



Il ciliegio e la spada

**Fūrinkazan:
l'epoca degli stati combattenti**

Sei lezioni
con Carmen Covito
sull'estetica giapponese
del guerriero
tra leggenda e realtà

Centro Culturale
Discipline Orientali Hajime
8 maggio 2016

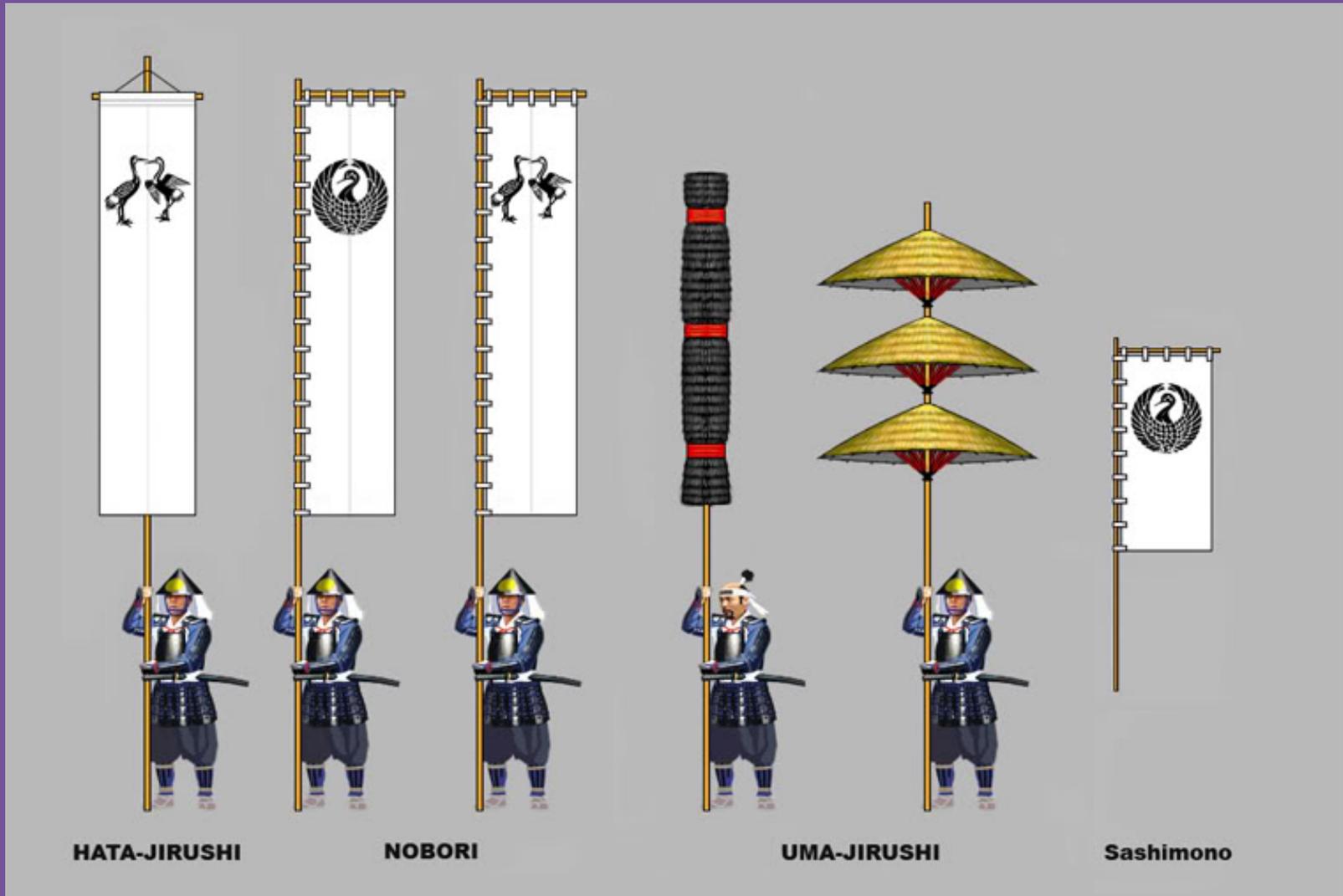




Matsumoto-jō 松本城 Shinano no kuni 信濃国 (tipologia: hiraishiro)

Sengoku Jidai 戦国時代

circa 1467 – 1603

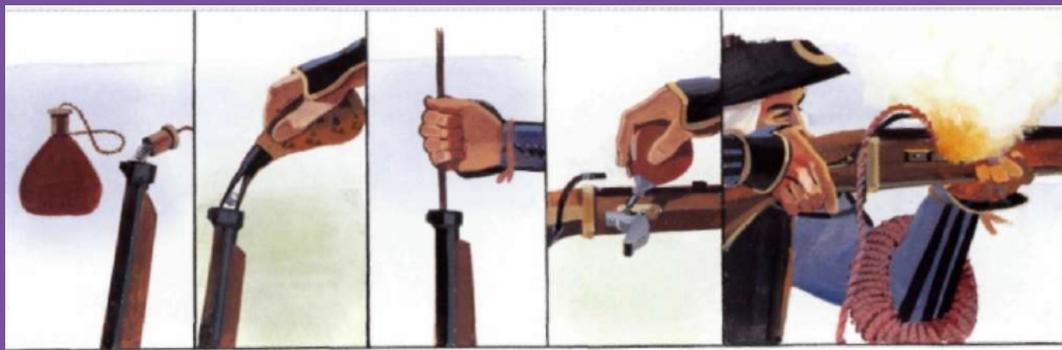




B: An Ashigaru spearman, c. 1592
(see plate commentary for full details)



