

1. *What is the warrior to the right known as?*

2. *What country did they hail from?*

3. *Who were they to always remain loyal to?*

*SILENT Bell Work*



# Schedule

- *Objective: I can describe the effect nationalism had on Japan*
- *Notes*
- *Primary source analysis*

富士三十六景

神奈川沖  
波裏

葛飾



富嶽三十六景

神奈川沖  
波裏

大井川

# TOHUTOWA JAPAN



# THE WARRING STATES PERIOD

- Powerless emperors were controlled by shoguns (military leaders)
- Struggled to keep weak Japan unified
- 1400-1500's
- Samurai seized control of estates & offer peasants protection for loyalty
- The strongest samurais became Daimyo (warrior-chieftains)



# THE WARRING STATES PERIOD

- Powerful Daimyo included -
- **ODA NOBUNAGA** - seized Japan's capital Kyoto in 1568 & pushes out all rivals with force - 1575 uses firearms for 1st time in Japan
- **TOYOTOMI HIDEYOSHI** - gains control of country by 1590 & invades Korea in 1592



# TOKUGAWA IEYASU

- A daimyo - he wins a decisive victory in the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600
- He eventually unifies Japan gains loyalty of all daimyo
- Becomes shogun - sole ruler and the “Tokugawa Shogunate” begins

