Salvation and Sovereignty: Buddhism and Shinto in Japanese History
Seminar
Spring 2020
Course Syllabus

Instructor: Adam Lyons
Email: alyons4@gmail.com
Course Time: Wed./Fri. 1:10-2:40 PM
Location: KCJS Classroom
Instructor Office Hour: Wed./Fri. after class and by appointment.

Course Description and Goals
This course draws on the rich resources of Kyoto to consider the place of Buddhism and Shinto in Japanese history. In addition to traditional reading assignments and classroom discussion, we will conduct multiple research expeditions to museums and significant religious and cultural sites in and around Kyoto.

Although there are common misconceptions that hold Buddhism to be a “world-renouncing” religion and Shinto to be a form of nature worship, this course places an emphasis on the political dimension of these traditions to pursue a more nuanced understanding of Buddhism and Shinto. We will explore how Buddhism and Shinto have been driving forces in Japanese history—with many of the most powerful institutions based right here in Kyoto. By the end of the course, students should be able to articulate the political significance of Buddhist and Shinto institutions and ideas. Students should also refine their grasp of the relationship between the social and the ideological in light of the course’s themes: kingship/cosmology, and voluntary political associations/salvation. They should ultimately gain the ability to deconstruct ahistorical representations of Buddhism and Shinto as static and monolithic, and they can also expect to cultivate a familiarity with some of the major figures, sects, and concepts of Japanese religious history. Moreover, students will gain a firsthand knowledge of some of the major temples and shrines in and around the Kyoto area as well as an understanding of the historical significance of these sites.

We will cover a range of topics that should interest students from a wide variety of concentrations by exploring the relationship between religions and politics, aesthetics, modernism, literature, and more. There are no prerequisites for this course. Whenever possible, readings are paired with either visits to related religious sites or recommendations for exploring the city independently.

Prerequisites
Some familiarity with Japanese religions will be helpful, but there are no prerequisites for this course. Extra meetings will be organized for students with capability in Japanese language sources in order to introduce relevant primary and secondary texts.
Format
The course will consist of two, ninety-minute meetings each week. In most weeks, there will also be an expedition to a site of interest scheduled for the Friday session. Students are required to attend each lecture and each outing. **There is one longer outing that will take place on [date TBA]: a trip to Mt. Hiei (Enryakuji).** Students who must be absent for any reason should contact the instructor in advance. Students are allowed one absence for a reason other than illness. Absences beyond those allowed will result in a grade penalty. See the section below on attendance.

Course Requirements
*Class participation:* This class is discussion and activity based. Students are expected to read the week’s readings before the weekly meeting, to consider the discussion questions set out in this syllabus for each week, to participate vigorously in class discussion, and to participate constructively in all outings. As part of class participation, students will be expected to introduce and discuss readings. Each week I will ask for volunteers. Each student is expected to fulfill this duty at least once (possibly more depending on enrollment). Please refer to the section below, **An Academic Approach to Religion** for guidelines regarding class discussion.
15 percent

*Response papers:* Students will be required to prepare two 1-2 page response papers on the readings and/or a field trip. E.g., papers may take the form of a field trip journal, in which a student may include photos of and reflections about what was seen and learned in a given field site. Guidelines for the response papers are included below in Guidelines for Written Assignments. The grades given for the response papers will be √+ (7.5 points), √ (7 points), or √- (6 points or less).
15 percent

*Midterm test:* The format of the midterm test will be covered in class. The test will include a mixture of objective questions, such as identifying particular figures, sites, and quotations, defining key terms, and short essay questions. (See the questions for each week on the syllabus below—take note of the **bold** terms).
20 percent

*Midterm paper:* Students will prepare a 5-6 page paper on an assigned topic based on the assigned readings and outings. Please refer to the section below, **Grading Rubrics for Written Assignments** for the criteria on which papers will be assessed. The possible topics will be covered in class.
20 percent

*Final Paper:* Students will prepare a 10-12 page research paper on an assigned topic based on the assigned readings and outings. The final paper may be an expansion of the midterm paper. Please refer to the section below, **Grading Rubrics for Written Assignments** for the criteria on which papers will be assessed.
30 percent

**Grading**
The grading scale adopted in this course is as follows:

- **A**: 95-100
- **A-**: 90-94
- **B+**: 86-89
- **B**: 80-85
- **B-**: 75-79
- **C+**: 70-74
- **C**: 65-69
- **C-**: 60-64
- **D**: 55-59

**Accessibility Issues**
Any student needing academic adjustments or accommodations is requested to present his or her letter from the Accessible Education Office (AEO) and speak with the professor by the end of the second week of the term. Failure to do so may result in the Course Head’s inability to respond in a timely manner. All discussions will remain confidential, although AEO may be consulted to discuss appropriate implementation.

