



# The Rise of the Shogun

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- **Main Idea (Objective):**



- Japan's civilian government and emperor came to be dominated by military rulers known as Shogun.

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# The Rise of the Shogun

- **Lecture Focus (Essential Question):**



- Every leader promises certain things to the people in return for their support. In the United States, what promises do politicians make to win votes? Lets investigate how Japan's nobles increased their power by giving land in return for people's support.

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# The Rise of the Shogun

- In 794 C.E., Emperor Kammu began constructing a new capital city called **Heian**.



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## The Rise of the Shogun



- Heian remained the capital city for over 1,000 years and during those years the city had many different names including **Miyako** “**The Capital**”, **Saikyo** “**Western Capital**” and **Kyoto** “**Capital City**”, which remains the name of the modern city today.

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# The Rise of the Shogun



# The Rise of the Shogun



# The Rise of the Shogun



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- Like Nara, Heian was modeled around the Chinese city of Changan.



- Heian remained the official capital of Japan until 1886.

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## The Rise of the Shogun

- During the 800's B.C.E., the Japanese emperors power declined.



- Any ideas on why this would happen?

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# The Government Weakens

- Basically after a long period of time in which Japan had strong emperors a number of weak emperors came to the throne.
- Many of these emperors were still only children and court officials known as **Regents** would govern for them until they came of age.



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## The Government Weakens

- It was common in medieval societies all over the world to use regents when a king or emperor was too young or even extremely sick to rule.



- When the emperors grew up or regained their health, regents were required to turn power over to them, however, in Japan's case many regents refused to give up their power.

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## The Government Weakens

- Most regents came from a clan called the **Fujiwara Clan**.

