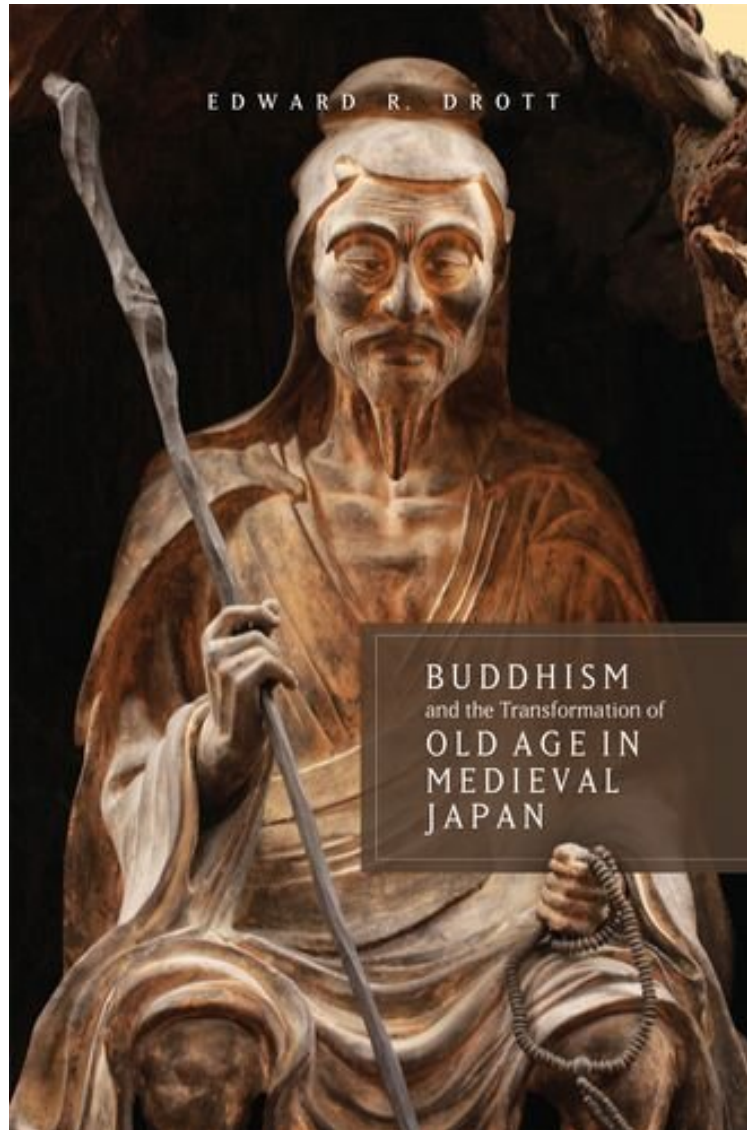


(Download pdf) Buddhism and the Transformation of Old Age in Medieval Japan

Buddhism and the Transformation of Old Age in Medieval Japan

Edward R. Drott

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Edward R. Drott : Buddhism and the Transformation of Old Age in Medieval Japan before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Buddhism and the Transformation of Old Age in Medieval Japan:

Scholars have long remarked on the frequency with which Japanese myths portrayed gods (kami) as old men or okina. Many of these sacred elders came to be featured in premodern theater, most prominently in Noh. In the closing

decades of the twentieth-century, as the number of Japan's senior citizens climbed steadily, the sacred elder of premodern myth became a subject of renewed interest and was seen by some as evidence that the elderly in Japan had once been accorded a level of respect unknown in recent times. In *Buddhism and the Transformation of Old Age in Medieval Japan*, Edward Drott charts the shifting sets of meanings ascribed to old age in medieval Japan, tracing the processes by which the aged body was transformed into a symbol of otherworldly power and the cultural, political, and religious circumstances that inspired its reimagination. Drott examines how the aged body was used to conceptualize forms of difference and to convey religious meanings in a variety of texts: official chronicles, literary works, Buddhist legends and didactic tales. In early Japan, old age was most commonly seen as a mark of negative distinction, one that represented the ugliness, barrenness, and pollution against which the imperial court sought to define itself. From the late-Heian period, however, certain Buddhist authors seized upon the aged body as a symbolic medium through which to challenge traditional dichotomies between center and margin, high and low, and purity and defilement, crafting narratives that associated aged saints and avatars with the cults, lineages, sacred sites, or religious practices these authors sought to promote. Contributing to a burgeoning literature on religion and the body, *Buddhism and the Transformation of Old Age in Medieval Japan* applies approaches developed in gender studies to denaturalize old age as a matter of representation, identity, and performance. By tracking the ideological uses of old age in premodern Japan, this work breaks new ground, revealing the role of religion in the construction of generational categories and the ways in which religious ideas and practices can serve not only to naturalize, but also challenge common sense about the body.

About the Author Edward Drott is assistant professor of Japanese religions at Sophia University in Tokyo.