

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF WRITING "TALE ABOUT THE TROUBLES OF THE HEJI YEARS"

Javokhir S. Abubakirov

Lecturer Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies

Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: - The main goal is to study the socio-political situation of the Kamakura period. This study aims to expand the scope of our knowledge by analyzing the literary language features of Kamakura period literature and illuminating the portraits and feelings of the heroes.

KEYWORDS: Bungaku no Kousatsu, (Study of Literature, 1934) Djoujyo - hyougen (Lyricism and Expression) and Gendaino bungaku (Modern Literature), Gunki monogatari, Kamakura period, Samurai, Shyogunat, "Hogen-monogatari", "Heiji-monogatari", "Genpei-Seysuki" and "Heike-monogatari",

INTRODUCTION

The Kamakura period covers the period from 1185 to 1333. The peculiarity of this period is that with this change of power, the subject of literature also changes, focusing on heroism and old values and new worldviews, such as loyalty, courage. This thing served to increase the military in the community. In general, all the events and emotions of human life are the main theme of literature.

In the history of each country there are crossroads - times of great change, when the country is faced with a choice of a future path. For Japan, one of these key historical moments turned out to be 1156-1185, when the main roles in the drama of Japanese history for the first time began to be played by those who were treated with disdain in the Heian aristocratic environment - the samurai, and when for the first time in many years the country faced a dilemma - to follow the path of expanding foreign trade contacts or to distribute property within the country in a new way. Several events that took place during these years determined the further course of Japanese history.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Firstly, these are the rebellions of 1156 and 1159, which led to the concentration of power in the hands of the Taira clan. Secondly, the preservation of the lives of several direct heirs of the Minamoto clan after the rebellion of the years of Heiji (1159). And thirdly, the war between the Minamoto and Taira of 1180-1185, which ended with the victory of the Minamoto and the establishment of the shogunate in Kamakura.

In the Heian era, only representatives of some of the most influential ancient aristocratic families, the most significant of which was the Northern branch of the Fujiwara clan, could apply for the highest government positions. The natives of relatively new clans - Taira and Minamoto - were in a somewhat ambiguous position. On the one hand, they could not be reproached with a low origin, since they came from the sons and grandsons of emperors. In the Heian era, if an excess of male descendants appeared in the imperial family - sons and grandsons who could claim the throne - then the "extra" children were often given to monks so that they later became Buddhist hierarchs, and thereby solved two problems at once - an excess of possible contenders for the title of emperor and the ambiguity of relations between the authorities and the monastic communities of influential temples. There was another way to simplify the problem of inheritance: beginning with Emperor Saga (786-842), the sons of princes who did not become emperors were often given the family name Minamoto or Taira, and thereby removed them from the imperial family, reducing them to the level of a vassal. Thus, several clans of Minamoto and Taira appeared - Saga-Genji, that is, Minamoto, descended from Emperor Saga, Seiwa-Genji - descendants of Emperor Seiwa, Kammu-Heishi - Taira, who traced their origin to Emperor Kammu, and several others. But, despite such a high origin, they had very, very small opportunities to occupy positions at the court, since all the really important positions at the court were already occupied by those whose ancestors from generation to generation served at the court in these positions - that is, in first of all, representatives of the Fujiwara clan. Therefore, Minamoto and Taira, who did not find a place for themselves in the bureaucratic structure of the state, sometimes went into the service of officials and courtiers, and often held military positions - heads of security departments, heads of kebiishi - a medieval analogue of the modern police, led troops sent to pacify troublemakers. Some moved to the provinces, where they caught and punished robbers and rebels, or plundered and raised rebellions themselves. Sometimes they acted as rulers and governors of outlying provinces, especially the disadvantaged provinces. So, due to the unwillingness of the emishi in

the land of Mutsu in the north-east of the country to obey the orders of the central government, in order to pacify them in 1151, Minamoto no Yoriyoshi was appointed the ruler of this land, who managed to defeat the emishi troops and capture several of their leaders from the Abe clan . A little earlier, in 939-940, Taira no Masakado, on the contrary, raised a rebellion in the Eastern lands and declared himself the new emperor. The rebellion was suppressed, but even this fact of the rebellion in the east of the country showed that a new force had appeared in the country, which could eventually get out of control.

This is how the “insei” system appeared - the rule of former emperors, in which there were two centers of power in the capital - the court of the ruling emperor, in which, according to tradition, the main posts were distributed among representatives of the northern branch of the Fujiwara clan, and the court of the senior ex-emperor, where appointments were made according to his desire. These two authorities were not always unanimous, and the contradictions between them led to conflicts in 1156 and 1159. - the so-called troubles of the years of Hogen (Hogen no ran) and Heiji (Heiji no run).

