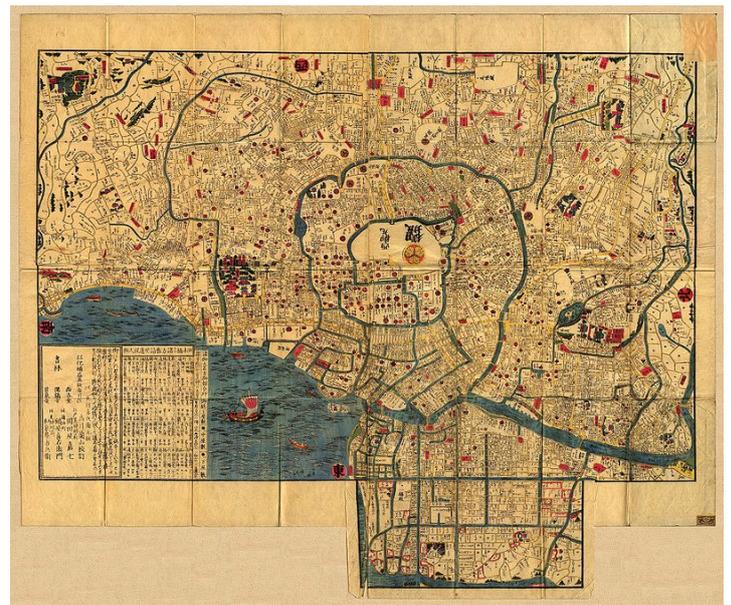


# Tokugawa Shogunate 徳川幕府

- AKA Tokugawa bakufu and the Edo bakufu 江戸幕府
- The last feudal Japanese military government (1600–1868)
- Founded by Tokugawa Ieyasu 徳川 家康
- Power centered in Edo (modern-day Tokyo)
- Long period of peace: Population growth, Wealthy and powerful merchant class
- Blocked almost all influence from the Western world.



Map of Tokugawa Shogunate



Map of Edo

## Centralized Government

**Bakuhan System:** The feudal political system in the Edo Period.

- Baku: Abbreviation of Bakufu, (military government)
- Han: The domains headed by daimyo.

The Bakuhan System:

- Split feudal power between the shogunate in Edo and provincial domains throughout Japan.
- Provinces had certain sovereignty, and independent administration of the lands. (Han)
- In exchange: The loyalty to the Shogun.

Shogun:

- Military dictator of Japan. (1185–1868 with exceptions)
- Appointed by the Emperor as a ceremonial formality.
- **Held most absolute power.** (Territories and military means.)

- Responsible for foreign relationships and national security.

## State Religion

**Buddhism-** Dominant religion in Tokugawa.

- Came to Japan through Korea in around 540 CE
- Adopted by members of Japan's imperial family.
- Tokugawa Leyasu ordered every Japanese family to register at a Buddhist temple. Buddhist sangha (church)
- Eliminate Christianity from Japan.

- Role of Funeral

- Ceremonies of the dead

① Bathing the corpse

② Shaving the deceased's head

③ Dressing up in white Kimono

④ Cremate the dead

⑤ Posthumous name along with two tablets

- One placed on the ashes where the dead was buried

- One placed in the deceased's home

Three main Buddhist sects practiced in Tokugawa Japan:

1). Zen

- Key Doctrine: Discover one's Buddha nature through intense, disciplined meditation. Focus on inner life and self-realization.
- Popular among Samurai. (Military class)

2). Nichirin

- Key Doctrine followed a sacred text "The Lotus Sutra", which included numerous sermons by the Buddha.
- The Lotus Sutra emphasized reverence for the Buddha along with commands to defer to the sovereign, government, teachers, and parents

3). Jodo Shinsu

- Provided the greatest opportunity for salvation to the poor and disenfranchised.
- Similar elements to Christianity. (Story of the Buddha Amida)
- Trust in the goodness provided through Amida's righteous life—go to "heaven" / pure land after death.
- Humanity couldn't be enlighten by one's own goodness.
- Attractive to farmers—those who were uneducated and couldn't contribute to the Buddhist institutions economically. Still blissed by the Buddha Amida based on faith and calling upon him. The Buddhist temple:

The Buddhist Temples:

- Center of culture (urban and rural areas.)
- Education: Temple schools (Priests acted as instructors)
- Stored 1). art collection 2). Local reports and registers.