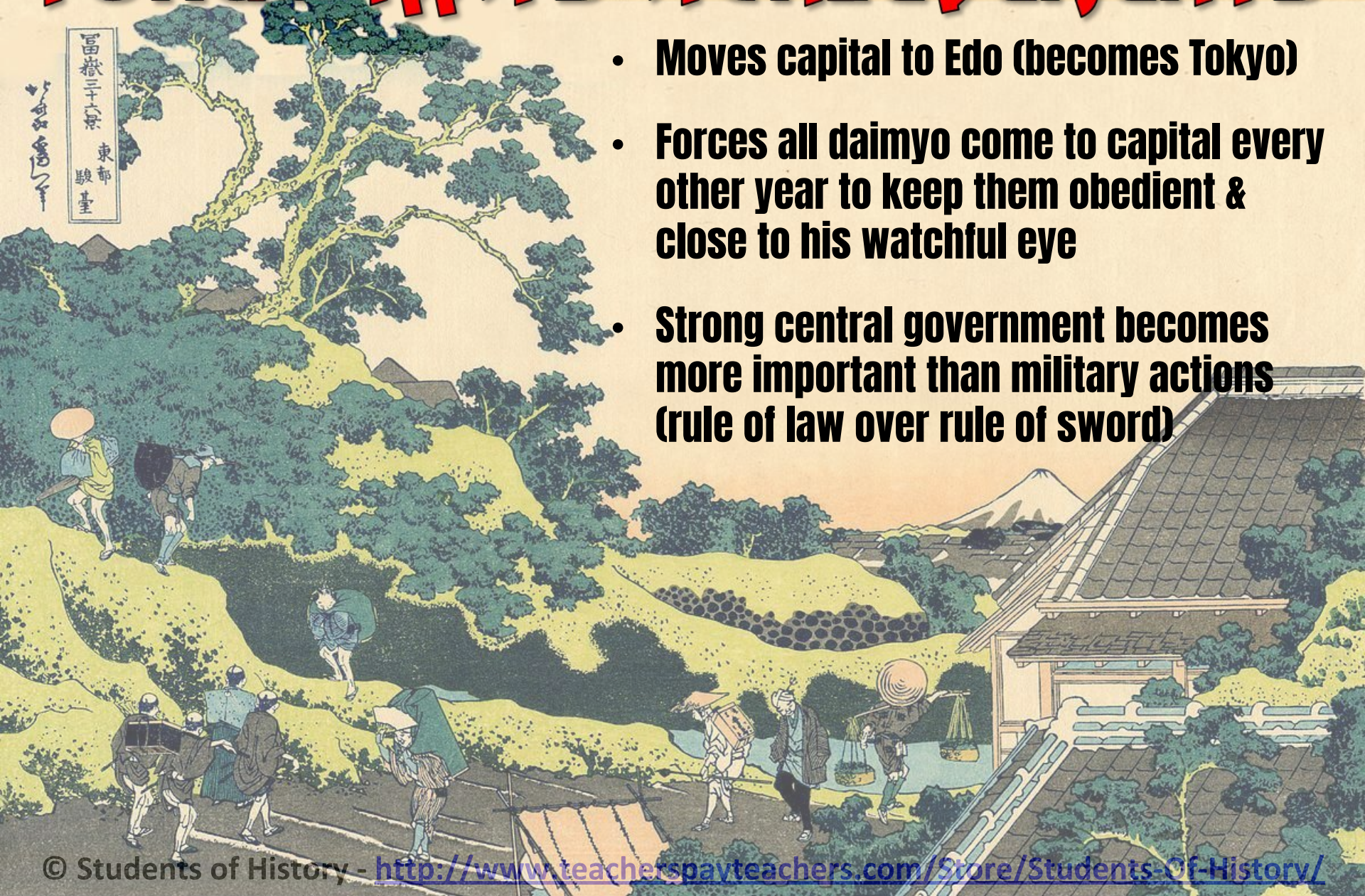


# BATTLE OF SEKIGAHARA



# TOKUGAWA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- Moves capital to Edo (becomes Tokyo)
- Forces all daimyo come to capital every other year to keep them obedient & close to his watchful eye
- Strong central government becomes more important than military actions (rule of law over rule of sword)





# EFFECTS ON JAPAN

- **Brings stability, prosperity, & isolation**
- **Food production increases**
- **Japan's population increases**
- **Merchant class becomes wealthy & powerful, but peasants remain poor & overworked**
- **Many peasants eventually move to cities**



# CITY LIFE IN JAPAN

- **Mid-1700s Japan shifts from rural to urban society - Edo was world's largest city**
- **Employment opportunities increase for women in cities (peasants still restricted)**
- **Traditional culture thrived**

