



**THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR AND ITS
INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS 1904-1905**

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THESIS APPROVAL PAGE

I certify that in my opinion the thesis submitted by Munaf Ali Sabri AL-SAEDI titled "THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR AND ITS INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS 1904-1905" is fully adequate in scope and in quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

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The degree of Master of Science by the thesis submitted is approved by the Administrative Board of the Institute of Graduate Programs, Karabuk University.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own work and all information included has been obtained and expounded in accordance with the academic rules and ethical policy specified by the institute. Besides, I declare that all the statements, results, materials, not original to this thesis have been cited and referenced literally.

Without being bound by a particular time, I accept all moral and legal consequences of any detection contrary to the aforementioned statement.

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FOREWORD

The Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 is considered one of the major events at the beginning of the XXth century when the Russian Empire was defeated by a rising Asian country. Japan became a major international power in the Far East after its victory in the war. The countries of China and the Korean peninsula were the focus of a struggle between the major powers when colonial ambitions escalated over obtaining concessions in the Pacific region, which caused a collision between Russia and Japan. The great support provided by America and Britain in the war in favor of Japan played a role in the victory of Japan, which ended the colonization of the western countries of the countries of the Far East.

In the first chapter, we talked about the conditions of the countries before the war and the conditions that paved the way for the Russian-Japanese rapprochement and the collision in the war, a brief summary of the history of the Japanese-Russian conflict before the war and the international position on them. As for the second chapter, we also explained how the rise of Russia coincided with the rise of Japan and its beginning and the main causes of the war and its impact on the international side. In the third chapter, we touched on the results brought about by the war and its impact on the future of the Japanese and Russian empires.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to my supervisor, Prof. Nurgün KOÇ, for her great support during my master's studies. I thank the members of the committee, Professor Barış SARIKÖSE, Associate Professor. Yenal ÜNAL, and all the Professors of the History Department, Assistants, and Workers at Karabük University, who did not hesitate to provide me with assistance.

ABSTRACT

The subject of the theses (the Russian-Japanese War 1904-1905) is summarized in a detailed statement of everything that happened during that period. The beginning of the XIIth century witnessed a prominent and important event on the international scene, the Russian-Japanese War.

Both countries had differences that date back to the end of the XXth century, especially over the Japanese islands and the issue of borders, which became a point of contention between the two countries, exacerbating the situation and becoming more dangerous with the conflict of Russian-Japanese interests in Korea and Manchuria and the outbreak of the war in 1904, which ended with the victory of Japan and the defeat of Russia, Russia was suffering from great confusion in its military leaders, lack of regularity and control over matters, These were the main reasons that contributed to the loss of Russia, unlike Japan and its military organization.

The theses also gave a statement of the international relations that surrounded the two countries with other countries, and a statement of the social and religious structure of the two countries and how important changes were made in them. Also, how did the culture of other countries and the climate that surrounded the two countries pass on to them at that time, and we explained in them the most important ruling regimes that came in that period, represented by the rule of Meiji, Peter The Great, and Ivan IV and its effects, how the war took place and what are its repercussions. And what are the factors that contributed to Japan's victory and how the treaty of Portsmouth ended the Japanese-Russian conflict.

The theses dealt with a statement of all the details of the war and the situation of the two countries from the internal and external aspects before and after the outbreak of the war, and a statement of the repercussions that contributed to the outbreak of this war.

The study found a group of the most important results, including that the parties to this war were not only Russian and Japanese, the United States of America and Britain were closely watching the events. Also the external international support is one of the reasons for the Japanese success.

Keywords : The Russia Japanese War, Meiji , Manchuria,Treaty of Shimonsky , Port Arthur , Theodore Roosevelt, Treaty of Portsmouth.

ÖZ

Bu tez de (1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı), o dönemde meydana gelen olaylar ayrıntılı bir şekilde açıklanmıştır. XX. yüzyılın başlangıcı, uluslararası sahnede öne çıkan ve önemli bir olay olan Rus-Japon Savaşı'na tanık oldu. Her iki ülkenin de, özellikle Japon adaları ve iki ülke arasında bir çekişme noktası haline gelen sınırlar konusunda XIX. Yüzyılın sonlarına kadar uzanan farklılıkları vardı. Kore ve Mançurya'daki Rus-Japon çıkarlarının çatışması ve 1904'te Japonya'nın zaferi ve Rusya'nın yenilgisiyle sonuçlanan savaşın patlak vermesiyle durum daha da kötüleşti ve daha tehlikeli hale geldi. Rusya'nın askeri organizasyonunun aksine, Rusya'nın savaşta kaybetmesinin en önemli nedeni, işler üzerinde düzenlilik ve kontrol eksikliğiydi.

Tez de ayrıca iki ülkeyi diğer ülkelerle kuşatan uluslararası ilişkilere ve iki ülkenin sosyal ve dini yapısına, onlarda ne kadar önemli değişiklikler yapıldığına ve diğer ülkelerin kültürünü onlara nasıl aktardığına dair beyanda bulunulmuştur. Ülkeler ve iki ülkeyi çerçeveleyen iklim Meiji, Büyük Peter IV. İvan'ın yönetimiyle temsil edilen o dönemde gelen en önemli kararları ve etkilerini, savaşın nasıl gerçekleştiğini, yansımalarının neler olduğunu açıkladık. Japonya'nın zaferine ve Portsmouth Antlaşması'nın Rus- Japon çatışmasını nasıl sonlandırdığına değinildi.

Tez, savaşın tüm detaylarının ve iki ülkenin iç ve dış savaş öncesi ve sonrasındaki durumunun ve bu savaşın patlak vermesine katkıda bulunan yansımalarını ele aldı. Çalışmada bu savaşın taraflarının sadece Rus ve Japon olmadığı, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ve İngiltere'nin olayları yakından takip ettiği ve dış uluslararası desteğin sebeplerinden biri olduğu da dahil olmak üzere en önemli bir dizi sonuca ulaşıldı.

Bu savaş Rus-Japon ilişkilerinin yeniden değerlendirilmesine ve güç dengelerinin değişmesine neden olmuştur. Japonya'nın Ruslara karşı kazandığı zafere rağmen Japon halkı tatmin olmamış ve Rusların askeri kayıplarına rağmen müzakerelerde diplomatik bir zafer elde etmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler : Rusya Japon Savaşı, Meiji, Manchuria, Shimonsky Antlaşması, Port Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Portsmouth Antlaşması.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Vol. : Volume

No. : Number

Ed. : Edition

ITO. : Istanbul Chamber of Commerce

IDA. : Istanbul Academy of Thought

Iss. : Issue

S. : Series

p. : Page

Ibid. : In the Same Place, Aforementioned

SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

The subject of our research is the statement of the war between Russia and Japan 1904-1905, where the war began on February 10, 1904 - September 5, 1905, due to a struggle to colonize Korea, as Russia had penetrated those areas, and refused to negotiate with Japan to divide the areas of influence.

IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

The thesis aims to give a detailed and clear statement of everything that happened in that period represented in the period of the Russian-Japanese War 1904-1905, by knowing in detail all the events that contributed to the outbreak of the war between two countries and what the results have been reached the study.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

We have collected all the details of the war from the internal and external side of the two countries and everyone who participated in the war, also a statement of its relationship with other countries and how the war took place as an important event both in the international and historical context due to Japan's victory over Russia. The sources of the Turkish Archives, the International Archives, Newspapers, Books, Master's Theses, Articles, Blogs and Electronic sources have been used.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

The problem of our research is summarized in a detailed statement of all the course of the Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905 by researching several matters represented in the following:

What are the reasons that helped Japan win?

What are the causes and repercussions that contributed to the outbreak of this war?

How were the roots of relations between Russia and Japan before the outbreak of the war?

What is the international position on the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War?

INTRODUCTION

Tsarist Russia emerged in the second half of the XXth century on the international scene as a major power in the Far East¹. Russia occupied a middle position between Europe and Asia, and here this proverb applies not only to its geographical position, but also to its history and social life². Russia was behind the West and distinct from the East Asian, but Russia could not build itself according to the Asian reality. Because Russia always has to adapt to the military and economic pressure coming from the West, because Russia has harsh weather open to the east winds and the migrations of Asians³. The Russian system of government was an absolute monopoly bureaucracy, and the tsar lived in his court with the nobles in a closed circle, not in contact with the people⁴. Russia was also suffering from the presence of large minorities that have an interest in provoking internal and external problems. The Catholic Finns in the north and the Catholic Poles hate the Russian Orthodox rule. There are also Caucasian, Turkish and Mongolian minorities⁵.

The beginning of Tsarist rule in Russia is when Ivan IV was crowned Grand Prince of Moscow, he called himself the Tsar of all Russia⁶. Thus, the religious and political ideology of the Russian Tsar was taken once and for all. In 1721, Peter I was given the title of emperor of all Russia, and this title remained the norm for all subsequent Russians. However, they remained known as the Tsars by the popular

1 Birgöl Pulat, *Osmanlı Basınında 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı*, Celal Bayar University Institute of Social Sciences, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Manisa 2013, p.10.

2 Geoffrey Jukes, *The Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905*, 2 Ed, Essential History, Osprey Publishing, Oxford UK 2002, p.7.

3 Sumaye Habush & Fatihe Dresei, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusye ve Tedaiyatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, Mohamed Boudiaf University of M'sila, Published Master's Thesis, Msila 2016-2017, p.5.

4 Lyon Trotsky, *Tarih el-Sora el-Russye*, (Translated by Akram Deiri), Part 1, Arab Institute for Studies and Publishing, No Place, 1978, p.18.

5 Enas Saadi Abdullah, *Min Alkaysarye İla Alshtirakeye, Tarih Rosya el-Hadith (1894-1917)*, al-Mustansiriya University Publishing, Baghdad 2019, p.8-9.

6 İlyas Topsakal, *Rusya Tarihi*, Istanbul University, Istanbul 2010, p.79.

definition, until the overthrow of the imperial regime in the Russian Revolution in February 1917⁷.

Apparently Russia was the most backward country on the European continent⁸. While the rest of the continent was enjoying the results of the industrial and intellectual renaissance, Russia until that time seemed to be dominated by medieval concepts, dominated by social ignorance saturated with myths, and national disintegration resulting from reaching the throne and power by force and arms⁹.

Russia during the reign of Tsar Peter achieved the greatest major military victories, forced the Emperor of China to share influence in southeastern Siberia, achieved victories over the Crimea, and the Russians marched to the Islamic regions as well as the Caucasus regions and were also able to control them, and also marched towards Chechnya and Dagestan¹⁰. Forced the Emperor of China to share influence in southeastern Siberia, achieved victories over the Crimea, and the Russians marched to the Islamic regions as well as the Caucasus regions and were also able to control them, and also marched towards Chechnya and Dagestan. As for the wealth in Russia, it consisted of agriculture in the western and southern plains rich in arable lands, and among the lands that make up the second section and include the highlands in the south and east rich in natural resources¹¹.

Russia sought to reach the warm waters in the Baltic Sea, the Red Sea, and then the Mediterranean Sea. Otherwise worked to extract parts of the Ottoman Empire, but after the Crimean War of 1853, Russia's military and political capabilities paralyzed

7 Nasser Zidane, *Dor Rusya fi Alsharak Alawsat ve Shimal Afriky min Butris el-Aakber Hata Fladimer Potin*, The Arab House of Science Publishers, Beirut 2013, p.11-12.

8 Ahmet Türker, *1904–1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus-Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, Dumlupınar University, Published Master's Thesis, Kütahya 2017, p.3.

9 Ali Shalab, *Potrus Alakber, Kayser Rusya*, Lebanese Thought House for Publishing, Beirut 1992, p.5.

10 Yasemin Davarcı, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Japon Manga Kitaplarına Yansıması*, Ankara University, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Ankara 2015, p.1.

11 Ali Salem Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, University of Wasit College of Education, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Wasit 2020, p.4.

Russian capabilities for a long time. Russia began moving towards the Far East and collided with England and Japan¹².

Despite the difficulties, Russia achieved significant expansion, reaching the borders of Afghanistan and Turkestan, and set up a 300-kilometer railway to the Caspian Sea. During the XIXth century, Russia turned to East Asia and saw from Manchuria and Korea a necessity to invest its expansion in Asia, as Russia did not have a port with warm waters, as snow covered the Port of Vladivostok throughout the year, so Russia expanded eastward until it reached the Pacific Ocean and obtained from China the Porto Port, which does not freeze in winter¹³.

As for the economic conditions of Russia, it was a weak structure and an underdeveloped economy. due to its dependence on primitive agriculture, and the Russians did not have enough skill to invest their fertile lands. Coal mines spread in the XIXth century, iron, copper and gold mines began before the discovery of oil and gas, which changed the economies of most countries, including Russia¹⁴. Since then, most countries, including Russia, tried to build a strong economy based on the plurality of natural resource wealth and began to search for markets for their agricultural and industrial products. Through its encroachment and expansion on some countries, the Russians found that they could build a sprawling empire¹⁵.

As for Japan, it lived in isolation from the world until the economic breakthrough and cultural preaching by European countries as well as the United States is considered the basis of the Japanese awakening¹⁶. With Japan going through this difficult work that made it necessary not to submit to Western powers and start building a new political¹⁷. civilized system based on progress and interaction with the Western world, Japan achieved this goal, taking advantage of the land and the cultural and social models of

12 Henry Hossfeld, *The Russian Japanese War*, Part 6, BiblioGov, London 2012, p.1.

13 Toshi Yoshihara&James R. Holmes, "Japanese Maritime Thought: If Not Mahan, Who?", *U.S. Naval War College Press*, Vol.59, No.3, United States 2006, p.24.

14 Türker, *Ibid*, p.17

15 Habush & Dresei, *Ibid*, p.5

16 Burak Samih Gülboy, *I. Dünya Savaşının bir Nedeni Olarak Denizlerde Silahlanma*, Istanbul University, A Published Doctoral Dissertation, Istanbul 2002, p.296.

17 Fahir Armaoğlu, *20'inci Yüzyıl Siyasi Tarihi 1914-1995*, 11 Ed, Sanal Publishing, Istanbul 2001, p.52.

most of the Far East regions, and Japan took advantage of the disputes of the major countries, and translated that dispute to its advantage in the Far East¹⁸.

The political system of Japan is considered one of the oldest in the world, due to the young experiences that Japan has gone through throughout its long history¹⁹. The Edojidai period (1603-1868) is considered the last period of ancient Japan's history before Emperor Meiji's government in 1868. The Edo period began with the military rule of Togo since 1603 after he ended the rule of the emperor and gave himself the title of shogun²⁰.

Japan is a poor country in the basic industrial economic resources on which it depends. And the only mineral available in it is coal. Therefore, Japan needs a large amount of oil, and it also needs large quantities of iron ore, which is the backbone of its basic industries²¹.

The proximity of the Japanese islands to China and Korea was one of the most important factors that influenced the stages of the formation of Japan as a state²². From a geographical point of view communication with each other was inevitable. But China, with its great civilization (the Japanese were always ready to receive and assimilate it) had the most effective influence on the future of the Japanese people²³.

The influence of Confucian Buddhism, Chinese rule and civilization in general on Japan, and the adoption of Chinese writing contributed greatly to the formation of Japanese civilization. On the other hand, Japan's effective contact with Europe did not occur until the XVIth century. This connection remained weak and meager between the

18 Mashtak Mal Allah Kasim, "Maukuf Rousya Min el-Tadakul al-Yapani fi al-Cin 1894-1919", *Journal of Iranian Studies*, Iss.15, Iran 2012, p.66.

19 Selçuk Esenbel, *Japon Modernleşmesi ve Osmanlı, Japonya'nın Türk Dünyası ve İslam Politikaları*, 1Ed, Contact Publishing, History S 71, Istanbul 2012, p.22.

20 Habush & Dresei, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyey ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.11.

21 Muntaha Taleb Salman, *el-Wajiz fi Tarih Asya al-Hadith ve el-Muasir*, Alwadah Publishing House, Baghdad 2015, p.71.

22 Armaoğlu, *Ibid*, p.52.

23 Doruk Akyüz, *Pertev (Demirhan) Paşa'nın Rus-Japon Harbi'nden Alınan Maddi ve Manevi Dersler ve Japonların Esbab-ı Muzafferiyeti Adlı Eseri*, Harp Akademileri Stratejik Araştırmaları Enstitüsü for Publishing, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Istanbul 2013, p.7.

XVIIIth and XIXth centuries. The Russian Empire had not yet extended its influence to the Far East. Thus, it was natural and inevitable that the powerful Chinese civilization would influence Japan²⁴.

As for the Japanese population, originally of the Mongol race, mixed with Malaya and Ebino races, these races mixed so vigorously that the cause of Japan became the most cohesive and homogeneous people. Indeed, some writers attribute the Japanese Renaissance to such a degree of homogeneity. Except that since the end of the XIXth century, the big bang in population growth rates has played a major role. In the expansion policies pursued by Japan after its number doubled. It led Japan to have more resources to meet the needs of the growing population, and thus they had to move towards conquests outward²⁵.

When Emperor Meiji came to power, he made radical changes, such as restoring the rule to the imperial system²⁶. Abandoning military tyranny and feudalism, and moving toward the bourgeois system. Thus ended feudal and military autocracy and paved the way for capitalism²⁷.

The Japanese fleet was also reorganized in the style of the British fleet, and the American routes were also quoted²⁸. In 1889 Japan became a constitutional state with an elected House of Representatives. As for the economic aspect, the Japanese industry was reorganized, and missions were sent abroad to study modern Western methods. The Meiji amendments also included the military aspect when Japan was interested in organizing the armed forces²⁹. Army numbered in 1890 about 240,000 soldiers, and the Japanese Navy was also established in 1887. When western colonialism directed

24 Afaf Mesyed Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, University Knowledge House for Publishing, Alexandria 2013, p.109.

25 Habush& Dresei, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyey ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.8.

26 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı Ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus–Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.1.

27 Lieven Sommen, *An Empire of the Mid-Tier: The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the New Mass Public-Focused Diplomacy of The Early Twentieth Century*, Leuven University Press, Leuven 2022, p.33.

