

# Japanese Feudalism

Nara through Edo

(710-1868)

# Teaching Standard 6-4.3

- Summarize the **features and major contributions of Japanese civilization**, including the Japanese feudal system, the **Shinto traditions**, and contributions in **literature and arts**.

# Teaching Standard 6-3.1

- Explain feudalism and its relationship to the development of European nation states and monarchies, including feudal relationships, the daily lives of peasants and serfs, the economy under the feudal/manorial system, and the fact that feudalism helped monarchs centralize power.

# Teaching Standard GS 2.5

- Summarize the functions of feudalism and manorialism in medieval Europe, including the creation of nation-states as feudal institutions helped monarchies to centralize power and the evolution of the relationship between the secular states and Roman Catholic Church.

# Nara Period Institutions

- Centralized government.
- Central tax system.
- Conscript army.

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# Heian Period (794-1185)

- Conscript army abandoned.
- Central tax system breaks down.
- Period concludes with civil war.
- Warriors take control of government.

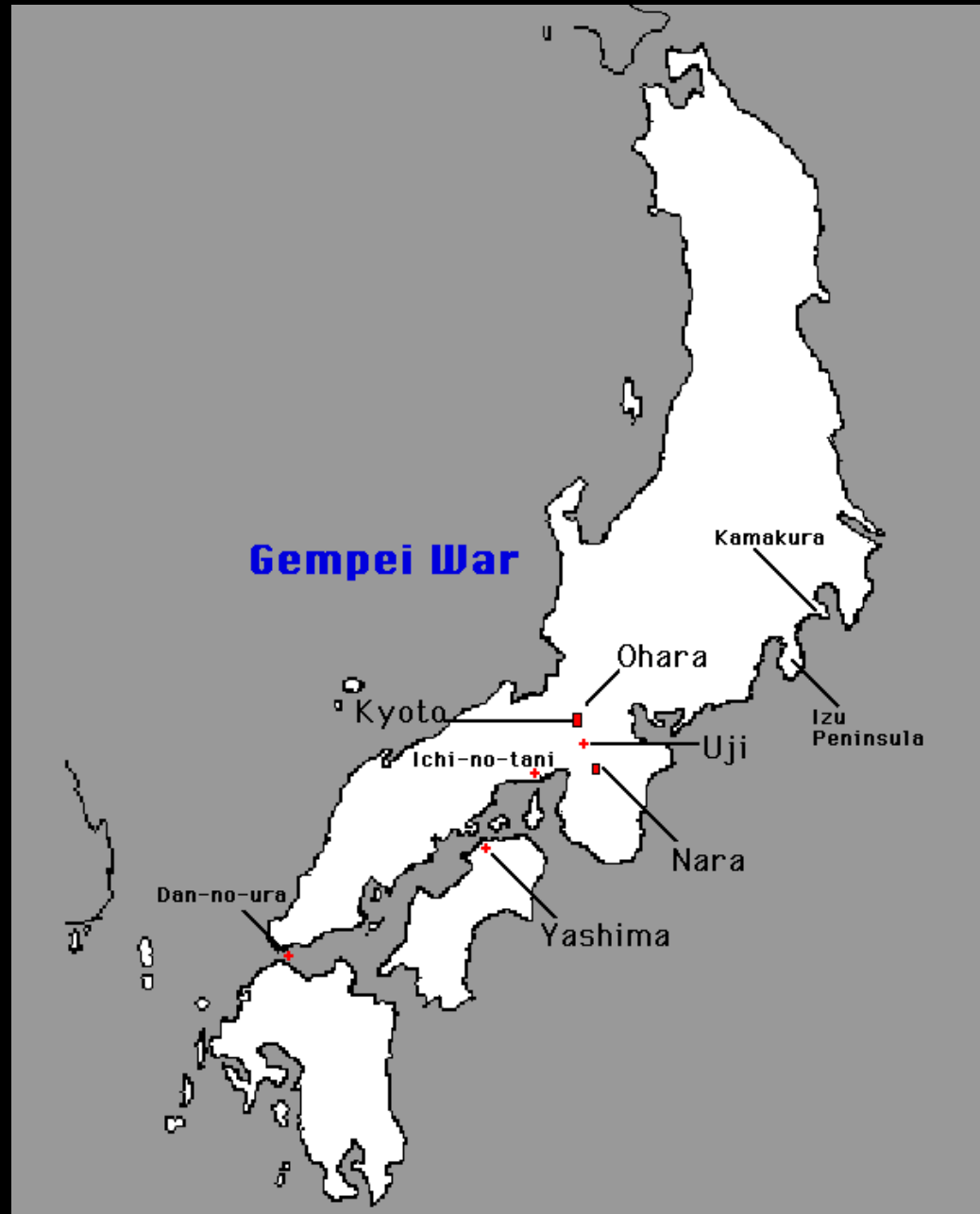
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# Gempei War Sites

