Encyclopedia of Japanese History
version 0.3.2

compiled by Chris Spackman

January 21, 2003

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Chapter 1

Frontmatter

Copyright Notice

Credits

The following people have contributed to this encyclopedia:

Carl F. Kelley	Seige of Kozuki entry
W. G. Sheftall (sheftall AT ia.inf.shizuoka.ac.jp)	Imperial Way Faction entry February 26th Revolt entry

History

This encyclopedia started as a web site back in 1998. As I added more and more pages, the limitations of html for a large project began to show, so in late 2000 I switched everything over to LaTeX.

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0.3.2

This encyclopedia now has three entries, provided by two new contributors. Yeah! Tremendous thanks to Carl F. Kelley and W. G. Sheftall. See the Credits section for more info.

I've added basic info on all of the old provinces and dates for a lot of entries, especially many of the emperors.

Lots of other good stuff. See the section **Changes** on page 11 for a complete list of all the files that have changed between 0.3.1 and 0.3.2.

0.3.1

There are several new appendices, one of which is the list of emperors that used to be included in the emperor entry. Also, the encyclopedia now includes English versions of both of the Japanese constitutions.

This version adopted a totally new system for managing the files. Each entry is now an individual file. Each entry should now have at least one mention in the index and they should all also have labels.

I found a few emperors and a few *nengo* that I had missed before. Also added the names of provinces, although no info for them yet.

See the section **Changes** on page 11 for a complete list of all the files that have changed between the previous version and this version.

About

Please direct questions, bug reports (factual mistakes in the text, for example), or suggestions concerning this work to Chris Spackman (spackman@openhistory.org). Please specify which version of the work you are using. The newest version will always be available at www.openhistory.org.

This encyclopedia is continually under development and anyone is welcome to contribute.

Preface

I hope you find this resource useful.

Libraries are still the best research tool; they beat the internet hands down. Unfortunately, most everything in them is copyrighted. Being copyrighted is not in and of itself a bad thing—this encyclopedia is copyrighted—but it does mean that such resources are only updated or made available in new media at the whim of the copyright holder. Even copyright holders with the best of intentions and purest of motives cannot always keep up with new technologies (who has time to teach, do research, write, and convert their old books to new formats?) and today's "content" companies do not have the best of intentions. Anyhow, this resource is copylefted for your protection.

One advantage that the internet has over libraries is that it is both a repository of information and a method of communication. Actually, the Net is first and foremost about communication — sharing information is just one-way communication. Add the incredible storage capacity of today's computers, and access to information should not be a problem. Digital copies of any information can be made available to anyone anywhere.

The advantages are obvious: almost real-time communication between the people who create the content, regardless of where they are in the world. This should have revolutionized the study of history, as it has the computer science world (think Linux), long before now.

Why hasn't it? Inertia? Short-sightedness? Technophobia? Maybe that is something future historians can write about. OpenHistory.org and this encyclopedia are my contribution to the revolution.

Using this Encyclopedia

Warning: This encyclopedia is continually under construction. It is currently alpha quality, so if you are using it, please consider everything here as suspect and double and triple check it. Seriously, this is not a joke. There are bound to be many mistakes in here—if you find one let me know so we can fix it.

The entries are in English alphabetical order, in letter order. Long vowels and spaces between words (the family name and the given name, for example) are ignored. Punctuation is ignored. This means that (to borrow an example from the `makeindex` man page) "seal" comes before "sea lion".

Which reminds me: names as entry titles are of course listed with family name first, followed by given name. All Japanese and Chinese names are this way in the text of entries as well. That is, they follow standard Japanese and Chinese practice.

Currently, in the index, long vowels are ignored. So, Mōri in the main text might be Mori in the index. I only recently discovered how to get the `makeindex` program to ignore the \= and am in the process of converting previous entries to add long vowels for index entries. So for the moment, some entries will have long vowels and some won't.

Also in the index, **bold face** indicates the main entry for that term. A regular font face indicates a mention of the term in another entry. Again, I have only recently begun implementing this and it is far from finished — so most entries do not have any bold face page numbers in the index at all.

Note on Dates (Important! Please READ THIS!!)

Some of the sources from which this encyclopedia is compiled are Japanese and use Japanese dates for events. Unfortunately, the Japanese used a less-than-perfect lunar calendar until the 1870s. As a result, the dates listed for events from more than about 130 years ago can seem misleading when compared with dates for the same event from an American or other 'Western' source. So, for example, Bryant (and probably everyone else in America) lists the Battle of Sekigahara as taking place in October while Japanese sources say that it took place in September.

In time I hope to have both dates listed, but that is not going to happen soon.

As a convenience, I have converted phrases like "fifth day of the second month" to "5 February".

Sources

Currently, I have compiled this encyclopedia mostly from:

- Janet Hunter's *Encyclopedia of Modern History*[4] for people and events from modern history.
- Stephen Turnbull's *Samurai Sourcebook*[16] for the Sengoku Period and samurai in general.
- The Samurai Archives homepage at:
  `http://www.angelfire.com/realm/kitsuno01/index.html`
  A great site with lots of information about samurai and the Sengoku Period.
- E. Papinot's "Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan"[9] is a bit dated but has wonderfully detailed information on topics that tend to get ignored these days.
- Most if not all of the data for prefecture entries is from Noritaka Yagasaki's Japan: Geographical Perspectives on an Island Nation, 3rd Edition, published by Teikoku-Shoin, 1997.
- There are several very helpful tables at the back of *New Nelson's Kanji Encyclopedia*, which I have used to double and triple check a lot of the data about *nengo* and emperors.

This is not meant to be a comprehensive list. At the moment, I am still compiling lists of names, events, and whatever, and not doing as much writing about those people or events. In the future, when I start fleshing out the entries more, I will make greater use of the other books listed in *japanese_history.bib*.

Changes

Here is a list of all the entries that have been added or changed since the previous version of this encyclopedia. "Changed" could be anything from correcting a spelling mistake to rewriting or adding entire sections of the entry.

In general, I do not include entries here if only some minor LaTeX markup was changed—for example, fixing or adding an index entry or adding a label.

Version 0.3.1 introduces a new method of organizing the entries for this encyclopedia. Each entry is now an individual LaTeX file. One of the benefits of the new system is that adding new entries will involve a lot less typing. It will also make tracking changes much easier and more accurate. For people using the `ps` or `pdf` files, the changes should not be noticeable. However, it is possible that, in the change-over, some entries which were not changed had their names added to this list or that entries that were changed were inadvertently left off the list.

New Files

abolition_of_the_domains
aikokusha
ainu
aizawa_incident
aizu-han
akamatsu_sadanori
akita_incident
amagasaki_castle
amakasu_incident
amamiya_silk_mill_dispute
anglo-japanese_alliance
annexation_of_korea
anpo
arishima_takeo
awa_province_chiba
awa_province_tokushima
bikini_incident
blood_league
boisonade_gustave_emile
bombardment_of_shimonoseki
boshin_war
boxer_rebellion
bunmei_kaika
burakumin
bushido
cairo_declaration
changkufeng_incident
charter_oath
chemulpo_treaty_of
chichibu_incident
chichibu_prince
choshu-han
christianity
chuo_koron
confucianism
conscription
dajokan_system
dazai_osamu
dejima
deshima
eta
extra-territoriality
february_26_revolt
financial_crisis_of_1927
forty-seven_ronin
fudai

fujiwara_yoritsuga
futabatei_shimei
gamo_tadasato
gamo_tadatomo
ganryaku
gekokujo
grant_ulysses_s
higuchi_ichiyo
hinin
hiroshima_castle
hishinuma_goro
hojo_sadatoki
hojo_soun
hojo_ujitsuna
imperial_japanese_navy
imperial_reservists_association
imperial_way_faction
ishikawa_takuboku
jo_1222
jo_1652
jomon
kaishinto
kasugayama-han
kawabata_yasunari
kobu_gattai
kodoha
kokuryukai
kotoku
kunohe_masazane
kyuushuu_campaign
maibara_city
manchurian_incident
marco_polo_bridge_incident
matsusaka-han
matsuyama-han
matsuzaka-han
may_fifteen_incident
may_fourth_movement
meiji_constitution
miike_coal_mine
mining
minshu_shakaito
mitsui
mori_takamoto
mori_terumoto
motori_norinaga
nagoya_city_aichi
nagoya_city_nagasaki
namamugi_incident
new_structure_movement
nishihara_loans
okochi_castle
osawa_family
otomo_family
peace_preservation_law
rikuchu_province
ryukyu_province
sakurakai
sanada_nobuyuki
sanada_yukitaka
sasaki_family
satsuma-han
shiga_naoya
shima_province
shimazaki_toson
shimonoseki_bombardment_of
shimpeitai_incident
shinto
sho
siberian_intervention
sino-japanese_war
soka_gakkai
sonno_joi
tairoo
taisho_democracy
taisho_political_crisis
taiyo
takata-han
takeda_nobutora
tanizaki_junichiro
tayama_katai
teiseito
tenmokuzan_battle_of
tokyo_university
tosa-han
tosei-ha

totomi_province
tozama
triple_intervention
truman_harry_s
tsushima_battle_of
twenty-one_demands
u.s.-japan_treaty_of_amity_and_commerce
utsunomiya-han
wakamatsu-han
watanabe_jotaro
yayoi
yonemura_kaichiro

Modified Files

abe_masakatsu
adachi_kagemori
akashi_morishige
akechi_mitsuharu
aki_province
akita_prefecture
akizuki_tanenaga
amako_katsuhisa
anarchism
ansei_purge
ansei_treaties
arahata_kanson
araki_sadao
arima_harunobu
asai_nagamasa
asakura_yoshikage
ashikaga_masatomo
ashikaga_shogunate
ashikaga_tadayoshi
ashikaga_takauji
ashikaga_yoshiakira
ashikaga_yoshiaki
ashikaga_yoshiharu
ashikaga_yoshihisa
ashikaga_yoshikatsu
ashikaga_yoshikazu
ashikaga_yoshimasa
ashikaga_yoshimitsu
ashikaga_yoshimochi
ashikaga_yoshinori
ashikaga_yoshitane
ashikaga_yoshiteru
ashikaga_yoshizumi
awaji_province
ayukawa_yoshisuke
azukizaka_battle_of_1542
baba_tatsui
bekki_shozaemon
benkei
bingo_province
bitchu_province
bizen_province
buddhism
bungo_province
buzen_province
chiba_tsunetane
chikugo_province
chikuzen_province
chosokabe_family
chosokabe_kunichika
chosokabe_morichika
chosokabe_motochika
chosokabe_nobuchika
chukyo-tenno
currency
daigo-tenno
dan_takuma
date_masamune
date_munenari
doolittle_raid
echigo_province
echizen_province
eisai
emperor

enkei
en_yu-tenno
etchu_province
eto_shinpei
fujiwara_hidesato
fujiwara_kaneie
fujiwara_michinaga
fujiwara_morosuke
fujiwara_sadaie
fujiwara_yoritsugu
fujiwara_yoritsune
fukushima_masanori
fukuzawa_yukichi
furuta_shigekatsu
furuta_shigenari
fushimi-tenno
gamo_hideyuki
gamo_katahide
gamo_ujisato
genkyo
genreki
genro
genwa
godaigo-tenno
gofukakusa-tenno
gofushimi-tenno
gohanazono-tenno
gohorikawa-tenno
goichijo-tenno
gokameyama-tenno
gokashiwabara-tenno
gokomatsu-tenno
gokomyo-tenno
gomizuno-tenno
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gomurakami-tenno
gonara-tenno
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goreizei-tenno
gosaga-tenno
gosai-tenno
gosakuramachi-tenno
gosanjo-tenno
goshirakawa-tenno
gosuzaku-tenno
gotoba-tenno
goto_family_hizen
goto_mototsugu
goto_shinpei
goto_shojiro
goto_ujifusa
gotsuchimikado-tenno
gouda-tenno
goyozei-tenno
hakucho
hanazono-tenno
hanzei-tenno
hara_castle
hara_kei
harima_province
harris_townsend
hashimoto_ryutaro
hatakeyama_family
hata_tsutomu
heizei-tenno
heusken_henry
hida_province
higashikuni_naruhiko
higashiyama-tenno
higo_province
himeji_castle
hiranuma_kiichiro
hirota_koki
hisaakira
hitachi_province
hizen_province
hojo_family
hojoji
hojo_tokiyori
hojo_tsunetoki
hojo_ujikuni
hojo_ujiteru
hojo_ujiyasu
hojo_yasutoki
hoki_province
hori_chikamasa

hori_chikasada
hori_hideharu
horikawa-tenno
hosokawa_morihiro
hotta_masamori
hyuga_province
ichijo-tenno
ichikawa_danjuro
iga_province
ii_naosuke
ikeda_nobuteru
iki_province
imagawa_family
inaba_province
inukai_tsuyoshi
ioji-yama
ise_province
itagaki_seishiro
itai_itai_byo
ito_hirobumi
ito_miyoji
ito_noe
iwaki_province
iwami_province
iwashiro_province
iyo_province
izumi_province
izumo_province
izu_province
jito-tenno
jomei-tenno
junna-tenno
junnin-tenno
juntoku-tenno
jurakutei_castle
kaga_province
kaika-tenno
kai_province
kameyama-tenno
kammu-tenno
kaneko_kentaro
kano_eitoku
kano_jigoro
kanwa
kareki
kato_takaaki
katsura_taro
kawachi_province
kawanakajima_battles_of
kazusa_province
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koiso_kuniaki
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koku
ko
kotoku_shusui
kozuke_province
kozuki_seige_of
kuroda_kiyotaka
kuroda_nagamasa
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mikawa_province
mimasaka_province
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minamoto_families
minamoto_family_murakami_branch
minamoto_family_seiwa_branch
minamoto_family_uda_branch
mino_province
mishima_yukio

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miyoshi_chokei
mizuno_nobumoto
mizuno_tadashige
mori_family
morikuni
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murakami-tenno
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murasaki_shikibu
musashi_province
mutsu_province
nagashima_seige_of_1571
nagashima_seige_of_1573
nagashima_seige_of_1574
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nagashino_castle
nagato_province
nagoya_castle
nakae_chomin
narinaga
nitta_family
noda_castle
nogi_maresuke
noto_province
obuchi_keizo
oda_chikazane
oda_family
oda_nagamasu
ogyu_sorai
ohara_magosaburo
okada_keisuke
okazaki_castle
oki_province
okudaira_family
okuma_shigenobu
omi_province
onogawa
osugi_sakae
osumi_province
owari_province
prefectures
rensai
rikuzen_province
roches_leon
roesler_k_f_hermann
rokkaku_yoshitaka
russo-japanese_war
sado_province
sagami_province
saito_tatsuoki
sakuma_morimasa
sakuma_shozan
sanada_masayuki
sanada_yukimura
sanuki_province
satow_ernest_m
satsuma_province
sei_shonagon
sekigahara_battle_of
settsu_province
shibata_katsuie
shimosa_province
shimotsuke_province
shinano_province
shotoku-tenno
showa-tenno
sorge_richard
suo_province
suruga_province
tajima_province
takamatsu_seige_of
takatenjin_seige_of_1580
takeda_family
takeda_katsuyori
takeda_shingen
tamba_province
tango_province
toda_kazuaki
togo_heihachiro
tokugawa_nariaki
tokugawa_yorifusa
tokugawa_yorinobu
tokugawa_yoshinao
tosa_province

tsushima_province
ugo_province
uzen_province
wakasa_province
warring_states_period
yamashiro_province
yamato_province

Chapter 2

Main Entries: Abe—Zeami

A

Abe Family (Mikawa)

Descended from Ōhiko, a son of the Emperor Kōgen (pg 201).

Masakatsu ⇒ Masatsugu

Abe Family (Mutsu)

Abe Family (Suruga)

Abe Hirafu

Abe Hirafu was a governor of Koshi. He fought against the aboriginal inhabitants of Japan (called, at that time, ebisu, which basically just means 'barbarian'). This was in 658. Three years later, in 661, he led an expedition into Korea to help Kudara, a Japanese colony / protectorate / ally on the Korean peninsula.

Note that the early dates on this info means that everything is suspect (more than usual) and should be double and triple checked.

Abe Hirafu might be the anscestor of one or more of the Abe clans, as well as the Ando and Akita clans.

Abe Iso

- Lived 1865 to 1949
- Christian Socialist
- From Fukuoka
- Studied at Doshiska and abroad
- Became a Unitarian preacher.
- Taught at Tokyo College from 1899
- Active in the socialist movement
- 1900 — became president of the Socialist Society
- 1901 — one of the founders of Shakaiminshuto
- 1924 — became president of the Japan Fabian Society
- 1928 — elected to the Diet
- 1932 — chairman of Shakaitaishuto
- Withdrew from politics in 1940

Abekawa River

A river which starts in Suruga and whose mouth is near Shizuoka.

Abe Masakatsu

Lived 1541 to 1600

Masakatsu was an important member of the Abe clan of Mikawa. He served Tokugawa Ieyasu until his (Masakatsu's) death in 1600 (just coincidence, or did he die at Sekigahara?). In 1590, Ieyasu gave him Ichihara (in Izu), worth 5,000 koku.

Abe Masatsugu

Lived 1569 to 1647

Abe Masatsugu was the eldest son of Masakatsu. After Sekigahara, Ieyasu promoted him to daimyō status.

Abe Muneto

Abe Nakamaro

Lived 701 to 770

Abe Nobuyuki

- Lived 1875 to 1953
- Soldier and Politician
- From Ishikawa
- 1936 — put on reserve list with rank of general
- Became Prime Minister on 30 Aug. 1939. Took over from Hiranuma Kiichirō (pg. 142) and was replaced by Yonai Mitsumasa (pg. 346) in January of 1940.
- special envoy to China.

- joined the House of Peers in 1942
- president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association
- Governor of Korea from July 1944

Abeno Plain

A plain in Settsu. Abeno was the scene of several battles during the Warring States period.

Abe Sadato

Lived 1019 to 1062

Abe Seimei

Died 1005.

Abe Seimei was a famous astronomer.

Abe Yoritoki

Abolition of the Domains

Abukumagawa River

aka Akurigawa.

A river with source at Asahi-san and mouth near Iwanuma.

Abutsu

aka Abutsu-ni, aka Hokurin-zenni

Achi no Omi

Adachi Family

A family of samurai who were descended from Fujiwara Yamakage (pg 115). They are presented here because of their successes during the Minamoto—Taira wars and their subsequent affiliation with the Hōjō Family (pg 146).

Adachi Kagemori

Died 1248

A warrior of the Adachi family, Kagemori was the son of Morinaga. He served with Minamoto Yoriie but became a monk when Minamoto Sanetomo died. This did not stop him from joining the Hōjō Family for the Shōkyū War, however.

Hōjō Tsunetoki and Hōjō Tokiyori were his grandsons.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Minamoto Sanetomo	230	Minamoto Yoriie	232
Hōjō Family	146	Shōkyū War	299
Hōjō Tsunetoki	147	Hōjō Tokiyori	147

Adachi Kenzo

- Lived 1864 to 1948
- Politician from Kumamoto
- Involved in the murder of the Korean queen in 1895
- Founding member of the Kumamoto National Party
- Elected to the House of Representatives in 1902
- Active in the Rikken Doshikai, Kenseikai, and Minseito
- Was Communications Minister from 1925 to 1927

- Home Minister from 1929 to 1931
- 1932 — Formed and was president of the Kokumin Domei

see also:

Entry	Page
Kumamoto National Party	212
Rikken Doshikai	276
Kenseikai	194
Minseito	236
Kokumin Domei	204

Note: add entry for the assassination of the Korean queen.

Adachi Morinaga

Died 1200

Adachi Morinaga was a warrior who fought for Minamoto Yoritomo (pg 233) against the Taira (pg 305).

After the wars, he became a monk and took the name Rensai.

Adachi Yasumori

Died 1285

Adachi Yoshikage

Died 1255.

Aichi Prefecture

Area:	5,150 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Nagoya
Population:	6,770,000 (1996)

Aikoku Kōtō

Aikokusha

Ainu

The aboriginal inhabitants of northern Honshū and Hokkaidō. It is unclear whether their ancestors were the people responsible for either Jomon or Yayoi culture. The Ainu are racially distinct from the people now considered “Japanese”. The Ainu are also racially distinct from most of the other peoples of Asia — so it is hard to say where they might have come from, or when.

The imperial government spent a lot of time fighting “barbarians” during the ninth and tenth centuries, in the area that is today the Tōhoku region of northeastern Honshū. Some scholars think that these “barbarians” were the Ainu. Others disagree, saying that the evidence is insufficient and that the “barbarians” are just as likely to have been people of “Japanese” blood.

The point is important because if the Ainu were those “barbarians”, then they can be considered ‘conquered’ people who were pushed off of their ancestral lands by invaders with superior technology and more complex social structures. If not, then the Ainu are merely the aboriginal residents of the northern islands.

Further, over the centuries there has been significant inter-marrying between the “barbarians” who were subdued by about the tenth century and the “Japanese” who conquered them. So, if those “barbarians” were of a different race, that would qualify, among those who care about such nonsense, as an “impurity” in the “Japanese” race.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Yayoi	345	Jomon	177

Aizawa Incident

Aizawa Seishi

Lived 1782 to 1863

Aizu-han

Ajiki

Akabashi Moritoki

Died 1333

Akagawa Fusanobu

Akagawa Motoyasu

Son of Akagawa Fusanobu.

Mōri retainer.

Akai Naomasa

Akamatsu Family

Akamatsu Mitsusuke

Lived 1381 to 1441

Akamatsu Norifusa

Akamatsu Norimura

Lived 1277 to 1350

Akamatsu Norisuke

Lived 1312 to 1371

Akamatsu Sadanori

Lived

Akamatsu Soshu

Lived 1721 to 1801

Akamatsu Suefusa

Akamatsu Yoshinori

Lived 1358 to 1427

Akamatsu Yoshisuke

Akashi Morishige

Died 1618.

Baptised a Christian in 1596.

Was a vassal of Ukita Hideie, the daimyō of Okayama.

Morishige fought against Tokugawa Ieyasu at Sekigahara. He surrendered to Kuroda Nagamasa.

Later, he fought for the Toyotomi at Ōsaka Castle. Somehow managed to escape the fall of the castle.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ukita Hideie	338	Sekigahara, Battle of	288
Kuroda Nagamasa	213	Toyotomi Family	332
Ōsaka, Siege of	269		

Akaza Naoyasu

aka Akaza Kyūbei.

Died 1606.

One of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's retainers.

Akaza Naoyasu fought at Sekigahara under Ōtani Yoshitsugu, but switched to the Eastern side during the battle.

Later Naoyasa became a retainer of Maeda Toshinaga.

Akazome Emon

Akechi Castle

Akechi Family

Akechi Mitsuharu

aka Mitsutoshi

Akechi Mitsuhide's cousin. Mitsuharu was present for his cousin's coup, but missed the Battle of Yamazaki.

He battled Hori Hidemasa at Uchidehama, lost and fled. He committed hari-kiri and supposedly wrote a poem with his own blood before dieing.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Akechi Mitsuhide	29	Yamazaki, Battle of	344
Hori Hidemasa	151	Uchidehama, Battle of	334

Akechi Mitsuhide

Lived 1526 to 1582

Akechi Mitsuhide was a general under, and the assassin of, Oda Nobunada.

When they found out about the assassination, both Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu rushed to be the first to avenge Nobunaga and take his place. Hideyoshi got to Mitsuhide first.

Mitsuhide began serving Oda Nobunaga in 1566 and recieved Sakamoto (in Ōmi, 100,000 koku) in 1571.

In 1579, he captured Yakami Castle from Hatano Hideharu by taking Hideharu's mother hostage. This accomplished Mitsuhide's goal but unfortunately, Nobunaga had the woman executed (crucified?). Naturally this did not make the Hatano family happy and a short while later several of Hideharu's (ex-?) retainers murdered Akechi Mitsuhide's mother!

Mitsuhide blamed Nobunaga for his mother's death and the attack at Honnōji in 1582 was his revenge.

Mitsuhide survived for 13 days, until he was defeated by Hideyoshi at the Battle of Yamazaki.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	261	Honnōji, Seige of	149
Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332	Tokugawa Ieyasu	322
Hatano Hideharu	139	Akechi Mitsuharu	29
Yamazaki, Battle of	344	Uchidehama, Battle of	334

Akechi Mitsukuni

Akimoto Family

Akimoto Nagatomo

Died 1628

Akimoto Takatomo

Lived 1647 to 1714.

Akimoto Yasutomo

Lived 1580 to 1642.

Aki Province

A province in the Western part of Honshū, part of what is today Hiroshima Prefecture.

Akita Castle

Akita City

The capital of Akita Prefecture (pg 30).

Akita Family

Akita Incident

Akita Prefecture

Area:	11,612 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Akita
Population:	1,220,000 (1996)

The old province of Ugo is today's Akita Prefecture.

Akita Sanesue

died 1659

Sanesue served Tokugawa Ieyasu and received Shishido (in Hitachi, 50,000 koku) in 1602.

Akita Toshisue

dates currently unknown

Toshisue was the son of Sanesue. He also served the Tokugawa and received Miharu (in Mitsu, 50,000 koku) in 1645.

Akiyama Nobutomo

dates currently unknown

Nobutomo was a famous general in service of the Takeda family.

Akizuki Castle

Akizuki Tanenaga

Tanenaga served under Kuroda Nagamasa during the Korean campaign. He sided with Ishida Mitsunari at the battle of Sekigahara but managed to keep his fief (which was?) after the battle.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kuroda Nagamasa	213	Korea, Invasion of	207
Ishida Mitsunari	166	Sekigahara, Battle of	288

Akizuki Tanezane

Tanezane lost to the Ōtomo (the who, what, when, where, and why is still to be researched). Sometime after that he joined the Shimazu (as an ally or a vassal?) and fought with them against Hideyoshi in Kyūshū.

After Sekigahara, he was transfered to Takanabe (in Hyūga, 20,000 koku).

Ama

Ama is a term used to refer to nuns. In English it would be something like 'nun' or 'sister.'

Amagasaki Castle

Amakasu Incident

Amakazu Kagemochi

Kagemochi was a famous general for the Uesugi family. Among other things, he fought at the Fourth Battle of Kawanakajima (1561).

Amako Family

A samurai family that fought the Mōri family. They mostly lost. The Mōri had been one of their vassals.

see also:

Entry	Page
Mōri Family	239

Amako Haruhisa

Lived 1514 to 1562.

Fought against Ōuchi Yoshitaka.

Fought against Mōri Motonari.

Mostly a failure (he lost a lot of battles and a lot of territory) but regained some of ground after Sue Harukata killed Ōuchi Yoshitaka.

see also:

Entry	Page
Ōuchi Yoshitaka	271
Mōri Motonari	240
Sue Harukata	302

Amako Katsuhisa

dates currently unknown

Lost to someone at Nunobeyama (which is where?) in 1570.

Lost to Mōri Terumoto in 1571 (where? what battle?) and fled to the island of Oki.

Later returned from Oki and captured Tajima and Inaba provinces. Defended Kozuki castle for Hideyoshi against the Mōri.

Katsuhisa was attacked by Kobayakawa Takakage and Kikkawa Motoharu (at Kozuki castle?), was defeated and committed suicide.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Nunobeyama, Battle of	259	Mōri Terumoto	241
Tajima Province	306	Inaba Province	163
Kōzuki, Seige of	210	Kobayakawa Takakage	199
Kikkawa Motoharu	195		

Amako Kunihisa

Lived 1492 to 1554

Kunihisa was the son of Tsunehisa.

Amako Okihisa

Died 1534

Okihisa was the son of Tsunehisa.

Amako Tsunehisa

Lived 1458 to 1541

fought against Ōuchi Yoshioka

Mōri Motonari was one of his retainers

Amako Yoshihisa

Yoshihisa was the son of Amako Katsuhisa (pg. 33). He continued the family fight against the Mōri.

While besieged in Toda Castle, Yoshihisa had a retainer, Moriyama Hisakane executed. This caused most of his remaining men to desert. With no hope of holding the castle, Yoshihisa fled and became a monk.

Amakusa Shirō

aka Masuda Tokisada.

A leader of the Shimabara Rebellion, Shirō led the defence of Hara Castle and died when it fell.

see also:

Entry	Page
Shimabara Rebellion	292
Hara Castle	137
Hara, Seige of	137

Amamiya Silk Mill Dispute

The mill is in Yamanashi. On 14 June 1886, over 100 workers went on strike over working conditions. The strike lasted two days and ended with the owners making some concessions.

Although this incident is not important in the history of labor in Japan, it was the first labor strike in Japan. (Double check that.)

Amano Takashige

Lived 1503 to 1584.

Amano Yasukage

Lived 1537 to 1637.

Amari Nobuyasu

Amari Toriyasu

Died 1548

Ama Shogun

'Ama Shogun' refers to Hōjō Masako, who was the wife of Minamoto Yoritomo, and the power behind the Kamakura shōgunate after his death. She became a nun in 1199. *Ama Shogun* roughly means the "Nun Shogun".

see also:

Entry	Page
Hōjō Masako	147
Minamoto Yoritomo	233
Kamakura Shōgunate	181

Anarchism

Kōtoku Shūsui led the anarchist movement ultil his death in 1911. It continued under Ōsugi Sakae until his murder in 1923. Both men were anarcho-syndicalists and advocated direct action by workers.

Anarchists were at odds with other socialist groups. With the success of the Russian Revolution and the death of Ōsugi, communist groups took control of the labor unions away from the anarcho-syndicalists.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kōtoku Shšui	209	Ōsugi Sakae	270
Red Flag Incident	275		

Anayama Nobukimi

Lived 1541 to 1582.

aka Baisetsu Nobukimi.

Ando Chikasue

Ando Morinari

Ando Shigenaga

Ando Shigenobu

Lived 1558 to 1622

Anegakoji Family

Anegakoji Koretsuna

Lived 1540 to 1587

Anegakoji Yoshiyori

Died 1571

Anegawa, Battle of

Took place in 1570.

Oda Nobunaga, with Tokugawa Ieyasu and Inaba Ittetsu, fought the combined forces of Asai Nagamasa and Asakura Yoshikage. Tokugawa forces engaged the Asakura while Oda forces dealt with the Asai.

The Tokugawa forces finished off the Asakura and then turned and hit the Asai's right flank. Inaba had been held in reserve, came forward and hit the Asai left flank.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	261	Tokugawa Ieyasu	322
Inaba Ittetsu	163	Asai Nagamasa	43
Asakura Yoshikage	44		

An'ei

Nengō: 1772–1780

Angen

Nengō: 1175–1176

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Ankan-tenno

The 27th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 531 to 535.

Ankokuji Ekei

Died 1600.

Ankō-tenno

The 20th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned from 453 to 456.

Anna

Nengō: 968–969.

Annei-tenno

The 3rd Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 549 to 511 B.C.

Annexation of Korea

Anpo

Ansei

Nengō: 1854–1859

Ansei Purge

A purge, in 1858–1859, of over 100 people from the bakufu, various *han*, and the Imperial court. Eight of those 'purged' were also executed. It was carried out by Ii Naosuke in an effort to quiet opposition to his handling of the question of shōgunal succession and the signing of the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

(Todo: Add more details on the succession dispute and the people who were purged.)

see also:

Entry	Page
Ii Naosuke	160
U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce	338

Ansei Treaties

See *U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce* on page 338

Antei

Nengō: 1227–1228

Antoku-tenno

The 81st emperor of Japan.

Reigned from 1180 to 1183.

There were two nengō during his reign, Yōwa (pg 347) which lasted from 1181 to 1182 and Juei (pg 178), from 1182 to 1183.

Anwa

Nengō: 968–969

Aoki Shigekane

Aomori City

The capital of Aomori Prefecture.

Aomori Prefecture

Area:	9,605 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Aomori
Population:	1,510,000 (1996)

Aoyama Tadanari

Aoyama Yukinari

Arahata Kanson

Lived 1887 to 1981

aka Arahata Katsuzo

Mr. Arahata participated in many of the socialist movements in his career. He started as a socialist, became an syndico-anarchist and eventually a communist and ended up serving in the Diet as a representative of the postwar Japan Socialist Party.

Arahata was from Yokohama.

He joined the Heiminsha in 1904 and was among those arrested for the Red Flag Incident of 1908.

Arahata Published *Kindai Shiso* with Osugi Sakae.

He was member of the first Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

Belonged to the Rono Faction.

He was on the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party from 1946 to 1948.

Served in the Diet from 1946 to 1949 and spent his time after that writing.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Heiminsha	140	Red Flag Incident	275
Kindai Shiso	195	Ōsugi Sakae	270
Japan Communist Party	173	Rono Faction	277
Japan Socialist Party	174	Socialism	301
Anarchism	36		

Araki Murashige

Araki Sadao

Born 26 May 1877 to 2 Nov. 1966.

Soldier.

Originally from Tokyo.

Sadao was a leading member of the "Imperial Way Faction" (Kodoha). He was put on the reserve list as a result of the February 26 Uprising.

Minister of Education from 1938 to 1939.

He was tried as a 'Class A' war criminal and sentenced to life.

Released from prison in 1955 for health reasons.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
February 26 Revolt	112	Imperial Way Faction	162
War Crimes, Class A	341		

Arima Harunobu

Possibly born in 1561. Died on 6 May 1612.

Arima Naozumi

Arima Tadayori

Arima Toyouji

Lived 1570 to 1642.

Arima Yoshisada

Lived 1521 to 1576.

Arishima Takeo

Lived 4 March 1878 to 9 June 1923.

Novelist.

Arquebus

Asahina Yasutomo

Asai Family

Asai Sukemasa → Hisamasa → Nagamasa

Asai Hisamasa

Lived 1524 to 1673.

The son of Asai Sukemasa. Lost to the Sasaki and retired in favor of his son Nagamasa.

Asai Nagamasa

Lived 1545 to 28 Aug. 1573.

Son of Asai Hisamasa, from whom he took over in (year??). Nagamasa successfully battled both Rokkaku Yoshitaka and Saitō Tatsuoki.

Married Oda Nobunaga's sister but later joined the Asakura family and the monks of Mt. Hiei against Nobunaga. Nagamasa was defeated by Oda and Tokugawa Ieyasu at the battle of Anegawa in 1570.

In 1573, Oda laid siege to Nagamasa's castle at Odani. Unfortunately for Nagamasa, he was there at the time. He committed suicide and in exchange, Oda spared Nagamasa's family (which of course included his—Nobunaga's—own sister).

Three of Nagamasa's daughters are famous for marrying famous men.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Asai Hisamasa	42	Rokkaku Yoshitaka	277
Saitō Tatsuoki	283	Oda Nobunaga	261
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322	Odani, Seige of	261
Asakura Family	43	Anegawa, Battle of	37

Asai Sukemasa

Lived 1495 to 1546.

Father of Asai Hisamasa.

Built Odani Castle.

Fought the Sasaki family.

Asakura Family

Asakura Hirokage

Asakura Kageakira

Lived 1529 to 1574.

Asakura Kagetake

Asakura Nobumasa

Lived 1583 to 1637.

Asakura Norikage

Lived 1474 to 1552.

Asakura Sadakage

Lived 1473 to 1512.

Asakura Takakage

Lived 1493 to 1546.

Asakura Toshikage

Died 1475?

Lived 1428 to 1481?

Asakura Yoshikage

Lived 24 Sept. 1533 to 20 Aug. 1573.

Asano Family

Asano Nagaakira

Lived 1586 to 1632.

Asano Nagamasa

Lived 1546 to 1610.

Asano Naganori

Lived 1667 to 1701.

Asano Nagatsune

Died 1719.

