

Part II

渡来経路

- 北方草原ルート
- 南方才オアシスルート
- 海上ルート

- 研究者

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Propagation Routes

- Northern steppe route
 - Southern oasis route
 - Sea route
-
- Leading Scholars
 - Namio EGAMI
 - Takeshi UMEHARA
 - Toyokaz WATANABE
 - Shinichiro KURIMOTO

- Explanation

The steppe route and the sea route was long been neglected.

Simorghian culture (Mithraism) came to Japan via these three routes.

地図 三つの経路 Map Three routes



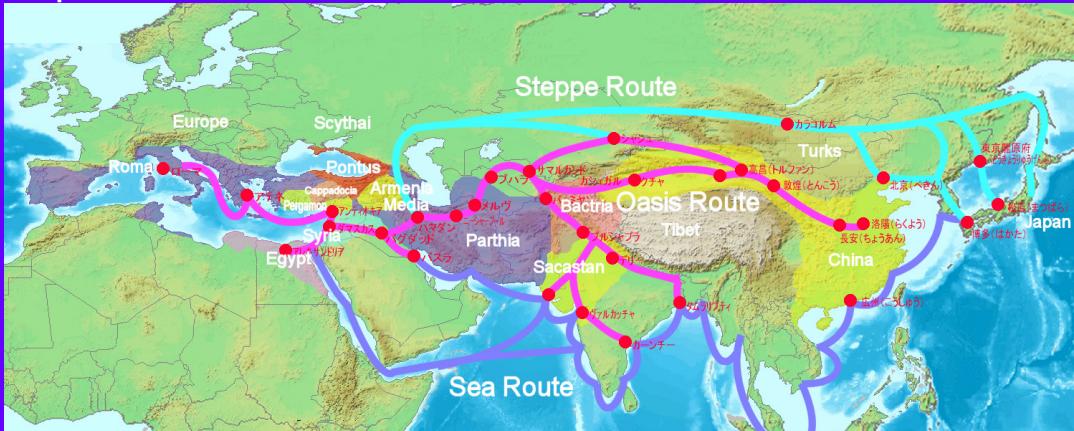
パルティア

- パルティアの国教はミトラ教。
- パルティアの国家政策のもとに、西方ミトラ教、弥勒信仰、東方ミトラ教が誕生した。

Parthia

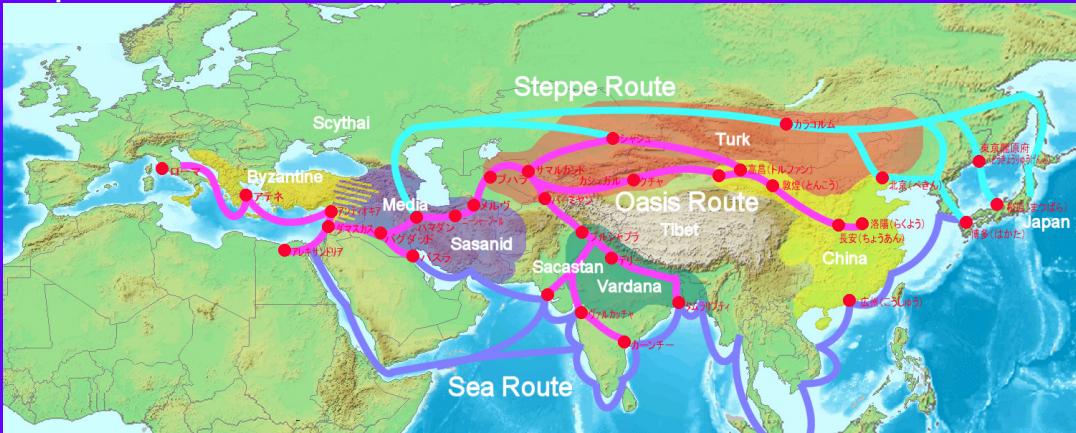
- The state religion of Parthia is Mithraism.
- Parthia's Lord God is Mithra.
- Under the Parthian policy, Western Mithraism (Roman Mithraism), Maitreya cult, Eastern Mithraism were born. ⇒ See the map.
- Explanation
 - In Parthian era, Simorghian religion has revived with Hellenistic syncretism.
 - In Parthian myth, heavenly lordship was transmitted from Zurwan to Mithra via Ahura Mazda peacefully.
 - In Hellenistic syncretism, Zurwan=Chronos, Ahura Mazda=Zeus, Apollo=Mithra.
 - This revival bore:
 - (1) Western Mithraism in Kurdistan.
 - (2) Miroku (Maitreya) cult in Sacastan.simultaneously in 2nd BC-2nd AD.

