



Journey to

"Multi-cultural"

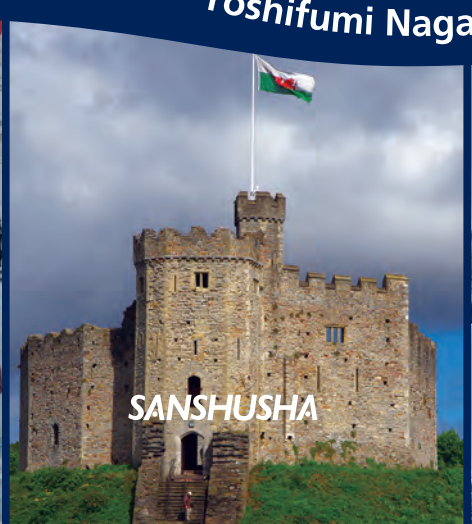
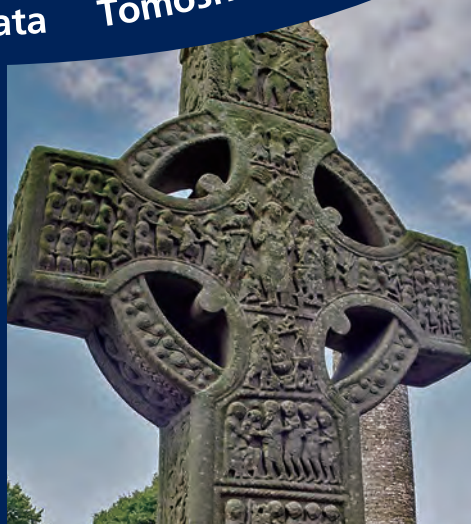
Great Britain and Ireland

Revised Edition

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SANSHUSHA

はじめに

改訂版をお届けする。前版を世に出してから丁度 10 年。感慨ひとしきりである。

10 年ひと昔という。この 10 年はイギリスにとって、まさに激動と変化の年月（としつき）だった。

10 年前といえば思い出されるのが、BREXIT（イギリスの EU からの離脱）だ。

これによりイギリスは主権を取り戻し、“イギリスらしさ”を復権するはずだった。また EU からの移民の流入を防ぎ、移民問題が解決するはずだった。それは同時に、トニー・ブレア首相が推進した多文化主義政策（Multiculturalism）に失敗の烙印を押すことであった。

確かに EU からの移民は減った。だがインドなど非 EU 国からの移民が増加した。

そして 2020 年、新型コロナ・パンデミックが襲う。インフレがそれに続いた。結果、低賃金労働力の移民が多く雇用される一方、白人若者が失業した。これが一部に、「移民に仕事を奪われた」と負の感情を抱かせた。そしてヘイト・クライム（憎悪犯罪）と、移民問題に起因する暴動（2024-25 年）が引き起こされる。この状況を反映するかのように、保守党と労働党の二大政党制の枠組みを超え、移民規制を掲げるリフォーム UK や UKIP（イギリス独立党）が躍進する。

そもそも多文化主義は、多様性を認める社会を目指す。イギリスでは白人社会が移民を受け入れることを意味する。従ってこれらの事象は、多文化主義政策失敗論を後押しするのに十分だ。それでは、多文化主義政策は失敗だったのだろうか。現実には逆しまの側面もある。

すでにロンドン自治区（バラ）の長にイスラム教徒が選ばれているが（Unit 11 参照）、2016 年にはロンドン市長にムスリムのサディク・アマーン・カーンが当選した。マンチェスターからは、17 年にパキスタン系のアフザル・カーンが国会議員として選出された。

この 10 年で女性の政界での活躍も目立った。プリティ・パテルは非白人で女性の閣僚だ。テリーザ・メイ、リズ・トラスが 80 年代のサッチャーに続き、女性首相となった。この後を継いだリシ・スナク首相は男性だが、初の非白人・インド系の首相だ。

彼らこそ、社会における多様性の象徴だ。まさに多文化主義政策を地で行っている。

イギリス人はこうした激動と変化を経験し、対応してきた。本書改訂版はそのような変化をとらえる一方で、伝統的な“イギリスらしさ”そして多様性の根源ともなる“ケルト諸国”も含めた 4 国の様々な文化事象を収録している。改訂にあたり、残すべき所は残し、変更すべき所は変えた。また前版同様、イギリス英語の記事を中心に採用した。だが時代を反映する意味も含め、実験的に 1 Unit だけ生成 AI を使ってみた。Unit 17 “Wales – Land of Songs” がそれだ。これは、男声合唱団に関する様々な英文記事を Gemini に読ませたのち、筆者（永田）が執筆した論文を読み込ませ、Gemini に書かせてみたものだ。いかがだろうか。

最後になるがこの 10 年間のイギリスの変化からは、我々日本も学ぶことが多いのではないだろうか。

2026 年 7 月末

筆者を代表して　永田喜文

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本書の使い方

本書は全 25 ユニットで構成される。各ユニットは UK 全体および構成国の文化事象を、それぞれ独立して扱う。全ユニットを通じて学べば、UK の全体像が見えてくる。その一方で、任意のユニットだけを選択的に学ぶことも可能だ。

各ユニットの構成を見ておこう。目次及び各 Unit のタイトル横にある国旗は、その Unit のテーマの対象国を表す。まずここでこれからどの国の文化を学ぶのか確認しておこう。“Keys to Understanding” は日本語による導入だ。テキストを読むにあたり、必要な歴史的背景や文化事象などを解説してある。1. Vocabulary Building では 2. Reading から重要な単語を選んである。日本語の選択肢と合わせてみよう。本文 2. Reading では、生のイギリス英語（註：Unit 17 を除く。また一部記事のみアメリカ英語）をそのまま収録してある。アクセント記号や略号も記事を尊重した形をとっている。書き換えられていない生のイギリス英語を、存分に味わってほしい。このテキストを読むにあたり必要な注釈は、語註（Notes for words and phrases）と事柄（Notes for Important Events and Persons）にわけてまとめてある。Comprehension は TOEIC part 7 形式になぞらえた練習問題だ。続く 3. Listening Exercises も TOEIC part 3 もしくは part 4 になぞらえた出題形式である。なお本書では 2016 年以降の TOEIC の出題方法・傾向を採用している。4. Questions for Discussion は異文化理解に焦点を置いた、ディスカッションのための質問だ。これらの質問に各自答え、それをグループやペアで交換することで異文化理解を深めよう。またその結果をクラスで発表し、意見を分かち合おう。最後にある “It’s a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand” は、再び日本語での解説だ。これまで学んだ事柄を、更に深い理解へと導いてくれる。

また巻頭・巻末には地図と年表もつけてある。ぜひとも活用してほしい。

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この教科書を作るにあたって、様々な人のお世話になった。どこの馬の骨とも知れぬ筆者のインタビューを、快く受けていただいた現地の方々は言うに及ばず、各記事を提供してくださった方々にはどのような感謝をささげても足りることはないだろう。また本書では、これまでの教科書では避けるような、政治的にかなり微妙な問題も扱っている。そのような箇所のみならず、教科書全般を通じて、鶴見大学の Martin Connolly 先生には、非常に繊細かつ詳細な助言をいただいた。感謝の念以上のものを禁じ得ない。そして三修社の菊池暁氏には、これまで以上にお世話になった。氏の采配なくして、本書はこのような最良の形で日の目をみることはなかっただろう。

音声ダウンロード＆ストリーミングサービス（無料）のご案内

https://www.sanshusha.co.jp/text/onsei/isbn/9784384335521/

本書の音声データは、上記アドレスよりダウンロードおよびストリーミング再生ができます。ぜひご利用ください。







Contents

Chronological Table（年表）……6
UK and Ireland Map……8

Unit 1 

"United" Kingdom and Ireland—How Different Are They?……9

Unit 2 

"United" Kingdom and Ireland—Who Is the Most Patriotic?……13

Unit 3 

"United" Kingdom and Ireland—King, Queen and Prince……17

Unit 4 

British Cuisine—Eat Like Henry! + Modern British Cuisine……21

Unit 5 

England—Elizabethan Theatre: William Shakespeare……25

Unit 6 

England—Nursery Rhymes as History……29

Unit 7 

England—Peter Rabbit and Lake District……33

Unit 8 

England—Two Most Popular National Parks in England: Lake District and Peak District……37

