

Imperial house and Shogun



History of Imperial family



**Emperor Naruhito: 126th Emperor
Enthroned 1 May 2019**

**The Emperor is "the symbol of the State and
of the unity of the people"**



Emperor Naruhito:
126th Emperor
enthroned 1 May 2019
Birthday 23 February 1960,

Empress Masako
Married 9 June 1993
Former diplomat,
Birthday 9 December 1963
Graduated from Harvard

Aiko, Princess Toshi,
Junior of Gakushuin
University
Birthday 1 December 2001



High esteem to Imperial Family

Thanks to long consecutive effort by Imperial family, Japanese people respect our Emperor and Imperial family

Imperial family



**Emperor Emeritus
Akihito**
Abdicated in
October 2019



**Emperor Naruhito:
126th Emperor**



**Crown Prince
Fumihito: Second
Son of the
Emperor
Emeritus**



**Prince
Hisahito: Son
of the Crown
Prince
Fumihito**

According to Imperial House Law, only male-line male prince in Imperial family can succeed the Imperial Throne. Crown Prince Fumihito, Second Son of the Emperor Emeritus and younger brother of The Emperor Naruhito will succeed the next Imperial Throne and son of the Crown Prince, Prince Hisahito will be next.

History of Japanese Emperor I

Emperor		Reign	
1	Jimmu	660 BC-585 BC	<u>Founder of the imperial dynasty</u> establishing power center in Yamato, descendant of the sun goddess Amaterasu and the storm god Susanoo
16	Nintoku	313-399	The largest kofun in Japan, Daisenryo Kofun, is commonly accepted as a tomb for the Emperor Nintoku
29	Kinmei	539-571	The first Emperor for whom contemporary historiography is able to assign verifiable dates
31	Suiko(Empress)	592-628	Consolidate a centralized government by establishing the Twelve Level Cap and Rank System and the Seventeen-article constitution by support of Prince Shōtoku
38	Tenji	661-672	Consolidate power of Imperial family after defeating rival clan "Soga" by Taika (Great) Reform (645) during his crown prince period
43	Genmei(Empress)	707-715	Establish and move to a new capital at the Heijō-kyō (710) at Nara, minted the oldest official coinage and published the <u>oldest myth "Kojiki"</u>
50	Kanmu	781-806	Establish and move to a new capital at the Heian-kyō (794) at Kyoto
82	Go-toba	1183-1198	<u>First shogunate was established (1192)</u> by Minamoto no Yoritomo; Kamakura shogunate, and the emperor became a figurehead.
96	Go-daigo	1318-1339	Overthrew the Kamakura shogunate (1333), established the short lived Kenmu Restoration, overthrown by Ashikaga Takauji; Ashikaga shogunate (1336)

History of Japanese Emperor 2

Emperor		Reign	
107	Go-yozei	1586-1611	Assigned Tokugawa Ieyasu as shogun (1603), which effectively begins Edo bakufu, Tokugawa shogunate
121	Komei	1846-1867	Ended national seclusion and led collapse of the Tokugawa shogunate, the last emperor who lived whole life in Imperial palace in Kyoto
122	Meiji	1867-1912	Proclaimed restoration of Imperial rule at the end of Tokugawa shogunate by abolishing feudalism and establishing a modern democratic government. Changed capital to Tokyo. Enacted the Constitution of the Empire of Japan provided for a form of mixed constitutional and absolute monarchy, the Emperor of Japan was the <u>supreme leader</u> and the Prime Minister was the actual head of government. Promoted the <u>Meiji Restoration</u> adopting western ideas and production methods.
123	Taisho	1912-1926	Developed the two-party political system prompting a shift in political power to the Imperial Diet of Japan and the democratic parties
124	Syowa	1926-1989	Under the present constitution of Japan, became to “ <u>the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people</u> ”, the first reigning emperor to travel beyond Japan.
125	Emeritus Akihito	1989-2019	The first emperor abdicated after Meiji Restoration. Married Empress Emerita Michiko, the first commoner married into the Imperial Family







