

## TOKAGAWA TIMELINE ACTIVITY

1. Carefully study each of the timelines you have been given.
2. Take the time to note down those aspects that are similar and different on your table this includes notes about the content and the organization / presentation.
3. Be specific about your note taking and give your table a specific title.
4. Create a group timeline of the Tokagawa Shogunate Era only including those events that we were shared in all 3 timelines you were given.
5. Think carefully about what all timelines do have in common.

Title:

Similarities	Differences

Timeline: Asia Pacific Museum accessed: 9/3/15

- 1603 - Edo event - Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543-1616) appoints himself shogun, formalizing Edo as the new capital from Kyoto.
- 1616 - Edo event - Tokugawa Ieyasu dies, transferring power to his sons.
- 1629- Edo event - Women banned from the kabuki stage. Kabuki actors were often the subject of Japanese woodblock prints.
- 1635- Edo event - Kano Sanraku dies (1559-1635). Founded Kano School, the dominant traditional approach to Japanese painting of the era.
- 1639- Edo event - Policy of Japanese national seclusion established. Only Nagasaki Island is open, and only to traders from the Netherlands.
- 1641- World Event - The Dutch East India Company takes control of parts of Indonesia from the Portuguese and Moslem rulers.
- 1644- World event - The Ming Dynasty collapses. It had held power in China since 1368.
- c. 1675- Edo event - First colored woodblock prints appear in last quarter of 17th century.
- 1683- World event - Vienna under siege by Ottoman Turks.
- 1689- World event - Treaty of Nerchinsk between Russia and China halts Russian expansion into Siberia.
- 1716- Edo Event - Ogata Korin (1658-1716) dies. Korin established style known as *rinpa*, a major Edo style.
- 1738- World event - Persian emperor Nader Shah invades India.
- 1750- Edo event - Edo has a population of 1 million people.
- 1765- Edo event - Suzuki Harunobu invents *nishiki-e*, "brocade pictures," or woodblock printing in many colors.
- 1776- World event - American colonies declare independence from Great Britain.
- 1788- World event - The Iora Australian aboriginal people welcome English settlers to Sydney Harbor, Australia.
- 1793- World event - The French king Louis XVI is executed four years after the French Revolution began.
- 1795- Edo event - Maruyama Okyo (1733-1795) dies. Okyo established a lyrical, naturalistic style and trained many artists.
- 1799- World event - The Dutch East India Company dissolved. The company had controlled much of Europe 's trade in the Far East.
- 1806- Edo event - Kitagawa Utamaro (circa 1753-1806) dies. Utamaro became known for prints of insects and flowers — and beautiful women.
- 1819- World Event - Símon Bolívar leads Venezuela , Colombia , and Ecuador to independence from Spain. Bolívar also liberated Peru , Panama , and Bolivia.
- 1821- World event - Mexico becomes independent from Spain and ceases to be a colony.
- 1837- Edo event - Peasant uprising against merchants and officials in the city of Osaka.
- 1841- World event - The United Provinces of Canada come into being.
- 1844- Edo event - British and French ships visit Nagasaki and request commercial relations with Japan. Their requests are denied.
- 1849- Edo event - Artist Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849) dies.
- 1850- World event - Taipeng Rebellion, a revolt against the Manchu ruling class, begins in China.
- 1853- Edo event - U.S. warships commanded by Matthew Perry enter Japanese waters. The country's isolationist policy begins to unravel.
- 1854- Edo event - Treaty of Kanagawa opens Japanese ports to U.S. ships.
- 1858- Edo event - Ando Hiroshige (1797-1858), master of the woodblock print, dies.
- 1860- World event - The state of South Carolina secedes from the Union, setting off the American Civil War.
- 1868- Edo event - Tokugawa rule ended. Emperor restored. Meiji era begins

