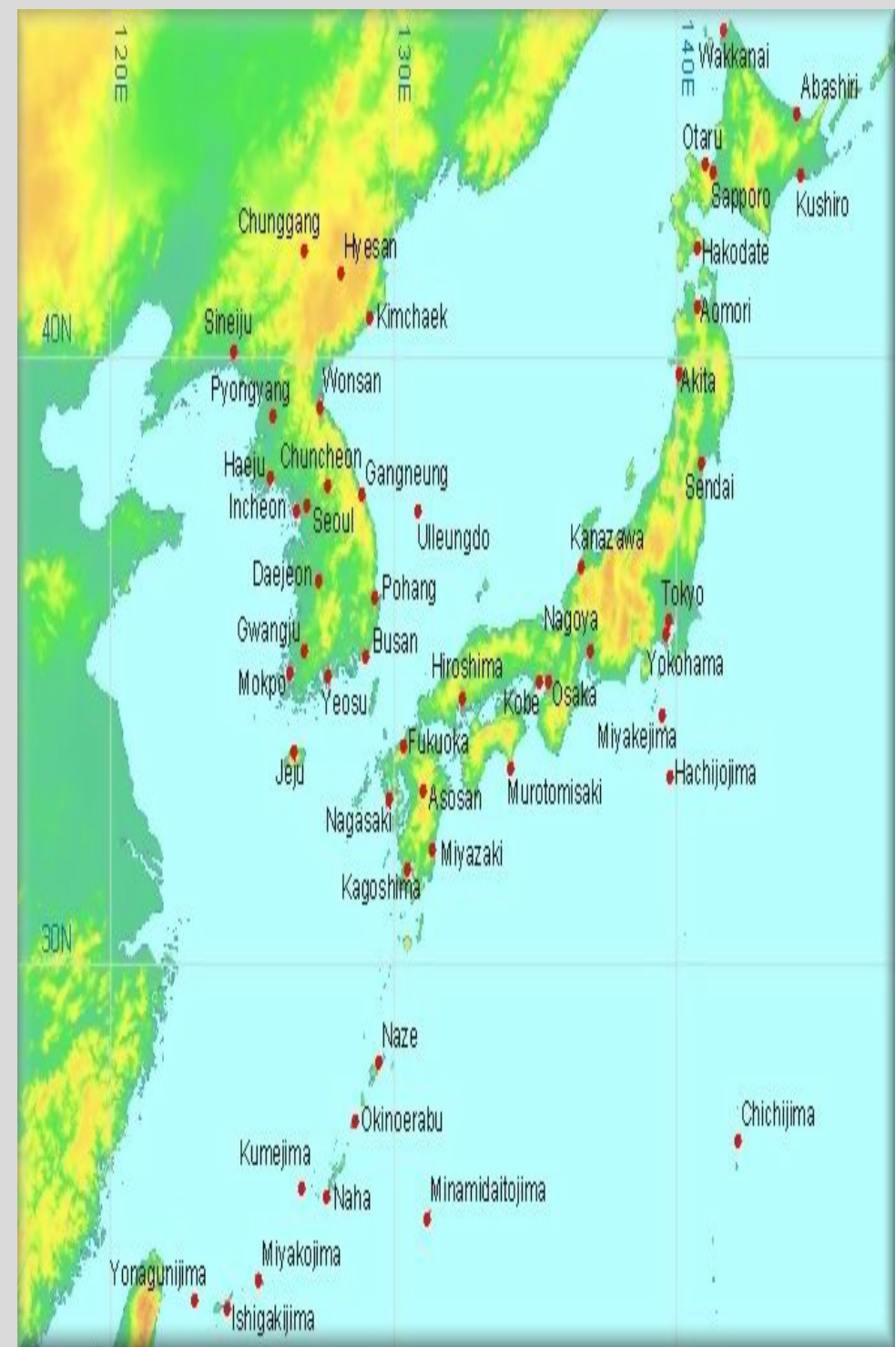


Lecture Title: Japan and the USA

Become Colonial Powers

- Korea – ‘a dagger pointed at the heart of Japan’ [日本の喉元に突きつけられた刀](Prussian (プロシア) advisor to the Japanese Imperial Army from 1885 to 1888 - Major Klemens Meckel (クレメンス・メッケル - 日本陸軍兵制の近代化に貢献し基礎を作ったドイツ帝国の軍人である)).
- By the late 1870s, Japan was starting to challenge Chinese and later Russian power in northeast Asia. (Note the Treaty of Ganghwa in 1876 (日朝修好条規(江華条約)).
- Korea's historical **misfortune** (不幸な歴史) was often because to its geographical location (地理的な位置) and its **vulnerability** (脆弱性) to attack from larger and more powerful neighbours such as China, Japan, and Russia [see map].
- Domestically (国内で), infighting (内紛) between different Korean groups also weakened (衰えた状態) the country's ability to unite (協力する) and build its defences (武備). After the mid-1800s (19世紀の中頃に), there were rising tensions between Korea's Joseon dynasty (朝鮮王朝) rulers (1392 – 1897) and Korea's large Christian community (クリスチャンコミュニティ).
- The Joseon (朝鮮王朝) government closely watched (厳重に監視されていた) the slow **disintegration** (瓦解) of the Qing Empire (清帝国) in the 1800s. To prevent becoming like China, the Koreans chose a policy of isolation (海禁政策), defence, and very cautious (とても慎重派) and limited exchanges (限られた取引) with the West (西洋).



- In the 1860s and 1870s, the ruling elite (権力のあるエリート) in Korea began programs aimed at modernisation (近代化) to prevent foreign interference (外部の干渉). They also saw Japan as a suitable model (適切なモデル) for how to successfully (うまく) reform (改革する) and modernise (現代化する).
- **Moderate** Korean elites (適度なエリート) were influenced by an essay (論文), which had been written in 1880 by a Chinese diplomat (外交官). The essay's main **thesis** (命題) was that Russia was the **number one threat** (最大の脅威である) to Korea's sovereignty (主権), and that Korea should defend itself by reforming (改革する) and becoming like a Western country (西洋の国). The essay also advised that Korea should develop links (関係を進展させる必要があります) with Japan, China, and the United States [see picture].