- Izu Peninsula
- Kamakura
- Uji Bridge
- Ichi-no-Tani
- Yashima
- Dan-no-Ura



# Kamakura Period (1185-1333)



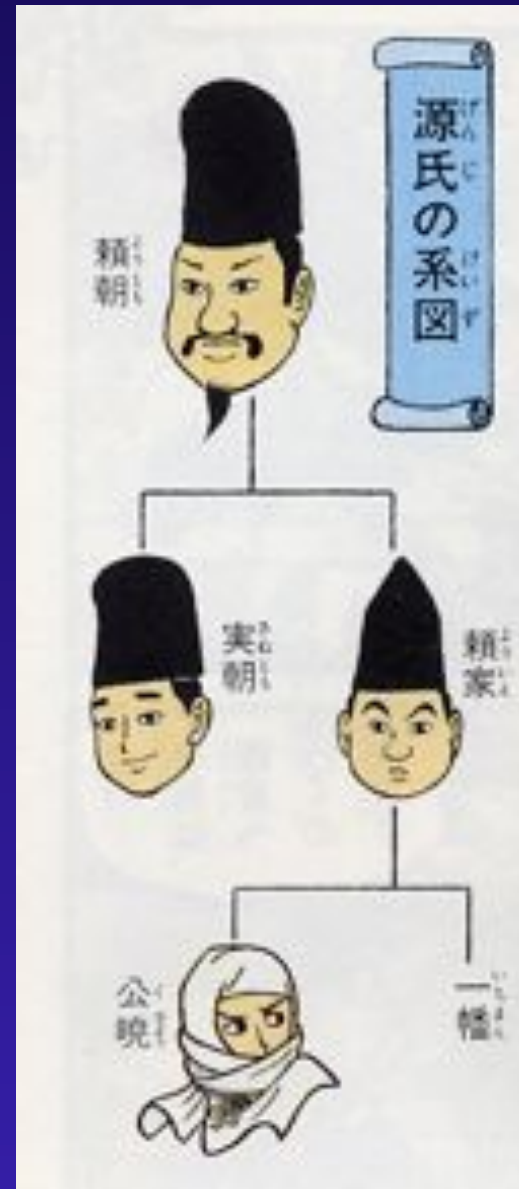
- Shogunate separates military power from imperial court.
- Hojo Regents rule; Emperor reigns
- Feudal institutions grow slowly.

