

# MUSASHI MIYAMOTO



# THE SEKIGAHARA CAMPAIGN 1600

- Eastern holding
- Western holding
- Tumcoat holding
- Contested/un known
- Neutral holding

The Mori clan is the wealthiest to align with Ishida Mitsunari but is anything but confident in their decision. Terumoto is named the nominal leader of the Western forces but owing to a feud with Ishida and the covert actions of men such as Kikkawa Tsunie, his mighty family contributes little and loses much in the following events.

A number of sieges are conducted as a prelude to the Battle of Sekigahara. Fushimi falls to the Western forces but their efforts to take Tanabe and Otsu, while ultimately successful, serve only to diminish Mitsunari's manpower at Sekigahara.

Tokugawa Hidetada leads a powerful army along the Nakasendo Road. He pauses to lay siege to the Sanada clan in Ueda, a decision that results in Hidetada missing the Battle of Sekigahara.

In the north, Uesugi Kagekatsu rises up and attempts an ambitious landgrab. Ishida hopes this will divert Ieyasu's attention; in fact, Date Masamune, Mogami Yoshiaki and Yuki Hideyasu effectively stifle Uesugi and his ally Satake Yoshinobu.

Prior to Ieyasu's westward advance, Eastern forces capture Gifu Castle in Mino on 28 September. Ieyasu departs Edo on the 7th of October.

On 21 October, the two main armies clashed near Sekigahara, in western Mino Province. The choice of the battlefield had essentially been forced on the combatants but the ground favored Ishida. Unfortunately, Mitsunari's chances for victory were to be crushed by two factors: the defection of Kobayakawa Takakage and the inaction of the Mori Clan. For Ieyasu, these events negated his main disadvantage, which was the failure of his son Hidetada to reach the fighting in time with his 36,000 men. The battle was the largest ever fought on Japanese soil and involved as many as 160,000 men; at the end of it tens of thousands would lay dead and Tokugawa Ieyasu was the victor.

On Kyushu, pro-Tokugawa elements led by Kato Kiyomasa and Kuroda Yoshitaka capture a number of castles belonging to "western" daimyo; they plan an invasion of the Shimazu domain but are ultimately overruled by Ieyasu.

# BATALLA DE SEKIGAHARA

## ACCION



# AZUCHI-MOMOYAMA 1573-1600

IEYASU TOKUGAWA EN SEKIGAHARA

**1600: TOKUGAWA IEYASU - VICTORIA**



# PERIODO DE EDO (1.603 ~ 1.867)

近世

Tokugawa Japan  
(1603-1868)



# EDO (1.603 ~ 1.867)

**1603:** Ieyasu Tokugawa establece el shogunato en Edo (Tokyo)



# EDO (1.603 ~ 1.867)

- William Adams

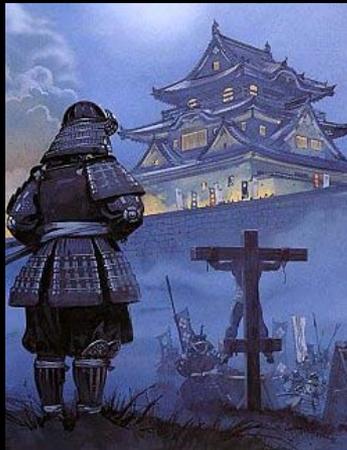


# William Adams



# PERIODO EDO

- 1609:** Naves holandesas desembarcan en Hirado; se establece una oficina comercial holandesa.
- 1613:** El shogun Hidetada prohíbe el culto de la religión cristiana.
- 1633:** Se prohíbe navegación de naves que no sean de la línea Hoshō-sen, licenciados para el comercio; primer paso de la política nacional de aislamiento.



AMAKUSA SHIRO

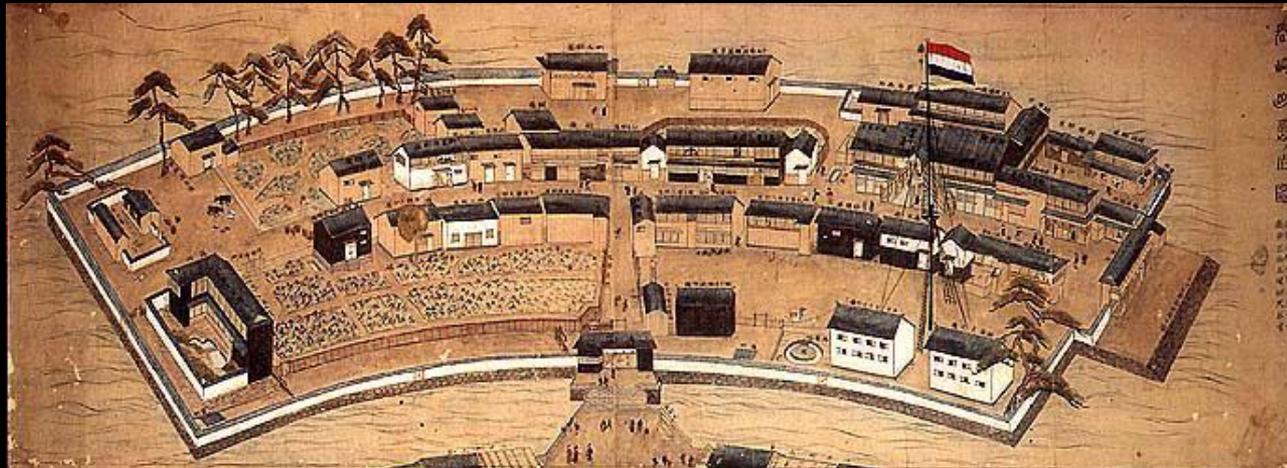
# EDO (1.603 ~ 1.867)

