

- 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.

From 1560 to 1600 , three powerful daimyo, known as the three unifiers, began to restore order & unify Japan

Oda Nobunaga

Toyotomi Hideyoshi

Tokugawa Ieyasu



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Oda Nobunaga

Toyotomi

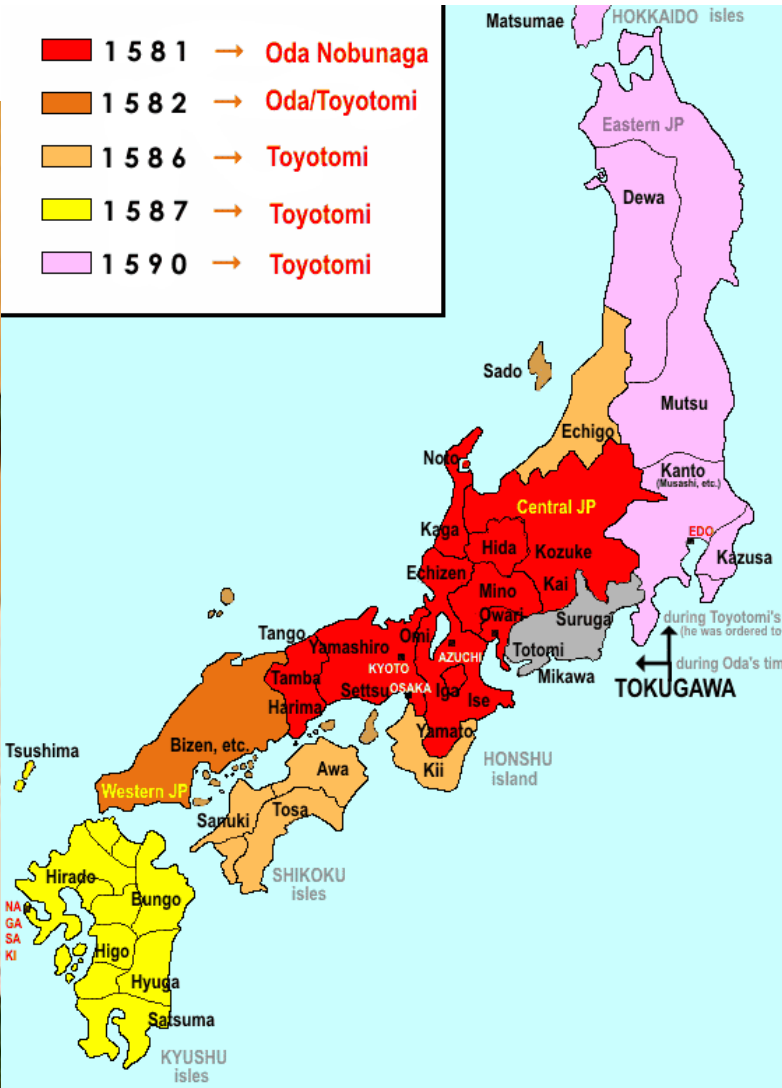


In 1568, a brutal daimyo named Oda Nobunaga conquered the Japanese capital of Kyoto

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'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

From 1560 to 1600 , three powerful daimyo, known as the three unifiers, began to restore order & unify Japan

