An Encyclopedia of Japanese History

compiled by Chris Spackman
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Chronological List of Emperors

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Provinces and Corresponding Prefectures

Chronological List of Nengō

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Credits
The following people have contributed to this encyclopedia:

Carl F. Kelley
Seige of Kozuki entry
W. G. Sheftall (sheftall at ia.inf.shizuoka.ac.jp)
Imperial Way Faction entry
February 26th Revolt entry
Wikipedia (www.wikipedia.org)

Several pages are included (and possibly modified) from the content available at
www.wikipedia.org. These include:

Kofun, Kotoamatsukami, Meiji, Nagasaki, Bombing of, Nagasaki City, Sengoku Period,
Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895), Tokugawa Ieyasu, , Nengo,

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 LaTeX. With the 0.3.3 release, the format has again changed – this time to the
OpenOffice.org XML-based format.

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der the GNU Free Documentation License in March 2001. Please see the copyright section
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0.3.2
This encyclopedia now has three entries, provided by two new contributors. Yeah! Tremen-
dous thanks to Carl F. Kelley and W. G. Sheftall. See the Credits section for more info.

I've added basic info on all of the old provinces and dates for a lot of entries, especially
many of the emperors.

Lots of other good stuff. See the section Changes for a complete list of all the files that have
changed between 0.3.1 and 0.3.2.

About
Please direct questions, bug reports (factual mistakes in the text, for example), or sugges-
tions 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.

This encyclopedia is continually under development and anyone is welcome to contribute.
History

Note on Dates (Important! Please READ THIS!!)

Some of the sources from which this encyclopedia is compiled are Japanese and use Japanese dates for events. Unfortunately, the Japanese used a less-than-perfect lunar calendar until the 1870s. As a result, the dates listed for events from more than about 130 years ago can seem misleading when compared with dates for the same event from an American or other `Western' source. So, for example, Bryant (and probably everyone else in America) lists the Battle of Sekigahara as taking place in October while Japanese sources say that it took place in September. In time I hope to have both dates listed, but that is not going to happen soon.

As a convenience, I have converted phrases like “fifth day of the second month” to “5 February”.

Sources

Currently, I have compiled this encyclopedia mostly from:


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 [papinot_1972] is a bit dated but has wonderfully detailed information on topics that tend to get ignored these days.

Wikipedia:

Most if not all of the data for prefecture entries is from Noritaka Yagasaki’s Japan: Geographical Perspectives on an Island Nation [yagasaki_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.

Changes

0.3.2 to 0.3.3

Aside from changing the whole thing to OpenOffice.org / Star [Office | Suite] format and adding a whole lot of hyperlinks, the following entries were added or modified.

Changed:

Abe Iso, Abe Nobuyuki, Adachi Kenzo, Anarchism, Arahata Kanson, Araki Sadao, Asano Shoichiro, Ashida Hitoshi, Ashikaga Takaui
Constitution of 1946, Currency
Dejima
Gomizuno-tenno, Goto Shinpei, Goto Shojiro
History

Hamaguchi Osachi, Hara Kei, Hatoyama Ichiro, Hayashi Senjuro, Hayashi Tadasu, Hirano-
ma Kiichiro, Hirota Koki, Hosokawa Akijuji, Hosokawa Jozen, Hosokawa Katsumoto, Hotta
Masatoshi

Ihara Saikaku, Inoue Junnosuke, Inoue Kaoru, Inoue Kowashi, Inukai Tsuyoshi, Ishida Mit-
sunari, Ishiyama Hongan-ji, Itagaki Taisuke, Ito Hirobumi, Iwakura Tomomi

Kataoka Kenkichi, Katayama Sen, Katayama Tetsu, Kato Hiroyuki, Kato Takaaki, Kato To-
mosaburo, Katsura Taro, Kenroku, Kido Koichi, Kido Koin, Kiyoura Keigo, Ko-
bayakawa Takakage, Kodama Gentaro, Koiso Kuniaki, Kokaku-tenno, Koken-tenno,
Komei-tenno, Komura Jutaro, Konoe Fumimaro, Konoe-tenno, Kotoku-tenno, Kuroda Kiy-
otaka

Machida Chuji, Makino Nobuaki, Matsudaira Sadanobu, Matsuda Masahisa, Matsukata
Masayoshi, Matsukura Castle, Meisho-tenno, Mori Yoshiro, Murakami-tenno, Mutsu
Munemitsu

Nagasaki Bombing of, Nagasaki City, Naito Family Mikawa, Naito Family Tamba, Naito
Genzaemon, Naito Masanaga, Naito Nobunari, Naito Tadakatsu, Naito Yukiyasu, Nijo-ten-
no, Ninko-tenno, Ninnan, Ninna, Nishio Suehiro, Noda Castle, Nogi Maresuke

Obuchi Keizo, Ogata Taketora, Ogyu Sorai, Ohara Magesaburo, Okada Keisuke, Okinawa
prefecture, Oki Takato, Okudaira Sadamasa, Okuma Shigenobu, Oyama Iwao

Reigen-tenno, Reizei-tenno, Rennyo, Rokuyo-tenno

Saigo Tsugumichi, Saionji Kinmonochi, Saito Makoto, Sato Eisaku, Shidehara Kijuro,
Shigemitsu Mamoru, Shotoku-tenno, Suzuki Kantaro

Takahashi Korekiyo, Tanaka Giichi, Terauchi Masatake, Tokugawa Iemitsu, Tokugawa
Iemoto, Tokugawa Ienobu, Tokugawa Ietsugu, Tokugawa Ietsuna, Tokugawa Ieyasu, Tokugawa
Keiki

New:

Abe Genki, Abe Yoshishige, Abo Kiyokazu, Aikawa Katsuroku, Akita Kiyoshi, Amano
Teiyu, Amaterasu, Anami Korechika, Ando Kisaburo, Aoki Kazuo, Aoki Shuzo, Aoki
Takayoshi, Arai Kentaro, Arimatsu Hiroshi, Arima Yoriyasu, Arita Hachiro

Baba Eiichi

Daito Gitetsu, Den Kenjiro

Egi Tasuku, Endo Ryusaku, Enomoto Takeaki,

Five Charter Oath, Fujihara Ginjiro, Fujii Sanenobu, Fujimura Yoshiro, Fujinuma Shohei,
Fujisawa ikunosuke, Funada Kyoji, Funada Naka, Furuhata Tokuya

Godo Takuo, Goto Fumio,

Hashida Kunihiko, Hatta Yoshiaki, Hayami Seiji, Hayashi Joji, Hirata Tosuke, Hirokawa
Kozen, Hirose Hisatada, Hitotsubashi Keiki, Hitotsubashi Yoshinobu, Hitotsumatsu Sa-
dayoshi, Horikiri Zenjiro, Hoshino Naoki

Ichiki Kitokuro, ishiwata Sotaro, izumiyama Sanroku

Kabayama Sukenori, Kataoka Naoharu, Katsuta Kazue, Kawasaki Takukichi, Kimi Ga Yo,
Kimura Kozaemon, Kimura Tokutaro, Kobiyama Naoto, Kodama Hideo, Kofun, Komuchi
History

Tomotsune, Kotoamatsukami, Kurusu Takeo, Maeda Yonezo, Matsumoto Joji, Matsumura Kenzo

Meiji Era, Minami Hiroshi, Mitsuchi Chuzo, Mizuno Rentaro, Mochizuke Keisuke, Motoda Hajime, Murase Naokai, Murata Shozo

Nagai Ryutaro, Nakahashi Tokugoro, Nakajima Chikuhei, Narahashi Wataru, Nichiro Senso, Nishin Senso, Noda uichi, Noda utaro

Ohara Naoshi, Okada Ryohei, Okano Keijiro, Oki Enkichi, Okuda Yoshindo, Oura Ken take

Reischauer Edwin O


Takano Choei, Takarabe Takeshi, Takashima Tomonosuke, Takayanagi Ryunosuke, Takeda Giichi, Taketomi Tokitoshi, Tanabe Harumichi, Tokugawa Yoshinobu, Treaty of Shimoneki

Also:
modified Triple Intervention


added Cryptology

added Kowalewski, Jan

added Ōhiko

added Bakumatsu

modified Abe Family (Mikawa)

modified several of the appendix tables to be more consistent with each other

slightly modified Sengoku Period and Ōnin War

added Godō Takuo

modified Daimyō

modified Tokugawa Ieyasu

added an entry for Nengō
(this page intentionally left blank)
Abe Family (Mikawa) – Azukizaka, Battle of (1564)

Abe Family (Mikawa)
Descended from Ōhiko (pg 225), a son of Kōgen-tennō (pg 160).
Abe Masakatsu → Abe Masatsugu

Abe Family (Mutsu)

Abe Family (Suruga)

Abe Hirafu
Abe Hirafu 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


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
Withdrawn from politics in 1940

Abekawa River
A river which starts in Suruga and whose mouth is near Shizuoka.

Abe Masakatsu
Lived 1541 to 1600
Abe Masakatsu

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 5,000 koku.

Abe Masatsugu

Lived 1569 to 1647

Abe Masatsugu was the eldest son of Masakatsu. After Sekigahara, Tokugawa 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 Prefecture. Put on reserve list with rank of general in 1936.

Prime Minister from 30 Aug. 1939. Took over from Hiranuma Kiichirō (pg. 107) and was replaced by Yonai Mitsumasa (pg. 309) in January of 1940.

Joined the House of Peers in 1942.

President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association (pg. 121).

Governor of Korea from July 1944.

Cabinet Positions

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<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<th>To</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hamaguchi</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>Jun 16, 1930</td>
<td>Dec 10, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamaguchi</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jun 16, 1930</td>
<td>Dec 10, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abe</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abe</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Cabinet Positions Held by Abe Nobuyuki

Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sakai Tadamasu</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Oct 16, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>From</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endō Ryūsaku</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karasawa Toshiki</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanemitsu Tsuneo</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godō Takuo</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagai Ryūtarō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawarada Kakichi</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aoki Kazuo</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abe Nobuyuki</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomura Kichisaburō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohara Naoshi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miyagi Chōgorō</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshida Zengo</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abe Nobuyuki</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagai Ryūtarō</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Nov 29, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagata Hidejirō</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Nov 29, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hata Shunroku</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akita Kiyoshi</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>Nov 29, 1939</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2Abe Nobuyuki's Cabinet

**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

Abutsu
aka Abutsu-ni, aka Hokurin-zenni

Achi no Omi

Adachi Family
A family of samurai who were descended from Fujiwara Yamakage (pg XXX). They are presented here because of their successes during the Minamoto---Taira wars and their subsequent affiliation with the Hōjō Family (pg XXX).

Adachi Kagemori
Died 1248,
A warrior of the Adachi family, Kagemori was the son of Morinaga. He served with Minamoto Yoriie but became a monk when Minamoto Sanetomo died. This did not stop him from joining the Hōjō Family for the Shōkyū War, however.
Hōjō Tsunetoki and Hōjō Tokiyori were his grandsons.
see also:
Minamoto Sanetomo (pg XXX), Minamoto Yoriie (pg XXX), Hōjō Family (pg XXX), Shōkyū War (pg XXX), Hōjō Tsunetoki (pg XXX), Hōjō Tokiyori (pg XXX)

Adachi Kenzō
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.
Formed and was president of the Kokumin Domei in 1932.

Cabinet Posts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>May 31, 1925</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Katō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
<td>Apr 20, 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 16, 1926</td>
<td>Mar 15, 1927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamaguchi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

see also:

Kumamoto National Party (pg XXX), Rikken Doshikai (pg XXX), Kenseikai (pg XXX), Minseito (pg XXX), Kokumin Domei (pg XXX).

**Adachi Morinaga**

Died 1200

Adachi Morinaga was a warrior who fought for Minamoto Yoritomo (pg XXX) against the Taira (pg XXX).

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

**Aizu-han**

**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:
Ukita Hideie, Sekigahara, Battle of, Kuroda Nagamasa, Toyotomi Family, Ōsaka, Siege of

**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 Naoyasa 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:
Akechi Mitsuhide, Yamazaki, Battle of, Hori Hidemasa, Uchidehama, Battle of

**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 reciieved 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,
Akechi Mitsuhide

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:
Oda Nobunaga, Honnōji, Seige of, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Tokugawa Ieyasu, Hatano Hideharu, Akechi Mitsuharu, Yamazaki, Battle of, Uchidehama, Battle of

Akechi Mitsukuni

Akimoto Family

Akimoto Nagatomo
Died 1628

Akimoto Takatomo
Lived 1647 to 1714.

Akimoto Yasutomo
Lived 1580 to 1642.

Aki Province
A province in the Western part of Honshū (pg.), part of what is today Hiroshima Prefecture (pg.).

Akita Castle

Akita City
The capital of Akita Prefecture (pg 19).

Akita Family

Akita Kiyoshi
Welfare Minister in Abe Nobuyuki's cabinet, from 29 November 1939 to 16 January 1940
Akita Prefecture

Area: 11,612 km² (1995)
Capital: Akita City (pg. 18)
Population: 1,220,000 (1996)

Table 4 Data on Akita Prefecture

The old Ugo Province (pg. 301) is today Akita Prefecture.

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 Mi-haru (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:
Kuroda Nagamasa, Korea, Invasion of Ishida Mitsunari, Sekigahara, Battle of

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).
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:
Mōri Family

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:
Ōuchi Yoshitaka, Mōri Motonari, Sue Harukata

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:
Nunobeyama, Battle of
Mōri Terumoto, Tajima Province, Inaba Province, Kōzuki, Siege of, Kobayakawa Takakage, Kikkawa Motoharu

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 XXX). 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:
Shimabara Rebellion, Hara Castle, Hara, Seige of

**Amano Takashige**
Lived 1503 to 1584.

**Amano Yasukage**
Lived 1537 to 1637.

**Amari Nobuyasu**

**Amari Toriyasu**
Died 1548
Ama Shogun

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:
Hōjō Masako (pg. X), Minamoto Yoritomo (pg. X), Kamakura Shōgunate (pg. X),

Ama

Ama is a term used to refer to nuns. In English it would be something like “nun” or “sister.”

American Black Chamber

“Black Chamber” was the name used in Europe for the government section involved in codebreaking and illicit reading of private (especially diplomatic) communications. The American government did not set up it’s own black chamber until after World War I.

The American Black Chamber (actually the Cipher Bureau) was a group of codebreakers working for the United States government (with funding from the Army and the State Department) between July 1917 and October 1929, headed by Herbert O. Yardley (pg 307). Cracking Japanese codes was a priority. Kahn ([kahn_2004], pg 62) states:

The most important target was Japan. Its belligerence toward China jeopardized America's Open Door policy. Its emigrants exacerbated American racism. Its naval growth menaced American power in the western Pacific. Its commercial expansion threatened American dominance of Far Eastern markets.

After close to a year, Yardley and his staff finally managed to break the Japanese codes and were still reading Japanese diplomatic traffic when Washington hosted the Washington Naval Conference in 1921. The information the the Cipher Bureau provided the American delegation was instrumental in getting the Japanese side to agree to a 10:6 ratio instead of the 10:7 ratio the Japanese wanted. This was the hight of Yardley's cryptanalytic career.

The Japanese Navy was not happy with the treaty and when several years later Yardley described the whole incident in his book The American Black Chamber (pg. 23), the Japanese were not amused.
Despite their success at the Washington Conference, the truth of the matter is that Yardley and his codebreakers were not as good as Yardley believed them to be. Japanese government codes were ridiculously weak in the early 1920s. The real difficulty probably lay in the Japanese language, not the Japanese codes – for several months after its founding, the American Black Chamber had no one with a good command of Japanese. British codebreakers at the time considered Japanese codes hardly worth the name.

Unfortunately, for the men and women of the Cipher Bureau the flow of diplomatic telegrams dried up as companies became less willing to break the law to help the government. In Washington, William Friedman was actively exploring cryptographic frontiers for the Army – the Cipher Bureau was becoming irrelevant. However, it was moral indignation that finally doomed the bureau. Henry L. Stimson was Secretary of State under President Hoover. When he found out about the Cipher Bureau, he was furious and withdrew funding, summing up his argument with “Gentlemen do not read each other's mail.”

The Cipher Bureau closed its doors for good on 31 October 1929 – just two days after the stock market crashed and the Great Depression began.

Sources and Suggested Reading

The American Black Chamber by Herbert O. Yardley, [yardley_1931]
The Codebreakers by David Kahn [kahn_1996]
Angō Kaidoku Nyūmon by Toshio Takagawa, [takagawa_2003]
The Reader of Gentlemen's Mail by David Kahn, [kahn_2004]

See also:

American Black Chamber, The (pg 23), Five-Powers Treaty (pg 83), Washington Naval Conference (pg 304), Yardley, Herbert O. (pg 307),

American Black Chamber, The

A book by Herbert O. Yardley (pg 307), published in 1931, dealing with American efforts to read the communications of other countries. A large part of it is devoted to describing how Yardley and his codebreakers managed to read Japanese government codes and the advantage this gave to the American side at the Washington Naval Conference.

Sources and Suggested Reading

The American Black Chamber by Herbert O. Yardley, [yardley_1931]
The Codebreakers by David Kahn [kahn_1996]
Angō Kaidoku Nyūmon by Toshio Takagawa, [takagawa_2003]
The Reader of Gentlemen's Mail by David Kahn, [kahn_2004]
Anarchism

Kōtoku Shūsui led the anarchist movement until his death in 1911. It continued under Ōsugi Sakae until his murder in 1923. Both men were anarcho-syndicalists and advocated direct action by workers.

Anarchists were at odds with other socialist groups. With the success of the Russian Revolution and the death of Ōsugi, communist groups took control of the labor unions away from the anarcho-syndicalists.

See Also

Ōsugi Sakae (pg 234), Kōtoku Shūsui (pg. 170), Red Flag Incident (pg. 238),

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.
Anegawa, Battle of

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:
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X), Inaba Ittetsu (pg. X), Asai Nagamasa (pg. X), Asakura Yoshikage (pg. X)

An'ei
Nengō: 1772--1780

An-gen
Nengō: 1175--1176

Ankan-tennō
The 27th Emperor of Japan.
Reigned 531 to 535.

Ankokuji Ekei
Died 1600.

Ankō-tennō
The 20th Emperor of Japan.
Reigned from 453 to 456.

Anna
Nengō: 968--969.

Anrei-tennō
The 3rd Emperor of Japan.
Reigned 549 to 511 B.C.

Ansei Purge
A purge, in 1858--1859, of over 100 people from the bakufu, various han, and the Imperial court. Eight of those 'purged' were also executed. It was carried out by Ii Naosuke in an effort to quiet opposition to his handling of the question of shōgunal succession and the signing of the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

(Todo: Add more details on the succession dispute and the people who were purged.)
Ansei Purge

see also:
Ii Naosuke (pg. X), U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce (pg. X),

**Ansei**
Nengō: 1854--1859

**Ansei Treaties**
See U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce on page XREF

**Antei**
Nengō: 1227--1228

**Antoku-tennō**
The 81st emperor of Japan.
Reigned from 1180 to 1183.
There were two nengō during his reign, Yōwa (pg XREF) which lasted from 1181 to 1182 and Juei (pg XREF), from 1182 to 1183.

**Anwa**
Nengō: 968--969

**Aoki Kazuo**
Finance Minister in Abe Nobuyuki's cabinet, from 30 August 1939 to 16 January 1940.

**Aoki Shigekane**

**Aomori City**
The capital of Aomori Prefecture.

**Aomori Prefecture**
Area: 9,605 km² (1995)
Capital: Aomori
Population: 1,510,000 (1996)
Aoyama Tadanari
Aoyama Yukinari
Arahata Kanson
Lived 1887 to 1981
aka Arahata Katsuzo

Mr. Arahata participated in many of the socialist movements in his career. He started as a socialist, became an syndico-anarchist and eventually a communist and ended up serving in the Diet as a representative of the postwar Japan Socialist Party.

Arahata was from Yokohama.

He joined the Heiminsha in 1904 and was among those arrested for the Red Flag Incident of 1908.

Arahata published Kindai Shiso with Osugi Sakae.

He was 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 from 1946 to 1948.

Served in the Diet from 1946 to 1949 and spent his time after that writing.

see also:
Heiminsha (pg. X), Red Flag Incident (pg. X), Kindai Shiso (pg. X), Ōsugi Sakae (pg. X), Japan Communist Party (pg. X), Rono Faction (pg. X), Japan Socialist Party (pg. X), Socialism (pg. X), Anarchism (pg. X),

Araki Murashige

Araki Sadao
Born 26 May 1877 to 2 Nov. 1966.

Soldier.

Originally from Tokyo.

Sadao was a leading member of the “Imperial Way Faction” (Kodoha). 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.
Araki Sadao

Released from prison in 1955 for health reasons.

**Cabinet Positions**

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<td>War</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
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<td>Saitō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
<td>Jan 23, 1934</td>
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<td>1st Konoe</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>May 26, 1938</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
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Table 5: Cabinet Positions Held by Araki Sadao

see also:

February 26 Revolt (pg. X), Imperial Way Faction (pg. X), War Crimes, Class A (pg. X),

**Arima Harunobu**

Possibly born in 1561. Died on 6 May 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 28 Aug. 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:
Asai Hisamasa (pg. X), Rokkaku Yoshitaka (pg. X), Saitō Tatsuoki (pg. X), Oda Nobunaga (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X), Odani, Siege of (pg. X), Asakura Family (pg. X), Anegawa, Battle of (pg. X),

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

**Asakura Takakage**
Lived 1493 to 1546.

**Asakura Toshikage**
Died 1475?
Lived 1428 to 1481?

**Asakura Yoshikage**
Lived 24 Sept. 1533 to 20 Aug. 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:
Fukagawa Cement Works (pg. X), Shibusawa Eiichi (pg. X), Zaibatsu (pg. X)

**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.

Cabinet Positions

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<tr>
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<td>Welfare</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1945</td>
<td>May 22, 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 1, 1947</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashida</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashida Hitoshi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 Cabinet Positions Held by Ashida Hitoshi

Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashida Hitoshi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomabechi Gizô</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomoyoshi Eiji</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hitotsumatsu Sadayoshi</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Jul 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morito Tatsuo (sp?)</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashida Hitoshi</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomizo Masaru</td>
<td>State: Chairman of the Local Finance Committee</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funada Kyōji</td>
<td>State: Director of Administrative Management Agency</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurusu Takeo</td>
<td>State: Director of Central Economic Investigation Agency</td>
<td>Aug 1, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurusu Takeo</td>
<td>State: Director of Economic Stabilization Board &amp; Director of Price Board</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
see also:
Katayama Tetsu (pg. X), Yoshida Shigeru (pg. X)

Ashigaru

**Ashikaga Chachamaru**
Died 1490.

**Ashikaga Masatomo**
Lived 12 July 1435 to 5 April 1491.

**Ashikaga Shōgunate**
The Ashikaga Shōgunate was founded by Ashikaga Takauji in 1338. It lasted in theory until 1573 although in reality the Shōgun had lost control of most of the country long before that.

see also:
Ashikaga Takauji (pg. X), Ashikaga Yoshiaki (pg. X), Oda Nobunaga (pg. X), List of Ashigaka Shōgun (pg. X),

**Ashikaga Tadayoshi**
Lived 1306 to 26 Feb. 1352.

**Ashikaga Takauji**
The 1st Ashikaga shōgun.
Lived 1305 to 30 April 1358.
Ruled 11 Aug. 1338 to 30 April 1358.
Son of Ashikaga Sadauji.
Ashikaga Takauiji

Fought in the Genkō War (1331--1333).

Turned against the Hōjō and took Rokuhara (who, what, and where?). For which he was granted Musashi, Shimōsa, Hitachi.

Defeated Hōjō Tokiyuki and took Kamakura. Declared himself shōgun. Lost to Nitta Yoshisada in Mikawa and Suruga.

Beat someone in the mountains in Hakone which helped him rally other daimyō to his cause. Later took Kyoto. Lost Kyoto to Kitabatake Akiie, Nitta Yoshisada, and Kusunoki Masashige (among others). Lost again near Hyōgo and fled to Kyūshū.

Defeated Kikuchi Taketoshi at Tatara-hama in Chikuzen. Returned to Honshū and defeated Nitta and Kusunoki at Minato-gawa.

Entered Kyoto, deposed Go-Daigo and installed Kōmyō as Emperor. Go-Daigo fled and established the southern court. Takauiji spent the rest of his life fighting against samurai loyal to the southern emperor.

Ashikaga Takauiji established the Ashigaka Shogunate, which lasted, in theory, until 1573. In practice, the Ashikaga Shogun lost much of their power long before then.

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

Ashikaga Yoshiakira
Lived 18 June 1330 to 7 Dec. 1367.
Ruled 8 Dec. 1358 to 7 Dec. 1367.
The 2nd Ashikaga shōgun.

Ashikaga Yoshiaki
Lived 3 Nov. 1537 to 28 Aug. 1597.
Ruled 18 Oct. 1568 to 18 July 1573.
15th Ashikaga Shogun

Yoshiaki was installed in 1567 as the 15th Ashikaga Shōgun 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 1673 and didn't bother replacing him, which is a pretty good indication of just how powerless / meaningless the Shōgunate had become.

Ashikaga Yoshiharu
Lived 5 March 1511 to 4 May 1550.
Ashikaga Yoshiharu

12th Ashikaga Shogun. First son of Ashikaga Yoshizumi.
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 23 Nov. 1465 to 26 March 1489.
Ruled 19 Dec. 1474 to 26 March 1489.
The 9th Ashikaga shōgun. The first son of Ashikaga Yoshimasa.

**Ashikaga Yoshikatsu**

Lived 9 Feb. 1434 to 21 July 1443.
Ruled 7 Nov. 1442 to 21 July 1443.
The 7th Ashikaga shōgun. The first son of Ashikaga Yoshinori.

**Ashikaga Yoshikazu**

Lived 24 July 1407 to 27 Feb. 1425.
Ruled 18 March 1423 to 27 Feb. 1425.
The 5th Ashikaga shōgun. Son of Ashikaga Yoshimochi.

**Ashikaga Yoshimasa**

Lived 2 Jan. 1436 to 7 Jan. 1490.
Ruled 29 April 1449 to 19 Dec. 1473.
Ashikaga Yoshimasa

The 8th Ashikaga Shogun. Son of Ashikaga Yoshinori, who was the 6th Ashikaga Shogun.

Yoshimasa was also known as Yoshishige.

Yoshimasa was shōgun during the Ōnin War which ravaged Kyoto.

He build the Ginkakuji.

**Ashikaga Yoshimitsu**

Lived 22 Aug. 1358 to 6 May 1408.

Ruled 30 Dec. 1368 to 17 Dec. 1394.

The 3rd Ashikaga Shogun. Son of Yoshiakira, the second shōgun.

Ended the Nambokuchō War.

Build the Kinkakuji.

**Ashikaga Yoshimochi**

Lived 12 Feb. 1386 to 18 Jan. 1428.

Ruled 17 Dec. 1394 to 18 March 1423.

The 4th Ashikaga shōgun. Son of Yoshimitsu, the third shōgun.

**Ashikaga Yoshinori**

Lived 13 June 1394 to 24 June 1441.

Ruled 15 March 1429 to 24 June 1441.

The 6th Ashikaga shōgun. Son of Yoshimitsu, the third shōgun.

**Ashikaga Yoshitane**

Lived 30 July 1466 to 9 April 1523.

Ruled 5 July 1490 to 29 June 1493. And again from 1 July 1508 to 25 Dec. 1521.

Yoshitane was the 10th and 12th Ashikaga Shōgun.

Also known as Yoshiki or Yoshitada.

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

**Ashikaga Yoshiteru**

Lived 10 March 1536 to 19 May 1565.

Ruled 20 Dec. 1546 to 19 May 1565.
Ashikaga Yoshiteru

The 13th Ashikaga Shogun. First son of Yoshiharu, the twelfth shōgun. Yoshiteru allied with Hosokawa Harumoto.

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

**Ashikaga Yoshizumi**

Lived 15 Dec. 1480 to 14 Aug. 1511.
Ruled 27 Dec. 1494 to 16 April 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 Moriuji**

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**

Lived 1529 to 1582.
Atsuji Sadahise

Awaji Province
The island of Awaji, between Honshū and Shikoku. Today it is part of Hyōgo Prefecture.

see also:
Hyōgo (pg. X),

Ayukawa Kiyonaga

Ayukawa Yoshisuke
Also known as Aikawa Yoshisuke.
A businessman (check that) and politician originally from Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Azukizaka, Battle of (1542)
Took place in 1542.
Oda Nobuhide defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto.

see also:
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Imagawa Yoshimoto (pg. X),
Azukizawa, Battle of (1564) (pg. X),

Azukizaka, Battle of (1564)
Took place in 1564.
Tokugawa Ieyasu fought the Ikkō-ikki (pg. X).

Baba Family – Buzen Province

Baba Family

Baba Nobufusa

Baba Nobuharu
Died 1582
Baba Nobukatsu

**Baba Nobukatsu**
Lived 1514 to 1575

**Baba Nobushige**

**Baba Tatsui**
Lived 15 May 1850 to 1 Nov. 1888.

**Baba Torasada**

**Bakin**
aka Kyokutei Bakin
Lived 1767 to 1848

**Bakumatsu**
Japanese: 幕末
The name given to the last years of the *Tokugawa Shōgunate*.

**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**
aka Betsuki Shozaemon??
Died 21 Sep 1652.

**Ben En**
Died 1279
Bengyoku
aka Kei-a Shonin
Lived 1818 to 1880

Benkei
aka Musashi-bo
Died 1189
Warrior and retainer of Minamoto Yoshitsune. Famous for his martial exploits.
see also:
Minamoto Yoshitsune (pg. X),

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
see also:
Hiroshima Prefecture (pg. X), Aki Province (pg. X), Bitchū Province (pg. X), Hōki Province (pg. X), Iwaki Province (pg. X), Izumo Province (pg. X), Mimasaka Province (pg. X)
Bingo no Saburo

Bingo no Saburo
aka Kojima Takanori

Bishamon

Bitatsu-tennō
aka Osada,
aka Nunakurafutotama-shiki
Reigned 572 to 585.
The 30th Emperor of Japan.

Bitchū Province
A province on the Inland Sea side of western Honshū, in what is today Okayama Prefecture. Bitchū bordered on Hōki, Mimasaki, Bizen, and Bingo Provinces.

See Also
Okayama Prefecture (pg. X), Bizen Province (pg. X), Bitchū Province (pg. X), Hōki Province (pg. X), Mimasaka Province (pg. X)

Bitō Family

Bitō Nishu
Lived 1745 to 1813

Bizen Province

see also:
Okayama Prefecture (pg. X),
Bitchū Province (pg. X),
Harima Province (pg. X),
Mimasaka Province (pg. X),

Bojo Family
A kuge family descended from Fujiwara Morosuke.

see also:
Fujiwara Family (pg. X),
Fujiwara Morosuke (pg. X),

**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 (Shintō is the other).

The man known as the Buddha lived around 550 B.C. in India and before he died he started a religion whose impact on Asia cannot be measured. Although it eventually died out in its native India, Buddhism spread to Nepal, Tibet, China, Korea, and Japan, as well as the countries of South East Asia. Buddhism was already over a thousand years old when it reached Japan and had changed considerably in those years.

The Buddha was concerned with just one thing --- how to end suffering. Indians back then, like many today, believed that all living things are reborn in a constant cycle of birth and death. The Buddha also believed this and concluded that if we could break free from this cycle, we could end the suffering that goes with living. His Four Noble Truths sum it up better than I can:

1. All existence is suffering.
2. Suffering is caused by desire.
3. If you end desire then you end suffering.
4. Following the Eight Fold Path will enable you to end desire.

The Eight Fold Path describes the proper way to live to achieve enlightenment. It is not an easy path, and in theory it could take you several lifetimes to finally transcend the cycle of birth and death. The path demands great sacrifice and discipline. Obviously such a seemingly pessimistic and difficult religion is going to have some public relations problems. Joe (and Jane) Layman doesn't have enough spare time to spend hours sitting on his butt meditating. Neither are most people real interested in giving up married life. So why has Buddhism been so popular? The answer is simple: in Tibet and China it mixed with local shamanis-
Buddhism

tic ideas and practices to become a “Big Vehicle” offering rituals and prayers to comfort the common people and offer them some hope of salvation in this lifetime. The Buddha himself was deified. Eventually there were a multitude of schools (sects) in East Asia each stressing some element of the Buddha's teachings or those of popular priests after him. In Southeast Asia Buddhism was not exposed to Tibetan or Chinese practices and so has remained much closer to original Buddhism. The Buddhism which came into Japan was of the “Big Vehicle” sort. Each class found a school of Buddhism that suited its outlook and station. Thus, the imperial court was drawn to sects heavy in ritual and philosophy. Commoners generally went for the simpler sects which promised them salvation.

The samurai found Zen Buddhism perfectly suited to their needs --- the need to die at anytime without any hesitation.

Add info on the introduction of Buddhism to Japan and the various schools.

**Bukeyashiki**

aka “Samurai District”, the Bukeyashiki is an area in Kanazawa with old samurai houses from the Tokugawa Period.

see also:

Kanazawa City (pg. X),
Tokugawa Shōgunate (pg. X),

**Bukko Kokushi**

aka Sogen

Lived 1226 to 1286

**Bukkyo**

see Buddhism on page XXX.

**Bummei**

Nengō: 1469--1486

**Bumpō**

Nengō: 1317--1318.

**Bun'an**

Nengō: 1444--1448

**Bun'ei**

Nengō: 1264--1274
Bungo Province
A province in eastern Kyūshū, which bordered on Buzen, Hyūga, Higo, Chiku-go, and Chikuzen Provinces. Today the area is Ōita Prefecture.

see also:
Buzen Province (pg. X),
Chikugo Province (pg. X),
Chikuzen Province (pg. X),
Higo Province (pg. X),
Hyūga Province (pg. X),
Ōita Prefecture (pg. X),

Bunji
Nengō: 1185--1189

Bunkan
Died 1357

Bunka
Nengō: 1804--1817

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

Bunroku
Nengō: 1592--1595

Bunryaku
Nengō: 1234
aka Bunreki.