**Course Policies**
You will find course policies on “An Academic Approach to Religion,” attendance, late papers, re-submissions, creative assignments, the Honor Code, and others in later sections of this syllabus. Please read them carefully.

**Course Readings**

All course readings will be available as PDFs in the course dropbox.

**Schedule of Classes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week #</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Expeditions</th>
<th>Assignments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Introduction. What is Buddhism? What is Shinto?</td>
<td>Visit Shōkokuji Temple and Kitano Tenmangu Shrine</td>
<td>Read this Syllabus carefully. Do you want to take this class? Provide a brief self-introduction. What do you hope to learn in this class?</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>The Transmission of Buddhism to Japan</td>
<td>Visit Kyoto National Museum</td>
<td>Visit a temple or shrine of your choosing. What do you see?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Assignment</td>
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| 3    | Nara Buddhism and Shinto | Visit Tōji  
Recommended: Visit Saihō-ji | Response paper 1 due by class on Friday. |
| 4    | Heian Esoteric Buddhism | KCJS Hiroshima trip.  
Recommended: Visit Itsukushima Shrine. | Who were Kūkai and Saichō? Why are they important? |
| 6    | Buddhism and Shinto in Medieval Japan | Visit Yoshida Shrine | Response paper 2 due by class on Friday.  
Who was Yoshida Kanetomo? Why is he important? |
| 7    | The Karma of Words: Buddhist Literary Worlds | Day Trip: Mt. Hiei temple Complex. | Enjoy the trip to Mt. Hiei! Who founded this temple complex? Why is this site important? |
|      | Break | Spring Break (3/2 to 3/11) | No class.  
Try to visit some historical sites and be prepared to share after the break! |
| 8    | Kamakura Period Pure Land Buddhism | Visit Chion’in  
Recommended: Visit East and West Honganji. | Take Home Midterm due by Friday.  
What are the major sects of Japanese Buddhism? Can you make a lineage chart? How many sects trace their origins to the Kamakura period? |
| 9    | Edo Period Religion 1: Two Faces of Buddhism | Visit Ryōanji and Ninnaji | Midterm paper due by Friday’s class.  
What do you notice about the grounds of the Zen temples? |
<p>| 10   | Edo Period Religion 2: Shrine Life | Visit Fushimi Inari Shrine OR Nanzenji | Visual materials: The works of Zen Master |</p>
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<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td>Meiji Restoration: Separating Buddhas from Kami</td>
<td><strong>Visit the Gosho Castle (Friday, 4/5).</strong></td>
<td>Why did the Meiji government separate Buddhas from Kami?</td>
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<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td>Religion and Empire</td>
<td><strong>Visit Heian Jingū (Friday, 4/12).</strong></td>
<td>What was State Shinto?</td>
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<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td>The Postwar</td>
<td>Recommended: visit a local new religion. (e.g., Konkōkyō, Ōmotokyō, or Tenrikyō).</td>
<td>How did the 1947 constitution impact Japanese religious life?</td>
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<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td>Finals Week</td>
<td>No class or excursion this week.</td>
<td>Final papers due</td>
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**Reading Schedule:**

**Week 1**  
**Course Introductions**  
**Visit:** Shōkokuji Temple (相国寺)  
- Rinzai Sect, founded in 1382 CE by Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu (足利義満 1358-1408 CE). Dōshisha University rents land from Shōkokuji.  
**Kitano Tenmangu Shrine (北野天満宮)**  
- Founded in 947 CE to appease the vengeful spirit of exiled scholar Sugawara no Michizane (菅原道真, 845-903 CE). Now he is revered as the kami of learning, Tenjin (天神).  

