



The Samurai: A Walking Tour of Tokyo

NICHOLAS EFTIMIADES

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PODIUM



INTRODUCTION TO THE SAMURAI

Introduction to the Samurai

- Story of the Samurai is the story of Japan
- More than 700 Years of rule
- Impossible to understand modern Japan without knowing the values of the samurai
 - In modern Japan their role in history is controversial

Samurai: A Short History

- The samurai (or bushi) were the warriors of pre-modern Japan.
- They made up the ruling military class that eventually became the highest-ranking social caste of the [Edo Period](#) (1603-1867).
- Samurai employed a range of weapons such as bows and arrows, spears, and guns
- The historic weapon and symbol was the katana.
 - But not the most practical

Samurai: A Short History

- The classic samurai trace their origins to the Heian Period (710 – 1185).
- Warriors were increasingly hired by wealthy landowners that had grown independent of the central government and built armies for their own protection.
- The two most powerful of these landowning clans, the Minamoto and Taira, eventually challenged the central government and battled each other for supremacy over the entire country.
- Minamoto Yoritomo emerged victorious and set up a new military government in 1192, led by the **shogun** or supreme military commander.

Samurai: A Short History

- During the chaotic era of warring states in the 15th and 16th centuries, Japan splintered into dozens of independent states constantly at war with one another.
- Warriors were in high demand. It was also the era when ninja warriors (Shinobi) specialized in unconventional warfare, were most active.
- Many of the famous samurai movies by Kurosawa are set during this time.

Samurai: A short History

- Three famous daimyo spearheaded the **unification** in the late 1500's
- After the great Battle of Sekigahara in 1600, one man took control of all Japan.
- **Tokugawa Ieyasu** became shogun in 1603
- Tokugawa Period (Edo Period – 1603-1867)

Samurai: A Short History



Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582)



Toyomoti Hideyoshi (1536-1598)



Tokygawa Ieyasu (1543-1616)

Samurai: A short History

- Edo Period peak of Samurai power (1603-1868).
- The Tokugawa shogunate was a very stable and peaceful period, and the samurai were the guardians of this peace.
- Samurai were the cultural elite of Japan during the Edo period
 - Developed the tea ceremony, flower arranging, and martial arts.

Samurai: A Short History


- Edo Period - Rigid social caste system
- Samurai at the top, followed by the farmers, artisans and merchants respectively.
- Samurai were forced to live in castle towns, were the only ones allowed to own and carry swords and were paid in rice by their **daimyo** or feudal lords.
- Masterless samurai were called **Ronin** and caused minor troubles during the 1600s.

Samurai: A short History

- Meiji Restoration (1868-1912)
- Significant social, political and economic change
- Controlled acceptance of West
- Industrialization
- Social classes gradually disintegrated
- Abolition of the feudal system and the adoption of a cabinet system of government.

Samurai Code of Bushido

- **Bushido's Eight Virtues**
- I. Rectitude or Justice. ...
- II. Courage. ...
- III. Benevolence or Mercy. ...
- IV. Politeness. ...
- V. Honesty and Sincerity. ...
- VI. Honor. ...
- VII. Loyalty. ...
- VIII. Character and Self-Control.



A SAMURAI TOUR OF TOKYO

Castle Visits

- **Castles**
- Castles developed over the centuries from small defensive forts built high up on mountains into massive complexes at the heart of cities, where they served as the status symbol, administrative center and residence of the local lord.
- The lord's samurai vassals resided in the town surrounding the castle: the higher their rank, the closer they were allowed to reside to the castle.

Castles to Visit

Southern Japan



Himeji Castle



Matsumoto Castle

小田原合戦

Odawara battle marked an epoch

具有划时代意义的小田原会战

劃時代的小田原合戦

시대를 바꾼 오다와라 전투

直前まで構築した和平の道が閉ざされ、小田原北条氏は豊臣秀吉との決戦を決意します。

各地の支城を會請・整備して迎撃態勢を整えた北条氏でしたが、豊臣勢の進軍は早く、次々に支城は落とされていきました。また、豊臣軍は武器や食料の調達・確保にも長け、豊富な物量を背景におよそ15万ともいわれる軍勢で小田原城を包囲しました。そして、3カ月の籠城の末、北条氏直は小田原城開城を決意します。

