

Russian Battleship vs Japanese Battleship: The Yellow Sea Duel of 1904-05



Russian Battleship vs Japanese Battleship: Yellow Sea 1904–05 (Duel Book 15) by Robert Forczyk

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 11115 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 156 pages



Background

The Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 was a conflict between the Russian Empire and the Empire of Japan over control of Manchuria and Korea. The war began in February 1904 with a surprise attack by the Japanese on the Russian naval base at Port Arthur. The Japanese quickly gained control of the sea and began to blockade Port Arthur.

In August 1904, the Russian Baltic Fleet was sent to relieve Port Arthur. The fleet was under the command of Admiral Zinovy Rozhdestvensky. The Japanese Combined Fleet, under the command of Admiral Togo Heihachiro, was waiting for the Russian fleet in the Yellow Sea.

The Duel

On August 10, 1904, the two fleets met in the Yellow Sea. The Japanese fleet was superior in both numbers and firepower. The Russian fleet was also hampered by poor training and morale.

The battle began at around 2:00 PM. The Japanese fleet opened fire on the Russian fleet from a long distance. The Russian fleet was able to close the distance and launch a torpedo attack. However, the Japanese torpedoes were ineffective.

The two fleets then engaged in a gun duel. The Japanese ships were able to inflict heavy damage on the Russian ships. The Russian ships were also able to hit some Japanese ships, but the damage was not as severe.

The battle lasted for several hours. By the end of the day, the Russian fleet was in tatters. Four Russian battleships had been sunk, including the flagship Tsesarevich. The Japanese fleet had lost only three ships.

The Battle of the Yellow Sea was a decisive victory for the Japanese. The victory gave the Japanese control of the Yellow Sea and allowed them to continue their blockade of Port Arthur.

Aftermath

The Battle of the Yellow Sea was a turning point in the Russo-Japanese War. The victory gave the Japanese the upper hand in the war and eventually led to the Russian defeat.

The battle also had a significant impact on naval warfare. The battle showed that the days of the battleship were numbered. Battleships were

too slow and vulnerable to torpedoes and mines. The future of naval warfare would lie in smaller, faster ships such as cruisers and destroyers.

The Ships

Russian Battleship Tsesarevich

- Displacement: 13,516 tons
- Length: 440 feet
- Beam: 76 feet
- Draft: 27 feet
- Speed: 18 knots
- Armament: 4 x 12-inch guns, 12 x 6-inch guns, 20 x 3-inch guns, 6 x 1-pounder guns, 4 x torpedo tubes



Japanese Battleship Mikasa

- Displacement: 15,200 tons
- Length: 446 feet
- Beam: 76 feet

- Draft: 27 feet
- Speed: 18 knots
- Armament: 4 x 12-inch guns, 12 x 6-inch guns, 20 x 3-inch guns, 6 x 1-pounder guns, 4 x torpedo tubes



The Battle of the Yellow Sea was a significant naval engagement that had a major impact on the Russo-Japanese War and the development of naval warfare. The battle showed that the days of the battleship were numbered and that the future of naval warfare would lie in smaller, faster ships.

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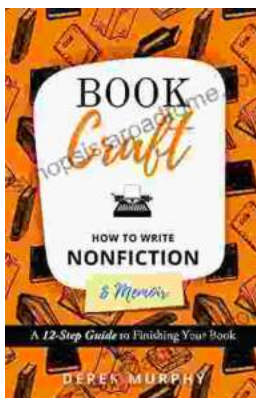


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