"Tōkaidō" Outline 5 0 分

Teacher Preparation Before School Visit

Classroom teachers have been asked to prepare students in advance.

For Non-Japanese Language Classes

- Students will wear name tags or have name cards on their desks.
- Students are introduced to Japan a day or two before the presentation.
- Kanji sheets for students are printed in advance.

For Japanese Language Classes

- Students will wear name tags or have name cards on their desks.
- Kanji sheets for students are printed in advance.

Preparation Before Class

- ◆ Ask teacher to set up PPT "Tōkaidō"
- Put all suitcase contents on table
- Ask teacher to print *kanji* sheet for class
- Divide whiteboard into Red, Green, Blue, Yellow zones

I. Introduction (Slides 1-7)

10分

A. Personal introductions

Non-Japanese Classes: English Japanese Classes: ask teacher

B. What comes to mind when you think of Japan?

Culture Food & Drink Technology Manga

II. What is Japan? (Slides 8-12) 8分 What is Tōkaidō?

A. Japan: Population, Terrain, Islands, Capital

B. Tōkaidō: Eastern & Western Points

C. Kanji Sheet

III. Tōkaidō History (Slides 13-25) 20分

- A. Heian Era
- B. Samurai
- C. Power from Emperor to Shōgun
- D. Kamakura
- E. Warring States Period Tokugawa Ieyasu
- F. Arrival of Edo Period

IV. Along the Tōkaidō (Slides 26-35) $1\ 2\ \%$ The Tōkaidō Today

- A. 53 Stops
- B. Along the Tōkaidō

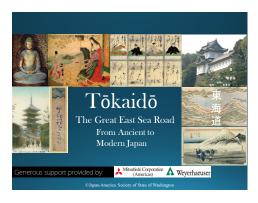
Culture

Food & Drink

Technology

Manga

- C. Tōkaidō Today: Car, Rail, Bullet Train
- D. History Quiz











1. Tōkaidō - The Great East Sea Road

Leader: Before we start, the most important rule for today is: raise your hands if you want to say something. I'm sure that

you will have no problem doing it!

All volunteers do simple self-introduction in Japanese.

JISの全員は日本語で自己紹介する。 例: お早うございます(こんにちは)。私の名前は、XXX です。宜しくお願いします。

For non-Japanese classes:

Leader: What language did we speak? Yes, Japanese!

2. What things come to mind... <Activity #1> "Scategories"

Classroom teacher passes out scratch paper/pencils & divides class into 4-5 person teams. Volunteer writes categories on board: Culture/Food & Drink/Technology/Manga.

Leader: You have 1 minute! Write fast!

Write words that make you think of Japan.

What about culture? Food? Technology? Manga & anime?

When minute is over, volunteer writes the words on board under each category.

3. Japanese Culture

Volunteer: Click forward PPT while leader asks class:

Leader: What are these photos?

Who are the people? What are they doing?

 Volunteers: As you click each image, give the students a moment to identify the picture.

4. Food & Drink

Leader: These are some examples of Japanese culture.

Which ones do you recognize?

5. Technology

Leader: Can you name these products?

Volunteers: Click new image at students' pace.



6. Manga & Anime

Leader: What about these? Which is your favorite?



7. What Brands are from Japan?

Leader: Can you name these?

Yes, these are all Japanese companies.



8. What is Japan?/Japan is...

Leader: What is Japan? Lets look at some facts about Japan.

- Leader will ask students to guess the answer for each photo before volunteer clicks on the answer.
- ♦ Volunteers: Give leader time to ask questions and let students guess the answer before clicking on each answer.



9. What is Tōkaidō?

Volunteer: Click next sentence as leader reads from the screen.

Leader reads from screen.

Click 3:

Leader: Some parts of the original road can still be seen today.

Nowadays, the Tōkaidō is a major train and highway route.



10. Western Point 京都 "Kyōto"

Leader: This is a model of the ancient imperial palace.

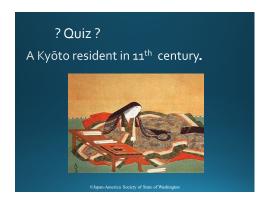
When the emperor or members of his family left the palace,
they rode in a special 2-wheeled carriage pulled by an ox, with
screens covering all openings so that the public could not see

them.









O: Why did she become world famous? 1. She had the longest hair in the world. Women had to grow their hair a minimum 2 feet below their velstal 2. She was the first Empress of Japan. 3. She wrote the world's first novel.

