

Shintoism and Buddhism

RELIGION OF JAPAN



Shinto		Buddhist	
No. Shrine:	81,336	No. of Temple:	77,392
No. of Priest:	81,016	No. of Monk:	377,898
No. of Believers	84.7 MII	No. of Believers	87.7 MII

Shinto Shrine

Buddhist Temple

Gate



Buildings



Object of worship



No. Shrine: 81,336 No. of Priest: 81,016

No. of Temple: 77,392 No. of Monk: 377,898

Worship method

Two bows, two claps, pray and one bow

A bow, pray with juzu (Buddhist rosary) and chant Buddhist sutra

Two religions in Japan

Buddhism

Shintoism

History

Introduced Mahayana Buddhism in 6th century (538 or 552) through China from North India. Prince Shotoku became the first Buddhist statesman to reorder Japan with a 17-article constitution (604)

Relation of the Sun Goddess and the Emperor was described in the oldest myth "Kojiki" (712) create Jingi worship and combined with other nature worship (mountain worship, etc.)

Object of worship

Along with Buddha, Bodhisattva, Wisdom kings and Deities in heaven are also worshiped

Mythical god, Member of Imperial family, Historical hero, Sacred mountain, tree, rock and any other natural and artificial matters like mirror or sword

Schools

Pure Land, Zen, Nichiren, Shingon, Tendai

Syncretism

The fusion of Buddhism with the local kami worship started as soon as the first arrived in Japan. The first efforts to reconcile Shinto and Buddhism was made in the 8th century founding so-called "jingū-ji" (shrine-temples) comprising both a shrine and a temple. Then buildings of temples at open-air shrine produced shrine-temple complexes. After the great buddha at Tōdai-ji in Nara built with Hachiman shrine, temples in the entire country adopted tutelary kami. Manifestation theory, or honji suijaku, states that some kami are local manifestations "trace" of Buddhist deities "original ground".

Mahayana Buddhism (The Great Vehicle), making compassion and wisdom its central doctrines, split from Theravada Buddhism (The School of the Elders) which was self-centered. Vajrayana Buddhism (The Way of the Diamond) developed largely in Tibet from Mahayana claimed to be the most authentic.

**Name in
Buddhism**

image

**Manifestation
theory in
Shintoism**

Buddha
Sakyamuni
(Gautama)



Buddha Sakyamuni lived in Ancient India (c. 5th to 4th century BCE).the founder of of Buddhism

Ninigi-no-Mikoto
(grandson of
Amaterasu)

Bhaisajyaguru,
Yakushi,
Medicine (Lapis
Lazul Land)



The Buddha of healing and medicine,
guardian of the East.

Kasuga gongen
Tosyo-
daigongen
(Tokugawa
leysu)

Amitabha (Pure
Land)



Amitābha is the principal buddha in
Pure Land known for his longevity
attribute, magnetising pure perception
and purification of the aggregates

Hachiman
(Emperor Oujin)
Kumanogongen

Vairocana;
Rusyana,
Mahavairocana;
Dinichi



The Buddha who symbolizes the
entirety of the phenomenological
world

Amaterasu (the
Sun Goddess)

Religions of Japanese people

Result of questionnaire survey to Japanese people (2018)

	Shintoism	Buddhism	Christianity	Others	No religion	No answer
Portion (%)	3%	31%	1%	1%	62%	2%

Resources: ISSP(International Social Survey Programme)

Result of questionnaire to religious facility (2016)

	Shintoism	Buddhism	Christianity	Others	Total	Whole population
Number (mil)	84.7	87.7	1.9	7.9	182.3	127.9
Portion to whole population(%)	66.2%	68.6%	1.4%	6.2%	142.5%	100%

Resources: Religious Statistics Survey, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Popular places of first visit in New year



Name of Shrine or Temple	Number of New year's visitor (Mil)
Meiji Shrine (Tokyo)	3.2
Kawasaki daishi Temple (Kawasaki)	3.1
Narita shinsyoji Temple (Narita)	3.0
Sensoji Temple(Tokyo)	2.8
Fushimi inari shrine(Kyoto)	2.7
Sumiyoshi shrine (Osaka)	2.6
Tsuruoka Hachiman shrine(Kamakura)	2.5
Atsuta shrine (Nagoya)	2.3
Saitama Hikawa shrine (Omiya)	2.1
Dazaihu shrine (Fukuoka)	2.0