

Encyclopedia of Japanese History version 0.3.1

compiled by Chris Spackman

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Chapter 1

Frontmatter

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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 $\text{\LaTeX}$.

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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 10 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.

Chris Spackman is currently the only contributor to this encyclopedia. It 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.

Sources

Currently, I have compiled this encyclopedia mostly from:

- Janet Hunter's *Encyclopedia of Modern History*[2] for people and events from modern history.
- Stephen Turnbull's *Samurai Sourcebook*[4] 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"[3] 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 *JapaneseHistory.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 $\text{\LaTeX}$ 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 $\text{\LaTeX}$ 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.

Asterisks indicates new entries. Plus signs mean an entry is not new but has been modified.

Aikoku Kōtō *	Awaji Province *	Bunwa *
Aki Province *	Awa Province *	Buzen *
amari nobuyasu *	Bingo Province *	Chian *
anarchism *	Bitchū Province *	Chikugo Province *
An’ei *	Bizen Province *	Chikuzen Province *
Angen *	bukeyashiki *	Chiryaku *
anna *	Bummei *	Chōgen *
Ansei *	Bumpō *	Chōhō *
Ansei Purge *	Bun’an *	Chōji *
Ansei Treaties *	Buncho *	Chōjō *
Antei *	Bun’ei *	Chōkan *
Anwa *	Bungo Province *	Chōkyō *
arquebus *	Bunji *	Chōkyū *
ashigaru *	Bunka *	Chōreki *
ashikaga shogunate *	Bunki *	choryaku *
ashikaga tadayoshi *	Bunkyū *	Chosho *
ashikaga yoshiakira *	bunnan *	choshu *
ashikaga yoshihisa *	Bun’ō *	Chotoku *
ashikaga yoshikatsu *	Bunreki *	Chōwa *
ashikaga yoshikazu *	Bunroku *	constitution of 1889 *
ashikaga yoshimochi *	Bunsei *	constitution of 1946 *
ashikaga yoshinari *	Bunshō *	currency *

Daido *	fujiwara yoritsugu *	Hōgen *
daiei *	fujiwara yoritsune *	Hōji *
daiji *	fujiwara yoshikado *	Hojo Tokiyori *
daitsuji-yama *	Gembun *	Hojo Tsunetoki *
doi sanehira *	Genchū *	hojo ujiyasu *
Doolittle Raid *	Gen'ei *	Hōki *
Echigo Province *	Genji *	Hōki Province *
Echizen Province *	Genkei *	honshu *
Eichō *	Genki *	hōjō ujikuni *
eien *	genko 1321 *	hōjō ujiteru *
Eihō *	genko 1331 *	horeki *
eiji *	Genkyō *	Hōtoku *
Eikan *	Genkyū *	Hyūga Province *
Eikyō *	genna *	Iga Province *
Eikyū *	Gennin *	ikedano nobuteru *
Eiman *	Gen'ō *	Iki Province *
Einin *	Genreki *	ikko-ikki *
Eiroku *	Genroku *	imagawa family *
Eiryaku *	genryaku *	imagawa yoshimoto *
Eishō *	Gentoku *	inaba ittetsu *
Eisō *	Genwa *	Inaba Province *
Eitoku *	habu yoshiharu *	ioji *
Eiwa *	Hakuchi *	ioji-yama *
Embun *	Hakuchō *	Ise Province *
Empō *	hakuho *	ishiyama hongan-ji *
Enchō *	hara battle of *	Iwaki Province *
Engen *	harbin *	Iwami Province *
Engi *	Harima Province *	Iwashiro Province *
Enkei *	hatakeyama family *	Iyo Province *
Enkyō *	hatano hideharu *	Izumi Province *
enkyo 1744 *	Heiji *	Izumo Province *
Enkyū *	Heisei *	Izu Province *
En'ō *	hibuya riots *	jian *
Enryaku *	Hida Province *	jiji shinpō *
Entoku *	Higo Province *	jingo-keiun *
Etchū *	hisaakira *	Jingokeiun *
feminism *	Hitachi Province *	jinki *
fujiwara family *	Hizen Province *	jireki *
fujiwara hidesato *	Hōan *	jisho *
fujiwara morosuke *	Hōei *	Jisho *
fujiwara yamakage *	Hōen *	joei *

jogan *	Karoku *	korea invasion of *
jogen 0976 *	karyaku *	korea protectorate of *
jogen 1207 *	Kasho *	koreyasu *
joho *	katei *	Koryaku *
Jōji *	Kawachi Province *	Kosho *
Jokan *	Kazusa Province *	kowa 1099 *
jokyo *	Keian *	kowa 1381 *
jokyu *	Keicho *	koyo gunkan *
jō 1222 *	Keio *	Kozuke Province *
jō 1652 *	Keiun *	kuki yoshitaka *
jotoku *	Kemmu *	kuroda nagamasa *
Juei *	Kempo *	Kyogoku Takatsugu *
Kaei *	Kencho *	kyoho *
Kaga Province *	Ken'ei *	kyoroku *
Kagen *	Kengen *	Kyoryoku *
Kaho *	Kenji *	Kyotoku *
Kai Province *	Kenkyū *	Kyowa *
kaiseitō *	Kennin *	Kyūan *
kajo 1106 *	Kenryaku *	Kyūju *
kajo 848 *	Kentoku *	manchurian railway com- pany *
akei *	Kii Province *	man en *
Kakitsu *	kikkawa motoharu *	manji *
kamakura shogunate *	kinoshita iesada *	manju *
Kambun *	kira family *	matsudaira kagetada *
Kampo *	kizugawa battle of *	matsudaira koremasu *
Kampyo *	Kō *	matsudaira motoyasu *
Kan'ei *	koan 1278 *	meij restoration *
Kan'en *	koan 1361 *	meiji *
kangen *	kocho *	meiji restoration *
Kanji *	koei *	meio *
kanki *	kogen *	meireki *
Kanko *	kohei *	meitoku 1390 *
kanna *	koho *	meitoku 1393 *
Kannin *	koizumi junichiro *	meiwa *
Kan'o *	koji 1142 *	mikagehama battle of *
Kansei *	koji 1555 *	mikawa province *
Kansho *	koka *	mimasaka province *
Kantoku *	kokoku *	mino province *
Kanwa *	koku *	mizuno nobumoto *
Kao *	Konin *	mizuno tadashige *
Kareki *	kō *	

mongol invasions *	osumi province *	shō *
mōri family *	otoku *	shoryaku 1077 *
mōri terumoto *	owa *	shoryaku 990 *
morikuni *	owari province *	shotai *
morinaga *	rensai *	shotoku *
mori nagayoshi *	rikuchū province *	showa 1312 *
munetaka *	rikuzen province *	showa 1926 *
murakami yoshikiyo *	rokkaku yoshitaka *	showa 834 *
musashi province *	russo-japanese war *	shucho *
mutsu province *	ryūkyū province *	shurei-mon *
nagashino castle *	sado province *	socialism *
nagato province *	sagami province *	sue harukata *
nakagawa kiyohide *	saga rebellion *	suganuma motonari *
nanao battle of *	saiko *	suo province *
narinaga *	saitō tatsuoiki *	suruga province *
nitta family *	sakai tadatsugu *	suzuki shiger *
noda battle of *	sakuma morimasa *	u suzuki shigeru *
noda castle *	sakuma morishige *	Tachibana Muneshige *
noto province *	sanada masayuki *	taiho *
Noyori Ryoji *	sanada yukimura *	taika *
nunobeyama battle of *	sanuki province *	taira family *
oan *	satsuma province *	taisho *
ocho *	seitosha *	taiwan *
odani battle of *	settsu province *	tajima province *
oei *	shibata katsuie *	takeda family *
ogasawara nagatada *	shimazu takahisa *	takeda katsuyori *
oga yashiro *	shimitsuke province *	takeda nobutoyo *
oho *	shimosa province *	takigawa *
okabe naganori *	shimura goto *	tamba province *
okehazama battle of *	shinano province *	tango province *
oki province *	shitoku *	taniyama-shimura con-
okudaira family *	shoan 1171 *	jecture *
okudaira sadamasa *	shoan 1299 *	taniyama yutaka *
omi province *	shocho *	teiwa *
omote-koke *	shochu *	temmei *
onin *	shogen *	temmon *
onogawa *	shohei 1346 *	tempo *
ōsawa family *	shohei 931 *	tempuku *
ōtomo family *	shoho *	tempyo *
ōuchi yoshitaka *	shoji *	tempyo-hoji *
osaka battle of *	shoka *	tempyo-jingo *

tempyo-kampo *
 tempyo-shoho *
 tencho *
 ten ei *
 ten en *
 tengen *
 tengi *
 tengyo *
 tenji *
 tenna *
 tennan *
 tennin *
 tennoji battle of *
 ten o *
 tenroku *
 tenryaku *
 tensho 1131 *
 tensho 1573 *
 tentoku *

ten yo *
 toda kazuaki *
 tokuji *
 tosa *
 tosa province *
 toyama kageto *
 toyotomi family *
 toyotomi hideyori *
 tsukude castle *
 Tsukushi Hirokado *
 tsushima province *
 ugo province *
 ukita hideie *
 uwajima *
 uzen province *
 wado *
 wado province *
 wakasa province *
 watanabe hanzo *

witte sergei *
 yamagata masakage *
 yamashiro province *
 yamato province *
 yokose family *
 yomei-tenno *
 yoro *
 yoshida castle *
 yowa *
 yozei-tenno *
 yura family *
 yuryaku-tenno *
 appendii/emperors +
 appendii/nengo *
 appendii/prefectures *
 appendii/provinces *
 appendii/shogun *

Chapter 2

Main Entries: Abe—Zeami

A

Abe Family (Mikawa)

Descended from Ōhiko, a son of the Emperor Kōgen (pg 164).

Masakatsu ⇒ Masatsugu

Abe Family (Mutsu)

Abe Family (Suruga)

Abe Hiraifu

Abe Hiraifu 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 ancestor 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 5000 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. 118) and was replaced by Yonai Mitsumasa (pg. 278) 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

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 96). They are presented here because of their successes during the Minamoto—Taira wars and their subsequent affiliation with the Hōjō Family (pg 120).

Adachi Kagemori

Died 1248

A warrior of the Adachi family, Kagemori was the son of Morinaga. He served with Minamoto Yoriie (pg 189) but became a monk when Minamoto Sanetomo (pg 187) died. This did not stop him from joining the Hōjō Family (pg 120) for the Shōkyū War (pg 238), however.

