Human History of Tea #1

There is no beverage as fascinating as tea.	お茶ほど魅力的な飲み物はない
It is tasteful not only in a literal sense but also in a cultural sense.	味覚の点だけでなく、文化的にも味わい深い
Whether in the East or the West,	洋の東西を問わず
people have been obsessed with this caffeinated beverage.	人々はこのカフェイン飲料に魅了されてきた
It is said that	次のように言われている
the tea plant originated from what is now Yunnan province,	茶の木は現在の雲南省の原産だ
the southwestern part of China.	中国南西部
This mysterious plant has a self-oxidation effect	この不思議な植物は自己酸化作用を持っており
and picked leaves gradually and spontaneously turn brown.	摘み取られた葉はゆっくりと自然に茶色く変色する
We can stop its oxidation	この酸化作用を止めることができる
by applying some form of heating process.	何かしらの加熱処理を施すことで
Green tea is unoxidized, while black tea is fully oxidized.	緑茶は酸化されていないもので、紅茶は完全に酸化したものだ
Oolong tea is the one partially oxidized.	烏龍茶は部分的に酸化したものだ
All kinds of tea are made from the same species of plant,	すべてのお茶は同じ植物の種から作られる
and differences come from how they are processed.	そして加工の方法によって違いが生じている
Though we have a variety of ways to enjoy tea across the world,	お茶を楽しむ方法は世界中で様々だが
this beverage has captivated humanity throughout history,	この飲み物は歴史を通じて人類を魅了してきた
sometimes enriching our cultures and lives,	ときには文化や生活を豊かにし
at other times driving us mad.	ときに我々を狂わせてきた
How has this tea intertwined with the history of humankind?	お茶と人類の歴史はどのように絡み合ってきたのだろうか?

Human History of Tea #2

You may associate tea with English breakfast or afternoon tea,	お茶と聞くと、イングリッシュブレックファストやアフタヌーンティーを思い浮かべるかもしれない
where British ladies pour milk and add sugar cubes in a fancy ceramic cup.	英国の淑女が高価な陶器のカップにミルクを注ぎ角砂糖を足す様を
However, sugar as a complementary product to black tea	
turned modern British history cruel and inhumane.	
As tea evolved from a luxury to a daily necessity in the 18th Century,	18世紀にお茶が奢侈品から日常の必需品に変わると
consumption of sugar also drastically increased.	砂糖の消費も大幅に増加した
This enormous demand for sugar was satisfied	この膨大な砂糖の需要は満たされた
by sugar plantations in the Caribbean region.	カリブ海地域の砂糖プランテーションによって
The cultivation of sugarcane requires intensive physical labor	サトウキビの栽培には過酷な肉体労働が必要だ
under the severe tropical climate,	熱帯の厳しい気候のもとで
and this massive labor force was provided by the Atlantic slave trade.	そしてこの膨大な労働力は大西洋の奴隷貿易によってもたらされた
Year after year,	毎年のように
thousands of enslaved people were transported from Africa.	何千もの奴隷にされた人々がアフリカから送られた
British citizens would have sweetened their four o'clock tea	英国市民は午後4時に飲むお茶に甘味を加えたことだろう
with beautiful sugar cubes produced in brutal sugar plantations	過酷な砂糖プランテーションで生産された美しい角砂糖で
which they knew nothing about.	そんなことは何も知らないまま
This poses an awkward ethical question.	このことは、倫理に関わる厄介な問いを突きつける
At every sipping of sugar-sweetened tea,	砂糖で甘くしたお茶をすするたびに
they unintentionally took part in enslaving Africans.	かれらは意図せずアフリカの人々の奴隷化に加担したことになる
Were they guilty of this inhumane act?	かれらはこの非人道的な罪に対して責任があるのか?
In modern history, crimes often resulted from ignorance and indifference.	近代史において、罪はしばしば無知や無関心から起こった
As globalization has proceeded,	グローバル化が進んだことで
the world has become more complex and interconnected than ever before.	世界はかつてないほど複雑かつ相互依存的になった
Even buying a low-priced T-shirt can be inhumane	安価なTシャツを買う行為でさえ非人道的な行為になり得てしまう
if it was produced by exploited workers somewhere in the world.	もしそれが世界のどこかで搾取労働によって生産されたものであれば
Is it a sinful act to buy a product	製品を買うのは罪深いことなのだろうか?
while knowing that it involves exploitation?	それが搾取を伴うものと知りながら
Do we have a duty to know?	我々には知る義務があるのだろうか?
Is it practically possible	現実的に可能なのか?
to verify the innocence of every product and service before purchase?	買う前にあらゆる製品・サービスの潔白さを確認することは
How can we behave morally	我々はどうしたら道徳的に振る舞えるだろうか?
when we have no way to recognize all the relevant facts?	関連するあらゆる事実を認識する術がない場合に

