

Japan



# Way of the Samurai: Bushido

Professional warrior class bred to fight

Total devotion to a set of principals  
Loyalty, Devotions, Honor to Death

6% of Japanese male population were Samurai,  
they intermarried to maintain their privileged  
status



Sojutsu: Long Spear



Katana



# Taira vs Minamoto: Genpei Wars 1180-1185CE

Two most powerful uji clans



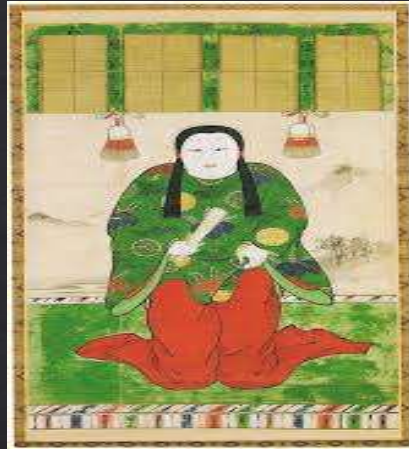
vs



Battle of Dan-no-ura



Minamoto archers focused on Taira rowers making vessels dead in the water



Emperor Antoku



Yoritomo Minamoto



Tomomori, Daimyo of Taira

Seppuku



Minamoto Clan would win war with the Taira





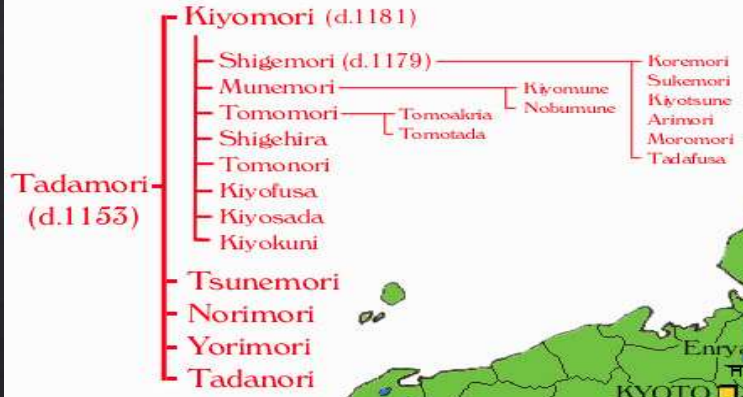
# The GEMPEI WAR

1180-1185

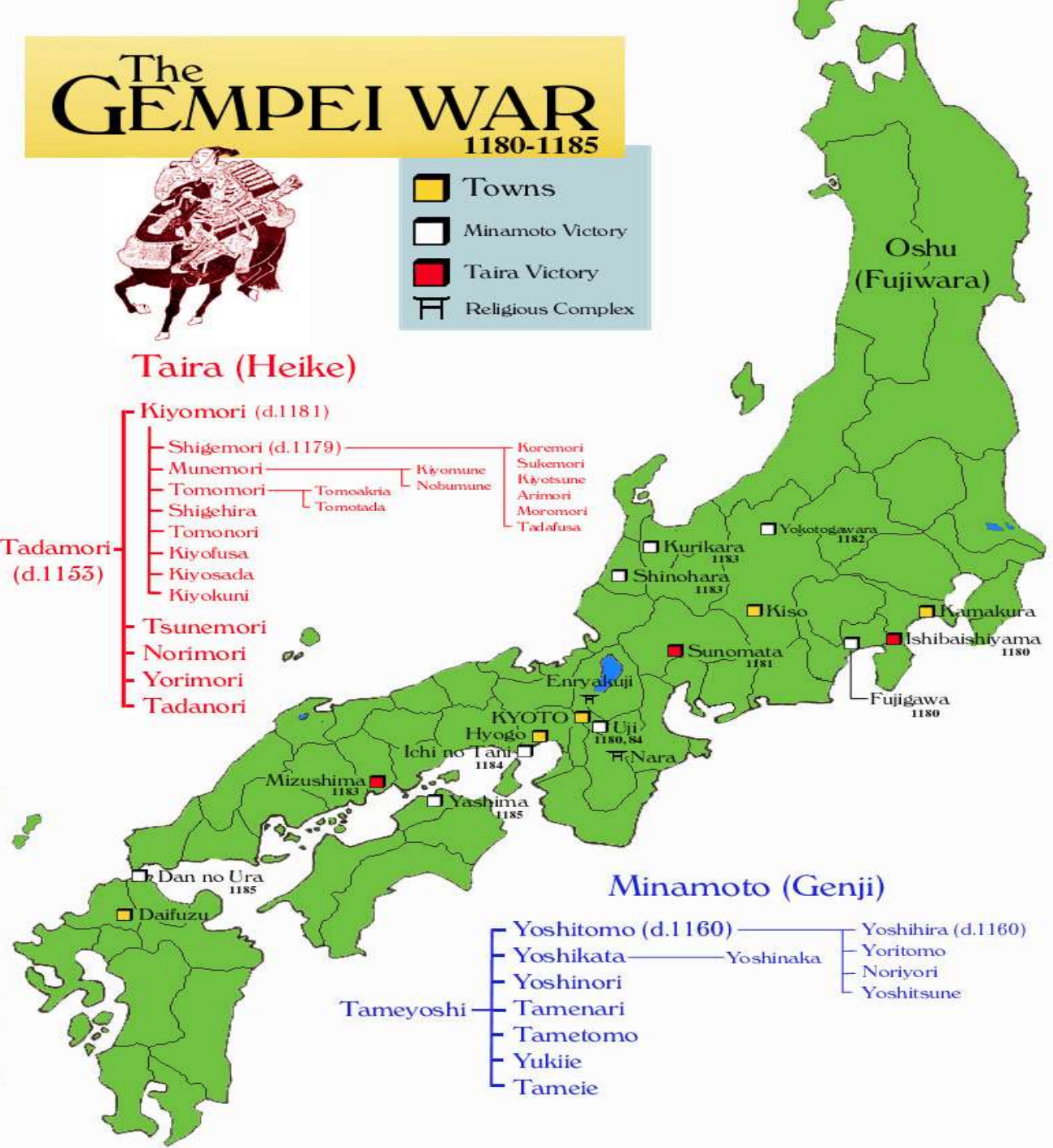
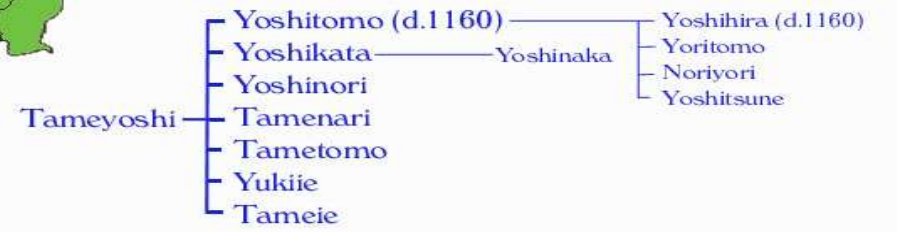


- Towns
- Minamoto Victory
- Taira Victory
- Religious Complex

## Taira (Heike)



## Minamoto (Genji)





# Yoritomo Minamoto “The First Shogun”

Military dictator of Japan

The Shogun would only survive if he was the smartest fox in a forest of ambitious and dangerous warlords

Established the Samurai as the new ruling class of Japan



Comes out of Genpei Wars as the head of Japanese warrior culture

Set up a system of Samurai control in each area of Japan, loyal to the Minamoto uji

Brought warring daimyos under his control

Established a judicial system  
Controlled tax collection



# Ashikaga Shogunate and Breakdown 1336-1573 CE

The Ashikaga took control after the death of Yoritomo



Yoshimitsu Ashikaga

Territorial disputes still were common in Japan

Used war as a means for peace

Was a master of diplomacy between Daimyos

Transformed Kyoto into a strong political and cultural hub

Shoguns court surpassed the Imperial court for both political and cultural supremacy

Patron of the arts and literature, established Noh Theatre

Tea Ceremony



Golden Pavilion



# Warring States Period 1467-1573: Samurai and Daimyo



Yoshimasa, last Ashikaga shogun

The eight Ashikaga shogun, could not hold together violence between rival Uji

Yoshimasa's weak rule lead to rival daimyo's fighting for control of Japan leading to a Civil War called the Onin War 1467-1477

Fights spread into the capital of Kyoto

Japan broke up again into rival uji dominated territories in constant battle with one another, centralized rule by the Emperor or Shogun was limited

Portuguese Arrive in Japan, 1543



Established flourishing trade

Brought Christianity to Japan, was adopted by a handful of Daimyo

Lasting impact::