Hōjō Tsunetoki (pg 120) and Hōjō Tokiyori (pg 120) were his grandsons.

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	172
Rikken Doshikai	225
Kenseikai	158
Minseito	192
Kokumin Domei	167

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 190) against the Taira (pg 244).

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 km² (1995)
 Capital: Nagoya
 Population: 6,770,000 (1996)

Aikoku Kōtō

Aizawa Seishi

Lived 1782 to 1863

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 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
Ukita Hideie	271
Sekigahara, Battle of	231
Kuroda Nagamasa	172
Toyotomi Family	266
Osaka, Siege of	219

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 Naoyasu 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
Akechi Mitsuhide	24
Yamazaki, Battle of	276
Hori Hidemasa	123
Uchidehama, Battle of	267

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	212	Honnōji, Seige of	121
Toyotomi Hideyoshi	266	Tokugawa Ieyasu	258
Hatano Hideharu	115	Akechi Mitsuharu	24
Yamazaki, Battle of	276	Uchidehama, Battle of	267

Akechi Mitsukuni

Akimoto Family

Akimoto Nagatomo

Died 1628

Akimoto Takatomo

Lived 1647 to 1714.

Akimoto Yasutomo

Lived 1580 to 1642.

Aki Province

Akita Castle

Akita City

The capital of Akita Prefecture (pg 25).

Akita Family

Akita Prefecture

Area: 11,612 km² (1995)
Capital: Akita
Population: 1,220,000 (1996)

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 Miharuru (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:

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Kuroda Nagamasa	172
Korea, Invasion of	170
Ishida Mitsunari	134
Sekigahara, Battle of	231

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 transferred 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.’

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	195

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	220
Mōri Motonari	195
Sue Harukata	241

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	209	Mōri Terumoto	194
Tajima Province	244	Inaba Province	132
Kozuki, Siege of	171	Kobayakawa Takakage	162
Kikkawa Motoharu	158		

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. 28). 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	233
Hara Castle	114
Hara, Seige of	114

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	120
Minamoto Yoritomo	190
Kamakura Shōgunate	147

Anarchism

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	212	Tokugawa Ieyasu	258
Inaba Ittetsu	132	Asai Nagamasa	36
Asakura Yoshikage	38		

An'ei

Nengō: 1772–1780

Angen

Nengō: 1175–1176

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.

Ansei

Nengō: 1854–1859

Ansei Purge

Ansei Treaties

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 279) which lasted from 1181 to 1182 and Juei (pg 143), 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)
- Socialist / Communist
- From Yokohama. Joined the Heiminsha in 1904.
- Arrested, tried, and imprisoned for the Red Flag Incident of 1908.
- Published *Kindai Shiso* with Osugi Sakae.
- 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 1946 to 1948.
- Diet member, 1946 to 1949.

Mr. Arahata participated in many of the socialist movements in his career. He started as a Socialist, became an syndico-anarchist, was a Communist after that and ended up serving in the Diet as a representative of the postwar Japan Socialist Party. He spent his time after that writing.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Heiminsha	116	Red Flag Incident	223
<i>Kindai Shiso</i>	159	Osugi Sakae	219
Japan Communist Party	139	Rono Faction	225
Japan Socialist Party	140	Socialism	240
Anarchism	30		

Araki Murashige

Araki Sadao

Lived 1877 to 1966.

Soldier.

Originally from Tokyo.

Sadao was a leading member of the Kodo Faction. 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
Kodo Faction	163
February 26 Uprising	95
War Crimes, Class A	273

Arima Harunobu

Died 1612

Arima Naozumi

Arima Tadayori

Arima Toyouji

Lived 1570 to 1642.

Arima Yoshisada

Lived 1521 to 1576.

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 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	36	Rokkaku Yoshitaka	225
Saitō Tatsuoki	228	Oda Nobunaga	212
Tokugawa Ieyasu	258	Odani, Seige of	211
Asakura Family	37	Anegawa, Battle of	31

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 1533 to 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	96
Shibusawa Eiichi	232
Zaibatsu	279

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	152
Yoshida Shigeru	278

Ashigaru

Ashikaga Chachamaru

Died 1490.

Ashikaga Masatomo

Died 1490.

Ashikaga Shōgunate

Ashikaga Tadayoshi

Ashikaga Takauji

The 1st Ashikaga shōgun.

Lived 1305 to 1358.

Ruled 1338 to 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 1573.

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

Ashikaga Yoshiaki

Lived 1537 to 1597.

Ruled 1568 to 1573.

15th Ashikaga Shogun

Yoshiaki was installed in 1567 as the 15th Ashikaga Shogun 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 1573 and didn't bother replacing him, which is a pretty good indication of just how powerless / meaningless the Shogunate had become.

Ashikaga Yoshiakira

Lived 1330 to 1368.

Ruled 1358–1367.

The 2nd Ashikaga shōgun.

Ashikaga Yoshiharu

Lived 1510 to 1550.

Ruled 1521–1545.

12th Ashikaga Shogun

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 1465 to 1489.

Ruled 1474–1489.

The 9th Ashikaga shōgun.

Ashikaga Yoshikatsu

Lived 1433 to 1443.

Ruled 1441–1443.

The 7th Ashikaga shōgun.

Ashikaga Yoshikazu

Lived 1407 to 1425.

Ruled 1423–1425.

The 5th Ashikaga shōgun.

Ashikaga Yoshimasa

Lived 1435 to 1490

Ruled 1449–1474.

The 8th Ashikaga Shogun

Yoshimasa was shogun during the Ōnin War which ravaged Kyoto.

He build the Ginkakuji.

Ashikaga Yoshimitsu

Lived 1358 to 1408.

Ruled 1367–1395.

The 3rd Ashikaga Shogun.

Ended the Nambokuchō War.

Build the Kinkakuji.

Ashikaga Yoshimochi

Lived 1386 to 1428.

Ruled 1395–1423.

The 4th Ashikaga shōgun.

Ashikaga Yoshinori

Lived 1394 to 1441.

Ruled 1428–1441.

The 6th Ashikaga shōgun.

Ashikaga Yoshitane

Lived 1465 to 1522.

Ruled 1490–1493. (check that)

Ruled 1508–1521.

Yoshitane was the 10th and 12th Ashikaga Shogun.

Yoshitane lost (to whom?) at Shōgakuji in 1491 (?). He fled and was replaced by Ashikaga Yoshizumi (page 44).

Ashikaga Yoshiteru

Lived 1534 to 1565.

Ruled 1546 to 1565.

The 13th Ashikaga Shogun.

Yoshiteru allied with Hosokawa Harumoto.

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

Ashikaga Yoshizumi

Lived 1478 to 1511.

Ruled 1493–1508.

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 Moriuj

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****Awa Province****Ayukawa Kiyonaga****Ayukawa Yoshisuke****Azukizaka, Battle of (1542)**

Took place in 1542.

Oda Nobuhide defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto (pages 212 and 131, respectively).

see also:

Entry	Page
Oda Nobunaga	212
Imagawa Yoshimoto	131
Azukizawa, Battle of (1564)	46

Azukizaka, Battle of (1564)

Took place in 1564.

Tokugawa Ieyasu fought the Ikkō-ikki (pg. 131).

B

Baba Family

Baba Nobufusa

Baba Nobuharu

Died 1582

Baba Nobukatsu

Lived 1514 to 1575

Baba Nobushige

Baba Tatsui

Lived 1850 to 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

Ben En

Died 1279

Bengyoku

aka Kei-a Shonin

Lived 1818 to 1880

Benkei

aka Musashi-bo

Died 1189

Warrior and retainer of Minamoto no Yoshitsune. Famous for his martial exploits.

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

Bingo Province

Bingo no Saburo

aka Kojima Takanori

Bishamon

Bitatsu Tenno

aka Osada,

aka Nunakurafutotama-shiki

Reigned 572 to 585.

The 30th Emperor of Japan.

Bitchū Province

Bitō Family

Bitō Nishu

Lived 1745 to 1813

Bizen Province

Bojo Family

A kuge family descended from Fujiwara Morosuke.

see also:

Entry	Page
Fujiwara Family	95
Fujiwara Morosuke	96

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.

Buddhism

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

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	149	Tokugawa Shōgunate	260

Bukko Kokushi

aka Sogen

Lived 1226 to 1286

Bukkyo

see **Buddhism** on page 51

Bummei

Nengō: 1469–1486

Bumpō

Nengō: 1317–1318.

Bun'an

Nengō: 1444–1448

Bun'ei

Nengō: 1264–1274

Bungo Province**Bunji**

Nengō: 1185–1189

Bunka

Nengō: 1804–1817

Bunkan

Died 1357

Bunki

Nengō: 1501–1503

Bunkyū

Nengō: 1861–1863.

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 194.

Bunwa

Nengō of the Northern dynasty: 1352–1355

Bunya Family

aka Fumiya Family

Buretsu Tenno

aka Ohatsuse-waka-sasagi.

The 25th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 499 to 506.

Buson

aka Taniguchi Buson

aka Yosa

Butsu Sorai

aka Ogui Sorai

Lived 1666 to 1728

Buzen Province

C

Chang Tso-lin

Died 4 June 1928

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

Chian

Chiba City

The capital of Chiba Prefecture.

Chiba Family

Chiba Kanetane

Chiba Prefecture

Area: 5,156 km² (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

Lived 1118 to 1201

Chikamatsu Monzaemon

aka Sugimori Nobumori

Lived 1653 to 1724

Chikugo Province

Chikusa Family (daimyo)

Chikusa Family (kuge)

Chikusa Tadaharu

Chikusa Tadamoto

Chikusa Takamichi

Chikuzen Province

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

Chosokabe Family

Chosokabe Kunichika

Lived 1504 to 1560.

Chosokabe 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.

Chosokabe Motochika

Lived 1539 to 1599.

Chosokabe Nobuchika

Lived 1565 to 1587.

Chōtoku

Nengō: 995–998.

Cho Tsugutsura

Lived 1522 to 1577.

Cho Tsuratatsu

Chōwa

Nengō: 1012–1016.

Chūai-tenno

The 14th Emperor of Japan.

Chūkyō-tenno

The 85th Emperor of Japan.

Class ‘A’ War Crimes

See **War Crimes, Class A** on page 273

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 61).