地図 パルティア
Map Parthia 250 BC-226 AD



地図 ササン朝

Map Sasanid Persia 226-642 AD



The state religion of Turk was Eastern Mithraism(Manichaeism).
Eastern Mithraism dominated the steppe route and the oasis route.

パルティア・ササン朝時代の主要な動き Major Movements in Parthia and Sasanid Era

<p>250 BC</p> <p>パルティア Parthia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ミトラがパルティアの主神になる Mithra became Lord God of Parthia ● 西方ミトラ教成立 Birth of Western Mithraism ca 3th BC ● 弥勒信仰成立 Birth of Maitreya Cult ca 2nd BC ● 浄土信仰成立 Birth of Pure Land Buddhism ca 100 AD Fundamental scheme (Amitayus/Amitabha and Maitreya) was established 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ゼウス-ミトラがバクトリアの主神になる Zeus-Mithra became Lord God of Bactria, 250-139 BC
<p>226 AD</p> <p>ササン朝 Sasanid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ズルワーン神学の広まり Wide Spread of Zurwanite Theology ● 東方ミトラ教成立 Birth of Eastern Mithraism 3rd AD ● 大習合運動 Large Scale Syncretism Movement ● 浄土信仰の阿弥陀・觀音・大勢至そろう Birth of Late Pure Land Buddhism 4-5th AD Fundamental scheme (Amitayus/Amitabha and Maitreya) was established ● 密教成立 Birth of Esoteric Buddhism ca 7th AD Mahavairocana & Vidyarajas was introduced 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● サカ王国が栄える Sacae Dynasty, 78/145-390 AD ● ミトラ教と仏教の融合 Mithraism-Buddhism Syncretism ● 中国伝来 Propagation to China (With Time Delay) ● 北魏 龍門石窟 423-534 AD North Wei Era Cliff Carving ● 釈迦仏 Gautama 43 ● 弥勒仏 Maitreya 35 ● 無量寿仏 Amitayus 8 ● 隋唐 龍門石窟 589-907 AD Sui & Tang Era Cliff Carving ● 釈迦仏 Gautama 9 ● 弥勒仏 Maitreya 11 ● 阿弥陀仏 Amitabha 110

Table Main movements in Iran and its neighbor area

Age	Iran	Roma, Central Asia and China
250 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parthia was founded. 250 BC-225 AD - Mithra became Lord God of Parthia. - Western Mithraism was founded. ca 3rd BC - Maitreya cult was formed . 2nd BC-2 AD - Early Pure Land Buddhism was formed. ca 100AD Amitayus/Amitabha in Pure Land Maitreya in this world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bactria was founded. 250-139 BC - Zeus-Mithra became Lord God of Bactria. - Western Mithraism flourished in Roman Empire 2nd BC-4th AD - Saccas dynasty was founded. 78/145-390 AD - Syncretism of Mithraism and Buddhism began
226 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sasanid dynasty was founded. 226-642 AD - Zurwanite theology was widely accepted. - Eastern Mithraism (Manichaeism) was founded. 3rd AD Large scale syncretism movement began. - Later Pure Land Buddhism was formed. 4th-5th AD Veneration of Amitabha, Avalokitesvara & Mahasthamaprapta - Esoteric Buddhism was formed. 7th Veneration of Mahavairocana and Vidyarajas began. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Propagation of Buddhism to China Numbers of Cliff carvings in Long-men: North Wei Era 423-534 AD Gautama 43 Maitreya 35 Amitayus 8 Amitabha 0 Sui & Tang Era 589-907 AD Gautama 9 Maitreya 11 Amitayus 0 Amitabha 110

東方ミトラ教

- 西欧の研究者は歪んだ見方をしている。
- 東方ミトラ教は、中央アジアでミトラ教化したマニ教。
- 中央アジアでは強い影響力を持っていた。
 - 敦煌の石窟の 10 ~ 20 %は東方ミトラ教窟。
 - ウイグル王国の国教。
 - 唐での特別待遇。

Eastern Mithraism

- Western view is wrong and distorted.
- Eastern Mithraism is Mithraic Manichaeism of Central Asia.
- Eastern Mithraism is a major religion of Central Asia
 - 10-20% of the caves at Dong-Fang are Eastern Mithraism's.
 - Eastern Mithraism was the state religion of Uighur.
 - Eastern Mithraism has special position in China (Tang dynasty).

