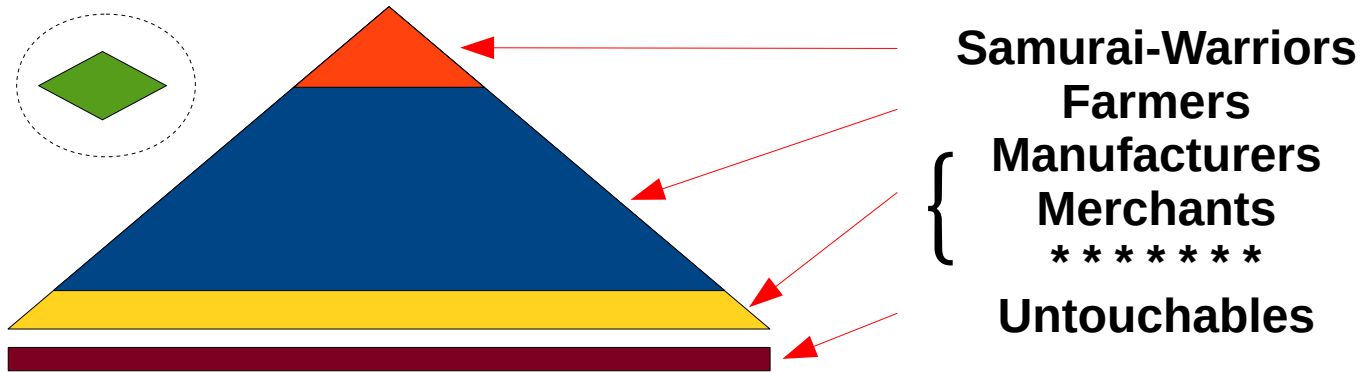


Social development during the Warring-States Period (1477 – 1600)

- Territorial lords encouraged industrial and commercial activities in their own territories (free markets, free trade)
- Transition to “***Market Economy***” or “***Money Economy***”
- Development of ***Cities*** and “pre-modern ***Citizens***” (merchants and manufacturers)
- ***Guild-like associations*** of merchants and manufacturers organized and controlled their own branches.

Fixation of Four-Classes-System (or Five-Classes-System)

