

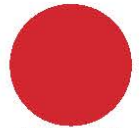
日本遺産認定第1号

近世日本の教育遺産群

— 学ぶ心・礼節の本源 —

Japan Heritage, Narrative No.1

The Educational Heritage of Early Modern Japan: the origins of academic and decorum



JAPAN HERITAGE

日本遺産



足利学校(Ashikaga Gakko)

今も息づく学びの精神

The spirit of learning engendered at these educational institutions
helped shape the national character of present-day Japanese



水戸市/足利市/備前市/日田市

教育遺産世界遺産登録推進協議会

(事務局:水戸市教育委員会事務局教育部歴史文化財課世界遺産推進室)

Mito City, Ashikaga City, Bizen City, Hita City

Educational Heritage and World Heritage Registration Promotion Council

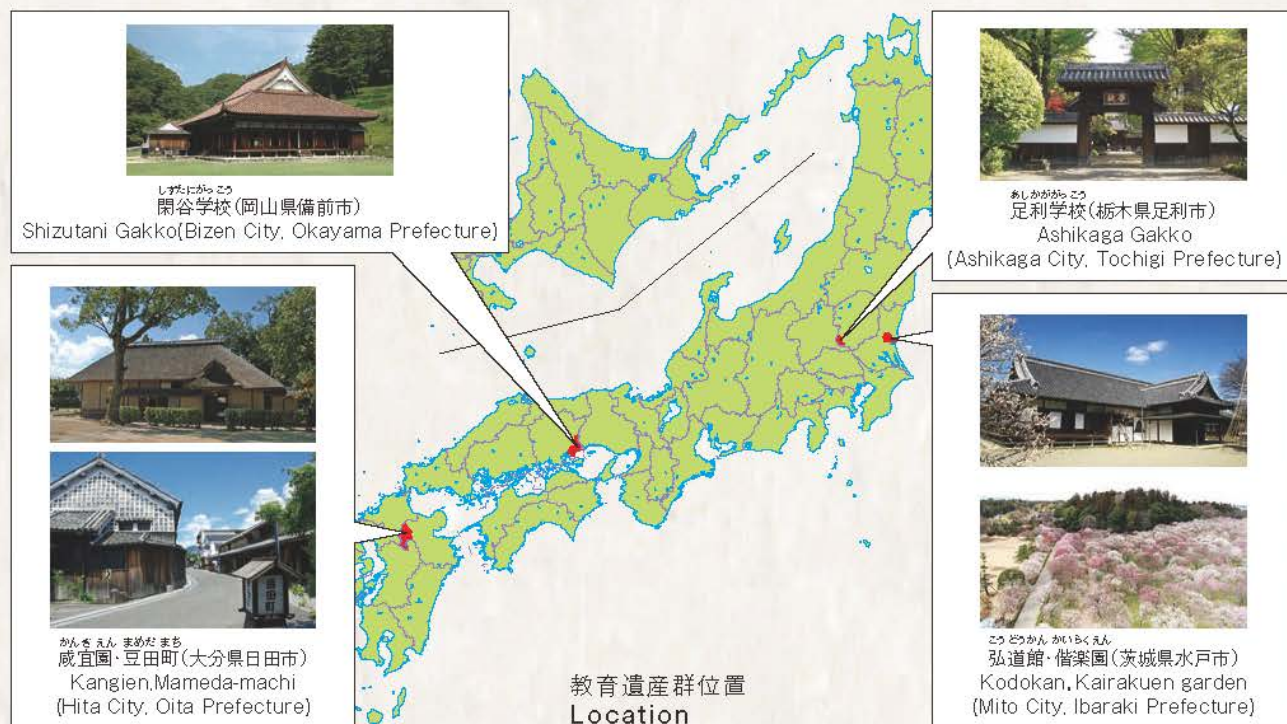
(Council Secretariat: Mito Board of Education Secretariat History Cultural Assets Division, World Heritage Promotional Office)

きん せい に ほん きょう いく い さん ぐん 近世日本の教育遺産群とは？

日本遺産認定第1号である「近世日本の教育遺産群」は、茨城県水戸市・栃木県足利市・岡山県備前市・大分県日田市に点在する近世日本の教育遺産を構成文化財とするストーリーです。

戦乱を克服して「平和」な時代となった近世日本では、法と組織が整備され、「文書社会」が到来しました。そのため、人々は身分に関係なく高いリテラシー（文章読解能力）と、様々な知識を身につける必要がありました。そこで、人々は自分たちの意思で幅広い知識を得ようとしました。

こうした社会の動きを受けて、為政者や知識人は初歩的な学びから広く和学・漢学・洋学に及ぶ高度な学問を学ぶことができる場を整備していきました。これこそが近世日本の教育遺産群であり、当ストーリーはそのなかでも代表的な文化財で構成されています。



近世日本の教育遺産では、身分や年齢、地域を問わず多くの人々が学びました。その結果、身分を超えてリテラシーが広がり、人々は多様な知識と教養を習得することができました。当時の日本人の識字率は世界でも非常に高いものだったと言われていす。また、礼儀・作法といった規範が社会で共有されました。近世日本を訪れた外国人も、日本人の教育水準の高さと礼儀正しさを高く評価しています。さらに、学んだ人々から優秀な指導者や人材が育って社会で活躍し、近世日本社会の発展と安定化につながりました。こうして人々の学びへの意欲はさらに高まり、教育資産が一層整備されるという好循環につながりました。

教育遺産群は、明治維新以降の近代化の原動力となったほか、そこで培われた礼儀・作法を重んじる姿勢が、現代日本人にも国民性として継承され、学びの精神が現在まで受け継がれています。

The Educational Heritage of Early Modern Japan

The Educational Heritage of Early Modern Japan is the first narrative to be recognized by the Agency for Cultural Affairs as Japan Heritage. Its story is told through educational heritage sites active in early modern Japan in four locations: Mito City, Ibaraki Prefecture; Ashikaga City, Tochigi Prefecture; Bizen City, Okayama Prefecture; and Hita City, Oita Prefecture.

