

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE



NAME W. H. C. C. C.

FORM or CLASS 35

SUBJECT HISTORY

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

EVENTS:

1. 6th Aug. Battle of Worth
Mac Mahon defeated. Retreat to
Chalons (preparing for the defence of
Paris).
2. 6th Aug. Battle of Spicheren.
Bazaine defeated. He wanted to join
Mac Mahon at Chalons but was ordered
by politicians to stay in Lorraine and
defend Metz, he was surrounded.
3. 1st Sept. Battle of Sedan.
Mac Mahon was sent by the
politicians to the relief of Metz. He
was cut off at Sedan, attacked by
the German artillery and surrendered
with 104,000 men, including Napoleon III

8. Armistice - 28 January
on the 18th of January King William V
was crowned Kaiser William I at
Versailles.

RESULTS

- A. Treaty of Frankfurt 23 May 1871
1. Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.
 2. Indemnity of £ 200, million (paid by 1873)
 3. Army of occupation until indemnity was paid.
- B. Effect on Germany.
- 1). Unification
 - 2). Wealth of Lorraine and Alsace.
 - 3). Great power - military - political -
economic.
- C. EFFECT ON FRANCE.

1. Casualties - 156,000 dead
2. Economie - Damage to property and trade was quickly put right. Indemnities paid by 1873 which showed France's economic strength.
3. Military - led to improve defences - new weapons, new fortresses, General Staff, new form of conscription.
4. Political - a) Paris Commune. Rebels tried to set up an independent city state mainly as a protest against the government's surrender to the war. Army besieged Paris. Paris lost 80,000 citizens.
b) Settle the form of government (monarchy or republic). 1875 constitution agreed.
5. Blow to French pride, especially loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

D. General Effects

1. Hereafter there are in Europe no nations which will be formidable; the one

because it is victorious the other
because it is vanquished" (Victor Hugo)

Now that Germany has been
unified it has become much stronger and
could strike anywhere at any time. France
however has become eager for revenge, and
as she had no allies in the war,
is dangerous.

2. Rome and the Papacy had been
protected by a French garrison, but during
the war the garrison was removed and
Victor Emmanuel II of Italy took the
opportunity to add this to Italy and
almost complete its unification.
3. Russia took advantage of France's
preoccupation by declaring that it would
no longer stand for the Treaty of Paris
which stopped her having warships in

the black sea. At a conference in London in 1871 the treaty was declared invalid, thus the Russian threat to Constantinople was renewed.

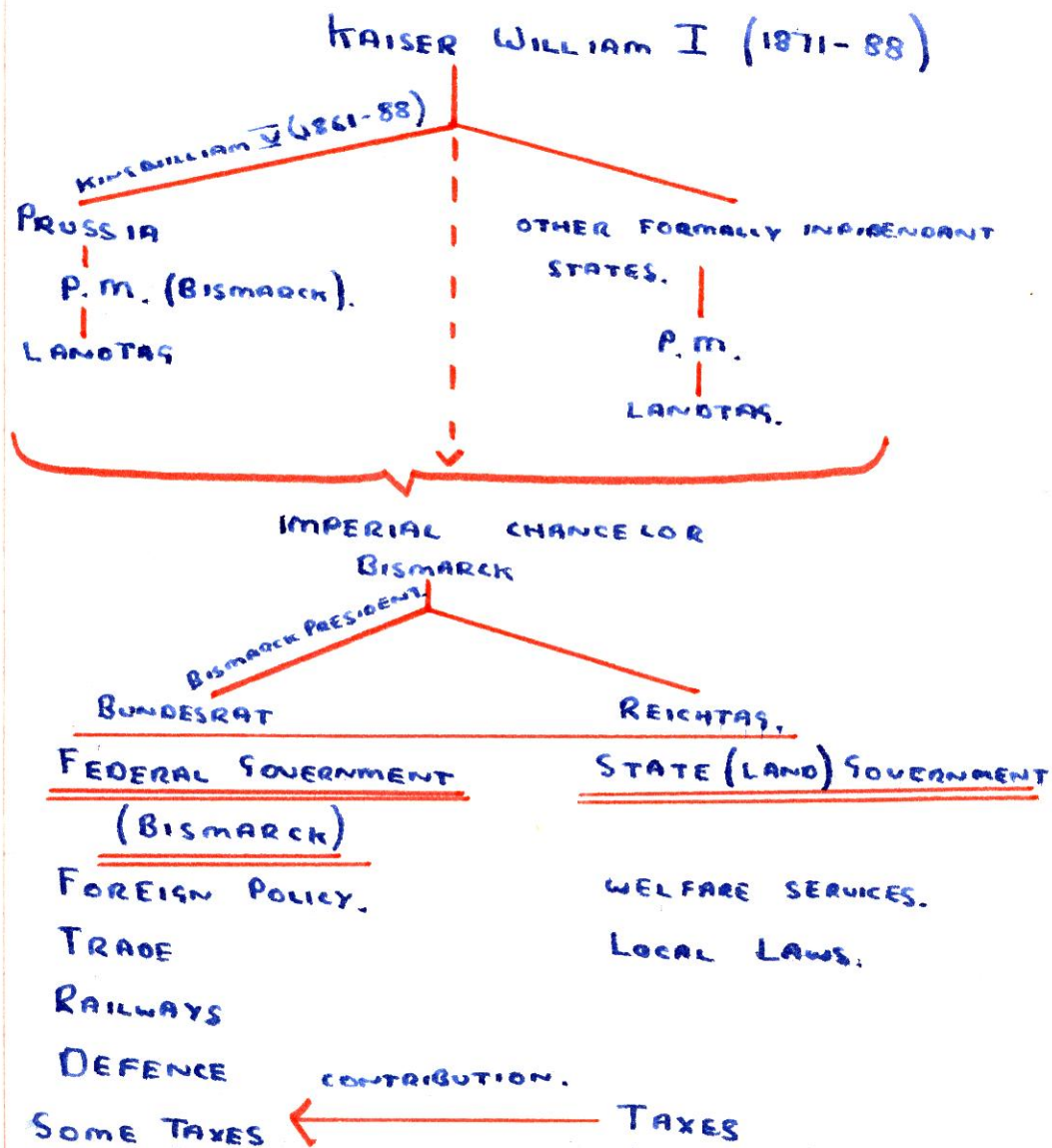
4. Now that Austria had lost all influence in the German states she looked with renewed interest towards the Balkans.

5. As war between the two powers in the future seemed inevitable, Bismarck tried to keep France isolated. The result was a system of alliances that divided Europe into two halves.

War paid.

Sound.

THE GERMAN REICH (EMPIRE).



DESCRIBE AND EXPLAIN BISMARCK'S PROBLEMS IN HIS DOMESTIC POLICY (1871-1890).

While Bismarck remained Chancellor he had three major problems to face. The first problem was called, by the Germans, the "KULTURKAMPF" which means "culture struggle". Really it was a conflict of religions, over political things. It started with the unification of Germany, up^u till the time when the southern states where drawn in. Germany had been a totally Protestant country. Now a large number of Catholics were part of the Empire.

However there was no sign of trouble, until in 1870 the Pope issued a "Decree of Papal Infallibility". This meant that when the Pope was speaking in his official capacity, as far as Catholics were concerned his word was virtually

1871-2

law. This divided the Catholics in Germany into two groups, the Old Catholics who were opposed to the decree, and the Orthodox Catholics who accepted it. Thus, as the Orthodox Catholics were in a majority, a reversion of the Old Catholics began. Ministers were dismissed, and Old Catholics generally rejected.

Bismarck was a Protestant, however he decided that he must come into the battle, because he was afraid that the Pope might issue orders concerning politics. As this could put him in a compromising position, he supported the Old Catholics. The Orthodox Catholics formed a political party in the Reichstag called the Centre Party and started to attack Bismarck.

