

≡ Battle of Sekigahara

文A 45 languages ▾

Article [Talk](#)

Read Edit View history Tools ▾

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 35.3705°N 136.4616°E

This article may **require cleanup** to meet Wikipedia's [quality standards](#). The specific problem is: **Article contains significant spelling, grammatical, formatting, and stylistic errors throughout**. Please help [improve this article](#) if you can. *(June 2024)* [\(Learn how and when to remove this message\)](#)

"Sekigahara" redirects here. For other uses, see [Sekigahara \(disambiguation\)](#).

The **Battle of Sekigahara** (**Shinjitai**: 関ヶ原の戦い; **Kyūjitai**: 關ヶ原の戦い, **Hepburn romanization**: *Sekigahara no Tatakai*) was a historical battle in Japan which occurred on October 21, 1600 (**Keichō** 5, 15th day of the 9th month) in what is now **Gifu Prefecture, Japan**, at the end of the **Sengoku period**.

This battle was fought by the forces of **Tokugawa Ieyasu** against a coalition of **Ishida Mitsunari**, several of which defected before or during the battle, leading to a Tokugawa victory. The Battle of Sekigahara was the largest battle of Japanese feudal history and is often regarded as the most important.

Mitsunari's defeat in the battle of Sekigahara is considered as the beginning of the Tokugawa shogunate establishment, which ruled Japan for another two and a half centuries until 1868.^[6]

Battle of Sekigahara







Part of the Sengoku period



Edo-period screen depicting the battle

Date	October 21, 1600
Location	Sekigahara , Mino Province , present-day Gifu Prefecture , Japan  35.3705°N 136.4616°E
Result	Eastern army victory <ul style="list-style-type: none">Beginning of Tokugawa shogunate
Territorial changes	Tokugawa clan gains nominal control of all Japan

Belligerents

 Western Army: Forces loyal to Ishida Mitsunari , many clans from Western Japan	 Eastern Army: Forces loyal to Tokugawa Ieyasu , clans of Eastern Japan
<p>  Shogun: Toyotomi Hideyoshi </p> <p>  Shogun: Toyotomi Hideyoshi </p>	<p>  Shogun: Toyotomi Hideyoshi </p> <p>  Shogun: Toyotomi Hideyoshi </p>

Commanders and leaders

Ishida Mitsunari 🏰
 Ukita Hideie
 Ōtani Yoshitsugu †
 Shima Sakon †

Tokugawa Ieyasu: Overall commander

Ii Naomasa: Supreme field commander^[1]

Background [edit]

The final years of **Toyotomi Hideyoshi** reign were turbulent. His heir, **Toyotomi Hideyori**, was only 5 years old at the time of Hideyoshi's death, causing a **power vacuum** in Japan.^{[7][8]}

Feuding factions [edit]

Katō Kiyomasa and other generals opposed Mitsunari and **Konishi Yukinaga**. Tokugawa Ieyasu gathered both Kiyomasa and Masanori to his cause in a bid to challenge the opposition from Mitsunari, who claimed to fight for the cause of the Toyotomi clan.^[9] At this moment, political tensions were high in the capital as rumors of assassination attempts towards Ieyasu floated, while a son of Maeda Toshiie, **Toshinaga**, was accused of being involved in the conspiracy and forced to submit to Ieyasu.^[9] **Uesugi Kagekatsu**, one of Hideyoshi's regents, stood against Ieyasu by building up his army, which Ieyasu officially questioned and demanded answers about Kagekatsu's suspicious activity to **Kyoto**. **Naoe Kanetsugu**, responded with a mocking letter towards Ieyasu's own violations of Hideyoshi's orders.^[10]

Mitsunari met with **Ōtani Yoshitsugu**, **Mashita Nagamori** and **Ankokuji Ekei** and conspired to raise anti-Tokugawa army. They then also appointed **Mōri Terumoto** to be the overall commander. They formed what came to be referred to as the Western Army. Mōri immediately marched and captured **Osaka Castle**, while the

Chōsokabe Morichika
Gamō Yorisato †
Shimazu Yoshihiro
Shimazu Toyohisa †
Akashi Takenori
Konishi Yukinaga 🦴
Toda Katsushige †
Ankokuji Ekei 🦴
Mōri Hidemoto
Natsuka Masaie †
Hiratsuka Tamehiro †

Defected:

Kobayakawa Hideaki
Kikkawa Hiroie
Wakisaka Yasuharu
Kutsuki Mototsuna
Akaza Naoyasu
Ogawa Suketada

Fukushima Masanori
Tōdō Takatora
Hosokawa Tadaoki
Ikeda Terumasa
Oda Urakusai
Matsudaira Tadayoshi
Kuroda Nagamasa
Takenaka Shigekado
Honda Tadakatsu
Furuta Shigekatsu
Katō Yoshiaki
Terazawa Hirotaka
Ikoma Kazumasa
Tsutsui Sadatsugu
Horio Tadauji
Kanamori Nagachika
Asano Yoshinaga
Yamauchi Katsutoyo
Kyōgoku Takatomo

Strength

120,000 initially,^[2]

81,890 by the time of battle^[3]

75,000 initially,^[2]

88,888 by the time of battle^[3]

Casualties and losses

8,000–32,000^[4] killed
~23,000 defected

4,000–10,000^[5] killed



Location within Gifu Prefecture

- ☒ Show map of Gifu Prefecture
- ☐ Show map of Japan
- ☐ Show all

V · T · E

Campaigns of Tokugawa Ieyasu

[show]

main army of Tokugawa were still on their way to suppress Kagekatsu.^[11]

At first, Mitsunari wanted to use [Gifu Castle](#), which at that time were commanded by grandson of [Oda Nobunaga](#), [Oda Hidenobu](#), and [Ōgaki Castle](#) as choke points to impede the Eastern army advances.^[12] However, several developments of war forced him to abort the plan as:

- [Gifu castle was captured](#) by the Eastern army under [Fukushima Masanori](#) and [Ii Naomasa](#) before the main forces of Western army arrived,^{[13][14][15]} while a reinforcement for the castle was repulsed by Tanaka Yoshimasa.^[16]
- On September 13, [Shimazu Yoshihiro](#)'s troops were beaten by [Mizuno Katsunari](#) in the battle outside Sone Castle,^{[17][18][19]} which followed by Katsunari burned the outer moat of Ōgaki Castle and forcing Shimazu Yoshihiro to retreat into [Ise Province](#).^{[20][a]}
- Mitsunari realized that the Tokugawa army was heading towards Osaka castle.^[22]

As the Western Army failed to secure Gifu and Ōgaki castles as their strategic bases, and the Osaka castle being threatened, Mitsunari changed his plan and prepared his army for an open battle on the field of [Sekigahara](#) against the main body of Eastern Army led by Ieyasu.^[12] As preparation for the inevitable conflict, Ieyasu had also bought massive amounts of [Tanegashima \(gun\)](#) matchlock .^[22]

However, one day before the battle begin, in September 14, the [Mōri clan](#) of Western Army, through their vassal named [Kikkawa Hiroie](#), colluding with the Eastern Army and promised the Mōri clan would change sides during battle, on the condition they would be pardoned after the war ended. The correspondencies between the Mōri clan with Eastern army involved Hiroie with [Kuroda Yoshitaka](#) and [Kuroda Nagamasa](#) as representatives of the Eastern Army.^[23]

