  
と説いた。その弟子の親鸞はさらにつきつめて、善人よりも罪  
深い悪人こそ罪の深さを知るゆえに救われると説き、浄土真宗  
(一向宗)の基礎を築いた。時宗の一遍は念仏の札を配り、踊  
り念仏で諸国をめぐる。これらの新仏教はいずれも人智の小  
ささと仏心の大きさを知った上での他力本願の思想である。「た  
だ念仏を唱えて、すべてを仏意にまかせよ」という教えは、修  
行や学問に縁のない民衆には大きな救いだった。

日蓮は法華経を仏教の最高の教えだとして「南無妙法蓮華  
経」を唱えれば人も国家も安泰になると説いた(日蓮宗)。

宋から帰国した栄西と道元は、禅宗を伝えた。栄西は臨済宗  
を開き、いかなる凡夫にも仏性があり、それを自覚すればそれ  
が悟りだと説いた。道元は曹洞宗を開いて、ひたすら坐禅を組  
むことで自力で悟りを得られると説いた。自己鍛錬を要する禅  
宗は武士の気風に合うため、鎌倉幕府に保護された。

#### 鎌倉時代の 文学と美術

武家政治を象徴する美術は、彫刻に  
よくあらわれている。写実的で力強



ritual of seated meditation. Zen Buddhism's emphasis on self-discipline complemented the samurai ethos, and for this reason was patronized by the Kamakura shogunate.

### The art and literature of the Kamakura period

125 The art form that was often the most emblematic of the samurai era was sculpture. The great sculptors Unkei and Kaikei and their disciples imbued their sculptures with realistic and imposing designs. The muscular physique and fierce expression of the Deva King statue at Todai-ji Temple's Great South Gate overwhelmed all who saw it. Kofuku-ji Temple's statues of Asanga, a Buddhist scholar of ancient India, and his disciple Vasubandhu are believed to be the work of Unkei.

Todai-ji Temple's Seated Statue of the Venerable Chogen is Japan's crowning achievement in realistic portrait sculpture. The Buddhist priest Chogen solicited donations across Japan for the purpose of rebuilding temples in Nara that had been destroyed by fire during the Gempei War. Chogen had Todai-ji Temple's Great South Gate reconstructed in the architectural style of Song China, and today it remains Japan's largest temple gate, towering at over twenty-five meters in height.

The memory of the Gempei War remained deeply engraved in the hearts of the Japanese people, who felt stronger sympathy for the defeated Taira clan, popularly known as the Heike for short, than the victorious Minamoto clan. ***The Tale of Heike***, a retelling of the fall of the Taira clan, became a beloved national epic thanks to the work of the blind "lute priests", who spread the tale across Japan through song and music.

Meanwhile, the art of Japanese poetry was further refined by court nobles, culminating in the compilation by Fujiwara no Teika of an avant-garde poetry collection entitled the ***New Kokin Wakashu***. Other distinctive poets who emerged from the Kamakura period include Saigyō, a samurai who gave up his status to become an itinerant monk, and Shogun Minamoto no Sanetomo who edited a collection of his own poems called the *Kinkai Wakashu*.

Two great collections of light essays produced during the Kamakura period were ***An Account of My Hut*** by Kamo no Chomei and ***Essays in Idleness*** by Yoshida Kenko. Both works dealt with the theme of impermanence in an age of strife.



重源上人坐像 (奈良・東大寺蔵)



金剛力士像 阿形像(左)、吽形像(右) (奈良・東大寺蔵)

い造形が、運慶・快慶とその弟子たちによって生み出された。東大寺南大門の金剛力士像は隆々たる筋肉と憤怒の表情で見る者を圧倒した。興福寺（法相宗）にある古代インド仏教の学者無著とその弟子世親の像も運慶の作とされる。

5 重源上人坐像（東大寺）は写実的な肖像彫刻の傑作である。上人は源平の戦いで焼けた奈良の寺院を復興するために、諸国をめぐって資金を集めた。重源によって宋の建築様式で再建された東大寺南大門は、高さ25mをこえるわが国有数の山門である。

10 源平の戦いは深く民衆の心をとらえた。勝った源氏より敗れた平氏への哀惜の情が強く、平氏滅亡を描いた『平家物語』は、盲目の琵琶法師の弾き語りで広く全国で親しまれた。

貴族社会では和歌がいつそう洗練され、藤原定家らによって新感覚の『新古今和歌集』が編纂された。武士を捨てて諸国を遍歴した西行や、私家集『金槐和歌集』を編んだ3代将軍実朝など、異色の歌人が輩出している。