## Class Structure

### The Four-Tiered Class System

The Emperor & The Nobility Family

- Ceremonial duties, Religious leader of Japan
- Only permitted to socialize with the 140 courtly families that lived within the imperial precinct.
- Secluded life
- Little power, nominally above the Shogun

Shogun (Military General)

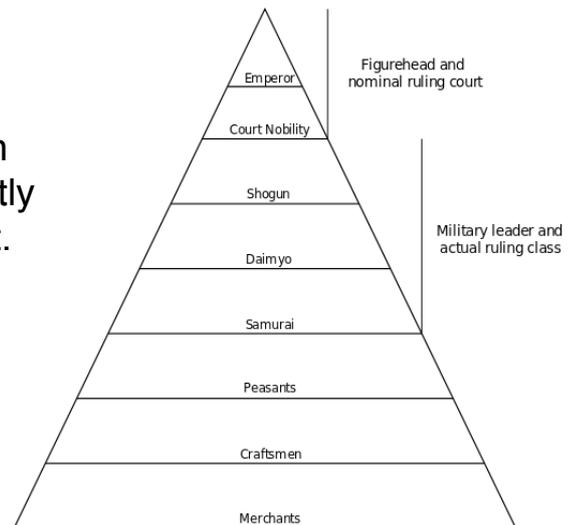
- In charge of the country
- Hereditary
- Ruled in the name of the Emperor
- Controlled foreign policy, the military, and feudal patronage.
- Make major decisions like building of roads, forts, and bridges

Daimyo (Feudal Lords)

- Subordinate only to Shogun
- One have to own or control lands big enough to produce 10,000 koku of rice. (Koku: enough amount to feed an individual for 1 year.) in order to achieve the title of Daimyo
- Marriages were decided by Shogun.
- Gov. had intense control over Daimyo
- Required to live in Edo (capital city) for part of the year
- Checked for weapons constantly
- Shoguns required them to take certain routes to go from their house to the city. (Prevent smuggling)

*Samurai*

- *Subordinate only to the Daimyo*
- *Hired by Daimyo to guard their lands*
- *Required to be liberate and proficient in arms*
- *Loyal, courageous, obedient, and frugal*
- *Get paid in land or food*



### *The Farmers/Peasants*

- *Produced the food that everybody depended on*
- *Even though considered as honored class, they still have to pay heavy taxes for most of the times.*
- *They couldn't eat any of the rice they grew. They had to wait for the daimyo to give certain amounts back as charity after handing it all in.*

### *The Artisans*

- *Crafted non-food items*
- *Produced clothes, cooking utensils, woodblock prints, etc.*
- *Also includes experienced Samurai sword builders and boatwrights.*
- *Lived in separated area of the cities away from the Samurai*

### *The Merchants*

- *Traveling traders and shop-keepers*
- *Lived in separate area of the city. Higher classes were not allowed to visit except for business reasons*
- *Their political power and rights grew as the economic status grew, and some of the restrictions were broke.*

### Burakumin

- Ethnic minority: Ainu (Descendants of slaves)
- Eta: Butchers, executioners, tanners.
- Hinin: Actors, wandering bards, convicted criminals
- Prostitutes and Courtesans: Oiran, Tayu, Geisha

## **Agriculture Intensification**

Relied on agricultural produce.

- Primary crop: Rice
- Sesame oil, indigo, sugar cane, mulberry, tobacco, cotton
- The growth of agricultural production continued to expand and increase after the Warring States period.
- Policies to promote land reclamation and clearance—supported production increase.
- “Tokugawa peace”—Disarm of peasants—Put more people back on the land.
- 140% increase of land under cultivation. (1600-1720)
- The area of lands and the intensity of lands both increased.
- Growth of agriculture—Growth in population in 17th century.
- 1600: 13-18 million
- 1720: 31 million (Based on the first national census)
- Population doubled within 100 years.

- Led to economic surplus—industrialization in late 19th century.

## **Merchants and Trade**

Monopolized by Shogunate

- Increase in agriculture and population—growth in trade.
- Creation of transportation networks.
- Tokugawa Ieyasu and his successors worked on systematizing minting and use of coinage and to standardize currency.
- Growth in population + Growth of transportation networks + Standardize currency = well-developed local and national economy.
- Rice was the main trading product of Japan during the time
- Exported: Silver, Diamonds, copper, swords and other artifacts.
- Imported: Chinese silk, Southeast Asian products (sugar and deer skins)
- Isolationism: Foreign policy of the time. Trade was strictly controlled.
- Merchants were considered to be greedy and was at the bottom of the social hierarchy.
- Ships from Portugal: Main vector of trade exchanges. Later Dutch, English, and Spanish trade ships.
- Started participate actively in trading from 1603.
- Sakoku (Seclusion Laws) 1635:
  - Period of national isolation, foreign policy.
  - Severe restrictions over entry and leaving of foreigners in Japan.
  - Only traded with China, Korea, and Netherlands.

