

Secondary Source 5 TAKASHI-Edoseventeenthcentury-2000

1. Page 2 [Underline Text]

In classes in Edo were rigidly separated and the samurai (warriors), clergy and chônin ('townspeople', i.e. merchants, artisans, etc.) all resided in segregated parts of the city. E

Note: Each social class was isolated in the society

2. Page 2 [Underline Text]

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3. Page 3 [Underline Text]

Among the daimyo, who were forced to observe the system of alternate-year residence in E

Note: Daimyo were forced to move to Edo

4. Page 6 [Underline Text]

art of the city. Merchants and served the shogun were granted resid

Note: Proved again that the merchants needed to get power and influences through samurai class.

5. Page 6 [Underline Text]

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6. Page 15 [Underline Text]

t. Water supply and waste disposal systems were introduced under the direction of the bakufu in the middle of the seventeenth century. However, their day-to-day maintenance

and management were left to the chô authorities. The chô had to bear the financial burden for the maintenance and management of not only water supply and waste disposal systems, but also roads, bridges, firefighters and fire prevention facilities.

Note: Cho needed to be responsible for the maintenance and management of water supply system. Including the water supply system, cho also needed to be responsible for a lot of other costs.

7. Page 21 [Underline Text]

ed: construction of the city, population growth and expansion of the city, political structure, economic structure, public order and culture

Note: The brief picture of Edo city

8. Page 22 [Underline Text]

the seventeenth century duties of the city magistrates who had jurisdiction and performed the central role in the metropolis. Edo, we can say that it was the chô that actually administered while the city magistracy supervised their administration.

Note: Cho played an important role on city management