随筆文学では鴨長明の『方丈記』、吉田兼好の『徒然草』が争乱の世の無常をつづった。

15 絵画では「平治物語絵巻」などの絵巻物や、似絵とよばれた写実的な肖像画に優れた作品が多い。

祇園精舎の鐘の聲、  
諸行無常の響あり。  
沙羅双樹の花の色、  
盛者必衰の理をあらわす。  
おこれる人も久しからず、  
只春の世の夢のごとし。  
たけき者も遂には滅びぬ、  
偏に風の前の塵に同じ。  
（平家物語の冒頭）



琵琶法師 幕帛絵（京都・西本願寺蔵）

1 「南無」とは、「信じてお頼みます」という意味。

まとめにチャレンジ！

浄土宗や浄土真宗はなぜ民衆に広まり、宋や西の道元の禅宗はなぜ武士の間に広まって鎌倉幕府にも保護されたのか、200字程度でまとめてみよう。



In the field of painting, many of the best works of the period were realistic portraits called *nise-e* in Japanese and pictures scrolls such as *The Tale of Heike Picture Scroll*.

*Topic 29 Recap Challenge! – Using approximately one hundred words, summarize the reasons why the Pure Land and True Pure Land schools of Buddhism were widely embraced among the common people, whereas the Zen Buddhism of Eisai and Dogen became popular among the samurai class and was sponsored by the Kamakura shogunate.*

*This is what I want:  
To die in the springtime,  
Beneath the blossoms –  
Midway through the Second Month,  
When the moon is at the full.  
-Saigyō (1118 – 1190)*

<u>The Opening Lines of <i>The Tale of Heike</i></u>
<p><i>The sound of the bell of Gion Shrine echoes the impermanence of all things. The hue of the flowers of the teak tree declares that they who flourish must be brought low. Yea, the proud ones are but for a moment, like an evening dream in springtime. The mighty are destroyed at the last, they are but as the dust before the wind.</i></p>

<u>Great Japanese Poems of the Kamakura Period</u>
<p><i>Looking far, I see No sign of cherry blossoms Or crimson leaves. A reed-thatched hut on a bay On an evening in autumn. -Fujiwara no Teika (1162 – 1241)</i></p> <p><i>From the vast sea The waves encroach in thunder Upon the quaking shore – Breaking, smashing, riving, Falling in great sheet of spray. -Minamoto no Sanetomo (1192 – 1219)</i></p>



### Topic 30 – Muromachi culture

What were the distinguishing characteristics of the culture of the Muromachi period?

#### The Kitayama culture and the Higashiyama culture

127 The culture of the Muromachi period is divided into two phases named after and symbolized by the mountain retreats constructed by two of the Muromachi shoguns. The first was the **Golden Pavilion** built in Kitayama, Kyoto, by Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, the third shogun. The second was the **Silver Pavilion** built in Higashiyama by Ashikaga Yoshimasa, the eighth shogun.

The Golden Pavilion, which was adorned with brilliant gold leaf, was composed of three floors, each put together in a different architectural style. The first floor was constructed in the "palace style" favored by court nobles, the second floor in the "parlor style" typical of samurai culture, and the third floor in the style of Buddhist temple architecture. This structure is symbolic of the transition from Japan's classical court culture to its samurai culture.

Japanese theater also made strides thanks to the work of the father and son duo Kanami and Zeami, who were supported by Yoshimitsu. They successfully incorporated field music and monkey music,<sup>1</sup> two forms of popular entertainment, into *noh* theater. The comedy skits shown during *noh* intermissions, called *kyogen* in Japanese, often dealt with the daily lives of common people.

**\*1=Field music (*dengaku*) and monkey music (*sarugaku*) were forms of popular theater performed since the Heian period. Monkey music is a song and dance routine with comedic words and gestures. It was performed at public events such as Shinto *kagura* ceremonies as a form of entertainment. Field music is song and dance that was originally acted out during rice planting to encourage the farmers, but eventually became wildly popular even among the court nobles.**

*Noh* and *kyogen* were put on in the homes of samurai and in temples, and became representative performing arts of the era. Japan's culture during the time of Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu is called the **Kitayama culture**.

In Yoshimasa's Silver Pavilion, the Heian "palace style" disappeared entirely. Instead, the simple elegance of samurai culture was reflected in both the "parlor style" of its first floor and the Zen temple style of its second floor.



