The human problem

- ▲ There is no sense of original sin in Shinto (as something inherited)
- ▲ There is a sense of moral evil (as opposed to natural evil)
- ▲ Evil is an intruder from outside; it does not belong here



- ▲ The human problem is <u>defilement or "pollution"</u> (impurities)
 - ▲ The sacredness which we have received from the kami has become clouded over
- ▲ Some causes of trouble:
 - ▲ Thoughts/motivations/actions which may release dangerous kami potency
 - ▲ Pride
 - ▲ Careless speech
 - ▲ The displeasure of the gods/ancestors/kami (don't neglect, be loyal, keep them informed and make offerings)
 - ▲ A failure to measure up to our greatest capacity in relation to our ancestors, family, nation, and descendants (Confucian filial piety)



- ▶ Defilement or pollution calls for ritual purification (based on the creation myth)
- Ceremonial purification is of utmost importance
 - ➤ Water, sacred sakaki tree, haraigushi (wooden pole with strips of white paper)





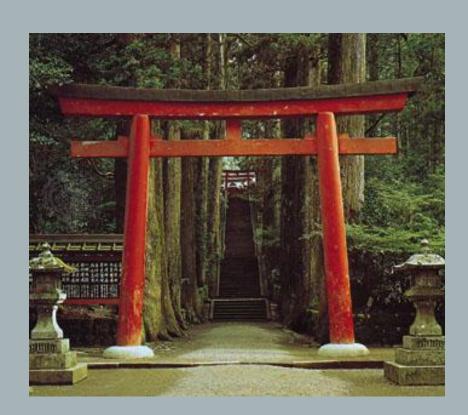
Worship and Respect of Ancestors

- Absolute loyalty to family/ancestors is very important.
- Tradition and the family are still important. The elder son is often responsible for elderly parents
- The main celebrations in Shinto relate to birth and marriage, through which family traditions are preserved.





▲ Shinto emphasizes a worshipful attitude toward nature, and toward the beauty of nature







Shinto Shrines

- Followers build shrines to specific kami or spirit.
- When entering a shrine, you pass through a tori or gate.
- This gate is the gateway to the gods. It symbolizes leaving the finite world for the infinite world.



- Inside the shrine, believers wash hands and rinse out mouths to purify themselves.
- They pray, make requests, and make offerings.





SHINTO SHRINES











SUMO





Shintoism is very open and therefore, can mix with other philosophies





Shinto Wedding

Shinto Wedding



Buddhist Funeral



Japan Borrowed from Chinese Buddhist Traditions