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

hi Tokugawa Ieyasu



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

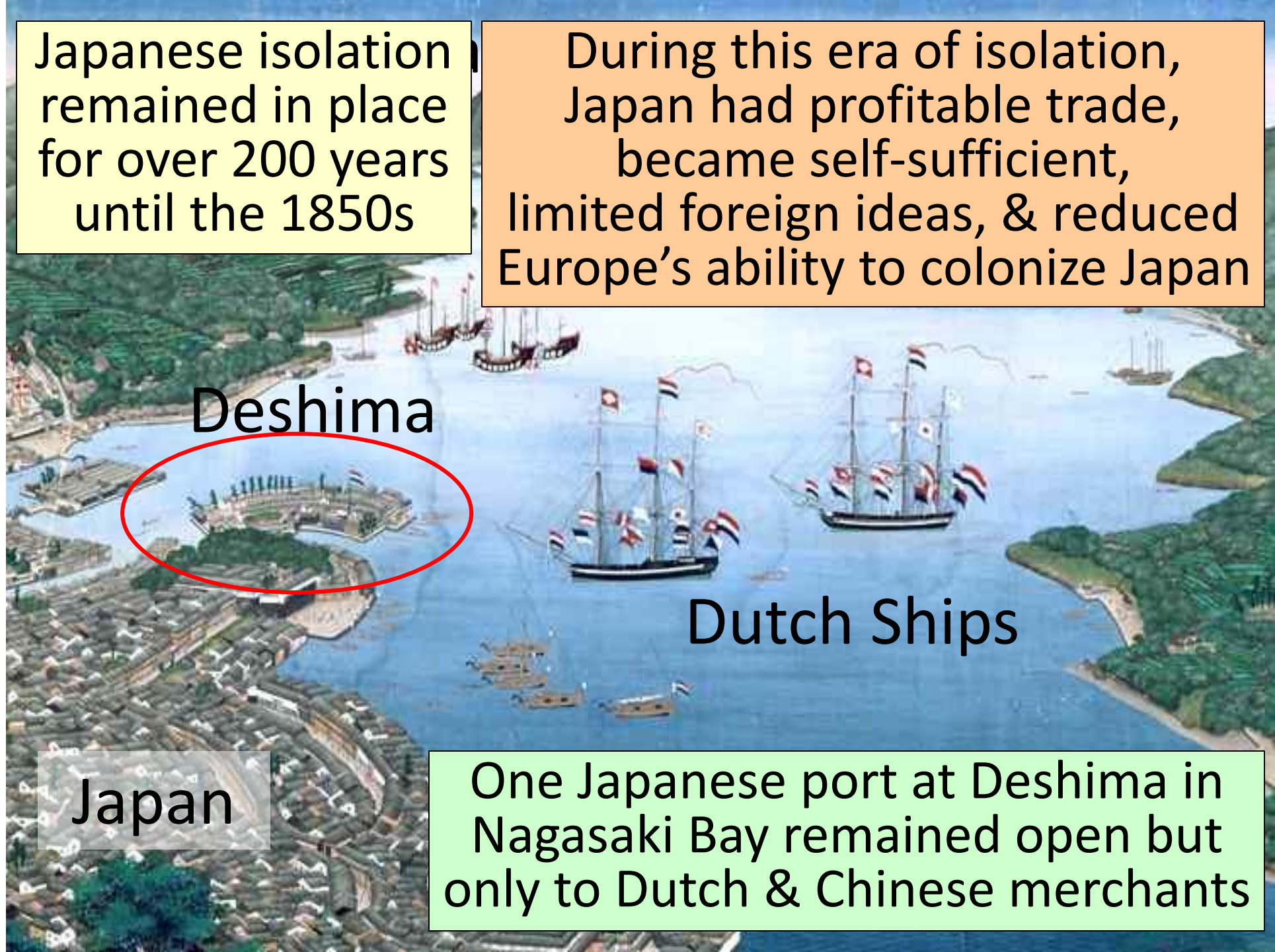
During this era of isolation, Japan had profitable trade, became self-sufficient, limited foreign ideas, & reduced Europe's ability to colonize Japan

Deshima

Dutch Ships

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



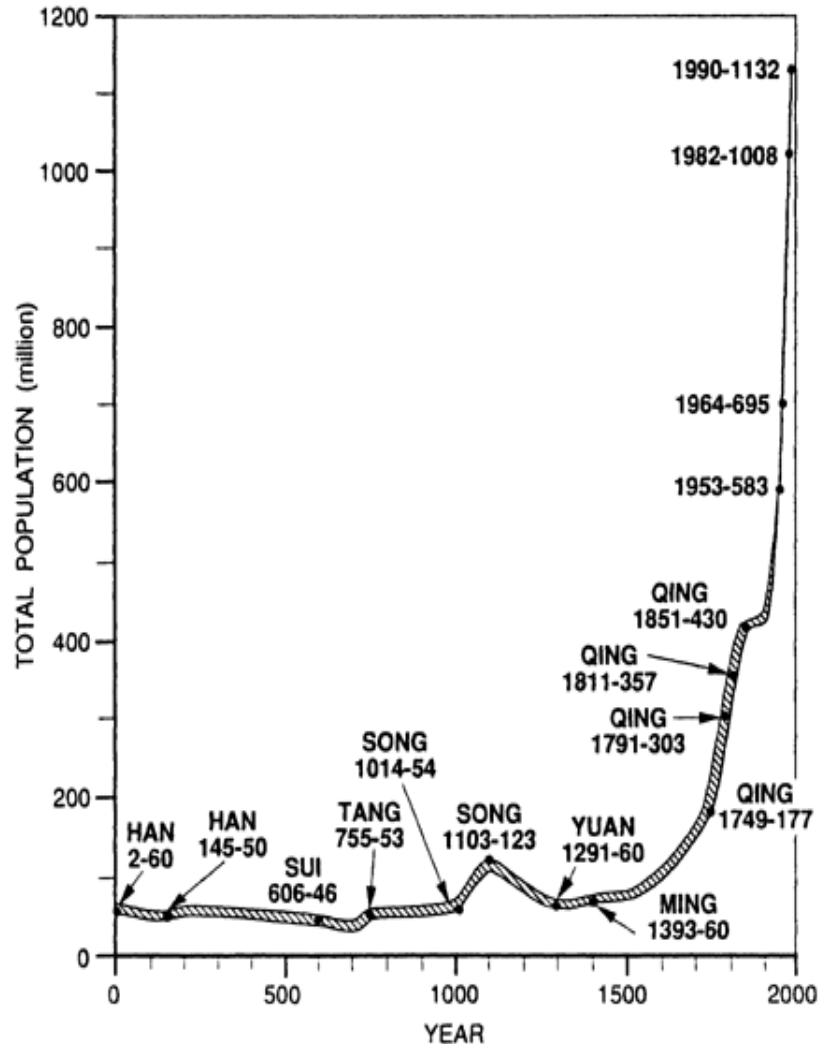
Kangxi was the first emperor to tour China & visit peasant villages