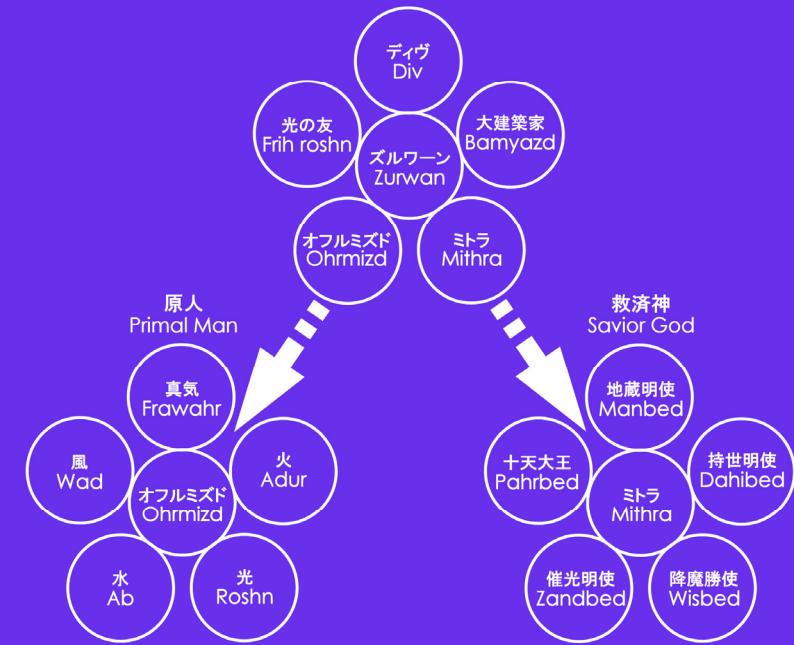
特徴

- 習合を積極的に行う。(ゾロアスター教は禁止)
- 釈迦仏を認めている。(ゾロアスター教は無視)
- 輪廻転生の教義を持つ。(ゾロアスター教は否定)
- 救済神の頂点はミトラであり、強いミトラ信仰を持っている。
 - 日曜は、太陽神ミトラの日。
 - ミトラ／蜜／密の教え。
- スイームルグ文化を色濃く残している。
 - 母ズルワーン、ミトラの天地創造、バフマン、スラオシヤの解釈など
- パルティアの東辺サカスタンで浄土思想と密教を生んだ。
- 東方ミトラ教の大習合運動は
 - サカスタンで大乗仏教を生んだ。
 - 中国では弥勒教を生んだ。
 - 日本では神仏習合と修験を生んだ。

Characteristics

- Eastern Mithraism made syncretism vehemently. (Syncretism is a major method of missionary.)
 - Zoroastrianism forbids syncretism.
- It accepted Prince Gautama as their Teacher(Apostle).
 - Zoroastrianism never accepted Gautama as their Teacher.
- It has a doctrine about reincarnation.
 - Zoroastrianism denied it.
- Mithra is the root-savoir god. He is venerated vehemently.
 - Great Sun God Mithra.
 - Sunday is Mithra's day.
- It inherited many Simorghian elements.
 - Mother Zurwan (Div), Mithra's cosmology, Sraosha, Bahman, etc.
- Its syncretism bore
 - Pure Land Buddhism and Esoteric Buddhism in the Eastern rim of Persia (Sacastan).
 - Mi-lejiao (Mirokukyou) in China.
 - God-buddha syncretism and Shugen in Japan.

東方ミトラ教の基本図式
Fundamental Sceme of Eastern Mithraism



伝来の証拠 Attestation of Propagation

宿曜経 Astrological Scripture of Sukuyou-dou

- Seven Week-day Gods.....Gods of eastern Mithraism

宿曜経が伝える七曜神 Seven Week-day Gods in Sukuyo-kyou

曜日 Week-day	神々 Gods	備考 Note
日曜 Sunday	ミトラ.....Mithra	Holy day. Marked with red.
月曜 Monday	マーフ.....Mah	
火曜 Tuesday	バハラーム.....Bahram	
水曜 Wednesday	ティール.....Tyr	
木曜 Thursday	オフルミズド…Ohrmizd	アフラマズダーのこと。
金曜 Friday	アナヒター.....Anahita	
土曜 Saturday	ズルワーン.....Zurwan	

- Explanation

This is not a hypothesis.

