## 日本史探究 (第4首) 董要語句説前

	語句	かいせつ 解説	英訳
1	荘園しょうえん	奈良時代から戦国時代にかけて存在した土地支配の一形態。743年の墾田永年私財法からはじまり、個人が開墾したり、貴族や寺社への寄進などによって大きくなっていった。鎌倉時代以降は武士に侵害されて衰えていき、応仁の乱や太閤検地で消滅していった。	A form of land control that existed from the Nara Period to the Warring States Period.  It began with the Private Property Law of 743, and grew as individuals cultivated land and donated it to aristocrats and temples and shrines.  After the Kamakura period (1185–1333), it declined due to encroachment by the samurai, and disappeared after the Onin War and the Taiko-kenchi (Toyotomi Hideyoshi's land survey).
2	上皇じょうこう	はまうい 譲位した後の天皇をあらわす太上天皇の略称。その はまいを院と呼んだ。また、太上天皇が出家した太 とようほうおう りゃくしょう 上法皇の略称として法皇が使われる。	Jōkō is abbreviated name for the Dajyo-emperor, which represents the retired emperor.  His residence was called "In".  When a retired emperor is ordained, he is called a Hōō as an abbreviation.

3	院政いんせい	上皇や法皇が国政をおこなう政治形態。1086年白河 上皇が摂関政治を抑えるために、荘園整理などを進め ることによって開始した。白河院政・鳥羽院政の時代 には、荘園の増加や僧兵の横暴がみられ、院の軍事力 としての武士の成長にも影響を与えた。鎌倉時代の なえの乱以後は政治的な実権を失った。	Insei is a form of government in which Jōkō or Hōō conducts the affairs of state. It was initiated in 1086 by Shirakawa-Jōkō, who promoted the reorganization of manors and estates in order to suppress the regal government. During the Shirakawa and Toba Insei periods, the number of manors increased, and the arrogance of priests and priest-soldiers was seen, which affected the growth of the samurai as the military power of In. After the Jokyu Rebellion in the Kamakura period, it lost its political real power.
4	保元の乱ほうげんのらん	1156年鳥羽上皇の死後、皇位継承に不満を持つ崇徳上皇と後白河天皇が対立し、藤原摂関家においてもその地位をめぐり兄弟が対立、それらの争いに源氏・平氏の武力が背景となって起きた争い。崇徳上皇側が敗れ、上皇は讃岐に配流された。この戦いで武士の実力が発揮され、武士の中央政治への進出のきっかけとなった。	After the death of Emperor Toba in I I 56, Sutoku–Jōkō who were dissatisfied with the succession to the throne, had a conflict with Emperor Go–Shirakawa. The Fujiwara regents were also at odds with their brothers over the position. The Genji and Heike clans added their military to this conflict. The Emperor Sutoku was defeated, and he was exiled to Sanuki. This battle demonstrated the prowess of the samurai and triggered the entry of the samurai into central politics.

5	平治の乱 へいじのらん	1159年保元の乱の後、後白河上皇の近臣であった藤原(通憲)信西と結んだ平清盛が権力を拡大し、それに不満をもった源義朝が藤原信頼と結んで起こした反乱。結果として源義朝と藤原信頼は敗死し、源氏の勢力が衰退した一方で、平氏全盛の時代がおとずれた。	After the Hogen Rebellion of 1159, Taira no Kiyomori, who had formed an alliance with Fujiwara (Michinori) Shinzei, a close associate of Go-Shirakawa-Jōkō, expanded his power. Dissatisfied with this, Minamoto no Yoshitomo joined forces with Fujiwara no Nobuyori and revolted. As a result, Minamoto no Yoshitomo and Fujiwara no Nobuyori were defeated, and while the power of the Minamoto clan(Genji) declined, the Taira clan(Heike) flourished and reached its zenith.
6	平清盛 たいらのきよもり	1118年~1181年。平安時代末期の平氏一族の武将。保元の乱から平治の乱にかけて源氏を圧倒し、後白河上皇を武力・経済力の面で支えながら権力を握った。1167年には武家としてはじめて太政大臣となる。後に後白河上皇と対立し、平氏打倒をめざして挙兵した源氏との挙いが続く中で病没した。	III8-II8I. A military commander of the Taira clan(Heike) in the late Heian period. He overwhelmed the Minamoto clan(Genji) from the Hogen Rebellion to the Heiji Rebellion, and supported Go-Shirakawa-Jōkō in terms of military and economic power while holding power. In II67, he became the first samurai to be appointed Grand Minister of State. He later fell ill and died amidst the ongoing conflict with Genji, which had risen to overthrow Heike.

