Abstract
This thesis explores how Japan’s military triumphs during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-'05 influenced British opinions regarding the ability of the Japanese military as well as the decision to strengthen the military dimensions of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the spring and summer of 1905. Utilizing reports and assessment from British Army and Royal Navy observers to the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy it is shown how these men, and by extension their superiors in London and New Delhi, were given a new appreciation for the potential role played by Japanese soldiers and sailors should a subsequent conflict have erupted between the Russian Empire and the Anglo-Japanese coalition in the years leading up to the outbreak of the First World War.

Subject
- Great Britain. Army
- Great Britain. Royal Navy
- Anglo-Japanese relations 1892-1925
- Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905
- Imperial Japanese Army
- Imperial Japanese Navy
- Japan. Rikugun
- Japan. Kaigun

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Lynch, Nicholas (The Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada, 2011)
Corbetts keen analysis of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 and his discussion of the pros and cons of limited conflict is still of great value to our understanding of todays limited wars. Based on intelligence reports provided by the Japanese government, this work on the Russo-Japanese naval war was written as an official study in the years just before World War I and classified confidential by the Royal Navy. The two-volume study demonstrates the lessons the war held for the future and shows the essential differences between maritime and continental warfare, while also exploring their intera Japan, which unleashed the war, blockaded and besieged Port Arthur, the main base of Russian naval forces in the Pacific. The defense and the subsequent surrender of the fortress became a tragic symbol of the war. Military setbacks, the largest of which were the overland Battle of Mukden and the Tsushima Naval Battle, the name of which became common, were one of the causes of the revolution of 1905-1907 forcing the Russian part to agree to a compromise and sign a peace treaty. The collection, dedicated to the Russian-Japanese War, includes research works, archival materials, official documents, memoirs, journalistic works, periodicals, albums, postcards, newsreels and other materials (351 units in total). The Russo-Japanese War was a military conflict fought between the Russian Empire and the Empire of Japan from 1904 to 1905. Much of the fighting took place in what is now northeastern China. The Russo-Japanese War was also a naval conflict, with ships exchanging fire in the waters surrounding the Korean peninsula. Russia provided military support to the Qing Empire in China during that conflict, which pitted the two Asian powers against each other. With the Russians' history of military aggression, the Japanese initially sought a deal, offering to cede control of Manchuria (northeastern China). Under the terms of the proposal, Japan would have maintained influence over Korea. The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 was fought initially in Korea and later on Chinese soil in Manchuria. China was in a sense the main victim of the war. Manchuria, the so-called Three Eastern Provinces, was the heartland of the Ching dynasty and intensive Chinese colonization had taken place there from 1902 onwards. But Russian armies had been in occupation of key points in the territory since 1900 and controlled its railway. Speaking more generally, China's involvement also carried the political danger that it would give rise to further worldwide talk of the Yellow Peril. There was the additional more technical consideration that China's participation in operations alongside Japan might activate the secret Franco-Russian alliance and bring France into the war on Russia's side.