Bunsei
Nengō: 1818--1829

Bunshō
Nengō: 1466.

Buntoku-tennō
see Montoku-tennō on page XXX.

Bunwa
Nengō of the Northern dynasty: 1352--1355

Bunya Family
aka Fumiya Family

Buretsu-tennō
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

A province in northern Kyūshū, which bordered on Bungo and Chikuzen Provinces. Today the area is a part of Fukuoka Prefecture.

Domains (feifs) include Nakatsu, worth 120,000 koku and held by Kuroda Nagamasa prior to the Battle of Sekigahara (he was moved to a bigger domain after that battle).

see also:

Bungo Province (pg. X), Chikuzen Province (pg. X), Fukuoka Prefecture (pg. X), Kuroda Nagamasa (pg. X), Sekigahara, Battle of (pg. X)

Chang Tso-lin – Currency

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
Born on the 24th day of the 5th month of 1118.
Died on the 24th day of the 3rd month of 1201.

Chikamatsu Monzaemon
aka Sugimori Nobumori
Lived 1653 to 1724

Chikugo Province
An old province in the area that is today part of Fukuoka Prefecture, on Kyūshū. Chikugo bordered on Hizen, Chikuzen, Bungo, and Higo Provinces.

see also:
Bungo Province (pg. X),
Chikuzen Province (pg. X),
Fukuoka (pg. X),
Higo Province (pg. X),
Hizen Province (pg. X),
Kyūshū (pg. X),
Chikusa Family (daimyo)

Chikusa Family (kuge)

Chikusa Tadaharu

Chikusa Tadamoto

Chikusa Takamichi

Chikuzen Province
Province in the area that is today part of Fukuoka Prefecture on Kyūshū. Chikuzen bordered on Buzen, Bungo, Chikugo, and Hizen.

Domains (feifs) include Najima, worth 520,000 koku and granted to Kuroda Nagamasa after the Battle of Sekigahara.

see also:
Bungo Province (pg. X),
Buzen Province (pg. X),
Chikugo Province (pg. X),
Fukuoka (pg. X),
Hizen Province (pg. X),
Kuroda Nagamasa (pg. X),
Kyūshū (pg. X),
Sekigahara, Battle of (pg. X),

Chiryaku

Chitsu

Cho Densu
aka Mincho
Lived 1352 to 1431.

Chōgen
Nengō: 1028--1036.
Chōhō

Chōhō
Nengō: 999--1003.

Chōji
Nengō: 1104--1105.

Chōjō
Nengō: 1132--1134.
aka Chōshō.

Chōkan
Nengō: 1163--1164.

Chōkei-tennō
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.
Chōsokabe Family

Chōsokabe Kunichika
Lived 1504 to 1560.

Chōsokabe 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.

Chōsokabe Motochika
Lived 1538 to 19 May 1599.

Chōsokabe Nobuchika
Lived 1565 to 1587.

Chōtoku
Nengō: 995--998.

Cho Tsugutsura
Lived 1522 to 1577.

Cho Tsuratatsu

Chōwa
Nengō: 1012--1016.

Chūai-tennō
The 14th Emperor of Japan.

Chūkyō-tennō
The 85th Emperor of Japan.

Lived 10 Oct. 1218 to 20 May 1234.

Reigned 20 April 1221 to 9 July 1221.

Class `A' War Crimes
See War Crimes, Class A on page XXX
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.
Constitution of 1889

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.
Constitution of 1889

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 inconflict 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
Constitution of 1889

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.
Constitution of 1889

(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 X.

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;
Constitution of 1946

(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.
Constitution of 1946

(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 corre-
spondent 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 wel-
fare.

(3) Private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation there-
for.

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 in-
formed 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.
Constitution of 1946

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 convokwe 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 convokwe 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 with 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.
Constitution of 1946

(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.
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 Councillors 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.
Constitution of 1946

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:
Constitution of 1889 (pg. X),

**Cryptology**

The combined science of making and breaking codes, ciphers, and other methods of secret communication (hereafter referred to generally as codes, unless otherwise stated). The science of making codes is called “cryptography” and that of breaking them is called “cryptanalysis”.

There is not much cryptological history in Japan – prior to the twentieth century, only a few simple codes were used and there seems to have been no practice of cryptanalysis at all.

There seems to be almost no cryptology in Japan before the Warring States Period (senkokujidai), during which Uesugi Kenshin and Oda Nobunaga are believed to have used simple substitution ciphers. In the context of world cryptological history, this is very late. Julius Caesar reportedly used a substitution cipher and even before that the Spartans of Greek were using a transposition cipher with a wooden stick as the key. Thus people in the Mediterranean had used both major cipher systems (transposition and substitution) over 1,500 years before Uesugi was born.

Little is known about what steps the Meiji government took to secure their communications. From the Taishō Period, however, there is more information. It is not until the Shōwa Period, that the Imperial Japanese Army decides to actively improve its cryptological abilities.

Superficially, they were successful. In reality, they were improving their abilities in the old-fashioned, pre-First World War, traditional cryptology. Unfortunately, the enemy they were fighting in China from the mid-1930s was also using traditional cryptological systems. This likely gave the Army the impression that their training was worthwhile. Unfortunately, the skills the Army honed in China would be of limited assistance in the Second World War, when Japan faced several enemies, all of whom were soon at the forefront of modern cryptology.

**Japanese Cryptology From the 1500s to 1910s**

**Senkokujidai Daimyō**

The cipher system that Uesugi used is basically a simple substitution usually known in English as a Polybius square or “checkerboard.” The i-ro-ha alphabet
Cryptology

contains forty-eight letters, so a seven-by-seven square is used, with one of the
cells left blank. The rows and columns are labeled with a number or a letter. In
Table 8, the numbers start in the top left, as does the i-ro-ha alphabet. In practice
these could start in any corner.

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Table 8 i-ro-ha Alphabet, 1-7 Checkerboard Cipher

To encipher, find the plaintext letter in the square and replace it with the num-
ber of that row and column. So using the square above, kougeki becomes 55 43 53
63 or 55 34 35 36 if the correspondents decided ahead of time on column-row or-
der. The problem of what to do in the case of letters such as “ga,” “de,” and “pe”
that do not appear in the i-ro-ha alphabet is avoided by using the base form of the
letter instead – as above where “kougeki” becomes “koukeki.”2 Technically, this is
a serious flaw because some messages may have two or more equally valid deci-
pherments. To avoid this the encipherer may have had to rephrase messages.

The column and row headers do not have to be numbers. One common varia-
tion is to use letters. This was common in European cryptography and is found in
the Uesugi cipher as well. However, the Japanese cipher had a twist that never
seems to have been used in the West; using a the last 14 letters of a waka poem to
fill in the row and column headers. Table 9 is from page 162 of [takagawa_2003]
and gives an example of this, using “tsurenakumieshiakinoyufukure.”

This system of using a “checkerboard” to convert an alphabet into numbers or
letters was described by Polybius over 2000 years ago. There are three main ad-
vantages to this system. First, converting letters into numbers allows for various
mathematical transformations which are not possible or not as easy with letters –
super-enciphering for example. Second, the checkerboard system reduces the total
number of characters. Whether converting to numbers or letters, the Polybius
square reduces 25 English letters3 to five characters. Uesugi’s square reduces to
seven. This reduction makes crytanalysis slightly more difficult than simple one-
to-one substitution. Another benefit of the reduction in the number of letters is

1 different, older form of ’i in 11
2 [takagawa_2003] pg 161
3 To fit the English alphabet into a five-by-five square, the encoder either drops one letter or
puts two in one square.
that it reduces the chance of error in communicating the message. The letters of the German ADGFX system in World War I were chosen because in morse code they are quite distinct and thus it was unlikely that an error in the morse code transmission would accidently turn one letter into another. This would have been important for a *sengoku* daimyō, for instance, if he experimented with sending coded messages over long distances by torches, flags, poles, or similar system.

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<td>n</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>ne</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shi</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>ku</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>shi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 9 Checkerboard Cipher Using Waka Poem ([takagawa_2003], pg 162)*

Finally, although the checkerboard system doubles the length of messages, breaking each plaintext letter into two ciphertext letters allows for separate transformations on each of the halves. However, this does not seem to have been used much in American or European cryptology and Japanese cryptologists apparently did not use it at all.

It is not known how or even if Uesugi actually used the seven-by-seven checkerboard system. The scarcity of evidence makes it impossible to draw any firm conclusions but tentatively it seems that senkoku period daimyō did not have much use for cryptology. Of course it is possible that they did have their “black chambers” and that those chambers were shrouded in such secrecy that no hint of their existence escaped. This seems unlikely however. Several daimyō compiled codes of conduct or books of advice on governing for their offspring. Had cryptology been an important factor in the success of such men, they might be expected to pass that advantage along to their successor. The fact that they did not do so, in writing at least, does not prove anything but, in light of the other evidence – and lack of it – does make the existence of black chambers of the European sort seem unlikely.

(Did messengers carry the plaintext on paper or did they memorize it?)

The history of cryptology in Japan shows two things. First, the fact that substitution ciphers existed makes the failure of the Japanese to improve on the substitution cipher or to invent the transposition cipher much harder to explain. Second, the lack of a strong cryptographic tradition suggests – almost requires – a correspondingly weak cryptanalytic tradition. In fact there seems to be no cryptanalysis in Japanese history before the late 1800s.
Cryptology

The Bakumatsu and Early Meiji Periods

Currency

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Size (mm)</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>Fukuzawa Yukichi ()</td>
<td>76x160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
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<td>84x174</td>
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<td>Nitobe Inazo ()</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Nitobe Inazo ()</td>
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</tr>
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<td>5000</td>
<td>Shōtoku-tennō ()</td>
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<td>Shurei-mon ()</td>
<td>76x154</td>
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<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Natsume Soseki ()</td>
<td>76x150</td>
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<td>76x150</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>500</td>
<td>Iwakura Tomomi ()</td>
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Table 10 Portraits on Japanese Bills

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<th>To</th>
<th>Serial No.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>present</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>Dec 1, 1958</td>
<td>Jan 4, 1986</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Nov 1, 1984</td>
<td>present</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Dec 1, 1993</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Oct 1, 1957</td>
<td>Jan 4, 1984</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Jul 19, 2000</td>
<td>present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Nov 1, 1984</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Nov 1, 1990</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Dec 1, 1993</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Apr 3, 2000</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>Dark Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Nov 1, 1963</td>
<td>Jan 4, 1986</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yen</td>
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<td>To</td>
<td>Serial No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Jul 1, 1976</td>
<td>Jan 4, 1986</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Table 11 Dates of Use for Japanese Bills*

**Coins**

**Daido Masashige – Dutch Learning**

**Daidoji Masashige**

**Daidō**
Nengō: 806--809

**Daiei**
Nengō: 1521--1527.
aka Teiei.

**Daigo-tennō**
The 60th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 18 Jan. 885 to 29 Sept. 930.
Reigned 3 July 897 to 22 Sept. 930.

**Daiji**
Nengō: 1126--1130.
aka Taiji.

**Daimyō**
Japanese: 大名
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:
Tokugawa Shōgunate (pg. X), Koku (pg. X),
Daitsuji-yama

**Daitsuji-yama**

**Dan Takuma**
Lived 1 Aug. 1858 to 5 March 1932 (assassinated)

Was a member of the Iwakura Mission.

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 Hishinuma (Yonuma?) Goro, a member of the Blood League (double check that), on 5 March 1932.

see also:
Blood League (pg. X),
Hishinuma Goro (pg. X),
Iwakura Mission (pg. X),
Miike Coal Mine (pg. X),
Mining (pg. X),
Mitsui (pg. X),
Tokyo University (pg. X),

**Date Family**
Daimyō family from Mutsu (pg XXX).

Descended from the Fujiwara (pg XXX).

**Date Harumune**
Lived 1519 to 1577.

**Date Masamune**

**Date Munenari**
aka Date Muneki
Lived 1 Aug. 1818 to 20 Dec. 1892
A tozama daimyō who held Uwajima (100,000 koku, pg XXX). 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 XXX). Adopted by Doi Toshimasa.  
Toshikatsu was an important advisor to Tokugawa Iemitsu (pg XXX).

**Doi Toshimasa**

**Doolittle Raid**  
On the morning of 18 April 1942, 16 B-25 bombers took off from the United States aircraft carrier Hornet. Their target: Japan. Thirteen of them dropped their loads on Tokyo while the remaining three attacked Nagoya. Physical damage was slight but the attacks did shock many Japanese, who had assumed their was no way the enemy could get to them.
Doolittle Raid

On the surface the Doolittle raid was a suicide mission – there was absolutely no way the planes could get back to the Hornet and even if they could, the B-25 was not really a carrier-based plane. Taking off proved possible but landing on a carrier was not an option. In view of this, the official plan called for the pilots to head for friendly bases in China after attacking Japan. A couple of planes even made it.

(Add the details on what happened next!!)

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.

Echigo Province – Etō Shinpei

Echigo Province
A province in north-central Japan, on the Sea of Japan side. It bordered on Uzen, Iwashiro, Kötsuke, Shinano, and Etchū. Today the area is known as Niigata Prefecture.

(IIRC, Niigata includes Sado Island but Echigo did not --- must double check this)

see also:
Etchū Province (pg. X), Iwashiro Province (pg. X), Kōzuke Province (pg. X), Niigata Prefecture (pg. X), Shinano Province (pg. X), Uzen Province (pg. X),

Echizen Province
A province in central Honshū, on the Sea of Japan side. It borders on Kaga, Hida, Mino, Ōmi, and Wakasa. The area is today part of Fukui Prefecture.

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see also:
Fukui Prefecture (pg. X), Hida Province (pg. X), Kaga Province (pg. X), Mino Province (pg. X), Ōmi Province (pg. X), Wakasa Province (pg. X),

**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 XXX), 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 km\(^2\) (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 20 April 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* 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 (XREF).

**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 XXX).

**Enkei**
Nengō: 1308—1310.
Also known as Enkyō. See that entry on page XXX for more information. (but there isn't much there at the moment)

**Enkyō**
Nengō: 1308--1310.

**Enkyō**
Nengō: 1744--1747.

**Enkyū**
Nengō: 1069--1073.
En'ō

En'ō
Nengō: 1239--1239.

Enryaku
Nengō: 782--805.

Entoku
Nengō: 1489--1491.

En'yū-tennō
The 64th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 2 March 959 to 12 Feb. 991
Reigned 13 Aug. 969 to 27 Aug. 984.
Fifth son of Emperor Murakami.

Etchū Province
A province in central Honshū, on the Sea of Japan side. It bordered Echigo, Shinano, Hida, Kaga, and Noto. The area is today Toyama Prefecture.

see also:
Echigo Province (pg. X),
Hida Province (pg. X),
Kaga Province (pg. X),
Noto Province (pg. X),
Shinano Province (pg. X),
Toyama Prefecture (pg. X),

Etō Shinpei
Lived 9 Feb. 1834 to 13 April 1874.

A samurai from Saga (pg XXX), 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 XXX).
Feminism

Feminism

Five-Powers Treaty


The Five-Powers Treaty dealt with naval arms limitations. There were to be no new capital ships constructed for ten years – with the exception that each power could convert two battle cruisers under construction into aircraft carriers. Aircraft carriers could be no bigger than 27,000 tons. (The two converted-battle-cruiser aircraft carriers could be up to 33,000 tons.)

The size of navies was limited. The ratio for capital ships was 10:10:6:6:6 for Great Britain, The United States, France, Japan, and Italy.

See Also
Washington Naval Conference (pg 304)

Formosa Expedition

Four-Powers Treaty


The Four-Powers Treaty confirmed the status-quo in the Pacific with respect to each countries possessions.

See Also
Washington Naval Conference (pg 304)

Fujita Denzaburo
Lived 1841 to 1912

Fujiwara Family

Fujiwara Hidesato
Dates unknown.
Hidesato was a Heian era leader of warriors.

Fujiwara no Kaneie
Lived 929 to 2 July 990.
Fujiwara no Kaneie

Father of Fujiwara Michinaga

**Fujiwara no Michinaga**
Lived 966 to 4 Dec. 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**
Lived 908 to 4 May 960.

**Fujiwara no Sadaie**
Lived 1162 to 1241

**Fujiwara Uona**

**Fujiwara Yamakage**

**Fujiwara Yoritsugu**
The 5th Kamakura shōgun.
Lived 21 Nov. 1239 to 25 Sept. 1256.
Ruled 28 April 1244 to Dec. 1251.
Son of Yoritsune.

**Fujiwara Yoritsune**
Ruled 27 Jan. 1226 to 28 April 1244.
The 4th Kamakura shōgun.
Father of Yoritsugu.
Fujiwara Yoshikado

Fukagawa Cement Works

Fukahara Hirotoshi
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.


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

**Fukuoka Prefecture**
Area: 4,968 km\(^2\) (1995)
Capital: Fukuoka
Population: 4,900,000 (1996)

Fukushima City
The capital of Fukushima Prefecture (pg XXX).

**Fukushima Masanobu**

**Fukushima Masanori**
Lived 1561 to 13 July 1634 (1614?).

**Fukushima Masashige**
Died 1521.

**Fukushima Masayori**

Fukushima Prefecture
Area: 13,782 km\(^2\) (1995)
Capital: Fukushima
Population: 2,140,000 (1996)

**Fukuzawa Yukichi**
Lived 12 Dec. 1834 to 3 Feb. 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*, among many books and articles.

Founded *Jiji Shinpô* in 1882.
His portrait is on the current 10,000 yen bill.

see also:
Ogata Kōan (pg. X),

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Jiji Shinpō (pg. X),
Currency (pg. X),

**Fuma Kotaro**
aka Kazama Kotaro.

**Furukawa Ichibe**
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.
Received Matsuzaka (37,000 koku) in Ise from Hideyoshi (when?). In 1600, Ieyasu awarded him someplace worth 60,000 koku.

see also:
Ise Province (pg. X),
Sekigahara, Battle of (pg. X),
Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),
Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X),

**Furuta Shigenari**
Lived 1545 to 1615.
A minor daimyō in charge of 10,000 koku which he received sometime after 1600. He lost his domain because he communicated with the Toyotomi during the Seige of Ōsaka Castle.

see also:
Ōsaka, Siege of (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X), Toyotomi Family (pg. X),
Fushimi Castle (pg. X),

**Fushimi, Seige of**
Took place in 1600.
Torii Mototada (pg XXX) defended the castle for Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg XXX).
Fushimi-tennō

**Fushimi-tennō**
The 92nd Emperor of Japan.
Lived 23 April 1265 to 3 Sept. 1317.
Reigned 21 Oct. 1287 to 22 July 1298.

**Futamata, Siege 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 XXX). 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.

**Gamō Hideyuki – Gyoki**

**Gamō Hideyuki**
Lived 1583 to 1612.
The son of Gamō Ujisato. Christian. Was moved to Utsunomiya (180,000 koku) in Shimotsuke after his father died in 1595. In 1600, he was given Wakamatsu, worth 600,000 koku. This had been part of his father's fief.

see also:
Gamō Ujisato (pg. X),
Shimotsuke (pg. X),
Utsunomiya-han (pg. X),
Wakamatsu-han (pg. X),

**Gamō Katahide**
Lived 1534 to 1584.
The father of Gamō Ujisato.
Served the Sasaki family and later Oda Nobunaga.
see also:
Gamō Ujisato (pg. X),
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Sasaki Family (pg. X),

Gamō Ujisato
Lived 1556 to 7 Feb. 1595.
Son of Gamō Katahide and father of Gamō Hideyuki. His wife was a daughter of Oda Nobunaga. Christian.
Fought at Ōkōchi castle in 1570.
Was daimyō of Matsusaka (120,000 koku) in Ise Province but was ordered to Aizu (420,000 koku) in Mutsu as part of a plan to bring the northeastern daimyō under Hideyoshi's control. To this end, Ujisato and Asano Nagamasa defeated and killed Kunohe Masazane (when? where?). As a reward for his successful service, Ujisato was granted extra lands and was eventually in control of more than one million koku.
In 1584, he was baptised and took the name Leo.
see also:
Aizu-han (pg. X),
Asano Nagamasa (pg. X),
Gamō Hideyuki (pg. X),
Gamō Katahide (pg. X),
Ise Province (pg. X),
Kunohe Masazane (pg. X),
Ōkōchi Castle (pg. X),
Matsusaka-han (pg. X),
Mutsu Province (pg. X),
Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X),

Gembun
Nengō: 1736--1740.
Gemmei-tennō

Empress. The 43rd 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: 1321--1323.
aka Genkyō.

Genkō
Nengō: 1331--1333.

Genkyō
Nengō: 1321--1323.
Usually known as Genkō. See that entry on page XXX.

Genkyū
Nengō: 1204--1205.

Genna
Nengō: 1615--1623.
Genna
aka Genwa.

**Gennin**
Nengō: 1224--1224.

**Gen'ō**
Nengō: 1319--1320.

**Genreki**
Nengō: 1184--1184.
Usually known as Genryaku. See that entry on page XXX.

**Genroku**
Nengō: 1688--1703.

**Genro**
"Elder Statesmen". A term applied to the leaders of the Meiji government. Includes men such as Ito Hirobumi and ???. Saonji Kinmochi is considered the last Genro.

**Genryaku**
Nengō: 1184--1184.
aka Ganryaku. aka Genreki.

**Genshō-tennō**
Empress. The 44th ruler of Japan.
Reigned 715 to 724.

**Gentoku**
Nengō: 1329--1330.

**Genwa**
Nengō: 1615--1623.
Usually known as Genna. See that entry on page XXX.

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

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

**Ginkakuji**

**Godaigo-tennō**
The 96th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 2 Nov. 1288 to 16 Aug. 1339.
Reigned 26 Feb. 1318 to 15 Aug 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.

**Godō Takuo**
Agriculture & Forestry Minister from Aug 30, 1939 to Oct 16, 1939 in Abe Nobuyuki's cabinet.

**Gofukakusa-tennō**
The 89th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 10 June 1243 to 16 July 1304.
Reigned 29 Jan. 1246 to 26 Nov. 1259.

**Gofushimi-tennō**
The 93rd Emperor of Japan.
Lived 3 March 1288 to 6 April 1336.
Reigned 22 July 1298 to 21 Jan. 1301.

**Gohanazono-tennō**
The 102nd Emperor of Japan.
Lived 18 June 1419 to 27 Dec. 1470.
Gohanazono-tennō
Reigned 28 July 1428 to 19 July 1464.

Gohorikawa-tennō
The 86th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 18 Feb. 1212 to 6 Aug. 1234.
Reigned 9 July 1221 to 4 Oct. 1232.

Goichijō-tennō
The 68th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 11 Sept. 1008 to 17 April 1036.
Reigned 29 Jan 1016 to 17 April 1036.
The second son of the Emperor Ichijō. (double check that)

Gokameyama-tennō
The 99th Emperor of Japan.
Died 12 April 1424
Reigned 1383 to 1392.

Gokashiwabara-tennō
The 104th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 20 Oct. 1464 to 7 April 1526.
Reigned 25 Oct. 1500 to 7 April 1526.
The coronation ceremony was not held until 1521.

Gokomatsu-tennō
The 100th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 27 June 1377 to 20 Oct. 1433.
Reigned 11 April 1382 to 1392 as the emperor of the Northern Court and continued as emperor when the courts reunited until abdicating on 29 Aug. 1412.

Gokōmyō-tennō
The 110th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 12 March 1633 to 20 Sept. 1654.
Reigned 3 Oct. 1643 to 20 Sept. 1654.
Gomizunō-tennō

Gomizunō-tennō
The 108th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 4 June 1596 to 19 Aug. 1680.
Reigned 27 March 1611 to 8 Nov. 1629.
Father of Reigen-tennō (pg. X).

Gomomozono-tennō
The 118th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 2 July 1758 to 29 Oct. 1779.
Reigned 24 Nov. 1770 to 29 Oct. 1779.

Gomurakami-tennō
The 97th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 1328 to 11 March 1368.
Reigned 15 Aug. 1339 to 11 March 1368.

Gonara-tennō
The 105th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 23 Dec. 1496 to 5 Sept. 1557
Reigned 29 April 1526 to 5 Sept. 1557.

Gonijō-tennō
The 94th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 2 Feb. 1285 to 25 Aug. 1308

Goreizei-tennō
The 70th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 3 Aug. 1025 to 19 April 1068.
Reigned 16 Jan. 1045 to 19 April 1068.

Gosaga-tennō
The 88th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 26 Feb. 1220 to 17 Feb. 1272.
Gosaga-tennō

Gosai-tennō
The 111th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 16 Nov. 1637 to 22 Feb. 1685.
Reigned 28 Nov. 1654(?) to 26 Jan. 1663.

Gosakuramachi-tennō
The 117th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 3 Aug. 1740 to 1813.
Reigned 27 July 1762 to 24 Nov. 1770.

Gosanjō-tennō
The 71st Emperor of Japan.
Lived 18 July 1034 to 7 May 1073.
Reigned 19 April 1068 to 8 Dec. 1072.

Goshirakawa-tennō
The 77th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 11 Sept. 1127 to 13 March 1192.
Reigned 24 July 1155 to 11 Aug. 1158.

Gosuzaku-tennō
The 69th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 25 Nov. 1009 to 18 Jan. 1045.
Reigned 17 April 1036 to 16 Jan. 1045.

Gotoba-tennō
The 82nd Emperor of Japan.
Lived 14 July 1180 to 22 Feb. 1239.
Reigned 20 Aug. 1183 to 11 Jan. 1198.
Goto Family (Haruma)

Goto Family (Haruma)

Gotō Family (Hizen)
Daimyō family from Hizen Province, related to the Seiwa-Genji.

Goto Moriharu
Died 1578.

Goto Motokuni
Died 1580.

Gotō Mototsugu
Lived 1573 to 1615.
Aka Gotō Matabei.
Son of Gotō Motokuni and father of Gotō Ujifusa.

Gotō Shinpei
Lived 4 June 1857 to 13 April 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Katsura</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jul 14, 2008</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Katsura</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1916</td>
<td>Apr 23, 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Apr 23, 1918</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamamoto</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12 Cabinet Positions Held by Gotō Shinpei

see also:
Taiwan (pg. X),
Manchurian Railway Company (pg. X),
Gotō Shōjirō

Lived 19 March 1838 to 4 Aug. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuroda</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>03/22/89</td>
<td>12/24/89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamaguchi</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>12/24/89</td>
<td>05/06/91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Matsukata</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>05/06/91</td>
<td>08/08/92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>Agriculture and Commerce</td>
<td>08/08/92</td>
<td>01/22/94</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 13 Cabinet Positions Held by Gotō Shōjirō

see also:
Itō Hirobumi (pg. X),
Kaiseitō (pg. X),
Korea, Invasion of (pg. X),
Matsukata Masayoshi (pg. X),
Tosa-han (pg. X),
Yamagato Aritomo (pg. X),

Goto Sumikuro

Goto Takaaki

Gotō Ujifusa

Lived 1570 to 1615.

The son of Gotō Mototsugu. Served Kuroda Nagamasa. Was loyal to Toyotomi Hideyori and died at Ōsaka Castle.

see also:
Gotō Mototsugu (pg. X),
Kuroda Nagamasa (pg. X),
Ōsaka, Seige of (pg. X),
Gotō Ujifusa

Toyotomi Hideyori (pg. X),

**Gotsuchimikado-tennō**
The 103rd Emperor of Japan.
Lived 25 May 1442 to 28 Sept. 1500.
Reigned 19 July 1464 to 28 Sept. 1500.

**Gouda-tennō**
The 91st Emperor of Japan.
Lived 1 Dec. 1267 to 25 June 1324.

**Goyōzei-tennō**
The 107th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 15 Dec. 1571 to 26 Aug. 1617.
Reigned 7 Nov. 1586 to 27 March 1611.

**Great Kansai Earthquake**
Occurred 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 (pg 98) 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)
Gunma Prefecture

Capital: Maebashi
Population: 2,000,000 (1996)

**Gyoki**
Lived 668 to 749.

Habu Yoshiharu – Hyūga Province

**Habu Yoshiharu**

**Hakuchi**

**Hakuchō**
Nengō: 673–685.

**Hakuhō**
Nengō: 672–685.

**Hamada Hikozo**
see Heco, Joseph on page 104.

**Hamaguchi Osachi**
aka Hamaguchi Yuko
Lived 1870 to 1931

**Cabinet Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Katō</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<td>1st Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
<td>Jun 3, 1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 3, 1926</td>
<td>Dec 16, 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 15, 1927</td>
<td>Apr 20, 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamaguchi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
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</table>

*Table 14 Cabinet Positions Held by Hamaguchi Osachi*
### Hamaguchi Osachi's Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hamaguchi Osachi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machida Chūji</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki Fujiya</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawasaki Takukichi</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsuda Genji</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawara Magoichi</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koizumi Matajirō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobashi Ichita</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Nov 29, 1929</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanaka Ryūzō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Nov 29, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
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<td>Inoue Junnosuke</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara Kijurō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abe Nobuyuki</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>Jun 16, 1930</td>
<td>Dec 10, 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adachi Kenzō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watanabe Chifuyu</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
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<td>Takarabe Takeshi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Oct 3, 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abo Kiyokazu</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Oct 3, 1930</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egi Tasuku</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ugaki Kazushige</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Jun 16, 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abe Nobuyuki</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jun 16, 1930</td>
<td>Dec 10, 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ugaki Kazushige</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Dec 10, 1930</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15 Hamaguchi Osachi's Cabinet

### Hanazono-tennō
The 95th emperor of Japan.
Lived 25 July 1297 to 11 Nov. 1348.
Reigned 26 Aug. 1308 to 26 Feb. 1318.
Son of Emperor Fushimi.

### Hanzei-tennō
The 18th emperor of Japan.
Dates unknown.
Reigned 406 to 410.
Son of Emperor Nintoku.
Hara Castle

A castle in Hizen Provence. During the Shimabara Rebellion, (who-was-it-again?) besieged the rebellious peasants there.

see also:
Hara, Seige of (pg. X), Hizen Province (pg. X), Shimabara Rebellion (pg. X),

Hara Kei

Aka Hara Satoshi and Hara Takashi

Lived 9 Feb. 1856 to 4 Nov. 1921

Well known as the first `commoner' prime minister.

Cabinet Positions Held by Hara Kei

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th Itō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1900</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jan 14, 1908</td>
<td>Mar 25, 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Saionji</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamamoto</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
<td>Apr 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hara</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hara</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>May 15, 1920</td>
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</table>

Table 16 Cabinet Positions Held by Hara Kei

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<td>Hara Kei</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamamoto Tatsuo</td>
<td>Agriculture AND Commerce</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi Mitsutake</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokota Sennosuke</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noda Utarō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakahashi Toku-gorō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi Korekiyo</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uchida Kōsai</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokonami Takejirō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hara Kei</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>May 15, 1920</td>
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</table>
Hara Kei

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ōki Enkichi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>May 15, 1920</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katō Tomosaburō</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motoda Hajime</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>May 15, 1920</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Giichi</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Jun 9, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamanashi Hanzō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jun 9, 1921</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17 Hara Kei’s Cabinet

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
A province in the area that is today Hyōgo Prefecture. Harima bordered on Tajima, Tamba, Settsu, Bizen, and Mimasaka.

see also:
Bizen Province (pg. X), Hyōgo Prefecture (pg. X), Mimasaka Province (pg. X), Settsu Province (pg. X), Tajima Province (pg. X), Tamba Province (pg. X),

Harris, Townsend

“Plenipotentiary Minister and Consul” of the United States, Harris arrived in Japan in August of 1856. Two years later, in 1858, he signed a treaty (the ansei treaties, yes?).

Hashimoto Kingoro
Lived 1890 to 1957

Hashimoto Ryūtarō

Replaced by Obuchi Keizō (pg XXX).

Hatakeyama Family
A daimyō family originally descended from Taira Takamochi.
Hatano Hideharu

Hata Tsutomu
Prime Minister from 28 April 1994 to 30 June 1994. Replaced by Murayama Tomiichi (pg XXX).

Hatoyama Ichirō
Lived 1883 to 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Apr 20, 1927</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inukai</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saitō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
<td>Mar 3, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Hatoyama</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Dec 10, 1954</td>
<td>Mar 19, 1955</td>
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<td>2nd Hatoyama</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Mar 19, 1955</td>
<td>Nov 22, 1955</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Hatoyama</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Nov 22, 1955</td>
<td>Dec 23, 1956</td>
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</table>

Table 18 Cabinet Positions Held by Hatoyama Ichirō

(Coming Soon - his cabinets!)

Hayashi Senjūrō
Lived 1876 to 1943.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>War</td>
<td>Jan 23, 1934</td>
<td>Jul 8, 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jul 8, 1934</td>
<td>Sep 5, 1935</td>
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<td>Hayashi</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Mar 3, 1937</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hayashi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayashi</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
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</table>

Table 19 Cabinet Positions Held by Hayashi Senjūrō

Cabinet

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<th>Name</th>
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<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<td>Hayashi Senjūrō</td>
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<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamazaki Tatsunosuke</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōhashi Hachirō</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawagoe Takeo</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
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</table>
Hayashi Senjūrō

<table>
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<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yūki Toyotarō</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godō Takuo</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
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<td>Yamazaki Tatsunosuke</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Feb 10, 1937</td>
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<td>Kodama Hideo</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Feb 10, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
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<td>Hayashi Senjūrō</td>
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<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Finance</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hayashi Senjūrō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Mar 3, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satō Naotake</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 3, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawarada Kakichi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiono Suehiko</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonai Mitsumasa</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godō Takuo</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakamura Kōtarō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
<td>Feb 9, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugiyama Gen</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Feb 9, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20 Hayashi Senjūrō’s Cabinet

Hayashi Tadasu
Lived 1850 to 1913

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>May 19, 1906</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1906</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Saionji</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21 Cabinet Positions Held by Hayashi Tadasu

Hayashi Yuzo
Lived 1842 to 1921

Heco, Joseph
aka Hamada Hikozo
Lived 1837 to 1897

Heiji
Nengō: 1159--1159.
Heiminsha

Heisei-tennō
The 125th emperor of Japan. Also the current emperor.
Reign: 1989 to present.

