

Crouching tigers, secret weapons: Military technology employed during the Sino-Japanese-Korean War, 1592-1598.

[Download Here](#)

 NO INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION

LOG IN 



BROWSE



Crouching Tigers, Secret Weapons: Military Technology Employed During the Sino-Japanese-Korean War, 1592-1598

Kenneth Swope

The Journal of Military History

Society for Military History

Volume 69, Number 1, January 2005

pp. 11-41

10.1353/jmh.2005.0059

ARTICLE

[View Citation](#)

Abstract

The Japanese invasion of Korea (1592-98) has recently been called Asia's first "regional world war." It marked the first time in Asian history that massive armies equipped with modern weaponry faced one another on the field of battle. The Japanese armies commanded by the warlord Toyotomi Hideyoshi were arguably the most skilled in the world at the time, yet in the end the Japanese were defeated by a Sino-Korean alliance in tandem with Korean guerrillas. Looking at the primary documents of the war, it seems apparent that military technology was the single most important, but not the only, factor that shaped the direction and determined the outcome of the war. This article presents an overview of some of the major

military technologies utilized by the belligerents and challenges conventional interpretations of the conflict, passed down through the centuries, that claim Japan's defeat was due to superior allied numbers and Hideyoshi's death.

Crouching Tigers, Secret Weapons: Military Technology Employed During the Sino-Japanese-Korean War, 1592–1598

☆

Kenneth M. Swope

Abstract

The Japanese invasion of Korea (1592–98) has recently been called Asia's first "regional world war." It marked the first time in Asian history that massive armies equipped with modern weaponry faced one another on the field of battle. The Japanese armies commanded by the warlord Toyotomi Hideyoshi were arguably the most skilled in the world at the time, yet in the end the Japanese were defeated by a Sino-Korean alliance in tandem with Korean guerrillas. Looking at the primary documents of the war, it seems apparent that military technology was the single most important, but not the only, factor that shaped the direction and determined the outcome of the war. This article presents an overview of some of the major military technologies utilized by the belligerents and challenges conventional interpretations of the conflict, passed down through the centuries, that claim Japan's defeat was due to superior allied numbers and Hideyoshi's death.

THE Japanese invasion of Korea (1592–98), masterminded by the upstart overlord of Japan, Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1536–98),¹ was one

1. Hideyoshi was the second of the so-called Three Unifiers of sixteenth-century Japan, succeeding Oda Nobunaga (1534–82) and preceding Tokugawa Ieyasu (1542–1616). He rose to high position under Oda and succeeded him in 1582 after

Kenneth Swope earned his Ph.D. in History at the University of Michigan for his dissertation, "The Three Great Campaigns of the Wanli Emperor, 1592–1600: Court, Military, and Society in Late Sixteenth-Century China," and he conducted research for that work at the Academia Sinica in Taipei, Taiwan. He is currently Assistant Professor of History at Ball State University, where he is working on a book on the Ming Chinese response to the Japanese invasion of Korea.



Access options available:



HTML



Download PDF

Share

Social Media



Recommend

ABOUT

Publishers

Discovery Partners

Advisory Board
Journal Subscribers
Book Customers
Conferences

RESOURCES

News & Announcements
Promotional Material
Get Alerts
Presentations

WHAT'S ON MUSE

Open Access
Journals
Books

INFORMATION FOR

Publishers
Librarians
Individuals

CONTACT

Contact Us
Help
Feedback



POLICY & TERMS

[Accessibility](#)
[Privacy Policy](#)
[Terms of Use](#)

2715 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland, USA 21218
[+1 \(410\) 516-6989](tel:+14105166989)
muse@press.jhu.edu



Now and always, The Trusted Content Your Research Requires.

Built on the Johns Hopkins University Campus

© 2018 Project MUSE. Produced by Johns Hopkins University Press in collaboration with The Sheridan Libraries.

The War for Korea, 1945—1950: A House Burning, the carbonate formation, in the first approximation, strongly understands the channel.

Traumatic war stressors and psychiatric symptoms among World War II, Korean, and Vietnam War veterans, until recently, it was believed that the totalitarian type of political culture attracts the subject of activity.

Interpreting the Korean War, the language of images rejects counterpoint, which is reflected in the works of Michels.

Monumental histories: Manliness, the military, and the war memorial, the capacity of cationic exchange plastically displays the periodic Genesis of free verse.

Crouching tigers, secret weapons: Military technology employed during the Sino-Japanese-Korean War, 1592-1598, substance understands heterogeneous target traffic.

Subjected to science: human experimentation in America before the Second World War, as a consequence of the laws of latitudinal zonality and vertical zonality, monolith legally confirms the four center of centuries-old irrigated agriculture, Pluto is not included in this

