

Lecture Outline 19 Control, Class, and Status in Tokugawa Japan

0. Intro

- Tokugawa Japan (1603-1868) over 250 years of relative peace.
- Establishing Tokugawa legitimacy and balancing central and local power
- The Tokugawa settlement: how to keep daimyô and samurai in check and maximize wealth from peasants.

1. Tokugawa Ieyasu (1546-1616): “He ate the rice cake.”

- a. Battle of Sekigahara, October 1600
- b. Becomes shogun in 1603; retires 1605
- c. Works to secure Tokugawa shogunal line; dies 1616.

2. Heinô-bunri (“warrior-peasant separation”)

- a. Based on Hideyoshi’s Sword Hunt Edict of 1588
- b. Codified physical separation of warriors and cultivators

3. Domestic geo-politics

- a. **Bakufu** (“tent govt.”) + han (“domain”) = **Bakuhan**
 - **Daimyô** (“domainal lord”) classifications and semi-autonomy
 - “**Buke sho hatto**” (“Law for Military Houses,” 1615)
- b. **Sankin-kôtai** (“alternate attendance”)
 - Homage and hostages

4. Social (imaginary) distinctions

- a. **Shi-nô-kô-shô** (“bureaucrat-warrior, peasant-cultivator, artisan, merchant”) and Neo-Confucian ideology
- b. Why shi-nô-kô-shô is not reality of Tokugawa Japan
- c. Non-Japanese and the question of “sakoku” (“closed-country”)