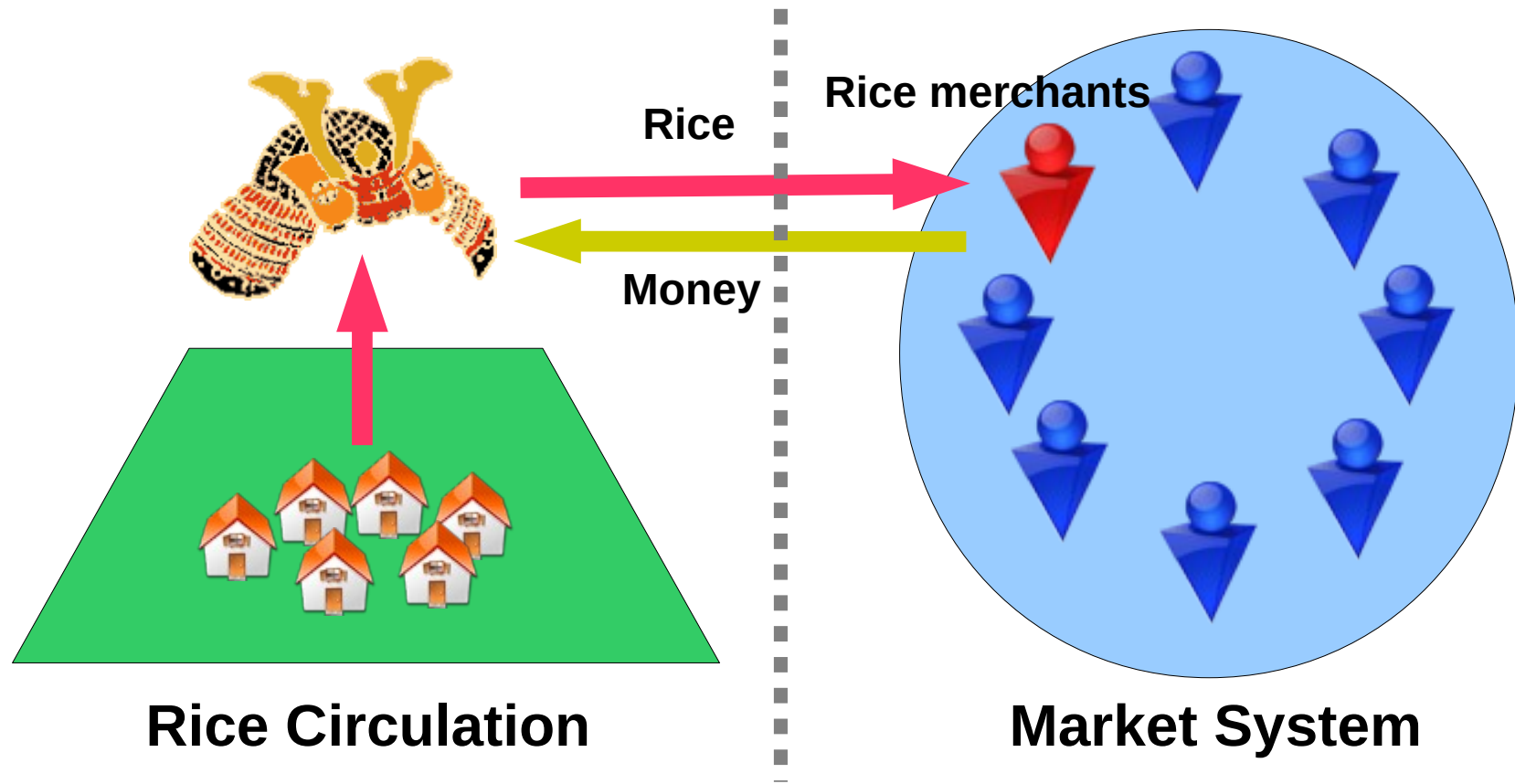


Population Structure
In a small territory (1849)
Totally 372,154 persons

Farmers	76.4%
Samurai-Warriors	9.8%
Citizens in cities	7.5%
Monk etc.	1.9%
Untouchables	4.4%

Economic system of Tokugawa Shogunate (1600 – 1968)

- Financial system of Samurai-warrior class depended mainly upon *rice tributes* (land tax) collected from farmers in the territories.



Other features of Tokugawa Shogunate's Policy

- ***Strict control over the Imperial Court***
 - Emperors and Nobility were almost arrested in Kyoto.
 - Intervention in politics was strictly prohibited.
- ***Strict control over Buddhist temples***
 - Temples had to serve as administrative agencies.
 - Intervention in politics was strictly prohibited.
- ***Introduction of Confucianism; “Double-edged Sword”***
 - Fixation of personal, individual relationships among Warriors with “*pseudo-family moral*”. Family order was not the aim, but it was *an important tool* to keep feudalistic power structure.
 - On the other hand, Japanese Confucians recognized gradually that the rule of the Shogunate might not enjoy any legitimation and probably violated the sovereignty of the Emperor.