28 Habush& Dresei, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyey ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.8.

29 Akyüz, *Ibid*, p.4.

towards East Asia in the mid-XVIIth century³⁰. Japan was not spared from this invasion. Where Japan was forced to sign unequal treaties. According to which Japan gave maritime and judicial privileges to colonial countries such as the United States of America and Britain³¹.

Japan has become an imperialist country since the beginning of theXXth century³². Ruled by a bourgeois monopoly class, which relied on an official constitution for the first time in 1890 after the establishment of the Ministerial Council, which set out to draft the texts of the constitution whose articles were inspired by the German constitution. With this constitution, the Japanese guaranteed freedom of movement, expression, thought, association, and equal access to jobs³³.

In the middle of the XVIIth century, Japan was afraid of the danger of falling into the clutches of Western colonialism³⁴. just like the rest of Asia, and in the era of Tokugawa came the end of the national isolation that Japan imposed on itself for more than two centuries after the United States used the diplomacy of warships. In 1858, Japan concluded trade treaties with the United States, the Netherlands, Russia, England and France (Treaties of Ansei), which were unfair³⁵.

30 <https://dspace.ankara.edu.tr/xmlui/handle/20.500.12575/32346> Accessed in 2020.

31 Kees Van Dijk, *The Netherlands Indies and the Great War 1914-1918*, Kitlv Press, Leiden 2007, p.73.

32 Ayhan Kuşçulu, *Japon-Rus Savaşı ve Türkler*, Erciyes University, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Kayseri 2009, p.8.

33 Fawzi Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, 3 Ed, Bibliotheca Publishing, Egypt 1997, p.37.

34 Niyar Kurtbilal, “Kırım Tatar Türkülerinde 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Yansımaları”, *Turkish World Journal of Language and Literatur*, Iss.49, Ankara 2020, p.69.

35 Esenbel, *Ibid*, p.27.

1. THE HISTORICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN

1.1. The Roots of Russian - Japanese Relationships

Russian-Japanese relations were complex, with historical deposits that were difficult to ignore³⁶. Japan lived in isolation from the outside world for long periods, especially in the Tokugawa period, but there were attempts to break this isolation to trade with western countries³⁷. Especially Tsarist Russia. Historical sources indicate the first signs of contact between the two sides in the XVIIth century, specifically in 1697, when the Japanese found some Russian sailors who had survived the sinking of the Russian expedition ship near the Japanese coast³⁸. Peter the Great also tried 1689-1725 to obtain vital commercial windows in Japan from the north, but he failed due to his preoccupation with internal reforms and foreign wars³⁹.

As for Empress Catherine, the first contact took place between the two countries, when Russia sent its envoy Adam Laxman and he met with the Japanese delegate⁴⁰. The meeting resulted in a congruence of views between the two parties and an agreement was reached on the issue of the surviving sailors. The trade restrictions between the two parties were also opened and Russian merchant ships began to flock to Japanese ports⁴¹.

In this part, Japan worked to consolidate those relations with the Russian side, as it sent a delegate to Petersburg to discuss future relations⁴². The year 1772 is considered a turning point in the nature of Japanese-Russian relations, after Russia realized the

36 Mustafa Shalash, "Russian-Japanese Relations", article published on October 26, 2021, <https://eurasiaar.org/article/russian-japanese-relations/>,

37 Esenbel, *Japon Modernleşmesi ve Osmanlı, Japonya'nın Türk Dünyası ve İslam Politikaları*, p.32.

38 Wisam Hadi Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, Democratic Arabic Center, Germany 2021, p.10.

39 Davarcı, *Ibid*, p.18.

40 Davarcı, *Ibid*, p.19.

41 Darwesh, *Ibid*, p.40.

42 Nicholas Papastratigakis, *Russian Imperialism and Naval Power: Military Strategy and the Build-up to the Russo-Japanese War*, I.B.Tauris, London 2011, p.130.

importance of the Kuril islands for taking a major corridor of communication with Japan. Then Catherine ordered the preparation of a military campaign to reach those islands, and to find points of contact with Japan, especially the areas of Matsuma and Hokkaido. This voyage was called (The Secret Voyage), as the roads were opened to adventures and commercial trips. During the years 1775-1780, the Russians met with Matsuma, the Japanese leader, who assured the Russians that their offers to open the islands would be acceptable to Japan. This represented the first real contact between the two parties⁴³.

The interest of Britain and France increased in The North Pacific forced the Russian trade official (Fortsov) to issue a decree in December 1786 that trade in the Kuril islands would be exclusively for Russia⁴⁴. The Russian Tsar Paul (1796-1801) tried to knock on the doors of Japan through the economic aspect. In 1799, the Russian-American company presented a commercial contract to the Japanese side. The company started to operate after obtaining the approval of Japan in the Northern Pacific region. Despite the troubled relations between the Russians and the Japanese during the previous stage⁴⁵. The Russians dispatched Nikolai Rezanov, who spent six months in Nagasaki 1804-1805⁴⁶.

During his stay he tried to persuade the Japanese to establish reciprocal trade relations, at the same time he lodged a protest with the Japanese government claiming that all the lands north of Matsmai or Hokkaido belong to the emperor of Russia. His demands were rejected and he responded with force, so he carried out raids and burned the Japanese settlements in Iniwa Bay. Japan took the matter seriously, and the incident was described (the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War)⁴⁷.

The Japanese-Russian relations continued intermittently from the period 1810 to 1853, characterized by Apathy, unstable trade and some distant problems between the two sides. The Kuril islands and Europe represented an interest between the two

43 Hussein Hammad Regep, "el-Atmaa al-Rusye fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Diil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)" *Anbar University Journal of Human Sciences*, Iss.3, Anbar University, Anbar 2017, p.167.

44 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.41.

45 Topsakal, *Ibid*, p.174.

46 Salman, *Ibid*, p.82.

47 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.41.

countries in this period, as the islands contained agricultural and mineral resources, especially as Russia depended on its economy with regard to food in the Kuril islands. This period was accompanied by some small battles that broke out in the places of influence of the two countries on these islands⁴⁸.

Another conflict erupted in the Sakhalin islands during the second half of the XXth century, but it did not erupt into actual fighting⁴⁹. Especially since the two countries' policies in this period are experiencing internal and external problems and instability in governance, especially in the Japanese Tokugawa family. The role of the Russian governor-general of Siberia, Nikolai Movaev, who realized the special importance of Sakhalin island, pressured his government to support Russian activity in the far east⁵⁰. Muravyev also realized Britain's intentions in the east, especially after the First Opium War of 1839-1842, as he was afraid that Britain would occupy Sakhalin or the lower course of the Amur river. America also intervened in the Sakhalin islands, as it contains a huge fish wealth and a strategic location on the Pacific Ocean. In april 1853, the Russian government issued instructions to the Russian-American company to occupy Sakhalin on the condition that the Japanese fishermen were not exposed to danger⁵¹.

Later, when the Crimean War broke out, Russia withdrew from the island of Sakhalin, which gave Japan an advantage over bargaining over the island again. On February 7, 1855, the Shimoda Agreement was signed:

Considering Sakhalin a joint property between Japan and Russia.

Fixing the borders in the previously disputed Kuril islands.

Giving the North Pacific islands to Russia⁵².

48 Alabied, Ibid, p.122-123.

49 Hussein Hammad Regep, “el-Maarek al-bereye ve el-Bahryye fi Harb el-Yapanye –al-Russye (February 1904-September 1905)”, *el-Malwiya Journal for Archaeological and Historical Studies*, Vol.6, Iss.15, Anbar 2019, p.35.

50 Regep, “el-Atmaa al-Rusye fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Diil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)”, Ibid, p.168.

51 Salman, *Alwajiz fi Tarih Asya al-Hadith ve el-Muasir*, p.83.

52 Akkar, Ibid, p.17.

Otherwise a rapid development came for Russia in Sakhalin after 1856. when they signed a successful treaty with China (Treaty of Aykon-Muraviev) on February 28, 1858⁵³. Russia acquired the left bank of the Amur river, which prompted it to turn its attention again to Sakhalin and did not recognize the concept of joint occupation of the island. This is due to the Russians' fear of the British occupation and exploitation of the deteriorating current situation in the far east⁵⁴. Russia sent Moraviv to Japan and he made three demands in the fall of 1859;

Sakhalin is a Russian property.

The freedom for Japanese fishermen to carry out their work.

Japan can travel and move across the Amur river.

Japan did not accept the terms and declared that the British presence in the region prevented the success of the treaty⁵⁵. They also stressed that Sakhalin would remain a common island as stipulated in the 1855 Shimoda Treaty⁵⁶. In July 1860, the Beijing agreement was announced, according to which the Tsar obtained the areas extending from the Yusuri river to the Japan river and then towards the South Korean border. In March 1861, Russia occupied the strategic island of Tosushima located in the Korea-Japan strait. For the period between 1861 and 1868, that is, before the fall of the Togokawa, Japan sent two delegations to Petersburg in an attempt to reach an agreement on the border⁵⁷.

The Russian conditions on dividing the island were harsh for Japan, as the two delegations suggested drawing a border for the island at the 48th parallel, which the Russians rejected twice. Russia insisted on annexing the entire island, sending a warning to those who would violate it. Negotiations ended on the temporary solution, which is

53 Davarcı, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Japon Manga Kitaplarına Yansıması*, p.20.

54 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.123.

55 Wolfram Eberhard, *Çin Tarihi*, Turkish Historical Society Publications XIII, Ankara 2018, p.316.

56 Mennettha Sabri Molly, "al-Tenafuss Russi - el-Amarik-i Haul Menshorea (1898-1905)", *Center for Studies of Basra and The Arabian Gulf*, Iss.25, Basra University, Basra 2018, p.294.

57 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.42.

the joint division of the island. This was accompanied by the fall of the Togokawa as a victim of the complex economic and social situation⁵⁸.

1.2. Russian-Japanese Rapprochement

Studies indicate that the renaissance of Japan and Russia came at close times with each other at the end of the XVIIth century and the beginning of the XVIIIth century⁵⁹. With the ascension of Peter the Great between 1682-1725, Russia began to progress towards Westernization. While Japan embarked on modernization after a period of isolation that lasted about 250 years, represented by the Tokagawa period⁶⁰.

Japan's policy towards Russia was of particular importance⁶¹, because this country, unlike other European countries and the USA, has special features in its foreign relations with Japan, The geographical proximity and economic and political differences between these two countries prompted Japan to be cautious in its policy with Russia⁶². The East issue was the focus of contention in the Russo-Japanese war. There are many areas of conflict between Japan and Russia, especially in Manchuria, Korea, Sakhalin Islands and the Kurils⁶³.

The Sino-Japanese War created a center for Japan in Korea, but Japan lost it at the end of 1895 after Japanese officials were involved in the assassination of the queen of Korea and the Korean king and crown prince sought protection at the Russian embassy in Seoul. Thus, Japan entered into agreements with Russia in the years 1896-1898 to settle their differences over Korea⁶⁴. China's concession at the end of its war

58 Molly, Ibid, p.294.

59 David Wells & Sandra Wilson, *The Russo-Japanese War in Cultural Perspective 1904-05*, Palgrave Macmillan Punlisher, United States 1999, p.1.

60 Davarcı, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Japon Manga Kitaplarına Yansıması*, p.1.

61 Topsakal, *Rusya Tarihi*, p.174.

62 Aliman Abdrazakova, *Kuril Adalari İhtilafı Çerçevesinde Rus-Japon İlişkileri*, Kyrgyzstan- Türkiye Manas University, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Bişkek 2022, p.11.

63 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.39.

64 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.160.

with Japan in 1895 from Liaotung island in southern Manchuria⁶⁵, played a role in provoking Russia against it. At this imperialist stage, Russia agreed with France and Germany to force Japan to return Liaotung Island to China. Three years later, Russia insolently seized the Island and new territory from China, and Britain took part in the operation and occupied the port of Wai Hai Wai⁶⁶.

Manchuria also helped to complicate the intensity of the dispute between the countries of China, Russia and Japan. As it contains huge reserves of gold, iron and coal. The escalation of British-Japanese fears of the idea of Russian expansion in the eastern region had its effect on the tense atmosphere. Japan proposed the idea of an alliance in 1897 with the British Joseph Chamberlain, and the idea gained approval from both parties⁶⁷.

Russia also worked to extend the Russian Siberian railway in 1890. which had an impact on the escalation of Japanese fears in the region, as it was a complete threat to Japanese security and a brake on the implementation of Japan's goals in its continued incursion towards the far east⁶⁸. That ensured that European countries would not ally themselves again against Japan, while Japan succeeded in concluding an agreement with Britain in 1902⁶⁹. As well as that Britain and its allies would stand with Japan and showing the supportive and against Russia in the event of war⁷⁰.

While the outbreak of the Boxer Revolution in China in 1899⁷¹. The international intervention to save the situation there exacerbated the situation more and more, when

65 Kurtbilal, Ibid, p.69.

66 Edwin O Reischauer, *Tarih el-Yapan min al-Jedor Hata Hiroshema*, (Translated by Youssef Shalab Shami), Dar Alaa Publications, Damascus 2000, p.111.

67 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.98.

68 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus–Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.1.

69 Omer Abdulaziz Alkozi, *Dirassat fi Tarih Europa el-Hadith ve el-Muassir (1815-1950)*, 1Ed, Arab Renaissance House, Beirut 1999, p.239.

70 Edwin Reshauer, *el-Yapanioun*, (Translated by Laila Al-Jabali), The National Council for Culture and Publishing, Kuwait 1989, p.119.

71 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus–Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.16.

the revolution was eliminated, Russia began to harass China in order to obtain new privileges on the borders with Manchuria⁷².

Russia had concluded a trade treaty with China in 1898 from which Russia benefited greatly, especially in the collection of taxes⁷³. The Sino-Russian Bank was also established to increase investments and gain a foothold in China in the event of a war, in addition to using Chinese Ports. the opportunity was ripe when the Boxer Revolution broke out, and in 1900 Russia temporarily occupied three regions of Manchuria⁷⁴.

Britain was able to curb Russian expansion in the east by allying with Japan. This was proved by the huge money that Britain spent with America to support Japan when the war broke out in 1904⁷⁵. Britain's recognition of Japanese interests in Korea and Japan's recognition of British interests in China had its impact on deepening the agreement between the two countries⁷⁶.

As soon as the year 1904 came, Japan asked Russia to respect the integrity of Chinese territory in Manchuria. while Russia was considering that Japan does not dare to enter a war against it. On the other hand, Britain and America were closely watching the events, as they saw an opportunity to exhaust Russia and Japan⁷⁷. Russia used the method of procrastination in responding to the Japanese memoranda⁷⁸. As a result, Japan

72 Arthur Tidman, *el-Yapan al-Hdethe*, (Translated by Wadih Said), Anglo Egyptian Library for Publishing, Egypt 2016, p.43.

73 Kurtbilal, "Kırım Tatar Türkülerinde 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Yansımaları", p.68.

74 Abdullah, *Ibid*, p.58-59.

75 John W Steinbberg, "Was Russia Japanese war World War Zero", *Re-Imagining Culture in the Russo-Japanese War*, *The Russian Review*, Iss.67, London 2008, p.1.

76 Wiil Wairol Dorent, *Kussat el-Hadara, al-Sharq Aksa Yapan*, (Translated by Dr. Zaki Najib Mahmoud), Arab League Educational and Publishing, Tunisia 2012, p.172.

77 Ryuji Hattori, *Japan at War and Peace, Shidehara Kijūrō and the Making of Modern Diplomacy*, ANU Press, Washington 2021, p.22.

78 Kees van Dijk, *Pacific Strife: The Great Powers and their Political and Economic Rivalries in Asia and the Western Pacific, 1870-1914 (Global Asia)*, Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam 1977, p.421.

announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Russia in February of 1904. The statement of the Emperor of Russia on the Russo-Japanese War was also issued⁷⁹.

This is what Russia and Japan have always been thinking about, but Russia was calm and somewhat cynical about Japan and it was saying to itself that it would enter a short and victorious war and that it would satisfy its people. In the meantime, negotiations between the two countries entered into unfathomable stages. Meanwhile, the Japanese-Russian War broke out in 1904, which international circles considered an inevitable war⁸⁰.

1.3. The Russian-Japanes Relationship with America and Vicinity Countries

The beginning of Japan's relations with neighboring countries was when Japan approached the end of the Meiji period, and Japan began to increase its political and military influence in the East Asian region⁸¹.

The reason for this is to improve its economic situation and obtain the raw materials needed for its economy from this region. Japan occupied the Ogasawara Islands that were under American rule, then took control of Rikyu, and obtained through negotiations the Kuril Islands, on which the Russians had some facilities, and abandoned Sakhalin Island to Russia, and in February 1876. Under a trade treaty with the King of Korea gave the Japanese access to the three ports of Korea, and Japan took advantage of the opportunity of disturbances in Korea and on August 01, 1894 it landed its forces in this kingdom subject to the Chinese Empire, and in 1895 the Japanese occupied South Korea and Manchuria, and succeeded in landing in Farmoza, and they sought to attack Beijing and the Japanese-American relations were when the latter emerged as an influential force in the Pacific Ocean after the Spanish-American War of 1898, which

79 Dalal Amir Youssef, *el-Tahluf al-Biritani - Yapani (1902-1907)*, al-Mustansiriya University, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Baghdad 2015, p.170-171.

80 Iman Muteyep Mohhi, "Harb al-Yapan'ye Russsiye ve Netaijeha (1904-1905)", *el-Mustansiriya Journal of Etiquette*, Iss.50, Baghdad 2009, p.6-7.

81 Davarcı, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Japon Manga Kitaplarına Yansıması*, p.21-22.

resulted in the transformation of the United States of America into a global power after it was a regional power⁸².

In their negotiations in 1901, which followed the Boxer uprising, in order to conclude new treaties with China, the representatives of Japan and the United States of America coordinated their moves and pushed China to open new ports in Manchuria, overcoming the objections of Russia. From the Japanese point of view, standing with the United States was useful from a practical point of view, because it could support the Japanese-British alliance in 1902, and strengthen Japanese influence at the expense of Russian influence in Manchuria. This appeared practically at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War when the United States of America supported Japan with money and weapons⁸³.

