“From Our Classroom to Yours”
NCTA Series
in conjunction with
The Ohio State University
10 October 2020, 1-3pm
WELCOME!

A Few Housekeeping Tips . . .

● We will be recording this workshop.

● Please make sure your screen name is the same name you used to register for this program.

● While the presenters are presenting, please stop your own audio & video to improve the quality of our connection.

● If you have a question that you would like to ask the presenters, please type it in the chat box.

● Information on receiving your professional development time will be given at the end of this 2 hour program.

https://u.osu.edu/journeyalongthetokaido/lesson-plans/
“OUR CLASSROOM TO YOURS”

NCTA Workshop Series

https://www.ucis.pitt.edu/ncta/our-classroomncta-master-teacher-series
TODAY’S SCHEDULE

1:10 - 1:50
Professor Ann Marie Davis

1:50 - 2:00
Q & A Session

2:00 – 2:40
Angie Stokes, NCTA Alum

2:40 – 2:50
Breakout Sessions

2:50 – 3:00
Sharing and Wrap Up

3:00 pm
Additional Q & A Time
TWO VIEWS

1 Place Over Many Times
My High School Art Lesson
Woodblock Print, Manga Scroll, Photographs

1 Time Over Many Places
My Middle School Art Lesson
1920’s Manga Scroll

Standard-based lessons
Focus on PERSPECTIVE
Goals for a typical introductory project:

- Exploring various drawing media
- Developing an awareness of careers
WOODBLOCK PRINTING AND MANGA SCROLLS
Most illustrations begin with using line and shape to define space, but the purpose for illustrations, the way in which illustrations are made, and the materials used by artists to achieve their goals has changed over time.
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.
Journey along the Tōkaidō

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.

The Tōkaidō Road, from Tokyo to Kyoto in Japan will be examined at various time periods (1830s, 1920s, and present day) as well as show comparisons to the U.S. National Road and Route 66. Lesson plans align to the state standards of Ohio.

- Introduction to the Tōkaidō
- ukiyo-e (1830s)
- Tōkaidō Manga Scroll (1920s)
- Present Day
Present Day

1. Interactive map of the Tokaido with contemporary photographs.
2. Link to all stations with links to current city or area websites.
3. Link to “The Old Tokaido” film showing present day stations and narration of 1830’s Hiroshige prints.
Present Day

1. Interactive map of the Tokaido with contemporary photographs.
2. Link to all stops with links to current city or area websites.
3. Link to "The Old Tokaido" film showing present day stations and narration of Tokaido's historical events.
PROJECT 1: Roads
Investigate the Roads to Tōkaidō
Select a 21st century scene to illustrate
Pre-sketches, ink drawing, watercolor if desired

CREATING: HSI.1CR Develop a practice of engaging with sources for idea generation.

PRODUCING ART: HSI.3PR Intentionally organize the elements of art and principles of design to construct works of art

RESPONDING: HSI.4RE Explain the relationship between cultures, communities and artists.

CONNECTING: HSI.1CO Explore how works of art can impact issues relevant to various communities.
Our 21st century Journey Along the Tokaido
Lesson Plans

Lesson Plans from EASC Teacher Training Programs:

Through EASC teacher training programs, participants develop lesson plans on China, Japan, Korea and East Asia across numerous categories, including art and architecture, culture, economics, education, general, geography, history, language, literature, politics and religion. These lesson plans are available for classroom use worldwide and can be accessed at the links below.

- National Consortium for Teaching about Asia Lesson Plans

[https://u.osu.edu/eastasia/lesson-plans/](https://u.osu.edu/eastasia/lesson-plans/)
• **Journey along the Tōkaidō Lesson Plans**
  (lessons and resources about Japan’s National Road using primary source materials developed with support from the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership)
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. The Tōkaidō Road, from Tokyo to Kyoto in
Journey along the Tōkaidō

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).
uukiyo-e (1830's)

1830's uukiyo-e (woodblock prints)
- ukiyo-e by Utagawa (Andō) Hiroshige
- ukiyo-e and the Tokaidō Road (all versions by Utagawa (Andō) Hiroshige)
- The Fifty-Three Stations of the Tokaidō Road (1833-34 version)
- Interactive map with comparison of all versions of each station of the Tokaidō Road print by Andō Hiroshige
- Database of all ukiyo-e prints

The Tokaidō in the Popular Imagination

As traffic increased on the Tokaidō, popular books and entertainments commenting on the highway proliferated. These can be classified under four broad categories:

1. Travel books with simple block and white sketches;
2. Panoramic folding maps for travelers;
3. Pictorial representations with texts of humorous stories, notably the misadventures of the comic duo Yotarō and Kitaheiji in Tokaidōchī Hizakurage (Shenkin's Mare on the Tokaidō, 1802-1822);
4. Large single sheet representations of the Tokaidō that functioned like a board game for children.

