



Battle of Sekigahara

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Coordinates: 35.3705°N 136.4616°E



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

The **Battle of Sekigahara** (Shinjitai: 関ヶ原の戦い; Kyūjitai: 關ヶ原の戰い, 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
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's 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 Tadaoju

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 Yūraku. [citation needed]

Another defectors who followed suit with Hideaki step was Western Army daimyos Wakisaka Yasuharu, Ogawa Sukefusa, 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]

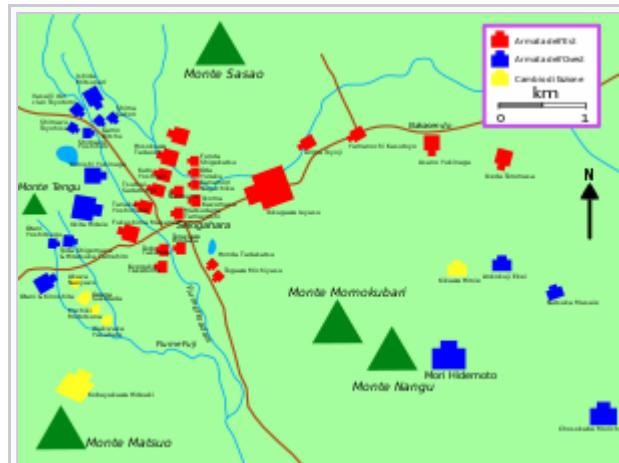
Another Turncoat who changed their allegiance from the Western Army came from the Mōri clan. Mōri Terumoto and his forces had remained entrenched at Osaka Castle rather than join the battle, and later after the battle was over, Terumoto, through his vassal, Kikkawa Hiroie, quietly surrendered to Ieyasu. [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]

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]



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]

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



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

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 continent 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 stipent 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]



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

● = *Daimyōs* who defected



Battle of Sekigahara
monument.

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

Komatsu-hime

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 Hirotaka: 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

[Ankokujii 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</i> (ten thousands)		<i>Daimyō</i>	<i>Kokudaka</i> (ten thousands)
	 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		Eastern Army	
	Ankokuji Ekei ○		6.0
	Kobayakawa Hideaki ●		37.0
	Oda Hidenobu		13.5
	Chōsokabe Morichika ○		22.0
	Kutsuki Mototsuna ●		2.0
	Akaza Naoyasu ●		2.0
	Kikkawa Hiroie ●		(14.2)
	Natsuka Masaie ○		5.0
	Mōri Hidemoto ○		(20.0)
	Toda Katsushige ○		1.0
	Sanada Masayuki		4.0
			11.0
			24.0
			6.0
			17.7
			(10.0)
			8.0
			15.0
			(12.0)
			13.0
			20.0
			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 Anotsu 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 besieged 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 depiction 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 li 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 li clan.^{[75][76]}

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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](#) ↗

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V · T · E

The **Sengoku period**, also known as **Sengoku Jidai** (Japanese: 戦国時代, Hepburn: *Sengoku Jidai*, lit. 'Warring States period') is the period in [Japanese history](#) in which [civil wars](#) and social upheavals took place almost continuously in the 15th and 16th centuries. Although the [Kyōtoku](#)

incident (1454), Ōnin War (1467) or Meiō incident (1493) are generally chosen as the Sengoku period's start date, there are many competing historiographies for its end date, ranging from 1568, the date of Oda Nobunaga's march on Kyoto, to the suppression of the Shimabara Rebellion in 1638, deep into what is traditionally considered the Edo period.^{[1][2]} Regardless of the dates chosen, the Sengoku period overlaps substantially with the Muromachi period (1336–1573).

This period was characterized by the overthrow of a superior power by a subordinate one. The Ashikaga shogunate, the *de facto* central government, declined and the *sengoku daimyo* (戦国大名, feudal lord of sengoku period), a local power, rose to power. The people rebelled against the feudal lords in revolts known as *Ikkō-ikki* (一向一揆, Ikkō-shū uprising).^[2]

During this period, the traditional master-servant relationship between the lord and his vassals broke down, with the vassals eliminating the lord, internal clan and vassal conflicts over leadership of the lord's family, and frequent rebellion and puppetry by branch families against the lord's family.^[3] These events sometimes led to the rise of *samurai* to the rank of *sengoku daimyo*. For example, Hōjō Sōun was the first samurai to rise to the rank of *sengoku daimyo* during this period. Uesugi Kenshin was examples of *Shugodai* (守護代, deputy *Shugo*) who became *sengoku daimyo* by weakening and eliminating the power of their lords.^{[4][5]}

This period was marked by the loosening of samurai culture, with people born into other social strata sometimes making a name for themselves as warriors and thus becoming samurai. One such example is Toyotomi Hideyoshi, a well-known figure who rose from a peasant background to become a samurai, *sengoku daimyo*, and *kampaku* (Imperial Regent).^[6]

Modern Japan recognizes Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Tokugawa Ieyasu as the three "Great Unifiers" (三英傑／さんえいけつ) for their restoration of the central government in the country.^[7]

Background [edit]

During this period, although the Emperor of Japan was officially the ruler of the state and every lord swore loyalty to him, he was largely a marginalized, ceremonial, and religious figure who delegated power to the *shōgun*, a noble who was roughly equivalent to a military dictator.

From 1346 to 1358 during the Nanboku-cho period, the Ashikaga shogunate gradually expanded the authority of the *Shugo* (守護), the local military and police officials established by the Kamakura shogunate, giving the *Shugo* jurisdiction over land disputes between *gokenin* (御家人) and allowing the *Shugo* to receive half of all taxes from the areas they controlled. The *Shugo* shared their newfound wealth with the local *samurai*, creating a hierarchical relationship between the *Shugo* and the *samurai*, and the first early *daimyo* (大名, feudal lords), called

shugo daimyo (守護大名), appeared.^[8]

In 1428, [Ashikaga Yoshimochi](#), the fourth shogun, was ill and the question of his succession arose. [Ashikaga Yoshikazu](#), the 5th shogun, died of illness at the age of 19, so the 6th shogun was chosen from among Yoshimochi's four brothers, and to ensure fairness, a lottery was held. The sixth shogun was [Ashikaga Yoshinori](#). However, he was not educated to be a shogun, and his temperamental and despotic behavior caused resentment. [Akamatsu Mitsusuke](#) assassinated him during the [Kakitsu Rebellion](#). This led to instability in the Ashikaga shogunate system. The shogunate gradually lost influence and control over the *daimyo*.^{[9][10]}

Beginning of the Sengoku period [edit]

Further information: [Kyōtoku incident](#) and [Ōnin War](#)

The beginning of the Sengoku Period is considered to be the [Kyōtoku incident](#), [Ōnin War](#), or [Meiō incident](#).^{[2][11]}

The Kyōtoku Incident was a major war in the [Kanto](#) region that lasted from 1454 to 1482. The war began when

[Ashikaga Shigeuji](#) of [Kantō kubō](#) (関東公方), the office of the Ashikaga shogunate in charge of the Kanto region, killed Uesugi Noritada of [Kantō kanrei](#) (関東管領), Kantō kubō's assistant. The various forces in the Kanto region divided and fought between the *Kubō* and *Kanrei* sides, with the Ashikaga shogunate supporting the *Kanrei* side.^[2]

[Ashikaga Yoshimasa](#), the 8th shogun, tried to strengthen the power of the shogun, but his close associates did not follow his instructions, leading to political chaos and increasing social unrest. Since he had no sons, he tried to install his younger brother [Ashikaga Yoshimi](#) as the ninth shogun, but when his wife [Hino Tomiko](#) gave birth to [Ashikaga Yoshihisa](#), a conflict arose among the *shugo daimyo* as to whether Yoshimi or Yoshihisa would be the next shogun. The [Hatakeyama](#) and [Shiba](#) clans were also divided into two opposing factions over succession within their own clans, and [Hosokawa Katsumoto](#) and [Yamana Sōzen](#), who were father-in-law and son-in-law, were politically at odds with each other.^{[9][12]}



Painting depicting a battle during the Ōnin War



19th century [ukiyo-e](#) by [Utagawa Yoshitora](#), depicting a battle of the war

In 1467, these conflicts finally led to the [Ōnin War](#) (1467–1477) between the Eastern Army, led by Hosokawa Katsumoto and including [Hatakeyama Masanaga](#), Shiba Yoshitoshi, and Ashikaga Yoshimi, and the Western Army, led by Yamana Sōzen and including Hatakeyama Yoshinari, Shiba Yoshikado, and Ashikaga Yoshihisa. In 1469, the war spread to the provinces, but in 1473, Hosokawa Katsumoto and Yamana Sōzen, the leaders of both armies,

died. In 1477, the war ended when the western lords, including Hatakeyama Yoshinari and Ōuchi Masahiro, withdrew their armies from Kyoto.^{[9][12]}

The war devastated two-thirds of Kyoto, destroying many aristocratic and samurai residences, Shinto shrines, and Buddhist temples, and undermining the authority of the Ashikaga shoguns, greatly reducing their control over the various regions. The war caused disarray which rippled across Japan.^[13] In addition to the military confrontations between separate states, there was also domestic fallout. In contempt of the shogunate, the daimyo who were subjected to remain in Kyoto instead returned to their provinces. Consequentially, some of these daimyo found that their designated retainers or *shugodai*, representatives of their states appointed in a daimyo's absence, rose in power either to seize control of the domain or proclaim independence as a separate domain.^[14]

Thus began the Sengoku period, a period of civil war in which the *daimyo* of various regions fought to expand their own power.^{[9][12]} Daimyo who became more powerful as the shogunate's control weakened were called *sengoku daimyo* (戦国大名), and they often came from *shugo daimyo*, *Shugodai*, and *kokujin* or *kunibito* (国人, local masters). In other words, *sengoku daimyo* differed from *shugo daimyo* in that *sengoku daimyo* was able to rule the region on his own, without being appointed by the shogun.^[8]

Historians often consider the Ōnin War, a ten-year conflict wrought by political turmoil, to be the trigger for what would come to be known as the Sengoku period. This [civil war](#) would clearly reveal the Ashikaga shogunate's reduced authority over its shogunal administration, the provincial *daimyo* and Japan as a whole; thereby a wave of unbridled conflict would spread across Japan and consume the states in an age of war. Furthermore, weariness of war, socioeconomic unrest and poor treatment by aristocrats provoked the wrath of the peasant class. Farmers, craftsmen, merchants and even villages would organize uprisings (known as "ikki") against the ruling class. An extraordinary example is the [Kaga Rebellion](#), in which the local *ikki* had staged a large-scale revolt with the support of the [True Pure Land sect](#) (thereby establishing the term *ikkō ikki*) and assumed control of the entire province of Kaga.^{[14][15]} It is suggested by both scholars and authors that "these succession disputes still might not have led to war were it not for the shōgun's lack of leadership."^{[13][14]}

Timeline [edit]

Main article: [List of daimyōs from the Sengoku period](#)

Start and end dates [edit]

The [Kyōtoku incident](#) in 1454, [Ōnin War](#) in 1467, or [Meiō incident](#) in 1493 is usually considered the starting point of the Sengoku period.^{[2][11]} There are several events which could be considered



the end of it: Nobunaga's entry to [Kyoto](#) (1568)^[16] or abolition of the [Muromachi shogunate](#) (1573)^[17] or entry into [Azuchi Castle](#) (1576), Hideyoshi's promulgation of the [Sōbu Jirei](#) ([ja](#)) law prohibiting war (1587), the [siege of Odawara](#) (1590), the [Battle of Sekigahara](#) (1600), the establishment of the [Tokugawa shogunate](#) (1603), the [siege of Osaka](#) (1615), or the suppression of the [Shimabara Rebellion](#) (1638).^[1] The old, well-known definition is that the Onin War initiated the Sengoku period in 1467; and that it ended in 1568, when Oda Nobunaga entered Kyoto in support of [Ashikaga Yoshiaki](#).^{[1][2][18]}



Ōzutsu (Big Gun)

However, even if 1568 is the end date of the Sengoku period, there are also various theories about the beginning and end dates of the following Azuchi-Momoyama period. The Azuchi-Momoyama period refers to the period when [Oda Nobunaga](#) and [Toyotomi Hideyoshi](#) were in power.^[19] They and [Tokugawa Ieyasu](#) are the three unifiers of Japan.^[7] The name "Azuchi-Momoyama" comes from the fact that Nobunaga's castle, [Azuchi Castle](#), was located in [Azuchi](#), [Shiga](#), and [Fushimi Castle](#), where Hideyoshi lived after his retirement, was located in Momoyama. The beginning date could be either when Oda Nobunaga entered Kyoto in 1568 to support Ashikaga Yoshiaki, or when Nobunaga expelled Ashikaga Yoshiaki from Kyoto in 1573 and destroyed the Muromachi Shogunate, or when Nobunaga moved to Azuchi Castle in 1576. It ended either when Toyotomi Hideyoshi died in 1598, or at the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600, or with the opening of the Tokugawa shogunate in 1603.^{[19][2]}

[Kaga ikki](#) occurred in 1488, [Hōjō Sōun](#) conquered [Izu province](#) in 1491, and in 1492 [Hosokawa Masamoto](#) banished the 10th shogun [Ashikaga Yoshitane](#) from Kyoto and installed [Ashikaga Yoshizumi](#) as the 11th shogun. Around this time, civil wars began to occur frequently throughout the country, and Buddhist temples in various regions grew as armed forces.^[2]

Kansai region and Kyoto [edit]

Puppetization of the Ashikaga Shogunate by the Hosokawa clan [edit]

[Ashikaga Yoshihisa](#), who had become the ninth shogun during the Onin War, died at the age of 25, and Ashikaga Yoshitane became the 10th shogun. However, in 1493, [Hosokawa Masamoto](#) raised an army while shogun Yoshitane was away in Kyoto and installed the 11th shogun, [Ashikaga Yoshizumi](#), in a de facto coup known as the [Meio incident](#) ([明応の政変](#)). [Masamoto](#) held the position of [Kanrei](#) (管領), second only to the shogun in the Ashikaga shogunate, and the equivalent of [Shikken](#) (執権) in the Kamakura shogunate. This made the shogun a



puppet of the [Hosokawa clan](#), which served as the *Kanrei*. In recent years, it has been theorized that this incident marked the beginning of the Sengoku period.^{[20][11]}

Hosokawa Masamoto

Hosokawa Masamoto remained a bachelor for the rest of his life and adopted three people as his heirs. Following the advice of his vassals, Masamoto named [Hosokawa Sumimoto](#) as his successor instead of [Hosokawa Sumiyuki](#), who had adopted him first. As a result, Masamoto was killed by Sumiyuki in 1507. This incident is called *Eishō no sakuran* (永正の錯乱, *Eishō* delirium). This triggered a struggle for the succession of the Hosokawa clan, which was divided into the Hosokawa Sumimoto faction and the [Hosokawa Takakuni](#) faction, and started a war called Ryō Hosokawa War ([両細川の乱](#)), which was won by Hosokawa Takakuni.^[21]

Hosokawa Takakuni installed [Ashikaga Yoshiharu](#) as the 12th shogun. Meanwhile, [Hosokawa Harumoto](#), son of Hosokawa Sumimoto, who had lost the war, collaborated with [Miyoshi Motonaga](#) to defeat Takakuni at the Battle of Katsuragawa ([桂川の戦い](#)) in 1527 and expel him from Kyoto. The authority of the *Kanrei* was thus destroyed, and with almost no support for Hosokawa Takakuni, he was forced to move from place to place. He gained the *sengoku daimyo* [Uragami Muramune](#) as an ally and fought Hosokawa Harumoto in a war called *Daimotsu kuzure* ([大物崩れ](#)) in 1531, but was defeated.^[21]

Hosokawa Harumoto seized power, but he alienated Miyoshi Motonaga, who was his retainer but still held a strong position of power. Harumoto seduced the *Ikkō-shū* into a *Ikkō-ikki* against Motonaga, which resulted in Motonaga's death in 1532.^[21]

The rise of the Miyoshi clan [edit]

Miyoshi Motonaga's son, [Miyoshi Nagayoshi](#), fought against Hosokawa Harumoto, but chose to subordinate himself to Harumoto. As a follower of Harumoto, Miyoshi Nagayoshi defeated [Kizawa Nagamasa](#), the most powerful member of the [Hatakeyama clan](#) who served as *Kanrei*, and in 1547 defeated the 12th shogun, Ashikaga Yoshiharu and [Hosokawa Ujitusna](#), son of Hosokawa Takakuni, in the Battle of Shari-ji ([舍利寺の戦い](#)). This further reduced the power of the Ashikaga Shogunate. Miyoshi Nagayoshi was told by a retainer of the Hosokawa family that [Miyoshi Masanaga](#) had played a dark role in his father's death, and he petitioned his lord Hosokawa Harumoto to overthrow Masanaga, but was not accepted and in turn was almost eliminated by Harumoto. In response, Miyoshi Nagayoshi attacked and defeated Miyoshi Masanaga, expelled Hosokawa Harumoto, Ashikaga Yoshiharu, the 12th



shogun, and his son Ashikaga Yoshiteru from Kyoto, and established control over the Kyoto area in 1549. After that, he fought several times with Ashikaga Yoshiteru, who became the 13th shogun, for control of the Kyoto area. However, one by one, his sons died in war or from disease, and the [Miyoshi](#) clan began to decline rapidly.^[22]



