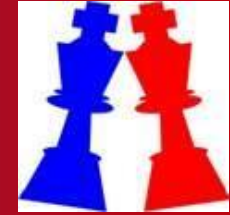


# Sekigahara

## 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.



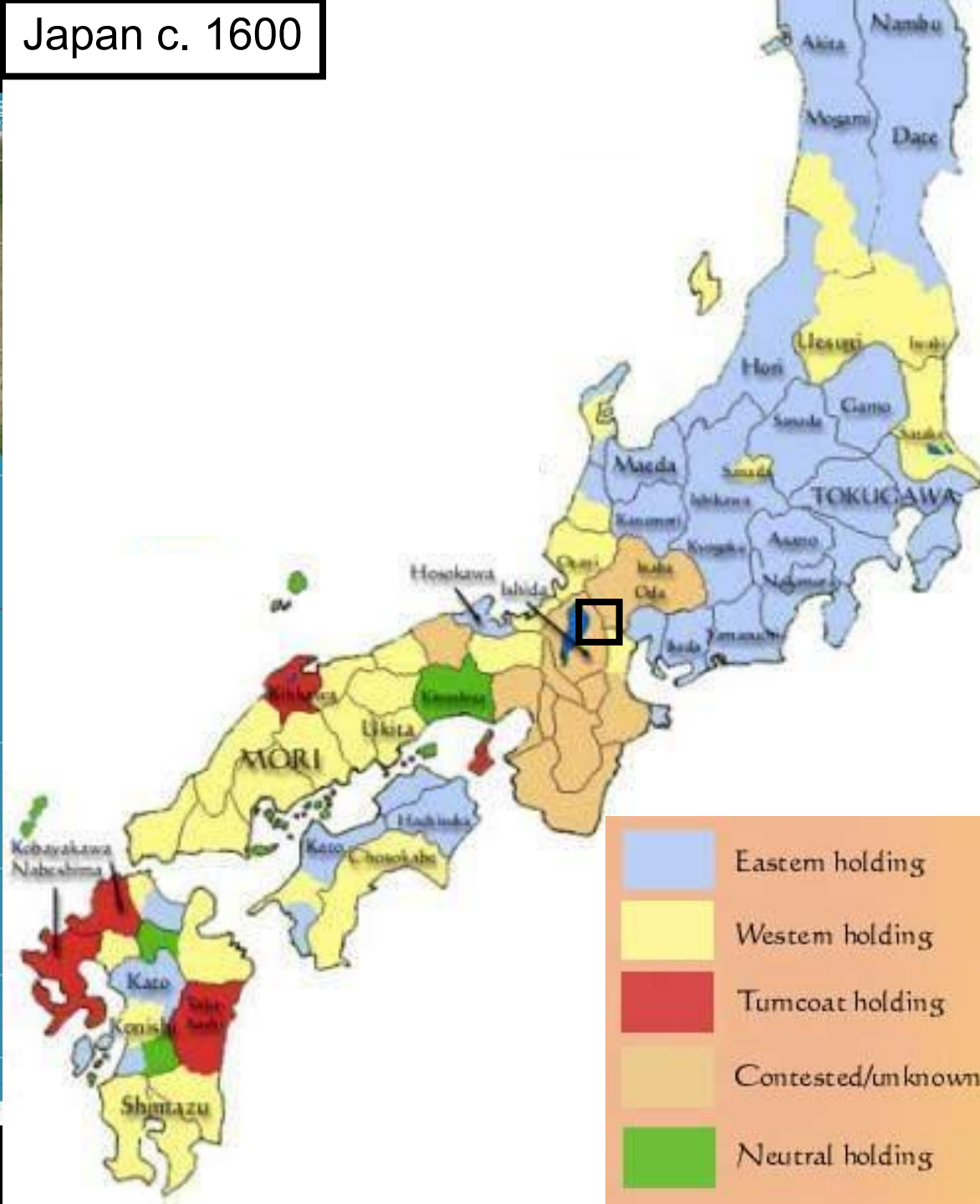


# Sekigahara, 1600

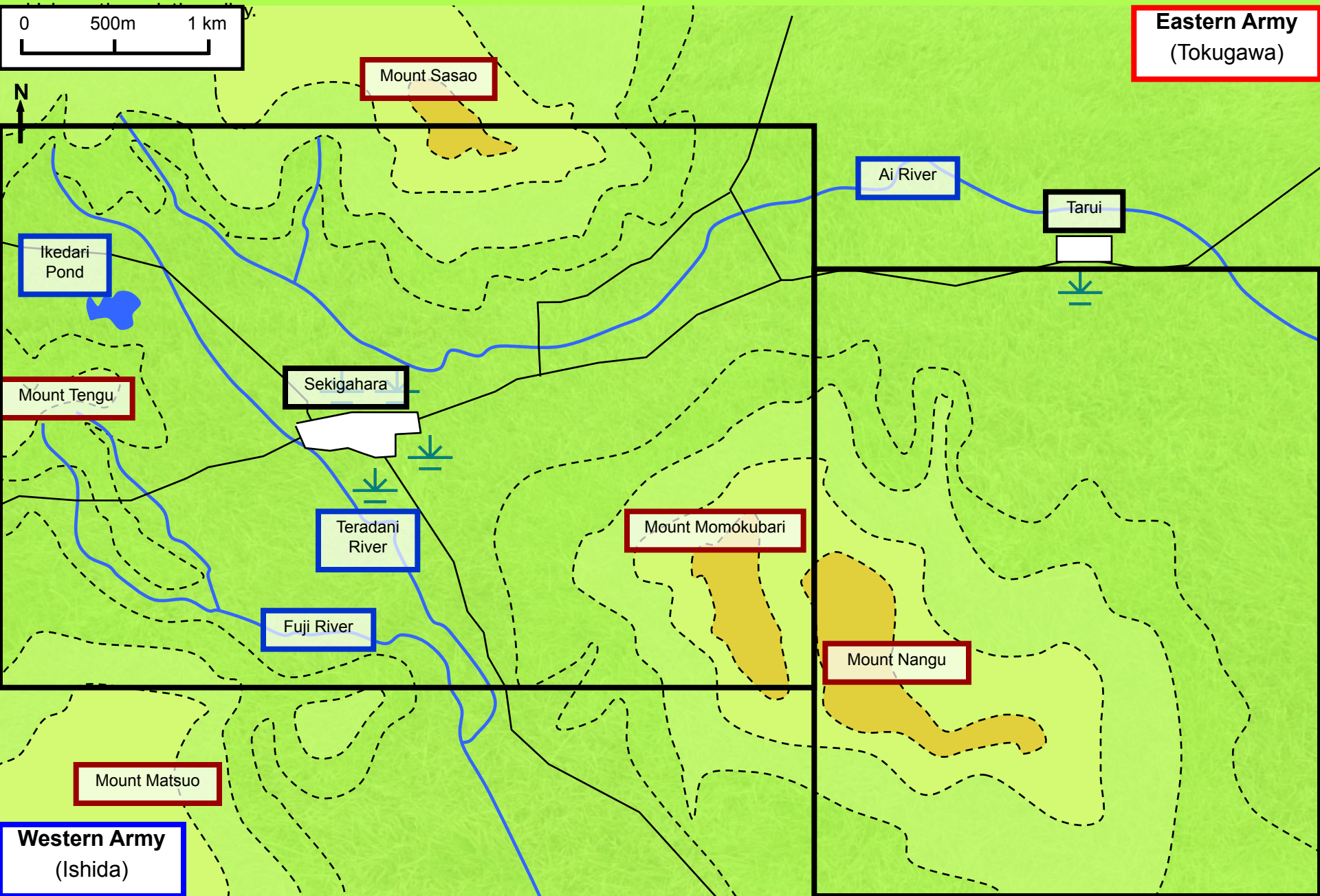
## Strength



# Japan c. 1600



The battlefield consists of a somewhat marshy valley with hills on most sides. The steepest hills are Mount Sasao to the north and Mounts Momokubari and Nangu to the south, with the more gradual Mounts Tengu and Matsuo to the west. The widest lane into the valley is to the east along two roads, as well as three narrower lanes to the west and south along single roads. The only urban features are the towns of Tarui in the clearing to the east, and Sekigahara which sits directly in the center of the valley and all roads. Significant water features include Ikedari pond in the west as well as three rivers



