

Notes – Japan’s Secret Empire – Part 1

Name: _____

Date: _____ Block: ____

Introduction

1. To the first Westerners in Japan, it was a _____.
2. When the Portuguese arrived in Japan in 1543, they encountered a country embroiled in a _____.

The Way of the Samurai

3. When the Portuguese merchants arrived in Japan, the _____ was intrigued by their peculiar and unknown weapons.
4. These first Europeans, with their guns and their religion, would have unforeseeable _____.
5. In 1543, Tokugawa Ieyasu was born. His destiny would be to change _____ forever.
6. When Ieyasu was still a child, the ruling daimyo demanded that his father send him to him as a hostage. His life would be _____ to the turmoil of civil war.
7. The Japanese called the Europeans the _____. The Japanese ate with chopsticks, while the Europeans normally ate with just a knife and their _____. The Japanese bathed daily, while the Europeans went _____ without bathing.
8. In little more than 50 years, these missionaries established over _____ Catholic churches, primarily in southern Japan, and converted over _____ Japanese to Christianity.
9. Where the missionaries went in Japan, so went the Portuguese _____. Commerce and religion intertwined.

He Cuts His Belly

10. The entire life of Tokugawa Ieyasu was that of _____ and forbearance.
11. At the age of 15, Ieyasu entered manhood and earned the right to carry the _____ of the samurai.
12. The sword was the _____ of the samurai class. Only the samurai were authorized to carry the 2 swords. The samurai, with these 2 swords, ruled over the farmer and the _____.
13. While the samurai class comprised less than ___ of the population, their presence loomed larger than life.
14. Seppuku is the ritual act of suicide, as practiced by the Samurai, to ensure an honorable death. The short sword was for cutting open his abdomen. The Samurai believed that the _____ was in the belly.

Perished in the Flames

15. For Tokugawa Ieyasu patient _____ would become his most powerful weapon.
16. As time past, Ieyasu _____ alongside his daimyo master. When his master was killed in battle, Ieyasu was finally free to determine his own destiny.

17. Ieyasu reclaimed his title as an independent lord(a _____) and returned to his family estate where he could fight on his own terms for his own _____.
18. In a crucial move, Ieyasu allied himself with Oda Nobunaga, the person who killed his master.
19. Nobunaga subdued half the _____ while the other half still lived in fear of him.
20. Nobunaga's use of _____ completely changed samurai warfare.
21. Nobunaga continued to amass power until he was killed by a general who turned against him. Toyotomi Hideyoshi seized the moment and claimed control of Nobunaga's vast coalition of _____.

Tomb of the Traitors

22. Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, Ieyasu – these were the men who would bring an end to the brutal civil wars in Japan. They would go down in history as the _____.
23. There's a story in Japanese that explains the character of the three unifiers. The three leaders are watching a little bird, waiting for it to sing. Nobunaga says to the little bird, "Little bird, if you don't sing, I will _____." Hideyoshi says to the little bird, "Little bird if you don't sing, I will _____." Ieyasu says to the little bird, "Little bird, if you don't sing I will _____."
24. Ieyasu was a patient _____ who would wait for things to go his way and then act.
25. Hideyoshi was from _____, the son of a lowly foot soldier who worked his way up the ranks. He became known as a brilliant general.
26. Ieyasu soon realized there was more to be gained by being Hideyoshi's _____ than his enemy.
27. Hideyoshi rewarded Ieyasu for his loyalty with a vast domain of land and ordered that he set up his headquarters in _____ – the village that would become Tokyo.
28. Hideyoshi's castle was in Osaka. Osaka castle had a strategic location since it was close to the _____ Palace in Kyoto.
29. For centuries, the Emperor of Japan was the leader in name only, ignored by those who truly _____. However, it was only the Emperor that could appoint the _____.
30. The Emperor would not grant this warrior(_____) of peasant stalk with the title of Shogun.
31. Ieyasu arranged a marriage between one of his sons and the granddaughter of the _____.
32. After Hideyoshi finally had a biological son, he ordered that his _____(who was his nephew) and his entire family be put to death. They were buried in the Tomb of the Traitors.
33. On his deathbed, Hideyoshi appointed Ieyasu and four of the most powerful daimyo as the legal protectors of Toyotomi Hideyori – his _____, and the future ruler of Japan. Ieyasu pledged to protect him with own life – a pledge that would become very difficult to keep.

The Making of a Shogun

34. Tokugawa Ieyasu was on guard. He thought the other two remaining _____ where plotting against him.
35. The Battle of Sekigahara: 1600. This battle was the biggest and most likely the most important battle in Japanese history. It began on October 21, 1600 with a total of 160,000 men facing each other. The Battle of Sekigahara ended with a complete _____ victory. This victory brought an end to the warring states and signaled the beginning of a new era in Japanese history. Tokugawa Ieyasu was now the de facto ruler of Japan.
36. In 1603, Tokugawa Ieyasu received the title of _____ from Emperor Go-Yozei. He now had the authority to rule Japan in all military matters. He was 60 years old. He had outlasted all the other great men of his times. As _____ Ieyasu used his remaining years to create and solidify the Tokugawa Shogunate; the third shogunal government (after the Minamoto and the Ashikaga.) The Tokugawa Shogunate would rule Japan for the next 265 years.

Hideyoshi's Ghost

37. The Tokugawa had no _____ to rule Japan. They were the most powerful and had the most money. There were other powerful Daimyo-some were Christian.
38. Tokugawa Ieyasu tolerated no dissent. He expelled all _____ influence and halted Christian activity.
39. Toyotomi Hideyori was the son and designated successor of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the general who first _____ all of Japan.
40. When Hideyoshi died in 1598, the regents he had appointed to rule in Hideyori's place began jockeying amongst themselves for power. Tokugawa Ieyasu seized control in 1600, after his victory over the others at the Battle of Sekigahara. However, Ieyasu continued to view the young Hideyori as a potential threat, and attacked Hideyori in the Siege of Osaka in the winter 1614. The attack failed, but Hideyori was tricked into signing a _____ and began dismantling the defenses of his stronghold of Osaka Castle.
41. In April 1615, Ieyasu received word the Hideyori was gathering even more troops than in the previous November, and he was trying to stop the filling of the _____. Hideyori forces (often called the Western Army) began to attack contingents of the Shogun's forces (the Eastern Army) near Osaka. On June 5, 1615, as Hideyori's forces began to lose the battle, a smaller force led directly by Hideyori sallied forth from Osaka Castle too late, and was chased right back into the castle by the advancing enemies; there was no time to set up a proper defense of the castle, and it was soon ablaze, and being pummeled by artillery fire. Hideyori committed _____. This was the final major uprising against Tokugawa rule for another 253 years.