

# 日本文化史

## 第一章 大綱

- ◆ 日本列島的人類居住，始於更新世冰河時期。西元一萬年前左右，以原始生活為中心的「繩文文化」開始發展，到了西元前四世紀左右，鐵器和青銅器取代打製石器、農耕取代漁獵，從而開啟新一波的「彌生文化」。
- ◆ 這時期開始，中國史書首度出現關於日本的記載。其中倭人前往中國朝貢的紀錄，被認為是邪馬台國女王卑彌呼所主導。
- ◆ 另外，西元三世紀左右，大和地區（現奈良縣）出現的巨大古墳被視為日本統一的象徵之一。而以大王（之後的天皇）為中心的聯合政權也與神話相結合。同時，「渡來人」攜來文字、佛教、儒教等，充實了當時的文化多樣性。

## Chapter 1 abstract

- ◆ Humans started to inhabit the Japanese Islands from Pleistocene glaciation. Around 10,000 B.C., the “Jomon culture” noted for centering on original life began to develop. In the fourth century B.C., chipped stone tools were replaced by using iron and bronze tools, and fishing and hunting were replaced by farming; the “Yayoi culture” thus began.
- ◆ Japanese history is first recorded in Chinese history texts from this period. In the texts, the tributary envoys from the Wa people sent to China is considered led by Queen Himiko from the country of Yamatai.
- ◆ In the third century A.D., huge ancient tombs founded in the Yamato region (today Nara Prefecture) are regarded as a symbol for the unification of Japan. The coalition government centered the Grand King (later the Emperor of Japan) associated itself with mythology. Meanwhile, cultural diversity was enriched at that time by “Toraijin” (immigrants) bringing to Japan characters, Buddhism, Confucianism, and so on.