The ultimate form of these popular guidebooks and entertainments was Utagawa (Andō) Hiroshige's The Fifty-Three Stations of the Tokaidō (1833–1834 in the Hiroshige edition), a series of woodblock prints. These ukiyo-e prints became enormously popular and have been reprinted countless times down to the present.

Interactive map with comparison of all versions of the Tokaidō Road prints by Utagawa (Andō) Hiroshige

Database of all ukiyo-e prints: Guide to ukiyo-e with searchable database of prints: http://ukiyo-e.org/
JOURNEY ALONG THE TŌKAIDŌ

LESSON PLANS

JAPANESE LANGUAGE RESOURCES

Search this blog...

TŌKAIDŌ

INTRODUCTION

UKIYO-E (1830’S)

TŌKAIDŌ MANGA SCROLL (1920s)

PRESENT DAY

TŌKAIDŌ STATION SUMMARY

Tōkaidō Manga Scroll (1920s)

The Fifty Three Stations of the Tōkaidō Manga Scroll (Video)

Through the title is The Fifty Three Stations of the Tōkaidō Manga Scroll, the paintings are numbered 1 through 53. This is because the starting location, Shizuoka, and the final destination, Kyoto, were not numbered in Utagawa (Andō) Hiroshige’s original. The Fifty-Three Stations of the Tōkaidō (1833–1834) in the Hiroshige woodblock print and the manga scroll follow to this precedent. Japanese names are given throughout in Japanese order, family name first and given name last.

Background:

Tōkaidō Manga Scroll (1920s)

- Tōkaidō Manga Scroll – Stations 1 – 27, with translation
- Tōkaidō Manga Scroll – Stations 1 – 27, station name and artist only
- Tōkaidō Manga Scroll – Stations 28 – 53, with translation
- Tōkaidō Manga Scroll – Stations 28 – 53, station name and artist only
- Tōkaidō Manga Scroll Translations (pdf)

Vocabulary List:

The scroll displayed here, along with another example, was acquired as part of the manga collections in The Ohio State University’s Billy Ireland Cartoon Library & Museum.

- Link to a Library in Japan that discusses the Tōkaidō Manga Scroll (in Japanese)
- Link to discussion of scroll (in Japanese) [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MrLyYgCjRvE]
- Link to artist list [http://www.kiyu.co.jp/ohlimuseum/hiokusen/yokutenyo/nukuyasui.html]
# Tōkaidō Station Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
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<th>Station</th>
<th>City</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31. Matsue</td>
<td>Shimane</td>
<td>32. Atami</td>
<td>Shizuoka</td>
<td>33. Shiraishi</td>
<td>Shizuoka</td>
<td>34. Furuta</td>
<td>Fukuoka</td>
<td>35. Toyota</td>
<td>Aichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Nagasaki</td>
<td>Nagasaki</td>
<td>42. Nagoya</td>
<td>Aichi</td>
<td>43. Ako</td>
<td>Hyōgo</td>
<td>44. Yokkaichi</td>
<td>Mie</td>
<td>45. Inuyama</td>
<td>Aichi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1830's Ukiyo-e (woodblock prints)**
- Background of Ukiyo-e
- Ukiyo-e and the Tōkaidō Road
- The Fifty-Three Stations of the Tōkaidō Road (Stations 31-49)
- Interactive map with all of the stations and links to each ukiyo-e print
- Comparison of all versions of the Tōkaidō Road prints by Andō Hiroshige
- Database of all ukiyo-e prints

