

The “Knock, Knock, Who is There?” Moment for Japan:
The Signing of the Treaty of Kanagawa in 1854

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Historical Paper

Introduction

Today's Japan is a world power in economy,¹ and its industry is among the globe's greatest and most technologically advanced yielders of electronics, automobiles, textiles, chemicals, and processed food.² Japan also has an open society where many people study, work, and travel around the world. However, for over two hundred years before the mid-1800s, the country existed in state of isolation where foreign contact was prohibited. Seclusion brought peace and enriched Japanese culture. The country, though, experienced very little technological development. In 1854, Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry and his squadron were sent by American President Millard Fillmore to knock on the door of Japan. Eventually, the Treaty of Kanagawa that declared peace and amity between Japan and the United States was signed which opened Japanese ports to U.S. ships. It was the principal event that led to the opening and later development of Japan and set the stage for the Meiji Restoration.

Prelude to the Treaty of Kanagawa

In Japan, 1603, Tokugawa Ieyasu established his family's military government that would rule the country for over the next 250 years, a time that would eventually become known as the Tokugawa period.³ Under the Tokugawa family's rule, Japan was fortified and

¹ Allinson, Gary D. "Japan." *World Book Advanced*. World Book, 2012. Web. 13 Nov. 2012.

² The Central Intelligence Agency. "Japan." *Cia.gov*. CIA, 26 Nov. 2012. Web. 12 Dec. 2012.

<<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ja.html>>.

³ Greene, Meg. *Japan: A Primary Source Cultural Guide*. 1st ed. New York, NY: Rosen Pub. Group, 2005. 28-29.

Print.

amalgamated from within, and its citizens were detached from the rest of the world. Japanese literature and fine arts flourished during this period. The country also experienced great peace by avoiding foreign contact, but the cost of this tranquility was the complete loss of the Japanese people's freedom.⁴ Proclamations known as the Exclusion Decrees highly constrained the Japanese populace. Under these laws, death was the penalty for one caught trying to leave the country, those who were in other countries were prohibited to return, foreign books were forbidden along with the construction of seagoing vessels, and the crews of foreign ships were to be slaughtered if their ships landed at Japan. Every facet of each person's life was strictly controlled. People were forced to obey laws specifying the goods available for one's purchase, the houses one was allowed to live in, whom one was required to bow to, and what type of clothing one could wear. By the 1800s, the country accomplished very little in development, its economy was backward, and the technology remained primitive.⁵

During this time in America, the Industrial Revolution had begun and bore inventions such as Robert Fulton's steamship. The steamship made travel on water faster than wind-powered vessels and reduced traveling time from California to Japan to as little as eighteen days. Vast amounts of coal, though, were required to power the steamship, and it was not convenient for the ships to carry the coal the entire way from America. The Americans saw Japan as an ideal stopping point for provisions, such as coal, for steamships designated to travel to areas such as

⁴ Blumberg, Rhoda. *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun*. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1985. 44 Print.

⁵ Reischauer, Edwin O., and Albert M. Craig. *Japan: Tradition and Transformation*. Revised ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1989. 81, 119. Print.

China. Also, since ships could potentially be wrecked onto the coast of Japan, the Americans desired hospitality towards the wrecked ships' crews.⁶ As the valuable possibilities the remote country could offer amassed, a desire grew in the United States for a treaty establishing amity and commercial relationships with Japan.

On July 8, 1853, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who had been sent by President Millard Fillmore along with four ships, the *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi* being steamships, from the U. S. naval squadron, arrived in Edo Bay (now known as Tokyo Bay). The Japanese were shocked since this was the first time a country had arrived with such immense ships and advanced weapons. Japanese women and children were enclosed in their homes or moved inland while the men prepared for battle. But though the Americans came heavily armed, their intentions were peaceful, and Commodore Perry prayed that the "present attempt to bring singular and isolated people into the family of civilized nations may succeed without resort to bloodshed."⁷ He had come to deliver a letter from the U.S. President to the Japanese Emperor Komei expressing the Americans' aspirations. As Japanese guard boats swarmed around the American ships, Commodore Perry ordered that only three officials would be allowed on board at a time until negotiations were made and sheltered himself in his cabin, refusing to see anyone except the

⁶ Fillmore, Millard. "Letter of the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan." Letter to Emperor of Japan. 13 Nov. 1852. *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun*. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1985. 123-24. Print.

