

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Books

Harris, Townsend, 1804-1878, and Shio Sakanishi. *Some Unpublished Letters of Townsend Harris*. New York: Japan reference library, 1941.

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.

Harris, Townsend, 1804-1878, Mario Emilio Cosenza, and N.Y.) Japan Society (New York. *The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris, First American Consul General And Minister to Japan*. Garden City, N.Y.: Published for Japan Society, New York, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1930.

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.

Perry, Matthew Calbraith, and Francis L. Hawks. *Commodore Perry and the Opening of Japan: Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, 1852-1854 : the Official Report of the Expedition to Japan*. Stroud, Nonsuch, 2005.

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.

Shoryo, Kawada, and Manjirō Nakahama. *Drifting toward the Southeast: The Story of Five Japanese Castaways : a Complete Translation of Hyoson Kiryaku (a Brief Account of Drifting toward the Southeast) as Told to the Court of Lord Yamauchi of Tosa in 1852 by John Manjiro*. Translated by Jun'ya Nagakuni and Junji Kitadai, e-book, New Bedford, Spinner Publications, 2004.

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.

Black and White Photo of Emperor Meiji. Wikipedia, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Black_and_white_photo_of_emperor_Meiji_of_Japan.jpg. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Brady, Mathew B. Portrait of Matthew Perry. 1856. *Library of Congress Miscellaneous Items in High Demand*, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/cph/item/2001695235/. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Bunjeimon, Toshimaya. Ground-plan of the Dutch trade-post on the island Dejima at Nagasaki. 1780. Wikipedia, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Plattegrond_van_Deshima.jpg. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Commodore Perry's Landing at Yokohama. 1856. *Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Online Catalog*, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/cph/item/95507967/. Accessed 31 Jan. 2020.

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*.

Commodore Perry's Second Fleet. 1854. *Wikipedia*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Commodore_Perry%27s_second_fleet.jpg. Accessed 31 Jan. 2020.

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.

Convention of Kanagawa. 1858. *National Archives*, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured-documents/treaty-of-kanagawa. Accessed 29 Jan. 2020.

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.

Dutch "Surgery." *MIT Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/gallery/pages/06_032_DutchSurgery.htm. Accessed 30 Jan. 2020.

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.

Duval, Peter Stephen. Dinner given to the Japanese commissioners on board U.S.S.F. Powhatan. 1856. *Library of Congress Miscellaneous Items in High Demand*, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/cph/item/2003689058/. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Gast, John. *American Progress*. 1872. *Picturing United States History*, American Social History Productions, picturinghistory.gc.cuny.edu/john-gast-american-progress-1872/. Accessed 29 Jan. 2020.

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.

Girin, Jo. *Dutch Family*. 1800. *MIT Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/gallery/pages/02_010b_DutchFamily.htm. Accessed 30 Jan. 2020.

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.

Hokusai, Katsushika. *Ejiri*. *Artelino.com*, www.artelino.com/show/japanese_single_print.asp?mbk=68718. Accessed 29 Jan. 2020.

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*.

Hokusai, Katsushika. *The Great Wave off Kanagawa*. 1831. *LumenLearning*, LumenCandela, courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-worldhistory/chapter/from-the-edo-period-to-meiji-restoration-in-japan/. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Japanese Peace Delegates at the Versailles Peace Conference. 1919. *Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Collection*, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2014709002/. Accessed 29 Jan. 2020.

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.

Japanese Portrait of Commodore Matthew Perry. *MIT Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/bss_essay01.html. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Kanno, Sanno. *Portrait of Hideyoshi Toyotomi*. 1598. *Shouzou.com*, www.shouzou.com/mag/p11.html. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Keiga, Kawahara. *Dutch Dinner Party*. *MIT Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/gallery/pages/02_019b_DutchDinner.htm. Accessed 30 Jan. 2020.

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.

Osuke, Hibata. *Commodore Perry and Five of His Officers*. 1854. *Imgur*, imgur.com/a/dfBfL. Accessed 30 Jan. 2020.

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.

Niccolò, Giovanni. *A Portrait of Oda Nobunaga, by Jesuit Painter Giovanni Niccolò*. 1585. *Wikipedia*, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oda_Nobunaga#/media/File:Oda_Nobunaga-Portrait_by_Giovanni_Niccolao.jpg. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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, visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/bss_essay05.html. Accessed 31 Jan. 2020.

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, visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/bss_essay05.html. Accessed 30 Jan. 2020.

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, visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/bss_essay05.html. Accessed 31 Jan. 2020.

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.

Picture of the Convention of Kanagawa at the Foreign Ministry Archives in Tokyo, Japan. 2009. *Wikipedia*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ratification_of_the_Japan_USA_Treaty_of_Peace_and_Amity_21_February_1855.jpg. Accessed 29 Jan. 2020.

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.

Portrait of Commander Joel Abbot. Naval History and Heritage Command, United States Navy, www.history.navy.mil/research/library/research-guides/z-files/zb-files/zb-files-a/abbot-joel.html. Accessed 31 Jan. 2020.

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.

Portrait of Emperor Komei. 1897. *Wikipedia*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Emperor_Komei.jpg. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Portrait of Henry Allen Adams. Find a Grave, www.findagrave.com/memorial/15680206/henry-allen-adams. Accessed 31 Jan. 2020.

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.

Portrait of John Manjiro. *MIT Visualizing Cultures*, MIT, visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/bss_essay01.html. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Portrait of Samuel Wells Williams. 1884. *Wikipedia*,
[commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:S._Wells_Williams_\(1812-1884\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:S._Wells_Williams_(1812-1884).jpg). Accessed 31
Jan. 2020.