**1920's Tōkaidō Manga Scroll**
- Background of the Tōkaidō Manga Scroll
- Tōkaidō Manga Scroll Video:
  - Stations 31-49 with translation (YouTube)
  - Stations 31-55: station name and artist only (YouTube)
- Translation:
  - Artist: Hoshikabura Seiki
  - An apprentice geisha among the famous hanging washitsu
  - Translations for all Tōkaidō stations

**Vocabulary List**
- **Okazaki (大垣, Ō caste)**
  - geisha (女将) — A singing girl; a professional beauty and entertainer
  - suzuri (墨池) — Gatake apprentice
  - furin (風琴) — Washitsu
  - tsubaki (椿) — Wisteria vine
- **Tōkaidō (東海道)**
- **Present Day**
  - Interactive map of Tōkaidō with contemporary
  - Okazaki

**The Old Tōkaidō** (1837-1844, YouTube link)
JOURNEY ALONG THE TÔKAIDO
Exploring Japan's National Road

Lesson Plans
Alignment to the Ohio State Standards are included in each lesson plan. Lessons have been created for the following areas to date:

Social Studies:
Lesson plan series: “Journey along Japan’s National Road, the Tôkaido—Using a Primary Source to Teach Historical Skills for Elementary Grades 1, 2, and 3”
- Grade One: Planes, Trains, and Horse-drawn Carriages?
- Grade Two: The Mystery of the Disappearing Cart
- Grade Three: Messages from a Photograph
Lesson plan series: “Journey along Japan’s National Road, the Tôkaido—Using Cultural Snapshots: Lessons to teach Human Systems”
- Grade Two: Journey along Japan’s National Road (Grade 2 Part 1) (Grade 2 – Part 2)
- Grade Six: Journey along Japan’s National Road (Grade 6)
Lesson plan series: “Journey along two National Roads, U.S. 40 and the Tôkaido of Japan: Teaching Historical Thinking Skills”
- Grade Four: Journey along two National Roads (Grade 4)
- Grade Seven: Journey along two National Roads (Grade 7)
Lesson plan series: “Journey along two National Roads, U.S. 40 (United States) and the Tôkaido (Japan)
- High School: Journey along two National Roads (US/S)
Lesson plan series: “Journey along the Tôkaido – The “East Sea Road” of Japan: Using Cultural Snapshots for High School World Geography Courses”
- High School: A Study in the Migration of People
- High School: Regions of Japan and the United States
- High School: How Do Culture & Environment Interact?
- High School: Was the Bullet Train for Japan the Best Idea?
- High School: The Tale of Two Cities: Regional Change
- High School: Spatial Arrangement Criteria Used
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 gojūsan tsugi 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.
Language Intro

Introduction to the Japanese Language

- Basic sound unit is made of the combination of the following elements:
  - 5 vowels (a, i, u, e, o)
  - 15 consonants (k, s, t, n, h, m, y, r, w, g, z, d, p, b)

- Unlike English (e.g., “a” sound in “mod” and “made” are different), the vowels are always pronounced in the same manner as “a i u e o.”

- Syllable length: (modern Japanese vs. modern English). In Japanese, each of these syllable-like units represents one beat and occupies roughly the same unit of time. In English, on the other hand, an accented syllable and an unaccented syllable occupy different lengths of time.

  E.g., Nagano Olympics/Nagano olimpiku/
  McDonald’s/makudonerudō/

- There are often long vowels in Japanese.

  E.g., Kyoto (Kyōto), kyoota, Hokkaido (Hokkaidō, hokkaidō), Tokyo (Tōkyō, tokyoo)

- In Japan, as in most of East Asia, people’s names are said in the opposite order they are in English. A typical name is Tanaka Kimiko: Tanaka (family name) Kimiko (given name). We will follow Japanese usage (Family name first, given name second).

- Widespread use of honorifics. Watashitachi wa marimesu ga, Tanaka-san no irashaimasu ka (I will go but will Tanaka-san go as well). Verbs for “go” are different. I use the “humble” verb “motaru” for myself and the “respectful” verb “ittasharu” for Tanaka. This often eliminates the need for pronouns: Maritesu ga, irashaimasu ka (I’ll go but will you go as well)?

- Also, honorific suffixes are used in most situations: X-san, Baka-san, Rosensai. X is someone to whom I show deference. B is someone who is younger than I am, for example. R is my teacher or a person to whom I want to show great respect. Honorific suffixes are not used in reference to oneself.

