Japan has always held an important place in modern world affairs, switching sides from WWI to WWII and always being at the forefront of technology. Yet, Japan never came up as much as China, Mongolia, and other East Asian kingdoms as we studied history at school. Why was that? Delving into Japanese history we found the reason; much of Japan’s history was comprised of sakoku, a barrier between it and the Western world, which wrote most of its history. How did this barrier break and Japan leap to power? This was the question we set out on an expedition to answer.

With preliminary knowledge on Matthew Perry, we began research on sakoku’s history. We worked towards a middle; researching sakoku’s implementation, the West’s attempt to break it, and the impacts of Japan’s globalization. These three topics converged at the pivotal moment when Commodore Perry arrived in Japan and opened two of its ports through the Convention of Kanagawa. To further our knowledge on Perry’s arrival and the fall of the Tokugawa in particular, we borrowed several books from our local library and reached out to several professors. Rhoda Blumberg’s *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun* presented rich detail into Perry’s arrival in Japan, while Professor Emi Foulk Bushelle of WWU answered several of our queries and gave us a valuable document with letters written by two Japanese officials. Professor John W. Dower’s website on MIT Visualizing Cultures offered analysis of several primary sources, including images and illustrations that represented the US and Japan’s perceptions of each other. Though secondary sources were abundant, primary sources were difficult to procure, especially amidst the coronavirus crisis, but an online copy of Perry’s official report (*The Official Narrative*) proved to be an excellent look into his perspective. With
feedback from regional and state judges, we reduced the amount of information on each page and replaced many secondary source quotes with primary quotations.

With the various treaties and illustrations, we felt that a website was the most effective way to display our research. We had prior experience in this category and knew how to effectively use visuals. A website was the optimal way to prove our effort in researching and sharing knowledge on the Matthew Perry Expedition.

Although not physical, sakoku was a solid barrier preventing the exchange of ideas to and from Japan and the rest of the world, tremendously impacting the development of Japan and its culture. Traditional Japanese art flourished in this era without foreign dilution. However, one cannot understate the significance of sakoku breaking. Matthew Perry was the breaking point for the fall of the Tokugawa, and as sakoku crumbled, progressive attitudes gained control of Japan. The country steered itself in a new direction under the reign of the Meiji Emperor. Rising to power, Japan became a major player in both Great Wars that followed within a century of its industrialization. The balance of power between Asia and Europe forever changed with Japan’s entry into the modern world.
Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Books


We learnt about Harris’s personal views from this document. Unlike his journal, this compilation of various letters written to his family from Townsend Harris holds a personal note, whereas his journal is more official. Although we did not directly use this source in our project, it gave us more perspective on Harris’s views.


This source provided information and furthered our understanding about the on-going difficulties that Townsend Harris encountered when attempting to negotiate a treaty with Japan. In this journal he kept note of official proceedings and going-ons daily, including the difficulty for him in drawing up a treaty with the Japanese, which took several months. Strangely, the journal’s last entry occurs in June 1858, one month before the Harris Treaty was signed.


This book was very valuable to us as Perry’s own interpretation of his voyage. It taught us about Perry’s own perspectives and opinions regarding his expedition, strategies, and the Japanese people. First published in 1856, this work was Perry's own rendition of the events that transpired in his voyage to Japan. This was one of the few primary sources that was easily accessible in print. It was also easily accessible online since we weren’t able to procure one during the lockdown. It was our main source of Perry’s interpretations of his voyage to Japan.
We used this source to learn more about Manjiro’s story after reading about him in Rhonda Blumberg’s *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun*. It is a book describing Manjiro's journey from being shipwrecked to the US, and is co-authored by himself. This was one of the few primary sources that were available online.

**Audiovisual**

*Assembled Pictures of Commodore Perry's Visit. MIT Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/bss_essay05.html.

An eight-panel folding screen summarizing Perry's visit from Japan's point of view through illustrations of Perry, his men, and their fleet. We used these illustrations as examples to show how the Japanese people saw Perry and his ships in our Gallery A.


A portrait of the Meiji Emperor, Mutsuhito, under whose reign Japan successfully modernized to compete with the Western world. This photo was used to show our audience what the Meiji Emperor looked like.


Portrait of Matthew Perry, who was instrumental in opening trade with Japan. This source gave us a visual representation of Perry as he was seen in the real world.


