

Chapter 27 Worksheet
Objectives

1. Concern with defense before the reform
2. The peasant question
3. Military reform
4. Russia early reform
5. Revolution of 1905
6. Japan before the reform
7. Conflict between Russia and Japan
8. Modernization negatively effects Japan
9. Russia differences and commonalties with Japan

Vocabulary

1. Holy Alliance:

 2. Nationalism:

 3. Crimean War:

 4. Emancipation of the serfs:

 5. Trans-Siberian railroad:

 6. Intelligentsia:

 7. Anarchists:

 8. Bolsheviks:

 9. Russo-Japanese War:

 10. Duma:

 11. Stolypin reforms:

 12. Meiji Restoration:

 13. Kulaks:

 14. Sino-Japanese War:

 15. Diet:

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Russia Before Reform

- Social
 - Instead of improving their techniques, lords tightened the labor obligations of their serfs
 - Stagnant society
 - Agricultural society was based solely on the serf labor
 - Leading social issue: serfdom
 - Needed to meet humanitarian standards and have cheap and flexible labor
- Political
 - The Holy Alliance: an alliance between the conservative monarchies of Russia, Prussia, and Austria to defend religion and establish order within the monarchies; actual alliance accomplished little
 - Censored intellectuals tried to create liberal and radical political views among citizens
 - Liberal views spread to the Russian elite
- Interaction
 - Continued the tradition of territorial expansion
 - Imported high-tech western machinery and other equipment
 - Crimean War
 - Western powers won because of industrial advantages
 - They had ships to transport their more advanced weapons
 - It hurt more than it helped
 - Caused the Russians to realize that reform was essential
- Cultural
 - Various types of art created a sense of nationalism throughout the country
 - Luxury goods from the West were used to display respectability of the great aristocrats
 - Responsible for protecting Christianity in the Holy Land
- Economic
 - Falling increasingly behind the West in technology and trade

Russia Early Reform

- Social
 - Emancipation of the serfs: the serfs received most of the land but obtained no political rights, and they had to stay in the village until they could repay the aristocracy for the land
 - The czar was not interested in destroying the nobility like most of the other Europeans
 - The emancipation created a larger urban labor force
 - Substantial population growth because of use of the potato
 - Nobles no longer directly ruled the peasants
 - Women got access to higher education and professions
 - Lacked a middle class so the revolution hoped to create one
 - Semi-skilled industrial labor force grew rapidly with the urban working class
- Interaction
 - Maintained a good army to keep out invaders and fight in battles and wars

- Promotion of merit and military organization
 - More than half of Russian industry was foreign owned and operated
- Cultural
 - New market brought popular books and other reading matter to Russia
- Economic
 - Trans-Siberian railroad
 - Connected European Russia with the Pacific
 - Expanded Russia's iron and coal regions
 - Allowed for an export of grain
 - Helped pay to import advanced western machinery
 - Modern factories began to pop up in large cities
 - Ranked 4th in the world's steel production and textile output

Russia Early Reform Cont.

- Social
 - A group of radical intelligentsia became an increasingly active class in Russia.
 - Protest was heightened by the limitations of the reform and the industrialization.
- Political
 - Business people and professionals sought more political rights and freedom.
 - Some intellectuals became anarchists who wanted to take over by winning peasant support.
 - Government reaction was to pull back from reform, introduce censorship, and send protesters to Siberia.
 - Assassination of Alexander II.
 - His successors opposed the reform and continued political, religious, and ethical repression

Revolution of 1905

- Social
 - Urban workers and peasants joined liberal groups because of the loss of the Russo-Japanese War.
 - The minister aimed to create a market-oriented peasantry
 - Divided from the rest of the peasantry mass.
 - Some entrepreneurs among the peasants, also known as kulaks, did increase production
 - Most nations established serfdom but landlord power remained extensive.
- Political
 - New Slavic nations, Siberia and Bulgaria were created.
 - After the defeat the government created the Duma, or national parliament.
 - The reform quickly fell apart as the tsar took authority away from the Duma, withdrew rights, and resumed police repression.
- Interaction

- Russia was active in Persia and Afghanistan.
- Russia was defeated in the Russo-Japanese War.
- Economic
 - Industrialization was minimal.
 - Remained agricultural exporters dependent on Western markets.

Japan Before the Reform

- Social
 - The Japanese adapted to the industrial change and internal market reform.
 - The upper class became more secular.
- Political
 - In the beginning of the 19th century the shogunate continued to combine a central bureaucracy with semi-feudal alliances between the daimyos and samurai.
 - The Shogunate were defeated and Emperor Mutsuhito, Meiji, took charge.
- Interaction
 - American naval squad forced Japan to open up to the West
 - Shogunate Bureaucrats yielded to Western superiority.
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- Cultural
 - Education expanded beyond the upper class
 - Led to the highest literacy rate outside the West
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- Economic
 - Government encountered financial problems because taxation was based on agriculture while the economy was becoming more commercialized.
 - By mid nineteenth century economic growth was slowing as technological limitations hindered agricultural growth and population increase.

Industrial and Political Change in the Meiji State

- Meiji
 - Abolished feudalism, samurai class & replaced the daimyo
 - Enforced centralized imperial rule, bureaucracy & limited representative institutions
 - Issued a constitution and limited power to their **Diet** (parliament)
 - Traveled abroad to discover modern political forms

Japan's Industrial Revolution

- Created conditions necessary for industrialization
 - Government banks provided capital for industry
 - New agricultural methods lead to a surplus of food
 - Guilds & road tariffs were abolished to create a national market
- Private enterprise played a role in Japan's growing economy

- Depended on imports of Western equipment and raw materials; Japan was a resource poor nation
- Low paid women were used in sweatshop silk production

Social and Diplomatic Effects of Industrialization

- Better nutrition and new medical provisions reduced death rates & resulted in massive population growth
- Japanese government introduced universal education system emphasizing technical subjects & political loyalty
- Japanese copied Western cultural fads: haircuts, hygiene, medicines, calendar & metric system
- Tension between Parliament & Emperor's ministers arose over policy decisions
- Victory over China in the **Sino-Japanese War** for influence in Korea

Russia vs. Japan

- Both states were centralized & authoritarian
- Japan incorporated business leaders into its governing structure; Russia had a more traditional social elite
- Russia used early factory labor; Japan used sweatshop, silk production
- **Russo-Japanese War**