

# **SSWH11: Examine political and social changes in Japan and China from the fourteenth century CE/AD to mid-nineteenth century CE/AD**

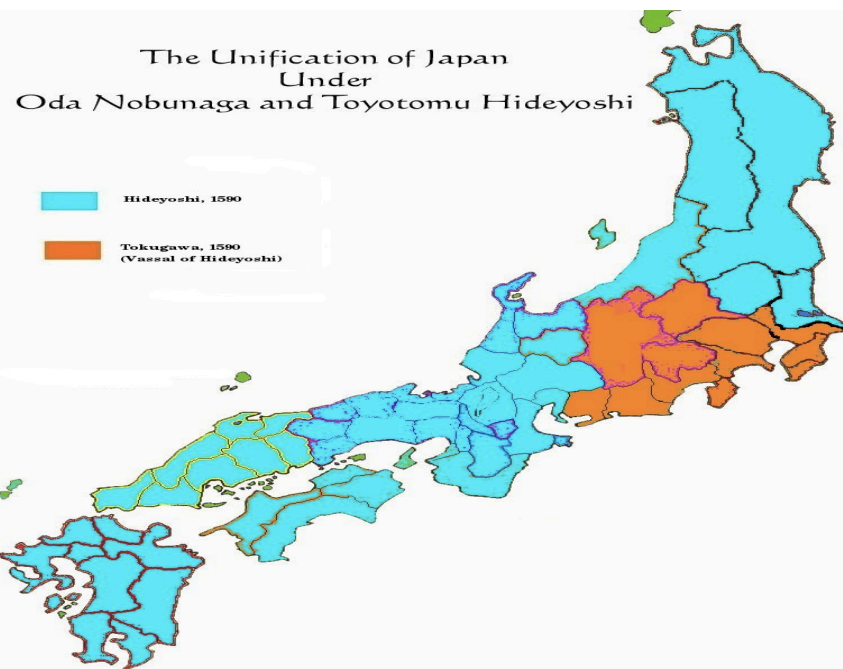


***Element A: Describe the impact of the Tokugawa Shogunate policies on the social structure of Japan.***

# SSWH11 Overview:



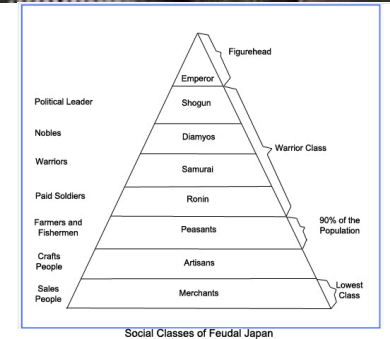
❑ *Students will be expected to explain how foreign influences from Manchuria and Europe transformed some Chinese political and social institutions and how resistance to this pressure for change hindered China's ability to face the growing power of European maritime empires.*



❑ *Students are also expected to examine how the Japanese responded to the presence of Europeans and how this led to the reactionary isolationist policies of the Japanese government.*

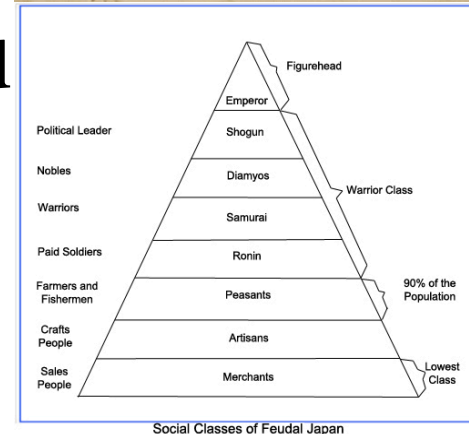
# JAPAN UNDER TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE

- ❑ Tokugawa Ieyasu established a feudal-style government in Japan that lasted from 1600 to 1868.
- ❑ The Tokugawa Shogunate was a time of peace and stability within Japan.
  - Internal trade thrived, road systems grew, merchants and artisans became wealthy, and cities prospered and expanded.
  - This was also a time of isolation from the rest of the world.
    - The Tokugawa shoguns kicked out Christian missionaries, set strict trade restrictions, and limited contact with foreigners.



# JAPAN UNDER TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE

- ❑ Each daimyo (lord) governed an area and received taxes from peasants.
- ❑ To maintain their power and influence in a system of decentralized political authority, the Tokugawa Shoguns required daimyos to live part time in the capital.
  - This put a financial burden on the daimyos who had to travel long distances as well as maintain two households.
- ❑ Tokugawa shoguns adopted a strict set of social classes with the warrior class of samurai at the top, followed by peasants, artisans, and merchants.
  - Samurai, however, were not expected to fight, but to serve as bureaucrats paid a salary from the shoguns.
    - This left them dependent on their shoguns and without opportunity to create independent wealth.
  - Laws also limited women's freedom to that allowed by their husbands.



# FALL OF TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE

- ❑ By the nineteenth century, the Shogunate was overrun with corruption.
  - Daimyo struggled financially to meet the requirements of living part-time in Edo, especially since their wealth was primarily in land, not cash.
  - The samurai chafed in their roles as bureaucrats and lack of wealth, despite being noble.
  - Peasants struggled under heavy taxes, and merchants who had money, but were at the bottom of the social structure, had no real power.
- ❑ Isolation ended with the arrival of Commodore Matthew Perry of the United States in the 1850s.
- ❑ Opponents of the deals the Tokugawa Shogunate made with the Americans and other foreigners overthrew the shogunate and re-established an emperor, known as the Meiji Restoration.

