

Chapter 19.3 - Japan Returns to Isolation

1. Setting the Stage

- a. In the 1300s, the unity that had been achieved in Japan in the previous century broke down
- b. Shoguns in the north and south fiercely fought one another for power
- c. A series of politically weak shoguns let control of the country slip from their grasp

2. A New Feudalism Under Strong Leaders

- a. 1467 - civil war shattered Japan's _____ and _____ ended
 - i. Power drained away from the shogun to territorial lords in hundreds of separate domains

b. Local Lords Rule

- i. A violent era from 1467 to 1568, is known as the _____, or "_____" period
 1. Powerful samurai seized control of _____ and offered peasants and others _____ in return for their _____
 2. These warrior-chieftains, called _____, became lords in a new kind of Japanese _____
 - a. Daimyo meant "_____"
 3. Under this system, security came from this group of _____ and the emperor at Kyoto became a _____, having a leadership title but no actual power
- ii. The daimyo built _____ and created small armies of samurai and later they added foot soldiers with _____ to their ranks
 1. Rival daimyo often fought each other for territory which led to disorder throughout the land

c. New Leaders Restore Order

- i. The brutal and ambitious _____, defeated his rivals and seized the imperial capital _____ in 1568
 1. Following his own motto "Rule the empire by force," Nobunaga sought to eliminate his remaining enemies
 2. 1575 – Nobunaga's 3,000 soldiers armed with muskets crushed an enemy force of samurai cavalry
 - a. First time _____ had been used effectively in battle in Japan
 3. Nobunaga was not able to _____ and committed _____, the ritual suicide of a samurai, in 1582, when one of his own generals turned on him
- ii. Nobunaga's best general, _____ continued his fallen leader's mission
 1. By 1590, combining _____ with _____, he controlled most of the country
 2. With the idea of eventually conquering China, he invaded Korea in 1592 and began a long campaign against the Koreans and their Ming Chinese allies
 - a. When Hideyoshi died in 1598, his troops withdrew from Korea

d. Tokugawa Shogunate Unites Japan

- i. One of Hideyoshi's strongest daimyo allies, _____, completed the _____ of Japan
 - 1. 1600 – Ieyasu defeated his rivals at the _____ – earned him the loyalty of daimyo throughout Japan
 - a. Three years later, Ieyasu became the sole ruler, _____, and moved Japan's capital to his power base at _____, a small fishing village that would later become the city of _____
 - 2. Japan was unified, but the daimyo still governed at the local level
 - a. To keep them from rebelling, Ieyasu required they spend every other year in the capital
 - b. When they returned to their lands, they had to leave their families behind as hostages in Edo
 - i. Through this “_____” and other restrictions, Ieyasu tamed the daimyo
 - ii. This was a major step toward restoring _____ to Japan
- ii. Ieyasu founded the _____, which would hold power until 1867

How did Ieyasu's “alternate attendance policy” help unite Japan?

3. Life in Tokugawa Japan

- a. Japan enjoyed more than two and a half centuries of stability, prosperity, and isolation under the Tokugawa shoguns
 - i. Farmers produced more food, and the population rose but the vast majority of peasants, weighed down by heavy taxes, led lives filled with misery while the people who prospered in Tokugawa society were the merchant class and the wealthy
- b. **Society in Tokugawa Japan**
 - i. Tokugawa society was very structured
 - 1. The _____ had the top rank but was just a figurehead
 - 2. The actual ruler was the _____, who was the supreme military commander
 - 3. Below him were the _____, the powerful landholding samurai
 - 4. Samurai warriors came next
 - 5. The _____ followed them
 - a. Peasants made up about four-fifths of the population
 - 6. _____ were at the bottom, but they gradually became more important as the Japanese economy expanded
 - ii. In Japan, as in China, Confucian values influenced ideas about society
 - 1. According to Confucius, the ideal society depended on _____, not commerce - _____, not _____, made ideal citizens
 - 2. In the real world of Tokugawa Japan, peasant farmers bore the main tax burden and faced more difficulties than any other class
 - a. Many of them abandoned farm life and headed for the expanding towns and cities

iii. By the mid-1700s, Japan began to shift from a rural to an urban society

c. Culture Under the Tokugawa Shogunate

i. Traditional culture continued to thrive

1. Samurai attended ceremonial _____ dramas, which were based on tragic themes

ii. Townspeople read a new type of fiction, realistic stories about self-made merchants or the hardships of life