11. Eastern Point 東京 "Tōkyō"

Leader: Tōkyō is the eastern point of Tōkaidō, and is now the capital of Japan.

In the left photo, you can see the palace where the current emperor lives.

12. Let's travel in Japan! But first, Directions! <Activity #2> - Kanji Sheets

♦ Volunteers: pass out kanji sheets

Leader: (Point to "東") Look at this character. It means "east" in Japanese. Now look at "Tōkyō". See the top character? Yes, its "east"! So "Tōkyō" means "eastern capital".

Now, lets look at "Kyōto." See the character for "Kyō"? "Kyōto" means, "capital city".

Today we get to practice writing "Tōkyō" in Japanese! Watch ____-san for the correct stroke order.

Leader changes computer to "screen", and volunteer writes "東京" slowly in the correct stroke order for students to practice. When ready, ask for 2 volunteers to write on board from memory.

13. 平安時代 Heian Era 794 - 1185

Leader: The Heian Era was the peak of the Japanese Imperial Court, and Kyōto was the capital.

It was the golden era for art, poetry and literature. The photo shows the emperor and empress in royal dress.

14. ?Quiz?

Leader: Do you know who this person is? What do you see in the photo?

Lets guess who she is!

15. Q: Why did she become world famous?

Volunteer: Click on each choice as leader asks the class:

Leader: How many believe #1, raise your hand!

How many believe #2, raise your hand! How many believe #3, raise your hand!



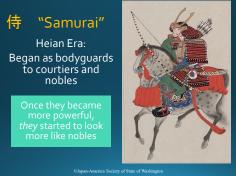
16. The Answer is...

Leader: Number 3 is right! Murasaki Shikibu wrote the world's first

novel called, "The Tale of Genji".

The story is about a prince named Genji, and the life of

courtiers and nobles.



17. 侍 "Samurai"

Leader: Read off the screen.

Does this samurai look very distinguished or powerful?

Click 1: What makes this samurai look distinguished?

• Examples: armor, horse, weapons, horse regalia, etc.



18. Court Loses Power Rise of the Samurai

Leader: As the samurai became more powerful, they became

stronger than the imperial court and wanted to become rulers.

During the Gempei War, the power of the emperor was overturned.

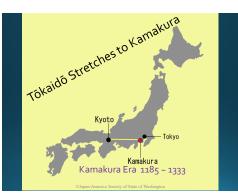


19. Supreme Power Shift

Leader: The name of the samurai who won the war was,

"Minamoto no Yoritomo." He became the top samurai, or shōgun.

He wanted to move his center of power away from Kyōto.



20. TōKaidō Stretches to Kamakura

Leader: A highway was created between Kyōto and Kamakura when

the shōgun became leader of the country.



21. 戦国時代 Warring States Period

Leader: The shogun couldn't hold his power, so many daimyo, or warlords began to fight again for control.

This period is called the Warring States Period.



22. Many Warlords (Daimyō) Fight for Control

Leader: Daimyō from various backgrounds fought each other for control of the country.

For example, this daimyō was a monk (point to 2nd from lower right), and this daimyō was a samurai (point to 1st on lower left).

But one daimyō gained full control.



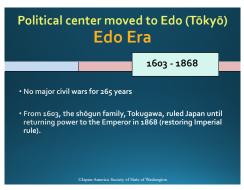
23. And the Winner Is...

Leader: His name is Tokugawa Ieyasu. Tokugawa is his family name, and Ieyasu is his personal name.

He decided to move the capital from Kamakura to Edo. Do you know what the name for Edo is today?

Yes, Tōkyō!

 Note: Give time for students to answer first before giving them the answer.



24. Political Center Moved to Edo (Tōkyō)

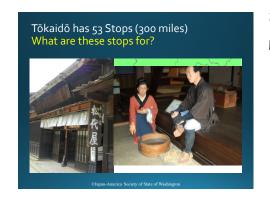
Leader: Read off the slide.



25. Edo Era (1603-1868)

Leader: The Tōkaidō, or East Sea Road, was the most important of the five main roads of the Edo Era.

Travelling along the sea coast, it connected Edo to Kyōto. That's why it's called the "East Sea Road."



26. Tōkaidō has 53 Stops (300 miles)

Leader: Stops, called "Shukuba", were built every 5 or 6 miles on the road. Why do you think? (give time for students to answer)

They traveled by walking, so the stops were created so that people could reach shelter quickly in case of bad weather or injury. It took about 2 weeks to walk from Edo to Kyōto.