Human History of Tea #3

Imperialism is the practice in which a nation engages in diplomatic and military activities to expand its own interests. Specifically within the context of capitalist market economy, it means the use of coercive diplomacy and military aggression to secure markets for products and sources of raw materials. As tea grew popular, it became one of the symbolizing products of imperialism. Britain had imported tea from China. Final had imported tea from China and trade balances reversed. Final had imported tea from China. Final had imported tea from China and trade balances reversed. Final had imported tea from China and trade balances reversed. Final had imported tea from China and tea from the poppy. Final had imported tea from China and tea balances reversed. Final had imported tea from China and tea from the poppy. Final had imported tea	The 19th and 20th centuries were the age of imperialism.	19世紀・20世紀は帝国主義の時代だった
to expand its own interests. Specifically within the context of capitalist market economy. 対本主義市場発液の文庫でより具体的に述べれば は means the use of coerview diplomacy and military aggression	Imperialism is the practice	帝国主義とは、次のような行為のことである
Specifically within the context of capitalist market economy. it means the use of coercive diplomacy and military aggression	in which a nation engages in diplomatic and military activities	国家が外交と軍事を行う
高圧的な外交と軍事的侵略の使用である to secure markets for products and sources of raw materials. 素 to a grew popular, it became one of the symbolizing products of imperialism. お おおが大米化するにつわて 前 became one of the symbolizing products of imperialism. お おおが大米化するにつわて 前 became one of the symbolizing products of imperialism. お おおが大米化するにつわて 前 became one of the symbolizing products of imperialism. お 歯国主義を象徴する生産物の1つになった	to expand its own interests.	自国の利益を拡大するために
to secure markets for products and sources of raw materials. As tea grew popular, it became one of the symbolizing products of imperialism. Britain had imported tea from China. だ国は中国からお茶を輸入していた but the Qing dynasty didn't have any particular goods they wanted to buy from Britain. Sto the trade between Britain and China resulted in a considerable trade deficit for Britain, leading to the payment of vast amounts of silver. As a solution to this silver shortage, the British government came up with a frightening idea; production and export of the drug, opium. Opium is an addictive drug made from the poppy. The East India Company produced opium in its Indian colony, and smuggled it into China. Before long, opium addiction spread throughout China and trade balances reversed. The Oing dynasty suffered the loss of silver this time. The Oing government decided to go to war, which ended in a one-sided victory for Britain. The Opium War, which was triggered by the tea trade, ended up revealing the terrifying nature of Industrial Revolution and imperialism in Asian countries including Japan. Hake Sea Se May Se Ac End Se Repute Sea Chero Se Petro Sea Chero Se Petro Se Chero Se Petro Sea Chero Sea Chero Se Petro Sea Chero	Specifically within the context of capitalist market economy,	資本主義市場経済の文脈でより具体的に述べれば
As tea grew popular, it became one of the symbolizing products of imperialism. 部国主義全象数する生産物の1つになった Britain had imported tea from China. but the Qing dynasty didn't have any particular goods	it means the use of coercive diplomacy and military aggression	高圧的な外交と軍事的侵略の使用である
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Britain had imported tea from China,	As tea grew popular,	お茶が大衆化するにつれて
but the Qing dynasty didn't have any particular goods they wanted to buy from Britain. So the trade between Britain and China resulted in a considerable trade deficit for Britain, leading to the payment of vast amounts of silver. As a solution to this silver shortage, the British government came up with a frightening idea; Production and export of the drug, opium. Opium is an addictive drug made from the poppy, and those who habitually use it will be weakened both physically and mentally. The East India Company produced opium in its Indian colony, and smuggled it into China. Before long, opium addiction spread throughout China and trade balances reversed. The Qing dynasty suffered the loss of silver this time, and the growing number of addicts became a serious social problem. The Oing government banned the sale and destroyed the confiscated opium. In reprisal for this crackdown, the British government decided to go to war, which ended in a one-sided victory for Britain. Long Land Supplement Sup	it became one of the symbolizing products of imperialism.	帝国主義を象徴する生産物の1つになった
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In reprisal for this crackdown, the British government decided to go to war, which ended in a one-sided victory for Britain. The Opium War, which was triggered by the tea trade, ended up revealing the terrifying nature of Industrial Revolution and imperialism in Asian countries including Japan, この弾圧への報復として 英国政府は開戦を決定した そして英国の一方的な勝利に終わった お茶の貿易をきっかけに始まったこのアヘン戦争は 産業革命と帝国主義の恐るべき性質を知らしめることになった 日本を含めた他のアジア諸国に	and the growing number of addicts became a serious social problem.	増え続ける中毒患者は深刻な社会問題となった
the British government decided to go to war, which ended in a one-sided victory for Britain. The Opium War, which was triggered by the tea trade, ended up revealing the terrifying nature of Industrial Revolution and imperialism in Asian countries including Japan, 英国政府は開戦を決定した そして英国の一方的な勝利に終わった お茶の貿易をきっかけに始まったこのアヘン戦争は 産業革命と帝国主義の恐るべき性質を知らしめることになった 日本を含めた他のアジア諸国に	The Qing government banned the sale and destroyed the confiscated opium.	清国政府はアヘンの販売を禁じ、押収したアヘンを廃棄した
which ended in a one-sided victory for Britain.そして英国の一方的な勝利に終わったThe Opium War, which was triggered by the tea trade, ended up revealing the terrifying nature of Industrial Revolution and imperialismお茶の貿易をきっかけに始まったこのアヘン戦争はin Asian countries including Japan,産業革命と帝国主義の恐るべき性質を知らしめることになった日本を含めた他のアジア諸国に	In reprisal for this crackdown,	この弾圧への報復として
The Opium War, which was triggered by the tea trade,お茶の貿易をきっかけに始まったこのアヘン戦争はended up revealing the terrifying nature of Industrial Revolution and imperialism in Asian countries including Japan,お茶の貿易をきっかけに始まったこのアヘン戦争は日本を含めた他のアジア諸国に	the British government decided to go to war,	英国政府は開戦を決定した
ended up revealing the terrifying nature of Industrial Revolution and imperialism産業革命と帝国主義の恐るべき性質を知らしめることになったin Asian countries including Japan,日本を含めた他のアジア諸国に	which ended in a one-sided victory for Britain.	そして英国の一方的な勝利に終わった
<u>in Asian countries including Japan</u> , 日本を含めた他のアジア諸国に	The Opium War, which was triggered by the tea trade,	お茶の貿易をきっかけに始まったこのアヘン戦争は
	ended up revealing the terrifying nature of Industrial Revolution and imperialism	産業革命と帝国主義の恐るべき性質を知らしめることになった
sparking the Meiji Restoration. このことが明治維新の引き金となった	in Asian countries including Japan,	日本を含めた他のアジア諸国に
	sparking the Meiji Restoration.	このことが明治維新の引き金となった