Asano Shoichirō

- Lived 1848 to 1930
- Businessman
- From a samurai family in the Toyama region.
- Purchased Fukagawa Cement Works from the government in 1884, with help from Shibusawa Eiichi.
- Diversified his business interests, which eventually became a minor zaibatsu. Without a bank, it remained minor.

see also:

Entry	Page
Fukagawa Cement Works	115
Shibusawa Eiichi	290
Zaibatsu	348

Asano Yukinaga

Lived 1576 to 1613.

Asari Umanosuke

Ashida Hitoshi

Lived 1887 to 1959.

Was Prime Minister from 10 March 1948 to 15 October 1948. He replaced Katayama Tetsu and was replaced by Yoshida Shigeru.

see also:

Entry	Page
Katayama Tetsu	188
Yoshida Shigeru	346

Ashigaru

Ashikaga Chachamaru

Died 1490.

Ashikaga Masatomo

Lived 12 July 1435 to 5 April 1491.

Ashikaga Shōgunate

The Ashikaga Shōgunate was founded by Ashikaga Takauji in 1338. It lasted in theory until 1573 although in reality the Shōgun had lost control of most of the country long before that.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ashikaga Takauji	47	Ashikaga Yoshiaki	47
Oda Nobunaga	261	List of Ashigaka Shōgun	371

Ashikaga Tadayoshi

Lived 1306 to 26 Feb. 1352.

Ashikaga Takauji

The 1st Ashikaga shōgun.

Lived 1305 to 30 April 1358.

Ruled 11 Aug. 1338 to 30 April 1358.

Ashikaga Takauji established the Ashigaka Shogunate, which lasted, in theory, until 1573. In practice, the Ashikaga Shogun lost much of their power long before then.

The period of Ashikaga rule is also known as the Muromachi period.

Ashikaga Yoshiaki

Lived 3 Nov. 1537 to 28 Aug. 1597.

Ruled 18 Oct. 1568 to 18 July 1573.

15th Ashikaga Shogun

Yoshiaki was installed in 1567 as the 15th Ashikaga Shōgun by Oda Nobunaga. Yoshiaki was not quite as tame as Nobunaga thought however—Yoshiaki conspired with Takeda Shingen to free himself from Oda's control. Nobunaga deposed Yoshiaki in 1673 and didn't bother replacing him, which is a pretty good indication of just how powerless / meaningless the Shōgunate had become.

Ashikaga Yoshiakira

Lived 18 June 1330 to 7 Dec. 1367.

Ruled 8 Dec. 1358 to 7 Dec. 1367.

The 2nd Ashikaga shōgun.

Ashikaga Yoshiharu

Lived 5 March 1511 to 4 May 1550.

Ruled 25 Dec. 1521 to 20 Dec. 1545.

12th Ashikaga Shogun. First son of Ashikaga Yoshizumi.

Powerless. Controlled by the daimyo. Eventually forced to flee. (Why? From whom? To where?)

Ashikaga Yoshihide

Lived 1564 to 1568

Ruled 1568–1568

14th Ashikaga Shogun

Chosen (by whom?) as a two year old to replace Yoshiteru, but did not get Oda Nobunaga's support. With such a powerful daimyo against him, Yoshihide had no hope of ever getting to rule (never mind his age). His handlers fled, taking him with them of course, and Yoshihide died at the tender age of four.

Who was behind him, pulling the strings in his name? Seriously, there is no way a two year old was deciding anything. Was it his mother or a grandparent? A cousin or some faction at court? Obviously he had to have had some support from a few daimyo, but which ones and why?

Ashikaga Yoshihisa

Lived 23 Nov. 1465 to 26 March 1489.

Ruled 19 Dec. 1474 to 26 March 1489.

The 9th Ashikaga shōgun. The first son of Ashikaga Yoshimasa.

Ashikaga Yoshikatsu

Lived 9 Feb. 1434 to 21 July 1443.

Ruled 7 Nov. 1442 to 21 July 1443.

The 7th Ashikaga shōgun. The first son of Ashikaga Yoshinori.

Ashikaga Yoshikazu

Lived 24 July 1407 to 27 Feb. 1425.

Ruled 18 March 1423 to 27 Feb. 1425.

The 5th Ashikaga shōgun. Son of Ashikaga Yoshimochi.

Ashikaga Yoshimasa

Lived 2 Jan. 1436 to 7 Jan. 1490

Ruled 29 April 1449 to 19 Dec. 1473.

The 8th Ashikaga Shogun. Son of Ashikaga Yoshinori, who was the 6th Ashikaga Shogun.

Yoshimasa was also known as Yoshishige.

Yoshimasa was shōgun during the Ōnin War which ravaged Kyoto.

He build the Ginkakuji.

Ashikaga Yoshimitsu

Lived 22 Aug. 1358 to 6 May 1408.

Ruled 30 Dec. 1368 to 17 Dec. 1394.

The 3rd Ashikaga Shogun. Son of Yoshiakira, the second shōgun.

Ended the Nambokuchō War.

Build the Kinkakuji.

Ashikaga Yoshimochi

Lived 12 Feb. 1386 to 18 Jan. 1428.

Ruled 17 Dec. 1394 to 18 March 1423.

The 4th Ashikaga shōgun. Son of Yoshimitsu, the third shōgun.

Ashikaga Yoshinori

Lived 13 June 1394 to 24 June 1441.

Ruled 15 March 1429 to 24 June 1441.

The 6th Ashikaga shōgun. Son of Yoshimitsu, the third shōgun.

Ashikaga Yoshitane

Lived 30 July 1466 to 9 April 1523.

Ruled 5 July 1490 to 29 June 1493. And again from 1 July 1508 to 25 Dec. 1521.

Yoshitane was the 10th and 12th Ashikaga Shōgun.

Also known as Yoshiki or Yoshitada.

Yoshitane lost (to whom?) at Shōgakuji in 1491 (?). He fled and was replaced by Ashikaga Yoshizumi (page 51).

Ashikaga Yoshiteru

Lived 10 March 1536 to 19 May 1565.

Ruled 20 Dec. 1546 to 19 May 1565.

The 13th Ashikaga Shogun. First son of Yoshiharu, the twelfth shōgun.

Yoshiteru allied with Hosokawa Harumoto.

Was attacked by Miyoshi Chōkei and Matsunaga Hisahide, lost and committed suicide.

Ashikaga Yoshizumi

Lived 15 Dec. 1480 to 14 Aug. 1511.

Ruled 27 Dec. 1494 to 16 April 1508.

11th Ashikaga Shogun.

Replaced Yoshitane in 1491 but later Yoshitane replaced him.

Ashina Family

Ashina Morikiyo

Lived 1490 to 1553.

Ashina Morishige

Ashina Moritaka

Lived 1560 to 1583

Ashina Moriuji

Lived 1521 to 1580.

Aso Family

Aso Hisashi

Lived 1891 to 1940.

Aso Koretoyo

Lived 1543 to 1584.

Atagi Fuyuyasu

Died 1564.

Atagi Nobuyasu

Atobe Katsusuke

1529 to 1582.

Atsuji Sadahise

Awaji Province

The island of Awaji, between Honshū and Shikoku. Today it is part of Hyōgo Prefecture.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hyōgo	157		

Awa Province (Chiba)

Today a part of Chiba Prefecture. Awa Province is on the tip of the ?? peninsula and was bordered by Kazusa Province.

see also:

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Chiba Prefecture	67	Kazusa Province	191

Awa Province (Tokushima)

Today a part of Tokushima Prefecture on Shikoku. Awa bordered one Tosa, Sanuki, and Iyo Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Tokushima Prefecture	327	Iyo Province	172
Sanuki Province	286	Tosa Province	330

Ayukawa Kiyonaga

Ayukawa Yoshisuke

Lived 6 Nov. 1880 to 13 Feb. 1967.

Also known as Aikawa Yoshisuke.

A businessman (check that) and politician originally from Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Azukizaka, Battle of (1542)

Took place in 1542.

Oda Nobuhide defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto.

see also:

Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	261
Imagawa Yoshimoto	162
Azukizawa, Battle of (1564)	53

Azukizaka, Battle of (1564)

Took place in 1564.

Tokugawa Ieyasu fought the Ikkō-ikki (pg. 161).

B

Baba Family

Baba Nobufusa

Baba Nobuharu

Died 1582

Baba Nobukatsu

Lived 1514 to 1575

Baba Nobushige

Baba Tatsui

Lived 15 May 1850 to 1 Nov. 1888.

Baba Torasada

Bakin

aka Kyokutei Bakin

Lived 1767 to 1848

Ban Kokei

Lived 1733 to 1806

Ban Nobutomo

Lived 1775 to 1848

Battles

Rather than list every single battle in the history of Japan with a redirect to another page, there is just this one. Battles are listed in '(Name), Battle of' form so look under 'name' instead. Thus the Battle of Sekigahara is found under 'Sekigahara, Battle of' in the S's.

The index also has a listing of all the battles under their entry names as well as a long list under 'Battles'.

Bekki Shozaemon

aka Betsuki Shozaemon??

Died 21 Sept 1652.

Ben En

Died 1279

Bengyoku

aka Kei-a Shonin

Lived 1818 to 1880

Benkei

aka Musashi-bo

Died 1189

Warrior and retainer of Minamoto Yoshitsune. Famous for his martial exploits.

see also:

Entry	Page
Minamoto Yoshitsune	235

Ben no Naishi

Benten

aka Benzaiten

Bessho Family

Bessho Harusada

Bessho Nagaharu

Lived 1558 to 1580

Bessho Toyoharu

Bifuku Mon-in

aka Fujiwara Toku-ko

Lived 1117 to 1160

Bikini Incident

On 1 March 1954, a Japanese fishing boat was exposed to radiation from an American nuclear test. The Americans were blowing up Bikini Atoll and the unfortunate fishermen were about 200km away. One man died, everyone else got radiation sickness and all the fish was contaminated and thus worthless. The U.S. paid two million dollars to someone in 1955.

Needless to say, the incident did not make America or nuclear weapons any more popular among the people of Japan.

Bingo Province

A province on the Inland Sea side of western Honshū, in what is today Hiroshima Prefecture. Bingo bordered on Bitchū, Hōki, Izumo, Iwami, and Aki Provinces.

see also:

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Hiroshima Prefecture	265	Aki Province	30
Bitchū Province	58	Hōki Province	149
Iwaki Province	170	Izumo Province	172
Mimasaka Province	226		

Bingo no Saburo

aka Kojima Takanori

Bishamon

Bitatsu Tenno

aka Osada,

aka Nunakurafutotama-shiki

Reigned 572 to 585.

The 30$^{\text{th}}$ Emperor of Japan.

Bitchū Province

A province on the Inland Sea side of western Honshū, in what is today Okayama Prefecture. Bitchū bordered on Hōki, Mimasaki, Bizen, and Bingo Provinces.

see also:

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Okayama Prefecture	265	Bingo Province	57
Bizen Province	58	Hōki Province	149
Mimasaka Province	226		

Bitō Family

Bitō Nishu

Lived 1745 to 1813

Bizen Province

A province on the Inland Sea side of Honshū, in what is today Okayama Prefecture. Bizen borders on Mimasaki, Harima, and Bitchū Provinces.

see also:

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Okayama Prefecture	265	Bitchū Province	58
Harima Province	138	Mimasaka Province	226

Blood League

Boisonade, Gustave Emile

Lived 1825–1910.

French national. Arrived in Japan in 1873 to work for the Meiji government. Taught law and advised the governement on matters of law. Left Japan in 1985.

Bojo Family

A kuge family descended from Fujiwara Morosuke.

see also:

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Fujiwara Family	113
Fujiwara Morosuke	114

Bombardment of Shimonoseki

Would this be better located under 'Shimonoseki, Bombardment of'?

Yes, it would. Please see **Shimonoseki, Bombardment of** on page 293.

Bomon Kiyotada

Died 1338.

A member of the kuge class.

Son of Fujiwara Toshisuke, Kiyotada worked against Ashikaga Takauji at the court.

Bon

The festival of the dead. Some parts of Japan celebrate Bon (also Obon) in mid-July, others in mid-August.

The spirits of the dead are believed to return to earth at Bon. During this holiday, which generally lasts about three days, many people return to their hometowns to visit their families and say hello to their ancestors.

Boshin War

Civil war of 1868–1869. The anti-Bakufu, pro-Emperor side (the 'Imperial Army') won, easily defeating the supporters of Tokugawa Keiki.

Boxer Rebellion

Buddhism

Bukkyo in Japanese. One of the two main religious influences on Japanese culture (Shinto is the other).

The man known as the Buddha lived around 550 B.C. in India and before he died he started a religion whose impact on Asia cannot be measured. Although it eventually died out in its native India, Buddhism spread to Nepal, Tibet, China, Korea, and Japan, as well as the countries of South East Asia. Buddhism was already over a thousand years old when it reached Japan and had changed considerably in those years.

The Buddha was concerned with just one thing — how to end suffering. Indians back then, like many today, believed that all living things are reborn in a constant cycle of birth and death. The Buddha also believed this and concluded that if we could break free from this cycle, we could end the suffering that goes with living. His Four Noble Truths sum it up better than I can:

1. All existence is suffering
2. Suffering is caused by desire
3. If you end desire then you end suffering
4. Following the Eight Fold Path will enable you to end desire

The Eight Fold Path describes the proper way to live to achieve enlightenment. It is not an easy path, and in theory it could take you several lifetimes to finally transcend the cycle of birth and death. The path demands great sacrifice and discipline. Obviously such a seemingly pessimistic and difficult religion is going to have some public relations problems. Joe (and Jane) Layman doesn't have enough spare time to spend hours sitting on his butt meditating. Neither are most people real interested in giving up married life. So why has Buddhism been so popular? The answer is simple: in Tibet and China it mixed with local shamanistic ideas and practices to become a "Big Vehicle" offering rituals and prayers to comfort the common people and offer them some hope of salvation in this lifetime. The Buddha himself was deified. Eventually there were a multitude of schools (sects) in East Asia each stressing some element of the Buddha's teachings or those of popular priests after him. In Southeast Asia Buddhism was not exposed to Tibetan or Chinese practices and so has remained much closer to original Buddhism. The Buddhism which came into Japan was of the “Big Vehicle” sort. Each class found a school of Buddhism that suited its outlook and station. Thus, the imperial court was drawn to sects heavy in ritual and philosophy. Commoners generally went for the simpler sects which promised them salvation. The samurai found Zen Buddhism perfectly suited to their needs — the need to die at anytime without any hesitation.

Add info on the introduction of Buddhism to Japan and the various schools.

Bukeyashiki

aka “Samurai District”, the Bukeyashiki is an area in Kanazawa with old samurai houses from the Tokugawa Period.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kanazawa City	184	Tokugawa Shōgunate	325

Bukko Kokushi

aka Sogen

Lived 1226 to 1286

Bukkyo

see **Buddhism** on page 60

Bummei

Nengō: 1469–1486

Bumpō

Nengō: 1317–1318.

Bun'an

Nengō: 1444–1448

Bun'ei

Nengō: 1264–1274

Bungo Province

A province in eastern Kyūshū, which bordered on Buzen, Hyūga, Higo, Chikugo, and Chikuzen Provinces. Today the area is Ōita Prefecture.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Buzen Province	66	Chikugo Province	69
Chikuzen Province	69	Higo Province	141
Hyūga Province	158	Ōita Prefecture	264

Bunji

Nengō: 1185–1189

Bunka

Nengō: 1804–1817

Bunkan

Died 1357

Bunki

Nengō: 1501–1503

Bunkyū

Nengō: 1861–1863.

Bunmei Kaika

Bunnan

Nengō: 1444–1448.

aka Bun’an.

Bun’ō

Nengō: 1260.

Bunreki

Nengō: 1234

aka Bunryaku.

Bunroku

Nengō: 1592–1595

Bunryaku

Nengō: 1234

aka Bunreki.

Bunsei

Nengō: 1818–1829

Bunshō

Nengō: 1466.

Buntoku-tenno

see **Montoku-tenno** on page 239.

Bunwa

Nengō of the Northern dynasty: 1352–1355

Bunya Family

aka Fumiya Family

Burakumin

Buretsu Tenno

aka Ohatsuse-waka-sasagi.

The 25^{th} Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 499 to 506.

Bushido

Bushido was to the samurai what chivalry was to European knights: a myth created to channel and control the destructive energies of strong men with sharp weapons. During the chaos of the warring states period, myth took a back seat to the practicalities of killing ones enemies. Of course what constituted good and bad behavior for samurai had been defined long before 1600 but with the enforced inactivity of Tokugawa peace, the samurai had a lot of time to think about the moral development of their class. The samurai code of conduct they developed is known as bushido (the Way of the Warrior). Basically it combines the self-discipline of Zen Buddhism with Confucianisms emphasis on loyalty and knowing your place. According to bushido, a samurai must be ready to die at every moment and put the good of his lord above all else. In theory, the samurai must also be a medieval boy scout: compassionate, honorable, pious, etc. In reality, constantly thinking about death made many samurai rather cold-blooded. Samurai ethics were not confined to the samurai. Bushido also deeply influenced the peasant population. Townsfolk resisted this temptation by enjoying life in the cities and just saying ”no” to living austere lives. Even many of the samurai forgot about self-discipline after 200 years without war, but bushido remained important even after the end of the Tokugawa era because of its firm hold on the peasant class.

Buson

aka Taniguchi Buson

aka Yosa

Butsu Sorai

aka Ogui Sorai

Lived 1666 to 1728

Buzen Province

A province in northern Kyūshū, which bordered on Bungo and Chikuzen Provinces. Today the area is a part of Fukuoka Prefecture.

Domains (feifs) include Nakatsu, worth 120,000 koku and held by Kuroda Nagamasa prior to the Battle of Sekigahara (he was moved to a bigger domain after that battle).

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Bungo Province	62	Chikuzen Province	69
Fukuoka Prefecture	117	Kuroda Nagamasa	213
Sekigahara, Battle of	288		

C

Cairo Declaration

Changkufeng Incident

Chang Tso-lin

Died 4 June 1928

Chang was a warlord in Northern China. He was assassinated by officers of the Japanese Kwantung army.

Charter Oath

Chemulpo Treaty of

Chian

Chiba City

The capital of Chiba Prefecture.

Chiba Family

Chiba Kanetane

Chiba Prefecture

Area:	5,156 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Chiba
Population:	5,780,000 (1996)

Chiba Sadatane

Lived 1291 to 1351

Chiba Sanetane

Chiba Shigetane

Chiba Takatane

Chiba Tanenao

Chiba Toshitane

Lived 1528 to 1559

Chiba Tsunetane

Born on the 24th day of the 5th month of 1118.

Died on the 24th day of the 3rd month of 1201.

Chichibu Incident

Chichibu Prince

Lived

Chikamatsu Monzaemon

aka Sugimori Nobumori

Lived 1653 to 1724

Chikugo Province

An old province in the area that is today part of Fukuoka Prefecture, on Kyūshū. Chikugo bordered on Hizen, Chikuzen, Bungo, and Higo Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Bungo Province	62	Chikuzen Province	69
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Hizen Province	145	Kyūshū	215

Chikusa Family (daimyo)

Chikusa Family (kuge)

Chikusa Tadaharu

Chikusa Tadamoto

Chikusa Takamichi

Chikuzen Province

Province in the area that is today part of Fukuoka Prefecture on Kyūshū. Chikuzen bordered on Buzen, Bungo, Chikugo, and Hizen.

Domains (feifs) include Najima, worth 520,000 koku and granted to Kuroda Nagamasa after the Battle of Sekigahara.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Bungo Province	62	Buzen Province	66
Chikugo Province	69	Fukuoka	117
Hizen Province	145	Kuroda Nagamasa	213
Kyūshū	215	Sekigahara, Battle of	288

Chiryaku

Chitsu

Cho Densu

aka Mincho

Lived 1352 to 1431.

Chōgen

Nengō: 1028–1036.

Chōhō

Nengō: 999–1003.

Chōji

Nengō: 1104–1105.

Chōjō

Nengō: 1132–1134.

aka Chōshō.

Chōkan

Nengō: 1163–1164.

Chōkei-tenno

The 98th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1368 to 1383.

Chōkyō

Nengō: 1487–1488.

Chōkyū

Nengo: 1040–1043.

Chōreki

Nengō: 1037–1039.

aka Chōryaku.

Chōroku

Nengō: 1457–1459.

Chōryaku

Nengō: 1037–1039.

aka Chōreki.

Chōshō

Nengō: 1132–1134.

aka Chōjō.

Chōshū-han

Chōsokabe Family

Chōsokabe Kunichika

Lived 1504 to 1560.

Chōsokabe Morichika

Lived 1575 to 1615.

Was on the losing side at Sekigahara. He later joined the defenders at Osaka Castle, for which he was beheaded after the castle fell.

Chōsokabe Motochika

Lived 1538 to 19 May 1599.

Chōsokabe Nobuchika

Lived 1565 to 1587.

Chōtoku

Nengō: 995–998.

Cho Tsugutsura

Lived 1522 to 1577.

Cho Tsuratatsu

Chōwa

Nengō: 1012–1016.

Christianity

Chūai-tenno

The 14th Emperor of Japan.

Chūkyō-tenno

The 85th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 10 Oct. 1218 to 20 May 1234.

Reigned 20 April 1221 to 9 July 1221.

Chūō Kōron

Class ‘A’ War Crimes

See **War Crimes, Class A** on page 341

Confucianism

Confucius lived in China about 500-and-something BC. He gave lots of thought to the proper way of living in this world. In fact he more or less invented the system of thought that has dominated Asian society until, well, today. Of course, over the last 2,600 years many people have interpreted, re-interpreted, and re-re-interpreted him, but Confucius' impact on Asia has arguably been more profound than that of Jesus on Europe. In any case, Confucius ranks up there with Jesus, Muhammad, and the Buddha as one of the most influential thinkers ever. Confucius, unlike the other three mentioned above, was not interested in the afterlife. He is reputed to have said that he would worry about the next world only after figuring out the proper way to live in this one.

What is the proper way to live in this one? Confucius believed that everyone had their role to play based on their relationship to others. If everyone fulfilled their duties and kept their place then society would be stable and harmonious. Obviously, this is a rather conservative philosophy. There are five basic human relationships in Confucianism: (1) ruler to ruled; (2) father to son; (3) husband to wife; (4) elder brother to younger brother; and (5) friend to friend. For Confucius and his followers, the relationship between father and son was the most important. You've no doubt heard of "filial piety" and with good reason - it is THE virtue for Confucianists. Confucius also incorporated the notion of the four classes: the scholar, the peasants, the artisans (a.k.a. craftsmen), and the lowest of the low, the merchant. Notice two things, the place of the peasant and the absence of warriors. Confucianism had no need of war, because if everyone is following their proper role then there should be no war. If there is war, then Confucianism is out the window anyway. China never glorified the warrior as much as Japan and Europe did. Also, the class order put peasants second since they provided the food that everyone else needed to live. Artisans at least make useful things, but merchants were viewed as parasites whose only purpose was to live (and get rich) off the sweat of others' labor.

Why is the father-son relationship more important than the ruler-ruled relationship? Good question. Because the ruler is supposed to set a moral example for his people and rule with a paternalistic attitude toward his subjects. Thus, he is expected to rule like a father rules his family. If he had to use his position (rather than personal example) to keep the others in line then he obviously wasn't a worthy ruler. Here's the kicker: the Chinese came to believe that Heaven didn't recognize the right to power of an unworthy ruler. Thus, if there are rebellions and natural disasters in the land, it is because the Emperor is not fulfilling his proper duties. For Confucianists this is a much greater sin because the Emperor, as head of the household, has more responsibility in addition to more power. A second son has little responsibility and less power, so his sins are correspondingly less destructive to the family. End result: if you rebel and win then society views you as the legitimate ruler, since if the previous ruler had been fulfilling his Confucian duties properly you could never have successfully rebelled. (Kind of twisted logic, but who said human societies are logical?)

All this is really nice, but what does it have to do with Japanese history? A lot actually. After establishing his government, Tokugawa Ieyasu consciously encouraged the study and spread of Confucianism. However, in Japan a few little elements were dropped. First, the idea that a ruler could be legitimately overthrown wasn't real popular with the Tokugawa family. Also, since the samurai had a monopoly on power they inserted themselves at the top of the list of classes—"scholars" became "samurai." However, most samurai had a decent education and during Tokugawa rule they were expected to be well educated as well as good with a sword. To accommodate the change in policy against rebellion, the most important relationship was changed from father-son to ruler-ruled. The father-son relationship was still quite important, but it became secondary. Confucianism continued to be stressed and taught to children in Japan right up to 1945.

Conscription

Constitution of 1889

This is a translation of the first constitution of Japan, promulgated in 1889.

CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN, 1889

Imperial Oath Sworn in the Sanctuary in the Imperial Palace (Tsuge-bumi)

We, the Successor to the prosperous Throne of Our Predecessors, do humbly and solemnly swear to the Imperial Founder of Our House and to Our other Imperial Ancestors that, in pursuance of a great policy co-extensive with the Heavens and with the Earth, We shall maintain and secure from decline the ancient form of government.

In consideration of the progressive tendency of the course of human affairs and in parallel with the advance of civilization, We deem it expedient, in order to give clearness and distinctness to the instructions bequeathed by the Imperial Founder of Our House and by Our other Imperial Ancestors, to establish fundamental laws formulated into express provisions of law, so that, on the one hand, Our Imperial posterity may possess an express guide for the course they are to follow, and that, on the other, Our subjects shall thereby be enabled to enjoy a wider range of action in giving Us their support, and that the observance of Our laws shall continue to the remotest ages of time. We will thereby to give greater firmness to the stability of Our country and to promote the welfare of all the people within the boundaries of Our dominions; and We now establish the Imperial House Law and the Constitution. These Laws come to only an exposition of grand precepts for the conduct of the government, bequeathed by the Imperial Founder of Our House and by Our other Imperial Ancestors. That we have been so fortunate in Our reign, in keeping with the tendency of the times, as to accomplish this work, We owe to the glorious Spirits of the Imperial Founder of Our House and of Our other Imperial Ancestors.

We now reverently make Our prayer to Them and to Our Illustrious Father, and implore the help of Their Sacred Spirits, and make to Them solemn oath never at this time nor in the future to fail to be an example to our subjects in the observance of the Laws hereby established.

May the heavenly Spirits witness this Our solemn Oath.

Imperial Rescript on the Promulgation of the Constitution

Whereas We make it the joy and glory of Our heart to behold the prosperity of Our country, and the welfare of Our subjects, We do hereby, in virtue of the Supreme power We inherit from Our Imperial Ancestors, promulgate the present immutable fundamental law, for the sake of Our present subjects and their descendants.

The Imperial Founder of Our House and Our other Imperial ancestors, by the help and support of the forefathers of Our subjects, laid the foundation of Our Empire upon a basis, which is to last forever. That this brilliant achievement embellishes the annals of Our country, is due to the glorious virtues of Our Sacred Imperial ancestors, and to the loyalty and bravery of Our subjects, their love of their country and their public spirit. Considering that Our subjects are the descendants of the loyal and good subjects of Our Imperial Ancestors, We doubt not but that Our subjects will be guided by Our views, and will sympathize with all Our endeavors, and that, harmoniously cooperating together, they will share with Us Our hope of making manifest the glory of Our country, both at home and abroad, and of securing forever the stability of the work bequeathed to Us by Our Imperial Ancestors.

Preamble (or Edict) (Joyu)

Having, by virtue of the glories of Our Ancestors, ascended the throne of a lineal succession unbroken for ages eternal; desiring to promote the welfare of, and to give development to the moral and intellectual faculties of Our beloved subjects, the very same that have been favored with the benevolent care and affectionate vigilance of Our Ancestors; and hoping to maintain the prosperity of the State, in concert with Our people and with their support, We hereby promulgate, in pursuance of Our Imperial Rescript of the 12th day of the 10th month of the 14th year of Meiji, a fundamental law of the State, to exhibit the principles, by which We are guided in Our conduct, and to point out to what Our descendants and Our subjects and their descendants are forever to conform.

The right of sovereignty of the State, We have inherited from Our Ancestors, and We shall bequeath them to Our descendants. Neither We nor they shall in the future fail to wield them, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution hereby granted.

We now declare to respect and protect the security of the rights and of the property of Our people, and to secure to them the complete enjoyment of the same, within the extent of the provisions of the present Constitution and of the law.

The Imperial Diet shall first be convoked for the 23rd year of Meiji and the time of its opening shall be the date, when the present Constitution comes into force.

When in the future it may become necessary to amend any of the provisions of the present Constitution, We or Our successors shall assume the initiative right, and submit a project for the same to the Imperial Diet. The Imperial Diet shall pass its vote upon it, according to the conditions imposed by the present Constitution, and in no otherwise shall Our descendants or Our subjects be permitted to attempt any alteration thereof.

Our Ministers of State, on Our behalf, shall be held responsible for the carrying out of the present Constitution, and Our present and future subjects shall forever assume the duty of allegiance to the present Constitution.

I. THE EMPEROR

Article 1. The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Article 2. The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Article 3. The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

Article 4. The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them, according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

Article 5. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Article 6. The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and executed.

Article 7. The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

Article 8. The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial ordinances in the place of law.

(2) Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

Article 9. The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

Article 10. The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

Article 11. The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

Article 12. The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

Article 13. The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

Article 14. The Emperor declares a state of siege.

(2) The conditions and effects of a state of siege shall be determined by law.

Article 15. The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honor.

Article 16. The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments and rehabilitation.

Article 17. A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

(2) The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

II. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS

Article 18. The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

Article 19. Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military or any other public offices equally.

Article 20. Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy, according to the provisions of law.

Article 21. Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

Article 22. Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of the law.

Article 23. No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried or punished, unless according to law.

Article 24. No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

Article 25. Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

Article 26. Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Article 27. The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

(2) Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be any provided for by law.

Article 28. Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

Article 29. Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meetings and associations.

Article 30. Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper forms of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

Article 31. The provisions contained in the present Chapter shall not affect the exercises of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

Article 32. Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present Chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

III. THE IMPERIAL DIET

Article 33. The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

Article 34. The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

Article 35. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the law of Election.

Article 36. No one can at one and the same time be a Member of both Houses.

Article 37. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Article 38. Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to it by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

Article 39. A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be brought in again during the same session.

Article 40. Both Houses can make representations to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

Article 41. The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

Article 42. A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by the Imperial Order.

Article 43. When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked in addition to the ordinary one.

(2) The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

Article 44. The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

(2) In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

Article 45. When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

Article 46. No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of Members thereof is present.

Article 47. Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

Article 48. The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

Article 49. Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

Article 50. Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

Article 51. Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

Article 52. No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinions by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

Article 53. The Members of both Houses shall, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offenses connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

Article 54. The Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seats and speak in either House.

IV. THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Article 55. The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

(2) All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the state, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

Article 56. The Privy Councillors shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

V. THE JUDICATURE

Article 57. The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

(2) The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

Article 58. The judges shall be appointed from among those, who possess proper qualifications according to law.

(2) No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

(3) Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

Article 59. Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear, that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provisions of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

Article 60. All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court, shall be specially provided for by law.

Article 61. No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the administrative authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation specially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by Court of Law.

VI. FINANCE

Article 62. The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

(2) However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

(3) The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Article 63. The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by a new law, be collected according to the old system.

Article 64. The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

(2) Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

Article 65. The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

Article 66. The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

Article 67. Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

Article 68. In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

Article 69. In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget, and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

Article 70. When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

(2) In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

Article 71. When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

Article 72. The final account of the expenditures and revenues of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said board.

(2) The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall of determined by law separately.

VII. SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Article 73. When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to the effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

(2) In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

Article 74. No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

(2) No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

Article 75. No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

Article 76. Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, Ordinances, or by whatever names they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

(2) All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government, and that are connected with expenditure, shall come within the scope of Article 67.

Constitution of 1946

Japan is a constitutional monarchy. The current constitution was largely written by the Occupation authorities in 1945–1946. It replaced Japan's original constitution, which many people feel had flaws that made it unsuitable for a modern democracy. The original constitution was promulgated in 1889 (see page 75).

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN, 1946

Promulgated on November 3, 1946; Put into effect on May 3, 1947.

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith.

We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations.

We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.

I. THE EMPEROR

Article 1. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.

Article 2. The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House law passed by the Diet.

Article 3. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of state, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

Article 4. The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of state as are provided for in this Constitution and he shall not have powers related to government (2) The Emperor may delegate the performance of his acts in matters of state as may be provided by law.

Article 5. When, in accordance with the Imperial House law, a Regency is established, the Regent shall perform his acts in matter of state in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph one of the article will be applicable.

Article 6. The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister as designated by the Diet.

(2) The Emperor shall appoint the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court as designated by the Cabinet.

Article 7. The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, shall perform the following acts in makers of state on behalf of the people: (i) Promulgation of amendments of the constitution, laws, cabinet orders and treaties; (ii) Convocation of the Diet; (iii)Dissolution of the House of Representatives; (iv) Proclamation of general election of members of the Diet; (v) Attestation of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and other officials as provided for by law, and of full powers and credentials of Ambassadors and Ministers; (vi) Attestation of general and special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights; (vii)Awarding of honors; (viii) Attestation of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents as provided for by law; (ix) Receiving foreign ambassadors and ministers; (x) Performance of ceremonial functions.

Article 8. No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, nor can any gifts be made therefrom, without the authorization of the Diet.

II. RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article 9. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a mean of settling international disputes.

(2) In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

CHAPTER III. RIGHTS ANO DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

Article 10. The conditions necessary for being a Japanese national shall be determined by law.

Article 11. The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights. These fundamental human rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and inviolate rights.

Article 12. The freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be maintained by the constant endeavor of the people, who shall refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare.

Article 13. All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs.

Article 14. All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin.

(2) Peers and peerage shall not be recognized.

(3) No privilege shall accompany any award of honor, decoration or any distinction, nor shall any such award be valid beyond the lifetime of the individual who now holds or hereafter may receive it.

Article 15. The people have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them.

(2) All public officials are servants of the whole community and not of any group thereof.

(3) Universal adult suffrage is guaranteed with regard to the election of public officials.

(4) In all elections, secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated. A voter shall not be answerable, publicly or privately, for the choice he has made.

Article 16. Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage, for the removal of public officials, for the enactment, repeal or amendment of law, ordinances or regulations and for other matters, nor shall any person be in any way discriminated against sponsoring such a petition.

Article 17. Every person may sue for redress as provided by law from the State or a public entity, in case he has suffered damage through illegal act of any public official.

Article 18. No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited

Article 19. Freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated.

Article 20. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the State nor exercise any political authority.

(2) No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious acts, celebration, rite or practice.

(3) The state and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity.

Article 21. Freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

(2) No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated.

Article 22. Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his residence and to choose his occupation to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare.

(2) Freedom of all persons to move to a foreign country and to divest themselves of their nationality shall be inviolate.

Article 23. Academic freedom is guaranteed.

Article 24. Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis.

(2) With regard to choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family, laws shall be enacted from the standpoint of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes.

Article 25. All people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living.

(2) In all spheres of life, the State shall use its endeavors for the promotion and extension of social welfare and security, and of public health.

Article 26. All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided by law.

(2) All people shall be obligated to have all boys and girls under their protection receive ordinary educations as provided for by law. Such compulsory education shall be free.

Article 27. All people shall have the right and the obligation to work.

(2) Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions shall be fixed by law.

(3) Children shall not be exploited.

Article 28. The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guaranteed.

Article 29. The right to own or to hold property is inviolable.

(2) Property rights shall be defined by law, in conformity with the public welfare.

(3) Private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation therefor.

Article 30. The people shall be liable to taxations as provided by law.

Article 31. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, nor shall any other criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedure established by law.

Article 32. No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.

Article 33. No person shall be apprehended except upon warrant issued by a competent judicial officer which specifies the offense with which the person is charged, unless he is apprehended, the offense being committed.

Article 34. No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him or without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be immediately shown in open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel.