A: Regular Ashigaru, c. 1467
(see plate commentary for full details)



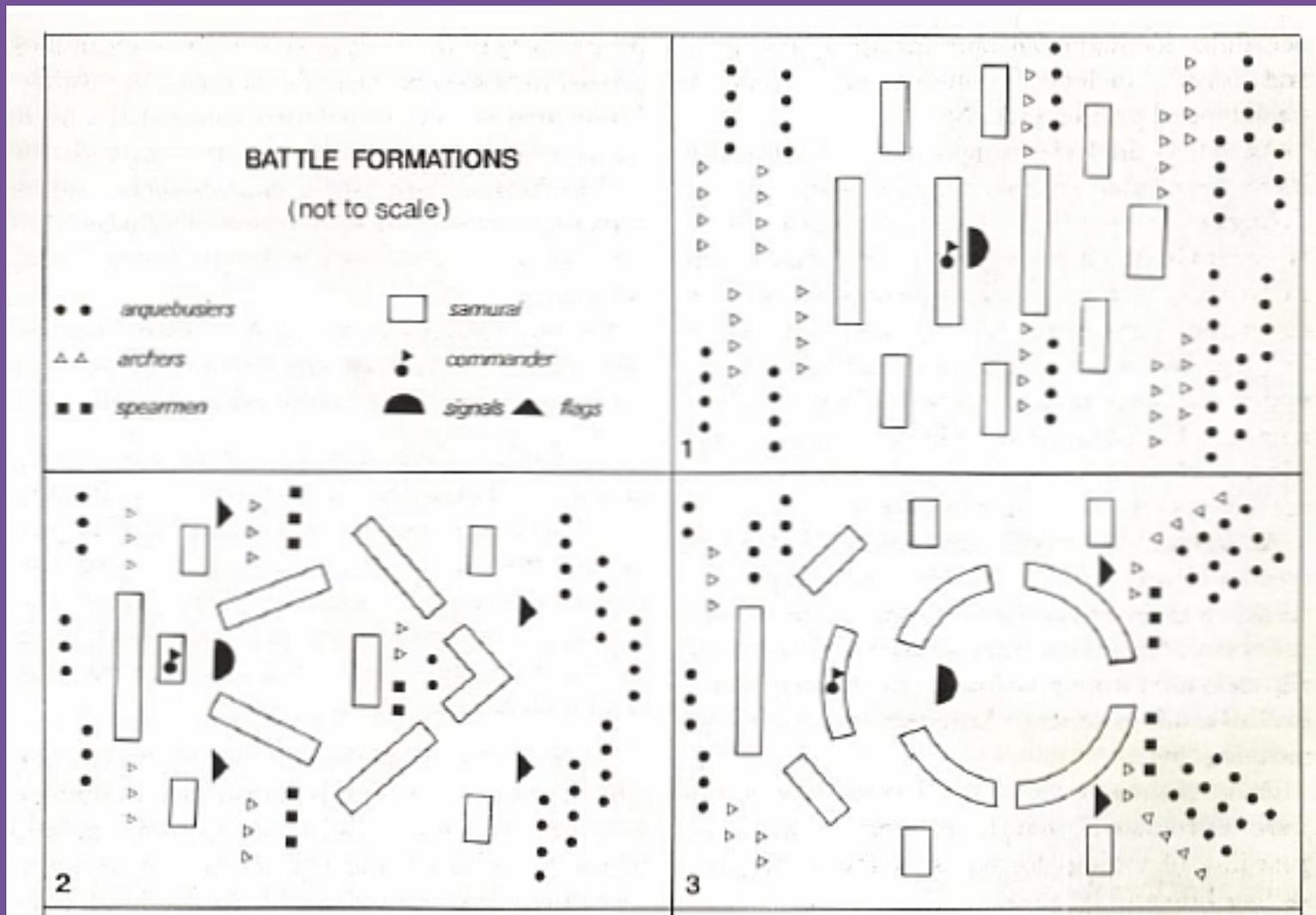
C: An Ashigaru arquebusier, c. 1600
(see plate commentary for full details)

Tanegashima 種子島 teppō 鉄砲

Archibugi portoghesi entrano in Giappone dal 1543 (approdo casuale di una nave sull'isola di Tanegashima, a sud di Kyūshū, zona del clan Shimazu) e si diffondono rapidamente modelli di produzione giapponese.

Hōjutsu 砲術 : arte marziale dell'artiglieria leggera

Nella battaglia di Nagashino (1575) Oda Nobunaga ricorre in modo strategico agli archibugieri, dividendo gli ashigaru in coppie di un tiratore e un caricatore, con tre armi per ogni coppia.



Alcuni esempi di Jinkei 陣形 Formazioni di battaglia

1 – Gankō 雁行 = formazione a stormo di anatre

2 – Hōshi 鋒矢 = formazione a punta di freccia

3 – Hōen 方円 = formazione a cerchio



Swordfighting postures from the *Heiho Okugisho*, attributed to Yamamoto Kansuke (1493–1561)

1. *Ukaketsuzen kennosei*:

a defensive posture against an enemy who has his sword raised ready to cut downwards.