It is written in Chinese keeping the original pronunciation.

It says that Sunday is a holy day. Everybody wear white clothes to celebrate Mithra.

古代日本に新しい光をあてる

- シームルグ文化を踏まえると、新しいかたちが見えてくる。
- 神道と仏教の新しい見方。
- 古代日本の文化は、シームルグ文化の強い影響を受けている。

New Light on the Ancient Japan

- Simorghian culture gives new context to interpret ancient Japanese culture.
- Let's look Shinto-ism and Bhuddism in the new context.
- The investigation will show that the ancient Japanese culture was strongly influenced by Simorghian culture.

シームルグ文化の日本伝来

シームルグ文化は、飛鳥時代と奈良・平安時代にやってきた。

Propagation of Simorghian Culture to Japan

Simorghian culture came to Japan at first in Asuka era, at second in Nara-Heian era.

1. 飛鳥時代 Asuka Era 592-710 年

特徴

- 西方ミトラ教と東方ミトラ教の両方が渡来した。
- 西方系はスイームルグ文化の色濃い影響を日本文化に与えた。
- 仏教奨励とともに、仏教には東方ミトラ教的要素が残り、西方的な要素は神道の中に隠された。
- 東方ミトラ教と景教は区別できない。

1. Asuka Era 592-710 AD

Important Points

- Both Western (Roman) and Eastern Mithraism came to Japan.
- Western Mithraism gave strong Simorghian influence to Japanese culture.
- Under the official promotion of Buddhism, Eastern Mithraism's elements remained in Buddhism. Western elements were hidden in Shinto.
- Eastern Mithraism and Nestrians were commingled so heavily that it was impossible to separate them.

神道と仏教の中のスイー-ムルグ文化(飛鳥時代)

Simorghian elements in Shinto and Buddhism of Asuka era.

神道 Shinto

聖牛の供儀	せいぎゅうのくぎ	Bull Slaying Ritual
伎楽	ぎがく	Gigaku(Ceremonial Ritual)
新聖方位	しんせいほうい	New Sacred Axes
聖徳太子伝説	しょうとくたいしてんせつ	Legend of Prince Shotoku
飛鳥、大和、鳥居など	あすか、やまと、とりいなど	Asuka, Yamato, Torii, etc.
妙見信仰	みょうけんしんこう	Myoken Worship

仏教 Buddhism

弥勒信仰	みろくしんこう	Maitreya cult
浄土信仰	じょうどしんこう	Pure Land Buddhism

説明 ①神道

- 聖牛の供儀も盛んに執り行われた。
- 伎楽が伝来した(612年)。
- 聖徳太子伝説が生まれた。
- 新聖方位が導入された。
- 飛鳥、大和、鳥居、和、スメラなどのキーワードが生まれた。

Explanation: Shinto

- Bull slaying ritual was performed widely.
- Gigaku (Ritualistic dance of Western Mithraism) came to Japan (612 AD).
- Legends about Prince Shotoku were created.
- New sacred axes was introduced in Shrine architecture.
- New words (Asuka, Yamato, Wa, Sumera) were created. They reflect Simorghian culture.

説明 聖牛の供儀と伎楽

- 聖牛の供儀 豊饒と雨乞いの儀式
- 伎楽 秘儀の儀式

Explanation: Ritual

- Bull Slaying Ritual.....Mithraism
- Ritual Masks used in Gigaku....Mithraism
- The bull slaying sacrifice was performed in East Asia widely in Asuka era.
- The objectives of the sacrifice were to let rain fall.
- Rain invocation is not a mere adaptation.
- Rain has a close connection with Simorgh (Great Goddess).



