

Title: Journey Along the Tōkaidō- The “East Sea Road” of Japan- using Cultural Snapshots: Lessons to teach Human Systems (Grade 2)

This lesson is part 2 of a 2 part series.

Introduction/Summary of lesson: Students will use the photographic artifacts contained in the online “Journey to Tōkaidō” to draw connections between the work people do and the physical characteristics of the place where they live.

Subject(s)/Grade level(s): Geography, Grade 2

Duration of lesson: 45 minutes- 1 hour

Connection to standards/common core: Geography (Ohio- Grade 2):

Part One:

- **Places and Regions- #6:** Explain the connection between the work people do and the human and physical characteristics of the place where they live.

Part Two

- **Human Systems- #7:** Describe positive and negative results of human changes to the physical environment

Guiding Question/Essential Question: Can changing the physical environment be both good and bad?

Learning Objective: Students will describe both the positive and negative consequences of changing the physical environment.

Materials needed:

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

Pre-Assessment: Optional “ice-breaker” question for brief discussion:

If a road is widened, how can this be both positive and negative?

Lesson Activities:**Activity:**

1. Have students make connections with people living today somewhere on the East Sea Road of Japan. Please refer to the Going Global Project for opportunities to connect U.S. students socially with students in Japan. [Flyer](#) and [Website](#).

Extension activities/Extending the lesson:

1. Students could Skype or write pen pal letters in order to ask questions about what they do for a living and what their topography looks like.

Background Information about the Tōkaidō source:

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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