## にほんしたんきゅう だい かい じゅうようご くせつめい日本史探究 (第7回) 重要語句説明

	語句	かいせつ <b>解説</b>	*\\rho\cdot\ 英訳
ı	持明院統 じみょういんとう	がまくらしたいちゅうましたいりっした二つの皇統のうち、後深 鎌倉時代中期に対立した二つの皇統のうち、後深 くさてんのうの景統。建武の新政によって力を弱めた が、新政の失敗後、足利尊氏に光明天皇が擁立されて北朝となった。1392年後小松天皇の時代に南 北朝が統一された。	The lineage of Emperor Gofukakusa, one of the two imperial lineages that opposed each other in the mid Kamakura period. This lineage was weakened by the new Kenmu policy, but after the failure of the new policy, Emperor Komyo was installed by Ashikaga Takauji and became the Northern Dynasty. I 392 saw the unification of the Northern and Southern Dynasties under Emperor Go-Komatsu of this lineage.
2	大覚寺統 だいかくじとう	がまくらじだいちゅうき たいりつ いまた こうとう かめやま 鎌倉時代中期に対立した二つの皇統のうち、亀山 てんのう けいとう この系統から後醍醐天皇が出て、建 武の新政を行い、その失敗後に南朝を樹立した。 1392年後亀山天皇の代に北朝の後小松天皇に譲位し、南北朝が統一された。	The lineage of Emperor Kameyama was one of the two imperial lineages that opposed each other in the middle of the Kamakura period. Emperor Go-Daigo emerged from this lineage and established the new Kenmu government. And after this new government failed, he established the Southern Dynasty.  In 1392, Emperor Go-Kameyama abdicated to Emperor Go-Komatsu of the Northern Dynasty, and the Northern and Southern Dynasties were unified.

3	室町幕府 むろまちばくふ	を記する。 では、	The samurai government established in Kyoto by Ashikaga Takauji. Although it inherited most of the office system of the Kamakura Shogunate, it had a strong character of a coalition government of powerful guardian lords centering on the three jurisdictions and four offices.  The shogunate reached its peak during the reign of Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, the third shogun, who unified the northern and southern dynasties.  Thereafter, the shogunate continued to weaken, and after the Onin War, it lost real power, and in 1573, the 15th shogun, Ashikaga Yoshiaki, was ousted by Oda Nobunaga and fell into ruin.  "Muromachi" is the name of a place in Kyoto where the third shogun Yoshimitsu had his mansion.
4	南北朝時代 なんぼくちょうじだい	政治的な時代区分として、足利尊氏が光明天皇を はうりつ はこでに でんのう ましの に 1336年から 擁立し、後醍醐天皇が吉野に移った 1336年から 1392年の南北朝統一までの 57年間をさす。	As a political period, it refers to the 57 years from 1336, when Ashikaga Takauji established Emperor Komyo and Emperor Godaigo moved to Yoshino, to the unification of the Northern and Southern Dynasties in 1392.

5	守護大名しゅごだいみょう	南北朝時代から室町時代にかけて、任国の支配権 を強めて領主化した守護。鎌倉時代の守護とは異 なり、武士を支配下におき荘園支配を強化して、 任国を領国化して大名となった。	From the Nanbokucho period to the Muromachi period (1336–1573), the guardians(Shugo: military governors) strengthened their control over their provinces of appointment and became feudal lords. Unlike the guardians in Kamakura period, they became feudal lords by bringing samurai under their control and strengthening manorial rule, thereby turning their provinces into fiefdoms.
6	管領 かんれい	室町幕府で将軍を補佐し、政務を統括する役職。 を対して就任し、政務を統括する役職。 を対して就任し、である斯波氏・細川氏・畠山氏の三 氏が交替して就任し、その三氏を三管領という。	The post of the Muromachi Shogunate, which assists the shogun and oversees the administration of government affairs. The three clans, the Shiba of the Ashikaga clan, the Hosokawa, and the Hatakeyama, took turns to assume the post, and these three clans are called the "San-Kanrei".
7	四職 ししき	室町幕府の武士の統率機関であった。侍所において、その長官は「所司」と呼ばれた。その所司に任じられる山名氏・赤松氏・一色氏・京極氏の四氏を「四職」と呼ぶ。管領に次ぐ重職であったが、応仁の乱後に置かれなくなった。	The chief of the samurai office, which was the governing body of the samurai in the Muromachi Shogunate, was called "Shoshi". The four clans that were appointed to the post, the Yamana, Akamatsu, Isshiki, and Kyogoku clans, were called "shishiki". The post was the second most important after the Kanrei, but it was abolished after the Onin War.

			40/ 40/ 42/14/4/ 2 till 16/4/ 3ht to
			1358年~1408年。室町幕府第3代将軍。山名
			し、おおうち し ゆうりょくしゅ ご だいみょう たお ぱく ふ けんりょく 氏・大内氏などの有力守護大名を倒して幕府権力
	8	足利義満	を確立した。1392年に南北朝を合体させ、明と国
	J	あしかがよしみつ	です。 じゅりつ かんごうぼうえき 交を樹立し勘合貿易をおこなった。京都北山に金
			なく ぞうえい のうがく ほご きたやまぶんか りゅうせい 閣を造営し、能楽を保護するなど北山文化の隆盛
			を支えた。
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I 358–I 408. The third shogun of the Muromachi Shogunate. He established the power of the shogunate by overthrowing the Yamana, Ouchi, and other powerful feudal lords, combined the Northern and Southern Dynasties in I 392, and established diplomatic relations with the Ming Dynasty and conducted trade with them. He built the Golden Pavilion "Kinkaku" in the Kitayama area of Kyoto and supported the prosperity of the Kitayama culture, including the protection of Noh drama.