- The **pro-reform** (改革に賛成する者) rulers sent students to China to study military strategy (軍事戦略) and technology (技術) at **Li Hongzhang's** (李鴻章) Self-Strengthening Movement schools (洋務運動 / 自強運動の学校), and embraced (抱き合った) efforts (努力) to **catch up** (追いつける) with the West (西洋). In 1881, the Korean government was **restructured** (再構成された) and modernised (現代化された). Reformers (改革者) were also placed in positions of power (上位に位置された) within the decision-making elite (意思決定のエリート) in Korea, and representatives (代表) were sent on diplomatic and cultural missions (外交と文化的な任務) to the US, China, and Japan.



- Despite these efforts (極力試みたが), Korea was still heavily influenced (かなり影響された) and **manipulated** (操られた) by Qing China (清国). In the 1880s, the Chinese continued to regard Korea as a **vassal state** (属国と看做すようになっていました) of the Qing Empire (清帝国).
- Korea's Queen Min (Empress Myeongseong) [明成皇后 - see photo] and her allies (味方) also needed Chinese help to **fend off** (かわす) potential domestic rivals (国内の潜在的ライバル), and the threat (脅威) of Japan's rising influence inside Korea (韓国国内に高まる日本の影響力).
- In 1882, there was an unsuccessful (失敗した) anti-foreigner (外国人排斥) and anti-government (反政府) *coup d'état* (クーデター). This military revolt (軍の反乱) was **crushed** (圧壊された) with Chinese help.
- In December 1884, pro-reform factions (改革派) in Korea organised a violent but failed (失敗した) *coup d'état* ('**the Gapsin Coup**'-朝鮮事件) with the help of Japanese government officials in Seoul.
- After the coup, both Japan and China agreed not to **intervene** (介入しないことで合意) in Korea without first receiving permission (事前の通知と許可なく) from the other side.



- In 1894 there was a **major rebellion** (大反乱) (the **Donghak Peasant Revolution** [甲午農民戦争]) in southern Korea (南部韓国) (see picture). The Korean King asked Qing China to help. The Chinese responded almost immediately (ほぼすぐに反応した) and sent their army into Korea to **quell** the **uprising** (暴動を鎮めた). However, the Chinese had also acted **in breach of** the 1885 agreement with Japan (...に違反していた).
- The Japanese therefore sent their army to Korea. Japanese soldiers arrived in the capital (首都), Seoul, before the Chinese did. After arriving, the Japanese **stormed** the Korean palace (宮殿に突撃した), and then kidnapped (誘拐した) the Korean king and then imprisoned him (監禁した). They also set up a puppet Korean government (傀儡(かいらい)政権を樹立した).
- Shortly afterwards, China and Japan officially **declared war** (戦いを公宣した) on each other. The First Sino-Japanese War (August 1894 - April 1895) [第一次中日戦争] had started.