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 matters 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 AND 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 within 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.

see also:

Entry	Page
Constitution of 1889	61

Currency**Bills**

Yen	Graphic (page)	Size (mm)	From	To	Serial No.
10,000	Fukuzawa Yukichi (99)	76x160	01 Nov. 1984	present	Black
10,000	Fukuzawa Yukichi (99)	76x160	01 Dec. 1993	present	Brown
10,000	Shōtoku-tenno (239)	84x174	01 Dec. 1958	04 Jan. 1986	
5,000	Nitobe Inazo (208)	76x155	01 Nov. 1984	present	Black

Yen	Graphic (page)	Size (mm)	From	To	Serial No.
5,000	Nitobe Inazo (208)	76x155	01 Dec. 1993	present	Brown
5,000	Shōtoku-tenno (239)	80x169	01 Oct. 1957	04 Jan. 1984	
2,000	Shurei-mon (240)	76x154	19 July 2000	present	
1,000	Natsume Soseki (205)	76x150	01 Nov. 1984	present	Black
1,000	Natsume Soseki (205)	76x150	01 Nov. 1990	present	Blue
1,000	Natsume Soseki (205)	76x150	01 Dec. 1993	present	Brown
1,000	Natsume Soseki (205)	76x150	03 Apr. 2000	present	Dark Green
1,000	Itō Hirobumi (136)	76x164	01 Nov. 1963	04 Jan. 1986	Black
1,000	Itō Hirobumi (136)	76x164	01 Jul. 1976	04 Jan. 1986	Blue
1,000	Shōtoku-tenno (239)	76x164	07 Jan. 1950	04 Jan. 1965	
500	Iwakura Tomomi (138)	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.

Reigned 897 to 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:

Entry	Page
Tokugawa Shogunate	260
Koku	167

Daitsuji-yama

Dan Takuma

Lived 1858 to 1932 (assassinated 5 March 1932)

Was a member of the Iwakura Mission (pg 137).

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 whom?) on 5 March 1932.

Date Family

Daimyō family from Mutsu (pg 197). Descended from the Fujiwara (pg 95).

Date Harumune

Lived 1519 to 1577.

Date Masamune

Lived 1567 to 1636.

Date Munenari

aka Date Muneki

Lived 1818 to 1892

A tozama daimyō who held Uwajima (100,000 koku, pg 272). He was a reformer who implemented 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.

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 194). Adopted by Doi Toshimasa.

Toshikatsu was an important advisor to Tokugawa Iemitsu (pg 256).

Doi Toshimasa

Doolittle Raid

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

Echizen Province

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 181), 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 km² (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 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”[3] 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 281.

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 216).

Enkei

Enkyō

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.

Reigned 969 to 984.

Etchū Province**Eto Shinpei**

Lived 1834 to 1874.

A samurai from Saga (pg 226), 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 226)

February 26 Uprising

aka 2/26 Rising / Revolt / Incident

Feminism

Formosa Expedition

Fujita Denzaburo

Lived 1841 to 1912

Fujiwara Family

Fujiwara Hidesato

Fujiwara no Kaneie

Fujiwara no Michinaga

Lived 966 to 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**Fujiwara no Sadaie**

Lived 1162 to 1241

Fujiwara Uona**Fujiwara Yamakage****Fujiwara Yoritsugu**

Lived 1239 to 1256.

Ruled 1244–1252.

The 5th Kamakura shōgun.

Fujiwara Yoritsune

Lived 1218 to 1256.

Ruled 1226–1244.

The 4th Kamakura shōgun.

Fujiwara Yoshikado**Fukagawa Cement Works****Fukahara Hirotooshi**

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 km² (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 km² (1995)
Capital: Fukuoka
Population: 4,900,000 (1996)

Fukushima City

The capital of Fukushima Prefecture (pg 98).

Fukushima Masanobu

Fukushima Masanori

Lived 1561 to 1614.

Fukushima Masashige

Died 1521.

Fukushima Masayori

Fukushima Prefecture

Area: 13,782 km² (1995)
Capital: Fukushima
Population: 2,140,000 (1996)

Fukuzawa Yukichi

Lived 1835 to 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:

Ogata Kōan	213
Jiji Shinpō	140
Currency	84

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.

Furuta Shigenari

Lived 1545 to 1615.

Fushimi Castle

Fushimi, Seige of

Took place in 1600.

Torii Mototada (pg 264) defended the castle for Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg 258).

Fushimi-tenno

The 92nd Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1288 to 1298.

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 besieged by Takeda Katsuyori (pg 247). 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.

Gamō Katahide

Lived 1534 to 1584.

Gamō Ujisato

Lived 1557 to 1596.

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:

Genkō

Nengō: 1321–1323.

aka Genkyō.

Genkō

Nengō: 1331–1333.

Genkyō

Nengō:

Genkyū

Nengō: 1204–1205.

Genna

Nengō: 1615–1623.

aka Genwa.

Gennin

Nengō: 1224–1224.

Gen'ō

Nengō: 1319–1320.

Genreki

Nengō:

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:

Gifu City

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

Gifu Prefecture

Area: 10,598 km² (1995)
Capital: Gifu
Population: 2,100,000 (1996)

Ginkakuji

Godaigo-tenno

The 96th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1318 to 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.

Reigned 1246 to 1259.

Gofushimi-tenno

The 93rd Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1298 to 1301.

Gohanazono-tenno

The 102nd Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1429 to 1464.

Gohorikawa-tenno

The 86th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1221 to 1232.

Goichijō-tenno

The 68th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1016 to 1036.

Gokameyama-tenno

The 99th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1383 to 1392.

Gokashiwabara-tenno

The 104th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1500 to 1526. There was no coronation until 1521.

Gokomatsu-tenno

The 100th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1392 to 1412.

Gokōmyō-tenno

The 110th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1643 to 1654.

Gomizunō-tenno

The 108th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1611 to 1629.

Gomomozono-tenno

The 118th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1771 to 1779.

Gomurakami-tenno

The 97th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1339 to 1368.

Gonara-tenno

The 105th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1526 to 1557.

Gonijō-tenno

The 94th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1301 to 1308.

Goreizei-tenno

The 70th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1045 to 1068.

Gosaga-tenno

The 88th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1242 to 1246.

Gosai-tenno

The 111st Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1656 to 1663.

Gosakuramachi-tenno

The 117th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1763 to 1770.

Gosanjō-tenno

The 71st Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1068 to 1072.

Goshirakawa-tenno

The 77th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 1127 to 1192

Reigned 1155 to 1158.

Gosuzaku-tenno

The 69th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1036 to 1045.

Gotoba-tenno

The 82nd Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1183 to 1198.

Goto Family (Haruma)

Goto Family (Hizen)

Goto Moriharu

Died 1578.

Goto Motokuni

Died 1580.

Goto Mototsugu

Lived 1573 to 1615.

Goto Shinpei

Lived 1857 to 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	244
Manchurian Railway Company	178

Gotō Shōjirō

Lived 1838 to 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 Agriculture and Commerce from 8 August 1892 to 22 January 1894.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Tosa	265	Kaiseitō	146
Korea, Invasion of	170	Yamagata Aritomo	274
Matsukata Masayoshi	179	Itō Hirobumi	136

Goto Sumikuro

Goto Takaaki

Goto Ujifusa

Gotsuchimikado-tenno

The 103rd Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1465 to 1500.

Gouda-tenno

The 91st Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1274 to 1287.

Goyōzei-tenno

The 107th Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1586 to 1611.

Grant, U.S.

Great Kansai Earthquake

Occurred 17 January 1995

Two great earthquakes shook Japan in the 20th century: the Great Kanto Earthquake (page 112) 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: 6,363km² (1995)
 Capital: Maebashi
 Population: 2,000,000 (1996)

Gyoki

Lived 668 to 749

H

Habu Yoshiharu

Hakuchi

Nengō: 650–654.

Hakuchō

Nengō:

Hakuho

Nengō: 672–685.

Hamada Hikoza

see **Heco, Joseph** (page 116).

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.

Reigned 1308 to 1318.

Hanzei-tenno

The 18th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 406 to 410.

Hara Castle

Hara Kei

aka Hara Satoshi and Hara Takashi

Lived 1856 to 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

Harris, Townsend

Lived 1804 to 1878

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 Keizo (pg 210).

Hatakeyama Family

Hatano Hideharu

Hata Tsutomu

Prime Minister from 25 April 1994 to 29 June 1994. Replaced by Murayama Tomiichi (pg 197).

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 Hikoza

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.

Reigned 806 to 809.

Hepburn, James

Lived 1815 to 1911

Heusken, Henry

Lived 1832 to 1861

Hibuya Riots

Hida Province

Higashikuni Naruhiko

Born 1887

Prime Minister from 17 August 1945 to 9 October 1945.

Higashiyama-tenno

The 113rd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1687 to 1709.

Higo Province

Himeji Castle

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.

Hiranuma Kiichirō

Lived 1867 to 1952.

Prime Minister from 5 January 1939 to 30 August 1939.

Hiratsuka Raicho

Lived 1886 to 1971

Hirohito

see Showa-tenno (page 240)

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 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 118
Nagasaki, Bombing of	pg 198
Nagasaki City	pg 199

Hiroshima Prefecture

Area: 8,475 km² (1995)
Capital: Hiroshima
Population: 2,870,000 (1996)

Hirota Kōki

Lived 1878 to 1948

Prime Minister from 9 March 1936 to 2 February 1937.

Hisaakira

Hitachi Province

Hiyama Castle

Hizen Province

Hōan

Nengō: 1120–1123.

Hōei

Nengō: 1704–1710.

Hōen

Nengō: 1135–1140.

Hōgen

Nengō: 1156–1158.

Hōji

Nengō: 1247–1248.

Hōjō Family

Hojoji

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 Tokiyori

Hōjō Tsunetoki

Hōjō Ujikuni

Hōjō Ujiteru

Hōjō Ujiyasu

His 7th son was adopted by Uesugi Kenshin (pg. 270) and became Uesugi Kage-tora (pg. 270).

Hōjō Yasutoki

Lived 1183 to 1242.

Hōki

Nengō: 770–780.

Hoki Province

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 km² (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	24	Oda Nobunaga	212
Yamazaki, Battle of	276		

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 important cities are located in Honshū.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Hokkaidō	121	Kyūshū	175
Shikoku	233		

Hōreki

Nengō: 1751–1763.

Hori Chikamasa

Hori Chikasada

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 received Karasuyama, also in Shimotsuke.