1.3.1. Relations with America

This period was represented by the global developments taking place at the time.⁸⁴ In the beginning of the XVIIIth century, the rise of the world's maritime powers such as America, Britain and Russia, and the beginning of their communication with ocean countries⁸⁵. Which led to the gradual modernization of the balance of power. As well as the entry of development in the military industries, both marine and land, all of this led to the entry of a new period that is obligatory to carry out⁸⁶.

The American ships that transported food between the Northwest Pacific and China were passing by avoiding the Gulf of Japan, so these ships were afraid of the dangers of drowning on the shores of Japan⁸⁷. These ships were also afraid of the mistreatment they would receive from the Japanese sailors in the event of an accident or

82 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.50.

83 Ibid, p.51.

84 Hunter, *Modern Japonya'nın Doğuşu, 1853'ten Günümüze*, p.35.

85 Yoji Koda, *The Russo-Japanese War, Primary Causes of Japanese Success*, BiblioGov, United States 2005, p.11.

86 Charles Holcombe, *Doğu Asya Tarihi & Çin Japonya Kore Medeniyetin Köklerinden 21. Yüzyıla Kadar*, Dergah Publications, Britain 2019, p.195.

87 Denis & Peggy Warner, *The Tide at Sunrise ; A History of The Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905*, Charter house Publisher, New York 1974, p.11.

the like. This situation was exacerbated, especially in the XIXth century, when the widespread use of commercial ships began, which created the need for coal refueling stations⁸⁸.

This coincided with the increasing interest of the United States of America in the far east following the conclusion of a trade agreement with China in 1844⁸⁹. So that the United States of America had shores on the Pacific Ocean, and in the meantime, American interests emerged in Japan because its merchant ships, transporting food and whales between the Pacific Ocean and China, avoided the Japanese coasts. And, as mentioned above, the Japanese mistreatment⁹⁰.

Accordingly, the United States of America decided to open the Japanese isolation to serve its political and economic interests. President Millard Fillmore 1850-1853⁹¹. He sent a naval expedition to Japan on November 24, 1852, consisting of four ships with 560 sailors on board⁹². It included establishing reciprocal trade relations between America and Japan by opening Japanese ports to American ships, providing assistance to American sailors whose ships were damaged off Japanese shores, as well as allowing American merchant ships to dock at Japanese ports to supply water and food in return for a fee⁹³.

As for Tsarist Russia, began to expand in Siberia and the northern coast of the Pacific Ocean and established its settlements along the western coast, starting from Doy, extending south towards the Japanese centers, until its occupied Sakhalin Island in 1855⁹⁴.

In 1799, the Russian-American company took over all commercial matters relating to the North Pacific giving this company powers to manage the affairs of the

88 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.44.

89 Janet E. Hunter, *Modern Japonya'nın Doğuşu, 1853'ten Günümüze* ,(Translated by Müfit Güney), 1Ed, İmge Bookstore Publications, Ankara May 2002, p.36.

90 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.43.

91 John T.Greenwood , “The U.S. Army Military Observers With The Japanese Army During The Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)”, *U.S. Army Center of Military History*, No.36 , Washington D.C 1996, p.1.

92 <https://twitter.com/mesutuyar10/status/1338145780704677893> Accessed on December 2020.

93 Reshaver, *el-Yapanioun*, Ibid, p.104.

94 Molly, “al-Tenafuss Russi - el-Amarik-i Haul Menshorea (1898-1905)”, p.294.

colonies in addition to the commercial monopoly. However, the main problem that it faced was supplying its affiliate centers located on the eastern coast of Russia, that is, the same problem that Russia faced. Thus, the company planned to develop relations with Japan and China by sea, in addition to using Japan's commercial potential, especially the possibility of supplying the European market with silk and tea⁹⁵.

Therefore, the Russian-American rivalry began to appear clearly in the Far East, as the United States of America sought to establish diplomatic relations with Japan, which happened in 1856 through the appointment of Townsend Harris, the first American consul in Japan, and the conclusion of a treaty between the two countries⁹⁶.

1.3.2. Relations with China

The Japanese imperial establishment looked to China to enhance its influence and take advantage of the Chinese model in eliminating its competitors⁹⁷. Thus, the first mission since 599 was sent to China, and since that date the missions began to continue. Japan's openness to Chinese civilization was aimed at knowledge and beliefs and working to deduce the Chinese model with all its components. This represented a major transformation in the history of the archipelago and marked the beginning of a new era, and even for Japan to enter the era of codification, writing and historical eras⁹⁸.

China was the first example of Japan as it was learning from China through the dark ages and so on⁹⁹. From the point of view of religion, language, and readings of all kinds, they were all inspired by China, in addition to the establishment of the empire, administrative methods, and authority. Japanese Buddhism was from China and we saw how the evangelization has affected Japan over time. But when modernization entered the region, Japan was looking at China as the whole world and peer-to-peer

95 Tidman, *Ibid*, p.42

96 Molly, "al-Tenafuss Russi - el-Amarik-i Haul Menshorea (1898-1905)", p.294.

97 Esenbel, *Japon Modernleşmesi ve Osmanlı, Japonya'nın Türk Dünyası ve İslam Politikaları*, p.26.

98 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.49.

99 Hunter, *Ibid*, p.35.

organization¹⁰⁰. Also Japan during the isolation period, especially during the Togokawa era, granted the Chinese special privileges until the end of the 1850s, giving them the right to stay on the Japanese islands, establishing their own ports in Nagasaki, providing supplies and fuel, etc. as well as allowing them to mix with the Japanese. The Japanese people were reassured by the Chinese that they did not bring Christianity and evangelism¹⁰¹.

As for relations between Russia and China, Russia sent an ambassador to China for the first time in 1658. After this first step, relations were attempted and agreements (Nersink, Arjun, and Beijing) were signed. After these series of agreements, China gave the region called Vladivostok (Ruler of the East) to Russia. This series of Sino-Russian agreements and rapprochement troubled Japan at first. Because China, by drawing closer to Russia, has created a position opposite to Japanese interests. With the agreements concluded, China left the eastern coasts of Manchuria, which extended from the Amur River to the Korean border to Russia, and extended the eastern borders of Russia to Japan. This situation revealed two important consequences. The first is the Sino-Japanese War of 1894/5, and the second is the Russo-Japanese War of 1904/5¹⁰².

1.3.3. Relations with Korea

When we refer to Japanese-Korean relations, we are looking at the geographical location that links Korea with China, especially from the Chinese side¹⁰³. Thus, Korea was politically and militarily affiliated with China¹⁰⁴. The strategic importance here is that Korea connects land routes from the northwest side with China, and it connects with Manchuria in the northeast of China. As for the navy, it is separated from the west by

100 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.49.

101 Muhammed Aviv, *Asol el-Tahdith fi el-Yapan (1568-1868)*, Center For Arab Unity Studies, Phd Theses Series.87, Beirut, August 2010, p.299.

102 Pulat, *Ibid*, p.34.

103 Hunter, *Modern Japonya 'nın Doğuşu, 1853'ten Günümüze*, p.71.

104 Hans Lengerer, "The 1882 Coup d'État in Korea and The Second Expansion of The Imperial Japanese Navy, Warship International, *International Naval Research Organization*, Vol.57, No.3, United States 2020, p.185.

the Yellow Sea, and from the south by the China Sea¹⁰⁵. Korea was enjoying rich resources such as coal and iron ore, as well as being Japan's only outlet to the East Asian region, which is rich in mineral and agricultural resources. Therefore, it became the focus of Japanese ambitions¹⁰⁶.

At that time, the Korean-Chinese relations were subjected to threats and Japanese competition, which borders it to the East and is separated from it by the east sea of Japan. Therefore, Japan realized the importance of Korea, especially as it serves as a natural bridge that connects it to the lands of the continent of Asia, as well as through it the influences of Chinese civilization reached Japan¹⁰⁷. Korea became an outlet for controlling the far east, as a result of which Japan attacked it between 1592-1598, but with the help of China it was able to repel the Japanese attack and force the troops to withdraw¹⁰⁸.

When European ambitions began to move towards the region and the world opened up more about new ports¹⁰⁹. In relation to the location of the Korean Peninsula, all these events led to the exploitation of this region, including Japan. In the Tokugawa era, especially at the end of the XVIth century and the beginning of the XVIIth century¹¹⁰. Also Japanese trade with Korea began from Tsushima island with the treaty of Jio with the Su Clan. Semi-official relations were also established through the mutual visits of Korean messengers, while Korea remained a transit point for many immigrants to Japan, and the Korean heritage was brought to Japanese lands¹¹¹.

Tsarist Russia's relations with the Korean peninsula can be traced back to the late XIXth century when Russia and Japan were competing for influence in the region.

105 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.107.

106 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.12.

107 Anthony Carty, "The Japanese Seizure of Korea from The Perspective of The United Kingdom National Archive 1904-1910", *Asian Yearbook of International Law*, Vol.10 (2001-2002), Hollanda 2005, p.4.

108 Muhammed Mahmud Alsroji, *Siyaset el-Wilayat Mutahida al-Amrikiya Karejye Munth el- Istiklal Ila Muntesaaf el-Qaren XX*, Alexandria Book Center for Publishing, Alexandria 2005, p.71-72.

109 Dijk, *Pacific Strife*, Ibid, p.73.

110 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.108.

111 Aviv, Ibid, p.300.

Russia established a consulate in the Korean city of Busan in 1860 and signed a treaty with Korea in 1884, granting Russia extraterritorial rights and other privileges¹¹².

On the other hand, Russia views Korea as a stepping stone in its policy of heading south and is trying to control it. This request of Russia annoyed Japan directly and England indirectly. Because England wanted to keep the region under control and prevent the spread of Russia. At this point, it was inevitable that Korea would be a proximate cause of the war. Thus, Korea became a topic of discussion between Japan and Russia, and this was one of the main reasons for the Russo-Japanese War¹¹³.

1.4. The Crimea War and the Main Reasons Beyond Heading Russia to West

Russia is among the major countries in Europe and was at a stage that cannot be ignored in the historical developments in Europe during the XIXth century. At the outbreak of the French Revolution and by participating in the wars of the Napoleon I era, Russia repelled Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Russia in 1812, and then launched its military campaign as far as Paris. Russia contributed to shaping the European system with the policies it pursued and competed with the great European powers, especially the Ottomans and England, in both the Far East and the Middle East because of its policy of going to the warm seas and its expansionist ambitions¹¹⁴.

The Crimean War represented the conflict that took place between Russia, the Ottoman Empire, and the allied forces such as France, Great Britain, and Sardinia between the years 1853-1856. The causes of the war can be traced back to a complex network of political, economic and strategic factors, including Russian expansion in the

112 Lee, S. "The Historical Significance of Russia's Engagement with North Korea", *Asia Europe Journal*, Iss.8, Vol.4, 2010, p.511.

113 Pulat, *Osmanlı Basınında 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı*, p.39.

114 Hüseyin Hilmi Aladağ, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Harbi'nin Osmanlı Kamuoyundaki Yansımaları*, Niğde University, Social Sciences Institute, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Niğde 2001, p.8.

Balkans and the Black Sea region, the decline of the power of the Ottoman Empire, and the ambitions of the great powers in Europe to maintain the balance of power¹¹⁵.

The immediate driver of the conflict was the dispute between Russia and the Ottoman Empire over the rights of Christian minorities in Palestine and the Holy Land. In 1853, Russian forces invaded the Ottoman lands in the Balkans and the Caucasus, prompting France and Great Britain to send navies to the Black Sea and eastern Mediterranean. After unsuccessful attempts at diplomacy and negotiation, the Allies declared war on Russia¹¹⁶.

Under the Treaty of Paris signed on March 30, 1856, Russia returned Southern Bessarabia and the mouth of the Danube to the Ottoman Empire, and Moldavia, Wallachia and Serbia were placed under international guarantee. The Ottoman Sultan also promised to respect the rights of his Christian subjects, and the Russians were forbidden to maintain a navy in the Black Sea or to refortify Bomarsund¹¹⁷.

After the West's policies turned towards the Ottoman Empire, Russia turned to Asia with its defeat in the Crimean War. The Russians, who called the Russian settlement on the coast of the Sea of Japan the name Vladivostok in 1860, also showed the extent of their enthusiasm in their Asian expansionist policy, which prompted them to rapprochement with Japan and the outbreak of war¹¹⁸.

1.5. The Meiji and the State's Formation

The end of the Tokugawa period and the military rulers who ruled that period until 1868, the national isolation imposed by Japan on itself ended, and the feudal rule of the country that lasted for nearly three centuries ended¹¹⁹. Japan took its first steps

115 Hassan al-Taie, "Rusya ve harab el-Karim 1853-1856", *Journal of Human Science*, Vol.22, Iss.4, Babylon 2015, p.1635.

116 Palmer, A.W, "The Aetiology of the Crimean War", *Journal of Modern History*, Iss.36, 1968, p.374.

117 Walid Badran, "The Story of the Crimean War in Which Egypt and Tunisia Participated Against Russia", *A Daily Unofficial Article Published in the Egyptian BBC magazine*, Qahire 2022, p.22.

118 Davarcı, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Japon Manga Kitaplarına Yansıması*, p.25.

119 Selçuk Esenbel, *Değişen Dünya Düzeni Işığında Japonya ve Güney Kore'nin 21*, Tüsiad Foreign Policy Forum Research Report and Publishing, Boğaziçi University, Ankara 2018, p.8.

towards building a new modern independent and sovereign state open to the rest of the world¹²⁰. This great social transformation is known as Meiji Ashin¹²¹.

The Russians had succeeded in extending their influence on the lands of Siberia before they headed to the northern islands of Japan, and the American ships were roaming the waters of the Pacific Ocean, as well as the war of China with Britain and the conclusion of treaties and how China was exploited for its weakness, and the Americans came with their huge fleet led by Perry in 1853. All these things caused great fears and demonstrated the weakness of the Togokawa government, which was criticized by many Samurai men¹²².

While the Samurai men assumed the Togokawa authority full responsibility for what happened to the situation, for this they shouted the necessity of uniting the country under the authority of the Emperor and building state institutions¹²³. Because it was the only way that would enable Japan to confront the attempts of western countries to impose its hegemony on the country as it did with China¹²⁴. The sluggishness and skepticism of the Togokawa rulers prevailed in these circumstances, who believed that it was better to abdicate and to hand over the power to the Emperor directly. In this case, the rule was handed over to the Empire, which was inherited by a young ruler named Ashen, and he issued orders to abolish the rule of the Togokawa¹²⁵.

As a result of that decision, a real and major change occurred in the Japanese archipelago, by returning to the rule of the Emperor, reducing or abolishing the positions of the Togokawa government significantly¹²⁶, and rallying around Emperor Meiji, and

120 Christoph Cornelissen & Arndt Weinrich, *Writing the great War, The Historiography of World War I from 1918 to the Present*, Berghahn Books Publisher, Oxford 2021, p.341.

121 Yonca Anzerlioğlu, "Tokyo Türk Maslahatgüzarının Değerlendirmeleriyle Mançukuo Devleti (1931-1933)", *Journal of Atatürk Yolu*, Ankara University Turkish Revolution History Institute, Ankara 2008, p.2.

122 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.110.

125 Ayhan Kuşçulu, "Osmanlı Dergilerinde Japonya (1868-1912)", *Journal of Süleyman Demirel University*, Iss 44, Kaysari 2022, p.207.

124 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.45.

125 Aviv, *Asol el-Tahdith fi el-Yapan (1568-1868)*, p.302.

126 Hunter, *Modern Japonya'nın Doğuşu, 1853'ten Günümüze*, p.108.

working seriously to build a modern society capable of facing all political, economic, social and cultural levels¹²⁷.

The fact that the beginning of each new stage in any field is characterized by radical changes accompanying the existing situation at the time¹²⁸. The formation of a new and constructive basis requires work on various foundations of modernization and development¹²⁹. Also the Meiji revolution is considered a peaceful revolution, as it was helped by the great acceptance it received from the Japanese people¹³⁰.

1.5.1. Changing the Administrative Structure of the State

The major positions were divided between the courtiers and the Daimyo, while the smaller positions of executive responsibility and responsible for the actual conduct were filled into an ambitious, imposing and enlightened class of young Samurai who were qualified and loyal to western civilization. Surprisingly, these outstanding young men came from the four provinces of Twazma, which played an important role in bringing down the Togokawa. They were the real leaders who reached high positions in 1870¹³¹. It has proved relatively easy to replace the old fiefs with a more centralized system, due to the symbolic role played by the Daimyo, the feudal ruler¹³².

The new regime was able to convince the Daimyo men in 1869 to re-register their lands in the name of the emperor in return for appointing them as rulers of their provinces and lands. Two years later, the government reorganized these lands, transforming them from old fiefs into almost unified areas managed by officials appointed by the central government. As for the feudal lords, they were generously

127 Habib Badawi, *Tarih Alyaban Alsiasi Ben Alharbaen Alalmiten*, Arab Renaissance House for Publishing , Beirut 2013, p.17.

128 <https://twitter.com/mesutuyar10/status/1338145780704677893> Accessed on December 2020.

129 Mehmet Salih Çoban, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşında Osmanlı Kamuoyu*, Istanbul University, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Istanbul 2022, p.9.

130 Hakkı Büyükbaş, "Japon Siyasal Sisteminin Gelişimi Üzerine Bir İnceleme (1868-2003)", *SDU Faculty of Arts and Sciences Journal*, No 28, Kayseri 2013, p.49.

131 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.13.

132 Aviv, *Asol el-Tahdith fi el-Yapan (1568-1868)*, p.304.

compensated by the government by giving them government bonds that ensured the same level of prosperity as they had previously owned the lands¹³³.

While the positions of the Shogun for guardians and senior advisors were abolished. In 1871, the feudal strongholds were abolished and the country was re-divided into administrative provinces, and some of the former senior feudal leaders took over the administration¹³⁴. Some of the duties of the former Samurai were also suspended, while the government was settled in Edo since 1868. which was the seat of the Shogunate and the Tokogau since Aite Yasu came to power in 1603. In May 1869, the government decided to change the name of Edo to Tokyo¹³⁵. Otherwise the eastern capital, and thus became the official capital of Japan¹³⁶.

