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9回)重要語句説明

	語句	かいせつ 解説	^{えいゃく} 英訳
1	大航海時代 だいこうかいじだい	15世紀~16世紀にかけて地理上の発見がおこなわれた時代。ヨーロッパの国々が国家事業として探検、航海を盛んにおこなった。	The 15th and 16th centuries were a period of geographical discovery. European countries actively engaged in exploration and navigation as national projects.
2	種子島 たねがしま	大隅国 (現在の鹿児島県) に属する島。1543年に島 たねがしまときたか ひょうちゃく 主であった種子島時尭は漂着したポルトガル人から鉄砲を購入し、その製造法も学ばせた。そのため、火縄式の鉄砲 (火縄銃) は島の名前でも呼ばれた。	An island belonging to Osumi Province (present Kagoshima Prefecture). Tanegashima Tokitaka, the island's lord in 1543, purchased guns from the Portuguese who had drifted ashore, and also had them teach how to manufacture them. For this reason, firearms (hinawa guns) were also called by the name of the island.
3	フランシスコ・ザビエル	1506年~1552年。スペイン人のイエズス会所属の宣教師で、アジア布教の途中1549年に鹿児島を訪れ、キリスト教の布教を開始した。	1506–1552. A Spanish missionary belonging to the Jesuits. He visited Kagoshima in 1549 during his missionary work in Asia and began to preach Christianity.

4	織田信長 おだのぶなが	1534年~1582年。尾張国 (現在の愛知県) の戦国大るが、1560年に桶狭間の戦いで今川義元を破り全国統一に向けた事業を進めた。1573年には室町幕府を滅ぼしたが、1582年に起きた本能寺の変によって倒れた。	1534–1582. A feudal lord in Owari Province (present–day Aichi Prefecture), he defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto in the Battle of Okehazama in 1560 to advance his project to unify the whole country. In 1573, he destroyed the Muromachi Shogunate. At last he was overthrown by the Honnoji Incident in 1582.
5	楽市・楽座 らくいち・らくざ	それまで閉鎖的であったり、特権的な商人の集まりであったりした市・座を廃止して、商品流通の活性化を自指した。織田信長が自身の支配地で積極的に実施し、豊臣秀吉もそれを引き継いだ。	It aimed to revitalize the distribution of goods by abolishing fairs and guilds, which had previously been closed or privileged gatherings of merchants. Oda Nobunaga actively implemented this in his own dominions, and Toyotomi Hideyoshi followed suit.
6	本能寺の変 ほんのうじのへん	1582年京都の本能寺に滞在していた織田信長を、家 上の明智光秀が襲って殺した事件。	Oda Nobunaga was staying at Honnoji Temple in Kyoto in 1582 when his vassal, Akechi Mitsuhide, attacked and killed him.
7	豊臣秀吉 とよとみひでよし	1537年~1598年。尾張国(現在の愛知県)の農民の子として生まれる。織田信長の家臣となり、頭角を動ける。信長の死後、全国統一事業を受け継ぎ 1590年に全国を平定した。朝鮮出兵の最中に病死した。	1537–1598. Born as a farmer's son in Owari Province (present Aichi Prefecture). Became a vassal of Oda Nobunaga and distinguished himself. After Nobunaga's death, he took over the project of unifying the whole country, and in 1590, he conquered the whole country. He died of illness during the Joseon invasion.

8	全国統一 ぜんこくとういつ	せんこくかく ち しはいしゃ らんりつ せんごく じだい ち 全国各地に支配者が乱立する戦国時代を終わらせて、 せんこく とういってき しはい 全国を統一的に支配すること。	To end the warring states period, in which rulers were disorganized throughout the country, and to rule the whole country in a unified manner.
9	太閤検地 たいこうけんち	豊臣秀吉がおこなった土地政策。全国の土地を統一した基準で測量し、検地帳に記載した。それによって上地の耕作者を一人の百姓に定める一地一作人の制度を確立させた。	A land policy implemented by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Land throughout Japan was surveyed according to a unified standard and recorded in a land survey book. This led to the establishment of the "one land, one farmer" system, under which a single farmer was designated as the cultivator of the land.
10	刀狩 かたながり	1588年に豊臣秀吉がおこなった政策で、全国の農民から武器を没収した。それによって農民の一揆を防止するとともに、兵農分離や身分の固定化が進められた。 それ以前は、農民は農閑期に武器を持って兵士として、	In 1588, Toyotomi Hideyoshi confiscated weapons from farmers throughout Japan. This policy prevented peasant revolts and promoted the separation of farmers and soldiers as well as the establishment of fixed status. Prior to that, farmers fought as soldiers with weapons during the off-season.

The military invasions were carried out by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in 1592–1593 and 1597–1598. It caused a lot of damage and sacrifices to the Joseon people, but the Japanese forces withdrew after Hideyoshi died of illness while the Japanese forces were struggling due to the resistance of Joseon's voluntary soldiers and reinforcements from the Ming forces. In Joseon, the two battles are called the Imjin and Jeongyu War.