7	源頼朝 みなもとのよりとも	1147年~1199年。鎌倉幕府の初代将軍。源氏の棟 「製造」であった。鎌倉幕府の初代将軍。源氏の棟 「製造」であった。源、義朝の三男。平治の乱後の処分で伊 ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	I 147-1199. First shogun of the Kamakura Shogunate. He was the third son of Minamoto no Yoshitomo, the leader of the Minamoto clan(Genji). He was exiled to Izu after the Heiji Disturbance, but in 1180, he raised an army to overthrow the Taira clan(Heike) and subsequently expanded his power. With Kamakura as his base, he ruled the eastern part of Japan and established the foundation of the samurai government after the downfall of Heike in 1185. His wife was Hojo Masako.
8	征夷大将軍 せいいたいしょうぐ ん	がまくら じたいいこう ぶりせいけん 鎌倉時代以降、武家政権における最高位の職名。本来 は平安時代に蝦夷征討のために任ぜられた令外官 (臨 時の官職)。一時廃絶されたが、源平の争乱の際にそ の称号が復活した。1192年に 源 頼朝が任命されて 以降は、武士で天下の権力を握る者の地位をあらわす 言葉となり、足利氏・徳川氏に引き継がれた。	The highest position in the samurai government since the Kamakura period (1185–1333). Originally, it was a magistrate appointed as a temporary government position to conquer Emishi(barbarian) during the Heian period (794–1185), but the title was revived during the Gen–Pei(Genji vs Heike) wars. It was temporarily abolished, but the title was restored during the Genpei War. After the appointment of Minamoto no Yoritomo in 1192, it became a term to describe the position of a samurai who held power in the country, and was succeeded by the Ashikaga and Tokugawa clans.

9	鎌倉幕府かまくらばくふ	みなもとのよりとも かまくら ひら かまくら では かまくら さむらいどころ (御 頼朝が鎌倉に開いた武家政権。鎌倉に 侍 所 (御 家人の統率、軍事・警察)・政所 (文書作成や財政 などを担当する機関)・問注所 (訴訟・裁判をおこなう機関)を設置した。地方には全国的に守護と地頭を設置し、 ままな かんだい きゅうしゅうたんだい おうしゅうそう ぶぎょう 大波羅探題や九州探題、奥州総奉行などを置いた。 が近の将軍は三代で滅び、以後の実権は北条氏が握った。 1333年に滅亡。	The samurai government established by Minamoto no Yoritomo in Kamakura. Three institutions were established in Kamakura: the Samurai Office (for the leadership of the nobles, military affairs, and police), the Mandokoro Office (for the preparation of documents and finances), and the Monchujyo Office (for lawsuits and trials). In the provinces, the shogunate established nationwide guardians and local governors, and later appointed Rokuhara-tandai, Kyushu-tandai, Oshu-so-bugyo, and other officials. The Minamoto shoguns died out after three generations, and the Hojo clan took over the real power. The Kamakura shogunate fell in 1333.
10	御家人ごけにん	鎌倉時代に将軍と主従関係を結んだ武士の名称。将軍に対して認識義務を尽くす代償に、所領を安堵されたり新しい所領や役職を与えられたりした。御家人ではない武士は非御家人と呼んだ。	The Kamakura period (1185–1333) was a period in which the shogun and samurai formed a relationship of lord and serf. In exchange for their loyalty to the Shogun, they were relieved of their domains or given new domains or positions. Samurai who were not Gokenin were called Hi-Gokenin(non-Gokunin).

11	守護と地頭 しゅごとじとう	1185年に 源 頼朝が設置を認められ、各地に配置された。前者は軍事・警察権を中心に諸国の治安・警備にあたり、後者は諸国の公領や荘園に配置され、土地の管理や税の徴収などの権限をもった。	Shugo and Jitō  Minamoto no Yoritomo was authorized to establish them in I 185, and they were placed in various regions.  Shugo(guardian: military governors) were responsible for the security and safety of countries, mainly through military and police powers, while Jito(headman: land stewards) were placed in the dukedoms and manors of each country and had the authority to administer land and collect taxes.
12	御恩と奉公ごおんとほうこう	前者が主君が家臣に対して与える恩恵(本領安堵や新恩給与)であり、その恩恵に対して家臣が主君に対して奉仕する義務(軍役・番役)が後者である。そのような両者の関係が鎌倉時代の御家人制度の根幹となった。	Go-on was a benefit granted by the lord to the vassal (such as a relief of the lord's domain or a new salary), and Houkou was the obligation of the vassal to serve the lord in return for the benefit (military service or guard duty). Such a relationship between the two was the basis of the Gokenin system in the Kamakura period.