**Week 2**  
**Kami and Buddhas in Ancient Japan 古代の仏教と神祇信仰**  
**Visit:** Kyoto National Museum  
- Opened in 1897 as the Imperial Museum of Kyoto.  
- Relevant Exhibitions: 1st floor: Japanese Sculpture, 2nd floor: Origin Legends of Kitano and Itsukushima Shrines, Folding Screens of the Twelve Devas, Zen Figure Paintings, 3rd floor: Indigo Blue Sutra Manuscripts.  

**Readings:**  

**Recommended:**  
Como, Michael I. *Weaving and Binding: Immigrant Gods and Female Immortals in*
**Discussion:**

1.) Why did the rulers of Japan see Buddhism as appealing?
2.) Who was Shōtoku? Why is he remembered today?
3.) How was Buddhism transmitted to Japan? Was this transmission related to “missionaries?” Why or why not?
4.) Some people opposed the introduction of Buddhism to Japan. Who were they, and why did they oppose it?
5.) Who was Tenmu? What do you think was his most notable achievement?
6.) Who was Jitō? What was her most notable achievement?
7.) What was the Jigikan?

**Week 3  Nara Buddhism and Shinto 奈良仏教と神祇信仰**

**Visit: Tōji Temple 東寺**
- Shinon sect 真言宗
- Founded in 796 CE. Kūkai 空海 (774-835 CE) was appointed abbot of Tōji, and along with Saiji and the Shingon’in inside the imperial palace, Tōji was one of only three Buddhist temples in the Heian capital.

**Recommended Visit: Saihōji Temple 西芳寺, also known as the moss temple (kokedera)**
- Rinzai sect of Zen 臨済宗. Originally belonged Hossō sect 法相宗. Legendary origins: founded by Gyōki 行基, 668-749 CE in the 8th century. Saihōji is connected to the biography of the semi-mythological figure Prince Shōtoku (聖徳太子, putatively 574-622 CE). Saihōji requires reservations.

**Readings:**

**Recommended:**
Lowe, Bryan D. Ritualized Writing: Buddhist Practice and Scriptural Cultures in...
Discussion:
1.) What was the role of the Jingikan under the ritsuryō system?
2.) Who was Gyoki and why is he remembered today?
3.) What was the relationship between Buddhhas and Kami in ancient Japan. Did most people recognize a difference?
4.) What was the significance of Tōdaiji?
5.) What was the Dōkyō Incident?

Week 4  Kūkai and Esoteric Buddhism 空海と密教

Readings:

Recommended:
Read chapter 4 “Shinto during the Middle and Late Heian Period.”

Discussion
1.) How did Kūkai learn about Buddhism?
2.) What is “esoteric Buddhism” or mikkyō?
3.) Why is Mt. Kōya important?
4.) What is the connection between Kūkai and Tōjī?
5.) What is Mahavairocana Buddha?
6.) What is a **mandala**? What is a **mudra**? What is a **mantra**?

**Week 5**  
The Medieval Japanese Pantheon 中世の神仏

**Visit:** Shōren’in 青蓮院
- Tendai Sect 天台
- Founded in the late 13th century.
- The third abbot Jien (慈円, 1155-1255 CE) wrote the *Gukansho* (愚管抄, c. 1220 CE), a Buddhist account of Japanese history based on the idea of *mappō* (Age of the Degenerate Dharma). Shinran (親鸞, 1173-1263 CE) founder of the True Pure Land sect, was ordained at Shōren’in at the age of nine.
- Shōren’in is home to the Blue Fudō, a National Treasure.

**Readings:**


**Recommended:**


**Discussion**
1.) What is a **mandala**?
2.) What are the characteristics of the **Diamond mandala** and the **Womb mandala**?
3.) How are mandalas used in religious practice in Japan?
4.) What is **Fudō**? What other figures in the Japanese pantheon are connected to Fudō?
5.) What are some other divinities from the medieval pantheon? What are their characteristics? What objects of veneration have you seen in temples and shrines?

**Week 6**  
Buddhism and Shinto in Medieval Japan 中世の仏教と神道

**Visit:** Yoshida Shrine 吉田神社
- Founded in 859 CE by the Fujiwara clan.
- Imperial chamberlain Yoshida Kanetomo (吉田兼倶, 1435–1511 CE) established the Yoshida Shrine Office and initiated the practice of granting Yoshida licenses to local shrines, thereby creating an institutional network for Shinto shrines separate from Buddhist temples. He was the first major Shinto thinker to develop and propagate a Shinto theology distinct from Buddhist doctrine.
Readings:
Read chapter 6 "Medieval Shinto and the Arts" and 7 "The Late Medieval Period."