So, how far did they walk in one day? Yes, about 20 or 21 miles!



27. How People Traveled in Japan...

<Activity #3> Dressing Like Travelers

Leader: This is a photo of people traveling on the Tōkaidō.

As you can see, most people walked, but if you could afford it,

you could hire a "taxi" service!

Look at the white circle. You see people carrying someone in a "palanguin".

This is a way people could travel if they didn't want to walk.



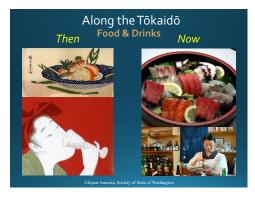
28. Along the Tōkaidō - Culture

Leader: Many things we associate with Japan today had their origins in the Edo Era on the Tōkaidō.

We can see different aspects of Japanese life depicted in Ukiyo-e, or woodblock prints.

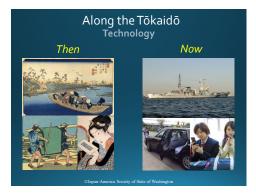
The next few slides will show some "then" and "now" examples.

For example, cultural traditions include sumo wrestling, bunraku puppet theater and popular entertainment.



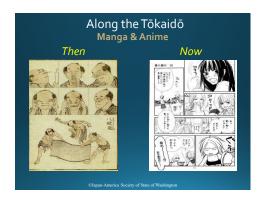
29. Along the Tōkaidō - Food & Drinks

Leader: Many of the 53 stations were famous for food and drink products.



30. Along the Tōkaidō - Technology

Leader: Services and pastimes popular during the Edo Era are also very popular today.



31. Along the Tōkaidō - Manga & Anime

Leader: The first manga pictured here was produced in the Edo Era.

Do you know the modern one?

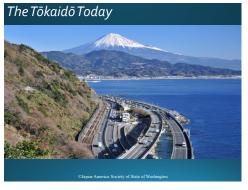


Leader: See the people on the cliff?

There's Mt. Fuji in the distance. They are almost to the end of their road, in Tokyo.

Click 1: Here is the same shot of the Tōkaidō today.

Can you see the same vantage point on the cliff?



33. By Car

Leader: Today the Tōkaidō is a national toll highway, named

"National Route 1".

It's 351 miles long, takes about 5 hours to travel by car and costs about \$100 in tolls to travel from Tōkyō to Kyōto.



34. By Rail

Leader: You can also travel by rail.

Click 1: This is Tōkyō Station during rush hour.

Click 2: Station employees often try to fit as many people as possible!



35. By Bullet Train

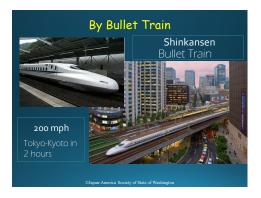
Leader: The best way to travel in Japan is by Shinkansen. The

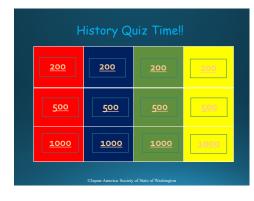
Shinkansen debuted in 1964 right before the Tōkyō Olympics. It traveled 164 mph and connected Tōkyō to Kyōto in 4 hours,

where previously it had taken 7.

Today the Shinkansen reaches 200 mph, and the trip takes just 2 hours. A new model, planned to launch in 2027, will travel up to 310 mph and go from Tōkyō to Kyoto in 1 hour 7 mins.

A ticket costs about \$140 one way from Tōkyō to Kyōto.





36 - 48. History Quiz Time!!

<Activity #4> Tōkaidō "Jeopardy"

Leader: Do you remember all the facts you heard today?

Let's play a game!

Tōkaidō "Jeopardy":

Divide class into 2-4 teams, depending on class size.

Draw 2 columns on the board, one for each team.

Teams alternate choosing boxes to click on.

If team answers correctly, they get the points on the box.

If they answer incorrectly, the other team gets a chance to answer.

The team with the most points wins.

クラスを2~4グループに分ける。 ホワイトボードに各グループの点数表を書く。 各チームが順番にクイズボックスを選ぶ。 正解した場合は、チームは選んだボックスの点数を獲得。 間違った答えの場合は、順番が次のチームが答えるチャンスを得る。 最終的に最高点を取ったチームが勝ち。