Heisei
Nengō: 1989--present

Heizei-tennō
The 51st emperor of Japan.
Lived 15 Aug. 774 to 7 July 824.
Reigned 17 March 806 to 1 April 809.

Hepburn, James
Lived 1815 to 1911

Heusken, Henry
Lived 1832 to 1861

Hibuya Riots

Hida Province
A province in the area that is today part of Gifu Prefecture. Hida bordered on Kaga, Etchū, Shinano, Mino, and Echizen.
see also:
Echizen Province (pg. X),
Etchū Province (pg. X),
Gifu Prefecture (pg. X),
Hida Province (pg. X),
Kaga Province (pg. X),
Mino Province (pg. X),
Shinano Province (pg. X),
Higashikuni Naruhiko
Hida Province

Lived 3 December 1887 to 20 Jan. 1990.
Prime Minister from 17 August 1945 to 9 October 1945.
(Add cabinet)

Higashiyama-tennō

The 113rd emperor of Japan.
Lived 3 Sept. 1675 to 17 Dec. 1709.
Reigned 21 March 1687 to 21 June 1709.

Higo Province

A province in the area that is today Kumamoto Prefecture on the island of Kyūshū. Higo bordered on Chikugo, Bungo, Hyūga, Ōsumi, and Satsuma.

see also:
Bungo Province (pg. X),
Chikugo Province (pg. X),
Hyūga Province (pg. X),
Kumamoto Prefecture (pg. X),
Kyūshū (pg. X),
Ōsumi Province (pg. X),
Satsuma Province (pg. X),

Himeji Castle

Castle in Hyōgo Prefecture (Harima Province). Originally build around 1350 by Akamatsu Sadanori. Over the years it changed hands many times. Toyotomi Hideyoshi took Himeji castle for Oda Nobunaga in 1577.

During the Tokugawa Period, a succession of daimyō were moved in and out of the castle.

see also:
Akamatsu Sadanori (pg. X),
Harima Province (pg. X),
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X),
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.

Hinin
Outcasts. The lowest class in pre-Meiji Japanese society. The class officially ceased to exist in 1871, but unofficial discrimination did not end overnight.

Hiranuma Kiichirō
Lived 28 Sept. 1867 to 22 Aug. 1952.
Prime Minister from 5 January 1939 to 30 August 1939.

Cabinet Posts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamamoto</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Sep 6, 1923</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Konoe</td>
<td>Minister of State</td>
<td>Dec 6, 1940</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Konoe</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Konoe</td>
<td>Minister of State</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22 Cabinet Positions Held by Hiranuma Kiichirō

Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma Kiichirō</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakurauchi Yukio</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanabe Harumichi</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurosaki Teizō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōta Kōzō</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiso Kuniaki</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatta Yoshiaki</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatta Yoshiaki</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiono Suehiko</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanabe Harumichi</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araki Sadao</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishiwata Sōtarō</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arita Hachirō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hiranuma Kiichirō

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Konoe Fumimaro</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kido Kōichi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiono Suehiko</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonai Mitumasa</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maeda Yonezō</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itagaki Seishirō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23 Hiranuma Kiichirō's Cabinet

Hiratsuka Raicho
Lived 1886 to 1971

Hirohito
see Showa-tennō (page XXX)

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 XXX
Nagasaki, Bombing of&pg XXX
Nagasaki City&pg XXX

Hiroshima Prefecture
Area: 8,475 km² (1995)
Capital: Hiroshima
Hiroshima Prefecture

Population: 2,870,000 (1996)

Hirota Kōki

Lived 14 Feb. 1878 to 23 Dec. 1948

Executed as a class `A' war criminal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saitō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 14, 1933</td>
<td>Jul 8, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 8, 1934</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirota</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Apr 2, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirota</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Konoe</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>May 26, 1938</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 24 Cabinet Positions Held by Hirota Kōki

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hirota Kōki</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimada Toshio</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujinuma Shōhei</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsugita Daizaburō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagata Hidejirō</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawasaki Takukichi</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Mar 27, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogawa Gōtarō</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Mar 28, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanomogi Keikichi</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushio Keinosuke</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Mar 25, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirao Hachisaburō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Mar 25, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baba Eiichi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirota Kōki</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Apr 2, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arita Hachirō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Apr 2, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushio Keinosuke</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayashi Raizaburō</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagano Osami</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maeda Yonezō</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi Hisaichi</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 25 Hirota Kōki's Cabinet

Hisaakira

Lived 1276--1328.

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Hisaakira

(ADD rule dates)
The seventh son of the Emperor Gofukakusa.
He was made shōgun by Hōjō Sadatoki, replacing Koreyasu.
see also:
Gofukakusa-tennō (pg. X),
Hōjō Sadatoki (pg. X),
Koreyasu (pg. X),
Table of Shōgun

Hitachi Province
A province which bordered on Iwashiro, Iwaki, Shimōsa, and Shimotsuku Provinces. Today the area is Ibaraki Prefecture.
see also:
Ibaraki Prefecture (pg. X),
Iwaki Province (pg. X),
Iwashiro Province (pg. X),
Shimōsa Province (pg. X),
Shimotsuku Province (pg. X),

Hiyama Castle

Hizen Province
A province which bordered on Chikuzen and Chikugo. Today the area is part of Nagasaki Prefecture.
Hideyoshi directed the invasion of Korea from the city of Nagoya, in Hizen.
The Shimabara Rebellion took place in Hizen Province.
see also:
Chikugo Province (pg. X),
Chikuzen Province (pg. X),
Korea, Invasion of (pg. X),
Shimabara Rebellion (pg. X),
**Hōan**
Nengō: 1120--1123.

**Hōei**
Nengō: 1704--1710.

**Hōen**
Nengō: 1135--1140.

**Hōgen**
Nengō: 1156--1158.

**Hōji**
Nengō: 1247--1248.

**Hōjō Family**
Descended from Taira Sadamori. There are two main branches:

- The Kamakura Hōjō controlled the Minamoto Shōgun (and thus the Kamakura Shōgunate) by acting as regents for them.

- The Odawara Hōjō branch descended from Ise Shinkurō, whose son, Ujitsuna, married into the Hōjō family in the 1490s. (Shinkurō later took the name Hōjō Nagauji and later Hōjō Sōun, by which he is well known.)

see also:
- Hōjō Sōun (pg. X),
- Hōjō Ujitsuna (pg. X),
- Kamakura Shōgunate (pg. X),

**Hojoji**
A temple in Kyōto.

**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 Tokiyori
Lived 1226 to 1263.
5th Kamakura Regent. Held office from 1246 to 1256.

Hōjō Tsunetoki
Lived 1224 to 1246.
4th Kamakura Regent. Held office from 1242 to 1246.
Son of Hōjō Tokiuji.

Hōjō Ujikuni
Son of Hōjō Ujiyasu.

Hōjō Ujiteru
Son of Hōjō Ujiyasu.

Hōjō Ujiyasu
Lived 1515 to 1570.
Son of Hōjō Ujitsuna. Father of Hōjō Ujikuni and Hōjō Ujiteru.
Fought many battles against the Uesugi, Imagawa, the Takeda, the Ota, the Mogami, and the Ashikaga Families. Not all at once of course.
His 7th son was adopted by Uesugi Kenshin and became Uesugi Kagetora.
see also:
Hōjō (pg. X),
Hōjō (pg. X),
Uesugi Kagetora (pg. X),
Uesugi Kenshin (pg. X),

Hōjō Yasutoki
Lived 1183 to 1242.
The 3rd Kamakura Regent. Held office from 1224 to 1242.

Hōki Province
A province in the area that is today Tottori Prefecture. Hoki bordered on Inaba, Mamasaka, Bitchū, Bingo, and Izumo Provinces.
see also:

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Hōki Province

Bingo Province (pg. X), Bitchū Province (pg. X), Inaba Province (pg. X), Izumo Province (pg. X), Mimasaka Province (pg. X), Tottori Prefecture pg. XXX

Hōki

Nengō: 770–780.

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 Sōichirō

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:

Akechi Mitsuhide (pg. X),
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Yamazaki, Battle of (pg. X),

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:

Hokkaidō Prefecture pg. X, Kyūshū (pg. X), Shikoku (pg. X)
Hōreki

Hōreki
Nengō: 1751–1763.

Hori Chikamasa
Son of Hori Chikayoshi.

Hori Chikasada
Son of Hori Chikamasa. (double check this)

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 XXX).

Hori Hideharu
Lived 1575 to 1606.
Son of Hori Hidemasa.
Became daimyō of Kasugayama (where? how many koku?) on 1590. In 1598, received Takata (350,000 koku) in Echigo.
see also:
Echigo Province (pg. X),
Hori Hidemasa (pg. X),
Kasugayama-han (pg. X),
Takata-han (pg. X),

Hori Hidemasa
Lived 1553–1590.
Fought for Ōda Nobunaga. Sided with Hideyoshi at the Battle of Yamazaki.

Horikawa-tennō
The 73rd emperor of Japan.
Horikawa-tennō

Lived 9 July 1079 to 19 July 1107.
Reigned 26 Nov. 1086 to 19 July 1107.
Second son of Shirakawa-tennō. Put on the throne at age nine.
see also:
Shirakawa-tennō (pg. X),

**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.
Son of Yorisada.

**Hosokawa Family**
A daimyō family descended from Minamoto Yoshisue.
Hosokawa Harumoto

**Hosokawa Harumoto**  
Lived 1519 to 1563.

**Hosokawa Jōzen**  
Brother of Akiuji.

**Hosokawa Katsumoto**  
Lived 1430 to 11 May 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 28 April 1994. Replaced by Hata Tsutomu (pg XXX).

**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 1608 to 20 April 1651.
Father of Hotta Masatoshi.

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

Hotta Masatomo
Son of Hotta Masayasu.

Hotta Masatora
Lived 1662 to 1729.

Hotta Masatoshi
Lived 1631 to 28 Aug. 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

see also:
Bungo Province (pg. X), Higo Province (pg. X), Kyūshū (pg. X), Miyazaki Prefecture (pg. X), Ōsumi Province (pg. X), Satsuma Province (pg. X),

Ibaraki Castle – Izu Province

Ibaraki Castle

Ibaraki Prefecture
Area: 6,094 km² (1995)
Capital: Mitō
Population: 2,970,000 (1996)
Ibara Saikaku
see Ihara Saikaku (page XXX)

Ichijō Fusaie
Lived 1445 to 1511.

Ichijō Kanesada
Lived 1542 to 1585.

Ichijō Nobutatsu
Died 1582.

Ichijō-tennō
The 66th emperor of Japan.
Lived 1 June 980 to 22 June 1011.
Reigned 23 June 986 to 13 June 1011.

Ichijō Uchimasa
Lived 1569 to 1580.

Ichikawa Danjūro
The hereditary name of the head of a group (family?) of kabuki actors. There
have been at least 12 generations of them. The first was Ebizō, also known as
Saigyū.

Ichikawa Fusae
Lived 1893 to 1981.

Iga Province
A province in the area that is today Mie Prefecture. Iga bordered on Ise, Ōmi,
Yamato, and Yamashiro Provinces.

see also:
Ise Province (pg. X),
Mie Prefecture (pg. X),
Ōmi Province (pg. X),
Yamato Province (pg. X),
Yamashiro Province (pg. X),
Ihara Saikaku

**Ihara Saikaku**
aka Ibara Saikaku


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 29 Oct. 1815 to 3 March 1860.

Born in Osaka. Son of Ii Naotaka.

A high ranking official in the Tokugawa government. Naosuke was responsible for the government's signing of treaties with the United States, Britain, France, and later other countries.

Supported the twelve year old Iemochi for shōgun, opposing Hitotsubashi Keiki.

Led the Ansei Purge.

Naosuke's actions caused great resentment and won him many enemies. He was assassinated on 3 March 1860 by 17 Mitō rōnin.

**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**

Lived 1536 to 1584.

Served Oda Nobuhide, Oda Nobunaga and then Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Received a fief in Settsu and Amagasaki Castle from Nobunaga in 1579. Killed at the Battle of Nagakute.

see also:

- Amagasaki Castle (pg. X),
- Nagakute, Battle of (pg. X),
- Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
- Settsu Province (pg. X),
- Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X),
**Iki Province**

A province in the area that is today Nagasaki Prefecture. Iki is an island between Hizen Province and the island of Tsushima.

Iki was invaded and overrun by the Mongols in 1274 and 1281.

see also:

Hizen Province (pg. X),
Mongol Invasions (pg. X),
Nagasaki Prefecture (pg. X),
Tsushima Province (pg. X),

**Ikkō-Ikki**

**Imagawa Family**

A daimyō family of Seiwa Genji decent.

**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:

Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Terabe, Seige of (pg. X),
Suzuki Shigeru (pg. X),
Okehazama, Battle of (pg. X),

**Imahama Castle**

**Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association**

**Imperial Way Faction**

The Kodoha or “Imperial Way Faction” was an informally organized right wing association of mostly junior and field grade Imperial Army officers who sought
Imperial Way Faction

to dismantle party influence in Japanese politics and “restore” the Emperor as an absolute ruler with the army as his main instrument of policy. Heavily influenced by such “Asia for the Asians” political philosophers as Gondo Seikei (1868-1937), Kita Ikki (1883-1937), Okawa Shumei (1886-1957) and the ideology of the Kokyrukai (Amur River or “Black Dragon” Society) political and criminal organization, the Kodoha officers, over 80% of whom were from rural farming and fishing communities, viewed the democratic process and Western-influenced materialism of urban Japanese society at the time as an emasculation and apostasy of traditional values, and they were prepared to use violence to rectify this situation. The Kodoha was effectively crippled as a serious player in the Japanese political power game after a failed coup d'etat attempt by Kodoha officers in February 1936, but not before the theories of its spiritual leader General Sadao Araki had poisoned Japanese educational policy with fanatical militarism, and even more disastrously, not before many of its less-conspicuous members were already well ensconced in fast-track elite course niches that would put them in influential policy-making positions during the crucial Pacific War years.

by M.G. Sheftall
Contributed December 2002

Sources and Suggested Reading

Hirohito by Herbert Bix

Hirohito, Behind the Myth by Edward Behr

Soldier of the Sun by Meirion and Susan Harries

The Way of the Heavenly Sword by Leonard A. Humphreys

Inaba Ittetsu

Inaba Province

A province in the area that is today Tottori Prefecture. Inaba bordered on Harima, Hōki, Mimasaka, and Tajima Provinces.

see also:

Harima Province (pg. X), Hōki Province (pg. X), Mimasaka Province (pg. X), Tajima Province (pg. X), Tottori Province pg. XXX

Ingyō-tennō

The 19th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 412 to 453.

Ino Tadataka

Lived 1745 to 1818.
Inoue Akira
see Inoue Nissho (page XXX)

Inoue Bunda
see Inoue Kaoru (page XXX)

Inoue Junnosuke
Lived 1869 to 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamamoto</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamaguchi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 26 Cabinet Positions Held by Inoue Junnosuke

Inoue Kaoru
aka Inoue Bunda

Lived 1835 to 1915.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Itō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Sep 16, 1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>Prime Minister (Acting)</td>
<td>Nov 28, 1892</td>
<td>Feb 6, 1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Itō</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
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</table>

Table 27 Cabinet Positions Held by Inoue Kaoru

Inoue Kowashi
Lived 1843 to 1895.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Itō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Feb 7, 1888</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuroda</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamagata</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Mar 7, 1893</td>
<td>Aug 29, 1894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 28 Cabinet Positions Held by Inoue Kowashi

Inoue Nissho
aka Inoue Akira

123
Inoue Nissho

Lived 1886 to 1967.

Inoue Tetsujiro

Lived 1856 to 1944.

Inukai Tsuyoshi

Lived 20 April 1855 to 15 May 1932.

Prime Minister from 13 December 1931 to 15 May 1932. His cabinet lasted until 26 May 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Ōkuma</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Oct 27, 1898</td>
<td>Nov 8, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamamoto</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
<td>Sep 6, 1923</td>
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<td>2nd Yamamoto</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1924</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Katō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>May 30, 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inukai</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>Jan 14, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inukai</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 15, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inukai</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 16, 1932</td>
<td>Mar 25, 1932</td>
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</table>

Table 29 Cabinet Positions Held by Inukai Tsuyoshi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inukai Tsuyoshi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 15, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamamoto Teijirō</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mori Kaku</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimada Toshio</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hata Toyosuke</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maeda Yonezō</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsuchi Chūzō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatoyama Ichirō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takahashi Korekiyo</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inukai Tsuyoshi</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>Jan 14, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshizawa Kenkichi</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 14, 1932</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakahashi Tokugorō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>Mar 16, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inukai Tsuyoshi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 16, 1932</td>
<td>Mar 25, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki Kisaburō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 25, 1932</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
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<td>Suzuki Kisaburō</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>Mar 25, 1932</td>
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<td>Kawamura Takeji</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Mar 25, 1932</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
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<td>Ōsumi Mineo</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokonami Takejirō</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araki Sadao</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 30 Inukai Tsuyoshi’s Cabinet

Ioji

Ioji-yama

A mountain in Mikawa Province. In 1575, Takeda Katsuyori and Oda Nobunaga fought part of the Battle of Nagashino on Ioji-yama.

see also:

Mikawa Province (pg. X),
Nagashino, Battle of (pg. X),
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Takeda Katsuyori (pg. X),

Ise Province

A province in the area that is today Mie Prefecture. Ise bordered on Iga, Kii, Mino, Ōmi, Owari, Shima, and Yamato Provinces.
Ise Province

Domains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fief</th>
<th>Koku</th>
<th>Controlled by:</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tr>
<td>Matsuzaka</td>
<td>37000</td>
<td>Furuta Shigekatsu</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 31 Domains in Ise Province

see also:

Furuta Shigekatsu (pg. X),
Iga Province (pg. X),
Kii Province (pg. X),
Matsuzaka-han (pg. X),
Mie Prefecture (pg. X),
Mino Province (pg. X),
Ōmi Province (pg. X),
Shima Province (pg. X),
Yamato Province (pg. X),

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.

See Also

Sekigahara, Battle of (pg 252)

Ishihara Kanji
see Ishiwara Kanji on page XX.

126
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 XXX), 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
Seat of the Ikkō sect after the Honganji in Kyotō was destroyed. It took Oda Nobunaga ten years to finally reduce this stronghold.

Ishizawa Taizo
Lived 1886 to 1975.

Itagaki Seishirō
Lived 21 Jan. 1885 to 23 Dec. 1948
Soldier.
Tried as a class 'A' war criminal and executed.

Itagaki Taisuke
Lived 1837 to 1919.
Itagaki Taisuke

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1896</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Matsukata</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Sep 20, 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Ōkuma</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
<td>Nov 8, 1898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 32 Cabinet Positions Held by Itagaki Taisuke

Itai-Itai-Byō

A Mitsui (chemical?) plant in Gifu Prefecture released cadmium into a river and said cadmium eventually made people in Toyama sick. Doctors understood cadmium to be the cause of the illness in 1957. A movement for redress was started in 1963 and eventually 183 people were recognized by the government as suffering from the disease.

(this entry needs to be double checked as well as a lot more detail)

Itami Castle

Itō Hirobumi

Lived 2 Sept. 1841 to 26 Oct. 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.

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.
## Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Itō</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Itō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 16, 1887</td>
<td>Feb 1, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuroda</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Itō</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Itō</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 33 Cabinet Positions Held by Itō Hirobumi*

## First Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Itō Hirobumi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tani Kanjō</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Jul 26, 1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijikata Hisamoto</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Jul 26, 1887</td>
<td>Sep 16, 1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurota Kiyotaka</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Sep 16, 1887</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Mitsuaki</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enomoto Takeaki</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inoue Kowashi</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Feb 7, 1888</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamao Yōzō</td>
<td>Director of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Dec 23, 1885</td>
<td>Feb 7, 1888</td>
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<td>Mori Arinori</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matsukata Masayoshi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
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<td>Inoue Kaoru</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Sep 16, 1887</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 16, 1887</td>
<td>Feb 1, 1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ōkuma Shigenobu</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Feb 1, 1888</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamagata Aritomo</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamada Akiyoshi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saigō Tsugumichi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Jul 10, 1886</td>
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<td>Ōyama Iwao</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Jul 10, 1886</td>
<td>Jul 1, 1887</td>
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<td>Saigō Tsugumichi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Jul 1, 1887</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ōyama Iwao</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
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</table>

*Table 34 Itō Hirobumi’s First Cabinet*
## Second Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Itō Hirobumi</td>
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<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inoue Kaoru</td>
<td>Prime Minister (Acting)</td>
<td>Nov 28, 1892</td>
<td>Feb 6, 1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotō Shōjirō</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Jan 22, 1894</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enomoto Takeaki</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Jan 22, 1894</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
</tr>
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<td>Itō Miyoji</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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<td>Suematsu Kenchō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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<td>Takashima Tomonosuke</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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<td>Watanabe Kunitake</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Mar 17, 1895</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1895</td>
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<td>Shirane Sen'ichi</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1895</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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<td>Kōno Togama</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Mar 7, 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inoue Kowashi</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Mar 7, 1893</td>
<td>Aug 29, 1894</td>
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<td>Oct 3, 1894</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watanabe Kuniaki</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Mar 17, 1895</td>
</tr>
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<td>Matsukata Masayoshi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Mar 17, 1895</td>
<td>Aug 27, 1895</td>
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<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Jun 5, 1895</td>
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<td>Saionji Kinmochi</td>
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<td>Apr 3, 1896</td>
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<td>Saionji Kinmochi</td>
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<td>May 30, 1896</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurota Kiyotaka</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>Mar 17, 1895</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inoue Kaoru</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1894</td>
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<td>Nomura Yasushi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1894</td>
<td>Feb 3, 1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yoshikawa Akimasa</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Feb 3, 1896</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1896</td>
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<td>Itagaki Taisuke</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1896</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yamagata Aritomo</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Mar 11, 1893</td>
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<td>Yoshikawa Akimasa</td>
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<td>Mar 16, 1893</td>
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<td>Saigō Tsugumichi</td>
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<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ōyama Iwao</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1894</td>
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<td>Saigō Tsugumichi</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1894</td>
<td>Mar 7, 1895</td>
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<td>Yamagata Aritomo</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Mar 7, 1895</td>
<td>Apr 28, 1895</td>
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<td>May 8, 1895</td>
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Itō Hirobumi

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<td>Ōyama Iwao</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>May 26, 1895</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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Table 35 Itō Hirobumi’s Second Cabinet

Third Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Itō Hirobumi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itō Miyoji</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Apr 26, 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaneko Kentarō</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Apr 26, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samejima Takenosuke</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ume Kenjirō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suematsu Kenchō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saionji Kinmochi</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1898</td>
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<td>Toyama Shōichi</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1988</td>
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<td>Inoue Kaoru</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
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<td>Nishi Tokujirō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
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<td>Yoshikawa Akimasa</td>
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<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
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<td>Saigō Tsugumichi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
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<td>Katsura Tarō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
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Table 36 Itō Hirobumi’s Third Cabinet

Fourth Cabinet

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<td>Itō Hirobumi</td>
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<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hayashi Yūzō</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samejima Takenosuke</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okuda Yoshindo</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoshi Tōru</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hara Kei</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1900</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<td>Matsuda Masahisa</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<td>Watanabe Kunitake</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>May 14, 1901</td>
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<td>Saionji Kinmochi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
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<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<td>Katō Takaaki</td>
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Itō Hirobumi

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<td>Saionji Kinmochi</td>
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<td>Home Affairs</td>
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<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<td>Kaneko Kentarō</td>
<td>Justice</td>
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<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<td>Yamamoto Gonnohyōe</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katsura Tarō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>Dec 23, 1900</td>
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<td>Kodama Gentarō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Dec 23, 1900</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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Table 37 Itō Hirobumi’s Fourth Cabinet

See Also

Chōshū-han (pg. X), Iwakura Mission (pg. X), Political Crisis of 1881 (pg. X), Table of Prime Ministers (pg. X), Korea, Protectorate of (pg. X), Harbin (pg. X), Itoku-tennō

The 4th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 510 to 477 B.C.

Itō Miyoji

Lived 7 May 1857 to 19 Feb. 1934.

Politician.

Itō Noe

Lived 21 Jan. 1895 to 16 Sept. 1923

From Fukuoka.

Itō Noe was active in the early 1900’s as a feminist and an anarchist.

Joined the Seitosha in 1913.

Lived and worked with the anarchist Ōsugi Sakae from 1916. Less emphasis on feminism and more on anarchism.

Arrested, along with a nephew and Ōsugi, after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923. All three were murdered by the police shortly afterwards.

See Also

Anarchism (pg. X), Feminism (pg. X), Great Kanto Earthquake (pg. 98), Ōsugi Sakae (pg. 234), Seitosha (pg. X),
Iwaki Province
Today part of Fukushima and Miyagi Prefectures. Iwaki bordered on Hitachi, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, Shimotsuke, and Uzen Provinces.

See Also
Fukushima Prefecture (pg. X), Hitachi Province (pg. X), Iwashiro Province (pg. X), Miyagi Prefecture (pg. X), Rikuzen Province (pg. X), Shimotsuke Province (pg. X), Uzen Province (pg. X),

Iwakura Mission
Lasted from 1871 to 1873

Iwakura Tomomi
Lived 15 Sept. 1825 to 20 July 1883.

Iwami Province
A province in the area that is today part of Shimane Prefecture. Iwami bordered on Aki, Bingo, Izumo, Nagato, and Suō Provinces.

see also:  
Aki Province (pg. X),  
Bingo Province (pg. X),  
Izumi Province (pg. X),  
Nagato Province (pg. X),  
Shimane Prefecture (pg. X),  
Suō Province (pg. X),

Iwamura, Seige of
Akiyama Nobutomo took the castle from the widow of Tōyama Kagetō. 

see also:  
Akiyama Nobutomo (pg. X),  
Tōyama Kagetō (pg. X),

Iwasaki Yataro
Lived 1835 to 1885.
Iwashiro Province

Iwashiro Province
A province in the area that is today Fukushima Prefecture. Iwashiro bordered on Echigo, Iwaki, Kōzuke, Shimotsuke, and Uzen Provinces.

see also:
Echigo Province (pg. X),
Fukushima Prefecture (pg. X),
Iwaki Province (pg. X),
Kōzuke Province (pg. X),
Shimotsuke Province (pg. X),
Uzen Province (pg. X),

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

Iyo Province
A province in the area that is today Ehime Prefecture on Shikoku. Iyo bordered on Awa, Sanuki, and Tosa Provinces.

see also:
Awa Province (pg. X),
Ehime Prefecture (pg. X),
Sanuki Province (pg. X),
Shikoku (pg. X),
Tosa Province (pg. X),

Izumi Province
A province in the area that is today part of Ōsaka Prefecture. Izumi bordered on Kawachi, Kii, and Settsu Provinces.

see also:
Kawachi Province (pg. X),
Kii Province (pg. X),
Ōsaka Prefecture (pg. X),
Settsu Province (pg. X),

**Izumo Province**

A province in the area that is today part of Shimane Prefecture. Izumo bordered on Bingo, Hōki, and Iwami Provinces.

see also:

Bingo Province (pg. X),
Hōki Province (pg. X),
Iwami Province (pg. X),
Shimane Prefecture (pg. X),

**Izu Province**

A province in the area that is today part of Shizuoka Prefecture. Izu bordered on Sagami and Suruga Provinces.

see also:

Sagami Province (pg. X),
Shizuoka Prefecture (pg. X),
Suruga Province (pg. X),

**Japan Communist Party – Jurakutei Castle**

**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 upto 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 XXX.

**Jian**
Nengō: 1021--1023.
aka Chian.

**Jiji Shinpō**

**Jimmu-tennō**
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-tennō
Empress.
Lived 645 to 22 Dec. 702.
The 41st ruler of Japan.
Reigned 1 Jan. 690 to 1 Aug. 697.

Jōō
Nengō: 1652--1654.
aka Shōō.

Jōei
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

Jōkyō
Nengō: 1684--1687.
aka Teikyō.

Jōkyū
Nengō: 1219--1221.
aka Shōkyū.

Jomei-tennō
The 34th emperor of Japan.
Lived 593 to 9 Oct. 641.

Jōtoku
Nengō: 1097--1098.
aka Shōtoku.

Juei
Nengō: 1182--1183.

Junna-tennō
The 53rd emperor of Japan.
Lived 786 to 8 May 840.
Reigned 16 April 823 to 28 Feb. 833.

Junnin-tennō
The 47th emperor of Japan.
Lived 733 to 23 Oct. 765.
Reigned 1 Aug. 758 to 9 Oct. 764.

Juntoku-tennō
The 84th emperor of Japan.
Lived 10 Sept. 1197 to 12 Sept. 1242.
Reigned 25 Nov. 1210 to 20 April 1221.
Jurakutei Castle

Kaei – Kyūshū Campaign

Kaei
Nengō: 1848--1853.

Kaga Province
A province in the area that is today part of Ishikawa Prefecture. Kaga bordered on Echizen, Etchū, Hida, and Noto Provinces.
see also:
Echizen Province (pg. X),
Etchū Province (pg. X),
Hida Province (pg. X),
Ishikawa Prefecture (pg. X),
Noto Province (pg. X),

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

Kahō
Nengō: 1094--1095.

Kaifu Toshiki

Kaika-tennō
The 9th Emperor of Japan.
Lived 200 to 98 B.C. (?)
Reigned 158 to 98 B.C.
The third son of the emperor Kōgen.
With dates like these, this emperor is mythological, and should be taken with a salt tablet.

Kaikei

Kai Province
A province in the area that is today Yamanashi Prefecture. Kai bordered on Kōzuke, Musashi, Sagami, Shinano, and Suruga Provinces.

see also:
Kōzuke Province (pg. X),
Musashi Province (pg. X),
Sagami Province (pg. X),
Shinano Province (pg. X),
Suruga Province (pg. X),
Yamanashi Prefecture (pg. X),

Kaiseitō

Kajō
Nengō: 848--850.
aka Kashō.

Kajō
Nengō: 1106--1107.

140
Kajō

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-tennō**

The 90th emperor of Japan.

Lived 27 May 1249 to 15 Sept. 1305.

Reigned 26 Nov. 1259 to 26 Jan. 1274.

**Kamikaze (1)**

'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 (2)**

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 beseiged the castle and was able to take it after using ninja.
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?).

Kammu-tennō

The 50th emperor of Japan.

Lived 737 to 17 March 806.

Reigned 3 April 781 to 17 March 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:

Maeda Toshinaga (pg. X),

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, Kenrokuuen, and the samurai district (the bukeyashiki).

see also:

Kenrokuuen (pg. X),

Bukeyashiki (Samurai District) (pg. X),
Kan'eiji

Kan'ei
Nengō: 1624--1643.

Kaneko Kentarō
Lived 4 Feb. 1853 to 16 May 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 Sugako
aka Kanno Suga.
Lived 1881 to 1911.

Kanno Suga
see Kanno Sugako (page XXX)

Kanō Eitoku
Lived 13 Jan. 1543 to 14 Sept. 1590.
Kanō Eitoku
Momoyama era artist.

**Kanō Jigorō**
Lived 28 Oct. 1860 to 4 May 1938
Kanō Jigorō is credited with creating the modern sport of Judo out of the older and more violent fighting arts of the samurai.

**Kanō**
Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1350--1351.

**Kansei**
Nengō: 1789--1800.

**Kanshō**
Nengō: 1460--1465.

**Kantoku**
Nengō: 1044--1045.

**Kanwa**
Nengō: 985--986.
Also known as Kanna. See that entry for more details.

**Kaō**
Nengō: 1169--1170.

**Kareki**
Nengō: 1326--1328.
Also known as Karyaku. See that entry for more details.

**Karoku**
Nengō: 1225--1226.

**Karyaku**
Nengō: 1326--1328.
aka Kareki.
Kashō
Nengō: 848–850.

Kataoka Kenkichi
Lived 26 Dec. 1843 (1844?) to 31 Oct. 1903.

Katayama Sen
Lived 3 Dec. 1859 (1860) to 5 Nov. 1933.

Katayama Tetsu
Lived 28 July 1887 to 30 May 1978.
Prime Minister from 24 May 1947 to 10 March 1948. Was also briefly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in his own cabinet --- from 4 November 1947 13 December 1947.

Katei
Nengō: 1235–1237.

Katō Hiroyuki
Lived 23 June 1836 to 9 Feb 1916.

Kato Kazue
see Misora Hibari on page XXX.

Katō Komei
see Katō Takaaki on page XXX.

