

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 - “Messages from a Photograph”* (Grade 3)

Introduction/Summary: Students will build on skills from grades one and two by using artifacts to investigate change over time and also by recognizing the first hand information contained in a primary source.

Duration of Lessons: 1 hour / activity.

Connection to standards/common core: Social Studies, Grade 3 (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.

Essential Questions: Do pictures tell stories?

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: It would be helpful to ask the class as a whole, the essential question that matches the activity. Do pictures tell stories?

Lesson Activity #1 -Allow students to exam the [Tōkaidō Manga Scroll](#). Have the students work in small groups and answer the following questions to be later shared with the class as a whole.

1. How are the paintings of the [Tōkaidō Manga Scroll](#) similar to photographs?
2. Why is a picture only part of a scene? When someone focuses their camera on one part of a room, do other parts of the room get left off?
Why?
3. Why is the [Tōkaidō Manga Scroll](#) a primary source material?
4. Why is the [Tōkaidō Manga Scroll](#) like a diary? Why is it like a journal?

Grade Three Extension Activities:

Activity #1 -Allow students to select a group of scenes from the [Tōkaidō Manga Scroll](#) and have them add narrative to the scenes as though it is part of a diary written by someone taking a journey on the Tōkaidō Road.

Activity #2- Have the class compare the [Tōkaidō Manga Scroll](#) to a modern journey using contemporary scenes on the video. Have students write a “Then and Now” book per state standards.

Post Assessment: For each grade, the teacher could ask what appeared unique about Japan compared to the U.S., and what was probably the same? This topic could be divided into categories.

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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