Hori Family

A daimyō family from Mino. Descended from Fujiwara Uona (pg 96).

Hori Hideharu

Lived 1575 to 1606.

Son of Hori Hidemasa.

Hori Hidemasa

Lived 1553-1590.

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

Horikawa-tenno

The 73rd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1086 to 1107.

Son of Shirakawa-tenno (pg 235). Put on the throne at age nine.

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 25 April 1994. Replaced by Hata Tsutomu (pg 115).

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 1606 to 1651.

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 km² (1995)
Capital: Kōbe
Population: 5,420,000 (1996)

Hyūga Province

I

Ibaraki Castle

Ibaraki Prefecture

Area: 6,094 km² (1995)
Capital: Mitō
Population: 2,970,000 (1996)

Ibara Saikaku

see Ihara Saikaku (page 130)

Ichijō Fusaie

Lived 1445 to 1511.

Ichijō Kanesada

Lived 1542 to 1585.

Ichijō Nobutatsu

Died 1582.

Ichijō-tenno

The 66th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 986 to 1011.

Ichijō Uchimasa

Lived 1569 to 1580.

Ichikawa Danjuro

Ichikawa Fusae

Lived 1893 to 1981.

Iga Province

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 1815 to 1860.

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

Iki Province

Ikkō-Ikki

Imagawa Family

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	258	Oda Nobunaga	212
Terabe, Seige of	131	Suzuki Shigeru	243
Okehazama, Battle of	216		

Imahama Castle**Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association****Inaba Ittetsu****Inaba Province****Ingyō-tenno**

The 19th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 412 to 453.

Ino Tadataka

Lived 1745 to 1818.

Inoue Akira

see Inoue Nissho (page 133)

Inoue Bunda

see Inoue Kaoru (page 133)

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 1855 to 1932.

Prime Minister from 14 December 1931 to 26 May 1932.

Ioji**Ioji-yama****Ise Province****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 conceivably contributed to their defeat.

Ishihara Kanji

see Ishiwara Kanji (page 135).

Ishii Kikujiro

Lived 1866 to 1945.

Ishikawa Prefecture

Area: 4,185 km² (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 209), 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.

Ishiwara Kanji

aka Ishihara Kanji

Lived 1893 to 1981

Ishiyama Hongan-ji

Ishizawa Taizo

Lived 1886 to 1975.

Itagaki Seishiro

Itagaki Taisuke

Lived 1837 to 1919.

Itai-Itai-Byō

Itami Castle

Itō Hirobumi

Lived 1841 to 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
Chōshū	59
Iwakura Mission	137
Political Crisis of 1881	222
Table of Prime Ministers	285
Korea, Protectorate of	170
Harbin	114

Itoku-tenno

The 4th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 510 to 477 B.C.

Ito Miyoji

Lived 1857 to 1934.

Ito Noe

Lived 1895 to 1923

Ito 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 Osugi Sakae from 1916. Less emphasis on feminism and more on anarchism.
- Arrested, along with a nephew and Osugi Sakae, after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923. Murdered by the police shortly afterwards.

see also:

Entry	Page
Osugi Sakae	219
Seitoshia	230
Anarchism	30
Feminism	95
Great Kanto Earthquake	112

Iwaki Province

Iwakura Mission

Lasted from 1871 to 1873

Iwakura Tomomi

Lived 1825 to 1883.

Iwami Province

Iwamura, Seige of

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

see also:

Entry	Page
Akiyama Nobutomo	26
Tōyama Kagetō	265

Iwasaki Yataro

Lived 1835 to 1885.

Iwashiro Province

Iwate Prefecture

Area: 15,278 km² (1995)
 Capital: Moriaki
 Population: 1,430,000 (1996)

Iyo Province**Izumi Province****Izumo Province****Izu Province**

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 up to 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 139.

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.

The 41st ruler of Japan.

Reigned 690 to 697.

Joei

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.

Reigned 629 to 641.

Jōō

Nengō: 1222–1223.

aka Teiō.

Jōō

Nengō: 1652–1654.

aka Shōō.

Jōtoku

Nengō: 1097–1098.

aka Shōtoku.

Juei

Nengō: 1182–1183.

Junna-tenno

The 53rd emperor of Japan.
Reigned 823 to 833.

Junnin-tenno

The 47th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 758 to 764

Juntoku-tenno

The 84th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1210 to 1221

Jurakutei Castle

K

Kaei

Nengō: 1848–1853.

Kaga Province**Kagawa Prefecture**

Area: 1,875 km² (1995)
Capital: Takamatsu
Population: 1,030,000 (1996)

Kagawa Toyohiko

Lived 1888 to 1960.

Kagen

Nengō: 1303–1305.

Kagoshima Prefecture

Area: 9,186 km² (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 193).

Kaika-tenno**Kaikei****Kai Province****Kaiseitō****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 90th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1259 to 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 attempt 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 besieged the castle and was able to take it after using ninja.

Kammu-tenno

The 50th emperor of Japan.

Lived 737 to 806. Reigned 781 to 806.

Kampō

Nengō: 1741–1743.

Kampyō

Nengō: 889–897.

Kanagawa Prefecture

Area: 2,414 km² (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	177

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	157
Bukeyashiki (Samurai District)	51

Kan'ei

Nengō: 1624–1643.

Kan'eiji

Kaneko Kentaro

Lived 1853 to 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 150)

Kanno Sugako

aka Kanno Suga.

Lived 1881 to 1911.

Kan'ō

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1350–1351.

Kano Eitoku

Lived 1543 to 1590.

Kano Jigoro

Lived 1860 to 1938

Kano Jigoro 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:

Kaō

Nengō: 1169–1170.

Kareki

Nengō:

Karoku

Nengō: 1225–1226.

Karyaku

Nengō: 1326–1328.

aka Kareki.

Kashō

Nengō: 848–850.

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 192.

Katō Komei

see **Katō Takaaki** (page 153)

Katō Takaaki

aka Katō Komei.

Lived 1860 to 1926.

Prime Minister from 11 June 1924 to 2 August 1925 and 2 August 1925 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 154.

Katsu Kaishu

aka Katsu Awa
aka Katsu Rintaro

Lived 1823 to 1899.

Katsura Tarō

Lived 1848 to 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 154.

Kawachi Province**Kawaji Toshiyoshi****Kawakami Hajime**

Lived 1879 to 1946.

Kawamoto Daisaku

Kawanakajima, Battles of

Kazan-tenno

The 65th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 984 to 986.

Kazusa Province

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 222

Kencho

Nengō: 1249–1255.

Ken'ei

Nengō: 1206–1206.

Kenzen

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	148
Kanazawa City	149
Maeda Family	176

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 Koin

aka Kido Takayoshi

Lived 1833 to 1877

Kido Takayoshi**Kii Province****Kikkawa Motoharu****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 ?? to 1734.

Kinoshita Iesada

Kinoshita Naoe

Lived 1869 to 1937.

Kira Family

Kishida Toshiko

Lived 1864 to 1901.

Kishi Nobusuke

Born 1896.

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 1850 to 1942.

Prime Minister from 7 January 1924 to 11 June 1924.

Kizugawa, Battle of**Kō**

Nengō:

Koan

Nengō:

Kōan

Nengō: 1278–1287.

Kōan

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1361–1362.

Kōan no Eki

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 88). They served the Mōri and grew in influence and power after Mōri Motonari's (pg 195) son Takakage was adopted into the family.

Kobayakawa Hideaki

Lived 1577 to 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:

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Kinoshita Iesada	159	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	266
Kobayakawa Takakage	162	Korea, Invasion of	170
Ishida Mitsunari	134	Tokugawa Ieyasu	258
Toyotomi Hideyori	266	Sekigahara, Battle of	231

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 195), Takakage was adopted by the Kobayakawa family.

Takakage fought in many battles and held his own against even the armies of Oda Nobunaga (pg 212) and Hideyoshi (pg 266).

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 128).

Kōbun-tenno

The 39th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 671 to 672.

Kōchi City

Capital city of Kōchi Prefecture.

Kōchi Prefecture

Area: 7,104 km² (1995)

Capital: Kōchi

Population: 830,000 (1996)

Kōchō

Nengō: 1261–1263.

Kodama Gentaro

Lived 1852 to 1906.

Kodama Yoshio

Born 1911.

Kodo Faction

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. 276).

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 1880 to 1955.

Prime Minister from 22 July 1944 to 7 April 1945.

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 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:

Family	Page	Family	Page
Hatakeyama	115		
Imagawa	131		
Kira	159		
Oda	210		
Osawa	218		
Otomo	218		
Takeda	247		
Yokose	277		
Yura	279		

see also **Omote-kōke**, pg 218.

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

Kokumin Domei

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 40) for many years. Fought and won several battles, but lost to Ashikaga Tadayoshi (pg 40) 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 169.

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.

Kōō

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1389–1389.

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	27	Mōri Motonari	195

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.

Kotoku Shusui

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

Kozuke Province

Kozuki, Seige of

Hideyoshi took Kozuki Castle in 1577 (from who? and should that be the first seige of kozuki?).

In 1578, Amako Katsuhisa was in charge of the castle for Hideyoshi. Mōri forces, under Kobayakawa Takakage and Kikkawa Motoharu, attacked and took the castle.

Katsuhisa committed suicide.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Amako Katsuhisa	28	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	266
Kobayakawa Takakage	162	Kikkawa Motoharu	158

Kukai

Lived 774 to 835.

Kuki Yoshitaka

Kumamoto National Party

Kumamoto Prefecture

Area: 7,403 km² (1995)
 Capital: Kumamoto
 Population: 1,870,000 (1996)

Kuroda Kiyotaka

Lived 1840 to 1900.

Prime Minister from 30 April 1888 to 24 December 1889.

Kuroda Nagamasa

Kuroiwa Ruiko

Lived 1862 to 1920.

Kurosawa Akira

Died 1998

One of Japan's most famous directors, many famous American and European directors have paid homage to Kurosawa.

Kuruzuryugawa, Battle of

Kusunoki Masashige

Lived 1294 to 1336.

Kyōgoku Takatsugu

Kyōhō

Nengō: 1716–1735.

Kyokutei Bakin

See **Bakin**, pg 47.

Kyōroku

Nengō: 1528–1531.

Kyoryoku

Nengō:

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 km² (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:

Entry	Page
Hokkaidō	121
Honshū	122
Shikoku	233

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. 112)

Maeda Family

A daimyō family from Owari who were descended from Sugawara no Michizane (pg 241).