Article 35. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon warrant issued for adequate cause and particularly describing the place to be searched and things to be seized, or except as provided by Article 33.

(2) Each search or seizure shall be made upon separate warrant Issued by a competent judicial officer.

Article 36. The infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.

Article 39. In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tribunal.

(2) He shall be permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses, and he shall have the right of compulsory process for obtaining witnesses on his behalf at public expense.

(3) At all times the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel who shall, if the accused is unable to secure the same by his own efforts, be assigned to his use by the State.

Article 38. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself.

(2) Confession made under compulsion, torture or threat, or after prolonged arrest or detention shall not be admitted in evidence.

(3) No person shall be convicted or punished in cases where the only proof against him is his own confession

Article 39. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be placed in double jeopardy.

Article 40. Any person, in case he is acquitted after he has been arrested or detained, may sue the State for redress as provided by law.

IV. THE DIET

Article 41. The Diet shall be the highest organ of state power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of the State.

Article 42. The Diet shall consist of two Houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

Article 43. Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

(2) The number of the members of each House shall be fixed by law.

Article 44. The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Article 45. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be four years. However, the term shall be terminated before the full term is up in case the House of Representatives is dissolved.

Article 46. The term of office of members of the House of Councillors shall be six years, and election for half the members shall take place every three years.

Article 47. Electoral districts, method of voting and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses shall be fixed by law.

Article 48. No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Houses simultaneously.

Article 49. Members of both Houses shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with law.

Article 50. Except in cases provided by law, members of both Houses shall be exempt from apprehension while the Diet is in session, and any members apprehended before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon demand of the House.

Article 51. Members of both Houses shall not be held liable outside the House for speeches, debates or votes cast inside the House.

Article 52. An ordinary session of the Diet shall be convoked once per year.

Article 53. The Cabinet may determine to convoke extraordinary sessions of the Diet. When a quarter or more of the total members of either house makes the demand, the Cabinet must determine on such convocation.

Article 54. When the House of Representatives is dissolved, there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty (40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convoked within thirty (30) days from the date of the election.

(2) When the House of Representatives is dissolved, the House of Councillors is closed at the same time. However, the Cabinet may in time of national emergency convoke the House of Councillors in emergency session.

(3) Measures taken at such session as mentioned in the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall be provisional and shall become null and void unless agreed to by the House of Representatives within a period of ten (10) days after the opening of the next session of the Diet.

Article 55. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

Article 56. Business cannot be transacted in either House unless one third or more of total membership is present.

(2) All matters shall be decided, in each House, by a majority of those present, except as elsewhere provided in the Constitution, and in case of a tie, the presiding officer shall decide the issue.

Article 57. Deliberation in each House shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present passes a resolution therefor.

(2) Each House shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published and given general circulation, excepting such parts of proceedings of secret session as may be deemed to require secrecy.

(3) Upon demand of one-fifth or more of the members present, votes of the members on any matter shall be recorded in the minutes.

Article 58. Each house shall select its own president and other officials.

(2) Each House shall establish its rules pertaining to meetings, proceedings and internal discipline, and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon.

Article 59. A bill becomes a law on passage by both Houses, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

(2) A bill which is passed by the House of Representatives, and upon which the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, becomes a law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

(3) The provision of the preceding paragraph does not preclude the House of Representatives from calling for the meeting of a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law.

(4) Failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within sixty (60) days after receipt of a bill passed by the House of Representatives, time in recess excepted, may be determined by the House of Representatives to constitute a rejection of the said bill by the House of Councillors.

Article 60. The Budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives.

(2) Upon consideration of the budget, when the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or in the case of failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within thirty (30) days, the period of recess excluded, after the receipt of the budget passed by the House of Representatives, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article 61. The second paragraph of the preceding article applies also to the Diet approval required for the conclusion of treaties.

Article 62. Each House may conduct investigations in relation to government, and may demand the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

Article 63. The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State may, at any time, appear in either House for the purpose of speaking on bills, regardless of whether they are members of the House or not. They must appear when their presence is required in order to give answers or explanations.

Article 64. The Diet shall set up an impeachment court from among the members of both Houses for the purpose of trying judges against whom removal proceedings have been instituted.

(2) Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided by law.

V. THE CABINET

Article 65. Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.

Article 66. The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State, as provided for by law.

(2) The Prime Minister and other Minister of State must be civilians.

(3) The Cabinet, in the exercise of executive power, shall be collectively responsible to the Diet.

Article 67. The Prime Minister shall be designated from among the members of the Diet by a resolution of the Diet. This designation shall precede all other business.

(2) If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagrees and if no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within ten (10) days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article 68. The Prime Minister shall appoint the Ministers of State. However, a majority of their number must be chosen from among the members of the Diet.

(2) The Prime Minister may remove the Ministers of State as he chooses.

Article 69. If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign en masse, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved with ten (10) days.

Article 70. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the Cabinet shall resign en masse.

Article 71. In the cases mentioned in the two preceding articles, the Cabinet shall continue its functions until the time when a new Prime Minister is appointed.

Article 72. The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet and exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches.

Article 73. The Cabinet, in addition to other general administrative functions, shall perform the following functions: (i) Administer the law faithfully; conduct affairs of state; (ii) Manage foreign affairs; (iii)Conclude treaties. However, it shall obtain prior or, depending on circumstances, subsequent approval of the Diet; (iv) Administer the civil service, in accordance with standards established by law; (v) Prepare the budget, and present it to the Diet; (vi) Enact cabinet orders in order to execute the provisions of this Constitution and of the law. However, it cannot include penal provisions in such cabinet orders unless authorized by such law. (vii)Decide on general amnesty, special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Article 74. All laws and cabinet orders shall be signed by the competent Minister of state and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Article 75. The Ministers of state, during their tenure of office, shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

VI. JUDICIARY

Article 76. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law.

(2) No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive be given final judicial power.

(3) All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution and the laws.

Article 77. The Supreme Court is vested with the rule-making power under which it determines the rules of procedure and of practice, and of matters relating to attorneys, the internal discipline of the courts and the administration of judicial affairs.

(2) Public procurators shall be subject to the rule-making power of the Supreme Court.

(3) The Supreme Court may delegate the power to make rules for inferior courts to such courts.

Article 78. Judges shall not be removed except by public impeachment unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. No disciplinary action against judges shall be administered by any executive organ or agency.

Article 79. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Judge and such number of judges as may be determined by law; all such judges excepting the Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Cabinet.

(2) The appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives following their appointment, and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives after a lapse of ten (10) years, and in the same manner thereafter.

(3) In cases mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, when the majority of the voters favors the dismissal of a judge, he shall be dismissed.

(4) Matters pertaining to review shall be prescribed by law.

(5) The judges of the Supreme Court shall of retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law.

(6) All such judges shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article 80. The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court. All such judges shall hold office for a term of ten (10) years with privilege of reappointment, provided that they shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law.

(2) The judges of the inferior courts shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article 81. The Supreme Court is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or official act.

Article 82. Trials shall be conducted and judgment declared publicly.

(2) Where a court unanimously determines publicity to be dangerous to public order or morals, a trial may be conducted privately, but trials of political offenses, offenses involving the press or cases wherein the rights of people as guaranteed in Chapter III of this Constitution are in question shall always be conducted publicly.

VII. FINANCE

Article 83. The power to administer national finances shall be exercised as the Diet shall determine.

Article 84. No new taxes shall be imposed or existing ones modified except by law or under such conditions as law may prescribe.

Article 85. No money shall be expended, nor shall the State obligate itself, except as authorized by the Diet.

Article 86. Cabinet shall prepare and submit to the Diet for its consideration and decision a budget for each fiscal year.

Article 87. In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget, a reserve fund may be authorized by the Diet to be expended upon the responsibility of the Cabinet.

(2) The Cabinet must get subsequent approval of the Diet for all payments from the reserve fund.

Article 88. All property of the Imperial Household shall belong to the State. All expenses of the Imperial Household shall be appropriated by the Diet in the budget.

Article 89. No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution or association or for any charitable, educational benevolent enterprises not under the control of public authority.

Article 90. Final accounts of the expenditures and revenues of State shall be audited annually by a Board of Audit and submitted by the Cabinet to the Diet, together with the statement of audit, during the fiscal year immediately following the period covered.

(2) The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall determined by law.

Article 91. At regular intervals and at least annually the Cabinet shall report to the Diet and the people on the state of national finances.

VIII. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 92. Regulations concerning organization and operations of local public entities shall be fixed by law in accordance with the principle of local autonomy.

Article 93. The local public entities shall establish assemblies as their deliberative organs, in accordance with law.

(2) The chief executive officers of all local public entities, the members of their assemblies, and such other local officials as may be determined by law shall be elected by direct popular vote within their several communities

Article 94. Local entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs and administration and to enact their own regulations within law.

Article 95. A special law, applicable to one local public entity, cannot be enacted by the Diet without the consent of the majority of the voters of the local public entity concerned, obtained in accordance with law.

IX. AMENDMENTS

Article 96. Amendment to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House and shall thereupon be submitted to the people for ratification which shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast thereon, at special referendum or at such election as the Diet shall specify.

(2) Amendments when so ratified shall immediately be promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the people, as an integral part of this Constitution.

X. SUPREME LAW

Article 97. The fundamental human rights by this Constitution guaranteed to the people of Japan are fruits of the age-old struggle of man to be free; they have survived the many exacting tests for durability and are conferred upon this and future generations in trust, to be held for all time inviolate.

Article 98. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the nation and no law, ordinance, imperial rescript or other act of government, or part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity.

(2) The treaties concluded by Japan and established laws of nations shall be faithfully observed.

Article 99. The Emperor or the Regent as well as Ministers of State, members of the Diet, judges, and all other public officials have the obligation to respect and uphold this Constitution.

XI. SUPPlEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 100. This Constitution shall be enforced as from the day when the period of six months will have elapsed counting from the day of its promulgation.

(2) The enactment of laws necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution the election of members of the House of Councillors and the procedure for the convocation of the Diet and other preparatory procedures for the enforcement of this Constitution may be executed before the day prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 101. If the House of Councilors is not constituted before the effective date of this Constitution, the House of Representatives shall function as the Diet until such time as the House of Councilors shall be constituted.

Article 102. The term of office for half the members of the House of Councillors serving in the first term under this Constitution shall be three years. Members falling under this category shall be determined in accordance with law.

Article 103. The Ministers of State, members of the House of Representatives, and judges in office on the effective date of this Constitution, and all other public officials, who occupy positions corresponding to such positions as are recognized by this Constitution shall not forfeit their positions automatically on account of the enforcement of this Constitution unless otherwise specified by law. When, however, successors are elected or appointed under the provisions of this Constitution, they shall forfeit their positions as a matter of course.

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Currency

Bills

Yen	Graphic (page)	Size (mm)	From	To	Serial No.
10,000	Fukuzawa Yukichi (118)	76x160	01 Nov. 1984	present	Black
10,000	Fukuzawa Yukichi (118)	76x160	01 Dec. 1993	present	Brown
10,000	Shōtoku-tenno (300)	84x174	01 Dec. 1958	04 Jan. 1986	
5,000	Nitobe Inazo (257)	76x155	01 Nov. 1984	present	Black
5,000	Nitobe Inazo (257)	76x155	01 Dec. 1993	present	Brown
5,000	Shōtoku-tenno (300)	80x169	01 Oct. 1957	04 Jan. 1984	
2,000	Shurei-mon (301)	76x154	19 July 2000	present	
1,000	Natsume Soseki (254)	76x150	01 Nov. 1984	present	Black
1,000	Natsume Soseki (254)	76x150	01 Nov. 1990	present	Blue
1,000	Natsume Soseki (254)	76x150	01 Dec. 1993	present	Brown
1,000	Natsume Soseki (254)	76x150	03 Apr. 2000	present	Dark Green
1,000	Itō Hirobumi (168)	76x164	01 Nov. 1963	04 Jan. 1986	Black
1,000	Itō Hirobumi (168)	76x164	01 Jul. 1976	04 Jan. 1986	Blue
1,000	Shōtoku-tenno (300)	76x164	07 Jan. 1950	04 Jan. 1965	
500	Iwakura Tomomi (170)	72x159	01 Nov. 1969	01 Apr. 1994	

Coins

D

Daidō

Nengō: 806–809

Daidoji Masashige

Daiei

Nengō: 1521–1527.

aka Teiei.

Daigo-tenno

The 60th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 18 Jan. 885 to 29 Sept. 930.

Reigned 3 July 897 to 22 Sept. 930.

Daiji

Nengō: 1126–1130.

aka Taiji.

Daimyō

Title given to powerful lords. Literally means 'big names' in English. During the Tokugawa shogunate, any lord who controlled lands that produced more than 10,000 koku was considered a daimyo.

see also:

see also:

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Koku	204

Daitsuji-yama

Dajōkan System

Dan Takuma

Lived 1 Aug. 1858 to 5 March 1932 (assassinated)

Was a member of the Iwakura Mission.

Studied mining in the U.S. and taught at Tokyo University after his return. Later worked at the government-owned Miike coal mine; joined Mitsui when they bought the mine from the government. He rose in the Mitsui ranks and eventually was in charge of all of their mining operations.

Became a well-known and influential businessman.

Assassinated by Hishinuma (Yonuma?) Goro, a member of the Blood League (double check that), on 5 March 1932.

see also:

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Blood League	58		

Date Family

Daimyō family from Mutsu (pg 245). Descended from the Fujiwara (pg 113).

Date Harumune

Lived 1519 to 1577.

Date Masamune

Lived 3 Aug. 1567 to 24 Aug. 1636.

Date Munenari

aka Date Muneki

Lived 1 Aug. 1818 to 20 Dec. 1892

A tozama daimyō who held Uwajima (100,000 koku, pg 339). He was a reformer who implimented several European ideas in his military and han administration. Originally influential in the Meiji government, Date faded away after the abolition of the han.

Date Shigezane

Lived 1568 to 1646.

Date Tadamune

Died 1658.

Tadamune was the son of Date Masamune.

Date Terumune

Lived 1543 to 1585.

Dazai Osamu

Lived 19 June 1909 to 13 June 1948.
His real name is Tsushima Shūji. He was a native of Aomori Prefecture.
Early Shōwa novelist. (and his writings include . . . ?)

Dejima

See *Deshima* on page 103, and Nagasaki City, on page 247

Deshima

Diet

Japan's Legislative Body (helpful, ain't it)

Dodo Family

Doihara Kenji

Doi Kiyonaga

Doi Sanehira

Doi Toshikatsu

Lived 1573 to 1644.

The son of Mizuno Nobumoto (pg 238). Adopted by Doi Toshimasa.

Toshikatsu was an important advisor to Tokugawa Iemitsu (pg 321).

Doi Toshimasa

Doolittle Raid

On the morning of 18 April 1942, 16 B-25 bombers took off from the United States aircraft carrier Hornet. Their target: Japan. Thirteen of them dropped their loads on Tokyo while the remaining three attacked Nagoya. Physical damage was slight but the attacks did shock many Japanese, who had assumed their was no way the enemy could get to them.

On the surface the Doolittle raid was a suicide mission — there was absolutely no way the planes could get back to the Hornet and even if they could, the B-25 was not really a carrier-based plane. Taking off proved possible but landing on a carrier was not an option. In view of this, the official plan called for the pilots to head for friendly bases in China after attacking Japan. A couple of planes even made it.

(Add the details on what happened next!!)

Doshisha University

Dutch Learning

aka Rangaku

Dutch learning is a general term for Western science and medicine that filtered into Japan through the Dutch during the Tokugawa period.

During the period of sakoku, “Western” was closely associated with “Christian” and since Christianity was banned the effect was that most everything Western was banned. As time went on, the Japanese fell technologically further and further behind the West. The Dutch at Dejima tried to make the Bakufu aware of this. In general the Bakufu wasn’t interested—although Shōgun Yoshimune did loosen restrictions on foreign books in 1720. Several samurai took an interest in learning some of the more obviously practical arts from the Dutch. In medicine, for example, it was an easy thing to compare a real corpse with the drawings in Western medical books and those in Chinese / Japanese medical books. The Western ones were more accurate and the cures contained in them could soon be seen to be more effective. More abstract pursuits also had some followers.

E

Echigo Province

A province in north-central Japan, on the Sea of Japan side. It bordered on Uzen, Iwashiro, Kōtsuke, Shinano, and Etchū. Today the area is known as Niigata Prefecture.

(IIRC, Niigata includes Sado Island but Echigo did not — must double check this)

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Etchū Province	111	Iwashiro Province	171
Kōzuke Province	209	Niigata Prefecture	254
Shinano Province	294	Uzen Province	339

Echizen Province

A province in central Honshū, on the Sea of Japan side. It borders on Kaga, Hida, Mino, Ōmi, and Wakasa. The area is today part of Fukui Prefecture.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Fukui Prefecture	116	Hida Province	141
Kaga Province	179	Mino Province	235
Omi Province	268	Wakasa Province	340

Edo

The Tokugawa Shogunate was centered in Edo. As a result, what had been a small village eventually became, during the Tokugawa period, one of the biggest cities in the world.

After the Meiji Restoration (pg 223), the leaders of the new imperial government moved the Emperor into Tokugawa castle in Edo and renamed the city Tokyo, the 'Eastern Capital'.

Ehime Prefecture

Area:	5,675 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Matsuyama
Population:	1,520,000 (1996)

Eichō

Nengō: 1096–1096.

Eien

Nengō: 987–988.

Eihō

Nengō: 1081–1083.

Eiji

Nengō: 1141–1141.

Eikan

Nengō: 983–984.

Eikyō

Nengō: 1429–1440.

Eikyū

Nengō: 1113–1117.

Eiman

Nengō: 1165–1165.

Einin

Nengō: 1293–1298.

Eiroku

Nengō: 1558–1569.

Eiryaku

Nengō: 1160–1160.

Eisai

Lived 20 April 1141 to 1215.

Eisai was a monk who went to China more than once and is credited with introducing tea to Japan. He was also responsible for building and directing several Buddhist temples of the Zen school.

Eishō

Nengō: 1046–1052.

aka Eijō.

Eiso

Nengō: 989–989.

Eitoku

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1381–1383.

Eiwa

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1375–1378.

Ejiri Castle

Embun

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1356–1360.

Emperors

Many of the emperors prior to about 500 A.D. are mythological. “The Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan”[9] entry for the ‘Nihon-ki’ (pg 448) has a good summary of how unreliable the info on early emperors is.

The table of emperors is now on page 349.

Empō

Nengō: 1673–1680.

Enchō

Nengō: 923–930.

Endo Motonobu

Engen

Nengō: 1336–1339.

Engi

Nengō: 901–922.

Enjoji Nobutane

Died 1584.

Samurai who fought and died at the Battle of Okinawate (pg 266).

Enkei

Nengō: 1308–1310.

Also known as **Enkyō**. See that entry on page 110 for more information. (but there isn't much there at the moment)

Enkyō

Nengō: 1308–1310.

Enkyō

Nengō: 1744–1747.

Enkyū

Nengō: 1069–1073.

En'ō

Nengō: 1239–1239.

Enryaku

Nengō: 782–805.

Entoku

Nengō: 1489–1491.

En’yū-tenno

The 64th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 2 March 959 to 12 Feb. 991

Reigned 13 Aug. 969 to 27 Aug. 984.

Fifth son of Emperor Murakami.

Eta

Etchū Province

A province in central Honshū, on the Sea of Japan side. It bordered Echigo, Shinano, Hida, Kaga, and Noto. The area is today Toyama Prefecture.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Echigo Province	105	Hida Province	141
Kaga Province	179	Noto Province	258
Shinano Province	294	Toyama Prefecture	331

Etō Shinpei

Lived 9 Feb. 1834 to 13 April 1874.

A samurai from Saga (pg 281), Shinpei held posts in the Meiji government. He resigned over the invasion of Korea.

In 1874, Shinpei led Saga samurai against the government in the Saga Rebellion (pg 281)

Extra-territoriality

F

February 26th Revolt

26 February 1936

The February 26th Revolt or, in Japanese parlance, "2-2-6 Incident" was an attempted coup d'etat organized by Kodoha junior officers in army units stationed in and around Tokyo. In snowy scenes reminiscent of the vengeful nocturnal raid of the 47 Ronin on Lord Kira using these very same streets some 235 years before, the coup started out with the dispatching of various assassination squads of officers and men throughout the metropolitan area in the wee hours of February 26, 1936. Their targets were the nation's political elite — almost everyone up to but not including the Emperor or the immediate Imperial family itself. Although the most important targets, Prime Minister Okada Keisuke, Grand Chamberlain (and later PM) Suzuki Kantarō and genro advisors Prince Saionji Kinmochi and Count Makino Nobuaki escaped the assassins, Finance Minister Takahashi Korekiyo, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Saitō Makoto and Army Inspector General Watanabe Jotaro were not so lucky. In the chaos following the assassinations, renegade units under conspirator command seized key political, administrative and communications facilities in Tokyo, effectively closing down the capital for several days until the Emperor intervened directly to end the revolt. Despite pleas of clemency for the idealistic — if misguided — young rebels from sympathetic higher ranking officers, Hirohito insisted on draconian, example-setting punishments for the conspirators and most of them were either executed or committed suicide — 47 Ronin style — before their sentences could be carried out. The collaboration in — or at least tacit support of — the plot by Hirohito's younger brother Prince Chichibu has long been strongly suspected, but never conclusively proved.

by M.G. Sheftall
Contributed December 2002

Suggested Readings

Hirohito by Herbert Bix[]
Hirohito, Behind the Myth by Edward Behr[1]
Soldier of the Sun by Meirion and Susan Harries[3]
The Way of the Heavenly Sword by Leonard A. Humphreys[]

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Chichibu, Prince	68	Forty-Seven Ronin	113
Imperial Way Faction	162	Makino Nobuaki	219
Okada Keisuke	265	Saionji Kinmochi	282
Saitō Makoto	282	Shōwa-tennō	301
Suzuki Kantarō	304	Takahashi Korekiyo	306
Watanabe Jotaro	341		

Feminism

Financial Crisis of 1927

Formosa Expedition

Forty-seven Ronin

Fudai

Fujita Denzaburo

Lived 1841 to 1912

Fujiwara Family

Fujiwara Hidesato

Dates unknown.

Hidesato was a Heian era leader of warriors.

Fujiwara no Kaneie

Lived 929 to 2 July 990.

Father of Fujiwara Michinaga

Fujiwara no Michinaga

Lived 966 to 4 Dec. 1028

- Court Official / Power Behind the Throne
- Son of Fujiwara no Kaneie.
- 995 AD - appointed as minister of the right (udaijin) and also examiner of imperial documents (nairan).
- Allied his family with Seiwa Genji branch of the Minamoto Family.
- 1017 - Became grand minister of state (which is ? in japanese).
- 1019 - Retired and became a buddhist monk.
- 1022 - Build the Hojoji.

Fujiwara Morosuke

Lived 908 to 4 May 960.

Fujiwara no Sadaie

Lived 1162 to 1241

Fujiwara Uona

Fujiwara Yamakage

Fujiwara Yoritsuga

Lived

Fujiwara Yoritsugu

Lived 21 Nov. 1239 to 25 Sept. 1256.

Ruled 28 April 1244 to Dec. 1251.

The 5th Kamakura shōgun.

Son of Yoritsune.

Fujiwara Yoritsune

Lived 16 Jan. 1218 to 11 Aug. 1256.

Ruled 27 Jan. 1226 to 28 April 1244.

The 4th Kamakura shōgun.

Father of Yoritsugu.

Fujiwara Yoshikado

Fukagawa Cement Works

Fukahara Hirotoshi

Lived 1512 to 1593.

Fukahori Sumikata

Fukuchi Gen'ichiro

Lived 1841 to 1906

Fukuda Hideko

aka Kageyama Hideko
Lived 1865 to 1927

Fukuda Takeo

Born 1905.

Graduated from Tokyo University. Worked for the Finance Ministry. Elected to the Diet in 1952. Served in various cabinets and became prime minister on 24 December 1976. His cabinet lasted until 7 December 1978.

Fukui City

The capital of Fukui Prefecture.

Fukui Prefecture

Area:	4,188 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Fukui
Population:	830,000 (1996)

Fukumoto Kazuo

A Marxist intellectual who was influential in the Japanese communist movement in the mid-1920's.

Fukuoka City

The capital of Fukuoka Prefecture.

Fukuoka Prefecture

Area:	4,968 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Fukuoka
Population:	4,900,000 (1996)

Fukushima City

The capital of Fukushima Prefecture (pg 117).

Fukushima Masanobu

Fukushima Masanori

Lived 1561 to 13 July 1634 (1614?).

Fukushima Masashige

Died 1521.

Fukushima Masayori

Fukushima Prefecture

Area:	13,782 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Fukushima
Population:	2,140,000 (1996)

Fukuzawa Yukichi

Lived 12 Dec. 1834 to 3 Feb. 1901.

Studied Western science in Nagasaki. Studied in Ōsaka under Ogata Kōan from 1854. Later taught in Tokyo—his school eventually became Keiō University.

Went abroad several times. Wrote *Seiyō Jijō* (*Conditions in the West*) which was hugely popular. Also wrote *The Encouragement of Learning*, *An Outline of a Theory of Civilization*, (Japanese titles?) among many books and articles.

Founded *Jiji Shinpō* in 1882.

His portrait is on the current 10,000 yen bill.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ogata Kōan	262	Jiji Shinpō	174
Currency	99		

Fuma Kotaro

aka Kazama Kotaro.

Furukawa Ichibei

Lived 1832 to 1903

Businessman. Bought the Ashio copper mine from the government in 1877. Eventually he was in control of a minor zaibatsu.

Furuta Shigekatsu

Lived 1561 to 1600.

Survived the Battle of Sekigahara but died later the same year.

Received Matsuzaka (37,000 koku) in Ise from Hideyoshi (when?). In 1600, Ieyasu awarded him someplace worth 60,000 koku.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ise Province	165	Sekigahara, Battle of	288
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332

Furuta Shigenari

Lived 1545 to 1615.

A minor daimyō in charge of 10,000 koku which he received sometime after 1600. He lost his domain because he communicated with the Toyotomi during the Seige of Ōsaka Castle.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ōsaka, Siege of	269	Tokugawa Ieyasu	322
Toyotomi Family	332		

Fushimi Castle

Fushimi, Seige of

Took place in 1600.

Torii Mototada (pg 329) defended the castle for Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg 322).

Fushimi-tenno

The 92nd Emperor of Japan.

Lived 23 April 1265 to 3 Sept. 1317.

Reigned 21 Oct. 1287 to 22 July 1298.

Futabatei Shimei

Lived 3 Feb. 1864 (?) to 10 May 1909.

Real name is Nagatanigawa ???. Born in Edo.

Meiji era novelist and translator. His works include . . . ?

Futamata, Seige of

Took place in 1572.

The castle is on a cliff above the Tenryūgawa. The defenders got water from the river by lowering buckets into the river from a protected tower.

The castle was owned by the Tokugawa and beseiged by Takeda Katsuyori (pg 309). Katsuyori floated large, unmanned rafts down the river and into the tower. These weakened the tower enough that it eventually collapsed, depriving the defenders of their water supply. The defenders surrendered soon after.

Futo, Battle of

Fuwa Katsumitsu

Fuwa Mitsuharu

Died 1581.

G

Gamō Hideyuki

Lived 1583 to 1612.

The son of Gamō Ujisato. Christian. Was moved to Utsunomiya (180,000 koku) in Shimotsuke after his father died in 1595. In 1600, he was given Wakamatsu, worth 600,000 koku. This had been part of his father's fief.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Gamō Ujisato	122	Shimotsuke	293
Utsunomiya-han	339	Wakamatsu-han	340

Gamō Katahide

Lived 1534 to 1584.

The father of Gamō Ujisato.

Served the Sasaki family and later Oda Nobunaga.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Gamō Ujisato	122	Oda Nobunaga	261
Sasaki Family	286		

Gamō Tadasato

Lived 1603 to 1627.

The first son of Gamō Hideyuki.

Became daimyō of Aizu but died young and without any sons.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Aizu-han	26	Gamō Hideyuki	121

Gamō Tadatomo

Lived 1605 to 1634.

The second son of Gamō Hideyuki.

Recieved Aizu when his older brother Gamō Tadasato died without an heir. Was later moved to Matsuyama (240,000 koku) in Iyo.

Like his brother, Tadatomo died young and without an heir. The Gamō family ends with his death.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Aizu-han	26	Gamō Hideyuki	121
Gamō Tadasato	121	Iyo Province	172
Matsuyama-han	222		

Gamō Ujisato

Lived 1556 to 7 Feb. 1595.

Son of Gamō Katahide and father of Gamō Hideyuki. His wife was a daughter of Oda Nobunaga. Christian.

Fought at Ōkōchi castle in 1570.

Was daimyō of Matsusaka (120,000 koku) in Ise Province but was ordered to Aizu (420,000 koku) in Mutsu as part of a plan to bring the northeastern daimyō under Hideyoshi's control. To this end, Ujisato and Asano Nagamasa defeated and killed Kunohe Masazane (when? where?). As a reward for his successful service, Ujisato was granted extra lands and was eventually in control of more than one million koku.

In 1584, he was baptised and took the name Leo.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Aizu-han	26	Asano Nagamasa	45
Gamō Hideyuki	121	Gamō Katahide	121
Ise Province	165	Kunohe Masazane	212
Ōkōchi Castle	267	Matsusaka-han	222
Mutsu Province	245	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332

Ganryaku

Nengō: 1184–1184.

Usually known as *Genryaku*. See that entry on page 126.

Gekokujō

Japanese phrase meaning the lower overthrowing (overturning?) the upper. It refers to the practice of lower rankning samurai turning against their lords and, if victorious, taking their lord's place.

Gembun

Nengō: 1736–1740.

Gemmei-tenno

Empress. The 43th ruler of Japan.

Reigned 707 to 715.

Genchū

Nengō: 1380–1382.

Gen'ei

Nengō: 1118–1119.

aka Gan'ei.

Genji

Nengō: 1864–1864.

aka Ganji.

Genkei

Nengō: 877–884.

Genki

Nengō: 1570–1572.

Genkō

Nengō: 1321–1323.

aka Genkyō.

Genkō

Nengō: 1331–1333.

Genkyō

Nengō: 1321–1323.

Usually known as *Genkō*. See that entry on page 124.

Genkyū

Nengō: 1204–1205.

Genna

Nengō: 1615–1623.

aka Genwa.

Gennin

Nengō: 1224–1224.

Gen'ō

Nengō: 1319–1320.

Genreki

Nengō: 1184–1184.

Usually known as *Genryaku*. See that entry on page 126.

Genro

"Elder Statesmen". A term applied to the leaders of the Meiji government. Includes men such as Ito Hirobumi and ???. Saonji Kinmochi is considered the last Genro.

Genroku

Nengō: 1688–1703.

Genryaku

Nengō: 1184–1184.

aka Ganryaku. aka Genreki.

Genshō-tenno

Empress. The 44th ruler of Japan.

Reigned 715 to 724.

Gentoku

Nengō: 1329–1330.

Genwa

Nengō: 1615–1623.

Usually known as *Genna*. See that entry on page 125.

Gifu City

A city in, and the capital of, Gifu Prefecture.

Gifu Prefecture

Area:	10,598 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Gifu
Population:	2,100,000 (1996)

Ginkakuji

Godaigo-tenno

The 96th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 2 Nov. 1288 to 16 Aug. 1339.

Reigned 26 Feb. 1318 to 15 Aug 1339.

Godai Tomoatsu

Lived 1836 to 1885.

Businessman.

Studied in the West 1865 to 1866. Joined the Meiji government but soon left and went into business. Godai was active in metals, mining, and railways, among other interests.

Gofukakusa-tenno

The 89th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 10 June 1243 to 16 July 1304.

Reigned 29 Jan. 1246 to 26 Nov. 1259.

Gofushimi-tenno

The 93rd Emperor of Japan.

Lived 3 March 1288 to 6 April 1336.

Reigned 22 July 1298 to 21 Jan. 1301.

Gohanazono-tenno

The 102nd Emperor of Japan.

Lived 18 June 1419 to 27 Dec. 1470.

Reigned 28 July 1428 to 19 July 1464.

Gohorikawa-tenno

The 86th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 18 Feb. 1212 to 6 Aug. 1234.

Reigned 9 July 1221 to 4 Oct. 1232.

Goichijō-tenno

The 68th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 11 Sept. 1008 to 17 April 1036.

Reigned 29 Jan 1016 to 17 April 1036.

The second son of the Emperor Ichijō. (double check that)

Gokameyama-tenno

The 99th Emperor of Japan.

Died 12 April 1424

Reigned 1383 to 1392.

Gokashiwabara-tenno

The 104th Emperor of Japan.

20 Oct. 1464 to 7 April 1526.

Reigned 25 Oct. 1500 to 7 April 1526.

The coronation ceremony was not held until 1521.

Gokomatsu-tenno

The 100^{th} Emperor of Japan.

Lived 27 June 1377 to 20 Oct. 1433.

Reigned 11 April 1382 to 1392 as the emperor of the Northern Court and continued as emperor when the courts reunited until abdicating on 29 Aug. 1412.

Gokōmyō-tenno

The 110^{th} Emperor of Japan.

Lived 12 March 1633 to 20 Sept. 1654.

Reigned 3 Oct. 1643 to 20 Sept. 1654.

Gomizunō-tenno

The 108^{th} Emperor of Japan.

Lived 4 June 1596 to 19 Aug. 1680.

Reigned 27 March 1611 to 8 Nov. 1629.

Gomomozono-tenno

The 118^{th} Emperor of Japan.

Lived 2 July 1758 to 29 Oct. 1779.

Reigned 24 Nov. 1770 to 29 Oct. 1779.

Gomurakami-tenno

The 97^{th} Emperor of Japan.

Lived 1328 to 11 March 1368.

Reigned 15 Aug. 1339 to 11 March 1368.

Gonara-tenno

The 105th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 23 Dec. 1496 to 5 Sept. 1557

Reigned 29 April 1526 to 5 Sept. 1557.

Gonijō-tenno

The 94th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 2 Feb. 1285 to 25 Aug. 1308

Reigned 21 Jan. 1301 to 25 Aug. 1308.

Goreizei-tenno

The 70th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 3 Aug. 1025 to 19 April 1068.

Reigned 16 Jan. 1045 to 19 April 1068.

Gosaga-tenno

The 88th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 26 Feb. 1220 to 17 Feb. 1272.

Reigned 20 Jan. 1242 to 29 Jan. 1246.

Gosai-tenno

The 111st Emperor of Japan.

Lived 16 Nov. 1637 to 22 Feb. 1685.

Reigned 28 Nov. 1654(?) to 26 Jan. 1663.

Gosakuramachi-tenno

The 117th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 3 Aug. 1740 to 1813.

Reigned 27 July 1762 to 24 Nov. 1770.

Gosanjō-tenno

The 71st Emperor of Japan.

Lived 18 July 1034 to 7 May 1073.

Reigned 19 April 1068 to 8 Dec. 1072.

Goshirakawa-tenno

The 77th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 11 Sept. 1127 to 13 March 1192.

Reigned 24 July 1155 to 11 Aug. 1158.

Gosuzaku-tenno

The 69th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 25 Nov. 1009 to 18 Jan. 1045.

Reigned 17 April 1036 to 16 Jan. 1045.

Gotoba-tenno

The 82nd Emperor of Japan.

Lived 14 July 1180 to 22 Feb. 1239.

Reigned 20 Aug. 1183 to 11 Jan. 1198.

Goto Family (Haruma)

Gotō Family (Hizen)

Daimyō family from Hizen Province, related to the Seiwa-Genji.

Goto Moriharu

Died 1578.

Goto Motokuni

Died 1580.