Bismarck decided that as well as putting an end to the Kulturkampf he would finally put total control of

the country in the hands of the state. So he passed several laws that not only attacked the Catholics but also removed some of the power of the Protestant Church.

The laws stated that :-

- a) The state took over education.
- b) The appointment and dismissal of the clergy. (Catholics and Protestant).
- c). The legal basis of marriage was now a state ceremony, although you could have a separate religious ceremony as well.
- d). State financial help for the Catholic Church was withdrawn.
- e). The clause in the Prussian Constitution that guaranteed Catholic rights was repealed.

These laws were first passed every May from 1873-75 in Prussia. However this did not stop the Catholics, instead they grew more powerful therefore in 1878 Bismarck decided to look down. He blamed the Prussian Minister of Religion and

Not in
an essay.

Look from
Socialists
1/15,

Education Falk, for the laws. He resigned and the repeal of the May Laws began and by 1887 the Kulturkampf was over. Some of the laws remained, but Bismarck had to remove many of them.

This another of his problems - which emerged about the same time, was a financial and a political one. Bismarck and the Generals wanted to increase the size of the army. To do this they needed more money, but, as the contribution of each state was fixed, this would have to be obtained through new taxes. To make new tax laws meant that Bismarck had to have the approval of the Reichstag, but they would not give their approval. Not only did the Centre Party object, but the people he thought were totally on his side National Liberals turned against him. They thought that the money given to the army was wasted, and they wanted clever and more

regular inspections of army spending. Bismarck would not have anything to do with this, and so the problem became a political one. About the same time, the producers in Germany started complaining about the fact that foreign competition was driving them out of business.

from where!
Bismarck then saw a way of solving all the problems. In 1879 he created new Protective Tariffs which were sufficiently high as to make German goods more favorable. At the same time he got, from these tariffs, the money he needed for the army. However he needed the support of the Reichstag to make these tariffs. This he got in the shape of the Centre Party (who felt better towards him with the end of the Kulturkampf) and the conservative Conservatives. But ~~he~~ he lost the National Liberal Party totally because they were great supporters of free trade. The Centre

Party and the Conservatives supported him because of the solution to foreign competition.

However the solution brought its own problems with it, other countries put up their tariffs, and more important, the working people turned against Bismarck because of higher prices. Despite the fact that he had saved many of their jobs, this solution of Bismarck's brought him trouble with the Socialist party.

The Socialist Party had been formed from the merger of two socialist groups at the Gotha Congress. They sought to bring about changes through Parliament, and as they gained popularity they became a large movement in the Reichstag.

Their main quarrel with Bismarck came from his Protective Tariffs. Prices had been forced up and the people turned against Bismarck. As the Socialist party represented the working class they started

making trouble for Bismarck.

Bismarck had a deep hatred of Socialists based on three things

1). He was a land owner, and so had the common upper class hatred of Socialists.
2). They attacked his power. He wanted to rule Germany, however the Socialists were against this.

3). The Socialists attended international conferences, and became. They had so much support Bismarck could see a similar problem to the Catholic one arising.

Bismarck attacked the Socialists in two different ways. At first he tried the same harsh measures as against the Catholics, in 1878 he introduced the anti-Socialist law which prohibited workers' organisations, publications and meetings. However this had little success and the number of Social Democrats in the Reichstag increased. They became united under

remediation.

Bismarck then changed his mode of attack. He created a series of laws which improved the lot of the worker and thus removed their desire for political reform. The first law, passed in 1884, provided for sickness and accident by insurance. They were later followed up in 1889, by laws pensions for the old and physically ~~incapacitated~~ incapacitated. But this tactic did not work either, the Socialists wanted a voice in the running of the country.

When William I died in 1888

Bismarck feared that his successor Friedrich III would introduce a liberal ministry. However in 1888 Friedrich was mortally ill with cancer of the throat and three months after his accession he died. Bismarck's heir named because his successor, ~~abdication~~ Friedrich's son, ~~the~~ William II was

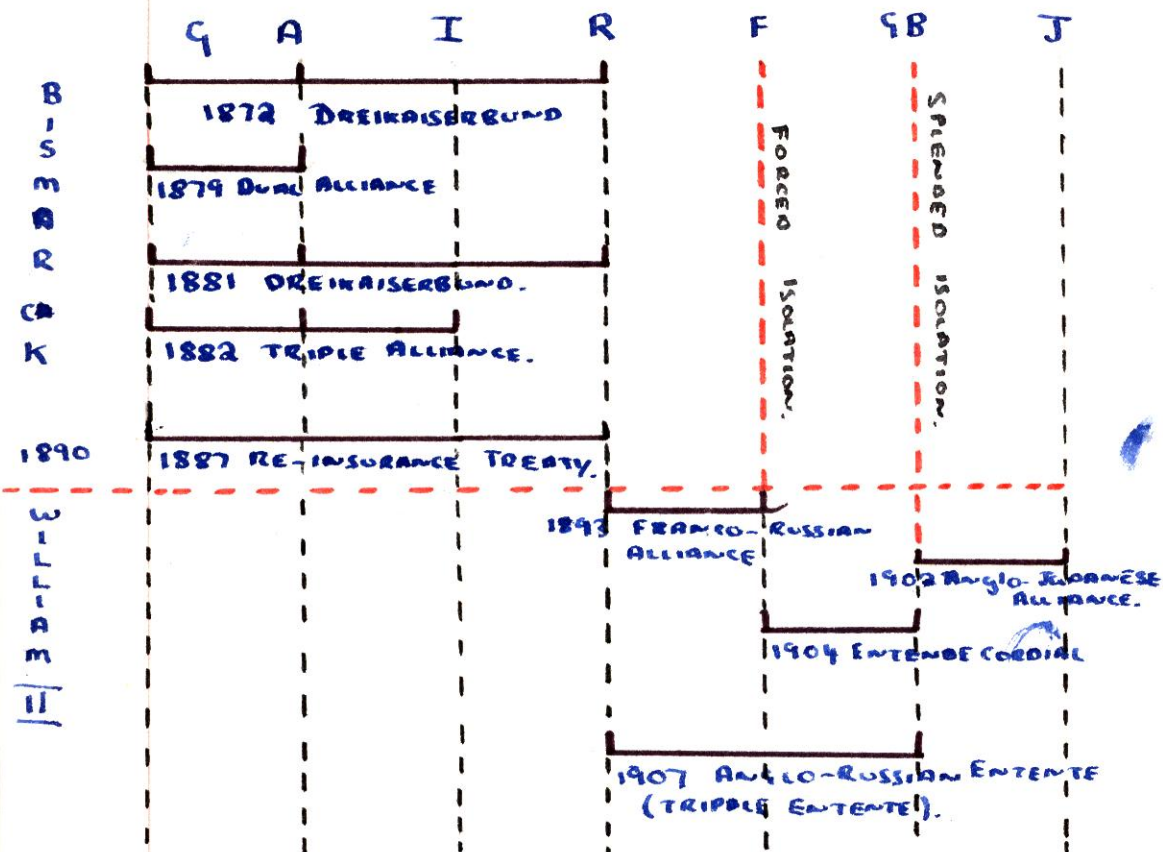
only twenty nine years old. Bismarck
however totally misjudged him. William
was ambitious and anxious to direct the
affairs of his country. He urged that
the revenue Policy and against
Socialists should be abandoned but Bismarck
disagreed. In 1890 the two had a
violent row. Bismarck was dismissed and
spent a couple of days writing
his ^{letter} ~~note~~ of resignation. However he was
not allowed to publish it.

He spent his time after he had
been dismissed writing his memoirs.

