

Nahda vs. Ishin 維新 x النهضة

The emergence of the modern state in Japan was associated with the young Emperor Mutsuhito¹ taking the helm after changing the rule of the Tokugawa shogunate² as the Imperial legitimate ruler called Meiji the Great (明治大帝, *Meiji-taitei*)³. He was number 122 in the imperial dynasty Meiji, meaning the reformer or the owner of power.

Despite his young age, the Emperor gained his contemporary's admiration, especially the Western historians who described him as not addicted to luxury but rejoicing the acquisition of knowledge. He sacrificed his comfort to acquire the culture, and was characterized by his wisdom, design, and enhancement of knowledge as well as the spirit inspiring others⁴. Most importantly, his love and devotion for his people were apparent since he took the throne, then continued to grow throughout his long enthronement⁵.

The Meiji reforms since the beginning of 1868⁶ were the real beginning of the history of modern Japan⁷, the civil war and its aftermath put Japan, after a long struggle between two competing forces of the country, on the right railroad towards modernization and westernization⁸.

The young emperor raised a revolution, strongly supported by the two clans *Chōshū* and *Satsuma*⁹. The reform was considerably popular and supported by most of the Daimyo and Samurai¹⁰, but the reformists and the advisers of

¹ WALKER, J. (1979). **The Japanese Novel of the Meiji Period and the Ideal of Individualism**. NEW JERSEY: Princeton University Press. doi:10.2307/j.ctvbc216

² Tsukahira, T. (1966). **Feudal Control in Tokugawa Japan: The Sankin Kōtai System**. Mass.: Harvard University Asia Center. Retrieved August 12, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1tg5mzk

³ Saboru, Hayashi (2003). **Imperial Japan**, Toronto: Toronto University Press, P.90.

⁴ Charles Lanman (1883). **Leading Men of Japan**, Boston: Lothrop, 1883, P. 18.

⁵ Donald Keene (2002). **Emperor of Japan, Meiji and his World 1852-1912**, New York: Columbia University Press, P. 212.

⁶ Sakata, Y., & Hall, J. (1956). **The Motivation of Political Leadership in the Meiji Restoration**. The Journal of Asian Studies, 16(1), 31-50. doi:10.2307/2941545

⁷ Ibid., P. IX.

⁸ Tsuzuki Chushichi (2000) **The Pursuit of Power in Modern Japan 1825-1995**, Oxford, Oxford University Press, P. 54.

⁹ Peter W. Preston (2000). **Understanding Modern Japan**, London: Sage Publications, P. 35.

¹⁰ Vaporis, C. (2005). **Lordly Pageantry: The Daimyo Procession and Political Authority**. Japan Review, (17), 3-54. Retrieved May 21, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25791290>

the Emperor up argued with some of the central powers in the provinces¹¹. The reform leaders have been distinguished by realism and, they were bureaucrats' politicians, who had high social hierarchy origins suited with their new roles. Most of them were from the middle class of the Samurai¹².

The willingness for imperial reform was withstood by the remnants of the Tokugawa family and the War of Restoration erupted. It began in early January 1868 and was only stopped by the surrender of another loyal force to the rule of the Tokugawa in Hokkaido in June 1869. Despite the outbreak of clashes, the new government established for a new political system, so the government immediately organized in the first month of 1868 the diplomatic relations through informing the other states that the foreign policy was only under the command of the Emperor¹³.

After the initial stability of military operations, Emperor Meiji tried to find a balance between the eastern and western provinces. The headquarters of the nation's capital from the historic city of Kyoto with all its institutions and its traditions were transferred to Tokyo, which was the old headquarter of the shogun rule, where it was known as Edo and started a wide updating process. Its beginning was just a clear process of Westernization¹⁴.

In the new capital, a government was formed to support the Imperial reform and aimed to protect Japan from foreign threats, and consisted of ministries in the style of Western governments with the permanence of the instincts and traditional sediment in the figures of the members of the government, where we find the spirit of fighting [Samurai] wearing a liberal dress¹⁵.

With the steps of the political reform united the internal front, where 90 percent of Japanese have furlled around the reform slogans that included admixture of nationalism principles and patriotism which were accompanied by a wide military modernization, the Japanese government's efforts focused

¹¹ David H. James (1951). **The Rise and Fall of the Japanese Empire**, London: George Allen, and Unwin LTD, P. 117.

¹² William G. Beasley (1971). **The Meiji Restoration**, California: Stanford University Press, P. 421.

¹³ Kaya Michiko (1995). **Japan in Modern History**, Tokyo: The International Society for Educational Information, P. 238

¹⁴ Karlin, J. (2014). **Gender and Nation in Meiji Japan: Modernity, Loss, and the Doing of History**. University of Hawai'i Press. Retrieved February 22, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt13x1k9w

¹⁵ Robert A. Scalapino (1953). **Democracy and the Party Movement in Pre-war Japan**, Los Angeles: Berkeley Press, P. 63.

to amend the unfair agreements to Japan that were signed during the years 1854-1858. But the new emperor and the staff under rule could not deny those agreements because he was scared that this policy might become a pretext for foreign direct invasion and the Japanese army was not yet ready to bodice it. That is why he relied on the manner of diplomatic dialogue with foreign countries that have signed with it those conventions to mitigate its restrictions because it created serious problems for the Japanese economy.

In 1890 the actual efforts began by setting a government plan to negotiate with England... and the negotiations went smoothly¹⁶ but they did not succeed until 1894, where Anglo - Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was signed and the most important clauses the equal commercial transaction, did not increase the tariff, cancel the judicial immunity. In addition to the right of foreigners to housing anywhere in Japan, ... and soon Japan signed similar agreements with 14 other nations so that Japanese diplomacy succeeded to amend those agreements in favor of Japan beginning of the year 1894.

After the political internal homeostasis, the Japanese ambition for expansion and transformation into a major Asian imperialist state-initiated, especially with the growth of Japanese military and economic capabilities. Japan has been able in the last decade of the nineteenth of dealing close in affairs with the West and Japan has become the main partner of Great Britain in East Asia.

The Meiji era was the first fruit of the Japanese Renaissance that was the result of two main factors:

The first direct factor was the positive accumulations of Japanese society, which was a preparation for a new modern historic stage.

The second factor was the direct cause of the negative jolt to the Japanese society, which represented in the arrival of the black ships of Perry on the eighth of July 1853.

Despite the peaceful role that the United States played in the conflicts that took place in the Far East, but it exercised intelligence roles. During the

¹⁶ Toriumi Yasushi (1995). **Japanese History**, Tokyo: The International Society for Educational Information, Shobundo Company Ltd, P. 261.

Korean issue was its diplomatic mission provided shelter for dissidents¹⁷ of the Japanese deputation in their country.

The second part of the puzzle, which represents the Arab world in this study is the jewel of the Nile Egypt which retained economic and de facto political autonomy with the Ottoman Sultanate. This opportunity was largely the result of international rivalries and of English politics of the 1820s and early 1830s, which discouraged Great Britain from exercising the economy and political influence on Egypt of which was capable.¹⁸

Mohammed Ali¹⁹ was a Turc from Macedonia who had come to Egypt with the Ottoman forces sent against the French. He rallied support among the townspeople, outwitted his rival, and virtually imposed himself on the Ottoman government as governor. Around his court, he formed his own local ottoman ruling group of Turks and Mamluks, a modern army and an elite of educated officials, and he used them to impose his control over the administration and tax collection of the whole country, and to expand beyond it into Sudan, Syria, and Arabia ... The changes introduced in Egypt went beyond those in the rest of the Empire, and from this time Egypt was to follow a separate line of development. There was a sustained attempt to train a group of officers, doctors, engineers, and officials in new schools and by missions to Europe. The ruler was able to bring all agricultural land under his control, by confiscating the farms and religious endowments, and to use his power to extend the cultivation of cotton, to involve a new kind of irrigation, and to build many dams. In the later years of his reign, pressure from Europe obliged him to give up his monopoly over the sale of cotton and other products, and Egypt moved into the position of a plantation economy, supplying raw materials and importing finished products at prices fixed in the world market.²⁰

The increasing development of Egypt was due to the active contribution of Mohammed Ali in the East attempts toward modernization. In his ambition to make Egypt a powerful nation, he encouraged all efforts to introduce the western techniques, his achievements were based on importing European

¹⁷ Fred H. Harrington (1944). **God, Mammon and the Japanese 1884-1905**, Revised edition, Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, P. 81.