Gotō Mototsugu

Lived 1573 to 1615.

Aka Gotō Matabei.

Son of Gotō Motokuni and father of Gotō Ujifusa.

Gotō Shinpei

Lived 4 June 1857 to 13 April 1929.

Doctor and Bureaucrat

Head of Sanitation Bureau (part of the Home Ministry) from 1890 to 1892 and again from 1895 to 1898.

Was the head of civilian administration of Taiwan from 1898 to 1906.

Became the first president of the Manchurian Railway in 1906.

Held various other high-level posts in the Japanese government.

see also:

Entry	Page
Taiwan	306
Manchurian Railway Company	219

Gotō Shōjirō

Lived 19 March 1838 to 4 Aug. 1897.

Samurai and Politician

Samurai from Tosa. Gotō studied at Kaiseitō and was influenced by Sakamoto Ryōma. He was active in the Meiji government but quit in 1873 over disagreements about whether or not to invade Korea.

Joined, as Communications Minister, the cabinets of Yamagata Aritomo (First Yamagata Cabinet, 24 December 1889 to 6 May 1891) and Matsukata Masayoshi (First Matsukata Cabinet, 6 May 1891 to 6 August 1892). In Ito Hirobumi's second cabinet, Gotō was the Minister of Agriculure and Commerce from 8 August 1892 to 22 January 1894.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Itō Hirobumi	168	Kaiseitō	181
Korea, Invasion of	207	Matsukata Masayoshi	221
Tosa-han	330	Yamagato Aritomo	342

Goto Sumikuro

Goto Takaaki

Gotō Ujifusa

Lived 1570 to 1615.

The son of Gotō Mototsugu. Served Kuroda Nagamasa. Was loyal to Toyotomi Hideyori and died at Ōsaka Castle.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Gotō Mototsugu	132	Kuroda Nagamasa	213
Ōsaka, Seige of	269	Toyotomi Hideyori	332

Gotsuchimikado-tenno

The 103rd Emperor of Japan.

Lived 25 May 1442 to 28 Sept. 1500.

Reigned 19 July 1464 to 28 Sept. 1500.

Gouda-tenno

The 91st Emperor of Japan.

Lived 1 Dec. 1267 to 25 June 1324.

Reigned 26 Jan. 1274 to 21 Oct. 1287.

Goyōzei-tenno

The 107th Emperor of Japan.

15 Dec. 1571 to 26 Aug. 1617.

Reigned 7 Nov. 1586 to 27 March 1611.

Grant, Ulysses S.

Lived 27 April 1822 to 23 July 1885.

Served two terms as President of the United States, 1869 to 1877.

Fought in the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) and was perhaps the most important Union general during the U.S. Civil War.

Visited Japan in 1879 as part of his world tour.

Great Kansai Earthquake

Occurred 17 January 1995

Two great earthquakes shook Japan in the 20th century: the Great Kanto Earthquake (page 135) in 1923 and the Great Kansai Earthquake in 1995. The latter occurred on 17 January 1995.

Great Kanto Earthquake

Occurred 1 September 1923

Two great earthquakes shook Japan in the 20th century: the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923 and the Great Kansai Earthquake (see above) in 1995. The former occurred on 1 September and started (as is not unusual with earthquakes) fires that killed more people than did the quake itself. An estimated 100,000 people died and as many as two million were left homeless.

Rumours spread that various unpopular groups were taking advantage of the chaos to start fires and otherwise increase the general misery. The rumours were just that — rumours, but many people, including the authorities, used them as an excuse to crack down on the groups. Hundreds of Koreans, Socialists, Anarchists, and some others were murdered—either by mobs or by the police.

Gunma Prefecture

Area:	6,363km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Maebashi
Population:	2,000,000 (1996)

Gyoki

Lived 668 to 749

H

Habu Yoshiharu

Hakuchi

Nengō: 650–654.

Hakuchō

Nengō: 673–685.

Hakuhō

Nengō: 672–685.

Hamada Hikozo

see **Heco, Joseph** (page 139).

Hamaguchi Osachi

aka Hamaguchi Yuko

Lived 1870 to 1931

Prime Minister from 2 July 1929 to 14 April 1931.

Hanazono-tenno

The 95th emperor of Japan.

Lived 25 July 1297 to 11 Nov. 1348.

Reigned 26 Aug. 1308 to 26 Feb. 1318.

Son of Emperor Fushimi.

Hanzei-tenno

The 18th emperor of Japan.

Dates unknown.

Reigned 406 to 410.

Son of Emperor Nintoku.

Hara Castle

A castle in Hizen Provence. During the Shimabara Rebellion, (who-was-it-again?) besieged the rebellious peasants there.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hara, Seige of	137	Hizen Province	145
Shimabara Rebellion	292		

Hara Kei

Aka Hara Satoshi and Hara Takashi

Lived 9 Feb. 1856 to 4 Nov. 1921

Well known as the first 'commoner' prime minister.

Prime Minister from 29 September 1918 to 13 November 1921.

Hara, Seige of

Lasted from 1637–1638.

The main battle of the Shimabara Rebellion. The defenders held out against incredible odds but eventually the food runs out and grass will not sustain an army.

Harbin

Harima Province

A province in the area that is today Hyōgo Prefecture. Harima bordered on Tajima, Tamba, Settsu, Bizen, and Mimasaka.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Bizen Province	58	Hyōgo Prefecture	157
Mimasaka Province	226	Settsu Province	290
Tajima Province	306	Tamba Province	311

Harris, Townsend

Lived 4 Oct. 1804 to 25 Feb. 1878.

“Plenipotentiary Minister and Consul” of the United States, Harris arrived in Japan in August of 1856. Two years later, in 1858, he signed a treaty (the ansei treaties, yes?).

Hashimoto Kingoro

Lived 1890 to 1957

Hashimoto Ryūtarō

Prime Minister from 11 January 1996 to 7 November 1996 and from 7 November 1996 to 30 July 1998.

Replaced by Obuchi Keizō (pg 259).

Hatakeyama Family

A daimyō family originally descended from Taira Takamochi.

Hatano Hideharu

Hata Tsutomu

Prime Minister from 28 April 1994 to 30 June 1994. Replaced by Murayama Tomiichi (pg 244).

Hatoyama Ichirō

Lived 1883 to 1959

Position	From	To
PM	10 Dec. 1954	19 Mar. 1955
PM	19 Mar. 1955	22 Nov. 1955
PM	22 Nov. 1955	23 Dec. 1956

Hayashi Senjūrō

Lived 1876 to 1943.

Prime Minister from 2 February 1937 to 4 June 1937.

Hayashi Tadasu

Lived 1850 to 1913

Hayashi Yuzo

Lived 1842 to 1921

Heco, Joseph

aka Hamada Hikozo

Lived 1837 to 1897

Heiji

Nengō: 1159–1159.

Heiminsha

Heisei

Nengō: 1989–present

Heisei-tenno

The 125th emperor of Japan. Also the current emperor.

Reign: 1989 to present.

Heizei-tenno

The 51st emperor of Japan.

Lived 15 Aug. 774 to 7 July 824.

Reigned 17 March 806 to 1 April 809.

Hepburn, James

Lived 1815 to 1911

Heusken, Henry

Lived 1832 to 1861

Served the U.S. government. Was murdered in Edo on 14 Jan. 1861.

Hibuya Riots

Hida Province

A province in the area that is today part of Gifu Prefecture. Hida bordered on Kaga, Etchū, Shinano, Mino, and Echizen.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Echizen Province	105	Etchū Province	111
Gifu Prefecture	126	Hida Province	141
Kaga Province	179	Mino Province	235
Shinano Province	294		

Higashikuni Naruhiko

Lived 3 December 1887 to 20 Jan. 1990.

Prime Minister from 17 August 1945 to 9 October 1945.

Higashiyama-tenno

The 113rd emperor of Japan.

Lived 3 Sept. 1675 to 17 Dec. 1709.

Reigned 21 March 1687 to 21 June 1709.

Higo Province

A province in the area that is today Kumamoto Prefecture on the island of Kyūshū. Higo bordered on Chikugo, Bungo, Hyūga, Ōsumi, and Satsuma.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Bungo Province	62	Chikugo Province	69
Hyūga Province	158	Kumamoto Prefecture	212
Kyūshū	215	Ōsumi Province	270
Satsuma Province	287		

Higuchi Ichiyo

Lived 25 March 1872 to 23 Nov. 1896.

Meiji era novelist and poet.

Himeji Castle

Castle in Hyōgo Prefecture (Harima Province). Originally build around 1350 by Akamatsu Sadanori. Over the years it changed hands many times. Toyotomi Hideyoshi took Himeji castle for Oda Nobunaga in 1577.

During the Tokugawa Period, a succession of daimyō were moved in and out of the castle.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Akamatsu Sadanori	27	Harima Province	138
Oda Nobunaga	261	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332

Himiko

aka Pimiko

In ancient Chinese texts, Himiko is mentioned as the queen of Japan, but just who she was and where she ruled is still a bit of a mystery.

Hinin

Outcastes. The lowest class in pre-Meiji Japanese society. The class officially ceased to exist in 1871, but unoffical discrimination did not end overnight.

Hiranuma Kiichirō

Lived 28 Sept. 1867 to 22 Aug. 1952.

Prime Minister from 5 January 1939 to 30 August 1939.

(indicted as a class A war criminal – look into the details)

Hiratsuka Raicho

Lived 1886 to 1971

Hirohito

see Showa-tenno (page 301)

Hirose Saihei

Lived 1828 to 1914

Hiroshima, Bombing Of

The United States military dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, on 6 August 1945.

Hiroshima Castle

Hiroshima City

The capital of Hiroshima Prefecture.

Hiroshima was the first city—Japanese or otherwise—to suffer a nuclear bombing. The only other city to have a nuclear weapon used on it is Nagasaki, in Nagasaki Prefecture.

see also:

Hiroshima, Bombing of	pg 143
Nagasaki, Bombing of	pg 246
Nagasaki City	pg 247

Hiroshima Prefecture

Area:	8,475 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Hiroshima
Population:	2,870,000 (1996)

Hirota Kōki

Lived 14 Feb. 1878 to 23 Dec. 1948

Prime Minister from 9 March 1936 to 2 February 1937.

Executed as a class ‘A’ war criminal.

Hisaakira

Lived 1276–1328.

(ADD rule dates)

The seventh son of the Emperor Gofukakusa.

He was made shōgun by Hōjō Sadatoki, replacing Koreyasu.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Gofukakusa-tennō	127	Hōjō Sadatoki	147
Koreyasu	208	Table of Shōgun	371

Hishinuma Goro

Lived

Hitachi Province

A province which bordered on Iwashiro, Iwaki, Shimōsa, and Shimotsuku Provinces. Today the area is Ibaraki Prefecture.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ibaraki Prefecture	158	Iwaki Province	170
Iwashiro Province	171	Shimōsa Province	293
Shimotsuku Province	293		

Hiyama Castle

Hizen Province

A province which bordered on Chikuzen and Chikugo. Today the area is part of Nagasaki Prefecture.

Hideyoshi directed the invasion of Korea from the city of Nagoya, in Hizen.

The Shimabara Rebellion took place in Hizen Province.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Chikugo Province	69	Chikuzen Province	69
Korea, Invasion of	207	Shimabara Rebellion	292

Hōan

Nengō: 1120–1123.

Hōei

Nengō: 1704–1710.

Hōen

Nengō: 1135–1140.

Hōgen

Nengō: 1156–1158.

Hōji

Nengō: 1247–1248.

Hōjō Family

Descended from Taira Sadamori. There are two main branches:

The Kamakura Hōjō controlled the Minamoto Shōgun (and thus the Kamakura Shōgunate) by acting as regents for them.

The Odawara Hōjō branch descended from Ise Shinkurō, whose son, Ujitsuna, married into the Hōjō family in the 1490s. (Shinkurō later took the name Hōjō Nagauji and later Hōjō Sōun, by which he is well known.)

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hōjō Sōun	147	Hōjō Ujitsuna	148
Kamakura Shōgunate	181		

Hojoji

A temple in Kyōto.

No, terse is not my middle name. ;-)

Hōjō Masako

Lived 1157 to 1225

aka Ama Shogun (Nun Shogun)

Hōjō Masako married Minamoto Yoritomo. She became a nun after he died but remained the power behind the shōgun until her death in 1225.

Hōjō Sadatoki

Lived

Hōjō Sōun

Lived

aka Ise Shinkurō aka Hōjō Nagauji

Founder of the Odawara branch of the Hōjō family.

Sōun's son, Ujitsuna, married into the Hōjō family in the 1490s. Shinkurō, as he was then known, took the name Hōjō Nagauji and later Hōjō Sōun.

Hōjō Tokiyori

Lived 1226 to 1263.

5th Kamakura Regent. Held office from 1246 to 1256.

Hōjō Tsunetoki

Lived 1224 to 1246.

4th Kamakura Regent. Held office from 1242 to 1246.

Son of Hōjō Tokiuji.

Hōjō Ujikuni

Son of Hōjō Ujiyasu.

Hōjō Ujiteru

Son of Hōjō Ujiyasu.

Hōjō Ujitsuna

Lived

Hōjō Ujiyasu

Lived 1515 to 1570.

Son of Hōjō Ujitsuna. Father of Hōjō Ujikuni and Hōjō Ujiteru.

Fought many battles against the Uesugi, Imagawa, the Takeda, the Ota, the Mogami, and the Ashikaga Families. Not all at once of course.

His 7th son was adopted by Uesugi Kenshin and became Uesugi Kagetora.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hōjō	148	Hōjō	148
Uesugi Kagetora	336	Uesugi Kenshin	336

Hōjō Yasutoki

Lived 1183 to 1242.

The 3rd Kamakura Regent. Held office from 1224 to 1242.

Hōki

Nengō: 770–780.

Hōki Province

A province in the area that is today Tottori Prefecture. Hoki bordered on Inaba, Mamasaka, Bitchū, Bingo, and Izumo Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Bingo Province	57	Bitchū Province	58
Inaba Province	163	Izumo Province	172
Mimasaka Province	226	Tottori Prefecture	331

Hokkaidō Prefecture

Technically, not a *ken* but a *dō*.

The largest prefecture in Japan and also the most northerly. Known in Tokugawa times as Ezo.

Area:	83,452 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Sapporo
Population:	5,690,000 (1996)

Honda Soichiro

Lived 1906 to 1991

Honnōji, Seige of

Took place in 1582.

Akechi Mitsuhide attacked Oda Nobunaga at the Honnōji, a temple in Kyōto. Mitsuhide was one of Nobunaga's generals and surprise was complete. Nobunaga only had his bodyguards with him and committed suicide.

See the entry for Akechi Mitsuhide for information on his motives.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Akechi Mitsuhide	29	Oda Nobunaga	261
Yamazaki, Battle of	344		

Honshū

One of the four main islands of Japan. Honshū is *the* main island in that most of the population of the country lives there and most of the most importants cities are located in Honshū.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hokkaidō	149	Kys̄hū	215
Shikoku	291		

Hōreki

Nengō: 1751–1763.

Hori Chikamasa

Son of Hori Chikayoshi.

Hori Chikasada

Son of Hori Chikamasa. (double check this)

Hori Chikayoshi

Lived 1580 to 1637.

Son of Hori Hidemasa.

Daimyō of Zōō (Echigo, 40,000 koku). Dispossessed in 1610 but two years later he was given Mōka in Shimotsuke. In 1627 he recieved Karasuyama, also in Shimotsuke.

Hori Family

A daimyō family from Mino. Descended from Fujiwara Uona (pg 115).

Hori Hideharu

Lived 1575 to 1606.

Son of Hori Hidemasa.

Became daimyō of Kasugayama (where? how many koku?) on 1590. In 1598, received Takata (350,000 koku) in Echigo.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Echigo Province	105	Hori Hidemasa	151
Kasugayama-han	187	Takata-han	308

Hori Hidemasa

Lived 1553-1590.

Fought for Ōda Nobunaga. Sided with Hideyoshi at the Battle of Yamazaki.

Horikawa-tenno

The 73rd emperor of Japan.

Lived 9 July 1079 to 19 July 1107.

Reigned 26 Nov. 1086 to 19 July 1107.

Second son of Shirakawa-tennō. Put on the throne at age nine.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Shirakawa-tennō	296		

Horio Family

A daimyō family from Owari.

Horio Tadaharu

Lived 1599 to 1633.

Son of Horio Tadauji.

Tadaharu died childless and his lands reverted to the Shogunate.

Horio Tadauji

Lived 1575 to 1604.

Son of Horio Yoshiharu.

Horio Yoshiharu

Lived 1543 to 1611.

Hori Tadatoshi

Son of Hori Hideharu. Dispossessed in 1610 for maladministration.

Hori Toshishige

Son of Hori Hidemasa.

Hoshi Toru

Lived 1850 to 1901

Hosokawa Akiuji

Died 1352.

Hosokawa Family

A daimyō family Descended from Minamoto Yoshisue.

Hosokawa Harumoto

Lived 1519 to 1563.

Hosokawa Jōzen

Hosokawa Katsumoto

Lived 1430 to 1473.

Hosokawa Kiyouji

Died 1362.

Hosokawa Masamoto

Lived 1466 to 1507.

Hosokawa Mitsumoto

Lived 1358 to 1426.

Hosokawa Mochiyuki

Lived 1400 to 1442.

Hosokawa Morihiro

Prime Minister from 9 August 1993 to 28 April 1994. Replaced by Hata Tsutomu (pg 139).

Hosokawa Sumimoto

Lived 1496 to 1520.

Hosokawa Ujihara

Died 1387.

Hosokawa Yoriharu

Lived 1299 to 1352.

Hosokawa Yorimoto

Lived 1343 to 1397.

Son of Hosokawa Yoriharu.

Hosokawa Yoriyuki

Lived 1329 to 1392.

Son of Hosokawa Yoriharu.

Hōtoku

Nengō: 1449–1451.

Hotta Family

Daimyō family from Owara. Descended from Takeshiuchi no Sukune.

Hotta Masaharu

Son of Hotta Masatora.

Hotta Masamine

Son of Masataka.

Hotta Masamori

Lived 1608 to 20 April 1651.

Father of Hotta Masatoshi.

Hotta Masamutsu

Lived 1810 to 1864.

Hotta Masanaga

Son of Masamine.

Hotta Masanaka

Lived 1660 to 1694.

Hotta Masanobu

Lived 1629 to 1677.

Son of Hotta Masamori.

Hotta Masanobu

Son of Hotta Masatomo.

Hotta Masataka

Son of Hotta Masatoshi.

Hotta Masatomo

Son of Hotta Masayasu.

Hotta Masatora

Lived 1662 to 1729.

Hotta Masatoshi

Lived 1631 to 1684.

Hotta Masayasu

Son of Hotta Masanobu.

House of Peers

Hozumi Nobushige

Lived 1856 to 1926

Hyōgo Prefecture

Area:	8,387 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Kōbe
Population:	5,420,000 (1996)

Hyūga Province

A province on the east coast of Kyūshū. Today Miyazaki Prefecture. Hyūga bordered on Bungo, Higo, Ōsumi, and Satsuma Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Bungo Province	62	Higo Province	141
Kyūshū	215	Miyazaki Prefecture	238
Ōsumi Province	270	Satsuma Province	287

I

Ibaraki Castle

Ibaraki Prefecture

Area:	6,094 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Mitō
Population:	2,970,000 (1996)

Ibara Saikaku

see Ihara Saikaku (page 160)

Ichijō Fusaie

Lived 1445 to 1511.

Ichijō Kanesada

Lived 1542 to 1585.

Ichijō Nobutatsu

Died 1582.

Ichijō-tenno

The 66th emperor of Japan.

Lived 1 June 980 to 22 June 1011.

Reigned 23 June 986 to 13 June 1011.

Ichijō Uchimasa

Lived 1569 to 1580.

Ichikawa Danjūro

The hereditary name of the head of a group (family?) of kabuki actors. There have been at least 12 generations of them. The first was Ebizō, also known as Saigyū.

Ichikawa Fusae

Lived 1893 to 1981.

Iga Province

A province in the area that is today Mie Prefecture. Iga bordered on Ise, Ōmi, Yamato, and Yamashiro Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ise Province	165	Mie Prefecture	224
Ōmi Province	268	Yamato Province	344
Yamashiro Province	344		

Ihara Saikaku

aka Ibara Saikaku

Lived 1642 to 1693

Prolific and popular author during the Tokugawa period. Among other works, he penned: *Five Women Who Loved Love*, *The Life of an Amorous Man*, *The Life of an Amorous Woman*, and *This Scheming World*.

Ii Naosuke

Lived 29 Oct. 1815 to 3 March 1860.

Born in Ōsaka. Son of Ii Naotaka.

A high ranking official in the Tokugawa government. Naosuke was responsible for the government's signing of treaties with the United States, Britain, France, and later other counties.

Supported the twelve year old Iemochi for shōgun, opposing Hitotsubashi Keiki.

Led the Ansei Purge.

Naosuke's actions caused great resentment and won him many enemies. He was assassinated on 3 March 1860 by 17 Mitō rōnin.

Ikeda Hayato

Lived 1899 to 1965.

Prime Minister from 19 July 1960 to 8 December 1960, 8 December 1960 to 9 December 1963, and 9 December 1963 to 9 November 1964.

Ikeda Nobuteru

Lived 1536 to 1584.

Served Oda Nobuhide, Oda Nobunaga and then Toyotomi Hideyoshi.

Received a fief in Settsu and Amagasaki Castle from Nobunaga in 1579.

Killed at the Battle of Nagakute.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Amagasaki Castle	32	Nagakute, Battle of	245
Oda Nobunaga	261	Settsu Province	290
Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332		

Iki Province

A province in the area that is today Nagasaki Prefecture. Iki is an island between Hizen Province and the island of Tsushima.

Iki was invaded and overrun by the Mongols in 1274 and 1281.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hizen Province	145	Mongol Invasions	239
Nagasaki Prefecture	247	Tsushima Province	333

Ikkō-Ikki

Imagawa Family

A daimyō family of Seiwa Genji decent.

Imagawa Yoshimoto

Died 1560.

Lost Terabe castle in 1558 when Suzuki Shigeteru left him for Oda Nobunaga and Yoshimoto's vassal Tokugawa Ieyasu was unable to retake the castle.

Yoshimoto was killed in 1560 at the battle of Okehazama, by the forces of Oda Nobunaga.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322	Oda Nobunaga	261
Terabe, Seige of	162	Suzuki Shigeru	304
Okehazama, Battle of	266		

Imahama Castle

Imperial Japanese Navy

Imperial Reservists' Association

Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association

Imperial Way Faction

The Kodoha or "Imperial Way Faction" was an informally organized right wing association of mostly junior and field grade Imperial Army officers who sought to dismantle party influence in Japanese politics and "restore" the Emperor as an absolute ruler with the army as his main instrument of policy. Heavily influenced by such "Asia for the Asians" political philosophers as Gondo Seikei (1868-1937), Kita Ikki (1883-1937), Okawa Shumei (1886-1957) and the ideology of the Kokyrukai (Amur River or "Black Dragon" Society) political and criminal organization, the Kodoha officers, over 80% of whom were from rural farming and fishing communities, viewed the democratic process and Western-influenced materialism of urban Japanese society at the time as an emasculation and apostasy of traditional values, and they were prepared to use violence to rectify this situation. The Kodoha was effectively crippled as a serious player in the Japanese political power game after a failed coup d'etat attempt by Kodoha officers in February 1936, but not before the theories of its spiritual leader General Sadao Araki had poisoned Japanese educational policy with fanatical militarism, and even more disastrously, not before many of its less-conspicuous members were already well ensconced in fast-track elite course niches that would put them in influential policy-making positions during the crucial Pacific War years.

by M.G. Sheftall
Contributed December 2002

Suggested Readings

Hirohito by Herbert Bix[]
Hirohito, Behind the Myth by Edward Behr[1]
Soldier of the Sun by Meirion and Susan Harries[3]
The Way of the Heavenly Sword by Leonard A. Humphreys[]

Inaba Ittetsu

Inaba Province

A province in the area that is today Tottori Prefecture. Inaba bordered on Harima, Hōki, Mimasaka, and Tajima Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Harima Province	138	Hōki Province	149
Mimasaka Province	226	Tajima Province	306
Tottori Province	331		

Ingyō-tenno

The 19th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 412 to 453.

Ino Tadataka

Lived 1745 to 1818.

Inoue Akira

see Inoue Nissho (page 164)

Inoue Bunda

see Inoue Kaoru (page 164)

Inoue Junnosuke

Lived 1869 to 1932.

Inoue Kaoru

aka Inoue Bunda

Lived 1835 to 1915.

Inoue Kowashi

Lived 1843 to 1895.

Inoue Nissho

aka Inoue Akira

Lived 1886 to 1967.

Inoue Tetsujiro

Lived 1856 to 1944.

Inukai Tsuyoshi

Lived 20 April 1855 to 15 May 1932.

Prime Minister from 13 December 1931 to 15 May 1932. His cabinet lasted until 26 May 1932.

Ioji

Ioji-yama

A mountain in Mikawa Province. In 1575, Takeda Katsuyori and Oda Nobunaga fought part of the Battle of Nagashino on Ioji-yama.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Mikawa Province	225	Nagashino, Battle of	249
Oda Nobunaga	261	Takeda Katsuyori	309

Ise Province

A province in the area that is today Mie Prefecture. Ise bordered on Iga, Kii, Mino, Ōmi, Owari, Shima, and Yamato Provinces.

Domains

Fief	Koku	Controlled by:	From	To
Matsuzaka	37,000	Furuta Shigekatsu	1600	

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Furuta Shigekatsu	118	Iga Province	160
Kii Province	195	Matsuzaka-han	222
Mie Prefecture	224	Mino Province	235
Ōmi Province	268	Shima Province	292
Yamato Province	344		

Ishibashi Tanzan

Lived 1884 to 1973.

Prime Minister from 23 December 1956 to 25 February 1957.

Ishida Baigan

Lived 1685 to 1744.

Ishida Mitsunari

Lived 1560 to 1600

The prime mover behind the anti-Tokugawa coalition that lost the Battle of Sekigahara. Mitsunari was a better schemer than general or diplomat and this caused some friction in the coalition. At the very least Mitsunari's personality hurt morale among the commanders of the Western army and concievably contributed to their defeat.

Ishihara Kanji

see Ishiwara Kanji (page 167).

Ishii Kikujiro

Lived 1866 to 1945.

Ishikawa Prefecture

Area:	4,185 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Kanazawa
Population:	1,170,000 (1996)

One of the 47 major administrative units in modern Japan. Ishikawa is located along the Sea of Japan side, right about in the middle. The Noto Peninsula (page 258), which is part of Ishikawa, juts out into the Sea of Japan and makes it very easy to find Ishikawa on a map.

Ishikawa Sanshiro

Lived 1876 to 1956.

Ishikawa Takuboku

Lived 20 Feb. 1886 to 13 April 1912.

Meiji era poet.

Ishiwara Kanji

aka Ishihara Kanji

Lived 1893 to 1981

Ishiyama Hongan-ji

Ishizawa Taizo

Lived 1886 to 1975.

Itagaki Seishirō

Lived 21 Jan. 1885 to 23 Dec. 1948

Soldier.

Tried as a class 'A' war criminal and executed.

Itagaki Taisuke

Lived 1837 to 1919.

Itai-Itai-Byō

A Mitsui (chemical?) plant in Gifu Prefecture released cadmium into a river and said cadmium eventually made people in Toyama sick. Doctors understood cadmium to be the cause of the illness in 1957. A movement for redress was started in 1963 and eventually 183 people were recognized by the government as suffering from the disease.

(this entry needs to be double checked as well as a lot more detail)

Itami Castle

Itō Hirobumi

Lived 2 Sept. 1841 to 26 Oct. 1909

Born into a low ranking Chōshū samurai family in 1841. Originally held anti-foreign views but later became anti to bakufu.

Secretly visited England 1863 to 1864.

Held a variety of posts in the Meiji government. Was a member of the Iwakura Mission. By 1881 he was one of the most powerful men in the government and the 1881 political crisis further cemented his power.

Visited Europe in 1882 “to study Western Constitutions” (many people believe he had already decided on the German model). Upon his return, he lead the creation of the peerage system and the cabinet system.

Was Japan’s first prime minister, from 22 December 1885 to 30 April 1888. Prime minister again: 8 August 1892 to 18 September 1896, 12 January 1898 to 30 June 1898, and 19 October 1900 to 2 June 1901.

President of the Privy Council: 1888 to 1890 and 1903 to 1905

Resident-General of the Protectorate of Korea from 1905 to 1909.

Assassinated by a Korean nationalist at Harbin in 1909.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Chōshū-han	72	Iwakura Mission	170
Political Crisis of 1881	273	Table of Prime Ministers	353
Korea, Protectorate of	207	Harbin	138

Itoku-tenno

The 4th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 510 to 477 B.C.

Itō Miyoji

Lived 7 May 1857 to 19 Feb. 1934.

Politician.

Itō Noe

Lived 21 Jan. 1895 to 16 Sept. 1923

Itō Noe was active in the early 1900’s as a feminist and an anarchist. Her relationship with the anarchist Osugi Sakae led to her death — she and her nephew were murdered along with him in 1923.

- From Fukuoka.
- Joined the Seitosha in 1913.
- Lived and worked with Ōsugi Sakae from 1916. Less emphasis on feminism and more on anarchism.
- Arrested, along with a nephew and Ōsugi Sakae, after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923. Murdered by the police shortly afterwards.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ōsugi Sakae	270		
Seitosha	288	Anarchism	36
Feminism	113	Great Kanto Earthquake	135

Iwaki Province

Today part of Fukushima and Miyagi Prefectures. Iwaki bordered on Hitachi, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, Shimotsuke, and Uzen Provinces.

see also:

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Fukushima Prefecture	117	Hitachi Province	145
Iwashiro Province	171	Miyagi Prefecture	237
Rikuzen Province	276	Shimotsuke Province	293
Uzen Province	339		

Iwakura Mission

Lasted from 1871 to 1873

Iwakura Tomomi

Lived 1825 to 1883.

Iwami Province

A province in the area that is today part of Shimane Prefecture. Iwami bordered on Aki, Bingo, Izumo, Nagato, and Suō Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Aki Province	30	Bingo Province	57
Izumi Province	172	Nagato Province	249
Shimane Prefecture	292	Suō Province	303

Iwamura, Seige of

Akiyama Nobutomo took the castle from the widow of Tōyama Kagetō.

see also:

Entry	Page
Akiyama Nobutomo	31
Tōyama Kagetō	331

Iwasaki Yataro

Lived 1835 to 1885.

Iwashiro Province

A province in the area that is today Fukushima Prefecture. Iwashiro bordered on Echigo, Iwaki, Kōzuke, Shimotsuke, and Uzen Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Echigo Province	105	Fukushima Prefecture	117
Iwaki Province	170	Kōzuke Province	209
Shimotsuke Province	293	Uzen Province	339

Iwate Prefecture

Area:	15,278 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Moriaki
Population:	1,430,000 (1996)

Iyo Province

A province in the area that is today Ehime Prefecture on Shikoku. Iyo bordered on Awa, Sanuki, and Tosa Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Awa Province	53	Ehime Prefecture	106
Sanuki Province	286	Shikoku	291
Tosa Province	330		

Izumi Province

A province in the area that is today part of Ōsaka Prefecture. Izumi bordered on Kawachi, Kii, and Settsu Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kawachi Province	190	Kii Province	195
Ōsaka Prefecture	269	Settsu Province	290

Izumo Province

A province in the area that is today part of Shimane Prefecture. Izumo bordered on Bingo, Hōki, and Iwami Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Bingo Province	57	Hōki Province	149
Iwami Province	171	Shimane Prefecture	292

Izu Province

A province in the area that is today part of Shizuoka Prefecture. Izu bordered on Sagami and Suruga Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Sagami Province	281	Shizuoka Prefecture	296
Suruga Province	303		

J

Japan Communist Party

Japan Exchange and Teaching Program

aka JET Program

The JET Program brings young people to Japan to act as ALT's (Assistant Language Teachers) in Japanese schools. The program is run by several ministries of the Japanese government, including the Foreign Ministry and Mombusho, the Ministry of Sports, Education, and Culture. Participants, who are selected by a rather opaque process that may involve throwing darts, must have a pulse and a college degree (in what doesn't seem to matter). Participants are given one year contracts worth about 3 million yen. They may renew this contract upto twice—thus the maximum stay on the JET Program is three years, although most participants choose to leave after one or two years.

While the government's plan possibly involved sending lots of young people home with wonderful memories of Japan—PR in other words—the reality is that the government is sending a lot of foreigners home with memories of how Japan and the Japanese education system really are. Whether this will backfire in the government's collective face remains to be seen.

Japan Fabian Society

Japan Socialist Party

aka JSP

JET Program

see **Japan Exchange and Teaching Program** on page 173.

Jian

Nengō: 1021–1023.

aka Chian.

Jiji Shinpō

Jimmu-tenno

The 1st emperor of Japan.

Reigned 660 to 585 B.C.

Mythological of course.

Jingo-keiun

Nengō: 767–769.

Jinki

Nengō: 724–728.

aka Shinki.

Jireki

Nengō: 1065–1068.

aka Chiryaku.

Jishō

Nengō: 1177–1180.

aka Jijō.

Jitō-tenno

Empress.

Lived 645 to 22 Dec. 702.

The 41st ruler of Japan.

Reigned 1 Jan. 690 to 1 Aug. 697.

Jōō

Nengō: 1222–1223.

aka Teiō.

Jōō

Nengō: 1652–1654.

aka Shōō.

Jōei

Nengō: 1232–1232.

Jōgan

Nengō: 859–876.

aka Jōkan.

Jōgen

Nengō: 976–977.

aka Teigen.

Jōgen

Nengō: 1207–1210.

aka Shōgen.

Jōhō

Nengō: 1074–1076.

aka Shōhō.

Jōji

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1362–1367.

Jokan

Nengō:

Jōkyō

Nengō: 1684–1687.

aka Teikyō.

Jōkyū

Nengō: 1219–1221.

aka Shōkyū.

Jomei-tenno

The 34th emperor of Japan.

Lived 593 to 9 Oct. 641.

Reigned 4 Jan. 629 to 9 Oct. 641.

Jomon

Jōtoku

Nengō: 1097–1098.

aka Shōtoku.

Juei

Nengō: 1182–1183.

Junna-tennō

The 53rd emperor of Japan.

Lived 786 to 8 May 840.

Reigned 16 April 823 to 28 Feb. 833.

Junnin-tennō

The 47th emperor of Japan.

Lived 733 to 23 Oct. 765.

Reigned 1 Aug. 758 to 9 Oct. 764.

Juntoku-tennō

The 84th emperor of Japan.

Lived 10 Sept. 1197 to 12 Sept. 1242.

Reigned 25 Nov. 1210 to 20 April 1221.

Jurakutei Castle

In Kyōto. Built by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Built (completed?) in 1586. Demolished in 1595.

K

Kaei

Nengō: 1848–1853.

Kaga Province

A province in the area that is today part of Ishikawa Prefecture. Kaga bordered on Echizen, Etchū, Hida, and Noto Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Echizen Province	105	Etchū Province	111
Hida Province	141	Ishikawa Prefecture	167
Noto Province	258		

Kagawa Prefecture

Area:	1,875 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Takamatsu
Population:	1,030,000 (1996)

Kagawa Toyohiko

Lived 1888 to 1960.

Kagen

Nengō: 1303–1305.

Kagoshima Prefecture

Area:	9,186 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Kagoshima
Population:	1,800,000 (1996)

Kahō

Nengō: 1094–1095.

Kaifu Toshiki

Prime Minister from 10 August 1989 to 28 February 1990 and again 28 February 1990 to 5 November 1991.

Replaced by Miyazawa Kiichi (pg 238).