Economic development under the Shogunate

Maritime Transportation

2 陸路と海路の整備

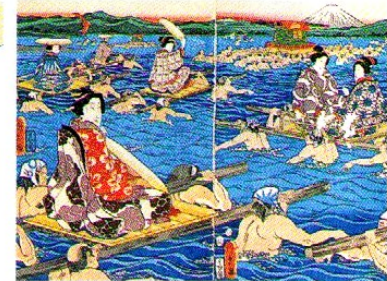


● 継飛脚 (富士百撰 晩ノ木)
幕府公用の文書や荷物を宿場ごとに継送した。飛脚には、ほかに大名飛脚や町飛脚があった。



— 五街道
— 脇街道とその他の街道
■ おもな城下町・宿場町
○ おもな港町
● 幕府直轄地
⇄ 関所

● 北前船 (復元模型)
西廻り航路で、北国の米や材木を大坂に運んだ。
船の科学館 東京都



● 大井川の渡し (東海道川尽大井川之図)
人夫がかつぐ轆台に乗って川渡りをする旅人。大井川や天竜川などは軍事上、架橋や渡し船が禁じられていた。

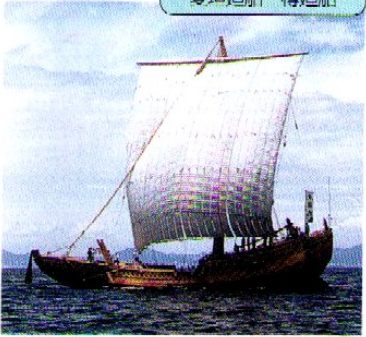
すみのくらのりょうい
角倉了以 (1554~1614)
京都の豪商で朱印船貿易でも活躍。富士川や京都の大堰川 (保津川)・高瀬川など、河川の開発に貢献。

西廻り海運 (日本海岸—瀬戸内海—大坂)

東廻り海運 (東北日本海沿岸—太平洋岸—江戸)

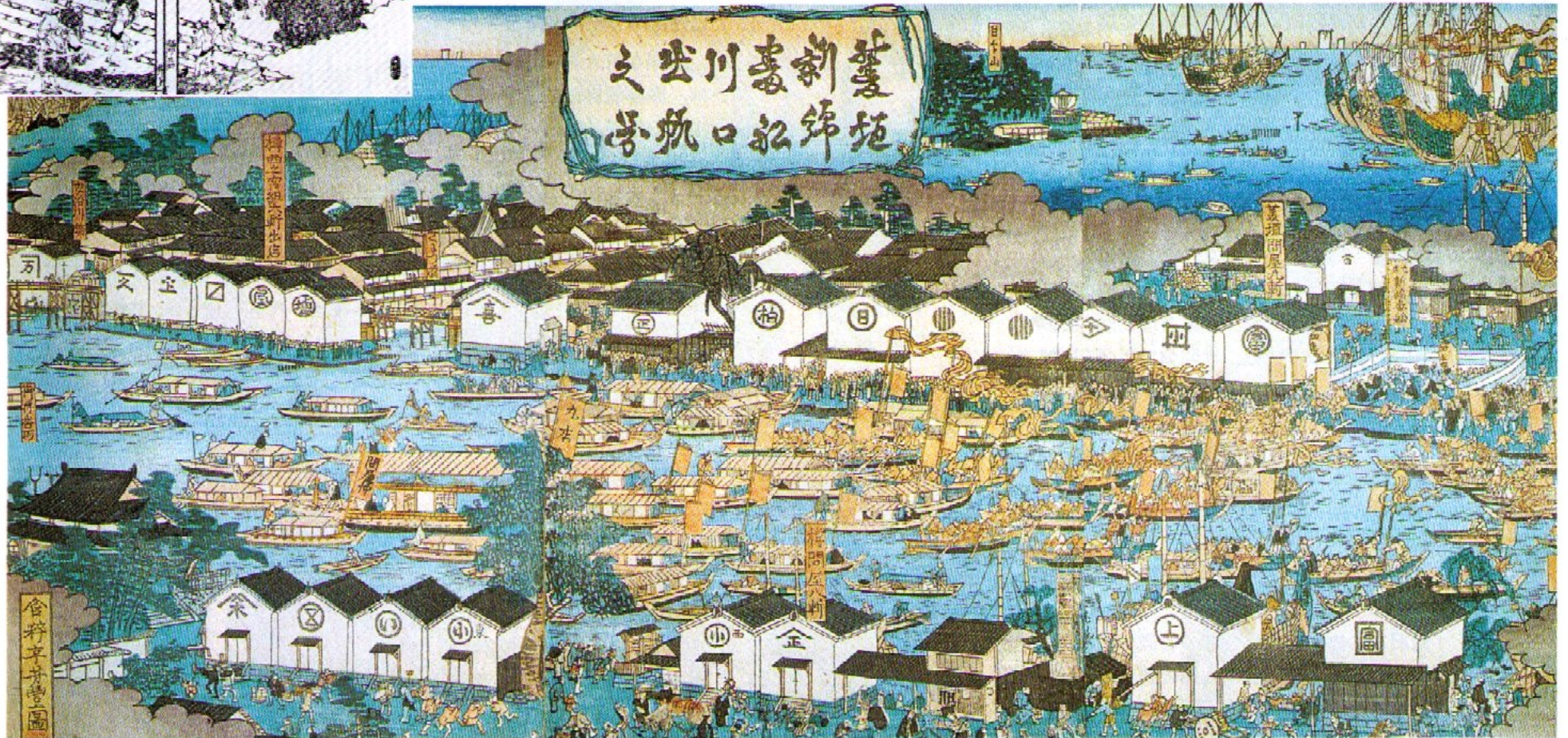
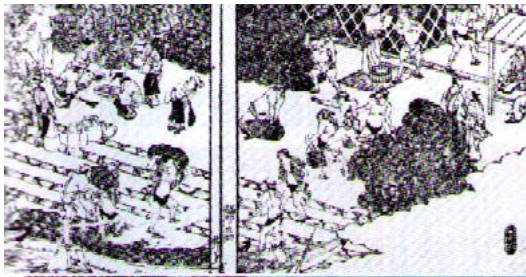