**Eastern Army**  
(Tokugawa)

0 500m 1 km

N

Ikedari Pond

Mount Sasao

Ai River

Tarui

Mount Tengu

Sekigahara

Teradani River

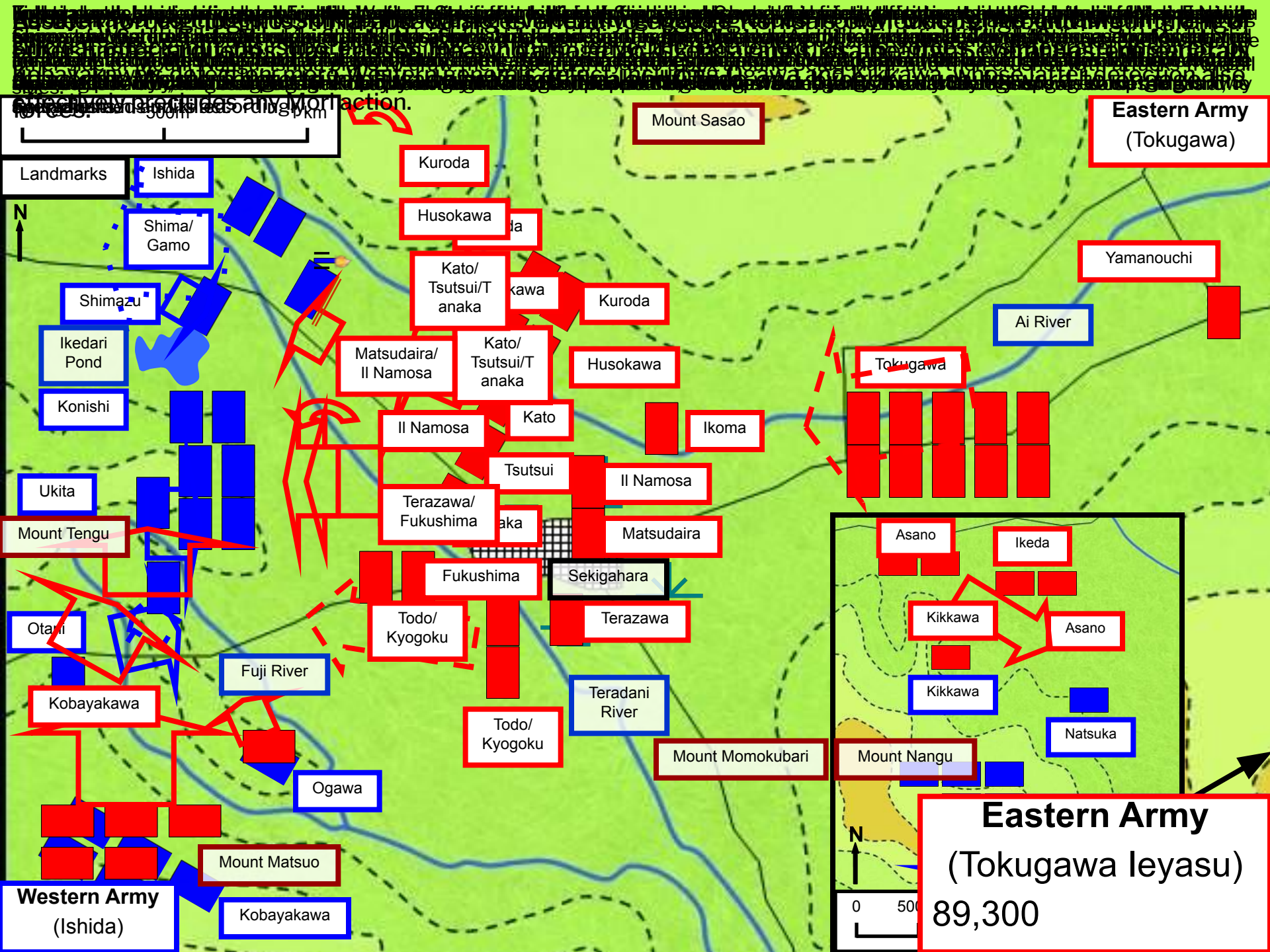
Mount Momokubari

Fuji River

Mount Nangu

Mount Matsuo

**Western Army**  
(Ishida)



**Eastern Army  
(Tokugawa)**

Yamanouchi

Ai River

Tokugawa

Asano

Ikeda

Kikkawa

Asano

Kikkawa

Natsuka

Mount Nangu

**Eastern Army  
(Tokugawa Ieyasu)  
89,300**

Mount Sasao

Kuroda

Husokawa

Kato/  
Tsutsui/T  
anaka

Kuroda

Matsudaira/  
IINamosa

Kato/  
Tsutsui/T  
anaka

Husokawa

IINamosa

Kato

Ikoma

Tsutsui

IINamosa

Terazawa/  
Fukushima

aka

Matsudaira