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. *Library of Congress Miscellaneous Items in High Demand*, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/cph/item/2016650566/. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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

The USS Columbus and Vincennes in Japan. 1846. *MIT Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/bss_essay01.html.

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.

Watts, Talbot. *American Artist's Interpretation of Japanese Citizens*. 1852. *MIT Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/japan_and_japanese.html.
Accessed 31 Jan. 2020.

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, www.nippon.com/en/features/c00104/foreign-relations-in-early-modern-japan-exploding-the-myth-of-national-seclusion.html. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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

United States, Congress. *Amity and Commerce*. Government Publishing Office, 29 July 1858. *Library of Congress US Treaties*, www.loc.gov/law/help/us-treaties/bevans/b-jp-ust000009-0362.pdf. Accessed 1 Feb. 2020.

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

Fillmore, Millard. "President Millard Fillmore's Letter to the Japanese Emperor." 1853. Letter.

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

Naosuke, Ii. Letter to Bakufu. 1 Oct. 1853.

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. Letter to Bakufu. 14 Aug. 1853.

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

Abe, Yoshiya. "From Prohibition to Toleration: Japanese Government Views regarding Christianity, 1854-73." *Japanese Journal of Religious Studies*, vol. 5, no. 2/3, 1978, pp. 107-38. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/30233167.

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.

Kazui, Tashiro, and Susan Downing Videen. "Foreign Relations during the Edo Period: Sakoku Reexamined." *Journal of Japanese Studies*, vol. 8, no. 2, 1982, pp. 283-306. *JSTOR*, doi:10.2307/132341. Accessed 30 Jan. 2020.

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.

Keith, Jeffrey A. "Civilization, Race, and the Japan Expedition's Cultural Diplomacy, 1853-1854." *Diplomatic History*, vol. 35, no. 2, 2011, pp. 179-202. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/24916476.

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

Beasley, W. G. *The Rise of Modern Japan*. 3rd ed., New York, St. Martin's Press, 2000.

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, Rhoda. *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun*. New York, Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1985.

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.

Dolan, Ronald E., and Robert L. Worden, editors. *Japan: A Country Study*. 1994 Accessed 27 Jan. 2020.

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, George. *Breaking Open Japan: Commodore Perry, Lord Abe, and American Imperialism in 1853*. New York, Smithsonian Books/Collins, 2006.

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.

Gordon, Andrew. *A Modern History of Japan: From Tokugawa Times to the Present*. New York, Oxford UP, 2003.

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.

Wittner, David G. *Commodore Matthew Perry and the Perry Expedition to Japan*. New York, Rosen Pub. Group, 2005.

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

Shinkansen Model N700S. *Kyodo News*,
english.kyodonews.net/news/2019/10/07b385712506-in-photos-interior-of-new-shinkansen-bullet-train-model-n700s.html.

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.

Kakidai. *Rainbow Bridge (Tokyo) at Night*. 6 Dec. 2014. *Wikimedia Commons*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rainbow_Bridge_(Tokyo)_at_night_3.JPG. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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

Dower, John W. "Black Ships and Samurai." *Visualizing Cultures*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2010, visualizingcultures.mit.edu/black_ships_and_samurai/bss_essay01.html. Accessed 3 Dec. 2019.

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.

Perry in Japan: A Visual History. 2011. *Brown University Library Center for Digital Scholarship*, library.brown.edu/cds/perry/images.html. Accessed 23 Jan. 2020.

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.

"The Meiji Restoration and Modernization." *Asia for Educators*, Columbia University, 2009, afe.easia.columbia.edu/special/japan_1750_meiji.htm. Accessed 29 Nov. 2019.

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.

Seiferie, Rebecca. "Ukiyo-e Japanese Prints Movement Overview and Analysis." *The Art Story*, edited by Kimberly Nichols, 22 Feb. 2018, www.theartstory.org/movement/ukiyo-e-japanese-woodblock-prints/. Accessed 27 Jan. 2020.

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.

Takano, Yayori. "Foreign Influence and the Transformation of Early Modern Japan." *Emory University*, 2010, history.emory.edu/home/documents/endeavors/volume3/YayoriTakano.pdf. Accessed 22 Jan. 2020.

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.

"The United States and the Opening to Japan, 1853." *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, 2016, history.state.gov/milestones/1830-1860/opening-to-japan. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Wang, Jonathan. "The Roots of Proto-Industrialization in Japan." *Emory University*, 2010, history.emory.edu/home/documents/endeavors/volume3/JonathanWang.pdf. Accessed 22 Jan. 2020.

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.

Watts, Sarah. "The Seclusion of Japan." *World History*, Wake Forest University, users.wfu.edu/watts/w03_Japancl.html. Accessed 28 Jan. 2020.

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.

Yasunori, Arano. "Foreign Relations in Early Modern Japan: Exploding the Myth of National Seclusion." *Nippon.com*, Nippon Communications Foundation, 18 Jan. 2013, www.nippon.com/en/features/c00104/foreign-relations-in-early-modern-japan-exploding-the-myth-of-national-seclusion.html. Accessed 7 Jan. 2020.

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

Bushelle, Emi Foulk. Email interview. Conducted by Samarth R. Venkatesh, 13 Jan. 2020.

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

"Edo Culture." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, edited by The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 28 Mar. 2016, www.britannica.com/event/Edo-culture. Accessed 27 Jan. 2020.

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.