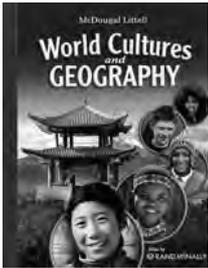


～海外の教育に学ぶ～



アメリカ合衆国 地理教科書

マクダグルリタル (McDougal Littell) 社『World Cultures and Geography 2008』

○アメリカにおける「地理」学習

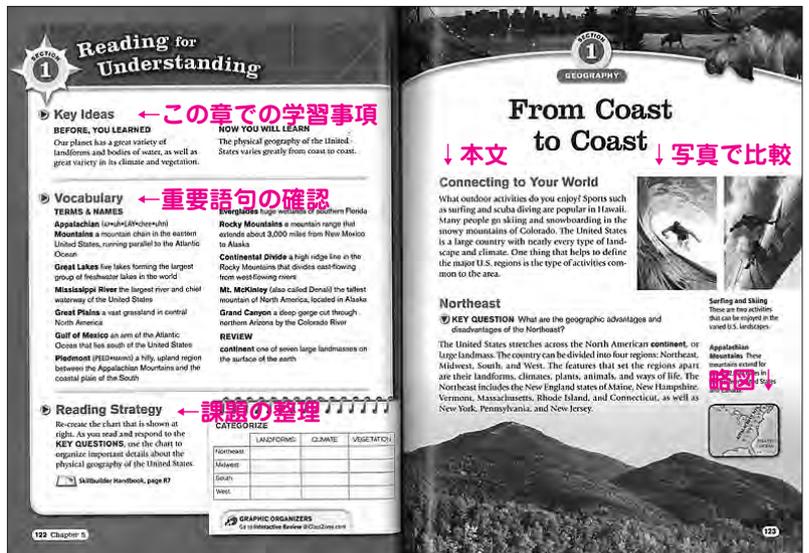
アメリカでは、その建国期より民主的な社会を形成するために欠かすことのできない条件として社会科教育が重要視されている。中でも地理教育は、自国を理解し、よりよく生きる上で、児童・生徒が学びやすく理解しやすい科目であると考えられ、地理を核として社会科教育が行われていた。そのような背景の下、1980年代に地理教育改革の積極的な推進が図られた。これは、当時地理的知識の学力低下問題が深刻化していたためである。1984年には、全国的に地理教育の指針となった『地理教育ガイドライン』が発行され、さらに1989年の教育サミットにおいては、地理・歴史が主要5教科の中に位置づけられるなど、地理教育が重視された。また、1994年には地理スタンダード（地理的知識・技能の基準を定めた実施目標）『生活のための地理：地理ナショナルスタンダード』が完成した（※）。

中学校における地理教育は、世界地誌の学習が中心である。また、地理を学ぶ意義や、なぜその学習が重要なのかという学習の意義が明確にされていることが特徴的である。さらに、地理教育を通じて、市民権・判断力・想像力を促進する内容になっている。

○この教科書の特徴

- ・中学校1年生用地理教科書
- ・オールカラー 総ページ1,044p
- ・写真・図版・地図などの資料が豊富で、百科事典のような教科書
- ・「世界の文化や地理」を学ぶ
- ・各地誌は、地図や統計資料の提示→地域の地理→歴史→文化→政治・経済という展開
- ・地理的なアプローチに限らず、地域毎に歴史や政治経済についても深く触れている

▼教科書見開き例 アメリカ地誌の導入部分



掲載資料の特徴

例1 歴史上の人物を多数扱う

▼日本地誌では徳川家康を掲載

Heian Period In the late 700s, the emperor moved his court from the capital of Nara to Heian (Kyōto), which is modern Kyoto (see 01050). Heian remained the center of Japan's government for about 400 years. This era in Japanese history, which lasted from 794 to 1185, is called the **Heian period**.

Art and writing flourished during this period. Men and women of the nobility filled their days by painting and writing poetry and prose. In fact, one of the best accounts of Heian society was written by Lady Murasaki Shikibu (see 01054). Her masterpiece, *The Tale of Genji*, is an account of the life of a prince in the emperor's court. The work is considered the world's first novel.