2. *Ukago kennosei*: an apparently casual posture favoured by the swordsman Sasaki Ganryu, who fought Miyamoto Musashi.



3. *Chudan*: a strong guard position with the sword held at medium height.



4. *Sachu zenkennosei*: a threatening posture in which the swordpoint is aimed at the enemy's throat.



5. *Heijozen kennosei*: an unusual posture with the sword edge uppermost and supported by the left hand.



6. *Jodan no kamae*: a strong posture in which the sword is held ready to deliver a devastating downward stroke.



Yamamoto Kansuke
山本 勘助
(1501-1561)

maestro stratega
(gunshi 軍師)
di

Takeda Shingen
武田 信玄
(Takeda Harunobu
1521-1573)
daimyō 大名
di Kai





Fūrin Kazan 風林火山 . 46° NHK Taiga drama, 2007, tratto da un romanzo del 1959 di Inoue Yasushi. Con Uchino Masaaki (Yamamoto Kansuke) e Ichikawa Kamejirō (Takeda Shingen)

掠疾
如如
如火風
不徐
動如
如林
山侵

疾如風、徐如林、
侵掠如火、不動如山

Hayaki koto kaze no gotoku,
Shizuka naru koto hayashi no gotoku,
Shinryaku suru koto hi no gotoku,
Ugokazaru koto yama no gotoshi

Veloce come il vento 風
Silenzioso come la foresta 林
Devastante come il fuoco 火
Inamovibile come la montagna 山

da: Sun Tzu, *L'arte della guerra*

謙信



Uesugi Kenshin
上杉 謙信
(Nagao Kagetora
1530-1578)

daimyō 大名
di Echigo
e
Kantō Kanrei
関東管領

川中島大合戦図 1561年(永禄4年)9月10日

KAWANAKAJIMA OLD BATTLEFIELD



1561: IV battaglia di Kawanakajima tra Takeda Shingen (rosso) e Uesugi Kenshin (blu) con l'attacco a sorpresa programmato da Kansuke e non riuscito.



1561: IV battaglia di Kawanakajima. Kenshin attacca Shingen che si difende con il ventaglio da guerra (gunbai uchiwa 軍配団扇)

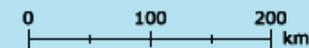
JAPAN

IN THE

AZUCHI-MOMOYAMA PERIOD

安土桃山時代の日本

- Land of the Oda clan, 1560
- Area conquered by Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi by 1582
- Main Daimyō opposed to Hideyoshi in 1582
- Other areas
- Castle town
- Town
- × Battle
- Ukita Daimyō house



Oda Nobunaga
織田 信長 (1534-1582)
daimyō 大名
di Owari

Nel 1577 è Ministro della Destra
(Udaijin)
Costruisce il castello di Azuchi
(1576-1579)

Sceglie il motto
“Tenka Fubu”
天下布武
(governare
la nazione
con la forza
delle armi)