この戦いの終結により、豊臣秀吉による天下統一が成りました。

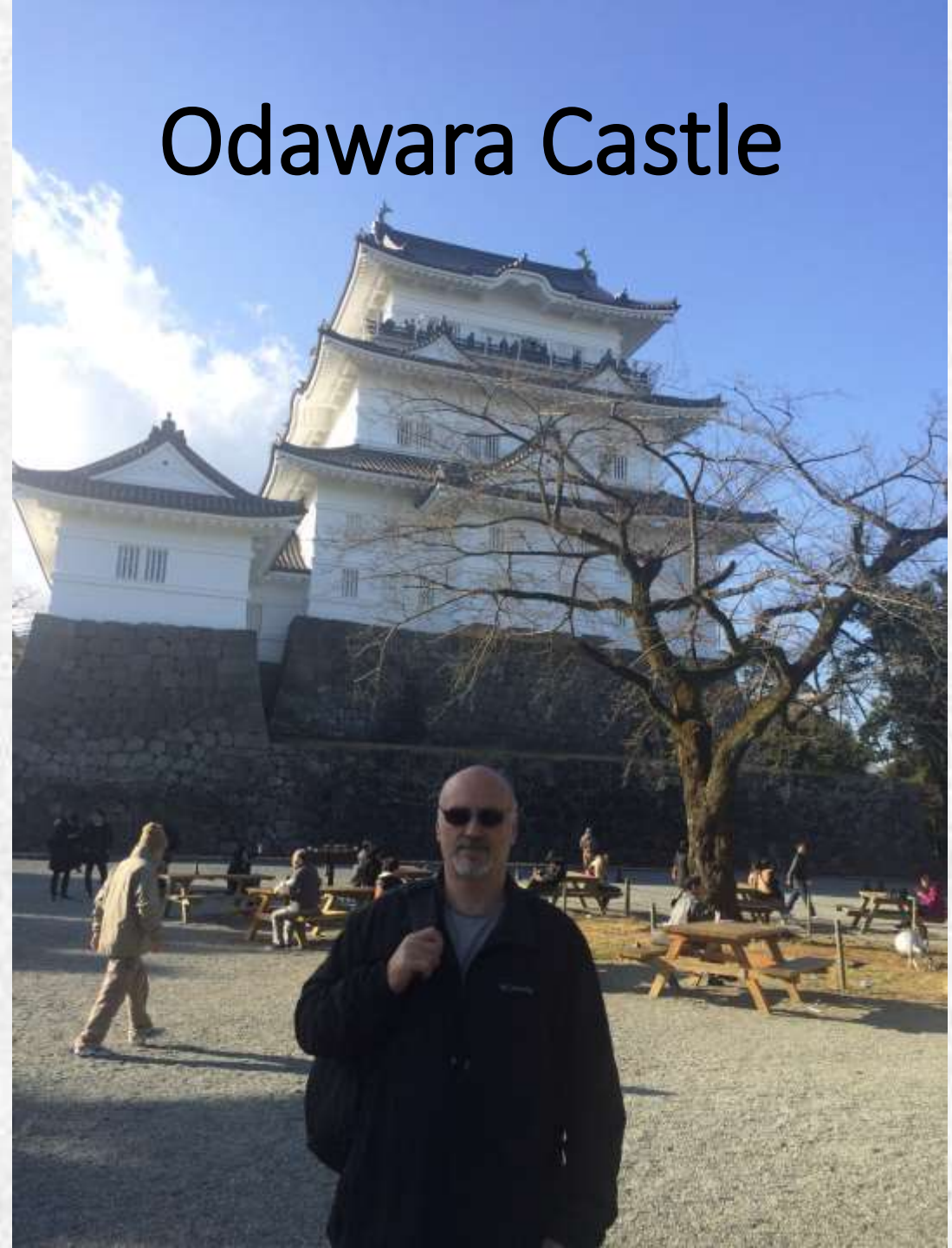
Although continued up to the last minute, the road for peace negotiation finally closed. Odawara Hojo family decided to battle against Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Odawara Hojo family made preparations for intercepts by building and repairing subsidiary castles in various places. However, Toyotomi's army advanced so quickly that the subsidiary castles were taken one after another. Also, Toyotomi's army was an expert in procuring and securing of weapons and foods. Said to have been the troop of approximately 150,000, the army surrounded Odawara Castle, relying on its abundant supply of materials. After being caged for 3 months, Hojo Urasai decided to open Odawara Castle. And upon ending this battle, Toyotomi Hideyoshi succeeded in dominating the entire land of Japan.

一直持續的和平之路閉幕之際，小田原北条氏決心與丰臣秀吉展開決戰。小田原北条氏積極・整備各地支城，做好了迎擊態勢，但丰臣軍迅速攻勢，支城逐一被其攻佔。並且，丰臣軍在武器和食料調度・確保方面，物資充足的15萬大軍包圍了小田原城。接下來，經過3個月的堅守，北条氏直決定打開小田原城。這場戰役的結束標誌着丰臣秀吉實現了天下統一。

小田原合戦閉幕して、一直以來持續的和平之路・小田原北条氏決心與豊臣秀吉展開決戦。雖然小田原北条氏對各地支城進行積極・整備，做好了迎擊的態勢，但在豐臣勢力迅速攻勢下，支城相繼被攻佔。而且，豐臣軍對武器・食料的確保與調度有異常準備，以豐盛・大量的物資與糧食，號稱15萬的軍勢包圍了小田原城。接著，在3個月籠城的最後，北条氏直下定決心・小田原城開城投降。隨著此戰的終結，由豊臣秀吉實現了天下統一。