After the death of Shirakawa in 1129, the ex-emperor Toba took his place as the "ruling" ex-emperor, and in this capacity determined the succession of succession to the throne until 1156. Displacing his first son Sutoku, who had held the title of emperor since 1123, in 1141 he passed the title to his ninth son from his beloved concubine Fujiwara no Tokushi (1117-1160, also Empress Bifukumonin), the three-year-old Emperor Konei. Here is how Hogan's Tale of Troubles describes these events: When on the seventh day of the seventh moon of the fourth year of Daiji (1129) the monastic sovereign Shirakawa rested, the affairs of the Celestial Empire were transferred to the monastic sovereign Toba. He rewarded faithful servants, as did the righteous sovereigns of former times. When he pacified the criminals, he did it with great mercy and compassion, following the precepts of the Buddha. Perhaps that is why, illuminated by the light of his graces and benefited by his virtues, the country abounded, and the people were in peace. After that, on the eighteenth day of the fifth moon of the fifth year of Hoen (1139), the future sovereign Konei was born to Empress Bifukumonin, who was then the sovereign's concubine, and the former sovereign Toba was incredibly happy about this. On the seventeenth day of the eighth moon of the same year, the infant was named crown prince, and on the seventh day of the twelfth moon of the first year of Eiji (1141), at the age of three, he ascended the throne. From that time on, the former sovereign, Sutoku, was called the New Sovereign-monk, and Sovereign Toba - the First

Sovereign-monk. No illness overcame the former sovereign, and therefore such a forced removal from the throne was unpleasant for him. From his then resentment, the troubles began between the two sovereigns, father and son. Being so against his will removed from the throne, he decided either to take it again, or to make his first son, Prince Shi-gehito, sovereign - it is difficult to know what exactly he wanted in his heart. ("The Tale of the Troubles of the Hogen Years", St. 1 "1. The Accession of the Sovereign Go-Shirakawa").

In 1155 Emperor Kōnoe, who was only seventeen years old, died. One wonders whether Kōnoe's death at such an early age was an accident. "The Tale of the Troubles of the Hogen Years" says only: "In the second year of Kyūju (1155), the sovereign Kōnoe suddenly died." Be that as it may, after the death of Kōnoe, who had no children of his own, the ex-emperor Sutoku expected that the throne would go to him or his son, Prince Shige-hito. But Toba decided otherwise, and Sutoku's younger brother, the Fourth Prince, known to us as Emperor Go-Shirakawa, becomes the next emperor - this came as a surprise to everyone, and Sutoku was especially upset. The next year, in 1156, the ex-emperor Toba also dies - either from inconsolable grief for the untimely departed beloved son, or from an incorrect diet. Ex-Emperor Sutoku uses mourning for his father as a distraction, conspires with the head of the Fujiwara clan, Fujiwara no Yorinaga, and gathers troops.

The previous phrase sounds very ordinary and familiar - the former emperor is dissatisfied with the state of affairs and is gathering troops. But what does it mean - "gathers troops"? What should be done and to whom to go? In fact, at this moment no one has significant military detachments at his personal disposal. None of the old aristocracy, keen on career advancement in a privileged bureaucratic class - but Taira and Minamoto, who have served in a military environment for many generations, have influence among the warriors, they have hereditary vassals (in case of failure, they are prone, however, to treason) - and it is Taira and Minamoto who turn out to be the only suppliers of what both sides needed so much - military force. Various representatives of both clans with their detachments gather under the ex-emperor and the ruling emperor, and on different fighting sides are older and younger brothers, uncles and nephews, fathers and sons. We will talk about this in more detail after completing the translation of The Tale of the Troubles of the Hogen Years, and now we will only note that the rebellion was suppressed, Go-Shirakawa was able to live to the age of fifty-three and see what this confrontation turned out to be.

After the Hogan rebellion of 1156, the Taira were the winners. As from a cornucopia, awards rained down on them - court ranks and positions, and Minamoto, many of whom died during the rebellion, and in particular Minamoto no Yoshitomo, the head of the Minamoto clan, after the rebellion, Hogen was even forced to give an order about execute your father, but he was not awarded in any way for this - they were out of work. And so the lull was temporary. From here begins the main part of The Tale of the Troubles of the Heiji Years - Heiji Monogatari.

CONCLUSION

Thus, as a result of the 12th century civil wars, the nobles of the Heian palace were replaced by a military layer of samurai at the top of state power. In this environment, stories about heroes, a new folk epic, are created. During this period, the struggle for power among the large feudal tribes took a sharp turn. The Kamakura samurai, who came from the common people, established a new samurai system. Japan's new "masters" bring with them a new worldview and create their own culture that is radically different from that of the aristocracy. The worldview of the military stratum is later reflected in the war epic, historical-heroic stories about the fate of military commanders - stories in the genre of "gunki".

REFERENCES

1. The artistic features of 人口庭園 “A fake garden” of Abe Tomoji
2. Javokhir ABUBAKIROV¹ Dilafruz MUKHIDDINOVA² Society and innovations Special Issue – 4 (2021) / ISSN 2181-1415
3. Конрад Н. И. Очерки японской литературы. Статьи и исследования. Вступ. статья Б. Сучкова. М., «Худож. лит.», 1973. с. 462
4. Peculiarities of Kamakura Period Literature in Japanese Literature .Javokhir Soatulla Ugli Abubakirov Central Asian journal of literature, philosophy and culture. Volume: 03 Issue:04 April 2022
5. “Abe Tomoji as a theorist of Modernism” Javokhir Abubakirov “The American journal of social science and education innovations” (ISSN-2689-100x) <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajssei/volume02issue11-30> 28.11.2020