The battle [\[edit \]](#)

At dawn on October 21, 1600, the Tokugawa advance guard stumbled into Ishida's army. Neither side saw each other because of the dense fog caused by the earlier rain. Both sides panicked and withdrew, but each was now aware of their adversary's presence.^[22] Mitsunari placed his position in defensive formation, while Ieyasu deployed his forces south of the Western Army position. Last-minute orders were issued and the battle began. Traditional opinion has stated the battle was started around 8:00 am.^[24] However, recent Japanese historians research estimates that the battle was actually started at 10:00 am.^{[25][26][b]}

[V](#) · [T](#) · [E](#)

Campaigns of the Mōri clan [\[show\]](#)

[V](#) · [T](#) · [E](#)

Campaigns of the Chōsokabe clan [\[show\]](#)

[V](#) · [T](#) · [E](#)

Campaigns of the Shimazu clan [\[show\]](#)

[V](#) · [T](#) · [E](#)

Sekigahara Campaign [\[show\]](#)

The battle started when [Ii Naomasa](#), who was heavily involved in the [Battle of Gifu Castle](#) before, immediately commanded his notable 3,600 crimson clad *Ii no Akazoane* (Ii's red devils) units to attack the center of the Western army.^{[28][29]} Meanwhile, Watanabe Daimon explained that by many indications of the battle records, the assignment of Naomasa as *Ichiban-yari* or the first unit to charge the enemy when the battle started, the armies may have been already settled before the battle. Masanori has agreed with Naomasa's intention to lead the first attack, since Daimon argued that Naomasa was appointed by Ieyasu as the supreme field commander, who was responsible for all commands and strategies during the clash in Sekigahara.^[c]

Naomasa charged onwards with 30 spearmen and clashed with the ranks of the Western army.^[30] Meanwhile, [Fukushima Masanori](#) charging forth from his position, followed the track of Naomasa and immediately engaged with Hideie troops.^[31]

At this point, the battle entered a deadlock. Ōta Gyūichi - who was present at the battle - wrote in his chronicle that "friends and foes are pushing each other" and "gunfire thunders while hails of arrows fly in the sky...".^{[32][33]} According to the records from Spanish accounts, There are 19 cannons from the *De Liefde* ^[nl], a Dutch trading ship that English sailor [William Adams](#) came to Japan on, was used by Tokugawa's army at this battle as well.^{[34][35]}

Western Army defectors ^[edit]

During the battle of Sekigahara, there are several Western army who changes their sides. The most notable one was Kobayakawa Hideaki, one of the *daimyō* who had been courted by Tokugawa. There are two versions regarding the timeline of Hideaki's defection:

- The conventional theory regarding Hideaki's defection has stated that the defection occurred half-way of the battle. Although he had agreed to defect to the Tokugawa side beforehand, during the actual battle, Hideaki was allegedly hesitant and remained neutral, and is reported to have joined the battle only around noon as a member of the Eastern Army. Some later historical accounts claim that as the battle grew more intense, Ieyasu finally ordered his arquebuses to fire at Kobayakawa's position on Mount Matsuo to force a choice.^[36] This version allegedly originated from an anecdote about Hideaki which surfaced from [Edo period](#).^[25]
- Modern Japanese researchers of Sekigahara battle such as Jun Shiramine and Junji



Sekigahara battle's painting on folding screen



Site of [Matsudaira Tadayoshi](#) and Ii Naomasa's Positions during the battle

Mitsunare more leaned to the theory that Kobayakawa Hideaki already defected to the side of Tokugawa from the start of the battle, based on the correspondence documents between Hideaki and Kuroda Nagamasa before the battle, the disposition of Otani Yoshitsugu's army position which allegedly already aware of Hideaki's potential betrayal at the start of the battle,^[25] Stephen Turnbull also argued the sheer distance between the Eastern Army positions and Kobayakawa's, far out of range of arquebuses and likely too far for a shot to even be heard, make this very unlikely.^[36] and that the "story about Ieyasu ordering 'cannon-shot' into his ranks to push Hideaki defection was unverified and unreliable story."^[36] On the other hand, Yūichi Goza gave his explanation that the story about Ieyasu shooting his cannon to the location of Hideaki came from secondary sources that appeared in Edo period, so he assumed the story of Kobayakawa hesitation and dramatization of the event were embellishment from Pro-Tokugawa Shogunate historiography to depict the hard struggle of Ieyasu in Sekigahara.^[37]

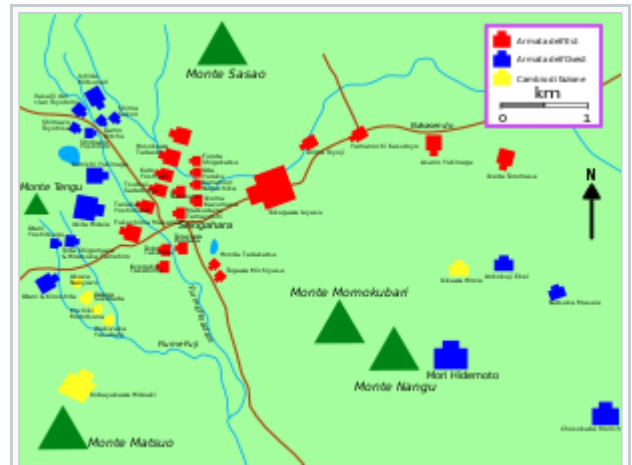
Regardless of what actually transpired, in the end Kobayakawa forces has overwhelmed Yoshitsugu's position.^[24] At the same time, The troops of Yoshitsugu also engaged the troops of [Tōdō Takatora](#) and [Oda Yūroku](#).^[citation needed]

Another defectors who followed suit with Hideaki step was Western Army daimyos [Wakisaka Yasuharu](#), [Ogawa Suketada](#), [Akaza Naoyasu](#) and [Kutsuki Mototsuna](#) who also change their sides during the battle, turning the tide of battle. these four commanders were recorded to establish contact with Tōdō Takatora, one of Eastern Army main commander, and being promised with secret deal. Their contact with Takatora occurred several days before the battle.^[38]

Another [Turncoat](#) who changed their allegiance from the Western Army came from the [Mōri clan](#). [Mōri Terumoto](#) and his forces had remained entrenched at Osaka Castle rather than join the battle, and later after the battle was over, Terumoto, through his vassal, Kikkawa Hiroie, quietly surrender to Ieyasu.^[39] Professor Yoshiji Yamasaki of [Toho University](#) has concluded. If such a neutrality-for-territorial-preservation agreement existed, then it badly backfired on Mōri, as domains which were possessed by the Mōri clan were instead reduced afterward, and some Mōri faction troops did indeed fight for the Alliance's side at Sekigahara rather than stay neutral. Although this was not widespread among the Mōri clan, as Mōri Hidemoto was still genuinely trying to aid the Western Army, his efforts were sabotaged by a Mōri clan vassal named [Kikkawa Hiroie](#), who refused to cooperate and, stating he was still eating, stationed his troops in front of Hidemoto, obstructing Hidemoto troops advancing to help Mitsunari. Furthermore, Hiroie also obstructed another Western Army contingent led by [Chōsokabe Morichika](#) from marching and attacking the Tokugawa forces.^[40]