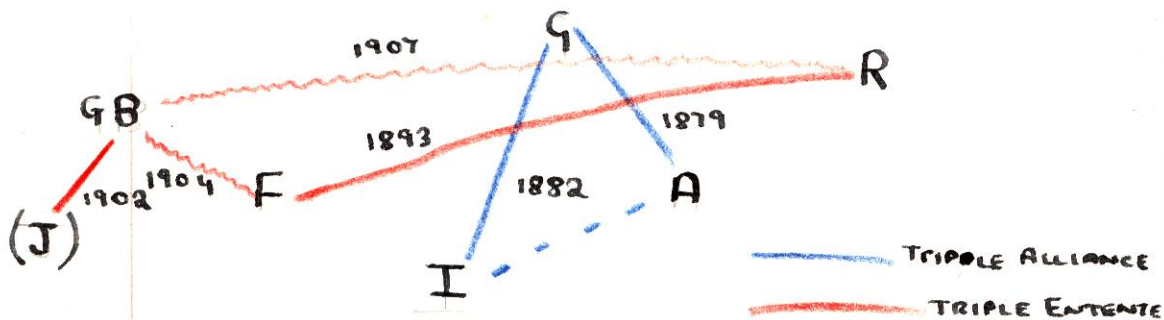
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Good. Not entirely in essay form.

THE ALLIANCES.



TWO CAMPS



BISMARCK'S FOREIGN POLICY

(THE GROWTH OF ALLIANCES)

BISMARCK'S AIMS.

1. To avoid war in which Germany might become involved. He had no further ambition.
2. Isolate France to prevent a war of revenge. He achieved this by making alliances with the ^{other} major powers.
3. Control relations between Austria and Russia. If they fought in the Balkans one might ally with France.

DETAILS OF POLICY

- [Key to alliances]
- a) members
 - b) Terms.
 - c). reasons for joining]

1. 1872 DREITHAISERBUND (THREE EMPERORS LEAGUE).

- a). G (Kaiser William I), A (Emperor Franz Joseph), R (Tsar Alexander II).

- b). To meet regularly to discuss problems, especially that of revolution.
- c). S - To control A and R
A+R - hoped for support of S in Berlins.

2. 1875 WAR SCARE

The war scare may have been derived to take attention from the Kulturkampf. News came in 1875 that France had made charges in the her army and had ordered large numbers of houses from Germany. Bismarck forbade the report, and a vigorous press campaign, (in which Bismarck claimed to have no hand) stated that a ^{French} ~~war~~ attack was imminent and urging that attack was the best form of defence.

The French foreign minister communicated a convention that had taken place between a German Foreign office official

and the French ambassador, to the Times and the heads of government. The German official had made a threat to the ambassador. Both Britain and Russia made strong representations to Germany and the alarm died down.

3. 1878 Balkan Crisis (1875-8) and the Congress of Berlin

The Crisis (see later notes) nearly caused a war between Russia ~~and~~, Austria and Britain. Bismarck acted as a mediator "honest Broker" at the congress but Russia felt that he had not been fair. Bismarck was now afraid of an attack by Russia so he allied with Austria.

4. 1879 Dual Alliance

- a). G. A
- b). Support each other if attacked by R.

Details secret.

- c). G - Secured ab R after Congress of Berlin. Keep A from allying with F.
- A - Support from G in Balkans.

5. Bismarck's new aim.

He could not be neutral between Austria and Russia to prevent their fighting. He now had to prevent Russia from joining France by some means. His alliance with Austria was a mistake which threatened to destroy his policy of isolating France.

6. 1881 Dreikaiserbund

- a). G. A. R.
- b). Consultations and agreement about Turkey. Remain neutral if any of the 3 countries had a war against ~~the~~ a fourth.
- c). G - Guaranteed neutrality of A and R in the event of a French attack

- A - Naturally agreed to any German proposals.
R - feared G and hoped to move her
friendship, hoped for support in Balkans.

7. 1882 Triple Alliance:

a). (G A I)

Alliance between G and I.

b). G + I determine alliance against F.

Italy ~~It~~ would not have to fight if GB
involved (escape clause).

c). G - Help against F. Isolate F.

I - F had just taken Tunisia (1881)
which I wanted, hoped for G backing
in Africa.

8. 1885-7 Bulgaria Crisis

(Details see later notes). The Russians
were annoyed with Germany when a German
Prince Ferdinand of Sax-Coburg, took the
throne of Bulgaria.

9. 1887 Re-Insurance Treaty

- a). G R.
- b). Secret, Promised neutrality. G to back R in Balkans.
- c). G - Maintained friendship with R.
(Contradicted promises to A)
R - G help in Balkans.

10. CRITICISMS

- 1 a). Failed to try friendship with France.
- 2 b). Alliance with Austria a mistake. Might have prevented a neutrality between Austria and Russia.

ALLIANCES AFTER BISMARCK 1890-1907

1. Kaiser William II's Weltpolitik. (world policy).
William II wanted to make Germany a world power. This policy showed itself in several ways:-

- Trade - Far East, Expansion of German economy.
- Colonies - Pacific, trouble in S. Africa, Morocco.
- Navy - increase in size, ships all over the world.
- alliances + influence - Turkey, Bulgaria.

Effects - Britain, a world power, gradually saw Germany as a dangerous rival and joined the opposition camp.

William II did not bother about maintaining friendship with Russia.

1890

G + A + I v F

⚡
R

Br is isolation but knowing G

1914

G + A v F + G B + R

I neutral

1915



2. 1893 Franco-Russian alliance

- a). F R.
- b). Help each other if attacked by Triple alliance. agreed on size of armies.
- c). F- gains an ally, ends isolation, -
R- Loans from France to build Trans Siberian Railway. R needed security in Europe as she no longer trusted G.

3). 1902 Anglo-Japanese alliance

- a). GB J.
- b). Help each other if attacked by more than one power (neutral otherwise).
Maintain present situation in Far East.
- c). ~~GB~~ J ~~GB~~ - No power wanted to fight GB so Russia would now gain no help in the coming Russo-Japanese war.
GB - Was using Japan to stop Russian expansion
(this alliance eventually helped against Germany).

4. 1904 ENTENTE CORDIAL.

a). GB F

b). A friendly understanding. They settled all colonial differences going back many years. Main agreement - France recognised Britain in Egypt and Britain agreed to support France in Morocco.

c). $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{GB} - \\ \text{F} - \end{array} \right\} \text{Fear of G.} - \text{Needed a new friend, as Russia was involved in Russo-Japanese War.}$

[The entente became as strong as an alliance. 1906 B and F generals met regularly to discuss plans. 1912 Naval agreement - F \rightleftharpoons to guard Mediterranean and B - channel, N. Sea, Atlantic]

5. 1907 Anglo - Russian Entente

a). GB R.

b). Settled Differences

R to keep out of Tibet, Afghanistan,
Persia divided into 3 spheres of influence -
R in north, GB in south-east, Centre
neutral

c). R - grateful for a lenient treaty at
the end of the Russo-Japanese war.
GB - Fear of G.

No.

STORES 30 - Top 34 . STAFF of Turkey
ISSUES 81 - 93 why A R G B F S

The Eastern Question 1870-1914.

SITUATION.

1. TURKISH EMPIRE (OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

"The sick man of Europe"

Multiracial. Religious clashes. Subject races demanded independence.

Badly governed - corrupt, cruel. Many rebellions. Outbreaks of Eastern Question when European countries interfered.

2. RUSSIA.

Warm water port.

3. AUSTRIA.

Expansion and Slav problem. Austria wanted to control all the Slav areas to stop the campaign for a Slav state.

4. BRITAIN (+ FRANCE).

Stop Russian expansion.

