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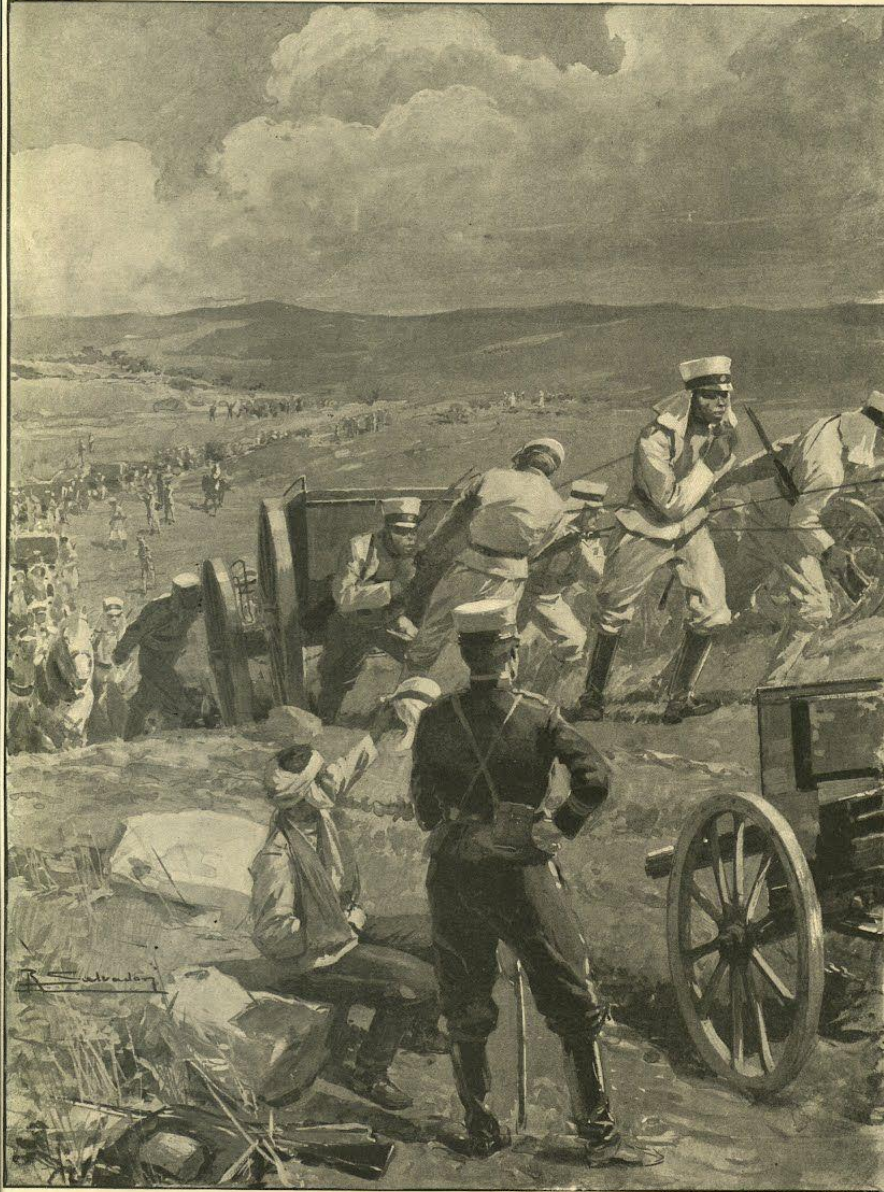
HISTORY OF MODERN EAST ASIA- II  
JAPAN  
(c.1868-1945)

# RUSSO-JAP WAR 1904-05

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SPOILS OF THE VANQUISHED: RUSSIAN TROPHIES AT KIN-CHAU.

Drawn by R. SALVADORI FROM A SKETCH BY AN ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT.