Kaika-tennō

The 9^{th} Emperor of Japan.

Lived 200 to 98 B.C. (?)

Reigned 158 to 98 B.C.

The third son of the emperor Kōgen.

With dates like these, this emperor is mythological, and should be taken with a salt tablet.

Kaikei

Kai Province

A province in the area that is today Yamanashi Prefecture. Kai bordered on Kōzuke, Musashi, Sagami, Shinano, and Suruga Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kōzuke Province	209	Musashi Province	244
Sagami Province	281	Shinano Province	294
Suruga Province	303	Yamanashi Prefecture	343

Kaiseitō

Kaishintō

Kajō

Nengō: 848–850.
aka Kashō.

Kajō

Nengō: 1106–1107.
aka Kashō.

Kakei

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1387–1388.

Kakinomoto no Hitomaru

Lived 685 to 705.

Kakitsu

Nengō: 1441–1443.

Kamakura Shōgunate

Kambun

Nengō: 1661–1672.

Kameyama-tenno

The 90^{th} emperor of Japan.

Lived 27 May 1249 to 15 Sept. 1305.

Reigned 26 Nov. 1259 to 26 Jan. 1274.

Kami

Japan word meaning ‘god’ or something like ‘spirit’ in the sense of ‘soul’ or ‘divine’. Thus, a kami could be a god (lower case g) or the soul / spirit of a departed person. Basically it is something supernatural that is to be respected (but not feared?).

Kamikaze

‘Kamikaze’ translates to English as ‘Divine Wind’. It is the name given to the typhoon that destroyed the Mongol fleet supporting that invasion of Japan. The ships lucky enough to survive limped back to Korea and the Mongols never again attempted to invade Japan.

The Japanese interpreted the storm as a sort of divine protection of their islands, thus ‘kamikaze’.

Kamikaze

In World War II / the Pacific War, kamikaze pilots flew planes specially outfitted with bombs into American ships. It was a last ditch attemp to turn the tide of battle in the Pacific. It was not effective.

Kaminojo, Seige of

Took place in 1562.

Udono Nagamochi (who?) defended the castle for the Imagawa (?). Tokugawa Ieyasu beseiged the castle and was able to take it after using ninja.

Kammu-tenno

The 50th emperor of Japan.

Lived 737 to 17 March 806.

Reigned 3 April 781 to 17 March 806.

Kampō

Nengō: 1741–1743.

Kampyō

Nengō: 889–897.

Kanagawa Prefecture

Area:	2,414 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Yokohama
Population:	8,170,000 (1996)

Kanayama, Battle of

Kanazawa Castle

Maeda Toshinaga built and resided in Kanazawa Castle.

see also:

Entry	Page
Maeda Toshinaga	218

Kanazawa City

Kanazawa is the capital of Ishikawa Prefecture. Population is roughly 450,000. It is famous for, among other things, its gold-leaf products, Kenrokuen, and the samurai district (the *bukeyashiki*).

see also:

Entry	Page
Kenrokuen	193
Bukeyashiki (Samurai District)	61

Kan'ei

Nengō: 1624–1643.

Kan'eiji

Kaneko Kentarō

Lived 4 Feb. 1853 to 16 May 1942.

Kan'en

Nengō: 1748–1750.

Kangen

Nengō: 1243–1246.

Kanji

Nengō: 1087–1093.

Kanki

Nengō: 1229–1231.

Kankō

Nengō: 1004–1011.

Kanna

Nengō: 985–986.

aka Kanwa.

Kannin

Nengō: 1017–1020.

Kanno Suga

see Kanno Sugako (page 185)

Kanno Sugako

aka Kanno Suga.

Lived 1881 to 1911.

Kan'ō

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1350–1351.

Kanō Eitoku

Lived 13 Jan. 1543 to 14 Sept. 1590.

Momoyama era artist.

Kanō Jigorō

Lived 28 Oct. 1860 to 4 May 1938

Kanō Jigorō is credited with creating the modern sport of Judo out of the older and more violent fighting arts of the samurai.

Kansei

Nengō: 1789–1800.

Kanshō

Nengō: 1460–1465.

Kantoku

Nengō: 1044–1045.

Kanwa

Nengō: 985–986.

Also known as Kanna. See that entry for more details.

Kaō

Nengō: 1169–1170.

Kareki

Nengō: 1326–1328.

Also known as Karyaku. See that entry for more details.

Karoku

Nengō: 1225–1226.

Karyaku

Nengō: 1326–1328.

aka Kareki.

Kashō

Nengō: 848–850.

Kasugayama-han

Kataoka Kenkichi

Lived 1844 to 1903.

Katayama Sen

Lived 1860 to 1933.

Katayama Tetsu

Lived 1887 to 1978.

Prime Minister from 24 May 1947 to 10 March 1948.

Katei

Nengō: 1235–1237.

Kato Hiroyuki

Lived 1836 to 1916.

Kato Kazue

see **Misora Hibari** on page 236.

Katō Komei

see **Katō Takaaki** (page 188)

Katō Takaaki

aka Katō Komei.

Lived 3 Jan. 1860 to 28 Jan 1926.

Prime Minister from 11 June 1924 to 30 January 1926.

Katō Tomosaburō

Lived 1861 to 1923.

Prime Minister from 12 June 1922 to 2 September 1923.

Katsu Awa

see Katsu Kaishu page 189.

Katsu Kaishu

aka Katsu Awa
aka Katsu Rintaro

Lived 1823 to 1899.

Katsura Tarō

Lived 28 Nov. 1847 to 10 Oct. 1913.

Prime Minister from 2 June 1901 to 7 January 1906, 14 July 1908 to 30 August 1911, and 21 December 1912 to 20 February 1913.

Katsu Rintaro

see Katsu Kaishu on page 189.

Kawabata Yasunari

Lived 14 June 1899 to 16 April 1972.

Novelist. Works include *Snow Country*[5], *Thousand Cranes*[6], *The Sound of the Mountain*[7], and *The Old Capital*[8].

Committed suicide?

(Todo: add Japanese titles and dates)

Kawachi Province

A province in the area that is today a part of Ōsaka Prefecture. Kawachi bordered on Izumi, Kii, Settsu, Yamashiro, and Yamato Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Izumi Province	172	Kii Province	195
Ōsaka Prefecture	269	Settsu Province	290
Yamashiro Province	344	Yamato Province	344

Kawaji Toshiyoshi

Kawakami Hajime

Lived 1879 to 1946.

Kawamoto Daisaku

Kawanakajima, Battles of

Between 1553 and 1563, Takeda Shingen and Uesugi Kenshin fought each other several times in the Kawanakajima area of northeastern Shinano. None of the battles was particularly decisive and according to Sansom[1] none of the men involved showed any signs of military genius, leading Sansom to conclude that Shingen and Kenshin were not entirely deserving of their reputations.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Shinano Province	294	Takeda Shingen	310
Uesugi Kenshin	336		

[1] pg ?? of *A History of Japan, 1334–1615*[10]

Kazan-tenno

The 65th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 984 to 986.

Kazusa Province

A province in the area that is today a part of Chiba Prefecture. Kazusa bordered on Awa and Shimōsa Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Awa Province	52	Chiba Prefecture	67
Shimōsa Province	293		

Keian

Nengō: 1648–1651.

Keichō

Nengō: 1596–1614.

Keikō-tenno

The 12th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 71 to 130.

Keiō

Nengō: 1865–1867.

Keitai-tenno

The 26th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 507 to 531.

Keiun

Nengō: 704–707.

Kemmu

Nengō: 1334–1335.

This one needs some explanation soon.

Kempō

Nengō: 1213–1218.

Ken

see **Prefectures** on page 274

Kenchō

Nengō: 1249–1255.

Ken'ei

Nengō: 1206–1206.

Kengen

Nengō: 1302–1302.

Kenji

Nengō: 1275–1277.

Kenkyū

Nengō: 1190–1198.

Kennin

Nengō: 1201–1203.

Kenrokuen

A famous garden / park in Kanazawa, Ishikawa-ken. The garden was once part of the Maeda family lands, situated near the castle. It is now one of the three most famous gardens in Japan and a major tourist attraction.

see also:

Entry	Page
Kanazawa Castle	183
Kanazawa City	184
Maeda Family	217

Kenryaku

Nengō: 1211–1212.

Kenseikai

Kentoku

Nengō: 1370–1371.

Kenzō-tenno

The 23rd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 485 to 487.

Kido Koichi

Lived 1889 to 1977

Kido Kōin

aka Kido Takayoshi

Lived 26 June 1833 to 26 May 1877.

Active in the Meiji Restoration. Played a prominent role in the abolition of the han. Was a member of the Iwakura Mission.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Abolition of the Domains	22	Iwakura Mission	170
Meiji Restoration	223		

Kido Takayoshi

See **Kido Kōin**, on page 194.

Kii Province

A province in the area that is today a part of Mie and Wakayama Prefectures. Kii bordered on Ise, Izumi, Kawachi, Shima, and Yamato Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ise Province	165	Kawachi Province	190
Mie Prefecture	224	Shima Province	292
Wakayama Prefecture	341	Yamato Province	344

Kikkawa Motoharu

Lived 1530 to 15 Nov. 1586.

A son of Mōri Motonari. Adopted by Kikkawa Okitsune.

Motoharu was the father of Motonaga (his heir), Motouji, Hiroie, and Hiromasa.

Kimmei-tenno

The 29th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 539 to 571.

Kim Ok-kyun

Kindai Shiso

Journal whose name translates as ‘Modern Thought’

Kinkakuji

Often called *The Golden Pavillion* in English.

Kinokuniya Bunzaemon

Lived 1669(?) to 24 April 1734.

Kinoshita Iesada

Kinoshita Naoe

Lived 8 Sept. 1869 to 5 Nov. 1937.

A native of Nagano. Novelist. Christian.

Kira Family

Kishida Toshiko

Lived 1864 to 1901.

Kishi Nobusuke

Lived 13 Nov. 1896 to 7 Aug. 1987.

Politician. Native of Yamaguchi.

Prime Minister from 25 February 1957 to 12 June 1958 and 12 June 1958 to 19 July 1960.

Kitagawa Utamaro

Lived 1753 to 1806.

Kita Ikki

Lived 1883 to 1937.

Kiyomizudera

A famous temple in Kyoto.

Kiyoura Keigo

Lived 14 Feb. 1850 to 5 Nov. 1942.

Politician.

Prime Minister from 7 January 1924 to 11 June 1924.

Kizugawa, Battle of

Kōō

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1389–1389.

Koan

A zen riddle used by some sects as a way of obtaining enlightenment. (There has to be a better way to word that.)

A famous English example is “What is the sound of one hand clapping?”

Kōan

Nengō: 1278–1287.

The highlight of this nengō would have to be the mongol invasion of 1281. See **Mongol Invasions** on page 239.

Kōan

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1361–1362.

Kōan no Eki

The Japanese name for the war against the Mongol invaders in 1281. For more information, see **Mongol Invasions** on page 239.

Kōan-tenno

The 6th emperor of Japan. Reigned 392 to 291 B.C. As you might surmise from the dates, a mythological emperor.

Kobayakawa Family

A samurai family descended from Doi Sanehira (pg 103). They served the Mōri and grew in influence and power after Mōri Motonari's (pg 240) son Takakage was adopted into the family.

Kobayakawa Hideaki

Lived 1577 (1582?) to 18 Oct. 1602.

Born the 5th son of Kinoshita Iesada but was adopted by Hideyoshi. In 1592 he was adopted by Kobayakawa Takakage and became his heir.

In 1597 at age 20, Hideaki was given command of the invasion of Korea. The fighting in Korea did not go well and Ishida Mitsunari denounced Hideaki, calling him incompetent. In the resulting friction between Hideaki and Hideyoshi, Tokugawa Ieyasu successfully acted as mediator to bring them together again.

After Hideyoshi's death, Hideaki was courted by both Ishida Mitsunari and Tokugawa Ieyasu. Although Hideaki originally thought to side with Ieyasu, he was later persuaded to support Hideyoshi's heir Hideyori. However, at Sekigahara, after hours of apparent indecision, Hideaki choose Tokugawa over Ishida and helped give the victory to Ieyasu.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kinoshita Iesada	196	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332
Kobayakawa Takakage	199	Korea, Invasion of	207
Ishida Mitsunari	166	Tokugawa Ieyasu	322
Toyotomi Hideyori	332	Sekigahara, Battle of	288

Kobayakawa Hidekane

Lived 1566 to 1601.

The 9th son of Mōri Motonari. Unclear exactly how he ended up a Kobayakawa.

Kobayakawa Takakage

Lived 1532 to 1597.

The 3rd son of Mōri Motonari (pg 240), Takakage was adopted by the Kobayakawa family.

Takakage fought in many battles and held his own against even the armies of Oda Nobunaga (pg 261) and Hideyoshi (pg 332).

Fought in Hideyoshi's campaigns in Korea.

Takakage had no children so in 1592, Hideyoshi gave him his nephew Hideaki as adopted son.

Kobayashi Ichizo

Lived 1873 to 1957.

Kōbe City

Capital of Hyōgo Prefecture (pg 157).

Kōbu Gattai

Kōbun-tenno

The 39th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 671 to 672.

Kōchi City

Capital city of Kōchi Prefecture.

Kōchi Prefecture

Area:	7,104 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Kōchi
Population:	830,000 (1996)

Kōchō

Nengō: 1261–1263.

Kodama Gentaro

Lived 1852 to 1906.

Kodama Yoshio

Born 1911.

Kodoha

See "Imperial Way Faction" on page 162.

Kōei

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1342–1344.

Kō Family

A samurai family that served the Ashikaga.

Kōfu City

Capital city of Yamanashi Prefecture (pg. 343).

Kofukuji

Kofukuji, Battle of

Kōgen

Nengō: 1256–1256.

Kōgen-tenno

The 8th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 214 to 158 B.C.

Kōgyoku-tenno

An empress. The 35th ruler of Japan.

Reigned 642 to 645.

Kōhei

Nengō: 1058–1064.

Kōhō

Nengō: 964–967.

Koiso Kuniaki

Lived 1 April 1880 to 3 Nov. 1950 (1955?).

Prime Minister from 22 July 1944 to 7 April 1945.

Indicted as a class 'A' war criminal.

Koizumi Jun'ichirō

Prime Minister from 26 April 2001 to the present.

Kōji

Nengō: 1142–1143.

Kōji

Nengō: 1555–1557.

Kōka

Nengō: 1844–1847.

Kōkaku-tenno

The 119th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1780 to 1817.

Kokawadera

Kōke

Literally "High Families", kōke was the name given to a group of special ex-daimyō families during the Tokugawa period. These families held no lands but received a small stipend from the Shogunate. The system was instituted in 1608 (1603?) and there were eventually about 26 kōke families.

Several duties / offices in the bakufu government were reserved for members of these families.

Some of the kōke families were:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hatakeyama	138	Imagawa	161
Kira	196	Oda	260
Ōsawa	270	Ōtomo	270
Takeda	309	Yokose	346
Yura	348		

Also see **Omote-kōke**, pg 268. But there is not currently anything there.

Kōken-tenno

An empress. The 46th ruler of Japan.

Reigned 749 to 758.

Kōkoku

Nengō: 1340–1345.

Kōkō-tenno

The 58th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 884 to 887.

Koku

A unit of volume, equal to roughly 180 liters. This was theoretically enough rice for one man for one year.

Land was classified by how many koku of rice it could produce. Thus daimyō could be ranked based on how many koku the lands they controlled could produce. This in turn allowed leaders like Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu to punish or reward their followers by moving them to fiefs that produced more or less rice.

To qualify as a daimyō, a man had to control lands producing at least 10,000 koku. Many daimyō had just that while a few (like the Tokugawa and the Maeda) controlled hundreds of thousands of koku.

Hideyoshi instituted a nationwide and very thorough program of land classification in the 1580s and 1590s. (check dates)

Kokumin Domei

Kokuryūkai

Kōmei-tenno

The 121th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1847 to 1866.

Kō Moroaki

Son of Kō Moronao.

Kō Morofuyu

Son of Kō Moroshige.

Kō Moromochi

Son of Kō Moroshige.

Kō Moronao

Died in 1351.

Served Ashikaga Takauji (pg 47) for many years. Fought and won several battles, but lost to Ashikaga Tadayoshi (pg 47) in 1531 and was killed trying to get away.

Kō Moronatsu

Son of Kō Moronao.

Kō Moroshige

Father of Moronao, Moroshige, Moroyasu, and Moromochi.

Kō Moroyasu

Son of Kō Moroshige.

Assassinated in 1351.

Kō Moroyo

Son of Kō Moroyasu.

Died with his father in 1351.

Komura Jutaro

Lived 1855 to 1911.

Kōnin

Nengō: 810–823.

Kōnin-tenno

The 49th emperor of Japan. Reigned 770 to 781.

Kono Binken

see **Kono Togama** on page 207.

Konoe Fumimaro

Lived 1891 to 1945.

Prime Minister from 4 June 1937 to 5 January 1939, 22 July 1940 to 18 July 1941, and 18 July 1941 to 18 October 1941.

Believing he was going to be arrested as a war criminal, Fumimaro committed suicide in 1945.

Konoe-tenno

The 76th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1141 to 1155.

Kono Hironaka

Lived 1849 to 1923.

Kono Togama

aka Kono Binken.

Lived 1844 to 1895.

Korea, Invasion of

which one?

Korea, Protectorate of

Kōrei-tenno

The 7th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 290 to 215 B.C.

Koreyasu

Koriyama, Seige of

Took place in 1540–1541.

Amako Haruhisa, with 3,000 men, attacked Koriyama Castle, which belonged to Mōri Motonari and was defended by 8,000 men.

When Mōri sent an army to relieve the seige, Amako was forced to leave.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Amako Haruhisa	33	Mōri Motonari	240

Kōryaku

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1379–1380.

Kōshō

Nengō: 1455–1456.

Kōshō-tenno

The 5th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 475 to 393 B.C.

Kōtoku

Nengō: 1452–1454.

Also Kyōtoku. See that entry on page 215 for more information.

Kōtoku Shūsui

Lived 1871 to 1911.

Kōtoku-tenno

The 36th emperor of Japan. Reigned 645 to 654.

Kōwa

Nengō: 1099–1103.

Kōwa

Nengō: 1381–1383.

Kōyō Gunkan

Kōzuke Province

A province in the area that is today Gunma Prefecture. Kōzuke bordered on Echigo, Iwashiro, Musashi, Shimotsuke, and Shinano Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Echigo Province	105	Gumma Prefecture	135
Iwashiro Province	171	Musashi Province	244
Shimotsuke Province	293	Shinano Province	294

Kōzuki, Seige of

Kōzuki Castle sits at an elevation of 193 meters above sea level atop Mt. Kojin in the town of Kōzuki, in western Hyōgo Prefecture.

During the Warring States Period, the castle sat at the intersection of three domains: Bizen, Harima and Mimasaka. It also stood watch over the only major trade route connecting lands to the west with those to the east. These two factors made Kōzuki Castle a very valuable piece of property for any who wished to gain dominance in the region. For the armies of Oda Nobunaga to push west to Hiroshima, Kōzuki Castle had to be captured. For Mori to push east into Oda's domain, he had to keep control of Kōzuki Castle. It was these two great powers of the day, Oda and Mori, which sent tens of thousands to fight and die for control of Kōzuki Castle.

The "Siege" of Kōzuki Castle is a misnomer, as the castle was the site of successive sieges and attacks over a two-year period — 1577 to 1578.

In the year 1577, the lord who controlled Kōzuki Castle for the Mori was named Akamatsu Masanori. That year saw the first massive invasion of Oda's armies into the region, under the leadership of Hideyoshi Hashiba (who would later take the name by which he is well known today — Hideyoshi Toyotomi).

Hideyoshi led an army numbering from thirty to forty thousand soldiers in an assault on the region. The vast majority of local lords, facing insurmountable odds, quickly swore allegiance to Oda and so major battles in the region were somewhat rare. Then Hideyoshi brought the armies of Oda to Kōzuki, where Akamatsu Masanori faced the challenge of Hideyoshi with a refusal to deny Mori as his master. And so the battle was joined.

After the death of thousands of his own, Akamatsu must have realized that defeat was imminent. In December of 1577, Akamatsu Masanori and his lieutenants committed ritual suicide within the walls of the castle, and Hideyoshi claimed victory in the name of Oda Nobunaga.[2]

After Hideyoshi's victory, the general placed the lord, Amago Katsuhisa, in the castle. It was not Amago, but Amago's top retainer, Yamanaka Shikanosuke, who gained fame in the siege of 1578.

[2]Hideyoshi Hashiba became infamous for his use of terror tactics to maintain control over populations and to punish those who dared to oppose him. To punish Akamatsu and his followers, Hideyoshi searched out and found the wives and children of the soldiers defending the castle. He then crucified all of them, as an object lesson to his opponents.

In that year, Mori sent an army of approximately thirty thousand into the region, to take back control of Kōzuki Castle, through which he would regain control of the region.

In October of that year, the Mori army surrounded Kōzuki Castle and began the attack. Amago Katsuhisa had, at most, one thousand men in his army to defend the castle. [3]

While Kōzuki Castle was under siege by the army of Mori, Hideyoshi himself returned with ten thousand soldiers to aid Amago in his defense of the castle. Hideyoshi sent a request to Oda Nobunaga for more soldiers to aid in the defense. Oda's reply condemned the defenders of the castle to their deaths.

At that time, Oda Nobunaga had problems further east — at Miki Castle (located in present day eastern Hyogo Prefecture). Hideyoshi was sent no troops. Rather, Hideyoshi and his army of ten thousand were recalled to aid in Oda's assault on Miki Castle. Hideyoshi and his men were literally within three miles of Kōzuki Castle when they were recalled.

The Amago forces repelled attack after attack, but their numbers were being reduced steadily with each assault and a Mori victory was just a matter of time.

Without his lord's permission, Yamanaka Shikanosuke met in secret with the leaders of the attacking Mori army and made them an offer. In exchange for the safety of Amago's retainers, Yamanaka and the defenders of Kōzuki Castle would surrender. His offer was accepted.

Yamanaka Shikanosuke surrendered with what was left of Amago Katsuhisa's army. As promised, those who surrendered were kept alive and changed their allegiance to side with Mori.

Amago Katsuhisa committed ritual suicide within the castle walls. The bargain Yamanaka Shikanosuke had made with the Mori did not apply to himself.

Yamanaka Shikanosuke was taken prisoner and taken into the west. There he was executed in a dishonorable fashion — being cut down from behind. One theory suggests that Yamanaka struck a bargain with the Mori in an attempt to save his own life. Another suggests that he sacrificed himself for the sake of his men. The finer details of the secret meeting were never recorded and it is impossible to know Yamanaka's true motives.

[3] Note: Japanese history textbooks have it that Amago defended the castle with five thousand men, but the physical size of the castle and the mountain itself quickly discredit this claim as an impossibility.

by Carl F. Kelley
Contributed December 2002.

see also:

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Amago (Amako) Katsuhisa	33	Toyotomi (Hashiba) Hideyoshi	332

(todo: index this entry)

Kukai

Lived 774 to 835.

Kuki Yoshitaka

Kumamoto National Party

Kumamoto Prefecture

Area:	7,403 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Kumamoto
Population:	1,870,000 (1996)

Kunohe Masazane

Lived

Kuroda Kiyotaka

Lived 16 Oct. 1840 to 23 Aug. 1900.

Prime Minister from 30 April 1888 to 24 December 1889.

Kuroda Nagamasa

Lived 3 Dec. 1568 to 4 Aug. 1623.

Son of Kuroda Yoshitaka. Fought for Toyotomi Hideyoshi in Kyūshū and Korea. Sided with Tokugawa Ieyasu at the Battle of Sekigahara and again at the Seige of Ōsaka.

Was given Najima (520,000 koku) in Chikuzen after Sekigahara. Previously he had held Nakatsu (120,000 koku) in Buzen.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Buzen Province	66	Chikuzen Province	69
Korea, Invasion of	207	Kyūshū	215
Ōsaka, Seige of	269	Sekigahara, Battle of	288
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332

Kuroiwa Ruiko

Lived 1862 to 1920.

Kurosawa Akira

Lived 23 March 1910 to 6 Sept. 1998

One of Japan's most famous directors, many famous American and European directors have paid homage to Kurosawa. His works include *Seven Samurai*, *Rashōmon*, *Ran*, *High and Low*, and many others.

Mifune Toshiro appeared in many of Kurosawa's films.

todo: add dates, more films, and the japanese titles. also list the awards he won with dates.

Kuruzuryugawa, Battle of

Kusunoki Masashige

Lived 1294 to 1336.

Kyōgoku Takatsugu

Lived 1560 to 1609.

Samurai. Christian.

Fought for Oda Nobunaga.

Received Ōtsu (60,000 koku) in Ōmi from Hideyoshi (what year?).

Side with the Tokugawa (when?) and was attacked at his castle by Tachibana Muneshige and Tsukushi Hirokado. (Details?)

Was given Obama (92,000 koku) in Wakasa in 1600.

Baptised in 1602.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	261	Ōmi Province	268
Tachibana Muneshige	305	Tokugawa Family	320
Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332	Tsukushi Hirokado	333
Wakasa Province	340		

Kyōhō

Nengō: 1716–1735.

Kyokutei Bakin

See **Bakin**, pg 54.

Kyōroku

Nengō: 1528–1531.

Kyōto City

The capital of Kyōto Prefecture.

Kyōtoku

Nengō: 1452–1454.

aka Kōtoku.

Kyōto Prefecture

Not technically a **ken** but rather a **fu**.

Area:	4,612 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Kyōto
Population:	2,550,000 (1996)

Kyōwa

Nengō: 1801–1803.

Kyūan

Nengō: 1145–1150.

Kyūju

Nengō: 1154–1155.

Kyūshū

One of the four main islands of Japan. Of the four, Kyūshū is the farthest South and West. It is thus relatively close to both China and Korea. Historically, Kyūshū has had more freedom from the central government than other areas of the main islands have had (with the notably exception of Hokkaidō).

see also:

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Hokkaidō	149
Honshū	150
Shikoku	291

Kyuushuu Campaign

L

Lansing, Robert

Li Hung-chang

Lobanov

Lytton

M

MacArthur, Douglas

Lived 1880 to 1964.

Machida Chuji

Lived 1863 to 1946.

Maebara Issei

Lived 1834 to 1876.

Maebashi City

Capital of Gunma Prefecture (pg. 135)

Maeda Family

A daimyō family from Owari who were descended from Sugawara no Michizane (pg 302).

Maeda Mitsumasa

Lived 1613 to 1645.

Son of Maeda Toshitsune (pg 218).

Maeda Toshiharu

Lived 1618 to 1660.

Son of Maeda Toshitsune (pg 218).

Maeda Toshiie

Lived 1539 (1538?) to 1599.

Fought for Oda Nobunaga (pg 261).

Assisted Hideyoshi with the invasion of Korea, from Japan.

Was one of the five daimyō Hideyoshi appointed to rule while his son was a minor. Toshiie tried to curb the power of the Tokugawa, but died before Sekigahara.

Maeda Toshimasa

aka Maeda Takamasa

Son of Toshiie.

Was the daimyō of Noto (215,000 koku) but supported Hideyori at Sekigahara. For this he was forced to retire and his lands went to his brother Maeda Toshinaga.

Maeda Toshinaga

Lived 1562 to 1614.

Eldest son of Maeda Toshiie. Married one of Tokugawa Ieyasu's daughters.

Supported Ieyasu and after receiving his brother Toshimasa's lands (Noto, 215,000 koku) controlled a total of 1,250,000 koku, an amount exceeded only by the Shogunate. Toshinaga built and resided in Kanazawa Castle.

Had no children and adopted his brother Toshitsune as his heir.

Maeda Toshitsugi

Maeda Toshitsune

Lived 1593 to 1658.

Brother to Maeda Toshinaga. Adopted as his heir, becoming the wealthest daimyō outside of the Tokugawa. He controlled Etchu, Kaga, and Noto.

Maejima Hisoka

Lived 1835 to 1919.

Maibara City

Makino Nobuaki

Lived 1861 to 1949.

Manchurian Incident

Manchurian Railway Company

Man’en

Nengō: 1860–1860.

Manji

Nengō: 1658–1660.

Manju

Nengō: 1024–1027.

Marco Polo Bridge Incident

Marune, Seige of

Took place in 1560.

(Tokugawa? Matsudaira Motoyasu?) took the castle from Sakuma Morishige, a vassal of Oda Nobunaga.

Entry	Page
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322
Oda Nobunaga	261

Masuda Takashi

Lived 1848 to 1938.

Matsudaira Kagetada

Matsudaira Koremasu

Matsudaira Motoyasu

Matsudaira Sadanobu

Lived 1759 to 1829.

Matsuda Masahisa

Lived 1845 to 1914.

Matsue City

Capital of Shimane Prefecture (pg. 292).

Matsukata Masayoshi

Lived 1835 to 1929.

Prime Minister from 6 May 1891 to 8 August 1892 and 18 September 1896 to 12 January 1898.

Matsukura Castle

Matsunaga Hisahide

Lived 1510 to 1577

Samurai.

Spent much time fighting in shōgunal succession disputes. Briefly controlled a baby shōgun.

Became a vassal of Oda Nobunaga in 1568. Revolted in 1572 but soon turned on his co-traitors. Tried to revolt again in 1577 but Oda forces destroyed his castle (which was where?) and Hisadide committed suicide.

This reminds me — need to add an entry on *gekokuj/=o*.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
gekokujō	123	Oda Nobunaga	261

Matsuo Basho

Lived 1844 to 1694.

Matsuoka Komakichi

Lived 1888 to 1958.

Matsuoka Yosuke

Lived 1880 to 1946.

Matsusaka-han

Matsushita Konosuke

Lived 1894 to 1989.

Matsuyama City

Capital of Ehime Prefecture (pg. 106).

Matsuyama-han

Matsuzaka-han

May Fifteen Incident

May Fourth Movement

Meiji

Nengō: 1868–1912.

Meiji Constitution

See **Constitution of 1889**, on page 75.

Meiji Restoration

Meiji-tennō

The 122nd emperor of Japan.

Lived 22 Sept. 1852 to 29 July 1912.

Reigned 9 Jan. 1867 to 29 (30?) July 1912. His coronation was in 1868.

Meiō

Nengō: 1492–1500.

Meireki

Nengō: 1655–1657.

Meishō-tenno

An empress, not an emperor. The 109th ruler of Japan.

She reigned from 1630 to 1643 and was the last woman to sit on the throne.

Meitoku

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1390–1393.

Meitoku

Nengō of the Southern Dynasty: 1393–1393.

Meiwa

Nengō: 1764–1771.

Mie Prefecture

Area:	5,774 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Tsu
Population:	1,840,000 (1996)

Miike Coal Mine

Mikagehama, Battle of

1351.

A battle between Ashikaga Takauji and Kō Morona on one side and Ishidō Yorifusa on the other. Ishidō won.

Mikatagahara, Battle of

Fought in 1572.

Takeda Shingen was headed for Ieyasu's castle at Hamamatsu. Among his men were Yamagata Masakage and Baba Nobuharu. Ieyasu took about 11,000 men (3,000 of them Oda Nobunaga's troops) out to meet Shingen in battle. Shingen had as many as 30,000 men.

Shingen defeated Ieyasu but bad weather and Tokugawa cunning prevented him from following up on the victory. The cunning part is this: Ieyasu managed to retreat into his castle, but ordered the gates left open and bonfires lit, to help his scattered troops to find their way back. Sakai Tadatsugu, in the castle, even went so far as to beat on a drum. In addition to helping morale, these efforts convinced Masakage and Nobuharu — pursuing the retreating Tokugawa forces — that there must be some trick. Instead of attacking the wide open castle, they camped outside for the night. The following day, the Takeda army left.

see also:

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Takeda Shingen	310	Tokugawa Ieyasu	322
Yamagata Masakage	342	Baba Nobuharu	54
Sakai Tadatsugu	283		

Mikawa Province

A province in the area that is today Aichi Prefecture. Mikawa bordered on Owari, Mino, Shinano, and Tōtōmi Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Aichi Prefecture	24	Owari Province	271
Mino Province	235	Shinano Province	294
Tōtōmi Province	331		

Miki Kiyoshi

Lived 1897 to 1945.

Miki, Seige of

Lasted from 1578–1580.

Hideyoshi took Miki Castle from Bessho Nagaharu, a retainer of the Mōri.

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332	Mōri Family	239
Bessho Nagaharu	56		

Miki Takeo

Lived 1907 to 1988.

Politician. Elected to the Diet in 1937 and remained there until at least 1984. Was prime minister from 9 December 1974 to 24 December 1976. Miki was popular with the public for his attempts at reform and unpopular with big business and his own party for the same reason.

He held many other posts during his career in addition to being prime minister.

Mimasaka Province

A province in the area that is today Okayama Prefecture. Mimasaka bordered on Bitchū, Bizen, Harima, Hōki, and Inaba Provinces.

Mimasaka was landlocked.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Bitchū Province	58	Bizen Province	58
Harima Province	138	Hōki Province	149
Inaba Province	163	Okayama Prefecture	265

Mimasetoge, Battle of

Took place in 1569.

Hōjō Ujiteru and Hōjō Ujikuni attacked Takeda Shingen. Although outnumbered 2 to 1, Shingen and his army managed to escape.

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Takeda Shingen	310	Hōjō Ujiteru	148
Hōjō Ujikuni	148		

Minamoto Akira

Lived 814 to 843.

Minamoto Ariko

Lived 1171 to 1257.

Minamoto Chikako

Minamoto Families

An important job for any hereditary ruler is to provide an heir. In the past it was not uncommon for many children to die before reaching adulthood and thus it was not safe for a monarch to have only a few children. More sons offered a better chance of at least one making it safely to adulthood and eventually to become ruler.

But what to do with all the other royal children who do not die? At best they are a drain on the treasury and at worst (the usual case) they are involved in all sorts of court plots and conspiracies.

The Emperor Saga (reigned 809 to 823) started the tradition of giving the name 'Minamoto' to the sons and sometimes brothers of emperors and then casting them free, as new families, separate from the imperial court.

As time went on there were so many Minamotos that they started being distinguished by which emperor they were descended from. Thus, the Daigo-Minamoto are descendents of the Emperor Daigo and the Uda-Minamoto are descendents of the Emperor Uda.

Minamoto Family (Daigo Branch)

A branch of the Minamoto family decended from Minamoto Takaaki, a son of Emperor Daigo.

Toshikata, Takakuni, Toshiaki, and Hiromasa are among the members of this line of the Minamoto.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Daigo-tenno	100	Minamoto Hiromasa	229
Minamoto Takaaki	231	Minamoto Takakuni	231
Minamoto Toshiaki	232	Minamoto Toshikata	232

Minamoto Family (Murakami Branch)

A branch of the Minamoto family descended from Tamehira and Tomohira, sons of the Emperor Murakami.

Minamoto Family (Saga Branch)

A branch of the Minamoto family decended from Minamoto Makoto, a son of the Emperor Saga.

Tsune, Akira, Sadamu, Tōru, Hikaru, and Shitagau are among the members of this line of the Minamoto.

see also:

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Minamoto Akira	226	Minamoto Hikaru	229
Minamoto Makoto	229	Minamoto Sadamu	230
Minamoto Shitagau	231	Minamoto Tōru	232
Minamoto Tsune	232	Saga-tenno	281

Minamoto Family (Seiwa Branch)

A branch of the Minamoto family descended from Sadatoshi, Sadayasu, and Sadazumi, sons of the Emperor Seiwa.

Minamoto Family (Uda Branch)

A branch of the Minamoto family descended from Tokiyo and Atsuzane, sons of the Emperor Uda.

Minamoto Hideakira

Died 940.

Minamoto Hikaru

Lived 845 to 913.