A wood-block print showing what Dejima would look like from an aerial view. We used this drawing to get an idea of what Dejima looked like since we have never been there.
Chart Detailing How to Dress like a Westerner. *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun*

We used this source to expand upon our ideas of how the Meiji Restoration impacted Japanese citizens. In the Meiji Restoration, Western mode of dress quickly replaced traditional Japanese forms of clothing. This transformation reached the upper levels of the government, right to the Emperor. This chart aided citizens in adopting Western dress sense.


This image was used to get an idea of how Perry and his crewmen viewed themselves versus how the Japanese people saw them. It is an illustration from Perry's perspective of his landing at Yokohama (Kanagawa) in 1854. This illustration was first published in 1856's *Official Report of the Expedition to Japan*.


Matthew Perry's larger fleet for his return visit to Japan in 1854. We used this visual in order to truly understand how much larger Perry’s returning fleet was compared to his preliminary one.


An image of the American copy of the Convention of Kanagawa. This treaty was the first to open ports in Japan to the US, namely Shimoda and Hakodate, as well as allow the US to appoint a consul in Japan. We used this source to show our audience what the original document looks like.


A drawing depicting Dutch medical science at work in Japan's *sakoku* era. We used this illustration to deepen our understanding of how Japanese people viewed Western sciences.

This artwork shows Japanese officials being treated to dinner with Americans aboard an American ship. This event took place 2 years after Japan first opened their ports and shows the evolving US-Japan relations from that point. As such, we decided to use it as a heading background for each page of our site.


An illustration illustrated soon after the US's *Manifest Destiny* period embodying the state of thought that the nation went through in that time. We used this illustration as a visual representation of the ideas that came together to create Manifest Destiny.


An illustration by a Japanese artist of a Dutch family in the early 19th century. We used this drawing to increase our understanding of how the Japanese people viewed Western culture.


An image in the ukiyo-e art style by a prominent artist of the Edo period in Japan. We used this illustration and the similarly drawn *The Great Wave off Kanagawa* as examples of the developing and unique art style created by Japan during *sakoku*.


An illustration from the *sakoku* period, and a very well known work of Japanese Art. It describes okinami, which are great off-shore waves, using the ukiyo-e art style by a prominent artist of the Edo period in Japan.

Illustration of American Steamship. *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun*

An illustration of one of Perry's steamships. The design of said ships provoked Japanese to deem them as "Black Ships". We used this illustration as an example of the effect that Perry’s warships had on the Japanese people.

The Versailles Peace Conference brought WWI to its conclusion. It was also the first time that Japan was recognized as a powerful nation politically as it sat as part of the "Big Five" nations, along with, France, Britain, Italy, and the US. We used this photo to show Japan’s presence at the conference.


A Japanese view of the Commodore. We used this source to compare and contrast American and Japanese visual representations of Matthew Perry. The stark difference between the American and Japanese depictions of Perry is intriguing.


Hideyoshi Toyotomi succeeded Oda Nobunaga and is known as the "Second Great Unifier of Japan". He laid the foundation of anti-Christian policies that his successors transformed into the *sakoku* foreign isolation. We used this image to find out how he may have looked.


A *sakoku* period Japanese artist's interpretation of a Dutch dinner party. This was used in conjunction with other similarly drawn artworks to gain an idea of how Japanese people saw Western culture.


A Japanese artist's representation of Commodore Perry and important officials of his fleet. We used these drawings of Perry and his officials in our Gallery A to provide information on how Japanese artists drew Americans.
A portrait of Oda Nobunaga, a warlord during the *Sengoku* period (directly before *sakoku*) who united most of Japan. He was drawn by one of the first Europeans to go to Japan, a Jesuit named Giovanni Niccolò, and we used his interpretation to give our audience an idea of what Nobunaga looked like.

Perry Prostrating before a Japanese Official. 1854. *MIT Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

Another Japanese work on Perry. We used this particular piece along with others that show Americans’ features as exaggerated or in submissive positions to give a sense of Americans being cartoony.

*Perry's Troops Landing in Yokohama, 1854*. 1854. *MIT Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

An illustration depicting a Japanese perspective on Perry's landing in Yokohama (Kanagawa) for the signing of the *Convention of Kanagawa*. This drawing was used to further show the reflection of Japanese attitudes towards the American “aliens”.