The First Sino-Japanese War (August 1894 - April 1895)

[第一次中日戦争]

- One of the most important battles of the First Sino-Japanese War was the **Battle of the Yalu River** (黄海海戦) on September 17th 1894 between the Japanese Imperial Navy (大日本帝国海軍) and Li Hongzhang's (李鴻章) **Beiyang Fleet** (北洋艦隊). The Beiyang Fleet suffered heavy losses (大損害を受けた) in the battle (戦い) and was later completely **annihilated** and destroyed (全壊してしまった) by the Japanese (see picture).
- Within two months, the Chinese were forced out of (追い出された) Korea.
- The Japanese Imperial Army (日本の帝国陸軍) had marched (行進した) into Manchuria (満州) and captured the port (港町) of Weihaiwei (威海衛を占領した) on the Shandong peninsula (山東半島). This was a key factor (主要要素) in **forcing the Chinese to surrender** (無理やり屈服させること).
- The Japanese demanded (要求した) major concessions (重要な譲歩) from the defeated (争いに敗れること) Chinese by forcing them to sign the **Treaty of Shimonoseki** on April 17th 1895 (下関条約). These included the **ceding** of Taiwan (領土を譲与した), the Pescadores (Penghu) Islands, and the Liaodong peninsula (領土として遼東半島、台湾、澎湖諸島の割譲), a Chinese recognition of Korea's independence (朝鮮の独立の承認) (from Chinese interference (中国から干渉を受けず)), and a huge **indemnity** (償金を要求した) to be paid to Japan.



- For the Chinese people, the war (第一次中日戦争) represented the **rottenness** (不正直 / 腐敗した) and the **death knell** (弔鐘) of the Qing regime (清王朝). The national humiliation (国辱) of the Treaty of Shimonoseki (下関条約) **shattered** (粉碎した) the **legitimacy** (正統) of the Qing system (清朝制).
- After 1895, the Europeans, and especially Russia, demanded ((要求した) more and more business and territorial rights (領土の譲歩) inside China.
- This was in a period (期間) when foreign countries such as the UK, Russia, Germany, and even Italy were increasingly competing (先を争うさま) with each other to take control of more and more important areas and territories inside Qing China (清国). A phrase (語句) used to describe this development (発展) in China was ‘***slicing the Chinese melon*** [中国のメロンをスライス]’ (see picture, and map handout).
- In the late 1890s and early 1900s, the Qing Empire (帝国) looked like it could soon be replaced (置き換えます) by an **occupied** China (占領地) which was divided into different **spheres of influence** (勢力圏) and foreign-controlled areas.



The Americans Reinforce (補強する) their Power in East Asia

- By the late 1800s, the US still had no **colonies** (植民地) or territories (属地) in East Asia. After 1898 however, the US' power and involvement (関わること) in East Asia dramatically increased (著しく増加した). Why?
- Firstly, in January 1898, the '**American Asiatic Association**' [アメリカのアジア協会] was established (設置された). There were strong calls (声が強い) from the American business community (アメリカのビジネス界) and political elites (アメリカの政治的なエリート) to establish a presence (プレゼンスを確立する) in East Asia **in order to** (のためには) defend their **commercial** and military interests (軍事利益, 通商利益) **を守り、自国民を助けるために**, particularly in the huge market of China. For example, to utilise (利用する) safe ports (安全な港) for refueling ships (燃料補給のため), docking (船をドックへ入れる) naval vessels (海軍艦艇) etc.
- Secondly, Spain was defeated (敗北した) by the US in the Spanish-American War [米西戦争という戦争] (April to August 1898). After centuries of Spanish control, many East Asian islands were now American **colonies** ((属地 – the Philippines [フィリピン], and Guam [グアム島],). The US was now an imperial power in East Asia (米西戦争によって、アメリカは東アジアにおける主要勢力となった。) [see picture].
- In the so-called [いわゆる] '**Open Door Policy**' [門戸開放政策], the US asked other powerful foreign countries within China to keep the country open to trade for all the major powers (despite different spheres of influence -勢力圏), and for no one country to attempt to take control of China.