Maeda Mitsumasa

Lived 1613 to 1645.

Son of Maeda Toshitsune (pg 177).

Maeda Toshiharu

Lived 1618 to 1660.

Son of Maeda Toshitsune (pg 177).

Maeda Toshiie

Lived 1539 (1538?) to 1599.

Fought for Oda Nobunaga (pg 212).

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 wealthiest daimyō outside of the Tokugawa. He controlled Etchu, Kaga, and Noto.

Maejima Hisoka

Lived 1835 to 1919.

Maibara-shi**Makino Nobuaki**

Lived 1861 to 1949.

Manchurian Railway Company**Man'en**

Nengō: 1860–1860.

Manji

Nengō: 1658–1660.

Manju

Nengō: 1024–1027.

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	258
Oda Nobunaga	212

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. 234).

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****Matsuo Basho**

Lived 1644 to 1694.

Matsuoka Komakichi

Lived 1888 to 1958.

Matsuoka Yosuke

Lived 1880 to 1946.

Matsushita Konosuke

Lived 1894 to 1989.

Matsuyama City

Capital of Ehime Prefecture (pg. 89).

Meiji

Nengō: 1868–1912.

Meiji Restoration

Meiji-tenno

The 122nd emperor of Japan.

Lived 1852 to 1912, reigned 1866 to 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 km² (1995)
 Capital: Tsu
 Population: 1,840,000 (1996)

Mikagehama, Battle of

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	247	Tokugawa Ieyasu	258
Yamagata Masakage	274	Baba Nobuharu	47
Sakai Tadatsugu	228		

Mikawa Province

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	266	Mōri Family	195
Bessho Nagaharu	49		

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

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	247	Hōjō Ujiteru	120
Hōjō Ujikuni	120		

Minamoto Akira

Lived 814 to 843.

Minamoto Ariko

Lived 1171 to 1257.

Minamoto Chikako

Minamoto Families

Minamoto Family (Daigo Branch)

A branch of the Minamoto family descended 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	85	Minamoto Hiromasa	185
Minamoto Takaaki	187	Minamoto Takakuni	188
Minamoto Toshiaki	188	Minamoto Toshikata	189

Minamoto Family (Murakami Branch)

Minamoto Family (Saga Branch)

A branch of the Minamoto family descended 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:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Minamoto Akira	184	Minamoto Hikaru	185
Minamoto Makoto	186	Minamoto Sadamu	187
Minamoto Shitagau	187	Minamoto Tōru	188
Minamoto Tsune	189	Saga-tenno	226

Minamoto Family (Seiwa Branch)

Minamoto Family (Uda Branch)

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.

Minobe Tatsukichi

Lived 1873 to 1948.

Minomura Rizaemon

Lived 1821 to 1877.

Mino Province**Minseito****Mishima Michitsune**

Lived 1835 to 1888.

Mishima Yukio**Misora Hibari**

aka Kato Kazue

Lived 1937 to 1989.

Mito City

Capital of Ibaraki Prefecture (pg. 129).

Mitsukuri Rinsho

Lived 1846 to 1897.

Miura Goro

Lived 1847 to 1926.

Miyagi Prefecture

Area: 7,285 km² (1995)
Capital: Sendai
Population: 2,310,000 (1996)

Miyake Setsurei

Lived 1860 to 1945.

Miyamoto Musashi

aka Niten

Lived 1584 to 1645.

Miyazaki City

Capital of Miyazaki Prefecture (pg 193).

Miyazaki Prefecture

Area: 7,734 km² (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 125)).

Miyoshi Chōkei**Mizuno Nobumoto****Mizuno Tadashige****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.

Moori Terumoto**Mori Arinori**

Lived 1847 to 1889.

Mōri Family

Mori Kaku

Lived 1883 to 1932.

Morikuni

Mōri Motonari

Lived 1497 to 1571.

Morinaga

Mori Nagayoshi

Mori Ogai

Lived 1862 to 1922.

Morioka City

Capital of Iwate Prefecture (pg. 138)

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 165).

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**Murakami-tenno**

The 62nd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 946 to 967.

Murakami Yoshiakiyo**Murasaki Shikibu**

The author of *The Tale of Genji* (pg 247).

Murayama Ryohei

Lived 1850 to 1933.

Murayama Tomiichi

Prime Minister from 30 June 1994 to 11 January 1996. (Replaced by Hashimoto Ryūtarō (pg 115)).

Musashi Province

Muto Sanji

Lived 1867 to 1934.

Mutsu Munemitsu

Lived 1844 to 1897.

Mutsu Province

_____ 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:

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Mikawa Province	183	Mori Nagayoshi	195
Ikeda Nobuteru	131		

Nagano City

The capital city of Nagano Prefecture.

Nagano Prefecture

Area: 13,585 km² (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 demonstrated 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 118
Nagasaki, Bombing of	pg 198
Hiroshima City	pg 118

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:

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Ikkō-ikki	131
Nagashima, Second Seige of	200
Nagashima, Third Seige of	200

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:

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Nagashima, First Seige of	199
Nagashima, Third Seige of	200

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:

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Nagashima, Second Seige of	200
Kuki Yoshitaka	172

Nagashima Shigeo

Baseball player and later the manager of the Tokyo Giants. He retired at the end of the 2001 season.

Nagashino, Battle of

Nagashino Castle

Nagato Province

Nagoya Castle

Nagoya City

The capital city of Aichi Prefecture (pg 20).

Naha City

The capital city of Okinawa Prefecture (pg 216).

Nairan

Old government position which translates as ‘Inspector of Imperial Documents.’

Naitō Family (Mikawa)

Descended from Fujiwara Hidesato (pg. 95).

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

Lived 1847 to 1901.

Nakagawa Family

Daimyō family descended from Minamoto Yorimitsu (pg. 189).

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 247).

Nakayama Miki

Lived 1798 to 1887.

Nanao, Battle of**Nara City**

The capital city of Nara Prefecture.

Nara Prefecture

Area: 3,691 km² (1995)
Capital: Nara
Population: 1,440,000 (1996)

Narinaga

Natsume Soseki

aka Natsume Kinnosuke.

Lived 1867 to 1916.

Nichiren

Lived 1222 to 1282

The founder of a sect of Buddhism.

Niigata City

The capital of Niigata Prefecture.

Niigata Prefecture

Area: 12,582 km² (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 54th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 833 to 850.

Nimpei

Nengō: 1151–1153.

aka Nimpyō.

Ninji

Nengō: 1240–1242.

Ninju

Nengō: 851–853.

Ninken-tenno

The 24th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 488 to 498.

Ninkō-tenno

The 120th 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

Nishimura Shigeki

Lived 1828 to 1902.

Nishio Suehiro

Born 1891.

Nitobe Inazo

Lived 1862 to 1933.

Nitta Family**Noda Castle****Noda, Seige of**

Took place in 1573.

Takeda Shingen (pg 247) 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

Lived 1849 to 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. 135) that juts out into the Sea of Japan.

Noto Province

Numa Morikazu

Lived 1844 to 1890.

Nunobeyama, Battle of

Ōan

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1368–1374.

Obon

see **Bon** on page 51.

Obuchi Keizo

Prime Minister from 30 July 1998 to 5 April 2000. Replaced by Mori Yoshiro (pg 195).

Died of a stroke while in office, so the date above might be off by a few days.

Ōchō

Nengō: 1311–1311.

Oda Chikazane

Oda Family

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.

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:

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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 1956.

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.

Ogyu Sorai

Ohara Magosaburo

Lived 1880 to 1943. (is this correct?)

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 km² (1995)
Capital: Ōita
Population: 1,240,000 (1996)

Ōjin-tenno

The 15th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 270 to 310.

Okabe Naganori

Okada Keisuke

Lived 1868 to 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 km² (1995)
 Capital: Okayama
 Population: 1,950,000 (1996)

Okazaki Castle

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	212	Imagawa Yoshimoto	131

Okinawa, Battle of

Okinawa Prefecture

Area: 2,266 km² (1995)
 Capital: Naha
 Population: 1,290,000 (1996)

Okinawate, Battle of

Oki Province

Oki Takato

Lived 1832 to 1899.

Okubo Toshimichi

Lived 1830 to 1878.

Okudaira 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	201	Nagashino Castle	201
Okudaira Family	217	Takeda Family	247
Takeda Katsuyori	247	Takeda Shingen	247
Tokugawa Family	255	Tokugawa Ieyasu	258

Okuma Kihachiro

Lived 1837 to 1928

Okuma Shigenobu

Lived 1838 to 1922.

Prime Minister from 30 June 1898 to 8 November 1898 and 16 April 1914 to 9 October 1916.

Omi Province**Omote-kōke****Omura Masajiro**

Lived 1824 to 1869.

Ōnin

Nengō: 1467–1468.

Ōnin War**Ono Azusa**

Lived 1852 to 1886.

Onogawa**Ōsawa Family****Ōtomo Family****Ōsaka Castle****Ōsaka City**

The capital of Ōsaka Prefecture.

Ōsaka Prefecture

A **fu** and not a **ken**.

Area: 1,892 km² (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	266	Ōsaka Castle	218
Tokugawa Ieyasu	258	Kizugawa, Battle of	160
Tennōji, Battle of	252		

Ōsugi Sakae

Lived 1885 to 1923.

Anarchist. Killed after the **Great Kanto Earthquake** (pg. 112) of 1923.

Had a relationship with Ito Noe (page 137).

Osumi Province

Ōtoku

Nengō: 1084–1086.

Otsu City

The capital of Shiga Prefecture (pg 233).

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	173	Tachibana Muneshige	243
Tsukushi Hirokado	267	Tokugawa Ieyasu	258

Ōuchi Yoshitaka

Ōwa

Nengō: 961–963.

Owari Province

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	149	Ishikawa Prefecture	135

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.

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	225	Komura Jūtarō	168
Witte, Sergei	274	Katsura Tarō	154
Hibuya Riots	117		

Prefectures

An administrative division of Japan, similar to American states or Canadian provinces. They are called **ken** in Japanese. There are also a few special administrative units similar to **ken** but given different names: there is one **dō** (Hokkaidō, pg. 121), one

tō (Tōkyō-tō, pg. 262 the capital of Japan), and two **fu**, (Kyoto-fu pg. 174 and Ōsaka-fu pg. 219). 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 219 as **Osaka Prefecture**.