Miyoshi Nagayoshi



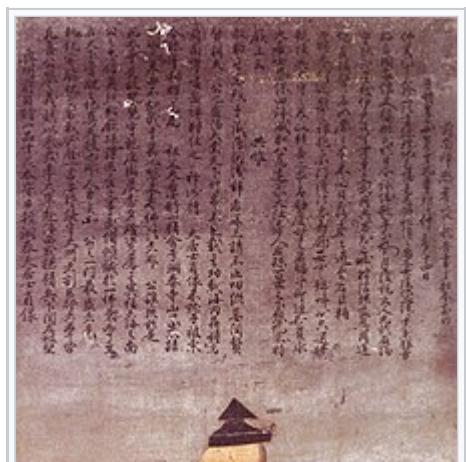
By the time of the 13th shogun, [Ashikaga Yoshiteru](#), the shogun already had few direct fiefs and direct military forces, and his sphere of influence was limited to a few lands around Kyoto, losing both economic and military power. As a result, Ashikaga Yoshiteru was often chased out of Kyoto by the *sengoku daimyo* Miyoshi Nagayoshi and his forces, and was finally killed in an attack by the forces of [Miyoshi Yoshitsugu](#) and [Matsunaga Hisahide](#). Ashikaga Yoshiteru was known as a great swordsman and was a student of [Tsukahara Bokuden](#), who was known as one of the strongest swordsmen.^[23] According to [Yagyū Munenori](#), a swordsmanship instructor in the Tokugawa Shogunate, Ashikaga Yoshiteru was one of the five best swordsmen of his time. According to several historical books, including Luís Fróis' *Historia de Japam*, he fought hard with [naginata](#) and [tachi](#) during a raid, defeating many of his enemies, but eventually ran out of strength and was killed.^[24]

The trio (三好三人衆) of [Miyoshi Nagayasu](#), [Miyoshi soui](#), and [Iwanari Tomomichi](#) supported the young head of the clan, Miyoshi Yoshitsugu, in leading the Miyoshi clan. However, after the assassination of the 13th Shogun, the trio fell out with another Miyoshi follower, Matsunaga Hisashige, over the 14th Shogun, [Ashikaga Yoshihide](#), and war broke out. The latter three also came into conflict with Yoshitsugu. The Miyoshi regime virtually collapsed when [Oda Nobunaga](#) entered Kyoto in 1568. Miyoshi Yoshitugu and Matsunaga Hisahide submitted to Nobunaga, but were later killed by Nobunaga's forces. The trio was weakened and the Miyoshi clan declined.^[25]

Other regions [edit]

Chūgoku region (Mōri Motonari) [edit]

[Mōri Motonari](#) was a *sengoku daimyo* who pacified the Chūgoku region and is famous for his parable of the "Three Arrows," which explains the importance of clan unity. In his first battle, the [Battle of Arita-Nakaide](#) in 1517, he defeated the overwhelming majority of the Aki-Takeda clan with a small force, which later became known as the "Battle of Okehazama in the West" as a battle in which a small force defeated a large army. Motonari became head of the Mōri clan in 1523 at the age of 27. The [Amago](#) and [Ōuchi](#) clans



were sharing power in the Chūgoku region at the time, and he switched the Mōri clan's allegiance from the Amago to the Ōuchi clan in 1525. Motonari destroyed the Takahashi clan by 1535 and ruled [Aki province](#), [Iwami province](#), and [Bingo province](#), and destroyed the Aki-Takeda clan at the [Siege of Koriyama](#) in 1541. Motonaga adopted his sons into the [Kikkawa clan](#) and [Kobayakawa clans](#) to expand the power of the Mōri clan, and the three clans cooperated with each other. In 1554, Motonaga became independent of the Ōuchi clan, and after inciting the Ōuchi clan to internal divisions through political maneuvering, he defeated [Sue Harukata](#), who had been in control of the Ōuchi clan, at the [Battle of Itsukushima](#) in 1555, and defeated [Ōuchi Yoshinaga](#) in 1557, destroying the Ōuchi clan and pacifying Nagato and Suou provinces. Motonari destroyed the Amago clan at the [Siege of Gassantoda Castle](#) in 1567, and then pacified [Izumo](#), [Oki](#), and [Hōki provinces](#), thus pacifying the Chūgoku region, and later extended his power to parts of [Shikoku](#). He died in 1571 at the age of 75. [26][27]



Mōri Motonari



Hokuriku, Kantō, and Chūbu regions (Uesugi Kenshin) [edit]

In 1546, [Hōjō Ujiyasu](#) defeated [Uesugi Tomosada](#) at the [Siege of Kawagoe Castle](#), and the [Later Hōjō clan](#) established its power in the [Kantō region](#). [2]



Uesugi Kenshin



[Uesugi Kenshin](#) (Nagao Kagetora) was a *sengoku daimyo* based in [Echigo Province](#) who fought various *sengoku daimyo* and increased his power through aggressive invasions. After unifying Echigo in 1551, he invaded the Kantō region several times from 1552 to 1569 and fought against [Hōjō Ujiyasu](#). He also invaded the territory of [Takeda Shingen](#), who ruled [Kai](#) and [Shinano Provinces](#) from 1553 to 1573, and fought in the [Battle of Kawanakajima](#) five times between 1553 and 1564. In 1559, Kenshin had an audience with [Emperor Ōgimachi](#) and the 13th Shogun, Ashikaga Yoshiteru. When [Imagawa Yoshimoto](#) was killed by [Oda Nobunaga](#)'s forces at the [Battle of Okehazama](#) in 1560, the [Alliance Kai-Sagami-Suruga](#) formed in 1554 between Takeda Shingen in Kai, Hojo Ujiyasu in [Sagami](#), and Imagawa Yoshimoto in [Suruga](#) was broken. Kenshin used this as an opportunity to seize Hojo Ujiyasu's territories one by one, and cornered the Later Hōjō clan at the [Siege of Odawara](#) in 1561, but was unable to defeat them. On his return from the Siege of Odawara, he performed a ceremony at the [Tsurugaoka](#)

Hachimangū and assumed the position of *kantō kanrei*. Kenshin made peace with Hōjō Ujiyasu, who ceded part of his territory to him in 1569, and made Takeda Shingen a common enemy of Kenshin and Ujiyasu, but Shingen died of illness in 1573. After Takeda Shingen's death, he fell out with Oda Nobunaga and destroyed the Noto Hatakeyama clan, which was close to Nobunaga, at the [Siege of Nanao](#) in 1577, pacifying [Noto Province](#). He then defeated Oda Nobunaga's forces at the [Battle of Tedorigawa](#). However, he died of a cerebral hemorrhage in 1578 at the young age of 49. [28][29]

Social changes with the advent of matchlock guns [edit]

When the Portuguese brought the [matchlock](#) gun to Japan in 1543, it was improved and mass-produced in Japan, and a gun called the *tanegashima* began to be used in wars.

With the introduction of guns, a standing army of *ashigaru* (足軽, foot soldier) became essential to victory in war, making it impossible for small local lords to remain independent, and lands were consolidated under *sengoku daimyo* with vast territories, and battles between *sengoku daimyo* became more intense. [18]



During this period, the organized use of large numbers of *tanegashima* (guns) was essential to winning the war. In order for the *daimyo* to win the war, they had to secure a large number of gunsmiths and arms dealers, import large quantities of [lead](#), the raw material for bullets, and [nitre](#), the raw material for gunpowder, conduct routine marksmanship training, and secure large quantities of materials for building war positions. It was Oda Nobunaga who did this most successfully. [30] He built Azuchi Castle at a strategic distribution point, brought several gunsmithing centers under his control, and established friendly relations with the Portuguese and merchants in [Sakai](#), which had become an international port. He examined the rice yields of the lands under his control and did not allow his retainers to take private ownership of the lands, leaving the management of the lands to his retainers. This made it possible to efficiently change territories according to the performance of the vassals, thus eliminating land disputes. In addition, he made it possible to form a standing army by assigning military service to each region according to rice production. He encouraged the economic activities of the common people. In this way, he rapidly increased his power. [31][32][33]

Oda Nobunaga [edit]

Main articles: [Oda Nobunaga](#) and [Azuchi–Momoyama period](#)

In and around the [Kinai](#), the most politically important region in Japan, Oda Nobunaga allied with [Tokugawa Ieyasu](#) to increase his power. Nobunaga defeated [Imagawa Yoshimoto](#)



at the [Battle of Okehazama](#) in 1560 and moved to Kyoto in 1568 to support the 15th shogun, [Ashikaga Yoshiaki](#). Nobunaga defeated [Miyoshi Yoshitsugu](#) in 1569, laid [siege to Mount Hiei](#) in 1571, defeated [Asakura Yoshikage](#) at the [Siege of Ichijōdani Castle](#) in 1573, defeated [Asai Nagamasa](#) at the [Siege of Odani Castle](#) in the same year, and expelled Ashikaga Yoshiaki from Kyoto in 1573, thus destroying the Ashikaga shogunate. He overpowered the [Nagashima ikko ikki](#) in 1574, defeated [Takeda Katsuyori](#) at the [Battle of Nagashino](#) in 1575, and defeated [Ishiyama Hongan-ji](#) in the [Ishiyama Hongan-ji War](#) in 1580. However, he was betrayed by his vassal [Akechi Mitsuhide](#), who drove him to suicide in the [Honnō-ji Incident](#) of 1582.^{[2][34]}

At the same time, the [Mōri clan](#) overthrew the [Ouchi clan](#) in the [Chūgoku region](#), and the [Shimazu](#) and [Otomo](#) clans became major powers in [Kyushu](#). In this way, regional unification was promoted.^[2]



Japan in the late 16th century



The three unifiers of Japan:
from left to right: Oda Nobunaga,
Toyotomi Hideyoshi and
Tokugawa Ieyasu

Toyotomi (Hashiba) Hideyoshi [edit]

Main articles: [Toyotomi Hideyoshi](#) and [Azuchi–Momoyama period](#)

Though a peasant by birth, Toyotomi Hideyoshi had risen through the ranks of *ashigaru* (足軽, foot soldier), samurai, and *sengoku daimyo* under Nobunaga to become the most capable general of them all. When he learned that his lord Nobunaga had been effectively killed by Akechi Mitsuhide, he immediately made peace with the Mōri clan, who were in the midst of a battle, and turned his army back faster than anyone could have predicted, defeating Akechi Mitsuhide at the [Battle of Yamazaki](#). Hideyoshi avenged his lord's death only 11 days after Nobunaga's death. The men who had been Nobunaga's chief vassals discussed future policy at the [Kiyosu Conference](#), and Hideyoshi began his path to becoming Nobunaga's successor. In 1582, Hideyoshi defeated [Shibata Katsuie](#) and [Oda Nobutaka](#), who had been enemies over Nobunaga's succession, at the [Battle of Shizugatake](#), and in 1583 he began construction of [Osaka Castle](#). In 1584, he fought bitterly against the allied forces of Tokugawa Ieyasu and [Oda Nobuo](#) at the [Battle of Komaki and Nagakute](#), but was able to make a truce with Nobuo by making peace with him. In 1585, he defeated [Chōsokabe Motochika](#) in an [Invasion of Shikoku](#) and pacified [Shikoku](#). In 1586, he became [Kampaku](#) (關白, Imperial Regent) and [Daijō-daijin](#) (太政大臣, Chancellor of the Realm) for the first time in history, although he was not a native-born aristocrat. In 1586, he also succeeded in getting Ieyasu to swear allegiance to him. In 1587, he defeated the [Shimazu clan](#) in a [Kyūshū campaign](#) and pacified [Kyūshū](#). In 1590, he defeated the Later Hōjō clan in the [Siege of Odawara](#) and pacified the Kantō region. In the

same year, he forced the clans of the Tōhoku region to swear allegiance to him and finally achieved the unification of Japan. [35][36]

Tōhoku region (Date Masamune) [edit]

Date Masamune was a one-eyed warlord, a famous *sengoku daimyo* who is often said to have united the country if he had been born 20 years earlier. [37][38] He became the head of the Date clan in 1584, two years after the death of Oda Nobunaga, destroyed the Nihonmatsu clan and other clans, and then in 1589, at the Battle of Suriagehara, defeated the Ashina clan to conquer the Aizu province, and continued to expand his territory to conquer most of the Tōhoku region. On the other hand, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who had only the Kantō and Tōhoku regions left to unify Japan, enacted a law called the *Sōbujirei* (惣無事令) in 1587, which prohibited *sengoku daimyo* from waging war against each other, and Masamune's conquest of the Tōhoku region was a serious violation of this law. After destroying the Later Hōjō clan at the Siege of Odawara, Hideyoshi wanted to destroy the Date clan and other *sengoku daimyo* in the Tōhoku region who were reluctant to show their deference. Hideyoshi had his subordinate Maeda Toshiie question Masamune, who had arrived late to give the order to participate in the Siege of Odawara, but after hearing Masamune's bold attitude, he decided to meet with Masamune. Masamune showed his reverence by appearing before Hideyoshi in a pure white death robe, ready to be executed. Hideyoshi placed his staff on Masamune's neck and said, "If you had come a little later, you would have been beheaded," and Masamune pledged his reverence to Hideyoshi. He did not lose his life, only some of his territory was confiscated. He was later interrogated by Hideyoshi on suspicion of inciting a peasant uprising and participating in the rebellion of Toyotomi Hidetsugu, but he defended himself with his usual courage and dignity and was not punished. [37][39]

He was on the side of Tokugawa Ieyasu at the Battle of Sekigahara, and as the first lord of the Sendai domain during the Edo period, he developed Sendai and laid the foundations of the city as the center of the present-day Tōhoku region. In 1613, he sent Hasekura Tsunenaga as an ambassador to Europe, where he was granted an audience with the Pope Paul V. [37][39]

Events [edit]



Date Masamune

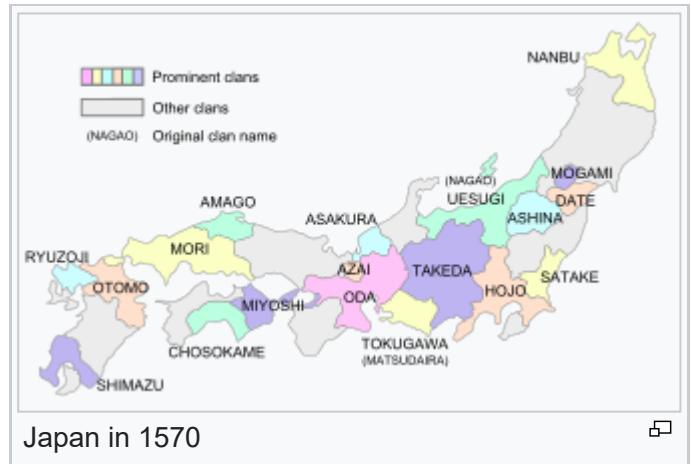
1454	Beginning of Kyōtoku incident
1467	Beginning of Ōnin War
1477	End of Ōnin War. The effective independence of the Iga ikki is noted
1482	End of Kyōtoku incident.
1485	The Yamashiro uprising results in the formation of the Yamashiro ikki
1487	Battle of Magari: Rokkaku Takayori, assisted by ninjas from the Iga and Kōka ikkis , defeats Ashikaga Yoshihisa
1488	The Kaga Rebellion establishes the Kaga ikki
	Hosokawa Masamoto succeeds in the Coup of Meio (Meio incident)
1493	Hōjō Sōun seizes Izu Province
	The Ashikaga shogunate destroys the Yamashiro <i>ikki</i>
1507	Beginning of the Ryo Hosokawa War (the succession dispute in the Hosokawa family)
1520	Hosokawa Takakuni defeats Hosokawa Sumimoto
1523	Ming China suspends all diplomatic and trade relations with Japan due to the conflict
1531	Hosokawa Harumoto defeats Hosokawa Takakuni
1535	Battle of Idano The forces of the Matsudaira defeat the rebel Masatoyo
1543	The Portuguese lands on Tanegashima , becoming the first Europeans to arrive in Japan, and introduce the arquebus into Japanese warfare
1546	Siege of Kawagoe Castle : Hojo Ujiyasu defeats the Uesugi clan and becomes ruler of the Kanto Region
	Miyoshi Nagayoshi betrays Hosokawa Harumoto
1549	Japan officially ends its recognition of China's regional hegemony and cancels any further tribute missions
1551	Tainei-ji incident : Sue Harukata betrays Ōuchi Yoshitaka , taking control of western Honshu
1554	The tripartite pact among Takeda , Hōjō and Imagawa is signed
1555	Battle of Itsukushima : Mōri Motonari defeats Sue Harukata and goes on to supplant the Ōuchi as the foremost daimyo of western Honshu
1560	Battle of Okehazama : The outnumbered Oda Nobunaga defeats and kills Imagawa Yoshimoto in a surprise attack
	Fourth Battle of Kawanakajima : The legendary battle between Takeda Shingen and

1561	Uesugi Kenshin
	Portuguese vessels bombard Moji at the request of Otomo Sorin , who fails to take it in a siege .
1562	Omura Sumitada converted to Christianity, becoming the first Japanese lord to do so.
1565	Portuguese and Japanese vessels belonging to the Matsura clan clash at the Battle of Fukuda Bay .
1568	Oda Nobunaga marches toward Kyoto forcing Matsunaga Hisahide to relinquish control of the city
1570	Battle of Anegawa and the beginning of the Ishiyama Hongan-ji War
1571	Nagasaki is established as a trade port for Portuguese merchants, with authorization of daimyo Ōmura Sumitada
1573	The end of the Ashikaga shogunate
1574	The Rokkaku clan and Kōka ikki surrender to Oda Nobunaga
1575	Battle of Nagashino : Oda Nobunaga and Tokugawa Ieyasu decisively defeat the Takeda clan cavalry with innovative arquebus tactics
1577	Battle of Tedorigawa : The epic battle between Uesugi Kenshin against Oda Nobunaga
1580	End of the Ishiyama Hongan-ji War . Oda Nobunaga unifies central Japan under his rule
1581	The Tenshō Iga War ends with the destruction of the Iga ikki .
1582	Akechi Mitsuhide assassinates Oda Nobunaga in the Honnō-ji Incident ; Hashiba Hideyoshi defeats Akechi at the Battle of Yamazaki
1583	Chosokabe Motochika extends his power to all of Shikoku island
1584	Shimazu Yoshihisa succeeds in controlling the entire Kyushu region
1585	Invasion of Shikoku (1585) : Hashiba Hideyoshi conquest of Shikoku
	Hashiba Hideyoshi is granted the title of Kampaku , establishing his predominant authority; he is granted the surname Toyotomi a year after.
1587	Kyūshū campaign : Toyotomi Hideyoshi defeats the Shimazu clan
	Toyotomi Hideyoshi announces the first anti-Christian sentiment
1590	Siege of Odawara : Toyotomi Hideyoshi defeats the Hōjō clan
	Toyotomi Hideyoshi achieves the unification of the entire country under the loyalty of the clans of Mutsu Province.