Recommended:

Discussion
1.) In the medieval period, were Buddhism and Shinto the same or no? Why?
2.) What is the meaning of the phrase “enlightenment of grasses and trees?”
3.) How does Rambelli’s account of shizen (nature) provide insight into Japanese aesthetic or artistic traditions.
4.) Are Japanese ideas about nature (as described by Rambelli) similar to ideas you have encountered elsewhere or no? Why?
5.) How were kami represented in the arts of medieval Japan? Can you think of an example from a shrine or museum you have visited? Having read Rambelli and Hardacre, what strikes you about representations of kami or buddhas?
6.) What is kagura?
7.) Who was Yoshida Kanetomo, and why was he remembered today?

Week 7  The Karma of Words: Buddhist Literary Worlds 仏教と文学
- Head Temple of the Tendai Sect 天台宗.
- Founded in 788 by Saichō (最澄 767-822 CE), an eminent monk who traveled to China at the same time as Kūkai.
- Alongside Shingon, Tendai thought played a major role in shaping Japanese intellectual history, and many 20th century Japanese scholars argue that Tendai doctrine was the pinnacle of medieval Japanese philosophy, comparable to the elaborate doctrines of European Christian thinkers like St. Thomas Aquinas.
- The founders of major sects including Sōtō Zen, Pure Land, True Pure Land, and Nichiren (the Hokke lineage) all trained at Enryakuji.
- One shorthand term for Tendai doctrine is “original enlightenment thought” (本覚思想 hongaku shisō).

Readings:

**Recommended:**

**Discussion**

1.) What is the meaning of the phrase “karma of words?”
2.) Childs and LaFleur suggest ways we might expand our thinking about the relationship between Buddhism and Japanese literature. According to their interpretations, how should we interpret the role of Buddhism in the premodern literature of Japan?
3.) What is a revelatory tale? What might be the function of such tales?
4.) Is there such a thing as Buddhist literary aesthetics or is the term a contradiction?
5.) Try to analyze one of the tales translated by Childs according to LaFleur’s notion of a Buddhist episteme. What is the worldview implied by the tale? What values does it express?

**Week 8 Kamakura Era Pure Land Buddhism 鎌倉時代の浄土仏教**

**Visit: Chion’in Temple 知恩院**
-Head temple of the Pure Land Sect or Jōdo-shū 浄土宗.
-Founded by Hōnen (法然, 1133-1212 CE), a Tendai monk who sought a form of Buddhist salvation accessible to anyone, including women. Hōnen preached about faith in the Pure Land, and he popularized the nenbutsu practice among the masses. In his later years, he was exiled from the capital due to some of his followers being accused of romantic liaisons with aristocratic women, but he was pardoned shortly before his death. He was the teacher of Shinran.

**Readings:**

**Recommended:**

i.) *Hōnen, Shinran, and the Pure Land* 法然・親鸞・浄土
Blum, Mark Laurence, and Gyōnen. *The Origins and Development of Pure Land*

ii.) Nichiren and the Nichiren Sect


iii.) Dōgen and the Sōtō Sect of Zen


Discussion:

1.) What is mappō, the age of the degenerate dharma? Why might such an idea become influential in medieval Japan?
2.) Shinran described himself as neither monk nor layman—what did he mean?
3.) What is the nembutsu? How is it related to salvation?
4.) Who was the nun Eshinni, and why are her letters important?
5.) Why was the Pure Land teaching appealing to so many Medieval Japanese people?
6.) Unlike the Kamakura Period, today most Japanese Buddhist priests are married. Clerical marriage began with the Shin tradition. How did Shin Buddhism pave the way for the linkage of Buddhist temples to family structure? Think of the example of Eshinni and Shinran.

Week 9 Two Faces of Edo Period Buddhism

Visit: Ryōanji 龍安寺 and Ninnaji 仁和寺

Ryōanji (Rinzai sect), founded by the Fujiwara family in the 11th century, is famous for its rock garden (枯山水 karesansui) and seven imperial tombs. Ninnaji, founded in 888, is head temple of the Omura sect of Shingon. The temple is known for its long
tradition of monzeki (imperial lineage head priests). The first monzeki was Emperor Uda (866-931 CE). The 30th and final monzeki was Junnin Hosshinnō in the late Edo period. The aesthetics of these famous temple gardens likely reflect Edo period constructions.