# Tokyo Region

Kamakura

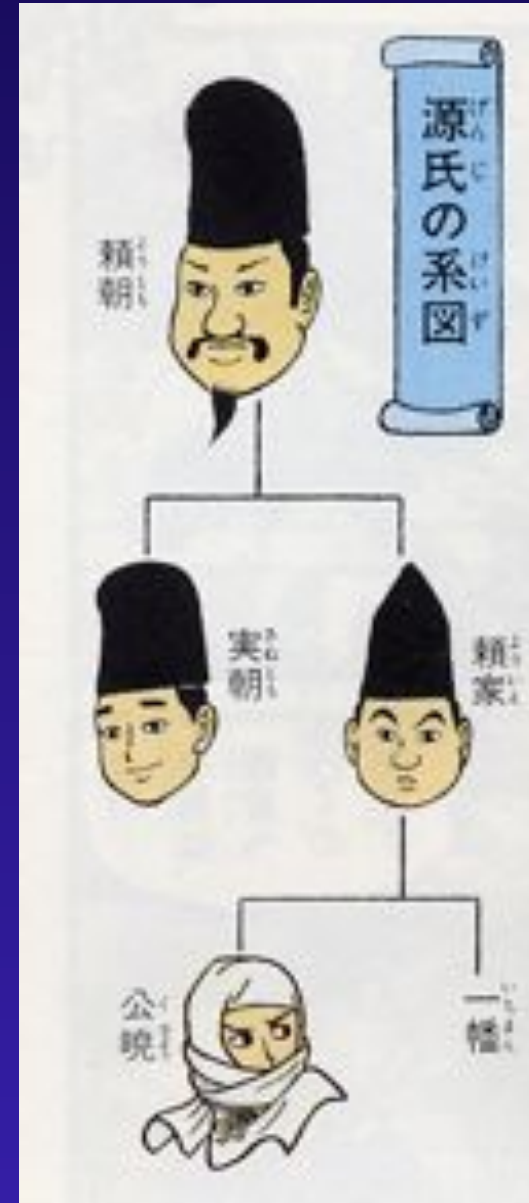


# Yoritomo's Sons



# Yoritomo's Offspring

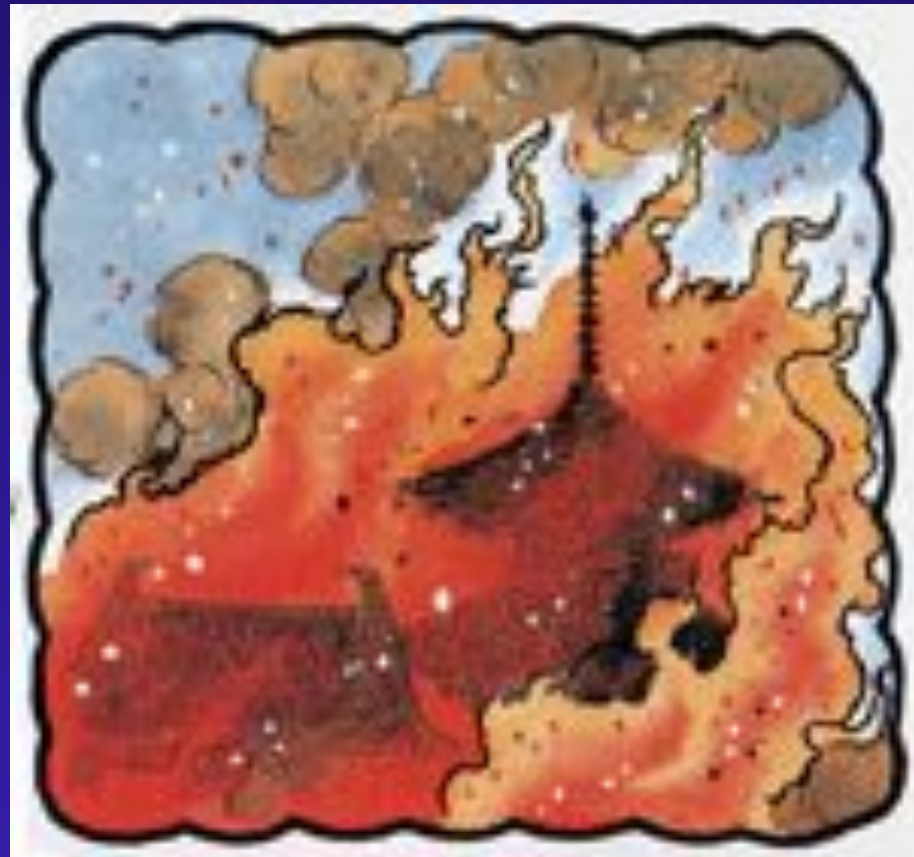
- Yoritomo
- Yoriie
- Sanetomo
- Kugyo (grandson)
- Ichiman (grandson)