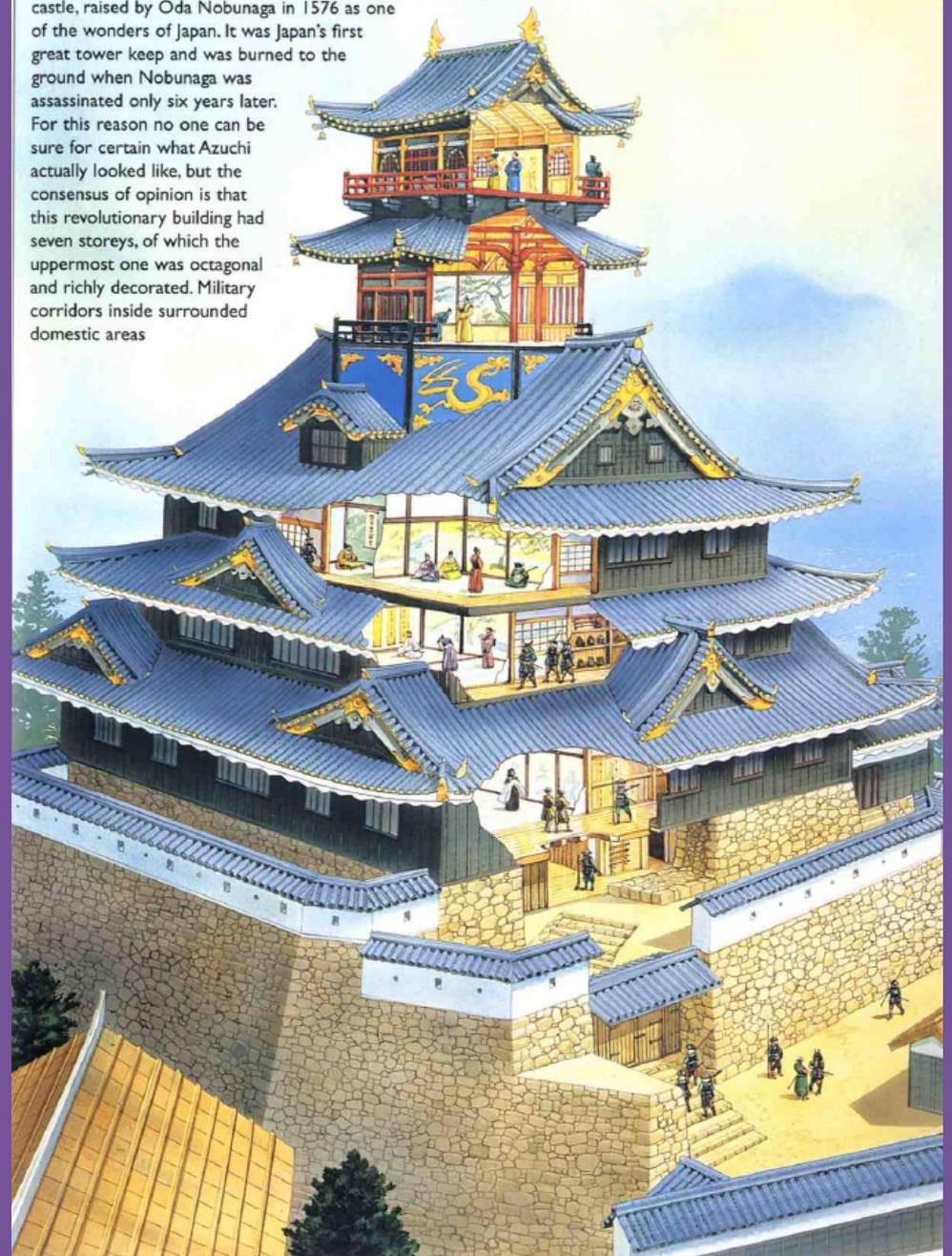




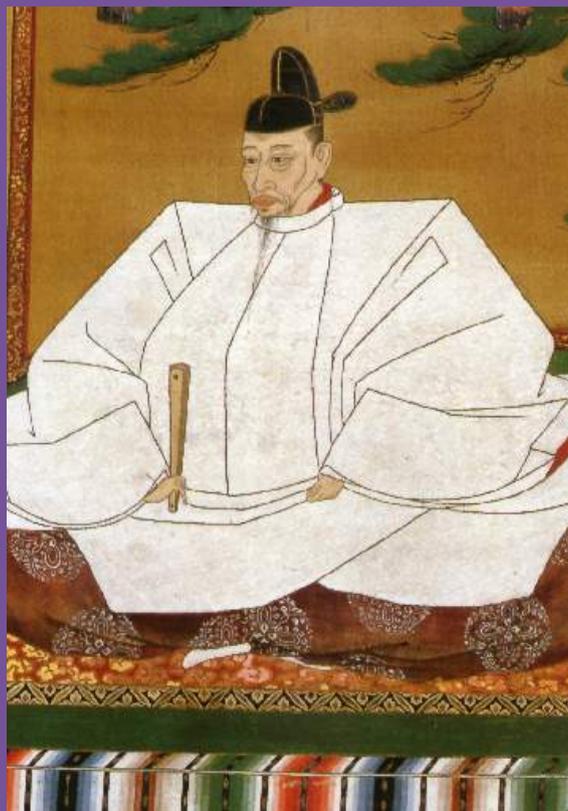
Presunto ritratto di Nobunaga opera del gesuita Giovanni Niccolò (1583-1590)

Azuchi castle, 1576

Only a stone base remains of the great Azuchi castle, raised by Oda Nobunaga in 1576 as one of the wonders of Japan. It was Japan's first great tower keep and was burned to the ground when Nobunaga was assassinated only six years later. For this reason no one can be sure for certain what Azuchi actually looked like, but the consensus of opinion is that this revolutionary building had seven storeys, of which the uppermost one was octagonal and richly decorated. Military corridors inside surrounded domestic areas



Azuchi Momoyama Jidai 安土桃山時代 (1573–1603)
epoca dei tre unificatori del Giappone:
Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi e Tokugawa Ieyasu



Honnō-ji no Hen
本能寺の変

21 giugno 1582
Nobunaga tradito da
Akechi Mitsuhide
muore tra le fiamme.

13 giorni dopo Hashiba
Hideyoshi raggiunge
Mitsuhide a Yamazaki e
lo sconfigge
prendendo il potere.



Toyotomi Hideyoshi
豊臣 秀吉
(1536 o 1537 – 1598)

Kinoshita Tōkichirō
木下 藤吉郎

Nel 1587 dopo la vittoria al castello
di Inabayama come generale di
Nobunaga prende il nome di
Hashiba Hideyoshi
羽柴 秀吉

Nel 1585 acquisisce il titolo di
Kampaku 関白 ; nel 1591 lo cede
a Hidetsugu e diventa il
Taikō 太閤

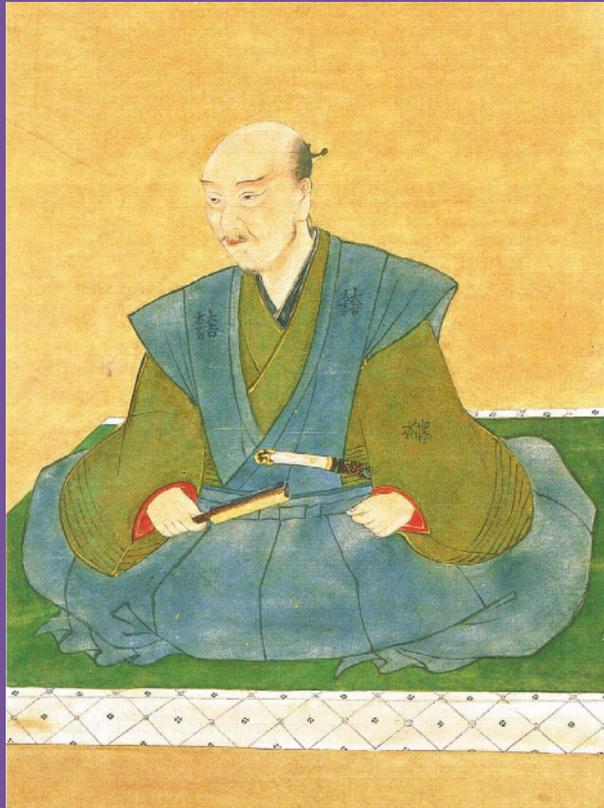
Nel 1586 riceve dall'imperatore
Go-Yōzei il cognome Toyotomi