Readings:

Recommended:

Discussion:
1.) What was the danka system?
2.) Why was the Shogunate afraid of Christianity? Was Christianity a real threat to the regime?
3.) Who was Zen Master Hakuin? Why is he remembered today?
4.) Taking Hur’s social history and Hakuin’s autobiography together, what kind of picture of Edo period Buddhism emerges?

Week 10 Edo Period Shrine Life and Kokugaku
Visit: Fushimi Inari Shrine (伏見稲荷大社)
The origins of the shrine date to the 8th century. It is the head shrine to Inari, the rice deity. Because rice was not merely food but a measure of wealth through most of Japanese history, the shrine is associated with the pursuit of worldly benefits including financial success. There are around 1,000 torii gates at this shrine, and they are mostly donations from parties pursuing the benefits associated with the shrine. It has long been a major pilgrimage site. It is one of the most visited tourist attractions in Kyoto, and it is extremely busy.

OR

Nanzenji (南禅寺)
A Rinzai Zen temple established by Emperor Kameyama in 1291, this temple was the placed at the apex of Kyoto’s hierarchical system of five mountain temples (五山
十刹制度 (Gozan jissetsu seido) by Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu in 1386. It was the administrative center for Zen Buddhism in Kyoto.

Readings:
Read chapter 9 “Edo Period Shrine Life and Shrine Pilgrimage” and chapter 11 “Shinto and Kokugaku.”

Recommended:

Discussion
1.) What is a hayarigami?
2.) Why did people want to go on the Ise pilgrimage? What can we infer about the state of society based on the popularity of the Ise pilgrimage?
3.) What was kokugaku? Do you believe that kokugaku scholarship played a part in Japan’s modernization? Why or why not?
4.) Who was Motoori Norinaga, and what was his major achievement? What significance does his work hold for the later kokugaku movement?
5.) Who was Hirata Atsutane? What was his relationship to Motoori Norinaga? Based on what you know about Hirata Atsutane, do you think he was invested in promoting the common good, or do you consider him a charlatan? Why?

Week 11 Anti-Buddhism and the Meiji Restoration 廃仏毀釈と明治維新
Visit: Goshō Palace Grounds
The former imperial palace was the site of an armed conflict leading up to the Meiji Restoration. After the Emperor was transferred to Tokyo in 1868, the Kyoto palace fell into disrepair. Today, it is a public park located right next to Dōshisha campus.

Readings:

Recommended:
Read chapter 12 “Shinto and the Meiji State.”

Discussion

1.) Was the Meiji Restoration a “Cultural Revolution?” Why or why not?
2.) What was haibutsu kishaku?
3.) What was the significance of the separation of Kami and Buddhas (shinbutsu bunri)?

Week 12 Religion and Empire 帝国と宗教

Visit: Heian Jingū 平安神宮

Heian Jingū originated as an attempt to build a reconstruction of the Heian period imperial palace in 1895 to mark the 1100th anniversary of the founding of Heian-kyō on the occasion of an industrial exposition fair. After the fair, the reconstruction was maintained as a shrine to Emperor Kanmu (735-806 CE), who reigned at the time the capital was transferred from Nara to Kyoto. Heian Jingū hosts the jidai matsuri every year on October 22nd. It is one of Kyoto’s most popular festivals.

Readings:

Recommended:

Discussion

1.) What was State Shinto?
2.) How did Buddhist sects “mobilize” to support Japan’s war effort?
3.) How did Buddhist radicals seek to make a better society? Why is their work considered radical?
4.) Why might one say Buddhist progressives are against harmony? What is harmony? What is wrong with it?

**Week 13**  The Postwar 戦後の宗教
Read chapter 4 “Bureaucracy, the Press, and Religion Under the Occupation.”
Read chapter 14 “Shinto from 1945-1989.”
Read chapter 5 “Who has the Right to Mourn? Politics of Enshrinement at Yasukuni Shrine”

**Recommended:**

**Discussion**
1.) What was the Shinto Directive? How did it impact Shinto and other religions?
2.) Besides legal reforms, what were some of the major changes in religious life under the Occupation?
3.) The role of the press in postwar Japan was complicated by censorship. Do you think that censorship under the Occupation has had a lasting impact on the press and public discourse in Japan? Why or why not?
3.) Why is Yasukuni Shrine controversial today?
4.) Some people revere Yasukuni Shrine, but some others detest it. What are the interests of both sides? Based on your understanding of these interests, can you think of a way for these parties to negotiate a resolution that may be satisfactory to the majority on both sides?