⁷ Morison, Samuel Eliot. "First Visit to Japan." *'Old Bruin': Commodore Matthew C. Perry, 1794-1858*. Boston: Little Brown; Oxford UP, 1967. 318. Print.

Emperor's most important emissaries.⁸ Nakajima, a minor official, and a Dutch interpreter instead had to speak with Lieutenant John Contee who explained the Commodore's friendly purposes.

The next morning, Kayama came onto the *Susquehanna's* deck representing the governor of Uraga, a city south of Edo, while actually being a mere police chief.⁹ Commodore Perry correctly assumed that Kayama was of lower ranking than claimed and refused to see him. Kayama asked that the Americans sail to the port of Nagasaki, a place far south of Edo, since Japanese law forbade letters to be accepted at any other ports.¹⁰ Perry refused to go to another port, threatened to personally convey the letter to the Edo palace, and even dispatched small boats to survey the Japanese coast. Kayama argued that this action was forbidden by Japanese law, but American officers retorted that American law was being followed. When the American surveyors got close enough to see the Japanese fortifications on the coast, they found that they were built using dirt and wood, and the few 8-pound cannons the Japanese possessed were very basic when compared to the United States' 64-pound cannons. Kayama later announced that a building for the reception of the letter by a very high-ranking Japanese official would be

⁸ Perry, Matthew Calbraith, and Roger Pineau. *The Japan Expedition, 1852-1854; the Personal Journal of Commodore Matthew C. Perry*. Vol. 3. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1968. 90. Print.

⁹ Morison, Samuel Eliot. "Commodore Perry's Chart of the "Bay of Yedo"" Map. *"Old Bruin" Commodore Matthew C. Perry, 1794-1858*. Boston: Little, Brown &, 1967. 323. Print.

¹⁰ Morison, Samuel Eliot. "Area of Operations of East India Squadron Under Commodore Perry, 1853-1855." Map. *"Old Bruin" Commodore Matthew C. Perry, 1794-1858*. Boston: Little, Brown &, 1967. 294-95. Print.

constructed on the shore and on July 13th delivered a message from the Emperor permitting important officials to meet with Perry.

On the 14th, the American squadron's two steamships anchored near Uraga where a provisional wooden structure had been built to house the meeting of the Americans with the Japanese. Both sides were cautious during the approach; the Americans came armed while the Japanese concealed ten samurai underneath the floor who were prepared to kill Commodore Perry and his aides upon signal.¹¹ However, the event turned out to be peaceful and was carried on in a very formal manner. President Fillmore's letter was transported in a rosewood case decked with gold and deposited in a scarlet case provided by the Japanese, and interpreters aided in communication between Commodore Perry and Princes Ido and Toda. The princes never spoke directly to the Americans since it was forbidden by Japanese law to talk to foreigners. In the end, Perry declared that he would return for an answer to the President's requests the following spring with possibly even more ships. The squadron then departed Japan on July 17, 1854. 1853?

While the Americans were away, a great debate occurred in Japan over accepting the treaty request. On one side, there were those who sought to continue the country's isolation even if war would be involved. "Revere the Emperor; Repel the Barbarian," they chanted. They wanted to restore the Emperor back to power ^{IN PLACE OF?} after the Shogun, the military ruler of Japan, who they thought had failed to keep foreigners from setting foot on consecrated ground. Also, they feared that trade with the Americans would result in the oppression of Japan by the United

¹¹ Blumberg, Rhoda. *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun*. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1985. 31

States. On the other side, there were those that preferred a treaty with America. Their motto was "Eastern Ethics, Western Science." They acknowledged the West's prodigious endeavors in the areas of science, technology, and armaments and realized that America's highly trained and modernly equipped armed forces would easily conquer Japan's poorly skilled soldiers with out-of-date arms. The group also believed that overseas trade would help improve the government's finance and overall thought that allowing interaction would prove more advantageous than continuing isolation. The Shogun, who wielded more power than the emperor, was troubled. To make a decision, he wanted more information about the United States and therefore summoned Nakahama Manjiro, the only man in Japan with direct knowledge on America.¹²

As a young boy, Manjiro was shipwrecked onto a deserted island and then rescued by an American whaler. After living for some time in America, Manjiro returned to Japan and stood trial eighteen times. Being considered too valuable to execute, he was allowed to live as a samurai, one of Japan's honored military nobility. Manjiro made it clear that the Americans were knowledgeable and loving people. He informed the Shogun of how establishing friendly relations with the Japanese had been a long time goal of America, and the people were not interested in stealing land. Also, his accounts of the American culture amused many and assisted in shifting the Japanese people's untrusting view of the Americans and making the foreigners less mysterious. Manjiro's positive view of the United States was one of the many factors that strongly moved the debate in favor of a treaty.