1. Shipbuilding, firearms, mechanical clocks
2. Widened Japan's view and role in the world

# End of Warring States Period: "Three Unifiers" Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Tokugawa Ieyasu



Steered Japan back into peace through domination of other samurai warlords that would not submit

Goal was unification of Japan, able to unify part of southern Japan before he was assassinated in 1582



Oda Nobunaga, 1534-1582

1573, took control of the capital Kyoto





# Toyotomi Hideyoshi



Top general Samurai  
for Oda Nobunaga



Unified all of Japan using military  
strength, strategic marriage, and  
political treaties



Died in 1598, giving power to five  
top generals to help pass power  
eventually down to Hideyoshi's son  
who was 2 years old

Policies paved the way for modern Japan

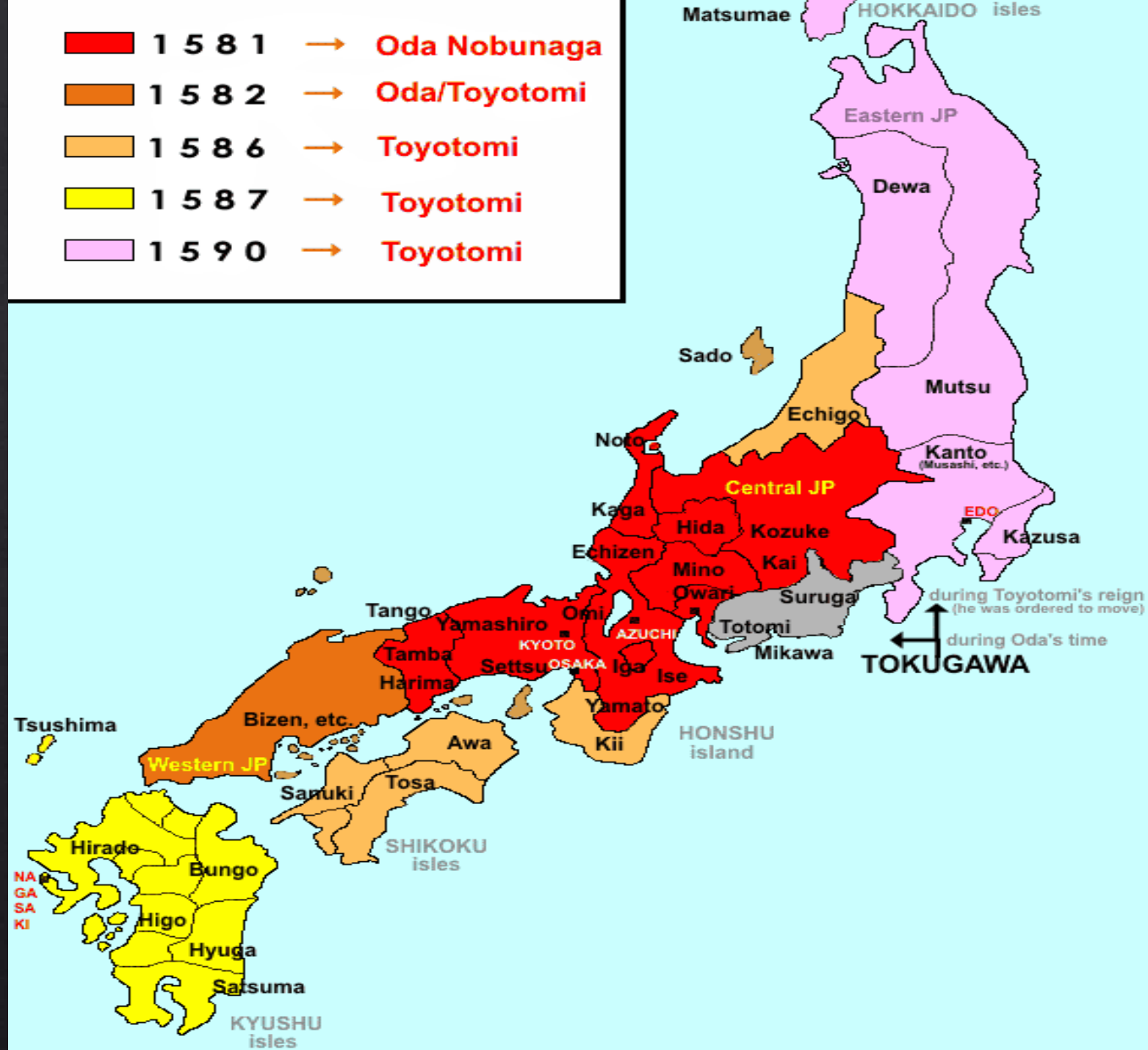
1. New land surveys to create proper taxation rates
2. Ordered all weapons confiscated from peasants (Be), 1587 "The Great Sword Hunt"
3. Outwardly expanded Japanese influence by invading Korea
4. All samurai must come from samurai families



