

**Title: High School Geography: A Study in Migration of People**

**Introduction/ Summary:** Students will be using primary source photos of the U.S. National Road Rt.40 and the Japanese National Road, the Tōkaidō for the purpose of analyzing reasons for migration.

**Subject and Grade Level:** High School Geography

**Duration of Lesson One:** One class period or two if using both National Roads.

**Connections to Standards/ Common Core:** High School World Geography (Ohio)

**Movement- #8:** Physical, cultural, economic and political factors contribute to human migrations (e.g., drought, religious conflicts, job opportunities, immigration laws).

**Essential Questions:** How do local environments stimulate the movement of people, products and ideas?

**Learning Objectives:** Students will identify “Push-Pull” factors relevant to human migration along the Japanese National Road, the Tōkaidō.

**Materials Needed:**

1. “Journey along the Tōkaidō” module:
  - a) [Ukiyo-e Woodblock Prints](#) (1830s)
  - b) [Tōkaidō Manga Scroll](#) (1920s)
  - c) [Present Day](#) (2010s)
  - d) [Tōkaidō Station Summary](#)
  
2. Other Resources:
  - a) [National Road/Route 40 \(Maps and other resources\)](#)
  - b) [Route 66 resources](#)
  - c) [Japan's National Road - Tōkaidō Road Maps](#)

**Pre-Assessment:** Teachers should use walk through one slide as a practice slide for the entire class.

**Lesson Activity:** This activity asks students to recognize ideas from a pictorial source.

- A. Divide the class into the following categorical groups:
  1. Physical elements
  2. Cultural elements
  3. Economic elements
  4. Political elements
  
- B. Students will be asked to look at the online module “Journey along the Tōkaidō”. Students will find one pull factor; representative of the category assigned their group that illustrates why people migrated to an area of the Tōkaidō, as seen in the 1920 Tōkaidō Manga Scroll scroll and one push factor as illustrated in the video showing why people migrated out of an area. The push /pull factors do not have to represent the same area of the Tōkaidō.
- C. Students will be asked to repeat this process for areas along U.S. Route 66.
- D. Students will be asked to share findings with the class.

Teacher's Note:

- *Reasons for migration (Pull Factor) might include but not limited to: proximity to Shrines, tea farming, military defense of the region, fishing, customers for retail establishments, established immigrant communities.*
- *Reasons for leaving the area (Push Factor) might include but not limited to: mountainous terrain for farming, large electric power lines, over crowdedness, dense forest, noise of railroad, etc.*

**Post –Assessment:**

Student might write a journey entry for one of the following suggested scenarios:

- a. A family of 4 in Japan
- b. A family of 4 in U.S.
- c. A young farmer from either the U.S. or Japan

**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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