かわむらざいけん
河村瑞賢 (1617~99)
江戸初期の商人で生まれは伊勢。東廻り・西廻り海運を整備。大坂では淀川治水のため安治川を開く。



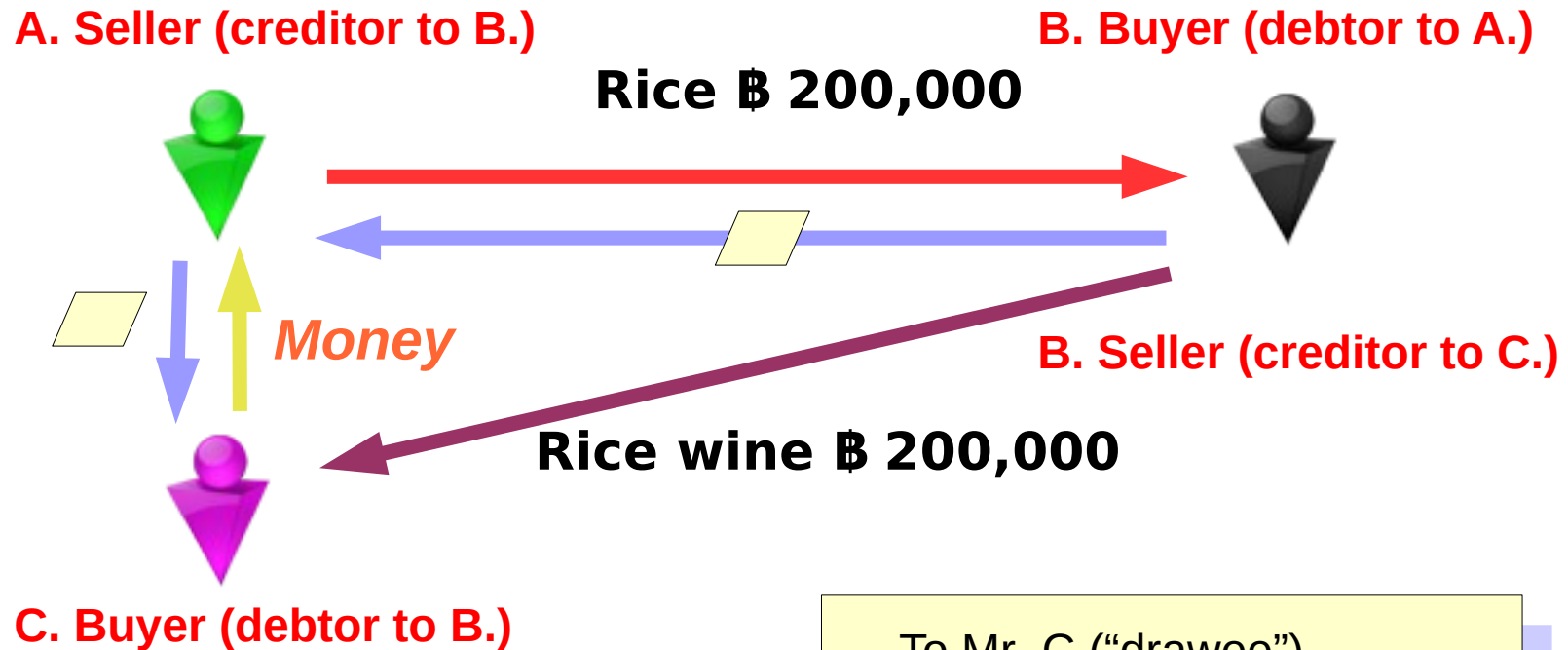
南海路 (江戸—大坂)
● 廻船 ● 樽廻船

Port Osaka