5. GERMANY.

No interest, except that Bismarck wished

to stop Austria and Russia arguing,
William II more interested in economic
and political influence.

A

Crisis leading to the Congress of Berlin 1875-78

1. 1875 BOSNIA REVOLT.

In 1875 the Bosnian people revolted. They had, for a long time, been subject to high taxation and this year they could not pay because it had been a bad harvest. The Turks however refused to lower the taxes and demanded that they should be paid. At first tax collectors occasionally got hurt in trying to collect, then the police were sent in and a full scale revolt started.

2. 1875 ANDRASSY NOTE AND 1876 BERLIN

MEMORANDUM.

Austria's foreign minister ~~an~~ andrassy
sent a note to the Sultan asking him

DREIHAUSERBUND. 1872

to lower the taxes on the Bosnians. The request was ignored. The next year (Germany Austria and Russia) sent the Berlin Memorandum to the Sultan asking him to be lenient. As the note was not signed by Britain the Sultan felt that they were on his side and so he again ignored the request.

3. 1876 BULGARIAN REVOLT.

The Bulgarians by this time had revolted in sympathy ^{with} Bosnia, and because Bulgaria was nearer to the capital the Turks took much more notice of this revolt. They sent troops (Bashi Bazarbas) into Bulgaria. These troops indiscriminately slaughtered 10,000 Bulgarian people in what came to be called The Bulgarian atrocities. This caused much concern in Europe. Russia, who claimed to be the traditional protector of Christians in that area, seemed poised ready to invade Bulgaria. Behind the guise of helping

between Christians, this would give Russia a good chance to get their own water part. Britain could not directly interfere so this would make them look pro-Turkey and anti-Christian. Britain's answer was to call a conference before Russia invaded, to try and sort the matter out.

4. 1876 CONFERENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Britain, Russia and Turkey met and the Sultan promised to carry out reforms in his empire. However after the conference he broke all his promises. This made the Russian case even stronger, they had given Turkey a chance and the Sultan had not taken it. Surely now there could be no argument against Russian invasion. The Russians were certain that Britain would interfere but they did not yet know how Austria would react.

5.

Treaty of Reichstadt 1876

This agreement was made in secret, Austria and Russia both promising to keep to their own "spheres of influence" in the Balkans. Russia could only interfere in the part east of the line North-South. Through the Balkans between Serbia and Rumania. Austria was given the west part.

Now Russia could lay plans for the attack. They made an alliance with Rumania to allow their troops to come through the country. They hoped to move quickly putting the Sultan in the position where he would either have to surrender or have Constantinople destroyed, before Britain could muster an army.

6. 1877-78 Russo-Turkish War

Things went wrong for the Russians, in the battle of Plevna the Russians were

held up by the Turkish general Osman PASHA for 5 months. By the time the Russians had come into range of Constantinople the British fleet ~~was~~ ^{was} occupying the Sea of Marmara. This made the ~~Turks~~ ^{Russians} reluctant to attack so they hemmed up and made a treaty with the Turks.

7. 1878 Treaty of San Stefano.

- a). New independent state of Bulgaria.
("Big Bulgaria")
- b). Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, recognised as independent.
- c). Exchange - Russia gained Southern Bessarabia from Rumania and gave Rumania the Turkish Province of Dobruja.
- d). Reforms in Bosnia under Austrian and Russian supervision.

8. Reasons for Revision.

Britain and Austria were the two countries to object to the Treaty of San Stefano. Austria complained because of Russia moving in to her sphere of influence in ~~Bulgaria~~^{BOSNIA} and the reformation in Serbia and Montenegro. They also objected to Serbia gaining full independence. Britain was worried in case Russia gained her warm water port through influence in Bulgaria.

Each country quite plainly showed their objections.

Austria: Troops were gathered on the Russian border.

Britain

- 1) Fleet remained in sea of marmora
- 2) Dinakei got Parliament to pass a "new grant" **DISRAELI**
- 3) British troops were moved from India to Malta.

as the war was obviously imminent

THE BALKANS.

AMENDED BY THE CONGRESS
OF BERLIN



✓ Bismarck started in as an "honest broker" and called the Congress of Berlin.

8. 1878 CONGRESS OF BERLIN.

- a). Smaller Bulgaria, no coastline on the Aegean Sea.
- b). The same as S.S.
- c). The same as S.S.
- d). Bosnia was governed by Austria but remained Turkish territory (paying the taxes to Turkey).
- e). Britain gained Cyprus, a naval base to help Turkey.

10. RESULTS.

- a). Prevented a European war.
- b). Russia angry with Bismarck, who made the Dual Alliance with Austria (1879).
- ✓ c). Balkan crisis not permanently settled.

B.

BULGARIA CRISIS

1885-7.

The crisis started when E. Rismelica revolted and joined Bulgaria. Here however there was a complete reversal of European approval. In the seven years since 1878 the Bulgarians had grown very anti Russian. Russian officers in the Bulgarian army were sacked, because Bulgaria resented Russia trying to order them around. Russia was then opposed to Bulgarian enlargement. Britain now took the idea of a big anti-Russian Bulgaria and supported the move.

The great powers hesitated to take action and while they were, Serbia attacked Bulgaria. The Serbs had been resentful of Bulgaria since they had been granted a separate religious leader by Turkey. Now they demanded territorial compensation for Bulgaria's uprising. Their army was

defeated in a few months and they would have been totally destroyed had not Austria ordered the Bulgarians to stop.

Russia meanwhile decided that they would have to do something about this Bulgarian hostility. In August 1886 Prince Alexander was kidnapped by Russian agents and forced to abdicate.

Unfortunately this did not work.

The German Prince Ferdinand of ~~Saxe~~ Saxe-Coburg was offered the throne. Although Bismarck tried to stop him he took the throne, and turned out to be even more anti-Russian than the former ruler.

With the end of the war between Bulgaria and Serbia the united Bulgaria was recognized internationally.

C. ARMENIAN MASSACRES 1894 1896.

The Turks had become jealous of the 2,000,000 Christian Armenians living under their rule. The race was a successful and wealthy one. In 1894 the Turks launched a series of massacres against them. Russia, France and Britain all complained to the Sultan, who naturally ignored them all. The most noticeable absence in this demand was Germany. Under the new Kaiser William II Germany was becoming friendly towards Turkey. The first state visit William II made was to Constantinople.

None of the powers were prepared ~~A~~ to move against Turkey. In 1896 the ~~A~~ Armenians tried to force the Powers hands by staging an incident in Constantinople. Armed with bombs they seized the Ottoman Bank. The Turks

retaliated by murdering more Americans.
Still none of the Powers would move.
Russia did not take the chance of
interfering again, partly because they were
busy in the Far East and partly
because they had had enough of the Balkans.

D. CRETE REBELLION 1896.

In 1896 the Greek populated
island of Crete rebelled against Turkey. Crete
wanted to be united with Greece, who
promptly sent troops to the island. Turkey
declared war on Greece and heavily
defeated the Greeks on the mainland.

The Powers intervened, but the
disagreements between them delayed a
settlement. Finally Britain, France, Italy,
and Russia forced the Sultan to
grant Crete independence.
[Further evidence of the pro-

Turkish tendencies of William II was demonstrated when in 1898 the Sultan granted permission for the last part of the Berlin - Baghdad railway to be built].

E. ANEXATION OF BOSNIA 1908.

SEE
DETAILS A LATER NOTES.

F. BALKAN WARS 1912-13.

1912 GRE/S/MO/B!

1912 BALKAN WAR LEAGUE (Greece, Serbia,

Montenegro, Bulgaria) defeated Turkey. Austria united on the creation of Albania. The allies quarrelled over the allocation of land.