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 Growth of Early Modern China



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

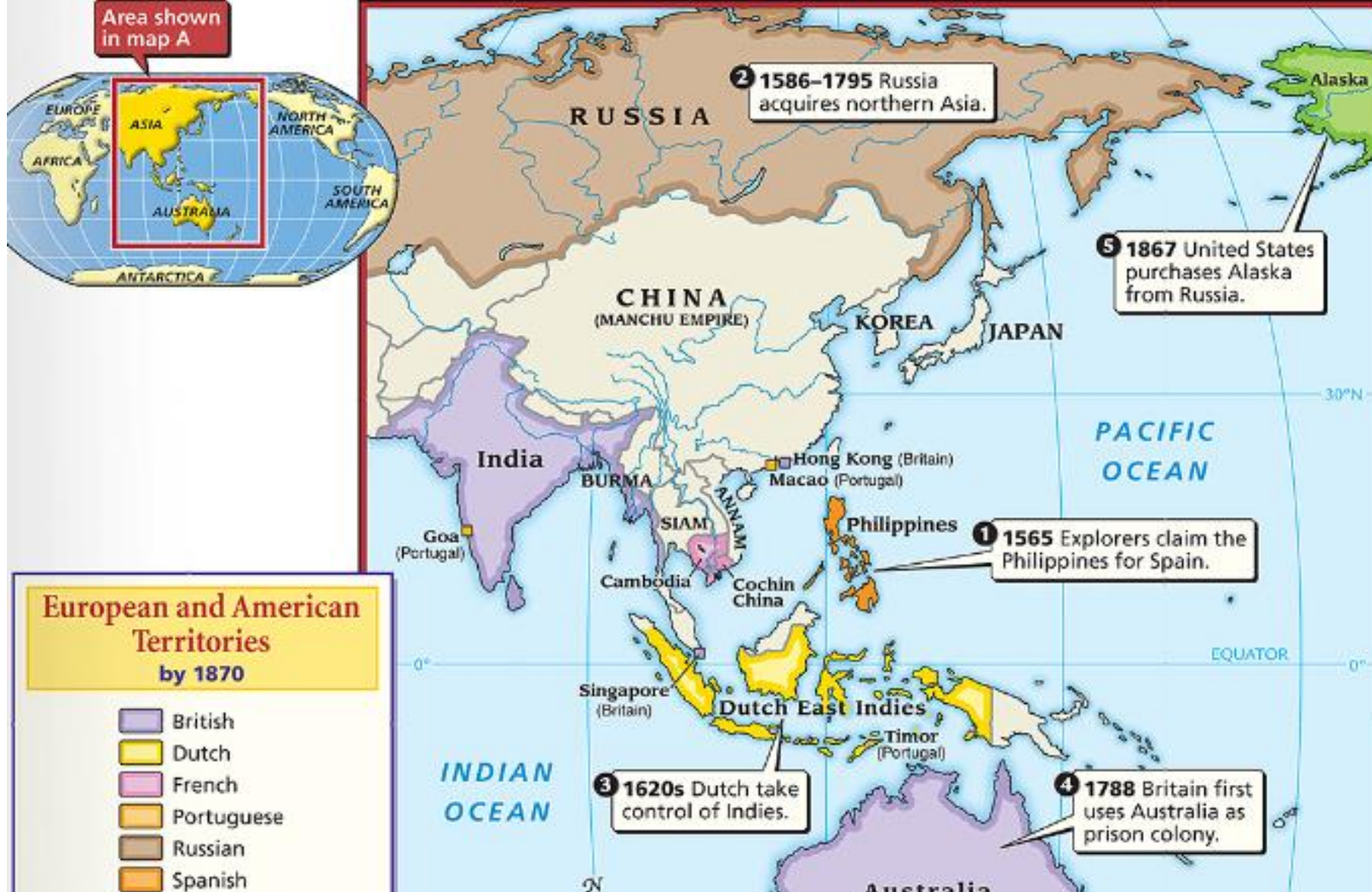


The sharp rise in the number of Chinese peasants would lead to competition for land & peasant uprisings

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