The Russo-Japanese War [日露戦争] (February 1904 – September 1905)

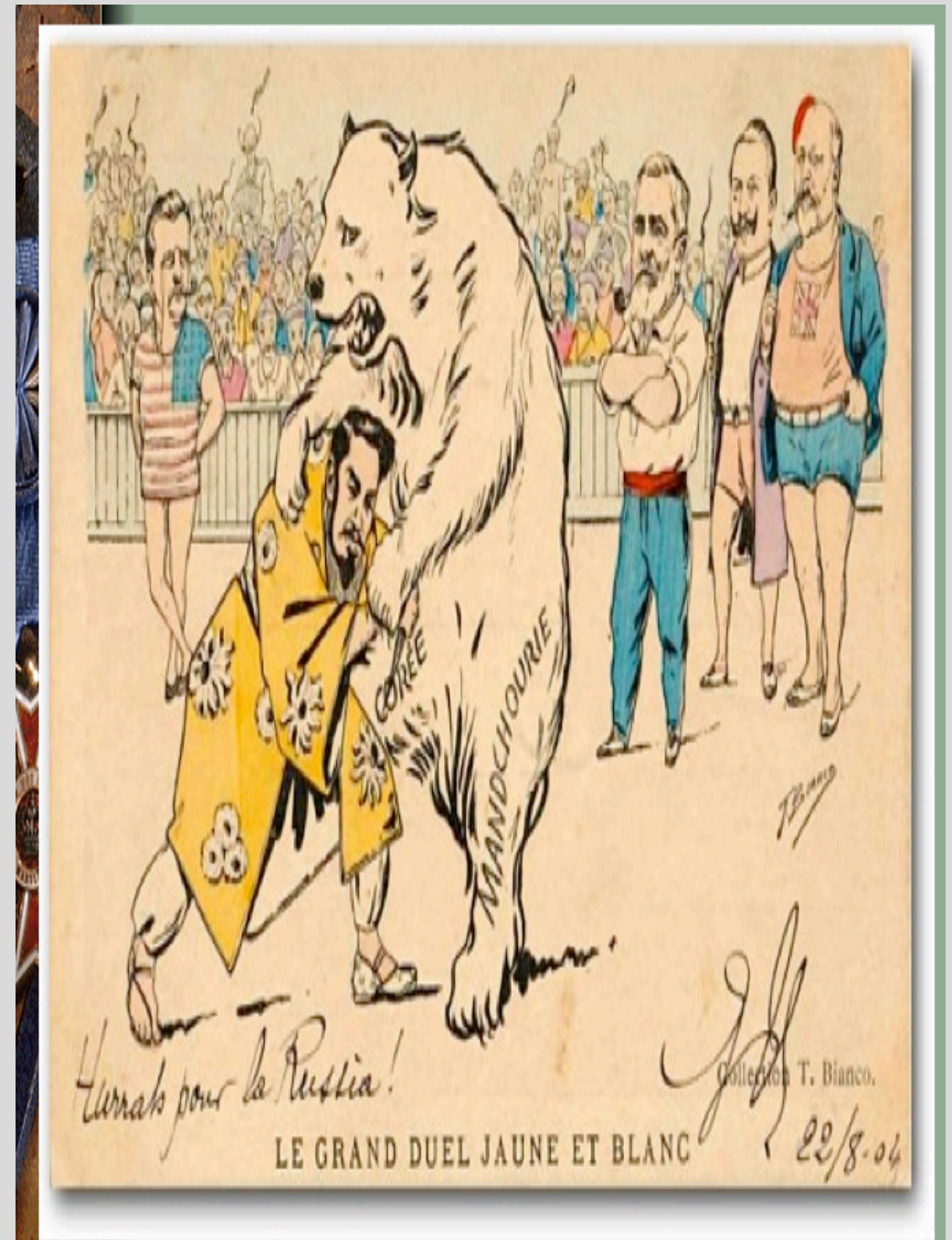
- In the last years of the 1800s, Russia was the greatest danger [最も大きな危険] to Qing China's [清王朝] security. The Russians also continued to interfere with (支障をきたす) and to influence domestic politics in Korea (韓国国内政治への影響力の増大).
- The Koreans and the Chinese were too weak (弱すぎる) to challenge Russia. The UK and the USA were also worried about Russia but **did not want to risk** starting a war (危険を冒したくなかった).
- For Japan however Russian power and influence (力と影響力) in Korea and Manchuria (満州) was a danger to Japan's **immediate** security and economic interests (即時国家の安全保障). Japan's fears (恐怖) were made worse (より悪くされたあるいは悪くなる) by Russia's **unwillingness** [不本意なこと] **to meet the Japanese halfway** (妥協する) in talks.
- The UK had important strategic interests (重要な戦略的な利益) in Asia in the early 1900s that **complemented** (補完した) Japan's **quest** (探求) for Western allies (西洋から同盟国). In January 1902, the two countries signed the **Anglo-Japanese Alliance** (日英同盟) [see picture].
- Japan's alliance (同盟) with Great Britain **symbolized** (象徴された) its successful (成功した) nearly fifty-year journey from a **feudal** (封建的な) and **secluded** (孤立主義) country to a modern and industrialized (工業国) world power (世界の強国).