Japanese Writing System

- While the sound system in Japanese is relatively simple, the writing system is one of the most complex in the world. It was adapted over time from the Chinese writing
Typical project:

- Drawing a landscape scene using one-point perspective
- Understanding art as a form of storytelling
Journey Along the Tokaidō
What do you think this artwork is about?

Does it tell a story or is it part of a story?

How do illustrations help storytelling?

Do you know what kind of art style this is made in?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=29NleClHXBo&feature=youtu.be
Journey Along The Tōkaidō
Exploring Japan's National Road

Tōkaidō Manga Scroll Background

The Fifty Three Stations of the Tōkaidō Manga Scroll

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. The scroll was probably produced shortly thereafter. The group was led by Okamoto Ippei, one of the most popular manga artists of his day, and the group made the tour by automobile. The purpose of this drawing tour was probably to increase the social standing of manga artists, who were looked down on at the time, by indirectly comparing themselves to one of Japan's most famous artists, Utagawa Hiroshige, whose works were and are so highly regarded within Japan and internationally.

The term “manga” is often translated as comics or cartoons. However, the drawings in the scroll presented here certainly do not conform to either of the English language definitions of these words. In 1921, the term referred to something between “spontaneous drawings”
Manga Today
STUDENT QUOTES:

“(The manga drawings) showed depth and that the one picture looked like a kindergartener drew it, so that mean they don't have to be super detailed.”

“It’s the change of the years I noticed . . . there was a village in the 1830's but present day there was a big city there. It’s just crazy how over time things can get bigger and bigger.”

“I learned that manga can be created on anything. I also learned that both drawings included perspective which made them look as if they were real.”

“I noticed from the 1830's woodblock print that the drawings may not always be accurate as they are normally just sketches of the place, as well as it being somewhat dramatic perspectives of what is happening there at the time.”

“Not everything can be perfect and at some points it can be difficult make the picture you see. Some of the projects aren't very easy to do but if you put in the hard work you can succeed and make the project as good as you can make it.”
PERSPECTIVE

Horizon Line

Vanishing Point

Foreground, Background

Atmospheric Perspective
Growing Popularity

As traffic increased on the Tōkaidō, popular books and entertainments concerning the highway proliferated. These can be classified under four broad categories:

1. travel books with simple black and white sketches;
2. panoramic folding maps for travelers;
3. pictorial representations with texts of humorous stories, notably the misadventures of the comic duo Yajirobe and Kitahachi in *Tōkaidōchū Hizakurige* (Shank’s Mare on the Tōkaidō, 1802-1822);
4. large single sheet representations of the Tōkaidō that functioned like a board games for children.
CROSSCURRICULAR CONNECTIONS

Language Arts
Foreign Languages
Science
Math
Social Studies

In 1920, it was rare for women to ride bicycles and rarer still for older women.

An apprentice geisha among the famous hanging wisteria.

38th Station: Fujikawa
Artist: Mizushima Niou
Manga as a means of organizing writing
Visual prompts for writing personal narratives, creative stories, historical reporting
Journaling or inventing a dialogue between travelers
Comparative Stories: Mail carriers past and present
*The Canterbury Tales* storytelling ties
FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Translations
Creative writing and vocabulary building
Geography of Japan
Cultural symbols
Change over time

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**“Tōkaidō Manga Scroll” video (1920’s) - Vocabulary Items**

**Introduction**

- **Nihon** (日本, にほん, にっぽん) - The Japanese word for Japan is Nihon or Nippon.
- **Shōgun** (将軍, しょうぐん) - A General
- **Daimyo** (大名, だいみょう) - A feudal lord
- **ukiyo-e** (浮世絵, うきよえ) - A woodblock print of everyday life in Japan.
- **manga** (漫画, まんが) - A comic, cartoon, comic strip.