Year	Event
1467	Civil war (Onin war) erupts in Japan and Japan is split among the Daimyo (feudal lords)
1542	Portuguese merchants shipwrecked on Japan's south coast and introduced firearms to the Japanese.
1568	Daimyo Oda Nobunga enters Kyoto and is victorious in the civil war
1573	Oda Nobunga overthrows the Murimachi bakufu and extends his control over majority of Japan
1582	Oda Nobunga is murdered and is succeeded by Toyotomi Hideyoshi; a loyal general of Nobunga
1591	Toyotomi Hideyoshi reunifies and pacifies Japan
1592	Hideyoshi is repelled by China as he tries to conquer Korea
1598	Toyotomi Hideyoshi dies and commands 5 of his most trusted Daimyo's to swear an oath to protect his only son as this boy Hideyori is his successor. One of the 5 Daimyo's was a man named Ieyasu
1600	Tokugawa Ieyasu defeats the other contenders to the leadership of Japan at the battle of Sekigahara
1603	Ieyasu is appointed Shogun by the Emperor of Japan and moves his government to Edo (Tokyo) and begins the long line of the Tokugawa dynasty of Shoguns
1603	The Tokugawa Shogunate divides the subjects into five hereditary classes (lords → samurai → farmers → artisans → merchants)
1614	Ieyasu bans Christianity from Japan; including all remaining European missionaries
1615	Ieyasu ends the Toyotomi clan and captures Osaka
1633	Ship building is forbidden by Shogun Iemitsu
1641	All foreigners except for Chinese and Dutch are banned from Japan as law from Iemitsu
1650	There evolved a new kind of noble, literate warrior according to bushido
1700	Kabuki and Ukiyo-e become popular
1707	The highest mountain in Japan, Mount Fuji, erupts
1790	Neo-Confucianism becomes the official state philosophy
1845	Matshiro Abe becomes the most influential politicians of the shogunate
1854	The USA forces Japan to sign the trade agreement (treat of Kanagawa) which reopens Japan to foreigners after 2 centuries
1855	Russia and Japan establish diplomatic relations
1861	The domain of Satsuma urges the emperor of Kyoto to expand his foreign policy
1862	The domain of Satsuma urges the union of the Emperor and Shogunate
1867	Keiki Tokugawa/Yoshinobu ascends to the shogunate in Kyoto while the Emperor Komei dies and is succeeded by the 14 year old Mutsuhito
1868	Choshu and Satsuma force the shogun Yoshinobu to resign, the Tokugawa dynasty ends, and the emperor Meiji is restored, with the capital being Edo/Tokyo

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1543	The arrival of Portuguese merchants in Japan
1568	The daimyo Nobunaga is victorious in the civil war and it ends
1573	Nobunaga overthrows the Muromachi bakufu and extends his control over most of Japan
1575	Nobunaga defeats rival Takeda clan in the battle of Nagashino by employing modern warfare
1582	Nobunaga is murdered and is succeeded by Hideyoshi.
1591	Hideyoshi reunifies and pacifies Japan
1592	Hideyoshi tries to invade Korea
1598	Hideyoshi dies. Japanese army retreat from Korea.
1600	At the battle of Sekigahara, Ieyasu, a friend of Hideyoshi and Nobunaga, defeats enemies to gain full political control of Japan
1603	The emperor appoints Ieyasu as shogun, who moves his government to Edo (now Tokyo) and founds the Tokugawa dynasty of shoguns
1613	The Tokugawa Shogunate divides the subjects into five hereditary classes of decreasing importance; lords, samurai, farmers, artisans and merchants
1614	Ieyasu bans Christianity from Japan
1615	Ieyasu captures Osaka and destroys the Toyotomi clan
1638	Portuguese traders banned from Japan
1707	Mount Fuji erupts
1860	Japanese embassy established in the United States
1867	Yoshiunobu ascends to Shogunate in Kyoto, while emperor Komei dies and is succeeded by his 14-year-old son Mutsuhito
1868	Yoshiunobu is forced to resign and the Tokugawa dynasty ends, and the emperor Meiji is restored
1868	The fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate and restoration of imperial power