Human History of Tea #4 1/2

The history of tea in Japan cannot be discussed	日本における茶の歴史を論ずることはできない
without mentioning tea ceremony.	茶の湯(茶道)に言及せずに
Perhaps the most common, typical impression of the tea ceremony is	おそらくもっとも一般的かつ典型的な茶の湯の印象は
that it is a bunch of formal and rigid practices that adheres to tradition.	伝統を固守する形式的で厳格な決まり事の束というものだろう
The artist Okamoto Taro once criticized it, saying	芸術家の岡本太郎は茶の湯を批判して次のように言った
"we can enjoy tea in any way we like.	「お茶はどんな方法でも楽しめるではないか
Why do we have to drink it in a specific manner?"	なぜ特定の作法で飲まなければならないのか?」
Probably many people would agree with him.	彼に賛同する人も少なくないだろう
What is the essence of the tea ceremony?	茶の湯の本質とは何だろうか?
At heart, tea ceremony is about rational and flexible consideration	茶の湯の要点は、合理的かつ柔軟な配慮である
to provide a pleasant time for both the host and the guests,	主客ともに心地よい時間を届けるための
and manners and practices are nothing more than a set of means	そして作法や慣習は一連の手段にすぎない
to express hospitality.	もてなしの心を表現するための
For example, the host turns the tea bowl while serving tea,	たとえば、亭主はお茶を出すときに茶碗を回す
not because it's a rule, but because of the intention	決まりだからではなく、意図があるからだ
to allow guests to enjoy the beautiful design of the bowl.	茶碗の美しい意匠を客が楽しめるように
The remarkable aspect of tea ceremony is that	茶の湯の特筆すべき点は
it has elevated the ordinary act of drinking tea	日常的な茶を飲むという行為を昇華させている点だ
into an artistic manner of human interactions.	人の交流の芸術的なあり方に
Manners of tea ceremony are a series of standardized formats	茶の湯における作法は標準化された一連のフォーマットだ
to exhibit respect and consideration.	敬意と配慮を示すための
So just following the forms and traditions would be missing the point.	そのため、単に型や伝統に従っているだけでは的外れだ
Again, manners are just means to an end,	繰り返しになるが、作法は目的のための手段でしかなく
and a means is valuable only when it serves its purpose.	手段は目的に適っていてはじめて価値がある

