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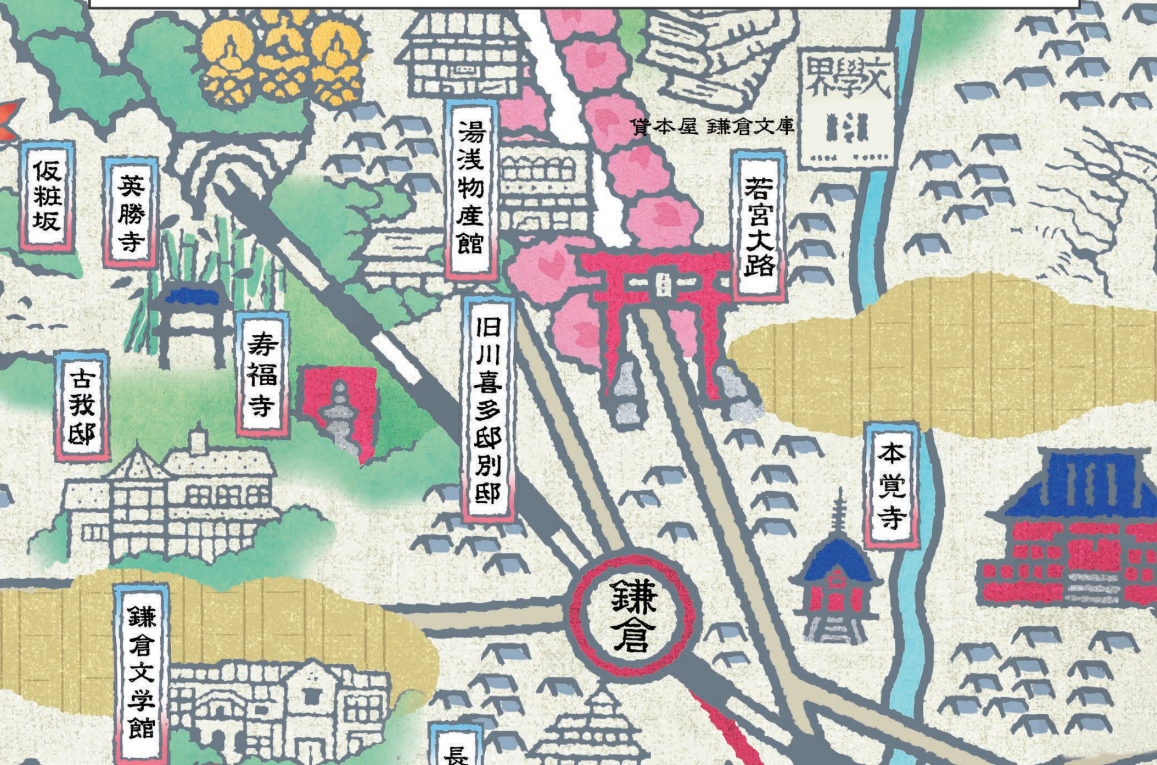
法華堂跡

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Japan Heritage

Kamakura

A Historical and Cultural Mosaic



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鎌倉文学館

鎌倉

長

Contents & History

538 Buddhism introduced to Japan.

710 Capital moved to Heijokyo (present day Nara).

794 Capital moved to Heiankyo (present day Kyoto).

1180 Minamoto no Yoritomo enters Kamakura.

1185 Minamoto no Yoritomo appoints *shugo* (governors) and *jito* (stewards) across Japan. Battle of Dan no Ura puts an end to the rival Taira clan.

1189 Yoritomo defeats Minamoto no Yoshitsune in Oshu (present day Iwate Prefecture).

1192 Yoritomo becomes shogun.

1199 Yoritomo dies at age 53.

"Iza, Kamakura" Kamakura, city of history and culture.

The history of Kamakura can be traced back to the Paleolithic Period. Kamakura's unique aesthetic sense and culture flowered during the Kamakura Period (1185*-1333), which began when Minamoto no Yoritomo established the first *samurai* government in Japan. In the Edo Period (1603-1867), visiting Kamakura's shrines and temples became popular with people from Edo (present day Tokyo). In the wake of the movement to westernize during the Meiji Period

1203 Minamoto no Sanetomo becomes the third shogun.

1219 Sanetomo is assassinated. Minamoto shogunate line ends after three generations. Fujiwara no Mitora (Yoritsune) becomes the lord of Kamakura.

1221 Shogunate control expands after victory against Imperial forces (Jokyu War).

1232 Hojo Yasutoki promulgates *samurai* legal code.

1274 Bunei War (First Mongol invasion)

1281 Koan War (Second Mongol invasion)

1219 Jojuin Te n

1235 Godaido My c

1241 Asaina Kiridoshi E

1243 Komyoji Temple

1251 Jokomyoji Temple

1252 Daibutsu (Great Buddha) c

1253 Kenchoji Temple

1253 Ankokuronji Temple

1259 Gokurakuji Temple

1260 Myohonji Temple

1281 Jochiji Temple

1282 Engakuji Temple

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(1868-1912) Kamakura became a center for literature popular amongst famous writers of the day. Historic sites, shrines and temples from different periods dot the map of today's Kamakura like pieces of a mosaic. Visitors can experience first-hand the long and multi-layered history of Kamakura by learning about the stories behind these mosaic pieces. This guidebook provides an introduction to fifty-four Japan Heritage sites, adding historical perspective and bringing historical events to life. * There are differing opinions about the year the Kamakura shogunate was established.

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Viewing the map using a QR code

"Cultural assets" registered as Japan Heritage sites are introduced by historical period. Scan the QR code on each page to open a map that will guide you to your destination.



1318 Emperor Godaigo accedes to the throne.

1333 Kamakura shogunate falls.

1338 Ashikaga Takauji becomes first Muromachi shogun.

1349 Muromachi shogun establishes a base in Kamakura to control Eastern Japan.

1600 Battle of Sekigahara leads to the establishment of the Tokugawa shogunate

1853 U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry comes to Japan.

1867 Imperial rule restored.

1868 Surrender of Edo Castle. Meiji Restoration.

"Japan Heritage Sites" in Kamakura

The Japan Heritage Sites system was initiated by the Agency for Cultural Affairs in 2015 in order to improve the understanding of Japan's tangible and intangible cultural assets and their history. In 2016, Kamakura City was designated as a Japan Heritage Site. With its many old temples and shrines such as

1887 Kaihinin, Japan's first sanatorium, is established.

1889 Yokosuka Line opens.

1914 First World War

1923 Great Kanto Earthquake

1934 First Kamakura Carnival.

1939 Second World War

1945 Kamakura Bunko opens.

1946 Kamakura Academia opens.

1964 Oyatsu Movement

1966 Ancient Capitals Preservation Law enacted.

1908 Hase Chil d

1916 Koga Reside r

1926 Ishikawa Reside r

1927 Mikawaya Honten

1928 Former Kawakita Anne x

1929 Former Residence of Kach c

1929 Senkosanso Villa

1936 Kamakura Museum of Literatu r

1936 Yuasa Souvenir Shop

1938 Bonbori Festival

1962 Yoshiya Nobuko Memorial Museum

1969 Rai Tei

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Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine, Kamakura has a nostalgic atmosphere only found in ancient cities. The architecture, the civil engineering works, the art and culture cultivated by the Kamakura Writers, everyday commercial activities and events are all pieces of the mosaic that is Kamakura. Understanding the history behind the mosaic of today's Kamakura will help visitors understand Kamakura's significance as a Japan heritage site.

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