*Pictorial Depiction of American People and Steamship*. 1854. *MIT Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

A series of illustrations representing Perry's visit to Japan, his troops, Black Ships, sumo wrestlers, and a map of the world at the center. We used this source to get an idea of Japan’s culture and how it differed from the US’s.
The Japanese copy of the *Convention of Kanagawa* was signed by both Americans and Japanese in contrast to the American copy which was only signed by the Americans. This was because Japanese law prevented officials from signing any documents written in a foreign language. From this we further learnt about Japanese customs and their strict patriotism and distrust of foreigners.


Joel Abbot commanded the Macedonian in Perry's fleet. He was also the flag officer for the expedition. His illustration by Japanese artists shows the cartoony way in which Japanese people saw Americans.


A portrait of Emperor Komei, the Meiji Emperor's father. He was never truly in power and simply a divine figurehead for the people of Japan. His portrait is used to give our audience a visual aid of who he was.


Henry Allen Adams was one of Commodore Matthew Perry's commanders. He was one of Perry’s men who was spotted by curious Japanese artists, whose drawings of him reflect curiosity and intrigue.


A portrait of John Manjiro, a shipwrecked sailor who lived in the US for three months and who was instrumental in getting the Tokugawa shogunate to open ports to the US. We used this image to know what he looked like.
Samuel Wells Williams was a member of Perry's squadron. He acted as a translator between Chinese and English. Japanese art of him further reflected their opinions of American people and made it evident that to Japanese, Americans were characterized by their cartoony movements and demeanors.

Townsend Harris set up the first US consulate in Japan and single-handedly (albeit over the course of several years) caused the Japanese to open additional ports and begin trading with the US via the Harris Treaty of 1858. We used this photo of him to know what he looked like.

A lithograph of Commodore James Biddle's ships docked in Edo Bay in 1846, surrounded by several Japanese rowboats. This lithograph gave us a sense of what Biddle’s experience was like in the Japanese waters 7 years before Perry’s expedition.

A set of images from Japan and the Japanese [1852], a small publication which attempted to edify readers on Japan's ways and customs through prior writings and illustrations. Its accuracy was dubious, and mixed Chinese and East Asian practices as only Japanese. We learnt a lot about the misguided thoughts that Americans held about the secluded Japan.
Yasunori, Arano. *International Relations in East Asia, Mid-17th to Mid-19th Centuries.* 1988. 
*Nippon.com,* Nippon Communications, 

A Diagram of the complicated relations between East Asian nations and Japan during *sakoku,* and how very limited it was. This chart aided us in understanding Japan’s seclusion and how they actually had some gateways into the outside world, though not many.

**Legal Documents**

*Library of Congress US Treaties,* 

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce, otherwise known as the Harris Treaty, was the first commercial treaty for Japan after *sakoku.* Five ports opened, and Townsend's Harris terms in this treaty were heavily in favor of the US. However, Japan quickly took advantage of the open ports and expanded upon adopted technology through these ports, rising to the ranks of a global power. Reading the actual document allowed us to find out how tipped in favor towards the US Japan’s first commercial treaty was.

**Letters**


A vital piece of writing for this topic, we learnt about the American feeling towards Japan through President Fillmore’s writing.

Ii Naosuke was the daimyo of the Hikone domain in Japan during the mid 19th century. He responded to the bakufu concerning Commodore Perry's sudden entrance that Japan did not have the means to resist a foreign attack. He argued that Japanese citizens must learn the ways of navigating the oceans and adopt Western technology. His letter to the bakufu deepened our understanding of the opinions held by Naosuke and his allies.


Tokugawa Nariaki was the daimyo of the Mito domain in Japan during the mid 19th century. Shortly after Perry’s arrival, the shogunate reached out to the daimyo of Japan’s various regions and asked for their opinions on how to respond to the Commodore’s intrusion. Nariaki was one who supported war and continued seclusion. His letter to the bakufu assisted in understanding that stance more.
Secondary Sources

Periodicals


This source gave us a very detailed account of the change in how Christianity was viewed in Japan from Perry's entrance to the Meiji Restoration.


An article from the Japanese perspective providing insight into the true meaning of sakoku for Japan, and delving into its relationship with Korea and China during seclusion.