1591	Kunohe rebellion: Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu defeat the forces of Kunohe Masazane, unifying Japan under the rule of Toyotomi Hideyoshi
1592–98	Japanese invasions of Korea
1598	Toyotomi Hideyoshi dies
1600	Battle of Sekigahara: The Eastern Army under Tokugawa Ieyasu defeats the Western Army of Toyotomi loyalists
1603	Rokugō Rebellion: Satake clan under Satake Yoshinobu takes full control of Kubota Domain
1603	Tokugawa Ieyasu unifies all of Japan under his rule and establishes the Tokugawa shogunate
1609	Invasion of Ryukyu: The Ryukyu Kingdom becomes a vassal state under the Satsuma Domain of Japan
1614	Catholicism is officially banned and all missionaries are ordered to leave the country for two centuries
1615	Siege of Osaka: The last of the Toyotomi opposition to the Tokugawa shogunate is stamped out

Gekokujō [edit]

The upheaval resulted in the further weakening of central authority, and throughout Japan, regional lords, called *daimyōs*, rose to fill the vacuum. In the course of this power shift, well-established clans such as the Takeda and the Imagawa, who had ruled under the authority of both the Kamakura and Muromachi *bakufu*, were able to expand their spheres of influence. There were many, however, whose positions eroded and were eventually usurped by more capable underlings. This phenomenon of social meritocracy, in which capable subordinates rejected the status quo and forcefully overthrew an emancipated aristocracy, became known as *gekokujō* (下克上), which means "low conquers high".^[40]



One of the earliest instances of this was Hōjō Sōun, who rose from relatively humble origins and eventually seized power in Izu Province in 1493. Building on the accomplishments of

Sōun, the [Hōjō clan](#) remained a major power in the [Kantō region](#) until its subjugation by [Toyotomi Hideyoshi](#) late in the Sengoku period. Other notable examples include the supplanting of the [Hosokawa clan](#) by the [Miyoshi](#), the [Toki](#) by the [Saitō](#), and the [Shiba clan](#) by the [Oda clan](#), which was in turn replaced by its underling, [Toyotomi Hideyoshi](#), a son of a peasant with no family name. [citation needed]

Well-organized religious groups also gained political power at this time by uniting farmers in resistance and rebellion against the rule of the *daimyōs*. The monks of the [Buddhist True Pure Land](#) sect formed numerous *Ikkō-ikki*, the most successful of which, in [Kaga Province](#), remained independent for nearly 100 years. [citation needed]

See also

[edit]

- [List of Japanese battles](#)
- [Horses in East Asian warfare](#)
- [Warring States period](#) – a similar period in Chinese history
- [Crisis of the Third Century](#) – a similar period in Roman history
- [Kabukimono](#)

Notes

[edit]

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External links [edit]

- [Warring-States Japan Battle Dataset](#) – 2,889 battles occurring within Japan during the Sengoku period
- [Sengoku Period](#) – *World History Encyclopedia*
- [Samurai Archives Japanese History page](#)
- (In Japanese) [Sengoku Expo: Japanese Design, Culture in the Age of Civil Wars](#) held in Gifu Prefecture, 2000–2001
- (In Japanese) [List of the Sengoku Daimyos](#)

Preceded by Nanboku-chō period (1334–1392) (of Muromachi Period)	History of Japan Sengoku period 1467–1573 (of Muromachi Period)	Succeeded by Azuchi–Momoyama period 1573–1603
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V · T · E **Prominent people of the Sengoku and Azuchi–Momoyama periods** [show]

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近世の日本

あづちももやま
安土桃山・江戸時代



タンギー爺さん ゴッホ (1853~90) 筆



雲龍打掛けの花魁 清斎英泉 (1790~1848) 画

江戸時代の浮世絵だね。
「タンギー爺さん」は、
少し後の時代に
フランスで描かれた絵だ。



あら、うしろに
日本の浮世絵みたいなものが
見えるわ！
どういうことかしら？

P.133・145・150

Chapter 3: Premodern Japan - The Azuchi-Momoyama and Edo Periods

Section 1 – From warring states to national unification

Topic 31 – The warring states daimyo

What were the distinguishing characteristics of the new style of government instituted by the warring states daimyo?

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The emergence of the daimyo

The protector-daimyo lost their positions of strength during and after the Onin War. Gekokujo became widespread as more and more of the powerful retainers and village samurai toppled the protector-daimyo through force of arms and installed themselves as masters of their provinces. These new feudal lords are called the **warring states daimyo**.¹

*1=The major daimyo families included the Hojo clan of Sagami Province (modern-day Kanagawa Prefecture), the Asakura clan of Echizen Province (modern-day Fukui Prefecture), the Imagawa clan, whose power extended from Suruga Province (modern-day Shizuoka Prefecture) to Mikawa Province (modern-day eastern Aichi Prefecture), the Uesugi clan of Echigo Province (modern-day Niigata Prefecture), the Takeda clan of Kai Province (modern-day Yamanashi Prefecture), and the Mori clan, which was based in Aki Province (modern-day Hiroshima Prefecture) and extended its influence across southern Japan, including Shikoku and Kyushu.

Japan's farming villages had already been forming their own governing bodies called *so* and asserting their autonomy since the time of the War of the Northern and Southern Courts, which had loosened the grip of the shogunate and the protectors over rural communities. Some of these *so* had been organizing *ikki* to achieve common ends. Under the leadership of local samurai, they often succeeded in making their demands heard.

Nonetheless, the *so* soon came to desire stronger leaders who could mediate territorial disputes or protect them from outside enemies. This power vacuum was filled through the appearance of the warring states daimyo.

These daimyo had the samurai within their domains pledge allegiance to them, amassed large numbers of powerful retainers, and prepared for war with the other daimyo. Rebellion against one's lord was not always thought of as inherently dishonorable, and indeed, it was often praised as a wise decision. They came to their positions from diverse backgrounds. Takeda Shingen of

第1節 戦国時代から天下統一へ

青字 古くからの大名
赤字 新たに勢力をもった大名
緑字 分国法を制定した大名

主な戦国大名 (16世紀ごろ)

31 戦国大名

戦国大名は新しい型の統治者として、どのような特徴をもっていたのだろうか。

1 おもな戦国大名には、相模(神奈川県)の北条氏、越前(福井県)の朝倉氏、駿河(静岡県)から三河(愛知県東部)を支配した今川氏、越後(新潟県)の上杉氏、甲斐(山梨県)の武田氏、安芸(広島県)をはじめ中国地方一帯から九州、四国にまで勢力をおよぼした毛利氏などがある。

応仁の乱のころから守護大名の力がおとろえ、下剋上の風潮に乗つて、実力のある家臣や地侍は、みずからで守護大名を倒し、一国を支配するようになった。こうした新しい型の領主を戦国大名という。

すでに、南北朝の動乱のころから、農村社会では、権威のおどれた幕府や守護の支配をはなれ、農民の自治組織(惣村)によって運営される自立的な村(惣村)が形成された。いくつかの惣村が共通の利益のために一揆を結んだり、地元の武士(国人)を中心に結束して、自分たちの主張を通すこともしばしばあった。

惣村は、境界争いなどを調停し、外敵から守ってくれる、より強い実力者を求めた。戦国大名という新しい統治者は、このような要求にこたえる形で登場してきた。

戦国大名は、領国内の武士を家来に組み入れて強力な家臣団をつくり、ほかの大名との戦いに備えた。主君への反逆や謀反は機敏な行動として評価されることもあり、必ずしも不名誉とはされなかった。戦国大名の出自はさまざまで、甲斐の武田信

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Kai was originally a protector-daimyo, Uesugi Kenshin of Echigo had served as a deputy protector-daimyo, and Mori Motonari of Aki hailed from a local samurai family.

Castle towns and domain administration

- 139 What distinguished the warring states daimyo from the earlier protector-daimyo was that the protector-daimyo ruled by virtue of the authority of the shogunate, whereas the warring states daimyo ruled solely on the basis of their competence to administer their own domains. Therefore, a daimyo who proved incompetent might soon be abandoned by his own retainers and citizens and replaced with another leader.

In preparation for war, the warring states daimyo built heavily fortified castles atop mountains or hills and enclosed them with many defensive walls and a moat. They set up their residences on the flat ground at the base of the mountains and had their retainers and local businessmen live in the vicinity. These communities, known as **castle towns**, served as the political, economic, and cultural centers of the daimyo's domains.

Furthermore, to make their domains wealthier, the daimyo enthusiastically promoted agriculture by expanding farmland and constructing large-scale water management projects.² They also devoted considerable energy to exploiting mines,³ supporting business activity, and maintaining transportation networks. In many cases, they promulgated their own legal codes, often styled as "regulations" and now known as **domain laws**, to discipline their retainers or to protect and control their subjects. As the daimyo tightened their grip on their domains, the shoen lost their importance. Once consolidated in their own domains, the daimyo sought to extend their influence, sparking a brutal civil war known as the **Warring States period** that was to last about one hundred years.

*2=Some of the most well-known daimyo-led water management projects were Takeda Shingen's Shingen Embankment, Date Masamune's Teizan Canal, and Hojo Ujifusa's Arakawa Dam. Such structures built by the daimyo can still be seen throughout Japan and continue to serve their original purposes.

*3=Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine (in modern-day Shimane Prefecture) is a representative example. Discovered in the fourteenth century, it proved an extraordinarily rich source of silver to be minted into silver coinage. During the Warring States period, it was fought

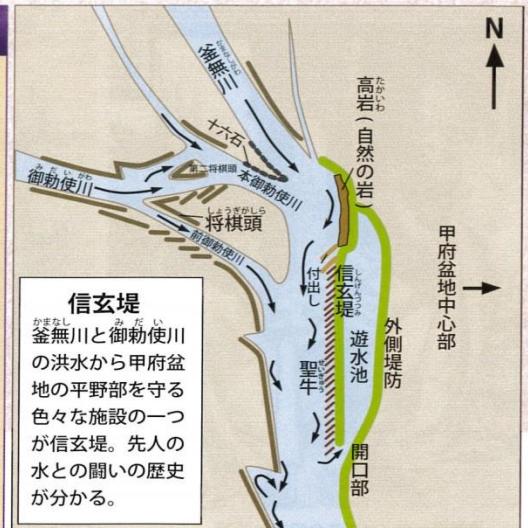
戦国大名と分国法

戦国大名は、領国内の領民をおさめたが、力による一方的な支配ではなかった。それは、分国法の条文によくあらわれている。

たとえば、甲斐の戦国大名武田信玄が定めた分国法にある「喧嘩両成敗法」は、もともと農村社会で受けつがれた慣習法で、戦国大名はこのような慣習法も利用して領内の争いを裁定した。

また、越前の戦国大名朝倉氏がつくった分国法には、「1年に3度くらいは、有能で正直な者に申しつけ、国内を巡視させて領民の申し出を聞き、そのことを参考にして政治の改革をしていくのがよい」と書かれていた。

領民の意見が領国の経営には不可欠であり、戦国大名はその声を吸収し、政治に反映することで、よき統治者になることができた。



武田信玄 (1521~73)
(高野山持明院蔵)

城下町と領国経営

戦国大名が従来の幕府を背景にした
守護大名と異なる点は、領国経営の
実力を備えることが求められたことである。実力がなければ、
すぐに家臣や領民から見限られ、別の実力者に首がすげかえら
れることもあった。

戦国大名は、守りのかたい山や丘に山城を築き、一ノ丸、二
ノ丸、三ノ丸と幾重にも守りを固め、濠をめぐらして合戦に備
えた。ふもとの平地に屋敷をかまえ、その周囲に家臣団や商工
業者を住まわせて、城下町とした。城下町は、領国の政治、經
済、文化の中心になった。

また、戦国大名は、領国を豊かにするために、大規模な治水
工事をし、耕地を広げて農業をさかんにした。鉱山の開発や商
工業の保護、交通制度の整備などにも力をそそいだ。家臣の取
りしまりや、領民の保護と支配のために、捷書などの名称でよ
ばれる独自の法律（分国法）を定めた例も少なくない。戦国大
名の領国支配が強まるにつれ、荘園は衰退していった。このよ
うにして、各地で実力を養った戦国大名が勢力をのばし、たが
いに激しく争った約100年間を戦国時代といふ。

2 大名が指揮して行った大規模治水工事には、武田信玄の信玄堤のほか、伊達政宗の眞山堀、北条氏房の荒川堰などが知られる。今も各地に遺構があり、水利施設として役立っている。

3 代表的な鉱山に石見銀山（島根県）がある。14世紀に発見された豊富に銀を産する銀山で、ここで多くの銀貨がつくられた。戦国時代には大内・尼子・毛利氏がつぎつぎと取り合い、江戸時代には江戸幕府が奉行をおいて直接に經營した。→P.136

まとめに チャレンジ
守護大名と戦国大名にはどのような違いがあるのか、200字以内でまとめてみよう。

over by the Ouchi clan, Amago clan, and finally the Mori clan. During the Edo period, the Tokugawa shogunate appointed a commissioner to run the mine directly.

Topic 31 Recap Challenge! – Using approximately one hundred words, summarize the differences between the protector-daimyo and the warring states daimyo.

The Daimyo and the Domain Laws

Though the daimyo did rule over the people of their domains, the relationship was not simply one of one-sided coercion. That this is true can be seen clearly in certain clauses of the domain laws.

For instance, the domain law of Kai Province that was promulgated by the daimyo Takeda Shingen adopted the principle of equally punishing both parties of any quarrel, which was a longstanding practice in rural society. The daimyo used such traditional Japanese laws to judge disputes within their domains.

In addition, the domain law of Echizen Province promulgated by the Asakura clan required that, "At least three times annually a capable and honest man shall be asked to tour the entire domain and listen to the requests of the people, which shall be consulted as a basis for future political reforms."

The consent of the people was indispensable in the administration of a domain, and the greatest daimyo were those who absorbed the people's will and incorporated it into their policies.

Topic 32 – Europe's global expansion

What led the peoples of Europe to begin to explore the world?

The Christian world and the Muslim world

141 In the Christian world of medieval Europe, the Catholic Church, led by the Pope in Rome, wielded tremendous power. At the same time, Arab Muslims were embarking on a wave of expansion and by the eighth century extended their control across the Mediterranean region from Western Asia to the Iberian Peninsula. In medieval times, the nations of the Muslim world were considerably more militarily, technologically, and culturally advanced than the Christian world.

Despite this, Christian forces succeeded by the late-fifteenth century in driving the Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula, which was then transformed into the Christian nations of Spain and Portugal.

At the start of the sixteenth century, German priest Martin Luther and others criticized the Catholic Church's corruption and founded a reformist movement, in that individuals seek God directly through the Bible, without reliance on the Church hierarchy. This was called the **Reformation** and its supporters were called Protestants.¹ The sudden rise of the Protestants shocked the Catholic Church, which launched its own internal reform movement. The Church founded the Society of Jesus,² whose members were known as Jesuits, and made aggressive efforts to proselytize overseas.

*1=The Church of Rome was called the Catholic Church, meaning "universal church", while the reformers were dubbed Protestants, meaning "those who protest".

*2=The Society of Jesus, founded by Spaniard Ignatius of Loyola and six others, was one of the Catholic Church's male religious orders. After receiving official recognition from the Pope, the Jesuits set up a base in Goa, India, and started missions across Asia.

The Age of Discovery

In the late-fifteenth century, Spain and Portugal commenced national efforts to expand overseas. Their desire to import goods from the East had been stymied by the naval might of Muslim countries, such as the Ottoman Empire, which held sway over the Mediterranean Sea. In Europe at that time, spices like pepper were in high demand as seasoning for meat, and though they could be bought from Arab merchants, they came at such a steep price that it was said that a



ローマ教皇へのイエズス会設立の請願
イエズス会は、とくにアジアでの布教に力を入れた。

コロンブスの西インド諸島到達 スペイン女王の援助で大西洋を西へ航海してたどりついた。彼は生涯、自分の上陸した場所をインドだと信じていた。

32 ヨーロッパ人の世界進出

ヨーロッパ人はなぜ世界に進出し始めたのだろうか。

1 宗教改革を求めた「プロテスタント（抗議する者）」は新教ともよばれ、これに対しローマ教会を総本山とする「カトリック（普遍）」は旧教ともよばれることもある。

2 カトリック男子修道会の一つ。創立者はスペイン人のイグナチオ・ロヨラら6人で、ローマ教皇の信認を得てゴア（インド）に基地を築き、アジア布教に乗り出した。イエズス会は「イエスの会」を意味する。

キリスト教世界とイスラム教世界

中世ヨーロッパのキリスト教世界ではローマ教皇を頂点とするカトリック教会が絶大な権力をもっていた。他方、イスラム教徒のアラビア人も勢力を広げ、8世紀以降は西アジアから地中海を経て、イベリア半島までを支配した。この時代、イスラム教諸国は学問や芸術においても、軍事力においても、キリスト教諸国よりもはるかに先進国だった。

しかし、イベリア半島では15世紀末に、キリスト教徒がイスラム勢力を追い出し、スペインとポルトガルが支配するキリスト教圏に戻った。

16世紀初め、ドイツのルターらがカトリック教会の腐敗を批判し、教会に頼らずに個人が聖書を通じて神と直接向かい合うべきだとする改革運動をおこした。これを宗教改革という。彼らはプロテスタントとよばれた。その勃興に危機感をもったカトリック教会の内部からも改革運動がおこり、イエズス会が創立されるなど海外への布教に積極的に乗り出した。

大航海時代 15世紀末から、ポルトガルとスペインは国をあげて海外進出をはかつた。オスマン帝国などイスラム勢力が地中海の制海権をにぎっていたので、東方への物資の輸入ルートがはばまれていた。当

gram of gold could purchase only a gram of pepper. Spain and Portugal wanted new trade routes to India where they could buy pepper directly.