¹² Blumberg, Rhoda. *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun*. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1985. 54-

Though Commodore Perry announced that his fleet would return to Japan in the spring, a fear that other countries would come ahead of him in signing a treaty with Japan led him to return in the winter. On February 13, 1854, the American squadron which now included nine ships returned to Edo Bay and moored close to Uraga. Perry insisted that the treaty be negotiated in Edo, but the Japanese felt that allowing foreigners to land at Edo would be considered a national disgrace and instead wanted them to land at Uraga. After many days of arguing over where to discuss the treaty, it was agreed that the signing of the treaty would be held at Kanagawa, a city closer to Edo.

The Signing of the Treaty

By March 8, 1854, the Treaty House at Kanagawa was ready. A response to President Fillmore's letter was handed to Commodore Perry by Japanese commissioners. This letter stated that the Japanese Emperor whom President Fillmore had originally sent his letter to had died, and the Emperor who ascended the throne had pledged that he would continue to follow Japan's ancient laws. Therefore, granting all of President Fillmore's wishes was impossible. However, the Japanese realized that times had changed since their imperial ancestors had established those restricting laws and were willing to supply the American steamships with provisions, open up a harbor after five years, and be hospitable towards shipwrecked American crews. The Japanese, though, refused to allow trade.¹³ Perry wrote a letter back expressing his gratification that the American necessities were realized but also his discontent of how little the Japanese had agreed

¹³ Moriama, Einosuke. "Translation of Answer to the President's Letter to the Emperor of Japan." Letter to Matthew C. Perry. 1854. *The Japan Expedition, 1852-1854: The Personal Journal of Commodore Matthew C. Perry*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1968. 222. Print. 13 Dec. 2012.

to.¹⁴ He demanded that there be a more liberal relationship by opening as many ports in Japan for Americans as there were in China and allowing Americans to follow laws of the United States while in Japan. Once again, Perry used the threat of military action to push the commissioners to agree with his requests.¹⁵

After an exchange of gifts, a grand banquet, and weeks of tedious debate, both sides came to an agreement.¹⁶ The Treaty of Kanagawa was signed on March 31, 1854 by four of the Emperor's representatives and Commodore Perry, and established amity and friendship between Japan and the United States of America. According to the treaty, the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate would be open for the Americans to obtain necessities. American ships wrecked onto the coast of Japan would receive help, and the crews would be procured with protection without confinement. Also, if either of the governments thought imperative, U.S. consuls would be allowed to live in Shimoda, and the United States was automatically granted any privileges that other nations had with Japan. Though no trade agreements were established, Commodore Perry was content, for his priorities were the ports and kind treatment of shipwrecked Americans.¹⁷

¹⁴ Perry, Matthew Calbraith, and Roger Pineau. *The Japan Expedition, 1852-1854; the Personal Journal of Commodore Matthew C. Perry*. Vol. 3. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1968. 166. Print.

¹⁵ Perry, Matthew C. Letter to Hayashi. 10 Mar. 1854. *The Japan Expedition, 1852-1854: The Personal Journal of Commodore Matthew C. Perry*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1968. 223-24. Print.

¹⁶ Perry, Matthew C.. "The Opening of Japan." A.D. 1854. *The Great Events by Famous Historians, Vol 17*. Harrogate, TN: The National Alumni, 1926. *World Book Advanced*. Web. 13 Dec. 2012.

¹⁷ Perry, Matthew Calbraith. "The First Treaty with Japan." 1854. *The Mexican War and Slavery, 1845-1861*. *World Book Advanced*. Web. 13 Dec. 2012.