Katō Takaaki
aka Katō Komei.
Lived 3 Jan. 1860 to 28 Jan 1926.
Katō Takaaki

<table>
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<td>4th Itō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
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<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
<td>Mar 3, 1906</td>
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<td>3rd Katsura</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 29, 1913</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
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<td>2nd Ōkuma</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Apr 16, 1914</td>
<td>Aug 10, 1915</td>
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<td>1st Katō (Takaaki)</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<td>2nd Katō (Takaaki)</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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Table 38 Cabinet Positions Held by Katō Takaaki

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Katō Takaaki</td>
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<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi Korekiyo</td>
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<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1925</td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1925</td>
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<td>Okazaki Kunisuke</td>
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<td>Apr 17, 1925</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egi Tasuku</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsukamoto Seiji</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takahashi Korekiyo</td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1925</td>
<td>Apr 17, 1925</td>
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<td>Noda Utarō</td>
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<td>May 30, 1925</td>
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<td>May 31, 1925</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<td>Wakatsuki Reijirō</td>
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<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<td>Yokota Sennosuke</td>
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<td>Feb 5, 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takahashi Korekiyo</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Feb 5, 1925</td>
<td>Feb 9, 1925</td>
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<td>Ogawa Heikichi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
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<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<td>Takarabe Takeshi</td>
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<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<td>Sengoku Mitsugu</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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<td>Ugaki Kazushige</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jun 11, 1924</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
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Table 39 Katō Takaaki’s First Cabinet

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<tr>
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<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<td>Hayami Seiji</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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</table>
Katō Takaaki

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yamakawa Tadao</td>
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<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<td>Kataoka Naoharu</td>
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<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<td>Adachi Kenzō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<td>Okada Ryōhei</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<td>Hamaguchi Osachi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara Kijurō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wakatsuki Reijirō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egi Tasuku</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<td>Navy</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sengoku Mitsugu</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugaki Kazushige</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Aug 2, 1925</td>
<td>Jan 30, 1926</td>
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**Table 40 Katō Takaaki’s Second Cabinet**

**Katō Tomosaburō**

Lived 1861 to 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Ōkuma</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Aug 10, 1915</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terauchi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1916</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hara</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1912</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takahashi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Nov 13, 1921</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
</tr>
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<td>Katō (Tomosaburō)</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>May 15, 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katō (Tomosaburō)</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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**Table 41 Cabinet Positions Held by Katō Tomosaburō**

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<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tr>
<td>Katō Tomosaburō</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arai Kentarō</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miyata Mitsuo</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baba Eiichi</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maeda Toshisada</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<td>Kamata Eikichi</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<td>Ichiki Otohiko</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<td>Uchida Kōsai</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mizuno Rentarō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okano Keijirō</td>
<td>Justice</td>
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Katō Tomosaburō

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Katō Tomosaburō</td>
<td>Navy</td>
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<td>May 15, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takarabe Takeshi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>May 15, 1923</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ōki Enkichi</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yamanashi Hanzō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jun 12, 1922</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
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</table>

Table 42 Katō Tomosaburō’s Cabinet

Katsu Awa

see Katsu Kaishu on page XXX

Katsu Kaishu

aka Katsu Awa

aka Katsu Rintaro

Lived 1823 to 1899.

Katsura Tarō

Lived 28 Nov 1847 to 10 Oct 1913.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd Itō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Ōkuma</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
<td>Nov 8, 1898</td>
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<td>2nd Yamagata</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Nov 8, 1898</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th Itō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>Dec 23, 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Oct 12, 1903</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1904</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 3, 1905</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1905</td>
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<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Nov 4, 1905</td>
<td>Jan 2, 1906</td>
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<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Dec 14, 1905</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Katsura</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
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<td>2nd Katsura</td>
<td>Finance</td>
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<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
<td>Jan 29, 1913</td>
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<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
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Table 43 Cabinet Positions Held by Katsura Tarō

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katsura Tarō</td>
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<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hirata Tōsuke</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Jul 17, 1903</td>
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## Katsura Tarō’s First Cabinet

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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiyoura Keigo</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Jul 17, 1903</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shibata Kamon</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okuda Yoshindo</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Sep 26, 1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichiki Kitokurō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Sep 26, 1902</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshikawa Akimasa</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Jul 17, 1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sone Arasuke</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jul 17, 1903</td>
<td>Sep 22, 1903</td>
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<td>Ōura Kanetake</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Sep 22, 1903</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kikuchi Dairoku</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Jul 17, 1903</td>
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<td>Kodama Gentarō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jul 17, 1903</td>
<td>Sep 22, 1903</td>
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<td>Kubota Yuzuuru</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Dec 14, 1905</td>
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<td>Katsura Tarō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Dec 14, 1905</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sone Arasuke</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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<td>Komura Jūtarō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 21, 1901</td>
<td>Jul 3, 1905</td>
</tr>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 2, 1905</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1905</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 3, 1905</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1905</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1905</td>
<td>Nov 4, 1905</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Nov 4, 1905</td>
<td>Jan 2, 1906</td>
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<td>Utsumi Tadakatsu</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Jul 15, 1903</td>
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<td>Kodama Gentarō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 15, 1903</td>
<td>Oct 12, 1903</td>
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<td>Home Affairs</td>
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<td>Feb 20, 1904</td>
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<td>Yoshikawa Akimasa</td>
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<td>Sep 16, 1905</td>
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<td>Kiyoura Keigo</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 16, 1905</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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<td>Hatano Takanao</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Sep 22, 1903</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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<td>Yamamoto Gonnohyōe</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kodama Gentarō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Mar 27, 1902</td>
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<td>Terauchi Masatake</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Mar 27, 1902</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
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**Table 44** Katsura Tarō’s First Cabinet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shibata Kamon</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yasuhiro Ban'ichirō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gotō Shinpei</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komatsubara Eitarō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katsura Tarō</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terauchi Masatake</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>Aug 27, 1908</td>
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<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hirata Tōsuke</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
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<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okabe Nagamoto</td>
<td>Justice</td>
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<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saitō Makoto</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi Masatake</td>
<td>War</td>
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Table 45 Katsura Tarō's Second Cabinet

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<th>Position</th>
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<th>To</th>
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<tr>
<td>Katsura Tarō</td>
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<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakakōji Ren</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egi Tasuku</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ichiki Kitokurō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
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<td>Gotō Shinpei</td>
<td>Communications</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>Jan 29, 1913</td>
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<td>Ōura Kanetake</td>
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<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
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<td>Justice</td>
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<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
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<td>Saitō Makoto</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
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<td>Kigoshi Yasutsuna</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 46 Katsura Tarō's Third Cabinet

Katsu Rintaro
see Katsu Kaishu on page XXX.

Kawachi Province
A province in the area that is today a part of Osaka Prefecture. Kawachi bordered on Izumi, Kii, Settsu, Yamashiro, and Yamato Provinces.
see also:
Izumi Province (pg. X),
Kii Province (pg. X),
Ōsaka Prefecture (pg. X),
Settsu Province (pg. X),
Yamashiro Province (pg. X),
Yamato Province (pg. X),

Kawaji Toshiyoshi

Kawakami Hajime
Lived 1879 to 1946.

Kawamoto Daisaku

Kawanakajima, Battles of
Between 1553 and 1563, Takeda Shingen and Uesugi Kenshin fought each other several times in the Kawanakajima area of northeastern Shinano. None of the battles was particularly decisive and according to Sansom\(^4\) [sansom_1961] none of the men involved showed any signs of military genius, leading Sansom to conclude that Shingen and Kenshin were not entirely deserving of their reputations.

see also:
Shinano Province (pg. X),
Takeda Shingen (pg. X),
Uesugi Kenshin (pg. X),

Kazan-tennō
The 65\(^{th}\) emperor of Japan.
Reigned 984 to 986.

Kazusa Province
A province in the area that is today a part of Chiba Prefecture. Kazusa bordered on Awa and Shimōsa Provinces.

see also:

\(^4\) George Sansom, *A History of Japan, 1334-1615*, pg ??
Kazusa Province

Awa Province (pg. X),
Chiba Prefecture (pg. X),
Shimōsa Province (pg. X),

**Keian**
Nengō: 1648--1651.

**Keichō**
Nengō: 1596--1614.

**Keikō-tennō**
The 12th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 71 to 130.

**Keiō**
Nengō: 1865--1867.

**Keitai-tennō**
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.

**Kenchō**
Nengō: 1249--1255.

**Ken'ei**
Nengō: 1206--1206.
Kengen
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:
Kanazawa Castle (pg. X),
Kanazawa City (pg. X),
Maeda Family (pg. X),

Kenryaku
Nengō: 1211--1212.

Kenseikai

Ken
see Prefectures on page XXX.

Kentoku
Nengō: 1370--1371.

Kenzō-tennō
The 23rd emperor of Japan.
Reigned 485 to 487.

Kido Kōichi
Kido Kōichi

Lord Privy Seal from 1940 to 1945.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Konoe</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Oct 22, 1937</td>
<td>May 26, 1938</td>
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<td>First Konoe</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>Jan 11, 1938</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 47 Cabinet Positions Held by Kido Kōichi

Tried as a Class 'A' War Criminal. Released from his sentence of life imprisonment in 1953 for reasons of health. But managed to hang on for another 24 years.

Kido Kōin

aka Kido Takayoshi and Katsura Kogorō.

Lived 26 June 1833 to 26 May 1877. Grandfather of Kido Kōichi.

Active in the Meiji Restoration. Played a prominent role in the abolition of the han. Was a member of the Iwakura Mission.

see also:
Abolition of the Domains (pg. X),
Iwakura Mission (pg. X),
Meiji Restoration (pg. X),

Kido Takayoshi

See Kido Kōin, on page XXX.

Kii Province

A province in the area that is today a part of Mie and Wakayama Prefectures. Kii bordered on Ise, Izumi, Kawachi, Shima, and Yamato Provinces.

see also:
Ise Province (pg. X), Kawachi Province (pg. X), Mie Prefecture (pg. X), Shima Province (pg. X), Wakayama Prefecture (pg. X), Yamato Province (pg. X)

Kikkawa Motoharu

Lived 1530 to 15 Nov. 1586.

A son of Mōri Motonari. Adopted by Kikkawa Okitsune. Motoharu was the father of Motonaga (his heir), Motouji, Hiroie, and Hiromasa.
**Koan**

A zen riddle used by some sects as a way of obtaining enlightenment. (There has to be a better way to word that.) A famous English example is “What is the sound of one hand clapping?”

**Kōan (1278-1287)**

Nengō: 1278--1287.

The highlight of this nengō would have to be the mongol invasion of 1281. See Mongol Invasions on page XX.

**Kōan (1361--1362)**

Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1361--1362.

**Kōan no Eki**

The Japanese name for the war against the Mongol invaders in 1281. For more information, see Mongol Invasions on page XX.

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

**Kobayakawa Hideaki**

Lived 1577 (1582?) to 18 Oct. 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 Hideoryi. However, at Sekigahara, after hours of apparent indecision, Hideaki choose Tokugawa over Ishida and helped give the victory to Ieyasu.

see also:
Kobayakawa Hideaki

Kinoshita Iesada (pg. X), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X), Kobayakawa Takakage (pg. X), Korea, Invasion of (pg. X), Ishida Mitsunari (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X), Toyotomi Hideyori (pg. X), Sekigahara, Battle of (pg. X)

Kobayakawa Hidekane

Lived 1566 to 1601.
The 9th son of Mōri Motonari. Unclear exactly how he ended up a Kobayakawa.

Kobayakawa Takakage

Lived 1532 (1533?) to 12 June 1597.
The 3rd son of Mōri Motonari, Takakage was adopted by the Kobayakawa family.
Takakage fought in many battles and held his own against even the armies of Oda Nobunaga and Hideyoshi.
Fought in Hideyoshi's campaigns in Korea.
Takakage had no children so in 1592, Hideyoshi gave him his nephew Hideaki as adopted son.
see also:
Mōri Motonari (pg. X), Oda Nobunaga (pg. X), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X), Toyotomi Hideaki (pg. X)

Kobayashi Ichizo

Lived 1873 to 1957.

Kōbe City

Capital of Hyōgo Prefecture (pg XX).

Kobiyama Naoto

Lived

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki K.</td>
<td>Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>Apr 11, 1945</td>
<td>May 19, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki K.</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>May 19, 1945</td>
<td>Aug 17, 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>Aug 17, 1945</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 48 Cabinet Positions Held by Kobiyama Naoto
Kōbu Gattai

Kōbu Gattai

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 Gentarō
Lived 1852 to 1906.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>War</td>
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<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
<td>Mar 27, 1902</td>
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<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 15, 1903</td>
<td>Oct 12, 1903</td>
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<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jul 17, 1903</td>
<td>Sep 22, 2003</td>
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</table>

Table 49: Cabinet Positions Held by Kodama Gentarō

Kodama Hideo
Lived

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1916</td>
<td>Sep 29, 1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Oct 25, 1934</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayashi</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Feb 10, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonai</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Kodama Hideo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koiso</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Feb 10, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiso</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jan 26, 1945</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 50: Cabinet Positions Held by Kodama Hideo

Kodama Yoshio

Born 1911.

Kodoha

See “Imperial Way Faction” on page XX.

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. X).

Kofukuji

Kofukuji, Battle of

Kofun

The Kofun period (ca. A.D. 250-ca. 600) takes its name, which means “old tomb” from the culture's rich funerary rituals and distinctive earthen mounds. The mounds contained large stone burial chambers, many of which were shaped like keyholes and some of which were surrounded by moats. By the late Kofun period, the distinctive burial chambers, originally used by the ruling elite, also were built for commoners.

During the Kofun period, a highly aristocratic society with militaristic rulers developed. Its horse-riding warriors wore armor, carried swords and other weapons, and used advanced military methods like those of Northeast Asia. Evidence of these advances is seen in funerary figures (called haniwa; literally, clay rings), found in thousands of kofun scattered throughout Japan. The most important of the haniwa were found in southern Honshu --- especially the Kinai region around Nara --- and northern Kyushu. Haniwa grave offerings were made in numerous forms, such as horses, chickens, birds, fans, fish, houses, weapons, shields, sunshades, pillows, and male and female humans. Another funerary
piece, the magatama, became one of the symbols of the power of the imperial house.

The Kofun period was a critical stage in Japan's evolution toward a more cohesive and recognized state. This society was most developed in the Kinai Region and the easternmost part of the Inland Sea (Seto Naikai), and its armies established a foothold on the southern tip of Korea. Japan's rulers of the time even petitioned the Chinese court for confirmation of royal titles; the Chinese, in turn, recognized Japanese military control over parts of the Korean peninsula.

The Yamato polity, which emerged by the late fifth century, was distinguished by powerful great clans or extended families, including their dependents. Each clan was headed by a patriarch who performed sacred rites to the clan's kami to ensure the long-term welfare of the clan. Clan members were the aristocracy, and the kingly line that controlled the Yamato court was at its pinnacle.

More exchange occurred between Japan and the continent of Asia late in the Kofun period. Buddhism was introduced from Korea, probably in A.D. 538, exposing Japan to a new body of religious doctrine. The Soga, a Japanese court family that rose to prominence with the accession of the Emperor Kimmei about A.D. 531, favored the adoption of Buddhism and of governmental and cultural models based on Chinese Confucianism. But some at the Yamato court --- such as the Nakatomi family, which was responsible for performing Shinto rituals at court, and the Mononobe, a military clan --- were set on maintaining their prerogatives and resisted the alien religious influence of Buddhism. The Soga introduced Chinese-modeled fiscal policies, established the first national treasury, and considered the Korean peninsula a trade route rather than an object of territorial expansion. Acrimony continued between the Soga and the Nakatomi and Mononobe clans for more than a century, during which the Soga temporarily emerged ascendant.

The Kofun period is seen as ending by around A.D. 600, when the use of elaborate kofun by the Yamato and other elite fell out of use because of prevailing new Buddhist beliefs, which put greater emphasis on the transience of human life. Commoners and the elite in outlying regions, however, continued to use kofun until the late seventh century, and simpler but distinctive tombs continued in use throughout the following period.

The Yamato state evolved still further during the Asuka period, which is named after the Asuka region, south of modern Nara, the site of numerous temporary imperial capitals established during the period. The Asuka period is known for its significant artistic, social, and political transformations, which had their origins in the late Kofun period.

Credits:
The article is originally based on materials from Library of Congress: Country Study

Modified from the Wikipedia article available at:
Kōgen
Nengō: 1256--1256.

Kōgen-tennō
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 1 April 1880 to 3 Nov. 1950 (1955?).
Indicted as a class 'A' war criminal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yonai</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Jan 16, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiso</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 51 Cabinet Positions Held by Koiso Kuniaki

Cabinet

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koiso Kuniaki</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimada Toshio</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miura Kunio</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Jul 29, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Takeo</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jul 29, 1944</td>
<td>Feb 10, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirose Hisatada</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Feb 10, 1945</td>
<td>Feb 21, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>From</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ishiwata Sōtarō</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Feb 21, 1945</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miura Kunio</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Ninomiya Harushige</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Jan 26, 1945</td>
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<td>Kodama Hideo</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jan 26, 1945</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Ishiwata Sōtarō</td>
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<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Feb 21, 1945</td>
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<td>Tsushima Juichi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
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<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Ōdachi Shigeo</td>
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<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Dec 19, 1944</td>
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<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Kodama Hideo</td>
<td>State</td>
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<td>Feb 10, 1945</td>
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<td>Ogata Taketora</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Machida Chūji</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kobayashi Seizō</td>
<td>State</td>
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<td>Mar 1, 1945</td>
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<td>Feb 21, 1945</td>
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<td>State</td>
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<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Maeda Yonezō</td>
<td>Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Sugiyama Gen</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
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<td>Hirose Hisatada</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
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<td>Feb 10, 1945</td>
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<td>Aikawa Katsuroku</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>Feb 10, 1945</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 52 Koiso Kuniaki's Cabinet**

**Koizumi Jun'ichirō**

Prime Minister from 26 April 2001 to the present.

**Kōji (1142)**

Nengō: 1142--1143.

**Kōji (1555)**

Nengō: 1555--1557.

**Kōka**

Nengō: 1844--1847.

161
Kōkaku-tenno

Kōkaku-tenno
The 119th emperor of Japan.
Lived 15 Aug 1771 to 19 Nov 1840.
Reigned 25 Nov 1779 (1780?) to 22 March 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 (1603?) 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:

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<td>Hatakeyama</td>
<td>Imagawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kira</td>
<td>Oda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōsawa</td>
<td>Ōtomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takeda</td>
<td>Yokose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 53* Kōke Families

Also see Omote-kōke, pg XX. But there is not currently anything there.

Kōken-tennō
An empress. The 46th ruler of Japan.
Lived 718 to 4 Aug. 770.
Reigned 2 July 749 to 1 Aug. 758.
Also reigned 9 Oct. 764 to 4 Aug. 770 as Shōtoku-tennō (pg. 264), the 48th ruler of Japan.

Kōkō-tenno
The 58th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 884 to 887.
Kōkoku
Nengō: 1340--1345.

Koku
A unit of volume, equal to roughly 180 liters. This was theoretically enough rice for one man for one year.

Land was classified by how many koku of rice it could produce. Thus daimyō could be ranked based on how many koku the lands they controlled could produce. This in turn allowed leaders like Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu to punish or reward their followers by moving them to fiefs that produced more or less rice.

To qualify as a daimyō, a man had to control lands producing at least 10,000 koku. Many daimyō had just that while a few (like the Tokugawa and the Maeda) controlled hundreds of thousands of koku.

Hideyoshi instituted a nationwide and very thorough program of land classification in the 1580s and 1590s. (check dates)

Kokumin Domei

Kokuryūkai

Kōmei-tenno
The 121st emperor of Japan.
Lived 14 June 1831 to 25 Dec 1866.
Reigned 13 Feb 1846 (1847?) to 25 Dec 1866.

Kō Moroaki
Son of Kō Moronao.

Kō Morofuyu
Son of Kō Moroshige.

Kō Moromochi
Son of Kō Moroshige.

Kō Moronao
Died in 1351.
Kō Moronao

Served Ashikaga Takauji (pg XX) for many years. Fought and won several battles, but lost to Ashikaga Tadayoshi (pg XX) 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.

Kōno Togama

Lived

Cabinet Positions

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<th>Cabinet</th>
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<td>1st Matsukata</td>
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<td>Jul 14, 1892</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jun 23, 1892</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<td>1st Matsukata</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
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</table>

Table 54 Cabinet Positions Held by Kōno Togama

Komura Jūtarō

Lived 1855 to 1911.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 21, 1901</td>
<td>Jul 3, 1905</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jan 2, 1905</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1905</td>
<td>Nov 4, 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Katsura</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Aug 27, 1908</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 55 Cabinet Positions Held by Komura Jūtarō
Kōnin-tenno

The 49th emperor of Japan. Reigned 770 to 781.

Kōnin

Nengō: 810–823.

Kono Binken

see Kono Togama on page XX.

Kono Hironaka

Lived 1849 to 1923.

Kono Togama

aka Kono Binken.

Lived 1844 to 1895.

Kono Fumimaro

Lived 12 Oct 1891 to 16 Dec 1945.

Believing he was going to be arrested as a war criminal, Fumimaro committed suicide in 1945.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Konoe</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Konoe</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Sep 30, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Konoe</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 30, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Konoe</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Konoe</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Konoe</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Konoe</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Aug 17, 1945</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1945</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 56 Cabinet Positions Held by Kono Fumimaro

First Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kono Fumimaro</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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</table>
Table 57: Konoe Fumimaro’s First Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arima Yoriyasu</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazami Akira</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funada Nakamura</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Oct 25, 1937</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taki Masao</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Oct 25, 1937</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ugaki Kazushige</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Jun 25, 1938</td>
<td>Sep 30, 1938</td>
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<tr>
<td>Konoe Fumimaro</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Sep 30, 1938</td>
<td>Oct 29, 1938</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hatta Yoshiaki</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Oct 29, 1938</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ikeda Shigeaki</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>May 26, 1938</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshino Shinji</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>May 26, 1938</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nagai Ryūtarō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yasui Eiji</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Oct 22, 1937</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kido Kōichi</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Oct 22, 1937</td>
<td>May 26, 1938</td>
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<tr>
<td>Araki Sadō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>May 26, 1938</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ikeda Shigeaki</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>May 26, 1938</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<td>Kaya Okinori</td>
<td>Finance</td>
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<td>May 26, 1938</td>
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<td>Ugaki Kazushige</td>
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<td>Sep 30, 1938</td>
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<td>Oct 29, 1938</td>
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<td>Arita Hachirō</td>
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<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hirota Kōki</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>May 26, 1938</td>
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<td>Baba Eiichi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Dec 14, 1937</td>
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<td>Suetsugu Nobumasa</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 14, 1937</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<td>Kido Kōichi</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>Jan 11, 1938</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakajima Chikuhei</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<td>Ōtani Sonyū</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 25, 1938</td>
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<td>Shiono Suehiko</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<td>Yonai Mitsumasa</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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<td>Sugiyama Gen</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jun 4, 1937</td>
<td>Jun 3, 1938</td>
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<td>Itagaki Seishirō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jun 3, 1938</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
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Second Cabinet

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<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Konoe Fumimaro</td>
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<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ino Tetsuya</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Jun 11, 1941</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ishiguro Tadaatsu</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Jul 24, 1940</td>
<td>Jun 11, 1941</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Position</th>
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<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Konoe Fumimaro</td>
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<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 24, 1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomita Kenji</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murase Naokai</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akita Kiyoshi</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Sep 28, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
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<td>Matsuoka Yōsuke</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Sep 28, 1940</td>
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<td>Kobayashi Ichizō</td>
<td>Commerce AND Industry</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Apr 4, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toyoda Teijirō</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Apr 4, 1941</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Murata Shōzō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Hashida Kunihiko</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Kawada Isao</td>
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<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Matsuoka Yōsuke</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Hoshino Naoki</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Hiranuma Kiichirō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yasui Eiji</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1940</td>
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<td>Kazami Akira</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1940</td>
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<td>Yanagawa Heisuke</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Hiranuma Kiichirō</td>
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<td>Dec 6, 1940</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1940</td>
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<td>Hoshino Naoki</td>
<td>Minister of State</td>
<td>Dec 6, 1940</td>
<td>Apr 4, 1941</td>
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<td>Ogura Masatsune</td>
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<td>Apr 2, 1941</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Suzuki Teiichi</td>
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<td>Apr 4, 1941</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Oikawa Koshirō</td>
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<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Yoshida Zengo</td>
<td>Navy</td>
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<td>Sep 5, 1940</td>
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<td>Sep 28, 1940</td>
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<td>Ogawa Gōtarō</td>
<td>Railways</td>
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<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Tōjō Hideki</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yasui Eiji</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1940</td>
<td>Sep 28, 1940</td>
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<td>Kanemitsu Tsuneo</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
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<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
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*Table 58* Konoe Fumimaro’s Second Cabinet

### Third Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Konoe Fumimaro</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ino Tetsuya</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomita Kenji</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murase Naokai</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
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<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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Konoe Fumimaro

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toyoda Teijirō</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakonji Masazō</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Murata Shōzō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Hashida Kunihiko</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ogura Masatsune</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Toyoda Teijirō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanabe Harumichi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwamura Michiyô</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jul 25, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konoe Fumimaro</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Jul 25, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma Kiichirō</td>
<td>Minister of State</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suzuki Teiichi</td>
<td>Minister of State</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Yanagawa Heisuke</td>
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<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Oikawa Koshirō</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<td>Murata Shōzō</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tōjō Hideki</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koizumi Chikahiko</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1941</td>
<td>Oct 18, 1941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 59 Konoe Fumimaro’s Third Cabinet

**Konoe-tenno**

The 76th emperor of Japan.

Lived 18 May 1139 to 23 July 1155

Reigned 7 Dec 1141 to 23 July 1155.

**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

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 siege, Amako was forced to leave.

see also:

Amako Haruhisa (pg. X), Mōri Motonari (pg. X)

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.

Kotoamatsukami

In Japanese Shintoism, Kotoamatsukami is the collective name for the first powers which came into existence at the time of the creation of the universe. They were born in Takamagahara, the world of Heaven at the time of the creation, as Amenominakanushi (Sky), Takamimusubi (High Producer), Kamimusubi (Divine Producer), and a bit later Umashiashikabihikoji (Reed) and Amenotokotachi (Heaven).

These forces then became gods and goddesses, the tensai shoshin (heavenly kami):

- Ame no minakanushi no kami
- Takami-musubi no ōkami
- Kamimusubi no ōkami
- Umashiashikabihikoji no kami
- Ame no Tokotachi no kami
- Kuni no Tokotachi no kami
- Toyokumono no kami
Kotoamatsukami

- Uhijini no mikoto
- Suhijini no kami
- Tsunokuhi no kami
- Ikukuhi no kami
- Ōtonoji no kami
- Ōtonobe no kami
- Omodaru no kami
- Kashikone no kami
- Izanagi no kami
- Izanami no kami
- Amaterasu ōmikami.

Modified from the Wikipedia article available at:

Kōtoku-tenno
The 36th emperor of Japan.
Lived 596(?) to 10 Oct 654.
Reigned 14 June 645 to 10 Oct 654.

Kōtoku
Nengō: 1452--1454.
Also Kyōtoku. See that entry on page XX for more information.

Kōtoku Shūsui
Socialist and Anarchist.
Born in Kōchi Prefecture.
Lived 1871 to 1911.

See Also
Anarchism (pg 24), Red Flag Incident (pg 238),

Kōwa (1099)
Nengō: 1099--1103.
Kōwa (1381)
Nengō: 1381—1383.

Kowalewski, Jan
Lived ??

Sometimes “Kowalefsky, Jan”

Polish cryptological expert who came to Japan in September of 1924 (January 1923 according to [kahn_2004]) to help the Japanese army improve its codes and codebreaking skills. David Kahn describes Kowalewski as “a tallish, broad, handsome man, with a wonderful sense of humor and great intellectual intuition” ([kahn_2004], pg 86).

After teaching a three month seminar for selected officers, Kowalewski returned to Poland. Four of his Japanese students went with him to gain practical experience with the Polish military cryptanalysts in Warsaw. These students returned to Japan a year later and others were sent to Warsaw to replace them. This exchange program of sorts supposedly lasted until 1938.

Unfortunately, there does not seem to be anything available in English to confirm the above. Most of the information is from [hiyama_1994], in which Hiyama Yoshiaki discusses Kowalewski's role in Japanese cryptological history. Hiyama provides no sources for his information. Other recent Japanese books on cryptology, such as [takagawa_2003], present almost no significant new information. Kahn does not mention Kowalewski's students visiting Poland at all and [kahn_2004] (pg 87) says that Kowalewski only taught four Japanese students.

Sources and Suggested Reading
[kahn_2004] pages 86-87, although some of the data does not match that in Japanese language sources like

See Also

Kōyō Gunkan

Kōzuke Province
A province in the area that is today Gunma Prefecture. Kōzuke bordered on Echigo, Iwashiro, Musashi, Shimotsuke, and Shinano Provinces.

see also:

Echigo Province (pg. X), Gumma Prefecture (pg. X), Iwashiro Province (pg. X), Musashi Province (pg. X), Shimotsuke Province (pg. X), Shinano Province (pg. X)
Kōzuki, Siege of

Kōzuki, Siege of

Kōzuki Castle sits at an elevation of 193 meters above sea level atop Mt. Kojin in the town of Kōzuki, in western Hyōgo Prefecture. During the Warring States Period, the castle sat at the intersection of three domains: Bizen, Harima and Mimasaka. It also stood watch over the only major trade route connecting lands to the west with those to the east. These two factors made Kōzuki Castle a very valuable piece of property for any who wished to gain dominance in the region. For the armies of Oda Nobunaga to push west to Hiroshima, Kōzuki Castle had to be captured. For Mori to push east into Oda's domain, he had to keep control of Kōzuki Castle. It was these two great powers of the day, Oda and Mori, which sent tens of thousands to fight and die for control of Kōzuki Castle.

The “Siege” of Kōzuki Castle is a misnomer, as the castle was the site of successive sieges and attacks over a two-year period – 1577 to 1578.

In the year 1577, the lord who controlled Kōzuki Castle for the Mori was named Akamatsu Masanori. That year saw the first massive invasion of Oda's armies into the region, under the leadership of Hideyoshi Hashiba (who would later take the name by which he is well known today – Hideyoshi Toyotomi).

Hideyoshi led an army numbering from thirty to forty thousand soldiers in an assault on the region. The vast majority of local lords, facing insurmountable odds, quickly swore allegiance to Oda and so major battles in the region were somewhat rare. Then Hideyoshi brought the armies of Oda to Kōzuki, where Akamatsu Masanori faced the challenge of Hideyoshi with a refusal to deny Mori as his master. And so the battle was joined.

After the death of thousands of his own, Akamatsu must have realized that defeat was imminent. In December of 1577, Akamatsu Masanori and his lieutenants committed ritual suicide within the walls of the castle, and Hideyoshi claimed victory in the name of Oda Nobunaga.5

After Hideyoshi's victory, the general placed the lord, Amago Katsuhisa, in the castle. It was not Amago, but Amago's top retainer, Yamanaka Shikanosuke, who gained fame in the siege of 1578. In that year, Mori sent an army of approximately thirty thousand into the region, to take back control of Kōzuki Castle, through which he would regain control of the region.

In October of that year, the Mori army surrounded Kōzuki Castle and began the attack. Amago Katsuhisa had, at most, one thousand men in his army to defend the castle.6

5 Hideyoshi Hashiba became infamous for his use of terror tactics to maintain control over populations and to punish those who dared to oppose him. To punish Akamatsu and his followers, Hideyoshi searched out and found the wives and children of the soldiers defending the castle. He then crucified all of them, as an object lesson to his opponents.

6 Note: Japanese history textbooks have it that Amago defended the castle with five thousand men, but the physical size of the castle and the mountain itself quickly discredit this claim as an impossibility.
While Kōzuki Castle was under siege by the army of Mori, Hideyoshi himself returned with ten thousand soldiers to aid Amago in his defense of the castle. Hideyoshi sent a request to Oda Nobunaga for more soldiers to aid in the defense. Oda's reply condemned the defenders of the castle to their deaths.

At that time, Oda Nobunaga had problems further east – at Miki Castle (located in present day eastern Hyogo Prefecture). Hideyoshi was sent no troops. Rather, Hideyoshi and his army of ten thousand were recalled to aid in Oda's assault on Miki Castle. Hideyoshi and his men were literally within three miles of Kōzuki Castle when they were recalled.

The Amago forces repelled attack after attack, but their numbers were being reduced steadily with each assault and a Mori victory was just a matter of time.

Without his lord's permission, Yamanaka Shikanosuke met in secret with the leaders of the attacking Mori army and made them an offer. In exchange for the safety of Amago's retainers, Yamanaka and the defenders of Kōzuki Castle would surrender. His offer was accepted. Yamanaka Shikanosuke surrendered with what was left of Amago Katsuhisa's army. As promised, those who surrendered were kept alive and changed their allegiance to side with Mori.

Amago Katsuhisa committed ritual suicide within the castle walls. The bargain Yamanaka Shikanosuke had made with the Mori did not apply to himself.

Yamanaka Shikanosuke was taken prisoner and taken into the west. There he was executed in a dishonorable fashion – being cut down from behind. One theory suggests that Yamanaka struck a bargain with the Mori in an attempt to save his own life. Another suggests that he sacrificed himself for the sake of his men. The finer details of the secret meeting were never recorded and it is impossible to know Yamanaka's true motives.

by Carl F. Kelley
Contributed December 2002

see also:
Amago (Amako) Katsuhisa (pg. X), Toyotomi (Hashiba) Hideyoshi (pg. X), Kobayakawa Takakage (pg. X), Kikkawa Motoharu (pg. X)

(todo: index this entry)

**Kukai**
Lived 774 to 835.

**Kuki Yoshitaka**

**Kumamoto National Party**

**Kumamoto Prefecture**
Area: 7,403 km² (1995)
Kumamoto Prefecture

Capital: Kumamoto

Population: 1,870,000 (1996)

Kunohe Masazane

Lived

Kuroda Kiyotaka


Prime Minister from 30 April 1888 to 24 December 1889.

Cabinet Positions

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<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Sep 16, 1887</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuroda</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>Mar 17, 1895</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
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Table 60 Cabinet Positions Held by Kuroda Kiyotaka

Cabinet

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuroda Kiyotaka</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enomoto Takeaki</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Jul 25, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komaki Banchō</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inoue Kowashi</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enomoto Takeaki</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Mar 22, 1889</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gotō Shōjirō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Mar 22, 1889</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mori Arinori</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Feb 12, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōyama Iwao</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Feb 16, 1889</td>
<td>Mar 22, 1889</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enomoto Takeaki</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Mar 22, 1889</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsukata Masayoshi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōkuma Shigenobu</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
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<tr>
<td>Itō Hirobumi</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
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<td>Yamagata Aritomo</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 3, 1888</td>
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<td>Matsukata Masayoshi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 3, 1888</td>
<td>Oct 3, 1889</td>
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<td>Yamagata Aritomo</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Oct 3, 1889</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
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<td>Yamada Akiyoshi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saigō Tsugumichi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kuroda Nagamasa
Lived 3 Dec. 1568 to 4 Aug. 1623.