1.5.2. Laying Down the Constitution and the Economic Reform

The government began to move towards the drafting of the constitution, and this was an urgent task to gain international recognition for Japan as a modern state and to conduct a review of its unequal treaties. But the main reason for moving forward was the rise of the people's rights movement. In addition to calling for the establishment of a national assembly, activists called for a constitution and promised themselves many drafts¹³⁷.

The constitution was inspired by the German model in 1885, a ministerial council was established and the Emperor named its members. At that time, the council began under the chairmanship of Itohirobumi. The council delegated wide powers to the Emperor or the group that actually rules in his name, as it brings together several authorities at the same time, such as commanding national armies, declaring war and peace, presiding over the executive authority and being able to change laws even after

133 Najae Metshoo & Mijol Orashea, *el-Thaora el-Islahiya fi Yapan* , (Translated by Adel Awad), The Egyptian General Book Organization and Publishing, Alexandria 1992, p.12.

134 Aladağ, Ibid, p.16.

135 Tezer Palacioğlu, "Hiçbir Şey Tesadüf Değildir: Japonya Örneğinde Dünya Ticaret Tarihi", *Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (ITO) Istanbul Academy of Thought (IDA)*, No: 2018-3, Istanbul 2018, p.43.

136 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.49.

137 Selman Bu Numan, *el_tejruba el-yapaniya* , merkez el-Nama publishing, Lebanon 2012, p.82-83.

ratification¹³⁸. Also the constitution guarantees to the Japanese freedom of movement and thought, and to join associations, equality of opportunity when applying for any business and positions, as well as the right to fair judgments in judicial courts. In 1890, an imperial decree was approved that included integrating the worship of the Emperor and Shinto gods into the national curriculum¹³⁹.

A modern banking system was established and the monetary system was reformed¹⁴⁰. The monetary unit became the Japanese yen, which at that time was equal to half a dollar. Work has been done on developing ports and linking all of Japan with a telegraph network and extending railways. In 1872 a railway was built between Tokyo and the Port of Yokohama, as well as an increase in the level of silk production¹⁴¹. As for the military-industrial aspect, weapons and ammunition were produced and mining was developed. As for preventing the Russians from infiltrating northern Hokkaido, the government developed a high-cost program aimed at settling the Japanese on this island and planting it in the American style¹⁴².

1.6. Russia-Japan in the International Field

After the Napoleonic Wars, Russia emerged as a major player in the European international arena. The Congress of Vienna, which was held in 1815 to reorganize the political map of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars, recognized Russia as one of the great powers of Europe. Russia's role in Europe was defined by its size, resources, and strategic position¹⁴³.

Russia's involvement in the Greek War of Independence (1821-1832) marked a significant turning point in its role in the European international arena. By supporting

138 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.73.

139 Metshoo, *Ibid*, p.14.

140 Cornelissen, *Ibid*, p.340.

141 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.145.

142 Reshawer, *el-Yapanioun*, p.104.

143 Timothy C. Dowling, "Russia's Emergence as a Great Power, 1800-1825", *Journal of Military History*, Vol.61, No.3,1997, p.555.

the Greek rebels against the Ottoman Empire, Russia demonstrated its willingness to challenge the established order in Europe and pursue its own interests¹⁴⁴.

As for Japan 1858, concluded trade treaties with America, Holland, Russia, England and France (treaties of ansen). These treaties were unfair, so they were similar to the Tienstin treaties that China made with England and the rest of Europe. Also America played a major role in supporting Japan in the international field¹⁴⁵. As America helped Japan to form itself and strengthen Japanis Army. America wanted Japan to be a strong country, especially when the isolation period ended, and Japan began to influence the international field, as it was a country that had an influence in amending unequal treaties¹⁴⁶.

We will look here at the reasons why Japan did not fall under colonialism during the period of modernization despite the fact that its neighbor China did, and we will attribute this to internal and external reasons.

Perry's campaign to conquer Japan came ten years after the opium war. As the Japanese leaders predicted the danger of colonialism falling on Japan, they decided to make preparations to avoid the fall of their country.

As we mentioned the American role in strengthening Japan, through which trade relations with Japan were expanded, and America did not follow the expansionist policy followed by Britain, although the latter was also covetous of trade relations with Japan.

Japan secured external support through loans, military equipment, etc. This applies when the Japanese provinces of Santoma and Chucho were subjected to a western attack, which Japan was able to confront, as it proved difficult to establish as a colony.

The decline of feudalism, the strengthening of the military, the knowledge of all the Japanese about openness to the world, the expansion of trade relations, the establishment of the rules of modernization and obedience to the Emperor, all of which

144 David Brewer, "Russia and the Greek War of Independence, 1821-1832: Setting the Orthodox Example" , *The Slavonic and East European Review*, Vol.79, No.1, 2001, p.24.

145 <https://twitter.com/mesutuyar10/status/1338145780704677893> Accessed on December, 2020.

146 Salman, *Alwajiz fi Tarih Asya al-Hadith ve el-Muasir*, p.37.

paved the way for a military state of an imperialist character that emerged to the world, especially in the nineties, and this power became equal with the west¹⁴⁷.

1.7. The Japanese-Chinese War

This war was the result of factors that generate confidence in the Japanese¹⁴⁸. As they were able to transfer advanced technology in the military field. which made them salivate on more military adventures in the region¹⁴⁹. At that time, their eyes began to open to colonial hopes, as is the case with the west. We will return to the historical relations between the two countries to the ruling Ming Dynasty in China and how it dealt with between them¹⁵⁰. Despite the great influence on the part of Japan by the Chinese cultural the Japanese Tokugawa Dynasty. The two sides did not express a desire to open relations heritage and the adoption of traditional Chinese models, as we talked about in the introductory chapter. However, the relations between the two parties remained unstable, especially in the issue of trade in the region, the issue of hegemony, and the Korean problem¹⁵¹.

The right of the Japanese to roam and travel within Korea with the application of Japanese law in the event that they commit violations within Korean territory.

Japan's recognition that Korea is a sovereign and independent country¹⁵².

Later, in the period from 1882-1893, there was unrest in Korea, when a Korean party (Yi) along with a crowd of rioters attacked the queen who was ruling the country¹⁵³. Korea at that time contained elements of the Chinese and Japanese armies,

147 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.151.

148 Hasan Kösebalaban, "Japon Grand Stratejisi: Yirminci Yüzyıl Japon Dış Politikasında Süreklilik ve Değişim", *Disiplinlerarası Çalışmalar Dergisi*, No 5, İstanbul 1998, p.59.

149 <https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/russo-japanese-war> Accessed on January 07, 2021.

150 Hans Lengerer, "A Pre-History of the Sino-Japanese War 1894–1895", *International Naval Research Organization*, Vol.56, No.1, United States 2019, p.47.

151 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus–Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.17.

152 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.21.

153 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.93.

which prompted China to eliminate the coup quickly, and most of its leaders were killed. Otherwise Japan has responded by sending troops as well in 1885 to Korea, and to avoid a clash between the two parties, the Lee-Ito treaty was concluded¹⁵⁴. The two sides temporarily renounced their claim of absolute control over Korea, and also agreed that a third country would take over the training of the Korean army. The two parties did not end this treaty, as China continued to monitor Korea's foreign policy, and it summoned the us charge affairs and alerted him to the danger of his actions, which were aimed at the independence of Korea, which Japan did not like at that time¹⁵⁵.

1.7.1. Korean Problem

Since 1894, the Korean issue has occupied the first place in Japanese politics, due to its connection with the Japanese expansionist policy¹⁵⁶. As Japan headed under the pressure of population growth, in addition to industrial development¹⁵⁷, which led to an increased need for markets to sell products, then Japanese eyes turned towards Korea and China¹⁵⁸. In addition, Korea was a country rich in coal and iron ore, as well as Japan's only outlet to the East Asian region, which is rich in mineral and agricultural resources. Here we must return to the nature of the relations between the two parties. Korea was a region belonging to China from a military and political point of view, Korea was also linked to China by land and sea¹⁵⁹.

In addition, Japan had obtained a peace treaty from Korea in 1878, after increasing colonial competition over it¹⁶⁰. This was represented by the treaty of (Kanghwa), which was one of the main causes of the war between Japan and China, and

154 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.24.

155 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.155-156.

156 Eberhard, *Ibid*, p.329.

157 Aladağ, *1904–1905 Rus-Japon Harbi'nin Osmanlı Kamuoyundaki Yansımaları*, p.17.

158 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.154-155.

159 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.20

160 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus-Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.13.

at the same time, Japan obtained from Korea several privileges, including them¹⁶¹. Opening three Korean ports to Japanese commercial ships¹⁶². Including (Yersan) (Wansan) (Inchwan) with the right to Japan to open consulates in those ports. Exchange of diplomatic representation between the two countries at the level of ambassadors.

1.7.2. The Outbreak of War and Shimonoseki Treaty

In the light of that tense atmosphere between Japan and China, a religious sect in Korea rebelled in 1894 against the government, which prompted China to intervene at the request of the Koreans¹⁶³. Nevertheless the Japanese also sent their forces and the crisis occurred and neither party showed any intention to withdraw¹⁶⁴. Then Korea sent a note to the Japanese chargé d'affaires in Korea (Fukashi) that Korea did not ask for Japan's help. China also did the same to Japan's foreign minister, at which time Japan announced that Korea was not a vassal country of China. Also the rebel forces in Korea were eliminated by the Chinese and Japanese armies.

After the revolution was eliminated, The Japanese government also announced that it would attack China if it did not evacuate Korea. The two sides refused to withdraw their forces and went to negotiations, which ended in failure. The war began when Japan dealt a sudden blow to the Chinese forces and seized Seoul, the capital of Korea, and managed to annihilate the Chinese fleet located on the Korean island (Wai-Hae-Wai), and a state of war was declared in August 1894¹⁶⁵.

In September, Japan took control of the Gulf of Chili, which is considered to be of strategic importance, also Japan prevented China from strengthening its forces in Manchuria and Korea¹⁶⁶. No wonder the Chinese fleet fell, which was weakened by the corruption of its government. In November, the Japanese seized the port of Harper in

161 Salman, *Alwajiz fi Tarih Asya al-Hadith ve el-Muasir*, p.97.

162 Hattori, *Ibid*, p.28.

163 Eberhard, *Çin Tarihi*, p.329.

164 Tidman, *el-Yapan al-Hdethe*, p.39.

165 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.93-94.

166 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.157-158.

Manchuria. In February, the port of Wei Haiwei, located on the Shan Tung peninsula, fell after the Japanese surrounded it and captured the Chinese fleet there¹⁶⁷.

On March 19, 1895, negotiations were held between the two parties and resulted in the signing of a peace treaty¹⁶⁸, which included the following:

Recognition of the independence of Korea and the ceding of Formosa, the Basmador islands and the Liaotong peninsula in southern Manchuria to Japan¹⁶⁹.

Imposing a fine on China of 360 million yen¹⁷⁰.

Opening four Chinese cities to Japan for trade and industry.

The port of Wai Hai at the northern shore of the Shantung peninsula remains under Japanese occupation until compensation is paid to Japan.

Agreeing to negotiate a trade agreement between China and Japan¹⁷¹.

167 Tidman, *el-Yapan al-Hdethe*, p.39.

168 Eberhard, *Çin Tarihi*, p.329.

169 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus–Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.15.

170 Aladağ, *1904–1905 Rus-Japon Harbi'nin Osmanlı Kamuoyundaki Yansımaları*, p.17.

171 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.158.

2. THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE CONFLICT OVER KOREA AND BEGINNING OF THE WAR

2.1. The Russian Position on the Sino-Japanese War

Russia took a neutral position in the Japanese-Chinese War in the beginning, due to its preoccupation with the coronation of Tsar Nicholas II, and Russia was keen on its friendly relations with Japan¹⁷². Russia was also waiting for the development of events on the battlefield, especially after the military successes achieved by Japan, especially as it worked to exploit these developments to its advantage by preparing plans to bargain with Japan and obtain an outlet for Russia to serve the Siberian railway project¹⁷³. Russia carried out a policy of opposition against the outcome of the Sino-Japanese war. Also Russia looked to the side of Japan's victory in the war with China, that it would lose Korea, which was rich in natural resources and strategic location, as well as the presence of a port with warm waters in the Korean gulf. Korea was also considered a market for Russian products¹⁷⁴.

When the Korean king resorted to the Russian embassy in Seoul, asking for protection following the Japanese occupation and the consequent exploitation of the Korean economy by Japan, Russia found an opportunity to intervene in Korea. Russia headed and landed its forces in Korea and replaced the experienced Japanese staff with Russian ones, this incident marked the beginning of the Japanese-Russian dispute in the region¹⁷⁵. Japan's occupation of the Liaotung peninsula was worrying for Russia, which means Japan's control of Korea, giving it the possibility of controlling the southern entrance to the sea of Japan. Where the port of Vladivostok is located at the end of the Siberian railway, the occupation of the Liaotung peninsula means the control of the Beshili Port, thus preventing Russia from obtaining a port in the warm waters¹⁷⁶.

172 Topsakal, *Rusya Tarihi*, p.174.

173 Regep, "el-Atmaa al-Rusye fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Dil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)", p.173.

174 Eberhard, *Çin Tarihi*, p.332.

175 Topsakal, *Rusya Tarihi*, p.174-175.

176 Regep, "el-Atmaa al-Rusye fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Diil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)", p.173.

The Chinese demand came from Russia and the countries of Britain and Germany to put pressure on Japan¹⁷⁷. when the latter canceled its treaties in 1885, which provided for the review of unequal treaties with China. Russia asked Japan to withdraw its troops from Korea after it defeated China, and the Russian ambassador commented that Japan should enter the negotiations in a friendly manner. Russia realized the threat of Japanese expansion to its interests, which prompted Russia, America and Britain to put pressure on Japan and sign the treaty of Shimonsky¹⁷⁸. One of the results of the recent treaty is that China pays large sums to Japan, a factor that Russia has exploited. Russia aimed to financial aid to China to undermine American expansion in the region. Russian finance minister Sergei Witte found that a financial loan to China would guarantee Russia access to China's resources and secure a foothold in China and Manchuria. Especially since the Russian Tsar Nicholas II from 1894-1917 announced that intervention was imminent in Manchuria, especially when he banned the Chinese envoy Li Hongzhang in 1896, so that the presence of the envoy represented the process of the coronation of the Tsar and obtaining a loan of 400 million Francs at an interest of 4%¹⁷⁹.

Immediately after the treaty was announced, the great powers France, Germany and Russia issued a joint statement that carried a direct threat to the Japanese. The Japanese government saw that it could not stand in the way of Russia and its allies who would declare war against Japan, so Japan acquiesced to their demands and announced on May 6, 1895 that it was ready to withdraw from Liaotung in exchange for China paying an additional compensation of seventeen million dollars¹⁸⁰. Japan had to abandon Liaotung and expand in the Black Sea region. The Japanese response was to set heavy conditions for peace towards China and for the Japanese forces to remain on Liaotung island, which was rejected by the major powers who saw this as a threat to Korea¹⁸¹.

These concessions provoked discontent in the Japanese street, and hatred towards Russia increased. As for Russia, it began to strengthen its forces in the Far East, and it

177 Hattori, *Japan at War and Peace, Shidehara Kijūrō and the Making of Modern Diplomacy*, p.25.

178 Regep, “el-Atmaa al-Rusye fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Diil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)”, p.172.

179 Molly, “al-Tenafuss Russi – el-Amarik-i Haul Menshorea (1898-1905)”, p.298.

180 Hattori, *Japan at War and Peace, Shidehara Kijūrō and the Making of Modern Diplomacy*, p.25.

181 Regep, “el-Atmaa al-Rusye fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Diil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)”, p.173.

became considered itself responsible for China. The end of the Japanese withdrawal was the beginning of the signing of a treaty between China and Russia, known as the (Lee-Lobanov Treaty) on June 3, 1896, which stated .The establishment of a military alliance between Russia and China against Japan¹⁸².

Extension of the Siberian railway through Manchuria to Vladivostok, provided that it is placed under the supervision of the Russian-Chinese bank. Russia has been granted rights through which it can use some Chinese ports in case of war with Japan. The two parties decided that the treaty would be valid for 25 years. As a result, Russia obtained great and satisfactory results for its ambition of expansion after its support for China, as Manchuria became under direct Russian influence politically and economically¹⁸³.

2.2. The Japanese-Russian Conflict Over Korea and Manchuria

Japan tried to focus on Korea after the end of its war with China. Especially after the Russian advance in China and their political and economic gains¹⁸⁴. Then the Japanese persuaded the Koreans to direct their capital into their country. What is more, Japan's interference in reconsidering the formation of the Korean government and its judicial system. As well as appointing Japanese employees in important and sensitive centers in Korea¹⁸⁵.

Japan has also tightened the capabilities of the Korean state so that no other country can enter into an agreement or treaty with Korea, to serve Japan's aspirations in Korea¹⁸⁶. Then they issued laws in 1895 as a political reform program in Korea. This policy led to the emergence of two divided groups in Korea, the first supporting and the second opposing the Kapanese policy. Like the latter, the conservatives supported by Queen Min of Korea, as well as another side inclined to Russia represented by King

182 Kasim, Ibid, p.73-74.

183 Regep, “el-Atmaa al-Rusye fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Diil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)”, p.174.

184 Eberhard, *Çin Tarihi*, p.332.

185 Kurtbilal, “Kırım Tatar Türkülerinde 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı’nın Yansımaları”, p.68.

186 Hattori, *Japan at War and Peace, Shidehara Kijūrō and the Making of Modern Diplomacy*, p.25.

Gojong. As for the aspect associated with Japan, it was represented by the regent (Yoha Znung), who was at odds with the Korean Queen Min¹⁸⁷.

