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Shinto



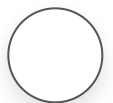


Shinto ("the way of the gods") is the indigenous faith of the Japanese people and as old as Japan itself. It remains Japan's major [religion](#) alongside [Buddhism](#).

Introduction

Shinto does not have a founder nor does it have sacred scriptures like the sutras or the Bible. Propaganda and preaching are not common either, because Shinto is deeply rooted in the Japanese people and traditions.

"Shinto gods" are called **kami**. They are sacred spirits which take the form of things and concepts important to life, such as wind, rain, mountains, trees, rivers and fertility. Humans become kami after they die and are revered by their families as ancestral kami. The kami of extraordinary people are even enshrined at some shrines. The Sun Goddess Amaterasu is considered Shinto's most important kami.

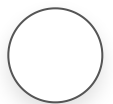




Some prominent rocks are worshiped as kami.

In contrast to many monotheistic religions, there are no absolutes in Shinto. There is no absolute right and wrong, and nobody is perfect. Shinto is an optimistic faith, as humans are thought to be fundamentally good, and evil is believed to be caused by evil spirits. Consequently, the purpose of most Shinto rituals is to keep away evil spirits by purification, prayers and offerings to the kami.

Shinto shrines are the places of worship and the homes of kami. Most shrines celebrate **festivals** (matsuri) regularly in order to show the kami the outside world. Shinto priests perform Shinto rituals and often live on the **shrine** grounds. Men and women can become priests, and they are allowed to marry and have children. Priests are aided by younger women (miko) during rituals and shrine tasks. Miko wear white **kimono**, must be unmarried, and are often the priests' daughters.



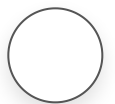
that originated in the courts of Tang China (618-907).



Ise Jingu is Shinto's most sacred shrine.

Shinto History

The introduction of [Buddhism](#) in the 6th century was followed by a few initial conflicts, however, the two religions were soon able to co-exist and even complement each other by



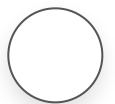


In the **Meiji Period**, Shinto was made Japan's state religion. Shinto priests became state officials, important shrines received governmental funding, Japan's creation myths were used to foster a national identity with the **Emperor** at its center, and efforts were made to separate and emancipate Shinto from **Buddhism**.

After World War II, Shinto and the state were separated.



Tokyo's **Meiji Shrine** is dedicated to the spirit of Emperor Meiji.





People seek support from Shinto by praying at a home altar or by visiting [shrines](#). A whole range of talismans are available at shrines for traffic safety, good health, success in business, safe childbirth, good exam performance and more.

Many [wedding](#) ceremonies are held in Shinto style. Death, however, is considered a source of impurity and is left to [Buddhism](#) to deal with. Consequently, there are virtually no Shinto cemeteries, and most funerals are held in Buddhist style.