1913 G/R/MON/T/S!

1913 BULGARIA v GREECE, MONTENEGRO, SERBIA,

TURKEY, ROMANIA.

Bulgaria defeated.

Results - Serbia had become very powerful and Austria wanted an excuse to attack it.

FIRST BALKAN
WAR

SECOND
BALKAN WAR

9. ASSASSINATION OF ARCH DUKE FRANZ FERDINAND.

at Sarajevo 1914

Details see later notes.

18
20. V. good

FAR EAST

SITUATION.

1. China.

A weak feudal state with no modern army or industry. Rich in raw materials, silks, precious stones and the products of Chinese crafts. European countries wanted to trade, but China wished to remain isolated. Britain and France forced the opening up of treaty ports. Britain took Hong Kong. France took Indo China.



THE FAR EAST.



~~BATTLE OF TSUSHIMA~~

2. RUSSIA.

1855 reached Vladivostok. Wanted a warm water port (Port Arthur). 1892 Trans Siberian Railway started.

3. Germany.

Became interested in trade and naval bases during William II's Weltpolitik.

4. JAPAN.

Another backward feudal state forced to accept trade by Commodore Perry of the U.S.A. in 1853 and 1854. 1867 Meiji Restoration was a revolution which brought to the fore young Japanese who wished to learn from the foreigners. Japan was modernised by copying political, military, and economic ideas from other great powers. By 1900 Japan was short of raw materials

and wished to expand particularly into Korea and Manchuria.

EVENTS 1890-1904.

1. 1894 - SINO-JAPANESE WAR.

Fighting in Korea, Port Arthur
Naval victory off the mouth of the
Yalu River.

Treaty of Shimonoseki :-

- a). Japan gained Formosa and Port Arthur
- b). Korea became independent but
Japan controlled trade.

2. 1897-8 European Bases in China.

- a). Russian, France, Germany, forced Japan to return
Port Arthur to China.
1898 Russia rented the port
- b). 1897 Germany rented Kiaochow
- c). 1898 Britain rented Wei Hai Wei.

3. 1898-1900 Boxer Rising.

An anti-foreigner revolt by the Society of Sacred Harmony fists. German ambassador killed Foreign embassies in Peking besieged. International force (G, GB, F, J, R, USA) suppressed the rebels.

4. 1900-1904 Russian troops in Manchuria

The troops entered Manchuria to help suppress the Boxers but they did not leave after the rebellion. Numbers increased.

5. 1900-1902 Anglo-German talks.

Britain wanted co-operation against Russia but Germany would not agree.

6. 1902 Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Details see earlier notes

DESCRIBE THE CAUSES, EVENTS
AND RESULTS OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE
WAR 1904-1905.

22.

The two powers that were doing the most expansion in the Far East were Russia and Japan. as they acquired more territories it was becoming inevitable that they would clash. However this expansion was not the only reason for aggression between the two, Japan had been watching Russia for many years.

Why? |

The gradual build up of Japanese suspicion of Russia started with the Russian acquisition of Port Arthur. It was in a perfect position to threaten Japan. Japan's strengthening of her armed forces can be seen as a direct result of her suspicion of Russia. The Russians were

Why important? |

?
not precise in their aims in the Far East and Japan was becoming worried.

The American secretary of state, John Hay, in 1899 sent communications to Britain, Germany, Russia, France, and Japan. The existence of spheres of influence was recognised by all the countries, and all promised not to interfere with the treaty rights of countries in their zone. Russia's reply was vaguely worded. The Russians while strengthening their hold on Manchuria, also started meddling in Korea. Japan tried to get the Russians to agree on 'spheres of influence' in Korea, but the Russians refused the idea.

Russia's expansion was worrying to Japan. Especially their reluctance to commit themselves in the above incidents. Perhaps Russia was looking to

expand into Japan herself. However
Japan was reluctant to move until
she had finished her strengthening.
~~However~~ Japan had good cause
for ~~grace~~ ^{grievance}. Russia always seemed
to get go were Japan wanted to
go, but before her. Manchuria was
an area both people countries wanted
to expand into. A few weeks after
the Congress of Berlin Russia was
granted a 25 year lease on a port
that Japan had been excluded from
three years earlier.

Other incidents were of a
more serious kind, each one bringing
the clash nearer. Probably the most important
of these events occurred just after the
Sino-Japanese war. Japan had taken
Port Arthur from the Chinese, however
foreign pressure, particularly from Russia,
forced them to ~~take~~ return the port. Soon

repetition

after Russia rented the port on a 99 year lease. They had tricked the Japanese to promote their own interests. The Japanese felt indubitably put out at this.

at the end of the Boxer revolution, Russia avenged the death of some of their people very cruelly in Manchuria. Undoubtedly this did not improve them in Japanese eyes, but was not a major incident in the progression towards war.

What was, however, was the refusal of Russia to remove troops from Manchuria. Not only this but they began to extend their influence into Korea. Japan was deeply suspicious of this and began to be really afraid of Russia.

With the signing of the Anglo-Japanese alliance the Japanese felt confident enough to try their strength against the Russians.

It was obvious that who ever

had control of the sea would be in a strong position. Both Powers had to cross water to get to one another, but Russia had a land route to Manchuria (which was going to be the area under dispute). Japan, because of the sea borne supply route, wanted superiority in the sea from the start.

WNO
very clearly
organised

On the 8 February 1904 the Russian fleet in Port Arthur was attacked, without formal declaration of war, but by use of a Japanese Motor Torpedo Boat ~~fleet~~ squadron. The light fast mining MTB's destroyed the fleet before it had time to up anchor.

In July separate landings were made by the Japanese on the Liaotung peninsula. The troops moved westward and cut off the

peninsula, the army then prepared to lay siege on Port Arthur. They dug in, used trenches barbed wire and the machine gun, all of which were to feature in the First World War. While the siege was going on the Japanese Navy was busy in Korea.

The Navy was bombarding Port Arthur, but also more importantly destroying the Russian fleet based at Vladivostok. The admiral had decided to send his ships out a few at a time to try and slip through the Japanese destroyer net. However not one made it through.

On January 1905 Port Arthur fell, after seven months of siege and 60,000 casualties to the Japanese. There were mainly due to suicidal attacks made on the Russian lines.

Four months earlier, in October 1904

had been
the Baltic fleet was dispatched to
re-enforce the destroyed fleets of Russian
ships in the Far East. The fleet
was mostly made up of old ships
and it moved slowly.

The admiral had been informed
that the Russian intelligence agency
thought (wrongly) that the British were
making MTB's for the Japanese. ^{The} Japanese
Navy would then send men to
pick them up. Therefore the admiral
was warned to be on his guard
while passing through the British ^{waters} area.

In the area of the Dogger
Bank the admiral of the 50 odd
ships suddenly became aware that
the fleet was surrounded by small
ships. Thinking them to be the Japanese
MTB's he opened fire, only to find
that they were a British trawler
fleet. For a time it looked as if

Britain might enter the war against Russia, but the Russians paid Britain compensation and the incident was forgotten.

The Japanese started advancing into Manchuria, following the line of the Russian Railway. The major battle of the war took place at Mukden and lasted from Feb. 21 to Mar 9 1905. It was fought over a ten mile front, both armies making extensive use of trenches. ~~By the time the Japanese had taken back the Russians 75,000 men had been~~ lost involved in the battle.

after the battle of Mukden the Russians only hoped lay in regaining control of the sea with the Baltic Fleet.

In May 1905 The Baltic Fleet arrived. as they steamed passed the island of TSUSHIMA the Japanese ambushed them. Most of the gunfire was exchanged in the first three-quarters of

an hour, although the maneuvering went on all day. Out of the 50 ships 4 finally reached Vladivostok, the Japanese not leaving a single ship.