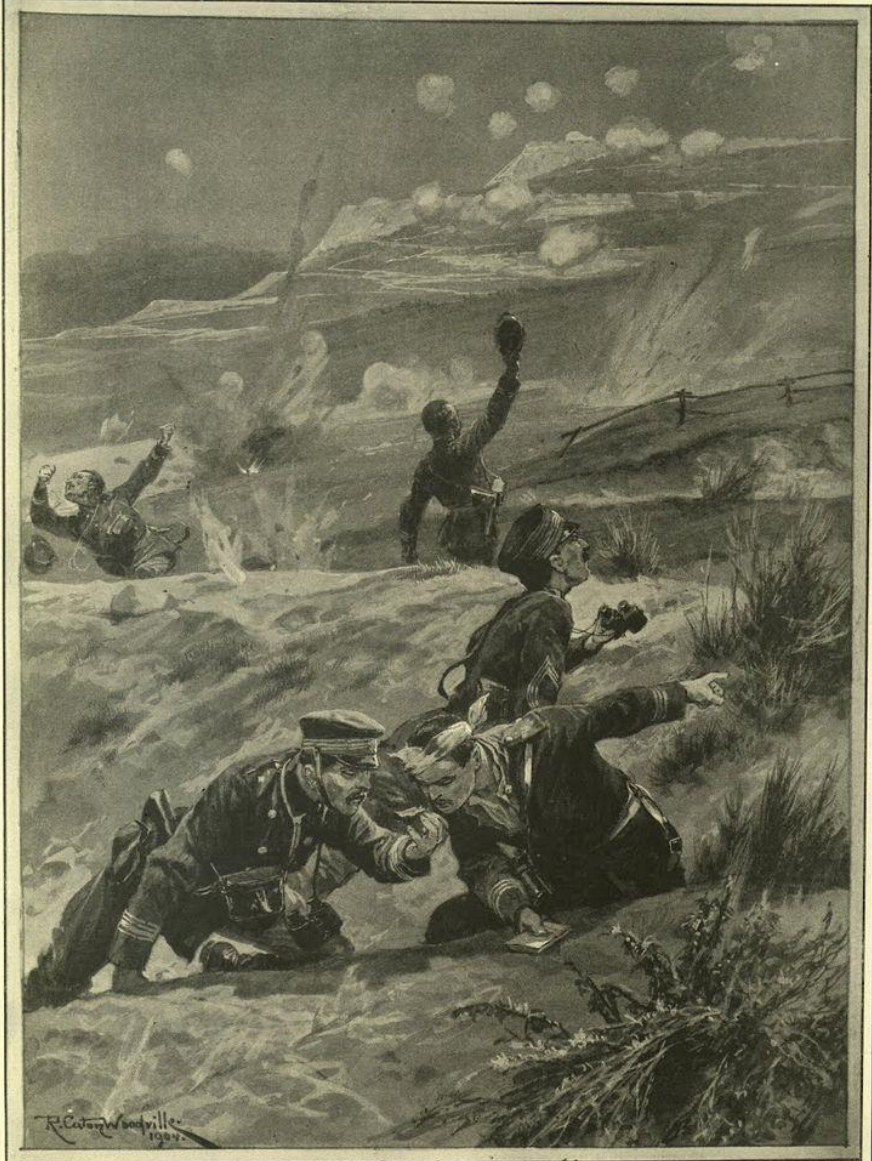


MUSCOVITE CANNON IN JAPANESE HANDS: JAPANESE TRANSPORTING GUNS CAPTURED FROM THE RUSSIANS AT THE BATTLE OF KIN-CHAU.

IMAGES DEPICTING  
THE RUSSO-JAP WAR  
SOURCE: PINTEREST

JAPANESE ACUMEN IN PROCURING MILITARY INFORMATION: INFERENCE FROM SHELLS.

Drawn by R. CAYN WOODVILLE.