Western Army collapsed [\[edit \]](#)

Watanabe Daimon stated that one of most notable cracks within the Western Army forces occurred from Ukita Hideie's front. On this field, forces of Hideie began to wane and steadily overcame by the forces of Fukushima Masanori due to their difference of qualities.^[42] It was said that the reason of the difference between Ukita with Fukushima soldiers cohesion was due to the [Ukita clan's riot](#) before the war, which caused many senior samurai vassals of Ukita clan deserted their ranks and joined the Tokugawa faction.^[43] This prompted Ukita Hideie to enter the Sekigahara battlefield with fresh recruits of freelance [Rōnin](#) mercenaries to fill the gap left within his army. This proved fatal for them in long duration battle where their less disciplined mercenaries must fight against the more disciplined and trained regular army of Fukushima clan, as the Ukita clan ranks now began to break their cohesion and finally collapsed under pressure despite their forces has outnumbered the forces of Fukushima Masanori themselves.^[42]



Map position of the opposing forces at Sekigahara from the "Japanese War History series" published by Army general staff in 1893. However it is deemed unreliable by Shiramine Jun.^[d]

Meanwhile, Ōtani Yoshitsugu's forces retreated as Yoshitsugu committed suicide,^[44] leaving the Western Army's right flank wide open, which exploited by Masanori and Hideaki to roll the flank of Western Army. Mitsunari, who realized the situation was desperate, also commencing retreat to his troops.^[24] Meanwhile, a surviving Western army commander, [Shima Sakon](#) now suddenly fought the troops of [Kuroda Nagamasa](#), who had taken a detour on the north to flank the Mitsunari and Sakon positions.^[45] In the end, Sakon was shot and fatally wounded by a round from an arquebus.^[46]

[Shimazu Yoshihiro](#) found his troops completely surrounded by the troops of [Honda Tadakatsu](#) and Masanori from the front, while Hideaki troops struck his rear.^{[47][48]} The Shimazu clan only manage to get out of encirclement after huge casualties and only 200 soldiers under Yoshihiro left. However, the ordeal of Yoshihiro did not stop as Ii Naomasa chased him tenaciously. Only after Naomasa was incapacitated by gun shot from a rifleman did the chasers stop pursuing them.^[49]



Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara – 160,000 men fought on 21 October 1600.

In the end, as the Western Army forces crumbled while no reinforcements came in, which further complicated by the massive amount of their army defections amid the clash, the battle

was finally over.^[24] Historian Andō Yūichirō estimated by all account, this battle in Sekigahara was only taking place just about 4 hours duration, contrary to the Edo period portrayal that the battle goes from 8 pm until noon.^[26]

Late arrivals [[edit](#)]

The combined forces of [Tokugawa Hidetada](#) and [Sakakibara Yasumasa](#), who brought huge as 38,000 soldiers of Eastern Army, has been bogged in the [Siege of Ueda](#) against [Sanada Masayuki](#).^[50]

Meanwhile, 15,000 soldiers of Western Army were being held up by 500 troops under [Hosokawa Yūsai](#) at [Siege of Tanabe](#) in [Maizuru](#), [Kyoto Prefecture](#).^[51] Some of those 15,000 troops respected Hosokawa. Due to these incidents, large numbers of soldiers from both Eastern and Western Army did not participate in Sekigahara.^[52]

Another Western Army contingent which failed to reach the Sekigahara battlefield was a force led by [Tachibana Muneshige](#), who had been stalled by [Kyōgoku Takatsugu](#) in the [Siege of Ōtsu](#).^[53] As result, Muneshige was forced to go into Osaka castle after he learned the main Western Army had been annihilated. However, as Mōri Terumoto decided to surrender to the Eastern Army, Muneshige took his army to return to his homeland in [Kyushu](#).^[54]

Aftermath [[edit](#)]

Regarding the Ogaki castle which still under siege of Mizuno Katsunari during the Sekigahara battle, the garrison commander [Akizuki Tanenaga](#) immediately surrendered and opened the castle for Katsunari as soon as the news about the victory of Eastern Army reached him.^[55] In response, Katsunari immediately wrote a letter to Ii Naomasa to ask Ieyasu to give pardon for Tanenaga, which accepted by Ieyasu.^[56]

Practically speaking, the immediate effect of the Eastern Army victory in Sekigahara was the shift of authority to manage and distribute entire domains or land properties in Japan from the Toyotomi clan to Tokugawa Ieyasu.^[57] Ieyasu redistributed domains with worth of 6,8 millions [koku](#),^[58] accordingly for many of his allies who assisted him to won the battle.^[59] the distribution were as following:^[60]

- [Ikeda Terumasa](#) got his [domain](#) increase from [Mikawa Province](#), Yoshida region, into 520,000 [Koku](#) in [Harima Province](#), [Himeji](#) region.^[61]
- [Tōdō Takatora](#) for new domain in [Imabari](#), [Ehime](#) which assessed at total of 200,000 [koku](#).^[62]
- Matsudaira Tadayoshi which previously had 100,000 [koku](#) in [Musashi Province](#), Yuki region, got increase to 520,000 [koku](#) in [Echizen Province](#), [Fukui](#) region
- [Yūki Hideyasu](#) which previously had 101,000 in [Shimōsa Province](#), Shinobu region, got

increase to 569,000 koku in [Owari Province](#), [Kiyosu](#) region

- [Gamō Hideyuki](#) which previously had 180,000 in [Shimotsuke Province](#), [Utsunomiya](#) region, to 600,000 koku in [Mutsu Province](#), [Aizu](#) region
- [Maeda Toshinaga](#) which previously had 835,000 in [Kaga Province](#), [Kanazawa](#) region, to 1,100,000 koku without moving his domain
- [Katō Kiyomasa](#) which previously had 195,000 in [Higo Province](#), [Kumamoto](#) region, to 515,000 koku without moving his domain
- Kuroda Nagamasa which previously had 180,000 [Buzen Province](#), [Nakatsu](#) region, to 523,000 koku in [Chikuzen Province](#), [Fukuoka](#) region
- Fukushima Masanori had his 200,000 koku increased to 498,000 koku in the region of nowadays [Aki District](#), [Hiroshima](#)
- [Horio Tadauji](#) had his domains increased to 240,000 koku in Matsue, Izumo.^[63]
- Ieyasu also promoted many of his [Fudai daimyō](#) (Tokugawa clan hereditary vassals) to at least 10,000 koku increase for each of their domains in various places in Japan.