Portugal attempted to find a sea route to India by sailing southwards along the west coast of Africa. By contrast, Spain sent Italian **Christopher Columbus** on a journey across the Atlantic Ocean as far west as he could go. The **Age of Discovery** began, and before long the Europeans were actively seeking to colonize Asia itself.

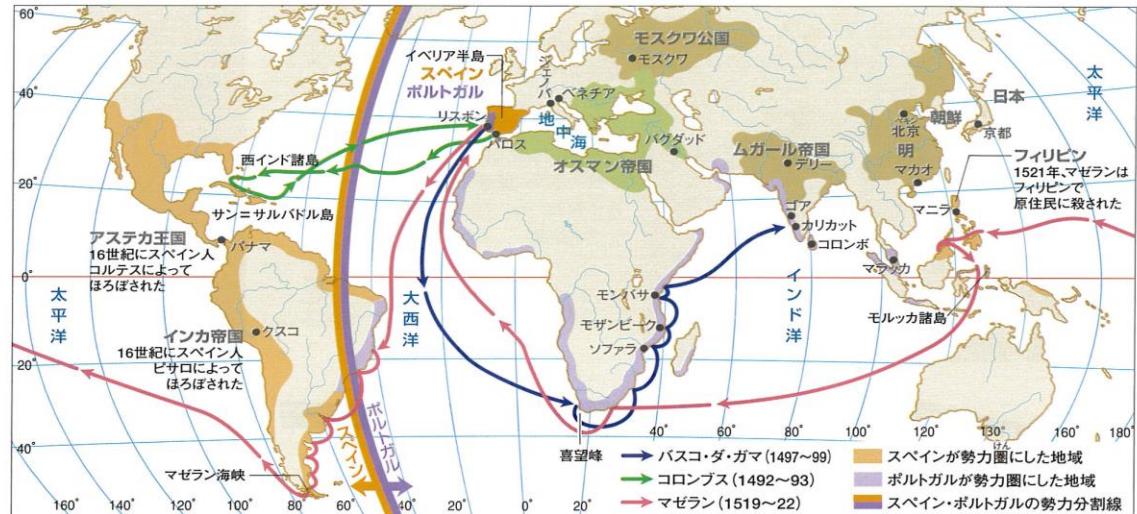
Spain and Portugal's plan to partition the world

In 1492, Columbus arrived in the islands of the West Indies. Europe had "discovered" the Americas. Because Columbus was convinced that he had reached India, the indigenous peoples of North America continue to this day to be called "Indians". Two years later, in 1494, Portugal and Spain, after intercession by Pope Alexander VI, signed the **Treaty of Tordesillas**, in that Spain and Portugal would divide the world into two hemispheres based on a line running down the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. According to the terms of the treaty, all lands discovered in the Eastern Hemisphere would belong to the King of Portugal, whereas the lands discovered in the Western Hemisphere would belong to the King of Spain.

In 1498, Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama opened a new sea route to India by rounding the Cape of Good Hope on the southern tip of Africa and traveling along Africa's east coast north to India.

Topic 32 Recap Challenge! – Give two factors that motivated the peoples of Europe to advance overseas during the Age of Discovery of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Year	Events
1492	Columbus crosses the Atlantic Ocean on behalf of Spain and lands in the Americas.
1498	Vasco da Gama of Portugal rounds the Cape of Good Hope in southern Africa and reaches India.
1522	An expedition led by Ferdinand Magellan of Spain sails past the southern tip of South America into the Pacific Ocean, lands in the Philippines, and successfully circumnavigates the world.
1534	Founding of the Catholic Society of Jesus.



地球を二分しようとしたポルトガルとスペイン
16世紀に入ると、太平洋でも両国の航海・探検活動の境界が定められた。

時のヨーロッパで肉料理の必需品は胡椒などの香辛料だった。
それらをアラビア人の商人から購入しなければならなかったが、「金 1 g = 胡椒 1 g」といわれるほど高価だった。両国は胡椒を直接買いつけるため、主産地インドへの新たなルートを求めた。

5 ポルトガルはアフリカの西海岸を南下してインドに向かう航路の発見に乗り出した。これに対しスペインはイタリア人のコロンブスを派遣して、大西洋をどこまでも西へと向かわせた。このようにしてヨーロッパ人がアジアの植民地を求める大航海時代が始まった。

10 **ポルトガルとスペインによる地球分割計画** 1492年、コロンブスは西インド諸島に到達した。ヨーロッパ人による

アメリカの「発見」である。彼はそこをインドと信じ込んだため、北米大陸の先住民は今でもインディアンとよばれている。2年後の1494年、ローマ教皇は大西洋を東西に分け、東半球で発

15 見されるものはすべてポルトガル王に属し、西半球で発見されるものはすべてスペイン王に属すると取り決めた。これをトルデシリヤス条約という。

ポルトガルが派遣したバスコ・ダ・ガマは1498年、アフリカ南端の喜望峰を経てアフリカ東岸を北上し、インドに到達する新航路を発見した。



ヨーロッパ人がアジアに求めた香辛料 ①肉桂（シナモン）、②丁子（クローブ）、③胡椒（グリーンペッパー、ホワイトペッパー）など。

ヨーロッパによる新航路の開拓
(ス)はスペイン、(ボ)はポルトガル

年	年
1492	コロンブス (ス)、大西洋を横断しアメリカ大陸に到達
1498	バスコ・ダ・ガマ (ボ)、アフリカ南端の喜望峰を回り、インドに到達
1522	マゼラン (ス)、南米大陸の南端を経て太平洋からフィリピン到達、世界一周を達成
1534	旧教のイエズス会創立

まとめにチャレンジ
15~16世紀、ヨーロッパ人が海外に進出した大航海時代に、彼らが目的としたことを2つあげてみよう。

Topic 33 – The arrival of the Europeans

What impact did the European imports of firearms and Christianity have on Japanese society?

143 Christian missionaries and the introduction of firearms

In 1543 (Tenbun 12), a Chinese junk sailing from Siam (modern-day Thailand) with Portuguese merchants on board was struck by a storm and shipwrecked on the southern Japanese island of Tanegashima (in modern-day Kagoshima Prefecture). These were the first Europeans to reach the shores of Japan. The lord who controlled the island, a member of the Tanegashima clan, paid them a hefty sum in exchange for two firearms, which he ordered his swordsmiths to carefully study.

In no time, Japanese swordsmiths were manufacturing their own firearms in various parts of Japan, such as Sakai (modern-day Osaka). The new weapons were highly sought after by the daimyo, and Japan quickly rose to become the world's largest producer of firearms. The adoption of firearms by the daimyo dramatically changed battlefield tactics and served to hasten the process of national unification.

In 1549, six years after the introduction of firearms, the Jesuit missionary Francis Xavier¹ arrived in Kagoshima in Kyushu, Japan, and worked to convert the local people to Christianity. Later, more missionaries came to Japan alongside Portuguese merchants and proselytized aggressively. Christianity spread rapidly, gaining an especially large number of converts in western Japan. The missionaries won the hearts of many Japanese through their charitable deeds such as the building of orphanages, and the daimyo prized the rare imports that Portuguese merchants brought in their wake.

*1=Francis Xavier was one of the founders of the Society of Jesus. He was running a mission in Malacca in the Malay Peninsula when he is said to have met a young Japanese samurai named Yajiro. Surprised by his remarkable intellectual curiosity, Xavier acquired an interest in Japan and became determined to do missionary work there.

The Southern Barbarian Trade

In the late-sixteenth century, armed merchants from Spain also entered Asia. They conquered the Philippines and made it their trade base. Referred to as the "southern barbarians", or *nanban* in the Japanese language, they brought European products such as gunpowder, clocks,



33 ヨーロッパ人の来航

ヨーロッパ人がもたらした鉄砲とキリスト教は、日本社会にどのような影響をあたえたのだろうか。



フランシスコ・ザビエル
(1506 ~ 52)

(兵庫・神戸市立博物館蔵)

1 フランシスコ・ザビエルはイエズス会創立者の一人。マレー半島のマラッカを拠点にして布教活動をしていたが、ヤジローという日本人の青年武士に出会い、その旺盛な知識欲に驚いて日本に興味をもち、布教する決意を固めたといわれている。

1543(天文12)年、シャム(現在のタイ)からポルトガル人を乗せた中国船が、暴風雨にあって種子島(鹿児島県)に漂着した。彼らは日本に来た最初のヨーロッパ人だった。領主の種子島氏はポルトガル商人から鉄砲2挺を高額で買い取り、刀鍛冶に研究を命じた。

やがて、堺(大阪府)など各地で刀鍛冶が鉄砲の生産を始めると、戦国大名たちが新兵器としてさかんに求め、日本はたちまち世界一の鉄砲生産国となった。さらに戦国大名が鉄砲を採用したことは戦闘の方法を大きく変え、全国統一を早める結果をもたらした。

1549年、イエズス会の宣教師フランシスコ・ザビエル¹が鹿児島に到着し、キリスト教の布教を開始した。その後もポルトガルの商人とともにやってきた宣教師たちは熱心に布教し、キリスト教は西日本を中心に急速に広がった。¹⁵宣教師は孤児院をつくるなどして人々の心をとらえた。戦国大名は、ポルトガル商人がもたらす珍しい舶来品を珍重した。

16世紀末にはスペインの武装商人もアジアにあらわれ、フィリピンを征服して貿易の根拠地とした。彼らは日本では南蛮人とよばれ、²⁰

and glassware to Japan, as well as Chinese products such as unprocessed silk and silk fabric. What they wanted in exchange was silver. Japan was one of the world's largest producers of silver, which they coined into currency used for trade with other Asian nations. This is known as the **Southern Barbarian Trade**. Japanese people eventually also became active participants in the Southern Barbarian Trade, doing business across Southeast Asia and forming permanent settlements there called **Japantowns**.

The Christian daimyo

Some of the daimyo of western Japan hoped to profit from the Southern Barbarian Trade by patronizing Christianity or even being baptized into the faith themselves. These were the "Christian daimyo". The first daimyo to convert to Christianity were the Omura clan of Kyushu, who opened the port of Nagasaki to foreign trade and then donated it to the Society of Jesus. Nagasaki was a good port which rapidly developed into the center of the Southern Barbarian Trade and of Christian evangelization in Japan. It would later serve as Japan's only window to the European world.

The Jesuits took advantage of the protection given by the Christian daimyo to further their efforts to disseminate their religion. They erected churches, which the Japanese called "southern barbarian temples", in Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, Kyoto, and other cities.

In 1582 (Tensho 10), three Christian daimyo sent the **Tensho Embassy** to Europe, which comprised of four Japanese boys acting as their envoys to the Pope. After enduring a three-year journey, the boys finally arrived in Rome where they were warmly welcomed with an audience by the Pope. The Tensho Embassy stimulated greater interest in Japan among the people of Europe.

Topic 33 Recap Challenge! – List all the Chinese and European products Japan received through the Southern Barbarian Trade as well as the main product Japan exported.



南蛮屏風 狩野内膳筆 長崎に入港したポルトガル船が、貿易品を荷あげするところ。南蛮貿易のようすが描かれている。カピタン（船長）の行列と、出むかえる宣教師たちの姿もある。右上に南蛮寺が見える。（兵庫・神戸市立博物館蔵）

日本に火薬・時計・ガラス製品などヨーロッパの品々や、中国産の生糸や絹織物をもたらした。彼らは世界有数の銀の産出国だった日本から銀を手に入れ、貨幣に鋳直してアジア各地との交易に用いた。これを**南蛮貿易**という。その後、日本人も南蛮貿易に乗り出し、東南アジアの各国に定住して**日本町**をつくった。

キリスト教大名

- 南蛮貿易の利益に着目した西日本の大名たちの中にはキリスト教を保護し、自ら洗礼を受ける者もあらわれた。これをキリスト教大名といいます。最初のキリスト教大名となった九州の大村氏は、長崎を開港してイエズス会に寄進した。天然の良港だった長崎は、南蛮貿易と布教の拠点となって急速に発展し、その後もヨーロッパとの窓口となつた。
- イエズス会はキリスト教大名の保護を受けて長崎・山口・京都などに教会（南蛮寺）を建て、キリスト教はさらに広がつた。1582（天正10）年、3人のキリスト教大名が4人の少年使節をローマ教皇のもとに送った（**天正遣欧少年使節**）。少年たちは3年かけてローマに着き、教皇に謁見して大歓迎を受けた。
- それによって、ヨーロッパでは日本に対する関心が高まつた。



天正遣欧少年使節 九州のキリスト教大名によって派遣され、帰国して豊臣秀吉にローマでの見聞を伝えたが、そのときすでにキリスト教は禁じられていた。上記氏名中、カタカナは洗礼名。
このうち中浦ジュリアンは長崎で殉教、千々石ミケルは棄教して日蓮宗に改宗した。（京都大学附属図書館蔵）

まとめにチャレンジ
南蛮貿易におけるヨーロッパ、中国からの輸入品と、日本の主な輸出品をそれぞれあげてみよう。

How did Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi unify Japan?

The rise of Oda Nobunaga

Even as foreign nations were capturing the attentions of the Japanese people, Japan itself was riven by fighting between the country's most powerful daimyo. The daimyo were locked in a competition to be the first to reach Kyoto and declared with the support of the Imperial Court the ruler of all Japan.¹⁴⁵

Among a large field of daimyo, **Oda Nobunaga** of Owari Province (modern-day western Aichi Prefecture) distinguished himself by exploiting innovative military tactics and his advantageous geographical position close to Kyoto. In 1560 (Eiroku 3) at Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga crushed the army of Imagawa Yoshimoto of Suruga Province (modern-day Shizuoka Prefecture). Soon after, he arrived in Kyoto, installed Ashikaga Yoshiaki as shogun, and launched a series of campaigns with the goal of uniting all Japan.

Nobunaga later came into conflict with Yoshiaki and, in 1573 (Tensho 1), he expelled Yoshiaki from Kyoto. This date marked the end of the 230-year history of the Muromachi shogunate.

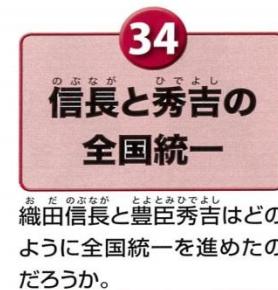
When Enryaku-ji Temple on Mount Hiei aligned itself with other daimyo, Nobunaga set the entire mountain ablaze, and he also subdued the rebellious followers of the True Pure Land Ikko school. These acts played a major role in breaking the influence of Buddhist groups over the Japanese government.

In 1575 (Tensho 3), Nobunaga defeated Takeda Katsuyori of Kai Province (modern-day Yamanashi Prefecture), who was reputed to be Japan's most powerful daimyo, at the Battle of Nagashino. Katsuyori's cavalry units were decimated by Nobunaga's gunners. The next year, Nobunaga constructed an immense fortress, Azuchi Castle, along the shore of Lake Biwa near Kyoto. Though he clamped down on the interference of Buddhist groups in his government, Nobunaga lauded the courage of Christian missionaries for braving the stormy seas to reach Japan.

Nobunaga adopted a policy of "free markets, free guilds" towards merchants and craftsmen around Azuchi Castle. He guaranteed them free enterprise and abolished the travel checkpoints that had become barriers to trade.



ながしのかつせん すりょう 本
長篠合戦図屏風 この戦いで織田・徳川連合軍は最新の武器である鉄砲を
てっぽう
多数そろえ、当時最強といわれた武田軍を破った。(愛知・徳川美術館蔵)



34
のぶなが ひでよし
**信長と秀吉の
全国統一**

織田信長と豊臣秀吉はどのように全国統一を進めたのだろうか。

日本人が広く国外に目を向けるようになる一方、国内では群雄割拠する

有力な戦国大名が、我れ先にと京都にのぼり、朝廷の信任によつて全国の統治者になろうと競い合っていた。

その中で尾張（愛知県西部）の織田信長が斬新な戦略と京都に近い地の利を生かして頭角をあらわした。1560（永禄3）年、駿河（静岡県）の今川義元を桶狭間で破った信長は、やがて京都にのぼると足利義昭を將軍に擁立して全国統一に乗り出した。

その後、信長は義昭と対立するようになり、1573（天正元）年、義昭を京都から追放した。ここに、室町幕府は230年の歴史の幕をとじた。

信長は敵方の大名についた比叡山延暦寺を全焼打ちにし、淨土真宗の一一向一揆も降伏させた。これによって、その後、仏教勢力の政治への発言力が弱まった。

信長は1575（天正3）年、当代最強といわれた甲斐（山梨県）の武田勝頼の騎馬軍団を鉄砲隊で打ち破った（長篠の戦い）。その翌年、信長は京都に近い琵琶湖畔に壮大な安土城を築いた。信長は政治に発言する仏教勢力をおさえる一方で、万里の波濤をこえてやってきたキリストン宣教師の勇気を称えた。

信長は、樂市樂座の政策をとって城下の商工業者に自由な営

145 15 20

In this manner, Nobunaga cleared the path to national unification by destroying Japan's traditional political forces and social institutions. However, in 1582 (Tensho 10), Nobunaga was betrayed by his retainer Akechi Mitsuhide. After clashing with Mitsuhide's rebels at Honno-ji Temple in Kyoto, Nobunaga committed suicide there. This is called the **Honno-ji Temple Incident**.