金閣 足利義満が1397年に建てた山荘。建物自体に金箔を貼ったので、金閣寺とよばれるようになった。(京都・鹿苑寺)



銀閣 足利義政が1482年に造営を始めた山荘。黒漆塗りで、金閣に対比して銀閣と称されるようになった。(京都・慈照寺)

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#### 室町文化

室町時代の文化にはどのような特色があったのだろうか。

1 平安時代からある民間芸能。猿楽は滑稽味のある言葉やしくさで楽しませる遊芸で、神楽の夜などに招かれて余興として演じられた。田楽は田植えを励まし、はやして踊った芸能で、貴族たちまで熱狂した。



能面・小面 若い女性を演じるときに使われるもの。(愛知・徳川美術館蔵)

#### 北山文化と東山文化

3代将軍足利義満は京都の北山に金閣を建て、8代将軍足利義政は東山に銀閣を建てた。室町時代の文化は、この2つの山荘が象徴する2つの時期に分けられる。

金箔が光り輝く金閣は3層の異なる建築様式からなる。1層が寝殿造、2層が書院造、3層が仏堂様式で、それぞれ公家文化、武家文化、仏教文化をあらわし、王朝文化から武家文化への過渡期を象徴している。

芸能では義満の保護を受けた観阿弥・世阿弥の父子が、大衆芸能だった猿楽・田楽を能として大成させた。能の合間に演じられた狂言は民衆の生活をよくあらわしていた。

能・狂言は武家屋敷や寺社に招かれて演じられ、この時代を代表する芸能になった。足利義満のころの文化を北山文化とよぶ。

将軍義政の建てた銀閣では王朝風の寝殿造が姿を消し、1層が書院造、2層が禅宗風の仏殿と、渋い武家風が変わった。

武家の屋敷の中には、畳と襖、障子を取り入れた書院造や、書画を鑑賞する床の間が生まれた。

義政が保護した簡素な文化は、のちの時代の質素で落ち着いた住み寂びの文化につながった。茶の湯には、集団による賑や



The "parlor style" was favored in samurai residences. It was characterized by tatami mats, sliding room dividers, sliding paper doors, and a large alcove called a *tokonoma* to display artwork or calligraphy.

- | 128 The more modest forms of cultural expression promoted by Yoshimasa later evolved into the somber and tranquil culture of *wabi-sabi*, which can be translated as "the beauty of imperfection". For the tea ceremonies, there were not only the bustling tea parties attended by dozens or more, but now also the *wabi* tea enjoyed silently in a simple tea hut. Zen temples began to prefer dry landscape gardens of modest aesthetic, notably the rock garden of Ryoan-ji Temple and the moss garden of Saiho-ji Temple, which was dubbed "Moss Temple".

In the field of painting, Sesshu studied the art of ink wash painting in Ming China and established the Japanese form of monochrome landscape painting. This period was also the golden age of *renga*, Japanese linked-verse poems that were composed in succession through a collaboration of several poets. Sogi was one of the most distinguished *renga* poets. These cultural trends are collectively referred to as the **Higashiyama culture**.

### The social and regional spread of the new culture

Because many court nobles and Buddhist priests fled the capital region to escape the maelstrom of war, Kyoto culture was transmitted across Japan's provinces. **Ashikaga Academy** in Shimotsuke Province, which was supported by the Uesugi clan, became Japan's most important educational institution.<sup>2</sup> Buddhist temples throughout Japan also began to provide education to the children of samurai and commoners, and literacy rates increased. As a result, picture books known as *otogizoshi* were widely read, which served to popularize the traditional Japanese folktales of *Urashima Taro* and *The Inch-High Samurai*.

**\*2=In 1432 (Eikyo 4), Uesugi Norizane, a protector-daimyo who served as *kanrei* in eastern Japan, restored the Ashikaga Academy (in Ashikaga City of modern-day Tochigi Prefecture) to serve as the highest seat of learning in eastern Japan. Its students came from every part of Japan, from as far north as the Oshu Province and as far south as Ryukyu. The Ashikaga Academy charged no tuition and offered courses in Confucianism, Chinese divination, medicine, and military strategy. The academy also had its own medicinal herb garden.**



石庭 枯山水庭園の代表的な例。禅の文化の象徴として広く世界的に有名。(京都・龍安寺)

かな茶会のほか、茶室でひっそり楽しむ侘び茶があった。禅宗寺院では枯山水とよばれる簡素な庭園が好まれた。龍安寺の石庭や、苔寺とよばれた西芳寺の庭がその典型である。

絵画では雪舟が明の水墨画の技法を学び、日本の山水画を確

- 5 立した。人々が集まって和歌を歌いつぐ連歌は絶頂期をむかえ、宗祇が名高い。これらを**東山文化**とよぶ。

#### 地方や庶民に 広がる文化

戦乱によって多くの公家や僧が地方にのがれたため、京の文化が地方に

伝えられた。上杉氏が保護した下野国の足利学校は学問の中心

- 10 となった。各地の寺院では、武家や庶民の子供の教育が始まり、識字率の高まりによってお伽草子とよばれる絵本がよく読まれ、浦島太郎や一寸法師などの昔話が親しまれた。