Meanwhile, Kobayakawa Hideaki, who defected from Western Army side during the battle and contributed greatly to the victory, was given increase from his previous stipend into a domain which covered parts of [Bizen Province](#) and [Mimasaka Province](#), with total fief revenue was worth of 520,000 koku.^[64] However, it was noted by historians that Ieyasu only gave very small domain increases for his own prime generals, the [Shitennō \(Tokugawa clan\)](#), which consisted of [Ii Naomasa](#), [Honda Tadakatsu](#), and [Sakakibara Yasumasa](#), in comparisons for the likes of other daimyo lords who just entered Tokugawa ranks during this battle.^{[65][61]} Although it was argued that the relatively disproportionate rewards for them were due to their own decision to decline the offer for sharp increases for their domain rewards.^{[66][67][68]}

Regarding the losers of war, There are about 87 daimyo lords who has their domains confiscated and their power stripped due to their support for Mitsunari during the war.^[69] Meanwhile, the [Chōsokabe clan](#), headed by [Chōsokabe Morichika](#), was stripped of its title and domain of [Tosa Province](#) and given to [Yamauchi Kazutoyo](#) as recognition of Kazutoyo loyalty to the Tokugawa clan during the war.^[70] Former Chōsokabe retainers resisted this forceful takeover by the Tokugawa clan and Yamauchi clan. In response, Ii Naomasa sent military reinforcements to assist Kazutoyo in suppressing rebellion of [Chōsokabe clan](#) vassals in Tosa.^[71] Naomasa sent his vassal, Suzuki Hyōe, along with an army that carried by 8 ships to help Kazutoyo, who finally pacified the area in 5 weeks, after killing about 273 enemies.^{[72][73]}

Later in September 17, Ieyasu dispatched his army to attack [Sawayama Castle](#) in [Ōmi Province](#), the territory which controlled by the clan of Ishida Mitsunari. During this operation, Ieyasu entrusted Kobayakawa Hideaki's troops at the vanguard. Most of the castle's troops were at the Battle of Sekigahara, leaving the castle's garrison with only 2,800 men to defend. Despite the absence of the lord of the castle, the castle's soldiers fought well, but eventually some soldiers such as Moritomo Hasegawa betrayed the castle and opened the castle for the

besieging army. most of Mitsunari relatives, including his father Masatsugu, Masazumi, and Kagetsuin (Mitsunari's wife), were killed in battle or committed suicide.^{[74][e]}

Regarding the [Shimazu clan](#), as Shimazu Yoshihiro was deemed guilty for his support for the Western Army, Ieyasu prepared a massive army to punish them with his son Hidetada as commander in chief, with the composition Eastern Army forces which active in the western provinces theater such as the armies of [Katō Kiyomasa](#), [Kuroda Yoshitaka](#), [Nabeshima Naoshige](#) and The [Tachibana clan](#). However, the operation were aborted later after [Shimazu Yoshihisa](#), the head of the clan, entered negotiation with Ieyasu. In the end, with the conclusion of the negotiations which undergoes until 1602, with the intercession from Kiyomasa, Yoshitada, and [Tachibana Muneshige](#), the Shimazu clan were relieved from punishments, and even became the only Western Army clan which territories not deprived despite being the loser of war.^[77]

In November 6, Ishida Mitsunari, [Konishi Yukinaga](#) and [Ankokuji Ekei](#) was captured and then executed.^[78]

in 1603, Ieyasu officially appointed as *shōgun* by [Emperor Go-Yōzei](#),^{[79][78][7]} this battle was perceived as the beginning of stability in the country of Japan. In 1664, [Hayashi Gahō](#), Tokugawa historian and rector of [Yushima Seidō](#), has wrote his elegy:

Evil-doers and bandits were vanquished and the entire realm submitted to Lord Ieyasu, praising the establishment of peace and extolling his martial virtue. That this glorious era that he founded may continue for ten thousands upon ten thousands of generations, coeval with heaven and earth.^[80]

In 1931, the location of Sekigahara battle now became [Monuments of Japan](#). It marked the position of Ieyasu, Mitsunari, and Ōtani Yoshitsugu death location.^[81]

Statistics & chronology ^{[[edit](#)]}



This section **does not cite any sources**. Please help [improve this section](#) by [adding citations to reliable sources](#). Unsourced material may be challenged and [removed](#). *(October 2017)*
([Learn how and when to remove this message](#))

Below is the participants of the battle ○ = Main *daimyōs* who participated in the Battle of Sekigahara

● = *Daimyōs* who defected



Commanders of Eastern Army (Tokugawa Force)

[Tokugawa Ieyasu](#) (head of the alliance): 30,000 men

[Maeda Toshinaga](#)

[Date Masamune](#)

[Katō Kiyomasa](#): 3,000 men

[Fukushima Masanori](#): 6,000 men

[Hosokawa Tadaoki](#): 5,000 men

[Numata Jakō](#)

[Asano Yoshinaga](#): 6,510 men

[Ikeda Terumasa](#): 4,560 men

[Kuroda Nagamasa](#): 5,400 men

[Katō Yoshiaki](#): 3,000 men

[Komatsuhime](#)

[Tanaka Yoshimasa](#): 3,000 men

[Tōdō Takatora](#): 2,490 men

[Sanada Nobuyuki](#)

[Mogami Yoshiaki](#)

[Yamauchi Katsutoyo](#): 2,058 men

[Hachisuka Iemasa](#)

[Honda Tadakatsu](#): 500 men

[Terazawa Hirofusa](#): 2,400 men

[Ikoma Kazumasa](#): 1,830 men

[Ii Naomasa](#): 3,600 men

[Matsudaira Tadayoshi](#): 3,000 men

[Oda Nagamasu](#): 450 men

[Tsutsui Sadatsugu](#): 2,850 men

[Kanamori Nagachika](#): 1,140 men

[Tomita Nobutaka](#): 1,300 men

[Yuki no Kata](#)

[Okaji no Kata](#)

[Furuta Shigekatsu](#): 1,200 men

[Wakebe Mitsuyoshi](#)

Horio Tadauji

Nakamura Kazutada

Arima Toyouji: 900 men

Kyōgoku Takatomo: 3,000 men

Kuki Moritaka

Commanders of Western Army (Ishida Force)

Mōri Terumoto (official head of the alliance) (not present)

Ishida Mitsunari (*de facto* head of the alliance): 4,000 men

Niwa Nagashige

Uesugi Kagekatsu

Maeda Toshimasa (Brother of Maeda Toshinaga)

Ukita Hideie: 17,000 men

Shimazu Yoshihiro: 1,500 men

Kobayakawa Hideaki (defected): 15,600 men

Konishi Yukinaga: 4,000 men

Mashita Nagamori

Ogawa Suketada (defected): 2,100 men

Ōtani Yoshitsugu: 600 men

Ōtani Yoshikatsu: 3,500 men

Wakisaka Yasuharu (defected): 990 men

Ankokuji Ekei: 1,800 men

Satake Yoshinobu

Oda Hidenobu

Chōsokabe Morichika: 6,600 men

Kutsuki Mototsuna (defected): 600 men

Akaza Naoyasu (defected): 600 men

Kikkawa Hiroie (defected): 3,000 men

Natsuka Masaie: 1,500 men

Mōri Hidemoto: 15,000 men
Tachibana Ginchiyo
Toda Katsushige: 1,500 men
Sanada Masayuki
Sanada Yukimura: 40
Shima Sakon: 1,000 men
Gamo Yorisato: 1,000 men
Shimazu Toyohisa: 750 men
Kuki Yoshitaka
Vassals of the Toyotomi: 2,000 men