History of world empires

Name of empires	Current national name	End of empires	Last emperor
Empire of Brazil	Federative Republic of Brazil, Oriental Republic of Uruguay	1889	Pedro II
Qing dynasty	People's Republic of China	1912	Puyi
Russian Empire	Russian Federation	1917	Nicholas II
Austro-Hungarian Empire	Republic of Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Republic of Poland, etc	1918	Karl I & IV
German Empire (Imperial State of Germany)	Federal Republic of Germany	1918	Wilhelm II
Ottoman Empire	Republic of Turkey	1922	Ahmet Tevfik Pasha
British Raj (Indian Empire)	Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Pakistan	1948	George VI
Ethiopian Empire	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, State of Eritrea	1974	Haile Selassie
Persian Empire (Imperial Iran)	Islamic Republic of Iran	1979	Mohammad Reza Pahlavi

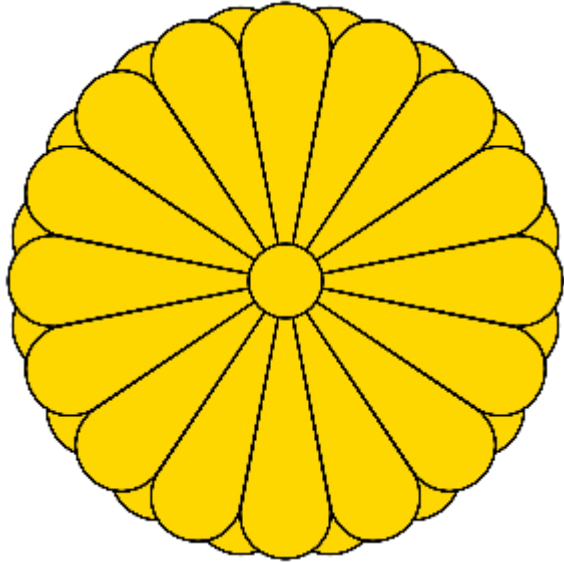
Emperor and Shogun

Imperial house: Ruler of as figureheads, formal and nominal ruler after Bakufu established

Bakufu: De-facto political ruler. Shogun (general) is the highest officer in an army, awarded by Emperor

	Year		Name	Capital Place		Name	Place
	660BC	1	Jimmu	Kashiwara			
	710	43	Genmei	Nara			
	794	50	Kanmu	Kyoto			
	1192	82	Gotoba			1	Minamoto Yoritomo Kamakura
	1333	96	Godaigo			9	Prince Morikuni
	1573	106	Ogimachi			1	ASHIKAGA Takauji Muromachi (Kyoto)
	1603	107	Goyozei			15	ASHIKAGA Yoshiakji
	1867	122	Meiji			1	Tokugawa Ieyasu Edo(Toyo)
	1868			Tokyo		15	Tokugawa Yoshinobu

**Chrysanthemum
Imperial**



**Hollyhock
Tokugawa**



**Paulownia
Toyotomi**



Political and Power structure in Edo era

Emperor

The Emperor was at the top of the social hierarchy in Japan. The Emperor was considered a direct descendant of the Shinto gods. However, during the feudal period, The Emperor only had symbolic power. The Emperor granted a title of “Shogun” to the top of the military commander.

Shogun

Military governors, the shogun, controlled Japan politically during the feudal period. The Shogun held actual power and controlled the country on a day-to-day basis. The shogun had a master-servant relationship with the daimyo, and ruled over the daimyo while giving them territory and people

Daimyo (feudal lords)

The daimyo were the feudal lords of the shogunate. They had vassals like the samurai or the farmers. Daimyo are divided into three types: Shinpan, relatives to the Tokugawa family, fudai who were retainers of the Tokugawa family before they became shogun, and tozama who became retainers after Tokugawa becoming shogun.