- Even though Japan was in a stronger position after 1902, Russia still **refused** (断りました) **to make concessions** (譲歩する) to Japan in relation (に関連して) to Korea and Manchuria (満州). Tokyo therefore decided that a war with Russia was the best option (最良の選択肢) at an **opportune** time (都合のよい時に) if Japan wanted to protect its interests (利益を守るために争う) in the region.
- In February 1904, Tokyo cut off its diplomatic ties (ロシアとの外交関係を絶つ) with Saint Petersburg (セントピーターズバーグ). On the night of February 8th, the Japanese attacked the Russian navy's fleet (ロシア海軍の艦隊) in **Port Arthur** (ポート・アーサー / 旅順陥落). The **Russo-Japanese War** (日露戦争) was a **disaster** (凶変) for the poorly equipped (設備が不足していた) and outnumbered (数においては劣りました) Russians who could not respond quickly (迅速に対応することができなかった).
- Under the guidance of (指導の下で) US President, Theodore Roosevelt (セオドア・ローズベルト), the Japanese and the Russians signed **the Treaty of Portsmouth** (ポーツマス条約) on September 5th 1905 [see map - <http://www.portsmouthpeacetreaty.com/>].
- Japan won control (得た) of southern Manchuria [南満州] (including railway rights [鉄道権利] and the control of Port Arthur [ポート・アーサー] and Dalian [大連市]). The Russians also agreed that Japanese interests in Korea were **paramount** [最も[特に]重要な]. In addition, Japan gained control (得た) over southern **Sakhalin** (南樺太 / 南サハリン).
- For the first time in the modern era, a non-white power had defeated a white power in a major war (現代の時代で初めて、白人でない大国は、大きな戦争で白人大国を敗北に追い込んだ) (see picture on the next page).



- This new political situation however also caused the West to **ponder** about (考えを思いめぐらす) the future for East Asia and to consider carefully (深く考える) whether or not (...かどうか) a powerful Japan might later in the future threaten (脅す) Western interests (西洋の国益) in East Asia.
- As Theodore Roosevelt (セオドア・ローズベルト) noted, the Western states (西洋の国) were distracted by ‘*divided interests, divided cares, double **burdens***’ (ついあれやこれやにとりまぎれて) in places throughout the whole world (世界中いたる所に). Japan however would focus its interests on East Asia and would have ‘*one care, one interest, one burden* [負担].’
- Over the next four decades (10年) in East Asia, Roosevelt’s observation (注目) in the early 1900s proved accurate (正確な予測).



Key Points:

- Japan's victory (日本の勝利) over Russia in the Russo-Japanese War (日露戦争) in 1905 symbolized (象徴された) the challenge a powerful Japan could be to Western dominance (西洋の優位) in East Asia. Japan was now a global power (世界の強国).
- 'Eastern' Japan's defeat (敗北) of 'Western' Russia **shattered the myth** (迷妄を打破した) of the white man's (白人) **invincibility** (無敵). This indirectly influenced (間接的に影響を受けた) the growth of anti-imperial (反帝国の) and anti-Western (反西洋の) groups in East Asia (see picture).
- Japan, once a victim (迫害の犠牲者) of Western imperialism (西洋帝国主義) for many decades (10年), became a **victimizer** (加害者) power (強国) in East Asia.
- In 1899, the post-1853 [1853後] 'unequal treaties' [不平等な条約] between Japan and other major powers were terminated (終了しました / 全廃された).



- Qing China's (清王朝) defeat (敗北) in the Sino-Japanese War (日清戦争) of 1894-95 represented the end of China's centuries-long (何世紀も) position as East Asia's number one power.
- The Qing Empire (清帝国) was replaced (交換された) by states (国家) such as Japan and France as the dominant powers (優位な大国) in areas such as Korea and Vietnam. The tributary system (中国の冊封体制), which saw China as the central power and hegemon (覇権国) in East Asia, had been destroyed (破壊されていた).
- Korea, started to lose its independence (独立を失う) after the 1870s, and by 1905 had become a Japanese protectorate (保護国) [see picture].