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National unification under Toyotomi Hideyoshi

The man who inherited Oda Nobunaga's ambition and unified Japan was his senior retainer Hashiba Hideyoshi, later known under the name of **Toyotomi Hideyoshi**. Hideyoshi was facing off against the army of the Mori clan at Takamatsu Castle in Bicchu (modern-day Okayama Prefecture) when he learned of what had transpired at Honno-ji Temple. He immediately made peace with the Mori clan and pulled his army back to Kyoto where he defeated Akechi Mitsuhide at Tennozan.

In 1583 (Tensho 11), Hideyoshi demonstrated his commitment to ruling over a united Japan by commencing construction of the spectacular Osaka Castle, which was modeled on Nobunaga's Azuchi Castle.

In 1585 (Tensho 13), the Imperial Court appointed Hideyoshi chancellor, and the next year it bestowed him with the surname of Toyotomi, which means "bountiful minister". In the Emperor's name, Hideyoshi issued the Peace Edict, ordering all the daimyo to lay down their arms and pledge loyalty to him. He subjugated the remaining independent daimyo one-by-one and, by 1590 (Tensho 18), there was no one left to oppose him and conflict finally ended. Hideyoshi had completed the unification of Japan. The following year, Hideyoshi transferred the chancellery to his adopted son Hidetsugu and became *taiko*, the title of a retired chancellor who has passed his post to his son.

Topic 34 Recap Challenge! – Give two major reforms implemented by Oda Nobunaga.

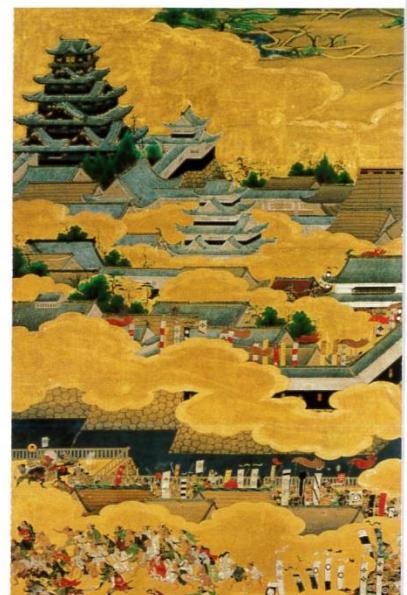


業を認め、流通のさまたげとなる関所を廃止した。

このように信長は旧来の政治勢力や社会制度を打破し、全国統一への道を切り開いた。しかし、1582（天正10）年、家臣の明智光秀の謀反にあい、京都の本能寺で自害した（本能寺の変）。

豊臣秀吉の全国統一
織田信長の事業を受けついで全国統一をなしつけたのは、重臣の羽柴秀吉（のちの豊臣秀吉）であった。備中（岡山県）高松城の毛利軍と対陣していた秀吉は、本能寺の変を知るなりと直ちに毛利氏と和を結び、いち早く軍を引き返して、京都の天王山で明智光秀を討った。
1583（天正11）年、秀吉は信長の安土城をモデルにした壮大な大阪城の築城に着手し、全国を統治しようとする意思を示した。

1585（天正13）年、秀吉は関白に任せられ、翌年、朝廷より「豊臣」の姓を賜わった。秀吉は天皇の名により全国の大名に、停戦して秀吉に服属することを命令し（惣無事令）、諸大名を次々と平定していった。1590（天正18）年、秀吉の歯向かう大名がいなくなつて戦火は止み、秀吉の全国統一事業は完成した。翌年、関白を養子秀次に譲り、太閤になった。



大阪城　秀吉時代のおもかけを伝えている。（「大阪夏の陣図屏風」大阪城天守閣蔵）

1 関白の職を子弟に譲った人物を太閤という。

まとめにチャレンジ

織田信長が行った大きな改革を2つあげてみよう。

Topic 35 – Hideyoshi's government and the Japanese invasions of Korea

What were the distinguishing characteristics of Hideyoshi's government?

The Taiko Land Surveys and the Sword Hunt

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Starting in the year 1582 (Tensho 10), Hideyoshi ordered the daimyo to undertake accurate evaluations of the rice yield of their domains and to prepare land registries with the grade of

each plot of land and the income they derived from it.¹ This is known as the **Taiko Land Survey**. The survey dealt a mortal blow to the shoen system by stripping shoen holders, including court nobles, of their right to own land. On the other hand, it did guarantee the rights of farmers to private land ownership, provided that they paid land tax to the daimyo in charge of the domain.

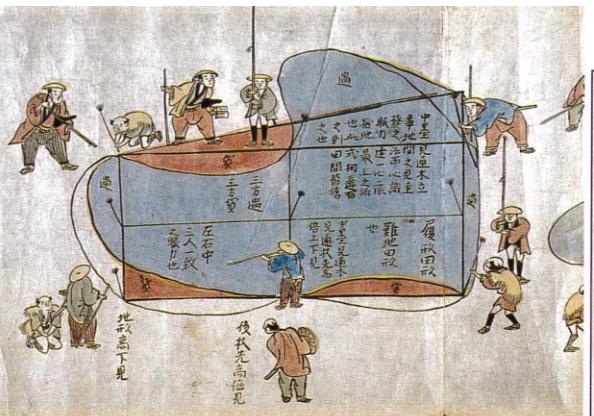
*1=Farmland was classified as high grade, medium grade, low grade, or bottom grade. The income derived from farmland, called *kokudaka* in Japanese, was calculated through multiplying the total area of the land, measured in *tan* of about 1,000 square meters, by the rice yield expected of the land's grade.

In 1588 (Tensho 16), Hideyoshi issued the **Sword Hunt Ordinance**, demanding that all farmers and temples be disarmed of their weapons, including swords, bows, spears, and firearms. Farmers were to preserve the stability of the nation and future generations by devoting their lives to agriculture, whereas the role of the samurai was to protect the domain and nation and maintain public security. This principle was called **separation of farmer and samurai**.

The prohibition of Christianity

Hideyoshi defended Christianity until 1587 (Tensho 15), when he abruptly issued the Priest Expulsion Ordinance² and switched to an anti-Christian policy. Still, Hideyoshi valued the profitable trade with the "southern barbarian" merchants and reaffirmed their right to enter Japanese ports, so the anti-Christian policy was inconsistently enforced and the expulsion of the priests was never realized. Because Hideyoshi never prohibited ordinary citizens from practicing Christianity, the number of Christians in Japan continued to increase.

*2=In Japanese, this ordinance was called the *bateren tsuihourei*. The word *bateren* meant "priest" and derived from the Portuguese word "Padre" meaning "Father".



検地図絵（江戸時代の作）役人が田の面積を測っているようすが、描かれている。太閤検地もこのような方法で行われたようだ。（秋田・玄福寺蔵）

刀狩令 1588年（一部要約）

各地の百姓が、刀や短刀、弓、槍、鉄砲、その他の武器をもつことをかたく禁止する。そのわけは、百姓が不需要な武器をもつていると、年貢や税を出ししぶり、おのずと揆をくわだて、大名から土地をあたえられている臣に対し、不法のふるまいをする者が出で、もちろん処罰される。そうすると、その者の田や畠は耕されずに、領地がむだになってしまふからだ。そこで、大名や家臣、代官は、以上の武器をすべて集め、出し出しない。

とり集めた刀や短刀などは、まだしてはならないので、百姓が助かることになる。

百姓は農具だけをもつて、ひたすら農業に打ちこんでいれば、子孫の末まで長く暮らしを保つことができる。じつに国内が安らかとなり、人々が幸せになるものである。

35 秀吉の政治と朝鮮出兵

秀吉の政治は、どのような特徴をもっていたのだろうか。

1 土地の等級は、上田、中田、下田、下々田などであらわした。石高は、それぞれの等級での耕地1反（約10アール）あたりの米の収穫高に面積をかけて計算した。

2 バテレンとはキリスト教の神父のこと。伴天連とも書いた。ポルトガル語のパードレ（神父）に由来する。

秀吉は1582（天正10）年から各大名に命じて米の収穫高を正確に調べさせ、土地の等級と石高を示す検地帳を作成した。これを太閤検地といふ。検地によって莊園領主だった中央貴族などの権利は奪われ、莊園制度は崩壊した。農民は土地私有権を認められるかわり、その領主たる大名に年貢をおさめることとなった。

1588（天正16）年、秀吉は刀狩令を発して農民や寺院から刀・弓・槍・鉄砲などを没収した。農民が耕作に専念することによって、子々孫々までの安泰を保証し、領内の自衛・治安と国防は武士の役割とした（兵農分離）。

キリスト教の禁止

秀吉はキリスト教の保護者であったが、1587（天正15）年、突如としてバテレン追放令を発し、キリスト教の禁教政策に転換した。

しかし、貿易による利益を重視して、南蛮商人の入港は引きづき認めたため、禁教政策は不徹底なものとなり、バテレンの追放も実現しなかった。秀吉は庶民の信仰までは禁じなかったので、キリスト教徒はその後も増えづけた。

フィリピンを拠点にしていたスペインの宣教師たちは、キリスト教を広めるため、南アメリカやアジアと同じように、武力によって中国や日本を征服する計画を立てていたといわれる。

However, Spanish missionaries based in the Philippines were said to be planning to conquer China and Japan and impose Christianity by force of arms, as they did in South America and southern Asia.

Excerpts from the Sword Hunt Ordinance

"-Peasants in all parts of Japan are strictly forbidden from owning swords, daggers, bows, spears, firearms, or any other type of weapon. If the peasants were allowed to own unnecessary weaponry, they would withhold taxes, plot rebellions without provocation, and behave disrespectfully towards samurai retainers who have been given land by the daimyo. Such deeds shall naturally be punished, as they will result in the wet and dry fields going uncultivated and the land being rendered useless. Therefore, the daimyo, retainers, and bailiffs shall collect all the aforementioned weapons and put them in government custody."

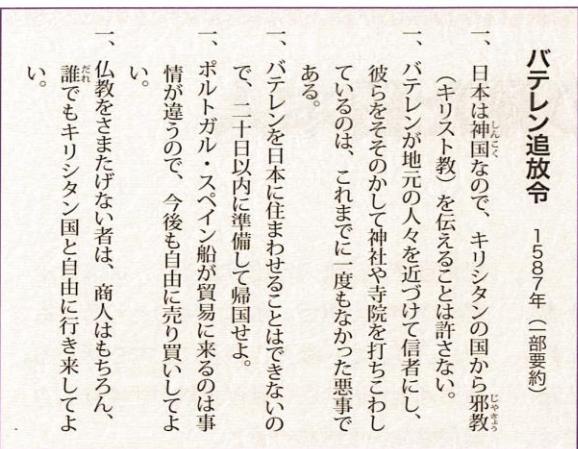
"-The swords, daggers, and other weaponry collected will not be wasted. Rather, they will be turned into nails and bolts for the great Buddha statue of Hojo-ji Temple that is being constructed in Kyoto. This ordinance is therefore a boon to the peasantry not only in their current lives, but in the next life as well."

"-If the peasants carry only their agricultural tools and devote themselves fully to farming, they will be able to ensure both their own livelihoods and those of their descendants. This is the true cornerstone of national peace and human happiness."

The Japanese invasions of Korea

Once he had unified Japan, Hideyoshi developed the grandiose ambition of conquering Ming China, transferring his capital city there, and even extending his dominion to faraway India.

In 1592 (Bunroku 1), Hideyoshi launched the **Japanese invasions of Korea** by sending a grand army of 150,000 soldiers into the Korean Peninsula. Hideyoshi's forces, commanded by such capable generals as Kato Kiyomasa and Konishi Yukinaga, quickly captured the Korean capital of Hansong (modern-day Seoul) and advanced deep into northern Korea. However, Japan's military position was complicated by the arrival of enemy reinforcements from Ming China and the effective naval tactics of Korean Admiral Yi Sun-sin. Consequently, Japan entered peace negotiations with Ming China and withdrew its army from Korea. The Japanese called this first conflict the Bunroku War.



キリスト教宣教師の影響力を警戒して出されたもの。しかし、実際にバテレン追放は実現しなかった。

秀吉とフェリペ2世

ちょうど秀吉が天下統一をなしとげたころ、スペインでは、国王フェリペ2世がイスラム勢力を打ち負かし絶頂期にあった。アジアに派遣されたスペイン人宣教師たちは、中国の武力征服を進言し、日本の利用価値を書簡でフェリペ2世に語った。しかし秀吉と同じ1598年にこの世を去ったので、征服計画は実現しなかった。



朝鮮出兵

インドまでも支配するという壮大な野望を抱いた。

1592（文禄元）年、秀吉は15万の大軍を朝鮮に送った（**朝鮮出兵**）。加藤清正や小西行長など

の武将にひきいられた秀吉の軍勢は、たちまち首都の漢城（現在のソウル）を落とし、朝鮮北部にまで進んだ。しかし、朝鮮側の李舜臣がひきいる水軍の活躍、明からの援軍などで敗勢となり、明との和平交渉のために兵を引いた（文禄の役）。

1597（慶長2）年、明との交渉が決裂し、秀吉はふたたび約14万の大軍を派遣した。だが、明の反撃で今度は朝鮮南部から先に進むことができず、翌年、秀吉が死去したため、撤兵した（慶長の役）。

2度にわたる戦いによって、朝鮮の国土や人々の生活は荒廃した。また、この出兵に莫大な費用と兵力を費やした豊臣家の支配はゆらいだ。

このとき徳川家康は朝鮮出兵に賛成し、九州まで出陣したが渡海することはなかった。

まとめにチャレンジ

関白となった豊臣秀吉が、全国統一に向けて行った大きな政策を3つあげてみよう。

In 1597 (Keicho 2), negotiations with China broke down, and Hideyoshi deployed another army to Korea, this one about 140,000-men strong. This time, Japanese forces were counterattacked by the Chinese and never managed to advance beyond the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. The following year, Hideyoshi died and Japan withdrew its army from Korea. The Japanese
149 called this second conflict the Keicho War.³

***3=Over the course of the Japanese invasions of Korea, many Korean potters were taken to Japan. Pottery techniques transmitted to Japan by Koreans include the Satsuma ware of Sim Su-gwan, the Arita ware of Yi Samp'yong, and the Hagi ware of Yi Jak-kwang.**

The Japanese invasions devastated the people and land of Korea, and they also undermined the Toyotomi clan which had squandered massive human and financial resources on the campaigns.

The daimyo Tokugawa Ieyasu had supported the invasions of Korea. Though he had readied his army in Kyushu for departure to Korea, he ultimately never left Japan.

Topic 35 Recap Challenge! – Give three major policies that Toyotomi Hideyoshi promoted while serving as chancellor in order to unify Japan.

Hideyoshi and King Philip II

At the same time that Hideyoshi was unifying Japan, King Philip II had scored a major triumph over the Muslim powers of Europe and reached the height of his power. Spanish missionaries working in Asia sent him a letter, advising that he conquer China and stressing the importance of control over the Japanese Isles.

However, Philip II died in 1598, the same year as Hideyoshi, and plans for war were never implemented.

Excerpts from the Priest Expulsion Ordinance

The Priest Expulsion Ordinance, announced in 1587, warned of the influence of Christian missionaries. In fact, the ordinance was never implemented.

"-Because Japan is the land of the gods, we cannot allow the evil religion of the Christian

nations to be taught here."

"-Christian priests have been approaching people in the provinces, converting them, and inciting them to destroy shrines and temples. This is a crime unlike any this country has seen before."

"-Christian priests shall not be permitted to live in Japan and shall be given twenty days to prepare themselves to return to their home countries."

"-Because the circumstances surrounding trade are different, Portuguese and Spanish ships are still free to come to Japan to buy and sell goods."

"-Those who do not interfere with Buddhism, whether merchants or otherwise, are free to come and go from the Christian nations."

JAPAN AS SEEN THROUGH FOREIGN EYES

How Missionaries Saw the Japanese People

An "outstanding" people with "fine dispositions"

150

In the sixteenth century, Christian missionaries who came to Japan were surprised to discover a proud and civilized people living on islands off the coast of East Asia. They were especially impressed by the absence of theft and high literacy even among Japan's lower classes.

Father Francis Xavier wrote the following in a letter that he sent to a church in Goa, India:

"Of all the peoples I have encountered, the Japanese people are the most outstanding. Among the heathen peoples, I believe that none are greater than the Japanese. The Japanese people generally have fine dispositions. They bear no evil thoughts and are very pleasant to keep company with... Most of them are poor, but none among them, neither the samurai nor the commoners, see poverty as a disgrace."

Prosperity and sophistication exceeding that of Europe

Head Missionary Cosme de Torres stated that the Japanese led prosperous and self-sufficient lives:

"The prosperity of this country exceeds that of Spain, France, or Italy. Everything that the Christian nations have, so too do the Japanese have. I could not recount all their good qualities without running short of ink and paper."

The more that Father Organtino learned of the Japanese people, the higher an opinion he held of them:

"We Europeans see ourselves as a sophisticated people, but compared to the Japanese, I believe that we are utter barbarians. Indeed, I must confess that I learn new things from them every day. There may be no other people in the world with so much innate talent."