Unit 9 

England—Canterbury: Three Aspects of Pilgrimages……41

Unit 10 

England—Fashion UK……45

Unit 11 

England—Multi-racial Society "Immigration: If Someone Asks, I'm British, End of Story"……49

Unit 12 

England—White British People Aren't under Threat from Multicultural Britain—They Are Part of It……53

SAMPLE

Unit 13 
Scotland—Scotland's Magical City: The Ultimate Harry Potter Guide to Edinburgh 57

Unit 14 
Scotland—The Scottish Kilt: Embracing Tradition and Modern Innovation 61

Unit 15 
Scotland—The Scottish Independence Referendum and Football 65

Unit 16 
Wales—How Has the Welsh Language Striven? 69

Unit 17 
Wales—Land of Songs: Evolution of the Welsh Voice 73

Unit 18 
Wales—Land of Legend and King Arthur 77

Unit 19 
Country Cuisine—from Wales, Ireland, and Scotland 81

Unit 20 
Ireland—Land of Culture + Irish Music and Dance 85

Unit 21 
Ireland—Fairy Tales 89

Unit 22 
Ireland—Legendary Hero Cú Chulainn and G.P.O. 93

Unit 23 
Northern Ireland—Murals and Northern Ireland's Political Landscape 97

Unit 24 
Northern Ireland—'Bloody Sunday' and After 101

Unit 25 
United Kingdom—'We Will Meet Again': Queen Urges Britons to Stay Strong 105

London Borough Map, Northern Ireland Map 109
Credits 110

SAMPLE

Chronological Table

55BC	Roman General Julius Caesar invades Great Britain
122	Construction of Hadrian's Wall begins
449	Angles and Saxons begin to occupy Great Britain
539	Battle of Camlann: the final battle of King Arthur **[Unit 18]**
546	St. Cadfan founds a monastery on Bardsey Island **[Unit 18]**
597	St. Augustine of Canterbury founds a cathedral in Canterbury **[Unit 9]**
787	Vikings attack the British Isles
	Alfred accedes to the throne of Wessex
878	Battle of Edington: Alfred defeats the Danes
886	Alfred recaptures London from the Danes
942	Hywel Dda becomes king of nearly all of Wales **[Unit 16]**
1065	Westminster Abbey consecrated
	King Edward the Confessor dies
1066	The Norman Conquest: William the Conqueror invades England
1162	Thomas Becket nominated as Archbishop of Canterbury **[Unit 9]**
1170	Thomas Becket assassinated in Canterbury Cathedral **[Unit 9]**
1215	Signing of Magna Carta
1282	Llywelyn (Llewellyn) the Last dies **[Unit 3]**
1301	Edward I gives his baby son Edward II the title of 'Prince of Wales' **[Unit 3]**
1307	Edward II accedes to the throne
1348	Black Death enters Britain **[Unit 6]**
1469	Thomas Malory completes *Le Morte d'Arthur* **[Unit 18]**
1509	Henry VIII accedes to the throne
1513	Battle of Flodden: Earl of Surrey defeats James IV of Scotland
1531	Henry VIII breaks with the Catholic Church **[Unit 3]**
1533	Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn **[Unit 3]**
1534	Act of Supremacy **[Unit 3]**
1536	Anne Boleyn executed **[Unit 3]**
	Dissolution of the monasteries
	Act of Union: Wales becomes a part of England **[Unit 16]**
1558	Elizabeth I accedes to the throne **[Unit 3]**
1576	James Burbage builds The Theatre **[Unit 5]**
1588	England defeats the Spanish Armada
	William Morgan's translation of the Bible into Welsh **[Unit 16]**
1616	William Shakespeare dies **[Unit 5]**
1649	Puritan Revolution: Charles I executed

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1666	Great Fire of London
1688	Glorious Revolution: William of Orange's accession to the throne **[Unit 1]**
1707	Act of Union: England and Scotland become one country
1745	Battle of Culloden: Jacobites defeated **[Unit 14]**
1759	Arthur Guinness founds a brewery in Dublin **[Unit 20]**
1798	Wordsworth and Coleridge, *Lyrical Ballads*
1800	Act of Union: Great Britain and Ireland united **[Unit 1]**
1801	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland established
1822	George IV visits Scotland **[Unit 14]**
1863	The Football Association founded **[Unit 15]**
1873	Scottish Football Association founded **[Unit 15]**
1892	W. B. Yeats and others found Irish Literary Society **[Unit 20]**
1895	National Trust founded **[Unit 7]**
1902	Potter, *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* **[Unit 7]**
1905	Sinn Féin founded **[Unit 23]**
1916	Easter Rising **[Unit 22]**
1919	Irish War of Independence begins
1920	Government of Ireland Act: Ireland partitioned **[Unit 23]**
1921	Anglo-Irish Treaty
1922	Irish Free State established **[Unit 23]**
1925	Plaid Cymru – the Party of Wales founded
1937	Constitution of Ireland: Irish Free State established
1949	Republic of Ireland declared
1960s	Mini-skirts come into fashion **[Unit 10]**
1965	Pink Floyd formed
1971	Democratic Unionist Party founded **[Unit 23]**
1972	Bloody Sunday: British army kills 14 people in Londonderry **[Unit 24]**
1980s-1990s	Redevelopment of East End of London **[Unit 10]**
1993	Welsh Language Act **[Unit 16]**
1998	Good Friday Agreement: Northern Ireland peace process progresses **[Unit 23]**
2005	IRA declares the disposal of weapons **[Unit 23]**
2016	UK votes for Brexit (officially left in 2020)
2020	Covid-19 pandemic **[Unit 25]**
2022	Queen Elizabeth II dies **[Unit 25]**
	King Charles III accedes to throne
2024	Kemi Badenoch becomes the first Black woman leading Conservative Party
2026	Andy Burnham becomes the Labour leader and Prime Minister

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Orkney Islands
Isle of Skye
Hebrides
Inverness
Loch Ness
Aberdeen
SCOTLAND
St. Andrews
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Giant's Causeway
Portrush
Londonderry / Derry
Flodden Field
Newcastle upon Tyne
NORTHERN IRELAND
Carlisle
Omagh
Belfast
Lake District
Scarborough
Armagh
Isle of Man
UNITED KINGDOM
Sligo
Bradford
York
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
Leeds
Drogheda
Manchester
Liverpool
Galway
Dublin
Sheffield
Chester
Nottingham
Birmingham
Cambridge
Waterford
Killarney
Ipswich
Stratford-upon-Avon
Cork
WALES
Hereford
ENGLAND
Oxford
Cotswolds
London
Bristol
Bath
Canterbury
Brighton
Southampton
Exeter
Newquay
Isle of Wight
Plymouth
Penzance
Holyhead
Bangor
Caernarfon
Porthmadog
Bardsey Island
(Ynys Enlli)
Aberystwyth
Llandrindod Wells
St. Davids
Brecon
Swansea
Tenby
Cardiff

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Unit 1 "United" Kingdom and Ireland —How Different Are They?



Keys to Understanding

There is Scotland. There is Wales. Then there is Northern Ireland. We are not the United Kingdom. We are not. It's not united but they would like to think that.

