



Sekigahara

October 21, 1600



Strategic Context

Toyotomi Hideyoshi unifies Japan in 1590 but dies in 1598 after his disastrous invasion of Korea, leaving his infant son, Toyotomi Hideyori, to rule a now-weakened Japan. Tokugawa Ieyasu, regent to the king, steps in

To view animation on PC: hit F5

To view animation on Mac: hit ⌘ + enter



Stakes

- + A Western victory would weaken the perception of Tokugawa's hold on power, drawing more *daimyo* to Ishida's side.

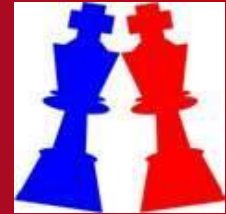
- + An Eastern victory would allow Tokugawa to strike Ishida's power base, drawing more *daimyo* to Tokugawa's side.



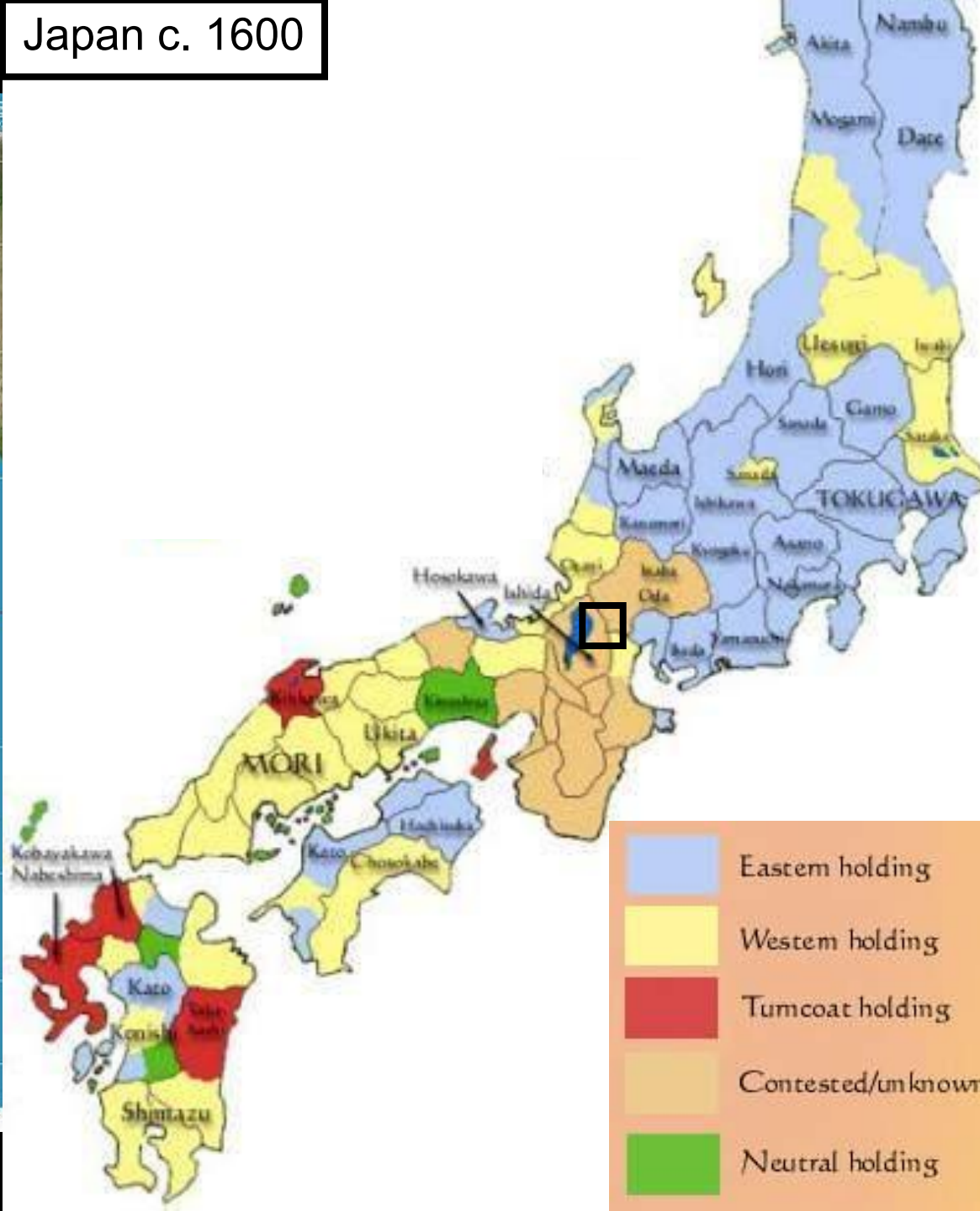


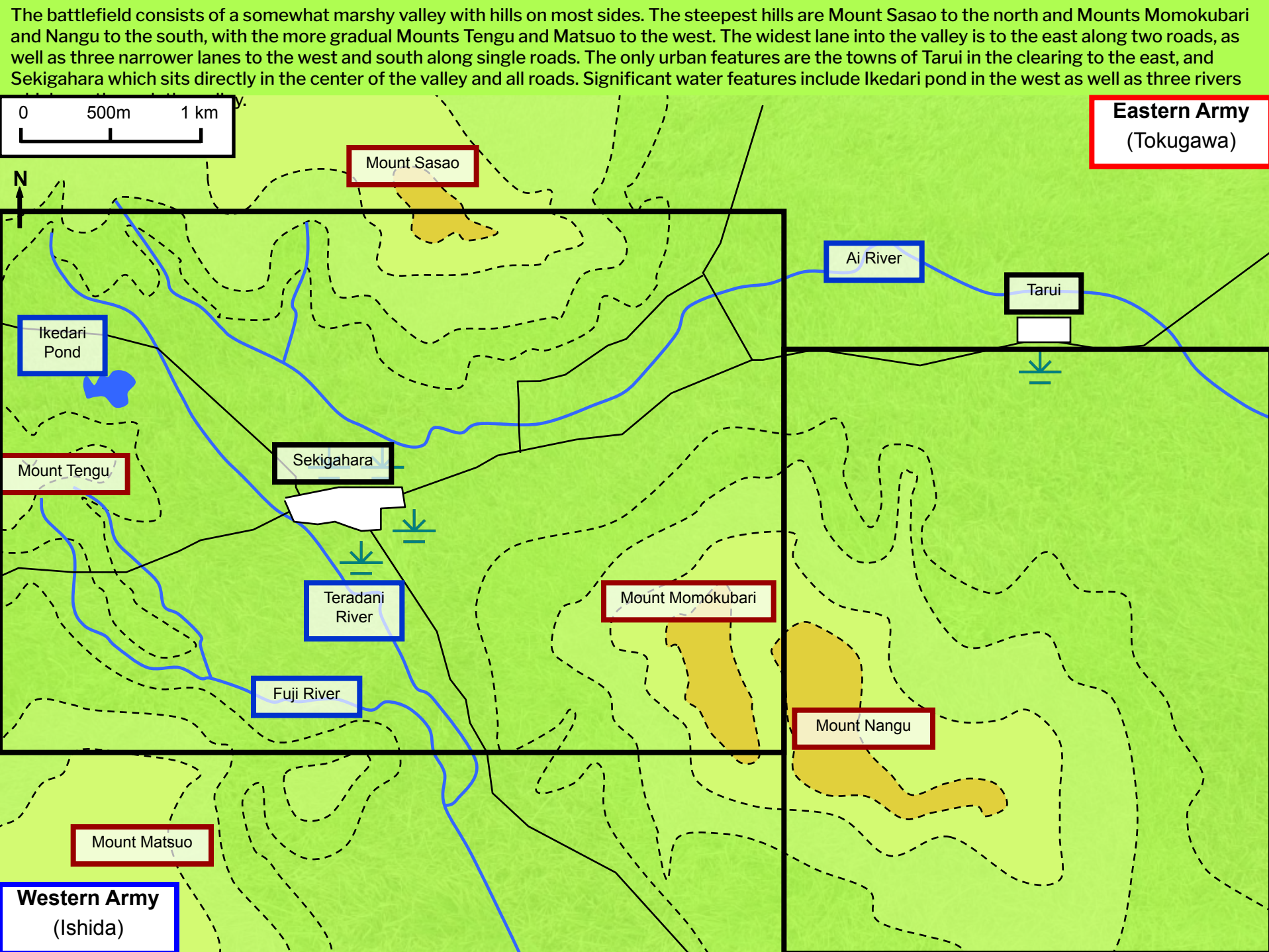
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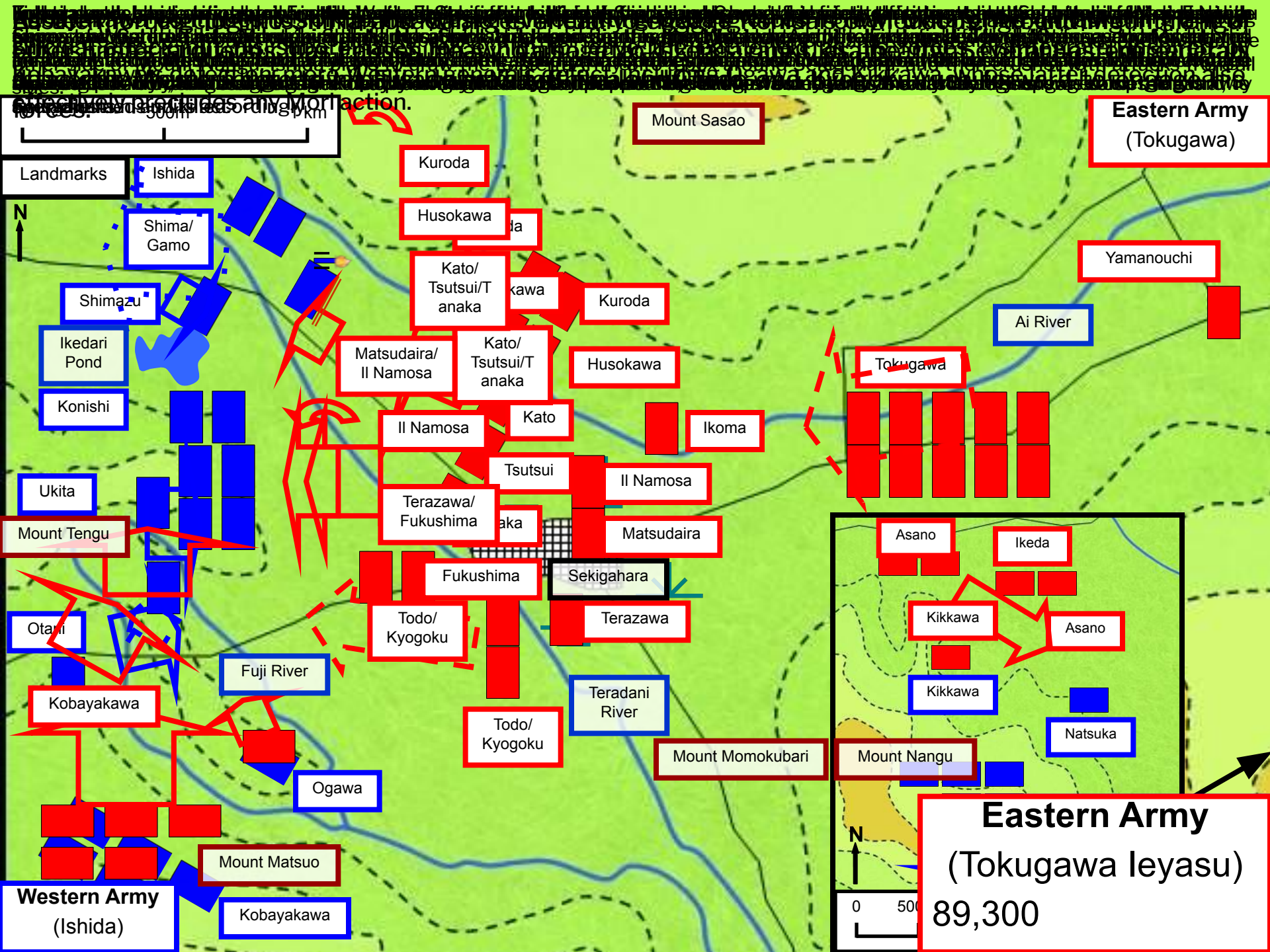
Strength



Japan c. 1600









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Casualties & Aftermath



Western Army:



40,000

or

48%

Eastern Army:



~7,500

or

8%

Tokugawa quickly exploited his victory, besieging and capturing Ishida's home castle of Sawayama, Kobayakawa leading the main assault. Tokugawa captured and executed Ishida soon after. Tokugawa rewarded his supporting *daimyo* rich with lands from his enemies but, keeping in mind the conflicting loyalties many *daimyo* held toward the Toyotomi family, Tokugawa promised his granddaughter's hand in marriage to Toyotomi Hideyori. In 1603, Tokugawa established himself as shogun. In 1615, Tokugawa attacked Osaka Castle and defeated a now teenaged Toyotomi Hideyori, removing the last obstacle to a lasting, stable regime under his leadership. The Tokugawa shogunate survived until 1857 when it was overthrown in the Meiji Restoration.



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