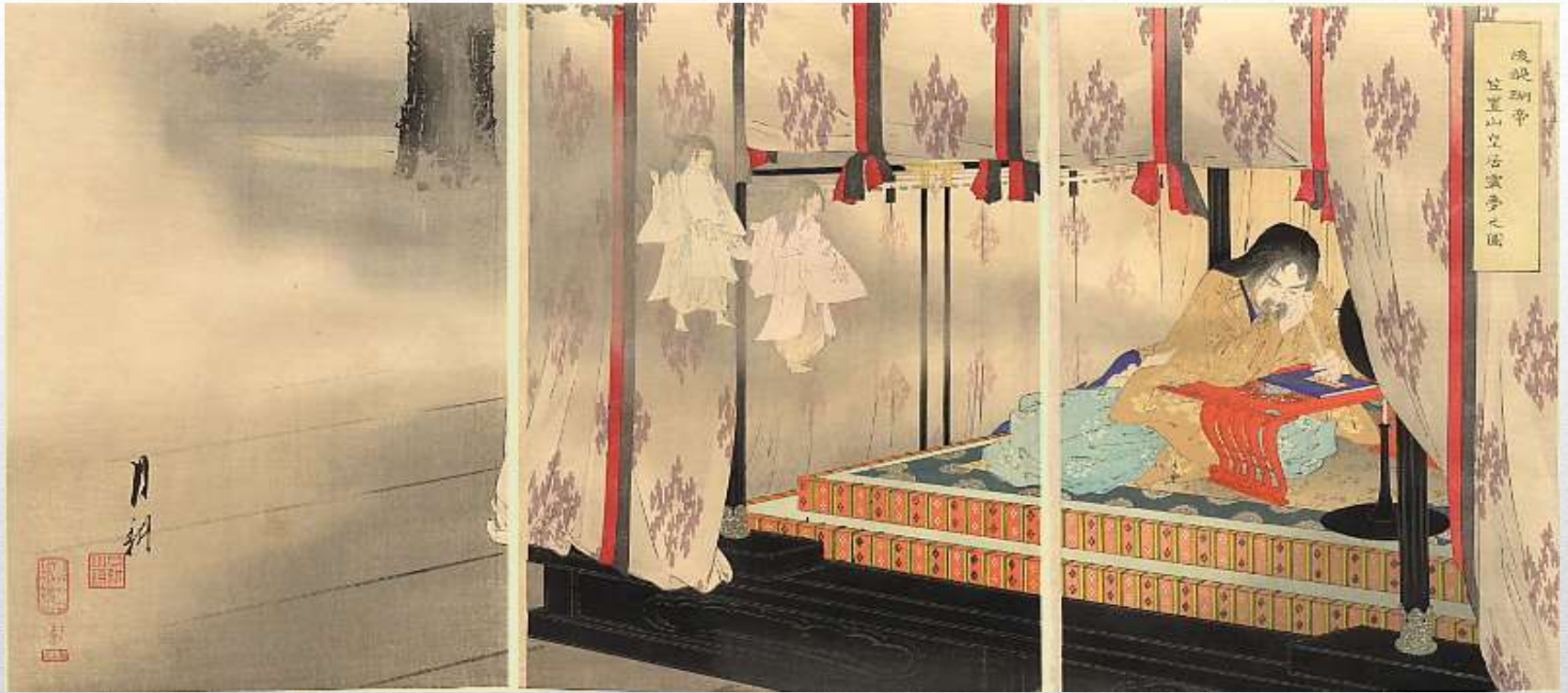


- Under the Fujiwara, Japan's emperors were honored, but they no longer held real power.

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## The Government Weakens

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- Instead of ruling, these emperors spent time studying Buddhism, scriptures, philosophy and writing poetry in their palace at Heian.

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# The Government Weakens



- As the Fujiwara Clan grew wealthy and powerful in Heian, other powerful nobles gained control of much of the land in provinces of Japan.



- This happened because the government gave the nobles lands as a way to pay them for their work.

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# The Government Weakens

- At the same time, new lands were settled as Japan's empire expanded.



- The nobles who settled farmers on these lands were allowed to keep the lands.

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# The Government Weakens

- To keep the nobles happy, the Japanese government let them stop paying taxes, but it put them in charge of governing the lands under their control.



- In order to govern their lands properly, the nobles began collecting more taxes from the peasants working their lands.

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## The Government Weakens

- **Questions:**
- 1) What was Japan's new capital city called, it would later become known as Kyoto?
- 2) What was the main issue with many of the so-called "**Weak Emperors**"?
- 3) What was the central job of a Regent?
- 4) What did the Japanese government give nobles as payment for their services?

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# The Government Weakens

- **Questions:**
- 1) What was Japan's new capital city called, it would later become known as Kyoto?
  - **Heian**
- 2) What was the main issue with many of the so-called "**Weak Emperors**"?
  - **Many of them were children**
- 3) What was the central job of a Regent?
  - **They would rule in place of an emperor if they were too young or sick**
- 4) What did the Japanese government give nobles as payment for their services?
  - **Land!**

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# The Government Weakens

- To protect their lands and enforce the law, nobles formed private armies.



- To create their armies, they gave land to warriors who agreed to fight for them in times of need...these warriors became known as **Samurai!**

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# Who were the Samurai?

- In battle, Samurai fought on horseback with swords and bows.
- They were the strongest warriors to come out of any medieval culture.



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# Who were the Samurai?

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- A samurai is instantly recognizable due to his distinctive **armor** and **helmet**.



- The **Lamellar armor** continues to represent the Samurai image today.

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# Who were the Samurai?

- Samurai wore a special type of **Lamellar Armor**, which was pieces of steel scales that were covered in shellacked leather, bonded together with silk cords.



- The shellac was a slick varnish that would actually cause swords to bounce off the armor during combat.

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# Who were the Samurai?

The samurai armor, unlike the armor worn by European knights, was always designed for mobility.

A good suit of armor had to be sturdy, yet flexible enough to allow its wearer free movement in the battlefield.

The armor was made of lacquered plates of either leather or metal, carefully bound together by laces of leather or silk.

The arms were protected by large, rectangular shoulder shields and light, armored sleeves.



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# Who were the Samurai?