1588 confisca delle spade; 1591 editto di separazione tra samurai e contadini; 1591 morte del maestro del tè Sen no Rikyū; 1592 prima campagna di invasione della Corea; 1593 nasce da Chacha (Yodogimi) l'erede Hideyori; 1595 eliminazione del nipote Hidetsugu e nomina dei 5 Anziani (五大老 go-tairō); 1598 seconda campagna in Corea e morte di Hideyoshi.

Ishida Mitsunari



Tokugawa Ieyasu tra due suoi seguaci:
Honda Tadakatsu e Date Masamune





Tokugawa Ieyasu

徳川 家康

(1543 – 1616)

Nato Matsudaira 松平 (nome: Takechiyo, poi Jirōsaburō Motonobu, poi Kurandonosuke Motoyasu) nel 1567 cambia nome in Tokugawa Ieyasu rivendicando la discendenza dai Minamoto (ramo Seiwa Genji)



Prende il potere nel 1600, diventa Shōgun nel 1603, inizia l'Epoca Edo (1603-1868)

Divinizzato con il nome Tōshō Daigongen (Tōshō-gū a Nikkō)

1600: Alleanza Occidentale (Toyotomi) blu, Alleanza Orientale (Tokugawa) rosso

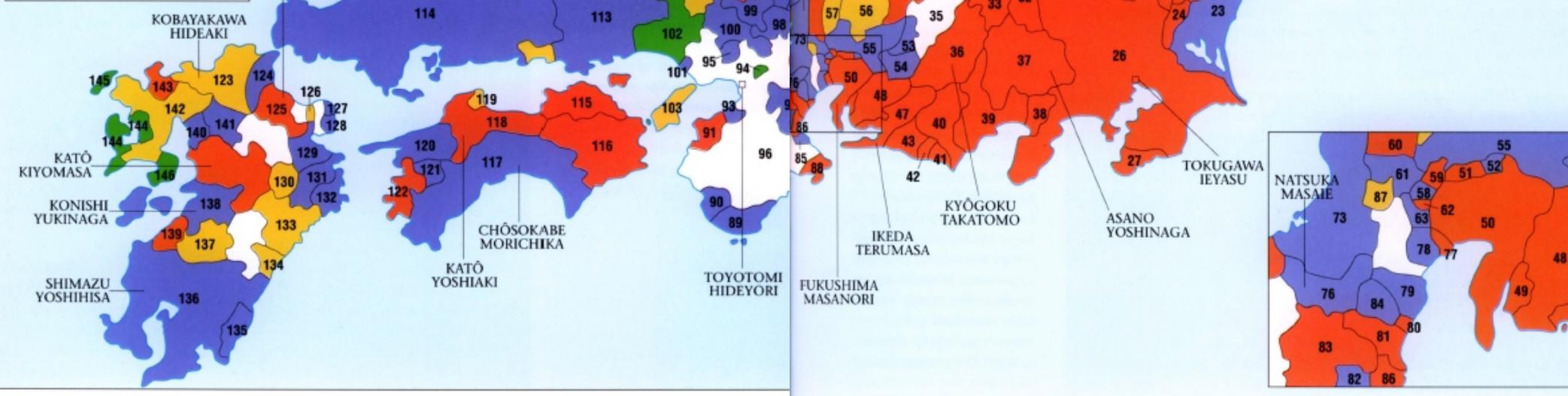
- Mutsu and Echigo**—
1. Tsugaru Tamenobu
2. Nanbu Toshinao
3. Date Masamune
4. Sōma Yoshitoshi
5. Katahara Kagenaga
6. Iwaki Sadataka
7. & 15. Uesugi Kagekatsu
- Dewa**—
8. Akita Sanesue
9. Tozawa Masamori
10. Ono'ō Yoshimichi
11. Mōgami Yoshiakira
- Echigo**—
12. Murakami Yoshiaki
13. Mizoguchi Hidekatsu
14. Hori Hidenori
- Shimatsuke**—
16. Ozeki Sukemasu
17. Ōdawara Harusumi
18. Nasu Sukeharu
19. Gamō Hideyuki
20. Narita Yasuchika
21. —unknown—
22. Sano Matsutuna
- Hilachi**—
23. Satake Yoshinobu
- Shimōsa**—
24. Yūki Hideyasu
- Ueno**—
25. Sanada Nobuyuki
- Kantō provinces**—
26. Tokugawa Ieyasu
- Awa**—
27. Satomi Yoshiyasu
- Shinano**—
28. Minagawa Shigemura
29. Sakuma Yasumasa
30. Mori Tadamasu
- 31. Sanada Masayuki
32. Sengoku Hidehisa
33. Hineno Yoshiaki
34. Ishikawa Yasunaga
35. —unknown—
36. Kyōgoku Takatomo
- Kai**—
37. Asano Yukinaga
- Suruga**—
38. Nakamura Ujitsugu
39. Nakamura Kazuaji
- Tōtōmi**—
40. Yamanouchi Kazutoyo
41. Arima Toyoyū
42. Matsushima Shigetsume
43. Honio Tadauji
- Nōtō, Etchū, Kaga**—
44. Maeda Toshinaga
45. Maeda Toshimasa
- Hida**—
46. Kanamori Nagachika
- Ise**—
47. Ikeda Terumasa
48. Tanaka Yoshimasa
49. Mizuno Katsunari
- Dwari**—
50. Fukushima Masanori
51. Hitotsuyanagi Naomori
52. Ishikawa Sadaharu
- Mino**—
53. Kawajiri Naotsugu
54. Tamura Tadamasu
55. Oda Hidenobu
56. Inaba Sadamichi ****
57. Katō Sadayasu ****
58. Marume Chikayoshi
59. Tokunaga Toshimasa
60. Nishio Mitsuyuki
61. Itō Morimasa
