1. *Shogun*

2. *Daimyo (dye-mee-oh)*

3. What was the period in Japan from 1467 to 1568 called?

4. How did Japanese feudalism resemble European feudalism?
Tokugawa Ieyasu: Absolute Ruler
I. Tokugawa Ieyasu: Absolute Ruler

A. Background – daiymo Oda Nobunaga defeated his rivals and seized the capital
B. His motto – “rule the empire by force”
C. 1575 – Nobunaga and 3,000 soldiers armed with muskets defeated Samurai cavalry, this is the first time firearms had been used effectively in battle in Japan
D. Nobangana was unable to unify Japan and died in battle in 1582
II. Tokugawa Ieyasu: Absolute Ruler

• A. Nobunaga’s best general takes over: Toyotomi Hideyoshi controls most of Japan
• B. Hideyoshi died in 1592 and one of his strongest daimyo allies takes over
• C. Tokogawa Ieyasu defeats his rivals in 1600 at the Battle of Sehigahara: this earned him the loyalty of daimyo throughout Japan
II. Tokugawa Ieyasu: Absolute Ruler

• D. 1603 – becomes the sole ruler, or shogun
• E. moves Japan’s capital to Edo (Tokyo)
• F. How did Tokugawa Ieyasu keep daimyō who still governed at the local level from rebelling?
  – Ieyasu required that they spend every other year in the capital
  – When they returned to their lands, they had to leave families behind as hostages in Edo
  – This was known as “Alternate Attendance Policy”
II. Tokugawa Ieyasu: Absolute Ruler

• G – This policy allowed him to tame the Daimyo and was a major step in restoring centralized government in Japan
  – “The rule of law overcame the rule of the sword”

• H. Tokugawa Ieyasu founded the Tokugawa shogunate (rule of a shogun) which would hold power until 1867
II. Tokugawa Ieyasu: Absolute Ruler

I. Tokugawa Ieyasu and Christianity

– 1549 Christian missionaries began arriving in Japan
– Japanese associated them with European goods including muskets
– By 1600, missionaries had converted 300,000 Japanese to Christianity
– Ieyasu is upset because missionaries scorned traditional Japanese beliefs
II. Tokugawa Ieyasu: Absolute Ruler

• Tokugawa Ieyasu responds to Christianity
  – At first, does not want to lose European trade so he does not take any action
  – By 1612, he began to fear religious uprisings
  – Banned Christianity and focused on ridding Japan of all Christians
  – Exclusion policy continues after Ieyasu’s death in 1616 and virtually eliminates Christianity from Japan
Tokugawa Ieyasu: Absolute Ruler

• How was he an absolute ruler?