The Korean queen objected to Japan's interference in the country's affairs and considered it blatant interference and a violation of sovereignty. She led the conservative party in the opposition and actually began liquidating some loyalists to Japan¹⁸⁸. On the other hand, the Japanese representative in Seoul, General Miura, made an alliance with a group of Korean reformers led by the regent. They succeeded in assassinating the queen on October 8, 1895, and a large number of conservative officials in the royal court were liquidated. The Korean king was placed under house arrest, until he managed to escape¹⁸⁹. The king of Korea then resorted to the Russian legation, which granted him protection on February 21, 1896, from which he announced his rejection of the Japanese policy towards Korea and sent the brother of the assassinated queen, who was staying with him, to the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II. There, the Korean envoy urged the Russian government to declare protection over Korea¹⁹⁰.

The Japanese influence in Korea was shaken after those events, especially after the Japanese officers were expelled from the Korean army and replaced by Russian officers. Korea also granted the Russian side a concession to cut timber in some areas. Japan objected and submitted a proposal to Russia to settle scores between the two countries, to be mediated by Britain, which initially refused for fear of conflicting interests with Russia in their areas of influence in the Indian subcontinent, Afghanistan and the Far East¹⁹¹. Later, Britain agreed to mediate, and talks began between the two countries, and the Treaty of Yamakata - Lobanov was signed in June 1896.

Allowing both countries to provide assistance of all kinds to establish a Korean army.

187 Kasim, "Maukuf Rousya min el-Tadukul al-Yabani fi al-Cin 1894-1919", p.73.

188 Salman, *Alwajiz fi Tarih Asya al-Hadith ve el-Muaasir*, p.137.

189 Kasim, "Maukuf Rousya Min el-Tadukul al-Yapani fi al-Cin 1894-1919", p.74.

190 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.40-41.

191 Regep, "el-Atmaa al-Rusyey fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Diil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)", p.174.

Allowing Japan to establish telegraph lines in the south, and allowing Russia to retain the rights to build its lines from Seoul to the Russian borders.

This item was secret and stipulated the conclusion of an agreement between Russia and Japan that they would agree before taking any new part of Korea, with the aim of not compromising the interests of the two countries¹⁹².

The end of the Japanese withdrawal was the beginning of the signing of a treaty between China and Russia, known as the Lee-Lobanov Treaty on June 3, 1896, which stated:

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The two parties decided that the treaty would be valid for 25 years. As a result, Russia obtained great and satisfactory results for its ambition of expansion after its support for China, as Manchuria became under direct Russian influence politically and economically¹⁹⁴.

The conclusion of an agreement between the two countries did not reduce the competition between them¹⁹⁵. They also wanted to obtain the entire Korean peninsula. Also, Germany leased the Quechua region from China, which led to the expansion of the competition to Manchuria. Russia leased Liatong island from China for 25 years, as well as seizing the Port of Darien in March 1897. This territory was a heartbreak in the heart of Japan, and Russia has now taken it¹⁹⁶.

192 Salman, *Alwajiz fi Tarih Asya al-Hadith ve el-Muasir*, p.138.

193 Topsakal, *Rusya Tarihi*, p.174.

194 Regep, "el-Atmaa al-Rusye fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Diil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)", p.174.

197 Lengerer, "The 1882 Coup d'État in Korea and The Second Expansion of The Imperial Japanese Navy, Warship International", *Ibid*, p.47.

196 Alabied, *Drasat fi Tarih al-Sharq el-Aaksa*, p.62.

The changes of the Japanese government between the years 1895-1900 led to the failure to take any external position as a result of these events. This prompted the Russians to conclude a new agreement with China, and Russia leased Port Arthur for 15 years. Russia announced to the world that the Port of Darin and Port Arthur are open to international trade, thus achieving Russia's presence in northern China, specifically Manchuria after the announcement of the lease of the Liatong peninsula by Russia, the two sides proceeded to negotiations and a new agreement was concluded in April 1898¹⁹⁷.

Equal rights of the two countries in Korea.

Not to interfere in Korea's internal affairs without obtaining the consent of both sides.

Japan has freedom to dispose of its commercial and industrial rights in Korea¹⁹⁸.

The lack of an appropriate mechanism for the agreement between the two countries resulted in the failure of the rapprochement between them in the light of these developments. This led to Japan concluding an agreement with Britain in 1902. After that, Russia announced a secret alliance with France in response to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Corino, the Japanese ambassador in Petersburg, presented the initiative (procedures for the Korean question), which included the following¹⁹⁹.

Ensuring the territorial integrity of China and Korea²⁰⁰.

Ensuring that the lands of Korea are not used for strategic and military purposes.

The Russians' recognition of Japanese interests in Korea. Russia also pledges not to interfere in Japan's peaceful measures in the region.

In return, Japan recognizes to Russia the following:

Freedom to work in the advancement of Russian commercial and industrial interests.

197 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.92.

198 Tidman, *el-Yapan al-Hdethe*, p.43.

199 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.44.

200 Николаев, "Русско-Японская Война На Страницах «Вестника Европы» В 1903–1905 «Годах» ("Herald of Europe") from 1903 to 1905, "Russian-Japanese War and its Interpretation in", *Vestnik Evropy Magazine*, No 35, Russia 2000, p.185.

If there is a rebellion inside Korea that threatens the common interests of Japan and Russia, then Russia can send its forces there and withdraw it when it ends

Providing advice and assistance to the Korean government by the surrounding parties

Japan recognizes the lease of Port Arthur and Darien announced by the Russian government in 1898, and also recognizes the freedom of measures taken by Russia to protect its interests in Korea²⁰¹.

Those conditions resolved the crisis between the two countries in that period, and Russia withdrew part of its forces in Manchuria. As a goodwill gesture, Russia worked with the Russian-Chinese treaty on the Far East. Russia also appointed Roman Rosen as minister of Russia in Tokyo, which was a favorite of Japan. In January 1903 Japan submitted to Russia a memorandum of understanding on the final status of the region²⁰².

Russia held several conferences to discuss the problems of the Far East in the first months of the year 1903, in order to avoid a clash with Japan. The most prominent conference was the conference that brought together the foreign war and finance ministers and Russian diplomatic representatives from Seoul, Beijing and Tokyo. The results of these conferences were negative towards Japan, so that Korea cannot be neglected in the Russian foreign policy and the complete non-compliance with the decisions of complete withdrawal from Manchuria²⁰³.

The general situation against Russia in Japan was inflamed, when the press covered a conference held in Tokyo on June 23, 1903 in the presence of the Japanese emperor and a league of other ministers. Discussing the deteriorating situation in Manchuria and the new Russian conditions towards China, the clamor escalated, and the conference made it clear that the Japanese government is now complaining about the Russian presence in the region. On August 12, 1903, the Russian foreign minister stated

201 Tidman, *el-Yapan al-Hdethe*, p.44.

202 Regep, "el-Atmaa al-Rusye fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Diil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)", p.177.

203 Salman, *Alwajiz fi Tarih Asya al-Hadith ve el-Muasir*, p.140.

to Mosdorov (that there is no need to continue negotiations with Japan, and that Japanese diplomacy has reached an unrealistic way and refers to war)²⁰⁴.

This statement represented the real beginning of the Russo-Japanese War, and the negotiations made it clear that Japan had tried to push Russia from Manchuria and purify its presence in Korea so that it would be under the control of Japan alone²⁰⁵. Japan backed it up by signing a treaty with Britain. As for Russia, its policy towards Japan was consistent by not discussing the issue of Manchuria and Korea's neutrality, waiting for an international law to be issued to protect its interests in Korea and Manchuria²⁰⁶.

2.3. Developments Before the Russian-Japanese War

The Russian expansion towards the east in the XXth century represented Russia's inability²⁰⁷. To confront the European countries that had taken its place in the continent²⁰⁸. Russia also lost the Crimean War with the Ottoman Empire in 1853-1856, and since 1815 European coalitions began to diverge, which made it more difficult for Russia to obtain an ally in Europe. Consequently, the Russians were forced to go to other roads and crossings to expand their empire, which was the far east²⁰⁹. Russia emerged in the second half of the XXth century as a great power in the Far East, Russia also rushed to the east to pose a real threat against Japan²¹⁰.

204 Regep, "el-Atmaa al-Rusye fi Sharaq el-Aksa fi Diil Toazin el-Duali (1894 - February 1904)", p.178.

205 Richard Linthicum, *War Between Japan and Russia, with Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Russia, Siberia, Japan, Korea and Manchuria*, Lookwell Publishing, United States 2012, p.37.

206 Tidman, *el-Yapan al-Hdethe*, p.45.

207 N.L. 1861-1919 Klado, *The Russian Navy in the Russo-Japanese War*, Franklin Classics, London 2018, p.43.

208 Richard Appignanesi, *Introducing Lenin and the Russian Revolution by Richard Appignanesi (1996-07-10)*, Sur Forums of Uzbekistan for Publishing, US 2007, p.87.

209 İlyas Topsakal, "Tarihi Süreçte Rusya-Türkiye İlişkileri", *Marmara Journal of Turkic Studies*, Vol.3, Iss.2, Istanbul 2016, p.33.

210 Cezmi Eraslan & Umut Dere, "Sultan II. Abdülhamid ve Osmanlı Diplomasisinin Uzak Doğu Gelişmeleriyle İmtihani (1895-1904)", *Turkish Journal of History*, Istanbul University, Iss.71, No.107, Istanbul 2020, p.325.

The idea of establishing the Siberian railway in 1890 was a turning point in the relations of the two countries²¹¹. Japan expressed its concern in May 1890 about the danger of the Russian move and Japan's speedy development of its military forces²¹². It also began diplomatic talks with Britain and Germany to confront Russian expansion. The Russian-Japanese dispute also raised the opinion of the Turkish government in the decision to send troops to Anatolia and Rumelia, also in military reserves due to the war between Russia and Japan²¹³. The issue of China also represented a focus of disagreement between Russia and Japan, especially since Russia promised to withdraw its forces from China, which angered Japan, especially since Russia did not fulfill its promise²¹⁴

The railways represented a military, strategic and economic importance for Russia, making the Russians intervene in the Sino-Japanese War and forcing the Japanese to withdraw from Liatong island²¹⁵. Russia obtained from China successive periods of privileges, making the Russians look to the east in an expansion project for the Russian Empire, especially after it failed to confront the Europeans²¹⁶.

While Japan tried to extend its influence to the Kuril islands, Fergana, the Philippines and the Caroline islands, to eastern China, Manchuria and eastern Siberia, and this provided the opportunity for friction with Russia. Such a situation for Japan is as follows:

Japan was concerned with the size of the economic interests available in these areas, due to their proximity to its borders and the extent of their impact on national security.

211 https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/russo-japanese_war Accessed on January 07, 2021.

212 Oral Sander, *Siyasi Tarih, İlkçağlardan 1918'e*, 33.Ed, İmge Book House Publishing, Ankara 2020, p.261.

213 Sabah, 10 February 1904, Nr: 5137.

214 Türkiye Presidency Ottoman Archive, Document No: Y-PRK-42_84

215 Kurtbilal, "Kırım Tatar Türkülerinde 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Yansımaları", p.76.

216 A. Merthan Dünder, "Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Türk Halklarına Etkisi: Türkü, Ağıt ve Şiirlerde Japonya ve Japonlar", *Ankara University Japanese Studies Series*, Ankara 2016, p.400.

Japan's ability to achieve control over the territories without angering other western countries²¹⁷.

While the Russo-Japanese negotiations that preceded the war played a role in consolidating the differences between the two parties. The failure to reach a solution to the Korean and Manchuria problem exacerbated the events²¹⁸. At that time, Korea submitted a proposal to resolve the conflict by establishing a neutral zone with North Korea for Russian influence, while south Korea for Japanese commercial influence. Korea also introduced a clause that Japan should not transgress trade monopolies, and stress that those areas should not be used for military and strategic purposes. Japan, for its part, also emphasized the territorial integrity of Manchuria and Korea, but the Russians were not convinced by all these proposals²¹⁹.

2.4. Colonial Rivalry Over China

China's contact with Europe dates back to the XIIIth century, the time of Marco Polo²²⁰. These relations accelerated with the arrival of the Portuguese in the first half of the XVIth century, and Europeans entered the race to colonize China, especially due to the Canton trade²²¹. With the growth of maritime powers, the opening of markets towards global trade, and the entry of countries into the industrial revolution, the need arose to find new markets for the disposal of these products, and attention was directed at that time to weak countries to export narcotic substances such as opium. While we find that the British Empire was at the height of its military power, which was roaming the oceans and took this trade as a pretext to interfere in the affairs of East Asian countries²²².

217 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusye ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.21.

218 Pulat, *Osmanlı Basımında 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı*, p.42.

219 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.97-98.

220 Mediha Akarslan, "19.Yüzyılda Çin'de Avrupa Tesirinin Başlaması ve 1839-1842 Afyon Savaşı", *Journal of The Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences* , Uludağ University, Vol.15, Iss.2, Bursa 1994, p.251.

221 Davarcı, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Japon Manga Kitaplarına Yansıması*, p.27.

222 <https://www.bbc.com/arabic/world-49387415.amp> Accessed on August 9, 2019.

Britain traded with the countries of the Far East through the East India Company. The amount of opium imported from India between 1800 and 1821 was 4500 chests per year, while this figure increased to 40,000 in 1838. Upon this excessive increase in trade, China, which saw that the use of opium could not be controlled in the country, banned the opium trade. Along with this prohibition, it is seen that a reaction against foreigners also emerged. Thereupon, China was defeated in the First Opium War that broke out between England and China, and the Treaty of Nanjing was signed between the two countries on 29 August 1842. According to this agreement, five trading ports (Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai) were opened, where British consuls and merchants could reside; England was given the title of most privileged country. Export and import tax rates were regulated and Hong Kong was given to England as a permanent base, and China was sentenced to pay 21 million dollars compensation. In addition, with an additional treaty made in 1843, the privileges given to the British were further expanded, and agreements were signed with the United States and France in 1844²²³.

The Second Opium War began in 1856 with the capture of a British boat called "Arrow" by the Chinese. France also participated in this war on the side of the British. As a result of this war, the Treaty of Tianjin was signed with England, France, Russia and America in 1858, and seventeen more ports were opened to foreigners. With the right to travel in China granted to foreigners, Western countries could easily look for a place in China. After the Opium War led to the defeat of China, the plans to divide China by western countries gained momentum and China began to make concessions to many countries²²⁴.

China also represented the link between the two parties, especially in the policy of obtaining the islands. The Russian lease of Port Arthur Port for 25 years in 1898 played a role in increasing Japan's anxiety²²⁵. The convening of the Petersburg Conference after the Sino-Japanese war in 1894, with the Presence of the Tsar, and

223 Davarcı, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Japon Manga Kitaplarına Yansıması*, p.28-29.

224 Ibid, p.29.

225 Aladağ, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Harbi'nin Osmanlı Kamuoyundaki Yansımaları*, p.23.

Russia's assertion of its access to the warm waters of the Far East, had an effect on the escalation between the two powers in the region²²⁶.

This coincided with the relentless pursuit of those countries to divide China. Westerners described it as a movement opposed to Christianity, rather than being a movement opposed to foreign intervention as a whole, to fend for themselves the crimes and abuses that they committed in the theft of lands and the persistence in obtaining privileges. The provinces of Shandong and Chile witnessed movements opposing foreigners on a large scale, in which the missionaries, the Christianized Chinese, and the Manchus became the target of attacks by the Boxers, who raised slogans that were between the elimination of foreigners, the expulsion of missionaries, and the punishment of (traitors), that is, the Chinese Christians, the elimination of the Manchus, and the restoration of the rule of the Ming²²⁷.

At that time, the Europeans in Beijing were besieged, and Germany sent a mixed army of Japanese, Russian, British, French and German soldiers, who marched towards Beijing and rescued the besieged foreigners. But the revolution was not extinguished until the Russians and Japanese found themselves in a clash face to face, because Russia refused to evacuate its soldiers from Manchuria and insisted on maintaining its position in Korea²²⁸. Also, the withdrawal of international forces and the understanding between Russia and Britain prevented a clash between the major powers in China. Russia also sent armies to the Caucasus to build fortresses there, especially since Japan had obtained concessions from the Treaty of Shimonsky with China threatening Russia²²⁹.

226 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus–Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.24.

227 Nadia Kazem Alaboudi, "Haraket Alboksarız fi Alsiyin 1898-1901", *Journal of The College of Basic Education*, al-Mustansiriya University, Vol.22 , Iss.93, Baghdad 2016, p.533.

228 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyey ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.23-24.

229 Ibid, p.23-24.

2.5. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance 1902

Looking at the relations between England and Japan, the Japanese navy was greatly influenced by England in the modernization process²³⁰. Many Japanese naval officers were sent to England for training, and in short, England became a model country in modernization. Until 1894, England's policy towards Japan was largely aimed at protecting its commercial rights. Britain's interests in Asia, which at that time were superior in the seas in East Asia, Europe, the Mediterranean, and India. It was under threat as a result of Russia's sending of soldiers to the region via railways in a short time²³¹.

In 1895, there were discussions for an alliance between Britain and Japan²³². After Britain announced its non-participation in the Triple Alliance, which consisted of Russia, Germany and France against Japan, and this led to strengthening the relationship between Britain and Japan, and then Britain provided its support to Japan and helped her during the Boxer Revolution in Japan²³³. Likewise, the Russian response to Japan's memorandum on the Far East Issue was peaceful, despite the fact that the Japanese people are seething from Russian interventions in the region²³⁴.

Some statesmen were concerned about Russian activities in Manchuria and Russia's continued interest in Korea. These statesmen thought that a close relationship with England would strengthen Japan's position. In fact, they wanted to have a similar relationship with the Japanese in England. Because the British realized that the policy they followed during the Boxer Uprising was not right for them, and they decided to change this policy. Of course, England wanted to protect its own interests in the Far

230 Ian H. Nish, *The Anglo-Japanese Alliance: The Diplomacy of Two Island Empires, 1894-1907*, Univ. of London / The Athlone Press, London 1966, p.123.

