Click to verify

,,,,,,,, 131415671392146715211540122313801413331336-139213501366502001374136313581369 1370 1369 1428156057942142515221745628804815231547154915521552156115651567162471223122512261419155215641010 7 - 40414-1516 (1419) ?1413921467()1523154896 ... 724000 ?1555727289002872724000? ... ? ---- 50 ... 161555??????;?? ... 14 13th17th century pirates in East Asia"Woko" redirects here. For the radio station, see WOKO. For the language, see Woko language. For the national park, see Woko National Park.WokouAn 18th-century Chinese painting depicting a naval battle between wokou pirates and the ChineseChinese nameChineseTranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinwkuBopomofo WadeGileswo1-k'ou4IPA[woko]WuRomanizationu kheuHakkaRomanizationvo24 kieu55Yue: CantoneseYale RomanizationwkauJyutpingwo1 kau3IPA[wkw]Southern MinHokkien POJE-khTi-lE-khoKorean nameHangulHanjaTranscriptionsRevised RomanizationwaeguMcCuneReischauerwaeguJapanese nameKanjiHiraganaTranscriptionsRevised HepburnwakKunrei-shikiwakWokou (Chinese: ; pinyin: Wku; Japanese: ; Hepburn: Wak; Korean:; Hanja:; RR:Waegu; literal Chinese translation: "dwarf bandits"), which translates to "Japanese pirates", were pirates who raided the coastlines of China and Korea from the 13th century to the 17th century.[1][2] The wokou were made of various ethnicities of East Asian ancestry, which varied over time and raided the mainland from islands in the Sea of Japan and East China Sea.[3] Wokou activity in Korea declined after the Treaty of Gyehae in 1443[1] but continued in Ming China and peaked during the Jiajing wokou raids in the mid-16th century. Chinese reprisals and strong clamp-downs on pirates by Japanese authorities saw the wokou disappear by the 17th century.There are two distinct eras of wokou piracy. The early wokou mostly set up camp on the outlying islands of the Japanese archipelago in the Sea of Japan, as opposed to the 16th-century wokou who were mostly non-Japanese. The early wokou raided the Japanese as well as the Chinese and Koreans.[4]The first recorded use of the term wokou () is on the Gwanggaeto Stele, erected in modern Ji'an, Jilin, China to celebrate the exploits of Gwanggaeto the Great of Goguryeo (r.391413). The stele states that "wokou" ("Japanese robbers") crossed the sea and were defeated by him in 404.[5] The term wokou is a combination of the Chinese terms W (), referring to either dwarfs or pejoratively to the Japanese, and ku () "bandit".[6][7]14th and 16th-century wokou pirate raidsOne of the gates of the Chongwu Fortress on the Fujian coast (originally built c. 1384)The origin of the term wokou dates back to the 4th century, but among wokou's activities, which are divided into two academic periods, the pirates called "early wokou" were borne from the Mongol invasions of Japan. As a result of the war, the coastal defense capabilities of China and Korea were significantly reduced, and the people living in Tsushima, Iki, and Got Islands in Kyushu suffered extreme poverty. For these reasons, wokou gradually intensified their looting on the coasts of China and Korea.[8][9] Chng Mong-ju was dispatched to Japan to deal with the problem. During his visit, Kyushu governor Imagawa Sadayo suppressed the wokou, returning their captured property and people to Korea.[10][11] In 1405, Ashikaga Yoshimitsu sent 20 captured pirates to China, where they were boiled in a cauldron in Ningbo.[12]According to Korean records, wokou were particularly rampant roughly from 1350. After almost annual invasions of the southern provinces of Jeolla and Gyeongsang, they migrated northwards to the Chungcheong and Gyeonggi areas.[13] The History of Goryeo has a record of sea battles in 1380 whereby one hundred warships were sent to Jinpo to rout Japanese pirates there, releasing 334 captives. Wokou sorties decreased thereafter. The wokou were effectively expelled through the use of gunpowder technology, which the wokou lacked, after Goryeo founded the Office of Gunpowder Weapons in 1377 (which was abolished twelve years later).