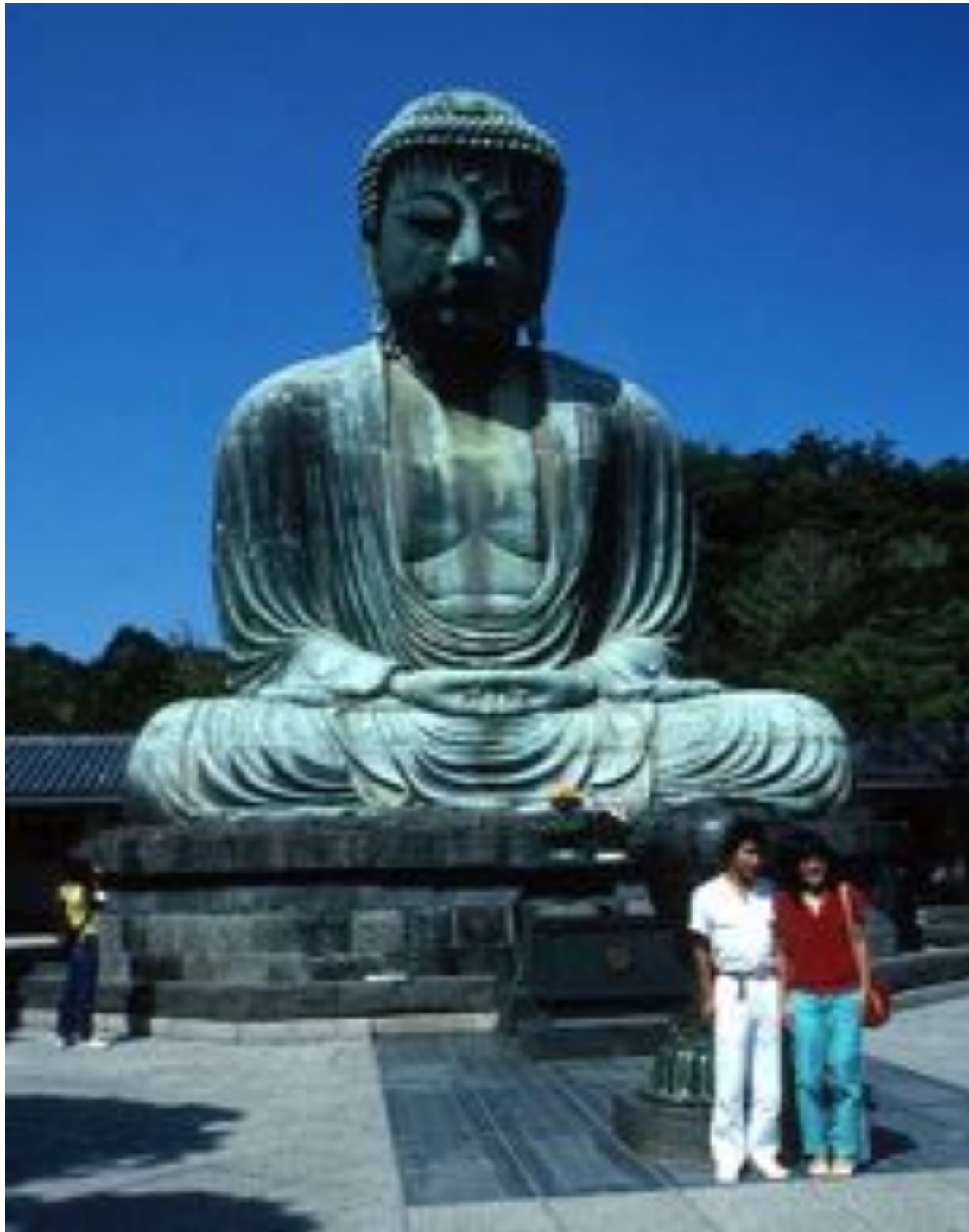
# Hojo Regents Govern by Committee



# Reconstruction of Todai-ji



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Kamakura  
Daibutsu  
&  
Popular  
Buddhism



