THE CAPTION SAYS THAT THIS IS A PORTRAIT OF PERRY FROM NORTH AMERICA AT AGE 60 WITH GRAYING HAIR.

Grossly distorted if not humorous rendition of Commodore Perry by a Japanese artist who apparently never knew what Perry really looked like. It was drawn at a time when the Japanese thought all foreigners were barbarians.

1. **COMMODORE PERRY REPRESENTED WHAT COUNTRY?** _____
2. **WHAT DO THE JAPANESE THINK OF PERRY?** _____
   _____
3. **HOW DOES THE ARTIST REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE?**
   _____
   _____
4. **WHAT DOES ARTIST FEEL IS THE AGE OF PERRY IN THIS PICTURE?**_____
5. **WHY DID PERRY "OPEN" JAPAN?** _____
   _____
6. **WHAT DID PERRY FORCE THE JAPANESE TO SIGN?** _____
7. **THE SIGNING FAVORED WHAT COUNTRY?** _____
8. **WHO WAS THE LEADER OF JAPAN WHEN THE DOCUMENT WAS SIGNED?**_____
   _____
9. **WHAT DID THE JAPANESE DO TO THEIR LEADER AS A RESULT OF THE SIGNING?** _____
10. **WHO TOOK OVER JAPANESE GOVERNMENT?**_____

READ THE DOCUMENT "*TREATY OF KANAGAWA*" THEN ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. **THE TREATY OF KANAGAWA WAS NEGOTIATED BETWEEN WHAT TWO NATIONS?_____ & _____**
2. **WHAT INDIVIDUAL FROM THE U.S. NEGOTIATED THE TREATY?**

   _____
3. **WHAT NATION DID THIS TREATY FAVOR? _____**
4. **THIS WAS THE BEGINNING OF U.S. I_____M IN JAPAN.**
5. **WHAT WAR DID THE U.S. FIGHT THAT PREVENTED COLONIALISM OF JAPAN? (CHECK THE DATE OF THE DOCUMENT THEN RECALL YOUR 8TH GRADE U.S. HISTORY) _____**
6. **WHAT HAPPENED TO U.S. SAILORS SHIPWRECKED ON OR NEAR JAPANESE SOIL? _____**
7. **THE TREATY GUARANTEED THAT JAPANESE PORTS PROVIDE _____ & _____ TO AMERICAN SHIPS.**

   WHY DID AMERICAN SHIPS NEED THE ABOVE? _____

   _____
8. **JAPAN WAS A SPRINGBOARD TO WHAT ASIAN NATION THE U.S. WANTED TO TRADE WITH? _____**
9. **THIS TREATY FORCED JAPAN TO DO WHAT IN REGARDS TO THEIR ECONOMIC POLICY? _____**
10. **WHAT HAPPENED TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AS A RESULT OF TREATY? _____**

Treaty of Kanagawa, 1854

TREATY OF KANAGAWA, 1854

The United States of America, and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm. lasting and sincere friendship between the two Nations. have resolved to fix in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty or general convention of peace and Amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective Countries; for which most desirable object, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his Commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, Special Ambassador of the United States to Japan: And the August Sovereign of Japan, has given similar full powers to his Commissioners, Hayashi, Dai-gaku no-kami; Ido, Prince of Tsus-Sima; Izawa, Prince of Mima-saki; and Udono, Member of the Board of Revenue. And the said Commissioners after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following Articles.

Article II

The Port of Simoda in the principality of Idzu, and the Port of Hakodade, in the principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American Ships, where they can be supplied with Wood, Water, provisions, and Coal, and other articles their necessities may require as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening their first named Port is immediately on signing this Treaty; the last named Port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese Year.

Article III

Whenever Ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the Coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and carry their crews to Simoda, or Hakodade, and

hand them over to their Countrymen appointed to receive them: whatever articles the Shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

Article V

Shipwrecked men and other Citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of Seven Japanese miles (or Ri.) from a small Island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying Chart, hereto appended: —and shall in like manner be free to go where they please to Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States Squadron to that place.