Bill of Exchange for Business in Distance

(A) Simple case



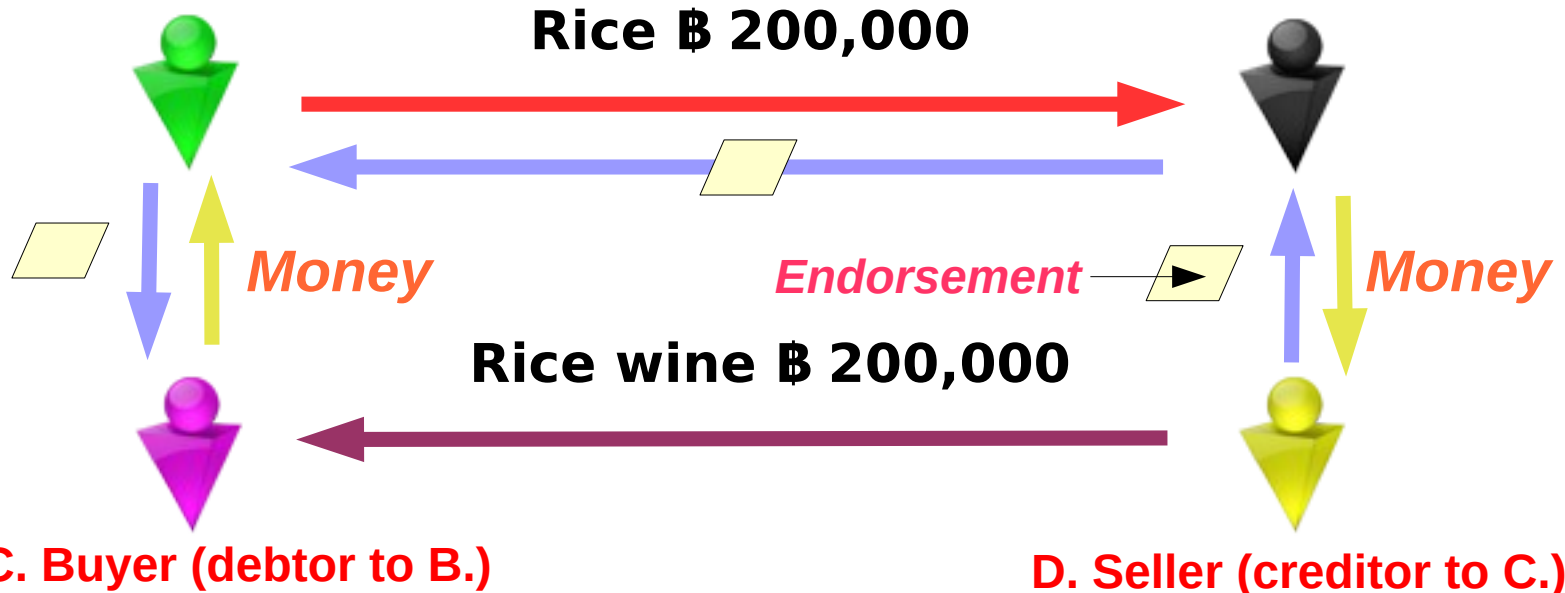
To Mr. C ("drawee")
Please, pay ₱ 200,000
to the holder of this letter
in exchange for it.