- The strangest and most complex part of the armor, the kabuto helmet.
- Its bowl was made of riveted metal plates, while the face and brow were protected by a piece of armor that tied around behind the head and under the helmet.
- The most famous feature of the helmet was its Darth Vader like neck guard, which defended the wearer from arrows and swords coming from all angles.
- Many helmets also featured a mustached, demonic Mengu mask that both protected the face and frightened the enemy.

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# Who were the Samurai?

- The word Samurai means “**those who serve**”.



- The Samurai lived by a strict code of conduct called **Bushido**, or “**way of the warrior**”.

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# Who were the Samurai?

- The Bushido Code demanded that a Samurai be loyal to his master as well as courageous, brave and honorable.



- Have you heard of any other codes that people live by that have similar outlooks?

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# Who were the Samurai?

- Samurai were not supposed to care for wealth, only honor.
- In fact they regarded merchants as lacking honor due to the fact that they sold what others made.



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## Who were the Samurai?

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- Pledged to these principles, a Samurai would rather die in battle than betray his lord.
- Being captured alive during battle was considered a disgrace within the Code of Bushido.

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## Who were the Samurai?

- Out of disregard for death, the Japanese tradition of **Seppuku** evolved...
- Defeated warriors and disgraced government officials would commit suicide by a ritual of disemboweling themselves with a short sword.
- This act would restore honor to their families.
- **Seppuku** translates to “stomach-cutting”



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# Who were the Samurai?

- Ritualized seppuku involved the samurai wearing the proper garments while he was presented with the **ritual knife**, wrapped in paper.



- The samurai would then take the knife and cut open his own stomach, from left to right, with a final upward cut at the end.

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## Who were the Samurai?

- This sense of loyalty and spirit that set apart the Samurai from other warriors continued into modern times.



- During World War II, many Japanese soldiers fought to the death rather than accept defeat or capture.

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# Who were the Samurai?

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- Since that conflict, the Japanese have turned away from the military beliefs of the Samurai.

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# Who were the Samurai?



- **Questions:**

- **1)** What does the term Samurai translate to?
- **2)** What was the code the Samurai followed and what did it describe?
- **3)** What was the armor worn by Samurai called and how was it designed?
- **4)** How did a Samurai return honor to his family through death? What did the act involve?

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# Who were the Samurai?



- **Questions:**

- **1) What does the term Samurai translate to?**

- **“Those who serve”**

- **2) What was the code the Samurai followed and what did it describe?**

- **The Bushido Code or, “The Way of the Warrior”, stressed loyalty to his master, courageousness, bravery and honor**

- **3) What was the armor worn by Samurai called and how was it designed?**

- **Lamellar Armor created with steel scales, covered in shellacked leather, bonded together with silk cords**

- **4) How did a Samurai return honor to his family through death? What did the act involve?**

- **Seppuku, ritual suicide where a Samurai would cut his stomach open.**

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# Who were the Samurai?



- The Way it Was: **Focus on Samurai Everyday Life!**



- The Path to becoming a Samurai was difficult and dangerous.

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# Samurai Everyday Life

- Mothers in Samurai families began teaching their sons Bushido at a very young age, teaching their sons to place bravery, honor and loyalty above all else.



- Each young warrior knew and could recite from memory the brave feats of his samurai ancestors.

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# Samurai Everyday Life

- For centuries, young Samurai lived apart from their families in the castle of their lord or in the barracks of their lords village.



- Beginning in the 1800's Samurai schools were built and boys lived there to continue the education their mothers started when they were young .

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# Samurai Everyday Life

- From the age of 10, they trained in the martial arts and studied other subjects, such as math and astronomy.



- By the time they reached the age of 16, these students were warriors of the Bushido Code.

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# Samurai Everyday Life

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- **Questions:**
- **1)** What lessons were the mothers of a young Samurai responsible for teaching their sons?
- **2)** Do you think soldiers today have a code of conduct similar to the Bushido Code? Explain!