The differences between Japanese and European culture

Still, not all the missionaries spoke well of the Japanese people. Head Missionary Francisco Cabral was a narrow-minded man who refused to ordain Japanese men into the priesthood or teach them Latin. He made the following callous remark:

コラム
外の目から見た
日本

宣教師の見た日本人

● 「傑出した国民」「良い素質」

16世紀、日本にやってきたキリスト教の宣教師たちは、極東の島に思いがけず、文明化した誇り高い民族を発見しておどろきました。何よりも、下層の日本人でさえ、盜みがないことや、読み書きができることに強い印象を受けました。

神父ザビエルは、ゴア（インド）の教会へ送った書簡にこう書いています。

「日本人は私が遭遇した国民の中では、もっとも傑出している。異教徒の中で日本人にまさるものはあるまいと考える。彼らは総体的に良い素質を有し、悪意がなく、まじ交わってすこぶる感じがよい」

「日本人はたいてい貧乏である。しかし、武士たると平民たるとを問わず、貧乏を恥じる者は一人もいない」

● ヨーロッパをしのぐ豊かさと賢明さ

布教長トルレスは、日本人の暮らしが自給自足していて豊かだと言います。

「この国の豊かさはスペイン、フランス、イタリアをしのいでいる。キリスト教国にある一切のものが、この国にある。彼らの長所を数えてゆけば、紙とインクのほうが先に尽きてしまうであろう」

オルガンチーノ神父は、日本人を知るにつれて、さらに高い評価をしています。

「私たちヨーロッパ人はたがいに賢明に

見えるが、日本人と比較すると、はなはだ野蛮であると思う。私は本当のところ、毎日、日本人から教えられることを白状する。私には全世界でこれほど天賦の才能をもつ国民はないと思われる」

5

● ヨーロッパと日本の文化の違い

ただし、誰もが日本人を良く言ったわけではありません。布教長カブラルは、日本人を司祭に登用せず、ラテン語も学ばせまいとした心の狭い人でした。彼は冷淡にこう言っています。

「彼ら日本人教徒が（修道会に入って）共同の、そして従順な生活をしているのは、ほかに生活手段がないからだ」

15

しかし、東インド管区巡察師ヴァリニャーノは、カブラルのような態度は布教のさまざまに解任し、こう述べました。

「日本人は、外国人の支配に耐えしぬがほど無氣力でもなければ無知でもない。日本本の教会の統括は日本人にゆだねるよりもかに考えるべきではない」

20

『日本史』を書き残したフロイス神父は、日本と西洋がまったく正反対である点を列举して「日本人は罪人を平然と斬首するが、家畜を殺すと仰天する」と首をかしげています。

25

彼らにとって日本はやはり「不思議の国」だったのです。

"The Japanese converts in our order lead cooperative and obedient lives only because they have no other means of survival."

151 However, Alessandro Valignano, a Jesuit Visitor from eastern India, removed Cabral for holding views prejudicial to the propagation of Christianity in Japan. According to Valignano:

"The Japanese are neither ignorant nor apathetic enough to kowtow to foreign domination. We have no option but to entrust the leadership of our churches in Japan to Japanese people."

Father Luis Frois, author of the book *The History of Japan*, described a long list of stark cultural contrasts between Japan and the West, expressing particular confusion over the fact that, "Japanese people can cut off the head of a criminal without a second thought, but are astonished that we kill animals."

For the missionaries, Japan was truly a mysterious country.

I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT...

Why Hideyoshi Expelled the Missionaries

Takayama Ukon's refusal to convert

Japan was a polytheistic country since antiquity and was open to new religions from foreign lands. Thanks to the pro-Christian stances of Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Japan profited greatly from the flourishing trade with Christian nations. In that case, why was it that Hideyoshi promulgated the Priest Expulsion Ordinance?

It has been said that in June of 1587, on the night before Hideyoshi issued the ordinance, the Buddhist priests who had accompanied him to Hakata complained to him about the misconduct of the missionaries and Christian daimyo. They brought to his attention that the missionaries had been instigating the Christian daimyo to forcibly convert their subjects, destroy the shrines and temples within their domains, and banish the Shinto and Buddhist priests.

Enraged to hear of this, Hideyoshi immediately dashed off a message to Takayama Ukon, a Christian daimyo in his encampment. The message read, "Either give up Christianity or give up your domain." Ukon replied, "I will stay true to my faith and agree to leave my domain", and Hideyoshi promptly ordered him to be divested of his lands.

もっと知りたい
コラム

秀吉はなぜ バテレンを追放したか

●高山右近の棄教拒否

日本は昔から多神教の国であり、異国の新しい宗教に対してもひらかれていました。信長も秀吉もキリスト教を優遇したため、南蛮貿易が盛んになり、大きな利益がもたらされたのです。その秀吉が、なぜバテレン追放令を出したのでしょうか。

1587(天正15)年6月、追放令が出される前夜、博多で秀吉に対して、隨行の

10 僧侶たちがバテレンやキリスト教領主らの所業について訴えたと言われます。バテレンは領主をそそのかして領民を強引に入信させ、領内の神社や寺を壊し、神官や僧侶を追い出していると訴えました。

15 それを聞いて激怒した秀吉は、ただちに陣営内にいるキリスト教領主・高山右近に書状を送り、「キリスト教を棄てるか、領國を追放されるか」と迫りました。右近は「信仰を守り、追放を受け入れる」と返答

20 しました。秀吉は即座に右近の領地召上げと追放を命じました。

●宣教師コエリョへの詰問

一方、平戸から会いに来た宣教師コエリョにも使者を送り、次のように詰問しました。

①なぜ領民を強引に改宗させるのか、②なぜ神社仏閣を破壊するのか、③なぜ牛馬

の肉を食うのか、④なぜポルトガル人は多くの日本人を奴隸として買って連れ帰るのか。コエリョは、秀吉を納得させる答えを出せませんでした。秀吉は側近の大名たちの前で、これまでのキリスト教保護の姿勢から一転して「バテレンの説く辯は悪魔のものだ。いっさいの善を破壊するものだ」と激しく批判し、「バテレン追放令」を布告しました。

この布告は高札によって広く全国に伝えられました。秀吉の布告は外国人バテレンの国外追放が主眼であって、一般領民の信仰の自由までは禁じてはいません。このため、コエリョは司祭たちに、イエズス会員は日本にとどまり、各地に潜伏するように命じました。

●スペイン船の不覚

1596(慶長元)年、土佐沖で難破したスペイン船サン・フェリーベ号の航海長が奉行に対して「われらはまず宣教師を送り込んで先住民を改宗させ、つづいて軍隊が入って多くの王国を征服してきた」と脅したという風説が広まりました。このために秀吉はキリタン取り締まりを強化したので、殉教者が出るまでになりました。一同一揆のような権力に反抗する宗教勢力の台頭をおそれていたからです。

The interrogation of Gaspar Coelho

Around the same time, Hideyoshi sent an emissary to speak to the missionary Gaspar Coelho, who had come from Hirado to meet him.

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Hideyoshi's emissary asked Coelho the following questions: (1.) Why do you force Japanese people to convert to Christianity? (2.) Why do you destroy shrines and temples? (3.) Why do you eat the meat of horses and cattle? (4.) Why do the Portuguese buy so many Japanese slaves and take them overseas? Hideyoshi was not persuaded by Coelho's answers. He gathered the daimyo closest to him and announced that he was reversing his policy of protecting Christianity, emphatically declaring that, "The teachings of the missionaries are those of the devil and will be the death of all that's good in Japan!" Hideyoshi then drew up and released the Priest Expulsion Ordinance.

The text of the ordinance was put up on official notice boards throughout the country. The ordinance was primarily intended to remove the Christian missionaries from Japan without prohibiting ordinary citizens from practicing any faith. Because of this, Coelho simply ordered the Jesuit missionaries to stay where they were and go into hiding.

The indiscretion of a Spanish captain

In 1596 (Keicho 1), the Spanish ship *San Felipe* was wrecked off the coast of Tosa Province. A rumor spread that the ship's captain had threatened a Japanese official, telling him that the Spanish would first bring in missionaries to convert the local people and then bring in an army to conquer them. Fearing the growth of religious orders that would resist central authority like the ikko ikki had, Hideyoshi responded with a renewed crackdown on Christians, even making martyrs of many of them.

Topic 36 – Momoyama culture

What were the distinguishing characteristics of the Momoyama culture?

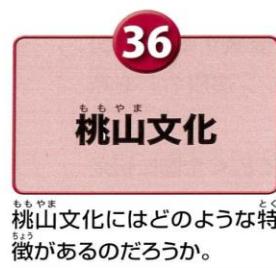
The culture of the daimyo and wealthy merchants

153 The ostentatious culture of this period was created by the daimyo who emerged triumphant from the Warring States period and eager to flaunt their newly acquired power. It is known as the Azuchi-Momoyama culture, or just Momoyama culture for short, from Nobunaga's Azuchi Castle and Hideyoshi's Momoyama Castle (also called Fushimi Castle). Likewise, the era when Nobunaga and Hideyoshi ruled Japan is referred to as the **Azuchi-Momoyama period**.

The castles constructed by Nobunaga and Hideyoshi were characterized by their magnificent keeps. The keep served as the headquarters and watchtower of the castle, but it was also intended to be a conspicuous symbol of the power of its owner. Nobunaga's Azuchi Castle used so much gold leaf that it was reputed that every inch of the interior shone with gold. The extravagant and vividly colored paintings that decorated the gold leaf of its folding screens and sliding paper doors were the work of the painters of the Kano school, including **Kano Eitoku**. They were also responsible for creating the wall paintings of Hideyoshi's Osaka Castle.

Sen no Rikyu,¹ a tea master from Sakai, perfected the art of the tea ceremony. Rikyu turned his back on the luxurious tastes of the time and instead developed *wabi* tea that could be quietly enjoyed in a small tea hut. The interiors of Rikyu's tea huts were built entirely of simple earthen walls with an alcove displaying a bamboo flower vase. For tea cups, he favored Kyoto's hand-molded *raku* ware. The tea ceremony founded by Rikyu helped to popularize the *wabi* aesthetic among the Japanese people. It was also during the Azuchi-Momoyama period that the Japanese art of flower arrangement, which arose during the Muromachi period, was perfected by Ikenobo Senko I.

*1=Sen no Rikyu, born in Sakai to a wealthy merchant, served Nobunaga and Hideyoshi and is regarded as the greatest tea master of his era. Rikyu was a connoisseur of tea utensils and the progenitor of the Sen family of tea masters. Rikyu trained many disciples, but eventually came into conflict with Hideyoshi and was ordered to commit ritual suicide.



千利休 (1522~91)
長谷川等伯筆 (京都・不審庵藏)

1 千利休は堺の豪商の生まれで、信長・秀吉に仕え、当代第一級の茶人として知られた。茶道具の目ききで、茶道家元・千家の始祖。多くの弟子を輩出したが、秀吉と対立して切腹を命じられた。

唐獅子図屏風 狩野永徳筆 金地の背景に唐獅子が堂々と歩き、天下統一をめざす武士の気風を伝えている。(宮内庁三の丸尚蔵館蔵)

戦国時代を実力で勝ち抜いた戦国大名たちは、その権勢を誇るように雄大な文化を生んだ。これらの文化は信長の安土城と秀吉の伏見城(桃山城)にちなんで安土桃山文化、または単に桃山文化とよび、信長・秀吉が活躍した時代を安土桃山時代とよぶ。

信長、秀吉らが築いた城には壮麗な天守閣があった。天守閣は司令塔・展望台とされるが、権勢を象徴する装飾的性格が強い。信長の安土城の内装は金箔がほどこされ、「殿中ことごく金なり」と称えられた。金箔の地に濃彩の絢爛豪華な襖絵や屏風絵を描いたのは狩野永徳ら狩野派の絵師たちであった。秀吉が建てた大阪城の障壁画も彼らの作品である。

堺の茶人で茶の湯を完成した千利休は、こうした華美な趣味に背を向けるように、狭い茶室で静かにたしなむ侘び茶を始めた。茶室の内装はすべて土壁で、床の間に竹の花入れをかけ、

茶碗は京都の樂焼を好んだ。利休の確立した茶道は日本人の間に「侘び」という美意識をはぐくんだ。また、室町時代に生まれた華道は、初代池坊専好によってこの時期に完成された。

庶民の間にもこの世を楽しむ風潮が広まった。小唄が流行し、三味線の伴奏で淨瑠璃がうたわれ、これに合わせて人形淨瑠璃が生まれ

The lifestyles and culture of the common people

The trend toward sensual entertainment also spread among the common people. Ballads called *kouta* became popular, as did a form of dramatic storytelling called *joruri*, which was accompanied by the music of the *shamisen*, a three-stringed lute. *Joruri* also gave rise during 154 this period of time to traditional Japanese puppet theater. Izumo no Okuni, who was said to have been a priestess at Izumo Grand Shrine, invented the *kabuki* dance, which would evolve into *kabuki* theater during the later Edo period.²

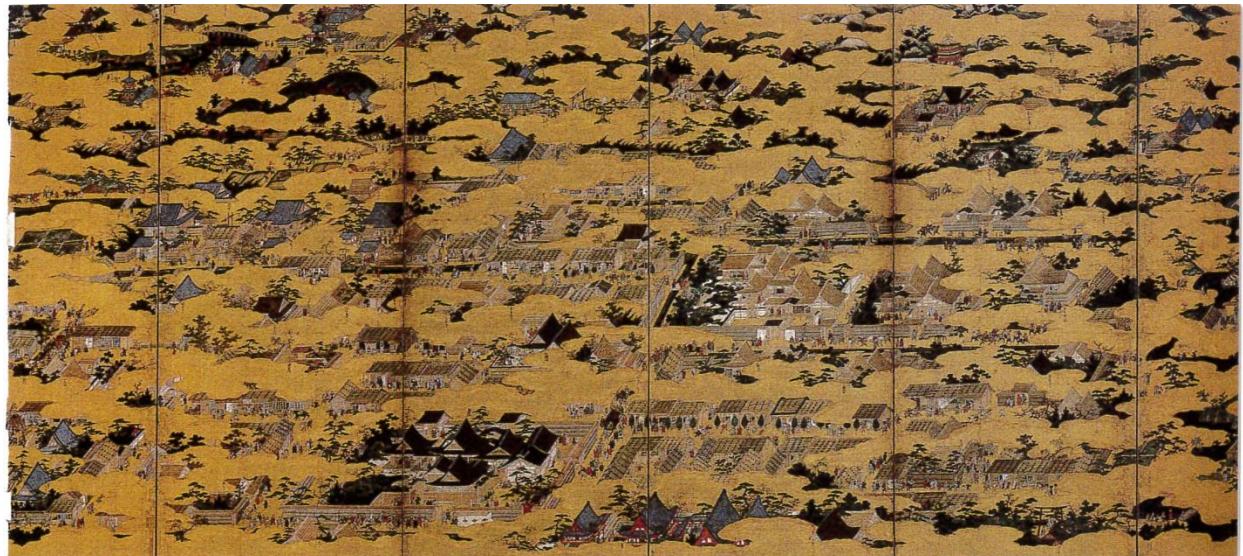
*2=Izumo no Okuni wore flamboyant outfits when dancing. During her performances, she would wield a large sword and dress in eccentric men's ware to play the role of a man on a wild teahouse romp. Consequently, she was dubbed a fop, or *kabukimono* in Japanese. She elicited enthusiastic responses from contemporary crowds.

As clothing, the common people came to prefer the lightweight and short-sleeved kimonos known as *kosode*. Hemp was increasingly replaced with cotton fabric, which was not only more comfortable and durable, but also could easily be dyed in many colors.

Southern Barbarian culture

At the height of the Southern Barbarian Trade and the work of Christian missionaries, Western astronomy, medicine, and navigation techniques entered Japan. Copies of the *Bible* and Aesop's Fables were printed in Japan with movable type presses, and the art on Japanese folding screens came to depict European and Western customs. Western tastes also appeared in Japanese fashion, craftsmanship, and food. The Japanese people began to smoke tobacco, which is native to South America, and to play card games. In addition, a wide range of Western vocabulary words were assimilated into the Japanese language, such as *kasutera* (meaning "sponge cake" from the Portuguese word *Castella*), *pan* (meaning "bread" from the Portuguese word *pão*), *manto* (meaning "cloak" from the French word *manteau*), and *juban* (meaning "undershirt" from the Portuguese word *jibão*).

These exotic cultural influences introduced to Japan by Westerners are collectively referred to as the **Southern Barbarian culture**. The wealthy merchants of cities like Sakai and Hakata, who earned their fortunes in the Southern Barbarian Trade, were responsible for patronizing and spreading the Southern Barbarian culture. The heyday of the Southern Barbarian culture proved short-lived and was soon quashed along with Christianity, but by then parts of it had taken root



洛中洛外図屏風 狩野永徳筆 織田信長から越後の有力な戦国大名である上杉謙信に贈られたもの。都のようすが細かく描かれている。(米沢市上杉博物館所蔵 上杉本 左隻) [P.94](#)

いづ も たいしや み こ しょう いづもの おくに おど
た。出雲大社の巫女と称する出雲阿国が始めたかぶき踊りは、
江戸期に確立する歌舞伎の源流となった。
こそで あさ 衣服は活動的な小袖が一般的になり、麻にかわって木綿の衣
ふ きゅう き ご ち じょう ぶ いろ
料が普及し始めた。木綿は着心地がさっぱりして丈夫な上、色
がら 柄を染められるという特性があった。

南蛮文化

なんばん せんきょうし ふ きょう
南蛮貿易や宣教師の布教活動がさか
んになって、天文学・医学・航海術
か つ ぱん が日本に伝わり、活版印刷によって『聖書』や『イソップ物語』
などが出版された。南蛮人や南蛮風俗をテーマにした屏風絵が
描かれ、衣服・工芸・食文化にも南蛮趣味が広がった。南米原
産のタバコの移入によって喫煙の風習も始まり、トランプ遊び
も広まった。このほか、カステラ、パン、マント、ジュバンなど
さまざまな分野で南蛮語が新しい日本語になった。

こうして西洋人が日本に伝えた異国情緒ある文化を**南蛮文化**
とよぶ。南蛮貿易で巨利を得た豪商が堺や博多などにあらわれ、
南蛮文化を支え、広げた。南蛮文化の隆盛はその後の禁教のため
め短期間で終わったが、その一部は日本社会に定着し、中国や
インドのさらに向こうに広大な異文化があるということを知らせた。それによって日本人は世界の見方を広げた。



茶室「待庵」 2畳の茶室で、千利休の茶室としては現存する唯一のもの。(京都・妙喜庵) [P.101](#)

いづもの おくに おど
出雲阿国は派手な衣装で踊り、大きな刀をもち、かぶき者とよばれた奇抜な男装で、茶屋遊びなどを演じて喝采をあげた。

まとめにチャレンジ

桃山文化の特色を、建築・絵画・茶道華道の3つの分野に分けて述べてみよう。

in Japanese society. It had made the Japanese people conscious of the existence of diverse foreign cultures well beyond China and India, and thus dramatically broadened their world view.