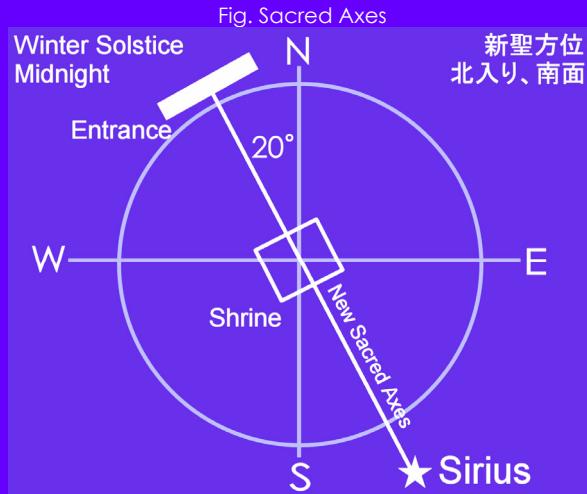
Bull Slaying Sacrifice

説明 新聖方位の導入

- 聖方位 冬至にシリウスが見える位置

Explanation: New sacred axes in shrine architecture

- Holy axes Sirius (Tishtrya), Mithra's star upon the shrine in Winter solstice



Explanation continued

In about 330 to 400 ad, the Soga tribe* (蘇我氏) introduced new sacred axis (新聖方位). The new axis runs from the degree which is 20 degrees west from the North to the point which is 20 degrees east from the South. Since new axis have been standardized, every shrine were altered to have its main gate in the south so as that in Winter Solstice people who stand at the main gate of a shrine can look Tishtrya(Sirius) rising from behind the main sanctuary (20 degrees east from the South).

This fact implies that Mithra has become the supreme Lord God of Shinto (or Mithra was syncretized with the supreme Lord God of Shinto), when the new axis was standardized.

Prof. Kurimoto has been to investigate Persepolis and attested that Persepolis is constructed along the new axis. He also found the same fact in other important Iranian edifices.

- Sirius and Mithra

It is attested by a Slavonic scripture “Story of Persian Goddess Anahita”. It is a birth story of Mithra the Christ from Virgin Mary. In the story the star of Bethlehem is Sirius (Tishtrya). It came down to guide three magi from Persia to the Child.

A Memorial Medal (Hellenism)



説明 言葉

- 大和 Yamato.....Land of Yima (Jamshid), Land of Yima
- 飛鳥 Asuka.....Simorgh spreading her wings
- 鳥居 Torii.....Sanctuary of Simorgh
- スメラ Sumera (Emperor)..... Mithra or Meherdad
- 蘇我 Soga.....Family Name which means Saca/Sacca/Scythai
- 和 Wa.....Philosophical keyword introduced by Prince Shotok (聖徳太子).

Language (Keywords)

- 大和 Yamato.....Land of Yima (Jamshid), Land of Yima
- 飛鳥 Asuka.....Simorgh spreading her wings
- 鳥居 Torii.....Sanctuary of Simorgh
- スメラ Sumera (Emperor)..... Mithra or Meherdad
- 蘇我 Soga.....Family Name which means Saca/Sacca/Scythai
- 和 Wa.....Philosophical keyword introduced by Prince Shotok (聖徳太子).

These keywords were generated in Asuka era.
They reflect Simorghian tradition (philosophy) strongly.

飛鳥という名前の由来

飛鳥時代(500～645年)における、日本の都の名前「飛鳥」[あすか]は、ペルシア語で「サカ族の聖地」を意味する言葉「アルク・サカ」に由来する。これは、ミトラ教国家パルティアの王朝名(アルサケス朝)と同じである。

漢字は、飛ぶ鳥、すなわちシームルグを象徴している。

The origins of the name “Asuka”

Asuka was the capital city of Japan in Asuka era (500-645). Asuka was derived from Persian word “Ark Saca” which means the sacred place of the Sacas (Scythians). Parthian “Arsaces” has the same origins.

Chinese character of Asuka means “flying bird”. It means Simorgh.

鳥居 Torii

鳥居とは、鳥の居るところを意味する。
Torii means a residence of a bird.



Courtesy to H. Yutok

鳥居のかたちはペルシアの有翼円盤に似ている。
The shape of a torii resembles Persian winged disk.

MAKE FRIENDS WITH
MITHRA



بزدان میترا

ONE FOR ALL, ALL FOR ONE
NOT WORD, BUT ACTION!

NEW AGE RELIGIO-CULTURAL
MOVEMENT OF
SIMORGH



سیمرغ

IT BRINGS PEACE, HARMONY & PROSPERITY
LET'S JOIN WITH THE WHIRLING DANCE OF
NATURE, LIFE & INTELLIGENCE!

弁天神社では、冬至の太陽は鳥居の中に沈む。

Benten (=Anahita) shirine, the sun sets in the torii in winter solstice.