¹⁸ Peter Gran (1979) **Islamic Roots of Capitalism: Egypt 1760 -1840**, London: Greenwood, P. XIV.

¹⁹ Hassan, H. (2000). **In the House of Muhammad Ali: A Family Album, 1805–1952**. American University in Cairo Press. Retrieved August 10, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt15m7dw0

²⁰ Albert HOURANI (1991). **A History of the Arab Peoples**, London: Faber and Faber, P.273.

specialists to organize and manage the state strategy to accomplish modernization²¹.

Muhammed Ali's reforms were characterized by a socioeconomic change dominated by a state commercial sector. This represented a capitalist formation which was a transitional stage in Egypt's integration into the world market as a peripheral capitalist element.²²

Military Modernization

Japan was at the beginning of the Meiji era living under the danger of external threats, feared the cruel fate of neighboring countries, especially China, who was destructively defeated by the end of the Opium War²³.

Japan began to learn the art of firearms and the Western tactics in general²⁴ to initiate a major military revival under the slogan: Rich Country Strong Army *Fukoku Kyohei*²⁵ in order to turn Japan into a strong country that owns modern weapons, accompanied by the strong native base spirit of strict discipline²⁶. Inspired by the principles of *bushido*²⁷ with the advantage of a new ideological slogan, that can be summarized as follow: Western Technique, Japanese Spirit *Wakon Yosai*²⁸, the Japanese spirit integrated with Western scientific development²⁹.

The main objective of the armistice development was to convert the Japanese military forces from courageous warriors with primitive weapons, to an orderly modern well-equipped army.

²¹ Toledano, E. (1985). **Review Article: Mehmet Ali Paşa or Muhammad Ali Basha? An Historiographic Appraisal in the Wake of a Recent Book.** Middle Eastern Studies, 21(4), 141-159. Retrieved July 20, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/4283090

²² Gran, **Islamic roots** ..., op. cit. p. III.

²³ Derks, H. (2012). **History of the Opium Problem: The Assault on the East, ca. 1600-1950.** LEIDEN; BOSTON: Brill. doi:10.1163/j.ctv4cbhdf

²⁴ John F. Embree (1943). **The Japanese**, New York: The Smithsonian Institution, P. 35.

²⁵ Stefani Bellien (1979). **Notes on the History of the Left-Wing Movement in Meiji Japan.** Napoli: Insutituto Orientale Di Napoli, P. 35.

²⁶ Large, S. (1997). **Modern Japan's Troubled Pursuit of 'Wealth and Power'.** The Historical Journal, 40(2), 537-550. Retrieved February 11, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/2640081

²⁷ Kawakami, T. (1952). **BUSHIDŌE IN ITS FORMATIVE PERIOD.** The Annals of the Hitotsubashi Academy, 3(1), 65-83. Retrieved February 23, 2017, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43751264>

²⁸ Nozomu, K. (1980). **The Historical Background of Arguments Emphasizing the Uniqueness of Japanese Society.** Social Analysis: The International Journal of Social and Cultural Practice, (5/6), 44-62. Retrieved May 20, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/23160417

²⁹ Itsushi Ishiguro (2003). **The Japanese History of Capitalism**, Toronto: Toronto University Press, P. 82.

In January 1873, new regulations were issued for the establishment of the first brigades³⁰, where the profession of arms expanded, it is not only confined to the *Samurai* but also the commoners *Heimin*. All adult men (around 25-year-old) must be recruited to the military service.

The new national defense forces had been updated according to European standards, in which was adopted French and German regimes to modernize the land forces, which was composed of soldiers of the *Chouchou* clans, while the marines and navy were applied on it the British system, and composed of the sailors of the *Satsuma* tribes³¹. Japan then, adopted new tactics for sea warfare, such as Torpedo-boats from the French navy³².

It should be noted that although the joining of common citizens to both, Army and Navy, most of the senior elites in the army were originally from the *Samurai* class³³.

Then by the fears of external threats, accompanied by a great interest to secure the internal security and a regard to the application of the Japanese jurisdiction to the foreign residents, Japan was compelled to develop the judicial and security regulations³⁴.

A/ Domestic Conflicts:

The reign of Emperor Meiji started in 1868 in the wake of civil war to abolish the rule of the *Shogun*³⁵ in order to unite the country under a new government in a series of battles during the Boshin War³⁶, which ended in June 1869.

³⁰ Kublin, H. (1949). **The "Modern" Army of Early Meiji Japan**. *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, 9(1), 20-41. doi:10.2307/2049123

³¹ David H. James (1951). **The Rise and Fall of the Japanese Empire**, London: George Allen and Unwin LTD, P. 119.

³² Christopher Howe (1996). **The Origins of Japanese Trade Supremacy, Development and Technology in Asia from 1540 to the Pacific War**. Chicago: Chicago University Press, P. 281.

³³ Paul J. Bailey (1996). **Postwar Japan: 1945 to the Present**, Oxford: Historical Association Studies, P. 8.

³⁴ Eleanor Westley (1987). **Imitation and Innovation, The Transfer of Western Organizational Patterns to Meiji Japan**, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, P. 33.

³⁵ Ravina, Mark J. (August 2010). **"The Apocryphal Suicide of Saigō Takamori: Samurai, "Seppuku", and the Politics of Legend"**. *The Journal of Asian Studies*. 69 (3): 691–721. doi:10.1017/S0021911810001518.

³⁶ Michiko, **Japan in Modern History**, op. cit., P. 237.

But the peace and harmony were not restored even after throwing out the Shogunate regime. In the rural eras occurred 126 peasant uprisings in 1868³⁷, then insecurity continued. The first decade of the Meiji era (1868-1877) 499 countryside uprisings and 240 conflicts in major cities, also 151 disputes between peasants in the rival villages. The total domestic conflicts attained 674 uprisings for starting ten years of the young emperor's reign.

The most dangerous internal clashes occurred in February 1877, when the Satsuma Rebellion was announced, it put the reform leaders in confrontation with each other³⁸. Saigo Takamori³⁹ was on the head of the Samurai rebels. For that, the central government faced major difficulties to put down this revolution. Finally, the victory of the governmental modernized armed forces against the grievous insurgence was a clear sign that the new regime has become completely safe against any provocation⁴⁰.

B/ Territorial Expansion

The main goal of the Japanese military from the beginning of the imperial ambition was to ward off Western risks that were surrounding Japan. After the increase of the fighting capabilities of the Japanese imperial army, the leaders' attention oriented towards regional expansion, the first result was the emergence of the Japan imperialism on the international stage⁴¹.

The Japanese expansion stressed on its dominance on the islands close to the consent of the neighboring countries, with an interception of its local population. The theory of nationalism provides the best explanations for Japan's imperialistic actions between 1894 and 1905. The following points support nationalism as the best theory to understand Japan's wars and colonial acquisitions: (1) Japan's deep concerns for national security, (2) its emulation of the imperialistic behaviors of Western powers, and (3) Japanese national ideals and personal characteristics.

