

Collapse of the Kamakura

-Kublai Khan sent envoys demanding Japan submit

-Kyoto = terrified

-Hojo refused to submit

-1st invasion

-2nd invasion

-*Kamikaze*

-Burden fell on Kamakura's vassals

-Few rewards

-Dissatisfaction = rife

-Temples & shrines demanded rewards

-Dissatisfaction remain under surface

-Old institutions collapsed

-Events between 1331 and 1336

-High-ranking vassals were dissatisfied

-Ties of vassals to Kamakura were weakening

-Precipitating event revolt in 1331

-Genkō Incident

-Go-Daigo

-Ashikaga Takauji

-New *bakufu* in Kyoto

-Each regional state

-*Bakufu* offices

-Staffed by Takauji's vassals

-Outlying regions

-Daimyo = vassals of shōgun

-Ashikaga Yoshimitsu

-Had to rely on daimyo

-New local warrior bands began to form

-New sects of Buddhism

-Salvation by calling Amida

-Pure Land

-Kūya = "Saint of the marketplace"

-*Nembutsu*

-*Tale of Heiki*:

•Hōnen

-Invocation of Amida was enough for salvation

-Shinran

-Even a single invocation if done w/ perfect faith was sufficient

-Broke with many practices of Buddhism

-Pure Land Buddhism became dominant form of Buddhism

-Developed political & military power

-Nichiren

-Lotus Sutra perfectly embodied teachings of Buddha

-Highest teaching cannot be expressed in words

-Nichiren was both intolerant and nationalistic

-Zen Buddhism

-Religion of paradox

-Stressed a return to “original mind”

-Also iconoclastic

-Zen sect included many samurai

-Ryōan-ji

-Josetsu & Sesshū

-Bodhidharma

-Warring States era (1467-1600)

-Dispute led to war

-Most of Kyoto was destroyed

-Ashikaga bakufu came to an end

-War of All Against All

-Ashikaga equilibrium had been precarious

-Regional daimyo lords

-Collapse of bakufu

-Region = hodgepodge of competing jurisdictions

-By end of 16th century all Ashikaga daimyo had fallen

-“Warring States daimyo”

-*Kyōryokuna shokuji ya yowai niku ni naru*

-Asakura Norikage

-Two of most significant developments:

-Foot Soldier Revolution

-Foot soldier replaced the aristocratic mounted warrior

-Still called samurai

-Still vassals of daimyo

-Changes began on the land

-Warring States daimyo built bigger armies

-*Naginata*

-Pincushion tactic

-Village warriors = samurai

-Paid with stipends

-Gave rise to problems

-Caught in a catch 22

-Foreign Relations

-Wokou

-Hong-wu

-Jianwen -invited, Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, to trade

-Shōgun = “King of Japan”

-“Tribute” missions sent to China

-Content reflected progress of Japanese crafts

-Trade declined after Hideyoshi

-Hideyoshi & vermilion seal

- Tokugawa's policy of "seclusion"

- Arrival of Europeans

 - Portuguese pirate-traders

 - Spanish galleons

 - Followed by Dutch & English

 - Motivated by a desire for booty & profits & by religious zeal

 - Became shippers

 - Easier to trade w/ daimyo than with China

- Christianity

 - A few converted

 - Jesuit missionaries

-St. Francis Xavier

-Directed efforts towards samurai

-Won favor of Nobunaga

-Converts increased

-Fortunes of Christianity began to decline w/ Hideyoshi

-Tokugawa Ieyasu attacked foreign religions

-Christianity survived as a hidden religion

-Oda Nobunaga

-1st individual to attempt to unify Japan

-Ultimate goal = *tenka-fubu*

-Rise to power was slow

- Eagerly embrace of Westerners

- Fascinated by Christianity

- Also embraced Western technology

- Figured out both offensive & defensive tactics

- Also built massive stone forts

- Employed iron-cladding

- Never succeeded in unifying country

- Toyotomi Hideyoshi

- Most significant figure in Japanese history

- Made a Shinto deity – Hoko

- Assumed the family name, Toyotomi

- Concentrated on arts of peace and administration
- Goal = establish a national structure
- Did not wish to establish a centralized government
- Government founded on old feudal system
- Most of measures would become basis of Tokugawa rule
- Laws barring social mobility
- “Sword hunt”
- 5% controlled 95%
- Made class a permanent status
- Made samurai a separate class
- Samurai, farmers, & townspeople

-Greatest ambition was a Japanese empire

-Began planning his conquest of China

-Ordered surveys

-Attempt was made to standardize rods & boxes

-Laid foundations for a systematic land tax

-He invaded Korea

-Died in 1598

-Neglected domestic politics

-Peace only out of personal loyalties

-Toyokuni

-Hideyori

-Tokugawa Ieyasu

-Battle of Sekigahara

-True unification achieved

-Ieyasu was:

-Unification resembled Yoritomo's

-Took title shogun & used *bakufu*

-Edo

-1st move was to confiscate the lands

-Transfers completed the work of sword hunt

-Reshuffling not random

-Configuration = huge central Tokugawa domain

-“House daimyo”

-“Related daimyo”

-“Outside daimyo”

-Allies of Ieyasu

-Fought against = remained “enemies”

-Layout constituted a defensive system

-Also established other systemic controls

-Hostage system

-National policy of seclusion

-Strictly enforced until 1854

-Japan became the entire world

-Interesting parallel between Europe and Tokugawa Japan

-France vs. Germany

-Japan = delicate balanced

-“Bakufu-domain system”