交通や産業も発達し、庶民の生活は豊かになった。鎌倉時代に栄西が中国からもちこんだ茶を飲む習慣が庶民の間に広がっ

- 15 た。味噌や醤油も普及し、庶民の食卓は豊かになった。住まいでは、それまで寝床の意味であった「床の間」が、書や絵を飾る「床の間」に変わった。年中行事として盆踊りなどが始まったのもこの時代とされる。

鎌倉時代に生まれた浄土宗、日蓮宗、禅宗は、戦乱の無常感

- 20 に打ちひしがれる庶民の間に広がり、のちにはそれぞれの宗派が教団として拡大した。



書院造 東求堂同仁齋 將軍義政が東山の別荘に設けた書齋。書院造の代表作。(京都・慈照寺)



秋冬山水図 雪舟筆 (東京国立博物館蔵)

2 関東管領→p.94で守護大名だった上杉憲実が1432(永享4)年、現在の栃木県足利市に復興させた関東の最高学府。学生は奥州や琉球など全国から集まり、儒学・易学・医学・兵学を学び、学費は無料。学内には薬草園もあった。

#### まとめにチャレンジ

室町文化においては華美をきそわない簡素な文化が生まれたが、その例を3つあげてみよう。



The growth of trade and business brought increasing prosperity to the lives of the common people. They enjoyed better diets, and more and more of them took to drinking tea, which had been brought to Japan from China by Eisai during the Kamakura period. Miso and soy sauce also became widely available. The alcoves (*tokonoma*) common in civilian homes used to be bedrooms, but starting in the medieval period they were instead used to display artwork or calligraphy. This period was also the origin of the lively *Bon* dance, which has been an annual tradition throughout Japan ever since.

The Pure Land school, Nichiren school, and Zen Buddhism were all born from the feelings of uncertainty prevalent among Japan's war-torn people during the Kamakura period, but each would later experience continued growth as religious organizations.

*Topic 30 Recap Challenge! – During the Muromachi period, a new culture of modesty that shunned extravagance was born. Give three examples of this trend.*



<div>I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT...</div> <div>The Ikki and the Tradition of Consultation</div> <div>What was the nature of Japan's medieval ikki? What impact have the ikki and the tradition of consultation had on Japanese politics since the Muromachi period?</div>
<div>The origin of the ikki</div> <div>The word "ikki" derives from the Japanese phrase <i>ki wo itsu ni suru</i>, meaning "to be of one mind". Ikki means people meeting together with a shared goal in mind and uniting as equals in spite of their differing standpoints.</div> <div>In the late Heian period, when the warrior monks of a Buddhist temple needed to act together, for something like litigation, they undertook a special ritual swearing before the deities that they would remain united. They wrote their objectives on a piece of paper, burned it, stirred the ashes into a cup of water, and passed it around so that each member could drink from it. Such actions are said to be the origin of the ikki.</div>
<div>The Kamakura shogunate and the ikki</div> <div>In 1225 (Karoku 1), Kamakura Regent Hojo Yasutoki created the Council of State, which brought together leading housemen, including the Hojo regent, and representatives of other shogunate officials. He hoped that henceforth all government decisions would be made at such meetings. After the promulgation of the Formulary of Adjudications in 1232 (Joei 1), the Council of State also conducted trials on the basis of that law. At the time that the Formulary of Adjudications was completed, the Council of State drew up a document that stipulated the following:</div> <div>"When we discuss litigation at meetings of the Council of State, we must not judge either the plaintiff or the defendant on the basis of any friendships we may have with them or any other personal biases towards them. All statements delivered at a meeting of the Council must be made solely on the basis of reason, without need to defer to other attendees nor to fear anyone of higher social status. All councilors shall be collectively responsible for the decisions of the Council, whether the decision be right or wrong."</div> <div>This document, which was signed by every member present, imbued the Council of State with the exact same formulation as an ikki. The members of the Council of State made an oath to the deities to tightly cooperate and conduct trials with the utmost standards of fairness. Therefore, the spirit of consultation was the essence of any ikki. In other words, all members had to thoroughly discuss the issue at hand with one another in the hopes of ultimately arriving at the right decision.</div>