1) **Nihonbashi** (日本橋, にほんばし)

- **kinacy** (着物, きもの) - Japanese clothing; clothes.
- **geta** (下駄, げた) - Japanese wooden clogs.
- **kasa** (傘, かさ) - Umbrella; parasol.
- **romen-densha or densha** (路面電車, ろもんでんしゃ) - A street car, tram.
- **shōgyō-chi** (商業地, しょうぎょうち) - Business district.
Environmental Science: investigating the impact of roads and travel
Earth Science: geological formations, seasonal changes
Botany: comparison of plants
Technology: Model building and engineering design
MATH

Calculations of:

• Distance of various routes, old and new
• Nagaragawa Railway, Shinkansen
• Speed/rate of travel on train, by wagon, on foot
• Populations at various stations
• Number of people moving from station to station
SOCIAL STUDIES

Physical and cultural geography
Map skills, latitude/longitude
Religious symbols and sites
Cultural comparisons of national roads
Journey Along the Tōkaidō: Change Over Time

1830s
Present day
1920s

Comparisons to the U.S. National Road and Route 66
BREAKOUT TOPICS

**Language Arts:** *Manga* as a means of organizing writing; Visual prompts for writing personal narratives, creative stories, historical reporting; Journaling or inventing a dialogue between travelers; Comparative Stories: Mail carriers past and present; *The Canterbury Tales*: Storytelling ties

**Foreign Language:** Translations; Creative writing and vocabulary building; Geography of Japan; Cultural symbols; Change over time

**Science:** Environmental Science: investigating the impact of roads and travel; Earth Science: geological formations, seasonal changes; Botany: comparison of plants; Technology: Model building and engineering design

**Math:** Calculations of Distance of various routes, old and new; Nagaragawa Railway, Shinkansen; Speed/rate of travel on train, by wagon, on foot; Populations at various stations; Number of people moving from station to station

**Social Studies:** Physical and cultural geography; Map skills, latitude/longitude; Religious symbols and sites; Cultural comparisons of national roads
BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Please designate one person to share some of the highlights of what your group discussed.

What part of the resources are you most excited to incorporate in one of your classes?

*Prints - Scrolls - Photographs*

Please come back with any questions you may have about the Billy Ireland Collection at OSU, *manga* the Tokaido road curriculum, etc.

FULL CURRICULUM:  
http://go.osu.edu/tokaido
Journey along the Tōkaidō

go.osu.edu/tokaido

Details: http://go.osu.edu/tokaido

Resources

Picture This! Workshop
Upcoming Opportunities
(Non NCTA)

Oct. 15 (7pm EDT) Michigan State Univ. presents:
Asia for Your Classroom: World History, Current Events, and Asian Studies

MCAA2020 Outreach Flyer  Registration

Nov. 4 (6:30pm EDT) The Ohio State Univ. presents:
The Four Immigrants Manga Presented by Frederik L. Schodt: How a Japanese Fine Artist Leapt Across Cultures with a Comic Book in 1931

Details and registration

Details: http://go.osu.edu/tokaido

Resources

Picture This! Workshop
THANK YOU!

Pennsylvania Teachers:
Please provide your PPID for Act 48 hours

Teachers from Other States:
A Certificate of Completion will be emailed to you in the next few weeks.

Poll for NCTA Newsletter

Join us for another upcoming workshop!

October 29:
Perspectives in East Asian Art
Allen Memorial Art Museum
https://forms.gle/qQaBHuGLN75KbZxn8

November 16:
Tibetan Buddhism in the Social Studies Classroom
https://www.ucis.pitt.edu/ncta/our-classroom-ncta-master-teacher-series

“Tibetan Buddhism in the Social Studies Classroom”
Stephanie Rizas
November 16; 7:00:00 p.m. EST

“Balzac and the Little Chinese Seamstress”
Michele Beauchamp
December 9; 6:00:00 p.m. EST

“The Joy of Tangrams”
Karen Gaul
January 14; 6:00:00 p.m. EST

“Shibori - the Japanese Art of Shaped Resist Dyeing”
Kachina Martin
February 25; 7:00:30 p.m. EST

“Worldviews and Belief Systems”
MichaelAnn Cerniglia
March 18; 6:00:00 p.m. EST

Dynasty Smackdown
Matthew Roberts
April 14; 6:00:30 p.m. EDT
Chat Links:

NCTA Our Classroom to Yours Series:  https://www.ucis.pitt.edu/ncta/our-classroom-ncta-master-teacher-series

East Asian Resource Center at OSU:  
https://u.osu.edu/eastasia/lesson-plans/

Journey Along the Tokaido Curriculum:  
https://go.osu.edu/tokaido

Angie Stokes:  stokesam@hotmail.com