Brief History of Japanese Religions and Religious Landscapes in Kyoto

Jomon 11,000?-300 B.C.E.	•Animism, belief in all sorts of spirits
Yayoi c. 300 B.C.Ec. 200 C.E.	 Belief in kami spirits established Ancestor worship spreads
Yamato c. 200-c. 500	 Queen Himiko Confucianism and Taoism introduced by Korean and Chinese immigrants
Asuka c. 500-710	•538 Introduction of Buddhism from Paekche
Nara 710-784	•Nara Buddhist schools flourish •752 Dedication of the Great Buddha at Todaiji temple
Heian 794-1192	 Founding of Tendai sect at Mt. Hiei and Shingon sect at Mt. Koya Faith in Amida's Paradise and the practice of <i>nenbutsu</i> spreads

Kamakura 1192-1333	•Period of great religious leaders:Honen (Jodo), Shinran (Jodo-shinshu), Eisai, Dogen (Zen), Nichiren
Muromachi	•Development of "Kamakura Buddhism"
1336-1573	•Zen Buddhism pervades the arts
[Sengoku]	•1549 Francis Xavier introduces
Waring States Period	Christianity
c. 1460-1573	•1571 Oda Nobunaga attacks Mt. Hiei
Azuchi-	•1589 Toyotomi Hideyoshi prohibits
Momoyama	Christinaity and burns a Catholic
1573-1603	church in Kyoto

Edo 1603-1867	 Persecution of Christians Blooming of Confucian and other ethical schools
Meiji 1868-1912	 1868 Separation of Shinto and Buddhism Shinto chosen as national faith 1873 Ban on Christianity lifted 1875 Doshisa founded in Kyoto
Taisho 1912-1926	•Marxist ideology becomes popular; suppressed by government
Showa 1926-1989	 State Shinto elevated to national faith Soka Gakkai, Rissho Koseikai and popular sects emerge 1945 Postwar dismantling of State Shinto
Heisei 1989-present	•1995 Sarin gas attack on Tokyo subway by Aum Shinrikyo members





