³⁷ Donald Keene (2002) **Emperor of Japan, Meiji and his World 1852-1912**, New York: Columbia University Press, P. 156.

³⁸ Keene, **Emperor.....**, op. cit., P. 273.

³⁹ Ravina, op. cit.

⁴⁰ Yates, C. (1994). **Saigō Takamori in the Emergence of Meiji Japan**. *Modern Asian Studies*, 28(3), 449-474. Retrieved June 20, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/313040

⁴¹ Frank Brinkley (1901) **Japan: Its History, Arts and Literature**, Vol. 1, Tokyo, J.B. Miller Company, P. 23.

The arrival of the French military mission (1872-1880) had a significant impact on the organization and the announcement of The Imperial Japanese Army *Dai-Nippon Teikoku Rikugun*⁴² which marks the beginning of the seven brigades force, in addition to the Imperial Guard squadron. This enhanced the confidence of Japanese leaders with their territorial ambitions which became heightened.

By the 1890s, the Imperial Japanese Army had grown to become the most modern army in Asia: well-trained, well-equipped, and with good morale. However, it was basically an infantry force deficient in cavalry and artillery when compared with its European contemporaries. Artillery pieces, which were purchased from America and a variety of European nations, presented two problems: they were scarce, and the relatively small number that was available were of several different calibers, causing problems with ammunition supply.

1/ Taiwan Expedition:

The first war act by the imperial navy in response to the Mudan Incident of December 1871. The Paiwan people, who are indigenous peoples of Taiwan, murdered 54 crewmembers of a wrecked merchant vessel from the Ryukyu Kingdom on the southwestern tip of Taiwan. 12 men were rescued by the local Chinese-speaking community and were transferred to Miyako-jima in the Ryukyu Islands. The Empire of Japan used this as an excuse to both assert sovereignty over the Ryukyu Kingdom, which was a tributary state of both Japan and Qing China at the time, and to attempt the same with Taiwan, a Qing territory. It marked the first overseas deployment of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy. Taiwan (Formosa) was a subsidiary of the Chinese state and the population number was 3.5 million with a small Japanese minority of 130 thousand islanders⁴³. The disciplinary expedition forced the Chinese authorities to pay compensation to the families of the fishermen of Ryukyu as People of Japan⁴⁴. Japanese military losses were estimated; 512 killed in action, while 30 were injured due to diseases⁴⁵.

⁴² Drea, Edward J. (2003). "**The Imperial Japanese Army (1868–1945): Origins, Evolution, Legacy**". **War in the Modern World Since 1815**. London: Routledge.

⁴³ Poultney BiGelow (1923). **Japan and her Colonies**, London: Edward Arnold, and Co., P. 70.

⁴⁴ Hugh Borton (1955) **Japan's Modern Century**, New York: Ronald Press, Pp. 160-161.

⁴⁵ Saboru, **Imperial Japan**, op. cit., P.106.

2/ The Korean Inquisition:

The Korean Peninsula is considered the mainland neighbor to the Japanese archipelago islands; for that, the discharge of Japan's regional expansion targeted its coastal territory. This avidity dragged Japan to two large regional encounters with China and Russia. Simply, Korea was the closer and weaker neighbor, so the modernized Japanese armed battalions opined to try their weapons within⁴⁶.

The internal situation in Korea was deteriorated. The local peasants were angry because of the heavy taxes, the avails of expensive loans, as well as the western parasitism on the way of industry and cotton traditional cultivation.

A new religious community surfaced, called the *Donghak*⁴⁷, promising of social change⁴⁸. The great internal tension and growth of foreign ambitions started because of the flare-up of revolution in the south. In addition, due to the increase of violence in the rural areas, the Independence Party was founded in the capital and aimed at closer cooperation with Japan, promoting internal reform⁴⁹.

By May, the rebels, armed with batons, swords, and machetes, with fewer guns, defeated the government forces⁵⁰.

The double intervention of Japanese and Chinese armies began, with signs of major Asian confrontation was showed. On the Korean level, the revolution had been put down, keeping the foreign regional military presence.

⁴⁶ Louise Young (1999) **Japan's Total Empire**, California: University of California Press, P. 23.

⁴⁷ Chong, K. (1969). **The Tonghak Rebellion: Harbinger of Korean Nationalism**. Journal of Korean Studies (1969-1971), 1(1), 73-88. Retrieved May 23, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23849478>

⁴⁸ Peter Duus (1995) **The Abacus and The Sword, The Japanese Penetration of Korea 1895-1910**, California: University of California Press, P. 66.

⁴⁹ Michiko, **Japan in Modern History**, op. cit., P. 265.

⁵⁰ Duus, **Abacus...**, op. cit., P. 66.

3/ Sino-Japanese War:

The tension between the neighboring rivals began when the Japanese government sent a request to China, asking for cooperation to coercion Korea to adopt some administrative reforms. The prompt Chinese coercion was rejection.

This response was met by the indignation of the Japanese Militarism who considered the Chinese intervention in Korea as an unacceptable attempt to prevent the dissemination of enlightenment in that puppet state. The war was not only a conflict between two nations, but also a battle for world civilization⁵¹, and promoting modernization in Asia, according to the Japanese standards.

In August, Japan declared war against China, the emperor issued a decree to the army, roused them to fight on land and sea until they achieved all the goals of the nation⁵². The war was short-term proved that the Chinese primitive land and naval forces were no match for Japanese modern Westernized forces⁵³.

Japan quickly won the land battles, which were followed by a great naval victory. On September 17, the Yellow Sea witnessed a battle between the Japanese and Chinese fleets, it was the first naval battle where the Japanese navy used steamships⁵⁴. That was a shock to all the Western nations, observing small modern country easily triumphing over the Chinese giant⁵⁵.

4/The Boxers Rebellion:

One of the main results of the Japanese - Chinese war was the clarity of the structural weaknesses of the Chinese empire, while the western countries rushed to find its influence areas within the country⁵⁶.

⁵¹ Donald Keene (1971). **Landscapes and Portraits**, Tokyo: Kodansha International, P. 236.

⁵² Keene, **Emperor**, op. cit., P. 481.

⁵³ James, **The Rise and Fall...**, op. cit., P. 130.

⁵⁴ Keene, **Emperor...**, op. cit., P. 505.

⁵⁵ Saboru, **Imperial Japan**, op. cit., P.110.

⁵⁶ Michiko, **Japan in Modern History**, op. cit., P. 269.

In 1898, Russia and Germany commenced hiring coastal provinces of China, followed by England and then France⁵⁷.

During 1899 the ire of Chinese popular that reprobate the foreign demeanors began to appear in some separate unrest. The most crucial uprising broke out in the north, in Shantung, led by the boxers⁵⁸, who could in spring 1900 reach the city Peking and besieged the headquarters of the Foreign Missions⁵⁹.

In response, international forces arrived to quell the revolution. Japan's marines were ahead, where effectively contributed to strike the native rebels. This quick triumph created overwhelming support for Japan in England, especially for the contribution of the Japanese forces in the rescue of British nationals⁶⁰.

After defeating its patriotic revolution, China was forced to sign the Beijing Protocol⁶¹. China conceded to the right of the participant countries in keeping foreign military forces to protect their missions and citizens⁶².

5/ Russo-Japanese War:

By the end of the Boxers revolution that accompanied the collapse of the Chinese government's authority over Northern territories, also losing national sovereignty, the international powers began sharing spheres of influence.