直前까지 오세웠다. 평화로 위한 노력이 무위로 돌아갔고, 오다와라 호조 가문은 도요토미 히데요시와의 결전을 결심합니다. 호조 가문은 여러곳 작은 성을 건축, 원복하여 공격태세를 갖추었지만, 도요토미 세력이 빠른 속도로 전진해 오면서 차례차례 성지는 작은 성들이 떨어집니다. 또한 도요토미군은 무기와 식량의 조달・확보에도 능숙, 풍부한 물량을 배경으로 한 15만여 군세를 모아 오다와라성을 포위했습니다. 그리고 3개월의籠성 끝에 호조 무리나오는 오다와라성을 넘겨줍니다. 이 전투의 종결이면서 도요토미 히데요시가 모든 천하통일을 완성하였습니다.

Odawara Castle



Odawara Castle



Hakone



Hakone



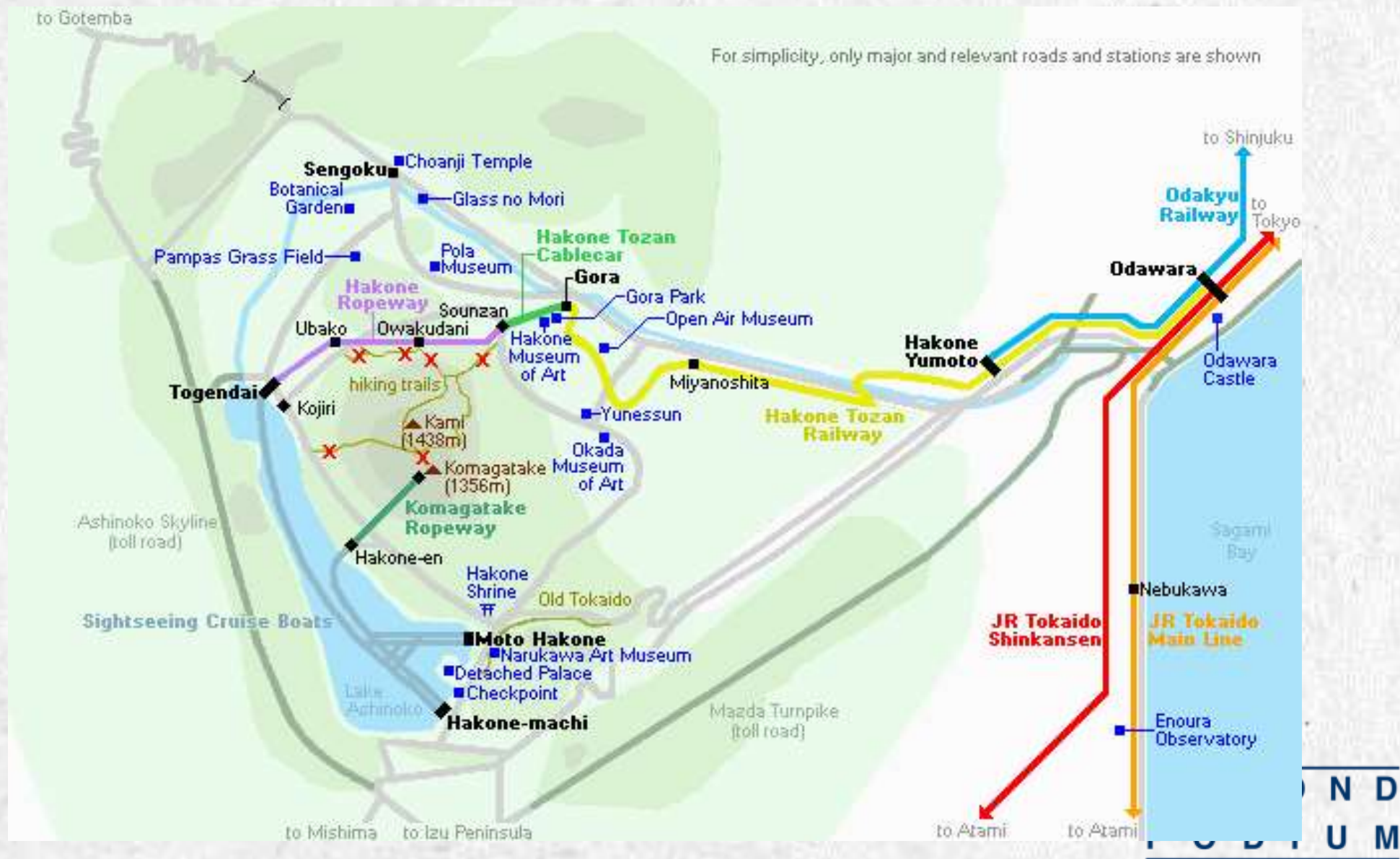
Lake Ashnoko

Hakone



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Odawara Castle



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Ueno Park Museum



Ueno Park



Devastation of Ueno after the battle, 1868

Ueno Park Tokyo

文化財を大切にしましょう

Historic site

Tokugawa Yoshinobu Haka

Tokugawa Yoshinobu (1837-1913) was a seventh son of Tokugawa Nariaki, lord of Mito domain. Yoshinobu initially succeeded in Hitotsubashi Tokugawa clan and as a regent supported Iemochi, the shogun at that time. He succeeded in the fifteenth shogun in 1866, but announced the restoration of the imperial power in the following year. Furthermore, the last shogun fought a Battle of Toba-Fushimi and lost at the battle on January 1, 1868, and finally surrendered Edo Castle. Thereafter, the shogunate and in particular position of shogun were definitely abolished; Yoshinobu was therefore the last shogun not only for the Edo shogunate, but also for government by warriors. Later he spent rest of his life in retirement in Sunpu. But the former shogun had an audience with the Emperor Meiji in 1898 after 30 years of the announced restoration of the imperial power. He was granted a title of duke in 1902. The retired shogun was allowed to found the *clan of Tokugawa Yoshinobu* in addition to Tokugawa shogun clan, and appointed to a peer. He died at the age of 77 on November 22, 1913.

The tomb stands slightly to the southwest from the center of the graveyard area of over 5600 m², facing the east. A podium lined with round stones, of a diameter of 1.7 m and a height of 0.72 m, is built at an end in the center of a earth basement 3.6 m wide and 4.9 m deep surrounded by cut stones for earth retention; an object in a shape of circular tomb lined with stones is shaped on the podium.

Tokyo Metropolitan Board of Education

Tokugawa Mausoleum



Ueno Park Tokyo



Shibuya Park



Shibuya Park



Imperial Palace, Tokyo



Imperial Palace, Tokyo



Imperial Palace, Tokyo

大 番 所



明治初頭の中之門。大番所は、この内側にありました。
「鹿嶋館秘蔵写真帖」より（社団法人鹿嶋館蔵）

「番所」とは、警備の詰所のことで、百人番所、同心番所とこの大番所の3つが残っています。中之門の側に設けられ、他の番所よりも位の高い与力・同心によって警備されていました。前の坂を上ったところが本丸の入口で、中雀門ちゅうじゃくがありました。

Ōbansho : Great Guardhouse

A bansho was a guardhouse, and Ōbansho is one of the three guardhouses still remaining. It is believed to have played a crucial role, since it was the final checkpoint. It was strictly guarded by samurai guardsmen of higher rank than at other guardhouses. On top of the slope, there used to be the entrance gate called the Chū-jakumon to Honmaru (inner citadel).