**Week 14:**  No Class.

Submit Final Essay by midnight of Wednesday (5/24).

**Course Policies**
Attendance

Attendance will be required and recorded at all lectures and field trips. Students are allowed one absence without an excuse during the term. Any further absence must be cleared with the student’s instructor in advance, and/or accompanied by an explanatory note from student health services. Other excused absences could include a death in the family. Absence to attend an extra-curricular activity will not be recognized as excused. Students anticipating any unavoidable absence should consult with their instructor as soon as possible.

For every unexcused absence beyond the one permitted grace day, a student’s grade will be reduced by one letter (A would become A-; A- would become B+). The grade of A is reserved only for dedicated students with perfect attendance (one or fewer absences). Students who intend to skip are advised to avoid taking this class. There will be no lenience regarding the attendance policy.

Late Papers

Students unable to complete an assignment by the due date should consult their instructor as early as possible to discuss an extension. Extensions are not normally granted for reasons of work due in other courses or extra-curricular activities, but may be granted for reasons of illness or a death in the family. Any extension granted must be confirmed by email from the instructor. In no case will an extension of more than one week be granted. Students submitting written assignments late without an extension are penalized at the rate of one grade per day of lateness.

Resubmissions

Students may elect to rewrite one paper during the semester if the outcome on the first attempt has been unsatisfactory. A resubmission requires advance permission from the instructor and will be due no later than one week after the original due date.

The Honor Code

This course expects students to be aware of the Honor Code (set out in the next paragraph) and to commit to its principles. In our course, it is encouraged that students would collaborate in various aspects of study, such as discussing readings with fellow students, or participating in a collaborative or creative assignment. However, the written assignments, the midterm and final examinations should be composed individually. While it is fine to discuss the issues with others, once you begin to write, compose your essays on your own. The writing you submit should represent your own, original work.

Members of the University community commit themselves to producing academic work of integrity – that is, work that adheres to the scholarly and intellectual standards of accurate attribution of sources, appropriate collection and use of data, and transparent acknowledgement of the contribution of others to their ideas, discoveries, interpretations, and conclusions. Cheating on exams or problem sets, plagiarizing or
misrepresenting the ideas or language of someone else as one’s own, falsifying data, or any other instance of academic dishonesty violates the standards of our community, as well as the standards of the wider world of learning and affairs.

**An Academic Approach to Religion**

This course adopts a neutral, socio-cultural approach to religion, without endorsing, condemning, or otherwise evaluating the beliefs and practices of any particular religion as true or false. The course does not seek to influence or challenge students’ personal stances regarding religion, their beliefs, or decisions not to believe. The fact that the course presents religious material for students' consideration does not mean that the university, the instructor, or the teaching staff recommends, endorses, or condemns any of the beliefs or practices portrayed in these cultural productions.

**Setting the Tone for Discussion**

Students are expected to inquire deeply into the social and religious basis of beliefs and practices, even when a student may not share them. Also, students should be aware that their classmates come from a variety of religious backgrounds, including those who follow no religion, who are atheist, or agnostic. It is essential to be respectful of classmates’ religious diversity in all aspects of course participation. Any student who finds that impossible is advised not to take this course.

**Open Channels of Communication**

The course instructor and other teaching staff are committed to maintaining open channels of communication regarding all students’ academic concerns regarding the course and its materials. Students should understand, however, that course staff is not equipped to counsel them regarding personal religious issues.

**Written Assignments:**

The response paper, the midterm paper, and the final paper should each be submitted to the instructor on the due date in both hard copy and digital form. Late papers will be penalized by one-half grade for every day beyond the due date unless prior permission has been obtained from the instructor. Acceptable reasons for requesting an extension on paper deadlines include illness (accompanied by a note from student health services) or a death in the family. Assignments or tests in other courses, extramural appointments or interviews, or commitments to clubs or athletic teams do not constitute grounds for an extension. In no case will papers be accepted more than one week past the original deadline.

The papers should be double-spaced and written in 12-point font.