By now both sides were ready to talk, so America stepped in as mediator. President Theodore Roosevelt invited both countries to send representatives to the U.S.A. to discuss peace terms.

On September 5th 1905 the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed. In it Japan gained Port Arthur and the Liaotung peninsula. Also Russia withdrew from Korea and S. Manchuria; the latter went under Japanese control in the same way as Korea (ie ~~and~~ economic control, and control of railways, mining rights, and trade etc). Finally Japan gained the southern half of the previously all Russian island of

Sakhalin Sakhalin.

The Russians refused to pay an indemnity or to cut down their Pacific Navy. The Japanese were disappointed with this treaty, but ~~never~~ the Far East remained peaceful for some time after it had been signed.

There are many reasons why Japan won the war. The most important one was undoubtedly her newly modernized industry and armed forces. The morale of the troops was generally high (the Japanese thought that they were fighting for a cause; the Russians thought that they were mixed up in a personal vendetta of the Tsar, which had no importance for Russia). Most of the Russian troops were of poor quality, and occasionally they were badly led.

The Japanese had a clear supply route to the battle field while

the Russians had the long (sometimes single tracked) Trans-Siberian Railway as their only supply route. Apart from this, the war effort suffered generally by the 1905 ~~also~~ revolution.

It is not surprising that Japan won the war, but the consequences were far reaching. Japan (although ~~not~~ economically weakened by the war) emerged as a major power, and forced the U.S.A. to take notice of her in the Pacific. The Russians had had their expansion curbed, and looked to Britain for friendship (see earlier notes), which she was willing to give now Russia had lost her warm water port. The Russians were quite happy with Britain as they considered that she had helped make a lenient treaty after the war.

The Far East now settled

down to a period of relative quietness.
The causes are too clearly organised. Explain basic rivalry

16/
2.

SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA

REASONS FOR EUROPEAN EXPANSION.

1. TRADE Raw materials (gold, copper, rubber, palm oil, cotton, ivory, tea, precious stones) from Africa + selling manufactured goods (cotton cloth, metal manufactured goods) in the African market.
2. PRESTIGE
3. Naval bases. Particularly at certain strategic points eg Suez canal, Red Sea, the Cape, entrance to Mediterranean.
4. Rivalry.
5. Individuals aimed to spread Christianity (missionaries), improve natives conditions, trade, prospectors, farmers.

BRITISH IN AFRICA.

1. SITUATION 1870

Cape Colony (from Holland).

Natural.

White Coast settlement.

Trade and exploration on the west coast.

Claims in Orange Free State, and Transvaal.

2. EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

1869 Suez Canal: Built by the French engineer de Lesseps, shortened the route to India and China by several weeks. Hence Britain had to make sure that it was always open to her ships.

1875 When the canal was built the Khedive of Egypt was given $\frac{7}{16}$ of its shares for allowing it to run through his country. Now he was having financial problems,

he put his shares up for sale.
The prime minister, ~~Disraeli~~ (Disraeli)
took the charge of parliament
agreeing to the expenditure (that it was
in recess) and bought the shares. By
doing this he made sure that
the canal would always be open to
British ships.

1878. Dual Control: Egypt's financial state
was worse, it was being badly run
and revolts were becoming frequent.
France and Britain set up an
advisory council to help the Khedive,
because they were frightened that one
of the revolts might close the canal.
They also invested large amounts of
money into the country, and eventually
took it over.

1881

a revolt led by Aali Pasha took over the city of Alexandria. The British Navy bombarded Alexandria from the sea, and the army went in to put down the revolt. However, the French took no action as they were frightened of provoking Bismarck. Britain did not like France abstaining from taking action, she thought that there was no point in the Dual Control if France was not going to take part. So in 1882 Egypt became a British Protectorate (it was not officially announced until 1914), and France was pushed out. The board of advisors were ^{mainly} British, and the Khedive's advisor Lord Cromer took over.

1884

a revolt led by the Mahdi started in the Sudan. As the Sudan was a colony of Egypt, the Mahdi in trying to get rid of foreigners ^{was referring to} ~~not~~ the

British as much as the Egyptians. (And some European countries who had gone into the Sudan for trading purposes).

An Egyptian army under the command of the British general Hicks, was defeated in the desert, by the Dervishes (the Mahdists' followers).

1885

General Gordon (of China fame) was sent to Khartoum to organize a retreat out of the Sudan. Instead he decided to stay and fight the Dervishes. He was surrounded, and due to delays (some political ones) the relief force arrived too late to save him.

Khartoum.

1898.

The British decided to avenge Gordon. They sent in a British army with modern weapons. In the Battle of Omdurman the Dervishes were massacred, and Sudan virtually taken. Eventually

the Sudan became a British colony.
(Omdurman was the place where the
last Mahdi, who had started the
revolt, was killed).

18898. FASHODA INCIDENT - Major Marchand claimed the
southern part of the Sudan for France. Kitchener
met him at Fashoda. After negotiations between
the governments the French withdrew. This was
the start of better relations.

3. WEST COAST

Trading companies occupied the interior
of Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone.

4. EAST COAST.

When Germany arrived to take German
East Africa British took British East Africa
(Kenya) and Uganda.

1890 Heligoland Treaty - agreed frontiers
with Germany.

5. South Africa.

Discovery of diamonds at Kimberley and gold in the Transvaal encouraged Rhodes and the British South Africa Company to push northwards. Took Bechuanaland, N. and S. Rhodesia, Nyasaland. Boers felt threatened.

Rhodes wanted a Cape - Cairo Rly., Germany wanted an east - west link. Rivalry between Britain and Germany.

FRANCE.

1. 1870 Algeria. W. coast settlements Fr Somaliland,
2. Expansion in N. W. Africa.
3. Claims
 - a) 1881 Tunis with Italy
 - b). 1882 Egypt with Britain.
 - c). 1898 Fashoda (Sudan) with Britain.
 - d). 1905; 1911 Morocco with Germany.

Germany.

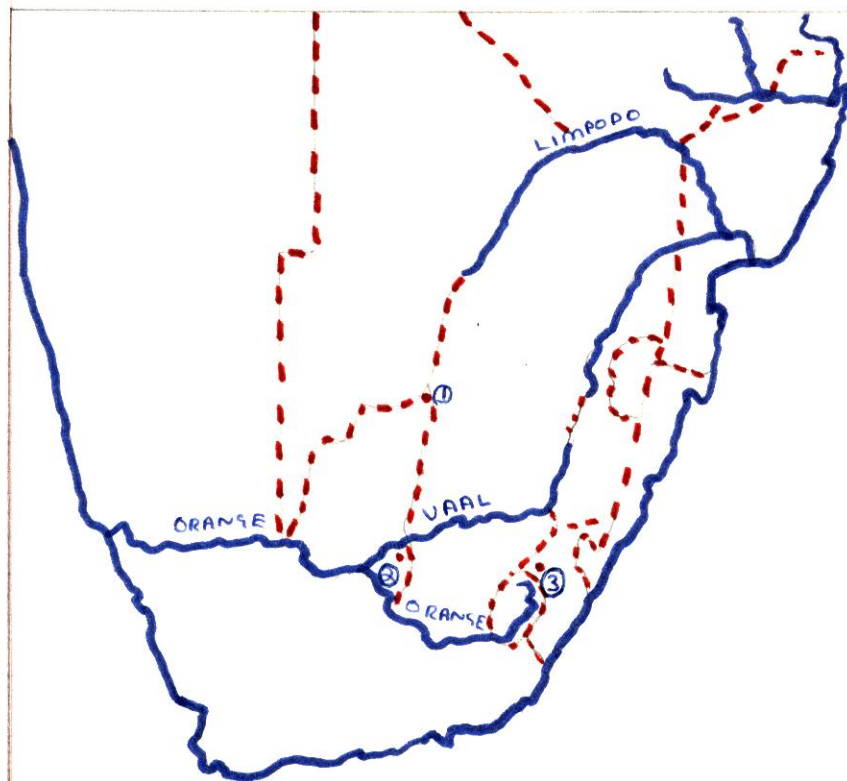
1. 1870 no colonies.
2. 1884-5 ~~Bismarck~~ Bismarck took Togoland (camerons)
German East Africa, German S.W. Africa
because the ~~business~~ business men wanted
colonies.
3. 1885 Berlin Conference.
 - a). Supremacy of slave trade
 - b). Freedom of Navigation in the Congo and Niger Rivers.
 - c). Created Congo free state which was entrusted to Leopold II King of Belgium.
 - d). 'Effective occupation' is the basis of whether a colony is a colony or not.
4. William II (weltpolitik) more aggressive in Africa clashes -
 - a). With Britain in S. Africa Encouraged the Boers.
 - b). With France in Morocco.