Imperial Palace, Tokyo

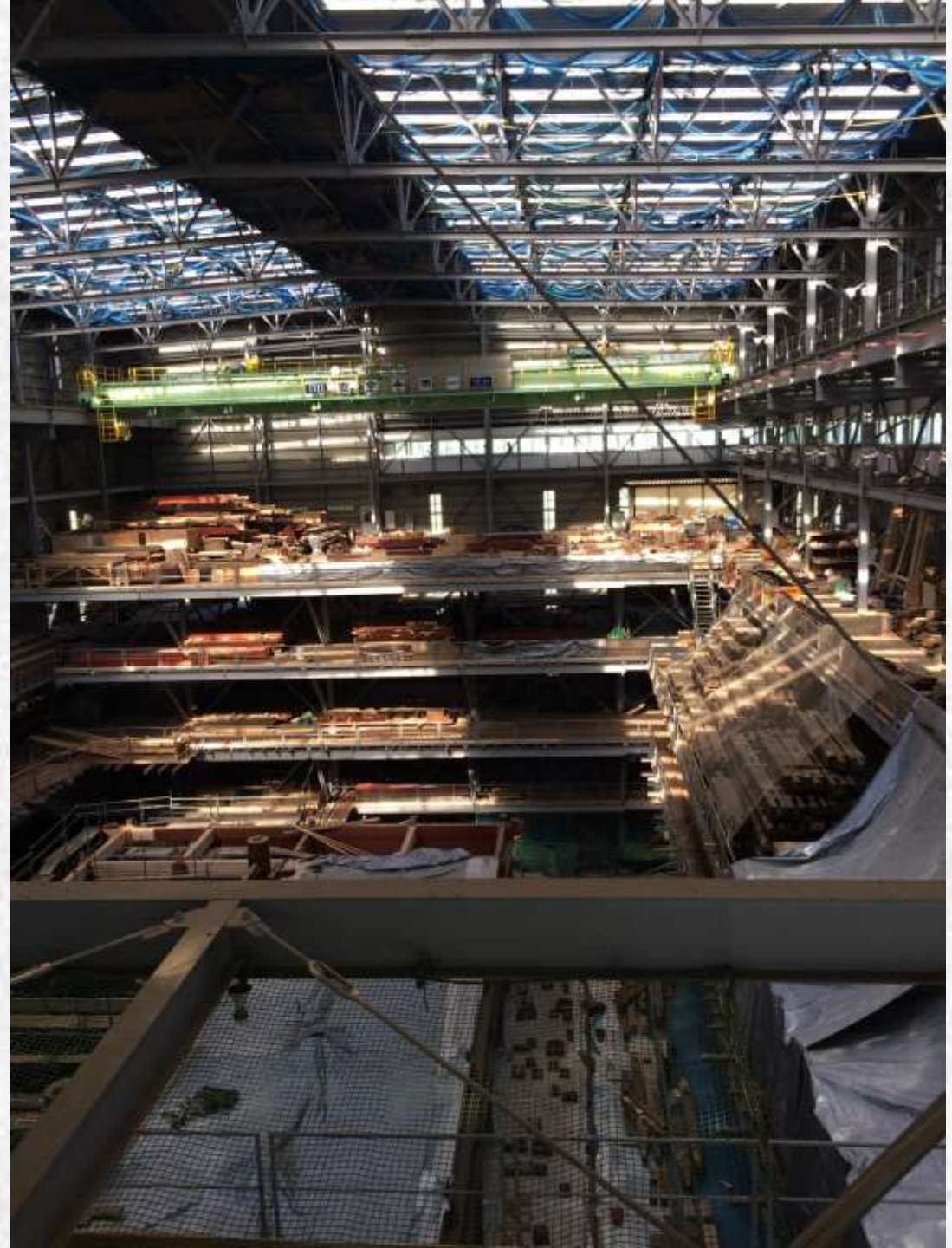


Imperial Palace, Tokyo



Samurai in Nikko

Nikko Emperor's Summer Home







Nikko Emperor's Summer Home



Samurai Procession of Warriors



Samurai Spring Parade in Nikko



Samurai Spring Parade in Nikko



Hatori Hanzo



Hatori Hanzo



Hatori Hanzo



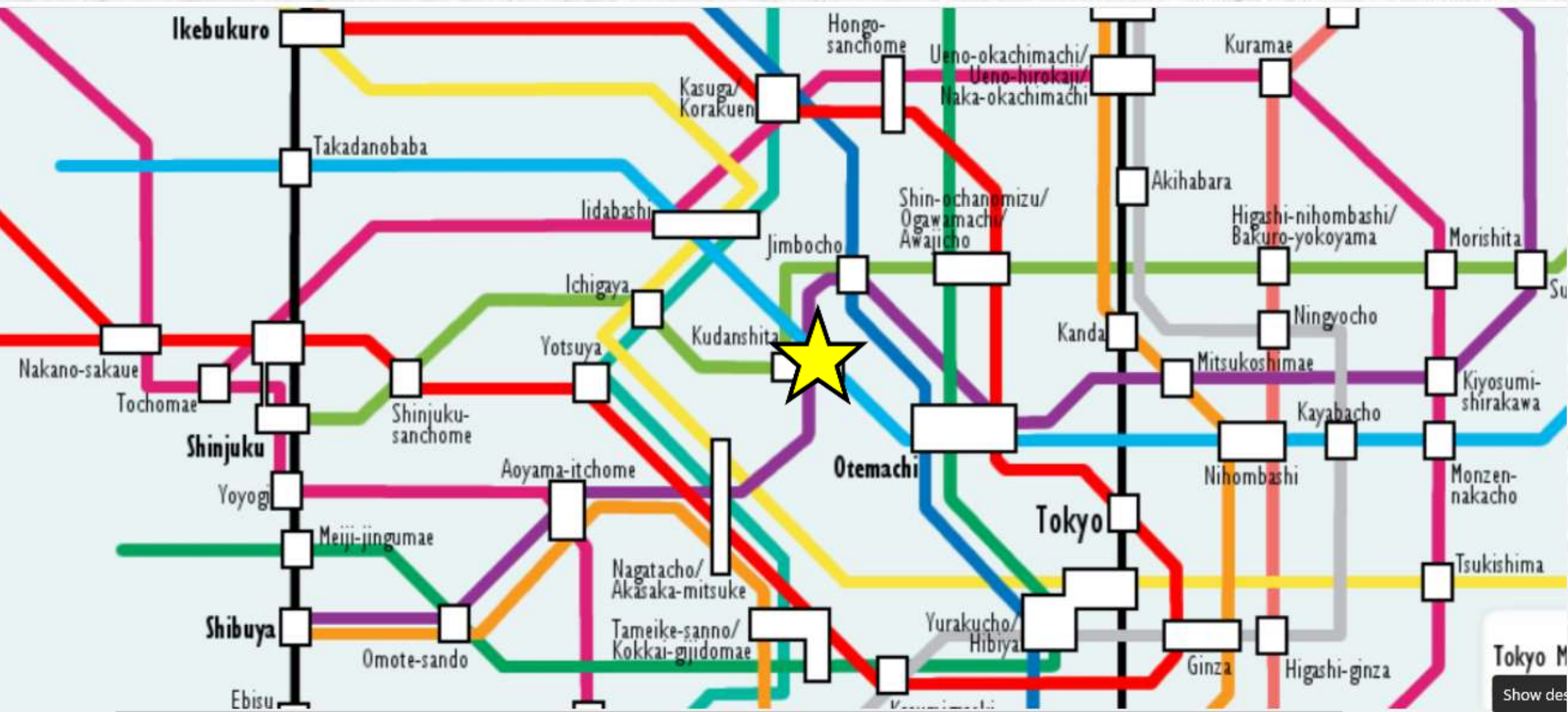
Hatori Hanzo