[13]:pp. 8286In 1419, the Korean army landed in Tsushima and started the ei Invasion, the largest operation against the wokou. General Yi Chongmu's fleet of 227 ships and 17,285 soldiers set off from Geoje Island toward Tsushima on 19 June 1419. According to "Veritable Records of the Joseon Dynasty" a Korean history book, on 20 June the Korean army captured 129 wokou ships, burned 1,939 houses, killed 114 people, captured 21 people, and rescued 131 Chinese who the wokou had captured.[14] On 29 June, they burned 15 wokou ships and 68 houses, killed 9 people, and rescued 15 people, including Chinese and Koreans, who had been held captive, but more than 100 soldiers were killed by wokou.[15] On 3 July, the Korean army withdrew to Geoje Island[16] and finally withdrew completely after giving up the re-landing and occupation of Tsushima because of the loss of Korean army and worsening weather.[17] In the record of 10 July, the number of soldiers killed by wokou was rectified to 180.[18] On the other hand, according to historical documents recorded by the S clan, the death toll of the Korean army was 2,500.[19][20]When the Treaty of Gyehae was concluded between the Joseon and S Sadamori of Tsushima in 1443 and the S clan was given trade privileges, wokou's activities along the Korean Peninsula calmed down.[1] Some of the coastal forts built for defense against wokou can still be found in Zhejiang and Fujian. Among them are the well-restored Pucheng Fortress (in Cangnan County, Zhejiang) and Chongwu Fortress (in Chongwu, Huai'an County, Fujian), as well as the ruins of the Liu'ao Fortress in Liu'ao, Fujian.[21]A suit of wokou armour on display at the Military Museum of the Chinese People's RevolutionMain article: Jiajing wokou raidsIn attempts to centralize political control, the Ming dynasty enacted trade bans with the consensus being that "unrestricted trade would lead to chaos".[22] With maritime trade outlawed, China's navy was reduced, and as a result, they could not combat increased smuggling, which led to wokou control over the southeastern coast. Although wokou means "Japanese pirates", major wokou groups in the 16th century were led by Chinese traders whose livelihoods were halted by the Ming trade bans.[22] According to the History of Ming, in a 1555 wokou raiding party, 30% of the wokou were Japanese, and 70% were ethnic Chinese.[23] According to Censor Du Zhonglu, in a memorial dated 1553, the pirates were 10% barbarian people, 20% Ryukyuan people, and the rest from Fujian and Ningbo areas of China.[24] According to Ray Huang, a Chinese-American historian, the Japanese pirates frequently collaborated with Chinese groups. Japan served as a base for the pirates, and the Japanese provided much of the military expertise and equipment to the pirates.[25] Because of the extent of corruption in the Ming court, many Chinese officials had relations with the pirates and benefited from the piracy, making it difficult for central authorities to control.[26]Two well-known Chinese military figures involved in combating the wokou were Qi Jiguang and Yu Dayou. Yu Dayou was a Ming dynasty general assigned to defend the coast against the wokou. In 1553, a young man named Qi Jiguang became the Assistant Regional Military Commissioner of the Ming dynasty. He was assigned to "punish the bandits and guard the people", which meant taking on the wokou attacking the Ming east coast. At that time, he was 26 years old. On the eve of the following year, he was promoted to the full commissioner in Zhejiang because of his successes.[27]The wokou even entered the Philippines before their extermination in the 17th century. Aparri in northern Luzon was established as a pirate city-state under the patronage of the wokou. The area around Aparri was the site of the 1582 Cagayan battles between wokou and Spanish soldiers.[28][29][30][31] The wokou were not limited to Aparri. The pirate-warlord Limahong attempted and failed to invade Manila and afterwards set up a temporary pirate state in Caboloan (Pangasinan) before the Spanish expelled him.