The Treaty of Kanagawa's Effects

Shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Kanagawa, the Treaty of Amity and Commerce which allowed full trade between America and Japan was also signed. Taking the Treaty of Kanagawa as forceful encouragement, other nations began to establish relations with Japan as well which further opened up the country.¹⁸ Then, in 1868, Emperor Meiji rose to power when Shogun Keiki resigned. Emperor Meiji initiated the Meiji Restoration which transformed the feudal Empire of Japan into a modern world power in economy.

Meiji looked towards the West's powerful nations who were all thriving economically and had advanced militaries. He welcomed foreign advisers that came to share skills in areas such as science, technology, commerce, communication, and military matters, and Japanese government members were sent away to acquire additional information on Western methods. In 1877, the founding of Tokyo University brought Japan advanced Western teaching.

Meiji also recognized the importance of technology and development. To achieve proficient transportation, roads, bridges, and seaports were built, and the erection of railways began only four years after the start of the Meiji Restoration.¹⁹ To advance in ways of communication, the postal system spread throughout Japan in 1872, by 1880, telegraph wires

¹⁸ Behnke, Alison. *Japan in Pictures*. Minneapolis, MN.: Lerner Publications, 2003. 28. Print.

¹⁹ Avakian, Monique. *The Meiji Restoration and the Rise of Modern Japan*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Silver Burdett, 1991. 37. Print.

connected all of Japan's major cities, and in 1890, the first public telephone service linked Tokyo and Yokohama.²⁰

The Japanese political system also underwent modernization. In 1889, Japan issued the Constitution of 1889, making it the first Asian nation to develop a constitution. Under this constitution, Japan was made a constitutional monarchy.²¹ Though the Emperor was still referred to as head of Japan, his power was now restricted, for he needed the consent of the Imperial Diet which was the country's bicameral legislature.²²

Conclusion

The Americans came to Japan and sought for access to ports and friendship. They got what they wanted through the Treaty of Kanagawa. The Japanese were reluctant and in some ways dragged to the treaty table. However, the treaty later turned out to very profitable to Japan.²³ The Treaty of Kanagawa was primarily responsible for the rapid transformation of Japan from an isolated and feudal empire to one of the world's most powerful and successful nations. Before the treaty came into effect, the country was far behind in areas of technology and

²⁰ Akamatsu, Paul. "Basic Trends." Trans. Miriam Kochan. *Meiji 1868: Revolution and Counter-revolution in Japan*. 1st U.S. ed. New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1972. 285-286. Print.

²¹ Japan. "The 1889 Constitution of Japan." *The 1889 Constitution of Japan*. *World Book Advanced*. Web.

²² "Japan". *Encyclopædia Britannica*. *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 12 Dec. 2012. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/300531/Japan/23299/Higher-education>>.

²³ "Akihabara". Photograph. *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Web. 12 Dec. 2012.

<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/media/641/Train-of-the-Sobu-Line-passing-through-Akihabara-a-district>>.

economy and entirely shunned foreign relations. Now, though, Japan is among the world's cutting-edge producers of technology and an integral part of the world community.²⁴ The Treaty of Kanagawa opened the door of Japan and initiated the nation's transformation from a feudal empire to a modern world power; therefore, it was a turning point in history.

²⁴ Behnke, Alison. *Japan in Pictures*. Minneapolis, MN.: Lerner Publications, 2003. 62. Print.

Annotated Bibliography

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"Akihabara". Photograph. *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Web. 12 Dec. 2012.

<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/media/641/Train-of-the-Sobu-Line-passing-through-Akihabara-a-district>>.

This photograph of the current city of Akihabara, Japan visually displays the advanced technology in modern Japan. A train line, colorful skyscrapers, and busy roads with modern vehicles underline the country's technological development. It provides evidence of the modernization of Japan's technology after the country was opened up to the world and shows what success the Treaty of Kanagawa eventually led to.

Fillmore, Millard. "Letter of the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan." Letter to Emperor of Japan. 13 Nov. 1852. *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun*. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1985. 123-24. Print.

This letter written by President Millard Fillmore to the Japanese Emperor requested that Japan open its ports to trade with the U.S. and kindly treat any shipwrecked Americans. Also, he wanted Japan to provide a port where steamships could stop for coal and other provisions. President Fillmore clearly expressed kindness and respect to the Emperor and the country of Japan which underlines how the Americans tried to open up Japan in a friendly and nonviolent way.