There is a complete listing of the prefectures, their area, capital, and population on page 289. (To Do!!)

Privy Council

_____ Q _____

_____ R _____

Rangaku

see **Dutch Learning** on page 88.

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.

Rennyō

Lived 1415 to 1499. (Check this)

Rensai

Richardson, Charles

Died in 1862.

Richū-tenno

The 17th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 400 to 405.

Rikken Doshikai

Rikuchū Province

Rikuzen Province

Roches, Leon

Lived 1809 to 1901.

Roesler K. F. Hermann

Lived 1834 to 1894.

Rokkaku Yoshitaka

Rokujo-tenno

The 79th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1165 to 1168.

Rono Faction

Root, Elihu

Russo-Japanese War

Ryakunin

Nengō: 1238–1238.

Ryakuō

Nengo: 1338–1341 (nengo of the northern dynasty).

Ryūkyū Province

S

Sado Province

Saga City

The capital of Saga Prefecture.

Sagami Province

Saga Prefecture

Area: 2,439 km² (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 km² (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**Sakai Tadatsugu****Sakai Toshihiko**

Lived 1871 to 1933.

Sakamoto, Battle of**Sakamoto Ryoma**

Lived 1835 to 1867.

Sakuma Morimasa**Sakuma Morishige****Sakuma Shozan**

aka Sakuma Zozan.

Lived 1811 to 1864.

Sakuramachi-tenno

The 115th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1735 to 1747.

Sanada Masayuki

Sanada Yukimura

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

Sapporo City

The capital of Hokkaidō Prefecture (pg 121).

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 1843 to 1929.

Satsuma Province**Seimu-tenno**

The 13th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 131 to 190.

Seinei-tenno

The 22nd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 480 to 484.

Sei Shonagon**Seitoshu****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.

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
Ikedo 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	Otani Yoshitsugu	600
Oda Yūroku	450	Otani & 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 Yasuhiro	990
Total:	88,888	Total:	81,890

Source: Bryant [1] page 25

Seki Takakazu

Lived 1640 to 1708. (check these)

Sendai City

The capital of Miyagi Prefecture (pg 193).

Senka-tenno

The 28th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 535 to 539.

Sen no Rikyu

Lived 1522 to 1591.

Settsu Province**Shakaiminshuto****Shakaitaishuto****Shibata Katsuie****Shibusawa Eiichi**

Lived 1841 to 1931.

Shidehara Kijūrō

Lived 1872 to 1951.

Prime Minister from 9 October 1945 to 22 May 1946.

Shiga Prefecture

Area: 4,017 km² (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 262), Kagawa (pg 144), Ehime (pg 89), and Kōchi (pg 163).

Shimabara Rebellion

A rebellion in Shimabara. (you have a sense of humour, right?)

Shimada Saburo

Lived 1852 to 1923.

Shimane Prefecture

Area: 6,707 km² (1995)
Capital: Matsue
Population: 770,000 (1996)

Shimazu Hisamitsu

Lived 1817 to 1887.

Shimazu Nariakira

Lived 1809 to 1858.

Shimazu Takahisa

Shimosa Province

Shimotsuke Province

Shimoyama Sadanori

Died 1949.

Shimura Goto

Shinagawa Yajiro

Lived 1843 to 1900.

Shinano Province

Shinran

Lived 1173 to 1262.

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	203	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	266
Sakuma Morimasa	228	Shibata Katsuie	232

Shizuoka City

The capital city of Shizuoka Prefecture.

Shizuoka Prefecture

Area: 7,779 km² (1995)
Capital: Shizuoka
Population: 3,730,000 (1996)

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 Generallissimo’.

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	147
Ashikaga Shōgunate	1338	1573	40
Tokugawa Shōgunate	1603	1868	260

Appendix F on page 303 lists all the shōgun from each shōgunate, along with their relevant dates.

Shōhei

Nengō: 931–937.

aka Shhyō. 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.

Shōō

Nengō: 1288–1292.

Shōryaku

Nengō: 990–994.

Shōryaku

Nengō: 1077–1080.
aka Jōreki.

Shōtai

Nengō: 898–900.

Shōtoku

Nengō: 1711–1715.

Shōtoku-tenno

An empress. The 48th ruler of Japan.
Lived 574 to 622. Reigned 764 to 770.

Shōwa

Nengō: 834–847.
aka Jōwa.

Shōwa

Nengō: 1312–1316.

Shōwa

Nengō: 1926–1988.

Shōwa-tenno

The 124th emperor of Japan.

Lived 1901 to 1989. Reigned 1926 to 1989.

Shuchō

Nengō: 686–689.

Shurei-mon**Siebold, Philipp Franz von**

Lived 1796 to 1866.

Socialism**Socialist Movement****Socialist Society****Soejima Taneomi**

Lived 1828 to 1905.

Soga no Umako

Died 626.

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 196).

Suo Province**Suruga Province****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.

Taishō

Nengō: 1912–1925.

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**Tajima Province****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 144).

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 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	195	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	266
Oda Nobunaga	212	Akechi Mitsuhide	24

Takano Fusataro

Takashima Shuhan

Lived 1798 to 1866.

Takasugi Shinsaku

Lived 1839 to 1867.

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	213	Takeda Katsuyori	247

Takatenjin, Seige of (1580–1581)—textbf

Lasted 1580–1581.

Okabe Naganori held the castle for the Takeda. Oda Nobunaga took it.

see also:

Entry	Page	Entry	Page
Okabe Naganori	215	Oda Nobunaga	212

Takebe Katahiro

Lived 1664 to 1739.

Takechi Zuizan

Lived 1829 to 1865.

Takeda Family

Takeda Izumo

Takeda Katsuyori

Takeda Nobutoyo

Takeda Shingen

Lived 1521 to 1573.

Takeda Shingen was a famous daimyo (page 86) of the Warring States period (page 273).

Takemitsu Toru

Lived 1930 to 1996.

Takeshita Noboru

Prime Minister from 6 November 1987 to 2 June 1989. Replaced by Uno Sosuke (pg 271).

Takigawa

Tale of Genji

A book by Murasaki Shikibu (pg 196). Known as *Genji Monogatori* in Japanese.

Tamba Province

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

Tani Kanjo

Lived 1837 to 1911.

Taniyama-Shimura Conjecture

Taniyama Yutaka

Tanuma Okitsugu

Lived 1719 to 1788.

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	212
Uesugi Kenshin	270

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.

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	258	Oda Nobunaga	212
Imagawa Yoshimoto	131	Suzuki Shigeru	243

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 km² (1995)

Capital: Utsunomiya

Population: 1,980,000 (1996)

Toda Kazuaki**Togo Heihachiro**

Lived 1848 to 1934.

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	169	Koiso Kuniaki	165

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

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 304.

Tokugawa Tadanaga

Lived 1605 to 1651.

Tokugawa Tadataeru

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

Tokugawa Yorinobu

Tokugawa Yoshimune

Lived 1684 to 1751.

The 8th Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1716 to 1745.

Tokugawa Yoshinao

Tokugawa Yoshisue

aka Tokugawa Shiro.

Tokuji

Nengō: 1306–1307.

Tokushima City

The capital city of Tokugawa Prefecture.

Tokushima Prefecture

Area: 4,144 km² (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 km² (1995)
Capital: Tōkyō
Population: 11,540,000 (1996)

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

Tosa Province

Tottori City

The capital city of Tottori Prefecture.

Tottori Prefecture

Area: 3,507 km² (1995)
Capital: Tottori
Population: 620,000 (1996)

Tōyama Kageō

Toyama Mitsuru

Lived 1855 to 1944.

Toyama Prefecture

Area: 4,427 km² (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 212) army; He was a general when Akechi Mitsuhide (page 24) 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.

Tsuchimikado-tenno

The 83th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 1198 to 1210.

Tsu City

The capital of Mie Prefecture (pg 182).

Tsuda Mamichi

Lived 1829 to 1903.

Tsuda Sokichi

Lived 1873 to 1961.

Tsuda Umeko

Lived 1865 to 1929

Tsukude Castle

Tsukushi Hirokado

Tsushima Province

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	23	Akechi Mitsuhide	24
Oda Nobunaga	212	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	266
Hori Hidemasa	123	Yamazaki, Battle of	276
Honnōji, Seige of	121		

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	247	Murakami Yoshikiyo	196
Arquebus	36	Ashigaru	40

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	229	Sanada Yukimura	229
Sekigahara, Battle of	231	Tokugawa Hidetada	255
Tokugawa Ieyasu	258		

Ueki Emori

Lived 1857 to 1892.

Uesugi Family (Ogigayatsu)

Uesugi Family (Yamaouchi)

A daimyō family descended from Fujiwara Yoshikado (pg. 96).

Uesugi Kagekatsu

Lived 1555 to 1623.

Uesugi Kagenobu

Uesugi Kagetora

Lived 1552 to 1579.

The 7th son of Hōjō Ujiyasu (pg. 120), 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

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 145).

Urawa City

The capital of Saitama Prefecture (pg 227).

Utsunomiya City

The capital of Tochigi Prefecture (pg 254).

Uwajima

Uzen Province

_____ 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.

Wakasa Province

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 km² (1995)

Capital: Wakayama

Population: 1,100,000 (1996)

Wang Ching-wei

Wang Yang-ming

War Crimes, Class A

Warring States Period

Waseda University

aka Tōkyō College.

Watanabe Hanzō**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. 274).

Yamagata Masakage**Yamagata Prefecture**

Area: 9,323 km² (1995)
Capital: Yamagata
Population: 1,260,000 (1996)

Yamaguchi City

The capital city of Yamaguchi Prefecture (pg. 275).

Yamaguchi Prefecture

Area: 6,110 km² (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 km² (1995)
Capital: Kōfu
Population: 880,000 (1996)

Yamashiro Province

Yamato Province

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. 209) in Ishikawa Prefecture (pg. 135).

Yanagi Muneyoshi

Lived 1889 to 1961.

Yanaibara Tadao

see **Yanaihara Tadao** on page 277.

Yanaihara Tadao

aka Yanaibara Tadao.

Lived 1893 to 1961.

Yasuda Zenjiro

Lived 1838 to 1921.

Yokohama City

The capital of Kanagawa Prefecture (pg 148).

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.

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

279

Yōwa

Nengō: 1181–1181.

