

日本文化史

第七章 大綱

- ◆ 所謂近世，可稱為江戶時代或是德川時代。由西元 1603 年德川家康創立幕府，至 1867 年幕府終結為止。期間，幕府為了維持社會秩序，採取鎖國政策，促成國內產業的發達及都市的急速發展，特別是被稱為三都的「江戶」、「大阪」和「京都」，除了經濟的振興以外，也孕育了豐富的庶民文化。一般而言，近世的日本文化反映了庶民生活的繁榮，因此又被稱為町人文化。
- ◆ 近世初期的文化被稱為「寬永文化」。十七世紀前半，學問方面有儒教朱子學的盛行，藝文方面則流行假名草子、貞門俳諧與談林俳諧。工藝技術上以陶藝最為令人注目。另外，紡織業、印刷術、酒和醬油的釀造業等皆有一定的發展。

Chapter 7 abstract

- ◆ The Modern Age was also called the Edo period or the Tokugawa period. It started when Tokugawa Ieyasu established Tokugawa Shogunate in 1603, and ended in 1867. During the reign, in order to maintain social order, the Shogunate implemented Sakoku Edict (foreigners-forbidden foreign relationship policy). During the time, domestic industries flourished and cities were developed rapidly, especially the ones so-called the three Capitals: Edo, Osaka and Kyoto. Aside from the revival of economy, the cities were prosperous with rich folk culture. In general, the plebeian life was vital in this era, thus the culture of this period was also called Chonin (townsman) culture.
- ◆ The culture of the early Modern Age was called “Kanei culture.” In the early 17th century, Zhu Xi's Confucianism became more prevalent. Concerning literature, Kanazoshi genre (books written in Kana) was wildly accepted, and haikai (comic linked verse) of Teimon school and Danrin school were popular. As to ancient technologies on artifacts, earthenware was most notable. Moreover, the industries of textiles, printing, wine making and soy sauce brewing were all well-developed.