231 Davarcı, *1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'nın Japon Manga Kitaplarına Yansıması*, p.41.

232 Antony Best, "The 'Ghost' of The Anglo-Japanese Alliance: An Examination Into Historical Mythmaking", *London School of Economics and Political Science*, Iss 49, No 3, Cambridge University Press, London 2006, p.820.

233 <https://e3arabi.com/sociology//التحالف-الانجليزي-الياباني-amp/> Accessed on July 22, 2022.

234 Türkiye Presidency Ottoman Archive, Document No: Y-PRK-44_104

East, but it thought that it would not be right to confront Russia directly. Therefore, a treaty with Japan could easily protect Britain's interests in this part of the world²³⁵.

The Russian expansionist policy was annoying other European powers, and in 1861 Great Britain thwarted a Russian attempt to establish a naval base on Tsushima Island, located between Korea and Japan. Also Japan succeeded in inciting European countries and America to stand against the Russian expansion towards the east²³⁶. So that Japan concluded an agreement with Britain in 1902. Japan guaranteed British neutrality in the event of war between Japan and Russia²³⁷. The treaty also included the following:

A declaration of neutrality if any of the signatories becomes involved in war with a third country²³⁸.

The promise of support if any of the signatories goes to war with more than one country²³⁹.

The signatories undertake not to enter into separate agreements with other countries to the detriment of this alliance.

The treaty will remain in force for five years²⁴⁰.

2.5.1. The Russian Position on the Treaty

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty was not enough to end Russian interest in Korea and Manchuria. Although some high-level Russian officials advocated the necessity of avoiding a possible war situation in the Far East, the Russians took an aggressive stance later on, at the instigation of Bezobrazov, one of the Tsar's advisers. As a result, the

235 Kuşçulu, *Japon-Rus Savaşı ve Türkler*, Ibid, p.43-44.

236 Abdulallh Abdulrazaq Ibrahim, *Tarih Europa min al-Nahda Hata Harb el-Baride*, 5 Ed , Egyptian Office for The Distribution of Publications, Cairo 2000, p.232.

237 National Archives, Kew&War Office FO, Document No, 881_8076X .

238 Philip Towle, *Aspects of the Russo-Japanese War*, The London School of Economics and Political Science, London 1998, p.13.

239 Cornelis Heere, *Japan and the British World 1904-14*, The London School of Economics and Political Science, Published Doctoral Dissertation, London 2016, p.30.

240 https://www.articlezand.com/wiki/Anglo-Japanese_alliance Accessed on June 2017.

Russians did not give up their timber concessions in the Yalu River Valley. In addition, the Russians began to use Port Artur not only as a shipbuilding base, but also as a governorship in the Far East²⁴¹.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty forced Russia to start talks with China over Manchuria, and a treaty was signed on April 8, 1903. It came as follows:

Russia's withdrawal from Manchuria.

Not opening new ports in Manchuria.

The administration in Mongolia (which is under Russian fire) remains unchanged.

Customs fees (Yingkou) are approved by the Russian-Chinese bank.

All administrative tasks in (Yingkou) are controlled by Russia.

Not to transfer the ownership of any territory from Manchuria to another party²⁴².

On September 8, 1902, the first evacuation by the Russians was made without any problems. However, the second evacuation, which was supposed to take place on April 8, 1903, did not take place. In addition, the Russian troops who reached Liaoyang, one of the strategic points between the Liao River and the Yalu River, settled on the banks of the Yalu River²⁴³. Also, Russian forces were deployed to protect the railways due to security concerns about the outbreak of war with Japan²⁴⁴.

One of the biggest reasons why this withdrawal did not go as planned was that Bezobrazov, one of the Tsar's advisors, influenced the Tsar. Bezobrazov reminded that when the Korean King took refuge in the Japanese Embassy in 1896, the timber business in the region was monopolized by Russia, thanks to the privileges given to Russian businessmen on the banks of the Yalu River in the Duman region, and the Russian Empire gained a great income from this situation. He also explained that the protection of the Yalu River would be a good line of defense against Japan's advance, and that it

241 Kuşçulu, *Japon-Rus Savaşı ve Türkler*, p.45.

242 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.42.

243 Kuşçulu, *Japon-Rus Savaşı ve Türkler*, p.46.

244 Türkiye Presidency Ottoman Archive, Document No :Y-PRK- HR.34_38.

would work for the protection of the Korean Peninsula. Thereupon, the Russian Government, without wasting much time, decided to establish the general governorship of the Far East in Port Artur and appointed General Alekseev as its head. In addition, all units related to military, political and foreign relations were attached to this governorship²⁴⁵.

2.6. The Acceleration Reasons of the Russian-Japanese War

There were internal reasons that pushed Russia to the east and clash with Japan:

The problem of labor when the Russian economy was very bleak, the government tried to go to the capitalist economy by adopting a free market policy. A catastrophic failure because the Russian economy did not adapt to these policies²⁴⁶.

There was a depression in agricultural production and a fall in the prices of grain internationally, as Russia's debts and need to import from abroad increased and military expenditures increased

In 1891 a famine occurred in Russia as a result of the farmers' inability to pay taxes.

During the period between 1902-1903 the industrial stagnation strengthened and many companies went bankrupt, which increased the unemployment rate among workers²⁴⁷.

The Japanese side also had motives, especially for the availability of modern technology after Japan achieved a victory over China, as Japan became sure of absorbing more western sciences, techniques and military arts²⁴⁸. Japan entered the war against Russia, and the cause of this war was demographic²⁴⁹. Japan no longer achieved food self-sufficiency for its population, and the means of immigration were cut off in front of the Japanese. In view of Japan's dire need for food, Japan should have searched in

245 Kuşçulu, *Japon-Rus Savaşı ve Türkler*, p.46.

246 Aladağ, *1904–1905 Rus-Japon Harbi'nin Osmanlı Kamuoyundaki Yansımaları*, p.23.

247 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusye ve Tedaiyatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.25.26.

248 Aladağ, *1904–1905 Rus-Japon Harbi'nin Osmanlı Kamuoyundaki Yansımaları*, p.24.

249 Pulat, *Osmanlı Basınında 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı*, p.45.

Indochina, famous for its rice cultivation, or in Manchuria, famous for its cultivation of wheat and soybeans. Japan preferred Manchuria for geographical reasons²⁵⁰.

In subsequent years, Japan tried to obtain recognition from Russia of the special status that Japan enjoyed in Korea²⁵¹. Russia continued to ignore these requests despite its commitments. Rather, Russia sought to expand its influence in China by occupying Manchuria after the uprising of the landlords²⁵². By the beginning of October 1904, thanks to reinforcements, the Russian army in Manchuria numbered 210 thousand, and the Japanese troops near Liaoyang - 170 thousand. Then Japan began negotiating with Russia in order to obtain the consent of the Russians for the Japanese freedom of action in Korea, while those negotiations were underway, the Tsar sent huge forces eastward across the Siberian railways. Japan broke off the negotiations in February 1904 and launched a military strike on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in Manchuria. Diplomatic relations were severed and the beginning of war was declared by Japan²⁵³.

2.7. The Battle of Port Arthur

After the Russians rejected the Japanese proposals regarding Russia's respect for the Chinese and Korean territories, Japan requested on January 13, 1904 that there be a final response to the requests²⁵⁴, and gave the Russians 15 days to respond. However, the Russians refused to withdraw and Japan's patience had run out. At that time, the Japanese negotiator left Moscow, threatening that his country would use military force if Russia adhered to its decisions²⁵⁵.

The Japanese-Russian war broke out on February 8/1904, This was after Russia rejected the Japanese plan to divide Manchuria and Korea. following a sudden Japanese

250 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyey ve Tedaiyatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.23-24.

251 Hattori, *Japan at War and Peace, Shidehara Kijūrō and the Making of Modern Diplomacy*, p.21.

252 Alexei Ivanov, *The Russo-Japanese War 1904-05*, Osprey Publishing, United Kingdom 2004, p.4.

253 Kateif, *Ibid*, p.12.

254 Pulat, *Osmanlı Basınında 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı*, p.50.

255 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.43.

attack on the Port of Port Arthur²⁵⁶, and imposed a severe siege on it²⁵⁷. Two days later, Japan launched a ground attack on February 10, led by Admiral Togo. Russia did not expect the Japanese to attack so quickly, and to achieve a great victory in the first attack, which proved the weakness of the Russian forces²⁵⁸. On February 22, the Japanese landed eight military battalions on the coast of Korea. Those battalions marched towards the Yalu river and were able to regain part of the Korean lands under Russian influence²⁵⁹.

The Japanese army was also able to launch another attack on a Russian military force consisting of 6 thousand soldiers, and they were able to defeat the Russian army in the battle of Yalu river²⁶⁰. Within 3 months, Japan was able to liberate all Korean lands from the Russian presence, and Japan also prepared for broader operations inside Manchuria and the preparations for the storming of Port Arthur. While the Japanese victory in Yalu came as one of two Prior Goals:

The landing of the Japanese army in the Liyuteng Peninsula in Manchuria

The siege of the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, and this route was necessary to protect the transportation of Japanese forces to Manchuria²⁶¹.

On May 5, 1904, the Japanese forces managed to secure a landing site in the Yinchai area, located 60 miles north of Port Arthur. Those Japanese units carried out several operations on the Siberian railway and the telegraph lines leading to Port Arthur. Meanwhile, the Japanese forces completed their preparations for direct combat with the Russian forces²⁶².

256 Marshall Everett, *Exciting Experiences in the Japanese-Russian War: Including a Complete History of Japan, Russia, China and Korea; Relation of the United States to the Other Nations; Cause of the Conflict*, Henry Neil, US 1904, p.33.

257 Topsakal, *Rusya Tarihi*, p.176.

258 Military Information Division. US War Department, *Epitome of The Russo-Japanese War*, GPO, 1907, Print, US 1907, p.3-4.

259 Mohhi, *Ibid*, p.7.

260 James D. Sisemore, *The Russo-Japanese War, Lessons not Learned*, Master of Military Art and Science, M.S Southwest Missouri State University, Kansas 2003, p.16.

261 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.98.

262 Kasim, "Maukuf Rousya Min el-Tadakul al-Yapani fi al-Cin 1894-1919", p.76.

The failure of the Russian army in repelling Japanese military operations revealed the weaknesses of the Russian military strength and its defenses during that period. Although the Japanese army was the weakest, the Russians adhered to defensive plans to the south to protect the Siberian railway. It is due to several reasons, including;

The Russians were not ready to engage in real battles, and they did not want a direct clash with the Japanese.

The Russians were keen to protect railways because of their economic importance through import and export of products.

It also represented the military importance of the weapons and soldiers it transported²⁶³.

The Japanese advance forced the Russian forces to retreat to the Nanshan hills within 12 hours, and this area served as a repositioning point for Russian forces to defend Liatong island and the Port Arthur. But during the boxer rebellion in China, the Hills of the Nanshan region were fortified by the Russian army to protect Port Arthur from the Chinese rebels, but after the rebellion ended, most of the Russian forces left²⁶⁴.

Before the outbreak of the decisive battle, Russia supported these areas with modern technologies, as these defenses were considered impregnable thanks to fortifications and barbed wire. Russia relied on the tactic of placing artillery in the upper place to direct its fire horizontally to protect its maneuvering units, and Russia did not rely on long-range artillery. Because of the defensive military mistakes in Nanshan, the Russian forces lost most of their cannons since the first morning of the Japanese military operations²⁶⁵.

On May 23, 1904, the Japanese forces resumed their military operations and made progress towards the Nanshan strait, from which preparations began to prepare the attack on the Nanshan hills. Japanese artillery struck the Russian positions and the Japanese ordered the infantry to advance and attack Nanshan. Japanese infantry

263 Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, p.16.

264 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.44.

265 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye 'e el-rusye ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.29-30.

divisions penetrated 400 to 500 yards from the center of the Russian positions before being exposed to Russian fire that was able to repel their attack²⁶⁶.

The Russians began to withdraw, although the losses of the Japanese were great in this battle, and due to the lack of additional forces, they could not follow the retreating Russians. A slight change occurred in the forces of the two warring countries when units of the Japanese third army arrived in the Dalni region. Additional artillery such as naval guns and many large-sized mortar rounds arrived. Also, thirty guns of ancient bronze sieges of sizes 3.42, captured by the Japanese army in the battle of Nanshan²⁶⁷.

As for Russia devoted its efforts to strengthening its defenses, Russia also dug trenches along five miles to strengthen the lines of defense, but with the loss of two-thirds of the Russian southern defenses and a threat to the remaining lines of defense. The Russian command issued orders to withdraw, and the Japanese captured all remaining Russian defense lines. And the statistics of losses always indicate an increase in the dead and wounded among the Japanese in comparison to the Russians, despite the victories being for Japan, due to the unbridled desire and the endless rush of the Japanese to prove their presence and to highlight the status of their country at the level of international powers to preserve their economic and political interests²⁶⁸.

The Russian defensive forces withdrew to their last positions outside the permanent defenses of Port Arthur, and the defense lines extended along the Wolf Hills, but the defensive lines were not at the required level in terms of equipment. But this site was very much needed and of strategic importance because it overlooked the military base that General Fock fortified with several trenches from the inside, and it seems from the foregoing that the Russian generals did not expect the Japanese forces to achieve such quick victories. It is clear that the Russians did not take the necessary measures to fortify their positions²⁶⁹.

The Japanese attack also surprised the Russians, and they did not show much resistance, but rather fled towards the Port of Arthur. At that time, the Japanese took full

266 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.99.

267 Mohhi, "Harb al-Yapan'ye Russsiye ve Netaijeha (1904-1905)", p.10.

268 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusye ve Tedaiyatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.30.

269 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.45.

control of all the Wolf hills after leaving behind nearly 200 dead, and the Russians lost many of their advanced defensive positions until the Japanese became several miles away from their main fortifications in Port Arthur²⁷⁰.

2.8. The Military Confrontations and the Fall of Port Arthur

The planned defenses of Port Arthur included two lines of defense, the outer line consisting of six forts and each fortress reinforced with concrete based on four cannons. Nine other smaller fortified strongholds with infantry positions, and six heavily fortified artillery batteries. These six forts and the other smaller ones are designed in the form of trenches and slopes (canals) dug in the front²⁷¹.

While there was a shortage of barbed wire, which is considered an impenetrable fortress because of its strength and difficulty in cutting, the Russians also used electrified fences. However, the Russian infantrymen were more afraid than the Japanese, who easily removed these obstacles, and the Russians used landmines of both types that detonate manually and automatically as a means of defense. The Russian artillery did not take the correct form with its positions in the hilltops, which negatively affected the besieged Russian defenders, while the Japanese artillery was completely hidden and managed to hit and smash the Russian cannons several times²⁷².

The Russians were more successful in using the machine guns, which played a key role in many of the Russian defensive victories, as well as the role of the Japanese machine guns, who used them in infantry support operations²⁷³.

The Japanese began their attacks on August 7, 1904, on the hills (Taku-Shan) and (Hsiao-Ku-Shan) hills located to the east of the vicinity of the Russian defenses, and after fierce battles and heavy losses for the Japanese, they succeeded in controlling these hills. During those operations, the Japanese used grenades for the first time and extensively to support their maneuvers. During the two days of the war, the Japanese

270 Mohhi, "Harb al-Yapan'ye Russiye ve Netaijeha (1904-1905)", p.11.

271 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.100.

272 Kasim, "Maukuf Rousya Min el-Tadakul al-Yapani fi al-Cin 1894-1919", p.79.

273 Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, p.17.

lost 1,460 soldiers between dead and wounded, and the Russians lost 450 dead and wounded²⁷⁴.

Then the Japanese attacks began in a Hill called One Hundred and Seventy-Four meters, then General Nogi made a series of major attacks to try to open a gap in the lines of the Russian defense. The Japanese attacks on August 14 ended in failure for several reasons, including:

The attacks were directed at one front, which is the eastern front²⁷⁵.

The success of the barbed wire in slowing the pace of the Japanese, which gave the opportunity for the Russian machine guns and artillery to kill thousands of Japanese during that battle²⁷⁶.

These attacks cost the Japanese approximately 14,000 to 15,000 soldiers, and after these heavy losses, General Nogi adopted a plan to besiege Port Arthur. The Russians could not hit the trenched Japanese with their artillery, as their influence in repelling the Japanese attacks was very limited. Accordingly, the Russians resorted to striking those trenches with infantry fire, which represented the main weapon to repel these attacks. After 36 hours of successive attacks, the Japanese succeeded in seizing the water fortress²⁷⁷.

While the Russians tightened their defenses using three squads and two groups of machine guns, and the Russian defenders were lacking big guns, the Japanese before the attack cut the defensive wires and then moved forward and removed the mines. That attack continued with the Japanese artillery continuously firing its shells against the Russian positions and the defending divisions²⁷⁸.

The Japanese were advancing quickly and there was a huge amount of machine guns fired from the infantry towards the attackers, and the effect of these fires ended the attack of the first day. While artillery continued to fire at the Russians in an attempt to

274 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyve ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.33.

275 Jukes, *Ibid*, p.59.

276 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.46.

277 Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, p.18.

278 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyve ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.33.

weaken the defense lines and launch successive attacks on the Russians, and in one of the attacks, the Japanese infantry managed to use large numbers of hand grenades and successfully enter the Russian trenches. For a period of hours, and after a direct fight that led to a clash with hands and daggers of weapons, the Russians eventually withdrew from the positions and thus the site was completely cleared²⁷⁹.

After a day of heavy artillery bombardment, the Japanese were able to control the rest of the Nama Koyama Hills, and the first eleven guns of ange reached the city of Dalny to support the attack on Port Arthur. Where these cannons were placed in hidden positions and through them all sides in Port Arthur were hit. The attention of the third Japanese attack on October 26, 1905 focused on destroying three enemy positions located in the northern part of Russias western defense lines, knowing that this attack lasted three days to achieve its goals²⁸⁰.

The strength of the Japanese army increased with the arrival of the seventh infantry corps to compensate for the casualties in previous attacks, and reserve forces arrived in the city of Dalni, including five military engineering teams. By November 20, those forces were fully prepared to attack again, then the Japanese tried to attack the Russian army suddenly, but the night searchlights revealed them and the Russians were able to repel the attack, and that cost the Japanese about 1500 soldiers²⁸¹.

