

Historical Context: Throughout history many countries have experienced governmental change with mixed results. The Tokugawa united Japan under one central government and ended feudal rule. Their rule lasted from 1603-1868.

Classwork Task:

1. Discuss the whether the overall changes made by the Tokugawa were positive or negative for Japan

Document #1a: The rules of the Tokugawa Shogun

In 1600 a leader named Tokugawa Ieyasu united Japan under one government. The Tokugawa became Shogun, or supreme ruler and this power stayed in the Tokugawa family from 1603-1868. The Shogun controlled the daimyo (landowners) by making them leave their home town to live in the capital city, this allowed the Shogun to watch over the other daimyo (landowners). The Tokugawa demanded respect and obedience of these lords.

How did the Tokugawa change Japan?

_____ answer in notes _____

Document 2: How the Tokugawa treated Christians:

As for foreigners the Tokugawa decided to keep foreigners out of the country. One reason why the Tokugawa did this was to stop Christians from coming into the country. Laws against Christians started in 1587, the Shogun ordered the Christians to leave Japan. In 1614 Tokugawa Ieyasu made a law banning Christianity. In 1639 Shogun Iemitsu continued this policy with even less mercy, and decided to isolate Japan from the rest of the world.

How did the Tokugawa treat the Christians in the 16th and 17^t centuries?

_____ answer in notes _____

Document #3: The Closed Country Policy, 1635

1. Japanese ships are strictly forbidden to leave for foreign countries.
2. No Japanese are allowed to go to other countries. If he tries to do so secretly he must be executed.
3. If there are any Southern Barbarians (Westerners) who teach Christianity, or other crimes they will be sent to jail.
4. All incoming ships must be thoroughly searched for Christians
5. All foreigners are forbidden to trade in Japan. **** see outside information for an exception to this rule ***

What was the Tokugawa Closed Country Policy?

_____ answer in notes _____

Document 4: Tokugawa Writing and Poetry (The Haiku) 17th and 18th centuries

The Tokugawa controlled all writing and art during their time-period. Every picture and book had to be checked by the government. Before the Tokugawa many people could not read, The Tokugawa improving reading and writing throughout Japan. One of the greatest improvements under Tokugawa rule was the improvement of Haiku poetry. A Haiku poem in 17 syllables was perfected in the Tokugawa or Edo period. It was written in 3 lines of 5, then 7, then 5 syllables.

"The old pond; A frog jumps in — The sound of the water."

Matsuo Basho (1644-1694) →

How did the Tokugawa impact writing and poetry in Japan?

_____ answer in notes _____

DOCUMENT# 5 Map
 showing parts of Japan that
 were united by the Tokugawa



Key:



= Land not controlled
 by the Tokugawa



= Land united by the
 Tokugawa

What does this map show about
 Tokugawa rule?

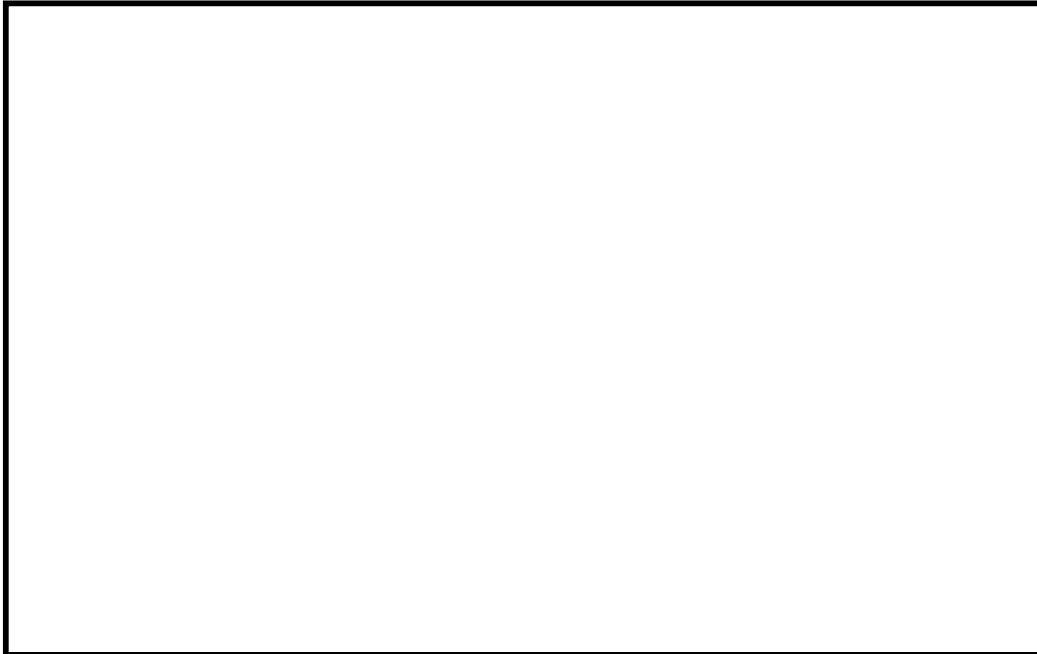
_____ Answer in notes _____

**Document 6a: Tokugawa
 Road Systems**

The Tokugawa shogun realized
 the importance of maintaining
 contact with all parts of Japan.
 The Tokaido Road was its most
 important highway. This road
 was built by the Tokugawa.

...Perhaps the most important use of the road was for governmental communication with all parts of Japan. This also allowed the Tokugawa to travel to other parts of Japan during war.

Document 6b: Image of Tokaido Road



What are two ways the Tokugawa used the Tokaido Road?

_____ answer in notes _____

Now Make the T-Chart in your notebook and complete it.

LIST WAYS TOKUGAWA CHANGED JAPAN	EXPLAIN IF THE CHANGE WAS Positive OR Negative
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