Son of Kuroda Yoshitaka. Fought for Toyotomi Hideyoshi in Kyūshū and Korea. Sided with Tokugawa Ieyasu at the Battle of Sekigahara and again at the Siege of Ōsaka.

Was given Najima (520,000 koku) in Chikuzen after Sekigahara. Previously he had held Nakatsu (120,000 koku) in Buzen.

see also:

Buzen Province (pg. X), Chikuzen Province (pg. X), Korea, Invasion of (pg. X), Kyūshū (pg. X), Ōsaka, Seige of (pg. X), Sekigahara, Battle of (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X),

Kuroiwa Ruiko
Lived 1862 to 1920.

Kurosawa Akira
Lived 23 March 1910 to 6 Sept. 1998

One of Japan's most famous directors, many famous American and European directors have paid homage to Kurosawa. His works include Seven Samurai, Rashōmon, Ran, High and Low, and many others.

Mifune Toshiro appeared in many of Kurosawa's films.

todo: add dates, more films, and the japanese titles. also list the awards he won with dates.

Kurusu Takeo
Lived

Cabinet Positions

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<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jun 25, 1947</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashida</td>
<td>State: Director of Economic Stabilization Board &amp; Director of Price Board</td>
<td>Mar 10, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashida</td>
<td>State: Director of Central Economic Investigation Agency</td>
<td>Aug 1, 1948</td>
<td>Oct 15, 1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kurusu Takeo

Table 62 Cabinet Positions Held by Kurusu Takeo

Kuruzuryugawa, Battle of

Kusunoki Masashige
Lived 1294 to 1336.

Kyōgoku Takatsugu
Lived 1560 to 1609.
Samurai. Christian.
Fought for Oda Nobunaga.
Received Ōtsu (60,000 koku) in Ōmi from Hideyoshi (what year?).
Side with the Tokugawa (when?) and was attacked at his castle by Tachibana Muneshige and Tsukushi Hirokado. (Details?)
Was given Obama (92,000 koku) in Wakasa in 1600.
Baptised in 1602.
see also:
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X), Ōmi Province (pg. X), Tachibana Muneshige (pg. X), Tokugawa Family (pg. X), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X), Tsukushi Hirokado (pg. X), Wakasa Province (pg. X),

Kyōhō
Nengō: 1716--1735.

Kyokutei Bakin
See Bakin on page XX.

Kyōroku
Nengō: 1528--1531.

Kyōto City
The capital of Kyōto Prefecture.

Kyōto Prefecture
Not technically a ken but rather a fu.
Area: 4,612 km² (1995)
Capital: Kyōto
Population: 2,550,000 (1996)

**Kyōtoku**
Nengō: 1452--1454.
aka Kōtoku.

**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 notable exception of Hokkaidō).

see also:
Hokkaidō, Honshū, Shikoku

**Kyūshū Campaign**
Lansing, Robert – Lytton

Li Hung-chang

Lobanov

Lytton

MacArthur, Douglas – Mutsu Province

MacArthur, Douglas
Lived 1880 to 1964.

Machida Chūji
Lived 1863 to 1946.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1st Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Jun 3, 1926</td>
<td>Apr 20, 1927</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamaguchi</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1931</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Jul 8, 1934</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Feb 27, 1936</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiso</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 63Cabinet Positions Held by Machida Chūji

Maebara Issei
Lived 1834 to 1876.

Maebashi City
Capital of Gunma Prefecture (pg. X)

Maeda Family
A daimyō family from Owari who were descended from Sugawara no Michizane (pg. X).

Maeda Mitsumasa
Lived 1613 to 1645.
Maeda Mitsumasa

Son of Maeda Toshitsune (pg. X).

Maeda Toshiharu
Lived 1618 to 1660.
Son of Maeda Toshitsune (pg. X).

Maeda Toshiie
Lived 1539 (1538?) to 1599.
Fought for Oda Nobunaga (pg XXX).
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.
Maeda Yonezō

Maeda Yonezō
Lived

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Apr 20, 1927</td>
<td>Jul 2, 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inukai (dates?)</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1931</td>
<td>May 26, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirota</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Mar 9, 1936</td>
<td>Feb 2, 1937</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Jan 5, 1939</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiso</td>
<td>Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>Jul 22, 1944</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 64 Cabinet Positions Held by Maeda Yonezō

Maejima Hisoka
Lived 1835 to 1919.

Maibara City

Makino Nobuaki
Lived 1861 to 1949.

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<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Mar 27, 1906</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Saionji</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamamoto</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
<td>Apr 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 65 Cabinet Positions Held by Makino Nobuaki

Manchurian Incident

Manchurian Railway Company

Man’en
Nengō: 1860--1860.

Manji
Nengō: 1658--1660.

Manju
Nengō: 1024--1027.
Marco Polo Bridge Incident

Marune, Seige of
T ook place in 1560.

(Tokugawa? Matsudaira Motoyasu?) took the castle from Sakuma Morishige, a vassal of Oda Nobunaga.

see also:

Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),

Masuda Takashi
Lived 1848 to 1938.

Matsudaira Kagetada

Matsudaira Koremasu

Matsudaira Motoyasu

Matsudaira Sadanobu
Lived 27 Dec. 1758 (1759?) to 13 May 1829.

Matsuda Masahisa
Lived 1845 to 1914.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<th>To</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st Okuma</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jun 30, 1898</td>
<td>Nov 8, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Itō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
<td>Jun 2, 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1906</td>
<td>Mar 25, 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Jan 14, 1908</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Saionji</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Aug 30, 1911</td>
<td>Dec 21, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamamoto</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1913</td>
<td>Nov 11, 1913</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 66: Cabinet Positions Held by Matsuda Masahisa

Matsue City
Capital of Shimane Prefecture (pg. X).
Matsukata Masayoshi

Lived 1835 to 1929.

Prime Minister from 6 May 1891 to 8 August 1892 and 18 September 1896 to 12 January 1898.

Cabinet Positions

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<th>Position</th>
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<th>To</th>
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<td>Finance</td>
<td>Dec 22, 1885</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
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<td>Finance</td>
<td>Apr 30, 1888</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
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<td>Kurota</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Dec 3, 1888</td>
<td>Oct 3, 1889</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Yamagata</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Dec 24, 1889</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Matsukata</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Matsukata</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 8, 1892</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Mar 17, 1895</td>
<td>Aug 27, 1895</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Matsukata</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Matsukata</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamagata</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Nov 8, 1898</td>
<td>Oct 19, 1900</td>
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Table 67 Cabinet Positions Held by Matsukata Masayoshi

Matsukata Masayoshi's First Cabinet

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<th>Position</th>
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<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kōno Togama</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Mar 14, 1892</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutsu Munemitsu</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>Mar 14, 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sano Tsunetami</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1892</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiranuma Narinobu</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ozaki Saburō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<td>Gotō Shōjirō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ōki Takatō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jun 1, 1891</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<td>Ōki Takatō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Jun 1, 1891</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<td>Yoshikawa Akimasa</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Jun 1, 1891</td>
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<td>Matsukata Masayoshi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<td>Aoki Shūzō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>May 29, 1891</td>
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<td>Enomoto Takeaki</td>
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<td>May 29, 1891</td>
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### Matsukata Masayoshi’s First Cabinet

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<tr>
<td>Kōno Togama</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1892</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matsukata Masayoshi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 8, 1892</td>
<td>Jul 14, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saigō Tsugumichi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>Jun 1, 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinagawa Yajirō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Jun 1, 1891</td>
<td>Mar 11, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soejima Taneomi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 11, 1892</td>
<td>Jun 8, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōno Togama</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jun 23, 1892</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Fujimaro</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Jun 1, 1891</td>
<td>Jun 23, 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yamada Akiyoshi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>Jun 1, 1891</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kabayama Sukenori</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōyama Iwao</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>May 6, 1891</td>
<td>May 17, 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takashima Tomono- suke</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>May 17, 1891</td>
<td>Aug 8, 1892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 68 Matsukata Masayoshi’s First Cabinet

### Matsukata Masayoshi’s Second Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matsukata Masayoshi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enomoto Takeaki</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Mar 29, 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōkuma Shigenobu</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Mar 29, 1897</td>
<td>Nov 6, 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamada Nobumichi</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Nov 8, 1897</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma Narinobu</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Oct 8, 1897</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi Kenzō</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Oct 8, 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōmuchi Tomotsune</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Oct 28, 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ume Kenjiro</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Oct 28, 1897</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takashima Tomono- suke</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nomura Yasushi</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Sep 26, 1896</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirane Sen'ichi</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Sep 26, 1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hachisuka Mochiaki</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Sep 28, 1896</td>
<td>Nov 6, 1897</td>
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<td>Hamao Arata</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Nov 6, 1897</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saisonji Kinnochi</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Sep 28, 1896</td>
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<td>Matsukata Masayoshi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
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<td>Nishi Tokujirō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Nov 6, 1897</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
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<td>Ōkuma Shigenobu</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 22, 1896</td>
<td>Nov 6, 1897</td>
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<td>Saisonji Kinnochi</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Sep 22, 1896</td>
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<td>Itagaki Taisuke</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Sep 20, 1896</td>
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</table>
Matsukata Masayoshi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kabayama Sukenori</td>
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<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiyoura Keigo</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Sep 26, 1896</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yoshikawa Akimasa</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Sep 26, 1896</td>
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<td>Saigō Tsugumichi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ōyama Iwao</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Sep 18, 1896</td>
<td>Sep 20, 1895</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takashima Tomonomo-suke</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>Sep 20, 1896</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1898</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 69 Matsukata Masayoshi's Second Cabinet

Matsukura Castle
Castle in Etchū, built by Fumon Toshikiyo.

Matsumoto Jōji
Lived

Cabinet Positions Held by Matsumoto Jōji

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamamoto</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>Sep 2, 1923</td>
<td>Jan 7, 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saitō</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Feb 9, 1934</td>
<td>Jul 8, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1945</td>
<td>May 22, 1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 70 Cabinet Positions Held by Matsumoto Jōji

Matsumura Kenzō
Lived

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Aug 17, 1945</td>
<td>Aug 18, 1945</td>
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<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>Aug 17, 1945</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>Oct 9, 1945</td>
<td>Jan 13, 1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 71 Cabinet Positions Held by Matsumura Kenzō

Matsunaga Hisahide
Lived 1510 to 1577
Samurai.
Spent much time fighting in shōgunal succession disputes. Briefly controlled a baby shōgun.

Became a vassal of Oda Nobunaga in 1568. Revolted in 1572 but soon turned on his co-traitors. Tried to revolt again in 1577 but Oda forces destroyed his castle (which was where?) and Hisahide committed suicide.

This reminds me --- need to add an entry on *gekokujō*.

**See Also**
*gekokujō* (pg. X),
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),

**Matsuo Bashō**
Lived 1844 to 1694.

**Matsuoka Komakichi**
Lived 1888 to 1958.

**Matsuoka Yosuke**
Lived 1880 to 1946.

**Matsusaka-han**

**Matsushita Konosuke**
Lived 1894 to 1989.

**Matsuyama City**
Capital of Ehime Prefecture (pg. XX).

**Matsuyama-han**

**Matsuzaka-han**

**May Fifteen Incident**

**May Fourth Movement**

**Meiji Constitution**
See [Constitution of 1889](#), on page 50.
Meiji

**Meiji**

Nengō: 1868-1912.

The Meiji Era (1868--1912) marks the reign of the Emperor Meiji. During this time, Japan was modernized and rose to world power status.

The Meiji Restoration (1867--1868) ended the over 250 years of rule by the Tokugawa shōguns. It also is a convenient break between old feudal-like and “modern” Japan. In 1868, 14-year-old Mutsuhito succeeded his father, the Emperor Komei, taking the title Meiji, meaning “enlightened rule.”

Considering that the economic structure and production of the country was roughly equivalent to Elizabethan era England, to become a world power in such a short amount of time is widely regarded as remarkable progress. This process was closely monitored and heavily subsidized by the Meiji government, creating companies whose power and influence would grow such that would later be known as “zaibatsu.”

Following her defeat of China in Korea in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895), Japan's breakthrough as an international power came with her victory against Russia in Korea and Manchuria (north-eastern China) in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904--1905. Allied with Britain since 1902, Japan joined the Allies in World War I, seizing German-held territory in China and the Pacific in the process, but otherwise remained largely out of the conflict. After the war, a weakened Europe left a greater share in international markets to the U.S. and Japan, which emerged greatly strengthened. Japanese competition made great inroads into hitherto European-dominated markets in Asia, not only in China, but even in European colonies like India and Indonesia.

The Emperor Meiji died in 1912 and the Taisho emperor took the throne and thus began the Taisho Era.


**Meiji Restoration**

**Meiji-tennō**

The 122nd emperor of Japan.

Lived 22 Sept. 1852 to 29 July 1912.

Reigned 9 Jan. 1867 to 29 (30?) July 1912. His coronation was in 1868.

**Meiō**

Nengō: 1492--1500.
Meireki
Nengō: 1655--1657.

Meishō-tennō
An empress, not an emperor. The 109th ruler of Japan. The last woman to sit on the throne.
Lived from 19 Nov 1623 to 10 Nov 1696.
Reigned from 8 Nov 1629 (1630?) to 3 Oct 1643.
Second daughter of Gomizunō-tennō.

Meitoku (Northern Dynasty)
Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1390-1393.

Meitoku (Southern Dynasty)
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)

Miike Coal Mine

Mikagehama, Battle of
1351.
A battle between Ashikaga Takauji and Kō Morona on one side and Ishidō Yorifusa on the other. Ishidō won.

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.
Mikatagahara, Battle of

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:
Takeda Shingen (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X), Yamagata Masakage (pg. X), Baba Nobuharu (pg. X), Sakai Tadatsugu (pg. X)

Mikawa Province
A province in the area that is today Aichi Prefecture. Mikawa bordered on Owari, Mino, Shinano, and Tōtōmi Provinces.

see also:
Aichi Prefecture (pg. X),
Owari Province (pg. X),
Mino Province (pg. X),
Shinano Province (pg. X),
Tōtōmi Province (pg. X),

Miki Kiyoshi
Lived 1897 to 1945.

Miki, Siege of
Lasted from 1578--1580.
Hideyoshi took Miki Castle from Bessho Nagaharu, a retainer of the Mōri.

see also:
Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X),
Mōri Family (pg. X),
Bessho Nagaharu (pg. X),

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**

A province in the area that is today Okayama Prefecture. Mimasaka bordered on Bitchū, Bizen, Harima, Hōki, and Inaba Provinces. Mimasaka was landlocked.

see also:

Bitchū Province (pg. X),
Bizen Province (pg. X),
Harima Province (pg. X),
Hōki Province (pg. X),
Inaba Province (pg. X),
Okayama Prefecture (pg. X),

**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.

see also:

Takeda Shingen (pg. X), Hōjō Ujiteru (pg. X), Hōjō Ujikuni (pg. X)

**Minami Hiroshi**

Lived

**Cabinet Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>Jan 04 1908</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Saionji</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saitō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 72Cabinet Positions Held by Minami Hiroshi*
Minamoto Akira

Minamoto Akira
Lived 814 to 843.

Minamoto Arikō
Lived 1171 to 1257.

Minamoto Chikako
Daughter of Morochika (who?). Wife to Emperors Kameyama and Godaigo.

Minamoto Families
An important job for any hereditary ruler is to provide an heir. In the past it was not uncommon for many children to die before reaching adulthood and thus it was not safe for a monarch to have only a few children. More sons offered a better chance of at least one making it safely to adulthood and eventually to become ruler.

But what to do with all the other royal children who do not die? At best they are a drain on the treasury and at worst (the usual case) they are involved in all sorts of court plots and conspiracies. The Emperor Saga (reigned 809 to 823) started the tradition of giving the name ‘Minamoto’ to the sons and sometimes brothers of emperors and then casting them free, as new families, separate from the imperial court.

As time went on there were so many Minamotos that they started being distinguished by which emperor they were descended from. Thus, the Daigo-Minamoto are descendents of the Emperor Daigo and the Uda-Minamoto are descendents of the Emperor Uda.

Minamoto Family (Daigo Branch)
A branch of the Minamoto family decended 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:
Daigo-tennō (pg. X),
Minamoto Hiromasa (pg. X),
Minamoto Takaaki (pg. X),
Minamoto Takakuni (pg. X),
Minamoto Toshiaki (pg. X),
Minamoto Toshikata (pg. X),

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Minamoto Family (Murakami Branch)
A branch of the Minamoto family descended from Tamehira and Tomohira, sons of the Emperor Murakami.

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:
Minamoto Akira (pg. X),
Minamoto Hikaru (pg. X),
Minamoto Makoto (pg. X),
Minamoto Sadamu (pg. X),
Minamoto Shitagau (pg. X),
Minamoto Tōru (pg. X),
Minamoto Tsune (pg. X),
Saga-tennō (pg. X),

Minamoto Family (Seiwa Branch)
A branch of the Minamoto family descended from Sadatoshi, Sadayasu, and Sadazumi, sons of the Emperor Seiwa.

Minamoto Family (Uda Branch)
A branch of the Minamoto family descended from Tokiyo and Atsuzane, sons of the Emperor Uda.

Minamoto Hideakira
Died 940.

Minamoto Hikaru
Lived 845 to 913.

Minamoto Hiromasa
Lived 918 to 980.
Minamoto Ichiman

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 Tsunemoto
Lived 894 to 961.

Minamoto Tsune
Lived 812 to 854.
Minamoto Yoriie

**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.

Mining
Minobe Tatsukichi
Lived 1873 to 1948.

Minomura Rizaemon
Lived 1821 to 1877.

Mino Province
A province in the area that is today Gifu Prefecture. Mino bordered on Echizen, Hida, Ise, Mikawa, Ōmi, Owari, and Shinano Provinces.

see also:
Echizen Province (pg. X),
Gifu Prefecture (pg. X),
Hida Province (pg. X),
Ise Province (pg. X),
Mikawa Province (pg. X),
Ōmi Province (pg. X),
Owari Province (pg. X),
Mino Province

Shinano Province (pg. X),

Minseito

Minshū Shakaitō

Mishima Michitsune
Lived 1835 to 1888.

Mishima Yukio
Novelist. Graduate of Tokyo University.
Works include (ldots).

Misora Hibari
aka Kato Kazue
Lived 1937 to 1989.

Mito City
Capital of Ibaraki Prefecture (pg. X).

Mitsuchi Chūzō
Lived

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 June 1927</td>
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<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>02 June 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inukai (Check dates)</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>13 Dec 1931</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saitō</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>13 Jan 1946</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>13 Jan 1946</td>
<td>26 Jan 1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 73: Cabinet Positions Held by Mitsuchi Chūzō
Mitsui

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 19 May 1645.
Most famous as a swordsman but also well known as an author and artist.
Founder of the Niten-Ichiryu (sp?) school of swordfighting.
Legend has it that Musashi fought at least 60 duals between 1597 and 1613 without losing a single one.
After ‘retiring’ from swordfighting, Musashi spend his time writing his famous book, known in English as “The Book of Five Rings” and on painting and drawing, in which he showed considerable talent. He left several paintings that are still well-regarded today.

Miyazaki City
Capital of Miyazaki Prefecture (pg XXX).

Miyazaki Prefecture
Area: 7,734 km² (1995)
Capital: Miyazaki
Population: 1,190,000 (1996)
Miyazawa Kiichi

Miyazawa Kiichi
Prime Minister from 5 November 1991 to 9 August 1993. (Replaced by Hosokawa Morihiro (pg XXX)).

Miyoshi Chōkei
Lived 1523 to 1564.
Samurai.

Mizuno Nobumoto
Died 1576.
Son of Mizuno Tadamasa. Brother of Mizuno Tadashige.
Switched his allegiance from the Imagawa family to Oda Nobuhide.
Killed by Tokugawa Ieyasu on orders from Oda Nobunaga. (Why?)

Mizuno Rentarō
Lived
Cabinet Positions Held by Mizuno Rentarō

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>23 Apr 1918</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katō Tomosaburō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
<td>02 Sep 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiyoura</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>07 Jan 1924</td>
<td>11 June 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>02 June 1927</td>
<td>25 May 1928</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 74: Cabinet Positions Held by Mizuno Rentarō

Mizuno Tadashige
Lived 1541 to 1600.
Son of Mizuno Tadamasa. Brother of Mizuno Nobumoto.
Was given his brother's fief of Kariya (?? koku) in Mikawa.
Was killed by Kagai Hidemasa. (Why?)

Mochizuke Keisuke
Lived
Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>23 May 1928</td>
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<td>02 July 1929</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
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<td>12 Sep 1935</td>
<td>09 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Table 75 Cabinet Positions Held by Mochizuke Keisuke

Mommu-tennō
The 42nd emperor of Japan.
Reigned 697 to 707.

Momozono-tennō
The 116th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1747 to 1762.

Mongol Invasions

Montoku-tennō
The 55th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 850 to 858.

Mori Arinori
Lived 1847 to 1889.

Mōri Family
Family of daimyō, descended from Ōe Hiromoto. Established themselves in Aki Province.

Mori Kaku
Lived 1883 to 1932.

Morikuni
Lived 1301 to 1333.
The 9th Kamakura Shōgun.
Ruled 1308 to 1333.
Son of the Shōgun Hisaakira. Grandson of the Emperor Gofukakusa.
Morikuni

see also:
Gofukakusa-tennō (pg. X),
Hisaakira (pg. X),
Kamakura Shōgunate (pg. X),

Mōri Motonari
Lived 1497 to 1571.

Morinaga
Lived 1308 to 1335.
The 10th Kamakura Shōgun.
Ruled 1333 to 1334.
Son of the Emperor Godaigo and Minamoto Chikako.

see also:
Gofukakusa-tennō (pg. X),
Hisaakira (pg. X),
Kamakura Shōgunate (pg. X),

Mori Nagayoshi

Mori Ogai
Lived 1862 to 1922.

Morioka City
Capital of Iwate Prefecture (pg. X)

Mōri Takamoto
Lived

Mōri Terumoto
Lived 22 Jan. 1553 to 27 April 1625
Son of Mōri Takamoto.
Fought against Toyotomi Hideyoshi but was eventually overcome. Participated in the Kūshū campaign (1587) on Hideyoshi’s side.
Built Hiroshima Castle.

200
Terumoto was one of the five Tairō appointed by Hideyoshi.

At the height of his power, Terumoto controlled 1.2 million koku. (when? where?)

Sided against Tokugawa Ieyasu but was not present at the Battle of Sekigahara. Terumoto was in Osaka Castle at the time and surrendered to Ieyasu soon after Sekigahara. Ieyasu reduced Terumoto's domains, leaving him only Nagato and Suō Provinces, worth 369,000 koku total.

see also:
Hiroshima Castle (pg. X),
Kyūshū Campaign (pg. X),
Mōri Takamoto (pg. X),
Nagato Province (pg. X),
Ōsaka Castle (pg. X),
Sekigahara, Battle of (pg. X),
Suō Province (pg. X),
Tairō (pg. X),
Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),
Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X),

Moriyama Hisakane

Mori Yoshirō
Born July 14, 1937 in Ishikawa Prefecture.


Motoda Eifu
aka Motoda Nakazane
Lived 1818 to 1891

Motoda Hajime
Lived
Motoda Hajime

**Cabinet Positions**

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<td>Takahashi</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
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*Table 76 Cabinet Positions Held by Motoda Hajime*

**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**

Lived 1242 to 1274.

The 6th Kamakura Shōgun.

Ruled 1252 to 1266.

Son of the Emperor Gosaga.

Replaced the deposed Fujiwara Yoritsuga as shōgun.

see also:

Gosaga-tennō (pg. X),

Fujiwara Yoritsuga (pg. X),

Kamakura Shōgunate (pg. X),

**Murakami-tennō**

The 62nd emperor of Japan.

Lived 2 June 926 to 25 May 967.

Reigned 20 April 946 to 25 May 967.

Father of Reizei-tennō (pg XXX).

**Murakami Yoshikiyo**

Lived 1501 to 1573.
Fought against the both Takeda Nobutora and Takeda Shingen. Was allied with Uesugi Kenshin.

Fought at (one or more of?) the Battles of Kawanakajima.

see also:
Kawanakajima, Battles of (pg. X),
Takeda Nobutora (pg. X),
Takeda Shingen (pg. X),
Uesugi Kenshin (pg. X),

**Murasaki Shikibu**
Died 992.
The author of *The Tale of Genji* (pg 278), a masterpiece of world literature.
Also left a diary, appropriately enough known as *The Dairy of Murasaki Shikibu*.

**Murase Naokai**
Lived

**Cabinet Positions**

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<th>Cabinet</th>
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<td>2nd Konoe</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>22 July 1940</td>
<td>18 July 1941</td>
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<td>3rd Konoe</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>18 July 1941</td>
<td>18 Oct 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suzuki K.</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
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<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
<td>09 Oct 1945</td>
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Table 77: Cabinet Positions Held by Murase Naokai

**Murata Shōzō**
Lived
Cabinet Positions Held by Murata Shōzō
Murata Shōzō

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<td>Railways</td>
<td>18 July 1941</td>
<td>18 Oct 1941</td>
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Table 78 Cabinet Positions Held by Murata Shōzō

Murayama Ryohei
Lived 1850 to 1933.

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

Musashi Province
A province in the area that is today Saitama and Tōkyō Prefectures. Musashi bordered on Kai, Kōzuke, Sagami, Shimōsa, and Shimotsuke Provinces.

see also:
Kai Province (pg. X), Kōzuke Province (pg. X), Sagami Province (pg. X), Saitama Prefecture (pg. X), Shimōsa Province (pg. X), Shimotsuke Province (pg. X), Tōkyō Prefecture (pg. X),

Muto Sanji
Lived 1867 to 1934.

Mutsu Munemitsu
Lived 1844 to 1897.

Cabinet Positions Held by Mutsu Munemitsu

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<th>Position</th>
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<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>06 May 1891</td>
<td>14 Mar 1892</td>
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<td>05 June 1895</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>03 Apr 1896</td>
<td>30 May 1896</td>
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Table 79 Cabinet Positions Held by Mutsu Munemitsu

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Mutsu Province

A province that is today Aomori Prefecture. Mutsu bordered on Rikuchū and Ugo Provinces.

see also:

Aomori Province (pg. X), Rikuchū Province (pg. X), Ugo Province (pg. X),

Nabeyama Sadachika – Nunobeyama, Battle of

Nabeyama Sadachika

Lived 1901 to 1979.

Nagai Kafu

Lived 1879 to 1959.

Nagai Ryūtarō

Lived

Cabinet Positions

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<th>Cabinet</th>
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<td>Abe</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>30 Aug 1939</td>
<td>29 Nov 1939</td>
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Table 80 Cabinet Positions Held by Nagai Ryūtarō

Nagakute, Battle of

Took place 1584.

Hideyoshi forces raided into Mikawa. Ieyasu attacked them from behind. After soon 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:

Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X), Mikawa Province (pg. X), Mori Nagayoshi (pg. X), Ikeda Nobuteru (pg. X),
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 lies at the head of a long bay which forms the best natural harbor on the southern Japanese home island of Kyushu. The main commercial and residential area of the city lies on a small plain near the end of the bay. Two rivers divided by a mountain spur form the two main valleys in which the city lies. This mountain spur and the irregular lay-out of the city tremendously reduced the area of destruction, so that at first glance Nagasaki appeared to have been less devastated than Hiroshima.

The heavily build-up area of the city is confined by the terrain to less than 4 square miles out of a total of about 35 square miles in the city as a whole.
Nagasaki, Bombing of

The city of Nagasaki had been one of the largest sea ports in southern Japan and was of great war-time importance because of its many and varied industries, including the production of ordnance, ships, military equipment, and other war materials. The narrow long strip attacked was of particular importance because of its industries. In contrast to many modern aspects of Nagasaki, the residences almost without exception were of flimsy, typical Japanese construction, consisting of wood or wood-frame buildings, with wood walls with or without plaster, and tile roofs. Many of the smaller industries and business establishments were also housed in wooden buildings or flimsily built masonry buildings. Nagasaki had been permitted to grow for many years without conforming to any definite city zoning plan and therefore residences were constructed adjacent to factory buildings and to each other almost as close as it was possible to build them throughout the entire industrial valley.

Nagasaki had not been subjected to large scale bombing prior to the explosion of the atomic bomb there. On August 1st, 1945, however, a number of high explosive bombs were dropped on the city. A few of these bombs hit in the shipyards and dock areas in the southwest portion of the city. Several of the bombs hit the Mitsubishi Steel and Arms Works and six bombs landed at the Nagasaki Medical School and Hospital, with three direct hits on buildings there. While the damage from these few bombs were relatively small, it created considerable concern in Nagasaki and a number of people, principally school children, were evacuated to rural areas for safety, thus reducing the population in the city at the time of the atomic attack.

On the morning of August 9th, 1945, at about 7:50 A.M., Japanese time, an air raid alert was sounded in Nagasaki, but the “All clear” signal was given at 8:30. When only two B-29 superfortresses were sighted at 10:53 the Japanese apparently assumed that the planes were only on reconnaissance and no further alarm was given. A few moments later, at 11:00 o’clock, the observation B-29 dropped instruments attached to three parachutes and at 11:02 the other plane released the atomic bomb.

The bomb exploded high over the industrial valley of Nagasaki, almost midway between the Mitsubishi Steel and Arms Works, in the south, and the Mitsubishi-Urakami Ordnance Works (Torpedo Works), in the north, the two principal targets of the city.

Despite its extreme importance, the first bombing mission on Hiroshima had been almost routine. The second mission was not so uneventful. Again the crew was specially trained and selected; but bad weather introduced some momentous complications. These complications are best described in the brief account of the mission's weaponeer, Comdr., now Capt., F. L. Ashworth, U.S.N., who was in technical command of the bomb and was charged with the responsibility of insuring that the bomb was successfully dropped at the proper time and on the designated target. His narrative runs as follows:

``The night of our take-off was one of tropical rain squalls, and flashes of lightning stabbed into the darkness with disconcerting regularity.
Nagasaki, Bombing of

The weather forecast told us of storms all the way from the Marianas to the Empire. Our rendezvous was to be off the southeast coast of Kyushu, some 1500 miles away. There we were to join with our two companion observation B-29's that took off a few minutes behind us. Skillful piloting and expert navigation brought us to the rendezvous without incident.

``About five minutes after our arrival, we were joined by the first of our B-29's. The second, however, failed to arrive, having apparently been thrown off its course by storms during the night. We waited 30 minutes and then proceeded without the second plane toward the target area.

``During the approach to the target the special instruments installed in the plane told us that the bomb was ready to function. We were prepared to drop the second atomic bomb on Japan. But fate was against us, for the target was completely obscured by smoke and haze. Three times we attempted bombing runs, but without success. Then with anti-aircraft fire bursting around us and with a number of enemy fighters coming up after us, we headed for our secondary target, Nagasaki.

``The bomb burst with a blinding flash and a huge column of black smoke swirled up toward us. Out of this column of smoke there boiled a great swirling mushroom of gray smoke, luminous with red, flashing flame, that reached to 40,000 feet in less than 8 minutes. Below through the clouds we could see the pall of black smoke ringed with fire that covered what had been the industrial area of Nagasaki.

``By this time our fuel supply was dangerously low, so after one quick circle of Nagasaki, we headed direct for Okinawa for an emergency landing and refueling".

References:
THE ATOMIC BOMBINGS OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI by The Manhattan Engineer District, 1946. (Available online)


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.

Nagasaki is a city at the south-western coast of Japan. Founded before 1500, it was originally a secluded harbor village with little historical significance until contact with European explorers in the mid-16th century, when a Portuguese ship
Nagasaki City

accidentally landed at Kagoshima Prefecture in 1542. The zealous Jesuit missionary Francis Xavier arrived in another part of the territory in 1549, but although he left for China in 1551 and died soon after departure his followers who remained behind converted a number of daimyo (warlords). The most notable among them was Omura Sumitada, who derived great profit from his conversion through an accompanying deal to receive a portion of the trade from Portuguese ships at a port they established in Nagasaki in 1571 with his assistance.

The little harbor village quickly grew into a diverse port city, and Portuguese products imported through Nagasaki (such as tobacco, bread, tempura, sponge-cake, and new clothing styles) were assimilated into popular Japanese culture. The Portuguese also brought with them many goods of Chinese origin.

In 1587 Nagasaki's prosperity was threatened when Hideyoshi Toyotomi came to power. Concerned with the large Christian influence in southern Japan, he ordered the expulsion of all missionaries. Omura had given the Jesuits partial administrative control of Nagasaki, and the city now returned to imperial control. Japanese and foreign Christians were persecuted, with Hideyoshi crucifying 26 Christians in Nagasaki in 1596 to deter any attempt to usurp his power. Portuguese traders were not ostracized, however, and so the city continued to thrive.

When Tokugawa Ieyasu took power almost twenty years later conditions did not much improve. Christianity was banned outright in 1614 and all missionaries were deported, as well as daimyo who would not renounce the religion. A brutal campaign of persecution followed, with thousands across Nagasaki and other parts of Japan killed or tortured.

The Christians did put up some initial resistance, with the Nagasaki Shimabara enclave of destitute Christians and local peasants rising in rebellion in 1637. Ultimately numbering 40,000, they captured Hara Castle and humiliated the local daimyo. The shogun dispatched 120,000 soldiers to quash the uprising, thus ending Japan's brief 'Christian Century.' Christians still remained, of course, but all went into hiding, still the victims of occasional inquisitions.