1. The people also read _____, 5-7-5-syllable, 3-line verse poetry

a. This poetry presents images rather than ideas

2. Townspeople also attended _____

a. Actors in elaborate costumes, using music, dance, and mime, performed skits about modern life

Why did merchants have such low status in Tokugawa society?

4. Contact Between Europe and Japan

a. Europeans began coming to Japan in the 16th century, during the Warring States period

b. Portugal Sends Ships, Merchants, and Technology to Japan

i. The Japanese first encountered Europeans in 1543, when _____ sailors washed up on the shores of southern Japan and Portuguese merchants soon followed

1. They hoped to involve themselves in Japan's trade with China and Southeast Asia – the Portuguese brought clocks, eyeglasses, tobacco, firearms, and other unfamiliar items from Europe

2. Japanese merchants, eager to expand their markets, were happy to receive the newcomers and their goods

3. The daimyo, welcomed the strangers, particularly interested in the Portuguese _____ and _____ because every daimyo sought an advantage over his rivals

ii. The Japanese purchased weapons from the Portuguese and soon began their own production

1. _____ forever changed the time-honored tradition of the Japanese warrior, whose principal weapon had been the sword

2. Some daimyo recruited and trained corps of peasants to use muskets

a. Many samurai, who retained the sword as their principal weapon, would lose their lives to musket fire in future combat

iii. The _____ also had a huge impact on warfare and life in Japan

1. Daimyo had to build _____ to withstand the destructive force of _____

c. Christian Missionaries in Japan

i. 1549 - Christian missionaries began arriving in Japan

1. The Japanese accepted the missionaries in part because they associated them with the _____ and other European goods that they wanted to purchase

ii. _____, a Jesuit, led the first mission to Japan

- iii. The success of the missionaries upset Tokugawa Ieyasu
 - 1. Missionaries, actively _____, scorned traditional Japanese beliefs and sometimes involved themselves in _____
 - 2. At first, Ieyasu did not take any action but feared driving off the Portuguese, English, Spanish, and Dutch traders who spurred Japan's economy
 - 3. By 1612, however, the shogun had come to fear _____ more and _____ and focused on ridding his country of all Christians
- iv. 1637 - An uprising in southern Japan of some 30,000 peasants, led by dissatisfied samurai, shook the Tokugawa shogunate
 - 1. Because so many of the rebels were _____, the shogun decided that _____ was at the root of the _____
 - 2. The shoguns ruthlessly persecuted Christians and European missionaries were killed or driven out of Japan
 - a. All Japanese were forced to demonstrate faithfulness to some branch of Buddhism
 - b. These policies eventually eliminated Christianity in Japan and led to the formation of an _____

5. The Closed Country Policy

- a. The persecution of Christians was part of an attempt to control foreign ideas
 - i. Strong leaders who later took power did not like the introduction of European ideas and ways, but they valued European trade
 - ii. The Tokugawa shoguns realized that they could safely exclude both the _____ and the _____
 - iii. By 1639, they had sealed _____ and instituted a " _____ "
- b. Japan in Isolation
 - i. Most commercial contacts with Europeans ended but one port, _____, remained open to _____
 - 1. Only _____ and _____ merchants were allowed into the port
 - 2. Since the Tokugawa shoguns controlled Nagasaki, they now had a _____ on _____, which continued to be profitable
 - ii. For more than 200 years, Japan remained basically closed to Europeans
 - 1. In addition, the Japanese were forbidden to leave, so as not to bring back foreign ideas
 - 2. Japan would continue to develop, but as a self-sufficient country, free from European attempts to colonize or to establish their presence

How did the closed country policy strengthen the Tokugawa Shoguns?

What might have been the long-term effect of Japan's closed country policy?