Fukushima

Sekigahara

Terazawa

Todo/  
Kyogoku

Todo/  
Kyogoku

Teradani  
River

Mount Momokubari

Fuji River

Ogawa

Mount Matsuo

Kobayakawa

Landmarks

Ishida

Shima/  
Gamo

Shimazu

Ikedari  
Pond

Konishi

Ukita

Mount Tengu

Otani

Kobayakawa

**Western Army  
(Ishida)**

0 500m 1km

N

0 50

N



# Sekigahara, 1600

## Casualties & Aftermath



Western Army:

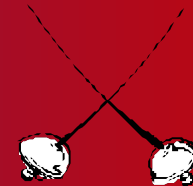


40,000

or

48%

Eastern Army:

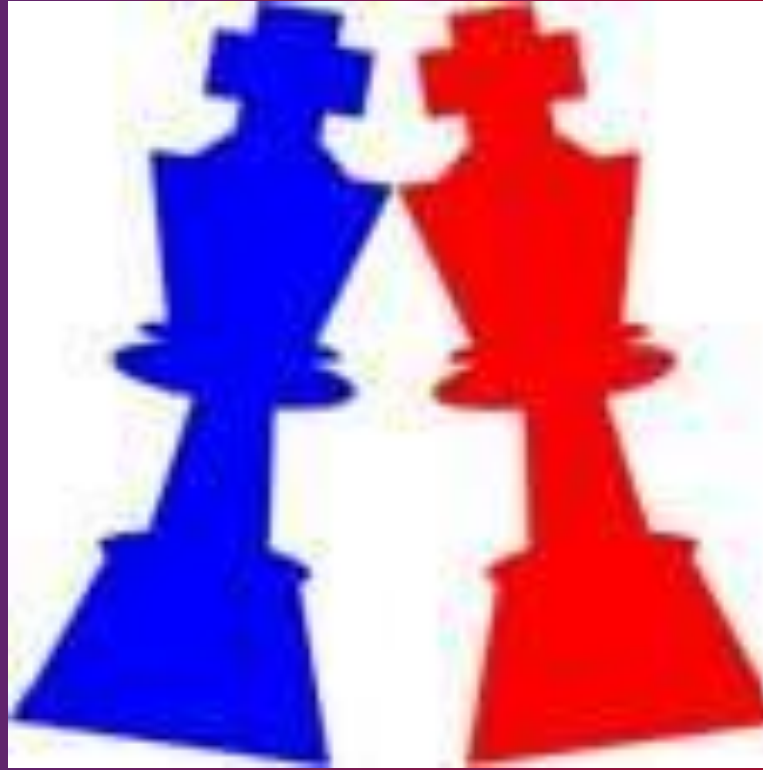


~7,500

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.



# The Art of Battle: Animated Battle Maps

<http://www.theartofbattle.com>