# Mongol Invasions 1274 & 1281



# Failure of Hojo Regents

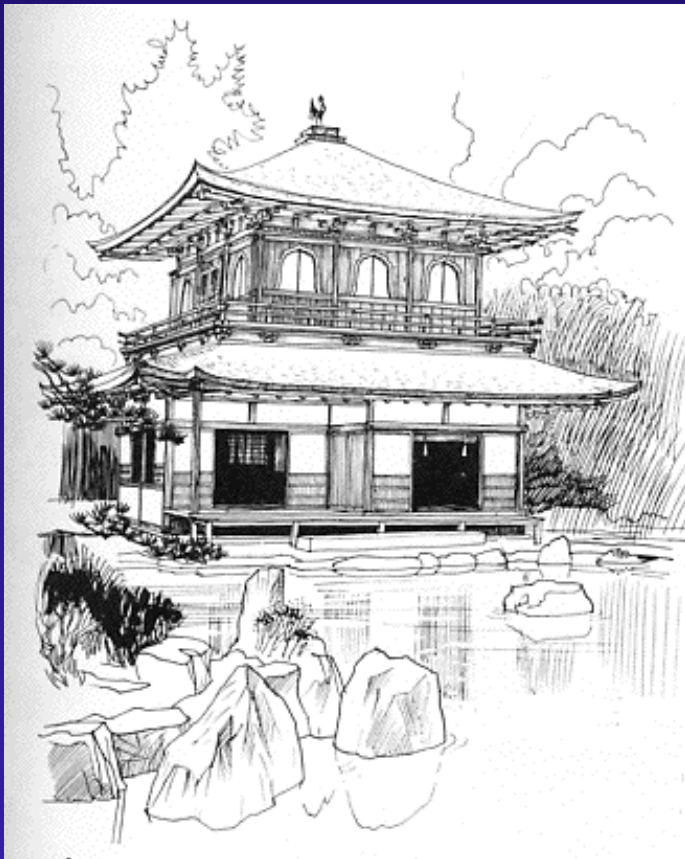
- Lack of primogeniture.
- Vassals sink into poverty.
- Land stress made warriors more aggressive.
- Mongol wars defensive-- no rewards.
- Shrines and temples claimed credit for victory-- *kamikaze* (divine wind)

# Muromachi (Ashikaga) Period (1336-1568)



- Kyoto both political and cultural center
- Zen influence on high culture.
- Renewed contact with China
- Conservative Southern Song cultural imports.

# Sengoku Period (1477-1568)



- Onin War (1467-77)
- Total disintegration of central authority.
- High feudalism
- Spread of high culture
- Constant warfare