Minamoto Hiromasa

Lived 918 to 980.

Minamoto Ichiman

Lived 1200 to 1203.

Minamoto Kugyo

Minamoto Makoto

Lived 810 to 869.

Minamoto Masanobu

Lived 920 to 993.

Minamoto Masazane

Lived 1059 to 1127.

Minamoto Michichika

Lived 1149 to 1202.

Minamoto Mitsunaka

Lived 912 to 997.

Minamoto Morofusa

Lived 1003 to 1077.

Minamoto Moroyori

Lived 1070 to 1139.

Minamoto Nakatsuna

Died 1180.

Minamoto Noriyori

Lived 1156 to 1193.

Minamoto Sadamu

Lived 815 to 863.

Minamoto Sanetomo

Lived 1192 to 1219.

The 3rd Kamakura shōgun.

In office: 1203 to 1219.

Minamoto Senju-maru

Lived 1201 to 1214.

Minamoto Shitagau

Lived 911 to 983.

Minamoto Takaaki

Lived 914 to 982.

Minamoto Takakuni

Lived 1004 to 1077.

Minamoto Tametomo

Lived 1139 to 1170.

Minamoto Tameyoshi

Lived 1096 to 1156.

Minamoto Tomonaga

Lived 1144 to 1160.

Minamoto Tōru

Lived 822 to 895.

Minamoto Toshiaki

Lived 1044 to 1114.

Minamoto Toshifusa

Lived 1035 to 1131.

Minamoto Toshikata

Lived 959 to 1027.

Minamoto Tsune

Lived 812 to 854.

Minamoto Tsunemoto

Lived 894 to 961.

Minamoto Yoriie

Lived 1182 to 1204.

The 2nd Kamakura shōgun.

In office: 1202 to 1203.

Minamoto Yorimasa

Lived 1106 to 1180.

Minamoto Yorimitsu

Lived 944 to 1021.

Minamoto Yorinobu

Lived 968 to 1048.

Minamoto Yoritomo

Lived 1147 to 1199.

The 1st Kamakura shōgun.

In office: 1192 to 1199.

Minamoto Yoriyoshi

Lived 995 to 1082.

Minamoto Yoshichika

Died 1117.

Minamoto Yoshihira

Lived 1140 to 1160.

Minamoto Yoshiie

Lived 1041 to 1108.

Minamoto Yoshikata

Died 1155.

Minamoto Yoshikuni

Died 1155.

Minamoto Yoshimitsu

Lived 1056 to 1127.

Minamoto Yoshinaka

Lived 1154 to 1184.

Minamoto Yoshitomo

Lived 1123 to 1160.

Minamoto Yoshitsuna

Died 1134.

Minamoto Yoshitsune

Lived 1159 to 1189.

Minamoto Yukiie

Died 1186.

Mining

Minobe Tatsukichi

Lived 1873 to 1948.

Minomura Rizaemon

Lived 1821 to 1877.

Mino Province

A province in the area that is today Gifu Prefecture. Mino bordered on Echizen, Hida, Ise, Mikawa, Ōmi, Owari, and Shinano Provinces.

see also:

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Hida Province	141	Ise Province	165
Mikawa Province	225	Ōmi Province	268
Owari Province	271	Shinano Province	294

Minseito

Minshū Shakaitō

Mishima Michitsune

Lived 1835 to 1888.

Mishima Yukio

Lived 14 Jan. 1925 to 25 Nov. 1970.

Novelist. Graduate of Tokyo University.

Works include (. . .).

Misora Hibari

aka Kato Kazue

Lived 1937 to 1989.

Mito City

Capital of Ibaraki Prefecture (pg. 158).

Mitsui

Mitsukuri Rinsho

Lived 1846 to 1897.

Miura Goro

Lived 1847 to 1926.

Miyagi Prefecture

Area:	7,285 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Sendai
Population:	2,310,000 (1996)

Miyake Setsurei

Lived 1860 to 1945.

Miyamoto Musashi

aka Niten

Lived 1584 to 19 May 1645.

Most famous as a swordsman but also well known as an author and artist.

Founder of the Niten-Ichiryu (sp?) school of swordfighting.

Legend has it that Musashi fought at least 60 duals between 1597 and 1613 without losing a single one.

After 'retiring' from swordfighting, Musashi spend his time writing his famous book, known in English as "The Book of Five Rings" and on painting and drawing, in which he showed considerable talent. He left several paintings that are still well-regarded today.

Miyazaki City

Capital of Miyazaki Prefecture (pg 238).

Miyazaki Prefecture

Area:	7,734 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Miyazaki
Population:	1,190,000 (1996)

Miyazawa Kiichi

Prime Minister from 5 November 1991 to 9 August 1993. (Replaced by Hosokawa Morihiro (pg 154)).

Miyoshi Chōkei

Lived 1523 to 1564.

Samurai.

Mizuno Nobumoto

Died 1576.

Son of Mizuno Tadamasa. Brother of Mizuno Tadashige.

Switched his allegiance from the Imagawa family to Oda Nobuhide.

Killed by Tokugawa Ieyasu on orders from Oda Nobunaga. (Why?)

Mizuno Tadashige

Lived 1541 to 1600.

Son of Mizuno Tadamasa. Brother of Mizuno Nobumoto.

Was given his brother's fief of Kariya (?? koku) in Mikawa.

Was killed by Kagai Hidemasa. (Why?)

Mommu-tenno

The 42nd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 697 to 707.

Momozono-tenno

The 116th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1747 to 1762.

Mongol Invasions

Montoku-tenno

The 55th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 850 to 858.

Mori Arinori

Lived 1847 to 1889.

Mōri Family

Family of daimyō, descended from Ōe Hiromoto. Established themselves in Aki Province.

Mori Kaku

Lived 1883 to 1932.

Morikuni

Lived 1301 to 1333.

The 9th Kamakura Shōgun.

Ruled 1308 to 1333.

Son of the Shōgun Hisaakira. Grandson of the Emperor Gofukakusa.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
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Kamakura Shōgunate	181		

Mōri Motonari

Lived 1497 to 1571.

Morinaga

Lived 1308 to 1335.

The 10th Kamakura Shōgun.

Ruled 1333 to 1334.

Son of the Emperor Godaigo and Minamoto Chikako.

see also:

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Mori Nagayoshi

Mori Ogai

Lived 1862 to 1922.

Morioka City

Capital of Iwate Prefecture (pg. 172)

Mōri Takamoto

Lived

Mōri Terumoto

Lived 22 Jan. 1553 to 27 April 1625

Son of Mōri Takamoto.

Fought against Toyotomi Hideyoshi but was eventually overcome. Participated in the Kūshū campaign (1587) on Hideyoshi's side.

Built Hiroshima Castle.

Terumoto was one of the five Tairō appointed by Hideyoshi.

At the height of his power, Terumoto controlled 1.2 million koku. (when? where?)

Side against Tokugawa Ieysasu but was not present at the Battle of Sekigahara. Terumoto was in Ōsaka Castle at the time and surrendered to Ieyasu soon after Sekigahara. Ieyasu reduced Terumoto's domains, leaving him only Nagato and Suō Provinces, worth 369,000 koku total.

see also:

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Ōsaka Castle	269	Sekigahara, Battle of	288
Suō Province	303	Tairō	305
Tokugawa Ieysasu	322	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332

Moriyama Hisakane

Mori Yoshiro

Born July 14, 1937 in Ishikawa Prefecture.

Prime Minister from 5 April 2000 to 4 July 2000 and 4 July 2000 to 26 April 2001. Replaced by Koizumi Jun'ichirō (pg 202).

Motoda Eifu

aka Motoda Nakazane

Lived 1818 to 1891

Motoori Norinaga

Lived 1730 to 1801.

Mukai Chiaki

Ms. Mukai was the first Japanese woman to become an astronaut. As of September 2001, she has participated in two missions on the U.S. space shuttle.

Munetaka

Lived 1242 to 1274.

The 6th Kamakura Shōgun.

Ruled 1252 to 1266.

Son of the Emperor Gosaga.

Replaced the deposed Fujiwara Yoritsuga as shōgun.

see also:

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Kamakura Shōgunate	181		

Murakami-tenno

The 62nd emperor of Japan.

Lived 2 June 926 to 25 May 967.

Reigned 20 April 946 to 25 May 967.

Murakami Yoshikiyo

Lived 1501 to 1573.

Fought against the both Takeda Nobutora and Takeda Shingen. Was allied with Uesugi Kenshin.

Fought at (one or more of?) the Battles of Kawanakajima.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
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Takeda Shingen	310	Uesugi Kenshin	336

Murasaki Shikibu

Died 992.

Daughter of Fujiwara Tametoki. Wife of Fujiwara Nobutaka.

The author of *The Tale of Genji* (pg 310), a masterpiece of world literature.

Also left a diary, appropriately enough known as *The Dairy of Murasaki Shikibu*

Murayama Ryohei

Lived 1850 to 1933.

Murayama Tomiichi

Prime Minister from 30 June 1994 to 11 January 1996. (Replaced by Hashimoto Ryūtarō (pg 138)).

Musashi Province

A province in the area that is today Saitama and Tōkyō Prefectures. Musashi bordered on Kai, Kōzuke, Sagami, Shimōsa, and Shimotsuke Provinces.

see also:

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Sagami Province	281	Saitama Prefecture	282
Shimōsa Province	293	Shimotsuke Province	293
Tōkyō Prefecture	328		

Muto Sanji

Lived 1867 to 1934.

Mutsu Munemitsu

Lived 1844 to 1897.

Mutsu Province

A province that is today Aomori Prefecture. Mutsu bordered on Rikuchū and Ugo Provinces.

see also:

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N

Nabeyama Sadachika

Lived 1901 to 1979.

Nagai Kafu

Lived 1879 to 1959.

Nagakute, Battle of

Took place 1584.

Hideyoshi forces raided into Mikawa. Ieyasu attacked them from behind. After soom initial skirmishing, the sides faced off near the village of Nagakute. Mori Nagayoshi and Ikeda Nobuteru, two of Hideyoshi's commanders, were killed in the fighting. However, Hideyoshi was already on his way with reinforcements. It became a stalemate and with no advantage to continued fighting, both sides withdrew.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332	Tokugawa Ieysasu	322
Mikawa Province	225	Mori Nagayoshi	240
Ikeda Nobuteru	161		

Nagano City

The capital city of Nagano Prefecture.

Nagano Prefecture

Area:	13,585 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Nagano
Population:	2,190,000 (1996)

Nagasaki, Bombing of

On 9 August 1945, the United States military dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki. This was three days after a similar bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Japan surrendered six days later, on 15 August 1945.

The role of the atomic bombs in bringing about Japan's surrender is a major historical controversy. Some historians suggest that the bombings were militarily unnecessary, perhaps more of a show of force against the Soviet Union. Others contend that the only alternative to the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was an invasion of the home islands themselves—which could have resulted in hundreds of thousands or possibly millions of Allied and Japanese soldiers and civilians injured or killed. Thus, in this view, the power demonstated by the Allies in the form of the atom bombs was needed to convince the Japanese government to accept surrender and spare both sides a protracted and horribly destructive invasion.

President Truman authorized the use of the weapons and insisted to the end of his life that he considered them no different than any other weapon at his disposal.

The firebombing of Tokyo killed a comparable number of people (more during the bombing and as a result of the fires, but possibly fewer long term victims as the firebombs did not give anyone radiation sickness). The biggest difference being that the bombing of Tokyo involved many planes and thousands of bombs whereas Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed by one plane and one bomb each.

Nagasaki City

The capital of Nagasaki Prefecture.

The second city in Japan to be destroyed by an atomic bomb. This was on 9 August 1945.

see also:

Hiroshima, Bombing of	pg 143
Nagasaki, Bombing of	pg 246
Hiroshima City	pg 143

Nagasaki Prefecture

Area:	4091 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Nagasaki
Population:	1,550,000 (1996)

Nagashima, Seige of (1571)

Took place in 1571.

Nagashima was a fortress controlled by the Ikkō-ikki. Actually, it was a whole series of fortresses and defensive works. Nobunaga attacked three times over the course of four years, before finally destroying Nagashima itself.

Oda's forces attacked across a river. Unfortunately, the samurai's horses got stuck in the mud. The samurai that managed to drag themselves to shore — while being fired on — were drowned when the defenders opened a dike and flooded the area. It was a total disaster for Nobunaga.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	261	Ikkō-ikki	161
Nagashima, Second Seige of	248	Nagashima, Third Seige of	248

Nagashima, Seige of (1573

Took place in 1573.

Nobunaga's run of ill-luck with the Ikkō-ikki continued when a rainstorm hit just as he was about to open the battle with his arquebuses. The rain rendered them useless and left his men in a weak defensive position. The Ikkō-ikki troops immediately counter-attacked. Their arquebuses were covered during the storm and they started using them as soon as the rain let up. The Ikkō-ikki troops came close to killing Nobunaga. He retreated.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	261	Ikkō-ikki	161
Nagashima, First Seige of	247	Nagashima, Third Seige of	248

Nagashima, Seige of (1574)

Fate was kinder to Oda Nobunaga on his third attempt to reduce the fortress at Nagashima.

While a fleet of ships lead by Kuki Yoshitaka blockaded and bombarded the area, Oda took the outer forts. Eventually, the defenders were forced back, into the castles of Ganshōji and Nagashima. There were about 20,000 of them and they were now completely cut off. As their situation worsened, it became more and more pointless for Oda's enemies to try to help them, and the defenders found themselves without anyone willing to try to help them.

Oda's men built a wooden wall from one outer fort to another, cutting the Ikkō-ikki off from the outside and preventing them from seeing what was coming. Nobunaga had wood piled against the wall and lit of fire. The fire spread to Ganshōji and Nagashima. All 20,000 of the defenders were killed.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	261	Ikkō-ikki	161
Nagashima, First Seige of	247	Nagashima, Second Seige of	248
Kuki Yoshitaka	212		

Nagashima Shigeo

Baseball player and later the manager of the Tokyo Giants. He retired at the end of the 2001 season.

Nagashino, Battle of

1573, Nagashino in Mikawa

Takeda Katsuyori beseiged Okudaira Nobumasa at Nagashino Castle in 1573. Nobumasa was holding the castle for Tokugawa Ieyasu.

Both Ieyasu and Oda Nobunaga sent troops and Katsuyori was defeated.

Nagashino Castle

Castle in Mikawa Province. Originally the home of the Suganuma family, Tokugawa Ieyasu took the castle in 1573. Later that year, Tokugawa and Oda forces combined to defeat Takeda Katsuyori when besieged Nagashino Castle.

Nagato Province

A province at the extreme western end of Honshū, in the area that is today Yamaguchi Prefecture. Nagato bordered on Iwami and Suō Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Honshū	150	Iwami Province	171
Suō Province	303	Yamaguchi Prefecture	343

Nagoya Castle

Shiba Yoshimune built the original castle around 1525. Oda Nobuhide took it from Imagawa Ujitoyo in 1532, but later abandoned it.

In 1610 Ieyasu ordered the various daimyō to help with the building of a new castle on the site.

Nagoya City (Aichi Prefecture)

The capital city of Aichi Prefecture (pg 24).

Nagoya City (Nagasaki Prefecture)

A city in Nagasaki Prefecture. Toyotomi Hideyoshi directed the invasion of Korea from Nagoya, at that time a part of Hizen province.

Naha City

The capital city of Okinawa Prefecture (pg 266).

Nairan

Old government position which translates as 'Inspector of Imperial Documents.'

Naitō Family (Mikawa)

Descended from Fujiwara Hidesato (pg. 113).

Naitō Family (Tamba)

Naitō Genzaemon

Served Oda Nobunaga

Naitō Masanaga

Lived 1568 to 1634.

Naitō Nobunari

Lived 1545 to 1612.

Naitō Tadakatsu

Died 1680.

Naitō Yukiyasu

Died 1626.

Nakae Chomin

aka Nakae Tokusuke.

Lived 1847 to 1901.

Philosopher. Studied in France from 1871 to 1874. Translated some of the writings of J.J. Rousseau into Japanese.

Nakagawa Family

Daimyō family descended from Minamoto Yorimitsu (pg. 233).

Nakagawa Hidemasa

Eldest son of Nakagawa Kiyohide.

Died fighting in Korea.

Nakagawa Hidenari

Lived 1570 to 1612.

Nakagawa Kiyohide

Lived 1542 to 1583.

Nakamigawa Hikojiro

Lived 1854 to 1901.

Nakamikado-tenno

The 114th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1710 to 1735.

Nakamura Masanao

aka Nakamura Keiu.

Lived 1832 to 1891.

Nakano Seigo

Lived 1886 to 1943.

Nakasone Yasuhiro

Prime Minister from 26 November 1982 to 27 December 1983, 27 December 1983 to 22 July 1986, and 22 July 1986 to 6 November 1987. Replaced by Takeshita Noboru (pg 310).

Nakayama Miki

Lived 1798 to 1887.

Namamugi Incident

Nanao, Battle of

Nara City

The capital city of Nara Prefecture.

Nara Prefecture

Area:	3,691 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Nara
Population:	1,440,000 (1996)

Narinaga

Lived 1325 to 1338.

The 11th and last Kamakura Shōgun.

Ruled 1334 to 1338.

Son of the Emperor Godaigo.

Deposed and killed, along with his brother Tsunenaga, in 1338.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Godaigo-tennō	127	Kamakura Shōgunate	181

Natsume Soseki

aka Natsume Kinnosuke.

Lived 1867 to 1916.

New Structure Movement

Nichiren

Lived 1222 to 1282

The founder of a sect of Buddhism.

Niigata City

The capital of Niigata Prefecture.

Niigata Prefecture

Area:	12,582 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Niigata
Population:	2,490,000 (1996)

Niijima Jo

Lived 1843 to 1890.

Nijō-tenno

The 78th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1158 to 1165.

Nimmyō-tenno

The 54^{th} emperor of Japan.

Reigned 833 to 850.

Nimpei

Nengō: 1151–1153.

aka Nimpyō.

Ninji

Nengō: 1240–1242.

Ninju

Nengō: 851–853.

Ninken-tenno

The 24^{th} emperor of Japan.

Reigned 488 to 498.

Ninkō-tenno

The 120^{th} emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1817 to 1846.

Ninna

Nengō: 885–888. aka Ninwa.

Ninnan

Nengō: 1166–1168. aka Nin'an.

Ninomiya Sontoku

aka Ninomiya Kinjiro

Lived 1787 to 1856

Nintoku-tenno

The 16th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 313 to 399.

Nishi Amane

Lived 1829 to 1897.

Nishida Kitaro

Lived 1870 to 1945.

Nishida Mitsugu

aka Nishida Zei

aka Nishida Chikara

Lived 1901 to 1937

Nishihara Loans

Nishimura Shigeki

Lived 1828 to 1902.

Nishio Suehiro

Born 1891.

Nitobe Inazo

Lived 1862 to 1933.

Nitta Family

Daimyō family descended from Minamoto Yoshishige and native to Nitta in Kōzuke Province.

Noda Castle

In Mikawa, originally controlled by the Suganuma family.

The castle was beseiged in 1573 by the forces of Takeda Shingen. It was at that seige that Shingen was mortally wounded by a snipers bullet.

Noda, Seige of

Took place in 1573.

Takeda Shingen (pg 310) laid seige to the castle (controlled by ?).

Shingen was hit by a sniper's bullet and died (how much?) later. His army withdrew but his death was kept secret for two years.

Nogi Maresuke

aka Nogi Kiten?

Lived 11 Nov. 1849 to 13 Sept. 1912.

Noma Seiji

Lived 1878 to 1938

Nosaka Sanzo

Born 1892.

Noto Peninsula

aka Noto-hanto (*hanto* being Japanese for 'half-island' and thus, peninsula in English)

A peninsula in Ishikawa Prefecture (pg. 167) that juts out into the Sea of Japan.

Noto Province

A province in the area that is today Ishikawa Prefecture. Noto bordered on Etchū and Kaga Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Etchū Province	111	Ishikawa Prefecture	167
Kaga Province	179	Noto Peninsula	258

Numa Morikazu

Lived 1844 to 1890.

Nunobeyama, Battle of

O

Ōan

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1368–1374.

Obon

see **Bon** on page 59.

Obuchi Keizō

Prime Minister from 30 July 1998 to 5 April 2000. Replaced by Mori Yoshiro (pg 242).

Died of a stroke while in office, so the date above might be off by a few days.

Ōchō

Nengō: 1311–1311.

Oda Chikazane

Son of Taira Sukemori.

Took the name Oda from the town in Echizen Province.

Oda Family

Daimyō family descended from Taira Sukemori. Oda Chikazane was the first to take the name 'Oda'.

Originally served the Shiba family and moved with them from Echizen to Owari.

Oda Hidekatsu

Lived 1567 to 1593.

Oda Hidenobu

Lived 1581 to 1602.

Oda Hideo

aka Oda Hidekatsu.

Lived 1573 to 1610.

Oda Katsunaga

Lived 1568 to 1582.

Oda Nagamasu

Lived 1548 to 1622.

Brother of Oda Nobunaga. Converted to Christianity in 1588.

Father of Nagamasa and Toshimasa.

Accomplished practitioner of the tea ceremony, which he studied under the master, Sen no Rikyū. Nagamasa eventually started his own school of the tea ceremony (and its name is?).

Odani, Seige of

Took place in 1573.

Oda Nobunaga took Odani castle from Asai Nagamasa. Nagamasa committed suicide. This was effectively the end of the Asai family.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	261	Asai Nagamasa	43

Oda Nobuharu

Lived 1549 to 1570.

Oda Nobuhide

Died 1549.

Oda Nobuhiro

Died 1574.

Oda Nobukane

Lived 1548 to 1614.

Oda Nobunaga

Lived 1534 to 1582.

Oda Nobuo

Lived 1558 to 1630.

Oda Nobutada

Lived 1557 to 1582.

Oda Nobutaka

Lived 1558 to 1583

Oda Nobuyuki

Died 1557.

Oda Nobuzumi

Lived 1555 to 1583.

Ōei

Nengō: 1394–1427.

Ogasawara Nagatada

Ogata Kōan

Lived 1810 to 1863.

Ogata Taketora

Lived 1888 to !956.

Oga Yashiro

A traitor who offered to let Takeda Katsuyori into the Tokugawa-controlled castle at Okazaki.

Ōgimachi-tenno

The 106th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1557 to 1586.

Ogyū Sorai

Lived 16 Feb. 1666 to 19 Jan. 1728.

Ohara Magosaburō

Lived 28 July 1880 to 18 Jan. 1943.

Native of Okayama.

Ōhira Masayoshi

Lived 1910 to 1980.

Prime Minister from 7 December 1978 to 9 November 1979 and 9 November 1979 to 18 July 1980.

Ōhō

Nengō: 1161–1162.

Oi Kentaro

Lived 1843 to 1922.

Oishi Yoshi

aka Oishi Kuranosuke.

Lived 1659 to 1703.

Ōita City

The capital city of Ōita Prefecture.

Ōita Prefecture

Area:	6,337 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Ōita
Population:	1,240,000 (1996)

Ōjin-tenno

The 15th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 270 to 310.

Okabe Naganori

Okada Keisuke

Lived 21 Jan. 1868 to 17 Oct. 1952.

Prime Minister from 8 July 1934 to 9 March 1936.

Okakura Tenshin

aka Okakura Kakuzo

Lived 1862 to 1913

Okawa Shumei

Lived 1886 to 1957.

Okayama City

The capital of Okayama Prefecture.

Okayama Prefecture

Area:	7,111 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Okayama
Population:	1,950,000 (1996)

Okazaki Castle

In Mikawa. Built in the 1400s. Tokugawa Ieyasu was born there in 1542.

Okehazama, Battle of

Took place in 1560.

Oda Nobunaga defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto.

Nobunaga launched a surprise attack on Yoshimoto. Thanks in part to a sudden rainstorm, the attack was a complete success. Yoshimoto and many of his top officers were killed.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	261	Imagawa Yoshimoto	162

Okinawa, Battle of

Okinawa Prefecture

Area:	2,266 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Naha
Population:	1,290,000 (1996)

Okinawate, Battle of

Oki Province

A group of islands off the coast of Izumo and Hōki Provinces (today Shimane and Tottori Prefectures). Today the islands are part of Shimane Prefecture.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hōki Province	149	Izumo Province	172
Shimane Prefecture	292		
Tottori Prefecture	331		

Oki Takato

Lived 1832 to 1899.

Ōkōchi Castle

Okubo Toshimichi

Lived 1830 to 1878.

Okudaira Family

From Mikawa. Descended from the Murakami branch of the Minamoto family.

Okudaira Sadamasa

1555–1615.

The Okudaira family were originally retainers of the Tokugawa, but were forced to join Takeda Shingen. After Shingen died and Katsuyori assumed leadership of the Takeda clan, Okudaira Sadamasa walked his men right out of Tsukude castle and rejoined the Tokugawa. Katsuyori had Sadamasa's wife and brother — hostages to the Takeda — crucified for this.

Ieyasu accepted Sadamasa back and entrusted him with the defense of Nagashino castle.

See also:

Nagashino, Battle of	249	Nagashino Castle	249
Okudaira Family	267	Takeda Family	309
Takeda Katsuyori	309	Takeda Shingen	310
Tokugawa Family	320	Tokugawa Ieyasu	322

Okuma Kihachiro

Lived 1837 to 1928

Ōkuma Shigenobu

Lived 16 Feb. 1838 to 10 Jan. 1922.

Prime Minister from 30 June 1898 to 8 November 1898 and 16 April 1914 to 9 October 1916.

Ōmi Province

A province in the area that is today Shiga Prefecture. Ōmi bordered on Echizen, Ise, Mino, Tamba (just barely), Wakasa, and Yamashiro Provinces.

Domains

Ōtsu (60,000 koku): Kyōgoku Takatsugu received from Toyotomi Hideyoshi (what year?).

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Echizen Province	105	Ise Province	165
Kyōgoku Takatsugu	214	Mino Province	235
Shiga Prefecture	291	Tamba Province	311
Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332	Wakasa Province	340
Yamashiro Province	344		

Omote-kōke

Omura Masajiro

Lived 1824 to 1869.

Ōnin

Nengō: 1467–1468.

Ōnin War

Ono Azusa

Lived 1852 to 1886.

Onogawa

A river in Bungo Province.

Ōsaka Castle

Ōsaka City

The capital of Ōsaka Prefecture.

Ōsaka Prefecture

A **fu** and not a **ken**.

Area:	1,892 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Ōsaka
Population:	8,590,000 (1996)

Ōsaka, Seige of

Lasted 1614–1615.

Toyotomi Hideyori was in Ōsaka Castle with 113,000. Outside, the Tokugawa army numbered about 194,000 men. They fought several battles, starting with one in 1614 at the mouth of the Kizugawa, and ending when Hideyori's forces attacked those of the Tokugawa at the Battle of Tennōji, in 1615.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Toyotomi Hideyori	332	Ōsaka Castle	269
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322	Kizugawa, Battle of	197
Tennōji, Battle of	316		

Ōsawa Family

Ōsugi Sakae

Lived 1885 to 1923.

Anarchist. Killed after the **Great Kanto Earthquake** (pg. 135) of 1923.

Had a relationship with Itō Noe (page 169).

Ōsumi Province

A province in the area that is today Kagoshima Prefecture. Ōsumi bordered on Hyūga and Satsuma Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hyūga Province	158	Kagoshima Prefecture	179
Satsuma Province	287		

Ōtoku

Nengō: 1084–1086.

Ōtomo Family

Otsu City

The capital of Shiga Prefecture (pg 291).

Ōtsu, Seige of

Took place in 1600.

Kyōgoku Takatsugu defended Ōtsu castle for the Tokugawa. Tachibana Muneshige and Tsukushi Hirokado laid seige. The sides negotiated and Takatsugu surrendered. However, in the meantime Tokugawa Ieyasu had won the Battle of Sekigahara and the loss of Ōtsu was insignificant.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kyōgoku Takatsugu	214	Tachibana Muneshige	305
Tsukushi Hirokado	333	Tokugawa Ieyasu	322

Ōuchi Yoshitaka

Ōwa

Nengō: 961–963.

Owari Province

A province in the area that is today Aichi Prefecture. Owari bordered on Ise, Mikawa, and Mino Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Aichi Prefecture	24	Ise Province	165
Mikawa Province	225	Mino Province	235

Oyama Ikuo

Lived 1880 to 1955.

Oyama Iwao

Lived 1842 to 1916

Oyama-jinja

A shrine in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture. It is famous for its Dutch stained-glass window, which dates back several hundred years.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kanazawa City	184	Ishikawa Prefecture	167

Ozaki Hotsumi

Lived 1901 to 1944.

Ozaki Yukio

Lived 1859 to 1954.

Ozu Yasujiro

Lived 1903 to 1963.

P

Pacific War

Parkes, Harry

Lived 1828 to 1885.

British Diplomat

Arrived in Japan in 1865. Was friendly toward the Bakufu's rivals and had some influence in the Meiji government as a result. Parkes worked in Japan until 1883, when he was posted to China.

Peace Preservation Law

Pearl Harbor, Bombing of

Occurred 7 Dec. 1941 American time (8 Dec. Japan time).

Perry, Matthew C.

Lived 1794 to 1858. Is credited by Americans and some others with opening Japan to the world and thereby ending the Japanese period of national isolation known as sakoku.

Political Crisis of 1881

Political Parties

Portsmouth Treaty

U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt hosted negotiations between Japan and Russia at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in August 1905. The purpose was to end the

Russo-Japanese War, in which Japan was the clear victor but also in no state to continue fighting. Komura Jūtarō and Sergei Witte finished negotiations on 5 September. Japan gained a lot from the treaty, but not nearly as much as the Japanese public had been led to expect. The result at home was the Hibuya riots and the collapse of Katsura Tarō's Cabinet on 7 January 1906.

see also:

Russo-Japanese War	277	Komura Jūtarō	206
Witte, Sergei	342	Katsura Tarō	189
Hibuya Riots	141		

Prefectures

An administrative division, similar to American states or Canadian provinces. They are called **ken** in Japanese. There are also a few special administative units similar to **ken** but given different names: there is one **dō** (Hokkaidō, pg. 149), one **tō** (Tōkyō-tō, pg. 328 the capital of Japan), and two **fu**, (Kyoto-fu pg. 215 and Ōsaka-fu pg. 269). Collectively the Japanese refer to these as the **tō-dō-fu-ken** and there are 47 all together.

This encyclopedia treats all four divisions as 'prefecture' in English. Thus, Ōsaka-fu is located on page 269 as **Osaka Prefecture**.

There is a complete listing of the prefectures, their area, capital, and population on page 357.

Privy Council

Q

R

Rangaku

see **Dutch Learning** on page 104.

Red Flag Incident

Occurred in 1908.

Reigen-tenno

The 112th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1663 to 1687.

Reiki

Nengō: 715–716.

Reizei-tenno

The 63rd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 967 to 969.

Rennyo

Lived 1415 to 1499. (Check this)

Rensai

See **Adachi Morinaga** on page 24.

Richardson, Charles

Died in 1862.

Richū-tenno

The 17th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 400 to 405.

Rikken Doshikai

Rikuchū Province

A province in the area that is today Iwate Prefecture. Rikuchū bordered on Mutsu, Rikuzen, and Ugo Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Iwate Prefecture	172	Mutsu Province	245
Rikuzen Province	276	Ugo Province	337

Rikuzen Province

A province in the area that is today Miyagi Prefecture. Rikuzen bordered on Iwaki, Rikuchū, Ugo, and Uzen Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Iwaki Province	170	Miyagi Prefecture	237
Rikuchū Province	276	Ugo Province	337
Uzen Province	339		

Roches, Leon

Lived 1809 to 1901.

Representative of the French government in Japan from 1864 to 1868.

The French government took the side of the Tokugawa Bakufu and thus was not real popular in Japan after the Meiji Restoration.

Roesler, Karl Friedrich Hermann

Lived 18 Dec. 1834 to 2 Dec. 1894.

Worked in Japan from 1878 to 1893.

Rokkaku Yoshitaka

Died 1581.

Rokujō-tenno

The 79^{th} emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1165 to 1168.

Rono Faction

Root, Elihu

Russo-Japanese War

1904 to 1905.

How did America win a war against the most powerful country on Earth in 1781? The colonists won because Britain, in addition to being far away from the fighting, had global interests and enemies and thus couldn't afford to concentrate her power in any one region for fear of losing another region.

Japan's war with Russia was similar in many ways. It wasn't fought in Japan, but in Korea, much closer to Japan than to the European end of Russia. Also, while Japan was relatively free to throw herself fully into the war, Russia fought with one and a half eyes on Germany, England, and France. Indeed, European neutrality helped Japan by denying Russia access to ports and repair and supply facilities in Asia. Thus Japan's small size and relative weakness were offset by Russia's distance and European entanglements. The Russian bear, big though he was, fought with his claws tied behind his back.

This is not to downplay the skill or determination of the Japanese Army and Navy. Although they had their share of strategic and tactical mistakes, the Army and Navy performed quite professionally in their first war against a European power. Unlike their behavior in World War Two, the Japanese military is generally given credit for fighting in the best tradition of European chivalry.

Right, so what was the war about anyway? It was about who should control Korea. The Japanese have usually viewed Korea as a dagger pointed right at Japan and have thus always preferred, if possible, to be the ones controlling it. For Russia, the issues were linked to the Asian continental situation. Russia wanted to protect its railways and its access to ice-free ports. Vladivostok was Russia's main port in Asia, and although there were great hopes for Port Arthur, there was not time before the war to prepare it. Vladivostok was too far away and too far north to have much influence in China, thus the need for a better port further south.

Additionally, as an up-and-coming power, Japan was no longer given a free ride on the international scene. She had become a member of the balance-of-power club and Russia wanted to extend its own interests in Northeast Asia in order to limit the power of one of England's allies.

The war itself was messy and costly, both in terms of money and lives. The Japanese siege of Port Arthur foreshadowed the sickening death tolls of the First World War (and probably could have been forseen by students of America's Civil War). At home such sacrifice seemed worthwhile only if the payoff was equally large. Newspapers in Japan began speculating on more and more outrageous outcomes for the war, such as taking the Russian Pacific coast including Vladivostok or all the Russian controlled areas north of China. Japanese newspapers speculated in this reckless fashion partly at the behest of the government. This was the ever popular device of channeling domestic discontent into foreign wars and it almost backfired when the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed, ending the war.

Many Japanese were unhappy with the terms because they had no realistic notion of how much the war was costing their country. Even though the Japanese Navy assured a Japanese victory by annihilating the Russian Baltic Fleet at the famous Battle of Tsushima, Russia could theoretically have prolonged the ground war long enough to seriously damage Japan's economy, not to mention kill off large numbers of her young men. Doing so however, would have weakened Russia just as much and unlike Japan, Russia had land borders in Europe to worry about. When President Theodore Roosevelt suggested peace talks, both sides were quite willing to negotiate.

What was the outcome? For the first time in several hundred years, a Western country had been humbled by a non-Western one. Granted, the winner was the most westernized country in Asia and the loser was the least Western of the European powers, the fact remained that a small Asian country had bested a large European one. So what? It demonstrated in living color to the entire world that Western power and hegemony was not due to racial, religious, nor even entirely cultural reasons. Western power was based on science, technology, and advanced political and business methods, and by adopting and applying these methods Japan had shown the world that anyone could achieve the same results as the West.

(this entry will hopefully be largely rewritten in version 0.3.4. suggestions, corrections, and contributions are always welcome.)

Ryakunin

Nengō: 1238–1238.

Ryakuō

Nengō: 1338–1341 (nengo of the northern dynasty).