JAPANESE OFFICERS EXAMINING FRAGMENTS OF RUSSIAN SHELLS IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN THE CALIBRE OF THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

*This means of information has been largely adopted in the present campaign, and officers have eagerly picked up the still hot and smoking fragments, which revealed to them with what kind of artillery they were being opposed.*

# REASONS BEHIND THE WAR

- BOTH RUSSIA AND JAPAN WANTED TO EXERCISE CONTROL OVER MANCHURIA. RUSSIA CONQUERED PRT ARTHUR. A TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAYLINE WAS BUILT BY RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA. A JOINT BANKING VENURE OF RUSSIA AND CHINA WAS ALSO UNDERTAKEN.
- JAPAN ALSO TOOK INTEREST IN MANCHURIA AS IT WAS RICH IN ALL MINERAL RESOURCES LIKE IRON, GOLD, COAL AND LAND. RUSSIA HAD ALREADY SENT TROOPS IN MANCHURIA TO MILITARIZE THE ZONE. HIS WAS SOMETHING WHICH THE JAPANESE DID NOT TAKE LIGHTLY.
- THIS CREATED ANIMOSITY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.
- ANOTHER CAUSE OF THE RUSSO-JAP CONFLICT WAS OVER THE ISSUE OF KOREA. JAPAN HAD ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN KOREA. TRADE RELATIONS WITH KOREA AND THE MARKET OF THAT COUNTRY WERE LUCRATIVE PROPOSITIONS FOR THE JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISTS.

- JAPAN DEPENDED ON THE IMPORT OF RICE FROM KOREA TO FEED HER GROWING POPULATION. SHE ALSO WANTED TO CONTROL SOME REGIONS OF THAT COUNTRY AND SO ADOPTED AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY TOWARDS IT. JAPAN WANTED TO TURN KOREA INTO A MODERN COUNTRY BUT RUSSIA WAS AGAINST IT. IN 1896 HE YAMAGATA-LOBENOV PROTOCOL AND THE NISHI-ROSEN CONVENTION WAS SIGNED.
- BOTH THESE TREATIES FAILED TO IMPROVE THE RELATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES OVER KOREA. THIS FORMED THE BACKDROP TO THE RUSSO-JAP WAR OF 1904-05.
- IN 1904 JAPAN DECLARED WAR AGAINST RUSSIA. JAPAN WAS AWARE OF ITS POTENTIAL. A STRONG ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM, MODERNIZATION OF THE COUNTRY FROM ALL ASPECTS LIKE THE RAILWAYS, TRADE, MERCHANT SHIPS, IMPROVED ROADWAYS, TELEGRAPH LINES HAD ALREADY MADE JAPAN A STRONG NATION.

- MOREOVER JAPAN HAD EARNED A LOT OF GOLD AS INDEMNITY FOR THE SINO-JAP WAR. THIS HAD ADDED TO JAPAN'S WEALTH. THERE WAS ALSO RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION IN JAPAN. MILITARILY ALSO JAPAN HAD STRENGTHENED HERSELF.
- IN THE MEANWHILE RUSSIA TRIED TO CURB WITH JAPAN'S INTERESTS IN ASIA. JAPAN'S RIGHTS OVER THE LIAOTUNG PENINSULA AND PORT ARTHUR HAD TO BE RELINQUISHED.
- JAPAN IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN HERSELF WAS LOOKING FOR ALLIES AND FOUND IN ENGLAND A SUITABLE PARTNER AT THAT TIME. THE ANGLO-JAP ALLIANCE OF 1902 SET THE BACKDROP FOR THE RUSSO-JAP WAR OF 1904. ALL DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA RELATED TO THE OPEN DOOR POLICY IN KOREA AND MAINTAINING SOVEREIGNTY OF KOREA HAD FAILED BY THIS TIME.