もっと知りたい  
コラム

いっ き ごう ぎ

一揆と合議の伝統

一揆とはどのようなものだったのか。一揆と合議の伝統は、  
室町時代以降の政治にどのような影響をあたえただろうか。

いっ き

一揆の始まり

一揆とは、「揆を一にする（気持ちを一つにする）」という意味で、人々が、共通の目的のために寄合をもち、立場の違いをこえて平等な資格で一致団結することをあらわす言葉です。

平安時代の末、寺院の僧兵が訴訟などの共同の行動をとるとき、団結を神仏に誓うために、行動の趣旨を書いた紙を焼いて水に混ぜ、全員で回し飲みをしました。これが一揆の始まりと言われます。

かまくらばく ふ

鎌倉幕府と一揆

鎌倉時代、執権となった北条泰時は、1225（嘉禄元）年、評定会議を設置し、執権をはじめ有力御家人や幕府役人の代表による会議でものごとを決定しようとした。1232（貞永元）年、幕府は御成敗式目を完成させ、評定会議は、この法律に基づいて裁判を行うことになりました。御成敗式目が完成した際、評定会議は次のような文書を作成しています。

「会議で訴訟について議論をするときは、訴えた人や訴えられた人が自分と親しいからとか、好きか嫌いかで判断してはならない。また、会議では周囲の人に遠慮したり、地位の高い人を恐れさせず、ただ道理だけに基づいて発言するべきである。会議の

決定が結果として正しいものであろうと間違ったものであろうと、その決定は一同全員の責任である。」

評定会議では、全員がこの文書に署名しました。これは、評定衆が一致団結して公平な裁判を行うことを神仏に誓ったもので、まさしく一揆の結成でした。一揆とはこのように、正しい決定をめざしてメンバーの全員が徹底的に議論しようとする「合議」の精神をふくんだものでした。

おうえん

広がる一揆と農村の自立

応仁の乱によって幕府や守護大名の力がおとろえてくると、村の農民は、一揆を結成して行動方針を合議し、武装して実力で自分たちの村を守ったり、支配層に対して要求を通そうとするようになりました。

1428（正長元）年、近江国（滋賀県）に始まった農民一揆は徳政（借金の帳消し）を要求し、京都の高利貸しを襲撃しました。このような、農民などの民衆が結束して借金の帳消しを求める一揆を徳政一揆とよびます。

「合議」と「満場一致」を特徴とする一揆は、農民に限らず、武士・僧侶から職人にいたるまでのすべての階層において、人々が社会的に行動するときの集団のあり方となりました。

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The blossoming of the ikki and village autonomy

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The shogunate and the protector-daimyo came out of the Onin War badly weakened, and a growing number of Japanese farming villages responded by organizing ikki. After thorough consultation concerning their course of action, the farmers typically rose up and defended their villages through the strength of their own arms in order to force the authorities to hear out their demands.

In 1428 (Shocho 1), the members of a farmers' ikki that had started in Omi Province (modern-day Shiga Prefecture) attacked high-interest moneylenders in Kyoto and demanded that the shogunate write off their debts. These collective uprisings of farmers and other citizens in the name of debt relief were called the "debt cancellation ikki".

The twin principles of all ikki were consultation and unity, but they were not restricted to any one social class. Ikki came to be organized not just by farmers, but also samurai, Buddhist priests, and even craftsmen. The ikki became the standard model for any Japanese communities wishing to join together to achieve a common societal goal.



**CHAPTER 2 SUMMARY:**  
**SUMMING UP THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD**

*Fumiko asks her sister about the periodization of medieval history...*

*The following is a dialogue between Fumiko, a Japanese middle school student, and her elder sister.*

**Fumiko:** In medieval times, the government was run by the samurai, right?

**Fumiko's sister:** The samurai were originally bodyguards to the court nobles, but they went on to become much more than that. You could say that it was the samurai who made the medieval period what it was.

**Fumiko:** So does that mean that the medieval period started when the samurai started?

**Fumiko's sister:** The Hogen and Heiji Rebellions of the twelfth century divided Imperial Family members and court nobles against one another and brought the Taira clan to the height of its power. Still, it wasn't until the establishment of the Kamakura shogunate that the age of the samurai really began. So when do you think that the medieval period ended?

**Fumiko:** I learned that it was when Nobunaga and Hideyoshi unified the country in the sixteenth century.

**Fumiko's sister:** That's right. Specifically, we usually say the year 1573, when Nobunaga drove Ashikaga Yoshiaki from Kyoto and overthrew the Muromachi shogunate. Just think of the medieval period as the four-hundred-year span of time between the late-twelfth and the late-sixteenth centuries.