Ryūkyū Province

The Ryūkyū Islands were a semi-independent kingdom, caught between China and Japan. The Chinese government viewed them as a tributary state (and therefore theoretically should come to their aid if necessary). A 1609 expedition (from

Kyūshū?) captured the island of Okinawa and from then on, the kings of the Ryūkyūs sent tribute to both China and the Japanese (who? Satsuma?).

In 1879, the Meiji government announced the annexation of the Ryūkyūs. China objected and the ex-President of the United States U.S. Grant was asked to arbitrate. He decided that Japan's claim to the islands was stronger and ruled in Japan's favor.

Today the Ryūkyū islands are collectively Okinawa Prefecture. There are a host of problems arising from the Ryūkyū's less than completely Japanese history. Some people (a small number perhaps) feel that people from Okinawa Prefecture are not "real" Japanese. Also, some natives of the Ryūkyūs claim that the central government is discriminating against them by allowing so many American soldiers to be stationed in Okinawa, a far higher percentage than are stationed anywhere else in Japan.

Many popular singers and musical groups come from Okinawa Prefecture. These include (among many others) singer Amuro Namie and the group Da Pump.

S

Sado Province

An island off the coast of Niigata Prefecture (or in the past, Echigo Province).

Today the island is part of Niigata Prefecture.

(Double check, was the island really a separate province or a special region?)

Saga City

The capital of Saga Prefecture.

Sagami Province

A province in the area that is today Kanagawa Prefecture. Sagami bordered on Izu, Kai, Musashi and Suruga Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Izu Province	173	Kai Province	180
Kanagawa Prefecture	183	Musashi Province	244
Suruga Province	303		

Saga Prefecture

Area:	2,439 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Saga
Population:	890,000 (1996)

Saga Rebellion

Saga-tenno

The 52nd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 809 to 823.

Saicho

Lived 767 to 822.

Saigo Takamori

Lived 1828 to 1877.

Saigo Tsugumichi

Lived 1843 to 1902.

Saikō

Nengō: 854–856.

Saimei-tenno

An empress. The 37th ruler of Japan.

Reigned 655 to 661.

Saionji Kinmochi

Lived 1849 to 1940.

Prime Minister from 7 January 1906 to 14 July 1908 and 30 August 1911 to 1912.

Saitama Prefecture

Area:	3,797 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Urawa
Population:	6,720,000 (1996)

Saitō Makoto

Lived 1858 to 1936.

Prime Minister from 26 May 1932 to 8 July 1934.

Saitō Tatsuoki

Lived 1548 to 14 Aug 1573.

Son of Saitō Yoshitatsu.

Lost to Oda Nobunaga in 1564. (where?) Survived, but the Saitō family were no longer players in the Sengoku wars.

Sakai Tadatsugu

Sakai Toshihiko

Lived 1871 to 1933.

Sakamoto, Battle of

Sakamoto Ryoma

Lived 1835 to 1867.

Sakuma Morimasa

Lived 1554 to 1583.

A retainer of Shibata Katsuie. Morimasa beat Nakagawa Kiyohide at the Battle of Shizugatake (1583) but persued his victory too far. His forces were surprised and crushed by reinforcements sent by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Morimasa fled but was captured and beheaded.

The loss was so severe that Shibata Katsuie committed suicide.

(todo: double check all these entries, add details, and make them consistent.)

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Nakagawa Kiyohide	252	Shibata Katsuie	290
Shizugatake, Battle of	296	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332

Sakuma Morishige

Sakuma Shōzan

aka Sakuma Zozan (Zōzan?).

Lived 28 Feb. 1811 to 11 July 1864.

Knowledgable on naval and coastal defence issues. Imprisoned by the Tokugawa Bakufu from 1854 to 1862. Advocated opening Japanese ports to foreign traders.

Assassinated for his opinions by some radical anti-foreign samurai.

Sakurakai

Sakuramachi-tenno

The 115th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1735 to 1747.

Sanada Masayuki

Lived 1544 (1547?) to 1608 (4 June 1611?).

Son of Sanada Yukitaka.

Originally served the Takeda. Fought against Tokugawa Ieyasu several times. Sided against Ieyasu at the Battle of Sekigahara but had his son, Nobuyuki, fight for Ieyasu. Thus, when the battle went in Ieyasu's favor, Masayuki was saved from death by his son's influence.

Instead of death, Masayuki was banished to Kudoyama in Kii Province.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kii Province	195	Sanada Nobuyuki	285
Sanada Yukitaka	285	Sekigahara, Battle of	288
Takeda Family	309	Tokugawa Ieyasu	322

Sanada Nobuyuki

Lived

Sanada Yukimura

Lived 1570 (1567?) to 7 May 1615.

Fought against the Tokugawa at the Battle of Sekigahara and again at the Seige of Ōsaka Castle.

Sanada Yukitaka

Lived

Sanjo Sanetomi

Lived 1837 to 1891.

Sanjō-tenno

The 67th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1011 to 1016.

Sano Manabu

Lived 1892 to 1953.

Sano Tsunetami

Lived 1823 to 1902.

Sanuki Province

A province in the area that is today Kagawa Prefecture on Shikoku. Sanuki bordered on Awa and Iyo Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Awa Province	53	Iyo Province	172
Kagawa Prefecture	179	Shikoku	291

Sapporo City

The capital of Hokkaidō Prefecture (pg 149).

Sasaki Family

Satō Eisaku

Lived 1901 to 1975.

Prime Minister from 9 November 1964 to 17 February 1967, 17 February 1967 to 14 January 1970, and 14 January 1970 to 7 July 1972.

Satow, Ernest M.

Lived 30 June 1843 to 26 Aug. 1929.

British Diplomat and author.

Wrote ...

Satsuma-han

Satsuma Province

A province in the area that is today Kagoshima Prefecture on Kyūshū. Satsuma bordered on Higo, Hyūga, and Ōsumi Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Higo Province	141	Hȳuga Province	158
Kagoshima Prefecture	179	Kyūshū	215
Ōsumi Province	270		

Seimu-tenno

The 13th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 131 to 190.

Seinei-tenno

The 22nd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 480 to 484.

Sei Shōnagon

Dates unknown?

Daughter of Kiyowara Motosuke.

Court lady at the time of Emperor Ichijō.

Author of *The Pillow Book of Sei Shōnagon*[11], which is *Makura no Sōshi* in Japanese.

Seitosha

Seiwa-tenno

The 56th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 858 to 876.

Sekigahara, Battle of

1600

Hideyoshi arranged for a council of five of his most powerful retainers to rule Japan until his son was old enough to rule by himself. His hope was that the five daimyo would effectively balance each other and prevent any one of them from taking control. No such luck. The daimyo quickly prepared for war — most of them opting to join an anti-Tokugawa coalition. Tokugawa Ieyasu was the strongest of the daimyo. Apparently he did not actively seek to bring his enemies to battle, but when they threw down the gauntlet, he did not mind a chance to fight.

That chance came at Sekigahara in what is now Gifu Prefecture. Although the battle was close, in the end Tokugawa Ieyasu and his allies won a decisive victory.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322	Ishida Mitsunari	166
Hideyoshi	332		

Seki Takakazu

Lived 1640 to 1708. (check these)

Sendai City

The capital of Miyagi Prefecture (pg 237).

Table 2.2: East and West Armies at Sekigahara

Eastern Army		Western Army	
Tokugawa Ieyasu	30,000	Mori Terumoto	NA
Honda Tadakatsu	500	Ishida Mitsunari	4,000
Hosogawa Tadaoki	5,000	Shima Sakon	(1,000)
Ii Naomasa	3,600	Gamon Bitchū	(1,000)
Matsudaira Tadayoshi	3,000	Akaza Naoyasu	600
Tsutsui Sadatsugu	2,850	Chōsokabe Morichika	6,600
Arima Toyouji	900	Kikkawa Hiroie	3,000
Asano Yukinaga	6,510	Mōri Hidemoto	15,000
Fukushima Masanori	6,000	Ankokuji Ekei	1,800
Ikeda Terumasa	4,560	Kobayakawa Hideaki	15,600
Ikoma Kazumasa	1,830	Konishi Yukinaga	4,000
Kanamori Nagachika	1,140	Kuchiki Mototsuna	600
Kato Yoshiaki	3,000	Natsuka Masaie	1,500
Kuroda Nagamasa	5,400	Ogawa Tsuketada	2,100
Kyōgoku Takatomo	3,000	Ōtani Yoshitsugu	600
Oda Yūraku	450	Ōtani & Kinoshita	3,500
Tanaka Yoshimasa	3,000	Shimazu Yoshihiro	1,500
Terazawa Hirotaka	2,400	Toda & Hiratsuka	1,500
Tōdō Takatora	2,490	Toyotomi Retainers	2,000
Yoshida Shigekatsu	1,200	Ukita Hideie	17,000
		Wakizaka Yasuharo	990
Total:	88,888	Total:	81,890

Source: Bryant [2] page 25

Senka-tenno

The 28th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 535 to 539.

Sen no Rikyu

Lived 1522 to 1591.

Settsu Province

A province in the area that is today Hyōgo Prefecture. Settsu bordered on Harima, Izumi, Kawachi, Tamba, and Yamashiro Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Harima Province	138	Hyōgo Prefecture	157
Izumi Province	172	Kawachi Province	190
Tamba Province	311	Yamashiro Province	344

Shakaiminshuto

Shakaitaishuto

Shibata Katsuie

Lived 1530 to 1583.

His forces, under the leadership of Sakuma Morimasa, beseiged Nakagawa Kiyohide at Shizugatake. Sakuma ignored Shibata's orders and was destroyed by Toyotomi Hideyoshi's forces.

The loss was so severe that Shibata Katsuie committed suicide.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Nakagawa Kiyohide	252	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332
Sakuma Morimasa	283	Shizugatake, Battle of	296

Shibusawa Eiichi

Lived 1841 to 1931.

Shidehara Kijūrō

Lived 1872 to 1951.

Prime Minister from 9 October 1945 to 22 May 1946.

Shiga Naoya

Lived

Shiga Prefecture

Area:	4,017 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Ōtsu
Population:	1,280,000 (1996)

Shigemitsu Mamoru

Lived 1887 to 1957.

Shijō-tenno

The 87th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1232 to 1242.

Shikoku

One of the four main islands of Japan, Shikoku is separated from Honshu by the Inland Sea. There are four prefectures on Shikoku: Tokushima (pg 327), Kagawa (pg 179), Ehime (pg 106), and Kōchi (pg 200).

Shimabara Rebellion

A rebellion in Shimabara. (you have a sense of humour, right?)

Shimada Saburo

Lived 1852 to 1923.

Shimane Prefecture

Area:	6,707 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Matsue
Population:	770,000 (1996)

Shima Province

A province in the area that is today Mie Prefecture. Shima bordered on Kii Province. It was the smallest of the provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kii Province	195	Mie Prefecture	224

Shimazaki Tōson

Lived

Shimazu Hisamitsu

Lived 1817 to 1887.

Shimazu Nariakira

Lived 1809 to 1858.

Shimazu Takahisa

Shimonoseki, Bombardment of

In reprisal for Chōshū attacks on foreign ships, naval forces from four countries (the U.S., Great Britain, Holland, and France) attacked forts in Chōshū. They also landed forces to complete the destruction of the forts. Chōshū quickly made peace.

(dates?)

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Chōshū-han	72		

Shimōsa Province

A province in the area that is today Chiba Prefecture. Shimōsa bordered on Hitachi, Kazusa, Kōzuke, Musashi, and Shimotsuke Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Chiba Prefecture	67	Hitachi Province	145
Kazusa Province	191	Kōzuke Province	209
Musashi Province	244	Shimotsuke Province	293

Shimotsuke Province

A province in the area that is today Tochigi Prefecture. Shimotsuke bordered on Hitachi, Iwaki, Iwashiro, Kōzuke, Musashi, and Shimōsa Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hitachi Province	145	Iwaki Province	170
Iwashiro Province	171	Kōzuke Province	209
Musashi Province	244	Shimōsa Province	293
Tochigi Province	318		

Shimoyama Sadanori

Died 1949.

Shimpeitai Incident

Shimura Goto

Shinagawa Yajiro

Lived 1843 to 1900.

Shinano Province

A province in the area that is today Nagano Prefecture. Shinano bordered on Echigo, Etchū, Hida, Kai, Kōzuke, Mikawa, Mino, Musashi, Suruga, and Tōtōmi Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Echigo Province	105	Etchū Province	111
Hida Province	141	Kai Province	180
Kōzuke Province	209	Mikawa Province	225
Mino Province	235	Musashi Province	244
Nagano Prefecture	246	Suruga Province	303
Tōtōmi Province	331		

Shinran

Lived 1173 to 1262.

Shinto

Shinto (meaning "Way of the Gods") is the native religion of Japan.It is not so much concerned with an afterlife as it is with this life. Although that may sound similar to Confucianism, they are in fact very different. Shinto evolved from the animistic, shamanistic ideas and practices of the stone age inhabitants (and later immigrants as well) and stresses the importance of importance of nature and cleanliness. In contrast to the rules, rituals, and concern for propriety which characterize Confucianism, (and Christianity for that matter) Shinto has no well developed theology. It prefers that we just live naturally. Thus, what few rituals there are with life's important events - birth, marriage, harvests, and the such. When Buddhism was introduced into Japan, it managed to coexist religiously, if not always politically, with Shinto because the Japanese saw them as complementing each other rather than competing with one another. Shinto is for this life and Buddhism is for the next. Even today, when many Japanese today are about as religious as many Americans—that is, not very—most Japanese get married in Shinto ceremonies and buried (well, cremated) in Buddhist ones.

For the record: like most other people on the planet, the early Japanese believed that there land was created by the gods and that they were therefore special. Like many other societies, their rulers were considered descendants of those same gods - the sun goddess in the case of Japan. Unlike most other societies, however, the Japanese never had to face the spectacle of their semi-divine ruler losing the kingdom to some barbarian horde. Thus, Japan was never given a reason to doubt the divine origin of their land (at least, not until the Second World War, but that is something for a later article). Since it is a myth, and not a terribly interesting one at that, and because I don't know it that well, I will not reproduce it here. There are two good books to read if you are interested in the early Japanese version of ancient Japanese history. The first is also the first extant Japanese book, the Kojiki (Record of Ancient Matters), dated 712 AD and the other is the Nihongi (I don't remember), dated 720 AD. The dates on both books are misleading since they were compiled from oral sources and added to over hundreds of years. Both have been translated into English, so knowledge of ancient Japanese in not necessary.

Shirakawa-tenno

The 72nd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1072 to 1086.

Shitoku

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1384–1386.

Shizugatake, Battle of

Took place in 1583.

Nakagawa Kiyohide held Shizugatake for Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Sakuma Morimasa attacked on orders from Shibata Katsuie. Nakagawa was killed, but the defenders held. Hideyoshi came with reinforcements, catching the attackers by surprise. Sakuma's forces were routed.

The loss was so severe that Katsuie committed suicide.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Nakagawa Kiyohide	252	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332
Sakuma Morimasa	283	Shibata Katsuie	290

Shizuoka City

The capital city of Shizuoka Prefecture.

Shizuoka Prefecture

Area:	7,779 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Shizuoka
Population:	3,730,000 (1996)

Shōō

Nengō: 1288–1292.

Shōan

Nengō: 1171–1174.

Shōan

Nengō: 1299–1301.

Shōchō

Nengō: 1428–1428.

Shōchū

Nengō: 1324–1325.

Shōgen

Nengō: 1259–1259.

Shōgun

Translates as ‘General’ or ‘Barbarian-Subduing Generallisimo’.

Shōgun is a military office dating to the 800s and originally meant something like “commander-in-chief”. Usually, the shōgun was appointed for a fixed term or objective, after which a new man was installed or the post was left vacant until needed again.

Over time, samurai families used the office of shōgun as a way of legitimizing themselves and their rule of the country ‘in the name of the Emperor’.

There are three major periods of shōgun rule:

Entry	Begin	End	Page
Kamakura Shōgunate	1192	1338	181
Ashikaga Shōgunate	1338	1573	46
Tokugawa Shōgunate	1603	1868	325

Appendix F on page 371 lists all the shōgun from each shōgunate, along with their relevant dates.

Shōhei

Nengō: 931–937.

aka Shh̄yō. aka Jōhei.

Shōhei

Nengō: 1346–1369.

aka Shōhyō.

Shōhō

Nengō: 1644–1647.

Shōji

Nengō: 1199–1200.

Shōka

Nengō: 1257–1258.

Shōkō-tenno

The 101st emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1412 to 1428.

Shōkyū War

A civil war / disturbance that occurred in 1221.

Shōmu-tenno

The 45th emperor of Japan.

Lived 701 to 756.

Reigned 724 to 749.

Shōryaku

Nengō: 990–994.

Shōryaku

Nengō: 1077–1080.

aka Jōreki.

Shōtai

Nengō: 898–900.

Shōtoku

Nengō: 1711–1715.

Shōtoku-tennō

An empress. The 48th ruler of Japan.

Lived 718 to 4 Aug. 770.

Reigned 9 Oct. 764 to 4 Aug. 770.

Previously had reigned as the Empress Kōken, from 2 July 749 to 1 Aug. 758.

Shōwa

Nengō: 834–847.

aka Jōwa.

Shōwa

Nengō: 1312–1316.

Shōwa

Nengō: 1926–1988.

Shōwa-tenno

The 124^{th} emperor of Japan.

Lived 1901 to 1989.

Reigned 1926 to 1989.

Shuchō

Nengō: 686–689.

Shurei-mon

Siberian Intervention

Siebold, Philipp Franz von

Lived 1796 to 1866.

Sino-Japanese War

1894–1895.

Socialism

Socialist Movement

Socialist Society

Soejima Taneomi

Lived 1828 to 1905.

Soga no Umako

Died 626.

Sōka Gakkai

Sonnō Jōi

Sorge, Richard

Statistical Yearbook of Japan

Sue Harukata

Suganuma Motonari

Sugawara no Michizane

Lived 845 to 903.

Suiko-tenno

An empress. The 33rd ruler of Japan.

Reigned 592 to 628.

Suinin-tenno

The 11th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 29 B.C. to 70 A.D.

Suizei-tenno

The 2nd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 581 to 549 B.C.

Sujin-tenno

The 10th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 97 to 30 B.C.

Sumino Naoko

The second Japanese woman to qualify as an astronaut. The first was Mukai Chiaki (pg 242).

Suō Province

A province in the area that is today Yamaguchi Prefecture. Suō bordered on Aki, Iwami, and Nagato Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Aki Province	30	Iwami Province	171
Nagato Province	249	Yamaguchi Prefecture	343

Suruga Province

A province in the area that is today Shizuoka Prefecture. Suruga bordered on Izu, Kai, Sagami, Shinano, and Tōtōmi Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Izu Province	173	Kai Province	180
Sagami Province	281	Shinano Province	294
Shizuoka Prefecture	296	Tōtōmi Province	331

Sushun-tenno

The 32nd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 587 to 592.

Sutoku-tenno

The 75th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1123 to 1141.

Suzaku-tenno

The 61st emperor of Japan.

Reigned 930 to 946.

Suzuki Bunji

Lived 1885 to 1946.

Suzuki Kantarō

Lived 1868 to 1948.

Suzuki Shigeru

Suzuki Zenkō

Born 1911.

Prime Minister from 18 July 1980 to 26 November 1982.

T

Tachibana Muneshige

Taft, William H.

Taguchi Ukichi

Lived 1855 to 1905.

Taihō

Nengō: 701–703.

Taika

Nengō: 645–649.

Taira Family

Taira Kiyomori

Lived 1118 to 1181.

Tairoo

Taishō

Nengō: 1912–1925.

Taishō Democracy

Taishō Political Crisis

Taishō-tenno

The 123rd emperor of Japan.

Lived 1879 to 1926. Reigned 1912 to 1926.

Not one of the more mentally fit members of the imperial line, possibly the result of a childhood illness.

Taiwan

Taiyō

Tajima Province

A province in the area that is today Hyōgo Prefecture. Tajima bordered on Harima, Inaba, Tamba, and Tango Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Harima Province	138	Hyōgo Prefecture	157
Inaba Province	163	Tamba Province	311
Tango Province	311		

Takahashi Korekiyo

Lived 1854 to 1936.

Prime Minister from 13 November 1921 to 12 June 1922.

Takahira

Takakura-tenno

The 80th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1168 to 1180.

Takamatsu City

The capital of Kagawa Prefecture (pg 179).

Takamatsu, Seige of

Took place in 1582.

Hideyoshi was attacking the Mōri castle of Takamatsu when news of Oda Nobunaga's murder reached him. Hideyoshi had already diverted a river to flood the castle and when he suggested a negotiated end to the seige the Mōri (who were unaware of Oda's murder) were willing to listen. They surrendered the castle, freeing Hideyoshi to immediately leave to pursue Oda's assassin, Akechi Mitsuhide.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Mōri Family	239	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332
Oda Nobunaga	261	Akechi Mitsuhide	29

Takano Fusataro

Takashima Shuhan

Lived 1798 to 1866.

Takasugi Shinsaku

Lived 1839 to 1867.

Takata-han

Takatenjin, Seige of (1574)

Took place in 1574.

Ogasawara Nagatada held the castle for the Tokugawa. Takeda Katsuyori took it.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ogasawara Nagatada	262	Takeda Katsuyori	309

Takatenjin, Seige of (1580–1581)

Lasted 1580–1581.

Okabe Naganori held the castle for the Takeda. Oda Nobunaga took it.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Okabe Naganori	265	Oda Nobunaga	261

Takebe Katahiro

Lived 1664 to 1739.

Takechi Zuizan

Lived 1829 to 1865.

Takeda Family

Family of Seiwa Genji origin, descended from Minamoto Yoshimitsu.

Takeda Izumo

Takeda Katsuyori

Lived 1546 to 1582.

Son of Takeda Shingen. Father of Takeda Nobukatsu.

Katsuyori took charge of the family after the death of his father. Fought Tokugawa Ieyasu at Takatenjin in 1574 and at Nagashino in 1575.

Incurred the wrath of the Hōjō family by helping Uesugi Kagekatsu against Uesugi Kagetora (Hōjō Ujiyasu's seventh son, adopted by and heir to Uesugi Kenshin).

Lost (to whom?) at Takatenjin in 1581. His forces were destroyed by the combined armies of Oda Nobunaga and Tokugawa Ieyasu at Tenmokuzan in 1582, after which Katsuyori and his son committed suicide.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hōjō Family	146	Hōjō Ujiyasu	148
Nagashino, Battle of	249	Oda Nobunaga	261
Takatenjin, Siege of (1574)	308	Takatenjin, Siege of (1580–1581)	308
Takeda Shingen	310	Tenmokuzan, Battle of	316
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322	Uesugi Kagekatsu	336
Uesugi Kagetora	336	Uesugi Kenshin	336

Takeda Nobutora

Lived

Takeda Nobutoyo

Takeda Shingen

Lived 1521 to 1573.

aka Takeda Harunobu. Took the name Shingen in 1551.

Son of Takeda Nobutora.

Defeated Tokugawa Ieyasu at the Battle of Mikatagahara in 1571.

Died of a bullet wound recieved while his forces were beseiging Noda Castle in 1573. At his request, his family kept his death secret for several years.

Takemitsu Toru

Lived 1930 to 1996.

Takeshita Noboru

Prime Minister from 6 November 1987 to 2 June 1989. Replaced by Uno Sosuke (pg 338).

Takigawa

Tale of Genji

A book by Murasaki Shikibu (pg 243). Known as *Genji Monogatori* in Japanese.

Tamba Province

A province in the area that is today Kyōto Prefecture. Tamba bordered on Harima, Ōmi, Settsu, Tajima, Tango, Wakasa, and Yamashiro Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Harima Province	138	Kyōto Prefecture	215
Ōmi Province	268	Settsu Province	290
Tajima Province	306	Tango Province	311
Wakasa Province	340	Yamashiro Province	344

Tanaka Giichi

Lived 1863 to 1929.

Prime Minister from 20 April 1927 to 2 July 1929.

Tanaka Kakuei

Born 1918.

Prime Minister from 7 July 1972 to 22 December 1972 and 22 December 1972 to 9 December 1974.

Tanaka Shozo

Lived 1841 to 1913.

Tango Province

A province in the area that is today Kyōto Prefecture. Tango bordered on Tajima, Tamba, and Wakasa Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Kyōto Prefecture	215	Tajima Province	306
Tamba Province	311	Wakasa Province	340

Tani Kanjo

Lived 1837 to 1911.

Taniyama-Shimura Conjecture

Taniyama Yutaka

Tanizaki Junichirō

Lived 1886 to 1965.

Author.

Moved to Kyoto from Tokyo after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923.

His works include: *Naomi* (1923), *Some Prefer Nettles* (1929)[12], *Arrowroot* (1931), *Ashikari* (1932), *A Portrait of Shunkin* (1932), *The Secret History of the Lord of Musashi* (1935), *The Makioka Sisters* (1943–1948)[13], *Quicksand* (Jap: *Manji*) (1947)[15], *Captain Shigemoto's Mother* (1949), *The Key* (1956)[14], and *Diary of an Old Man* (1961).

Tanuma Okitsugu

Lived 1719 to 1788.

Tayama Katai

Lived

Tedorigawa, Battle of

Took place in 1577.

Oda Nobunaga, with about 50,000 men, crossed the Tedorigawa at night to attack Uesugi Kenshin. Kenshin, who had about 30,000 men was expecting the move and was ready. Nobunaga was defeated.

see also:

Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	261
Uesugi Kenshin	336

Teiseitō

Teiwa

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1345–1349.

Temmei

Nengō: 1781–1788.

Temmon

Nengō: 1532–1554.

aka Tembun.

Temmu-tenno

The 40th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 673 to 686.

Tempō

Nengō: 1830–1843.

Tempuku

Nengō: 1233–1233.

Tempyō

Nengō: 729–748.

Tempyō-hōji

Nengō: 757–764.

Tempyō-jingo

Nengō: 765–766.

aka Tempyō-shingo.

Tempyō-kampō

Nengō: 749–749.

Tempyō-shōhō

Nengō: 749–756.

Tenchō

Nengō: 824–833.

Ten'ei

Nengō: 1110–1112.

Ten'en

Nengō: 973–975.

Tengen

Nengō: 978–982.

Tengi

Nengō: 1053–1057.

Tengyō

Nengō: 938–946.

aka Tenkei.

Tenji

Nengō: 1124–1125.

aka Tenju.

Tenji-tenno

The 38th emperor of Japan.

Lived 626 to 672. Reigned 662 to 671.

Tenmokuzan, Battle of

Tenna

Nengō: 1681–1683.

aka Tenwa.

Tennan

Nengō: 857–858.

aka Ten'an??

Tennin

Nengō: 1108–1109.

Tennōji, Battle of

Ten'ō

Nengō: 781–781.

Tenroku

Nengō: 970–972.

Tenryaku

Nengō: 948–956.

Tenshō

Nengō: 1131–1131.

Tenshō

Nengō: 1573–1591.

Tentoku

Nengō: 957–960.

Ten'yō

Nengō: 1144–1144.

Terabe, Seige of

Took place in 1558.

This was the first battle that Tokugawa Ieyasu was involved in. At the time, he was a vassal of Imagawa Yoshimoto.

Suzuki Shigeteru, in charge of Terabe castle, dumped Imagawa for Oda Nobunaga. Ieyasu attacked the castle, but was driven off by reinforcements sent by Nobunaga.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322	Oda Nobunaga	261
Imagawa Yoshimoto	162	Suzuki Shigeru	304

Terashima Munenori

aka Terajima Munenori.

Lived 1832 to 1893.

Terauchi Masatake

Lived 1852 to 1919.

Prime Minister from 9 October 1916 to 29 September 1918.

Toba-tenno

The 74th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1107 to 1123.

Tochigi Prefecture

Area:	6,408 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Utsunomiya
Population:	1,980,000 (1996)

Toda Kazuaki

Lived 1542 to 1604.

A samurai in the service of Tokugawa Ieyasu. In 1601, Ieyasu gave Kazuaki the fief of Zeze (say what?) (30,000 koku) in Ōmi.

Togo Heihachiro

Lived 1848 to 1934.

A samurai from Satsuma. Studied (what?) in England from 1871 to 1878. Originally in the Satsuma Navy, joined the Imperial Japanese Navy (at its formation?). Fought in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894–1895.

Promoted to Rear Admiral in 1895, Vice Admiral in 1900, and full Admiral in 1904.

Heihachiro commanded the fleet during the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905). His stunning success at the Battle of Tsushima effectively ended any hope that Russia ever had of controlling or even contesting the seas around Korea.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Imperial Japanese Navy	162	Russo-Japanese War	277
Satsuma-han	287	Sino-Japanese War	301
Tsushima, Battle of	333		

Togo Shigenori

Lived 1882 to 1950.

Tōjō Hideki

Lived 1884 to 1948.

Was Prime Minister from 18 October 1941 to 22 July 1944.

He replaced Konoe Fumimaro and was replaced by Koiso Kuniaki.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Konoe Fumimaro	206	Koiso Kuniaki	202

Tokonami Takejiro

Lived 1867 to 1935.

Tokugawa Chikatada

Lived 1418 to 1480.

Tokugawa Chikauji

Might have died 1407.

Father of (Matsudaira?) Yasuchika and Sakai Tadahiro, among others.

Tokugawa Family

Tokugawa Hidetada

Lived 1579 to 1632.

The 2nd Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1605 to 1623.

One of Tokugawa Ieyasu's sons.

Tokugawa Hideyasu

Lived 1574 to 1607.

Tokugawa Hirotada

Lived 1526 to 1549.

Tokugawa Ieharu

Lived 1737 to 1786.

The 10th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1760 to 1786.

Tokugawa Iemitsu

Lived 1604 to 1651.

The 3rd Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1623 to 1651.

Tokugawa Iemochi

Lived 1846 to 1866.

The 14th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1858 to 1866.

Tokugawa Iemoto

Lived 1763 to 1779.

Tokugawa Ienari

Lived 1773 to 1841

The 11th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1786 to 1837.

Tokugawa Ienobu

Lived 1662 to 1712.

The 6th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1709 to 1712.

Tokugawa Iesada

Lived 1824 to 1858.

The 13th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1853 to 1858.

Tokugawa Ieshige

Lived 1712 to 1761.

The 9th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1745 to 1760.

Tokugawa Ietsugu

Lived 1709 to 1716.

The 7th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1712 to 1716.

Tokugawa Ietsuna

Lived 1639 to 1680.

The 4th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1651 to 1680.

Tokugawa Ieyasu

Lived 1543 to 1616.

The 1st Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1603 to 1605.

The big man, founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Tokugawa Ieyoshi

Lived 1792 to 1853.

The 12th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1837 to 1853.

Tokugawa Keiki

aka Tokugawa Yoshinobu
aka Hitotsubashi Keiki
aka Hitotsubashi Yoshinobu

The 15th and final Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1866 to 1868.

Tokugawa Kiyoyasu

Lived 1511 to 1536.

Tokugawa Nagachika

Lived 1442 to 1510.

Tokugawa Nariaki

Lived 1800 to 1860.

Father of Tokugawa Keiki, the final Tokugawa Shōgun.

A member of the Mito branch of the Tokugawa family and daimyō of Mito.

Nariaki was put in charge of bakufu efforts to defend the country against the encrouching foreigners. His own view was that the bakufu should strengthen its military and fight the foreigners, and was at odds with Ii Naosuke on the issue.

He was pro-emperor and favored restoration.

Nariaki and Naosuke fought over who would succeed the Shōgun Iesada, with Nariaki championing his son Keiki. Naosuke, who eventually prevailed, favored Iemochi.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Ii Naosuke	160	Tokugawa Iemochi	321
Tokugawa Iesada	322	Tokugawa Keiki	323

Tokugawa Nobumitsu

Lived 1390 to 1465.

Tokugawa Nobutada

Lived 1489 to 1531.

Tokugawa Nobuyasu

Lived 1559 to 1579.

Tokugawa Nobuyoshi

Lived 1583 to 1603

Tokugawa Sen-hime

Lived 1597 to 1666.

Tokugawa Shigeyoshi

Tokugawa Shōgunate

Tokugawa Ieyasu was named shōgun in 1603 and his family controlled the country through that office until the Meiji Restoration of 1867-68.

Appendix F has a list of the Tokugawa Shōgun on page 372.

Tokugawa Tadanaga

Lived 1605 to 1651.

Tokugawa Tadateru

Lived 1593 to 1683.

Tokugawa Tadayoshi

Lived 1580 to 1607.

Tokugawa Tsunashige

Lived 1644 to 1678.

Tokugawa Tsunayoshi

Lived 1646 to 1709.

The 5th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1680 to 1709.

Tokugawa Yasuchika

Lived 1369 to 1412.

Tokugawa Yorifusa

Lived 1603 to 1661.

Tokugawa Ieyasu's 9th son and founder of the Mito branch of the Tokugawa family.

Father of Mitsukuni, Yorishige, Yorimoto, Yoritaka, and Yorio.

Recieved Mito (350,000 koku) in Hitachi in 1609. Hence they are known as the Mito branch.

Tokugawa Yorinobu

Lived 1602 to 1671.

Tokugawa Ieyasu's 8th son and founder of the Kii branch of the Tokugawa family.

Father of Mitsusada and Yorizumi.

Received Wakayama (555,000 koku) in Kii in 1619.

Tokugawa Yoshimune

Lived 1684 to 1751.

The 8th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1716 to 1745.

Tokugawa Yoshinao

Lived 1600 to 1650.

Tokugawa Ieyasu's 7^{th} son and founder of the Owari branch of the Tokugawa family.

Father of Mitsutomo.

Recieved Nagoya Castle in Owari in 1610.

Tokugawa Yoshisue

aka Tokugawa Shiro.

Tokuji

Nengō: 1306–1307.

Tokushima City

The capital city of Tokugawa Prefecture.

Tokushima Prefecture

Area:	4,144 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Tokushima
Population:	840,000 (1996)

Tokutomi Soho

Tōkyō City

The capital of Tōkyō Prefecture. Also the national capital.

Tōkyō Prefecture

Technically a **to**, not a **ken**.

Area:	2,187 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Tōkyō
Population:	11,540,000 (1996)

Tokyo University

Tōkyō War Crimes Trial

Torii

Torii Family (Daimyō)

A daimyō family from Mikawa. Descended from Fujiwara Moromasa.

Torii Family (Painters)

A family of famous painters.

Torii Kiyomasa

Painter.

Lived 1706 to 1763.

Torii Kiyomine

Painter.

Lived 1787 to 1868.

Torii Kiyomitsu

Painter.

Lived 1735 to 1785.

Torii Kiyonaga

Painter.

Died 1813.

Torii Kiyonobu

Painter.

Lived 1664 to 1730.

Torii Kiyonobu

Painter.

Torii Mototada

Lived 1539 to 1600.

Son of Tadayoshi.

Torii Naritsugu

Son of Mototada. Ruled Yamura (Kai, 35,000 koku) but was dispossessed in 1632 and banished to his nephew Torii Tadatsune’s domain in Yamagata.

Torii Tadaharu

Lived 1608 to 1651.

Continued the family name when his older brother Tadatsune died without an heir in 1636. He was given the Takatō (Shinano, 30,000 koku).

Torii Tadamasa

Lived 1567 to 1628.

Received Iwakidaira (Mutsu, 100,000 koku) in 1603. Was moved to Yamagata (Dewa, 260,000 koku) in 1622.

Torii Tadatsune

Died 1636.

Son of Tadamasa but his fief reverted to the shogunate when Tadatsune died without an heir.

Torii Tadayoshi

Died 1571.

Served Matsudaira Hirotada and later Tokugawa Ieyasu.

Father of Torii Mototada.

Tosa-han

Tosa Province

A province in the area that is today Kōchi Prefecture on Shikoku. Tosa bordered on Iyo and Awa Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Awa Province	53	Iyo Province	172
Kōchi Prefecture	200	Shikoku	291

Tōsei-ha

Tōtōmi Province

A province in the area that is today Prefecture. Tōtōmi bordered on and Provinces.

see also:

Tottori City

The capital city of Tottori Prefecture.