This article takes a unique view of the Perry expedition and focuses on the strange "diplomacy" employed by both the American and Japanese sides during 1853 and 1854. It gave us another researcher’s perspectives on the events that transpired.

Books


WG Beasley's various chapters dealt with both the arrival of Perry and its immediate effects on the Tokugawa and Meiji Restoration. Much of our research was drawn on a foundational framework from this book.


Blumberg's Newbery award winning work gave us excellent detail about Japan's reaction of Perry's blunt push into its territory and shores. We used several quotes from this book and found many images that aided our points.

An invaluable book in understanding the relation between the fall of the Tokugawa shogunate, Mathew Perry, and the Meiji restoration. This work's seamless connection of the aforementioned topics, which was a difficult thread to weave, contributed heavily to our knowledge of the role of the US in Japan's political system in the 1860's.


Feifer's work on the history of Perry's catalytic introduction to Japan also delved into the effects of that meeting that are felt today and gave us a sense of Japan’s evolution through the last 1.5 centuries. Not many sources gave an idea of the long term impacts made by Perry's Expedition like Feifer’s publication did.


An exceptional print offering us careful insight into all facets of Japan's economic rise from Tokugawa times to today. Andrew Gordon's book has information on parts of Japan's history that were found nowhere else.


A book that details Perry's rise through the Navy and his significant contributions to various efforts up to the Japanese Expedition. We used this book to build knowledge on Perry’s own life up to the expedition to Japan.

**Audiovisual**


An image of the recently unveiled model N700S shinkansen (bullet train), which is built upon the groundwork of knowledge from trains from the industrial era, which was introduced to Japan in 1854 by Commodore Matthew Perry. We used this photo to show an example of the early American technology built upon and taken to new heights by Japan.
A picture of the Rainbow Bridge and miniature Statue of Liberty at Tokyo, built over the ruins of hastily made fortifications to protect against Perry. We used a picture of this location to show an example of the remnants of history that seem to conflict in their ideas even today.

**Websites and E-Sources**


John W. Dower's website was invaluable in providing a plethora of images and information on Perry's landing and interaction with the Japanese. Dower also provided details not found in many other places, such as the role of Manjiro in the port negotiations.


Several lithographs and illustrations from both the Japanese and American sides during Perry's voyage to Japan are featured on this site that give a rich approach to the points of view from both sides of the interaction. Various students have displayed their writings here analyzing the various works of art as well, which allowed us to look at many different interpretations of Perry’s actions.


Asia for Educators provided very useful information on the Meiji Restoration and its effects in modernizing Japan to take on the challenges of dealing with an increasingly West-oriented globe.

This source covered a summary of the key ideas behind the ukiyo-e art style, an important art style that blossomed during the *sakoku* era. We used this art style as an example of the unique identity and culture and Japan developed during its time in seclusion.


This essay covers many different aspects of early modern Japan, especially the *sakoku* period. It includes how various nations influenced Japan, historical context, what the *sakoku* period entailed, Japan's necessity to modernize, and the various causes of the Meiji Restoration. This source greatly helped connect many things that we already knew disjointedly, and provided a large amount of useful information.


This article provided an account to not only Perry's dealings with Japan, but also Townsend Harris's role in opening more ports via the *Harris Treaty* of 1858.


This source covered in-depth Japan's very quick industrialization and its causes, which helped draw connections between the Perry Expedition and how it affects Japan in the modern day.


A website completely focused on Japan's history of *sakoku*. Sarah Watts gave a concise overview of Christianity's past in Japan through easy to digest paragraphs. This website allowed us to know more about *sakoku* and Japan’s lead up towards that.

This source covered what the sakoku period's isolationism actually was, its restrictions, and the relations between Japan, Korea, and China during this period. It clarified how Japan maintained isolation without completely removing communication. We were able to learn more about Japan’s few connections to the outside world.

**Interviews**


Professor Emi Foulk Bushelle is an assistant professor at the Department of History at Western Washington University who specializes in Japanese History. She allowed me to ask several questions to clarify many points in the complex network of the Matthew Perry Expedition and Meiji Restoration. Her answers to our questions furthered our understanding on this topic and gave an extra layer to our research.
**Tertiary Sources**

**Websites and E-Sources**


This source provided an overview of culture developed during the Edo era, which allowed us to branch off and find other new sources. It also gave a broad overview of the culture that developed during Japan’s isolation, giving us a framework to build off of.