Tokugawa  
Ieyasu, one of  
the five  
generals, took  
power by force  
in 1600



- |   |         |   |              |
|---|---------|---|--------------|
|    | 1 5 8 1 | → | Oda Nobunaga |
|  | 1 5 8 2 | → | Oda/Toyotomi |
|  | 1 5 8 6 | → | Toyotomi     |
|  | 1 5 8 7 | → | Toyotomi     |
|  | 1 5 9 0 | → | Toyotomi     |



# Tokugawa Ieyasu 1542-1616

Japanese story about Ieyasu: How can you get the nightingale to sing?

Nobonaga- If it doesn't sing I'd kill it  
Hideyoshi: Move it to a new position where it has to sing.

Ieyasu: Wait, eventually it will sing.



After victory, land would be redistributed. Loyal followers would gain more productive land.

Kept Emperor busy with ceremonial events and ceremony



Daimyo: Alternate Attendance- All must maintain homes in both homeland and new capital of Edo (Tokyo). Members of family must live in Edo as virtual hostages to Tokugawa.

1. Leverage
2. Cost was prohibitive of starting a rebellion
3. Had to pay rent to have a home in Edo to Tokugawa

# Rebellion to Tokugawa Ieyasu

Son of Hideyoshi was still alive and posed a threat, Hideyori had to die



Garisonned himself in castle at Osaka. With Hideyori were samurai that opposed Tokugawa called Ronin and Christian Samurai

1614, peace treaty reached, Hideyori could stay in Osaka as long as he disbanded his army

1615, Tokugawa attacks Osaka and burned the castle to the ground, Hideyori commits Seppuku

This was the last battle between samurai factions or groups



# Tokogawa Ieyasu Reforms and Tokogawa Shogunate 1603-1863

To maintain peace Ieyasu created a bureaucracy which turned samurai into governmental workers and closed off Japan to all foreign nations and Christian missionaries.



Tokogawa Ieyasu's descendants would rule Japan peacefully for the next 250 years

After reforms to samurai class the samurai would slowly lose their grip on power, merchants would start to become more powerful than the samurai. Samurai were forbidden to conduct any merchant trade activity.

“Katana's became rusty”

Agriculture become more productive leading to population boom: 12-18 million in 1600 to 31 million by 1720

Cities became more prevalent and the usefulness of the samurai decreased

Education for all classes became more accessible

# Tokogawa Reforms Continued

Between 1549-1600, Jesuit Christian missionaries had converted 300,000 people



Tokogawa shoguns were upset by this conversion because it ignored Japanese cultural beliefs and laws

In 1612, Tokugawa banned Christianity and began ruthlessly persecuting Christians  
All people of Japan were forced to be faithful to Buddhism

In 1639, Japan adopted a “closed country policy” and almost all foreign contacts

One Japanese port in Nagasaki Bay remained open but only to Dutch and Chinese merchants



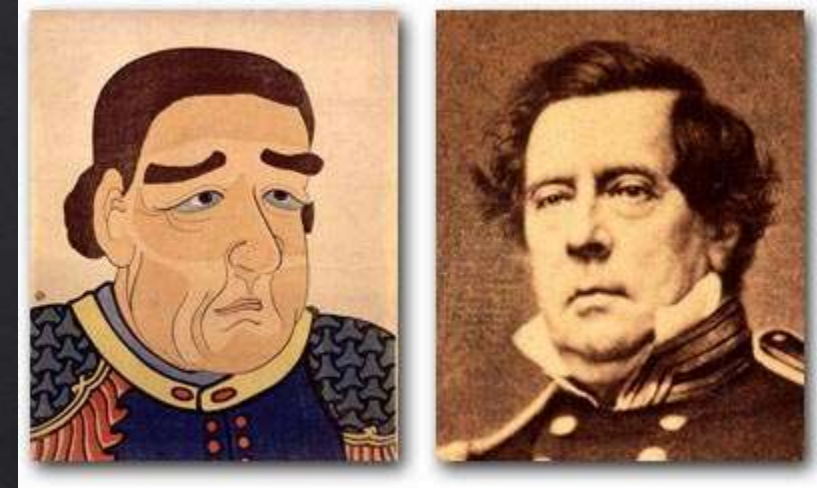
# Matthew Perry 1858

Americans came to open up Japan, wanting coal for trade with China

If Japan didn't open up their country the American's would open it by force

Japanese were fascinated by the American's technology

The Institute for the Investigation of Barbarian Books





# Boshin War 1868-1869



Civil war between forces of the ruling Tokugawa shogunate and those seeking to return political power to the emperor and imperial court, the Chosu and the Satsuma.

