

日本文化史

第十章 大綱

- ◆ 當時的儒學者們，閱讀船隻運送而來的漢籍，學習朱子學，近世時期的儒學進而發展出許多獨立且獨特的思想。中江藤樹、山崎闇齋、伊藤仁齋等皆為有名的儒學者。
- ◆ 至近世中期，日本發展國學，藉由研究日本古典作品，闡揚日本固有的古典精神，其中最為著名的為荷田春滿、本居宣長、賀茂真淵、平田篤胤。
- ◆ 在提倡日本古典精神的同時，西方技術不斷地傳入日本，此方面的研究稱為「洋學」，在江戶時代注入許多新興的技術及繪畫畫風。

Chapter 10 abstract

- ◆ Japanese Confucian scholars read the Chinese documents from China, and learned Shushigaku (School of Zhu Xi). In the period, Confucianism developed many independent and unique thoughts. Nakae Toju, Yamazaki Ansai, and Ito Jinsai, were amongst the most famous Confucian scholars.
- ◆ By the mid-Modern Age, Japan developed kokugaku, the national school of Japanese philosophy. By studying Japanese classical works, scholars advocated the spirit of intrinsic traditions of Japan. Kada Azumamaro, Motoori Norinaga, Kamo Mabuchi, and Hirata Atsutane were the most notable advocates.
- ◆ At the same time, Japan was also introduced Western technologies and culture. The study on Western learning was called “yougaku”, which infused Japanese culture with many new skills and painting styles in the Edo period.