

Japan and the Bridge of
Dreams:
The Kami Welcome The
Buddha

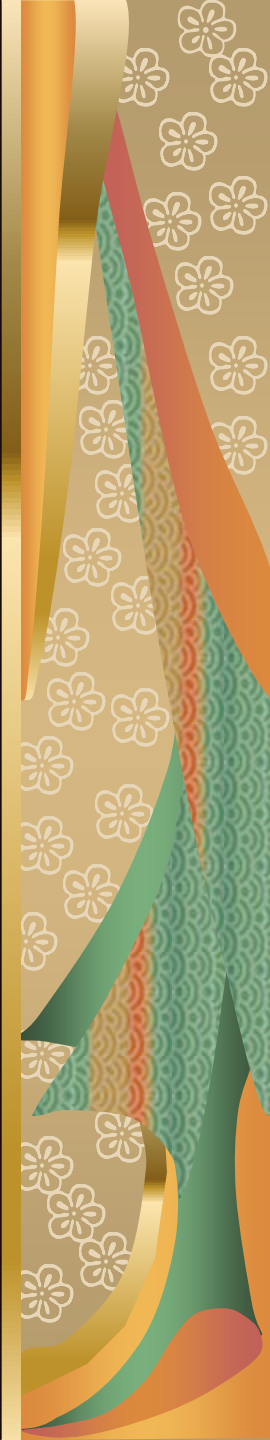


Japan and Its Relationship to Asian Mainland



Japan and the Bridge of Dreams: The Kami Welcome The Buddha

- I. *Nippon* (Ch. *Jih-pen*) = Source of the Sun
 - A. Uji Period — ca. 300–552
 - B. Age of Reforms — 552–710
 - C. Nara Period — 710–794
 - D. Heian Period — 794–1185
 - E. Kamakura Period — 1185–1333
 - F. Muromachi (Ashikaga) Shoguns — 1336–1573



A. Uji Period — ca. 300–552

1. rice (from China)
2. paper (from China)
3. ink (from Korea)
4. ideographs and calligraphy (from China)
5. religion — Shinto
6. political views (differ from Chinese)



B. Age of Reforms — 552–710

1. Buddhism Introduced — 552 (or 538)
2. Shōtoku Taishi (regent: 593–622)
3. Taika (Great Reform)



Shinto

Amaterasu – Sun Goddess

Susanoo – Ocean God

Kami – deities



Kami

18th-century Shinto revivalist Motoori Norinaga (1730–1801):

“The word *kami* refers, in the most general sense, to all divine beings of heaven and earth that appear in the classics. More particularly, the *kami* are the spirits that abide in and are worshipped at the shrines. In principle human beings, birds, animals, trees, plants, mountains, oceans—all may be *kami*. According to ancient usage, whatever seemed strikingly impressive, possessed the quality of excellence, or inspired a feeling of awe was called *kami*.”



1. Buddhism Introduced — 552 (or 538)

a. Mahayana

b. becomes state religion — 685



2. Shōtoku Taishi (regent: 593–622)

- a. “the Ruler in the Land Where the Sun Rises”
- b. Seventeen Article Constitution — 604
- c. adopted Chinese calendar — 604
- d. twelve ranks for court officials (kabune system)
— 603 (revised 684, 701)



3. Taika (Great Reform)

- a. all land put under public ownership/based on Tang system — 646
- b. nation-wide system of post roads
- c. uniform system of taxation