⁵⁷ HALSEY, S. (2015). **Quest for Power: European Imperialism and the Making of Chinese Statecraft**. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Retrieved August 10, 219, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1c84d0b>

⁵⁸ *The Boxer Rebellion* (拳亂), Boxer Uprising, or Yihetuan Movement (義和團運動) was an anti-imperialist, anti-foreign, and anti-Christian uprising in China between 1899 and 1901, towards the end of the Qing dynasty.

Bickers, Robert A., and R. G. Tiedemann, eds. (2007) **The Boxers, China, and the World**. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield.

⁵⁹ Beasley, **The Modern History**..., op. cit., P. 167.

⁶⁰ Keene, **Emperor**..., op. cit., P. 574.

⁶¹ *The Boxer Protocol* was signed on September 7, 1901, between the Qing Empire of China and the Eight-Nation Alliance that had provided military forces (including Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States as well as Belgium, Spain, and the Netherlands); after China's defeat in the intervention to put down the Boxer Rebellion. It is often regarded as one of the Unequal Treaties.

<http://www.100jia.net/china1900/ereignisse/boxerprotokoll.htm>

⁶² Michiko, **Japan in Modern History**, op. cit., P. 270.

In Japan, some members of the government proposed the adoption of the negotiations to sign an agreement of exchange of interests with Russia concerning Manchuria - Korea Swap⁶³, where Korea was the basis of reciprocity and in return⁶⁴ giving green light to Russia occupies the far north of China⁶⁵.

During the negotiations, the Japanese public who was happy with its victory over the Chinese, with the pride of its military growing, was strongly supportive to waging war against Russia⁶⁶. Japan claimed on local media that its goal was independence and self-sufficiency⁶⁷ in middle China. In contradiction, the Russian public was less enthusiastic about war.

The war resolution in both countries was taken for circumstantial reasons, while taking major consideration to the strategic planning⁶⁸, both sides were afraid of the resulted future.

Amidst the stumble negotiations, on February 8, 1904, the Japanese naval power destroyed the Russian fleet in the Far East, without declaring war on Russia⁶⁹. The Japanese Army surprised the Russian Troops in Port Arthur and destroyed all the main battleships [six ships], support ships [four ships] and monitoring ship⁷⁰, besides, several small multi-tasking boats.

On the tenth of February 1904, the Emperor issued the announcement of war against Russia⁷¹.

In the fourth section, he declared: Korean safety is an interesting affair that was ensued by our empire, and this is not only because of our historic

⁶³ Uchida, J. (2011). **Brokers of Empire: Japanese Settler Colonialism in Korea, 1876–1945**.

Cambridge: Harvard University Asia Center. Retrieved August 14, 2020, from

www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1x07x37

⁶⁴ Young, L. (1998). **Japan's Total Empire: Manchuria and the Culture of Wartime Imperialism**.

University of California Press. Retrieved August 14, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/j.ctt1png7c

⁶⁵ Beasley, **The Modern History...**, op.cit., P. 170.

⁶⁶ Toriumi Yasushi (2000). **Japan: Modern History**, Tokyo: International Society for Educational Information, First edition 1993, edition 2000, P. 67.

⁶⁷ Germaine Hoston (1986). **Marxism and the Crisis of Development in Prewar Japan**, Princeton: Princeton University Press, P. 87.

⁶⁸ Ian Nish (1985) **The Origins of the Russo- Japanese War**, London: Longman, P. 256.

⁶⁹ Reischauer, Edwin (1981) **Japan: The Story of Nation**, 3rd edition, Tokyo: Charles Tuttle Co., P.154.

⁷⁰ John A. White (1964) **The Diplomacy of Russo-Japanese War**, Princeton: Princeton University Press, P. 146.

⁷¹ Document: **Imperial declaration of war on Russia** 10/02/1904

relationship with this country, but also the presence of Korea is vital to the continuation of our state. In the fifth section: we can emphasize that it is from the first moment that we can tell that Russia had no real desire for peace.

Tsarists Russia tried to accommodate the Japanese shock, it sent its European fleet for a long journey through around Africa, to the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, where the Japanese Navy ambush took place, annihilated it in Tsushima battle⁷². Another two days battle (27-28 May 1905) caused the prevalence of terror and astonishment all over Russia⁷³.

From a position of strength Japan asked the US President Theodore Roosevelt to mediate an end to the dispute in September 1905⁷⁴. The American president proved offensive for the Russians, especially when he called the Russian ambassador, and expressed his belief that there is no hope of victory for them⁷⁵. Intelligence reports claimed that Roosevelt was a supporter of Japan, since he hated the Russian government, specifically, the little Caesar⁷⁶. Also, it should be mentioned that the American public was sympathetic with Japan in that war⁷⁷.

A Peace conference convened in Portsmouth was attended by plenipotentiaries from the two countries on August 5, 1905⁷⁸. After a month of negotiations, the agreement of Portsmouth was signed⁷⁹,

As for our Middle Eastern model, Egypt, the modernization was for a strategic need, and the expansion of the Army and Navy supported the modernization of the industrial sector.

⁷² **The Russo-Japanese War. (1904). The Advocate of Peace (1894-1920)**, 66(3), 42-44. Retrieved July 20, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/25752278

⁷³ Keene, **Emperor**...., op. cit., P. 617.

⁷⁴ **Theodore Roosevelt** (1858-1929) US President No. 26, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of his role in ending the Russo-Japanese War, in the year 1906. It should be noted that President Theodore Roosevelt was dated Historian.

Theodore Roosevelt (1929). **An Autobiography**, New York, Da Capo Press.

⁷⁵ Raymond H. Esthus (1988). **Double Eagle and the Rising Sun**, Durham: Duke University Press, P.40.

⁷⁶ Tyler Dannet (1925) **Roosevelt, and The Russo – Japanese War**, New York: Double day Pub., P. 120.

⁷⁷ Document: **Press message from US President Harry Truman12-3-1958**

⁷⁸ Beasley, **Modern History**...., op. cit., P. 172.

⁷⁹ Document: **Portsmouth Treaty5-9-1905**.

By the beginning of Mohammad Ali rule, the Egyptian Army was increased from around 24,000 men in 1824 to 41,000 in 1825, to 80,000 in 1833, and then 150,000 troops in 1839. Moreover, after the defeat of 1840, this army was reduced in 1845 to around 80,000 soldiers in 10 divisions, 7 of them were installed in Sudan, where a large part of Egypt's expenditures was for the army⁸⁰.

Mohammed Ali started his reforms to create a strong and national Egyptian army. Effectively, he succeeded to give Egypt a modern armed force⁸¹. This professional modernized army subdued the Wahhabi rebels in Arabia, restoring the holy cities of Mecca and Medina to ottoman control in 1812. Two years later, it went on the capture the Upper Nile, seeking to control the ivory, gold, and slaves.

Mohammed Ali proceeded to send a large army to invade Crete in Greece in 1825, and into Syria in 1831. His government control was extended from Hijaz to central Anatolia during the 1830s.

The Egyptian army during the years of 1820 -1840⁸², had 45 divisions in 1838, within 127150 troops, supported by 12,000 irregular tribal volunteers, and 3000 of artillerymen.

The officers descended from Turks, Tcherkeses, Mamluks, Caucasians as well as local recruits from Egypt, Syria, Tripoli, Morocco, Arabia, and even mercenaries from France, and other European countries.

When Egyptian forces invaded and occupied Syria and came within sight of Istanbul, the great powers (Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia) allied themselves with the Ottoman government to drive the Egyptian forces out of Syria. A British fleet bombarded Beirut in September 1840, and an Anglo-Turkish force landed, causing uprisings against the Egyptian forces. Acre fell in November, and a British naval force anchored off Alexandria. The Egyptian army was forced to retreat to Egypt, and Muhammad Ali was

⁸⁰ (*In Arabic*) M. Fouad SHOUKRI, **Building the State of Mohammad Ali**. 2009. محمد فؤاد شكري (وآخرون)، **بناء دولة مصر محمد علي**، القاهرة: دار الكتب والوثائق القومية، 2009، 179-182، 341-349، and Pp. 725-728.