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# Samurai Everyday Life



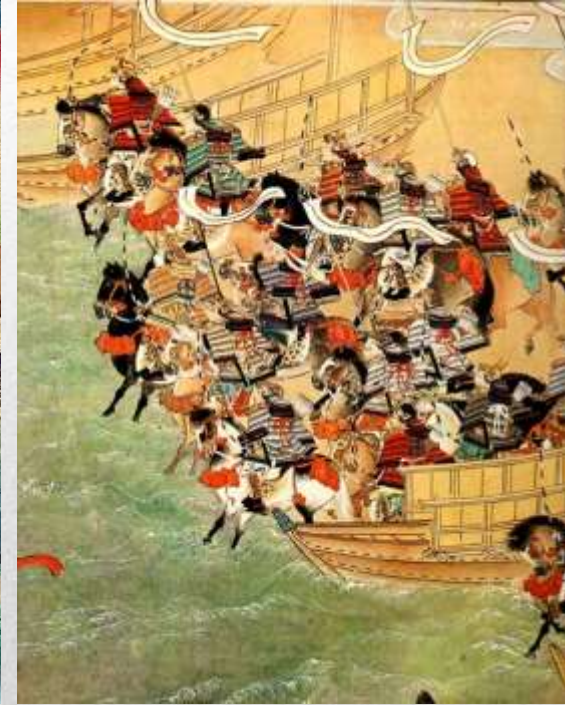
- **Questions:**

- **1) What lessons were the mothers of a young Samurai responsible for teaching their sons?**
  - **The Bushido Code and to place loyalty, honor and bravery above all else**
- **2) Do you think soldiers today have a code of conduct similar to the Bushido Code? Explain!**
  - **...answers will vary...lets discuss!**

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# **Samurai Everyday Life**

- By the early 1100's C.E., the most powerful Japanese families had begun fighting each other using their Samurai armies.



- They fought over land and power to gain control over the emperor and his government...in 1180 C.E., the war known as the **Gempei War** torn Japan in half.

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# What is a Shogun?



# GENPEI WAR

## Final Year 1184 - 1185

A succession war between two great houses each supporting a different heir to the Imperial throne - the Minamoto of the East and the Taira of the West. With the death of Prince Antoku the child emperor and the final defeat of the Taira at the Naval Battle of Dan no ura, so ended the Heian Period (792 - 1185) and the start of the Kamakura Period and Kamakura Bakufu (Shogunate) under Minamoto Yoritomo.



# What is a Shogun?

- The **Gempei War** was a series of conflicts between Japan's most powerful clans, the **Taira Clan** and the **Minamoto Clan** during Japan's late-Heian period.



- The Gempei Wars were the culmination of a decades long conflict between the Minamoto and Taira clans over dominance of the Imperial court, and therefore, control of Japan.

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# What is a Shogun?

- This great Japanese civil war erupted from a dispute about succession to the throne in which the Minamoto and the Taira clans each supported a different candidate.



- The ensuing **Battle of Uji**, fought just outside Kyoto, marked the start of a five year war that concluded with a decisive Minamoto victory in the naval **Battle of Dan-no-ura**, which occurred at the **Straits of Shimonoseki**.

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# What is a Shogun?

- Many of the Taira warriors, as they saw the battle turn against them, threw themselves overboard, committing suicide rather than having to face defeat at the hands of the Minamoto



- The rest of the Taira clan would be hunted down and all but exterminated by the Minamoto in the months and years immediately following the war.