The papers should include these elements:

1. a distinct introduction setting out the paper’s thesis;
2. well-organized paragraphs presenting evidence and arguments to support the thesis;
3. consideration of relevant counter-arguments;
4. a distinct conclusion summarizing the paper's findings;
5. a section for sources cited, in proper citation format.

The papers should use proper citations to refer to readings and films. Any of the standard citation styles (MLA, Chicago, etc.) is acceptable, provided it is used consistently. Students are also welcome to use bibliography software like Refworks, but be advised: the software makes errors, so do proofread your citations.

_Collaborative Work_: Except in cases approved in advance by course teaching staff, it is expected that all student written assignments will be composed solely by the student submitting the work. It is fine for students to discuss their ideas with classmates and others before the actual writing, but the writing itself should be done by the student alone.

**Grading Rubrics for Written Assignments**

Papers will be graded in accord with the following criteria:
1. **Ideas**
   a. Sound, defensible statement of the paper’s thesis or purpose;
   b. Sound arguments;
   c. Solid, consistent analysis;
   d. Shows insight and evidence of thought devoted to subject;
   e. Shows evidence of consideration of counterarguments or counterevidence.

2. **Use of sources**
   a. Appropriate and sufficient citation of evidence;
   b. Judicious choice of evidence.

3. **Organization and coherence**
   a. Uses logical structure;
   b. Quality of introduction and conclusion;
   c. Coherent paragraphs and smooth, logical transitions;
   d. Body paragraphs support thesis with examples and specifics;
   e. Arguments easy to follow;
   f. Appropriate length allotted to each argument.

4. **Style and mechanics**
   a. Appropriate word choice, precision in thought
   b. Sentences flow nicely, with grace and purpose
   c. Proper syntax, verb tenses, subject-verb agreement, etc.
   d. Proper use of footnotes or endnotes
   e. Bibliography presented in consistent format
Research Resources

A.) Sourcebooks and Encyclopedia

Students with an interest in the intellectual history of Asia may wish to read about particular figures or texts in more depth. See encyclopedia for an overview of a figure or topic. The sourcebooks, assembled by leading scholars, include biographical introductions to a wide range of authors and translations of important texts drawn from throughout history. The readings represent the range of religious traditions.


B.) Bibliography of Scholarship on Japanese Religions

The Nanzan Guide to Japanese Religions represents the state of the field of Japanese religions today. It includes essays and bibliographies on scholarly trends and problems organized thematically by topic (ancient religions, religion and law, Buddhism and gender, etc.). It also includes an exceptionally detailed timeline of the history of Japanese religions from ancient times to the present. Those who wish to pursue graduate study in Japanese religions should read this book. Note that the bibliographies here include sources in both English and Japanese.

C.) Journals

The following journals contain articles related to the study of East Asian religions or Japanese religions specifically. They are available via the digital library JSTOR at www.jstor.org.

Acta Asiatica
Asian Folklore Studies
Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
Harvard Journal of Asian Studies
History of Religions
Japanese Religions
Journal of the American Academy of Religion
Journal of Asian Studies
Journal of Chinese Religions
Journal of Japanese Studies
Journal of Korean Religions
Journal of Korean Studies
Journal of the American Oriental Society
Monumenta Nipponica
Numen
Philosophy East and West

D.) Online Resources

This list is by no means exhaustive, but these websites are some of the most widely used online resources in the field. The interface for each website is written in English, making them easy to use.

Digital Dictionary of Buddhism
   Ed. by Charles Mueller, University of Tokyo.
   http://www.buddhism-dict.net/ddb/

East Asian Buddhist Studies: A Reference Guide
   Ed. William Bodiford, UCLA.
   http://alc.ucla.edu/refguide/refguide.htm

Kokugakuin University Encyclopedia of Shintō Online
   Ed. by Nobutaka Inoue, Kokugakuin University.
   http://k-amc.kokugakuin.ac.jp/DM/dbTop.do?class_name=col_eos

SAT Daizōkyō Text Database 2012 Edition
   Maintained by Charles Mueller, University of Tokyo.
   http://21dzk.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/SAT/index_en.html
   (This database includes a digitized version of the Chinese Buddhist canon.)
E.) Publications on Shintō in English
Robertson, Jennifer. 1991. Native and Newcomer: Making and Remaking a Japanese