Mr. B
("drawer")

(B) Extended case

A. Seller (creditor to B.)

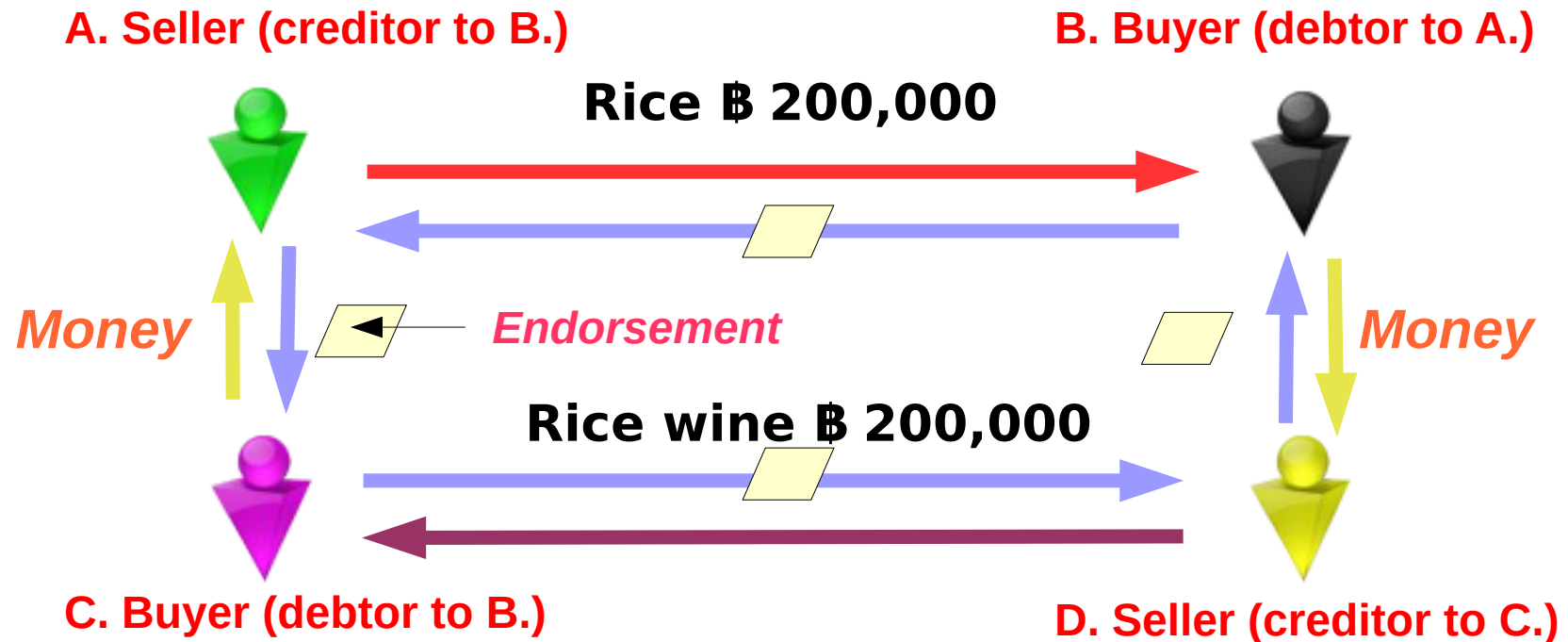
B. Buyer (debtor to A.)