**Fumiko:** And what about the Emperors? What role did they play in the medieval period?

**Fumiko's sister:** The Minamoto and Taira clans were able to claim leadership of the samurai because they were offshoots of the Imperial Family. Even though the Emperors withdrew from the political stage, they continued to have influence. The Emperors were the ones who appointed the shogun.

*Comparing historical periods*

Compare each set of the following topics and jot down the key differences.

## ▶ 第2章のまとめ

# 中世とはどんな時代か

### ■時代区分についての姉妹問答

次に紹介するのは、史子さんとお姉さんの問答です。



史子さん

お姉さん

**妹** 中世に、武士が政治をうごかすようになってきたのね。

**姉** 武士は、もともと貴族の身辺警護をしていたの。でも、それだけでは終わらなかった。中世の特色といえるわね。

**妹** じゃあ、中世は、武士が活躍し始めたときから始まると考えていいのかしら？

**姉** 12世紀、皇族・貴族が争った保元・平治の乱をきっかけに、平氏が頭角をあらわした。その後の鎌倉幕府の成立で、はっきりと武士の時代になったわけ。じゃ、その中世が終わるのはいつ？

**妹** 16世紀、信長・秀吉の天下統一による、と習ったよ。

**姉** そうね。細かく言うと、1573年に信長が京都から足利義昭を追い出して、室町幕府が倒れたときとしてもいいわね。中世とは12世紀後半から16世紀後半までの400年間と考えたらわかりやすいよ。

**妹** 中世には、天皇は結局どういう立場にあったのかしら？

**姉** 源平が武士の棟梁となったのは、それぞれが天皇の末裔だったからよ。天皇が政治

の表舞台から退いても、そのまま影響力はつづいていた。将軍は天皇によって任命されたのよ。

### ■時代比較の問題

次の2つの事項について比較して、その違いをノートにまとめてみよう。

- (1) 平氏政権と鎌倉幕府
- (2) 鎌倉文化と室町文化
- (3) 古来の仏教と鎌倉新仏教

### ■人物比較

北条時宗と足利義満は、当時の中国とのかかわり方が異なっています。2人を対比して、表にまとめてみよう。

### ■「ひとこと」作文

中世の時代を学んで、あなたは何かもともと強く印象に残りましたか。

**中世とは、ひとことで言うと、  
「〇〇」の時代だった。**

この「〇〇」の中に、当てはまりそうな言葉を入れて、200字程度の作文を書いてみよう。

<例> 武士 戦乱 和風文化 下剋上

### ■意見交換会

- (1) 貴族の政治と武家の政治は、どこがちがうだろうか。出し合ってみよう。
- (2) 中世にできた惣のルールで、今の日本でも見られるところを出し合ってみよう。

(1.) Taira rule versus the Kamakura shogunate.

(2.) Kamakura culture versus Muromachi culture.

(3.) Ancient Buddhism versus Kamakura Buddhism.

*Comparing historical figures*

Hojo Tokimune and Ashikaga Yoshimitsu pursued differing policies towards China. Compare these two historical figures and make a table summarizing your findings.

*An essay "in a word"*

What did you find most fascinating about Japan's medieval history?

***In a word, the medieval period was the era of \_\_\_\_\_.***

In the blank, insert the topic that you think best fits and write a short essay of between 100 and 200 words on it.

Examples: the samurai, warfare, native Japanese culture, gekokujo, etc...

*Group discussion work*

(1.) What were the key differences between court government and samurai government? Let everyone share their own ideas.

(2.) Discuss some points that modern Japanese law has in common with the rules set by the medieval *so*.



CHAPTER 2 SUMMARY: MINI HISTORICAL DICTIONARY (explanation of key terms in less than 100 words)		
Hogen and Heiji Rebellions	1156 - 1159	The Hogen Rebellion was a war that broke out due to conflict between Emperor Go-Shirakawa and Retired Emperor Sutoku. Both the brothers of the Fujiwara clan and the powerful samurai split over which side to support. Although Emperor Go-Shirakawa was victorious, the Heiji Rebellion began soon after as a result of a power struggle among the court nobles.
Protectors and stewards	late 1100s - 1400	Government officials first appointed by Minamoto no Yoritomo to govern Japan's provinces. Protectors were appointed in each province to handle military and police work as well as play a role in political administration. The stewards were appointed to manage the shoen and imperial lands and to collect land taxes from them.
Kamakura shogunate	1192 - 1333	The shogunate founded by Minamoto no Yoritomo. After receiving the title of shogun from the Imperial Court, Yoritomo made Kamakura the headquarters of a simple and practical-minded military administration. The Kamakura shogunate, a full-fledged samurai government, lasted for about 140 years, a time known as the Kamakura period.
Housemen	Kamakura period	The samurai retainers in the service of the shogun. The Kamakura shogunate was founded on the lord-vassal relationship between the shogun and the housemen. The shogun protected the hereditary lands of the housemen and provided them with new lands. In return, the housemen pledged fealty to the shogun and, in times of war, risked their lives on the battlefield for him.

