

日本文化史

第五章 大綱

- ◆ 室町時代是新舊勢力交替更迭的時代，庶民的歷史開始出現於日本史之中，農民與商人階層也接連進入社會之中。
- ◆ 此時代的文化特徵可分為前期的「北山文化」與後期的「東山文化」，三代將軍足利義滿（1358-1408）統一南北朝，「北山文化」應運而生，可說是室町時代最繁盛的時期；「東山文化」則是八代將軍足利義政執政時期的代表，比起受到公家貴族文化影響的「北山文化」，「東山文化」反映的是禪宗文化。
- ◆ 此時代的另一特色，便是文化開始傳播至各地，比如茶道、花道、庭園、建築、連歌等等。因為戰亂的影響，加上「應仁之亂」（1467-77）使得貴族、文化人等紛紛逃離京都所致。

Chapter 5 abstract

- ◆ The Muromachi period was an era of the transitions from the old power to the new; plebeians started to appear on the stage of Japanese history, and the society was enriched by peasant and merchant classes as well.
- ◆ The Muromachi period could be divided into two parts according to its cultural characteristics: “Kitayama culture” in the first half period, and “Higashiyama culture” in the second half. Ashikaga Yoshimitsu (1358-1408), the 3rd shogun (general and leader) of the feudal government, reunified the Northern and Southern courts, leading to the most prosperous Kitayama culture in this period. And Higashiyama culture represented the culture under the ruling of Ashikaga Yoshimasa, the 8th shogun. Compared to Kitayama culture, which was affected by the Kuge (nobility) culture, Higashiyama culture was a reflection of Zen culture.
- ◆ Another characteristic of this era was that the cultural activities were spread wildly, including tea ceremony, Ikebana (art of flower arrangement), Japanese gardens and architectures, and Renga (Japanese collaborative poetry). The wild spread of culture was a result of nobility ran-away from Kyoto due to civil wars, especially the Onin War (1467-1477).