Titles and function of the Tokugawa shogunate

Shogun: Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Prime Minister, Head of the Supreme Court, Commissioner of Police

Rojyu: Minister, Secretary, Commander

Wakadosiyori: Secretary of Cabinet, Director-General of Human resources

Goyounin: Chief Secretary

Bugyo: Chief of Agents

Metsuke: Director of Personnel Evaluation Office

Bantou: Head of Shogun's Guards

Yoriki: senior officer, senior official

Doshin: Officer, sergeant, civil servant



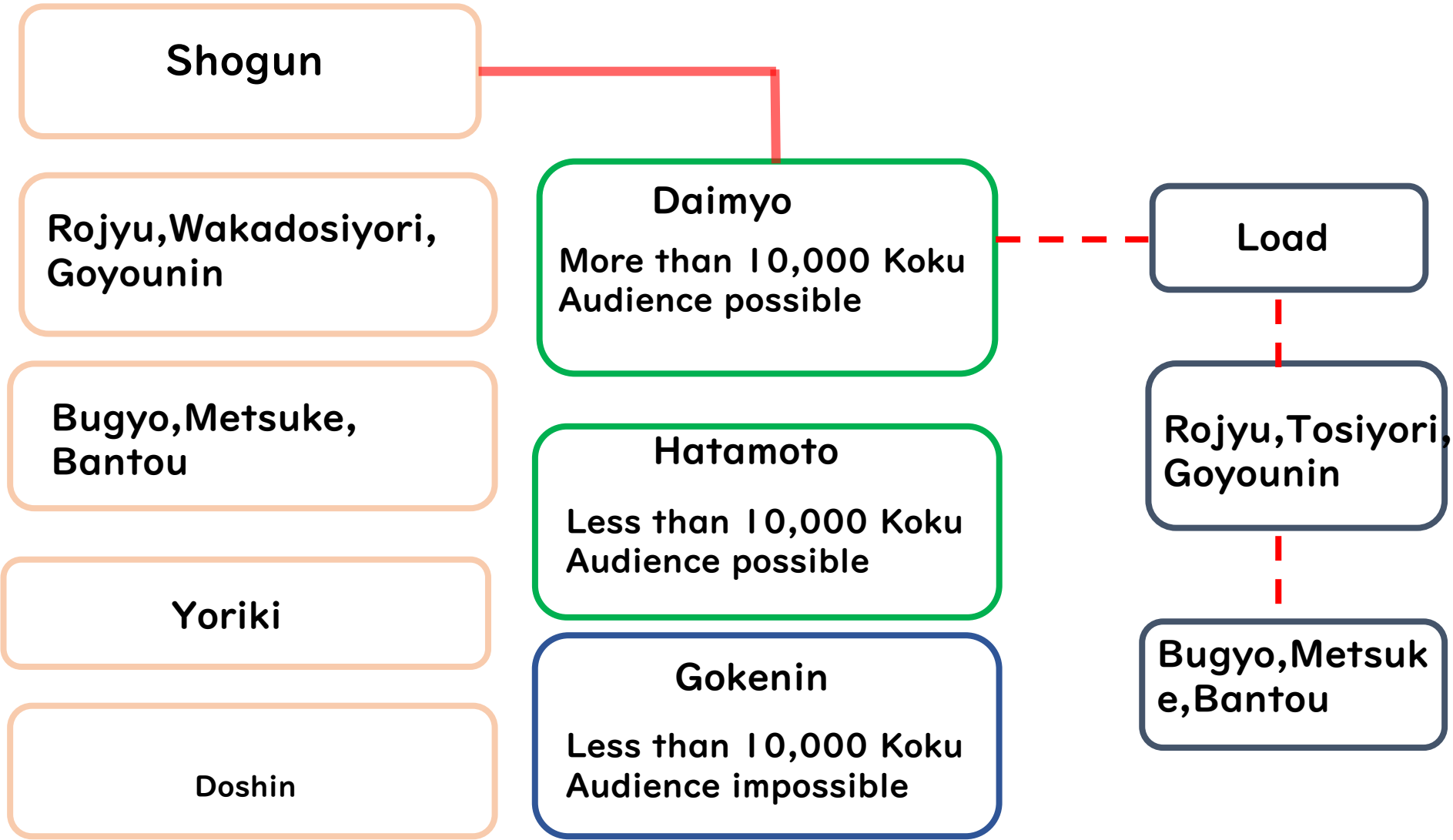
「江戸町奉行事蹟問答」記載による与力公式の供廻りの復原



Yoriki: Knight
senior officer, senior
official
200Pyo=30,000kg
≐¥20,000,000

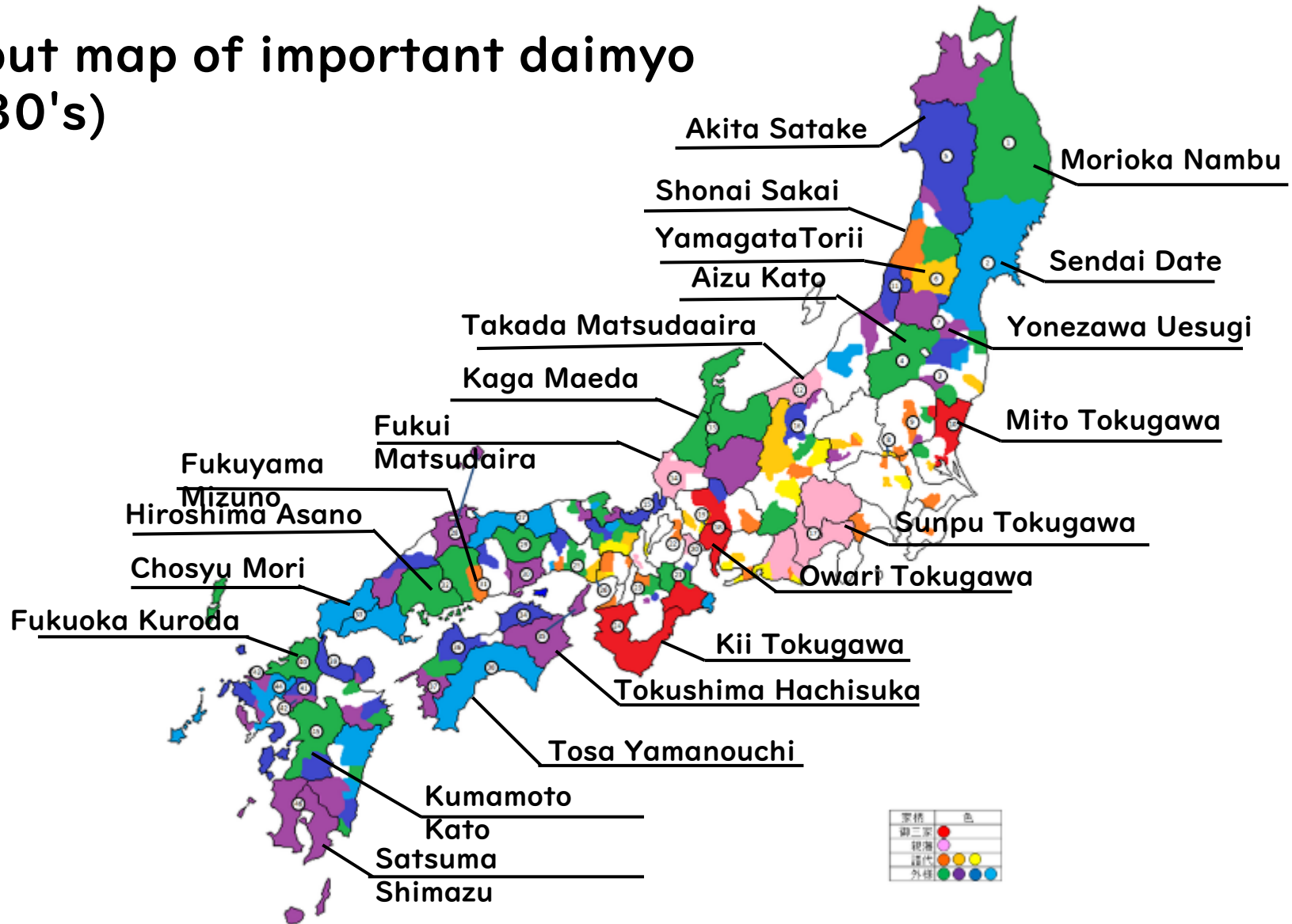
Doshin: Warrior
Officer, sergeant, civil
servant
30Pyo=1,800kg
≐¥3,000,000

