

**Title:** *Journey Along the Tokaido- The "East Sea Road" of Japan-Using Cultural Snapshots for Elementary Students: Using a Primary Source to Teach Historical Skills for Elementary- "Planes, Trains, and Horse-drawn Carts?"* (Grade 1)

**Introduction/Summary:** Students will use artifacts, with a focus on architecture and modes of transportation, in order to draw conclusions about the past.

**Duration of Lessons:** 1 hour / activity.

**Connection to standards/common core:** Social Studies, Grade One (Ohio)

**Historical Thinking and Skills - #1:** Time can be divided into categories (e.g., months of the year, past, present and future).

**Historical Thinking and Skills - #2:** Change over time can be shown with artifacts, maps and photographs.

**Guiding Questions/ Essential Questions:** What makes something transportation and what makes something architecture?

**Learning Objectives:** Students will use primary source material to recognize examples of transportation, architecture in both the U.S. and Japan. Students will recognize the effect of time of transportation and architecture.

**Materials:** "Journey along the Tōkaidō" module:

- a) [Ukiyo-e Woodblock Prints](#) (1830s)
- b) [Tōkaidō Manga Scroll](#) (1920s)
- c) [Present Day](#) (2010s)
- d) [Tōkaidō Station Summary](#)

**Pre-Assessment:** For activity one, the teacher could start by asking for a brief definition of what makes something transportation? For activity two, the teacher asks what makes something architecture?

**Lesson Activity #1-** Students will focus on modes of transportation

Have students study the [Tōkaidō Manga Scroll](#) and answer the following questions:

1. What are the different types of transportation you see?
2. Which type(s) of transportation would you not see today in our country?
3. Which type(s) of transportation is considered to be from the past?
4. Which type(s) of transportation is considered to be from the present?

**Teachers Notes:** Examples for students:

1. Horse drawn carts, pulled boat, trolleys and automobiles
2. Pulled boats
3. Horse drawn carts and pulled boats
4. Automobiles

**Lesson Activity #2-** Students will focus on architecture (types of buildings)

1. What types of buildings seem very old or from the past?
2. Why do you think these buildings are from the past?

3. Which type of building is not seen in the United States?
4. Why are some Japanese buildings different from buildings in the US?
5. Which buildings are from the present?

**Teachers Notes:** Possible student responses include:

1. Tall houses with thatched roofs, castles
2. Pictures in fairy tales?
3. Castles
4. Japan is older than the U.S., etc.
5. Restaurants and tea houses

**Post Assessment:** The teacher could ask what appeared unique about Japan compared to the U.S., and what was probably the same?

**Teacher's Notes- Background Information about the Tōkaidō source (Overview):**

To show change over time and compare cultures as well as learn more about a very important part of Japanese history and culture, the "[Journey along the Tōkaidō](#)" has been created using various primary source materials. Japan's National Road, the Tōkaidō Road, from Tokyo to Kyoto in Japan is examined at various time periods (1830s, 1920s, and present day).

Students will study two primary source materials: the *Tōkaidō gojūsantsugi manga emaki* (The Fifty Three Stations of the Tōkaidō Manga Scroll, which will be referred to as the "Tōkaidō Manga Scroll") and the *The Fifty-Three Stations of the Tōkaidō* woodblock prints. This Tōkaidō manga scroll was created by 18 members of the Tokyo Manga Association during a trip approximating the route of the old Tōkaidō in 1921 and depicts scenes of Japanese culture, history, economics, daily life, transportation, architecture, and industry. Utagawa (Andō) Hiroshige's *The Fifty-Three Stations of the Tōkaidō* (1833–1834 in the Hōeidō edition) is a series of woodblock prints (ukiyo-e) of the stations along the Tōkaidō. These *ukiyo-e* prints became enormously popular and have been reprinted countless times down to the present. The scroll is part of an online module, "Journey along the Tōkaidō," which includes a video of the scroll, links to the ukiyo-e (woodblock prints from 1833-34) and links to sections of the Tōkaidō area today, along with other background material.

Though the title is *The Fifty Three Stations of the Tōkaidō Manga Scroll*, the paintings are numbered 1 through 55. This is because the starting location, Nihonbashi, and the final destination, Kyōto, were not numbered in Utagawa (Andō) Hiroshige's original *The Fifty-Three Stations of the Tōkaidō* (1833–1834 in the Hōeidō edition), and the manga scroll follows this precedent. Japanese names are given throughout in Japanese order, family name first and given name last.

Lesson plan is available on: <http://u.osu.edu/journeyalongthetokaido/lesson-plans/>

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