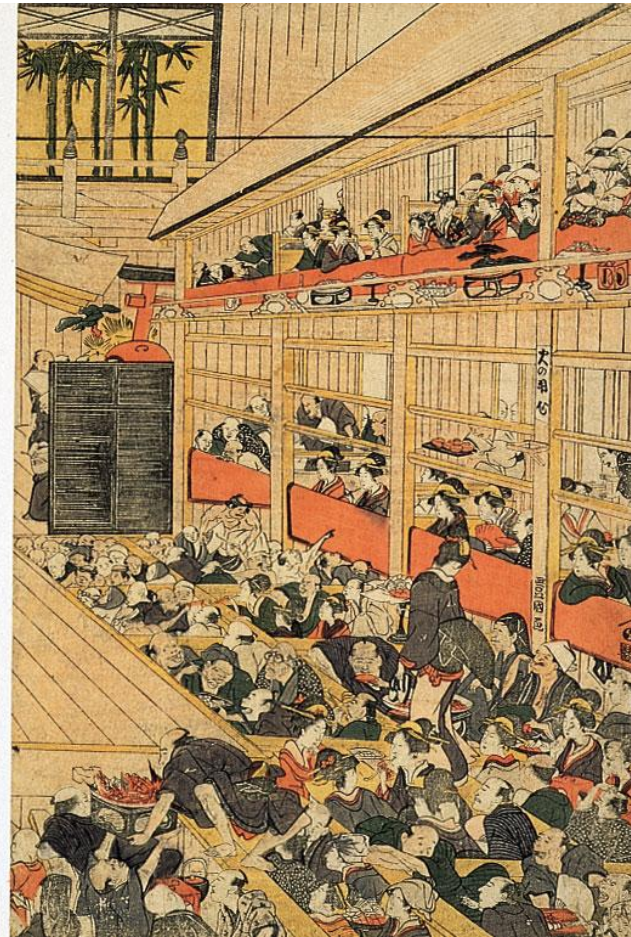
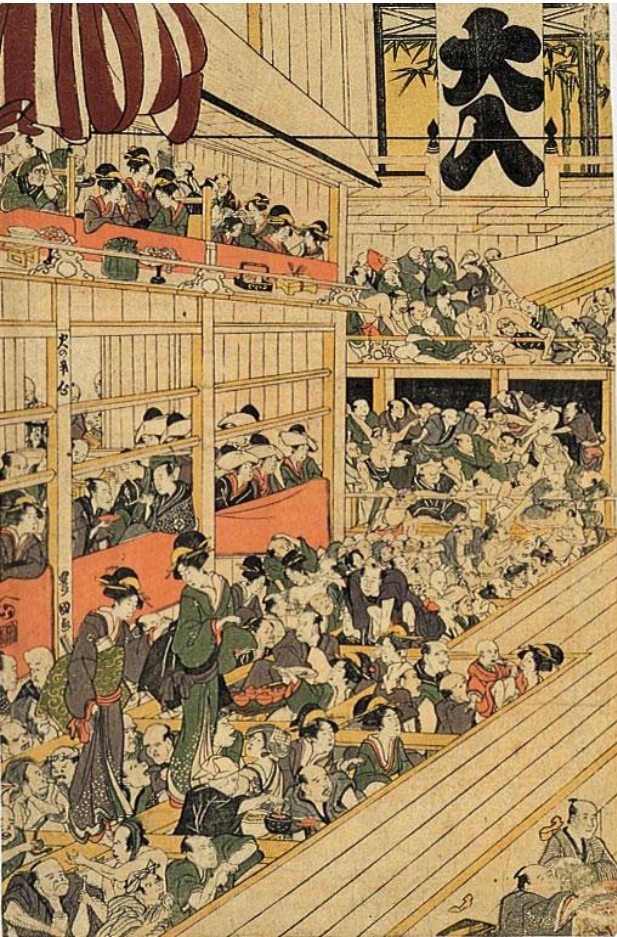




# CITY CULTURE

- Traditional culture thrived
- **Kabuki** theater gains popularity:
- Dance dramas w/elaborate costumes and make-up
- **Haiku**- poetry that expresses images and nature

# KABUKI THEATER



# ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS

- Japanese eager to trade w/ Portuguese: modern goods, tobacco, & firearms
- Missionaries want to convert people BUT the Shogunate believed they looked down on Japanese culture & religion
- Missionaries are banned & Christians are persecuted
- All Japanese ports closed except Nagasaki



