

# 日本文化史

## 第九章 大綱

- ◆ 近世的文藝當中，以浮世繪為當時一般大眾的繪畫藝術，通常會跟著社會現象的變動，反映在浮世繪上，此時期發展出許多繪畫方式。
- ◆ 此時期的文學作品最為備受矚目，其中仮名草子及草双紙廣受歡迎，之後進而發展出読本、洒落本、滑稽本、人情本。
- ◆ 當時的出版業發達，發展出「貸本文化」，進而帶動仮名草子及以一般民眾為客群的書籍的流行，閱讀習慣開始普及至一般庶民。
- ◆ 江戶時代的商業及交通發達，寺廟和靈場參拜也相當鼎盛，最有名的即是伊勢神宮的參拜，此外也因為交通貿易的發達，也發展出許多新興宗教，教旨大多為保佑人民遠離病痛，或是與商業利益有關。

## Chapter 9 abstract

- ◆ Concerning the literature and arts of the Modern Age, Ukiyoe, a genre of woodblock prints and paintings, was the mainstream that reflected social changes at the time. Different painting styles were developed during this period.
- ◆ Achievements on literary works of this period were remarkable. Kanazoshi and kusazoshi genres were well-received by the mass, and afterwards different genres like dokuhon, sharebon, kokkeibon, and ninjobon were further developed.
- ◆ The publishing industry flourished at that time. “Kashihon” culture was developed, and it pushed the prevalence of kanazoshi and books among the common people who started to get into the habit of reading.
- ◆ In the Edo period, commerce and transportation prospered and worship in temples and reijo (sacred sites) was popular. Ise Grand Shrine was the most famous temple. Because traffic and trade flourished, many new religions were developed to comfort the common people from physical and mental sufferings, and were mostly related to commercial profits.