Samurai and Shoguns During the Heian period, the central government was relatively strong. However, by the mid-1000s, this power had begun to decrease. Wealthy clans bought large areas of land and set up private armies. The countryside became lawless and dangerous. As a result, smaller landowners sold parts of their land to strong warlords in exchange for protection. With more land, the lords gained more power. Soon, wars between rival lords became commonplace. To defend himself, each lord surrounded himself with a bodyguard of loyal warriors called **samurai** (see 01053).

During the 1100s, two powerful clans fought for control—the Taira (Taira) and the Minamoto. Each clan had a large samurai army. After about 30 years of war, the Minamoto gained control. This clan set up a military government in Kamakura. In 1192, the leader of this government was given the title of **shōgun**, which means "supreme general of the emperor's army." Although the emperor still ruled, the shōgun held real power. This pattern of government, in which shoguns ruled through puppet emperors, lasted until 1867.

Unified Japan Between 1192 and 1603, Japan was torn by internal warfare. Peasants had to fight to defend their villages. Sometimes, they hired samurai to protect them. Very powerful samurai arose and became warrior-chieftains called **daimyo** (see 01052), who became lords in their own right. The daimyo formed armies and fought for military supremacy.

Finally, in 1603, a daimyo named **Tokugawa Iyeyasu** (see 01051) restored order. Three years later, he became shōgun and unified Japan. He then moved the capital to his base at Edo, a small fishing village that would later become the city of Tokyo.

The Tokugawa shogunate held power until 1868. During this time, Japan enjoyed a period of stability—total isolation. For more than 200 years, the country was closed to Westerners.

HISTORY MAKERS

Tokugawa Iyeyasu 1603–1616
Tokugawa Iyeyasu could be merciful in the defense of his clan. In the late 1500s, his wife and eldest son were accused of conspiring against the family. As a result, Iyeyasu ordered his son to commit suicide and had his wife executed. He also never forgot a grudge. As an adult, he executed a prisoner who had insulted him in childhood. On the other hand, Iyeyasu could also be kind and generous. He rewarded those who were loyal to him and even showed compassion to his enemies.

ONLINE RESOURCES
For more on the life of Tokugawa Iyeyasu, go to the Research & Writing Center at classmate.com.

COMPARING Samurai & Knights

JAPANESE SAMURAI
Lived by code of honor and loyalty and loyalty to their lord above all else.
Packed down to defeat.
Expected women to live up to same values of honor and courage, women can fight as samurai.
Fought in battles with long and shorter swords, spears, bows and arrows.

EUROPEAN KNIGHTS
Lived by code of honor and loyalty to their lord, earthly lord, and (though) God.
Spoke French.
Required women to work values of honor and courage, women can fight as samurai.
Fought battles with chain mail or plate armor, swords, and bows and arrows.

CRITICAL THINKING
Compare and Contrast What are some similarities and differences between European knights and Japanese samurai?

例2 比較を用いた資料が豊富

▼武士と騎士の比較

教科書の構成

- 地理の概要
 - ・地理に関する科学技術
 - ・地理を活かした職業
 - ・地形、水循環、気候・植生、環境
 - ・人口、人の移動、政治・経済、文化
- 地誌
 - ・北アメリカ→南アメリカ→ヨーロッパ→ロシア→アフリカ→アジア→オセアニアの順に国・地域の地誌を学ぶ

まとめ 世界全体を捉える際も地域毎に見る際も、地理という枠組みにとらわれず、歴史や公民的分野について詳細な記載や豊富な資料があり、社会科として総合的に学習できます。また、記載事項が豊富なため、その情報を利用して、生徒自らが調べ・考える発展的な学習につながりやすいといえます。

(※) 田部俊充(2009)：アメリカ合衆国の地理教育。中村和郎・高橋伸夫・谷内達・犬井正編『地理教育講座 第1巻 地理教育の目的と役割』。古今書院, pp.117-128. を参照