The Dutch had been quietly making inroads into Japan during this time, despite the shogunate's official policy of ending foreign influence within the country. The Dutch demonstrated that they were interested in trading alone, and demonstrated their commitment during the Shimabara rebellion by firing on the Christians in support of the shogun. In 1641 they were granted Dejima, an artificial island in Nagasaki Bay, as a base of operations. From this date until 1855, Japan's contact with the outside world was limited to Nagasaki. In 1720 the ban on Dutch books was lifted, causing hundreds of scholars to flood into Nagasaki to study European science and art.

After US Commodore Matthew Perry landed in 1853 and the shogunate crumbled shortly afterward, Japan opened its doors again. Nagasaki became a free port in 1859 and modernization began in earnest in 1868. With the Meiji Restoration, Nagasaki quickly began to assume some economic dominance. Its main industry was ship building.
Nagasaki City

This very industry would eventually make it a target in World War II. At 11:02 am on August 9, 1945, the American B-29 Superfortress “Bock's Car,” in search of the shipyards, instead spotting the Mitsubishi Arms Works through a break in the clouds. It dropped the “Fat Man” nuclear bomb on this target, the second nuclear bomb to be detonated over Japan. 75,000 of Nagasaki's 240,000 residents were killed, followed by the death of at least as many from resulting sickness and injury.

The city rebuilt after the war, albeit dramatically changed, as any city would be after such colossal damage. New temples were built, and new churches as well, since the Christian presence never died out and even increased dramatically in numbers after the war. Some of the rubble was left as a memorial, like the one-legged torii gate and a stone arch near ground zero. New structures were also raised as memorials, such as the Atomic Bomb Museum. But Nagasaki also remains first and foremost a port city, supporting a rich shipping industry and setting a strong example of perseverance and peace.


see also:
Hiroshima, Bombing of &pg XXX
Nagasaki, Bombing of &pg XXX
Hiroshima City &pg XXX

Nagasaki Prefecture
Area: 4091 km² (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:
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Ikkō-ikki (pg. X),

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Nagashima, Seige of (1571)

Nagashima, Second Seige of (pg. X),
Nagashima, Third Seige of (pg. X),

**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:

Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Ikkō-ikki (pg. X),
Nagashima, First Seige of (pg. X),
Nagashima, Third Seige of (pg. X),

**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:

Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Ikkō-ikki (pg. X),
Nagashima, First Seige of (pg. X),
Nagashima, Second Seige of (pg. X),
Kuki Yoshitaka (pg. X),
Nagashima Shigeo

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

Nagashino, Battle of
1573, Nagashino in Mikawa
Takeda Katsuyori besieged Okudaira Nobumasa at Nagashino Castle in 1573. Nobumasa was holding the castle for Tokugawa Ieyasu. Both Ieyasu and Oda Nobunaga sent troops and Katsuyori was defeated.

Nagashino Castle
Castle in Mikawa Province. Originally the home of the Suganuma family, Tokugawa Ieyasu took the castle in 1573. Later that year, Tokugawa and Oda forces combined to defeat Takeda Katsuyori when besieged Nagashino Castle.

Nagato Province
A province at the extreme western end of Honshū, in the area that is today Yamaguchi Prefecture. Nagato bordered on Iwami and Suō Provinces.
see also:
Honshū (pg. X),
Iwami Province (pg. X),
Suō Province (pg. X),
Yamaguchi Prefecture (pg. X),

Nagoya Castle
Shiba Yoshimune built the original castle around 1525. Oda Nobuhide took it from Imagawa Ujito in 1532, but later abandoned it.
In 1610 Ieyasu ordered the various daimyō to help with the building of a new castle on the site.

Nagoya City (Aichi Prefecture)
The capital city of Aichi Prefecture (pg XXX).

Nagoya City (Nagasaki Prefecture)
A city in Nagasaki Prefecture. Toyotomi Hideyoshi directed the invasion of Korea from Nagoya, at that time a part of Hizen province.
Naha City
The capital city of Okinawa Prefecture (pg XXX).

Nairan
Old government position which translates as 'Inspector of Imperial Documents.'

Naitō Family (Mikawa)
Descended from Fujiwara Hidesato (pg. X).

Naitō Family (Tamba)
Genzaemon $\rightarrow$ Yukiyasu

Naitō Genzaemon
Father of Naitō Yukiyasu.
Served Oda Nobunaga. Was given Kameyama (200,000 koku) in Tamba.

Naitō Masanaga
Lived 1568 to 1634.

Naitō Nobunari
Lived 1545 to 1612.

Naitō Tadakatsu
Died 1680.

Naitō Yukiyasu
Died 1626.
Baptised in 1564. Was banished to Manila in 1614.

Nakae Chomin
aka Nakae Tokusuke.
Lived 1847 to 1901.
Philosopher. Studied in France from 1871 to 1874. Translated some of the writings of J.J. Rousseau into Japanese.

Nakagawa Family
Daimyō family descended from Minamoto Yorimitsu (pg. X).
Nakagawa Hidemasa

Nakagawa Hidemasa
Eldest son of Nakagawa Kiyohide.
Died fighting in Korea.

Nakagawa Hidenari
Lived 1570 to 1612.

Nakagawa Kiyohide
Lived 1542 to 1583.

Nakahashi Tokugorō
Lived

Cabinet Positions

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<td>Takahashi</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Home Affairs</td>
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Table 81: Cabinet Positions Held by Nakahashi Tokugorō

Nakajima Chikuhei
Lived

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<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Konoe</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>04 June 1937</td>
<td>05 Jan 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>Munitions</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
<td>26 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>26 Aug 1945</td>
<td>09 Oct 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 82: Cabinet Positions Held by Nakajima Chikuhei

Nakamigawa Hikojiro
Lived 1854 to 1901.

Nakamikado-tennō
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

Nakayama Miki
Lived 1798 to 1887.

Namamugi Incident

Nanao, Battle of

Nara City
The capital city of Nara Prefecture.

Narahashi Wataru
Lived

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>09 Oct 1945</td>
<td>13 Jan 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>13 Jan 1946</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>26 Feb 1946</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 83Cabinet Positions Held by Narahashi Wataru

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

Lived 1325 to 1338.

The 11th and last Kamakura Shōgun.

Ruled 1334 to 1338.

Son of the Emperor Godaigo.

Deposed and killed, along with his brother, Tsunenaga, in 1338.

see also:

Godaigo-tennō (pg. X), Kamakura Shōgunate (pg. X),

**Natsume Soseki**

aka Natsume Kinnosuke.

Lived 1867 to 1916.

**Nengō**

Japanese: 年号

A calendar system used in Japan to count years.

Like similar systems in East Asia, the era name system was originally derived from Chinese Imperial practice, although the Japanese system is independent from the Chinese or Korean calendar systems. Unlike other similar systems, the Japanese era name is still in use. Government offices usually require era names and years for official papers.

Sometimes an era name is expressed with the first letter of the romanized name. For example, S55 means Showa 55 years. With 64 years, Showa is the longest era.

**Modern Era Names**

With the modernization of Japan after the ascension of the Meiji Emperor and now under current Japanese law since 1979, it has become practice to change era names only upon occasion of imperial succession. Also, the deceased emperor will thereafter be referred to as his corresponding era name posthumously. Under current law, only males can assume the throne.

In the Japanese language, the current emperor on the throne is almost always referred to as Tennō Heika (天皇陛下, His Majesty the Emperor) or rarely and less formally as Kinjō Tennō (今上天皇, current emperor) and even more rarely, if ever by his name Akihito. To call the current emperor by the current era name Heisei even in English would be a faux pas as it is and will be his posthumous name.
In modern practice, the first year of a reign (元年 gannen) starts immediately upon the emperor's ascension to the throne, but always ends on December 31st. Subsequent years follow the Western calendar. Consequently, 1989 is known as both “Showa 64” and “Heisei 1”, although technically Showa 64 ended on January 7th with Hirohito's death.

**Historic Era Names**

Historically however, prior to the Meiji Restoration, era names were changed on many different occasions such as celebration, major political incidents, natural disasters, and so on, but the emperors posthumous name never took the name of an era. Incidentally, on modern official papers, those who were born prior to the Meiji era did not write the era name in which they born, but wrote Edo period (though now no one born over 130 years ago in that time period is still alive now).

Modified from the Wikipedia article available at (DOUBLE CHECK):

**See Also**

Chronological List of Nengō (pg 325)

**New Structure Movement**

**Nichiren**

Lived 1222 to 1282

The founder of a sect of Buddhism.

**Nichirō-Sensō**

See Russo-Japanese War on page XXX.

**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-tennō

The 78th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1158 to 1165.
Father of Rokujō-tennō (pg. X).

Nimmyō-tennō

The 54th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 833 to 850.

Nimpei

Nengō: 1151--1153.
aka Nimpyō.

Nine-Powers Treaty

Treaty negotiated by France, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States (and the other four were??) at the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-1922.

The Nine-Powers Treaty confirmed the “Open Door” policy in China.

See Also
Washington Naval Conference (pg 304)

Ninji

Nengō: 1240--1242.

Ninju

Nengō: 851--853.

Ninen-tennō

The 24th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 488 to 498.

Ninkō-tennō

The 120th emperor of Japan.
Lived 21 Feb 1800 to 26 Jan 1846.
Reigned 22 March 1817 to 26 Jan 1846.
Ninnan
aka Nin'an.
Nengō: 1166--1168.

Ninna
aka Ninwa.
Nengō: 885--888.

Ninomiya Sontoku
Lived 1787 to 1856

Nintoku-tennō
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

Nishihara Loans

Nishimura Shigeki
Lived 1828 to 1902.

Nishio Suehiro
Born 1891.

Cabinet Positions Held by Nishio Suehiro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>01 June 1947</td>
<td>10 Mar 1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nishio Suehiro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>State: Without Portfolio</td>
<td>01 June 1947</td>
<td>10 Mar 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashida</td>
<td>State: Without Portfolio</td>
<td>10 Mar 1948</td>
<td>06 July 1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 84: Cabinet Positions Held by Nishio Suehiro

Nisshin-Sensō
See Sino-Japanese War on page XXX.

Nitobe Inazo
Lived 1862 to 1933.

Nitta Family
Daimyō family descended from Minamoto Yoshishige and native to Nitta in Kōzuke Province.

Noda Castle
In Mikawa, originally controlled by the Suganuma family.

The castle was besieged in 1573 by the forces of Takeda Shingen. It was at that seige that Shingen was mortally wounded by a sniper's bullet.

Noda, Seige of
Took place in 1573.

Takeda Shingen (pg XXX) 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.

Noda Uichi
Lived

**Cabinet Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd Yoshida</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Yoshida</td>
<td>State: Director Administrative Management Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>State: Director Reparations Agency</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 85: Cabinet Positions Held by Noda Uichi
Noda Utarō
Lived

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hara</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>17 Apr 1925</td>
<td>02 Aug 1925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 86: Cabinet Positions Held by Noda Utarō

Nogi Maresuke
aka Nogi Kiten?
Lived 11 Nov. 1849 to 13 Sept. 1912.

Samurai from Chōshū. Sided with the anti-Bakufu forces and joined the new Imperial Army after the fall of the Tokugawa Bakufu. Fought in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 and was in charge of the forces that took Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. In between those wars, from 1896 to 1898, Maresuke served as governor-general of Formosa.

He killed himself to follow his lord – the Emperor Meiji – in death. His (Maresuke's) wife also killed herself as an act of loyalty.

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. X) that juts out into the Sea of Japan.

Noto Province
A province in the area that is today Ishikawa Prefecture. Noto bordered on Etchū and Kaga Provinces.

see also:
Etchū Province (pg. X),
Ishikawa Prefecture (pg. X),
Noto Province

Kaga Province (pg. X),
Noto Peninsula (pg. X),

**Numa Morikazu**
Lived 1844 to 1890.

**Nunobeyama, Battle of**

**Ōan – Ozu Yasujiro**

**Ōan**
Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1368--1374.

**Obon**
see Bon on page XX.

**Obuchi Keizō**
Prime Minister from 30 July 1998 to 5 April 2000. Replaced by Mori Yoshiro (pg XXX). Died of a stroke while in office, so the date above might be off by a few days.

**Ōchō**
Nengō: 1311--1311.

**Oda Chikazane**
Son of Taira Sukemori.
Took the name Oda from the town in Echizen Province.

**Oda Family**
Daimyō family descended from Taira Sukemori. Oda Chikazane was the first to take the name 'Oda'. Originally served the Shiba family and moved with them from Echizen to Owari.

**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.
Brother of Oda Nobunaga. Converted to Christianity in 1588.
Father of Nagamasa and Toshimasa.
Accomplished practitioner of the tea ceremony, which he studied under the master, Sen no Rikyū. Nagamasa eventually started his own school of the tea ceremony (and its name is?).

Odani, Siege 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:
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Asai Nagamasa (pg. X),

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

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.

Ωei
Nengō: 1394--1427.

Ogasawara Nagatada

Ogata Kōan
Lived 1810 to 1863.

Ogata Taketora
Lived 1888 to 1956.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koiso</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>22 July 1944</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
<td>09 Oct 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
<td>09 Oct 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 87: Cabinet Positions Held by Ogata Taketora

Oga Yashiro
A traitor who offered to let Takeda Katsuyori into the Tokugawa-controlled castle at Okazaki.

Ōgimachi-tennō
The 106th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1557 to 1586.

**Ogyū Sorai**
A Confucianist of the *kogaku* school.

**Ohara Magosaburō**
Lived 28 July 1880 to 18 Jan. 1943.
Native of Okayama.
A businessman and philanthropist.

**Ohara Naoshi**
Lived

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
<td>09 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abe</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>30 Aug 1939</td>
<td>16 Jan 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abe</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>30 Aug 1939</td>
<td>29 Nov 1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 88 Cabinet Positions Held by Ohara Naoshi*

**Ōhiko**
A son of *Kōgen-tennō* (pg 160).

**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.
Oishi Yoshi

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-tennō

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

Okabe Naganori

Okada Keisuke

Lived 21 Jan 1868 to 17 Oct 1952

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saitō</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>Jan 09 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
<td>25 Oct 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
<td>09 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Sep 09 1935</td>
<td>12 Sep 1935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 89 Cabinet Positions Held by Okada Keisuke

Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okada Keisuke</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamazaki Tatsunosuke</td>
<td>Agriculture and Forestry</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawada Isao</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>20 Oct 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshida Shigeru</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>20 Oct 1934</td>
<td>11 May 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirane Takesuke</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>11 May 1935</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanamaru Tokujirō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>11 Jan 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōhashi Hachirō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>11 Jan 1936</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Okada Keisuke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okada Keisuke</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>25 Oct 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodama Hideo</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>25 Oct 1934</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machida Chūji</td>
<td>Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokonami Takejirō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>8 Sep 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okada Keisuke</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>9 Sep 1935</td>
<td>12 Sep 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mochizuke Keisuke</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>12 Sep 1935</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsuda Genji</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>1 Feb 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawasaki Takukichi</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2 Feb 1936</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujii Sanenobu</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>26 Nov 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machida Chūji</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>27 Feb 1936</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi Korekiyo</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>27 Nov 1934</td>
<td>26 Feb 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirota Kōki</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gotō Fumio</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohara Naoshi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōsumi Mineo</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uchida Kōsai</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayashi Senjūrō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>8 July 1934</td>
<td>5 Sep 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawashima Yoshiyuki</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>5 Sep 1935</td>
<td>9 Mar 1936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 90 Okada Keisuke's Cabinet

Okada Ryōhei

Lived

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>11 June 1924</td>
<td>02 Aug 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>02 Aug 1925</td>
<td>30 Jan 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>30 Jan 1926</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 91 Cabinet Positions Held by Okada Ryōhei

Okakura Tenshin

aka Okakura Kakuzo

Lived 1862 to 1913
Okano Keijirō

Lived

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Saionji</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamamoto</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>20 Feb 1913</td>
<td>20 Sep 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katō Tomosaburō</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
<td>02 Sep 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamamoto</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Sep 06 1923</td>
<td>07 Jan 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamamoto</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>24 Dec 1923</td>
<td>07 Jan 1924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 92: Cabinet Positions Held by Okano Keijirō

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

In Mikawa. Built in the 1400s. Tokugawa Ieyasu was born there in 1542.

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:

Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Imagawa Yoshimoto (pg. X),
**Ōki Enkichi**

Lived

**Cabinet Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hara</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>15 May 1920</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katō Tomosaburō</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
<td>02 Sep 1923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 93 Cabinet Positions Held by Ōki Enkichi*

**Okinawa, Battle of**

**Okinawa Prefecture**

Area: 2,266 km² (1995)

Capital: Naha

Population: 1,290,000 (1996)

Okinawa consists of more than 50 islands of the Ryūkū chain. The islands were a semi-independent kingdom for much of their recorded history and officially became a part of Japan only in 1920.

The islands are strategically located off the southwest of the main island of Kyūshū.

The island of Okinawa (the main island of the prefecture) was the scene of an important battle in World War Two.

**Okinawate, Battle of**

**Oki Province**

A group of islands off the coast of Izumo and Hōki Provinces (today Shimane and Tottori Prefectures). Today the islands are part of Shimane Prefecture.

see also:

Hōki Province (pg. X), Izumo Province (pg. X), Shimane Prefecture (pg. X), Tottori Prefecture (pg. X),

**Ōki Takatō**

Lived 1832 to 1899.
Ōki Takató

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamagata</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>24 Dec 1889</td>
<td>06 May 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamagata</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>25 Dec 1890</td>
<td>07 Feb 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Matsukata</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>01 June 1891</td>
<td>08 Aug 1892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 94 Cabinet Positions Held by Ōki Takató*

Ōkōchi Castle

Okubo Toshimichi

Lived 1830 to 1878.

Okudaira Family

From Mikawa. Descended from the Murakami branch of the Minamoto family.

Okudaira Sadamasa

Lived 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 (pg. X), Nagashino Castle (pg. X), Okudaira Family (pg. X), Takeda Family (pg. X), Takeda Katsuyori (pg. X), Takeda Shingen (pg. X), Tokugawa Family (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),

Okuda Yoshindo

Lived
Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th Itō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>19 Oct 1900</td>
<td>02 June 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>02 June 1901</td>
<td>26 Sep 1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamamoto</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20 Feb 1913</td>
<td>06 Mar 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamamoto</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>11 Nov 1913</td>
<td>16 Apr 1914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 95: Cabinet Positions Held by Okuda Yoshindo

Okuma Kihachiro
Lived 1837 to 1928

Ōkuma Shigenobu
Lived 16 Feb 1838 to 10 Jan 1922.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Itō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>1 Feb 1888</td>
<td>30 Apr 1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuroda</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>30 Apr 1888</td>
<td>24 Dec 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Matsukata</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>22 Sep 1896</td>
<td>6 Nov 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Matsukata</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>29 Mar 1897</td>
<td>6 Nov 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Ōkuma</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Ōkuma</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Ōkuma</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>7 Jan 1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Ōkuma</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>9 Oct 1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Ōkuma</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>30 July 1915</td>
<td>10 Aug 1915</td>
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<td>2nd Ōkuma</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>10 Aug 1915</td>
<td>13 Oct 1915</td>
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</table>

Table 96: Cabinet Positions Held by Ōkuma Shigenobu

First Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ōkuma Shigenobu</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōishi Masami</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taketomi Tokitoshi</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōmuchi Tomotsune</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayashi Yuuzō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozaki Yukio</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>27 Oct 1898</td>
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Okuma Shigenobu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matsuda Masahisa</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okuma Shigenobu</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itagaki Taisuke</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daitō Gitetsu</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saigō Tsugumichi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katsura Tarō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>8 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 97 Okuma Shigenobu's First Cabinet

Okuma Shigenobu's Second Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okuma Shigenobu</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>9 Oct 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōura Kanetake</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>7 Jan 1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oka Ichinosuke</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>30 Mar 1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egi Tasuku</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>9 Oct 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi Sakue</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>9 Oct 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taketomi Tokitoshi</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>10 Aug 1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ichiki Kitokurō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>10 Aug 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakatsuki Reijirō</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>10 Aug 1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>10 Aug 1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okuma Shigenobu</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>7 Jan 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozaki Yukio</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>9 Oct 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yasuhiro Rokurō</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>16 April 1914</td>
<td>10 Aug 1915</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 98 Okuma Shigenobu's Second Cabinet

Ōmi Province

A province in the area that is today Shiga Prefecture. Ōmi bordered on Echizen, Ise, Mino, Tamba (just barely), Wakasa, and Yamashiro Provinces.

Domains

Ōtsu (60,000 koku): Kyōgoku Takatsugu received from Toyotomi Hideyoshi (what year?).
See Also
Echizen Province (pg. X), Ise Province (pg. X), Kyōgoku Takatsugu (pg. X), Mino Province (pg. X), Shiga Prefecture (pg. X), Tamba Province (pg. X), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X), Wakasa Province (pg. X), Yamashiro Province (pg. X),

Omote-kōke

Omura Masajiro
Lived 1824 to 1869.

Ōnin
Nengō: 1467--1468.

Ōnin War
Ōnin no ran in Japanese.

Ono Azusa
Lived 1852 to 1886.

Onogawa
A river in Bungo Province.

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.
Ösaka, Seige of

see also:
Toyotomi Hideyori (pg. X),
Ösaka Castle (pg. X),
Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),
Kizugawa, Battle of (pg. X),
Tennōji, Battle of (pg. X),

Ösawa Family

Ösugi Sakae
Lived 1885 to 1923.
Anarchist. Killed after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923.
Had a relationship with Itō Noe.

See Also
Anarchism (pg. 24)
Great Kanto Earthquake (pg. 98), Itō Noe (pg. 132),

Ösumi Province
A province in the area that is today Kagoshima Prefecture. Ösumi bordered on Hyūga and Satsuma Provinces.
see also:
Hyūga Province (pg. X), Kagoshima Prefecture (pg. X), Satsuma Province (pg. X)

Ötoku
Nengō: 1084--1086.

Ötomo Family

Otsu City
The capital of Shiga Prefecture (pg XX).

Ötsu, Seige of
Took place in 1600.
Kyōgoku Takatsugu defended Ötsu 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
Kyōgoku Takatsugu (pg. X), Tachibana Muneshige (pg. X), Tsukushi Hirokado (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),

Ōuchi Yoshitaka

Ōura Kanetake
Lived

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Katsura</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>22 Sep 1903</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Katsura</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
<td>26 Mar 1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Katsura</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>03 Sep 1910</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Katsura</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
<td>20 Feb 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Ōkuma</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>16 Apr 1914</td>
<td>07 Jan 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Ōkuma</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>07 Jan 1915</td>
<td>30 July 1915</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 99Cabinet Positions Held by Ōura Kanetake

Owari Province
A province in the area that is today Aichi Prefecture. Owari bordered on Ise, Mikawa, and Mino Provinces.

See Also
Aichi Prefecture (pg. X), Ise Province (pg. X), Mikawa Province (pg. X), Mino Province (pg. X),

Ōwa
Nengō: 961–963.

Oyama Ikuo
Lived 1880 to 1955.

Ōyama Iwao
Lived 1842 to 1916

Cabinet Positions Held by Ōyama Iwao
Table 100  Cabinet Positions Held by Ōyama Iwao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Itō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>22 Dec 1885</td>
<td>30 Apr 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Itō</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>July 10 1886</td>
<td>July 01 1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurota</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>30 Apr 1888</td>
<td>24 Dec 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurota</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Feb 16 1889</td>
<td>22 Mar 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamagata</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>24 Dec 1889</td>
<td>06 May 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Matsukata</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>06 May 1891</td>
<td>17 May 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>08 Aug 1892</td>
<td>09 Oct 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>26 May 1895</td>
<td>18 Sep 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Matsukata</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>18 Sep 1896</td>
<td>20 Sep 1895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**
Kanazawa City (pg. X), Ishikawa Prefecture (pg. X),

**Ozaki Hotsumi**
Lived 1901 to 1944.

**Ozaki Yukio**
Lived 1859 to 1954.

**Ozu Yasujiro**
Lived 1903 to 1963.

**Pacific War – Privy Council**

**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.

**Peace Preservation Law**

**Pearl Harbor, Bombing of**


**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 (pg. X),
Komura Jūtarō (pg. X),
Witte, Sergei (pg. X),
Katsura Tarō (pg. X),
Hibuya Riots (pg. X),

**Prefectures**

An administrative division, 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. XX), one tō (Tōkyō-tō, pg. XX the capital of Japan), and two fū, (Kyoto-fu pg. XX and Ōsaka-fu pg. XX). Collectively the Japanese refer to these as the tō-dō-fu-ken and there are 47 all together.
Prefectures

This encyclopedia treats all four divisions as 'prefecture' in English. Thus, Ōsaka-fu is located on page XXX as Osaka Prefecture.

There is a complete listing of the prefectures, their area, capital, and population on page XXX.

Privy Council

(Q: No Entries)

Nothing here yet.

Rangaku – Ryūkyū Province

Rangaku
see Dutch Learning on page XXX.

Red Flag Incident
Occurred in 1908.

Reigen-tennō
The 112th emperor of Japan.
Lived 25 May 1654 to 6 Aug 1732
Reigned 26 Jan 1663 to 21 March 1687.
The 19th son of Emperor Gomizunō (pg. X).

Reiki
Nengō: 715--716.

Reischauer, Edwin Oldfather
Lived 15 Oct 1910 to 1 Sep 1990.

Reizei-tennō
The 63rd emperor of Japan.
Lived 25 May 950 to 24 Oct 1011.
Reigned 25 May 967 to 13 Aug 969.
Second son of Emperor Murakami (pg. X).
Rennyo
Lived 25 Feb 1415 to 25 March 1499.

Rensai
See Adachi Morinaga on page XXX.

Richardson, Charles
Died in 1862.

Richū-tennō
The 17th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 400 to 405.

Rikken Doshikai

Rikuchū Province
A province in the area that is today Iwate Prefecture. Rikuchū bordered on Mutsu, Rikuzen, and Ugo Provinces.

see also:
Iwate Prefecture (pg. X),
Mutsu Province (pg. X),
Rikuzen Province (pg. X),
Ugo Province (pg. X),

Rikuzen Province
A province in the area that is today Miyagi Prefecture. Rikuzen bordered on Iwaki, Rikuchū, Ugo, and Uzen Provinces.

see also:
Iwaki Province (pg. X),
Miyagi Prefecture (pg. X),
Rikuchū Province (pg. X),
Ugo Province (pg. X),
Uzen Province (pg. X),
Roches, Leon

**Roches, Leon**
Lived 1809 to 1901.

Representative of the French government in Japan from 1864 to 1868.

The French government took the side of the Tokugawa Bakufu and thus was not real popular in Japan after the Meiji Restoration.

Roesler, Karl Friedrich Hermann

**Roesler, Karl Friedrich Hermann**
Lived 18 Dec. 1834 to 2 Dec. 1894.

Worked in Japan from 1878 to 1893.

Rokkaku Yoshitaka

**Rokkaku Yoshitaka**
Died 1581.

Rokujō-tennō

The 79th emperor of Japan.
Lived 14 Nov 1164 to 17 July 1176.
Reigned 25 June 1165 to 19 Feb 1168.
Son of Nijō-tennō (pg. X).

Rono Faction

Root, Elihu

Russo-Japanese War

1904 to 1905.

How did America win a war against the most powerful country on Earth in 1781? The colonists won because Britain, in addition to being far away from the fighting, had global interests and enemies and thus couldn't afford to concentrate her power in any one region for fear of losing another region.

Japan's war with Russia was similar in many ways. It wasn't fought in Japan, but in Korea, much closer to Japan than to the European end of Russia. Also, while Japan was relatively free to throw herself fully into the war, Russia fought with one and a half eyes on Germany, England, and France. Indeed, European neutrality helped Japan by denying Russia access to ports and repair and supply facilities in Asia. Thus Japan's small size and relative weakness were offset by Russia's distance and European entanglements. The Russian bear, big though he was, fought with his claws tied behind his back.
Russo-Japanese War

This is not to downplay the skill or determination of the members of the Japanese Army and Navy. Although they made their share of strategic and tactical mistakes, the Army and Navy performed quite professionally in their first war against a European power. Unlike their behavior in World War Two, the Japanese military is generally given credit for fighting in the best tradition of European chivalry.

Right, so what was the war about anyway? It was about who should control Korea. The Japanese have usually viewed Korea as a dagger pointed right at Japan and have thus always preferred, if possible, to be the ones controlling it. For Russia, the issues were linked to the Asian continental situation. Russia wanted to protect its railways and its access to ice-free ports. Vladivostok was Russia's main port in Asia, and although there were great hopes for Port Arthur, there was not time before the war to prepare it. Vladivostok was too far away and too far north to have much influence in China, thus the need for a better port further south.

Additionally, as an up-and-coming power, Japan was no longer given a free ride on the international scene. She had become a member of the balance-of-power club and Russia wanted to extend its own interests in Northeast Asia in order to limit the power of one of England's allies.

The war itself was messy and costly, both in terms of money and lives. The Japanese siege of Port Arthur foreshadowed the sickening death tolls of the First World War (and probably could have been foreseen by students of America's Civil War). At home such sacrifice seemed worthwhile only if the payoff was equally large. Newspapers in Japan began speculating on more and more outrageous outcomes for the war, such as taking the Russian Pacific coast including Vladivostok or all the Russian controlled areas north of China. Japanese newspapers speculated in this reckless fashion partly at the behest of the government. This was the ever popular device of channeling domestic discontent into foreign wars and it almost backfired when the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed, ending the war.

Many Japanese were unhappy with the terms because they had no realistic notion of how much the war was costing their country. Even though the Japanese Navy assured a Japanese victory by annihilating the Russian Baltic Fleet at the famous Battle of Tsushima, Russia could theoretically have prolonged the ground war long enough to seriously damage Japan's economy, not to mention kill off large numbers of her young men. Doing so however, would have weakened Russia just as much and unlike Japan, Russia had land borders in Europe to worry about. When President Theodore Roosevelt suggested peace talks, both sides were quite willing to negotiate.

What was the outcome? For the first time in several hundred years, a Western country had been humbled by a non-Western one. Granted, the winner was the most westernized country in Asia and the loser was the least Western of the European powers, the fact remained that a small Asian country had bested a large European one. So what? It demonstrated in living color to the entire world that Western power and hegemony was not due to racial, religious, nor even entirely cultural reasons. Western power was based on science, technology, and advanced politi-
Russo-Japanese War

cal and business methods, and by adopting and applying these methods Japan had shown the world that anyone could achieve the same results as the West.

**Ryakunin**
Nengō: 1238--1238.

**Ryakuō**
Nengō: 1338--1341 (nengo of the northern dynasty).

**Ryūkyū Province**
The Ryūkyū Islands were a semi-independent kingdom, caught between China and Japan. The Chinese government viewed them as a tributary state (and therefore theoretically should come to their aid if necessary). A 1609 expedition (from Kyūshū?) captured the island of Okinawa and from then on, the kings of the Ryūkyūs sent tribute to both China and the Japanese (who? Satsuma?).

In 1879, the Meiji government announced the annexation of the Ryūkyūs. China objected and the ex-President of the United States U.S. Grant was asked to arbitrate. He decided that Japan's claim to the islands was stronger and ruled in Japan's favor.

Today the Ryūkyū islands are collectively Okinawa Prefecture. There are a host of problems arising from the Ryūkyū's less than completely Japanese history. Some people (a small number perhaps) feel that people from Okinawa Prefecture are not “real” Japanese. Also, some natives of the Ryūkyūs claim that the central government is discriminating against them by allowing so many American soldiers to be stationed in Okinawa, a far higher percentage than are stationed anywhere else in Japan.

Many popular singers and musical groups come from Okinawa Prefecture. These include (among many others) singer Amuro Namie and the group Da Pump.

**Sado Province – Suzuki Zenkō**

**Sado Province**
An island off the coast of Niigata Prefecture (or in the past, Echigo Province). Today the island is part of Niigata Prefecture.

(Double check, was the island really a separate province or a special region?)

**Saga City**
The capital of Saga Prefecture.
Sagami Province
A province in the area that is today Kanagawa Prefecture. Sagami bordered on Izu, Kai, Musashi and Suruga Provinces.

see also:
Izu Province (pg. X),
Kai Province (pg. X),
Kanagawa Prefecture (pg. X),
Musashi Province (pg. X),
Suruga Province (pg. X),

Saga Prefecture
Area: 2,439 km² (1995)
Capital: Saga
Population: 890,000 (1996)

Saga Rebellion

Saga-tennō
The 52nd emperor of Japan.
Reigned 809 to 823.

Saicho
Lived 767 to 822.

Saigo Takamori
Lived 1828 to 1877.

Saigō Tsugumichi
Lived 1843 to 1902.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Navy</td>
<td>30 Apr 1888</td>
<td>24 Dec 1889</td>
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<td>Navy</td>
<td>24 Dec 1889</td>
<td>17 May 1890</td>
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Saigō Tsugumichi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>17 May 1890</td>
<td>06 May 1891</td>
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<td>Home Affairs</td>
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<td>11 Mar 1893</td>
<td>18 Sep 1896</td>
</tr>
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<td>09 Oct 1894</td>
<td>07 Mar 1895</td>
</tr>
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<td>War</td>
<td>28 Apr 1895</td>
<td>08 May 1895</td>
</tr>
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<td>Navy</td>
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<td>12 Jan 1898</td>
</tr>
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<td>Navy</td>
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<td>08 Nov 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Yamagata</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>08 Nov 1898</td>
<td>19 Oct 1900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 101: Cabinet Positions Held by Saigō Tsugumichi

Saikō
Nengō: 854–856.