⁸¹ ENER, MINE (2001) "**All the Pasha's Men: Mehmed Ali, His Army and the Making of Modern Egypt.**" *The Journal of the American Oriental Society*, vol. 121, no. 1, P. 102. Gale Academic OneFile Accessed 10 May. 2020.

⁸² Fahmy, K. (1997). **All the Pasha's Men: Mehmed Ali, His Army and the Making of Modern Egypt**. American University in Cairo Press. Retrieved June 18, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt15m7mvc

obliged to accede to British demands. According to the Treaty of 1841, Muhammad Ali was stripped of all the conquered territory except Sudan but was granted the hereditary governorship of Egypt for life, with succession going to the eldest male in the family. Muhammad Ali was also compelled to agree to the Anglo-Ottoman Convention of 1838⁸³, which established "free trade" in Egypt. This meant that Muhammad Ali was forced to abandon his monopolies and establish new tariffs that were favorable to imports. Thus, Egypt was unable to control the flood of cheap manufactured imports that decimated local industries.

All country's economic resources were in favor of the military. For example, in 1833, the budget of Egypt was around 17,618,500 US\$, and the expenditures were 15, 515,500 US\$. Mohammed Ali paid, around 11,795,000 US\$ for the military expenditures⁸⁴.

Cultural and Social Reforms

Political reform and military modernization were accompanied by structural developments in Japanese society, the most important:

A/ Education Development:

Educational modernization was one of the most important goals of the Meiji restoration. Since the young emperor received to rule, he immediately commenced a wide expedition to disseminate modern education on a large scale in Japan through organizations entitled *Meiokusha*⁸⁵, which has been working on the propagation of modern science over rural territories and various classes in Japanese society.

The Ministry of Education⁸⁶ was established in 1871, emitted in September 1872. Its reform strategy divided Japan into eight educational areas, in each region, there was one university and 32 secondary schools. For every high school, 210 primary schools must be built. A primary school for every 600 citizens. All children who attained the age of six, must join these schools,

⁸³ Van Hartesveldt, Fred (1980). "**Henry Bowler and the Convention of Balta Liman**". Columbus State University Archives. Fort Valley State College. Dissertation: 57.

⁸⁴ SHOUKRI, (*In Arabic*) – **Building the State of Mohammad Ali**, Op. cit., Pp.280 - 283.

⁸⁵ Huish, D. (1972). **The Meirokusha: Some Grounds for Reassessment**. Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, 32, 208-229. doi:10.2307/2718872

⁸⁶ James, **The Rise and Fall...**, op. cit., P. 120.

where they get six months of compulsory education⁸⁷. Eventually, the number of institutions that had been established was eight universities and 53760 schools⁸⁸.

Despite that ambitious plan for the advancement of education, the percentage of those who attend primary school was only 28% of those who were at the right age. In addition to that this plan was cuffed by the administrative bureaucracy.

Revised bill issued in 1879 provided for the construction of a public school in every village and city. Even though, the flung areas will be provided by roving professors, and the academic years of learning extended to eight years, from the age of 6 to 14 years old. Most importantly, parents will be legally responsible for sending their children to school⁸⁹.

In 1890 public educational order was issued inputting Shintoism principles into the curriculum⁹⁰.

The results of these improvements were fully erasing illiteracy in Japan. In 1900, the percentage of students in primary school was 80%, while in 1910 100%, where every child was part of the newborn modernized educational system.

At the level of higher education, five universities had opened successively. The Imperial University was the first founded in 1877 (Tokyo) given the full support of the state. Then, private universities had been founded, the most famous of them was Waseda University.

While the internal improvements went smoothly, Japan sent missions abroad, the first was the Iwakura Mission⁹¹. The number of native scholars reached 48, they left Japan on December 23, 1871. They spent 22 months in Western countries to come back on 13 September 1873 after visiting United

⁸⁷ Beasley, *The Modern History...*, op. cit., Pp. 139-140.

⁸⁸ Keene, *Emperor...*, op. cit., P. 216.

⁸⁹ Ibid. P. 329.

⁹⁰ Carol Gluck (1985). *Japan's Modern Myths, Ideology in the Late Meiji Period*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, P. 438.

⁹¹ Notehelfer, F., Saveliev, I., & Walle, W. (2004). *An Extraordinary Odyssey: The Iwakura Embassy Translated*. *Monumenta Nipponica*, 59(1), 83-119. Retrieved June 20, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/25066275

States, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Austria and finally Switzerland⁹².

The mission had studied everything in the West, including politics, economy, military improvements, and also, industrial, social, cultural, and intellectual affairs. Then the mission prepared a report component of five chapters published in 1878, annexed all the observations about schools, parliaments, factories, armies, prisons, and even brothels. Other missions were successively sent after that year⁹³.

By the success of that enlightened educational renaissance, Japan became a world-recognized leader in education, and “the arts of peace and war”⁹⁴. For that, Tokyo opened its educational institutions to Asian students. At the beginning of 1904, there were more than 5,000 Chinese students enrolled⁹⁵ at the new Japanese universities.

The education system was the outcome of Japanese generations who believed in the principle of *Kokotai*⁹⁶, which was based on the old family doctrine of Shintoism and Confucianism ideas⁹⁷.

While in Egypt, Mohammed Ali established many modern secular schools in all county's regions. In 1838, the number of elementary schools was around 50 with about 5,500 students. His administration also established many National Councils or *Nazarat* as: Council of Internal Affairs, Council of Military Affairs, Council of Public Instruction and Public Constructions, Council of Financial Affairs, Council of Navy, Council of Commerce. Council of Local Administration and others⁹⁸.

Mohammed Ali sent to Europe 399 cultural missions between 1813 and 1848, among them 96 missions for industrial studies. Egypt has its first

⁹² Tsuzuki Chushichi (2000) **The Pursuit of Power in Modern Japan 1825-1995**, Oxford: Oxford University Press, P. 65.

⁹³ Hane, M. (1969). **Early Meiji Liberalism. An Assessment**. Monumenta Nipponica, 24(4), 353-371. doi:10.2307/2383878

⁹⁴ Henry Dyer (1904) **Dia Nippon: A Study in National Evolution**, London: Blackie and Sons, P. 2.

⁹⁵ Sidney L. Gulik (1905). **The White Peril in the far East, Revised edition**, Edinburgh: Hi Revel Company, P. 144.

⁹⁶ Kitagawa, J. (1974). **The Japanese "Kokutai" (National Community) History and Myth**. History of Religions, 13(3), 209-226. Retrieved May 10, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/1061814

⁹⁷ Pittau, Joseph S. (1967). **Political Thought in Early Meiji Japan 1868-1889**, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, P. 4.

⁹⁸ Ibid. Pp.319 - 322.

secular state schools at all levels⁹⁹. Cairo sent 339 Egyptians to European schools and universities, the main priority upon was the studies of military sciences, industry, engineering, and medicine.

230 Egyptians studied in France, 95 in England, and 14 in other European countries. Of these students, 310 studied engineering and industry, 15 medicine, and 2 agriculture¹⁰⁰. Only 12 of the total number were students of humanities¹⁰¹. The secular schools were established in major cities, mainly in Cairo and Alexandria¹⁰².

B/ Hiring Foreign Experts

To achieve the goal of the success of modernization it was necessary to rely on foreign expertise, *Oyato Gaikokujin*¹⁰³. They were mainly university professors, civil engineers, and various specialists in scientific fields that had been hired for the development of Japan¹⁰⁴. As a result, the Japanese educational and economic circle learned about the research methods of modern Western and their scientific studies¹⁰⁵.