Japan. "The 1889 Constitution of Japan." *The 1889 Constitution of Japan. World Book Advanced*. Web.

This document was written during the Meiji Restoration and served as the fundamental law of Japan until the current Constitution of Japan was enacted in 1947. Many articles in the 1889 Constitution of Japan are similar to Western methods of government which shows how the powerful Western nations influenced Japan after its opening. Overall, the document establishes a constitutional monarchy where the Emperor shares power with the Imperial Diet which consists of elected members.

Morison, Samuel Eliot. "Area of Operations of East India Squadron Under Commodore Perry, 1853-1855." Map. *"Old Bruin" Commodore Matthew C. Perry, 1794-1858*. Boston: Little, Brown &, 1967. 294-95. Print.

This map was created by Commodore Perry and his crew during the expedition. Japan, Korea, and parts of China are shown. This source helped me figure out the relative locations of some of the cities mentioned in my paper which include Nagasaki and Edo.

Morison, Samuel Eliot. "Commodore Perry's Chart of the 'Bay of Yedo'" Map. *"Old Bruin" Commodore Matthew C. Perry, 1794-1858*. Boston: Little, Brown &, 1967. 323. Print.

This map was also created during the time of Commodore Perry and his crew's expedition. It focuses on the Bay of Yedo, also known as the Bay of Edo, and gave the relative locations of the Japanese cities of Uraga and Kanagawa.

Moriyama, Einosuke. "Translation of Answer to the President's Letter to the Emperor of Japan." Letter to Matthew C. Perry. 1854. *The Japan Expedition, 1852-1854: The Personal Journal of Commodore Matthew C. Perry*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1968. 222. Print. 13 Dec. 2012.

This translated letter that responded to President Fillmore's letter was signed by the chief translator Einosuke Moriyama and fulfilled President Fillmore's wishes of caring for shipwrecked Americans and opening a port where American steamships could stop for supplies. However, the letter stated that the new Japanese Emperor had promised to obey the ancient Japanese laws of isolation, and therefore, trade was not an option. Also, the letter included information of the Russian Ambassador's recent visit which points to how some of the powerful countries were starting to become more involved with Japan. The Russian Ambassador's specific wishes were not included.

Perry, Matthew Calbraith, and Roger Pineau. *The Japan Expedition, 1852-1854; the Personal Journal of Commodore Matthew C. Perry*. Vol. 3. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1968. 155-234. Print.

This book was not a volume of a series but rather contained three volumes inside that each documented different parts of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan. The information I used came from the third volume which chronologically told the Commodore's journey from his perspective and covered his return to Edo Bay in the February of 1854 to his departure from Shimoda a few months after the signing of the Treaty of Kanagawa.

Perry, Matthew Calbraith. "The First Treaty with Japan." 1854. *The Mexican War and Slavery, 1845-1861*. *World Book Advanced*. Web. 13 Dec. 2012.

This is an online copy of the actual text of the Treaty of Kanagawa that was agreed on between the United States and Japan on March 31, 1854. It clearly states the settlements reached between Japan and the United States concerning opening ports in Japan where American steamships could stop and obtain supplies, receiving care from the Japanese for any shipwrecked Americans, and establishing a sincere friendship between the two countries.

Perry, Matthew C. Letter to Hayashi. 10 Mar. 1854. *The Japan Expedition, 1852-1854: The Personal Journal of Commodore Matthew C. Perry*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1968. 223-24. Print.

This letter was written by Commodore Matthew C. Perry to Daikagu-no-kami Hayashi Akira who was the chief expert on education and served the shogunate. Though the Commodore kindly expresses his satisfaction with the Japanese government for recognizing the necessity of changing Japan's ancient laws to fit with the times, he continues to push for the government to be more liberal in its foreign policies. Also, he hints that if his wishes are not granted, the United States will resort to military force.

Perry, Matthew C.. "The Opening of Japan." A.D. 1854. *The Great Events by Famous Historians, Vol 17*. Harrogate, TN: The National Alumni, 1926. *World Book Advance*. Web. 13 Dec. 2012.