Hatori Hanzo



Hanzomon Station



Tokyo M
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47 Ronin





About the graves of Ako Gishi (loyal samurai retainers of Ako)

Asano Naganori, the feudal lord of Ako, was driven to assault his advisor and protocol official Kira Kozukenosuke with his sword at the solemn Edo Castle when he could no longer tolerate how Kira treated him with no respect for the way of the samurai.

Consequently, the shogunate punished Asano with an order to kill himself by seppuku (hara-kiri) on the very same day.

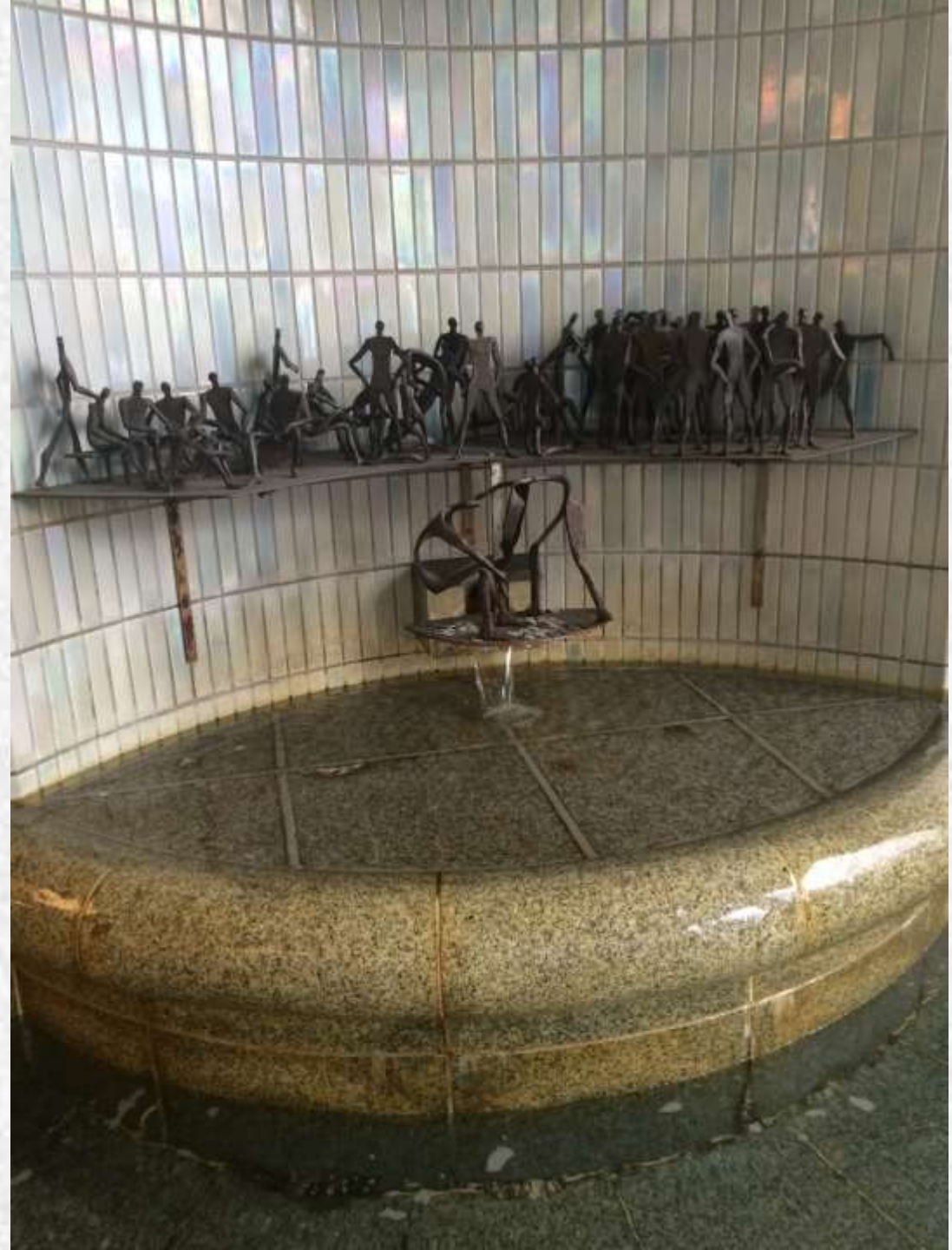
His retainers could not accept the judgment and 47 of them were united under the chief retainer, Oishi Kuranosuke Yoshitaka, with a mission to avenge the death of their master.