—Aled Jones-Williams, poet and dramatist from Wales

スコットランドがあるだろ。ウェールズがあるだろ。そしてそれから、北アイルランドがあるわけだ。私たち“イギリス”は連合王国じゃないんです。そうじゃないんですよ。連合してなんかいないのに、他の人たちはそう考えたがるんですよね。

日本とイギリスは似ている。ともに島国だ。南北に長い地勢をもつ。世襲制の王室／皇室をいだくも、議会政治を行う。しかし日本は単一国家だ。一方イギリスは、正式名称「グレートブリテン島及び北部アイルランド連合王国」（以下 UK）からもわかるように、複数の国（countries）が集まり、国家（nation）を形成している。

一方、日本には、イギリス＝イングランドの図式で理解している人が少なからずいる。これは大きな誤解だ。イングランドは、UK を構成する一王国だ。つまり一構成要素にすぎない。UK はほか、王国（スコットランドおよび北アイルランド）、公国（ウェールズ）、地方自治体（コーンウォール）などで構成される。一方、アイリッシュ海に浮かぶマン島は、イギリス王室属領に属する。UK には属していない。実に興味深い立ち位置だ。

かの地に暮らす人々の中には、イギリス人（British）である以前に独自民族であることを強く自負する人もいる。スコットランドやウェールズでは、特にその傾向が強い。冒頭であげた Jones-Williams の言葉は、これをよく裏づけている。また UK を旅すると、町を飾る国旗が目につくはずだ。その国旗は、そこがどの国かを教えてくれる。逆説的には、そこに暮らす人々は国旗を掲げることで、自らが属する国を明確にする。即ち、国旗とは国／民族の象徴であり、ひいては民族アイデンティティ（＝民族の独自性）を表す。

さて、ここで①～⑧の旗と A）～ H）を組み合わせてみよう。

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① 
② 
③ 
④ 
⑤ 
⑥ 
⑦ 
⑧ 

A) Red Dragon
B) Ulster Banner
C) Union Jack
D) Republic of Ireland
E) The Three Legs of Man
F) St. Patrick's Cross
G) St. Andrew's Cross
H) St. George's Cross

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. execution	2. adopt	3. dynasty	4. emblem
5. magical	6. rectangle	7. settle	8. current

A. 現在の	B. 紋章	C. 長方形	D. 魔法の
E. 王国	F. 移住する	G. 処刑	H. 採用する

2 Reading **Read The Article And Answer The Questions.** File 001

Who was St. Andrew?

The Scottish flag is the cross of St. Andrew, also known as the [white] Saltire. It is said to be one of the oldest national flags of any country, dating back at least to the 12th century.

St. Andrew is believed to have died on a diagonally transversed cross which the Romans sometimes used for **executions** and which, therefore, came to be called St. Andrew's cross. The blue [on the background] stands for the sky.

Red Dragon

This flag was officially **adopted** in 1959, but the red dragon (possibly Roman in origin) has been associated with Wales for many centuries. The green and white background stripes represent the House of Tudor, a Welsh **dynasty** that once held the English throne.

Who was St. George?

St. George is the patron saint of England. His **emblem**, a red cross on a white background, is the flag of England, and part of the British flag. St. George's emblem was adopted by Richard The Lion Heart and brought to England in the 12th century. The king's soldiers wore it on their tunics to avoid confusion in battle.

The Three Legs of Man

The national flag of the Isle of Man shows a yellow, three-legged triskele in the centre of a red flag.

However, there is also a Manx legend which attributes the origin of the Three Legs to Manannán mac Lir, a Celtic sea God. The manx legend goes that Manannán mac Lir was out walking one day when he saw Norse warships approaching the island. He changed into the shape of three legs and rolled down the mountain like a wheel to use his **magical** powers and make the Norse believe that Manx had a great warship fleet.

Ulster Banner

The Banner was designed by Sir Gerald Wollaston, then Norroy and Ulster King of Arms; a white flag carrying the cross of St. George, with a white six pointed star carrying the red hand of Ulster in the centre of the cross, the star being ensigned by the imperial crown.

The Republic of Ireland's Flag

The Republic of Ireland's flag is made of three equal-sized **rectangles** of orange, white, and green (this type of flag is called a tricolor).

The green color on the flag represents the native people of Ireland (most of whom are Roman Catholic). The orange color represents the British supporters of William of Orange who **settled** in Northern Ireland in the 17th century (most of whom are Protestant). The white in the center of the flag represents peace between these two groups of people.

Union Jack and Northern Ireland

The **current** Union Flag dates from 1 January 1801 with the Act of Union 1800, which

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merged the Kingdom of Ireland and the Kingdom of Great Britain to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (now Northern Ireland). The new design added the red saltire cross attributed to St. Patrick for Ireland. This saltire is overlaid on the saltire of St. Andrew, but still beneath the cross of St. George. To make it clear Ireland was not superior to Scotland, the Irish cross was placed off-centre and made thinner.

[In other words] It is made up of the individual Flags of three of the Kingdom's countries all united under one Sovereign — the countries of 'England', of 'Scotland' and of 'Northern Ireland' (since 1921 only Northern Ireland has been part of the United Kingdom). As Wales was not a Kingdom but a Principality it could not be included on the flag.

NOTES for words and phrases

saltire X 字型十字（架）/ **diagonally transversed cross** 斜め十字（架）〈X 字型十字（架）のこと。transverse「横切る」〉/ **tunic** 【英】チュニック〈上着の一種。軍服や制服〉/ **triskele** 中心から放射状に広がる 3 つの図案化された人間の手足からなる図 / **Norse** ノルウェー人の〈the ～「ノルウェー人」〉/ **ensigned** to be adorned with an insignia or ornament, such as a crown, coronet, mitre or other emblems / **jack** 旗〈大航海時代、船の先端につけることが定められた国旗。船首旗〉

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Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What does blue represent in the Scottish flag?
(A) Ski (B) St. Andrew (C) The heavens (D) The heaven's door

2. Why did the English soldiers put their patron saint's cross on their tunics?
(A) They believed it could save them. (B) They believed in the saint too much.
(C) They liked the cross as a fashion. (D) They could know who was on their side.

3. What is positioned in the centre of the Manx flag?
(A) Three hands (B) A pagan sea god
(C) A red hand (D) St. Andrew's white saltire

4. Who belongs to Ireland?
(A) St. Andrew (B) St. George (C) St. David (D) St. Patrick

5. Why should the Republic of Ireland's flag have three rectangles of equal size?
(A) All of them have the same value.
(B) To conceal which one is better than others.
(C) Not to put St. George's cross on them.
(D) None of them are from Ireland.

3 Listening Exercises

File 002

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. When was the Union Jack made?

(A) In the 18th century (B) In the 19th century
(C) In 1921 (D) When the UK was formed

2. Why is the Irish cross made thinner in the Union Jack?

(A) To show England and Scotland colonised Northern Ireland
(B) To show Northern Ireland is superior to the other countries
(C) To show Northern Ireland is regarded as inferior to Scotland
(D) To show Scotland was colonised by Northern Ireland

3. Which country is NOT shown on the Union Jack?

(A) England (B) Scotland (C)Northern Ireland (D) Wales

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **House of Tudor** チューダー家／チューダー王朝（1485-1603）。実際にはウェールズがイギリス王朝にとってかわったのではなく、ウェールズ貴族の血を引くヘンリー 7 世がイギリスの王位についた。
⊙ **Richard The Lion Heart** リチャード 7 世。イングランドの王（1157-1199）。その勇敢さから獅子心王とも呼ばれる。
⊙ **Manannán mac Lir** マナナーン・マクリール。ケルトの海の神。マン島の名前のもとになった。3 本の足からなる車輪（三脚巴）に変身し、回転することで、霧を発生させるとも信じられている。
⊙ **Sir Gerald Wollaston** ジェラルド・ウォラストン（1874-1957）。ロンドンの紋章院で長く紋章官として仕えた。
⊙ **Norroy & Ulster King of Arms** ノロイおよびアルスターキング紋章官。紋章官は紋章のデザイン設定、授与、確認などを行う。
⊙ **Red Hand of Ulster** アルスターの紅い手。アルスターは現在の北アイルランド。神話の時代、戦いの際に王が「敵の陣地に一番早く右手を着いたものに褒章をとらす」といった所、左利きの英雄が自らの右手を切り取り、敵の陣地に投げ入れたことに由来する。このシンボルは 1953-1972 年の間、北アイルランド政府（事実上のイングランド政府）によって国旗に採用された。
⊙ **William of Orange** オレンジ公ウィリアム（1650-1702）。オランダのハーグ生まれ。メアリー・ヘンリエッタ・スチュアートの子で、チャールズ 1 世の孫にあたる。1688 年の名誉革命により、翌年ウィリアム 3 世としてイングランド国王に即位した。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions with Your Partner.