Following the protracted period of civil war in the Sengoku period, the early modern period was a time of peace in Japan. Laws were promulgated, organizations established, and the importance of written documents grew. As a result, people from all strata of society were required to possess high degrees of literacy and knowledge, and Japanese began to seek education in wide-ranging fields.

In the light of such societal trends, statesmen and intellectuals set about establishing seats of learning; here, students could immerse themselves in everything from elementary education to sophisticated instruction in the language, history, and culture of Japan, China, and the West. These seats of learning form the heart of the educational heritage of early modern Japan—and this narrative consists of those cultural properties most representative of this heritage.

Educational Heritage of Early Modern Japan sites nationwide have welcomed large numbers of students of all ages, from all ranks of society, and from various regions across the country. They enabled students to acquire knowledge and culture in many different areas, and helped literacy permeate all classes of Japanese society; indeed, the literacy rate in Japan at that time is said to have been among the highest in the world. The educational institutions also helped establish norms of etiquette. Foreigners who visited Japan around this time were effusive in their praise not only of educational standards in the country but also of the manners of the Japanese. By producing skilled leaders and human resources who would go on to play an active role in society, these educational institutions contributed both to the growth and to the stabilization of society in early modern Japan. As the thirst for knowledge grew among Japanese, so greater numbers of educational institutions were incorporated, leading to a virtuous circle of learning.

Educational heritage was a catalyst for the modernization of Japan after the Meiji Restoration. Indeed, the spirit of learning engendered at these educational institutions, and the importance they placed on etiquette, helped shape the national character of present-day Japanese.

構成文化財一覧

List of component cultural properties

	文化財名称 Name	概要 Description
水戸市 Mito City	旧弘道館 Kodokan(Kodokan school)	江戸時代最大の藩校 The largest domain school in the Edo period
	常磐公園(偕楽園) Kairakuen garden	学問の合間に人々が修養する場 A garden intended as a place of relaxation between studies
	旧水戸彰考館跡 Site of Mito Shokokan	大日本史編纂の地 The building in which <i>Dai Nihonshi</i> was compiled
	日新塾跡 Site of Nisshin Juku (Nissin Juku academy)	北関東最大の私塾 The largest private academy in the north Kanto region
	大日本史 <i>Dai Nihonshi</i>	徳川光圀が編纂を命じた歴史書 A history of Japan compiled at the behest of Tokugawa Mitsukuni
足利市 Ashikaga City	足利学校跡 Ashikaga Gakko (Ashikaga academy)	日本最古の学校 The oldest extant educational institution in Japan
	国宝漢籍 『礼記正義』『尚書正義』『文選』『周易注疏』 Classical Chinese texts designated as National Treasures: <i>Raiki Seigi, Shosho Seigi, Monzen Shueki Chuso</i>	貴重な漢籍の宝庫 A treasure trove of valuable Chinese texts
	釋奠 Sekiten	孔子を称える儀式 A ritual in honor of Confucius
備前市 Bizen City	旧閑谷学校 Shizutani Gakko (Shizutani school)	現存する世界最古の庶民のための公立学校 The oldest public school for commoners in the world remaining today
	釈菜 Sekisai	孔子を称える儀式 A ritual in honor of Confucius
	備前国和気郡井田村延原文書 Nobuhara family documents from Ita Village, Wake County, Bizen Province	閑谷学校を支えた様子を記す資料群 A collection of documents recording how Shizutani Gakko was supported
	熊沢蕃山宅跡 Site of Kumazawa Banzan Residence	学者熊沢蕃山隠居の地 The house in which the scholar Kumazawa Banzan lived after retirement
	井田跡 Site of <i>seiden</i>	閑谷学校経営の基盤となった田 Land endowed to provide Shizutani Gakko with financial security
日田市 Hita City	咸宜園跡 Kangien(Kangien academy)	江戸時代最大規模の私塾 The largest private academy in the Edo period
	日田市豆田町 Mameda-machi (Mameda-machi town)	咸宜園を支えた学園都市 A college town that supported Kangien
	廣瀬淡窓旧宅 Former home of Hirose Tanso	廣瀬淡窓の生家 The birthplace of Hirose Tanso
	廣瀬淡窓墓 Grave of Hirose Tanso	廣瀬淡窓と歴代塾主の墓 The grave of Hirose Tanso and later heads of Kangien
	長福寺本堂 Main Hall of Chofuku-ji Temple	咸宜園教育の出発点 Tanso opened his first private academy here
	桂林園跡 Site of Keirin'en (Keirin'en academy)	咸宜園の前身である私塾 A private academy that was the precursor of Kangien
	咸宜園関係歴史資料 Kangien historical collection of documents	廣瀬家に残る咸宜園関係の資料群 A collection of documents and texts related to Kangien, left at the home of Hirose Tanso

日本遺産とは

文化庁が定めた制度で、地域の歴史的魅力や特色を通じて我が国の文化・伝統を語るストーリーを「日本遺産」として認定します。

ストーリーを語る上で欠かせない有形・無形の文化財群を、地域が主体となって整備・活用し、国内だけでなく海外へも情報を発信して、地域の活性化を図ることを目的としています。



About Japan Heritage

Created by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan Heritage comprises a series of narratives about Japan's culture and traditions, told through the historic attractions and unique characteristics of different regions in the country. Local governments direct the preparation and use of their tangible and intangible cultural properties to communicate these stories both within Japan and abroad, with the aim of promoting regional revitalization.