## **Development of Science and Writing**

Shimabara Rebellion: Uprising 1637—1638.

Involved with peasants, mostly Catholic Christians.

Threat to the Shogunate

Banned Christianity—Sakoku (Seclusion Laws) in 1630s.

Japanese Christians were exiled, executed, or driven underground.

- European influence stopped entering Japan.

Red seal ships—armed merchant sailing ships

- Issued red-sealed permits to feudal lords and principal merchants who were involve in foreign trades.
- Able to control traders and ships and reduce piracy.
- 500—750 tons in size
- About 200 people per ship
- Built in Nagasaki, Ayutthaya in Siam (high quality of Thai wood)

# Occupational Specialization

People's occupations differs based on their position in the social hierarchy.

- Shogun: Controlled foreign policy, the military, and feudal patronage.
- Daimyo: Own or control lands and produce rice. Serve for the Shogun.
- Samurai: Hired by the Daimyos to guard their lands.
- The Farmers/Peasants: Produce food that everybody depended upon.
- The Artisans: Produced non-food items.
- Merchants: Traveling traders and shop-keepers.
- Burakumin:
  - Ethnic minority: Ainu (Descendants of slaves)
  - Eta: Butchers, executioners, tanners.
  - Hinin: Actors, wandering bards, convicted criminals
  - Prostitues and Courtesans: Oiran, Tayu, Geisha

## **Bibliography:**

Daimyō. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 4th, 2017, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daimyō>

Shogun. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 4th, 2017, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shogun#Tokugawa\\_shogunate\\_.281603.E2.80.931868.29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shogun#Tokugawa_shogunate_.281603.E2.80.931868.29)

Sakoku. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 4th, 2017, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sakoku>

Tokugawa shogunate. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 4th, 2017, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokugawa\\_shogunate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokugawa_shogunate)

Red seal ships. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 4th, 2017, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red\\_seal\\_ships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_seal_ships)

Shimabara Rebellion. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 4th, 2017, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shimabara\\_Rebellion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shimabara_Rebellion)

Unknown author. (n.d.). Shogun, Daimyo, and Samurai. Retrieved from <http://mayaincaaztec.com/shdaandsa.html>

Kallie Szczepanski. (2016, Sep 6). The Four-Tiered Class System of Feudal Japan. Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/four-tiered-class-system-feudal-japan-195582>

Kallie Szczepanski. (2017, Apr 8). Tokugawa Shoguns of Japan. Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/tokugawa-shoguns-of-japan-195578>

Unknown author. (n.d.). Tokugawa Political System. Retrieved from <https://www.nakasendoway.com/tokugawa-political-system/>

The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. (n.d.). Tokugawa period. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/event/Tokugawa-period>

J.S.A. Elisonas. (n.d.). The Polity of the Tokugawa Era. Retrieved from [http://www.aboutjapan.japansociety.org/content.cfm/the\\_polity\\_of\\_the\\_tokugawa\\_era\\_1](http://www.aboutjapan.japansociety.org/content.cfm/the_polity_of_the_tokugawa_era_1)

Lauren Ng. (2010, June 18.). Edo Japan Science and Technology. Retrieved from <https://prezi.com/rjm8rb1twea-/edo-japan-science-and-technology-by-lauren/>

Unknown. (2010, August 29). *Tokugawa Shogunate* Map [digital image]. Retrieved from <http://galleryhip.com/tokugawa-shogunate-map.html>

TheInfernoX. (2015, July 5). *Society during the Edo Period (Tokugawa Shogunate)* [digital image]. Retrieved from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Edo\\_social\\_structure.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Edo_social_structure.svg)

Scanned University of Texas Libraries. (2007, Dec 23). *Map of Edo around 1840's* 江戸図。弘化補益再販毎月改、高井蘭山校訂。書林江戸芝明神前尚古堂、同通油町遷鶴堂、同芝明神前甘泉堂. [digital image]. Retrieved from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Edo\\_1844-1848\\_Map.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Edo_1844-1848_Map.jpg)