Saimei-tennō
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.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>03 Oct 1894</td>
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<td>2nd Matsukata</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>18 Sep 1896</td>
<td>28 Sep 1896</td>
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<td>2nd Matsukata</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>18 Sep 1896</td>
<td>22 Sep 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Itō</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>30 Apr 1898</td>
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<td>4th Itō</td>
<td>Hanretsu</td>
<td>19 Oct 1900</td>
<td>02 June 1901</td>
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<td>4th Itō</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>May 14 1901</td>
<td>02 June 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>27 Mar 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Mar 03 1906</td>
<td>19 May 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabinet</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>From</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>30 Aug 1906</td>
<td>18 Sep 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Saionji</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Table 102** Cabinet Positions Held by Saionji Kinmochi

### First Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saionji Kinmochi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsuoka Yasutake</td>
<td>Agriculture and Commerce</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishiwatari Bin'ichi</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>04 Jan 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minami Hiroshi</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>04 Jan 1908</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okano Keijirō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamagata Isaburō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14 Jan 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hara Kei</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>14 Jan 1908</td>
<td>25 Mar 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hotta Masayasu</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>25 Mar 1908</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saionji Kinmochi</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>27 Mar 1906</td>
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<td>Makino Nobuaki</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>27 Mar 1906</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sakatani Yoshio</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14 Jan 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matsuda Masahisa</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>14 Jan 1908</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
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<td>Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>03 Mar 1906</td>
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<td>Saionji Kinmochi</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>03 Mar 1906</td>
<td>19 May 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hayashi Tadasu</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>19 May 1906</td>
<td>30 Aug 1906</td>
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<td>30 Aug 1906</td>
<td>18 Sep 1906</td>
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<td>14 July 1908</td>
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<td>Hara Kei</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14July 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matsuda Masahisa</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>25 Mar 1908</td>
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<td>Senke Takatomi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>25 Mar 1908</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saitō Makoto</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terauchi Masatake</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
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**Table 103** Saionji Kinmochi's First Cabinet

### Second Cabinet

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saionji Kinmochi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makino Nobuaki</td>
<td>Agriculture and Commerce</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minami Hiroshi</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
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</table>
Saionji Kinmochi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<th>To</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okano Keijirō</td>
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<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hayashi Tadasu</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haseba Sumitaka</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamamoto Tatsuo</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
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<td>Uchida Kōsai</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hara Kei</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
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<td>Matsuda Masahisa</td>
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<td>Navy</td>
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<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
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<td>Ishimoto Shinroku</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>02 Apr 1912</td>
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<td>Uehara Yuusaku</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>05 Apr 1912</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
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</table>

Table 104 Saionji Kinmochi’s Second Cabinet

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.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Katsura</td>
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<td>14 July 1908</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Saionji</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Katsura</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
<td>20 Feb 1913</td>
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<td>1st Yamamoto</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>20 Feb 1913</td>
<td>16 Apr 1914</td>
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<tr>
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<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>06 July 1932</td>
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<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<td>Saitō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Mar 03 1934</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
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Table 105 Cabinet Positions Held by Saitō Makoto
Saitō Makoto

Cabinet

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saitō Makoto</td>
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<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotō Fumio</td>
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<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shibata Zenzaburō</td>
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<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>13 Mar 1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horikiri Zenjirō</td>
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<td>13 Mar 1933</td>
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<td>Horikiri Zenjirō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>13 Mar 1933</td>
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<td>Kurosaki Teizō</td>
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<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<td>09 Feb 1934</td>
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<td>Matsumoto Jōji</td>
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<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<td>Minami Hiroshi</td>
<td>Communications</td>
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<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<td>Hatoyama Ichirō</td>
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<td>03 Mar 1934</td>
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<td>Saitō Makoto</td>
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<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takahashi Korekiyo</td>
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<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>06 July 1932</td>
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<td>Uchida Kōsai</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>06 July 1932</td>
<td>14 Sep 1933</td>
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<td>Hirota Kōki</td>
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<td>14 Sep 1933</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<td>Yamamoto Tatsuo</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koyama Matsukichi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<td>Okada Keisuke</td>
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<td>09 Jan 1933</td>
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<td>08 July 1934</td>
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<td>Araki Sadao</td>
<td>War</td>
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<td>Hayashi Senjuurō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>23 Jan 1934</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
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</table>

Table 106 Saitō Makoto's Cabinet

Saitō Takao

Lived 1870 to 1949.

Politician.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>09 Nov 1931</td>
<td>13 Dec 1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Yoshida</td>
<td>State: Without Portfolio</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
<td>28 Nov 1946</td>
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</table>

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Saitō Takao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Yoshida</td>
<td>State: President of Administrative Management Bureau</td>
<td>28 Nov 1946</td>
<td>24 May 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>State: President of Administrative Management Bureau</td>
<td>24 May 1947</td>
<td>10 Mar 1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 107 Cabinet Positions Held by Saitō Takao

**Saitō Tatsuoki**

Lived 1548 to 14 Aug 1573.

Son of Saitō Yoshitatsu.

Lost to Oda Nobunaga in 1564. (where?) Survived, but the Saitō family were no longer players in the Sengoku wars.

**Sakai Tadatsugu**

**Sakai Toshihiko**

Lived 1871 to 1933.

**Sakamoto, Battle of**

**Sakamoto Ryoma**

Lived 1835 to 1867.

**Sakuma Morimasa**

Lived 1554 to 1583.

A retainer of Shibata Katsuie. Morimasa beat Nakagawa Kiyohide at the Battle of Shizugatake (1583) but pursued his victory too far. His forces were surprised and crushed by reinforcements sent by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Morimasa fled but was captured and beheaded.

The loss was so severe that Shibata Katsuie committed suicide.

(todo: double check all these entries, add details, and make them consistent.)

see also:

Nakagawa Kiyohide (pg. X), Shibata Katsuie (pg. X), Shizugatake, Battle of (pg. X), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X),
Sakuma Morishige

Sakuma Shōzan
aka Sakuma Zozan (Zōzan?).
Lived 28 Feb. 1811 to 11 July 1864.

Knowledgable on naval and coastal defence issues. Imprisoned by the Tokugawa Bakufu from 1854 to 1862. Advocated opening Japanese ports to foreign traders.

Assassinated for his opinions by some radical anti-foreign samurai.

Sakurakai

Sakuramachi-tennō
The 115th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1735 to 1747.

Sakurauchi Yukio
Politician.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>14 Apr 1931</td>
<td>13 Dec 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>05 Jan 1939</td>
<td>30 Aug 1939</td>
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<td>Yonai</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>16 Jan 1940</td>
<td>22 July 1940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 108: Cabinet Positions Held by Sakurauchi Yukio

Sanada Masayuki
Lived 1544 (1547?) to 1608 (4 June 1611?).

Son of Sanada Yukitaka.

Originally served the Takeda. Fought against Tokugawa Ieyasu several times. Sided against Ieyasu at the Battle of Sekigahara but had his son, Nobuyuki, fight for Ieyasu. Thus, when the battle went in Ieyasu's favor, Masayuki was saved from death by his son's influence. Instead of death, Masayuki was banished to Kudoyama in Kii Province.

See Also
Kii Province (pg. X), Sanada Nobuyuki (pg. X), Sanada Yukitaka (pg. X), Sekigahara, Battle of (pg. X), Takeda Family (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),
Sanada Nobuyuki

Sanada Nobuyuki

Sanada Yukimura
Lived 1570 (1567?) to 7 May 1615.
Fought against the Tokugawa at the Battle of Sekigahara and again at the Seige of Osaka Castle.

Sanada Yukitaka

Sanjo Sanetomi
Lived 1837 to 1891.

Sanjō-tennō
The 67th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1011 to 1016.

Sano Manabu
Lived 1892 to 1953.

Sano Tsunetami
Lived 1823 to 1902.

Sanuki Province
A province in the area that is today Kagawa Prefecture on Shikoku.
Sanuki bordered on Awa and Iyo Provinces.
see also:
Awa Province (pg. X),
Iyo Province (pg. X),
Kagawa Prefecture (pg. X),
Shikoku (pg. X),

Sapporo City
The capital of Hokkaidō Prefecture (pg XXX).
Sasaki Family

Sasamori Junzō
Politician.

Cabinet Positions Held by Sasamori Junzō

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>State: President of the Demobilization Agency</td>
<td>24 May 1947</td>
<td>15 Oct 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>State: Without Portfolio</td>
<td>15 Oct 1947</td>
<td>01 Feb 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>State: President of the Reparations Agency</td>
<td>01 Feb 1948</td>
<td>10 Mar 1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 109 Cabinet Positions Held by Sasamori Junzō

Satō Eisaku
Lived 1901 to 1975.


Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yoshida</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>15 Oct 1948</td>
<td>16 Feb 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Yoshida</td>
<td>Posts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Yoshida</td>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 110 Cabinet Positions Held by Satō Eisaku

First Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satō Eisaku</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>9 Nov 1964</td>
<td>17 Feb 1967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 111 Satō Eisaku’s First Cabinet

Second Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satō Eisaku</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>9 Nov 1964</td>
<td>17 Feb 1967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 112 Satō Eisaku’s Second Cabinet

Satow, Ernest M.
Lived 30 June 1843 to 26 Aug. 1929.
Satow, Ernest M.

British Diplomat and author.

Wrote . . .

**Satsuma-han**

**Satsuma Province**

A province in the area that is today Kagoshima Prefecture on Kyūshū. Satsuma bordered on Higo, Hyūga, and Ōsumi Provinces.

**See Also**

Higo Province (pg. X), Hūyuga Province (pg. X), Kagoshima Prefecture (pg. X), Kyūshū (pg. X), Ōsumi Province (pg. X),

**Seimu-tennō**

The 13th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 131 to 190.

**Seinei-tennō**

The 22nd emperor of Japan.

Reigned 480 to 484.

**Sei Shōnagon**

Dates unknown?

Daughter of Kiyowara Motosuke.

Court lady at the time of Emperor Ichijō.

Author of *The Pillow Book of Sei Shōnagon*, which is *Makura no Sōshi* in Japanese.

**Seitosha**

**Seiwa-tennō**

The 56th emperor of Japan.

Reigned 858 to 876.

**Sekigahara, Battle of**

1600

Toyotomi 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eastern Army</th>
<th>Western Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokugawa Ieyasu</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda Tadakatsu</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosogawa Tadaoki</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ii Naomasa</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsudaira Tadayoshi</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsutsui Sadatsugu</td>
<td>2,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arima Toushi</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asano Yukinaga</td>
<td>6,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukushima Masanori</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikeda Terumasa</td>
<td>4,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikoma Kazumasa</td>
<td>1,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanamori Nagachika</td>
<td>1,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kato Yoshiaki</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuroda Nagamasa</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyōgoku Takamoto</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oda Yūraku</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Yoshimasa</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terazawa Hirotaka</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tōdō Takatora</td>
<td>2,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshida Shigekatsu</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>88,888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Army</th>
<th>Eastern Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mori Terumoto</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishida Mitsunari</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shima Sakon</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamon Bitchū</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akaza Naoyasu</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chōsokabe Morichika</td>
<td>2,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kikkawa Hiroie</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mōri Hidemoto</td>
<td>6,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankokuji Ekei</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobayakawa Hideaki</td>
<td>4,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konishi Yukinaga</td>
<td>1,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuchiki Mototsuna</td>
<td>1,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natsuka Masaie</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogawa Tsuketada</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōtani Yoshitsugu</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōtani &amp; Kinoshita</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimazu Yoshihiro</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toda &amp; Hiratsuka</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toyotomi Retainers</td>
<td>2,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukita Hideie</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakizaka Yasuharo</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>81,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [bryant_1995], page 25

Table 113East and West Armies at Sekigahara

See Also
Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. 296), Ishida Mitsunari (pg. 126), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. 289)
Seki Takakazu

Seki Takakazu
Lived 1640 to 1708. (check these)

Sendai City
The capital of Miyagi Prefecture (pg XXX).

Sengoku Mitsugu
Politician.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>11 June 1924</td>
<td>02 Aug 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>02 Aug 1925</td>
<td>30 Jan 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>30 Jan 1926</td>
<td>03 June 1926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 114: Cabinet Positions Held by Sengoku Mitsugu

Sengoku Period

The Sengoku jidai, known in English as the Sengoku Period or “warring-states” period, starts in 1467 with the Ōnin no ran, (Ōnin War, 1467-1478) and ending in 1568 with the Azuchi period, starting with Oda Nobunaga's entrance into Kyoto.

The end of the Sengoku Warring States period is open to debate. Three other dates given for the end of this period in the History of Japan are:

1. The total unification of Japan in 1590 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Hideyoshi defeated the later Hojo clan of Sagami province in the conquest and siege of Odawara (Odawara Seibatsu).

2. The victory of Tokugawa Ieyasu over Ishida Mitsunari in the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600.

3. The establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1603 by Tokugawa Ieyasu.

The power of the central government, in the form of the Ashikaga Shogunate, had dissipated, and leading families throughout the land took to armed conflict to secure and expand their power. In some areas, monks and peasants affiliated with religious groups (the Ikkō-Ikki) also competed against the martial families.

The absence of real central authority lasted until, by skillful diplomacy and showmanship Toyotomi Hideyoshi was able to largely unify the country. Hideyoshi's success was possible largely because Oda Nobunaga had scared the daimyō into reconsidering their goals by showing them the logical conclusion of “every man for himself”. Thus, when Oda was murdered and Hideyoshi assumed control, the daimyō were not adverse to diplomacy if that help them assure the continuation of their families.

254
Senka-tennō
The 28th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 535 to 539.
Sen no Rikyu
Lived 1522 to 1591.

Settsu Province
A province in the area that is today Hyōgo Prefecture. Settsu bordered on Harima, Izumi, Kawachi, Tamba, and Yamashiro Provinces.

see also:
Harima Province (pg. X),
Hyōgo Prefecture (pg. X),
Izumi Province (pg. X),
Kawachi Province (pg. X),
Tamba Province (pg. X),
Yamashiro Province (pg. X),

Shakaiminshuto

Shakaitaishuto

Shibata Kamon

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>02 June 1901</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Katsura</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Katsura</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>21 Dec 1912</td>
<td>20 Feb 1913</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 115 Cabinet Positions Held by Shibata Kamon

Shibata Katsuie
Lived 1530 to 1583.
Shibata Katsuie

His forces, under the leadership of Sakuma Morimasa, besieged Nakagawa Kiyohide at Shizugatake. Sakuma ignored Shibata's orders and was destroyed by Toyotomi Hideyoshi's forces.

The loss was so severe that Shibata Katsuie committed suicide.

See Also

Nakagawa Kiyohide (pg. X), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X), Sakuma Morimasa (pg. X), Shizugatake, Battle of (pg. X),

Shibusawa Eiichi

Lived 1841 to 1931.

Shidehara Kijūrō

Lived 1872 to 1951.

Prime Minister from 9 October 1945 to 22 May 1946.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>11 June 1924</td>
<td>02 Aug 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>02 Aug 1925</td>
<td>30 Jan 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>30 Jan 1926</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamaguchi</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
<td>14 Apr 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>14 Apr 1931</td>
<td>13 Dec 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>09 Oct 1945</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara</td>
<td>First Demobilization</td>
<td>Dec 01 1945</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara</td>
<td>Second Demobilization</td>
<td>Dec 01 1945</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yoshida</td>
<td>State: Without Portfolio</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
<td>June 15 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Yoshida</td>
<td>State: President of the Demobilization Agency</td>
<td>June 15 1946</td>
<td>24 May 1947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 116: Cabinet Positions Held by Shidehara Kijūrō

Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara Kijūrō</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>09 Oct 1945</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsumura Kenzō</td>
<td>Agriculture and Forestry</td>
<td>09 Oct 1945</td>
<td>13 Jan 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soejima Senpachi</td>
<td>Agriculture and Forestry</td>
<td>13 Jan 1946</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsugita Daizaburō</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>09 Oct 1945</td>
<td>13 Jan 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narahashi Wataru</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>13 Jan 1946</td>
<td>22 May 1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 117 Shidehara Kijūrō’s Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narahashi Wataru</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>13 Jan 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishiguro Takeshige</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>13 Jan 46</td>
<td>19 Mar 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irie Toshirō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>19 Mar 49</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogasawara Sankurō</td>
<td>Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maeda Tamon</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>13 Jan 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abe Yoshishige</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>13 Jan 46</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shibusawa Keizō</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara Kijūrō</td>
<td>First Demobilization</td>
<td>01 Dec 45</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshida Shigeru</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horikiri Zenjirō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>13 Jan 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsuchi Chūzō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>13 Jan 46</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwata Chūzō</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonai Mitsumasa</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>01 Dec 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidehara Kijūrō</td>
<td>Second Demobilization</td>
<td>01 Dec 45</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsumoto Jōji</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
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<td>Kobayashi Ichizō</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>30 Oct 45</td>
<td>09 Mar 46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsugita Daizaburō</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>13 Jan 46</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishiguro Takeshige</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>26 Feb 46</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narahashi Wataru</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>26 Feb 46</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Takeo</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>13 Jan 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsuchi Chūzō</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>13 Jan 46</td>
<td>26 Jan 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murakami Giichi</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>26 Jan 46</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimomura Sadamu</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>01 Dec 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashida Hitoshi</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>09 Oct 45</td>
<td>22 May 46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shiga Naoya**

**Shiga Prefecture**

Area: 4,017 km² (1995)

Capital: Ōtsu

Population: 1,280,000 (1996)

**Shigemitsu Mamoru**

Politician.
Shigemitsu Mamoru

Lived 1887 to 1957.

**Cabinet Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tōjō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>20 Apr 1943</td>
<td>22 Jul 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiso</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>22 Jul 1944</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiso</td>
<td>Greater East Asia</td>
<td>22 Jul 1944</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
<td>17 Sep 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higashikuni</td>
<td>Greater East Asia</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
<td>26 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 118 Cabinet Positions Held by Shigemitsu Mamoru*

**Shijō-tennō**

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 XXX), Kagawa (pg XXX), Ehime (pg XXX), and Kōchi (pg XXX).

**Shimabara Rebellion**

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

**Shimada Saburo**

Lived 1852 to 1923.

**Shimada Toshio**

Politician.

Cabinet Positions Held by Shimada Toshio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inukai (check dates)</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>13 Dec 1931</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirota</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>09 Mar 1936</td>
<td>02 Feb 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonai</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>16 Jan 1940</td>
<td>22 Jul 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiso</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>22 Jul 1944</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 119 Cabinet Positions Held by Shimada Toshio*
Shimane Prefecture
Area: 6,707 km² (1995)
Capital: Matsue
Population: 770,000 (1996)

Shima Province
A province in the area that is today Mie Prefecture. Shima bordered on Kii Province. It was the smallest of the provinces.

see also:
Kii Province (pg. X), Mie Prefecture (pg. X),

Shimazaki Tōson
Lived

Shimazu Hisamitsu
Lived 1817 to 1887.

Shimazu Nariakira
Lived 1809 to 1858.

Shimazu Takahisa

Shimonoseki, Bombardment of
In reprisal for Chōshū attacks on foreign ships, naval forces from four countries (the U.S., Great Britain, Holland, and France) attacked forts in Chōshū. They also landed forces to complete the destruction of the forts. Chōshū quickly made peace.

(dates?)

see also:
Chōshū-han (pg. X),

Shimōsa Province
A province in the area that is today Chiba Prefecture. Shimōsa bordered on Hitachi, Kazusa, Kōzuke, Musashi, and Shimotsuke Provinces.

see also:
Shimōsa Province

Chiba Prefecture (pg. X), Hitachi Province (pg. X), Kazusa Province (pg. X), Kōzuke Province (pg. X), Musashi Province (pg. X), Shimotsuke Province (pg. X)

Shimotsuke Province

A province in the area that is today Tochigi Prefecture. Shimotsuke bordered on Hitachi, Iwaki, Iwashiro, Kōzuke, Musashi, and Shimōsa Provinces.

see also:

Hitachi Province (pg. X), Iwaki Province (pg. X), Iwashiro Province (pg. X), Kōzuke Province (pg. X), Musashi Province (pg. X), Shimōsa Province (pg. X), Tochigi Province (pg. X)

Shimoyama Sadanori

Died 1949.

Shimpeitai Incident

Shimura Goto

Shinagawa Yajiro

Lived 1843 to 1900.

Shinano Province

A province in the area that is today Nagano Prefecture. Shinano bordered on Echigo, Etchū, Hida, Kai, Kōzuke, Mikawa, Mino, Musashi, Suruga, and Tōtōmi Provinces.

see also:

Echigo Province (pg. X), Etchū Province (pg. X), Hida Province (pg. X), Kai Province (pg. X), Kōzuke Province (pg. X), Mikawa Province (pg. X), Mino Province (pg. X), Musashi Province (pg. X), Nagano Prefecture (pg. X), Suruga Province (pg. X), Tōtōmi Province (pg. X)

Shinran

Lived 1173 to 1262.

Shintō

Shintō (meaning “Way of the Gods”) is the native religion of Japan. It is not so much concerned with an afterlife as it is with this life. Although that may sound similar to Confucianism, they are in fact very different. Shintō evolved from the animistic, shamanistic ideas and practices of the stone age inhabitants (and later immigrants as well) and stresses the importance of nature and
cleanliness. In contrast to the rules, rituals, and concern for propriety which characterize Confucianism, (and Christianity for that matter) Shintō has no well developed theology. It prefers that we just live naturally. Thus, what few rituals there are with life's important events - birth, marriage, harvests, and the such. When Buddhism was introduced into Japan, it managed to coexist religiously, if not always politically, with Shintō because the Japanese saw them as complementing each other rather than competing with one another. Shintō is for this life and Buddhism is for the next. Even today, when many Japanese today are about as religious as many Americans -- that is, not very -- most Japanese get married in Shintō ceremonies and buried (well, cremated) in Buddhist ones.

For the record: like most other people on the planet, the early Japanese believed that there land was created by the gods and that they were therefore special. Like many other societies, their rulers were considered descendants of those same gods - the sun goddess in the case of Japan. Unlike most other societies, however, the Japanese never had to face the spectacle of their semi-divine ruler losing the kingdom to some barbarian horde. Thus, Japan was never given a reason to doubt the divine origin of their land. Since it is a myth, and not a terribly interesting one at that, and because I don't know it that well, I will not reproduce it here. There are two good books to read if you are interested in the early Japanese version of ancient Japanese history. The first is also the first extant Japanese book, the Kojiki (Record of Ancient Matters), dated 712 AD and the other is the Nihongi (I don't remember), dated 720 AD. The dates on both books are misleading since they were compiled from oral sources and added to over hundreds of years. Both have been translated into English, so knowledge of ancient Japanese in not necessary.

Shiono Suehiko
Politician.

**Cabinet Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hayashi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>02 Feb 1937</td>
<td>04 June 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Konoe</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>04 June 1937</td>
<td>05 Jan 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>05 Jan 1939</td>
<td>07 Apr 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>05 Jan 1939</td>
<td>30 Aug 1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 120Cabinet Positions Held by Shiono Suehiko*

**Shirakawa-tennō**
The 72nd emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1072 to 1086.

**Shitoku**
Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1384--1386.
Shizugatake, Battle of

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:
Nakagawa Kiyohide (pg. X), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X), Sakuma Morimasa (pg. X), Shibata Katsuie (pg. X),

Shizuoka City
The capital city of Shizuoka Prefecture.

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

Shōan (1)
Nengō: 1171--1174.

Shōan (2)
Nengō: 1299--1301.

Shōchō
Nengō: 1428--1428.

Shōchū
Nengō: 1324--1325.

Shōgen
Nengō: 1259--1259.

Shōgun
Translates as 'General' or 'Barbarian-Subduing Generallismo'.

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Shōgun

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kamakura Shōgunate</td>
<td>1192</td>
<td>1338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ashikaga Shōgunate</td>
<td>1338</td>
<td>1573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tokugawa Shōgunate</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>1868</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 121 Shōgunates*

The List of the Shōgun on page 333 lists all the shōgun from each shōgunate, along with their relevant dates.

**Shōhei**
Nengō: 931--937.
aka Shōhyō. aka Jōhei.

**Shōhei**
Nengō: 1346--1369.
aka Shōhyō.

**Shōhō**
Nengō: 1644--1647.

**Shōji**
Nengō: 1199--1200.

**Shōka**
Nengō: 1257--1258.

**Shōkō-tennō**
The 101st emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1412 to 1428.
Shōkyū War

Shōkyū War
A civil war / disturbance that occurred in 1221.

Shōmu-tennō
The 45th emperor of Japan.
Lived 701 to 756.
Reigned 724 to 749.

Shōryaku
Nengō: 990--994.

Shōryaku
Nengō: 1077--1080.
aka Jōreki.

Shōtai
Nengō: 898--900.

Shōō
Nengō: 1288--1292.

Shōtoku-tennō
An empress. The 48th ruler of Japan.
Lived 718 to 4 Aug. 770.
Previously had reigned as Kōken-tennō (pg. 162), from 2 July 749 to 1 Aug. 758.

Shōtoku
Nengō: 1711--1715.

Shōwa (1)
Nengō: 834--847.
aka Jōwa.

Shōwa (2)
Nengō: 1312--1316.

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Shōwa (3)

Shōwa-tennō
The 124th emperor of Japan.
Lived 1901 to 1989.
Reigned 1926 to 1989.

Shuchō
Nengō: 686--689.

Shurei-mon
Siberian Intervention
Siebold, Philipp Franz von
Lived 1796 to 1866.

Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895)
The first Sino-Japanese War was fought between Japan and China during 1894 and 1895 primarily over control of Korea.

Korea (under the Yi Dynasty) had traditionally been a tributary state to China. In 1875 the Qing Dynasty of China had allowed Japan to recognize Korea as an independent state. However, China continued to try and assert influence over Korea and there was a split in public opinion in Korea, with conservatives wanting to retain a close relationship with China, while reformists wanted Korea to modernize, and to have a closer relationship with Japan. Following the assassination of a pro-Japanese reformist in 1894, a Korean religious sect, the Tonghak, began a rebellion. The Korean government requested help in putting it down from China.

However, when it did, the Japanese government sent an expedition in support of the reformists, and seized the royal palace in Seoul by June 8, 1894. War between Japan and China was officially declared on August 1, 1894 though some naval fighting had already taken place.

The more modern Japanese army defeated the Chinese in a series of battles around Seoul and Pyongyang forcing them north, and by November 21 the Japanese had taken Port Arthur (now known as Lushan).

China's northern fleet was mauled by the Japanese navy off the mouth of the Yalu River, losing 8 out of 12 warships, retreated behind the fortifications of the Weihaiwei naval base, and was then caught by a surprise Japanese land attack across the Liaodong Peninsula which shattered the ships in harbour with shelling.
Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895)

from the landward side. After Weihaiwei's fall on February 2 and an easing in
harsh winter conditions, Japanese troops pressed their advance into Manchuria.

Faced with these repeated defeats China signed the Treaty of Shimonoseki in
April 1895.

The defeat of China at the hands of Japan highlighted the failure of the Chinese
army to modernize adequately, and resulted in increased calls within China for ac-
celerated modernization and reform.

Modified from the Wikipedia article available at:

Socialism

Socialist Movement

Socialist Society

Soejima Taneomi
Lived 1828 to 1905.

Soga no Umako
Died 626.

Sōka Gakkai

Sone Arasuke
Politician.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd Itō</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>12 Jan 1898</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamagata</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>08 Nov 1898</td>
<td>19 Oct 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>02 June 1901</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>02 June 1901</td>
<td>21 Sep 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>17 July 1903</td>
<td>22 Sep 1903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 122: Cabinet Positions Held by Sone Arasuke*
Sonnō Jōi

Sorge, Richard

Statistical Yearbook of Japan

Sue Harukata

Suematsu Kenchō

Politician.

**Cabinet Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Itō</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>08 Aug 1892</td>
<td>18 Sep 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Itō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>12 Jan 1898</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Itō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>19 Oct 1900</td>
<td>02 June 1901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 123: Cabinet Positions Held by Suematsu Kenchō*

Suganuma Motonari

Sugawara no Michizane

Lived 845 to 903.

Sugiyama Gen

**Cabinet Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hayashi</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>09 Feb 1937</td>
<td>04 June 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Konoe</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>04 June 1937</td>
<td>03 June 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiso</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>22 July 1944</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 124: Cabinet Positions Held by Sugiyama Gen*

Suiko-tennō

An empress. The 33<sup>rd</sup> ruler of Japan.

Reigned 592 to 628.

Suinin-tennō

The 11<sup>th</sup> emperor of Japan.
Suinin-tennō
Reigned 29 B.C. to 70 A.D.

Suizei-tennō
The 2nd emperor of Japan.
Reigned 581 to 549 B.C.

Sujin-tennō
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 XX).

Suō Province
A province in the area that is today Yamaguchi Prefecture. Suō bordered on Aki, Iwami, and Nagato Provinces.

see also:
Aki Province (pg. X),
Iwami Province (pg. X),
Nagato Province (pg. X),
Yamaguchi Prefecture (pg. X),

Suruga Province
A province in the area that is today Shizuoka Prefecture. Suruga bordered on Izu, Kai, Sagami, Shinano, and Tōtōmi Provinces.

see also:
Izu Province (pg. X),
Kai Province (pg. X),
Sagami Province (pg. X),
Shinano Province (pg. X),
Shizuoka Prefecture (pg. X),
Tōtōmi Province (pg. X),
**Sushun-tennō**
The 32nd emperor of Japan.
Reigned 587 to 592.

**Sutoku-tennō**
The 75th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1123 to 1141.

**Suzaku-tennō**
The 61st emperor of Japan.
Reigned 930 to 946.

**Suzuki Bunji**
Lived 1885 to 1946.

**Suzuki Kantarō**
Lived 1868 to 1948.

**Cabinet Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki K.</td>
<td>Greater East Asia</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>09 Apr 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki K.</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>09 Apr 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki K.</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>09 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 125: Cabinet Positions Held by Suzuki Kantarō*

**Cabinet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki Kantarō</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>09 Apr 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishiguro Tadaatsu</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakomizu Hisatsune</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murase Naokai</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōta Kōzō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirose Toyosaku</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tōgō Shigenori</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki Kantarō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>09 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tōgō Shigenori</td>
<td>Greater East Asia</td>
<td>09 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Suzuki Kantarō

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki Kantarō</td>
<td>Greater East Asia</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>09 Apr 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abe Genki</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsuzaka Hiromasa</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toyoda Teijirō</td>
<td>Munitions</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonai Mitsumasa</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakurai Heigorō</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimomura Hiroshi</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakonji Masazō</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yasui Tōji</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>11 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobiyama Naoto</td>
<td>Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>11 Apr 1945</td>
<td>19 May 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobiyama Naoto</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>19 May 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toyoda Teijirō</td>
<td>Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>11 Apr 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anami Korechika</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okada Tadahiko</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>07 Apr 1945</td>
<td>17 Aug 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 126Suzuki Kantarō's Cabinet

Suzuki Kisaburō

(double check dates of Inukai cabinet and cabinet members)

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiyoura</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>07 Jan 1924</td>
<td>11 June 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>May 04 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inukai</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>13 Dec 1931</td>
<td>25 Mar 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inukai</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>25 Mar 1932</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 127Cabinet Positions Held by Suzuki Kisaburō
Suzuki Shigeru

Suzuki Teiichi

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Konoe</td>
<td>Minister of State</td>
<td>04 Apr 1941</td>
<td>18 July 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Konoe</td>
<td>Minister of State</td>
<td>18 July 1941</td>
<td>18 Oct 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tōjō</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>18 Oct 1941</td>
<td>22 July 1944</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 128: Cabinet Positions Held by Suzuki Teiichi

Suzuki Yoshio

Cabinet Positions Held by Suzuki Yoshio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>24 May 1947</td>
<td>15 Feb 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>Attorney General</td>
<td>15 Feb 1948</td>
<td>10 Mar 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashida</td>
<td>Attorney General</td>
<td>10 Mar 1948</td>
<td>15 Oct 1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 129: Cabinet Positions Held by Suzuki Yoshio

Suzuki Zenkō

Born 1911.

Prime Minister from 18 July 1980 to 26 November 1982.

Tachibana Muneshige – Twenty-One Demands

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

Taishō Democracy

Taishō Political Crisis

Taishō-tennō
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.

Taiwān

Taiyō

Tajima Province
A province in the area that is today Hyōgo Prefecture. Tajima bordered on Harima, Inaba, Tamba, and Tango Provinces.

see also:
Harima Province (pg. X),
Hyōgo Prefecture (pg. X),
Inaba Province (pg. X),
Tamba Province (pg. X),
Tango Province (pg. X),

Takahashi Korekiyo
Lived 1854 to 1936.
Prime Minister from 13 November 1921 to 12 June 1922.
Takahashi Korekiyo

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Yamamoto</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>20 Feb 1913</td>
<td>16 Apr 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hara</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>11 June 1924</td>
<td>01 Apr 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>05 Feb 1925</td>
<td>09 Feb 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>01 Apr 1925</td>
<td>17 Apr 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>01 Apr 1925</td>
<td>17 Apr 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 June 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inukai (Check dates)</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>13 Dec 1931</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saitō</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>26 May 1932</td>
<td>08 July 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Nov 27 1934</td>
<td>26 Feb 1936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 130: Cabinet Positions Held by Takahashi Korekiyo

Takahashi Korekiyo's Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi Korekiyo</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamamoto Tatsuo</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsuchi Chūzō</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokota Sennosuke</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>28 Mar 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baba Eiichi</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>28 Mar 1922</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noda Utarō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakahashi Tokugorō</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi Korekiyo</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uchida Kōsai</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokonami Takejirō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōki Enkichi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katō Tomosaburō</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motoda Hajime</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamanashi Hanzō</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>13 Nov 1921</td>
<td>12 June 1922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 131: Takahashi Korekiyo's Cabinet
Takahira

Takahira

Takakura-tennō
The 80th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1168 to 1180.

Takamatsu City
The capital of Kagawa Prefecture (pg XX).