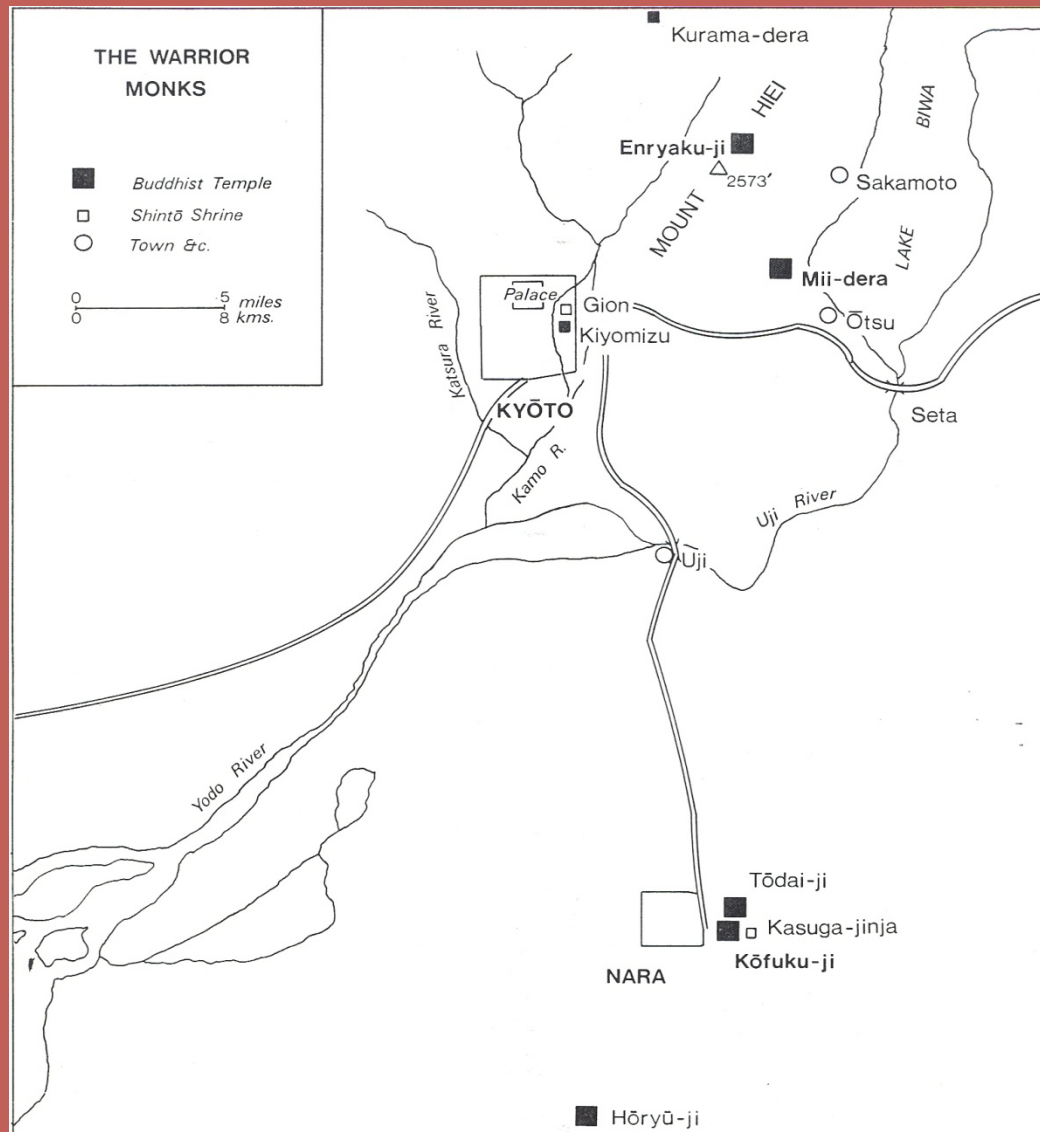


C. Nara Period — 710–794

1. geomancy used to select site of capital
2. Horyuji — seat of Buddhist power



Nara – Kyoto Area



8 Map of the Kyōto area c. AD 900–1200, showing places associated with the warrior-monks.

D. Heian Period — 794–1185

1. capital moved to Heian-Kyo (Kyoto) [influenced by plan of Chang-an]
2. formalized court etiquette
3. poetry writing (31 syllables; limited topics)
4. calligraphy