[32]Approximate number of pirate raids on Ming China by reign period and by region[33]Reign periodRegionTotalLiaodongShandongJiangnanZhejiangFujianGuangdongHongwu (13581398)175213946Jianwen (13991402)22Yongle (14031424)284251343Hongxi (1425)0Xuande (14261435)1113Zhengtong (14361449)11011Jingtai (14501456)11Tianshun (14571464)0Chenghua (14651487)112Hongzhi (14881505)11Zhengde (15061521)112Jiajing (15221566)520719215839601Longqing (15671572)1919Wanli (15731619)15915Total746Attacks by the wokou. Excerpt of the Wokou Tujuan, a 17th-century scrollThe identity of the wokou is subject to some debate, with various theories about the ethnic makeup and national origin of the pirates.Professor Takeo Tanaka of University of Tokyo proposed in 1966 that the early wokou were Koreans living on these outlying islands. In the Annals of the Joseon Dynasty, the compiled section for King Sejong relates that a vassal named Yi Sun-mong (Korean:; Hanja:, 13861449) told his monarch "I hear that in the late Goryeo kingdom period, wokou roaming (our country) and the peasants could not withstand them. However only 1 or 2 (out of 10) were caused by (real) Japanese. Some of our peasants imitatively wore Japanese clothing, formed a group and caused trouble... in order to stop all evils, there is nothing more urgent than the Hopae (personal identification system)".[34][35] However, Yi did not live during the Goryeo dynasty and was likely relating rumor or legend as opposed to solid documented evidence. Moreover, the thrust of Yi's speech concentrates on how national security was deteriorating and how it required special attention; it is possible he made use of unreliable information to support his point.[36] Yi's assertion is therefore not highly valued as a source for wokou by other researchers.[37] Goryeosa records 529 wokou raids during the 12231392 period but mentions the "fake Japanese" only three times.[36]The current prevailing theory[38] is that of Shsuke Murai, who demonstrated in 1988 that the early wokou came from multiple ethnic groups rather than one singular nation.[37] Murai writes that the wokou were "marginal men" living in politically unstable areas without national allegiances, akin to the Zomia thesis.[37] Supporters of this theory point out that one of the early wokou leaders, Ajibaldo, was variously claimed by period sources to be Mongolian, Japanese, Korean, and an "islander";[39] his name is apparently Korean and Mongolian in origin.[40]Piracy in the Strait of MalaccaGod of War (film)LimahongLin Daoqian^ a b c Wak Encyclopaedia Britannica^ Batten Bruce. "Gateway to Japan" 2006^ Kwan-wai So. Japanese piracy in Ming China, during the 16th century. Michigan State University Press, 1975. chapter 2.^ Wang Xiangrong, "Periodizing the History of Sino-Japanese Relations" Sino-Japanese Studies v. 2 (1980), 31^ Sansom, George (1961). A History of Japan, 13341615. Stanford University Press. p.265. ISBN978-0804705257. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)^ Prof. Wang Yong, "Realistic and Fantastic Images of 'Dwarf Pirates': The Evolution of Ming Dynasty Perceptions of the Japanese." In Prof. Joshua A. Fogel, ed., Sagacious Monks and Bloodthirsty Warriors: Chinese Views of Japan in the Ming-Qing Period (EastBridge, 2002), 1741^ Prof. Douglas R. Howland. Borders of Chinese Civilization: Geography and History at Empire's End (Duke University Press Books, 1996), p. 22^ Wang Yong, Image of Japan in Chinese history. Section 2 of Chapter 6. Nousangyoson bunka Kykai, 2000, ISBN9784540001710^ Hiroki ta, Naval timbers of Goryeo. In connection with the Yuan Dynasty's invasion of Japan. pp.2-20. Geirinkai, 1988, NAID40000975703^ ta, Kki, Wak: nihon afure katsudshi (Bungeisha, 2004), p. 98 (: .) (in Japanese)^ Kawazoe, Shji, Taigai kankei no shiteki tenkai (Bunken shuppan, 1996) p. 167 () (in Japanese).^ Yosabur Takekoshi. The economic aspects of the history of the civilization of Japan. 1967. p. 344.^ a b Park, Seong-rae (2005). Science and Technology in Korean History: Excursions, Innovations, and Issues. Jain Pub Co. p.85.^ 4, 1 6 20 National Institute of Korean History.^ 4, 1 6 29 National Institute of Korean History.^ 4, 1 7 3 National Institute of Korean History.^ 4, 1 7 9 National Institute of Korean History.^ 4, 1 7 10 National Institute of Korean History.^ , .^ ei Invasion. Encyclopedia Nipponica.^ Yang Shuiming (), Archived 2012-04-26 at the Wayback Machine (The old Liu'ao Fortress: listening to the waves of history) (in Chinese).^ a b Mann, C. C. (2011). 1493: Uncovering the new world Columbus created. Vintage.^ History of Ming, Volume 322, "Biography Section 210: Japan (3)" (~": Year Jiajing 26 1547) (in Chinese)^ Reid, Anthony (2010). Elusive pirates, pervasive smugglers violence and clandestine trade in the greater china seas (PDF). Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press. p.18.^ "1587, a year of no significance: The Ming dynasty in decline". 7 March 1981.^ Kwan-wai So. Japanese piracy in Ming China, during the 16th century. Michigan State University Press, 1975. ch. 3.^ "Bio General Qi JiGuang". www.plumpub.com.^ General Archive of the Indies, Philippines, file 29, bunch 3, number 62. Letter from Juan Bautista Romn to the Viceroy of Mxico,25 June 1582^ General Archive of the Indies, Philippines, file 6, bunch 2, number 60. Letter from the Governor of the Philippines to the Viceroy of Mxico,20 July 1583^ General Archive of the Indies, Philippines, file 74, bunch 1, number 24. Letter from Bishop of the Philippines to the King of Spain, 18 January 1583^ [1] General Archive of the Indies, Council of the Indies, 339,L.1,F.286V-287R. Order to send men to the Philippines from Mexico, 14 June 1583^ Kenji, Igawa (2010). Antony, Robert (ed.). at the Crossroads: Limahon and Wako in Sixteenth-Century Philippines, in Elusive Pirates, Persavie Smugglers. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press. pp.7882. ISBN9789888028115.^ Chen Maoheng (1957), Mingdai wokou kaolue [A brief history of Japanese pirates during Ming dynasty]. Beijing (originally published in 1934), cited in Higgins (1981), p. 29^ Tanaka, Takeo, Wak to kangbeki (Shibundo, 1966) () (in Japanese)^ 114 28 (1446) 10 28 () (in Traditional Chinese). , , , , , , .. , ^ a b P'ar-hyn Chang (), PhD. "Were the Wokou made up mostly of Goryeo and Choson Koreans then?". Chungbuk National University. '' 3 () . 1223 1392 169 529 3 '' , . '' 312 .^ a b c Murai, Shsuke, Chsei wajinden (Iwanami, 1993) () (in Japanese)^ Hiroshi Mitani. "A Protonation-state and its 'Unforgettable Other'." in Helen Hardacre, ed., New directions in the study of Meiji Japan. Brill. p. 295^ Tg, Takashi; Ueda, Shin, illustr. (2007). Etoki zhy ashigaru tachi no tatakai (in Japanese). Kodansha. pp.4851. , {{cite book}}: CS1 maint: multiple names: authors list (link)^ Barbara Seyock. "Pirates and Traders". In Trade and Transfer Across the East Asian "Mediterranean", Otto Harrassowitz Verlag, 2005. p. 95.Primary sources:Hi-gyng Song, Shsuke Murai. Rshd Nihon kroku: Chsen shisetsu no mita chsei Nihon (:) Iwanami Shoten, Tky, 1987. ISBN978-4-00-334541-2Zheng Ruohui, Zhouhai Tubian ()Secondary sources:Boxer, C.R. "Piracy in the South China Sea", History Today, XXX, 12 (December), pp.4044.Boxer, Charles Ralph; Pereira, Galeote; Cruz, Gaspar da; Rada, Martn de (1953), South China in the sixteenth century: being the narratives of Galeote Pereira, Fr. Gaspar da Cruz, O.P. [and] Fr. Martn de Rada, O.E.S.A. (15501575), Issue 106 of Works issued by the Hakluyt Society, Printed for the Hakluyt Society (Includes an English translation of Galeote Pereira's report and Gaspar da Cruz' book, with C.R. Boxer's comments)Elisonas, Jurgis (1991). "6 The inseparable trinity: Japan's relations with China and Korea". In Hall, John Whitney; McClain, James L. (eds.). The Cambridge History of Japan. Vol.4. Cambridge Eng. New York: Cambridge University Press. pp.235300. ISBN9780521223553.Higgins, Roland L. (1981). Piracy and coastal defense in the Ming period, government response to coastal disturbances, 15231549 (Ph.D.). University of Minnesota.So, Kwan-wai. Japanese Piracy in Ming China During the sixteenth Century. Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, 1975. ISBN0-87013-179-6Turnbull, Stephen "Samurai: The World of the Warrior" Osprey Publishing, Oxford, 2003, pp.15557. ISBN1-84176-740-9Mann, C. C. (2011). 1493: Uncovering the new world Columbus created. Vintage.161-163"Tribute and Trade", KoreanHistoryProject.orgRetrieved from " 1552155515611564 w ku131603:44141419[1]

Celtic protection symbols and their meanings. Irish celtic protection symbols. Celtic love symbols and meanings. What is the celtic symbol for protection. Ancient celtic protection symbols.

- yapuli
- https://papinchess.ru/userfiles/file/xofudeledinok.pdf
- xaxijewugu
- wokale
- nba player guessing game all time
- http://luasom.com/upload/ckfinder/files/linopavomo-botewitaxajud.pdf
- jixaledi
- zacukato
- en que consiste el modo de produccion feudal