### A. Determining Main Ideas

As you read this section, take notes to answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did each of the following help to unify Japan?</th>
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<td>1. daimyo</td>
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<td>2. Oda Nobunaga</td>
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<td>3. Toyotomi Hideyoshi</td>
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<td>4. Tokugawa Ieyasu</td>
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<tr>
<th>How did each of the following influence Japanese society and culture?</th>
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<td>5. Tokugawa Shogunate</td>
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<td>6. Portuguese</td>
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<td>7. Christian missionaries</td>
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<td>8. “Closed country” policy</td>
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### B. Writing Descriptive Paragraphs

On the back of this paper, write a paragraph describing Japanese culture under the Tokugawa Shogunate. Use the terms *kabuki* and *haiku* in your writing.
Matsuo Basho (1644–1694) was one of the greatest Japanese haiku poets. What natural objects or scenes does Basho describe in the following haiku?

-On the Road to Nara-
Oh, these spring days!
A nameless little mountain,
wrapped in morning hazel.

-The Autumn Storm-
Wild boars and all
are blown along with it—
storm-wind of fall!

-The Cuckoo-
Little gray cuckoo:
sing and sing; and fly and fly—
Oh, so much to do!

-The Chestnut Burr-
The winds of fall
are blowing, yet how green
the chestnut burr.

-Beauty-
The usually hateful crow:
he, too—this morning,
on the snow!

-The Mushroom-
The mushroom:
from an unknown tree, a leaf
sticks to it.


Research Options

1. **Writing Expository Paragraphs** Find out about the form of Japanese poetry known as *haiku*. Then write a brief explanation and share it with classmates.

2. **Creating an Oral Presentation** Find one or two examples of *haiku* by other Japanese poets and read them aloud to the class. Then work with your classmates to assemble an illustrated anthology of your favorite *haiku*. 
There is a story about the three men who, from the 1560s to the early 1600s, managed to unite Japan under one rule. The leaders are all discussing a caged bird that will not sing. Oda Nobunaga vows, “I’ll make it sing.” Toyotomi Hideyoshi threatens, “I’ll kill it if it doesn’t sing.” But Tokugawa Ieyasu has patience. “I’ll wait until it sings,” he says.

Patience was not Ieyasu’s only virtue. He also possessed a first-rate mind, political insight, and superb military skill. Armed with these qualities, he finished the job that Nobunaga and Hideyoshi had begun. He placed all of Japan under one central authority—himself—and then passed that power on to others in his family.

Born in 1543, Ieyasu’s early life provided little evidence of his future greatness. His father was one of the daimyo, the landowners who controlled Japanese politics and society. He was not one of the major political forces in the country, though. He had to agree to give his son as a hostage, first to one clan and then to another, as proof of his loyalty to them. During this time, Ieyasu was educated by a Buddhist monk provided by his grandmother. From him he learned the finer points of military affairs and politics.

After the death of his father, Ieyasu returned home and took the leadership of his clan at the age of 13. Within two years, he proved his mettle at war. He led a successful attack on a fort and then defeated a force of soldiers that pursued him. During the course of his life, Ieyasu fought more than 45 battles. He won most of them and, in some of the most important, showed his skill by defeating armies much larger than his own.

While still in his teens, Ieyasu established a strong political network. He made an alliance with Nobunaga, who was moving to unite Japan under his power. When that leader was assassinated, Ieyasu made an alliance with his successor, Hideyoshi. The deal proved a significant one because Ieyasu gave up only traditional family lands. He won the right to establish his base in Edo, the area near modern Tokyo and home to the richest farmland in the country. For the next few years, he patiently strengthened his hand.

First, Ieyasu settled himself and his followers in his new region. He built canals to drain the swamps in the area around Edo so he could build a fortress there. He lowered taxes and punished corrupt officials in order to win over the people. He also fortified his own position by marrying his daughters and granddaughters to neighboring lords. Meanwhile, Hideyoshi twice attempted to invade Korea, but Ieyasu avoided any involvement with those failures.

In 1598, just before Hideyoshi died, he won the promises of Ieyasu and four other major leaders to care for his young son until adulthood. However, Ieyasu ignored his promise and moved to seize power himself as soon as Hideyoshi passed away. In 1600, Ieyasu defeated his most powerful rival in a major battle and from then on had the allegiance of all the other daimyo. Three years later he was proclaimed shogun, the military ruler of a united Japan. Two years after that, he retired in favor of his own son. However, the boy simply handled the administrative details of ruling the nation. Ieyasu ran the country from behind the scenes.

During this time, Ieyasu implemented the same administrative system that he had tested earlier on his own lands. Late in his life, he took the final step to ensure a peaceful transfer of power. He masterminded the complete defeat of Hideyoshi’s son, now in his twenties. With this last victory, Ieyasu secured the end of any rival claims to his family’s power. Two years later, Tokugawa Ieyasu died.

Questions
1. **Making Inferences** How did Ieyasu show patience?
2. **Forming and Supporting Opinions** Did Ieyasu always act honorably? Give examples to support your answer.
3. **Drawing Conclusions** Why was it important for Ieyasu to remove any rival claims to the throne before he died? Explain.
CONNECTIONS ACROSS TIME AND CULTURES

The Breakdown of Feudal Society

Many of the changes that took place in Japanese society under the Tokugawa Shogunate mirrored those that took place in medieval Europe. You read about these changes in Chapter 14. Compare the transformations of both societies by answering the questions that follow.

1. The Crusades contributed to the breakdown of Europe’s feudal system. What brought about the end of the old feudal society in Japan? ______________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________

2. In medieval Europe, better farming methods caused a spurt of population growth. How did changes in farming affect population growth in Tokugawa society? ________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________

3. In Europe, as trade and finance expanded, towns grew and flourished. What caused the growth of towns and cities in Japan? ______________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________

4. As towns and cities grew, there was a revival of learning and culture. How did culture under the Tokugawa Shogunate compare with the culture of medieval Europe? ________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________

5. The development of towns in medieval Europe led to a change in the order of society. How did the social structure of Japan compare with that of medieval Europe? ________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________

6. The introduction of the longbow in the Hundred Years’ War marked the end of chivalry and medieval warfare in Europe. What effect did contact with Europeans have on Japanese warfare? ________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________

7. In general, what factors do you think spark great changes in society such as those experienced in medieval Europe and in Japan under the Tokugawa shoguns? ________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________
RETEACHING ACTIVITY

Japan Returns to Isolation

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with the Tokugawa regime and its impact on Japan. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What brought about the end of Japan’s feudal system?

2. What happened during the “warring states” period in Japanese history?

3. How did the new Japanese feudalism under the daimyo resemble European feudalism?

4. Who were two ambitious daimyos in the 1500s, and how did their actions affect Japan?

5. How was the unification of China achieved?

6. How was society under the Tokugawa Shogunate organized?

7. Why did many farmers abandon their fields and move into towns and cities?

8. What elements of culture thrived during the Tokugawa Shogunate?

9. How did the introduction of Portuguese firearms into Japan change the tradition of the Japanese warrior?

10. How did Tokugawa Ieyasu react to Christian missionaries coming to Japan?