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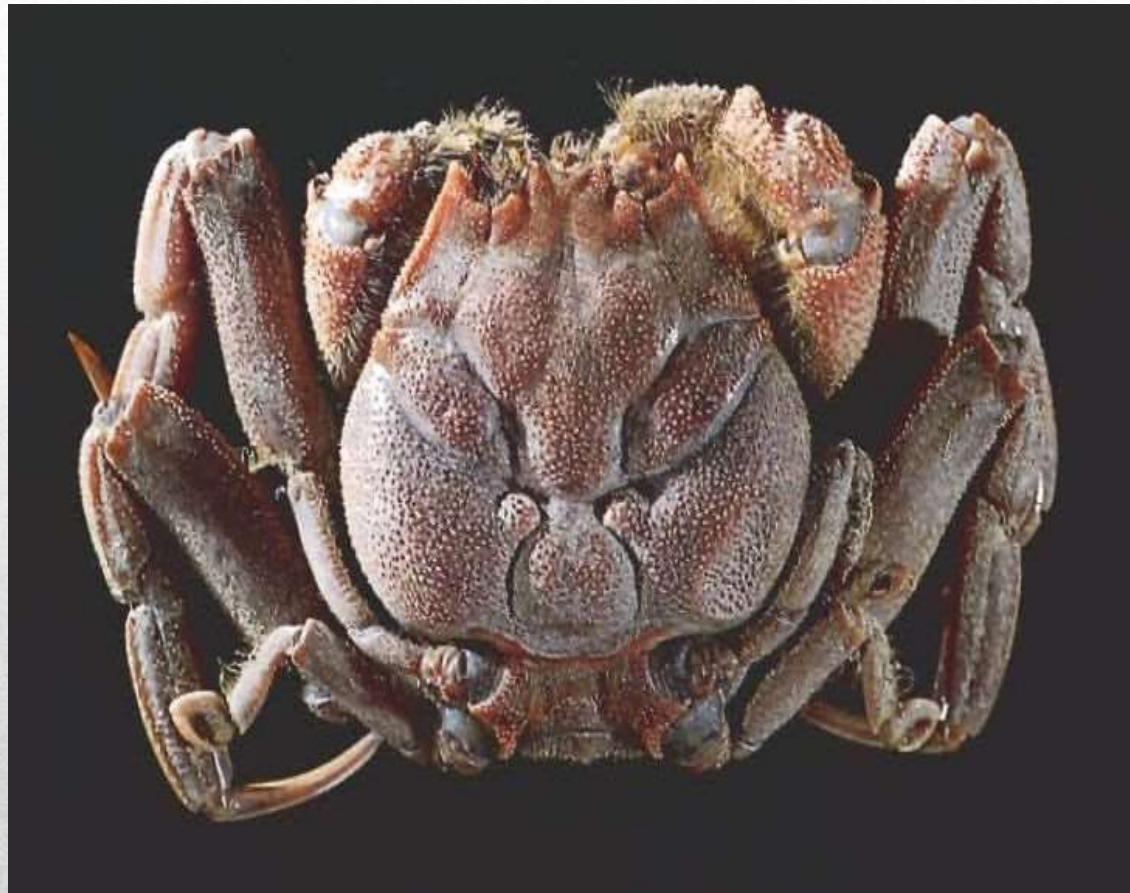
# What is a Shogun?



- To this day, the **Heike Crabs** found in the **Straits of Shimonoseki** are considered by the Japanese to hold the spirits of the Taira warriors.

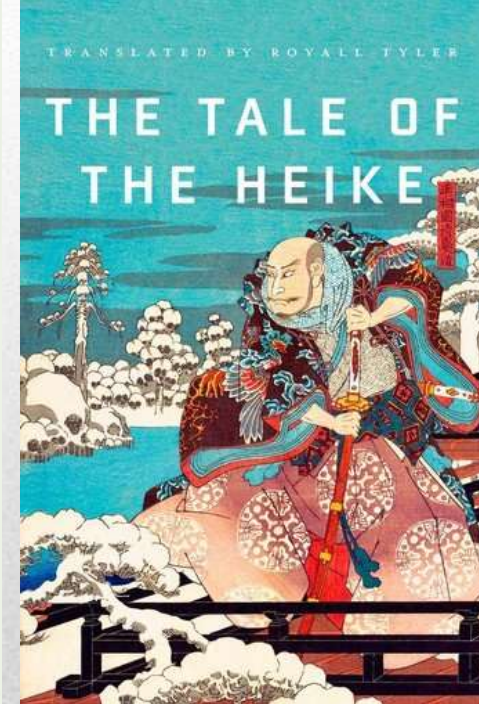
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# What is a Shogun?