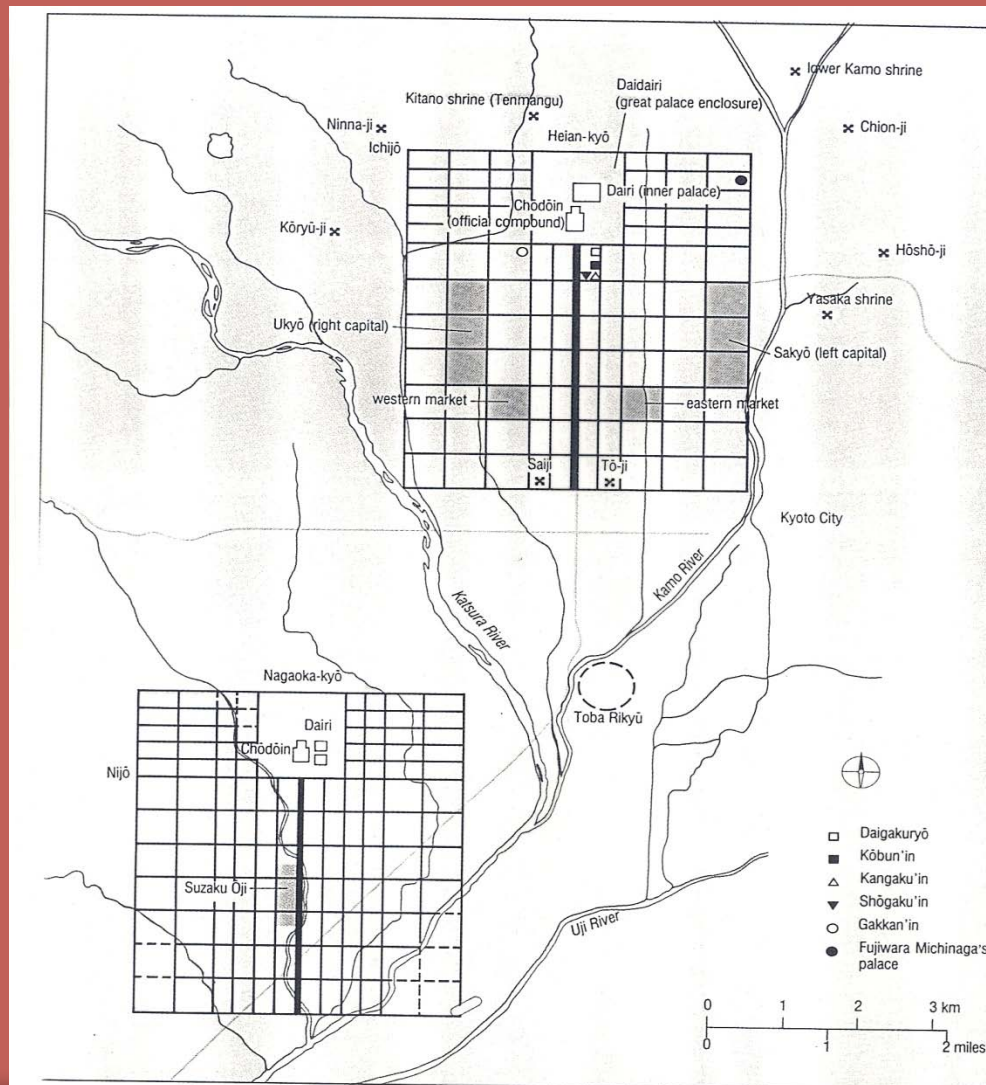
D. Heian Period — 794–1185

5. memoirs, diaries, and the world's first novel
 - a. Murasaki Shikibu, *The Tale of Genji* (*Monogatari*)
 - b. Murasaki Shikibu, *Diary and Poetic Memoirs*
 - c. Izumi Shikibu, *Diary*
 - d. Sei Shōnagan, *Pillow Book*
 - e. Sarashina, *As I Crossed a Bridge of Dreams*