Titles and status of the Tokugawa shogunate

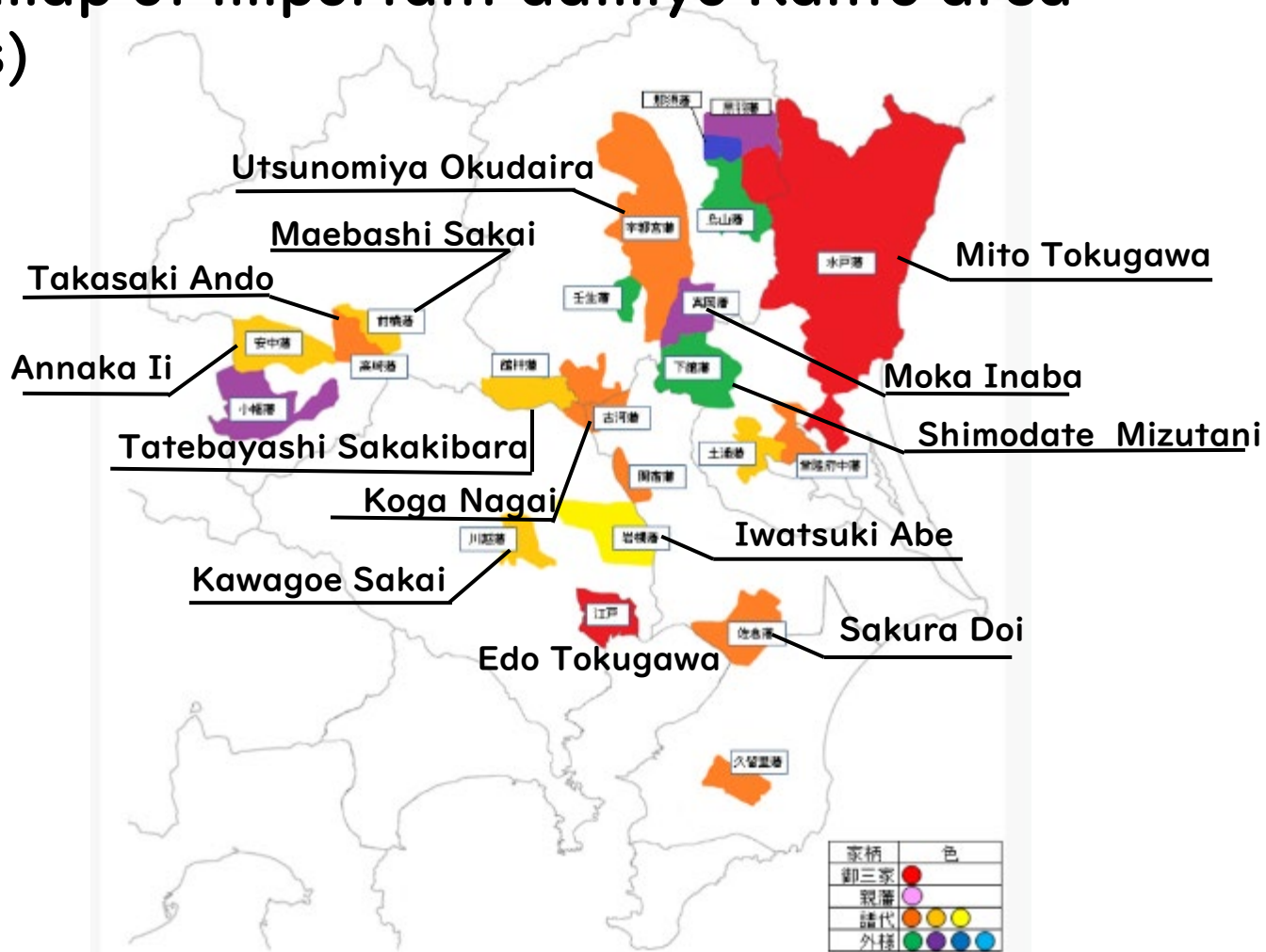


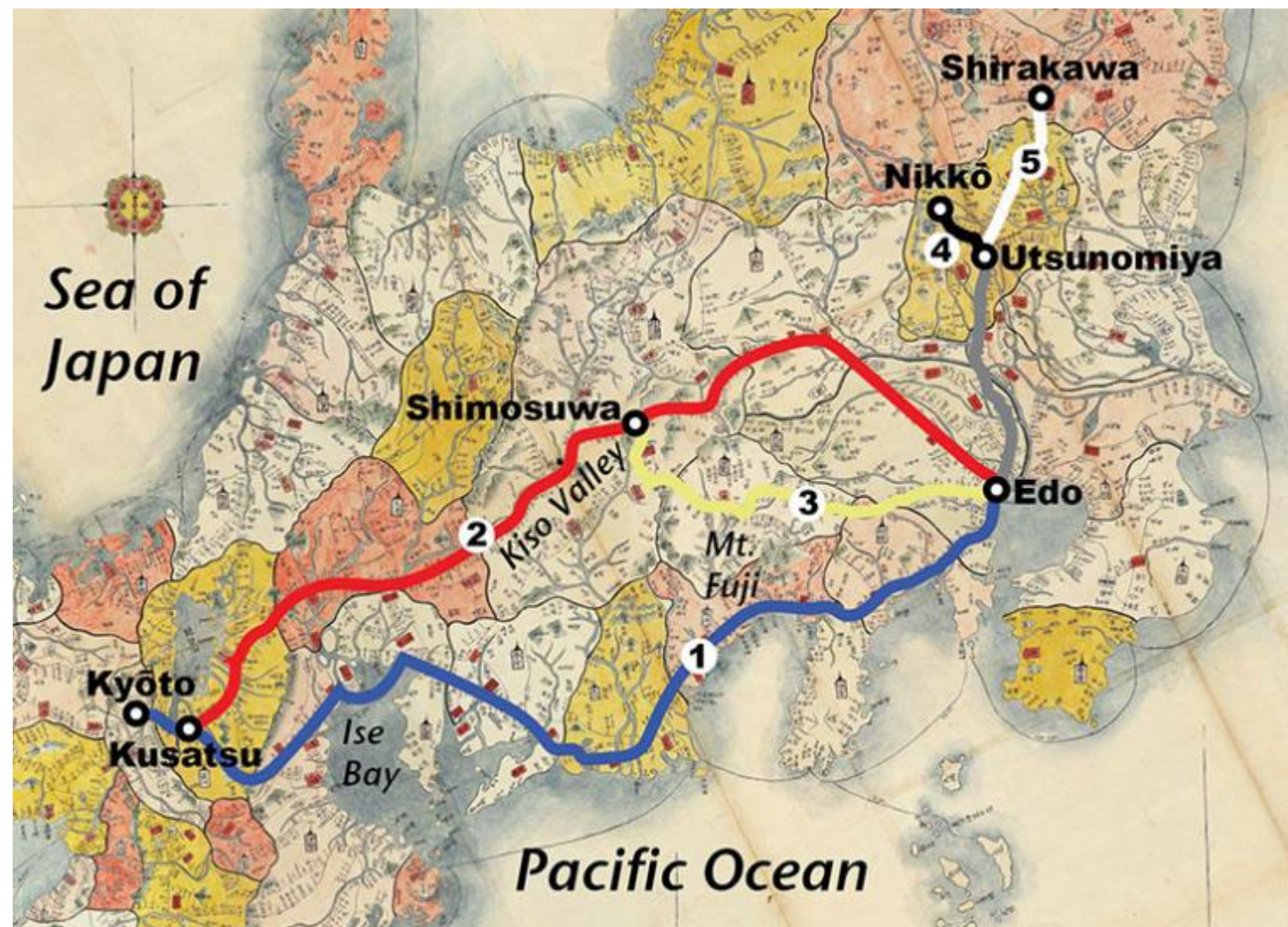
1 Koku = 2.5 Pyo = 150kg ÷ ¥27,000

Layout map of important daimyo (1630's)



Layout map of important daimyo Kanto area (1630's)





- ① TOKAIDO
Eastern Sea Road
Edo-Kyoto
496km 53 stations
- ② NAKASENDO
Middle Mountain
Road
Edo-Kyoto(Kusatsu)
508km 69 stations
- ③ KOSYU-KAIDO
Edo-Shimosuwa
220km 44 stations
- ④ NIKKO-KAIDO
Edo-Nikko
130km 21 Stations
- ⑤ OSYU-KAIDO
Edo-Shirakawa
190km 27 stations