	<i>Daimyō</i>	<i>Kokudaka (ten thousands)</i>		<i>Daimyō</i>	<i>Kokudaka (ten thousands)</i>
	 Mōri Terumoto	121.0		 Tokugawa Ieyasu ○	256.0
	 Uesugi Kagekatsu	120.0		 Maeda Toshinaga	84.0
	 Satake Yoshinobu	54.0		 Date Masamune	58.0
	 Shimazu Yoshihiro ○	73.0		 Katō Kiyomasa	20.0
	 Ukita Hideie ○	57.0		 Fukushima Masanori ○	24.0
	 Ishida Mitsunari ○	19.4		 Hosokawa Tadaoki ○	18.0
	 Konishi Yukinaga ○	20.0		 Asano Yoshinaga ○	16.0
	 Mashita Nagamori	20.0		 Ikeda Terumasa ○	15.0
	 Ogawa Suketada ●	7.0		 Kuroda Nagamasa ○	18.0
	 Ōtani Yoshitsugu ○	5.0		 Katō Yoshiaki ○	10.0
	 Wakisaka Yasuharu ●	3.0		 Tanaka Yoshimasa ○	10.0

Western Army	 Ankokuji Ekei ○	6.0	Eastern Army	 Tōdō Takatora ○	11.0
	 Kobayakawa Hideaki ●	37.0		 Mogami Yoshiaki	24.0
	 Oda Hidenobu	13.5		 Yamauchi Kazutoyo ○	6.0
	 Chōsokabe Morichika ○	22.0		 Hachisuka Yoshishige	17.7
	 Kutsuki Mototsuna ●	2.0		 Honda Tadakatsu ○	(10.0)
	 Akaza Naoyasu ●	2.0		 Terazawa Hirotaka ○	8.0
	 Kikkawa Hiroie ●	(14.2)		 Ikoma Kazumasa ○	15.0
	 Natsuka Masaie ○	5.0		 Ii Naomasa ○	(12.0)
	 Mōri Hidemoto ○	(20.0)		 Matsudaira Tadayoshi ○	13.0
	 Toda Katsushige ○	1.0		 Tsutsui Sadatsugu ○	20.0
	 Sanada Masayuki	4.0		 Kyōgoku Takatomo ○	10.0

Below is a chronology of the events leading up to the final battle of Sekigahara 1600:

- May 7 – Ieyasu asks [Uesugi Kagekatsu](#) for explanations for his military mobilization. Kagekatsu refuses Ieyasu.
- June 8 – Ieyasu calls his allies to punish the [Uesugi](#).
- July 12 – Ieyasu holds a meeting in [Osaka](#) to plan the punishment of the Uesugi, attended by [Hosokawa Tadaoki](#), [Date Masamune](#), [Mogami Yoshiaki](#), [Satake Yoshinobu](#) and [Nanbu Toshinao](#).
- July 26 – Ieyasu leaves [Fushimi Castle](#) after meeting with [Torii Mototada](#).
- August 16 – Mitsunari meets with [Ōtani Yoshitsugu](#) and convinces him to take sides against the Tokugawa.
- August 17 – [Ishida Mitsunari](#), [Ankokuji Ekei](#), [Ōtani Yoshitsugu](#) and [Mashita Nagamori](#) meet

in [Sawayama](#) and agree to ask [Mōri Terumoto](#) to become commander in chief of the alliance. Nagamori secretly sends Ieyasu news about the meeting.

- August 19 – [Siege of Tanabe](#), while [Hosokawa Tadaoki](#) was joining army to attack Uesugi, Mitsunari western army, [Ikoma Chikamasa](#) forces, attack Tanabe castle led by Onoki Shigekatsu against [Hosokawa Fujitaka](#).
- August 22 – Mōri Terumoto arrives at [Osaka Castle](#) and takes command of the Western Alliance.
- August 23 - [Battle of Gifu Castle](#) begins, [Oda Hidenobu](#) of the western forces against [Ikeda Terumasa](#), [Ikeda Sen](#) and [Fukushima Masanori](#) of the eastern forces.
- August 27 – [Siege of Fushimi](#), led by Mitsunari and [Kobayakawa Hideaki](#).
- August 29 – Ieyasu establishes his headquarters in [Oyama](#), [Shizuoka](#) to discuss strategy with allies.
- August 30 – [Battle of Asai](#), [Maeda Toshinaga](#) for the Eastern coalition, stems a force of [Niwa Nagashige](#) supported by [Uesugi Kagekatsu](#).
- September 1 – [Siege of Shiroishi](#), Uesugi Kagekatsu loses Shiroishi Castle to [Date Masamune](#)'s pro-Tokugawa troops .
- September 6 - fall of [Tanabe castle](#) to the western army and Fujitaka entered [Kameyama castle](#), the lord of which was [Maeda Shigekatsu](#), western general, in [Tanba](#).
- September 7 – [Maeda Toshinaga](#) (Tokugawa ally) attacks his brother, [Toshimasa](#), and besieges [Daishoji Castle](#). The commander of the garrison, [Yamaguchi Munenaga](#), commits [seppuku](#).
- September 8 – fall of [Fushimi castle](#), [Torii Mototada](#) and [Matsudaira Ietada](#) dies.
- September 10 – Ieyasu returns to [Edo Castle](#) from Oyama.
- September 15 – Mitsunari's Western army arrives at [Ogaki Castle](#).
- September 29 – [Nabeshima Naoshige](#) and other Western Army generals besiege [Matsuoka Castle](#). The Army of the East occupies the heights of Akasaka, near [Ogaki Castle](#).
- September 29 – Fall of [Gifu Castle](#) into the hands of the Eastern coalition. [Tokugawa Hidetada](#) heads towards [Nakasendo](#).
- September 30 – [Mōri Hidemoto](#) lays siege to [Annotsu Castle](#) held by Tomita Nobutaka.
- October 1 – Mitsunari returns to [Sawayama Castle](#) from Ogaki, asking Terumoto to move. Terumoto was at Osaka Castle defending [Toyotomi Hideyori](#).
- October 7 – Ieyasu leaves Edo at the head of 30,000 men towards [Tokaido](#).
- October 9 – Hidetada reaches [Komoro](#), [Nagano](#) and against the orders of his father, diverts his forces towards [Ueda](#).
- October 12 – Ieyasu passes through Shimada in [Suruga](#). Hidetada camps in Sometani village to besiege [Ueda Castle](#) against [Sanada Masayuki](#).
- October 13 – Ieyasu passes through Nakaizumi in [Tōtōmi](#). [Mōri Hidemoto](#) and [Kikkawa](#)

Hiroie enters Mino and sets up camp near Mount Nangu. Mōri Hidekane, Tachibana Muneshige and Tsukushi Hirokado besiege Ōtsu Castle, held for Ieyasu by Kyōgoku Takatsugu.

- October 14 - Ieyasu receives a secret messenger from Kobayakawa Hideaki, who offers him support. Naoe Kanetsugu leads the Uesugi forces against Mogami Yoshiaki at the Siege of Hasedo.
- October 16 – Hidetada abandons the Siege of Ueda Castle and heads to Mino.
- October 19 – Ieyasu arrives at Gifu castle in Mino. Kuroda Yoshitaka defeats Ōtomo Yoshimune and other Mitsunari allied generals at the Battle of Ishigakibara.
- October 20 – Ieyasu moves to Akasaka. The two coalitions make contact at Kuisegawa, near Akasaka. The Eastern force retreats to Sekigahara. The Western coalition heads to Sekigahara from Ogaki Castle.
- October 21 – **Battle of Sekigahara**
- October - siege of Yanagawa is the last battle of the Kyūshū Sekigahara Campaign.
- October 30 – Date Masamune tries to conquer Fukushima Castle but retires. (In May 1601, during the Battle of Matsukawa, Masamune is repelled by Honjō Shigenaga)
- November 5 - Naoe Kanetsugu called a full withdrawal of all Uesugi forces, putting an end to Uesugi's campaigns in the north.