Yōzei-tenno

The 57th 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*[3] 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.		140
Suizei	581	549 B.C.		241
Annei	549	511 B.C.		32
Itoku	510	477 B.C.		136
Kōshō	475	393 B.C.		171
Kōan	392	291 B.C.		161
Kōrei	290	215 B.C.		170
Kōgen	214	158 B.C.		164
Kaika	158	98 B.C.		146
Sujin	97	30 B.C.		242
Suinin	29 B.C.	70 A.D.		241
Keikō	71	130		155
Seimu	131	190		230
Chu'ai	192	200		61
Ojin	270	310		215
Nintoku	313	399		207
Richū	400	405		224

Emperor	From	To	Notes	Page
Hanzei	406	410		113
Ingyō	412	453		132
Ankō	453	456		32
Yūryaku	456	479		279
Seinei	480	484		230
Kenzo	485	487		158
Ninken	488	498		206
Buretsu	498	506		54
Keitai	507	531		156
Ankan	531	535		32
Senka	535	539		232
Kimmei	539	571		158
Bitatsu	572	585		50
Yōmei	585	587		277
Sushun	587	592		242
Suiko (f)	592	628		241
Jomei	629	641		143
Kōgyoku (f)	642	645		164
Kōtoku	645	654		171
Saimei (f)	655	661		227
Tenji	662	671		252
Kōbun	671	672		163
Temmu	673	686		249
Jitō (f)	690	697		141
Mommu	697	707		194
Gemmei	707	715		102
Genshō	715	724		104
Shōmu	724	749		238
Kōken (f)	749	758		166
Junnin	758	764		144
Shōtoku (f)	764	770		239
Kōnin	770	781		168
Kammu	781	806		148
Heizei	806	809		116
Saga	809	823		226
Junna	823	833		144
Nimmyō	833	850		206
Montoku	850	858		194

Emperor	From	To	Notes	Page
Seiwa	858	876		230
Yōzei	876	884		279
Kōkō	884	887		167
Uda	887	897		268
Daigo	897	930		85
Suzaku	930	946		242
Murakami	946	967		196
Reizei	967	969		224
En'yū	969	984		94
Kazan	984	986		155
Ichijō	986	1011		130
Sanjō	1011	1016		229
Goichijō	1016	1036		106
Gosuzaku	1036	1045		109
Goreizei	1045	1068		108
Gosanjō	1068	1072		108
Shirakawa	1072	1086		235
Horikawa	1086	1107		123
Toba	1107	1123		254
Sutoku	1123	1141		242
Konoe	1141	1155		169
Goshirakawa	1155	1158		109
Nijō	1158	1165		206
Rokujō	1165	1168		225
Takakura	1168	1180		245
Antoku	1180	1183		33
Gotoba	1183	1198		109
Tsuchimikado	1198	1210		266
Juntoku	1210	1221		144
Chūkyō	1221	1221		61
Gohorikawa	1221	1232		106
Shijō	1232	1242		233
Gosaga	1242	1246		108
Gofukakusa	1246	1259		105
Kameyama	1259	1274		147
Gouda	1274	1287		111
Fushimi	1288	1298		100
Gofushimi	1298	1301		106

Emperor	From	To	Notes	Page
Gonijō	1301	1308		108
Hanazono	1308	1318		113
Godaigo	1318	1339		105
Gomurakami	1339	1368		107
Chōkei	1368	1383		58
Gokameyama	1383	1392		106
Gokomatsu	1392	1412		107
Shōkō	1412	1428		238
Gohanazono	1429	1464		106
Gotsuchimikado	1465	1500		111
Gokashiwabara	1500	1526		106
Gonara	1526	1557		107
Ogimachi	1557	1586		213
Goyōzei	1586	1611		111
Gomizunoo	1611	1629		107
Meishō (f)	1630	1643		181
Gokōmyō	1643	1654		107
Gosai	1656	1663		108
Reigen	1663	1687		223
Higashiyama	1687	1709		117
Nakamikado	1710	1735		204
Sakuramachi	1735	1747		229
Momozono	1747	1762		194
Gosakuramachi	1763	1770		108
Gomomozono	1771	1779		107
Kōkaku	1780	1817		165
Ninkō	1817	1846		207
Kōmei	1847	1866		167
Meiji	1866	1912		181
Taishō	1912	1926		244
Shōwa	1926	1989		240
Heisei	1989			116

Sources: *New Nelson's Kanji Dictionary*, pg 1253–1256, and the *Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan*[3], pg 815–817.

Appendix B

Prime Ministers, 1885 to Present

Page	Prime Minister	From	To	Notes
1	Ito Hirobumi	Dec/22/1885	Apr/30/1888	First Ito
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	Ito Hirobumi	Aug/08/1892	Sep/18/1896	Second Ito
6	Matsukata Masayoshi	Sep/18/1896	Jan/12/1898	Second Matsukata
7	Ito Hirobumi	Jan/12/1898	Jun/30/1898	Third Ito
8	Okuma Shigenobu	Jun/30/1898	Nov/08/1898	First Okuma
9	Yamagata Aritomo	Nov/08/1898	Oct/19/1900	Second Yamagata
10	Ito Hirobumi	Oct/19/1900	Jun/02/1901	Fourth Ito
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	Okuma Shigenobu	Apr/16/1914	Oct/09/1916	Second Okuma
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	Kiyouura 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	Tojō 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	Ohira Masayoshi	Dec/07/1978	Nov/09/1979	First Ohira
70	Ohira Masayoshi	Nov/09/1979	Jul/18/1980	Second Ohira
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/29/1994	
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	20
Akita	11,612	Akita	1,220,000	25
Aomori	9,605	Aomori	1,510,000	33
Chiba	5,156	Chiba	5,780,000	56
Ehime	5,675	Matsuyama	1,520,000	89
Fukui	4,188	Fukui	830,000	97
Fukuoka	4,968	Fukuoka	4,900,000	98
Fukushima	13,782	Fukushima	2,140,000	98
Gifu	10,598	Gifu	2,100,000	105
Gunma	6,363	Maebashi	2,000,000	112
Hiroshima	8,475	Hiroshima	2,870,000	119
Hokkaidō	83,452	Sapporo	5,690,000	121
Hyōgo	8,387	Kōbe	5,420,000	128
Ibaraki	6,094	Mitō	2,970,000	129
Ishikawa	4,185	Kanazawa	1,170,000	135
Iwate	15,278	Moriaki	1,430,000	138
Kagawa	1,875	Takamatsu	1,030,000	144
Kagoshima	9,186	Kagoshima	1,800,000	145
Kanagawa	2,414	Yokohama	8,170,000	148
Kōchi	7,104	Kōchi	830,000	163
Kumamoto	7,403	Kumamoto	1,870,000	172
Kyoto	4,612	Kyōto	2,550,000	174

Name	Area (km ²)	Capital	Population	Page
Mie	5,774	Tsu	1,840,000	182
Miyagi	7,285	Sendai	2,310,000	193
Miyazaki	7,734	Miyazaki	1,190,000	193
Nagano	13,585	Nagano	2,190,000	198
Nagasaki	4091	Nagasaki	1,550,000	199
Nara	3,691	Nara	1,440,000	205
Niigata	12,582	Niigata	2,490,000	205
Ōita	6,337	Ōita	1,240,000	215
Okayama	7,111	Okayama	1,950,000	216
Okinawa	2,266	Naha	1,290,000	216
Osaka	1,892	Ōsaka	8,590,000	219
Saga	2,439	Saga	890,000	226
Saitama	3,797	Urawa	6,720,000	227
Shiga	4,017	Otsu	1,280,000	233
Shimane	6,707	Matsue	770,000	234
Shizuoka	7,779	Shizuoka	3,730,000	236
Tochigi	6,408	Utsunomiya	1,980,000	254
Tokushima	4,144	Tokushima	840,000	262
Tōkyō	2,187	Tōkyō	11,540,000	262
Tottori	3,507	Tottori	620,000	265
Toyama	4,427	Toyama	1,130,000	265
Wakayama	4,724	Wakayama	1,100,000	273
Yamagata	9,323	Yamagata	1,260,000	274
Yamaguchi	6,110	Yamaguchi	1,550,000	275
Yamanashi	4,465	Kōfu	880,000	276

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 sometimes 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
Okī	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*[3].

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		244
Hakuchi	650	654		112
Hakuchō	673	685		113
Shuchō	686	689		240
Taihō	701	703		243
Keiun	704	707	aka Kyōun	156
Wadō	708	714		272
Reiki	715	716		224
Yōrō	717	723		278
Jinki	724	728	aka Shinki	141
Tempyō	729	748		250
Tempyō-kampō	749	749		250
Tempyō-shōhō	749	756		250
Tempyō-hōji	757	764		250
Tempyō-jingo	765	766	aka Tempyō-shingo	250
Jingo-keiun	767	769		140
Hōki	770	780		121
Ten’ō	781	781		252
Enryaku	782	805		94
Daidō	806	809		85
Kōnin	810	823		168

Nengo	From	To	Notes	Page
Tenchō	824	833		251
Shōwa	834	847	aka Jōwa	239
Kajō	848	850	aka Kashō	146
Kashō	848	850	aka Kajō	152
Ninju	851	853		206
Saikō	854	856	aka Seiko??	227
Tennan	857	858	aka Ten'an?	252
Jōgan	859	876	aka Jōkan	141
Genkei	877	884		102
Ninna	885	888	aka Ninwa	207
Kampyō	889	897		148
Shotai	898	900		239
Engi	901	922		93
Enchō	923	930		92
Shōhei	931	937	aka Jōhei, Shōhyō	237
Tengyō	938	946	aka Tenkei	251
Tenryaku	948	956		253
Tentoku	957	960		253
Ōwa	961	963		220
Kōhō	964	967		165
Anna	968	969	aka Anwa	32
Tenroku	970	972		252
Ten'en	973	975		251
Jōgen	976	977	aka Teigen	142
Tengen	978	982		251
Eikan	983	984		90
Kanna	985	986	aka Kanwa	150
Eien	987	988		90
Eiso	989	989		91
Shōryaku	990	994		238
Chōtoku	995	998		60
Chōhō	999	1003		58
Kankō	1004	1011		150
Chōwa	1012	1016		60
Kannin	1017	1020		150
Jian	1021	1023	aka Chian	140
Manju	1024	1027		178
Chōgen	1028	1036		58