1. You've learnt that all flags in Britain and Ireland have meanings and also serve as symbols to stand for national identities. What else could serve as a symbol instead of national flags? Discuss with your partner.
2. You've learnt that the United Kingdom consists of some countries which have their own identities. How do you think of this? Share your opinions.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

イギリスという呼び名。これは日本独自の呼び名だ。16 世紀、江戸時代のこと。ポルトガル人がイングランドを「Inglez」と呼ぶのを聞いて、エゲレスと呼ぶようになった。それが後に変化してイギリスという呼び名が生まれた（諸説ある）。ちなみに連合王国の基礎ができた、イングランドとスコットランドの統合は 1707 年。未だ連合王国が出来る前の話だ。その後、連合王国成立後も、日本では呼称を変更せず、当時のまま使っているのである。

Unit 2

"United" Kingdom and Ireland —Who Is the Most Patriotic?



St. George

Keys to Understanding

I think the Welsh are very patriotic to Wales. Yeah, more than English – we tend to let St. George's Day slip.

—David Morley, pub manager from England

ウェールズ人って、ウェールズに対して非常に愛国心が強いと思うんだよね。そう、イングランド人よりも強いね。僕たちイングランド人は、聖ジョージの日をうっかり逃す傾向があるものね。

SAMPLE

イギリスは、かつてケルト系民族と、アングロ・サクソンおよびノルマン系民族に大別された。前者はアイルランド、ウェールズ、スコットランド、コーンウォールなどで国を開く。

アングロ・サクソン人は、遅れてブリテン島に渡ってきた。彼らはケルト系民族のブリトン人を大量虐殺し、9世紀にはイングランド王国を設立。そして1066年、フランスよりノルマン人が侵攻。アングロ・サクソン人を破る。イングランドの覇者となった。これがノルマン人の征服（Norman Conquest）だ。

その後、イングランドはウェールズ、アイルランド（20世紀に南部の2/3が独立、共和国となる）を植民地化し、スコットランドを統合。現在の連合王国の基盤を作る。このような背景があるためか、特にウェールズ人やスコットランド人と、イングランド人の間で民族意識においてかなりの温度差がある。

ところで2010年に雑誌『This England』が、愛国心に関する調査を行った。調査対象はヨーロッパの9カ国から5820人。この結果を分析したのが、Wales Onlineの本記事だ。記事前半はヨーロッパ全般について触れている。ここからは、先の民族意識の温度差が愛国心の差に顕著だ。興味深いのはドイツだ。ランクでは下から2番目。だがドイツの専門家によれば、これでも高い。曰く、ナチスへの反省から戦後は愛国心が強くならないよう教育しているという。そして記事後半では、ウェールズ人の愛国心の強さの拠り所を探る。その拠り所は何か。記事から読み解いてみよう。

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. patriotic	2. poll	3. celebration	4. heritage
5. ashamed	6. emerge	7. ingrained	8. definite

A. 祝祭	B. 遺産	C. 浸透している	D. 現れる
E. 恥じている	F. 明確な	G. 愛国心のある	H. 世論調査

2 Reading

File 003

Read The Article. Complete The Table And Answer The Questions.

No. 1	Netherlands	7.18
No. 2	( )	7.10
No. 3	( )	7.06
No. 4	Italy	7.01
No. 5	( )	6.72
No. 6	Spain	6.57
No. 7	France	6.44
No. 8	Germany	5.81
No. 9	( )	5.80

Pride in Wales shines through patriotic poll

WALES is among the most **patriotic** countries in Europe, according to a new **poll**.

Only the Scottish and Dutch are more proud of their nation than people from Wales, according to the major European survey, conducted by *This England* magazine.

The survey showed that, on average, Welsh people rated their patriotism at 7.06 out of 10 and the Irish at 6.72, while the Scots ranked national pride at 7.1 and the Dutch at 7.18.

England, on the other hand, was bottom of the nine nations questioned, with the average Englishman or woman only giving their patriotism a ranking of 5.8.

The study was carried out by *This England* as part of **celebrations** of the English patron saint St. George on Friday.

Respondents from Wales said the main positives about the country were the health service, **heritage**, history, countryside, national spirit and the education system.

In response to the question: "Has political correctness made you feel **ashamed** of celebrating your nationality?", only 12.6% of Welsh nationals said yes. In England, 27% of those asked said yes and only one in three knew when St. George's Day was.

Dafydd Iwan, president of Plaid Cymru and Welsh folk singer, said he celebrated St. David's Day "every day of the year".

"It has got a lot to do with history and the fact that we are a very small nation," he said. "I think it is easier for a small nation to have a community of togetherness and also, because of history, we are a nation **emerging** into more political awareness."



Dafydd Iwan

"In that process, the feeling of patriotism is especially **ingrained**. There is a growing feeling England is missing something."

"As a performer, I have met English performers who say in Wales there is a warmth

SAMPLE

and spontaneity from Welsh audiences arising from patriotism which has gone missing in England."

Mr. Iwan said everywhere he looked in Wales, he could feel a sense of belonging.

"You are aware of history all the time in Wales. Whether we speak Welsh or not, there is a
30 **definite** tradition here."

NOTES for words and phrases

survey 調査 / **conduct** 行う / **patriotism** 愛国心 / **political correctness** ポリティカル・コレクトネス（略称 PC）。政治的妥当性とも〈マイナリティへの人種差別や偏見をなくそうとする公正な姿勢。この行き過ぎが愛国心の妨げになることがある〉/ **president** 党首 / **Dafydd Iwan, president of Plaid Cymru and Welsh folk singer** Dafydd がウェールズ党党首を務めたのは、2003 年から 2010 年まで / **As a performer** 演奏者として〈Dafydd はフォークソングの歌手兼政治家であるので、「フォークソングのシンガーとしては」と断っている〉/ **spontaneity** 自然さ（**cf. spontaneous** 自然発生的な）/ **Whether we speak Welsh or not** ウェールズ愛国者らはウェールズ語の使用を、愛国心と結びつけて考える（Unit 16 参照）

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For The Questions.

1. What is indicated about the survey of patriotism?

(A) Irish people are the most patriotic of all the countries.
(B) Wales conflicts with Scotland and the Netherlands.
(C) Scottish and Dutch people praise Welsh people for their nationalism.
(D) Wales, Scotland, and the Netherlands are patriotic countries.

2. What is inferred about English people?

(A) They are not so patriotic.
(B) They are more proud of their nation than people from Ireland.
(C) They praised their patriotism in *This England* magazine.
(D) They celebrated *This England* magazine.

3. According to Mr. Iwan, what is easy for a small nation?

(A) To be absorbed by a large country　(B) To form a community of togetherness
(C) To deny political awareness　(D) To miss England

4. What does Mr. Iwan feel everywhere in Wales?

(A) Communism　(B) English patriotism
(C) Fellowship　(D) The warmth of English people

5. In paragraph 10, what does Mr. Iwan mean when he says "missing something"?

(A) English people are less patriotic.
(B) English people are more political.
(C) Welsh people miss their home country.
(D) Welsh people dislike something political.

SAMPLE

3 Listening Exercises

File 004

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. Why was this study conducted?