To Mr. C ("drawee")
Please, pay ₱ 200,000
to the holder of this letter
in exchange for it.

Mr. D
("drawer")

(C) Another case





To Mr. A ("payee")
I promise to pay ₱ 200,000
to you or to your order on
DD/MM/YYYY in exchange
for this letter.
Mr. B
("maker")

Samples

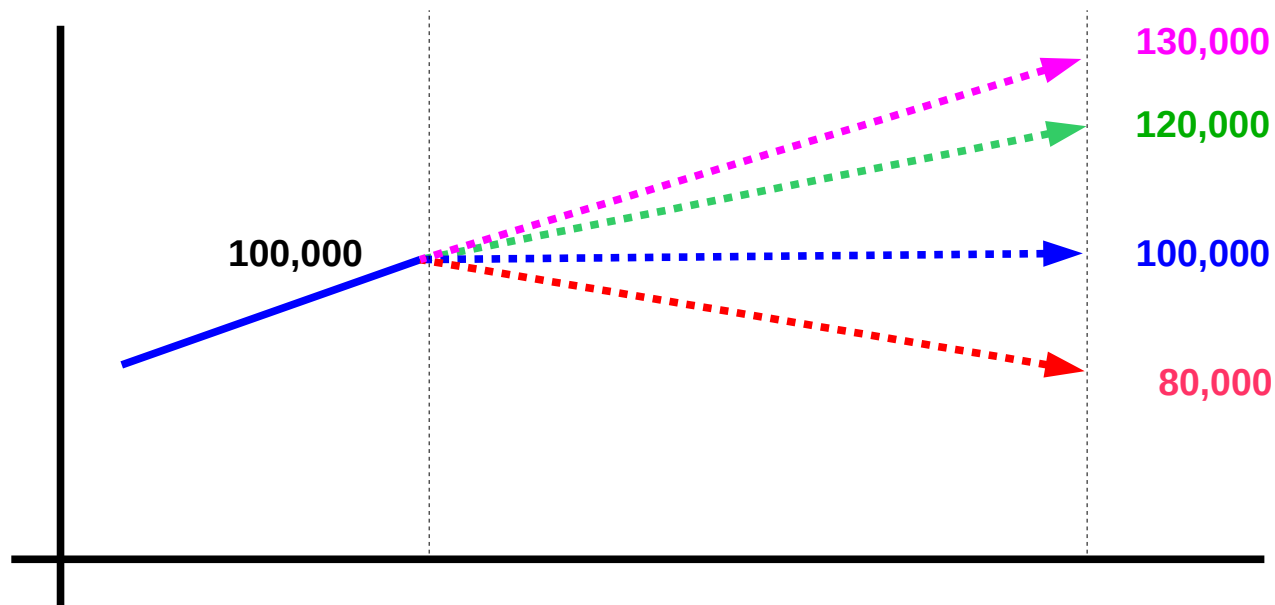


Rice Futures Trading in Future Market

-  (A) has 10,000 kg rice (current price; ₱100,000).
-  (B) has nothing.

A and B deal in futures (for example, in 3 months) :