On December 14, 1702, they raided Kira's residence in the Honjo area of Edo and made up for the humiliation suffered by their lord. They reported their accomplishment to Asano's grave by presenting Kira's decapitated head and turned themselves in to authorities to seek justice.

On the evening of December 15, four other lords (Hosokawa, Matsudaira, Mori and Mizuno) were entrusted with the custody of the loyal retainers. After weeks of difficult deliberation, the shogunate sentenced them to seppuku on February 4, 1703, saving their dignity as samurai: they were spared outright execution by beheading. They were immediately buried beside the grave of their master, separated into four blocks according to the residences where they had been accommodated.

Note: Terasaka Kichiemon and Kayano Sanpei are honored with cenotaphs.

Bath before seeing the Shogun



47 Ronin

Mori Tower
shopping and office space

Roppongi District, Tokyo



Mori Tower Park



47 Ronin



Sengakugi Temple



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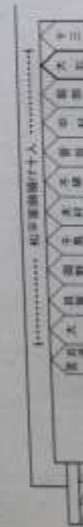
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大石
Grave
Oishi



T



Kubi-Arai

The Head-Washing Well

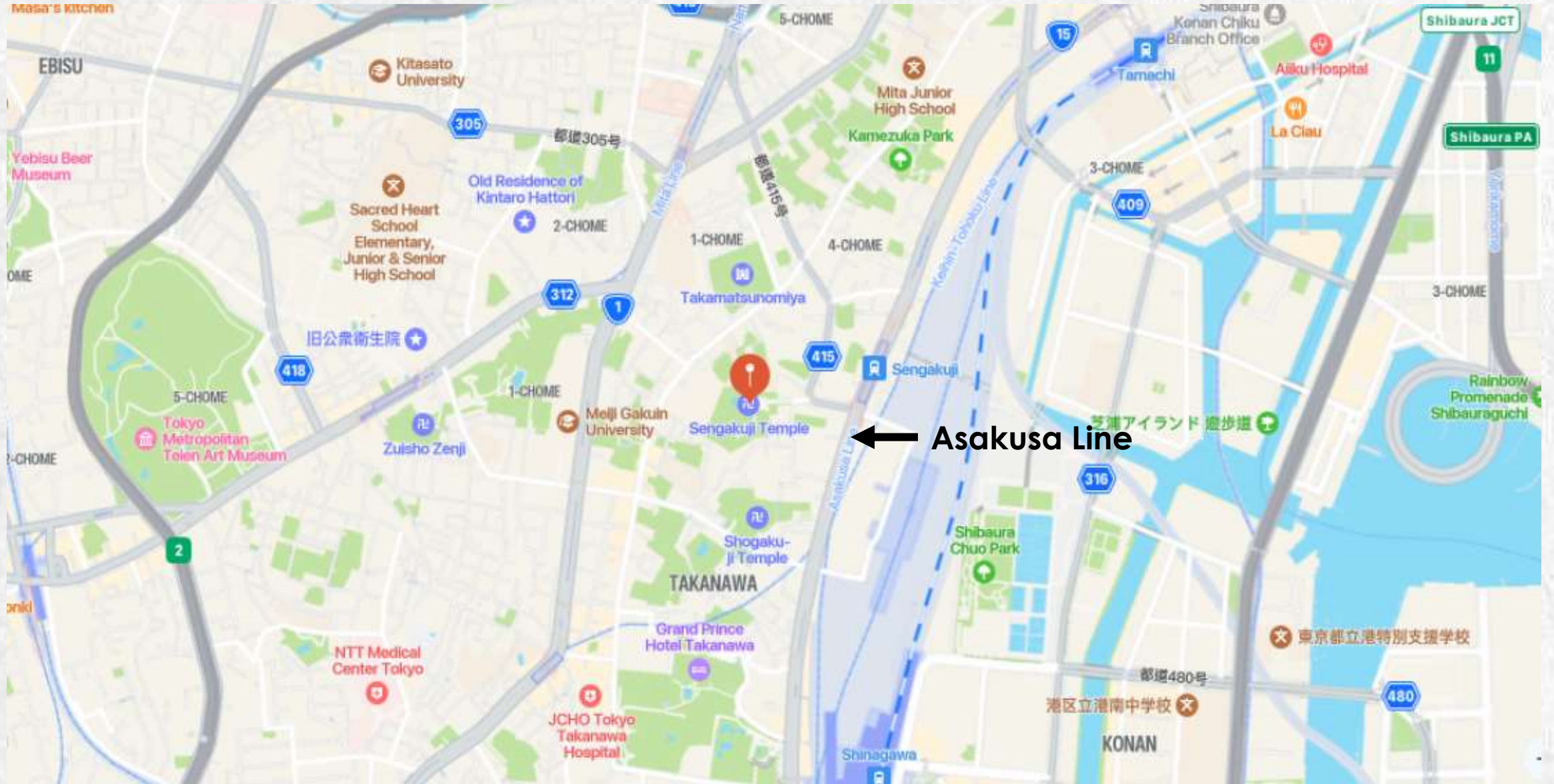


Asano's Grave





Sengakugi Temple



Asakusa Line

P O N T O O N

Kill Bill



Quentin Tarantino

Uma Thurman

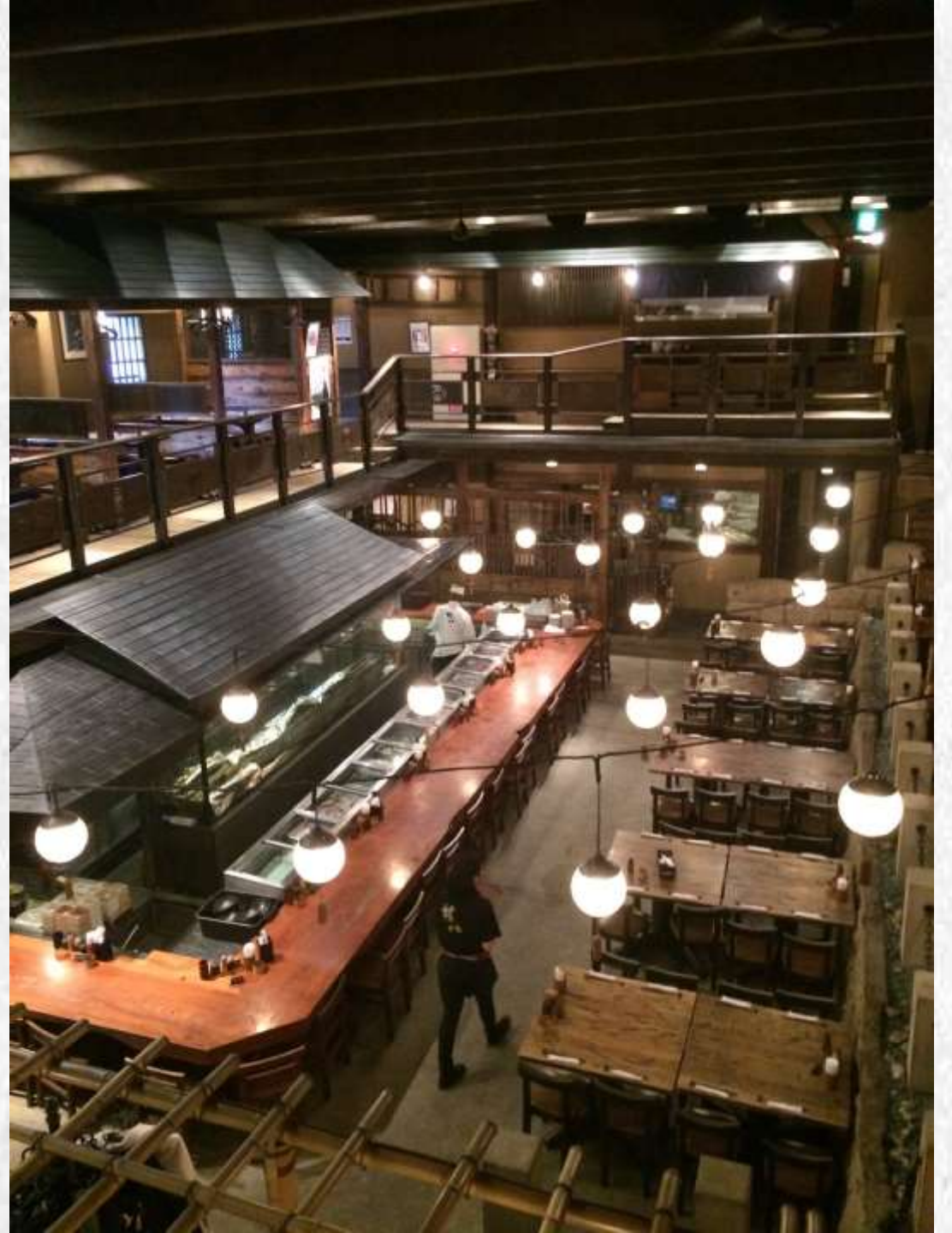
Kill Bill



Kill Bill Gonbachi Restaurant



Gonbachi Restaurant



Samurai Museum (Shinjuku, Tokyo)





Samurai Museum



Samurai Museum





THANK YOU

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