62. Ichibashi Nagakatsu
- 63. Takagi Morikane
- Echizen**—
64. Tanba Nagashige
65. Yamaguchi Munenaga
66. Aoyama Munekatsu
67. Aoyama Kazunori
68. Tanba Nagamasa
69. Ōtani Yoshitsugu
70. Oda Hideo
(Others in Echizen:
71. Kinoshita Katsutoshi
72. Kinoshita Toshihisa
73. Kinoshita Mitsunari
74. Kuchiki Mototsune ****
75. Kyōgoku Takatsugu
76. Natsuka Masaiie
77. Fukushima Masanori
78. Ujii Yukihiro
79. Takigawa Taketoshi
80. Wakebe Mitsuyoshi
81. Fukuda Nobutaka
82. Yamazaki Masakatsu
83. Tsutsui Sadatsugu
84. Okamoto Munenori
85. Inaba Michiyuki
86. Furuata Shigekatsu
87. Seki Kazumasa ****)
- Wakasa**—
88. Kuki Moritaka
89. Honuchi Ujiyoshi
90. Sugiyawa Ujimune
91. Kuwayama Kazuharu
- Yamato**—
92. Mashta Nagamori
- Izumi**—
93. Kōde Hideharu
- Settsu**—
94. Katakiru Kasumoto TTTT
95. Yamazaki Jemori
- Kinnai area**—
96. Arima Noriyari,
Oda Yōroku,
Tsuda Nobunari,
Ishikawa Sadamichi,
Taga Hidekazu,
Yokohama Shigekatsu, etc.
- Tango**—
97. Hosokawa Tadaoki
- Tanba**—
98. Bessho Yoshinori
99. Onoki Shigekatsu,
Oda Nobutsugu, etc.
100. Maeda Shigekatsu
101. Kasuya Takenori
102. Kinoshita Iesada TTTT
- Awaji**—
103. Wakizaka Yasuharu ****
- Inaba**—
104. Itsukimura Masahiro ****
105. Miyabe Yoshimasa
106. Sugihara Nagafusa
- 107. Kakimuro Akinari
108. Miyabe Nagafusa
109. Kamei Korenori
110. Kinoshita Shigekata
- Hōki**—
111. Nanjō Tadanari
- Izumo**—
112. Kikkawa Hiroie ****
- Misaka, Bitchū, Bizen**—
113. Ukita Hideie
- Bitchū, Bingo, Iwami, Suō, Aki, Nagato**—
114. Mōri Terumoto
- Sanuki**—
115. Ikoma Chikumasa
- Awa**—
116. Hachisuka Iemasa
- Tosa**—
117. Chōsokabe Morichika
- Igo**—
118. Katō Yoshiaki
119. Ogawa Suketada ****
120. Ikeda Hiroie
121. Ankokujō Ekei
122. Tōdō Takatora
- Chikuzen**—
123. Kobayakawa Hideaki ****
- Buzen**—
124. Mōri Katsunobu
125. Kuroda Nagamasa
- Bungo**—
126. Takenaka Shigetoshi ****
127. Kakimori Kazunao
128. Kamada'ami Naomori
129. Fukuura Naotaka
130. Nakagawa Hidenari ****
131. Ōta Kazuyoshi
132. Mōri Takamasa
- Hyūga**—
133. Takahashi Motokane ****
134. Akizuki Kanenaga ****
135. Itō Suketaka
- Satsuma, Ōsami, Hyūga**—
136. Shimazu Yoshihisa
- Higo**—
137. Sagara Yorifusa ****
138. Konishi Yukinaga
139. Katō Kiyomasa
- Chikugo**—
140. Tachibana Muneshige
141. Mōri Hidetsugu
- Hizen**—
142. Nabeshima Naoshige ****
143. Terazawa Hirofusa
144. Omura Yoshitaki TTTT
145. Matsuura Shigenobu TTTT
146. Arima Harunobu TTTT