Those Japanese attacks were unsuccessful, and as a result, all the planned attacks in the east of Port Arthur were ruled out. At that time, General Nogi decided to direct all his energies towards occupying a hill called the Two Thousand and Three Meters Hill. By the end of November 1905, the Japanese managed to impose a siege of trenches, reaching a point only forty meters away from the Russian front trench. The Japanese first corps along with the first Kobe brigade and the newly arrived seventh corps, launched new attacks on the Two Thousand and Three Meter Hill²⁸².

After intense bombardment by Japanese artillery, the infantry divisions continued to advance towards the Russian line of trenches, but the Japanese were soon

279 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.47.

280 Kasim, "Maukuf Rousya Min el-Tadakul al-Yabani fi al-Cin 1894-1919", p.80.

281 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.101.

282 Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, p.19.

forced to retreat, but at the same time they benefited from their control of the Russian first line of trenches. After several days of continuous bombardment, the Japanese guns turned the hill into rubble. During that battle, the Russian losses were huge, at the rate of 500 dead per day. To compensate for these losses, the Russians had to withdraw the defenders from the other nearby defense forts to reinforce the main forces, which confused those forts and their garrisons²⁸³.

The turning point in that battle was when the Japanese realized that the strength of the Russians lay in their ability to reinforce the hill's defenses with their forces in the background, and to stop the reinforcements' path, artillery batteries were deployed on top of one of the hills adjacent to the Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill. In order to shoot directly at the line of Russian military reinforcements, the Japanese finally managed to bring down the hill on December 5, 1905, when Japan launched a massive attack with eight artillery batteries²⁸⁴.

Where the total Japanese losses were estimated at ten to twelve thousand soldiers, while the Russian losses were estimated at four to five thousand dead and wounded.

After losing a hill of Two Hundred and Three meters, the Russians retreated to the rear lines, then the Japanese detonated two lines of mines on January 28, 1905 under one of the main Russian forts. The Russian forces did not make any effort in defending its forces and positions, which led to the loss of that fortress²⁸⁵.

283 Mohhi, "Harb al-Yapan'ye Russiye ve Netajeha (1904-1905)", p.13.

284 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyey ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.34.

285 Kasim, "Maukuf Rousya Min el-Tadakul al-Yabani fi al-Cin 1894-1919", p.81.

3. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE WAR AND THE MOST SIGNIFICANT TREATIES

3.1. The Advance of the Japanese Forces Towards Mukden

After the fall of Port Arthur, General Alexei Khorpatkin tried to prevent the Japanese army from advancing towards the north, then he carried out the largest raid of the cavalry in the Russo-Japanese War. During those ten-day raids, the Russians were able to travel 180 miles and conduct decentralized attacks against the railway and telegraph stations in the Japanese background. These raids were considered unsuccessful, due to their failure to destroy any of the railway bridges²⁸⁶. In January, before the arrival of the third Japanese army, Khorpatkin decided to take advantage of his position and direct a blow to the Japanese near the city of San-De-Yu.

The Japanese resisted from all the positions they occupied and used all the reserve soldiers stationed to repel the Russian attack, in January 27, 1905, the Japanese managed to repel the Russian attack. When the Japanese launched a counterattack in the seven days battle, the Russians were forced to retreat to their rear lines²⁸⁷.

As for the reasons for the defeat of the Russians in that battle:

Confusion in planning decisions by General Khorbatkin.

The climate is one of the most important factors of refraction for the Russian army, as the temperature ranges from ten to twenty degrees below zero.

The battle ended with a Russian loss of twelve to fifteen thousand dead and wounded, while the Japanese lost ten thousand. Nearing the end of the battle of San-Di-Yu, the Japanese cavalry launched their raids on northern Manchuria. The secondary importance of that raid is to repel the attacks of General Khorbatkin, and to control future Russian attacks and cut their lines of communication²⁸⁸.

286 Mohhi, "Harb al-Yapan'ye Russsiye ve Netajeha (1904-1905)", p.13.

287 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusye ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.35.

288 Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, p.20.

Japan mustered its three remaining armies with a comprehensive main task of keeping the Russian armies in one place, until the Japanese side armies reached the rear of Mukden. After the Japanese had developed their military plan and field contacts, the Russian side was preoccupied with their military supplies when reserve forces and military equipment arrived in mid-February 1905. At that time, the Russian forces consisted of three armies distributed on several fronts²⁸⁹.

3.2. The Strategic Importance of Mukden and the Conduct of Military Operations

The Japanese Fifth Army moved in the form of two columns until the forces reached direct confrontation with the enemy. The Russians succeeded in repelling the first attacks of the Japanese, but the latter attacked again with the heavy and varied use of weapons, the Russians were forced to flee from their positions. The Japanese First and Fourth armies launched artillery strikes in February on the Russian defense lines, and the Second Japanese Army launched an attack represented by artillery raids on the Russian defense lines to cover the progress of the Third Japanese Army²⁹⁰.

During the first two days of the Japanese attacks, the Second Army managed to advance ten miles against the fortified Russian defenses, while the Third Army advanced from three axes²⁹¹.

The Russians fought through their dug trenches and their use of machine guns and grenades to stop the Japanese attacks, and through some uncoordinated attacks by the Japanese, the Russians were able to kill a thousand Japanese soldiers. While the Russians lost only 500 soldiers, and the Russian soldiers stopped the Japanese seizing any additional land until the eighth of March 1905. Then Khorpatkin ordered all the Russian forces to retreat to Mukden²⁹².

289 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.102.

290 Kasim, "Maukuf Rousya Min el-Tadaku al-Yabani fi al-Cin 1894-1919", p.82.

291 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus-Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.55.

292 Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, p.21.

The Japanese wanted to occupy Bitlov Hill, but they failed and all attempts were thwarted due to the intensity of Russian fire with strong defensive positions, and the situation continued as it was until the eighth of March, the day the Russians withdrew. General Khorpatkin ordered to launch several attacks on the Japanese army on the 5th of March 1905, the battle began when the Japanese were fewer in number, but they were supported by strong artillery²⁹³.

Before the withdrawal of the Russian forces, they began to burn the warehouses and stores, so that the smoke rising from behind those forces caught the attention of the Japanese, so General Aoyama ordered a general attack through the frontal front²⁹⁴. He also instructed the Third Army to speed up its movement to the north to cut off the escape route for the Russian forces. Thus, the Japanese commander assumed that the Russian forces were retreating north of Mukden. Marshal Aoyama did not realize that the Russians planned to withdraw to Mukden only. Reports were referring to the intensification of military campaigns on the Manchurian front. Especially when the Japanese landed in the Battle of Mukden.

As for the center of Mukden, the withdrawal was not organized when Khorpatkin was forced to end all his offensive plans, and on the evening of the ninth day of March he ordered the complete withdrawal from Mukden despite the withdrawal of the Russian forces from all their positions and adjacent areas, the Japanese did not take full advantage of the opportunities to break the Russian forces and end their presence. Indeed, after sixteen days of continuous battles, we find that the Japanese forces have exhausted themselves and were unable to follow up and prepare for a final attack that eliminates the Russian presence in the region²⁹⁵.

The battle of Mukden is one of the most powerful battles in the Japanese-Russian War. due to the losses suffered by both sides. It was considered the decisive battle between the two parties, and the Japanese potential was largely clear, but they only succeeded in expelling the Russians to northern Manchuria instead of completely destroying them.

293 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyve ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.36.

294 Mohhi, "Harb al-Yapan'ye Russsiye ve Netaijeha (1904-1905)", p.14.

295 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.103.

3.3. Roosevelt Intervened and Resorted to Arbitration

After the battle of Mukden, the two conflicting parties were forced to resort to arbitration. The United States of America played a major role in stopping the war between the two countries²⁹⁶. The arbitration was not based on their desire, but rather an initiative of US President Tibo Roosevelt. For several reasons, including:

Roosevelt wanted his personality to emerge on the international scene²⁹⁷.

It was due to the media exaggeration of Japanese expansion to the world, especially since the war threatened to divide China.

The possibility of establishing political alliances because there are opportunities for European conflicts to move to the far east, where the results of the Russo-Japanese War were unsatisfactory for the major powers in the world. The possibility of France's aid to Russia, in turn, means Britain's entry into the war on the side of Japan.

Because France did not support Russia, Britain and America tended to weaken Russia and Japan each other, and to intervene in the end to maintain a balance of interests and prevent threats that impede the open-door policy.

Reducing the spread of patterns of political influence and colonial military control²⁹⁸.

In light of this, President Roosevelt asked Russia to agree to end the war without informing the Russians of the secret offer made by Roosevelt to Japan. However, the Russians did not respond to the American invitation and tried to fight a decisive battle, hoping to make up for what they had lost during the last battles of the war. The movement of the Russian fleet located in the coasts of Sweden and Norway, in the Baltic Sea. The result of this battle was harsh for the Russian fleet, and the evidence is that Thirty-Two warships from the fleet, which includes thirty-five, were destroyed²⁹⁹.

296 Haidar Lazim Aziz, "The Position of the United States of America on the Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905", *published article*, 01-31-2011, <https://search.emarefa.net/ar/detail/BIM-308200-%D9%85%>

297 Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, p.22.

298 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyey ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.38.

299 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.50.

As a result of that famous naval battle, which was called the Battle of (Sea of Japan or Tsushima), the war between the two countries ended in May 1905, during which Russia lost four thousand of its soldiers, along with four thousand others captured. While the Japanese lost only one hundred and sixteen dead, and five hundred and thirty others were wounded. As for the reasons for the loss of the Russians in the Battle of the Sea Of Japan.

The weakness of the Russian leadership and the lack of training of its forces³⁰⁰.

The Russian forces lack the military capabilities in terms of equipment.

The fatal concentration of the Russian fleet in the Baltic and Black seas, as the Russian battleships rotated across the two seas, which are considered closed seas³⁰¹.

3.4. The End of the War and the Signing of Portsmouth Treaty

The two sides signed the treaty on 5 September 1905, which bore the name of the place in which it was signed, and if the Treaty of Shimonsky ended the Japanese-Chinese War, the Treaty of Portsmouth did the same for the Japanese-Russian War³⁰². As a result of the mediation of the United States of America between the two countries, the treaty included nine articles:

Peace and understanding must be established between the emperor of Japan and Russia³⁰³.

The Russian Tsar government attests that Japan has political³⁰⁴, military and economic interests in Korea, and in the event that Korea needs protection, Japan has the right to occupy Korea.

Japan and Russia should do the following:

Evacuate Manchuria completely, except for the leased areas.

300 Николаев, Ibid, p.185.

301 Mohhi, "Harb al-Yapan'ye Russsiye ve Netaijeha (1904-1905)", p.15.

302 Steinbberg, Ibid, p.1.

303 Tercüman-ı Hakikat, 7 September 1905, Nr: 8766.

304 Hossfeld, Ibid, p.19.

All parts of Chinese Manchuria are now considered to be under occupation, or under the tutelage of Japanese or Russian forces.

Both Japan and Russia pledge not to be exposed to any common denominator with the countries that develop their relations with China economically or industrially in Manchuria³⁰⁵.

The Russian government should give up and transfer to the Japanese empire the lease of Port Arthur, with the approval of China, Japan will get Port Arthur and the areas adjacent to the port.

Russia undertakes to transfer and cede to Japan the railway between Shangstonfu, Quanchangjustu, and Port Arthur. Russia also renounces all branches, railways and coal mines in the port.

Russia shall cede to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin Island and all its adjacent parts, as well as public works and property³⁰⁶.

Russia gives Japan fishing privileges in the north of the islands of Japan³⁰⁷.

Paying the sum of four million dollars as compensation to Japan to support the prisoners.

The treaty was ratified by Japan and Russia on October 14, 1905, but the eighth item of the treaty became a matter of controversy between the two countries. Where the term (the right to fish) led to many contradictions in the translation, and this difference raised great problems until the negotiations entered into a stalemate and became on the verge of failure³⁰⁸.

The Russian government established a negotiating committee and announced an agreement between the two sides. according to which each country has the right to earn, trade and work within the regions of other countries. The committee stated that despite

305 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.50.

306 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.104.

307 Şura-yı Ümmet, 30 September 1905, Nr: 82.

308 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusye ve Tedaiyatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.40.

the great difference in some English and French terms that mean bays, rivers and small bays, this difference was approved.

There were also many reasons that historians considered important factors for the Japanese victory:

The internal revolution is considered one of the most important factors in the loss of the Russians, as the people were not cooperating with the government³⁰⁹. Because of the deteriorating internal conditions, it was in contrast to the Japanese people, who represented a mainstay for the Japanese army.

Japan's external international support is a key factor in the victory³¹⁰. The material and military support was equipment from the American side³¹¹. The moral and material support from the German and British side also played a major role in the war, especially since the Germans had trained the Japanese army before the war³¹².

The clear collapse within the Russian military establishment and this is confirmed by Lenin's speech (it became clear that the generals and the great leaders were helpless and useless), and the evidence was that³¹³. There were many Russian officers accused of spying for Japan and they were tried militarily. Likewise, some Russian soldiers handed themselves over to the Japanese, who took refuge in countries, including the Ottoman Empire, after the Japanese forces released them³¹⁴.

As for the Japanese, they were exactly the opposite. The factors that supported Japan in breaking the proverb that (it is impossible for an Asian country to win over a

309 Topsakal, *Rusya Tarihi*, p.177.

310 Hüseyin Hilmi Aladağ, "Osmanlı Devleti Zaviyesinden 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Harbi", *KTO Karataş University, Department of Revolution History*, Iss.36, Konya 2016, p.581.

311 https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/russo-japanese_war Accessed on January 07, 2021.

312 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.51.

313 В.Г.Кокоулин, "Международные Отношения И Внешняя Политика России В Постсоветских Учебниках Истории", "Military Academy of Radiation, Chemical and Biological Defense Named by Marshal of The Soviet" *Union S.K, Humanitarian Problems of Military Affairs*, No.4, Kostroma 2019, p.73.

314 National Archives, Kew&War Office FO 1904-1905, Document No: 881_9494 Z.

European country) have been achieved in the determination, insistence, loyalty and sacrifices of the Japanese soldiers for the sake of the homeland³¹⁵.

3.5. The War and its Implication

The Russo-Japanese War, one of the biggest wars in the XXth century, stopped the Russian expansionism in the Far East geography. The war lasted longer than planned, and the material and human losses were very high between the two sides³¹⁶. The defeat of a superpower like Russia by Japan motivated the Japanese to accelerate their imperialist policies. Japan has been an element to be taken into account in terms of balance-of-power relations of East Asia and the Pacific. In terms of the results of the war, the Japanese victories on land and sea made America uneasy. The "yellow race nationalism", reinforced by the Japanese victory.

The United States of America, a naval power, then entered into competition with Japan and this conflict formed the basis of their future struggles. When the Japanese were suddenly promoted to an influential position in the Pacific, this situation gave rise to the Pacific Wars that broke out 30 years later. In a short time, Japan became a power that the great powers of Europe had to accept has given the Far East another philosophical political ground, as an ideology that should be taken into account in international Far East policies from now on³¹⁷.

3.5.1. Postwar Russia

Russian expansion in the Far East was hampered Russia's heavy defeat in the Russo-Japanese War was a loss of prestige in front of other countries of the world. Speeches also appeared in the Duma on the Far East and the Russo-Japanese War, which showed the weakness of Russia and the end of its imperialism in the Far East. Defeat in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5 resulted in a series of parliamentary and political

315 Darwesh, *al-Sharq al-Aqsaa, el-Cin ve el-Yapan*, p.105.

316 Marwa Metwally, "The Causes of the Russo-Japanese War on the Anniversary of Its End", published article, 2019, <https://www.albawabhnews.com/3718256>.

317 Aladağ, *1904–1905 Rus-Japon Harbi'nin Osmanlı Kamuoyundaki Yansımaları*, p.45-46.

reforms in Russia³¹⁸. Also Russia lost its hopes in the Far East³¹⁹. So it contented itself with building a railway that penetrates the Amur province to link Russia with Vladivostok³²⁰. Also The Russian-Japanese War is considered the first failure and mistake of the Russian Tsar Nicholas II, because he was confident in the fighting ability of the Russian army and underestimated the strength of the Japanese enemy.

Although the Russians lost the War, they achieved a diplomatic victory in the negotiations, as evidenced by the fact that the Russians did not give up any piece or inch of Russia's territory, except for southern Sakhalin. Russians also did not give Japan any material compensation for rebuilding what Russia destroyed, which the Russian government underestimated the importance of the military victory achieved by Japan over them. As for the position of the Russian people, they were very upset with the outcome of the war.

As a result of the Japanese-Russian War, demonstrations took place in Russia³²¹. Raising banners (the overthrow of the Tsarist regime), then the workers of Petersburg came out on January 8, 1906 and announced a general strike with the workers of the oil fields in Baku. In the meantime, the demonstrators gathered and took to the streets, and the number of the protesting workers reached about one hundred and fifty thousand workers³²². The Russians also tended to pray in the churches for Russia. This incident is the first labor agreement in the history of Russia, as a collective agreement was made between workers and employers. The strike movement also extended to include several other factories. This revolution also paved the way for the Bolshevik Revolution and the overthrow of the Romanov family that ruled Russia for nearly 4 centuries in 1917³²³.

In the years after the Russo-Japanese War, Russia turned away from Germany, Russian-Austrian relations deteriorated, and after a settlement between Russia and

318 Ibid, p.47.

319 John Albert White, *Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War*, Princeton University Press, New Jersey 2015, p.45.

320 Willis Boyd Allen, *The North Pacific, A Story of The Russo-Japanese War*, Independently published, New York 2022, p.312.

321 Aladağ, *1904–1905 Rus-Japon Harbi'nin Osmanlı Kamuoyundaki Yansımaları*, p.48.

322 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyey ve Tedaiyatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.41.

323 Ibid, p.41.

France, Russia and England attempted an alliance. The treaty signed with England on August 30, 1907 became a milestone in Russian foreign policy and hostile relations turned into a compromise³²⁴. Negotiations also emerged between Germany and Russia about a treaty related to the Japanese-Russian war³²⁵.

