

# 日本文化史

## 第六章 大綱

- ◆ 安土桃山時代是以武將、豪商為中心譜寫出豪壯華麗、自由闊達的一個時代。佛教的影響開始減弱，轉而成為充滿世俗性的文化。代表此時代的建築有安土城的天守閣、姬路城等等，城中裝飾有「障壁畫」、「屏風畫」，「障壁畫」的代表化派則為狩野派。
- ◆ 這個時代茶道發展興盛，茶聖千利休確立了茶道的基礎及本質；另外，女性藝能者出雲阿國的出現，帶來了歌舞伎的源流。
- ◆ 從西洋傳入的「南蠻文化」，帶來鐵砲與基督教等嶄新的西方事物，影響日本深遠，而此時主要來日的為西班牙人與葡萄牙人，因此也稱做他們為「南蠻人」。

## Chapter 6 abstract

- ◆ The Azuchi-Momoyama period was centered on military commanders and great merchants, composing an era of splendor, freedom and variety. The influence of Buddhism reduced, and the culture changed to a more secular one. Himeji Castle and Tenshu tower at Azuchi Castle were regarded as the representative architectures of this period. In the castle there were decorative paintings like “shohekiga” (wall paintings) and “byobu” (folding screens); the Kano school was the representative school for shohekiga.
- ◆ Tea ceremony flourished at this time, and Sen no Rikyu, the Saint of Tea, established the foundation and the essential quality of tea ceremony. Kabuki, a classical Japanese dance-drama, was also introduced by the appearance of a female performer Izumono Okuni.
- ◆ The “Nanban culture” from the West brought Japan new things and ideas, such as guns and Christianity, which had had profound impacts on Japan. The Westerners who came to Japan this time, mainly Spanish and Portuguese, were called “Nanbanjin.”