# JAPAN FORCED OPEN

北亞墨加利人

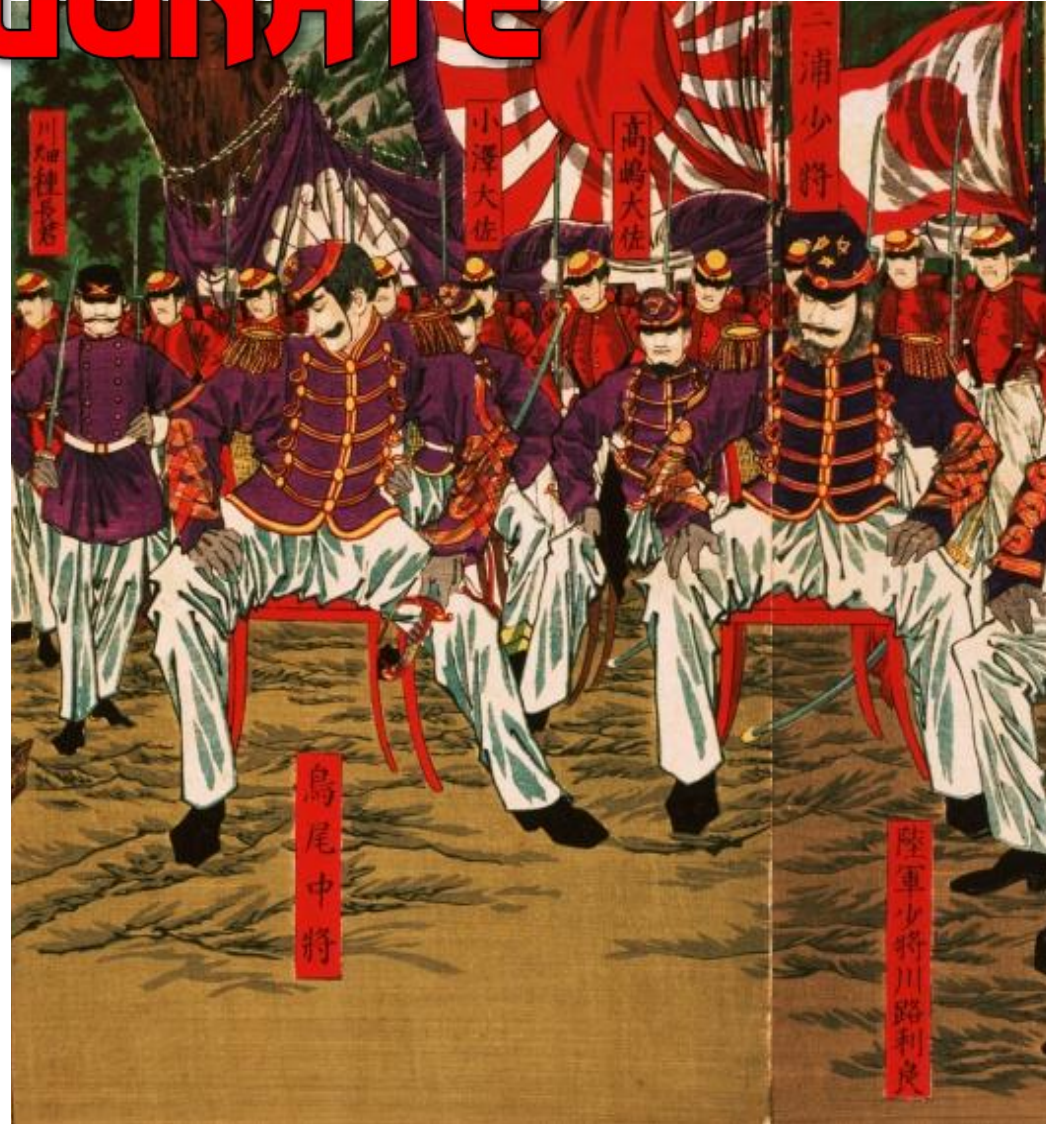
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- Commodore Matthew Perry of the US arrived in Japan with a fleet of steam ships in 1853
- Threatens Tokyo with force
- Japan forced open to the West with the Convention of Kanagawa in 1854

# FALL OF THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE

- Many nobles unhappy with the Shogunate's handling of foreigners
- Increasing Western influence in the economy hurts many
- An alliance of western samurai, gain influence with the young Emperor Meiji
- Civil War erupts in 1868



# THE BOSHIN WAR



Samurai of the Satsuma domain, fighting for the Imperial side during Civil War.



# BATTLE OF UENO



The Battle of Ueno was the final encounter leading to the complete fall of Edo (modern Tokyo).

# THE MEIJI RESTORATION

- **The Imperial side is victorious and drives Tokugawa out of Tokyo in 1868**
- **Japan returns to imperial rule by Emperor Meiji**
- **Plan for modernization set out in the Charter Oath**
- **The Meiji Period begins**