Nengo	From	To	Notes	Page
Chōryaku	1037	1039	aka Chōreki	59
Chōkyū	1040	1043		59
Kantoku	1044	1045		151
Eishō	1046	1052	aka Eijō	91
Tengi	1053	1057		251
Kōhei	1058	1064		164
Jireki	1065	1068	aka Chiryaku	141
Enkyū	1069	1073		93
Jōhō	1074	1076	aka Shōhō	142
Shōryaku	1077	1080	aka Jōreki	239
Eihō	1081	1083		90
Otoku	1084	1086		219
Kanji	1087	1093		149
Kahō	1094	1095		145
Eichō	1096	1096		90
Jōtoku	1097	1098	aka Shōtoku	143
Kōwa	1099	1103		171
Chōji	1104	1105		58
Kajō	1106	1107	aka Kashō	146
Tennin	1108	1109		252
Ten'ei	1110	1112		251
Eikyū	1113	1117		90
Gen'ei	1118	1119	aka Gan'ei	102
Hōan	1120	1123		119
Tenji	1124	1125	aka Tenju	251
Daiji	1126	1130	aka Taiji	86
Tenshō	1131	1131		253
Chōshō	1132	1134	aka Chōjō ??	59
Hōen	1135	1140		119
Eiji	1141	1141		90
Kōji	1142	1143		165
Ten'yō	1144	1144		253
Kyuan	1145	1150		174
Nimpei	1151	1153	aka Nimpyō	206
Kyūju	1154	1155		174
Hōgen	1156	1158		120
Heiji	1159	1159	aka Byōji	116
Eiryaku	1160	1160		91

Nengo	From	To	Notes	Page
Ōhō	1161	1162		214
Chōkan	1163	1164		58
Eiman	1165	1165		91
Ninnan	1166	1168	aka Nin'an	207
Kaō	1169	1170		151
Shōan	1171	1174	aka Jōan	236
Angen	1175	1176		31
Jishō	1177	1180	aka Jijō	141
Yōwa	1181	1181		279
Juei	1182	1183		143
Genryaku	1184	1184	aka Ganryaku, Genreki	104
Bunji	1185	1189		52
Kenkyū	1190	1198		157
Shōji	1199	1200		238
Kennin	1201	1203		157
Genkyū	1204	1205		103
Ken'ei	1206	1206		156
Jōgen	1207	1210	aka Shōgen	142
Kenryaku	1211	1212		157
Kempō	1213	1218		156
Jōkyū	1219	1221	aka Shōkyū	143
Jōō	1222	1223	aka Teiō	143
Gennin	1224	1224		103
Karoku	1225	1226		152
Antei	1227	1228		33
Kanki	1229	1231		150
Jōei	1232	1232	aka Teiei	141
Tempuku	1233	1233		250
Bunryaku	1234	1234		54
Katei	1235	1237		153
Ryakunin	1238	1238		225
En'ō	1239	1239		94
Ninji	1240	1242		206
Kangen	1243	1246		149
Hōji	1247	1248		120
Kencho	1249	1255		156
Kōgen	1256	1256		164
Shōka	1257	1258		238

Nengo	From	To	Notes	Page
Shōgen	1259	1259		236
Bun'ō	1260	1260		53
Kōchō	1261	1263		163
Bun'ei	1264	1274		52
Kenji	1275	1277		157
Kōan	1278	1287		160
Shōō	1288	1292		238
Einin	1293	1298		91
Shōan	1299	1301		236
Kengen	1302	1302		157
Kagen	1303	1305		145
Tokuji	1306	1307		261
Enkyō	1308	1310	aka Enkei	93
Ōchō	1311	1311		210
Shōwa	1312	1316		239
Bumpō	1317	1318		52
Gen'ō	1319	1320		103
Genkō	1321	1323	aka Genkyō	102
Shōchū	1324	1325		236
Karyaku	1326	1328	aka Kareki	152
Gentoku	1329	1330		104
Genkō	1331	1333		102
Kemmu	1334	1335	see pg 270	156
Engen	1336	1339		93
Ryakuō	1338	1341	Northern	226
Kōkoku	1340	1345		166
Kōei	1342	1344	Northern	163
Teiwa	1345	1349	Northern	249
Shōhei	1346	1369	aka Shōhyō	237
Kan'ō	1350	1351	Northern	150
Bunwa	1352	1355	Northern	54
Embun	1356	1360	Northern	92
Kōan	1361	1362	Northern	161
Jōji	1362	1367	Northern	142
Oan	1368	1374	Northern	210
Kentoku	1370	1371		158
Eiwa	1375	1378	Northern	92
Kōryaku	1379	1380	Northern	170

Nengo	From	To	Notes	Page
Genchū	1380	1382		102
Eitoku	1381	1383	Northern	92
Kōwa	1381	1383		171
Shitoku	1384	1386	Northern	235
Takei	1387	1388	Northern	146
Kōō	1389	1389	Northern	169
Meitoku	1390	1393	Northern	181
Meitoku	1393	1393	Southern	181
Oei	1394	1427		213
Shōchō	1428	1428		236
Eikyō	1429	1440		90
Kakitsu	1441	1443		146
Bunnan	1444	1448	aka Bun'an	52
Hōtoku	1449	1451		126
Kyōtoku	1452	1454	aka Kōtoku	174
Kōshō	1455	1456		170
Chōroku	1457	1459		59
Kanshō	1460	1465		151
Bunshō	1466	1466		54
Onin	1467	1468		218
Bunmei	1469	1486		52
Chōkyō	1487	1488	aka Chōkō	58
Entoku	1489	1491		94
Meiō	1492	1500		181
Bunki	1501	1503		53
Eishō	1504	1520		91
Daiei	1521	1527	aka Taiei	85
Kyōroku	1528	1531		173
Temmon	1532	1554	aka Tembun	249
Kōji	1555	1557		165
Eiroku	1558	1569		91
Genki	1570	1572		102
Tenshō	1573	1591		253
Bunroku	1592	1595		53
Keichō	1596	1614		155
Genna	1615	1623	aka Genwa	103
Kan'ei	1624	1643		149
Shōhō	1644	1647		237

Nengo	From	To	Notes	Page
Keian	1648	1651		155
Jōō	1652	1654	aka Shōō	143
Meireki	1655	1657		181
Manji	1658	1660		178
Kambun	1661	1672		147
Empō	1673	1680		92
Tenna	1681	1683	aka Tenwa	252
Jōkyō	1684	1687	aka Teikyō	142
Genroku	1688	1703		104
Hōei	1704	1710		119
Shotoku	1711	1715		239
Kyōhō	1716	1735		173
Gembun	1736	1740		101
Kampō	1741	1743		148
Enkyō	1744	1747		93
Kan'en	1748	1750		149
Hōreki	1751	1763		122
Meiwa	1764	1771		182
An'ei	1772	1780		31
Temmei	1781	1788		249
Kansei	1789	1800		151
Kyōwa	1801	1803		174
Bunka	1804	1817		52
Bunsei	1818	1829		54
Tempō	1830	1843		250
Kōka	1844	1847		165
Kaei	1848	1853		144
Ansei	1854	1859		32
Man'en	1860	1860		178
Bun'kyū	1861	1863		53
Genji	1864	1864	aka Ganji	102
Keio	1865	1867		155
Meiji	1868	1912		180
Taishō	1912	1925		244
Shōwa	1926	1988		239
Heisei	1989	present		116

Sources: Compiled from *New Nelson's Kanji Dictionary*, and *Historical and Ge-*

ographical Dictionary of Japan[3].

Appendix F

List of the Shōgun

Kamakura Shōgunate

Name	Birth	Begin	End	Death	Page
Minamoto Yoritomo	1147	1192	1199	1199	190
Minamoto Yoriie	1182	1202	1203	1204	189
Minamoto Sanetomo	1192	1203	1219	1219	187
Fujiwara Yoritsune	1218	1226	1244	1256	96
Fujiwara Yoritsugu	1239	1244	1252	1256	96
Munetaka	1242	1252	1266	1274	196
Koreyasu	1264	1266	1289	1326	170
Hisaakira	1274	1289	1308	1328	119
Morikuni	1302	1308	1333	1333	195
Morinaga	1308	1333	1334	1335	195
Narinaga	1325	1334	1338	1338	205

Ashikaga Shōgunate

Name	Birth	Begin	End	Death	Page
Ashikaga Takauji	1308	1338	1358	1358	40
Ashikaga Yoshiakira	1330	1358	1367	1368	41
Ashikaga Yoshimitsu	1358	1367	1395	1408	43
Ashikaga Yoshimochi	1386	1395	1423	1428	43
Ashikaga Yoshikazu	1407	1423	1425	1425	42

Name	Birth	Begin	End	Death	Page
Ashikaga Yoshinori	1394	1428	1441	1441	43
Ashikaga Yoshikatsu	1433	1441	1443	1443	42
Ashikaga Yoshimasa	1435	1449	1474	1490	43
Ashikaga Yoshihisa	1465	1474	1489	1489	42
Ashikaga Yoshitane	1465	1490	1493	1522	44
Ashikaga Yoshizumi	1478	1493	1508	1511	44
Ashikaga Yoshitane	1465	1508	1521	1522	44
Ashikaga Yoshiharu	1510	1521	1545	1550	41
Ashikaga Yoshiteru	1535	1545	1565	1565	44
Ashikaga Yoshihide	1564	1568	1568	1568	41
Ashikaga Yoshiaki	1537	1568	1573	1597	41

Tokugawa Shōgunate

Name	Birth	Begin	End	Death	Page
Tokugawa Ieyasu	1542	1603	1605	1616	258
Tokugawa Hidetada	1579	1605	1623	1632	255
Tokugawa Iemitsu	1604	1623	1651	1651	256
Tokugawa Ietsuna	1641	1651	1680	1680	258
Tokugawa Tsunayoshi	1646	1680	1709	1709	260
Tokugawa Ienobu	1662	1709	1712	1712	257
Tokugawa Ietsugu	1709	1712	1716	1716	257
Tokugawa Yoshimune	1684	1716	1745	1751	261
Tokugawa Ieshige	1711	1745	1760	1761	257
Tokugawa Ieharu	1737	1760	1786	1786	256
Tokugawa Ienari	1773	1786	1837	1841	257
Tokugawa Ieyoshi	1793	1837	1853	1853	258
Tokugawa Iesada	1824	1853	1858	1858	257
Tokugawa Iemochi	1846	1858	1866	1866	256
Tokugawa Keiki	1837	1866	1868		258

Appendix G

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