Lower to middle class samurai felt they could participate more in the economy if the Tokogawa were overthrown

After little less than a year of fighting, the Tokogawa shogunate surrendered to imperial forces and gave up the capital of Edo.

Emperor Meiji was put into full power and the period of shogunate power was over

# Meiji Restoration

“Japanese Spirit, Western Technology”

1868-1873- A new Japan forms under Meiji:

- Destroy Samurai class ( Hand in Sword and Motodori's cut off)
- Compulsory education
- Higher Tariffs
- Conscription of the Army

New Japan: All were equal under the empire, all had incentive to modernize Japan.

Foreign Experts: British for industry, French for legal expertise, Americans for education, Agriculture and Army



Samurai Fight Back in the Satsuma Rebellion, but were unsuccessful against the western technology of the new Japanese Army



# Meiji Reforms

“ If you slap the back of a barbered head it sings back, “Civilization and Enlightenment”



Great Symbol of Modernization

Early proposals were radical:

- Mandating intermarriage with westerners
- Making English the official language





# Meiji Reforms Continued





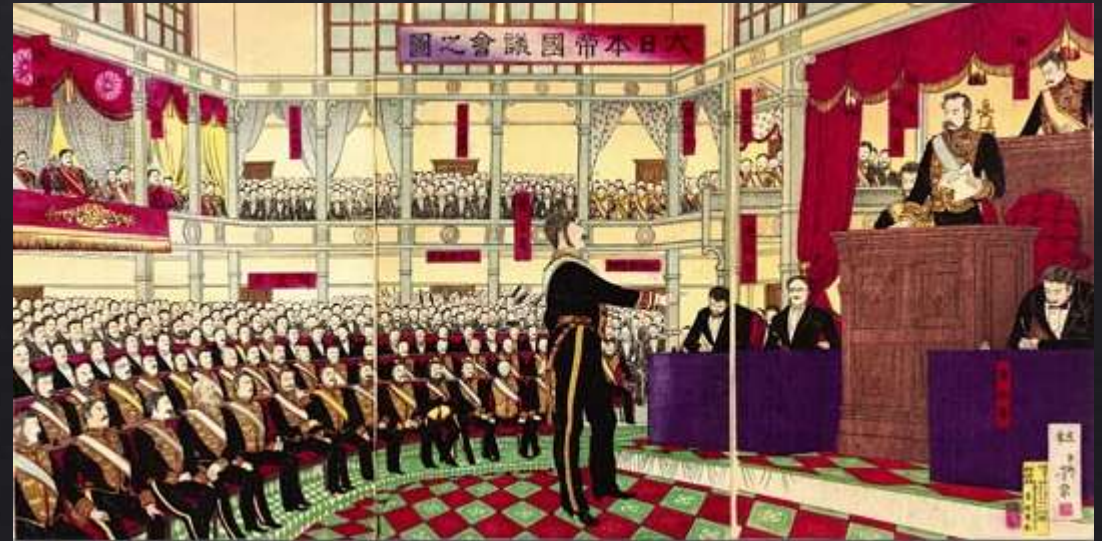
# Meiji Reforms Continued

“Farmers were the fertilizer of the land”



Education was a way  
for personal  
betterment and a  
platform for moving  
up in society

Democratic principals began to form and  
transform the Japanese government



# Samurai Creative Product

Directions: With up to a group of three, you will be making a creative product based on the life of a samurai warrior. Can accomplish this product through a variety of different mediums that are listed below. As a group read through the reading on samurai and using the reading and your prior knowledge create one of the following products. The product should reflect your understanding of samurai in feudal Japan.

Types of creative products acceptable:

- Comic Strip
- Short Story
- Film Script Proposal (Main Characters, Outline of Plot, Climax of Movie, Ending)
- One Pager
- Series of Poems (Three Minimum)
- Journal Entries
- Anything Else Approved by Mr. Murray