Human History of Tea #4 1/2

The nature of long-lasting traditions is not an obstinate refusal to change.	長く続く伝統の本質は、変化の頑なな拒絶ではない
Instead, it is an adaptation to meet the changing demands of the times.	むしろ、各時代の変わりゆく需要への適応である
Indeed, traditions and practices have continuously changed through ages.	実際、(茶の湯の)伝統や慣行は時代を通じて変わり続けている
In the Meiji era, for instance,	たとえば明治期には
they invented a new style	あたらしいスタイルが考案された
where both the host and the guests sit on chairs to enjoy tea.	主客ともに椅子に座ってお茶を楽しめる
Recently, the number of people who practice tea ceremony is declining.	最近では、茶の湯を習う人の数は減少している
Also, there has gradually been criticism of its conventional ways,	また、既存のあり方に対する批判も出始めている
such as stipulating the colors of tools for males and females	たとえば、男女で道具の色を指定していること
as it is stereotyping gender differences.	性差を型にはめ込んで決めつけているとして
How is tea ceremony going to change in the 21st Century?	21世紀において、茶の湯はどのように変わっていくだろうか?

Human History of Tea #5 1/2

How Japanese people have dealt with tea	日本人がお茶をどのように扱ってきたかは
clearly reflects their cultural identity.	かれらの文化的アイデンティティをわかりやすく映し出している
The method of consuming tea as matcha	お茶を抹茶として消費する方法は
was introduced to Japan from China in the 12th century.	12世紀に中国から持ち込まれた
While the practice soon died out in China,	その習慣は中国ではすぐに廃れたものの
tea culture in Japan evolved uniquely over the subsequent four centuries,	お茶の文化は、以降の4世紀の間に日本において独自に発展した
eventually organized into a system with the arrival of Sen no Rikyū.	最終的に、千利休の登場によって体系的に整理された
He established the concept "wabi-sabi,"	彼は「侘び寂び」というコンセプトを確立した
an aesthetic of rusticity, simplicity, and imperfection,	素朴さ、単純さ、不完全さの美学である
and this philosophy is consistent in every aspect of tea ceremony;	そしてこの哲学は茶の湯のあらゆる側面で一貫して見られる
gestures, tools, ornaments of the room, and so on.	所作、道具、部屋のしつらえなど
In a tearoom,	茶室では
we find rusticity and simplicity perfectly compatible with grace and beauty.	質朴さとシンプルさが、上品さ・美しさと完璧に調和していることがわかる
Rather, they turn imperfection into virtue,	むしろ、不完全さを美徳に転じている
in which some people find a model for post-capitalist society.	そこに、ポスト資本主義社会のモデルを見出す人もいる
What was originally created in China grew independently in Japan,	もとは中国で生まれたものが日本で独自の発展を遂げ
and it has been preserved even today.	今日まで保存されている
Throughout history, Japan has repeated similar behaviors in various fields	歴史を通じて、日本は様々な分野で同じ挙動を繰り返してきた
such as written language, literature, political theory, and religion.	たとえば書き言葉、文学、政治思想、宗教など
For example, the monk Kukai visited China in A.D. 804	例を挙げると、僧・空海は西暦804年に中国を訪れた
and brought back Esoteric Buddhism.	そして密教を持ち帰った
After he came back to Japan,	帰朝後

Human History of Tea #5 2/2

Kukai established a far more sophisticated doctrine	空海ははるかに洗練された思想体系を確立した
by systematically arranging the logical framework.	論理的な枠組みを体系的に整理することで
While the popularity of Esoteric Buddhism has died down in China and India,	密教の人気は中国やインドでは下火になった一方で
it has been improved and conserved in Japan.	日本では改善され、保全されてきた
In modern days, they switched their mentor from China to the West	近代では、かれらは師を中国から西洋に切り替え
from which they imported industrialization, imperialism, and consumerism.	産業化、帝国主義、そして大量消費主義を輸入した
Perhaps Japanese people subconsciously believe	どうやら日本人は無意識に信じているらしい
that great things come from the outside.	すぐれたものは外からやってくると
Most of Japanese culture has a foreign source,	日本文化のほとんどは国外に起源を持つ
which has been transformed to create a Japanese style.	それは変容され、日本流のものに作り変えられた
This is part of their cultural genius.	これはかれらの文化的な才能である
At the same time,	それと同時に
they are always haunted by a sense of insecurity about their cultural identity	かれらは常に自らの文化的アイデンティティについての不安感を抱いている
since they have looked up to other cultures as mentors	他の文化を師と仰いできたため
by humbling themselves.	自らを卑下して
Communities of tea ceremony often try to appeal to the public	茶の湯の界隈はしばしば大衆に訴えかける
saying that they can learn the spirit of Japan,	和の精神が学べると言って
and apparently many people get interested in it for this reason.	そしてこの理由から茶の湯に興味を持つ人も多いようだ
Japanese people may always seek	日本人は常に求めている
to recognize their cultural and ethnic background	文化的・民族的なバックグラウンドを確認する (ことを求めている)
since they harbor a delicate and somewhat fragile confidence in their identity.	自らのアイデンティティに繊細かつやや脆い自信を抱いているため