**What is a Shogun?**

- The Gempei War had many rich dramatic elements such as the tragic personal lives of its key figures, the rapid downfall of the powerful Taira clan, and the cleverness and wisdom of the military strategists.



- All of these elements were depicted in great detail in folklore, plays, and literature, including *The Tale of the Heike*, which is considered to be one of the oldest books, which was compiled in 1240 C.E., from oral stories.

# What is a Shogun?



- The leader of the Minamoto Clan was a man named **Minamoto Yoritomo**. (In Japanese a person's family name comes first, followed by their personal name)
- Yoritomo was the commander of the Minamoto armies and a brilliant military strategist.

# What is a Shogun?



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- After Yoritomo won the Gempei War, **Emperor Antoku** worried that the Minamoto Clan would try to replace the Yamato Clan as the rulers of Japan.



- Who was the first Japanese Emperor and what Family / Clan did he descend from?

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# What is a Shogun?



- Emperor Antoku decided it would be better to reward Yoritomo to keep him loyal.
- In 1192 C.E., the emperor gave Yoritomo the title of **Shogun** or, commander of all of the emperors military forces.

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# What is a Shogun?

- This decision created two governments in Japan.



- The emperor stayed at his palace at Heian with his administration and was still considered the official head of the country, however, he had no real power.

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# What is a Shogun?



- Imperials Throne

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# What is a Shogun?

- Meanwhile the Shogun set up his own government at his new headquarters in **Kamakura**, a small seaside town on the east coast of Japan.



- This military government was known as the **Shogunate**.

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# What is a Shogun?



- The Japanese government was run by a series of Shoguns for the next 675 years, most of which used Kamakura as their base of operations.

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# What is a Shogun?

- Yoritomo proved to be a ruthless ruler.



- He killed most of his relatives, fearing that they would try to take power from him.

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# What is a Shogun?



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- Yoritomo and the Shoguns after him appointed high ranking Samurai to serve as advisors and to run provinces in Japan.



- Bound by an oath of loyalty, these Samurai Lords ruled Japan's villages, kept peace and gathered taxes...they eventually became the upper class in Japanese society.

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## What is a Shogun?

- **Questions:**
- **1)** What two clans were at war during the Gempei War and why?
- **2)** What does the term Shogun mean?
- **3)** Who was the first Japanese Shogun and why was he promoted?
- **4)** What did the Samurai do under the Shoguns leadership?

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# What is a Shogun?

- **Questions:**
- 1) What two clans were at war during the Gempei War and why?
  - **Taira Clan and Minamoto Clan, they were at war over who they supported for Emperor of Japan**
- 2) What does the term Shogun mean?
  - **Commander of all of the emperor's military forces**
- 3) Who was the first Japanese Shogun and why was he promoted?
  - **Minamoto Yoritomo, fear that he would replace the Japanese emperor**
- 4) What did the Samurai do under the Shoguns leadership?
  - **Kept peace, collected taxes and ruled Japanese villages**

---

# What is a Shogun?

- **The following passage describes the Samurai's Bushido Code.**

“ It is further good fortune if...a servant had wisdom and talent and can use them appropriately.

But even a person who is good for nothing will be a reliable servant if only he has the determination to think earnestly (**respect and admire**) of his master.

Having only wisdom and talent is the lowest tier of usefulness”.

- Yamamoto Tsunetomo, *Hagakure: The Book of the Samurai*



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# Primary Source: Bushido Code

- DBQ: **Document Based Question**
- Answer the following questions in a well crafted 1-2 sentence response.
- **How powerful is a Samurai's determination to respect and admire his master?**

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**Primary Source: Bushido Code**

- DBQ: **Document Based Question**

- Answer the following questions in a well crafted 1-2 sentence response.
- **How powerful is a Samurai's determination to respect and admire his master?**
- **A Samurai's determination is so powerful that it can turn a Samurai, who is good for nothing into a strong, reliable servant!**

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**Primary Source: Bushido Code**

- In the late 1200's, the Kamakura Shogunate faced its greatest test.