Takamatsu, Siege 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 siege the Mōri (who were unaware of Oda's murder) were willing to listen. They surrendered the castle, freeing Hideyoshi to immediately leave to pursue Oda's assassin, Akechi Mitsuhide.

see also:
Mōri Family (pg. X),
Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X),
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Akechi Mitsuhide (pg. X),

Takano Chōei
Lived 1804 to 1850.
aka Takayanagi Ryūnosuke

Studied Dutch. Studied medicine under Yoshida Chōshuku.
Wrote *Yume Monogatori* and translated several European works.
Imprisoned for his views (as set forth in his book) but escaped. Went to work as a translator for the daimyō of Uwajima (in Iyo?).
Died fighting the soldiers sent to take him into custody again.
Takano Chōei

See Also

Takano Fusataro

Takarabe Takeshi

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katō Tomosaburō</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>15 May 1923</td>
<td>02 Sep 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamamoto</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>02 Sep 1923</td>
<td>07 Jan 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>11 June 1924</td>
<td>02 Aug 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Katō Takaaki</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>02 Aug 1925</td>
<td>30 Jan 1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Wakatsuki</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>30 Jan 1926</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamaguchi</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
<td>03 Oct 1930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 132 Cabinet Positions Held by Takarabe Takeshi

Takashima Shuhan

Lived 1798 to 1866.

Takashima Tomonosuke

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Matsukata</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>17 May 1891</td>
<td>08 Aug 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Itō</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>08 Aug 1892</td>
<td>18 Sep 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Matsukata</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>18 Sep 1896</td>
<td>02 Sep 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Matsukata</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>20 Sep 1896</td>
<td>12 Jan 1898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 133 Cabinet Positions Held by Takashima Tomonosuke

Takasugi Shinsaku

Lived 1839 to 1867.

Takata-han

Takatenjin, Seige of (1574)

Took place in 1574.

Ogasawara Nagatada held the castle for the Tokugawa. Takeda Katsuyori took it.
Takatenjin, Seige of (1574)

See Also
Ogasawara Nagatada (pg. X), Takeda Katsuyori (pg. X)

Takatenjin, Seige of (1580--1581)
Lasted 1580--1581.
Okabe Naganori held the castle for the Takeda. Oda Nobunaga took it.

See Also
Okabe Naganori (pg. X), Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),

Takayanagi Ryūsuke
See Takano Chōei on page XXX

Takebe Katahiro
Lived 1664 to 1739.

Takechi Zuizan
Lived 1829 to 1865.

Takeda Family
Family of Seiwa Genji origin, descended from Minamoto Yoshimitsu.

Takeda Giichi
Cabinet Positions Held by Takeda Giichi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>State: Without Portfolio</td>
<td>24 May 1947</td>
<td>07 Jan 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katayama</td>
<td>State: Chairman of the Local Finance Committee</td>
<td>01 Jan 1948</td>
<td>10 Mar 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashida</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>10 Mar 1948</td>
<td>15 Oct 1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 134: Cabinet Positions Held by Takeda Giichi

Takeda Izumo

Takeda Katsuyori
Lived 1546 to 1582.
Son of Takeda Shingen. Father of Takeda Nobukatsu.
Katsuyori took charge of the family after the death of his father.
Fought Tokugawa Ieyasu at Takatenjin in 1574 and at Nagashino in 1575.

Incurred the wrath of the Hōjō family by helping Uesugi Kagekatsu against Uesugi Kagetora (Hōjō Ujiyasu's seventh son, adopted by and heir to Uesugi Kenshin).

Lost (to whom?) at Takatenjin in 1581. His forces were destroyed by the combined armies of Oda Nobunaga and Tokugawa Ieyasu at Tenmokuzan in 1582, after which Katsuyori and his son committed suicide.

See Also
Hōjō Family (pg. X), Hōjō Ujiyasu (pg. X), Nagashino, Battle of (pg. X), Oda Nobunaga (pg. X), Takatenjin, Siege of (1574) (pg. X), Takatenjin, Siege of (1580--1581) (pg. X), Takeda Shingen (pg. X), Tenmokuzan, Battle of (pg. X), Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X), Uesugi Kagekatsu (pg. X), Uesugi Kagetora (pg. X), Uesugi Kenshin (pg. X),

Takeda Nobutora
Takeda Nobutoyo
Takeda Shingen
Lived 1521 to 1573.

aka Takeda Harunobu. Took the name Shingen in 1551.

Son of Takeda Nobutora.

Defeated Tokugawa Ieyasu at the Battle of Mikatagahara in 1571.

Died of a bullet wound received while his forces were besieging Noda Castle in 1573. At his request, his family kept his death secret for several years.

Takemitsu Toru
Lived 1930 to 1996.

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

Taketomi Tokitoshi
Cabinet Positions Held by Taketomi Tokitoshi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Ôkuma</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>08 Nov 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Ôkuma</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>16 Apr 1914</td>
<td>10 Aug 1915</td>
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</table>
Taketomi Tokitoshi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Ōkuma</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>10 Aug 1915</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 135 Cabinet Positions Held by Taketomi Tokitoshi

Takigawa

*Tale of Genji*


Tamba Province

A province in the area that is today Kyōto Prefecture. Tamba bordered on Harima, Ōmi, Settsu, Tajima, Tango, Wakasa, and Yamashiro Provinces.

see also:

Harima Province (pg. X), Kyōto Prefecture (pg. X), Ōmi Province (pg. X), Settsu Province (pg. X), Tajima Province (pg. X), Tango Province (pg. X), Wakasa Province (pg. X), Yamashiro Province (pg. X),

Tanabe Harumichi

Lived

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet</td>
<td>05 Jan 1939</td>
<td>07 Apr 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiranuma</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>07 Apr 1939</td>
<td>30 Aug 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Konoe</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>18 July 1941</td>
<td>18 Oct 1941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 136 Cabinet Positions Held by Tanabe Harumichi

Tanaka Giichi

Lived 1863 to 1929.

Prime Minister from 20 April 1927 to 2 July 1929.

Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hara</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
<td>09 June 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Yamamoto</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>02 Sep 1923</td>
<td>07 Jan 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka G.</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>04 May 1928</td>
<td>23 May 1928</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 137 Cabinet Positions Held by Tanaka Giichi

Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Giichi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamamoto Teijiuro</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatoyama Ichiroo</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maeda Yonezoo</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Giichi</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakahashi Tokugoroo</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mochizuke Keisuke</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>23 May 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwara Fusanosuke</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>23 May 1928</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsuchi Chuuzoo</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 June 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizuno Rentaroo</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>02 June 1927</td>
<td>25 May 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katsuta Kazue</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>25 May 1928</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi Korekiyo</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 June 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsuchi Chuuzoo</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>02 June 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Giichi</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki Kisaburoo</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>04 May 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Giichi</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>04 May 1928</td>
<td>23 May 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mochizuke Keisuke</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>23 May 1928</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hara Yoshimichi</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okada Keisuke</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogawa Heikichi</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirakawa Yoshinori</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>20 Apr 1927</td>
<td>02 July 1929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 138 Tanaka Giichi's Cabinet

Tanaka Kakuei

Born 1918.

Prime Minister from 7 July 1972 to 22 December 1972 and 22 December 1972 to 9 December 1974.
Tanaka Shozo

**Tanaka Shozo**
Lived 1841 to 1913.

**Tango Province**
A province in the area that is today Kyōto Prefecture. Tango bordered on Tajima, Tamba, and Wakasa Provinces.

see also:
Kyōto Prefecture (pg. X),
Tajima Province (pg. X),
Tamba Province (pg. X),
Wakasa Province (pg. X),

**Tani Kanjo**
Lived 1837 to 1911.

**Taniyama-Shimura Conjecture**

**Taniyama Yutaka**

**Tanizaki Junichirō**
Lived 1886 to 1965.
Author.

Moved to Kyoto from Tokyo after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923.

His works include:


**Tanuma Okitsugu**
Lived 1719 to 1788.

**Tayama Katai**

**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:
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Uesugi Kenshin (pg. X),

Teiseitō

Teiwa
Nengō of the Northern Dynasty: 1345--1349.

Temmei
Nengō: 1781--1788.

Temmon
Nengō: 1532--1554.
aka Tembun.

Temmu-tennō
The 40th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 673 to 686.

Tempō
Nengō: 1830--1843.

Tempuku
Nengō: 1233--1233.

Tempyō-hōji
Nengō: 757--764.

Tempyō-jingo
Nengō: 765--766.
aka Tempyō-shingo.

Tempyō-kampō
Nengō: 749--749.
Tempyō-shōhō

Tempyō-shōhō
Nengō: 749--756.

Tempyō
Nengō: 729--748.

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-tennō
The 38th emperor of Japan.
Lived 626 to 672. Reigned 662 to 671.

Tenji
Nengō: 1124--1125.
aka Tenju.

Tenmokuzan, Battle of

Tennan
Nengō: 857--858.
aka Ten'an??
Terabe, Siege of

Tenna
Nengō: 1681--1683.
aka Tenwa.

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, Siege 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:
Terabe, Siege of

Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Imagawa Yoshimoto (pg. X),
Suzuki Shigeru (pg. X),

**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.

### Cabinet Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Katsura</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>27 Mar 1902</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Saionji</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>07 Jan 1906</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Katsura</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
<td>27 Aug 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Katsura</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>14 July 1908</td>
<td>30 Aug 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>06 Dec 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>Nov 21 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 139 Cabinet Positions Held by Terauchi Masatake*

### Cabinet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi Masatake</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakakōji Ren</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodama Hideo</td>
<td>Chief of Cabinet Secretariat</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arimatsu Hideyoshi</td>
<td>Chief of Legislative Bureau</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Den Kenjirō</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
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<td>Okada Ryōhei</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terauchi Masatake</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>06 Dec 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katsuta Kazue</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>06 Dec 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terauchi Masatake</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>21 Nov 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motono Ichirō</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>21 Nov 1916</td>
<td>23 Apr 1918</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gotō Shinpei</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>23 Apr 1918</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
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<td>Gotō Shinpei</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>23 Apr 1918</td>
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<td>Mizuno Rentarō</td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>23 Apr 1918</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsumuro Itaru</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
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<td>Katō Tomosaburō</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ōshima Ken'ichi</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>09 Oct 1916</td>
<td>29 Sep 1918</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 140* Terauchi Masatake's Cabinet

**Toba-tennō**

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**

Lived 1542 to 1604.

A samurai in the service of Tokugawa Ieyasu. In 1601, Ieyasu gave Kazuaki the fief of Zeze (say what?) (30,000 koku) in Ōmi.

**Togo Heihachiro**

Lived 1848 to 1934.

A samurai from Satsuma. Studied (what?) in England from 1871 to 1878.

Originally in the Satsuma Navy, joined the Imperial Japanese Navy (at its formation?). Fought in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894—1895. Promoted to Rear Admiral in 1895, Vice Admiral in 1900, and full Admiral in 1904.

Heihachiro commanded the fleet during the Russo-Japanese War (1904--1905). His stunning success at the Battle of Tsushima effectively ended any hope that Russia ever had of controlling or even contesting the seas around Korea.

see also:

Imperial Japanese Navy (pg. X),
Russo-Japanese War (pg. X),

285
Togo Heihachiro
Satsuma-han (pg. X),
Sino-Japanese War (pg. X),
Tsushima, Battle of (pg. X),

**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:
Konoe Fumimaro (pg. X),
Koiso Kuniaki (pg. X),

**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.
Father of Ietsuna (who would become the 4th Tokugawa shōgun).

See Also
Christianity (pg. X),
Tokugawa Hidetada (pg. X),
Tokugawa Ietsuna (pg. X),
Tokugawa Kazuko (pg. X),
Tokugawa Sen-Hime (pg. X),
sakoku (pg. X),
s Hankin-kotai (pg. X),

Tokugawa Iemochi
Lived 1846 to 1866.
The 14th Tokugawa shōgun.
In office 1858 to 1866.

Tokugawa Iemoto
Lived 1763 to 1779.
Son and original heir of Tokugawa Ieharu. Died before his father.
**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.
Son of Tokugawa Tsunashige. Originally known as Tokugawa Tsunatoyo.

**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.
First son of Tokugawa Yoshimune. Father of Tokugawa Ieharu.

**Tokugawa Ietsugu**
Lived 1709 to 1716.
The 7th Tokugawa shōgun.
In office 1712 to 1716.
Son of Tokugawa Ienobu.
Was only four years old when he became shōgun. Died at age seven. (why? of what?)

**Tokugawa Ietsuna**
Lived 1639 to 1680.
The 4th Tokugawa shōgun.
Tokugawa Ietsuna

In office 1651 to 1680.

First son of Tokugawa Iemitsu. Brother to Tokugawa Tsunayoshi. Died without an heir or any children.

Tokugawa Ieyasu

Lived December 30, 1542 - June 1, 1616

The 1st Tokugawa shōgun.

In office 1603 to 1605.

Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of the Tokugawa shogunate of Japan, and is commonly known as one of the “three great leaders” of feudal Japan (the other two are Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi).

Originally known as Tokugawa Takechiyo. Given the name “Motonobu” at age 14. Later changed his name to “Motoyasu”. Finally took the name “Ieyasu” in 1565. It is by this name that he is mostly known today.

Born in Mikawa. When he was about five years old Ieyasu was captured by forces loyal to Oda Nobuhide. Nobuhide used Ieyasu as a bargaining chip against Tokugawa. He held firm and Ieyasu remained a captive of the Katō family (at the Tennō-bō temple in Owari) for about 10 years - practically his entire childhood.

It was shortly after he returned home (1558) that Motonobu changed his name to Motoyasu. Also around this time, Tokugawa married a daughter of Sekiguchi Chikanaga (page XXX).

Took the name “Ieyasu” in 1565. In 1567 the emperor gave Ieyasu permission to keep the name “Tokugawa” for his own immediate family, while his other relatives would continue using “Matsudaira” (etc?).

Built Hamamatsu Castle (page XXX) in 1570.

Tokugawa was originally daimyo of Mikawa (present-day Eastern part of Aichi prefecture) but was displaced to Kanto during Toyotomi's rule. Tokugawa's influence made him an important ally of Oda Nobunaga. After Oda died and Toyotomi Hideyoshi became Japan's dominant ruler, Tokugawa was named as one of five regents (tairo) with the responsibility of looking after Toyotomi's son, Toyotomi Hideyori.

When Hideyoshi died in 1598, Hideyori was only five years old. The new regent was placed in the care of Toyotomi's closest ally, Ishida Mitsunari, who attempted to hold the Toyotomi coalition together. Tokugawa, however, saw a chance to usurp power from the Toyotomi loyalists, and assembled an “eastern army” to take on Ishida.

The ensuing Battle of Sekigahara (1600) ended in a crushing defeat for Ishida's “western army”. In 1603, Tokugawa became shogun of an almost entirely unified
Tokugawa Ieyasu

Japan, a concept that had been abandoned by Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi. He abdicated in 1605 and allowed his son, Tokugawa Hidetada, to take over.

Tokugawa was enshrined in Nikko after his death, and his mausoleum, Nikko Toshogu is a popular tourist destination today. Sargent (1894; The Forest Flora of Japan) recorded that a Daimyo who was too poor to offer a stone lantern at the funeral requested instead to be allowed to plant an avenue of Sugi, 'that future visitors might be protected from the heat of the sun'. The offer was accepted; the avenue, which still exists, is over 65km (40 miles) long, and 'has not its equal in stately grandeur'.

Modified from the Wikipedia article available at (DOUBLE CHECK!!):

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.
Member of the Mito branch of the Tokugawa Family. Son of Tokugawa Nariaki (pg. X).

Tokugawa Kiyoyasu
Lived 1511 to 1536.

Tokugawa Nagachika
Lived 1442 to 1510.

Tokugawa Nariaki
Lived 1800 to 1860.

Father of Tokugawa Keiki, the final Tokugawa Shōgun.
A member of the Mito branch of the Tokugawa family and daimyō of Mito.
Tokugawa Nariaki

Nariaki was put in charge of bakufu efforts to defend the country against the encroaching foreigners. His own view was that the bakufu should strengthen its military and fight the foreigners, and was at odds with Ii Naosuke on the issue.

He was pro-emperor and favored restoration. Nariaki and Naosuke fought over who would succeed the Shōgun Iesada, with Nariaki championing his son Keiki. Naosuke, who eventually prevailed, favored Iemochi.

see also:
Ii Naosuke (pg. X), Tokugawa Iemochi (pg. X), Tokugawa Iesada (pg. X), Tokugawa Keiki (pg. X),

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 XXX has a list of the Tokugawa Shōgun on page XXX.

Tokugawa Tadanaga
Lived 1605 to 1651.

Tokugawa Tadateru
Lived 1593 to 1683.
Tokugawa Tadayoshi

**Tokugawa Tadayoshi**
Lived 1580 to 1607.

Tokugawa Tsunashige

**Tokugawa Tsunashige**
Lived 1644 to 1678.

Tokugawa Tsunayoshi

**Tokugawa Tsunayoshi**
Lived 1646 to 1709.
The 5\textsuperscript{th} Tokugawa shōgun.
In office 1680 to 1709.

Tokugawa Yasuchika

**Tokugawa Yasuchika**
Lived 1369 to 1412.

Tokugawa Yorifusa

**Tokugawa Yorifusa**
Lived 1603 to 1661.

Tokugawa Ieyasu's 9\textsuperscript{th} son and founder of the Mito branch of the Tokugawa family.

Father of Mitsukuni, Yorishige, Yorimoto, Yoritaka, and Yorio.

Received Mito (350,000 koku) in Hitachi in 1609. Hence they are known as the Mito branch.

Tokugawa Yorinobu

**Tokugawa Yorinobu**
Lived 1602 to 1671.

Tokugawa Ieyasu's 8\textsuperscript{th} son and founder of the Kii branch of the Tokugawa family.

Father of Mitsusada and Yorizumi.

Received Wakayama (555,000 koku) in Kii in 1619.

Tokugawa Yoshimune

**Tokugawa Yoshimune**
Lived 1684 to 1751.
The 8\textsuperscript{th} Tokugawa shōgun.
In office 1716 to 1745.

Tokugawa Yoshinao

**Tokugawa Yoshinao**
Lived 1600 to 1650.
Tokugawa Yoshinao

Tokugawa Ieyasu's 7th son and founder of the Owari branch of the Tokugawa family.

Father of Mitsutomo.

Recieved Nagoya Castle in Owari in 1610.

Tokugawa Yoshinobu
See Tokugawa Keiki on page XXX.

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)
Tokyo University

Tōkyō War Crimes Trial

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.  
Father of Torii Mototada.  
Served Matsudaira Hirotada and later Tokugawa Ieyasu.

**Torii**

**Tosa-han**

**Tosa Province**  
A province in the area that is today Kōchi Prefecture on Shikoku. Tosa bordered on Iyo and Awa Provinces.

see also:  
Awa Province (pg. X),  
Iyo Province (pg. X),  
Kōchi Prefecture (pg. X),  
Shikoku (pg. X),
Tōsei-ha

Tōtōmi Province
(needs to be finished!)
A province in the area that is today Prefecture. Tōtōmi bordered on and Provinces.
see also:

Tottori City
The capital city of Tottori Prefecture.

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

Tōyama Kagetō

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 XXX) army; He was a general when Akechi Mitsuhide (page
Toyotomi Hideyoshi

XXX) 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.

Tozama

Treaty of Shimonoseki

The Treaty of Shimonoseki was signed on April 17, 1895 between China and Japan.

It ended the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) in favour of Japan. In the treaty China recognized the independence of Korea and renounced any claims, ceded the southern portion of F?gtien (current Shenyang, Liaoning) province, the islands of Formosa and the Pescadores Islands to Japan. China also paid Japan a war indemnity of 200 million Kuping taels, and opened various ports and rivers to international entry and trade.

The treaty was signed by Count Ito Hirobumi and Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu for the Emperor of Japan and Li Hung-Chang and Li Ching-Fong on behalf of the Emperor of China.

The harsh conditions imposed on China led to the Triple Intervention of Russia, France, and Germany. They demanded that Japan withdrew its claim on F?gtien province, concerned that Port Arthur would fall under Japanese control. In November 1895 Japan withdrew its claim on F?gtien province in return for an increased war indemnity from China. The European powers were not concerned with any of the other conditions, or the 'free hand' Japan had been granted in Korea.


Triple Intervention

After the signing of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, which ended the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, Russia, France, and Germany objected to part of the treaty and compelled Japan to withdrew its claim on F?gtien province in return for an increased war indemnity from China.

The Japanese people were not happy with the intervention in a treaty between Japan and China and their anger was increased when a few years later Russia assumed control of Port Arthur from China – Port Arthur was in the area that Russia, France, and Germany had intervened to prevent Japan from controlling.

This was part of a broader Russo-Japanese rivalry in Northeast Asia that resulted in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905.
Truman, Harry S.

**Tsūchimikado-tennō**
The 83rd emperor of Japan.
Reigned 1198 to 1210.

**Tsu City**
The capital of Mie Prefecture (pg XX).

**Tsuda Mamichi**
Lived 1829 to 1903.

**Tsuda Sokichi**
Lived 1873 to 1961.

**Tsuda Umeko**
Lived 1865 to 1929

**Tsukude Castle**

**Tsukushi Hirokado**

**Tsushima, Battle of**

**Tsushima Province**
A group of islands that are today part of Nagasaki Prefecture. They lay between in the Sea of Japan, between Honshū / Kyūshū and the Korean peninsula.

**Twenty-One Demands**

**Uchida Ryohei – Uzen Province**

**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:
Akechi Mitsuharu (pg. X),
Akechi Mitsuhide (pg. X),
Oda Nobunaga (pg. X),
Toyotomi Hideyoshi (pg. X),
Hori Hidemasa (pg. X),
Yamazaki, Battle of (pg. X),
Honnōji, Seige of (pg. X),

**Uchimura Kanzo**
Lived 1861 to 1930.

**Udaijin**

**Uda-tennō**
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:
Takeda Shingen (pg. X),
Murakami Yoshikiyo (pg. X),
Arquebus (pg. X),
Ashigaru (pg. X),

**Ueda, Seige of**
Took place in 1600.
Ueda, Seige of

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 siege and hurried to meet up with Ieyasu. As a result of this delay, Hidetada missed the battle of Sekigahara.

see also:
Sanada Masayuki (pg. X),
Sanada Yukimura (pg. X),
Sekigahara, Battle of (pg. X),
Tokugawa Hidetada (pg. X),
Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),

Ueki Emori
Lived 1857 to 1892.

Uesugi Family (Ogigayatsu)

Uesugi Family (Yamaouchi)
A daimyō family descended from Fujiwara Yoshikado (pg. X).

Uesugi Kagekatsu
Lived 1555 to 1623.

Uesugi Kagenobu

Uesugi Kagetora
Lived 1552 to 1579.
The 7th son of Hōjō Ujiyasu (pg. X), 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
A province in the area that is today Akita Prefecture (pg. ). Ugo bordered on Mutsu, Rikuchū, Rikuzen, and Uzen Provinces.

see also:
Akita Prefecture (pg. X),
Mutsu Province (pg. X),
Rikuchū Province (pg. X),
Rikuzen Province (pg. X),
Uzen Province (pg. X),

Ukita Hideie

Umezu Yoshijiyo
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 XXX).
Urawa City

**Urawa City**
The capital of Saitama Prefecture (pg XXX).

**U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce**

**Utsunomiya City**
The capital of Tochigi Prefecture (pg XXX).

**Utsunomiya-han**

**Uwajima**

**Uzen Province**
A province in the area that is today Yamagata Prefecture. Uzen bordered on Echigo, Iwaki, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, and Ugo Provinces.

see also:
- Echigo Province (pg. X),
- Iwaki Province (pg. X),
- Iwashiro Province (pg. X),
- Rikuzen Province (pg. X),
- Ugo Province (pg. X),
- Yamagata Prefecture (pg. X),

(V: No entries)

nothing here yet.

**Wado Province – Witte, Sergei**

**Wado Province**

**Wadō**
Nengō: 708–714.

**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.

**Wakamatsu-han**
Wakasa Province

A province in the area that is today Fukui Prefecture. Wakasa bordered on Echizen, Ōmi, Tamba, Tango, and Yamashiro Provinces.

**Domains**
Obama (92,000 koku): Kyōgoku Takatsugu received from Tokugawa Ieyasu in 1600.

see also:
Echizen Province (pg. X),
Fukui Prefecture (pg. X),
Kyōgoku Takatsugu (pg. X),
Ōmi Province (pg. X),
Tamba Province (pg. X),
Tango Province (pg. X),
Tokugawa Ieyasu (pg. X),
Yamashiro Province (pg. X),

**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 Ching-wei
Wang Yang-ming
War Crimes, Class A

Warring States Period
The period of more-or-less constant warfare that lasted from the Ōnin War until Hideyoshi managed to exert control over most of the country.

Waseda University
aka Tōkyō College.

Washington Naval Conference
Took place in Washington, DC from November 1921 to February 1922. France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States (as well as a couple of other countries!) participated. Naval arms limitations, rules for submarine warfare, and the status of various islands held by the powers in the Pacific were among the topics discussed.

The conference resulted in several treaties. The Four-Powers Treaty (France, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States) dealt with the various countries' various holdings in the Pacific. The Five-Powers Treaty (France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States) dealt with naval arms limitations. The Nine-Powers Treaty (France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States and ??) dealt with the “Open Door” policy in China.

The Americans at least were reading the Japanese delegation's telegrams and it is possible that the British were as well. The American snooping was made public a few years later by Herbert O. Yardley, the chief of the American Black Chamber – the secret government agency that had cryptanalyzed (broken) the Japanese codes during the conference.

Sources and Suggested Reading
The American Black Chamber by Herbert O. Yardley, [yardley_1931]
The Codebreakers: The Story of Secret Writing by David Kahn, [kahn_1996]
The Reader of Gentlemen's Mail by David Kahn, [kahn_2004]

See Also
American Black Chamber (pg 22), American Black Chamber, The (pg 23), Five-Powers Treaty (pg 83), Four-Powers Treaty (pg 83), Nine-Powers Treaty (pg 218), Yardley, Herbert O. (pg 307)

Watanabe Hanzō
Watanabe Jotaro

304
Watanabe Hanzō

Witte, Sergei

(X: No entries)

nothing here yet

Yamagata Aritomo – Yūryaku-tennō

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. X).

Yamagata Masakage

Yamagata Prefecture
Area: 9,323 km$^2$ (1995)
Capital: Yamagata
Population: 1,260,000 (1996)

Yamaguchi City
The capital city of Yamaguchi Prefecture (pg. X).

Yamaguchi Prefecture
Area: 6,110 km$^2$ (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

A province in the area that is today Kyōto Prefecture. Yamashiro bordered on Iga, Kawachi, Ōmi, Settsu, Tamba, Wakasa, and Yamato Provinces.

see also:

Iga Province (pg. X), Kawachi Province (pg. X), Kyōto Prefecture (pg. X), Ōmi Province (pg. X), Settsu Province (pg. X), Tamba Province (pg. X), Wakasa Province (pg. X), Yamato Province (pg. X),

Yamato Province

A province in the area that is today Nara Prefecture. Yamato bordered on Iga, Ise, Kawachi, Kii, and Yamashiro Provinces.

See Also

Iga Province (pg. X), Ise Province (pg. X), Kawachi Province (pg. X), Kii Province (pg. X), Nara Prefecture (pg. X), Yamashiro Province (pg. X),

Yamazaki, Battle of

1582

Toyotomi 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. X) in Ishikawa Prefecture (pg. X).

**Yanagi Muneyoshi**  
Lived 1889 to 1961.

**Yanaibara Tadao**  
see Yanaihara Tadao on page 307.

**Yanaihara Tadao**  
aka Yanaibara Tadao.  
Lived 1893 to 1961.

**Yardley, Herbert O.**  
Lived 13 April 1889 to 7 August 1958

The founder and head of the American Black Chamber (pg 22) and author of the book, *The American Black Chamber* (pg 23). Under Yardley, the cryptanalysts of the American Black Chamber broke Japanese diplomatic codes and were able to furnish American negotiators with significant information during the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-1922. He later helped the Nationalists in China break Japanese codes and worked briefly for the Canadian government, helping it set up a cryptological section.

Yardley was born and raised in Worthington, Indiana. His mother, Mary Emma Yardley, died when he was 13. His father, Robert Kirkbride Yardley, was a station master and telegrapher for a railroad. From him, Herbert learned to use the telegraph. The “O” in his name stands for Osborn – his mothers' maiden name: Herbert added it to his name because he needed a third letter for his telegraph signature.

After graduating high school in 1907, Yardley worked as a telegrapher for a railroad. In 1912, after passing the civil service exam, he was hired as a government telegrapher. His work in the code room and started his career in cryptography by breaking the U.S. government codes that crossed his desk. At that time, American codes were very weak and Yardley solved them easily. He was shocked to learn that President Wilson was using a code that had been in use for over ten years. The weakness of American codes worried Yardley, especially considering the war in Europe, so he wrote up a hundred-page “Solution of American Diplomatic Codes” and gave it to his boss.
Yardley, Herbert O.

Breaking American codes got Yardley wondering about the codes of other countries. American participation in the war gave Yardley an opportunity to sell the government on his idea to set up a section to break other countries' codes. He convinced Major Ralph Van Deman of the need and in June-July of 1917 Herbert Yardley became a first lieutenant in the Signal Corps and head of the newly created eighth section of military intelligence – MI-8.

Yardley proved to be a very good administrator and during the war the people of MI-8 performed well even if they did not have any spectacular successes. After the war, the American Army and the State department decided to jointly fund MI-8 and Yardley continued as head of the “Cipher Bureau”. They set up shop in New York City for legal reasons.

Cracking Japanese codes was a priority. Kahn ([kahn_2004], pg 62) states:

The most important target was Japan. Its belligerence toward China jeopardized America's Open Door policy. Its emigrants exacerbated American racism. Its naval growth menaced American power in the western Pacific. Its commercial expansion threatened American dominance of Far Eastern markets.

After close to a year, Yardley and his staff finally managed to break the Japanese codes and were still reading Japanese diplomatic traffic when Washington hosted the Washington Naval Conference in 1921. The information the Cipher Bureau provided the American delegation was instrumental in getting the Japanese side to agree to a 10:6 ratio instead of the 10:7 ratio the Japanese wanted. This was the height of Yardley's cryptanalytic career.

Unfortunately, Yardley spent much of his time in New York involved in unrelated activities. Also, the flow of diplomatic telegrams dried up as companies became less willing to break the law to help the government. In Washington, William Friedman was actively exploring cryptographic frontiers for the Army – the Cipher Bureau was becoming irrelevant. However, it was moral indignation that finally doomed the bureau. Henry L. Stimpson was Secretary of State under President Hoover. When he found out about Yardley and the Cipher Bureau, he was furious and withdrew funding, summing up his argument with “Gentlemen do not read each other's mail.”

The Cipher Bureau closed its doors for good on 31 October 1929 – just two days after the stock market crashed and the Great Depression began. Not a good time for someone with Herbert O. Yardley's rather esoteric skills to be out of a job. Unable to find anything promising and with a wife and young son to support, Yardley decided to try writing about his old job. The result was The American Black Chamber published by Bobbs-Merrill in 1931.

The American Black Chamber was entertaining and based on fact – mostly telling the story of Yardley's breaking of the Japanese codes and the effect of that at the Washington Naval Conference. It sold well and gave Yardley a taste of fame and infamy. The American government was highly unhappy. The Japanese government was embarrassed and highly unhappy.
Yardley, Herbert O.

None of Yardley's many later attempts at writing were as successful as *The American Black Chamber*. Still, he published several articles, a novel called *The Blonde Countess*, and worked on a few movies (including *Rendezvous*, based very loosely on *The Blonde Countess*) as a writer and technical advisor. It paid the bills.

[Add info on China and Canada]

Yardley died at 1:15 pm on 7 August 1958, a week or so after having a major stroke. He is buried at Arlinton National Cemetery, Grave 429-1 of Section 30.

**Sources and Suggested Reading**

*The American Black Chamber* by Herbert O. Yardley, [yardley_1931]

*The Codebreakers* by David Kahn, [kahn_1996]

*The Reader of Gentlemen's Mail* by David Kahn, [kahn_2004]

**See Also**

American Black Chamber (pg 22), *American Black Chamber, The* (pg 23), Washington Naval Conference (pg 304)

**Yasuda Zenjiro**

Lived 1838 to 1921.

**Yayoi**

**Yokohama City**

The capital of Kanagawa Prefecture (pg 142).

**Yokoi Shonan**

Lived 1809 to 1869.

**Yokose Family**

**Yokoyama Gennosuke**

Lived 1870 to 1915.

**Yōmei-tennō**

The 31st Emperor of Japan.

Reigned 585-587.

**Yonai Mitsumasa**

Lived 1880 to 1948.
Yonai Mitsumasa
Prime Minister from 16 January 1940 to 22 July 1940.

Cabinet

Yonemura Kaichirō
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
Nengō: 1181--1181.

Yōzei-tennō
The 57th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 876 to 884.

Yukawa Hideki
Lived 1907 to 1981.
Yura Family

Yūryaku-tennō
The 20th emperor of Japan.
Reigned 456 to 479.

Zaibatsu – Zeami

Zaibatsu
Zeami
aka Kanze Motokiyo.
Lived 1363 to 1443.
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. The entry in *Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan* [papinot 1972] for the “Nihon-ki” (pg 448) has a good summary of how unreliable the info on early emperors is.

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Chronological List of Emperors

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Table 141 Chronological List of Emperors

Prime Ministers, 1885 to Present

This list is compiled from Janet Hunter's excellent *Concise Dictionary of Japanese History* [hunter_1984], Japanese government web sites, articles from the Japan Times, and miscellaneous web sites related to Japanese history.

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*Table 142 Prime Ministers, 1885 to Present*
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*Table 143: Alphabetical List of the 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 [papinot_1972].

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### Provinces and Corresponding Prefectures

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*Table 144: Provinces and Corresponding Prefectures*
Chronological List of Nengō

Sources: *New Nelson's Kanji Dictionary* and the *Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan* [papinot_1972].

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.

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Chronological List of Nengō

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Table 145: Chronological List of Nengo
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Tokugawa Shōgunate

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