Topic 36 Recap Challenge! – State the distinguishing features of the Momoyama culture in three fields: architecture, painting, the arts of the tea ceremony and flower arrangement.

Section 2 – The politics of the Edo shogunate

Topic 37 – The establishment of the Edo shogunate

Through what means did the Edo shogunate control the daimyo?

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Tokugawa Ieyasu and the Edo shogunate

The most powerful man in Japan after Toyotomi Hideyoshi was **Tokugawa Ieyasu**. Hideyoshi was wary of having such a powerful figure near to his headquarters in Osaka, so he moved Ieyasu's domain eastward to the Kanto region. In Kanto, Ieyasu consolidated his power while developing and enlarging Edo, a small town on the fringes of his territory. After Hideyoshi's death, Ieyasu allied himself with numerous other powerful warlords. In 1600 (Keicho 5), Ieyasu's forces confronted the Western Army led by Ishida Mitsunari, who had been Hideyoshi's senior retainer, and won a decisive victory at the **Battle of Sekigahara**.

In 1603 (Keicho 8), the Imperial Court appointed Ieyasu shogun. He established the **Edo shogunate**. In the summer of 1615 (Genna 1), Ieyasu attacked and destroyed Osaka Castle, the base of Hideyoshi's son Hideyori, removing the last obstacle to his domination of Japan.

The Tokugawa family ruled Japan through the shogunate for fifteen generations. These next 260 years, which were devoid of any major wars, are called the **Edo period**.

The direct retainers of the shogun, the bannermen and housemen, were responsible for defending Edo Castle. The lands that were directly controlled by the shogun and bannermen were valued at about seven million *koku*, a *koku* being the amount of rice needed to feed one person for one year. This amounted to one quarter of Japan's rice production. Furthermore, the shogunate held exclusive rights to conduct diplomacy and mint currency. By the time of the third Tokugawa shogun, Iemitsu, the administrative structures of the shogunate were stabilized. The highest-ranking officials were called the Elders, followed by the Junior Elders, superintendants, and commissioners. In spite of the power he wielded, the shogun himself was careful to not act arbitrarily. He decided on a policy only after holding councils with his staff and carefully considering their opinions.

Shogun-daimyo relations

The daimyo of the Edo period were those warlords to whom the shogun had granted a domain valued at over 10,000 *koku*. All the daimyo pledged fealty to the shogun and were his vassals.

第2節 江戸幕府の政治

徳川家康 (1543~1616)
かのうたんやう
狩野探幽筆 (大阪城天守閣蔵)

関ヶ原合戦図屏風 (六曲一隻
関ヶ原町歴史民俗資料館)

37

江戸幕府の成立

江戸幕府は大名をどのように統制したのだろうか。

とよとみひでよし 豊臣秀吉の次に最大の実力者となつたのは、徳川家康であった。秀吉は大阪の近くに家康のような実力者がいることを警戒して、家康の所領を本拠地の三河地方から関東に移した。家康は、辺境の地の江戸を開拓して町づくりを進め、実力をたくわえた。秀吉の死後、家康は多くの有力武将を味方につけて1600(慶長5)年、秀吉の重臣だった石田三成を中心とした西国の大名を「天下分け目の決戦」となった関ヶ原の戦いで破った。

1603(慶長8)年、家康は朝廷から征夷大將軍に任命され、江戸幕府を開いた。1615(元和元)年の夏、豊臣秀吉の遺児秀頼を大阪城に攻め滅ぼし(大阪夏の陣)、全国支配を完成させた。

徳川氏が將軍として15代にわたって統治し、大規模な戦乱のなかで約260年間を江戸じだいという。

江戸城は將軍直属の旗本と御家人が守った。將軍直轄の天領(幕領ともいう)と旗本の知行地を合わせると約700万石で、幕府は全国石高の約4分の1の支配地を有した。また、幕府は外交と貨幣鑄造の権限を独占した。幕府のしくみは、3代將軍徳川家光のころには、老中を筆頭に若年寄・目付・奉行などの

江戸幕府のしくみ

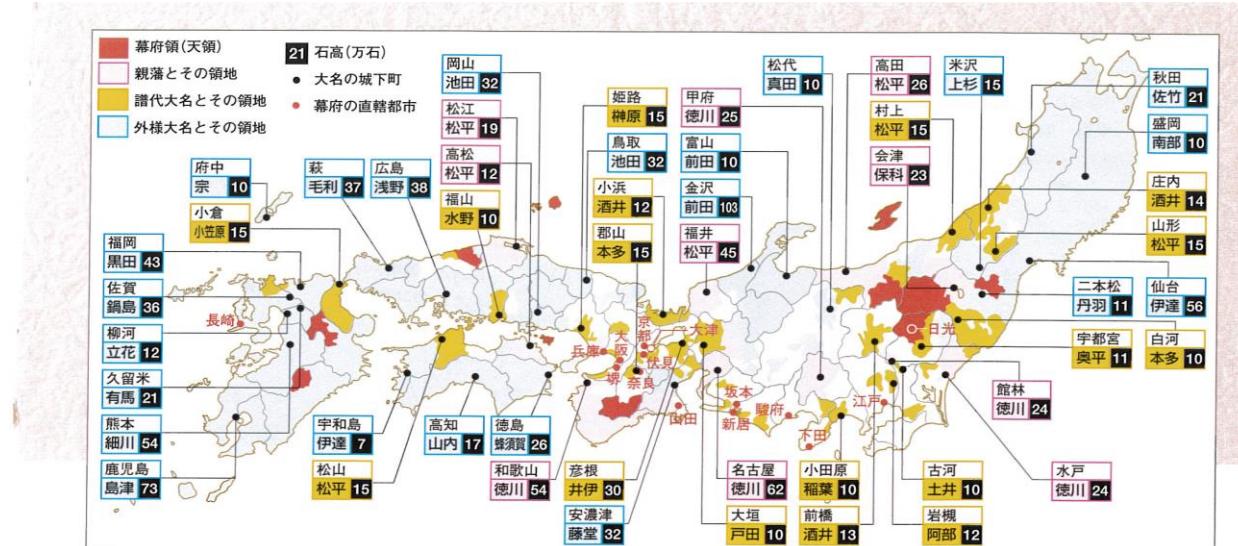
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Japan's land was divided among 260 daimyo, who were grouped by the shogunate into three categories: the collateral daimyo (*shimpan* in Japanese) were members of the Tokugawa family, the hereditary daimyo (*fudai daimyo*) were retainers of the Tokugawa prior to the Battle of Sekigahara, and the outsider daimyo (*tozama daimyo*) pledged fealty to the Tokugawa after the Battle of Sekigahara. The shogunate strategically positioned the daimyo on domains where they would be unlikely to pose a threat. The domains of Edo daimyo were called *han*, and the system through which these domains were governed was called the *han* system.

In 1615 (Keicho 20), the shogunate promulgated the **Laws for the Military Houses**, which forbade the daimyo from unilaterally renovating their castles, building large ships, and arranging marriages with other daimyo without permission. Any daimyo who failed to fully comply could have his clan broken up and his land confiscated or transferred to a different domain. The Laws for the Military Houses also imposed the **alternate attendance system**, requiring that the daimyo spend alternate years in Edo instead of their domains. To further tie their hands, when the daimyo were in their home domains, they had to leave their wives and children at the shogun's residence in Edo as his hostages. The shogun did leave the day-to-day administration of the domains to the daimyo, but he kept their financial power in check by ordering them to contribute to expensive public works projects, such as flood control and renovations and repairs for Edo Castle.

The latitude that the daimyo were given to govern the land and people of their domains fostered the development of diverse regional cultures throughout Japan.

Topic 37 Recap Challenge! – The Edo shogunate classified the daimyo of the Edo period into three groups. Give the name of a daimyo family belonging to each group.



江戸初期の主な大名の配置（1664・寛文4年当時）外様大名を江戸からできるかぎり遠ざけながら、親藩や諸代大名をくさびのように配置して監視しているようすがわかる。天領には鉱山や山林の豊かな地域が多い。

役職制度が整った。将軍といえども独断専行を慎み、評定とよばれる合議での意見を尊重して政治が行われた。

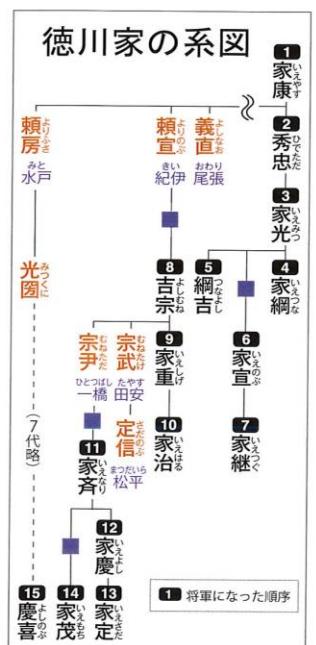
将军と大名の関係

5 さし、将軍と主従関係を結んだ。幕府は全国260あまりの大名を徳川一族の親藩、関ヶ原の戦い以前からの家臣である諸代大名、関ヶ原の戦い以後に徳川氏に臣従した外様大名の3つに分け、幕府に反抗しくいように配置した。大名の領地と、領地をおさめる組織を藩という。

10 1615（慶長20）年、幕府は武家諸法度を定め、許可なく城を新改築したり、大船を建造したり、大名家が無断で婚姻することなどを禁じた。大名に不始末があれば、領地没収のお家取りつぶしや、領地を入れかえる国替を行った。また、大名が1年ごとに領地と江戸を往復する参勤交代の制度を定め、大名が国

15 元にいる間は妻子を江戸屋敷に置いて人質にするなど巧みに統制した。将軍は江戸城の改築・修理や全国の河川の工事などを命じ、多大な負担をあたえることで財政力を殺ぐこともあったが、日常の領地経営はそれぞれの大名に任された。

こうして、大名が領地と領民を自由におさめることによって、それぞれの地域で地方色豊かな文化が育った。



まとめにチャレンジ

江戸時代の大名は、江戸幕府から見て3つの種類に分かれます。その種類ごとに、大名家の名前をあげてみよう。

Topic 38 – From licensed trading to national isolation

Why did the shogunate reverse its pro-trade policy and ban the Christian religion?

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Red-seal ships and Japantowns

Tokugawa Ieyasu sought to promote trade by granting licenses to certain trading ships, including those operated by the daimyo of western Japan and the merchants of Nagasaki and Sakai. The ships carried these licenses, known as “red seals”, as proof that they were officially sanctioned merchant vessels and not pirates. The **red-seal ships** set sail from Japan and vigorously traded with people across Southeast Asia, including Vietnam, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Japanese people also formed settlements called Japantowns throughout Southeast Asia. The combined population of the Japantowns quickly climbed to 10,000 people, including masterless samurai who went into exile after their lords were killed during the 1615 siege of Osaka. Some former samurai, like Yamada Nagamasa,¹ went on to become high-ranking officials in the Kingdom of Siam (now Thailand).

***1=Yamada traveled to the Kingdom of Siam aboard a red-seal ship in 1611 (Keicho 16) and was active in Southeast Asian affairs as the leader of a Siamese Japantown.**

From a pro-trade policy to the prohibition of Christianity

Because Ieyasu valued the profitable Southern Barbarian Trade, he declined to endorse the persecution of Christians, and the number of Japanese Christians continued to rise. The shogunate felt threatened by this but struggled on how to respond.

Meanwhile, Dutch and English merchants arrived in Asia as latecomers hoping to make inroads into the Southern Barbarian Trade. To persuade the Japanese to give them a share of the trade, they told the Japanese that they, as Protestants, desired only trade and not evangelization, which was part of a Spanish and Portuguese plot to conquer Japan.

In 1612 (Keicho 17), the shogunate released the first of a set of three ordinances to suppress Christianity and also moved to prevent Spanish and Portuguese ships from landing on Japanese shores. In 1635 (Kanei 12), the shogunate further tightened its grip by banning Japanese citizens from leaving Japan or returning from overseas.



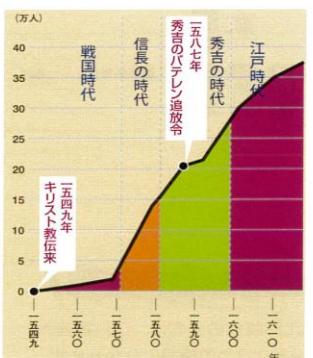
朱印船 異国への港についた朱印船が3隻の手こぎ舟に引かれて岸に寄っていくようす。浜には民族衣装を着た出むかえの人々が集まっている。(愛知・情妙寺蔵)

朱印船の航路と日本町 貿易にたずさわる日本人は東南アジア各地に定住し、日本風に生活できる町を形成したが、鎖国後、自然消滅した。

38 朱印船貿易から 鎖国へ

幕府が貿易重視からキリスト教の禁止へと転換したのは、どうしてだろうか。

1 1611（慶長16）年、朱印船に乗ってシャム（タイ）にわたり、タイの日本町を中心に東南アジアで活躍した人物。



キリスト教信者の増加 (五野井隆史『日本キリスト教史』より作成)

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朱印船と日本町

船に朱印状をあたえて、海賊船ではないことを保証した。朱印船は安南（ベトナム）、呂宋（フィリピン）、シャム（タイ）など東南アジア各地に出かけて、活発な活動を展開した。

現地に住みついた人々による日本町の人口は、合わせて1万人におよんだ。大阪の陣に敗れて亡命した浪人などもあり、そのなかには山田長政のようにシャムの国王から高い官位をあてられた者もいた。

貿易重視から
キリスト教の禁止へ
家康はキリスト教よりも南蛮貿易の利益を優先したため、信者が増えている。幕府はこれを脅威と感じ始め、その対策に苦慮した。遅れてアジア貿易に参入したオランダとイギリスは「スペインとポルトガルは日本を征服しようとしているが、われわれプロテスタン트は交易だけで布教はしない」と弁明して、日本との貿易に食い込んできた。

幕府は1612（慶長17）年からキリスト教禁止令を3回発令し、スペインとポルトガルの来航を禁止した。1635（寛永12）年には、日本人の海外への渡航も帰国もすべて禁止して統制を強化した。

5

10

15

20

The Shimabara Rebellion and the policy of national isolation

In 1637 (Kanei 14), a revolt was launched in Shimabara and Amakusa, two regions of the southern Japanese island of Kyushu, by 40,000 farmers, mostly Christians, and former retainers of the deposed Christian daimyo Konishi Yukinaga. Amakusa Shiro Tokisada, a boy fifteen years of age, led the uprising protesting the heavy taxation and harsh anti-Christian persecution of Matsukura Katsuie, daimyo of Shimabara Domain. This is known as the **Shimabara Rebellion**. Stunned by the fierce resistance of the rebel forces, the shogunate responded the following year by sending a massive army of 120,000 soldiers which crushed the rebellion within three months.²

***2=At the end of the rebellion, a force of 19,000 rebels holed up in Hara Castle and fought to the bitter end. Though ultimately annihilated, they killed 1,130 soldiers of the shogun's army and wounded over 8,000. The shogunate pinned blame for the incident on the Shimabara Domain. Shimabara Domain Daimyo Matsukura Katsuie was escorted to Edo and executed.**

The shogunate decided that it would have to increase enforcement of its prohibition of Christianity to forestall another rebellion like the one at Shimabara. Henceforth, all Japanese people were required to enroll in the temple registry of a local Buddhist temple where they would be issued a temple certificate proving that they were not Christians. This was called the "temple certificate system" (*teraukesei* in Japanese), which was the forerunner of the "donor-household system" (*danka seido*) that survives in Japan to this day. An individual could prove that he was not a Christian by stamping on a tablet depicting a holy symbol of the Christian faith.

In 1639 (Kanei 16), Shogun Tokugawa Iemitsu issued a fifth official prohibition, this one banning all foreign ships from Japanese ports except for Chinese and Dutch ships. Then, in 1641, he closed the Dutch trading post at Hirado and ordered the Dutch to conduct all their business at Dejima, an island off the coast of Nagasaki.

The shogunate's prohibitions on emigration, immigration, and foreign trade with nations apart from China and the Netherlands were later called *sakoku*, a word commonly translated into English as "national isolation". However, the objective of the shogunate's policy was not total "national isolation". Rather, the shogunate desired only to remove the influence of Christianity from Japanese society and to monopolize foreign trade and foreign knowledge.



しまばら
島原の乱 島原陣囲屏風 ひらのそと
原城に立てこもる反乱軍を攻撃する幕府軍。
(福岡・朝倉市秋月郷土館蔵)

歴史の言葉

【鎖国】

「鎖」はくさり、「鎖国」は国をとざすことを意味するが、言葉が強すぎて実態に合わない。

幕府はポルトガル、スペインと断交しただけで、国をとざすつもりはなかつたし、鎖国という言葉を使ったこともない。

鎖国という言葉は、長崎通詞の志筑忠雄がドイツ人ケンペルの『日本誌』の一部を翻訳し、『鎖国論』(1801年)というタイトルをつけたのが始まりで、歴史用語として使われるようになったのは、明治以後である。

2 この一揆で龍城して最後まで抵抗した1万9000人は全滅したが、幕府軍も戦死者1130人、負傷者8000余人の犠牲を出した。幕府は島原藩主・松倉勝家の責任を追及し、藩主・松倉勝家を江戸に護送して処刑した。



踏み絵 イエス・キリストの像などを役人の前で踏ませて、キリスト教徒ではない証とした。(東京国立博物館蔵)

まとめに チャレンジ

江戸幕府がキリスト容認から禁止に転じて鎖国に踏み切った理由を書いてみよう。

Topic 38 Recap Challenge! – Write down the reasons why the Edo shogunate shifted from tolerance of Christianity to prohibition of it and implemented the policy of national isolation.