- In 1274 and again in 1281, China's Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan send thousands of ships and hundreds of thousands of soldiers to invade Japan.

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# The Mongols Attack



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- Both times, the Mongols were defeated because violent Pacific storms smashed their ships before they could make landfall.

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# The Mongols Attack



- The Mongol troops that did survive and make it to the mainland of Japan were quickly defeated by the superior Samurai strength.

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# The Mongols Attack



- The victorious Japanese named these Pacific typhoon storms, **Kamikaze**, which means “**Divine Wind**”, in honor of the spirits they believed had saved their islands.

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# The Mongols Attack

- Much later in Japan, during World War II, Japanese pilots deliberately crashed their planes into enemy ships to cause severe damage.



- These suicide pilots were named Kamikaze Pilots after the Typhoons of the 1200's that helped stop the Mongol invasion.

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# The Mongols Attack



- **Questions:**

- **1)** What was the Kamakura Shogunate's greatest test?
- **2)** Why do you think Kublai Khan wanted to invade Japan during the 1200's?
- **3)** What does the term Kamikaze mean when discussing the Mongol invasion and again when learning about World War II?

---

# **The Mongols Attack**

- **Questions:**
- **1) What was the Kamakura Shogunate's greatest test?**
  - **A Mongol invasion from Kublai Khan**
- **2) Why do you think Kublai Khan wanted to invade Japan during the 1200's?**
  - **Answers will vary!!!**
- **3) What does the term Kamikaze mean when discussing the Mongol invasion and again when learning about World War II?**
  - **Typhoon storms that helped to take down the Mongol invasion and Suicide pilots during World War II**

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# The Mongols Attack

- **Lecture Check:**
- Answer the following question in a well organized, 2-4 sentence open ended response.
  - **Who was the first Shogun? What was their job? Why do you think he was important or unimportant?**

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# **The Mongols Attack**





- History Mystery Time: **Samurai vs. Ninjas?**

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## **History Mystery Time: Samurai vs. Ninjas**

- **Ninja** – Warriors of low position whose families had no military rank.

(Ninjas served various Lords as Assassins or Spies)



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**History Mystery Time: Samurai vs. Ninjas**



- A **Ninja** or **Shinobi** was a covert agent or mercenary of feudal Japan specializing in unorthodox arts of war.
- The functions of the ninja included espionage, sabotage, infiltration, and assassinations, as well as open combat in certain situations.
- The **Ninja**, using covert methods of waging war, were contrasted with the **Samurai**, who had strict rules about honor and combat.

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## History Mystery Time: **Samurai vs. Ninjas**

- It is difficult to pin down the emergence of the first **Shinobi**...after all, people around the world have always used spies and assassins.



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## History Mystery Time: **Samurai vs. Ninjas**

- In Japanese folklore, it is said that ninjas descended from a half man half crow demon, commonly known as the **Karasu Tengu** "Crow Tengu" (Tengu means "Heavenly Dog" though the Tengu are long nosed demons with bird like wings).



- However it seems more likely that the ninja slowly evolved as an opposing force to the Samurai in early feudal Japan.

## History Mystery Time: **Samurai vs. Ninjas**

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- Most sources indicate that the skills that became **Ninjutsu**, the ninja's art of stealth began to develop as an skill between 600-900 C.E.



- For a century the blend of Chinese and native Japanese tactics that would become **Ninjutsu** developed as a counter-culture to the **Bushido Code**.

## History Mystery Time: **Samurai vs. Ninjas**

- Bushido was very noble, but it couldn't always get the job done.
- That is where Ninjutsu came in...the ninja code valued accomplishing a mission by whatever means necessary...sneak attacks, poison, and spying were all shameful to the samurai, but fair play by the rules of the ninja.