The first hiring of foreigners started in 1871, where the Japanese government had a contract with 51 French, 32 British, 10 Germans, and 6 Americans, for the modernization of education. Those numbers rose to 520 researchers, their salaries were 2.272 million yen¹⁰⁶.

Japan benefited from those foreign experts who had worked for limited periods, while some of them spent their entire life in Japan and volunteered to serve.

In Egypt, most of the engineers and high staff of managers were foreigners, and none of the industries would prove to be profitable to the

⁹⁹ Farah, N. (2009). **Egypt's Political Economy: Power Relations in Development**. American University in Cairo Press. Retrieved August 13, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt15m7dxh

¹⁰⁰ M. Mosharrafa (1948). **Cultural Survey of Modern Egypt**, London: Green, Vol.II, P.54.

¹⁰¹ Jamal Ahmed (1968). **The Intellectual Origins of Egyptian nationalism**, London: Oxford University Press, Pp.9 -10.

¹⁰² Yousef, H. (2008). **Reassessing Egypt's Dual System of Education under Isma'il: Growing 'Ilm and Shifting Ground in Egypt's First Educational Journal, Rawdat Al-Madaris, 1870-77**. International Journal of Middle East Studies, 40(1), 109-130. Retrieved August 17, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/30069654

¹⁰³ Hardy's Case, **The Japan Weekly Mail**, January 4 1875. https://archive.org/stream/Japandailymail1891v1/The_Japan_Daily_Mail_djvu.txt

¹⁰⁴ Spackman, **An Encyclopedia...**, op. cit., P. 373.

¹⁰⁵ Michiko, **Japan in Modern History**, op. cit., P. 287.

¹⁰⁶ Spackman, **An Encyclopedia...**, op. cit., P. 373.

Egyptian government. But, with the modern industry came new educational institutions: schools of engineering, medicine, midwifery, languages, and administration and even arts and crafts¹⁰⁷.

d/ Changing the local Society Structure

During the era of Civilization and Enlightenment in Japan, the patterns of western behavior spread in the Japanese major cities and higher social classes. That appeared clearly in the house's decoration clothes, and food, in addition to the Western social customs.

Homes had transitioned to a more European style¹⁰⁸ in terms of construction and furnishings as well as comfort. The intellectuals of the middle-class were eager to read the latest translations of Western books¹⁰⁹. The outfit predominant in cities followed European fashion, besides, the hairstyles, for both men and women. But it should be noted that the fishermen and farmers communities had maintained their traditional way of life¹¹⁰.

In Egypt, under Mohammed Ali's rule, the population of Egyptian cities grew unceasingly¹¹¹. Thus, in 1798, Cairo had only 223,000 persons, and its surface was roughly 332 per hectare. By 1872, it had 350,000, and by 1882, around 374,000 including 19,000 foreigners, as a very large proportion for a Middle Eastern town of that time. But the example of Alexandria is more significant. It was poor with a mere than ten thousand inhabitants at the time of the French expedition in 1798. The city arose almost from its relationship with Europe. The number of its population had risen by the year 1830 to 130,000 inhabitants and to over 200,000 in 1874. It was submerged under a flood of newcomers from the countryside.

During the nineteenth century, Egypt was still part of the Ottoman Empire; but the authority of the Sultan was very limited under Mohammed Ali rule.

¹⁰⁷ Arthur Goldschmidt (1988). **Modern Egypt, The Formation of a Nation - State**. London: Westview, P. 18

¹⁰⁸ BiGelow, **Japan and her Colonies**, op. cit., P. 42.

¹⁰⁹ Gen Itasaka (1996). **Japanese History: II Experts Reflect on The Past**, Tokyo: Kodensha International Ltd., P. 141.

¹¹⁰ Michiko, **Japan in Modern History**, op. cit., P. 293.

¹¹¹ Hunter, F. (2000). **State-Society Relations in Nineteenth Century Egypt: The Years of Transition, 1848-79**. Middle Eastern Studies, 36(3), 145-159. Retrieved July 19, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/4284095

The social Ottoman heritage was still strong in Egypt as well as in any other Ottoman Vilayet or province¹¹².

The ruling family, with Turks, Mamluks, and Europeans formed the Upper class, which used most of the country's material and human resources¹¹³.

"In what basically still was an agrarian economy, a landholding urban elite appropriated the surplus produced by a vast peasant population, the FALLAHIN ... Although social and economic gaps were not narrowing, the 1840s and 1850s were, by and large, a good time to be alive in Egypt for members of all Strata."¹¹⁴

Therefore, many official documents mentioned that Mohammed Ali had made himself the "sole owner of the Egyptian agricultural land". His reign showed the continuity of the old social strata as Pashas, Europeans, merchants, peasants, and Bedouins. Besides, new Egyptian strata of landownership were developed in the rural area¹¹⁵.

The upper class still was an alliance of Turks and Circassians with the support of some European colonies. This alliance continued from the beginning of Mohammed Ali's reign until the British occupation, which paved the way for the appearance of new social classes in Egypt.

"The process of *Egyptianization* had begun - under Mohammed Ali Rule and continued until 1882 when the first national Egyptian revolution broke out against the Turco - Circassian ruler. *Awlad al-Balad*, sons of the land, as the Egyptian called themselves, or *Awlad al-Arab*, sons of the Arabs, as the Turco - Circassian elite referred to the native Egyptian, were, by the establishment of a state apparatus, becoming incorporated into a nation-state of their own before they were even aware of a self - identity in national terms."¹¹⁶

¹¹² HANNA, N. (2014). **Ottoman Egypt and the Emergence of the Modern World: 1500–1800**. American University in Cairo Press. Retrieved August 10, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt15m7mq9

¹¹³ TOLEDANO, E. (2000). **THE OTTOMAN-EGYPTIAN ELITES**. Turkish Studies Association Bulletin, 24(2), 87-95. Retrieved July 20, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/43385482

¹¹⁴ Ehud TOLEDANO (1990). **State and Society in Mid - Nineteenth Century Egypt**. London: Cambridge, P.11.

¹¹⁵ Kenneth CUNO (1992). **The Pasha's Peasants: Land, Society, and Economy in Lower Egypt, 1740 - 1858**. Cambridge: CUP, Pp.179 - 197.

¹¹⁶ Afaf Lutfi al- Sayyed MARSOT (1988) **Egypt in the Reign of Muhammad Ali**. Cambridge: CUP, 2d. ed. P. 161.

“Identity¹¹⁷ and Sense of Belonging¹¹⁸”

Nahda vs. Ishin: The Success of the Japanese Restoration, while the Failure of the Arabian Renaissance during the Nineteenth-Century"

Why did the Japanese Nation Succeed? While the Arabs are still Facing continuous Failures?

The obvious acronym answer for our washout in advancement and development is both Geography and History, eventually the Geopolitical dilemmas puzzle of the ancient world¹¹⁹.

The Mediterranean Basin¹²⁰, the crossroads of the three continents is the scene of a continuous clash between Eastern and Western civilizations. Chronicles of history record how various nations traded and fought to control its surroundings to gain natural resources and economic sphere (They have conquered us as we conquered them, while the banners of victory have changed from side to the other through the centuries)¹²¹.

Eventually, the Europeans had their predominance after the Western industrial revolution¹²², which resulted in the military modernization efficiency. When the imperial ambition was ragging up in the dominant

¹¹⁷ Leve, L. (2011). “Identity”. *Current Anthropology*, 52(4), 513-535. doi:10.1086/660999

¹¹⁸ Leach, N. (2003). *Belonging*. *AA Files*, (49), 76-82. Retrieved August 10, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/29544753

¹¹⁹ *Geopolitics*: (from Greek γῆ gē "earth, land" and πολιτική politiké "politics"), it is the analysis of the geographic influences on power relationships in international relations.