(A) To carry out the festival
(B) To celebrate the English saint's day.
(C) To announce of the coming of st. David's day
(D) To investigate how much the English know about the patron saint

2. What is good about Wales for the respondents from Wales?

(A) Medical care (B) Political schemes
(C) Nationalism (D) Educational methods

3. How many English people know the correct date of St. George's Day?

(A) Twenty seven (B) 12.6%
(C) More than half (D) One third

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **Dafydd Iwan** ダヴィズ・イワン（1943-）。政治家であり歌手。20 世紀を代表するウェールズ愛国者の一人。歌も愛国的なものが非常に多く、代表曲に「歩き続けよう」（'Cerddwn Ymlaen'）など。
⊙ **Plaid Cymru** ウェールズ党。ウェールズ愛国者らが作るイギリスの政党。ダヴィズ・イワンも 2003 年から 2010 年まで党首を務めた。
⊙ **St. David's Day** 聖デヴィッドの日（3 月 1 日）。聖デヴィッドはウェールズの守護聖人。ウェールズの人々はこの日を、リーク（西洋ネギ）やラッパスイセンを身につけ祝う。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. According to the 2010 survey, all countries rate their patriotism at more than 5.00. How many percentage would be given if the same survey was conducted in Japan? Why? Discuss with your partner.
2. Welsh people showed pride in their heritage, countryside, national spirit and the education system. How about you? Share your opinions.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

英語の源流はアングロ人の言葉だ。5 世紀から 11 世紀の間、このアングロ人の言葉にラテン語、フランス語、古ノルド語からの影響が入り、古英語（Old English）が完成する。一方、現在の英語の基となったのは、中英語（Middle English）だ。ノルマン人の征服後数世紀の間、王侯貴族らはフランス語であるノルマン語を喋り、今や下層階級となったアングロ・サクソン人は古英語を喋っていた。通常、このような場合だと、上流階級の言葉が下流階級の言葉にとってかわる。だがこの地では違った。2 世紀をかけ、このふたつの言葉は融合したのである。これが中英語だ。その後、ラテン語やギリシャ語、フランス語などからの借用語が増え、近代英語が生まれた。この頃、発音に変化があった。だが以前の綴りをそのまま継承していった。そのため、以後、綴りと発音の間に差異が生じる。そして産業革命を迎えると、技術革新のため新しい言葉が次々と生まれる。またイギリスが大英帝国として世界へと進出するにしたがい、植民地などこれまで以上に幅広い地域から数多くの言葉が流入した。これが現代英語（Modern English）である。

Unit 3 "United" Kingdom and Ireland —King, Queen and Prince



Henry VIII



Elizabeth I

Keys to Understanding

To be a King and wear a crown is a thing more pleasant to them that see it, than it is pleasant to them that bear it.

—Golden Speech 1601 from Queen Elizabeth I

王となり王冠を戴くことは、それを負うものにとって喜びである以上に、見るものにとってはより心地のよいものなのですよ。

歴代のイングランド王は悪名高い。だがヘンリー８世とその娘エリザベス１世は、それらの王とは一線を画す。内乱（薔薇戦争）で疲弊したイングランドを、ヘンリー８世は強靭な指導力で立て直した。その一方でスポーツや狩り、食事、音楽、そして女性を愛した王でもあった。

エリザベス１世は1588年にスペインの無敵艦隊を撃破。国民の強い支持を得る。またイギリス東インド会社を設立。アジアの貿易を独占し、国を黄金時代へと導いた。結婚し世継ぎを生むことを迫る周囲の圧力に対し、「私は国家と結婚したのです」と独身を貫いた。

ヘンリー８世はローマ・カトリックから離脱し、英国国教会を設立した。その本質がプロテスタントである英国国教会は、英語の聖書と祈祷書を初めて採用。二代先のジェームズ１世が命じて作らせた、英語聖書の決定版・欽定訳聖書は、英語の形成や文学に多大なる影響を与えた。またエリザベス１世は、ウェールズ語への聖書翻訳を許可した。このウェールズ語訳聖書のおかげで、ウェールズ語は絶滅を免れた（Unit 16 参照）。

だが一方でこの親子の時代に、国内でプロテスタントとカトリックの対立が生じた。のちの北アイルランド紛争（Unit 23 参照）の火種を蒔いたのは、エリザベスだともいわれる。このように時代には常に光と影がある。

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. behead	2. heir	3. doctrine	4. authorize
5. throne	6. cruel	7. prophecy	8. gather

A. 後継者	B. 王位	C. 首をはねる	D. 集まる
E. 許可する	F. 予言	G. 教義	H. 残酷な

2 Reading **Read The Article And Answer The Questions.** File 005

Henry VIII

Born: 28 June 1491 at Greenwich Palace, England
Reigned: 1509 - 1547 Died: 28 January 1547

Henry VIII is best known for his six wives. Most British school children learn the following rhyme to help them remember the fate of each wife: "Divorced, Beheaded, Died: Divorced, Beheaded, Survived".

Henry's driving desire for a male heir was to lead him to divorce two wives and have two wives **beheaded**: it led to religious revolution and the creation of the Church of England.

The bloody Wars of the Roses were still within living memory. Henry was desperate for an **heir** to continue the Tudor dynasty and to avoid any future civil war. Twenty years of marriage to Catherine [Henry's first wife] had resulted in just one surviving child, Mary, and now at the age of 40, Catherine was unlikely to bear any more children.

Catherine's inability to give him a male heir tortured Henry.

Henry now wanted a divorce. Catherine refused to accept an annulment of the marriage.

Henry broke from Rome and the Roman Catholic Church. Excommunicated by the Pope, in 1533 Henry divorced Catherine and married Anne [Boleyn].

Taking advantage of the spread of the Protestant **doctrine** sweeping Northern Europe, and envious of the Church's wealth, Parliament passed The Act of Supremacy in 1534 which made Henry the Supreme Head of the Church of England. The new Church was guided by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer. Prior to the break with Rome, for centuries Mass had been said in Latin. Cranmer believed it was important for the people to worship in English and so was responsible for the first English Bible **authorized** for public use.

Ironically after all this upheaval, the longed-for child was a girl, Elizabeth.

SAMPLE

Queen Elizabeth I

Born: 7 September 1533 at Palace of Placentia, Greenwich, England Died: 24 March 1603

Elizabeth's path to becoming Queen of England wasn't easy. Usually, the successor to the English **throne** is the oldest male descendent of the reigning monarch. If there are no males, it goes to the oldest female descendent. Henry VIII's first wife was Catherine of Aragon, who gave birth to a girl called Mary. This would make Mary the heir to the throne. Elizabeth was born to Henry VIII's second wife, Anne Boleyn, but Henry had a son to his third wife, Jane Seymour, who they called Edward. This would make Edward heir to the throne, with Mary second in line and Elizabeth third in line. Edward became King Edward VI when Henry died in 1547. However, Edward died in 1553 and despite attempting to name his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, as his successor, Mary took over as Queen Mary I after Lady Jane Grey reigned for only 9 days (all of which she spent in the Tower of London). Queen Mary I died on 17th November 1558 and as she had no children, Elizabeth took the throne of England, and became Queen Elizabeth I from that date.

Queen Elizabeth I never married and never had any children. For this reason, she is sometimes known as The Virgin Queen. [T]here was no heir to the throne in her family line (the Tudors), so the title went to the King of Scotland, James VI, who became King James I of England but continued ruling Scotland. After this, although the two nations remained as separate Kingdoms, they always had the same monarch, and of course eventually united to become the United Kingdom.

Prince of Wales – who succeeds the title?

But the Welsh were again defeated, and this time Llewellyn was killed. In the **cruel** fashion of those days his head was cut off and sent to London. There it was crowned with a silver crown and carried through the streets on a spear, and at last it was set upon the Tower, wreathed with willow. Then the English laughed unkindly, saying that the **prophecy** was fulfilled.

Sad and overcome, the Welsh once more owned England's king as lord, but, when the barons came to do homage to Edward, he promised to give them a Welsh prince as ruler, one who had been born in Wales, and who could neither speak French nor English. On the day appointed, when the barons **gathered** to do homage to this new ruler, Edward appeared before them carrying in his arms his little baby son, who had been born at Caernarvon Castle only a few days before. He was truly a prince who could neither speak French or English, nor indeed any other language.

Ever since that time, the eldest son of the King of England has been called the Prince of Wales, and England and Wales have formed one kingdom.

NOTES for words and phrases

annulment 婚姻の無効宣言〈カトリックでは離婚を認めない代わりに「婚姻の無効」を宣言することで婚姻関係を解消することができる〉/ **excommunicate** 破門する〈イングランドからの見解は直前にある 'broke from Rome'（ローマから決別する）〉/ **give birth to ～** ～を産む / **be born to ～** ～（の子）に生まれる / **name** 指名する / **family line** 家系 / **spear** 槍 / **wreathed with ～** ～で輪を作り囲む / **sad and overcome** 悲しくも制覇され / **own** 受け入れる / **baron** 男爵 / **do homage** 忠誠を誓う / **who could neither speak French or English** 当時、イングランドでは庶民は英語を喋っていたが、王家ではフランス語がまだ使われていた / **appoint ～** ～を任命する

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What led to the establishment of the Church of England?

