	ご 〈 語句	かいせつ 解説	えいゃく 英訳
1	公地公民 こうちこうみん	で で で で で で で で で で で で で で で で で で で	The principle of the Ritsuryo system that private ownership of land and people is not permitted. The Taika Reform (Isshi Incident) established the system of handen (*), in which land owned by the state was regarded as public land and people owned by the state were regarded as citizens.
2	※班田収受法はんでんしゅうじゅほう	に口分田を分け与える法律。大宝律令によって *だ とち せいど こんぽんほう こせき もと 定められた土地制度の根本法。戸籍に基づいて6 *** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	A law under the Ritsuryo system that allotted a certain number of rice paddies to people who had reached a certain age. The fundamental law of the land system established by the Taiho Ritsuryo. Based on the family register, two tiers of rice paddies were granted to good citizen boys over six years of age, and two-thirds to girls. They were required to return the land upon death. The public was subject to taxes levied on each rice paddies(kubunden), and personal taxes such as yō, ch ō, and zōyō.

3	三世一身法 さんぜいっしんほう	723年に土地の開墾奨励のために出された法律。 にんこうぞうか こうさくち ふ あたら 人口増加にともなって耕作地を増やすため、新 かいこん とち こ まご そうそん さ しく開墾した土地については子・孫・曽孫の三 んだい とち しゅう みと いっぽう さいしゅ 代まで土地の私有が認められた。一方で、最終 うてき とち こうゆうか 的には土地が公有化されるため、あまり効果が なかったといわれる。	A law issued in 723 to encourage land cultivation. In order to increase the amount of land under cultivation as the population grew, private ownership of newly cultivated land was permitted up to three generations (children, grandchildren, and greatgrandchildren). However, it is said that the law was not very effective in motivating people to cultivate land because the land would eventually be publicly owned.
4	墾田永年私財法 こんでんえいねんしざいほう	れんだ かいこんち えいきゅうしゅう みと ほ 743年に出された開墾地の永久私有を認める法 うりっ みぶん かいこんち めんせき げんど もう 律。身分によって開墾地の面積に限度を設けた こくし きょか ひっよう じょうけん り、国司の許可が必要などの条件はあったが、りつりょうたいせい こうち こうみん げんそく はん ほうりつ 律令体制における公地公民の原則に反する法律 ゆうりょくきぞく じしゃ ちほうとなった。これにより、有力貴族や寺社・地方ごうぞく さか かいこん すす しょうえんばっせいきてん 豪族は盛んに開墾を進めて荘園発生の起点と いっぽう りつりょうせいこうちこうみん げんそく ほうかいなった一方で、律令制の公地公民の原則を崩壊させた。	A law issued in 743 that allowed for the permanent private ownership of cultivated land. Although there were some conditions, such as setting limits on the area of land to be cultivated according to status and requiring permission from the provincial governor, the law went against the principle of public domain and civics in the Ritsuryo system. While this allowed powerful aristocrats, temples, shrines, and local powerful families to actively cultivate the land and became the starting point for the emergence of manors, it also disrupted the principle of the public domain and civics under the Ritsuryo system.

5	摂関政治せっかんせいじ	いじ せいき こうはん ふじわらのよしふさもとつね せっしょう かんぱく治。9世紀後半に藤原良房・基経が摂政・関白にねん せっかん つね お	The Fujiwara family dominated national politics in the mid-Heian period, as the original Ritsuryo system was being transformed, by monopolizing the positions of regent(Sessho) and Kanpaku as relatives of the emperor. The era of Fujiwara no Michinaga and
		【ようになって本格化した。藤原道長(※)・頼 │	Fujiwara no Yorimichi was the heyday of the regency, which later declined due to the Insei government.
	※藤原道長 ふじわらのみちなが	966年~1027年。平安時代中期の貴族。関白藤 にわらのかねいえ ごなん う あに しご い 原兼家の五男に産まれたが、兄たちの死後、一 まぞくない せいりょくあらそ しょうり けんりょく どくせん せっしょう 族内の勢力争いに勝利して権力を独占し摂政と にん むすめ てんのう ちゅうぐう きさき てんのう	966-1027. A nobleman of the mid-Heian period. He was born the fifth son of Kaneyoshi Fujiwara, a nobleman of the mid-Heian period, but after the death of his elder brothers, he won a power struggle within his family, monopolized power, and became regent. Fujiwara no
6		なる。4人の処で4人主の中占(旧)とし、3人主	Michinaga had four daughters, each of whom became the chugu (queen) of four emperors, and as an outward relative of three emperors, he held immense power and established the heyday of regal politics. In 1017, he handed over the regency to his son Yorimichi, and became Grand Minister of State.

			Japanese-style culture developed after the mid-Heian
7	国風文化こくふうぶんか	へいあんじだい ちゅうきいこう はってん にほん ふうぶんか 平安時代中期以降に発展した日本風文化のこ	period.
		ちゅうごくとう すいたい けんとうし はいし けっか	The influence of Tang culture weakened as a result of
		と。中国唐の衰退や遣唐使の廃止などの結果と	the decline of the Tang Dynasty in China and the
		とうふうぶんか えいきょう よわ せっかんせいじき ちゅして唐風文化の影響が弱まり、摂関政治期を中	abolition of the Tang Dynasty envoys, and it developed
		して后角入しの影音が多るり、 珍園以内別で 中	against the backdrop of stable aristocratic life, mainly
		心に安定した貴族生活を背景として発展した。	during the period of the regal government.
		かな はつめい こくぶんがく はってん じょりゅうぶんがくしゃ	The invention of kana (Japanese syllabary) led to the
		仮名の発明により国文学が発展、女流文学者が とうじょう じょうどきょう りゅうこう じょうどきょう	development of Japanese literature and the emergence
			of female literary figures.
		げいじゅつはってん きぞく じゅうたく けんちく しんでんづくり りゅ 芸術の発展や、貴族の住宅建築では寝殿造が流うこう	The development of Pure Land Buddhism led to the
			development of the Pure Land arts, and the shinden-
			zukuri style of aristocratic residential architecture
			became popular.
	源氏と平氏 げんじとへいし	清和天皇の孫が「源」の姓を受けたことに始ま	Genji : Minamoto clan , Heishi : Taira clan
			A family lineage beginning with the grandson of
			Emperor Seiwa who received the surname "Minamoto"
		【ことに始まる冢系のこと。12世紀の中期以降、 ↓	and the descendants of Emperor Kanmu who received
8			the surname "Taira." Since the middle of the 12th
	1) N L C N L	主に中央政府の軍事力に編成された大武士団	century, they have been the center of a large warrior
		ぶけ ちゅうしんてき そんざい	clan (buke) organized mainly for the military power of
		(武家)の中心的な存在となった。	the central government.
		源氏と平家とも言う。	Also referred to as Genji and Heike.