# EXIT TICKET

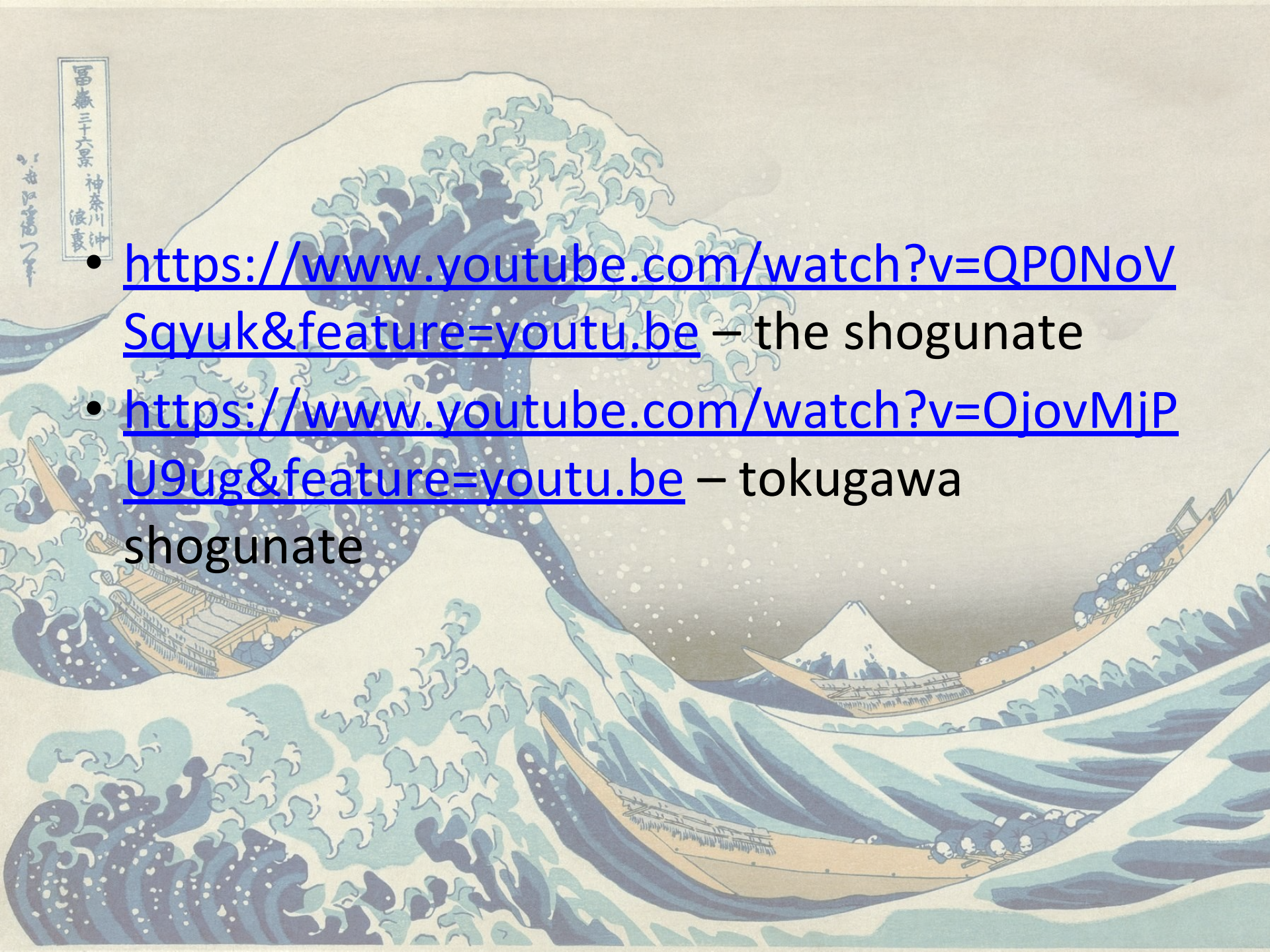
The image below was painted in 1853 and depicts **Commodore Matthew Perry's ship arriving in Tokyo harbor.**

1. Choose 3 adjectives you could use to describe the ship.
2. How do you think Japanese felt seeing this ship in their harbor?



富嶽三十六景 神奈川沖  
波裏

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QP0NoV Sqyuk&feature=youtu.be> – the shogunate
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OjovMjP U9ug&feature=youtu.be> – tokugawa shogunate



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