(A) Protestants (B) Henry VIII's divorce
(C) Roman Catholics (D) Henry beheading his wife

2. What did the establishment of the Church of England bring?

(A) Henry III's sons (B) First English Bible (C) Latin Prayer (D) Public use of church

3. Who was supposed to be the most likely successor to the throne at that time?

(A) The eldest son of the monarch (B) The eldest female descendent
(C) The monarch's first child (D) The monarch's eldest brother

4. Who is King Edward VI's mother?

(A) Catherine of Aragon (B) Mary (C) Anne Boleyn (D) Jane Seymour

5. To whom did King Edward I give the title of "Prince of Wales"?

(A) Llewellyn's son (B) His own son
(C) A prince who can speak only Welsh
(D) A prince who can speak both French and English

3 Listening Exercises

File 006

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. Why was Elizabeth I called The Virgin Queen?

(A) She was an unmarried mother.　(B) She was only a little child.
(C) She remained unmarried.　(D) Her child never got married.

2. Who succeeded the title after Elizabeth?

(A) Her family line　(B) James VI　(C) Edward VI　(D) Prince of Wales

3. What country did King James I rule?

(A) Only England　(B) Only Scotland
(C) Both England and Scotland　(D) Neither England nor Scotland

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **Six wives** ヘンリー 8 世は離婚と結婚を繰り返した。Catherine of Aragon (1509-33)、Anne Boleyn (1533-36)、Jane Seymour (1536-37)、Anne of Cleves (1540)、Catherine Howard (1540-42)、Catherine Parr (1543-47) の 6 人。
⊙ **Wars of the Roses** 薔薇戦争（14555-85）。イングランドの王位をめぐりランカスター家とヨーク家が争った内乱。
⊙ **The Church of England** 英国国教会。聖公会とも呼ばれる。ローマ・カトリックから分裂する形で成立。プロテスタントとカトリックの教義をあわせもつ。
⊙ **The Act of Supremacy** 国王至上法。1534 年発令。イングランド王を英国国教会の「唯一最高の首長」と定める法律。1559 年に 2 度目の国王至上法が発令され、国王は「唯一最高の首長」から「唯一最高の統治者」となった。
⊙ **Tower of London** ロンドン塔は上流階級のための監獄・処刑場としても使われた。
⊙ **King James I** ジェームズ 1 世。イングランド王（在位 1603-1625）。スコットランド王ジェームズ 6 世（在位 1567-1625）。
⊙ **Llewellyn** Llewellyn the Last または Llywelyn the Last。“最後のウェールズの王子” サウエリン／スウェスリン。サウエリン敗北後、ウェールズは初めてイングランドの完全なる支配下に入る。
⊙ **Edward** King Edward I。エドワード 1 世。イングランドの王（在位 1272-1307）。
⊙ **Caernarvon** カーナヴォン（【ウェールズ語】カエルナルヴォン）。ウェールズ北部の都市。この城でイングランド王エドワード 1 世は妻に息子エドワード 2 世を産ませた。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. What if a baby were appointed to be your boss? What would you think of that? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Of kings and queens in England in the past, who do you think is the best to reign over Japan to make it better? Share it with your friends.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

イギリス英語はアメリカ英語とは異なる。顕著なのが、発音だ。ところでイギリスの“標準語”は R.P.（Received Pronunciation の略）だ。別名 King's English とも呼ばれる。王族ら上流階級の発音であり、イギリス英語が格調高いといわれる所以だ。R.P. には様々な特徴があるが、ふたつだけ紹介しよう。まず、単語の語尾の r を発音しない。here は /hɪə/ で、アメリカ人の様に巻き舌で / hɪr/ とはならない。母音の /ɑ:/ は特徴的だ。これは口を大きく開け、喉の奥から音を出す。can't の発音 /ká:nt/ で代表されるが、これはアメリカ英語の /kǽnt/ とは異なる、いかにもイギリスらしい発音だ。

なおアメリカでは標準語にあたる一般アメリカ英語の発音は全土ほぼ共通だが、イギリスでは「国」や「地域」ごとに発音やアクセント（訛り）が異なる。即ち、R.P. と Scottish English や、Welsh English は異なり、当然、Irish English とも異なる。さらに上流階級と労働者階級では、異なったアクセントを使用していた。これらの違いを、それぞれに人々は誇りをもって使用している。

実際には R.P. は“標準”ではないのだ。なお R.P. は国営放送 BBC でもっぱら聞かれるため、俗に BBC English とも呼ばれる。

Unit 4 British Cuisine—Eat Like Henry! + Modern British Cuisine


①


②


③


④


⑤


⑥


⑦


⑧ Gingerbread Man

Keys to Understanding

To eat well in England you should have breakfast three times a day.

—W. Somerset Maugham

イングランドできちんと食事をしようと思ったら、日に三回、朝食をとるべきだ。

イギリスの食事といえば、庶民の味フィッシュ・アンド・チップスに、第４代サンドウィッチ伯爵発明のサンドウィッチ、イングランド風朝食が思いつくだろうか。またイギリス人は実によく、魚を食べる。四方を海に囲まれているのも、その要因のひとつだろう。その代表格は cod（タラの一種）だ。海老やカレイ、ムール貝、清流からとられるマスやサーモンも人気の食材だ。肉といえば、牛、豚、子羊そして鶏に鴨だろうか。鳩や兎も食べる。肉料理の代表格は、ローストビーフだ。特にこれはヘンリー８世のお気に入りだった。

ところで、歴史学者の平間洋一氏は「食は文化なり」という。氏は「料理は風土や歴史、伝統から生まれ「食は文化なり」と言われ、それぞれの民族や国家の文化や伝統を象徴している」という。つまり食を知ること、それは特定の民族もしくは国家の文化を知ることだ。例えば先ほど、魚について触れた。日本でも魚はよく食べる。だが調理法が異なる。日本では伝統的に魚を刺身として生食する。または塩でグリルする。しかしイギリスでは主に揚げる。もしくは、フライパンでソテーする。生では基本的に食べない。しっかりと火を通す。これは魚や肉に限ったことではない。トマトのような野菜にも火を通す。なぜか。かつては食材が大陸から船で、長い時間をかけて運ばれてきた。そのため、傷みやすかった。しっかり火を通すことで、食中毒のリスクを減らしたのだ。そこから生まれた食文化である。

さて、ここで料理の写真①～⑦と料理名 A）～ G）を組み合わせてみよう〈⑧－H）は解答済〉。

A) English Breakfast
B) Sunday Roast Lunch
C) Sausage and Mash
D) Sheperd's Pie
E) Jumbo Yorkshire Pudding
F) Toad in the Hole
G) Fish and Chips
H) Gingerbread Man

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. exotic	2. roast	3. flour	4. quintessential
5. prick	6. encase	7. copious	8. definitely

A. 小麦粉	B. 確実に	C. 異国の	D. 穴をあける
E. あぶる	F. 典型的な	G. すっぽり覆う	H. 豊富な

2 Reading **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 007

Eat Like King Henry VIII

Tudor food was based on astrology as much as taste. The Tudors also believed that all food was intimately connected with the heavens and if used the correct way, herbs, plants, flowers and even cheese could provide all sorts of health benefits.

Henry lived in a period of profound change in European food. While Portuguese merchants were bringing back **exotic** spices from the Far East, Spanish conquistadors were sending home strange new vegetables and animals from their New World conquests, and inspired by Renaissance Italy, courts all over Europe were adopting refined table manners and etiquette. And right at the centre of these profound changes in the way we eat was Tudor England.

In fact, what Henry ate has changed the way we eat today. From magnificent palaces like Hampton Court, Henry's cooks created dishes for over 800 servants and courtiers – and pushed the culinary arts of **roasting** and puddings to unheard of new heights.

Some examples of Modern British / Irish cuisine ...

Fish and Chips

Fish (cod, haddock, huss, plaice) deep fried in **flour** batter with chips dressed in malt vinegar. In the north often served with "mushy peas" (mashed processed peas). Not normally home cooked but bought at a fish and chip shop ("chippie" in north of England) to eat on premises or as a "take away" or as US would say "to go".

[A] **quintessential** take-out dish in Britain, where fish and chips may be served wrapped in a newspaper.