Tottori Prefecture

Area:	3,507 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Tottori
Population:	620,000 (1996)

Tōyama Kagetō

Toyama Mitsuru

Lived 1855 to 1944.

Toyama Prefecture

Area:	4,427 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Toyama
Population:	1,130,000 (1996)

Toyoda Sakichi

Lived 1867 to 1930.

Toyotomi Family

Toyotomi Hideyori

Toyotomi Hideyoshi

Lived 1537 to 1598.

Hideyoshi started life as a peasant, but managed to rise up in the ranks of Oda Nobunaga's (page 261) army; He was a general when Akechi Mitsuhide (page 29) assassinated Oda in 1582. Hideyoshi promptly avenged his lord's death and equally promptly took his lord's place.

Aside from his work unifying the country, Hideyoshi is also remembered for his ill-advised invasions of mainland Asia.

Tozama

Triple Intervention

Truman, Harry S.

Tsuchimikado-tenno

The 83th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1198 to 1210.

Tsu City

The capital of Mie Prefecture (pg 224).

Tsuda Mamichi

Lived 1829 to 1903.

Tsuda Sokichi

Lived 1873 to 1961.

Tsuda Umeko

Lived 1865 to 1929

Tsukude Castle

Tsukushi Hirokado

Tsushima, Battle of

Tsushima Province

A group of islands that are today part of Nagasaki Prefecture. They lay between in the Sea of Japan, between Honshū / Kyūshū and the Korean peninsula.

Twenty-One Demands

U

Uchida Ryohei

Lived 1874 to 1937.

Uchidehama, Battle of

Took place in 1582.

The Akechi army, retreating from their loss at the battle of Yamazaki, was joined by Akechi Mitsuharu, the cousin of Akechi Mitsuhide. (Mitsuhide was killed at Yamazaki.)

Mitsuharu fought Hori Hidemasa, who was pursuing the Akechi on behalf of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, at Uchidehama. The Akechi army lost.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Akechi Mitsuharu	28	Akechi Mitsuhide	29
Oda Nobunaga	261	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	332
Hori Hidemasa	151	Yamazaki, Battle of	344
Honnōji, Seige of	149		

Uchimura Kanzo

Lived 1861 to 1930.

Udaijin

Uda-tenno

The 59th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 887 to 897.

Uedahara, Battle of

Took place in 1548.

The first battle in Japan where arquebuses were used.

Takeda Shingen lost to Murakami Yoshikiyo.

Yoshikiyo had 50 ashigaru armed with arquebuses.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Takeda Shingen	310	Murakami Yoshikiyo	243
Arquebus	42	Ashigaru	46

Ueda, Seige of

Took place in 1600.

Tokugawa Hidetada, on his way to join his father, Ieyasu, stopped to seige Ueda castle. The castle was held by Sanada Masayuki and his son Sanada Yukimura. When the castle did not fall as quickly as Hidetada had hoped / expected, he abandoned the seige and hurried to meet up with Ieyasu. As a result of this delay, Hidetada missed the battle of Sekigahara.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Sanada Masayuki	284	Sanada Yukimura	285
Sekigahara, Battle of	288	Tokugawa Hidetada	320
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322		

Ueki Emori

Lived 1857 to 1892.

Uesugi Family (Ogigayatsu)

Uesugi Family (Yamaouchi)

A daimyō family descended from Fujiwara Yoshikado (pg. 115).

Uesugi Kagekatsu

Lived 1555 to 1623.

Uesugi Kagenobu

Uesugi Kagetora

Lived 1552 to 1579.

The 7th son of Hōjō Ujiyasu (pg. 148), was adopted by Uesugi Kenshin.

Uesugi Kenshin

aka Nagao Kagetora

Lived 1530 to 1578.

The 3rd son of Nagao Tamekage. The Nagao family were vassals of the Uesugi but in 1551, Kenshin forced Uesugi Norimasa to adopt him as his son, give him offices and titles, and of course the Uesugi name. Norimasa had been defeated by Hōjō Ujiyasu and didn't have much choice but to accept.

Uesugi Norimasa

Lived 1522 to 1579.

Defeated several times by the Hōjō, had the good fortune to have a very capable retainer in Nagao Kagetora, whom he would adopt.

Uesugi Norisada

Uesugi Tomosada

Died 1544.

Last of the Ogigayatsu Uesugi.

Uesugi Yoshiharu

Ugaki Kazushige

Lived 1868 to 1956.

Ugo Province

A province in the area that is today Akita Prefecture. Ugo bordered on Mutsu, Rikuchū, Rikuzen, and Uzen Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Akita Prefecture	30	Mutsu Province	245
Rikuchū Province	276	Rikuzen Province	276
Uzen Province	339		

Ukita Hideie

Umezu Yoshijiro

Lived 1882 to 1949.

Unkei

Died 1223. Maybe.

Uno Sosuke

Prime Minister from 2 June 1989 to 10 August 1989. Replaced by Kaifu Toshiki (pg 180).

Urawa City

The capital of Saitama Prefecture (pg 282).

U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce

Utsunomiya City

The capital of Tochigi Prefecture (pg 318).

Utsunomiya-han

Uwajima

Uzen Province

A province in the area that is today Yamagata Prefecture. Uzen bordered on Echigo, Iwaki, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, and Ugo Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Echigo Province	105	Iwaki Province	170
Iwashiro Province	171	Rikuzen Province	276
Ugo Province	337	Yamagata Prefecture	342

V

W

Wadō

Nengō: 708–714.

Wado Province

Wajima City

A city of about 30,000 people on the Noto-hanto, in Ishikawa.

Wajima-nuri

A style of laquerware from the city of Wajima in Ishikawa.

Wakamatsu-han

Wakasa Province

A province in the area that is today Fukui Prefecture. Wakasa bordered on Echizen, Ōmi, Tamba, Tango, and Yamashiro Provinces.

Domains

Obama (92,000 koku): Kyōgoku Takatsugu received from Tokugawa Ieyasu in 1600.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Echizen Province	105	Fukui Prefecture	116
Kyōgoku Takatsugu	214	Ōmi Province	268
Tamba Province	311	Tango Province	311
Tokugawa Ieyasu	322	Yamashiro Province	344

Wakatsuki Reijirō

Lived 1866 to 1949.

Prime Minister from 30 January 1926 to 20 April 1927 and 14 April 1931 to 14 December 1931.

Wakayama City

The capital city of Wakayama Prefecture.

Wakayama Prefecture

Area:	4,724 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Wakayama
Population:	1,100,000 (1996)

Wang Ching-wei

Wang Yang-ming

War Crimes, Class A

Warring States Period

The period of more-or-less constant warfare that lasted from the Ōnin War until the Hideyoshi managed to exert control over most of the country.

Waseda University

aka Tōkyō College.

Watanabe Hanzō

Watanabe Jotaro

Lived

Witte, Sergei

X

Y

Yamagata Aritomo

Lived 1838 to 1922.

Prime Minister from 24 December 1889 to 6 May 1891 and 8 November 1898 to 19 October 1900.

Yamagata City

The capital city of Yamagata Prefecture (pg. 342).

Yamagata Masakage

Yamagata Prefecture

Area:	9,323 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Yamagata
Population:	1,260,000 (1996)

Yamaguchi City

The capital city of Yamaguchi Prefecture (pg. 343).

Yamaguchi Prefecture

Area:	6,110 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Yamaguchi
Population:	1,550,000 (1996)

Yamakawa Hitoshi

Lived 1880 to 1958.

Yamakawa Kikue

Lived 1890 to 1980.

Yamamoto Gonnohyōe

aka Yamamoto Gonbei.

Lived 1852 to 1933.

Prime Minister from 20 February 1913 to 16 April 1914 and 2 September 1923 to 7 January 1924.

Yamamoto Isoroku

Lived 1884 to 1943.

Naval officer. He is generally credited with planning and managing the December 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. Held the rank of admiral when he was shot down by American fighters in 1943.

Yamanashi Prefecture

Area:	4,465 km^2 (1995)
Capital:	Kōfu
Population:	880,000 (1996)

Yamashiro Province

A province in the area that is today Kyōto Prefecture. Yamashiro bordered on Iga, Kawachi, Ōmi, Settsu, Tamba, Wakasa, and Yamato Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Iga Province	160	Kawachi Province	190
Kyōto Prefecture	215	Ōmi Province	268
Settsu Province	290	Tamba Province	311
Wakasa Province	340	Yamato Province	344

Yamato Province

A province in the area that is today Nara Prefecture. Yamato bordered on Iga, Ise, Kawachi, Kii, and Yamashiro Provinces.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Iga Province	160	Ise Province	165
Kawachi Province	190	Kii Province	195
Nara Prefecture	253	Yamashiro Province	344

Yamazaki, Battle of

1582

Hideyoshi crushed Akechi Mitsuhide, the assassin of Oda Nobunaga, at Yamazaki. Mitsuhide had hoped to take Nobunaga's place, but with his defeat, Nobunaga's authority went to Hideyoshi.

Yanagida Kunio

Lived 1875 to 1962.

Yanagida Town

A small town on the Noto Peninsula (pg. 258) in Ishikawa Prefecture (pg. 167).

Yanagi Muneyoshi

Lived 1889 to 1961.

Yanaibara Tadao

see **Yanaihara Tadao** on page 345.

Yanaihara Tadao

aka Yanaibara Tadao.

Lived 1893 to 1961.

Yasuda Zenjiro

Lived 1838 to 1921.

Yayoi

Yokohama City

The capital of Kanagawa Prefecture (pg 183).

Yokoi Shonan

Lived 1809 to 1869.

Yokose Family

Yokoyama Gennosuke

Lived 1870 to 1915.

Yōmei-tenno

The 31st Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 585-587.

Yonai Mitsumasa

Lived 1880 to 1948.

Prime Minister from 16 January 1940 to 22 July 1940.

Yonemura Kaichirō

Yōrō

Nengō: 717–723.

Yoshida Castle

Yoshida Shigeru

Lived 1878 to 1967.

Prime Minister from:

22 May 1946 to 24 May 1947
15 October 1948 to 16 February 1949
16 February 1949 to 30 October 1952
30 October 1952 to 21 May 1953
21 May 1953 to 10 December 1954

Yoshida Shoin

Lived 1830 to 1859.

Yoshino Sakuzo

Lived 1878 to 1933.

Yōwa

Nengō: 1181–1181.

Yōzei-tenno

The 57^{th} emperor of Japan.

Reigned 876 to 884.

Yukawa Hideki

Lived 1907 to 1981.

Yura Family

Yūryaku-tenno

The 20th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 456 to 479.

Z

Zaibatsu

Zeami

aka Kanze Motokiyo.

Lived 1363 to 1443.

Appendix A

Chronological List of Emperors

Here is a list of the Emperors of Japan. An (f) after an entry means female—ie an empress rather than an emperor. Reign dates are given. Birth and death dates are given (or will one day be given) in the individual entries.

Many of the emperors prior to about 500 A.D. are mythological. *Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan*[9] entry for the 'Nihon-ki' (pg 448) has a good summary of how unreliable the info on early emperors is.

Emperor	From	To	Notes	Page
Jimmu	660	585 B.C.		174
Suizei	581	549 B.C.		303
Annei	549	511 B.C.		38
Itoku	510	477 B.C.		169
Kōshō	475	393 B.C.		208
Kōan	392	291 B.C.		198
Kōrei	290	215 B.C.		207
Kōgen	214	158 B.C.		201
Kaika	158	98 B.C.		180
Sujin	97	30 B.C.		303
Suinin	29 B.C.	70 A.D.		302
Keikō	71	130		191
Seimu	131	190		287
Chūai	192	200		73
Ōjin	270	310		264
Nintoku	313	399		256
Richū	400	405		276

Emperor	From	To	Notes	Page
Hanzei	406	410		137
Ingyō	412	453		163
Ankō	453	456		38
Yūryaku	456	479		348
Seinei	480	484		287
Kenzō	485	487		194
Ninken	488	498		255
Buretsu	498	506		65
Keitai	507	531		192
Ankan	531	535		37
Senka	535	539		289
Kimmei	539	571		195
Bitatsu	572	585		57
Yōmei	585	587		346
Sushun	587	592		304
Suiko (f)	592	628		302
Jomei	629	641		177
Kōgyoku (f)	642	645		202
Kōtoku	645	654		209
Saimei (f)	655	661		282
Tenji	662	671		316
Kōbun	671	672		200
Temmu	673	686		313
Jitō (f)	690	697		175
Mommu	697	707		239
Gemmei	707	715		123
Genshō	715	724		126
Shōmu	724	749		299
Kōken (f)	749	758		203
Junnin	758	764		178
Shōtoku (f)	764	770		300
Kōnin	770	781		206
Kammu	781	806		183
Heizei	806	809		140
Saga	809	823		281
Junna	823	833		178
Nimmyō	833	850		255
Montoku	850	858		239

Emperor	From	To	Notes	Page
Seiwa	858	876		288
Yōzei	876	884		347
Kōkō	884	887		204
Uda	887	897		335
Daigo	897	930		100
Suzaku	930	946		304
Murakami	946	967		243
Reizei	967	969		275
En'yū	969	984		111
Kazan	984	986		191
Ichijō	986	1011		159
Sanjō	1011	1016		285
Goichijō	1016	1036		128
Gosuzaku	1036	1045		131
Goreizei	1045	1068		130
Gosanjō	1068	1072		131
Shirakawa	1072	1086		296
Horikawa	1086	1107		152
Toba	1107	1123		318
Sutoku	1123	1141		304
Konoe	1141	1155		207
Goshirakawa	1155	1158		131
Nijō	1158	1165		254
Rokujō	1165	1168		277
Takakura	1168	1180		307
Antoku	1180	1183		39
Gotoba	1183	1198		131
Tsuchimikado	1198	1210		332
Juntoku	1210	1221		178
Chūkyō	1221	1221		73
Gohorikawa	1221	1232		128
Shijō	1232	1242		291
Gosaga	1242	1246		130
Gofukakusa	1246	1259		127
Kameyama	1259	1274		182
Gouda	1274	1287		134
Fushimi	1288	1298		119
Gofushimi	1298	1301		127

Emperor	From	To	Notes	Page
Gonijō	1301	1308		130
Hanazono	1308	1318		136
Godaigo	1318	1339		127
Gomurakami	1339	1368		129
Chōkei	1368	1383		71
Gokameyama	1383	1392		128
Gokomatsu	1392	1412		129
Shōkō	1412	1428		299
Gohanazono	1429	1464		128
Gotsuchimikado	1465	1500		134
Gokashiwabara	1500	1526		128
Gonara	1526	1557		130
Ōgimachi	1557	1586		263
Goyōzei	1586	1611		134
Gomizunoo	1611	1629		129
Meishō (f)	1630	1643		223
Gokōmyō	1643	1654		129
Gosai	1656	1663		130
Reigen	163	1687		275
Higashiyama	1687	1709		141
Nakamikado	1710	1735		252
Sakuramachi	1735	1747		284
Momozono	1747	1762		239
Gosakuramachi	1763	1770		131
Gomomozono	1771	1779		129
Kōkaku	1780	1817		203
Ninkō	1817	1846		255
Kōmei	1847	1866		204
Meiji	1866	1912		223
Taishō	1912	1926		306
Shōwa	1926	1989		301
Heisei	1989			140

Sources: *New Nelson's Kanji Dictionary*, pg 1253–1256, and the *Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan*[9], pg 815–817.

Appendix B

Prime Ministers, 1885 to Present

Page	Prime Minister	From	To	Notes
1	Itō Hirobumi	Dec/22/1885	Apr/30/1888	First Itō
2	Kuroda Kiyotaka	Apr/30/1888	Dec/24/1889	
3	Yamagata Aritomo	Dec/24/1889	May/06/1891	First Yamagata
4	Matsukata Masayoshi	May/06/1891	Aug/08/1892	First Matsukata
5	Itō Hirobumi	Aug/08/1892	Sep/18/1896	Second Itō
6	Matsukata Masayoshi	Sep/18/1896	Jan/12/1898	Second Matsukata
7	Itō Hirobumi	Jan/12/1898	Jun/30/1898	Third Itō
8	Ōkuma Shigenobu	Jun/30/1898	Nov/08/1898	First Ōkuma
9	Yamagata Aritomo	Nov/08/1898	Oct/19/1900	Second Yamagata
10	Itō Hirobumi	Oct/19/1900	Jun/02/1901	Fourth Itō
11	Katsura Tarō	Jun/02/1901	Jan/07/1906	First Katsura
12	Saionji Kinmochi	Jan/07/1906	Jul/14/1908	First Saionji
13	Katsura Tarō	Jul/14/1908	Aug/30/1911	Second Katsura
14	Saionji Kinmochi	Aug/30/1911	Dec/21/1912	Second Saionji
15	Katsura Tarō	Dec/21/1912	Feb/20/1913	Third Katsura
16	Yamamoto Gonnohyōe	Feb/20/1913	Apr/16/1914	First Yamamoto
17	Ōkuma Shigenobu	Apr/16/1914	Oct/09/1916	Second Ōkuma
18	Terauchi Masatake	Oct/09/1916	Sep/29/1918	
19	Hara Kei	Sep/29/1918	Nov/13/1921	
20	Takahashi Korekiyo	Nov/13/1921	Jun/12/1922	
21	Katō Tomosaburō	Jun/12/1922	Sep/02/1923	
22	Yamamoto Gonnohyōe	Sep/02/1923	Jan/07/1924	Second Yamamoto
23	Kiyoura Keigo	Jan/07/1924	Jun/11/1924	
24	Katō Takaaki	Jun/11/1924	Aug/02/1925	First Katō

Page	Prime Minister	From	To	Notes
25	Katō Takaaki	Aug/02/1925	Jan/30/1926	Second Katō
26	Wakatsuki Reijirō	Jan/30/1926	Apr/20/1927	First Wakatsuki
27	Tanaka Giichi	Apr/20/1927	Jul/02/1929	
28	Hamaguchi Osachi	Jul/02/1929	Apr/14/1931	
29	Wakatsuki Reijirō	Apr/14/1931	Dec/14/1931	Second Wakatsuki
30	Inukai Tsuyoshi	Dec/14/1931	May/26/1932	
31	Saitō Makoto	May/26/1932	Jul/08/1934	
32	Okada Keisuke	Jul/08/1934	Mar/09/1936	
33	Hirota Kōki	Mar/09/1936	Feb/02/1937	
34	Hayashi Senjūrō	Feb/02/1937	Jun/04/1937	
35	Konoe Fumimaro	Jun/04/1937	Jan/05/1939	First Konoe
36	Hiranuma Kiichirō	Jan/05/1939	Aug/30/1939	
37	Abe Nobuyuki	Aug/30/1939	Jan/16/1940	
38	Yonai Mitsumasa	Jan/16/1940	Jul/22/1940	
39	Konoe Fumimaro	Jul/22/1940	Jul/18/1941	Second Konoe
40	Konoe Fumimaro	Jul/18/1941	Oct/18/1941	Third Konoe
41	Tōjō Hideki	Oct/18/1941	Jul/22/1944	
42	Koiso Kuniaki	Jul/22/1944	Apr/07/1945	
43	Suzuki Kantarō	Apr/07/1945	Aug/17/1945	
44	Higashikuni Naruhiko	Aug/17/1945	Oct/09/1945	
45	Shidehara Kijūrō	Oct/09/1945	May/22/1946	
46	Yoshida Shigeru	May/22/1946	May/24/1947	First Yoshida
47	Katayama Tetsu	May/24/1947	Mar/10/1948	
48	Ashida Hitoshi	Mar/10/1948	Oct/15/1948	
49	Yoshida Shigeru	Oct/15/1948	Feb/16/1949	Second Yoshida
50	Yoshida Shigeru	Feb/16/1949	Oct/30/1952	Third Yoshida
51	Yoshida Shigeru	Oct/30/1952	May/21/1953	Fourth Yoshida
52	Yoshida Shigeru	May/21/1953	Dec/10/1954	Fifth Yoshida
53	Hatoyama Ichirō	Dec/10/1954	Mar/19/1955	First Hatoyama
54	Hatoyama Ichirō	Mar/19/1955	Nov/22/1955	Second Hatoyama
55	Hatoyama Ichirō	Nov/22/1955	Dec/23/1956	Third Hatoyama
56	Ishibashi Tanzan	Dec/23/1956	Feb/25/1957	
57	Kishi Nobusuke	Feb/25/1957	Jun/12/1958	First Kishi
58	Kishi Nobusuke	Jun/12/1958	Jul/19/1960	Second Kishi
59	Ikeda Hayato	Jul/19/1960	Dec/08/1960	First Ikeda
60	Ikeda Hayato	Dec/08/1960	Dec/09/1963	Second Ikeda
61	Ikeda Hayato	Dec/09/1963	Nov/09/1964	Third Ikeda
62	Satō Eisaku	Nov/09/1964	Feb/17/1967	First Satō

Page	Prime Minister	From	To	Notes
63	Satō Eisaku	Feb/17/1967	Jan/14/1970	Second Satō
64	Satō Eisaku	Jan/14/1970	Jul/07/1972	Third Satō
65	Tanaka Kakuei	Jul/07/1972	Dec/22/1972	First Tanaka K.
66	Tanaka Kakuei	Dec/22/1972	Dec/09/1974	Second Tanaka K.
67	Miki Takeo	Dec/09/1974	Dec/24/1976	
68	Fukuda Takeo	Dec/24/1976	Dec/07/1978	
69	Ōhira Masayoshi	Dec/07/1978	Nov/09/1979	First Ōhira
70	Ōhira Masayoshi	Nov/09/1979	Jul/18/1980	Second Ōhira
71	Suzuki Zenkō	Jul/18/1980	Nov/26/1982	
72	Nakasone Yasuhiro	Nov/26/1982	Dec/27/1983	First Nakasone
73	Nakasone Yasuhiro	Dec/27/1983	Jul/22/1986	Second Nakasone
74	Nakasone Yasuhiro	Jul/22/1986	Nov/06/1987	Third Nakasone
75	Takeshita Noboru	Nov/06/1987	Jun/02/1989	
76	Uno Sosuke	Jun/02/1989	Aug/10/1989	check dates!
77	Kaifu Toshiki	Aug/10/1989	Feb/28/1990	First Kaifu
78	Kaifu Toshiki	Feb/28/1990	Nov/05/1991	Second Kaifu
79	Miyazawa Kiichi	Nov/05/1991	Aug/09/1993	
80	Hosokawa Morihiro	Aug/09/1993	Apr/28/1994	
81	Hata Tsutomu	Apr/28/1994	Jun/30/1994	
82	Murayama Tomiichi	Jun/29/1994	Jan/11/1996	
83	Hashimoto Ryūtarō	Jan/11/1996	Nov/07/1996	First Hashimoto
84	Hashimoto Ryūtarō	Nov/07/1996	Jul/30/1998	Second Hashimoto
85	Obuchi Keizo	Jul/30/1998	Apr/05/2000	
86	Mori Yoshirō	Apr/05/2000	Jul/04/2000	First Mori
87	Mori Yoshirō	Jul/04/2000	Apr/26/2001	Second Mori
88	Koizumi Jun'ichirō	Apr/26/2001		

Appendix C

Alphabetical List of the Prefectures

This table is based on data from Noritaka Yagasaki's *Japan: Geographical Perspectives on an Island Nation*, 3rd Edition, published by Teikoku-Shoin, 1997.

Name	Area (km^2)	Capital	Population	Page
Aichi	5,150	Nagoya	6,770,000	24
Akita	11,612	Akita	1,220,000	30
Aomori	9,605	Aomori	1,510,000	40
Chiba	5,156	Chiba	5,780,000	67
Ehime	5,675	Matsuyama	1,520,000	106
Fukui	4,188	Fukui	830,000	116
Fukuoka	4,968	Fukuoka	4,900,000	117
Fukushima	13,782	Fukushima	2,140,000	117
Gifu	10,598	Gifu	2,100,000	126
Gunma	6,363	Maebashi	2,000,000	135
Hiroshima	8,475	Hiroshima	2,870,000	144
Hokkaidō	83,452	Sapporo	5,690,000	149
Hyōgo	8,387	Kōbe	5,420,000	157
Ibaraki	6,094	Mitō	2,970,000	158
Ishikawa	4,185	Kanazawa	1,170,000	167
Iwate	15,278	Moriaki	1,430,000	172
Kagawa	1,875	Takamatsu	1,030,000	179
Kagoshima	9,186	Kagoshima	1,800,000	179
Kanagawa	2,414	Yokohama	8,170,000	183
Kōchi	7,104	Kōchi	830,000	200
Kumamoto	7,403	Kumamoto	1,870,000	212
Kyōto	4,612	Kyōto	2,550,000	215

Name	Area (km^2)	Capital	Population	Page
Mie	5,774	Tsu	1,840,000	224
Miyagi	7,285	Sendai	2,310,000	237
Miyazaki	7,734	Miyazaki	1,190,000	238
Nagano	13,585	Nagano	2,190,000	246
Nagasaki	4091	Nagasaki	1,550,000	247
Nara	3,691	Nara	1,440,000	253
Niigata	12,582	Niigata	2,490,000	254
Ōita	6,337	Ōita	1,240,000	264
Okayama	7,111	Okayama	1,950,000	265
Okinawa	2,266	Naha	1,290,000	266
Ōsaka	1,892	Ōsaka	8,590,000	269
Saga	2,439	Saga	890,000	281
Saitama	3,797	Urawa	6,720,000	282
Shiga	4,017	Ōtsu	1,280,000	291
Shimane	6,707	Matsue	770,000	292
Shizuoka	7,779	Shizuoka	3,730,000	296
Tochigi	6,408	Utsunomiya	1,980,000	318
Tokushima	4,144	Tokushima	840,000	327
Tōkyō	2,187	Tōkyō	11,540,000	328
Tottori	3,507	Tottori	620,000	331
Toyama	4,427	Toyama	1,130,000	331
Wakayama	4,724	Wakayama	1,100,000	341
Yamagata	9,323	Yamagata	1,260,000	342
Yamaguchi	6,110	Yamaguchi	1,550,000	343
Yamanashi	4,465	Kōfu	880,000	343

Appendix D

Provinces and Corresponding Prefectures

This table lists the old provinces but is ordered by prefecture more or less from north to south. This makes it easier to see which provinces make up the current prefectures. Also listed are the region to which each prefecture / province belongs. The first is the region as given in the *New Nelson's Kanji Dictionary*. Next to that is the region as given by the older and sonetimes less reliable *Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan*.

Province	Prefecture	Region (Nelson's)	Region (HGDJ)
Mutsu	Aomori	Tōhoku	
Ugo	Akita	Tōhoku	Tōsandō
Rikuchū	Iwate	Tōhoku	Tōsandō
Rikuzen	Miyagi	Tōhoku	Tōsandō
Uzen	Yamagata	Tōhoku	Tōsandō
Iwashiro	Fukushima	Tōhoku	Tōsandō
Iwaki	Fukushima, Miyagi	Tōhoku	Tōsandō
Hitachi	Ibaraki	Kantō	Tōkaidō
Shimitsuke	Tochigi	Kantō	Tōsandō
Kōzuke	Gumma	Kantō	Tōsandō
Musashi	Saitama, Tōkyō	Kantō	Tōkaidō
Sagami	Kanagawa	Kantō	Tōkaidō
Shimōsa	Chiba	Kantō	Tōkaidō
Kazusa	Chiba	Kantō	Tōkaidō
Awa	Chiba	Kantō	Tōkaidō
Echigo	Niigata	Chūbu	Hokurokudō

Province	Prefecture	Region (Nelson's)	Region (HGDJ)
Sado	Niigata	Chūbu	Hokurokudō
Etchū	Toyama	Chūbu	Hokurokudō
Kaga	Ishikawa	Chūbu	Hokurokudō
Noto	Ishikawa	Chūbu	Hokurokudō
Echizen	Fukui	Chūbu	Hokurokudō
Wakasa	Fukui	Chūbu	Hokurokudō
Suruga	Shizuoka	Chūbu	Tōkaidō
Izu	Shizuoka	Chūbu	Tōkaidō
Kai	Yamanashi	Chūbu	Tōkaidō
Shinano	Nagano	Chūbu	Tōsandō
Mikawa	Aichi	Chūbu	Tōkaidō
Owari	Aichi	Chūbu	Tōkaidō
Mino	Gifu	Chūbu	Tōsandō
Hida	Gifu	Chūbu	Tōsandō
Ōmi	Shiga	Kinki	Tōsandō
Yamashiro	Kyōto	Kinki	Go-Kinai
Tamba	Kyōto	Kinki	San'indō
Tango	Kyōto	Kinki	San'indō
Izumi	Ōsaka	Kinki	Go-Kinai
Kawachi	Ōsaka	Kinki	Go-Kinai
Yamato	Nara	Kinki	Go-Kinai
Kii	Wakayama	Kinki	Nankaidō
Ise	Mie	Kinki	Tōkaidō
Iga	Mie	Kinki	Tōkaidō
Tajima	Hyōgo	Kinki	San'indō
Settsu	Hyōgo	Kinki	Go-Kinai
Harima	Hyōgo	Kinki	San'yōdō
Awaji	Hyōgo	Kinki	Nankaidō
Bizen	Okayama	Chūgoku	San'yōdō
Bitchū	Okayama	Chūgoku	San'yōdō
Mimasaka	Okayama	Chūgoku	San'yōdō
Bingo	Hiroshima	Chūgoku	San'yōdō
Aki	Hiroshima	Chūgoku	San'yōdō
Nagato	Yamaguchi	Chūgoku	San'yōdō
Suō	Yamaguchi	Chūgoku	San'yōdō
Inaba	Tottori	Chūgoku	San'indō
Hōki	Tottori	Chūgoku	San'indō

Province	Prefecture	Region (Nelson's)	Region (HGDJ)
Izumo	Shimane	Chūgoku	San'indō
Iwami	Shimane	Chūgoku	San'indō
Oki	Shimane	Chūgoku	San'indō
Sanuki	Kagawa	Shikoku	Nankaidō
Iyo	Ehime	Shikoku	Nankaidō
Awa	Tokushima	Shikoku	Nankaidō
Tosa	Kōchi	Shikoku	Nankaidō
Chikuzen	Fukuoka	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Buzen	Fukuoka	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Bungo	Ōita	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Hyūga	Miyazaki	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Chikugo	Saga	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Hizen	Nagasaki	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Iki	Nagasaki	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Tsushima	Nagasaki	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Higo	Kumamoto	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Satsuma	Kagoshima	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Ōsumi	Kagoshima	Kyūshū	Saikaidō
Ryūkyū	Okinawa	Ryūkyū	Saikaidō

Sources: *New Nelson's Kanji Dictionary* and the *Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan*[9].

Appendix E

Chronological List of *Nengo*

The "aka xxx" in the notes column usually means that the listed nengo ("xxx") is given in Papinot as an alternate reading for the kanji, but does not appear in the list given in *New Nelson's*.

Nengo	From	To	Notes	Page
Taika	645	649		305
Hakuchi	650	654		136
Hakuchō	673	685		136
Shuchō	686	689		301
Taihō	701	703		305
Keiun	704	707	aka Kyōun	192
Wadō	708	714		339
Reiki	715	716		275
Yōrō	717	723		346
Jinki	724	728	aka Shinki	175
Tempyō	729	748		314
Tempyō-kampō	749	749		314
Tempyō-shōhō	749	756		314
Tempyō-hōji	757	764		314
Tempyō-jingo	765	766	aka Tempyō-shingo	314
Jingo-keiun	767	769		174
Hōki	770	780		149
Ten'ō	781	781		316
Enryaku	782	805		110
Daidō	806	809		100
Kōnin	810	823		206

Nengo	From	To	Notes	Page
Tenchō	824	833		315
Shōwa	834	847	aka Jōwa	300
Kajō	848	850	aka Kashō	181
Kashō	848	850	aka Kajō	187
Ninju	851	853		255
Saikō	854	856	aka Seiko??	282
Tennan	857	858	aka Ten'an?	316
Jōgan	859	876	aka Jōkan	176
Genkei	877	884		124
Ninna	885	888	aka Ninwa	256
Kampyō	889	897		183
Shōtai	898	900		300
Engi	901	922		109
Enchō	923	930		109
Shōhei	931	937	aka Jōhei, Shōhyō	298
Tengyō	938	946	aka Tenkei	315
Tenryaku	948	956		317
Tentoku	957	960		317
Ōwa	961	963		271
Kōhō	964	967		202
Anna	968	969	aka Anwa	38
Tenroku	970	972		316
Ten'en	973	975		315
Jōgen	976	977	aka Teigen	176
Tengen	978	982		315
Eikan	983	984		107
Kanna	985	986	aka Kanwa	185
Eien	987	988		106
Eiso	989	989		108
Shōryaku	990	994		299
Chōtoku	995	998		72
Chōhō	999	1003		70
Kankō	1004	1011		185
Chōwa	1012	1016		73
Kannin	1017	1020		185
Jian	1021	1023	aka Chian	174
Manju	1024	1027		219
Chōgen	1028	1036		70

Nengo	From	To	Notes	Page
Chōryaku	1037	1039	aka Chōreki	71
Chōkyū	1040	1043		71
Kantoku	1044	1045		186
Eishō	1046	1052	aka Eijō	108
Tengi	1053	1057		315
Kōhei	1058	1064		202
Jireki	1065	1068	aka Chiryaku	175
Enkyū	1069	1073		110
Jōhō	1074	1076	aka Shōhō	176
Shōryaku	1077	1080	aka Jōreki	299
Eihō	1081	1083		106
Ōtoku	1084	1086		270
Kanji	1087	1093		184
Kahō	1094	1095		180
Eichō	1096	1096		106
Jōtoku	1097	1098	aka Shōtoku	177
Kōwa	1099	1103		209
Chōji	1104	1105		70
Kajō	1106	1107	aka Kashō	181
Tennin	1108	1109		316
Ten'ei	1110	1112		315
Eikyū	1113	1117		107
Gen'ei	1118	1119	aka Gan'ei	123
Hōan	1120	1123		145
Tenji	1124	1125	aka Tenju	315
Daiji	1126	1130	aka Taiji	100
Tenshō	1131	1131		317
Chōshō	1132	1134	aka Chōjō ??	72
Hōen	1135	1140		146
Eiji	1141	1141		106
Kōji	1142	1143		202
Ten'yō	1144	1144		317
Kyūan	1145	1150		215
Nimpei	1151	1153	aka Nimpyō	255
Kyūju	1154	1155		215
Hōgen	1156	1158		146
Heiji	1159	1159	aka Byōji	140
Eiryaku	1160	1160		107

Nengo	From	To	Notes	Page
Ōhō	1161	1162		264
Chōkan	1163	1164		70
Eiman	1165	1165		107
Ninnan	1166	1168	aka Nin’an	256
Kaō	1169	1170		187
Shōan	1171	1174	aka Jōan	297
Angen	1175	1176		37
Jishō	1177	1180	aka Jijō	175
Yōwa	1181	1181		347
Juei	1182	1183		178
Genryaku	1184	1184	aka Ganryaku, Genreki	126
Bunji	1185	1189		62
Kenkyū	1190	1198		193
Shōji	1199	1200		298
Kennin	1201	1203		193
Genkyū	1204	1205		124
Ken’ei	1206	1206		192
Jōgen	1207	1210	aka Shōgen	176
Kenryaku	1211	1212		193
Kempō	1213	1218		192
Jōkyū	1219	1221	aka Shōkyū	177
Jōō	1222	1223	aka Teiō	175
Gennin	1224	1224		125
Karoku	1225	1226		187
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Sources: Compiled from *New Nelson's Kanji Dictionary*, and *Historical and Ge-*

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Appendix G

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