Tojo Hideki

1. Birth education upbringing.
2. Chief of staff of Kwantung Army
3. Explain US and Japan relations with time periods and then gradually mention Tojo’s reluctance in maintaining peace and enacting panic towards his higher ranking officials with the possibility of war.
4. ???
5. Japanese war crimes with stats and execution

A graduate of the Imperial Military Academy and the Military Staff College

 In Mar 1905, he completed the courses at the military academy and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry

 In 1912, he entered the Army Staff College, completing the program in 1915 and rose to the rank of captain and the commanding officer of the 3rd Imperial Guards Regiment.

On 10 Aug 1920, he was promoted to the rank of major.

 In 1924, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel

 In 1937 he was named chief of staff of the [Kwantung Army](http://www.britannica.com/topic/Kwantung-Army) in [Manchuria](http://www.britannica.com/place/Manchuria)

On 8 Mar 1928, he was assigned as a bureau chief in the Japanese Army. On 10 Aug 1928, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. On 1 Aug 1929, he became the commanding officer of the 1st Infantry Regiment; around this time, he became active in militarist politics. In Aug 1931, he became a staff officer with the Army Chief of Staff. On 18 Mar 1933, he was promoted to the rank of major general and served as the Chief of the Personnel Department. In Aug 1934, he became the commanding officer of the 24th Infantry Brigade.

Kwantung Army

Operation Chahar

May 26 incident

He was regarded as a dictator and given the nickname “razor” for his intense discipline and strictness. Tojo Hideki was born in Kojimachi District, Tokyo, Japan into a highly dedicated military family (source). Tojo Hideki’s father, Tojo Hidenori was a Japanese Army Infantry Lieutenant. Growing up in a military family has considerably affected Hideki. After his standard education Tojo Hideki has chosen his path in pursuing a career military. These chain of events lead to many other consequences for the fortunate as well as unfortunate Tojo Hideki. His progression in the army is to be viewed as phenominal and his actions to be questioning. Regardless of all speculations, Tojo Hedeki has provided for Japan a severe display of achievements till his later fall. Some of these notable aspects that Tojo Hideki portrayed were his progression through the ranks of the army, his handling of the Chahar incident, his position in the Kwantung army, his later regretted actions towards Japan-American relations, and his later execution which was the consequence of his arrogance.

Tojo Hideki has obtained his military education in the Army Cadet School in 1899 and then attended Japanese Military Academy in 1904(source). In this time he has approached his difficulties in life as a diligent and brilliant student as opposed to his spoiled self during his earlier years. With this knowledge he then attended the Army Staff College in 1912. He has accumulated his credentials through his years of education. His knowledge surpassed his peers due to the amount of hard work he has dedicated to his studies. After his studies he served as a military attaché in Switzerland and then served in Germany. His experience grew as he provided for the embassies in these territories.