Chips can be incredibly varied, depending on the region and the cook, ranging from classic shoestring potatoes to big wedges of country style potatoes.

Bangers and Mash

Bangers and mash is classic British food at its best! Hearty sausages are piled on top of smooth, buttery mashed potato, with a glossy roasted onion gravy to bring it all together.

"Bangers" refers to the sausages – named as such because back then, sausages would burst open "with a bang!" when cooked unless you **pricked** with a fork.

Pudding or Yorkshire Pudding

A batter of egg, flour and milk cooked in beef dripping. Now used as an accompaniment to beef it was originally served with gravy before the main course to reduce the appetite.

Toad in the Hole

"Toad in the hole" is a large Yorkshire pudding cooked with sausages embedded in it.

Savoury Pies

The English love a good savoury pie whether that may be fillings inside a pastry casing, or a stew topped with a puff pastry lid.

On the one hand, you've got the classic pies like steak & ale pies that are fully **encased** in

SAMPLE

a shortcrust pastry, on the other hand, you've got pies like Shepherd's and Cottage pies which contain stewed beef mince and vegetables topped with mashed potato and then baked.

Sunday Roast

There is nothing more quintessentially English than a Sunday roast. The dish consists of roast vegetables and roast meat, served with **copious** amounts of gravy and Yorkshire pudding. The name and tradition of eating it originated from Sunday church attendance, and not being allowed to eat meat on Fridays. The Sunday roast marked the end of the fast and was also convenient as dinner was cooked whilst the family attended the service.

Roast Meats

Typical meats for roasting are joints of beef, pork, lamb or a whole chicken. More rarely duck, goose, gammon, turkey or game are eaten. Beef is eaten with hot white horseradish sauce, pork with sweet apple sauce and lamb with green mint sauce.

A Full English Breakfast

The English are staunch believers that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Nothing says this more than the full English breakfast. Expect eggs (fried, poached, or scrambled), bacon, sausages, black pudding, baked beans, tomatoes and mushrooms, and served with toast or fried bread as well as tea or coffee. It **definitely** sets you up for the day!

SAMPLE

NOTES for words and phrases

the Far East 極東 / **the New World** 新世界〈南北アメリカ大陸を指す〉 / **conquistador** 征服者、軍人 / **on premise** 店内で / **shoestring** 細長い / **wedge** くさび形のもの / **black pudding** 豚の血で作られたソーセージ

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What is as important as its tastes about Tudor food?

(A) Astronomy (B) Fortune-telling (C) Health benefits (D) Herbs

2. What was brought into Britain from Renaissance Italy?

(A) Spices (B) Navigation (C) Strange foods (D) Sophisticated etiquette

3. In Fish and Chips, the word "to go" in paragraph 1, line 4, is the closest to the meaning of

(A) take out. (B) take it easy. (C) touch and go. (D) go in and out.

4. Which of the following is true?

(A) "Bangers" refers to gravy.

(B) Sunday roast was usually eaten after church services.

(C) Toad in the Hole is an empty pudding. (D) All pies are fully encased.

5. What is considered to be the most important meal?

(A) Sausage and Mash (B) Shepherd's pie (C) Roast chicken (D) English Breakfast

3 Listening Exercises

File 008

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. Why were the gingerbread men originally created?

(A) To enhance magical power　(B) To make gold leaf
(C) To defeat the Queen's enemies　(D) To entertain the Queen

2. Where were gingerbread men sold in the early 17th century?

(A) At royal feasts　(B) At fairs
(C) Ben Jonson's house　(D) In courts

3. What was the purpose for witches to use gingerbread men?

(A) To feed their enemies　(B) To burn portraits of their enemies
(C) To curse their enemies　(D) To change them with voodoo dolls

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**Hampton Court Palace** ハンプトン・コート宮殿。ロンドン南西部に位置する旧王宮。
⊙**Ben Jonson** ベン・ジョンソン(1572-1637)。イングランドの劇作家、詩人。シェイクスピアと同時代を生きた。代表作に『人それぞれ』(*Every Man in His Humour*)、『錬金術師』(*The Alchemist*) などがある。1616 年には桂冠詩人 (Poet Laureate) となった。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. Do/did you have any negative image of British food? Why or why not? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Which British dish would you like to try the most? Why? Share it with your friends.

It's a Gas!
More Successful Keys to Understand

イギリスの食事はまずい、とよく言われる。本当だろうか？　あるテレビ番組でそれを確かめるべく、日本のテレビタレントがロンドンに赴いた。現地でフィッシュ・アンド・チップスを目の前にした彼は、そのままかぶりついた。そして「まずい。何の味もしない！」と、顔を最大限に歪め、言い放った。

実はフィッシュ・アンド・チップスをそのまま食べる人は、いない。塩とビネガー、時にはタルタルソースで、各自、好みの味つけをする。彼のやっていたことは、刺身に醤油もワサビもつけず食すようなものなのだ。

このように先入観や偏見を持って、異文化を体験することは非常に有益ではない。かつて西洋人は、生魚を日本人が食べる様を見て、顔をしかめた。ところが今、その生魚を味わう寿司は世界中で愛されている。西洋人が異文化に対し、偏見だけを持っていたら、こうはならなかっただろう。まずは偏見や先入観を持たずに、異文化に触れてみよう。そしてその文化を受け入れよう。それが異文化理解で一番重要なことだ。

Unit 5 England—Elizabethan Theatre: William Shakespeare



The Globe（グローブ座／シェイクスピアの専属劇場）

Keys to Understanding

Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player …; it is a tale. Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury. Signifying Nothing.

—*Macbeth* (Act 5, Scene 5, lines 17-28), William Shakespeare

人生とは歩く影、つまり、貧相な役者でしかない。人生とは物語。愚か者によって語られた物語、喧騒と怒号に満ちている。何も意味しない。

ウィリアム・シェイクスピア（右下図）は1564年生まれ。18歳の時に8歳年上のアンと結婚、3児をもうける。その後、単身、ロンドンに出る。彼の名が劇作家として世に出るのは、『ヘンリー六世』三部作（1589-91）だ。『リチャード三世』『ロミオとジュリエット』『夏の夜の夢』など秀作を出したのち、『ヴェニスの商人』『十二夜』『ハムレット』『マクベス』など数多くの傑作を生む。37篇の劇と、2篇の長詩、154篇のソネットなどを残し、50歳で引退。故郷に戻る。

少し歴史を遡ろう。シェイクスピアの活躍以前は、聖書に題材をとった奇跡劇や、ギリシャ・ローマの古典劇が演目の主だった。これらは娯楽的要素に乏しく、庶民への人気は低かった。そこに現れたのが、クリストファ・マーロウら「大学の才人たち」（University Wits）と呼ばれる劇作家だ。彼らは古典劇の要素と娯楽性を併せ持った、新しい劇をもたらした。ロンドンのテムズ川周辺に常設の劇場が開設されたのも、この頃だ。ジェームズ・バーベージの 'The Theatre' が常設劇場第一号と言われる。劇団を資金援助する貴族も現れた。シェイクスピアはそこに現れた。こうして劇作家、常設劇場、職業俳優を有した劇団と、商業演劇を確立する要素全てが揃った。そして才ある劇作家らが手腕を競うことで、劇は急速に発展。演劇は、イギリス演劇史上類を見ないほど隆盛を誇った。





ちなみにシェイクスピアの後援者は、女王エリザベス1世だった。エリザベスは大の演劇好きだったのである。

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. perform	2. immoral	3. respectable	4. competent
5. influential	6. ambition	7. reconcile	8. conflicting

A. 有能な	B. 野心	C. 上演する	D. 品行方正な
E. 矛盾する	F. 和解させる	G. 不道徳な	H. 影響力のある

2 Reading **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 009

TOP 10 FACTS ABOUT ELIZABETHAN THEATRE (excerpted)

Trivia Fact 1 – There were no Elizabethan Theatres until 1576 – plays were **performed** in the courtyards of inns – they were referred to as 'inn-yards'.

Trivia Fact 4 – Elizabethan theatres were also used for bear baiting, gambling and for **immoral** purposes.