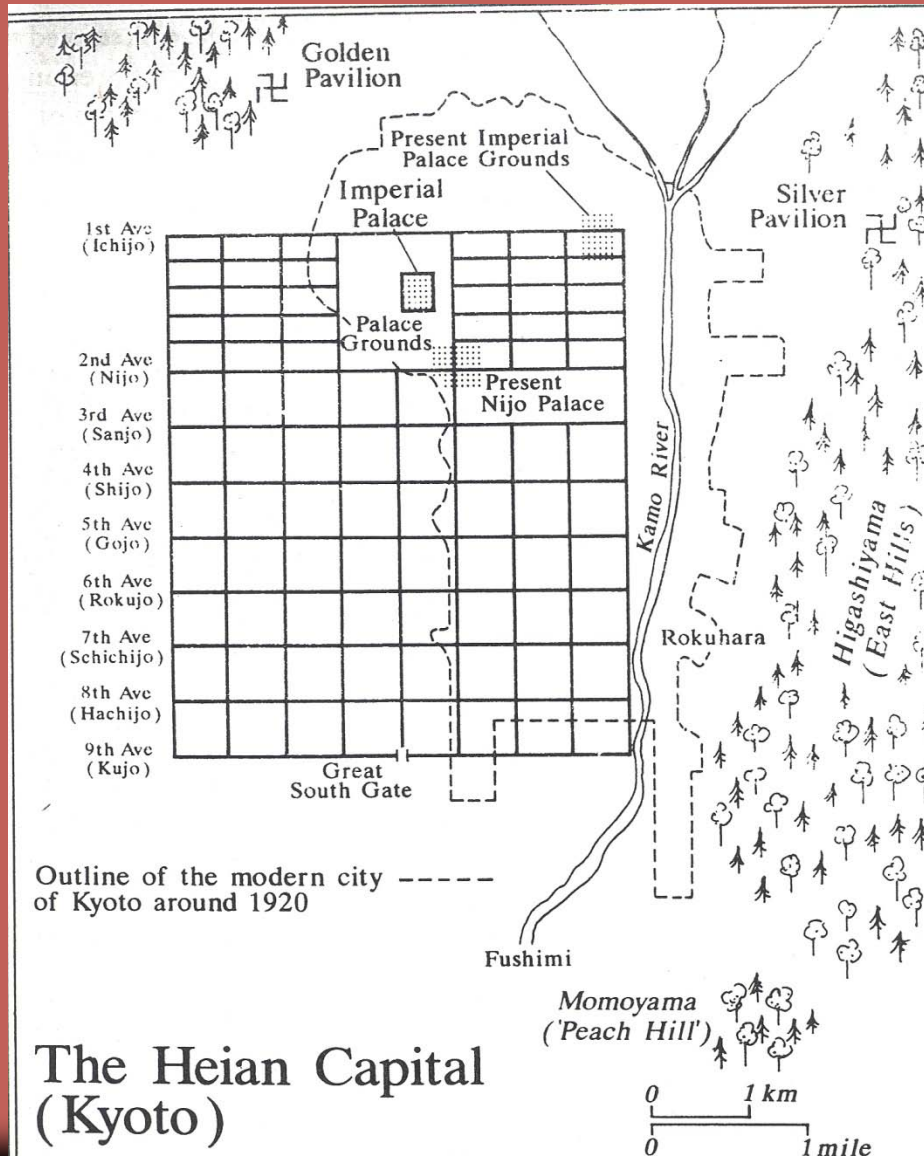
6. Fujiwara Epoch — 866–1068 (regents)



Layout of Old and New Kyoto



The Heian Capital (Kyoto)



The Heian Capital (Kyoto)



Zao Gongen, Heian period, 11th–?12th
century, Japan, Gilt bronze



E. Kamakura Period — 1185–1333



F. Muromachi (Ashikaga) Shoguns — 1336–1573