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HISTORICAL KEYWORDS

Sakoku

The Japanese word *sakoku* means "closed country", and is often translated in English as "national isolation". However, the English definition is far more extreme than what really took place.

In fact, the shogunate only cut ties with Spain and Portugal and had no intention of completely isolating itself from the outside world. The shogunate never used the word *sakoku* to describe its policies.

The word *sakoku* itself did not exist until 1801 when the Nagasaki translator Shizuki Tadao used it in the title of a piece of writing that he translated from the book *History of Japan*, originally written by the German scholar Engelbert Kaempfer. During the Meiji period, *sakoku* came into use as a historical term to refer to the policies of the period.

Topic 39 – Japan's four windows to the outside world

Even under the policy of "national isolation", commerce between Japan and other nations was vigorous, albeit tightly controlled by the shogunate. Through what networks did this commerce take place?

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Trade at Dejima

At Dejima, an island off the coast of Nagasaki, Dutch merchants continued to sell clocks, books, and many other European products to the Japanese. The Dutch ships also brought raw silk, cotton fabric, and books that they acquired in Qing China¹ on their way to Japan. As payment, Japan initially exported silver and copper, but later exported handicraft products such as Imari ware pottery. In order to acquire overseas information, the shogun asked the head of the Dutch trading post to submit "Dutch Reports". The Chinese also traded in Nagasaki, and their walled community was likewise asked to submit "Chinese Ship Reports" concerning news from Asia.

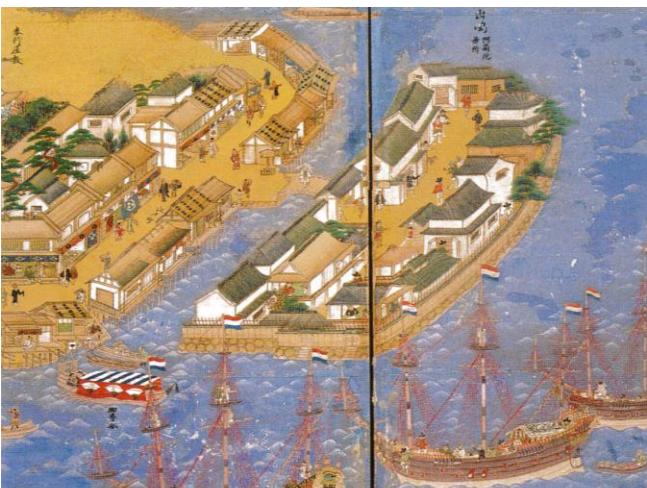
*1=In the mid-seventeenth century, the Ming dynasty was overthrown by an internal rebellion, but was soon invaded by the Manchus who founded the Qing dynasty.

Korea, Ryukyu, and Ezochi

Tokugawa Ieyasu used the So clan, who were the daimyo of Tsushima Domain, to patch up Japan's relations with Korea that had been frayed by Hideyoshi's invasions. From then on, the Korean government sent envoys, referred to as the **Korean missions to Japan**, as a courtesy gesture each time a new shogun was appointed. The So clan conducted business with Korea at "**Japan House**", a Japanese settlement set up in Pusan.

In 1609 (Keicho 14), the Satsuma Domain sent a military expedition to the Ryukyu Kingdom and forced the ruling Sho dynasty to submit. The Kings of Ryukyu were already vassals of Qing China, and so the Ryukyu Kingdom was technically a tributary of both nations. Consequently, Ryukyu pursued a policy of dual diplomacy, paying tribute to China as well as sending envoys to Edo whenever a new shogun was appointed. The information and goods that the Ryukyu Kingdom acquired due to its relationship with China also made their way to the Edo shogunate via the Satsuma Domain.

The Matsumae Domain, which ruled the southern half of the northern island of Ezochi (modern day Hokkaido), held a monopoly on trade with the native Ainu fishermen, through which it acquired marine products and bear and seal furs. The Ainu themselves also conducted trade with



長崎の出島 寛文長崎図屏風 扇形の埋め立て地で、東西70m、扇形の長辺が190mだった。オランダ商館や通訳の家、倉庫などが並んでいた。(長崎歴史文化博物館蔵)



オランダ商館の宴会 えんわい 唐蘭館絵巻より「宴会図」母国(オランダ)の生活様式をもじこんだオランダ商館の内部のようす。食卓上の肉、ワイン、猫を抱いた日本女性も見える。(長崎歴史文化博物館蔵)

39 鎖国日本の 4つの窓口

鎖国下でも、幕府の統制のもとで貿易は活発に行われたが、それはどのようなしくみだったのだろうか。

1 17世紀の中ごろ、明が国内の反乱によってぼろび、女真族が建国して清となった。

倭館 正式には草梁倭館といい、日本人居住区の面積は10万坪で、出島の25倍だった。対馬藩から派遣された役人や、商人、留学生など約500人が住み、貿易などにたずさわった。(下図)



長崎の出島には、オランダ船がヨーロッパから時計・書物など数々の文書をもたらし、さらに中国(清)に立ち寄って生糸・綿織物・書籍を買い込んで運んできた。日本からは初めのころは銀や銅、のちには伊万里焼などの工芸品が輸出された。幕府はオランダ商館長に「オランダ風説書」を提出させ、海外の情報を集めた。

長崎には中国船も来航し、唐人屋敷から提出される「唐船風説書」でアジアの情報を得た。

徳川家康は対馬領主の宗氏を介して、秀吉の出兵で断絶していた朝鮮との

外交を回復した。朝鮮からは將軍の代がわりのたびに朝鮮通信使とよばれる使節が將軍を表敬訪問した。宗氏は朝鮮の釜山に置かれた「倭館」を活動の拠点とした。

1609(慶長14)年、薩摩藩は琉球王国に兵を送って尚氏を服属させた。琉球は清の冊封も受けているので、双方の支配に服し、將軍の代がわりには江戸に使節を送るなど二重外交をつづけた。清に朝貢して得られた物資と情報は薩摩藩を通じて幕府にもたらされた。

蝦夷地(北海道)の南部を支配した松前藩は、漁労に従事するアイヌとの交易権を独占し、海産物や熊・アザ

the peoples of the Kuril Islands, Sakhalin, and Manchuria. These commercial ties allowed the Ainu to obtain a type of Chinese clothing that was dubbed "Ezo brocade". In 1669 (Kanbun 9), Ainu leader Shakushain led an uprising in response to unfair terms of trade offered by Japanese merchants, but the Matsumae Domain counterattacked and defeated the rebels.

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The four windows

Thus, Japan maintained four windows to the outside world during its phase of "national isolation" during the Edo period: Nagasaki, Tsushima, Satsuma, and Matsumae. Through these four windows, Japan continued trading goods and information from abroad. Though the shogunate strived to control commerce and to keep its monopoly on profits and foreign information, many of Japan's domains eventually gained access to the "Dutch Reports" and similar sources of news. Therefore, the domains managed to acquire foreign information through their own means.

Topic 39 Recap Challenge! – Despite the policy of "national isolation", Japan did not close every avenue through which it could obtain information about the outside world. List the four principal windows that remained open and briefly explain the circumstances behind each one.



ラシの毛皮などを入手した。アイヌは千島列島や樺太、満州などとも交易をしており、彼らを通して蝦夷錦とよばれる中国産の織物も流入した。1669（寛文9）年、アイヌは松前藩の商人の不正な交易のやり方に反発し、シャクシャインを頭領として蜂起したが松前藩の反撃により敗北した。

4つの窓口

このようにして、鎖国下の江戸時代には、長崎、対馬、薩摩、松前の4つの窓口が外国に開かれていた。それらを通して貿易が行われ、世界の情報も入ってきた。幕府は貿易を統制し、利益や情報を独占しようとしたが、多くの藩でも「オランダ風説書」などを入手していた。各藩は独自に海外の情報に接していた。



まとめにチャレンジ
鎖国によって日本は、海外情報を入手する窓口をすべて閉じたわけではなかった。開いていた主な窓口を4つあげ、それについて簡単に説明してみよう。

Topic 40 – Peace and stability in Edo society

What was the true nature of the class system in Edo Japan?

| 163 The class system

The Edo shogunate inherited Hideyoshi's policies of disarming non-samurai and reinforced them through a class system that divided the people of Japan into three social classes: the samurai, the peasants, and the townspeople. Edo Japan achieved a remarkable level of peace and stability under a class system rooted in a harmonious and tranquil social order.

Members of the samurai class, who enjoyed the honor of being permitted to use surnames and wear swords, were responsible for public security, national defense, and government administration. On the other hand, peasants and townspeople engaged in production, manufacturing, and trade. It was they who were the economic backbone that supported the shogunate and the domains. The bonds of mutual dependence that existed between each of the classes were the bedrock of the prosperity Japan experienced during the Edo period.

Nevertheless, the class divisions between samurai, peasant, and townsperson were not always rigidly fixed. There were instances of samurai becoming peasants or townspeople and instances of townspeople being adopted into samurai families. Furthermore, there were a number of other occupational groups, such as the court nobles, the Shinto priests, and the Buddhist monks.

The lowest social class was the untouchables, who were referred to as "the unclean ones" (*eta*) and "the sub-humans" (*hinin*). In addition to farming, untouchables were also involved in the disposal of animal carcasses and special crafts such as leatherwork for weaponry. They were subjected to harsh discrimination and were forced to live in segregated districts.

Villages and peasants

During the Edo period, rural communities were governed by **village officers**, including the village headman, assistant headman, and peasants' representative. Under what was known as the **village contract system**, they were responsible for undertaking work bearing on the entire village, such as the payment of taxes, upkeep of common lands, and management of fields, mountains, and water resources. The villages also inherited the medieval tradition of the autonomous *so* and continued to decide their own affairs at village forums, called *yoriai* in Japanese.

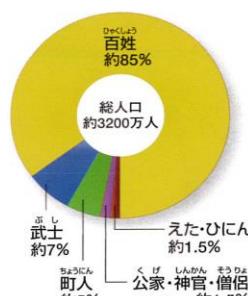


江戸時代の農村のようす うのう かぶしゅう こひら くわん 風 取り入れた稻を効率よく脱穀する千曲こき（中央奥）や、風をおこして米とともにがらを吹き分ける土唐箕（手前）など、改良された農具が見られる。（福島：会津酒造歴史館蔵）

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江戸の社会の 平和と安定

江戸時代の身分制度の実態は、どのようなものだったのだろうか。



江戸時代末の人口の割合（関山直太朗『近世日本の人口構造』（吉川弘文館）より作成）

身分制度

武士、武士・百姓・町人を区別する身分制度を定めた。それによって、争いのない穏やかな社会秩序を置く、平和で安定した社会をつくり出した。

秩序に基づき、平和で安定した社会をつくった。
武士は名字・帶刀の名誉を有し、治安・国防と行政事務にた
ずさわった。百姓・町人は生産・加工・流通にかかわり、幕府
および藩の財政をささえた。このように異なる身分の人々が相
互依存しながら江戸時代の豊かな時代をささえていた。

P.167・171 げんかく
武士と百姓・町人を分ける身分制度は必ずしも厳格に固定されていていたわけではなく、武士が百姓や町人になり、町人が武家の養子になることもあった。そのほか、公家や神官・僧侶などの人々がいた。

◆P.167

これとは別に、えた・ひにんとよばれる身分が置かれた。これらの身分の人々は、農業のほかに、牛馬の死体処理、武具の皮革製品などの特殊な工芸に従事し、特定の地域に住むことが定められるなどきびしい差別を受けた。

村と百姓

江戸時代の村では、有力者が名主なぬし
(庄屋)、組頭くみがしら、百姓代ひやくしうだいなど、百姓代などのむらやくにん村役人そんえきじん

Villagers were grouped into five-household units that bore collective responsibility for collection of taxes and suppression of crime. They also practiced forms of mutual aid called *moyai* and *yui*.¹ Those found guilty of serious crimes or refusal to abide by the rules laid down by village forums were subjected to the punishment of social ostracism.²

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*1=*Moyai* and *yui* were mutual aid organizations that existed in Japanese villages since the Kamakura period to enhance cooperative labor. *Yui* were common in farming villages and involved villagers coming together on short-term labor projects such as rice planting, rice harvesting, and roof thatching. By contrast, *moyai* were common in mountain and fishing villages where they undertook collaborative fishing under the leadership of a boss called an *amimoto*.

*2=Social ostracism, called *murahachibu* in Japanese, meant that all interaction and transactions with other villagers would be cut off except for assistance in putting out fires and burying deceased family members.

In principle, the shogunate forbade the purchase and sale of agricultural land in order to ensure stable land tax revenues. The peasants accepted payment of the land tax as a necessary public duty, but if the taxes being levied were unjustly high, they did band together to press for tax relief. These were known as peasant *ikki*. The peasant *ikki* usually attempted collective bargaining with the daimyo, and only rarely took the form of armed insurrections. The daimyo attempted to settle such disputes peaceably by accepting the demands of the *ikki* as far as possible.

Castle towns and their inhabitants

In castle towns, samurai and townspeople lived in separate districts. The samurai were situated where they could best defend the castle, but the townspeople lived in the low-lying parts of the town where they set up shop along roadways. Sometimes the townspeople arranged themselves by occupation, forming separate carpenters' towns, blacksmiths' towns, and tailors' towns. Merchants paid both licensing fees and annual taxes to the domain, which, along with the land tax, were the most important sources of revenue for the daimyo. Influential townspeople were also appointed as village officers, allowing the townspeople to exercise a degree of autonomy over their own communities.³

身分制度と百姓・町人

江戸時代には、「士農工商の4つの身分があった」といわれることがある。しかし、「工」(手工業者)と「商」(商人)の間に身分上の区別はなかった。「士農工商」は中国の古い書物にある言い方にすぎず、江戸時代に実際に実行されていた身分制度は、武士、百姓、町人の3つの身分を区別するものだった。

江戸時代の身分制度は、職業による身分の区分であり、血統による身分ではなかったから、その区別はきびしいものではなかった。百姓や町人から武士に取り立てられる者も、反対に武士から町人などになる者もいた。武士の家でも、長男が家をつけば、二男・三男らは農家の養子になることもあった。

町人は、城下町に住んでいる、武士以外のさまざまな職業の人をさし、百姓は、村に住んでいる人々をさした。したがって、城下町で営業する鍛冶屋は町人で、「村の鍛冶屋」は百姓であり、漁業や林業に従事する人々も百姓だった。だから「百姓=農民」とは限らないことに注意したい。

職人としてはたらく町人 近世職人絵尽 村から城下町へ出た農家の息子たちは職人の家に住みこんで技術を学び、やがて一人前になると独立を許された。(江戸東京博物館蔵)



となり、年貢の徴収、入会地の調整、用水・山野の管理など、村全体にかかわる仕事を行った（村請）。村の自治は中世以来の惣の伝統を受けつぎ、寄合の合議によって行われた。

P.101 村人は五人組に組織され、年貢の徴収や犯罪の防止に連帯責
5 任を負った。村には「結」「催合」などさまざまな相互扶助の慣行があった。また、重大な犯罪を犯した者や、寄合で定めた
P.106 挞を守らない者には村八分の制裁が加えられた。

幕府は年貢を安定的に確保するため、原則として田畠の売買を禁じた。百姓は年貢をおさめることを当然の公的な義務と考

10 えていたが、不当に重い年貢を課せられると、結束して軽減を訴えた。これを百姓一揆という。一揆は暴動の形をとることはめったになく、たいていは領主との団体交渉だった。大名はできるだけ要求を受け入れて穏やかにことをおさめようとした。

15 城下町では、武士と町人の住む地域は区別された。武士は城を守るように住まい、町人は街道にそって下町を形成した。大工町、鍛冶町、呉服町のように職業別に集まり住むこともあった。商人がおさめる冥加金・運上金とよばれる営業税は、藩にとって年貢

20 まい米とともに重要な収入源だった。また、町の有力者が町役人となり、一定の自治を行った。

1 結や催合も鎌倉時代にさかのぼる村落の労働互助組織で、結は農村、催合は漁村・山村に多かった。結は短い期間集中する田植え、稲刈り、屋根ふきなどを共同で行う組織。催合は網元を中心とした漁業のための共同組織である。

2 村の住民が、火事と葬式の手助けを除き、その人物との交際や取引を断つこと。

3 町役人は町人から職業別に選ばれ、合議に基づく自治を行った。武士身分の町奉行が町役人をまとめている。ただし、自治に参加できるのは営業税を納め店を開いた町人であり、長屋住まいの職人や奉公人がその下で働いていた。

まとめにチャレンジ

江戸時代の武士・百姓・町人の3つの身分について要点をまとめよう。

*3=Town officers were selected by occupation from among the townspeople and governed by consensus. They were supervised by the town commissioners, who were samurai. However, eligibility to participate in the town government was limited to townspeople who had a store and paid business taxes, not the servants and the craftsmen living in tenements who worked for them.

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Topic 40 Recap Challenge! – Summarize the key points concerning the three Edo period classes of samurai, peasant, and townsperson.

Peasants and Townspeople Under the Class System

It is commonly said that the class system of the Edo period was based upon the "four occupations" of warrior, farmer, craftsman, and merchant. In fact, the Edo class system did not distinguish between craftsmen and merchants. "Four occupations" was merely an expression used in Chinese classical literature, while the system adopted by Edo Japan was divided into only three classes: samurai, peasant, and townsperson.

Because this system established classes based on occupation rather than bloodline, it was not rigidly maintained. Some peasants and townspeople were designated as samurai, and conversely, some samurai became townspeople. Even in a samurai family, if the eldest son inherited the estate, the younger sons might be adopted into a peasant family.

The term "townsperson" actually referred to anyone living and working in a castle town, apart from the samurai, and likewise, "peasant" meant a person living in a village. Consequently, a blacksmith working in a castle town was a townsperson, whereas a village blacksmith was a peasant. Loggers and fishermen were also considered to be peasants. Therefore, the Japanese word for "peasant", *hyakusho*, is not necessarily synonymous with "farmer".