what is a myth?

a myth is a oral storie about god and the world creation. in a myth you have a lot of different stories with different heroes

a heroes is a real , or a unreal , personnage who transmits heroic values, like equalite

someone who can fight for his loved ones, can fight for her country

today i gonna to talk about Oda nobunaga, a real japanes emperor and a warrior heroes

Oda Nobunaga, original name Kichihōshi, later Saburō, (born 1534, Owari province, Japan—died June 21, 1582, Kyōto), Japanese warrior and government official who overthrew the Ashikaga (or Muromachi) shogunate (1338–1573) and ended a long period of feudal wars by unifying half of the provinces in Japan under his rule. Nobunaga, as virtual dictator, restored stable government and established the conditions that led to the unification of the entire country in the years following his death.

Rise To Prominence:

Nobunaga was the son of Oda Nobuhide, a minor daimyo (feudal lord) in Owari province (now part of Aichi prefecture) in central Honshu. Nobuhide controlled the area around the city of Nagoya and amassed wealth and a respectable force of military retainers. He died in 1551, and Nobunaga succeeded to his father’s estate and soon overpowered his relatives and the principal family of the province. By 1560 he had proved his brilliant strategic gifts by bringing all of Owari under his sway. In that same year he astonished all of Japan by defeating the huge forces of Imagawa Yoshimoto, one of the major daimyo in the provinces bordering Owari. This was his first step toward unification of the country.

Stouthearted, audacious, and autocratic, Nobunaga was quick to seize on any promising new invention. He was the first of the daimyo to organize units equipped with muskets. He also brought under his control the agricultural production of the fertile Owari plain, as well as the rising merchant class of Nagoya in the centre of the plain. With an economic base thus assured, he planned to advance on the Kinki district, the prosperous area to the west that included Kyōto, Japan’s capital and long the centre of power in the country, and the port city of Ōsaka to the southwest of the capital.

Consolidation Of Power:

Meanwhile, Nobunaga promoted a new economic policy by abolishing the collection of tolls on the roads and from the guilds, both of which had been privileged sources of income for the local daimyo. He also strengthened his military forces, and in 1571 he destroyed the monasteries of Enryaku Temple on Mount Hiei outside of Kyōto, the headquarters of the Tendai (Chinese Tiantai) sect of Japanese Buddhism. The sect had been a traditional power in politics and religion since the beginning of the Heian period in the 8th century.

In the meantime, the fanatically religious Ikkō sect held out against Nobunaga’s attempts to unify the country by retaining the loyalty of minor local lords, extending its secular power, by aiding Yoshiaki, and by allying its members with the powerful daimyo of many provinces. In all, Nobunaga fought the Ikkō sect directly and indirectly for more than 10 years. It was only through the mediation of the imperial court at Kyōto that Nobunaga in 1580 finally achieved the surrender of the fortress-monastery of Hongan Temple at Ōsaka, the most important political and military centre of the Ikkō. After capturing a great number of manors and temple estates, Nobunaga established his hold on the samurai and the wealthier farmers by investing them with the newly won estates. He thus gained a firm political and economic basis, which he strengthened by reducing even further the traditional influence of the Buddhist temples.

for me nobunaga is a hero because he is beaten for his country, to overthrow a government destroyed by the internal wars to establish a strong, united and sustainable government

he is at the origin of the current japan

he is a great man who gave his life for his people