▶ 100字用語解説

保元・平治の乱	1156 ~ 1159年	後白河天皇と崇徳上皇の対立からおこった争乱（保元の乱）。この争乱では藤原氏の兄弟や有力な武士たちが二手に分かれて加担。後白河天皇方が勝利したが、そののち貴族間の勢力争いから再び戦乱がおこった（平治の乱）。
守護・地頭	12世紀末 ~ 15世紀	源頼朝が地方統治のために置いた役職。守護は国ごとに置かれ、軍事や警察の仕事をし、地方の政治にも関与した。地頭は荘園や公領に置かれ、年貢の取り立てや土地の管理などを行った。
鎌倉幕府	1192 ~ 1333年	源頼朝が鎌倉に置いた幕府。朝廷から征夷大將軍に任命された頼朝が、簡素で实际的な武家政治の拠点とした。本格的武家政権である鎌倉幕府は約140年間つづき、その時代を鎌倉時代という。
御家人	鎌倉時代	將軍に仕える家来の武士。鎌倉幕府はその主従関係によって成り立ち、御家人は將軍から先祖伝来の領地を保護されたり、新しい領地をあたえられるなどした。そのかわりに將軍に忠誠を誓い、いくさのときは命をかけて戦った。
執権政治	13世紀	將軍を補佐する執権が行った政治。頼朝の死後、有力な御家人が次々と滅ぶ中、頼朝の妻・政子の実家である北条氏が実権を握った。北条氏は藤原氏や皇族をむかえて名ばかりの將軍とし、その執権として政治を動かした。
承久の乱	1221年	後鳥羽上皇が北条氏討伐の兵をあげながら敗れた戦い。朝廷の勢力を回復するため、上皇は北条氏を討つよう全国の武士に命令を出したが、武士の多くは幕府に結集し朝廷軍を打ち負かし、敗れた上皇は隠岐に移された。
御成敗式目	1232年	武家の独自の法律。執権となった北条泰時が武家社会の慣習に基づき、貞永元年に定めたことから貞永式目ともいう。御家人の権利や義務、裁判の基準がわかりやすく示され、その後の武士の法律の手本となった。
元寇	1274年・1281年	2度にわたる元軍の襲来。モンゴル帝国5代目皇帝フビライ・ハンは同国の国号を元と称し、東アジアへの支配を拡大。日本も征服しようとして、大船団を仕立てて日本を襲ったが、鎌倉武士はよく戦い、元軍は敗退した。
永仁の徳政令	1297年	幕府が御家人を救うため、質に入られたり、売ったりした領地をただで取り戻させようとして出した令。しかし、そうすると御家人に金を貸す者がいなくなり、かえって御家人を苦しめる結果となった。
建武の新政	1333 ~ 1336年	公家と武家を統一した新しい政治。鎌倉幕府滅亡後、後醍醐天皇は天皇親政を目標とした新しい政治を始め、年号を建武と改めた。しかし、武家社会の慣習を無視したり、貴族の慣例を否定したため、政治への不満を生み出した。
南北朝の争乱	1336 ~ 1392年	京都と吉野の2つに分かれた朝廷による戦い。武家政治の再興を目指した足利尊氏により京都に立てられた北朝の朝廷と、吉野に逃れた後醍醐天皇による南朝との間で約60年間、全国にわたる争いがつづいた。
室町幕府	1336 ~ 1573年	北朝の天皇から征夷大將軍を任じられた足利尊氏が京都に開いた幕府。そののち、足利義満が京都の室町に邸宅を建て、そこで政治を行ったことから、この名称がある。足利氏が將軍だった時代を室町時代という。
守護大名	14世紀 ~ 15世紀	それぞれの国を支配するまでに成長した守護。室町幕府は將軍の力が弱かったため、地方の守護にさまざまな権限をあたえて力を強め、全国の武士をまとめようとした。そのため、室町幕府は守護大名による連合政権の性格をもった。
勘合貿易	15世紀 ~ 16世紀	足利義満が倭寇を取り締まることを条件に明との間で始めた貿易。この貿易では、倭寇と区別するため、明の皇帝が支給した合い札の証明書（勘合）が使われたのでこのように呼ばれ、室町幕府の重要な財源となった。
応仁の乱	1467 ~ 1477年	將軍家と管領家の跡継ぎ争いから、細川勝元と山名持豊の対立によって始まった争乱。全国の武士が細川の東軍と、山名の西軍に分かれ、京都をおもな戦場として、その争いは11年間もつづき、京都は荒れ果て大半が焼け野原になった。