- **1635:** sistema **Sankintokai**. Los señores feudales (Daimyo) provinciales deben residir en Edo algunos años, por turnos.
- **1636:** terminan santuario shintoísta de Toshogu en Nikko, dedicado Tokugawa Ieyasu.



# PERIODO DE EDO (1.603 ~ 1.867)

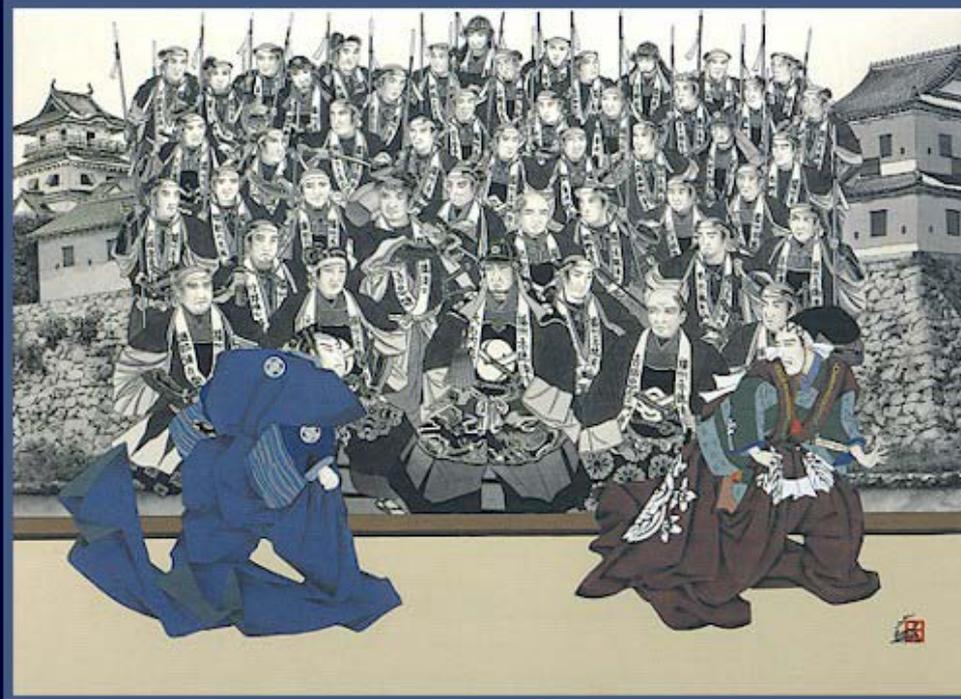
- 1639:** Se prohíbe el atraque de naves portuguesas en Japón.
- 1641:** La oficina de comercio holandesa de Hirado es trasladada a Dejima, una pequeña isla en Nagasaki.



# PERIODO DE EDO (1.603 ~ 1.867)

## ERA DE GENROKU (1.688 ~ 1.703)

**1702:** los cuarenta y siete samuráis, **Chushingura**, paradigma de la lealtad del samurai a su señor feudal.



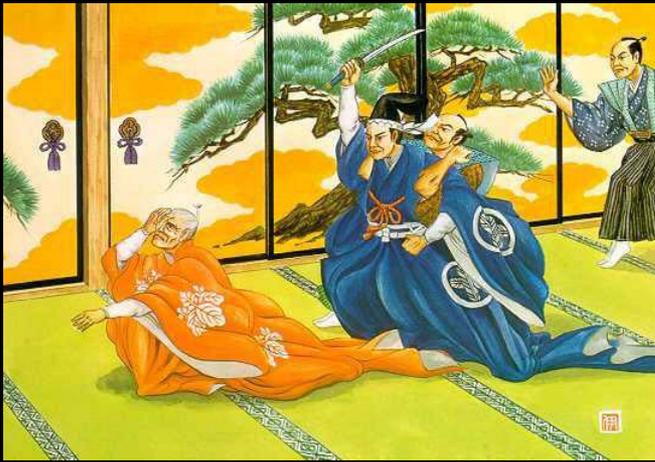
# 47 RONIN (CHUSHINGURA)



Oishi Kuranosuke  
Asano-Takuminokami  
Kira-Kozukenosuke  
Clan Akoo (Hyogo)