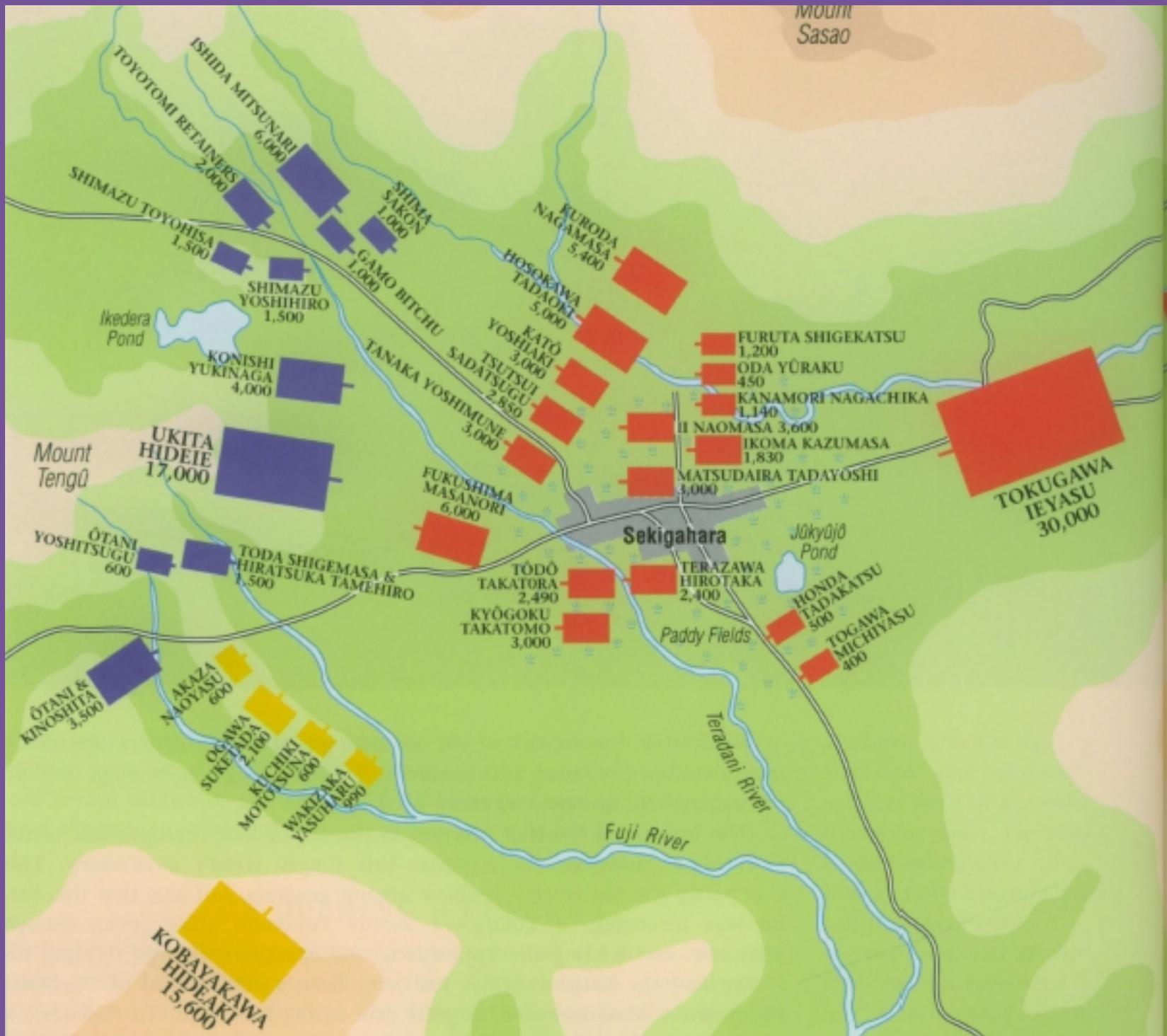
Map:
■ Eastern ally
■ Western ally
■ Turncoat
■ Neutral
 Unknown

Legend:
 The headings are the provinces, and the daimyō's names below them represent lords who held fiefs of or within the province.

Map and daimyō alliances:
 Tsugaru Tamenobu Daimyō for the East.
 Iwaki Sadataka Daimyō for the West.
 Inaba Sadamichi **** Daimyō who switched to the East from the West.
 Arima Harunobu TTTT Neutral daimyō.

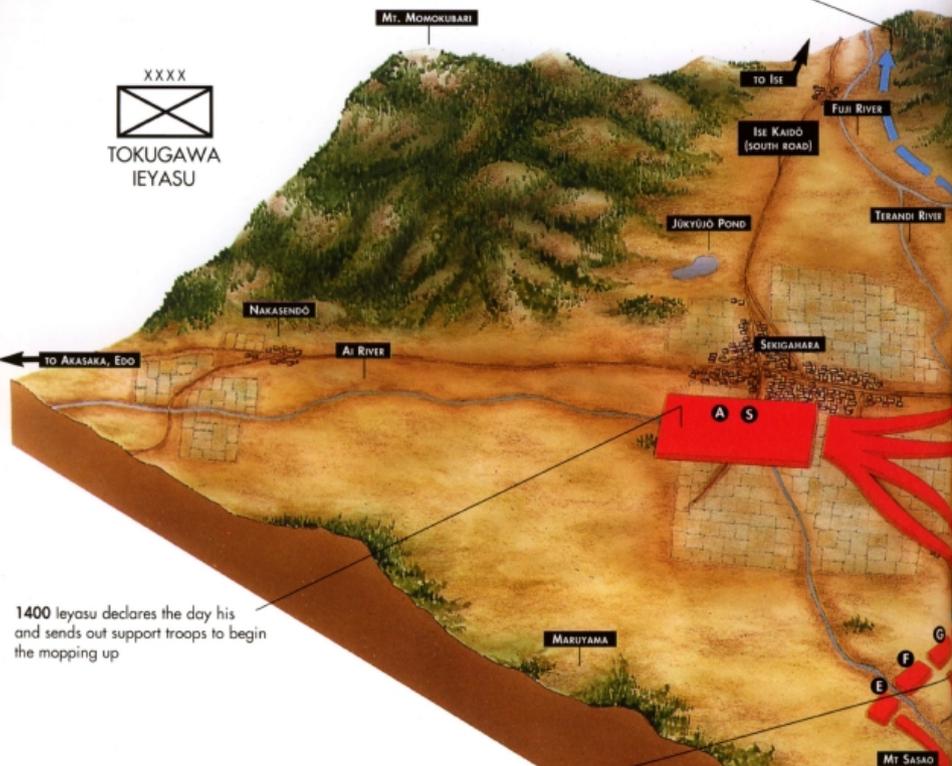
Before the October 21 battle of Sekigahara, the nation of Japan was virtually divided in two camps. It seemed like a fairly even match, but only Ieyasu knew that some prominent daimyō aligned with the West were really pledged to fight for him.