¹²⁰ Richard W. Clement. (2012). *The Mediterranean: What, Why, and How*. *Mediterranean Studies*, 20(1), 114-120. doi:10.5325/mediterraneanstu.20.1.0114

¹²¹ Lecture at *Reevaluation of the Modernization of Non-Western Societies: The Case of Egypt “Arab” And Japan “East Asia” Model II* at Cairo University.

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Video from =Solidarity with Japan= Facebook Community

[https://www.facebook.com/habib.albadawi/videos/pcb.10163567592640311/10163567525335311/?type=3&tn=HH-R&eid=ARDNxzk90uHGiqksk_Qno97r5u-lvdc0b8YyhD6JcMHKcSJNFk6A3-r0BXSXMywg2-LDY1L5ujRlwwA&xts__\[0\]=68.ARDqE8n_pgsyzxinoX17Zr-4xRPXEOAbdDWGmJRwlH17-8JLY5olOiXjrx5mnWFIRZCyXBLIKuXsUc6XSckbI5bHf7acuMS2Ak7UJ7-tVwZ3p10MI8JawIFBm1uizMToiozYkqQiA3Sb-rnfrsu9p1_jI5sSXga8dLXX0dbmMHYvCTDej65CUCXKs4pZGxA58uNWRWTEPYoF06wZbzeq4hJst7-z-QQ5Re3NBBvVmNIEOy5f0ID8E094u5E5JSm_AkRB3HabNYIN2sM14oTRgmesGI9Q](https://www.facebook.com/habib.albadawi/videos/pcb.10163567592640311/10163567525335311/?type=3&tn=HH-R&eid=ARDNxzk90uHGiqksk_Qno97r5u-lvdc0b8YyhD6JcMHKcSJNFk6A3-r0BXSXMywg2-LDY1L5ujRlwwA&xts__[0]=68.ARDqE8n_pgsyzxinoX17Zr-4xRPXEOAbdDWGmJRwlH17-8JLY5olOiXjrx5mnWFIRZCyXBLIKuXsUc6XSckbI5bHf7acuMS2Ak7UJ7-tVwZ3p10MI8JawIFBm1uizMToiozYkqQiA3Sb-rnfrsu9p1_jI5sSXga8dLXX0dbmMHYvCTDej65CUCXKs4pZGxA58uNWRWTEPYoF06wZbzeq4hJst7-z-QQ5Re3NBBvVmNIEOy5f0ID8E094u5E5JSm_AkRB3HabNYIN2sM14oTRgmesGI9Q)

¹²² Church, R. (1996). *The Industrial Revolution*. *The Historical Journal*, 39(2), 535-543. Retrieved May 11, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2640195>

European states, academia played its role in discovering and revealing the weakest point of the Arab East, under the headline of orientalism.

The Arab societies from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf were socially, intellectually, economically, demographically, and defensibly vulnerable and exposed to the brutal colonization.

Trying to challenge the greedy Western expansion, there were two magnificent attempts by two influential Leaders:

In the Middle East, we have Muhammad Ali Pasha from Egypt, and from the Far East, there is Emperor Meiji the Good (明治聖帝 *Meiji-seitei*),

The broad title for both vigorous attempts "Modernization for the sake of Militarism", and that is the basic clear fact.

By those strong armed forces, wars were fought and expansion began by the Ottoman Eyalet of Egypt¹²³, which extended towards Nubia, Sudan, the coast of Eritrea, Hijaz (including the Holy cities of Mecca and Medina), most of the Northern territories of the Arabian Peninsula till the borders of Yemen, most of the Levant, the highlands of Iraq, and parts of Greece (particularly Crete),

While the Japanese Wartime Empire *Dai Nippon Teikoku*¹²⁴ expanded first towards Ryukyu Kingdom¹²⁵ in Okinawa island in the south, Tsarist Russia in the north, Taiwan island in the east, and finally, Pacific Islands in the southeast, and finally towards the great China.

Militarism is deeply studied, analyzed and revealed to the academic circle and public readers, but for that my new theory in trying to find the answer for the eternal question is based on two factors:

A. Identity¹²⁶

B- Sense of Belonging¹²⁷

¹²³ Michael Winter (1992). **Egyptian Society Under Ottoman Rule, 1517-1798**, London: Routledge.

¹²⁴ Peter Duus (2010). **The Japanese Wartime Empire, 1931-1945**. NJ: Princeton University Press.

¹²⁵ Akamine, M., & Terrell, L. (2017). **The Ryukyu Kingdom: Cornerstone of East Asia** (Huey R., Ed.). HONOLULU: University of Hawai'i Press. Retrieved December 21, 2019, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctvsvrhpp>

¹²⁶ GILBERT, P. (2010). **Cultural Identity and Political Ethics**. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. Retrieved May 11, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/10.3366/j.ctt1r2bxz

¹²⁷ Cheung, C., Wang, L., & Chan, R. (2013). **Differential Impacts of Stressors on Sense of Belonging**. *Social Indicators Research*, 113(1), 277-297. Retrieved May 11, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/24719413

(So, this is the new scientific approach in my study.)

The main objective of Japanese military modernization of 1868–1931 was to transform the medieval clan forces from primitive warriors and cavalry knights (with rudimentary weapons_ to a modern Western-style advanced army and navy.

A- Internal conflicts:

The reign of Emperor Meiji began in 1868 following the civil war to abolish the Shogun rule and "unite the country under a new government in a series of battles called the Boshin War *Boshin Sensō*¹²⁸, which ended in June 1869.

But peace did not take place at the end of the Shogun, "there were 126 peasant uprisings in 1868 alone", and the security turmoil continued: "The first decade of the Meiji period (1868-1977) exactly 499 rural uprisings, 240 uprisings in Japanese cities, and 151 conflicts among the Japanese villages, bringing the total to 674 uprisings in just 10 years¹²⁹. .

However, the most serious internal clashes occurred in February 1877, when the Satsuma clan started their uprising, where the reform leaders fought against each other.

Muhammad Ali Pasha (1805-1848) also modernized his military, the educational and economic reforms aimed at one personal purpose; building a "strong army."

For that, he established: Military Command Academy. Military Music School, Recruiting Academy, Equestrian School, Military Engineering School, and so on, where the main target was the armistice development.

This huge local army fought several battles at the Egyptian soil, first, countering the Fraser British campaign against Egypt in 1807¹³⁰, and second (the most important) 1811 massacre of the Citadel in the Mamluks¹³¹.

Externally, at the behest of the Ottoman Sultanate, a military campaign was launched against the Wahhabi movement in The Arabian Peninsula in

¹²⁸ Gabriele Esposito (2020) **Japanese Armies 1868–1877: The Boshin War and Satsuma Rebellion**, Oxford: Osprey Publishing.

¹²⁹ BIX, H. (1986). **Peasant Protest in Japan, 1590-1884**. New Haven; London: Yale University Press. Retrieved July 22, 2012, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt22726fs>

¹³⁰ Harrison, Robert T (1996). "Alexandria, British occupation of (1807)". In Olson, James Stuart; Shadle, Robert (eds.). **Historical Dictionary of the British Empire**. London: Greenwood Publishing Group.

¹³¹ **In Arabic: Mohammad Ali ... New Approach for Cathedral Massacre**
حسين كفاي (1992). محمد علي.. رؤية لحادثة القلعة. القاهرة: الهيئة العامة المصرية للكتاب

1811, as well as military campaigns to Sudan, Nubia, and Crete in 1821.