This account written by Matthew C. Perry of his time in Japan helped in understanding how the Americans viewed Japan's isolation. As the American squadron's mission is described from first leaving the United States to shortly before the signing of the Treaty of Kanagawa, it is evident that the Americans thought they were doing good in opening Japan to commerce with the United States and then to the rest of the world. Also, the Americans saw Japan's isolation and reluctance to change its ancient laws as a result of jealousy and many reasons were given for how opening Japan would be beneficial. In this account, Commodore Perry was very digressive in describing the Japanese gifts and parties.

Secondary Sources

Akamatsu, Paul. "Basic Trends." Trans. Miriam Kochan. *Meiji 1868: Revolution and Counter-revolution in Japan*. 1st U.S. ed. New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1972. 281-97. Print.

This section of the book focused on how the Japanese economy was influenced and changed from the Tokugawa period to the twentieth century to underline the events that occurred after the arrival of Commodore Perry's significance. This chapter was abundant in information on the social, political, and economic changes that took place and was good in stating the reasons for the changes.

Allinson, Gary D. "Japan." *World Book Advanced*. World Book, 2012. Web. 13 Nov. 2012.

This general overview of Japan provided some background information that helped in telling me about the country's current government, current economy, and historical events. Subsections about the Tokugawa period, Commodore Perry and his squadron's first visit to Edo Bay, and the Meiji era chronologically gave a summary of each event. They served as a starting point for deeper research.

Avakian, Monique. *The Meiji Restoration and the Rise of Modern Japan*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Silver Burdett, 1991. Print.

A chapter in this book was dedicated to Japan's culture before threats from outside nations forced the country to truncate its isolation from the world. The rest of this book focused on the events that took place from the Americans' first arrival at Edo Bay to Japan's rapid recovery from World War II. Most of the book explained in detail the many changes that happened during the Meiji Restoration which yielded a great amount of information on how the Treaty of Kanagawa ultimately affected Japan.

Behnke, Alison. *Japan in Pictures*. Minneapolis, MN.: Lerner Publications, 2003. Print.

This book had information on many different subjects of Japan. I used the subsection on foreign trade to support Japan's current commercial involvement. It stated that Japan is now quite dependent on trade and listed some of the country's exports.

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

Blumberg's book provided an event by event description from when the American squadron first entered Edo Bay to shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Kanagawa. It gave impartial accounts of how the two very different cultures viewed each other, provided interesting details about the events that occurred, and mentioned Manjiro's role in the passage of the treaty.

Greene, Meg. *Japan: A Primary Source Cultural Guide*. 1st ed. New York, NY: Rosen Pub. Group, 2005. Print.

Despite its title, this book was mainly a secondary source because the text was not written at the time of the different events. The only primary sources included are pictures that correspond to the text and are dispersed throughout the book. Information was given on the Tokugawa Period which occurred in Japan prior to Commodore Perry's first arrival at Edo Bay.

"Japan". *Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 12 Dec. 2012. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/300531/Japan/23299/Higher-education>>.

Similar to World Book Online, this website contained information on many different subjects about Japan. However, Britannica had more detail about each subject and included a very clear and specific subsection on the organization of the current Japanese government that helped in understanding how the government changed as Japan went from being an isolated country to a world power.

Morison, Samuel Eliot. "First Visit to Japan." *'Old Bruin': Commodore Matthew C. Perry, 1794-1858*. Boston: Little Brown; Oxford UP, 1967. 318-38. Print.

This chapter of the book covered Commodore Perry's first visit to Japan. Perry's actions are the main focus, so more information is given on the Americans' thoughts and goals. This book also had a quote by Perry that I used to support how he wanted to open Japan without using violence.

Reischauer, Edwin O., and Albert M. Craig. *Japan: Tradition and Transformation*. Revised ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1989. Print.

This book covered in detail information from the early Japan all the way to today's modernized Japan. However, the information I used was limited to Japan's condition during the Tokugawa period. This book informed me on the slowing down of the country's development.

The Central Intelligence Agency. "Japan." *Cia.gov*. CIA, 26 Nov. 2012. Web. 12 Dec. 2012.

<<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ja.html>>.

This website provided very current information on the country of Japan. Precise, statistical data was given on Japan's, economy, energy, communications, transportation, and military. This helped in proving Japan's development since the Treaty of Kanagawa.