21 ottobre 1600: Battaglia di Sekigahara

1500 The Shimazu, in the confusion of a general rout, flee south. With Shimazu Toyohisa killed, Shimazu Yoshihiro leads their remaining troops over Mount Tengū and south skirting the valley. They will circle around the south of Mount Nangū, and contact the rearguard of the Mōri and Chōsokabe troops there; the first news from the battle their allies hear will be of the loyalist defeat



1400 Ieyasu declares the day his and sends out support troops to begin the mopping up

- EASTERN ARMY**
- A Tokugawa Ieyasu
 - B Ii Naomasa
 - C Matsudaira Tadayoshi
 - D Fukushima Masanori
 - E Kuroda Nagamasa
 - F Hosokawa Tadaoki
 - G Katō Yoshiaki
 - H Tsutsui Sadatsugu
 - I Tanaka Yoshimune
 - J Furuta Shigekatsu
 - K Oda Yūroku
 - L Kanamori Nagachika
 - M Ikoma Kazumasa
 - N Honda Tadakatsu
 - O Tagawa Michiyasu
 - P Tōdō Takatora
 - Q Kyōgaku Takatomo
 - R Terazawa Hirotoaka
 - S Tokugawa main body

- WESTERN ARMY**
- 1 Ishida Mitsunari
 - 2 Tayotomi Retainers
 - 3 Shimazu Toyohisa
 - 4 Shimazu Yoshihiro
 - 5 Shima Sakon (destroyed)
 - 6 Gamō Bitchū (destroyed)
 - 7 Konishi Yukinaga
 - 8 Ukita Hideie
 - 9 Ōtani Yoshitsugu
 - 10 Toda Shigemasa & Hiratsuka Tamehiro
 - 11 Ōtani Yoshikatsu & Kinoshita Terufusa

- TURNCOATS**
- 12 Kobayakawa Hideaki
 - 13 Akaza Naoyasu
 - 14 Ogawa Suketada
 - 15 Kuchiki Mototsuna
 - 16 Wakizaka Yasuharu

1230 Gamō Bitchū and Shima Sakon's units are crushed and give way, melting back into the Ishida forces

1400 With his commanders in retreat and his own command in danger of being overrun, Ishida accepts defeat and escapes into the mountains



1300 Inspired by Kobayakawa, four more Western generals defect and fall on the Ōtani positions, causing general confusion. The defecting samurai receive support from Eastern samurai coming up on the Ōtani position



1215 Kobayakawa Hideaki suddenly sweeps down Mount Matsuo onto the rear units of Ōtani Yoshitsugu, commanded by Ōtani Yoshikatsu, Kinoshita Terufusa, Toda Shigemasa and Hiratsuka Tamehiro. After destroying the remaining forces (Ōtani Yoshitsugu is killed), they continue forward, falling on Ukita Hideie's position from behind



1315 Already heavily engaged, Ukita Hideie is set upon by Togawa Michiyoshi, who passes up striking at Konishi's line in favour of attacking Ukita. When hit from the rear by the advancing Kobayakawa samurai, his command begins to disintegrate. Before he can make a suicide charge at Kobayakawa Hideaki, his men force him to flee

1330 Konishi, sorely beset, is also the target of Hideaki's advance. Seeing no other option, he flees into the mountains

1330 The Shimazu, sorely pressed, are barely able to hold their own. They are retreating when Ii Naomasa, spearheading the assault on them, is struck by musketry and abandons the field. In another hour, they will finally be forced to retreat south and around Mounts Momokubari and Nangū

SEKIGAHARA

21 October 1600, 1200–1500, as seen from the north-west.

Treason in the Western ranks spells doom for the loyalist cause. Those Western commanders not slain are finally forced to flee. Ieyasu claims the day

Hatamoto 旗本 - Gokenin 御家人
Fudai daimyō 譜代大名 - Tozama daimyō 外様大名



Han 藩

Sankin-kōtai 参勤交代



Per approfondire:

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- 13 marzo - Taira no Masakado: il primo samurai
- 10 aprile - Minamoto no Yoshitsune: la nobiltà della sconfitta
- 8 maggio - Fūrinkazan: l'epoca degli stati combattenti
- 22 maggio - Miyamoto Musashi: lo zen e la manutenzione del vuoto
- 12 giugno - Uomini onda: il fascino del rōnin
- 3 luglio - Sakamoto Ryōma: i samurai affilano la mente

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