It was followed by the ambition of personal glory by launching a military campaign on the Levant (1831-1840), the occupation of Anatolia by the Egyptian army and the signing of the 1833 Convention of *Kütahya*¹³², leading to the signing of the Treaty of London and the withdrawal from Arab Asia¹³³.

As for the new economic methods, under Emperor Meiji rule, 80% of The Japanese population worked in agriculture. This led the statesmen to redevelop the agricultural areas based on European technologies.

The increase in agricultural and artisanal production has contributed to the revitalization of trade, expanding the scope of economic exchange in all Japanese provinces, and crystallizing a kind of relatively developed Japanese national economy before the friction phase with the West. This trade generated a financial accumulation that paved the way for the birth of the giant monopoly commercial capitals known as "Zaibatsu"¹³⁴, the backbone of the Japanese renaissance in the economic sphere¹³⁵.

Countering the lack of natural resources in Japan has been largely credited with the Japanese administration orientation and investment in the Japanese individuals, as a solid and renewed base for every reform. That is aided by population homogeneity of the society which is free from elements of internal tensions.

As for Muhammad Ali Pasha, he abolished the system of commitment in taxes since 1809, and completed the comprehensive agricultural survey of all Egyptian lands 1813, as conducted population survey 1814 (this survey showed that the population of Egypt was only 3.5 million)¹³⁶. The drilling of the *Mahmoudiyah* Canal in 1819¹³⁷, the introduction of long-tail cotton

¹³² Charles Kupchan (2001). **Power in Transition: The Peaceful Change of International Order**, NY: United Nations University Press, P. 117

¹³³ [Convention between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia and Turkey for the pacification of the Levant](#) (text of the treaty, published in William Cargill: *The Foreign Affairs of Great Britain*; [Google Books](#))

¹³⁴ Yamamura, K. (1964). **Zaibatsu, Prewar and Zaibatsu, Postwar**. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 23(4), 539-554. doi:10.2307/2050237

¹³⁵ MORCK, R., & NAKAMURA, M. (2007). **Business Groups and the Big Push: Meiji Japan's Mass Privatization and Subsequent Growth**. *Enterprise & Society*, 8(3), 543-601. Retrieved February 11, 2015, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23700716>

¹³⁶ Cuno, K. (1980). **The Origins of Private Ownership of Land in Egypt: A Reappraisal**. *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 12(3), 245-275. Retrieved June 20, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/163001>

¹³⁷ David Rumsey, **Historical Map Collection, Egypt Nile Delta 1818**: http://rumsey.geogarage.com/maps/mosaicegypt29_48.html

cultivation to Egypt in 1820¹³⁸.

To strengthen its position within Egypt and increase its revenues, Muhammad Ali created sweeping changes. By 1815, most of Egypt's agricultural land had been converted into state land, where profits were made available only to the governor. This improved Egypt's irrigation system, on which its cultivation depended; introduced new crops, such as cotton, which promised high cash returns; and reorganized the government's administrative structure to ensure strict control all over the economy.

Cultural and social reforms under Emperor Meiji lead to:

A- Educational development b - Hiring foreign experts c - the flourishing of the press and the growing interest in the arts. D. Westernization of social lifestyle.

While in Egypt, In the field of education, Muhammad Ali Pasha sent the first scientific mission to Europe in 1818 which included forty students. One of the important features of the educational system was that it was based on "Mosque schools" namely 'Madarsa' and 'Kuttab'. Kuttab was the place where young boys were taught. There they learned to read and write. There they were made to memorize and understand the holy Quran. Muhammad Ali Pasha established the following sixteen outstanding schools in different parts of Egypt:

School of Military Music in 1824 -Preparatory Military -School al Qasn al-'Aini' in 1825 -School of Medicine al Abu za 'bal' in 1827 -School of Infantry in 1831 -School of Cavalry in 1831 -School of Artillery in 1831 - School of Navy in 1831 -School of Veterinary in 1831 134 -School of Mining in 1831 -School of Engineering in 1834 -School of Midwifery in 1837 -School of Accountancy in 183 -School of Languages and Translation in 1837 -School on Industry and Arts in 1839.

¹³⁸ Mohamed A. M. El-Sayed Negm (2009) **The Egyptian Cotton; current constraints and future opportunities**, Alexandria: Textile Industries Holding Co.

The Final Closure

Identity is a combination of characteristics that were formed through history then becomes the special individual personality of a human race that distinguishes it from others. For that, national identity is always linked to the components of the nation and its beliefs, values, customs, traditions, and language, as well as this identity is formed through a series of stages created through history. The national, cultural, ethnic, and psychological boundaries that determine the identity of the whole community, then create local integrity which eventually will shape the national identity.

The Japanese have been homogenous people since the beginning of history. The Japanese imperial family is the oldest royal dynasty in the world, and its history, which has been woven by legends, is more than 2,600 years old. His Majesty Emperor is Japan's 126th emperor, and, according to tradition, traces his lineage directly to *Jimmu*, the legendary first emperor of Japan.

This clear unity can be found in the lyrics of the Japanese anthem *Kimigayo*:

<i>Rōmaji</i>	English	Poetic English translation
<i>Kimigayo wa Chiyo ni yachiyo ni Sazare-ishi no Iwao to narite Koke no musu made</i>	May your reign Continue for a thousand, eight thousand generations, Until the tiny pebbles Grow into massive boulders Lush with moss	Thousands of years of happy reign be thine; Rule on, my lord, until what are pebbles now By ages united to mighty rocks shall grow Whose venerable sides the moss doth line.

Are the Arabs defined by their own identity???

Egypt during the rule of the Alawite dynasty extended to the southeast and north, but was still a part of the Ottoman Sultanate, is Muhammad Ali Pasha an Egyptian, an Ottoman, an Albanian, or a Mamluk?

In recent days, according to the changeable political ideologies, are the

Egyptians: Africans or Nobis or Arabs, or just Egyptians ... Or perhaps Cairoiens (the residents of Cairo).¹³⁹

Another example from the Arab world, Iraq, are the Iraqis: Acadians, Assyrians, Samaritans, Babylonians, or Arabs!???

Lebanon (my homeland), is it a part of The land of Canaan, or it has the Phoenician city-states (which fought each other and never formed one nation)¹⁴⁰ legacy. Is Lebanon an Arab state or does have “have Arab characteristics”.

Therefore, the Arabs, as a nation, countries, and even people have not identified their genuine identity yet, nor the Arab academic society contributed to this approach (the European Union could be a successful model).

The concept of belonging is defined as a language of affiliation, this concept is embodied in the child's belonging to his father, who embraces him and raises pride in him, and belonging is a singular derived from growth, abundance, and increase. Some even define belonging as the true affiliation of the nation in thought and conscience.

And I will not ask: Do we belong to our homelands???

Do our countries embrace us?

Japan's "clearly identified" itself as a nation, for that the Japanese people who belong to the land of *Yamato*¹⁴¹, rises after every catastrophe, through the sacrifices of Nippon's finest sons, “who can only belong to its sun”.

While we mourn about the Arab failure in "Al Nahda Renaissance", because till this day, under the dummy regimes, we do not have the sense of belonging and did not clarify what our identity is.

¹³⁹ Unfortunately, in the Arab world, for example in sports, loyalty and encouragement to the local club is closer than loyalty and encouragement to the national team itself.

¹⁴⁰ According to that definition, I am from the State of Beirut since Lebanon is not created then.

¹⁴¹ *Yamato*, the character for *Wa* was replaced with the homophone 和 ("peaceful, harmonious"). *Wa* 和 was often combined with 大 ("great") to form the name 大和, which is read as *Yamato*.