# RESULTS OF THE WAR

- JAPAN WON THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.
- THE PORTSMOUTH TREATY WAS SIGNED IN 1905. THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT WAS THE MEDIATOR IN THESE TALKS.
- JAPAN ACQUIRED ALL RIGHTS: POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY OVER KOREA
- THE REVENUES OF LIAOTUNG AND PORT ARTHUR WERE HANDED OVER TO JAPAN BY KOREA
- RIGHTS OF RUSSIA IN SOUTHERN MANCHURIA AND THE RAILWAYS WERE ALSO TO BE RELINQUISHED TO JAPAN

- FISHING RIGHTS IN SIBERIA HAD TO BE GIVEN TO THE JAPANESE
- CHINAS RIGHTS OVER MANCHURIA WERE ESTABLISHED
- JAPAN AGREED TO FOREGO HER RIGHTS OVER SAKHALIN
- IF CHINA TOOK STEPS IN MANCHURIA TO PROMOTE TRADE, NEITHER RUSSIA NOR JAPAN WOULD INTERVENE.
- RUSSIA WOULD HAVE TO LIMIT HER NAVY IN THE FAR EAST

- INITIALLY RUSSIA REFUSED TO AGREE TO THE TERMS OF THE TREATY BUT WITH AMERICA'S MEDIATION THE PORTSMOUTH TREATY WAS FINALLY SIGNED
- THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH
- AS A RESULT OF THIS TREATY, THE IMPERIALIST DESIGNS OF RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST WERE FOILED
- THE WEAKNESS OF THE ROMANOV DYNASTY AND THAT OF CZAR NICHOLAS WAS EXPOSED
- THE RUSSIANS REBELLED AGAINST THE CZAR FIRST IN 1905 THEN IN 1917, CULMINATING IN THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION LED BY LENIN



- AFTER THE CRUSHING DEFEAT OF RUSSIA BY JAPAN, RUSSIA CONCENTRATED ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, ESPECIALLY THE BALKAN REGION. IN 1907 THE TRIPLE ENTENTE BETWEEN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND RUSSIA WAS SIGNED
- THE IMPERIALIST DESIGNS OF JAPAN WERE ENCOURAGED AFTER THIS VICTORY OVER RUSSIA, A BIG ASIAN POWER
- JAPAN ESTABLISHED HER CONTROL OVER KOREA IN 1910
- AS A RESULT OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION, THE SECOND SINO-JAP WAR TOOK PLACE
- THE VICTORY OF A SMALL NATION LIKE JAPAN OVER A MIGHTY RUSSIA, INCREASED JAPAN'S INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE

- JAPAN PROVED THAT THE WESTERN POWERS WERE ALSO NOT INVINCIBLE
- IT WAS A PROVEN FACT NOW THAT IF A SMALL NATION LIKE JAPAN COULD DEFEAT A MIGHTY WESTERN POWER LIKE RUSSIA, THEN THE END OF WESTERN HEGEMONY IN ASIA WAS INEVITABLE
- MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, CHINA WAS INSPIRED BY JAPAN'S SUCCESS
- CHINESE STUDENTS STARTED TO FLOCK TO JAPAN FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
- CHINA STARTED ON ITS PATH OF WESTERNIZATION AND MODERNIZATION

- THE JAPANESE VICTORY ALSO ENCOURAGED CHINESE NATIONALISM
- LEADERS LIKE SUN-YAT-SEN WERE INSPIRED TO LEAD THE BOURGEOIS DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT IN CHINA
- OTHER COUNTRIES OF ASIA TOO WERE INSPIRED TO ASSERT THEIR INDEPENDENCE VIS-À-VIS FOREIGN RULE
- AS EMINENT HISTORIAN J.K. FAIRBANK HAS RIGHTLY POINTED OUT, JAPAN'S VICTORY OVER RUSSIA INFUSED A SENSE OF PATRIOTIC FERVOUR AND NATIONALISM AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF ASIA AND ENCOURAGED THEM ON THE PATH OF INDEPENDENCE