

日本文化史

第十二章 大綱

- ◆ 隨著政府的歐化政策進行，明治後期開始出現國民主義和國粹保存的聲浪，德富蘇峰、三宅雪嶺、陸羯南皆是國民主義的代表學者。同時也開始提倡國民主義，強調國家的精神。此外，也開始出現個人主義、社會主義、以及婦女運動相關的人民運動。而當時的文學更是進入了浪漫主義、自然主義，出現了日本大文豪森鷗外。隨著與歐美的文化進入，日本也開始向外推廣武士道。

Chapter 12 abstract

- ◆ In the late Meiji period, as the government's Europeanization movement, the voices of Japanese Nationalism and the demands for preservation of national essence also emerged. The representative scholars of Nationalism include Tokutomi Soho, Miyake Setsurei, and Kuga Katsunan, advocating Nationalism and emphasizing the spirit of the nation. Individualism, Socialism, and the women's movement also began. Moreover, literature had entered a stage of Romanism and Naturalism. Mori Ogai was a literary giant at that time. As European and American culture entered Japan, Japan also began to promote Bushido outside of the country.