Italy.

1. Gained Eritrea, It. ^m Somaliland Tripoli (Libya).
2. 1896 Defeated by the Abyssinians at Adowa.

8 1/2
10.

THE BOER WAR



1. MAFERING,
2. ^mTIBERLY.
3. LADYSMITH.

THE BOER WAR

EVENTS LEADING UP TO WAR

1815

Britain took Cape Colony from Holland.
Disagreements with Boers over slaves, the
British banned them but the Boers wanted to
keep theirs.

1836-8. GREAT TREK

The disgruntled Boers marched North
and set up the semi-independent (^{recognised} ~~agreed~~)
in 1854 and 1856 by Britain) of:

- 1). Transvaal (1856).
- 2). Orange Free State. (1854).

1877-9

Britain was asked to protect the Boers
against the Zulus
Zulu War. Battles took place at:-

- 1). ISANDHLWANA (Zulus ambushed a
British force and slaughtered them).

- 2). RORRES DRIFT (British lost again)
- 3). ULUNDI - the final battle which the British won.

The biggest battle of the 3 was at ISANDHLWANA in 1879.

The British stayed in both Boer states to protect them against further trouble. The Boers became frightened that the British were going to take over, so they decided to fight. The new Prime Minister Gladstone was going to remove the British troops, but before he had time the Boers attacked.

1881 FIRST BOER WAR: The Boers invaded Natal and defeated the British at the battle of Majuba Hill.

1882 CONVENTION OF PRETORIA: Gladstone signed an agreement to say that he would remove the troops and that the Boer states

were recognised as Autonomies (self governing).

1886. Discovery of Gold in Transvaal near Johannesburg.

RESULTS 1). Foreigners (UITLANDERS) came into Transvaal to help the mining.

2). Transvaal became richer.

1886. onwards arrival of Uitlanders. President Paul Kruger refused to give them civil rights (the vote etc). Conditions were bad and heavy taxes were collected.

1885-95 Cessionation of areas surrounding the Boer states by the British.
eg: 1). Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, by Cecil Rhodes and his British S. Africa Company. In 1890, he also became Prime Minister of Cape Colony.

1890's

Boers purchased arms from Germany.

1896.

Tamerson Raid: In 1896, Rhodes posted a force of mounted police, under the command of Dr. Tamerson, in the eastern border of Bechuanaland. There Tamerson was to await news of a revolt that by the Uitlanders that Rhodes' brother Frank was organizing. Tamerson would then ride in to put down the revolt, and persuade the British Government that the Boers could not govern properly. However Frank could not raise the revolt. When Tamerson rode in, he and his police were arrested and put on trial. Rhodes was forced to resign on account of the scandal. From the Boers point of view it looked as if the British were trying to take over.

1896

The Kruger Telegram: The telegram was sent by Kaiser Wilhelm II congratulating the President of the Transvaal in defeating the attack "without appealing to friendly Powers", which implied that Germany would support the Boers.

1899

Growing British resentment at the treatment of Uitlanders, eg when a Boer policeman on trial for the murder of an Englishman was acquitted, and lauded by the trial judge.

1899

Boers declined war over arrival of more British troops in Cape Colony.



Explain the Causes of the Boer War.

During the 1890's there was a growing feeling of resentment of the Boers by the British. From 1895 to 1902 there were a series of Imperialist Governments under Lord Salisbury. The attitude that was germinating was that the Boer states should be taken to finish off the colonisation of S. Africa. However the British feeling about the Boers went back much further in time. When the British first took Cape Colony, they clashed with the Boers over the subject of slavery. (The roots of Boer feeling about the British can be traced back to the same time. They thought that the British were interfering in their life styles). The Boers had gradually moved out of the Cape Colony into the states of Transvaal and Orange Free state. Since the

Boers were British citizens, Britain had Sovereignty claims on these states. Now, what with the discovery of gold in Transvaal and Cecil Rhodes' expansion, it was thought that these claims should be taken up again.

Rhodes had particular interests in the Boer states. Having gained almost complete control of the diamond market, he wanted to step in and do the same to gold. Apart from this Rhodes dreamed of a Cape to Cairo railway, which would have to pass through the Boer states. Rhodes tried to get the British government to take over the states. His most notable attempt being the Jameson raid. As a result of this he had to resign as Prime Minister of Cape Colony, but remained one of the most powerful men in Africa.

Two other things did a lot to worsen Boer - British relations. One was the continued bad treatment of the Uitlanders by the Boers. The other was the German interference on the Boer's side.

The Boers felt they had reason to be suspicious of the British. Apart from their traditional dislike of us (from the time of the Great Trek), they feared Rhodes. They were now surrounded by new British colonies, and it seemed the obvious move to take ^{their settlements} ~~them~~ next.

With all this bad feeling it only needed a sequence of events to trigger off a war. The first major event occurred at the Battle of Majuba Hill. The British had been slow in removing their ^{their} troops from the Boer states.

Fearing that the take-over had come, the Boers ambushed and slaughtered a group of British soldiers at Majuba Hill. The British Prime Minister, Gladstone ^{who was not an imperialist} signed a peace agreement.

Repetition

rather than get involved in a war.
The next major event was the
Tamaru Raid. This caused the British much
embarrassment as the ~~men~~ and Dr. Tamaru
and his men had to be put on trial.
This was also surprising to the British
Foreign Minister, Joseph Chamberlain, was involved in
the ~~same~~ incident. This increased the Boers
fear that the invasion might come at
any minute.

In 1899 the British moved
new troops into Cape Colony. The Boers
requested that they be removed. Britain refused, and
the Boers declared war.

Not always clearly organized. Much more so
EVENTS OF THE BOER WAR. *Uitlanders*

The Boers attacked first, hoping
that with the advantage of
surprise they could make a
decisive move and persuade the

British to give in rather than fight. This was their only hope of winning the war as it was only a matter of time before the British outnumbered them.

The Boers besieged three towns which were at the apexes of a triangle, with the Boer states in the middle. Hitting out in 3 different directions they hoped would re-enforce their advantage of surprise. The towns were Mafeking, Lydenburg and Kimberley.

The Boers had ~~been~~ wanted quick victories in each of these places. However they all held, and the battles turned into sieges (which the Boers were not equipped to do). Three relief armies were sent by the British, all of which were defeated. At Kimberley in the Battle of Magerfontein, the British advanced towards a hill on top of which they thought the Boers would be. However they had dug trenches

IT m L S m S.

at the bottom of the hill and laid barbed wire along the ground. As the British became tangled in the wire, they were picked off by the Boers.

There were two battles near Laing's Nek. In the first, to the west, at Spion Kop the British lost heavy casualties taking a steep sided hill. Later they were thrown back by the Boers at Colenso, Colenso.