# Bizen Province



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# Bizen in Sengoku Period



# Early Career of Ukita Naoie



# Ukita's Personal Control of Vassals





Local  
Unity  
under  
Ukita

# Azuchi/ Momoyama Period (1568-1598)

- Unification Wars
- Oda Nobunaga
- Toyotomi Hideyoshi
- Tokugawa Ieyasu



# Oda Nobunaga

d. 1582

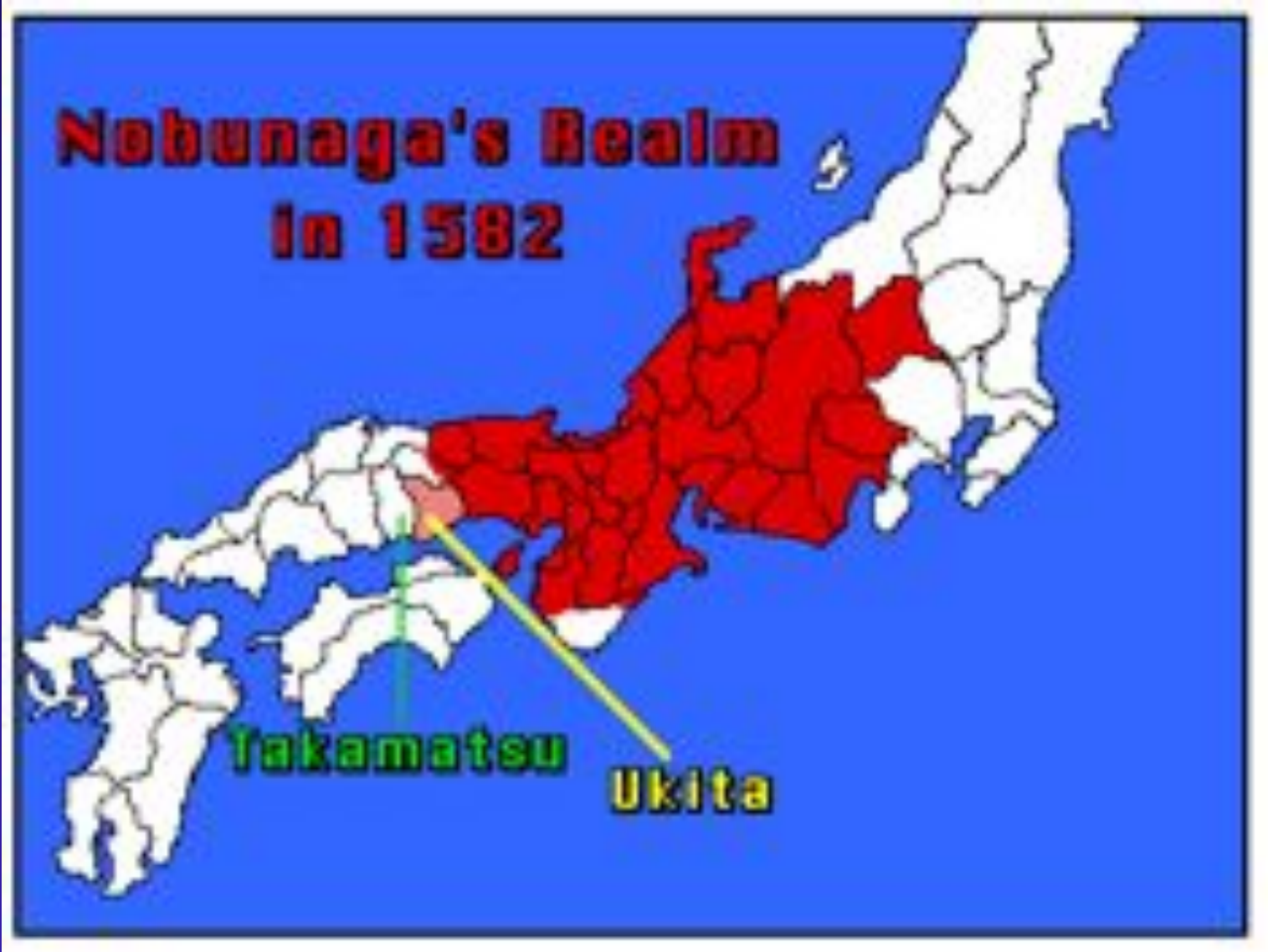
Controls Kyoto

Ousts last Ashikaga  
shogun.

Destroys Hieizan

Friendly to Europeans





# Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1536-1598)

- Consolidates Japan
- One large daimyo cluster.
- 4 class system
- Sword Hunt (farmers disarmed)
- Korean invasion disaster (1592 & 1597).



# Edo (Tokugawa) Period (1600-1868)

- Battle of Sekigahara



# Tokugawa Ieyasu (1542-1616)

- Final unity
- Founds *bakufu*
- *Daimyo* control system.



# Castles and Castle Towns

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# Edo Period Control Techniques

- Japanese forbidden to leave & return (1635).
- Foreigners forbidden to enter (1639).
- Local areas controlled by *daimyo* (lords).
- *Daimyo* controlled by shogunate.
- Travel discouraged.