Cultural depictions [[edit](#)]

The Battle of Sekigahara has many depictions in modern time, Ryōtarō Shiba worked historical novel titled *Sekigahara* in the 1960s. James Clavell's worked on his 1975 novel, *Shōgun*, as historical-fiction depiction of the battle.^[82] Tokyo Broadcasting System aired a television miniseries about the subject in January 1981, also entitled *Sekigahara* [ja],

The 2000 video game *Kessen* is set during the conflict between the Tokugawa and Toyotomi clans, and features the Battle of Sekigahara.^[83] video game *Nioh* also portray events related with the Sekigahara battle.^[84]

Appendix [[edit](#)]

Footnotes [[edit](#)]

- [^] the memorandum about Sekigahara campaign has theorized that the castle was still not fallen at that moment. However, Yoshihiro saw the smoke soared high from the direction of Ōgaki castle and though the castle was already fallen, as Yoshihiro position at that moment were far from Ogaki castle after being beaten by Katsunari's forces before.^[21]
- [^] Primary source material from a letter signed by Ishikawa Yasumichi and Motomasa Hikosaka to Matsudaira Ienori which informing the battle started at 10:00 am.^[27]
- [^] If the theory was true, Professor Watanabe Daimon surmised that this means Ii Naomasa acted

as both supreme commander and the *Ichiban-Yari* unit (vanguard unit which was expected to draw first blood in medieval Japanese warfare).^[1]

- d. [^] professor Jun Shiramine argued this kind of map were relied solely on "Kuroda clan chronicles" record without considering other source materials.^[41]
- e. [^] After the castle fell in 1601, Naomasa appointed to take control to Sawayama Castle,^[58] However, as Naomasa has no intention to keep the castle, he immediately dismantle the structures of Sawayama Castle, while its materials were moved to renovate and expand [Hikone Castle](#), the traditional castle belonged to the Ii clan.^{[75][76]}

References [\[edit \]](#)

1. [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} Watanabe Daimon (2023). "関ヶ原合戦で東軍を勝利に導いた井伊直政は、本当に抜け駆けをしたのか"[↗](#). [yahoo.co.jp/expert/articles/](#) (in Japanese). 渡邊大門 無断転載を禁じます。 © LY Corporation. Retrieved 2 June 2024.
2. [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} Davis 1999, p. 204.
3. [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} Bryant 1995.
4. [^] 『関原軍記大成』
5. [^] 『関原合戦記』
6. [^] "Battle of Sekigahara | Summary, Facts, & Outcome | Britannica"[↗](#). [www.britannica.com](#). Retrieved 2022-06-22.
7. [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} Davis 1999, p. 205.
8. [^] Bryant 1995, p. 8.
9. [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} Bryant 1995, p. 10.
10. [^] Bryant 1995, pp. 12, 89.
11. [^] Bryant 1995, pp. 12, 90.
12. [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} Tetsuo Owada (2013). [図解関ヶ原合戦までの90日: 勝敗はすでに決まっていた!↗](#) [*Illustrated 90 Days to the Battle of Sekigahara: The Victory or Defeat Has Already Been Determined!*] (in Japanese). PHP研究所. p. 53. [ISBN 4569815545](#). Retrieved 30 May 2024.
13. [^] [尾西市史 通史編・Volume 1↗](#) [*Onishi City History Complete history・Volume 1*] (in Japanese). 尾西市役所. 1998. p. 242. Retrieved 16 May 2024.
14. [^] 参謀本部 (1911), "石川貞清三成ノ陣ニ赴ク", [日本戦史 関原役↗](#) [*Japanese military history*], 元真社
15. [^] Mitsutoshi Takayanagi (1964). [新訂寛政重修諸家譜 6↗](#) (in Japanese). Retrieved 16 May 2024.
16. [^] Mori Rintarō (1991). A. Dilworth, David; Thomas Rimer, J. (eds.). [The historical fiction of Mori Ōgai↗](#). University of Hawaii Press. p. 345. [ISBN 9780824813666](#). Retrieved 21 May 2024.
17. [^] Fujii Jizaemon (1979). [関ヶ原合戦史料集↗](#) [*Sekigahara Team History Collection*] (in Japanese). 藤井治左衛門. p. 421. Retrieved 23 May 2024.
18. [^] Tadachika Kuwata (1977). [戦国時代の謎と怪異↗](#) (in Japanese). 日本文芸社. p. 191. Retrieved 23 May 2024.
19. [^] Takashi Suzuki (2006). [大垣藩戸田家の見聞書 二百年間集積史料「御家耳袋」↗](#) (in Japanese). 愛文書林. p. 32. [ISBN 4872940520](#). Retrieved 23 May 2024.
20. [^] 岐阜県 (1965). [岐阜県史 Volume 6↗](#) (in Japanese). 巖南堂書店. Retrieved 21 May 2024.
21. [^] [大重平六覚書↗](#) [*Memorandum of Ōshige Heiroke*] (in Japanese). Retrieved 21 May 2024.

