

Title	Saint Augustine's conception of the historical world
Sub Title	
Author	近山, 金次(Chikayama, Kinji)
Publisher	三田史学会
Publication year	1960
Jtitle	史学 Vol.32, No.4 (1960. 4)
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Abstracts
Genre	
URL	<a href="https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00100104-19600400-0122">https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00100104-19600400-0122</a>

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## Saint Augustine's conception of the Historical World

by Kinji Chikayama

It is true that, for Augustine (and this point of view is clearly antimachaeon), the *Civitas Terrena* is good by nature, and bad by vitiation of human will. The more we read his *De Civitate Dei* the more we find out the fact that he did not intend there to write a political theory but to develop his moral and religious considerations and perspects on human destiny. His point of view as a whole is extremely wide, deep in any aspect and always so historical, far from the so-called fideism.

(1) Augustine says from his heart that human life is merely a *distentio* and he endeavours to recommend us to change this *distentio* into an *intentio*. This is the *Leitmotiv* of his lifetime.

(2) Augustine contends to see the Historical World as the place of development of the *Rationes Seminales*. For this reason, the World History is fundamentally so much theological for him.

(3) We should not seek any *Tertium Quid* between *Civitas Dei* and *Civitas Terrena* because our Lord did teach us to say only "yes, yes or no, no."

## A Historical Study on the Reception of Po Chü-i's Works in the Heian Period

Tsugio Ota

In the Tang Period when the cultural progress was remarkable there appeared very many distinguished literary men, among whom we must first point to Po Chü-i as one of the greatest in due consideration of his influence on Japan in the Heian Period.

The fact may be attributed to various causes that his reputation in Japan towers absolutely high above the others, though our estimation of his works is not always the same as that in China. On this fact opinions have been given so far, chiefly from the literary point of view and from the character of his plain poems.

Many of these literary men were at the same time scholars and most of them were governmental officials by profession, though in those days it was almost the same situaion both in china and in Japan. In this treatise the writer is going to study Po chü-i from the standpoint based on the fact that he was a governmental official, and examine, therefore, the popular favour of his poems in this country also from that point of view.

Now, the writer divides the class, receptive of new culture, in this