The British were also defeated at Stormberg near Mafeking. All these battles took place in a week in December, which came to be known, by the British, as Black Week.

General Kitchener was sent to take over the British army. He corrected many of the faults in the British strategy. In the past they had kept close to railway lines, so the Boers knew exactly where the British were.

The first time Kitchener showed that he had ~~learned~~ ~~at~~ changed tactics was at Paardeburg. The Boer army was stationed at Magerfontein expecting the new British attack to come along the railway. Kitchener did advance along the railway, but he also sent General French, and his cavalry, round the back of the Boers and away from the railway. Frightened of French linking up with the army at Kimberly, the Boers fell back. Kitchener caught them in a valley at Paardeburg. Here he made, what seems to us, a mistake. Instead of bombarding the Boers with artillery, he made an infantry attack. In doing so he had very heavy casualties.

Kitchener broke through, by May 1900 all the towns had been relieved. He then went on to take Bloemfontein and the capital of the

18TH MAY

More on

Mafeking?

Tramadol.

It was at this point that the war should really have ended. However the Boers changed to a method of fighting that was far more suited to them. They used guerrilla tactics, making a quick strike and riding off. In this they had important advantages. They were good marksmen, being able to pick off individuals at long range (this came from the the farmers using rifles to protect their farms); the troops ^{had} ~~were~~ ^{only} ~~only~~ ^{been} ~~able~~ trained to fire in quick succession into a mass of people. The Boers looked like ordinary civilians, so they were soon 'lost in the crowd'. They would make an attack, ride off into a village and become ordinary farmers again; the British troops were coloured uniforms that were easily

seen.

Certain steps had to be taken to combat these tactics. Essentially they relied on the support of the people, the Boers undoubtedly had that. The British could not change their support, so they took away the people. Farms were destroyed, and the people put in cruelly to put together camps. This was the first use of concentration camps, Disease soon broke out, and many people died; however this had not been the British aim.

The next thing the British did was to build block houses across the countryside to control the movement of ~~people~~^{people}. If you could not give a good reason for going ^{where} you wanted, you did not go.

In 1902 the last of the Boers surrendered, they were starving and in need of rest. The British tactics,

however ruthless they seemed, had worked.

RESULTS OF THE BOER WAR.

The treaty which was signed in 1902 was known as the peace of Vereeniging. Because that year the liberals had won the election, the treaty was much lenient from their point of view (the liberals were non-imperialists). The Boers were given self government, and the British paid compensation for the farms which had been destroyed.

This treaty had the result of dramatically improving relations with the Boers. Even though they had been defeated, they had got most of what they had been fighting for. The improvement was so great that in 1909 they joined the ~~substantially~~

Union of S. Africa voluntarily. This was made up of four states, the Orange Free state, the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony. This gave the Boers the ability to trade with the Commonwealth, invest their money in British firms, and also it allowed Britain to get at the Boer gold. Thus both sides benefited.

Government was shared among the states on a democratic basis. The Union prospered and even today is one the richest states in Africa.

The general effects of the new relations were important as well. When the First World War started, Boer troops fought on the British side both in S. Africa and on the European front. If they had been on Germany's side, they could have had a high reserve value in the eyes of the British.

The military effects were also

important. The British army made the change
of uniform to Khaki, and the rest of
the world soon followed suit. The
new type of warfare instigated by the
Boers caught on and became a very
powerful weapon for the minority groups in
the world. Of more mental consequence was
the British idea of Concentration Camps. However
to the base it must be said that
the one which Hitler put them to, was
not the original one devised by Britain.

16
/ 20.

Some careless spellings.
Generally sound.

60-62.



~~1877~~

Immediate causes - ~~1890's~~ 1877.
sequence of events.

sent by Kruger ——— congratulating
the President of the Transvaal in
defeating the attack " without ——— "
which implied that ———

1899.

Governing ~~British~~ Br. resentment at the
treatment of ~~the~~ settlers (give an example)

1899.

Boers declared war once arrival of
more British troops in Cape Colony.

{ EXPLAIN THE CAUSES OF THE BOER WAR. }

British attitude to Boers

(claims - sovereignty,) Demand of compensation
in S. Africa. ~~British~~ Imperialist Conservative
governments (1890's) ↓

P. M. Lord SALISBURY (3 months in office 3rd
started in 1895-1902). Foreign minister

Joseph Chamberlain, Cecil Rhodes - Cape to
Cairo railway. Gold. German interference on
Boer side (K. Telegram, arms)

Boers attitude - traditional dislike of Britain
1890's Fear of loss of self-government.

Russian rumors

- 1). started rumors solidly based, frightened that Japan might take railway.
- 2). These rumors were constantly being prodded by the Kaiser to stop the "Yellow peril".

from 22 Feb

Don't know.

to be taken into account.

STOKES 65 col 2.

1885-95

Colonization of areas surrounding Bessarabia
started by _____ B. S. A. Company 1890
he became _____

1890's

B. purchased and from S.

1896

Japanese Reich
brief description.

1896.

Kruger telegram

9- again friendly to Turkey
(1899 Berlin - Baghdad Rly).

ISAACS [102] 102-3.

ISAACS Page 105 arrows cut.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES.

GENERAL CAUSES.

ANGLO-JAP ^{alliance} ALLIANCE, ^{work to} ^{sub}shootings.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MANCHURIA ^{problems 1899} John Hany.

AND EXTENSIVE FLUENCE
in FLOREA.

PORT ARTHUR.

ally (gained Japan as a valuable ally eg WWI).

- Managed to stop Russian influence in the Far East (wanted warm water port), without getting involved in a war.

J - Ensured that no other country would be involved in a Russo-Japanese war (she was confident that she could defeat Russia alone).

~~- Gained Britain as a valuable ally.~~

↓
C. ARMENIAN MASSACRES. 1894 1896

POINTS TO NOTE - description of massacres

Russ not interested (had enough).

9 friendly with Turkey

(1889 WI visited Constantinople).

D. GREK REBELLION 1896

~~Details.~~

R.

STORES 38 CND Column
first paragraph.

102

Anglo - Japanese Alliance.

GB J

ISAACS. BOTTOM 99 - 100

6). Maintain status quo in East Asia.

Agreed to help one another if attacked
by more than one power.

c). GB - Gained the navy of Japan as an
ally.

- Managed to stop the Russians without
getting involved in a war herself.

J - Ensured that no other country would
become involved in a F. Russo - Japanese
war.

- Gained Britain and her navy as a
valuable ally.

1902.

Anglo - Japanese Alliance

a). GB J

b). Maintain status quo in East Asia.

Agreed to help one another if attacked
by more than one power.

c). GB - Gained the navy of Japan as an

{ CAUSES → plan GP Boot

{ BASIC RIVALRY.
Immediate causes. }

{ STOKES → 48-52 (3) ← 40mins.

1st December. both parts

1894

F → R



a). F. 1273

b). (main support of attacked by G, or I with G's help.

T also saw = for the situation by G and A.

IG saw a move of the T to neutralise the world market.

c). T = got seriously! (at least).

A = achieved significant at least in Europe

ONLY 10 LEUFL.
 NW. Recd, Fr, 4, 5,
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 NO Idaf. stakes. 63-70,

P. 63 stakes southern half of $x = 0$ up to
 Boocho $y = 0$

ISAACS

110

113

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 145 France - Russian alliance 1873
 S3 full page. river marked no turns or
 names of columns. Frontiers. 1902

second column.

{ STOKES 142-151
 { ISAACS 122-127
 Cardinal
 Amb - Russian Entente

IS S
 113. 147.
 115 147-

This pens
 have no tips

Gerry

STOKES = 41
 ISAACS = 45

mb

the quick

since the cat sat

