Lecture 03 "Indigenous" Foundations & Continental Impact

0. Intro

(note: important vocabulary is marked in bold)

- Yamato hegemony and the difficulty of defining an "indigenous" Japanese culture forming amid fluid exchanges in East Asia.
- Piecing together record from archaeological sites and mythistorical accounts

1. Yamato Clan (uji) Confederation's Co-option of Izumo

- a. Yamato/Amaterasu/central/Honshû/Ise Shrine vs. Izumo/Ohkuninushi and Susan o-o/southwestern Honshû/Izumo Shrine
- b. Korean connections: Kunibiki myth
- c. Izumo submission to Yamato in exchange for high ranks (omi), sacred recognition at Izumo Shrine
- d. Co-opting of Izumo area myths into Yamato-centered versions in *Kojiki* and *Nihonshoki* (*Nihongi*)

2. Yamato Social Organization: familial & functional groups

Each uji had an ujigami (clan deity)

- a. Classifying contending clans (uji)
 - i. kôbetsu (direct branches from Yamato);
 - ii. shimbetsu (local but unrelated)
 - iii. bambetsu (foreign)

Instituted a system of titles (kabane)
matsurigoto --> "ritual affairs," "business of worship," ("politics")

- b. The formation of specialized occupational groups (*be*)
- c. The enslaving of less glamorous labor (*yatsuko*)

3. Continental importations of cultural and political technology

- a. **Writing** brought by Korean scholars as early as 5th century
- b. The Magic & Politics of Buddhism from c. 550 to 645.
 - i. Buddhism Basics: Four Noble Truths; nirvana, sutras
 - ii. The king of Paekche's gift to "Emperor" Kimmei, c. 552AD.
 - iii. Pro- and anti-Buddhist conflicts: Soga vs. Mononobe clans
 - iv. Prince Shôtoku and the founding of Hôryûji (607)

c. The Taika Reforms (645) & Taihô Code (702)

- i. Reorganized rice-producing land by putting it under the domain of the tennô
- ii. Census to impose taxes
- iii. Assigned official positions and court ranks to nobility
- iv. Divided land into more rational administrative units
- v. Clan heads (uji-no-kami) got new title of "chief head of clan" (uji-no-chôja) from tennô