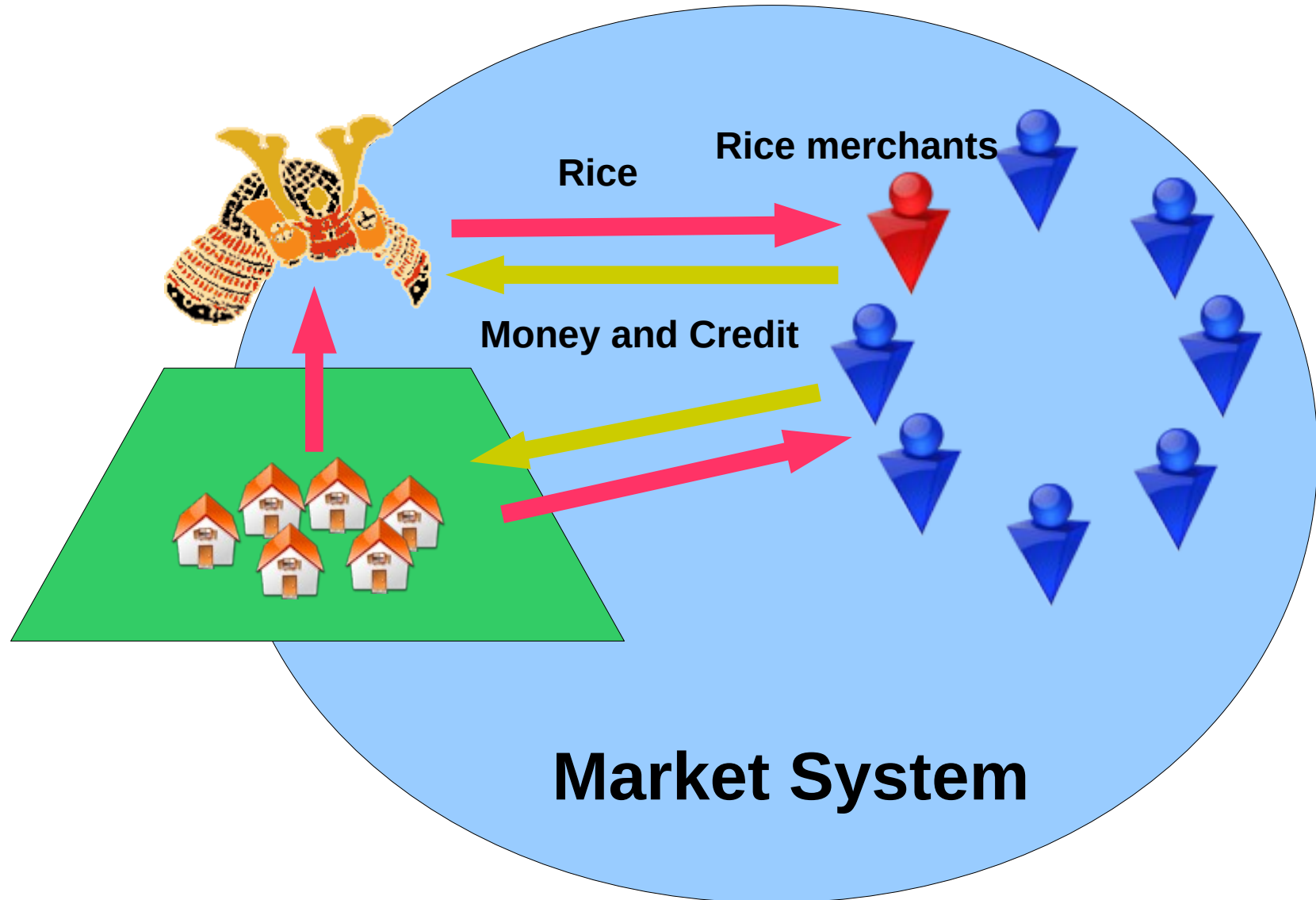
1. A will sell the rice to B for the price of ₱120,000.
2. B will sell the rice to A for the market price.



What will happen in 3 months?

	Fallen to ₺80,000	Risen to ₺130,000
In Future Market	A is winner.(+ ₺40,000) B is loser. (- ₺40,000)	A is loser. (- ₺10,000) B is winner. (+ ₺10,000)
In Real Market	A is loser. (- ₺20,000)	A is winner. (+ ₺30,000)
Total	A: + ₺20,000 B: - ₺40,000	A: + ₺20,000 B: + ₺10,000

Involved in Market Economy (18. c. ~)



Samurai-Warriors as debtor



Harder exploitation of farmers



Poverty and Violence

1 本百姓の分解——河内国下小坂村の場合