22. ^ [a b c](#) Davis 1999, p. 206.
23. ^ Watanabe Daimon (2023). "関ヶ原合戦の前日、毛利輝元は本領安堵を条件として、徳川家康と和睦していた" [↗](#). [yahoo.co.jp/expert/articles/](#) (in Japanese). 渡邊大門 無断転載を禁じます。 © LY Corporation. Retrieved 3 June 2024.
24. ^ [a b c d](#) Davis 1999, p. 207.
25. ^ [a b c](#) yujirekishima (2023). "関ヶ原合戦と小早川秀秋...近年の研究動向を踏まえ、裏切りの真相にアプローチ!" [↗](#). *Sengoku-his* (in Japanese). [sengoku-his.com](#). Retrieved 27 May 2024.
"referencing : Jun Shiramine, New Interpretation: The Truth of the Battle of Sekigahara: The Dramatized Battle of Tenka (Miyatai Publishing, 2014); Hiroyuki Shiba, "Tokugawa Ieyasu – From the lord of the border to the ruler of the nation" (Heibonsha, 2017) & "Illustrated Guide to Toyotomi Hideyoshi" edited by Hiroyuki Shiba (Ebisu Kosho Publishing, 2022)"
26. ^ [a b](#) Andō yūichirō (安藤優一郎) (2022). "だから織田と豊臣はあっさり潰れた...徳川家康が「戦国最後の天下人」になれた本当の理由" [↗](#) [The reason why Oda and Toyotomi were easily defeated... Tokugawa Ieyasu was the "last of the Sengoku period."]. *President Online* (in Japanese). PRESIDENT Inc. pp. 1–5. Retrieved 4 June 2024.
27. ^ pinon (2024). "「島津豊久」は父・家久と伯父・義弘の薫陶を受けた名将であった!" [↗](#)
[Shimazu Toyohisa was a famous general who was mentored by his father, Iehisa, and his uncle, Yoshihiro!]. *戦国ヒストリー* (in Japanese). [sengoku-his.com](#). Retrieved 11 June 2024. "Kirino Sakujin (関ヶ原島津退き口—敵中突破三〇〇里— / Shimazu's Retreat at Sekigahara: Breaking Through Enemy Lines 300 Miles (Gakken Publishing, 2010); Niina Kazuhito(薩摩島津氏 / Satsuma Shimazu Clan) (Ebisu Kosho Publishing, 2014); Niina Kazuhito (島津家久・豊久父子と日向国 / Shimazu Iehisa and Toyohisa, Father and Son, and Hyuga Province) (Miyazaki Prefecture, 2017); Niina Kazuhito (「不屈の両殿」島津義久・義弘 関ヶ原後も生き抜いた才智と武勇 / Shimazu Yoshihisa and Yoshihiro: The "Indomitable Princes" - The Wisdom and Bravery that Survived After Sekigahara) (Kadokawa, 2021年) "
28. ^ Stephen Turnbull (2012, p. 48)
29. ^ Anthony J. Bryant (2013)
30. ^ James Murdoch (1996). *A History of Japan Volume 2* [↗](#). Routledge. p. 417. Retrieved 7 May 2024.
31. ^ Kazuhiko Kasaya (笠谷和比古) (2000). 関ヶ原合戦と近世の国制 [The Battle of Sekigahara and the Early Modern State System]. 思文閣出版社. pp. 69–73.
32. ^ Bryant 1995, p. 65.
33. ^ Kamaluddin. Kusumawati, Riana (ed.). *THE SPIRIT OF SAMURAI* [↗](#) (in Indonesian). MEGA PRESS NUSANTARA. p. 78. ISBN 9786238313402. Retrieved 1 May 2024.
34. ^ Mike Hanagan; Pat Cox (2012). *Legends of Kent* [↗](#). Pat Cox / Mike Hanagan. p. 61. ISBN 1470174243. Retrieved 11 June 2024.
35. ^ Cannon use during the winter siege of Osaka. [↗](#)
36. ^ [a b c](#) Turnbull, Stephen (28 August 2019). "The battle of Sekigahara – what went right?" [↗](#). *Osprey Publishing*. Retrieved 25 April 2024.
37. ^ Yūichi Goza (呉座勇一) (2023). "家康は「早く裏切れ」と小早川秀秋に催促したわけではない...関ヶ原合戦の「家康神話」が崩壊する衝撃的新説" [↗](#) [Ieyasu did not urge Kobayakawa Hideaki to "quickly betray"...A shocking new theory that collapses the "Ieyasu myth" of the Battle of Sekigahara]. *PRESIDENT Online* (プレジデントオンライン) (in Japanese). PRESIDENT inc.

pp. 1–4. Retrieved 4 June 2024.

38. ^ Tatsuo, Fujita (2018). *藤堂高虎論-初期藩政史の研究* [Todo Takatora Theory - Research on the history of early feudal government]. 塙書房. ISBN 4827312966.
39. ^ Watanabe Daimon. "関ヶ原合戦の前日、すでに毛利輝元は徳川家康と和睦していた！?"[↗] [The day before the Battle of Sekigahara, Mori Terumoto had already made peace with Tokugawa Ieyasu!]. *rekishikaido* (in Japanese). PHPオンライン. pp. 1–3. Retrieved 11 June 2024.
40. ^ Bryant 1995, pp. 66, 68.
41. ^ Shiramine Jun 「Considerations on the battle formation diagrams of the Battle of Sekigahara」 (Beppu University Graduate School Bulletin, No. 15, 2013)
42. ^ ^a ^b Watanabe Daimon (2023). "福島正則は関ヶ原本戦で宇喜多秀家を打ち破り、東軍を勝利に導いた"[↗]. *yahoo.co.jp/expert/articles/* (in Japanese). 渡邊大門 無断転載を禁じます。© LY Corporation. Retrieved 3 June 2024. "Watanabe Daimon, The Complete History of the Battle of Sekigahara 1582-1615 (Soshisha, 2021)"
43. ^ 大西泰正 (2010). *豊臣期の宇喜多氏と宇喜多秀家*[↗] (in Japanese). 岩田書院. p. 99. ISBN 9784872946123. Retrieved 10 May 2024.
44. ^ Bryant 1995, p. 79.
45. ^ Morgan Pitelka (2016, p. 118-42)
46. ^ Bryant 1995, p. 51.
47. ^ Tomohiko Harada (原田伴彦) (1967). *関ヶ原合戦前後: 転換期を生きた人々*[↗] [Before and after the Battle of Sekigahara: People who lived in a time of change] (in Japanese). 徳間書店. p. 153. Retrieved 5 June 2024.
48. ^ Tomohiko Harada (原田伴彦) (1956). *関ヶ原合戦前後: 封建社会における人間の研究*[↗] [Before and After the Battle of Sekigahara: A Study of Humanity in Feudal Society] (in Japanese). 徳間書店. p. 129. Retrieved 5 June 2024.
49. ^ Stephen Turnbull (2011, p. 63-4)
50. ^ Hamada Koichiro; University of Hyogo, Himeji Dokkyo University (2023). "「どうする家康」徳川家康の秀忠への怒りを解かせた、徳川四天王・榊原康政の直言"[↗] ["What should Ieyasu do?" The direct words of Yasumasa Sakakibara, one of the Four Heavenly Kings of Tokugawa, that relieved Tokugawa Ieyasu of his anger towards Hidetada.]. *sengoku-his.com* (in Japanese). Retrieved 26 May 2024.
51. ^ "Tanabe Castle Profile"[↗]. *jcastle.info*. Archived from the original[↗] on 2013-09-14. Retrieved 2013-08-20.
52. ^ Bryant 1995, p. 91.
53. ^ National History Research Society (1916). *国史叢書*[↗] (in Japanese). National History Research Society. p. 48. Retrieved 30 May 2024.
54. ^ 参謀本部 編 (1911). *Japanese War History: The Battle of Sekihara*[↗] (in Japanese). 元真社. Retrieved 30 May 2024.
55. ^ Papinot, Jacques Edmond Joseph. (1906). *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie du Japon*; Papinot, (2003). "Akizuki" at *Nobiliare du Japon*, p. 2 ; retrieved 2013-5-28.
56. ^ Jizaemon, Fuji, ed. (1979). *関ヶ原合戦史料集*[↗] [Sekigahara Battle Historical Materials Collection] (in Japanese). 新人物往来社. p. 421. Retrieved 22 May 2024.
57. ^ Kyota Shimomura (下村効) (1994). "豊臣氏官位制度の成立と発展 - 公家成・諸大夫成・豊臣授姓 - " [The Establishment and Development of the Toyotomi Clan Official Rank System -

Becoming a Court Noble, Becoming a Shodaifu, and Being Given the Toyotomi Family Name]. 日本史研究 (377).