# Chushingura



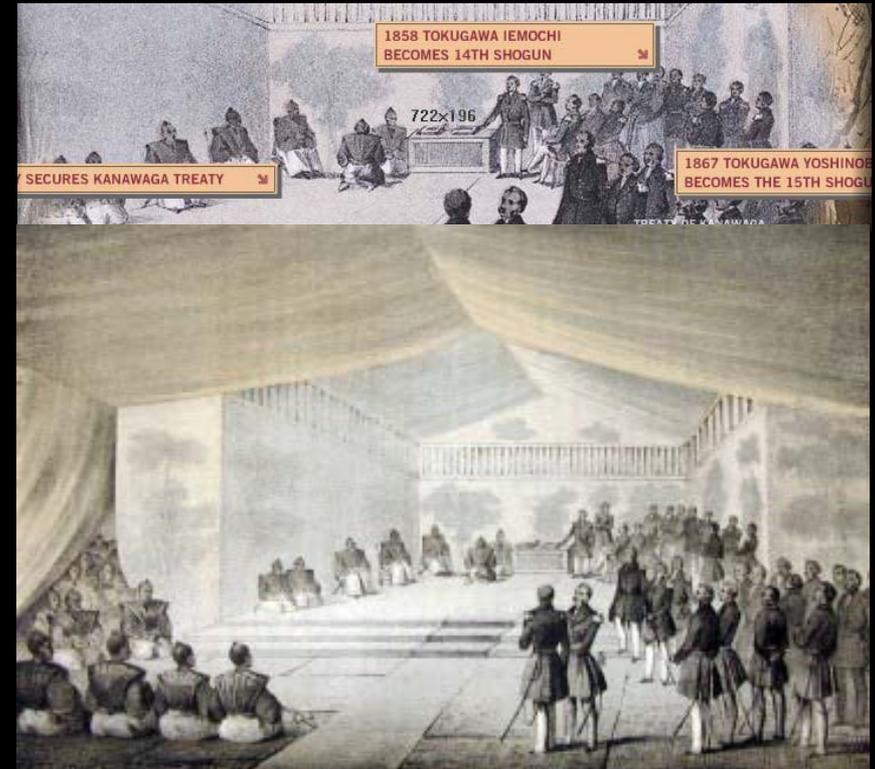
# PERIODO DE EDO (1.603 ~ 1.867)

- ERA DE BUNKAI-BUNSEI (1.804~ 1.829)
- **1853:** Llega a Uraga el comandante Perry, de la marina de los EEUU.

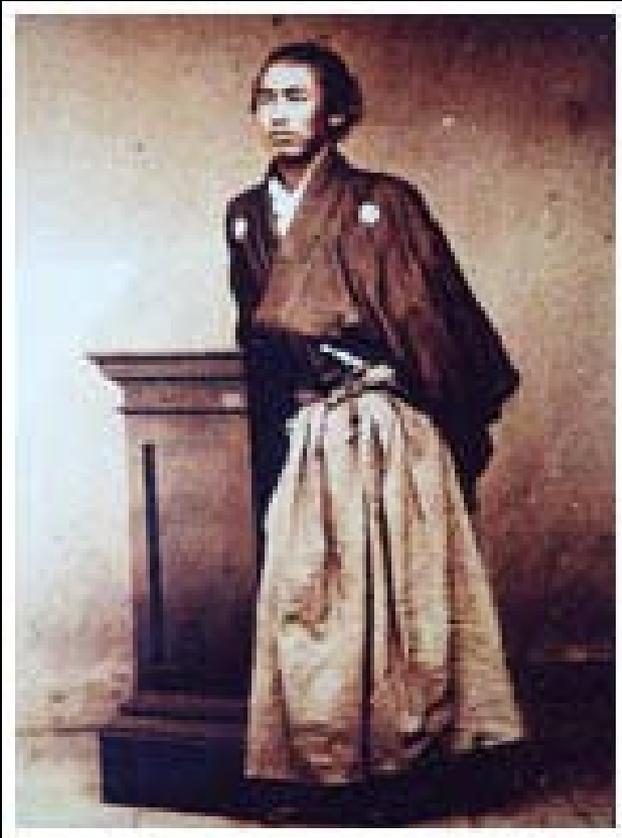


# PERIODO DE EDO (1.603 ~ 1.867)

- MODERNIZACIÓN (1.854 ~ 1.911)
- **1854:** se firma el **tratado Kanagawa** de paz y amistad entre los EEUU y Japón.
- **1858:** acuerdo de amistad y comercio entre Japón y EEUU.



# RESTAURACION DE MEIJI



## **RYOMA SAKAMOTO**

**1835** – Nació en KOCHI

**1866** – Mediador para la alianza militar entre Satsuma and Choshu

**1866** - Fundo el Kaientai

**1867** - Ingenió un plan para la abdicación pacífica del Shogun

**1867** - Asesinado in Kyoto