<b>Hojo regency</b>	1200s	The government of the Hojo regents, who were advisors to the shogun. After the death of Yoritomo, the Hojo clan of Yoritomo's wife Masako gradually wiped out the other powerful housemen and seized control. The Hojo clan dominated the government as regents to members of the Fujiwara clan or Imperial Family who held the title of shogun in name only.
<b>Jokyu War</b>	1221	A failed uprising by Retired Emperor Go-Toba who desired to overthrow the Hojo clan. In order to restore the power of the Imperial Court, Go-Toba called upon samurai throughout Japan to overthrow the Hojo clan, but most of them rallied behind the shogunate. They defeated the forces of the Imperial Court, and Go-Toba was banished to Oki Island.
<b>Formulary of Adjudications</b>	1232	The unique legal code of Japan's samurai government. Regent Hojo Yasutoki created it on the basis of the customs of samurai society in the year Joei 1, from which it is also known as the Joei Formulary. It explained in clear terms the standards of judicial trials and the rights and duties of housemen, and it served as a model for the legal codes of future samurai governments.
<b>Mongol Invasions of Japan</b>	1274, 1281	Two invasions of Japan by Mongol forces. Kublai Khan, the fifth Great Khan of the Mongol Empire, founded the Yuan dynasty and began to extend his sway over all East Asia. He also plotted to subjugate Japan and assembled a massive fleet for that purpose. However, the Mongol hordes attacking Japan ran into stiff resistance from the Kamakura samurai and were ultimately defeated.
<b>Einin Debt-Cancellation Edict</b>	1297	An edict requiring that any land pawned or sold by a houseman be unconditionally returned to its original owner. Its intention was to provide financial relief to the housemen, but it actually

		made the situation worse as there were no more moneylenders who would give them credit.
<b>Kemmu Restoration</b>	1333 - 1336	A new government uniting the samurai and the court nobles. After the fall of the Kamakura shogunate, just as Japan's era name changed to Kemmu, Emperor Go-Daigo founded this new regime with the goal of instituting direct Imperial rule. The Kemmu Restoration soon produced backlash due to Go-Daigo's refusal to acknowledge the customs of samurai society and the traditions of the court nobility.
<b>War of the Northern and Southern Courts</b>	1336 - 1392	A civil war between the two halves of Japan's divided Imperial Court. Fighting raged across the country for about sixty years pitting the Northern Court in Kyoto, which was set up by Ashikaga Takauji who wanted to restore samurai rule, with the Southern Court in Yoshino, which was set up by Emperor Go-Daigo who had escaped Kyoto following the collapse of the Kemmu Restoration.
<b>Muromachi shogunate</b>	1336 - 1573	The shogunate founded in Kyoto after Ashikaga Takauji was appointed shogun by the Emperor of the Northern Court. The shogunate received its name from Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, the third shogun, who governed the country from the mansion he had constructed in the Muromachi district of Kyoto. Therefore, the time when Japan's shogunate was controlled by the Ashikaga clan is known as the Muromachi period.
<b>Protector-daimyo</b>	1300s – 1400s	Protectors who rose to dominate their respective provinces. As the power of the shoguns declined during the early decades of the Muromachi shogunate, the protectors were given additional powers which served to strengthen their authority and led them to claim the loyalty of the samurai of their provinces. Consequently, the Muromachi



		shogunate came to resemble a loose federation of protector-daimyo.
<b>Tally trade</b>	1400s – 1500s	Trade between Japan and Ming China that started on condition that Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu suppress the <i>wako</i> pirates. This commerce, which was a major source of revenue for the Muromachi shogunate, was called the tally trade because it utilized official certificates called "tallies" that were provided to Japan by the Ming Emperor in order to distinguish licensed traders from <i>wako</i> pirates.
<b>Onin War</b>	1467 - 1477	A war over the successors to the shogun and the kanrei that was fought largely between the forces of Hosokawa Katsumoto and Yamana Mochitoyo. Samurai across Japan divided themselves between Hosokawa's Eastern Army and Yamana's Western Army, and the fighting between them lasted eleven years. Kyoto, which experienced the brunt of the fighting, was largely burned to the ground.