On the other hand, they reached an agreement between Britain and Russia to divide Iran into spheres of influence. Northern Iran would be under Russian control, and British control in the south. The Russo-British Treaty of August 31, 1907 took the nature of an alliance between France, England and Russia. From now on, the enemy of Russia was Germany and the countries that collaborated with Germany³²⁶.

3.5.2. Postwar Japan

Japan's victory over Russia marked a clear emergence and a new era for the Asian continent³²⁷. As this victory changed the balance of power in favor of the Asian continent dramatically³²⁸. This victory also gave a strong impetus and high self-confidence to the Japanese national movement, which was described as the emerging movement. Japan began to look forward to its hegemony over the Asian continent, which made the European countries count a thousand accounts for the new Japanese role, as they described Japan as "the growing giant." Western countries were also shocked, due to the defeat of one of the most prominent poles in their continent against an Asian country³²⁹.

There were also great results of the war gained by Japan through its victory, and this can be summarized as follows:

324 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus–Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.62-63.

325 National Archives, Kew&War Office WO Document No: 106-17-14 GA.

326 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus–Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.62-63.

327 Cornelissen, *Writing the great War, The Historiography of World War I from 1918 to the Present*, p.341.

328 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus–Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.59.

329 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusyey ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.41.

The emergence of Japan as a power international by expanding its rights and interests in Korea, Manchuria and the areas overlooking the seas.

Japanese expansion in both Korea and Manchuria, will be according to the result of the Japanese-Russian War.

Japan's supremacy in the far east, and its ambitions were concentrated in Manchuria³³⁰.

4) Maintaining the independence of Korea over the territorial sovereignty of China in Manchuria, as well as establishing a permanent peace in the far east.

5) Japan has achieved great development in the field of light industry, and heavy industry has reached its highest levels. There was a great expansion in the Japanese economy and foreign trade, which prompted Japan to amend the customs tariff in 1911, which led to the realization of protection for national production and the development of Japanese companies and their activities extended to Russia and America³³¹.

6) Pushing Japanese policy forward regarding the future of China³³².

Despite Japan's victory over a European country and their defeat in a humiliating way, the Japanese people were not satisfied³³³. Especially when the Japanese delegation waived the financial compensation, which aroused public opinion, especially the Japanese extremist national groups, as the Japanese people considered it a symbol of national shame. As for the position of the Russian government and Genro, it was in favor of the delegation that signed the treaty³³⁴.

3.5.3. International Implications of the War

The Russo-Japanese War began as a local war, but in terms of its results and effects, it had direct and indirect effects on all countries of the world and world

330 Türker, *1904–1905 Rus- Japon Savaşı ve Musavver 1904–1905 Rus–Japon Seferi Eseri (1.CİLD) Transkripsiyonu*, p.59.

331 Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, p.24.

332 Ibid, p.23.

333 Mohhi, “Harb al-Yapan’ye Russsiye ve Netaijeha (1904-1905)”, p.16.

334 Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, p.23.

history. There is no doubt that the most important and comprehensive of these effects is that the defeat of Russia against Japan led to the failure of the Far East project. For this reason, Russia is shifting its entire direction towards the West and focusing on the Balkans. Most of the crises between nations that caused World War I can be attributed to this political maneuvering³³⁵.

The situation was closely related to European politics. Because if Russia wins this war, it will not only acquire new colonial lands, but also block the colonial routes to England and France. Also, if Russia loses, it will be in financial and moral distress, and this would facilitate the expansionist policies of European countries³³⁶.

Likewise, in the intervention of the Ottoman Empire when it wanted to benefit from its support for Russia during its war with Japan, in order to support it in facing the revolutions and prevent Austria from joining the revolutionaries, so the Ottoman Empire allowed some of the Russian battleships in the Black Sea to cross the Turkish straits, which angered Britain, and urged it to the necessity of working to change its political orientations towards Russia after Japan achieved its lightning victory over Russia³³⁷.

As is known, Russia lost its war with Japan and this made things easier for many European countries. The defeat of Russia by Japan was very important for England. England proved its correctness by allying with Japan, and this duo caused Russia to suffer great losses in the Far East. Also, both sides were satisfied with the alliance and gave signs that there might be new plans for the future. England was the country that benefited the most from this war. For England has shown itself invincible in the Far East³³⁸.

There were also other implications of the war, which can be summarized as follows.

The establishment of Japan is blocking American efforts to obtain concessions for the construction of the Manchurian railway, especially after the tense Japanese-

335 Aladağ, *1904–1905 Rus-Japon Harbi'nin Osmanlı Kamuoyundaki Yansımaları*, p.52.

336 Pulat, *Osmanlı Basınında 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı*, p.69-70.

337 “The Position of the Ottoman Empire on the Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905”, *published article*, October 25, 2021, <https://democraticac.de/?p=77973> .

338 Pulat, *Osmanlı Basınında 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı*, p.69-70.

American relations led Japan to conclude a secret trade and navigation treaty with Russia on July 30, 1907, requiring the delineation of Russian and Japanese areas of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia³³⁹. In 1912, the Russian-Japanese alliance was strengthened by a treaty confirming the secret agreement to partition Manchuria, while Russia and Japan on the other hand shared Mongolia.

After the Japanese-Russian War, the institutionalization of the military as a distinctive political power is common in Japan³⁴⁰.

The United States has been widely blamed on Japan; Because of the Treaty of Portsmouth with Roosevelt allegedly deceiving Japan in its legitimate demands at the peace conference. On September 5, 1905, the incendiary Hebei incident, described as anti-American riots, broke out in Tokyo and lasted for three days, forcing the government to declare martial law.

Evidence of Japanese-American competition began to appear in the XIXth century³⁴¹. When America was forced to modify the Monroe Doctrine and make for itself an Asian spirit. America has clearly recognized Japanese interests and Japan's overall hegemony in the far east³⁴².

The Russo-Japanese War led to updates in the world armies, especially in the infantry divisions, when the Bulgarian army introduced new modifications to its army.

The Russo-Japanese War brought about a kind of Russian-Turkish rapprochement after it aroused the feelings of the Turks, especially when Sultan Abdulhamid II sent aid to the Russian army in Manchuria via the Red Crescent.

This war was a microcosm of the upcoming wars in terms of the number of participants (2 million soldiers), the number of dead (165 thousand), the wounded (280 thousand) and prisoners (77 thousand)³⁴³.

339 Akkar, *el-Siyasa al-Karejiyye el-Yapaniye (1868-1922)*, p.51.

340 Uğur Altın, "Japonya Genelkurmay Başkanlığı'nın Balkan Savaşlarında Yürüttüğü İstihbarat Faaliyetleri", *Journal of History*, Iss.64, Istanbul 2016, p.103.

341 Greenwood, *Ibid*, p.1.

342 Aladağ, *1904–1905 Rus-Japon Harbi'nin Osmanlı Kamuoyundaki Yansımaları*, p.45.

343 "Russo-Japanese War", *article published*, Apr 23, 2019, https://photokalam.blogspot.com/2019/04/blog-post_6.html?m=1..

The victory of Japan encouraged the Indian national movement against English rule, and left the Russian army in disarray and unable to play a role in any other European War. The Japanese-Russian War also encouraged naval armament, which took its role in the world, especially after America began to end its isolation³⁴⁴.

The Russo-Japanese War contributed indirectly to the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the policy of maintaining friendly relations with his great eastern neighbor Russia³⁴⁵. After Russia collapsed and was defeated, Germany rushed to achieve its global policy of expansion, after Germany was reassured about the safety of the east, which hastened the division of the world into two blocs³⁴⁶.

344 Kateif, *al-Harb al-Yapanye Russiye (1904-1905)*, p.22.

345 Rotem Kowner, *The Impact of the Russo- Japanese War*, Routledge Studies In The Modern History of Asia, New York 2009, p.6.

346 Habush, *el-harbal al-yabanye'e el-rusye ve Tedayiatuha Eklimeye ve el-Dualye (1904-1905)*, p.44.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 was a crucial event in world history that greatly influenced the political and military dynamics of the early XXth century. The conflict arose from the ambitions of two formidable nations to expand their spheres of influence and protect their respective interests in East Asia. While major powers like the United States closely monitored the situation, the war was relatively brief but featured intense battles on land and sea that resulted in significant losses for both sides.

The parties to this war were not only Russian and Japanese, The United States of America and Britain were closely watching the events. Such as the beginning of the conflict between Russia and Japan over the Kuril Islands, Sakhalin and the northern islands of Japan when Russia wanted to colonize them and obtain concessions there. When the great powers had interests in the countries of the Far East, including China, Korea and Manchuria, which was a threat to the region, in addition to the policy of the Russian Tsar Nicholas II towards the East, this led to the Russo-Japanese War.

Russia's status as a global superpower was undermined by its defeat at the hands of Japan, both in terms of its position among other great powers and its impact on Europe as an emerging Asian country. The Russian economy was also impacted, resulting in a series of internal crises that contributed to the downfall of the Romanovs and the eventual occurrence of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917.

As for Japan, which emerged as a major power in the Far East and represented the first Asian victory over Europe, it strengthened the Japanese military force and became one of the most powerful armies in the world. Although the Japanese economy was affected by the war due to the high military costs, the victory in the war opened world trade markets to Japanese goods. In general, Japan's victory in the war had an impact on modern history that still exists to this day.

The countries of the Far East, including China and Korea, were directly affected by the war, because it took place on their territories. This led to the displacement of hundreds of families from their homes and the disruption of trade markets, as the war lasted for more than a year and a half. Japan's victory in the war triggered a shift in the

region's power dynamics, as it began to dominate China and Korea, also the region had to engage with Japan directly.

The Russo-Japanese War had economic consequences for the United States, as global trade routes were disrupted during the war. Additionally, the emergence of Japan as a power in the Far East raised concerns for the United States, given the countries' shared interests in the region. The war also contributed to the emergence of the United States as a global power and the beginning of its involvement in world affairs, with US President Roosevelt playing a prominent role.

The war also had a great shock on the European continent when Russia was defeated, as for the first time in modern history a European country was defeated from the continent of Asia. This showed that Asian countries are able to achieve parity in power, this aroused Germany's fears and prompted it to expand its influence in the region and turn towards the East, thus leading to the outbreak of the First World War.

Also the war had an impact on Britain, as it raised concerns about Japan's emergence as a superpower in the Far East and a potential imbalance of power. As a result, Britain shifted its foreign strategies towards Europe, and strengthened its agreements with Japan in 1905 and 1911.

The war had some impact on Ottoman-Russian relations, as the Ottoman Empire intervened in peace talks and sent diplomatic missions to Russia. However, the war had a significant effect on the Ottomans, given Russia's historical enmity towards the country in the Caucasus and the Balkans.

After Japan's victory over Russia, a new phase of economic growth began, which supported the development of Japanese industrial centers, in contrast to Russia. This war also served as a precursor to the First World War in 1914. Despite Japan's victory over the Russians and their humiliating defeat at the hands of an Asian country, the Japanese people were not satisfied, especially after the Japanese delegation waived financial compensation, which caused public outrage. Although the Russians suffered a military defeat, they achieved a diplomatic victory in the negotiations, evidence of this is that the Russians did not cede any territory except southern Sakhalin, and they did not provide Japan with any material compensation for rebuilding what was destroyed during the war. Overall, the Russo-Japanese War was a pivotal moment in world history that left a lasting impact on the political and military landscape of the early XXth century.

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ATTACHMENTS

1-The Covenant That Russia Gave to Japan About Withdrawing from China
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ب

لوز و سفارت نیرلر زده شیره

۲۲ ماه ۱۹۱۹ء تا نچلی نفرانامه عالیایر زه جوابده تحقیقات عاجزانه تمجینه نه کلاویف
 کورده صیه ملنده و ویر هاکوتک مانچو-ی بی تخلیه ایتمکی و عدایتیکه مالده
 و عدایتی اجرا ایتمک ایچونه برالای اسی و کندی حقیقه منفعت نجبه و دیگر دولته
 منافعه کت ایرات ایدر جک برصورتده تخلیه ایتمک قنده بولنی دولت شاه ایدر
 ایدر بعضه دولته و باخامه ایچونیا هاکوتی میانده بعضه اختلافات میانده
 و برملکه ده موافق بوجوالمه دائر افکارینه اعتماد اولوخ بعضه ذواتک افادات
 نظر اولخون دکل یالکته استقباله یقیه برنده مانده بیلر بربرک طورده و عدم
 طورده حقیقه تحمیدیه برشی دینه نوره مال حاضرده هر طرفده هرجه
 اجتناب ایدر ملکه ده و ویر تک او جرتده تداکات هرجه ده بولنی ایچانده
 احتمال و برملکه ده و ویر تک المانیایه فایضه تداکات ایدر بیلر برابر اولوخ
 صد و دینج حکیم و بعضه حکاماتی تعمیر ایتمه دائر اولده و وایتده بولر ایدر
 معادمانی بوقده دولتیه شاه البرها جتده کی مناسات هنرک ادرامی هر ایکی
 طرفده آرنده اول نقد اولد یقنده منکوره هوایت شاه اعتماد عد اولون
 هر نقد فرانسوزک و سی متفقانه فایضه خوف و ترالکلامی اسی دینج
 کورلیج و انکلاتره قرالی حضرتینک فرانسی زبانی و موسیولوچر تک
 تخوندده انکلاتره یه کلامکی هر ایکی ملته کیکیرینه تقر بازنه و ایچیکیز دلیل
 ایدر ده فرانسیلر و ویر جینه برک کینلک موجودیتنه احتمال و بیلر مزاولده

محمد علیق ۲۸
 ۱۹۱۹ء ۱۴
 ۲۶
 موسیوروس

Y.PRK.EŞA 42/84

Y.PRK.EŞA.00042.00084.001

هـ

بـا کتـابـه تـرجـومـه غـفـات سـلـتـه سـفـره

اقصای شرقیہ مکملہ نے رائے دیہیونا حکومت نہ آخراً دا۔ داودہ فوطیہ بوجہ
دوروتی طرفہ مذہب جواب دیہیونہ ہر نہ قد۔ اشوجہ بولک طرفہ صاحبہ وایہ
اولیغی نامیہ لکدہ ایہ ذہ۔ ایونیا رہ افکا عمومی فووالعادرہ علیانہ
بولتہ یقینہ حکومت تا۔ البرانک۔ ویہ دولتک منکو۔ فوطہ سندہ
منہج نظایفان قبول ایہ مکی کدہ ایہ لاملکدہ۔ اوتہ نہ برو ووضو
صوک۔ مانندہ۔ ویہ نک برات مختلف سندہ اقصای شرقیہ بریو ویکر
وسرہات صریحہ و اجتماع ایہ لکدہ۔ فا۔ جیہ ناظریلہ بوجہ وقوعہ
ملاقات عامہ انہم اتنا سندہ جیہ ایہ مکالمات نتیجی ہو۔ الیغی تاییہ
ایتدیکتک و ناظرہ تا۔ الہ معانم اولادہ صیات صاحبہ۔ انہ سندہ جملہ
احوال ماضیہ نہ نہایت متأثر اولیغی و صحابہ نظر۔ غرہ طرفہ ہر مرتلہ
یک۔ ایہ سندہ۔ دیدہ اولہ مقاربتی کمی نتایج مقاربتہ و ضم اولیغی و
ایونیا اولرک ہو۔ جیہ اصل لری فا۔ مدہ وقوعہ طقتہ اولادہ شویفاتہ
صل اولیغی افادہ الیہ بکتک ماب۔ ک فاکلیای توکت امتوای مضرت ظل اللہ
عرضہ و ابلاغی سرمد۔ اولیاسہ دی کھو صبح ۱۹ سالہ غنہ





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صنی

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3- Statement to Send Russian Forces to Protect the Railways (Presidency Ottoman Archive: Y-PRK- HR.34_38).

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 عدلا

حایه نصرت ۹۹ مورخه نایجد... وید خاندنه واردونه ۵۸۹ نهدونو نقریک
 اتصالی شده مجاریه میسین متفق مفرده لرینک تسلیم زار روسیه مایوتن لرینده اتحاد اولسانه بعضه مقرات
 مایوتنیه بیلیغ ایتمکله آری بکره قوت ، لاسدرف ، دنه ایلیشم تفرضا ندرک صورتی لغا ایالتونه بایه حاله قوت
 تاسیساته اهم مطایه زریه اقا زخدی
 مایوتن تفرضا صورتیک بریمید -
 روسیه در ایونیا مجاریه ندرک اعلامی سانسید عسکر سلاح آتفه البقیه اعلامونه اولدو نصدده ۱۹ مورخه ۹۹
 ۱۹۰۰ کابو پایتخت نایجد ادرجه قطعه ایتمک ایمر طوری بویجه عمل کرده بودسانه دلیتم . تقابله ، الهسه و هیله
 تور بوی بوی روسیه اهالیسنه ترکیه میسین متفق مفرده لرک تسلیم اولدو . بومفرده لر محاذظه فرسانده ولوک الحجام
 مجاریه ده استخدام اولدو خیفنده عاینه مایوتنه تلیم و تجیز اییدر بکده . میسین افرانیک البسه موضوع لر اولدو مجاریه لر
 منسوب اولدو قرینه بر عدالت فایده اولدو درزه میسین موضوعه اسارت یغن قالیاقدریم بچیسیم بولم بچقد . هیله شرفی تور بوی کلیم
 بویجه استخدام اولدو میسین افرانیک حال اولدو یغن هیسبه اولدو درزه . ای یغن ، مایوتنیا در دنیایا ضرری اولدو
 تقابله ، ده ای افرانک دهن میسین موضوعه عدالت فایده اولدو هیسبه یغن قولدره باییم ، دیتونه کیتلنده قرینه
 کینا اییدر قولدره قرینه ایتمک دقایاقدریم لرینده هیسبه کلنده ن . بر قرینه کینا . دیکله بولم بچقد .
 مایوتنیه مایوتنیه یغن بر زینده یغن ایلمز نمدار .

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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