• Essential Question:
  • What roles did Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, & Tokugawa Ieyasu, play in unifying Japan?

• Warm-Up Question:
  • Name three ways Japanese feudalism was similar to European feudalism.
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Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Tokugawa Ieyasu.

In 1568, a brutal daimyo named Oda Nobunaga conquered the Japanese capital of Kyoto.

Oda seized power by force, was the first to use guns effectively, & eliminated Buddhist rivals that refused to accept rule by the emperor.

By the time of his death in 1582, Japan was not unified.
From 1560 to 1600, three powerful daimyo, known as the three unifiers, began to restore order & unify Japan.

- **Oda Nobunaga**
- **Toyotomi Hideyoshi**
- **Tokugawa Ieyasu**

Oda Nobunaga’s best general was Toyotomi Hideyoshi who took over after Oda’s death.

Toyotomi was resourceful & not ruthless like Oda; He used political alliances, adoption, & marriage to gain power over the daimyo.

By 1590, Toyotomi Hideyoshi controlled most of Japan & tried unsuccessfully to conquer Korea.
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Oda Nobunaga

Toyotomi Hideyoshi

Tokugawa Ieyasu

After Toyotomi’s death in 1598, one of his daimyo allies named Tokugawa Ieyasu completed the unification of Japan in 1600.

In 1603, Tokugawa became shogun of Japan, moved to capital to Edo (later called Tokyo), & restored gov’t & order to Japan.

Tokugawa ruled until 1615, but he created a line of succession called the Tokugawa Shogunate that ruled Japan until 1867.
Tokugawa Shogunate

For more than 250 years, Tokugawa’s successors ruled Japan as shoguns.

During this time, Japan benefited from peace; The economy boomed & became more commercial.
Tokugawa Shogunate

European merchants & missionaries first arrived in Japan in the mid-1500s

Tokugawa enjoyed trade with Europeans & was fascinated to learn about their military, new technologies, & ideas
Tokugawa Shogunate

Between 1549 & 1600, European missionaries had converted 300,000 Japanese to Christianity. This upset Tokugawa because the missionaries ignored Japanese cultural beliefs & laws. In 1612, Tokugawa banned Christianity & began ruthlessly persecuting Christians. All Japanese were forced to be faithful to Buddhism.

Execution of Christians
Japanese Isolationism

Tokugawa shoguns decided to exclude foreign merchants & missionaries

By 1639, Japan adopted a “closed country policy” & ended almost all foreign contacts
Japanese isolation remained in place for over 200 years until the 1850s. During this era of isolation, Japan had profitable trade, became self-sufficient, limited foreign ideas, & reduced Europe’s ability to colonize Japan.

One Japanese port at Deshima in Nagasaki Bay remained open but only to Dutch & Chinese merchants.
In 1644, northern invaders from Manchuria conquered China & created the second foreign dynasty in Chinese history, the Qing Dynasty.

During this era of Manchu rule, China grew to its largest size by claiming Taiwan, central Asia, Mongolia, & Tibet.
Like the era of Mongol rule, Chinese rejected & led rebellions against their Manchu rulers

But, Emperor Kangxi earned Chinese respect by keeping Confucian beliefs, lowering taxes, & restoring peace and prosperity to China
Kangxi was the first emperor to tour China & visit peasant villages.

Kangxi & later Manchu rulers returned China to isolationism by restoring strict adherence to the “Middle Kingdom.”
But, Qing China faced 2 important challenges that would threaten China’s future strength.

The introduction of new American crops like corn & sweet potatoes led to a dramatic increase in the Chinese population.

The sharp rise in the number of Chinese peasants would lead to competition for land & peasant uprisings.
But, Qing China faced 2 important challenges that would threaten China’s future strength. European missionaries & merchants arrived in Asia eager to gain access into China.
Europeans arrived with superior military technology, demanded that China trade with them, & refused to accept Chinese customs.