58. ^ ^a ^b Motoki Kuroda (黒田基樹) (2023). "石田三成の領地は井伊直政へ...関ヶ原合戦に勝ち680万石以上の所領配分権を手にした家康がしたこと" [↗](#) [Ishida Mitsunari's territory went to li Naomasa... What Ieyasu did after winning the Battle of Sekigahara and gaining the right to distribute over 6.8 million koku of land]. *PRESIDENT Online* (プレジデントオンライン) (in Japanese). PRESIDENT Inc. pp. 1–4. Retrieved 5 June 2024.
59. ^ Bryant 1995, p. 82.
60. ^ Watanabe Daimon (2023). "関ヶ原合戦後、徳川家康が東軍諸将を大幅に加増し、厚遇した当たり前の理由" [↗](#) [The obvious reason why Tokugawa Ieyasu gave large increases to the Eastern Army generals and treated them well after the Battle of Sekigahara]. *yahoo.co.jp/expert/articles/* (in Japanese). 渡邊大門 無断転載を禁じます。 © LY Corporation. Retrieved 2 June 2024.
61. ^ ^a ^b Arthur Lindsay Sadler (2011). *Japanese Tea Ceremony Cha-No-Yu* [↗](#). Tuttle Publishing. p. https://books.google.co.id/books?id=pS_RAQAQBAJ&newbks= [↗](#). ISBN 9781462903597. Retrieved 29 April 2024.
62. ^ "朝日本歴史人物事典「藤堂高虎」の解説" [↗](#). kotobank. Retrieved 25 November 2021.
63. ^ Abe Takeshi; Nishimura Keiko (1990). 戦国人名事典. 新人物往来社. p. 698.
64. ^ Francine Hérail (1996). *Histoire du Japon : des origines à la fin de l'époque Meiji: Matériaux pour l'étude de la langue et de la civilisation japonaises* [↗](#) (in French). FeniXX. p. 295. ISBN 2402383968. Retrieved 4 June 2024.
65. ^ 山鹿高興 (1918). "15. Sakakibara Yasumasa". 武家事紀 [↗](#) [military history]. Tokyo: 山鹿素行先生全集刊行会. Retrieved 23 May 2024.
66. ^ 館林市史編さん委員会 (2016). 館林市史 通史編2 近世館林の歴史 [Tatebayashi City History General History Part 2 Early Modern Tatebayashi History]. 館林市.
67. ^ Ōtaki-cho, (Chiba-ken) (1991). Ōtaki-cho shi (大多喜町史). Ōtaki-cho. p. 479.
68. ^ Harold Bolitho (1968). "Reviewed Work: Politics in The Tokugawa Bakufu, 1600-1843 by Conrad D. Totman" [↗](#). *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*. **28**. Harvard-Yenching Institute: 216–7. JSTOR 2718602 [↗](#). Retrieved 7 May 2024.
69. ^ Norman Basil Lvov (1976). *Japanese daily life from the stone age to the present* [↗](#). Carlton Press. p. 162. ISBN 9780806204710. Retrieved 9 May 2024.
70. ^ Constantine Nomikos Vaporis Ph.D. (2019, p. 79)
71. ^ Constantine Nomikos Vaporis Ph.D. (2019, p. 79)
72. ^ Constantine Nomikos Vaporis Ph.D. (2019, p. 370)
73. ^ John Whitney Hall. Marius B. Jansen, Marius B. Jansen (ed.). *Studies in the Institutional History of Early Modern Japan* [↗](#). Princeton University Press. pp. 117–8. ISBN 9781400868957. Retrieved 7 May 2024.
74. ^ Nakai Hitoshi (2007). 城郭談話会 (ed.). 近江佐和山城・彦根城. サンライズ出版. ISBN 4-883-25282-5. "The History and Structure of Sawayama Castle"
75. ^ "三成の佐和山城、徹底破壊 政権交代を見せしめ" [↗](#). 京都新聞. 2016.
76. ^ "痕跡一掃、居城「見せしめ」破壊...発掘で裏付け" [↗](#). 毎日新聞. 2016. Retrieved 2017-07-04.
77. ^ 林千寿 (2010). "慶長五年の戦争と戦後領国体制の創出 - 九州地域を素材として -" [The War of 500 Years of Keicho and the Creation of the Postwar Feudal System: Using the Kyushu Region as a Subject]. 日本歴史 (742号).

78. ^ ^a ^b Bryant 1995, p. 80.
79. ^ Davis 1999, p. 208.
80. ^ Hoffman, Michael (2006-09-10). "A man in the soul of Japan" [↗]. *Japan Times*. Tokyo.
81. ^ "関ヶ原古戦場" [↗] [Sekigahara ko-senjō] (in Japanese). Agency for Cultural Affairs.
82. ^ Shogun: The facts behind the fiction [↗]
83. ^ Sekigahara: The Unification of Japan (2011) [↗]
84. ^ A Guide To The Real-Life Figures In Nioh [↗]

Bibliography ^[edit]



- Anthony J. Bryant (2013). *Sekigahara 1600 The Final Struggle for Power* [↗]. Bloomsbury Publishing. ISBN 9781472800718. Retrieved 29 April 2024.
- Bryant, Anthony (1995). *Sekigahara 1600: The Final Struggle For Power*. Osprey Campaign Series. Vol. 40. Oxford: Osprey Publishing. ISBN 978-1-85532-395-7.
- Constantine Nomikos Vaporis Ph.D. (2019). *Samurai An Encyclopedia of Japan's Cultured Warriors* [↗]. ISBN 9781440842719. Retrieved 7 May 2024.
- Davis, Paul (1999). "Sekigahara, 21 October 1600". *100 Decisive Battles: From Ancient Times to the Present*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-514366-9.
- Morgan Pitelka (2016). "5: Severed Heads and Salvaged Swords: The Material Culture of War". *Spectacular Accumulation: Material Culture, Tokugawa Ieyasu, and Samurai Sociability* [↗]. University of Hawai'i Press. Retrieved 29 April 2024.
- Stephen Turnbull (2011). *Samurai The World of the Warrior* [↗]. Bloomsbury Publishing. ISBN 9781849089968. Retrieved 29 April 2024.
- Stephen Turnbull (2012). *Tokugawa Ieyasu* [↗]. Bloomsbury Publishing. ISBN 9781849085755. Retrieved 29 April 2024.
- Wilson, William Scott (2004). *The Lone Samurai: The Life of Miyamoto Musashi*. Tokyo: Kodansha International.

Paul Davis references ^[edit]

Paul Davis used the following sources to compile the chapter "Sekigahara, 21 October 1600" in *100 Decisive Battles: From Ancient Times to the Present* "Sekigahara, 21 October 1600."

- De Lange, William. *Samurai Battles: The Long Road to Unification* Groningen: Toyo Press, 2020
- Sadler, A.L. *The Maker of Modern Japan: The Life of Tokugawa Ieyasu* London: George Allen & Unwin, 1937
- Sansom, George. *A History of Japan from 1334–1615* Stanford University Press, 1961
- Turnbull, Stephen. *The Samurai: A Military History* New York: Macmillan, 1977

External links ^[edit]

- [SengokuDaimyo.com](#)  The website of samurai author and historian [Anthony J. Bryant](#). Bryant is the author of the above-mentioned *Sekigahara 1600: The Final Struggle for Power*.
- Several strategy war games based on the battle: [Sekigahara: Unification of Japan](#) 

Authority control databases: **National** 

[Israel](#)  · [United States](#)  · [Japan](#) 

Categories: [1600 in Asia](#) | [1600 in Japan](#) | [Battles involving Japan](#) | [Conflicts in 1600](#)
| [Sekigahara, Gifu](#) | [Historic Sites of Japan](#)