

日本文化史

第八章 大綱

- ◆ 日本近世中期的文化，稱為元祿文化。井原西鶴、近松門左衛門、松尾芭蕉此三位為元祿文藝時期的代表人物，分別對於近世中期的文學和文藝有很大的影響。
- ◆ 此時期極具代表性的藝能有歌舞伎，許多有名的作品至今仍持續在演出中，而另一項藝能是人形淨琉璃，使用三味線、人偶、淨琉璃之三要素所進行的人偶表演。
- ◆ 此外，美術上，當時尾形光琳發展出京蒔繪，留下了八橋蒔繪硯箱等美術作品，而元祿時代當時流行的建造方式—土蔵造是當時作為倉庫使用的建築。

Chapter 8 abstract

- ◆ The culture of the mid-Modern Age of Japan was called Genroku culture. Ihara Saikaku, Chikamatsu Monzaemon, and Matsuo Basho were the three representative writers who had wide-ranging influences on the literature and arts during this period.
- ◆ Kabuki, a traditional Japanese dance-drama, was one of the most notable Geino (traditional Japanese theatre) in this period. Many famous works are still performed nowadays. And another form of Geino was Ningyojoruri, a puppet theatre performed with three elements: the Shamisen instrument playing Joruri music, and the dolls.
- ◆ In arts, Ogata Korin developed Kyo Makie, and he left artworks such as yatsubashi makie raden suzuribako (Writing Box with Eight Bridges). In Genroku period, dozouzukuri was a popular construction method used for storehouses.