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## History Mystery Time: **Samurai vs. Ninjas**



- The Samurai lords could not always prevail in open warfare, because they were constrained by Bushido, so they often hired ninja to do their dirty work.
- Secrets could be spied out, opponents assassinated, or misinformation planted...without ruining a Samurai's honor.



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## History Mystery Time: **Samurai vs. Ninjas**

- In modern movies, games and comic books, ninjas are portrayed in all-black clothing, with only their eyes showing.



- Actual ninjas wore navy blue for night operations...usually, however, they dressed to blend in with their targets...as any sensible espionage agent would do.

## History Mystery Time: **Samurai vs. Ninjas**



- Ninja tools and weapons included: **Shinobigatana** (medium-length swords) **The Bo** and **Naginata** (war staves and pikes) and martial arts like **Karate** (Empty Hands).

## History Mystery Time: **Samurai vs. Ninjas**

- Ninja also developed special equipment like the **Shuko**, an iron hand-crampon used for climbing, and the **Tessen**, a sharpened metal fan.



- They did **not** use throwing stars.

## History Mystery Time: **Samurai vs. Ninjas**

- **Lecture Check:**
- Answer the following question in a well crafted 3-4 sentence open ended response.
- What were the key differences between **Ninjutsu** and **Bushido**? How did the two schools effect the relationships between Samurais and Ninjas?

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**History Mystery Time: Samurai vs. Ninjas**



- History Mystery Time: The Culture of Bushido

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## **History Mystery Time: The Culture of Bushido**

- The culture of the samurai was grounded in the concept of **Bushido** "the way of the warrior".
- Strongly Confucian in nature, Bushido stressed concepts such as loyalty to one's master, self discipline and respectful, ethical behavior.



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## History Mystery Time: **The Culture of Bushido**



- While “Samurai” is a strictly masculine term, the Japanese Bushi class did feature women who received similar training in martial arts and strategy.

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**History Mystery Time: The Culture of Bushido**



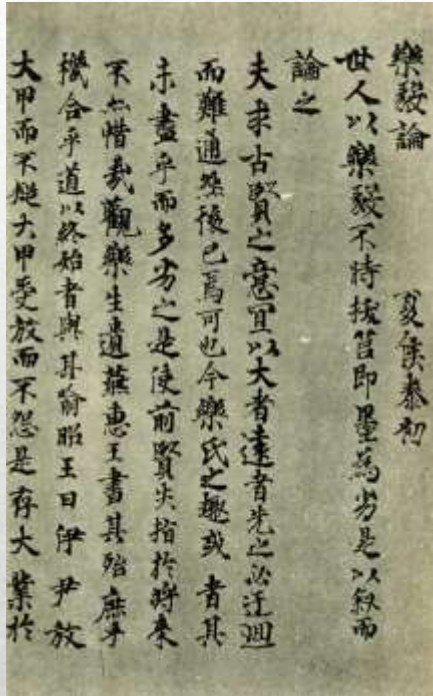
- These women were called “Onna-Bugeisha,” and they were known to participate in combat along with their male counterparts.



- Their weapon of choice was usually the Nagi-nata, a spear with a curved, sword-like blade that was versatile, yet relatively light.

## History Mystery Time: **The Culture of Bushido**

- As the essential nobility of their era, members of the Samurai Class were far more than mere warriors, the majority of Samurai were very well educated.



- At a time when very few Europeans could read, the level of samurai literacy was extremely high.

## History Mystery Time: **The Culture of Bushido**

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- Bushido dictated that a samurai strives to better himself in a multitude of ways, including those unrelated to combat, this is why the samurai class participated in a number of cultural and artistic endeavors.



- Poetry, rock gardens, monochrome ink paintings, and the tea ceremony were common aspects of samurai culture. They also studied subjects such as calligraphy, literature, and flower arranging.

## History Mystery Time: **The Culture of Bushido**



- **Lecture Check:**

- Answer the following question in a well crafted 3-4 sentence open ended response.
- **How were Samurai women treated in comparison to women in other medieval cultures?**

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**History Mystery Time: The Code of Bushido**