Trivia Fact 8 – Many Londoners were strict Protestants – Puritans in fact, who abhorred the theatres and many of the people they attracted.

Trivia Fact 9 – Objections to the Theatres escalated from the Church and the City of London Officials. **Respectable** citizens added even more objections about the rise in crime and the bawdy nature of some of the plays, fighting, drinking not to mention the risk of so many people and the spread of the Bubonic Plague!

more from **Elizabethan Theatre: Facts and Information**

Elizabethan theatres were quite a bit different to today's modern theatres. They were mostly open air and looked like an O from above. The stage came out into the centre of the O and the audience stood all around it in an area called the yard or the pit. The rich could sit in covered galleries around the edges of the yard.

Who played the female roles in William Shakespeare's day and why?

After 1650 the female roles were played by women. Before that, and rarely since, boys played the women's parts. Shakespeare wrote more parts for men than for women mainly due to the shortage of **competent** boy actors.

It wasn't so much that females were discriminated against and thought as not important. Women were not allowed to act because it was considered to be indecent for a woman to show herself before a group of men. After 1650, women appeared on stage, but they were still thought of as indecent women.

Top 5 Plays by William Shakespeare

Hamlet "To be or not to be, that is a question"

Hamlet is a tragedy – considered Bard's greatest – written between 1599 and 1602. Set in Denmark, it is about Prince Hamlet's revenge on his uncle, Claudius for having murdered Hamlet's father, King Hamlet.

The longest of all William Shakespeare plays, *Hamlet*, is considered among the most **influential** works of literature the world over, with a story capable of "seemingly endless retelling and adaptation by others". Believed to be one of Shakespeare's most popular works, and ranks among his most performed.

Macbeth "Fair is foul, and foul is fair"

Macbeth is a tragedy. It dramatizes the damaging physical and psychological effects of political **ambition** on those who seek power [for its own sake].

SAMPLE

Of all William Shakespeare plays written during the reign of James I *Macbeth* clearly imitates the playwright's relationship with the sovereign.

Romeo and Juliet "star-crossed lovers"

One of the most famous William Shakespeare plays, *Romeo and Juliet*, is the passionate story of two "star-crossed lovers". A Tragedy, *Romeo and Juliet,* written by Shakespeare early in his career is a tale of two teenage star-crossed lovers whose passing finally **reconciles** their feuding families. It was among Shakespeare's most popular plays during his lifetime and, along with *Hamlet*, is one of his most frequently performed plays.

Julius Caesar "Et tu, Brute?—Then fall, Caesar"

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar is a history and tragedy William Shakespeare play.

Although named Julius Caesar, Brutus speaks four times as much as the title character; and the centre of the drama focuses on Brutus' fight between the **conflicting** demands of honour, patriotism, and friendship.

Henry V "We few, we happy few, we band of brothers"

Henry V is a history William Shakespeare play. It tells the story of England's King Henry V, focusing on time before and after the great Battle of Agincourt (1415) during the Hundred Years' War.

SAMPLE

NOTES for words and phrases

courtyard 中庭 / **bear baiting** 熊いじめ〈杭につないだ熊を犬にいじめさせる見世物。1835 年に禁止〉 / **Puritan** ピューリタン〈清教徒、厳格主義者〉 / **abhor** 忌み嫌う、嫌悪する / **bawdy** わいせつな / **Bubonic Plague** 腺ペスト / **covered gallery** 屋根のある回廊（桟敷） / **Bard** シェイクスピアのこと / **star-crossed lovers** 不運な恋人たち

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What did Puritans think about the theatres?

(A) Attractive (B) Unacceptable (C) Moralistic (D) Respectable

2. What is indicated about Elizabethan theatres?

(A) They were unenclosed. (B) The audience sat on the yard.
(C) The centre was covered. (D) They looked square-shaped.

3. Who could sit in the covered galleries?

(A) Puritans (B) Playwrights (C) Wealthy people (D) Poor people

4. Which is the longest tragedy of all William Shakespare's works?

(A) Hamlet (B) Macbeth (C) Romeo and Juliet (D) Julius Caesar

5. In which drama does a supporting character lead the drama?

(A) Hamlet (B) Macbeth (C) Romeo and Juliet (D) Julius Caesar

3 Listening Exercises

File 010

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What did Christopher Marlowe die of?

(A) Political argument (B) Scandals (C) Criticism on his drama (D) Quarrel

2. What was the rumour about Marlowe?

(A) He was a member of Mission Impossible Force.
(B) He was working with Ingram Frizer.
(C) He was slayed in a contract murder.
(D) He was asked to assassinate somebody.

3. What did some think Marlowe did in order to survive?

(A) He faked his life.
(B) He gave up writing plays.
(C) He helped Shakespeare.
(D) He used another name.

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**Elizabethan** エリザベス朝（1558-1603）の。
⊙**Puritan** ピューリタン。清教徒とも。16-17 世紀にイングランドで生まれた厳格なプロテスタントの一派。国教会の改革を訴えた。17 世紀には議会に影響力を及ぼすまでになる
⊙**William Shakespeare** ウィリアム・シェイクスピア（1564-1616）。劇作家・詩人。
⊙**James I** ジェームス 1 世王。詳しくは Unit 3 参照。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. Which role in Shakespeare's plays would you like to try? Why? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Some Shakespeare dramas have been 'modernised'. For example, *Romeo and Juliet* was updated to *Romeo + Juliet* (1996) staring Leonardo DiCaprio. Which of Shakespeare's plays would you like to modernise? Why? Share it with your partner.

It's a Gas!
More Successful Keys to Understand

"To be, or not to be—that is the question"——恐らく誰もが一度は耳にしたことがあるだろうこの名句は、シェイクスピアの四大悲劇のひとつ『ハムレット』のものだ。主人公ハムレットが悩む場面で呟く、独白である。これを坪内逍遥が訳して「存(なが)ふか、存へぬか、それが疑問ぢゃ」（1933 年に「世にある、世にあらぬ、それが疑問じゃ」と改訳）。1907 年の本郷座でその翻訳劇は上演され、日本の文壇に大きな影響を与えた。そして坪内の遠縁にあたる河合祥一郎が訳したのが、かの有名な「生きるべきか、死ぬべきか、それが問題だ。」である。このセリフは be 動詞を巧みに使った、英語独特の曖昧な言い回しだ。従ってその場面をどう解釈するかで、訳語が決まる。それを実に巧みに訳した河合訳が、現在では定番として使用されている。

なおシェイクスピアの時代には、著作権や印税という概念がなかった。そのため人気作品は、他の劇団に無断で上演される可能性があった。それを防ぐために、劇の台本は破棄された。従ってシェイクスピアのオリジナルの台本は、現存しない。現在残っている台本は、出版社が劇を演じた俳優らから直接聴取し、まとめたものである。

Unit 6 England—Nursery Rhymes as History



Hey Diddle Diddle

Keys to Understanding

Hickory dickory dock! The mouse ran up the clock; The clock struck one, The mouse ran down, Hickory dickory dock!

—Nursery Rhymes

ヒッコリー・ディッコリー・ドック！　ネズミが時計をかけのぼる　時計が１時の鐘ならし　ネズミが時計をかけおりる　ヒッコリー・ディッコリー・ドック！



Ring A Ring O' Roses

Nursery Rhymes は「マザーグースの歌」の名で日本では知られる。これは有名な「ロンドン橋落ちた」（'London Bridge Is Falling Down'）を含む、イングランド各地に伝わる童謡や伝承歌を集めたものだ。さてイギリスの慈善団体 Book Trust は 2009 年に、2500 人を対象に好きな Nursery Rhymes の歌について調査を行った。その１位に輝いたのが冒頭の「ヒッコリー・ディッコリー・ドック！」だ。続く２位が「小さなマフェット」（'Little Miss Muffet'）であり、３位が「お庭をぐるぐる」（'Round and Round the Garden'）だった。Nursery Rhymes の歌そのものの人気度調査は、非常に稀なだけにこの調査は貴重といえよう。

ところで Nursery Rhymes の詞は、実にリズミカルだ。そのリズムとおかしみのある言葉の絶妙な組み合わせからなる詞を幼児らが覚え、口ずさむことで、英語独特のリズムを体得する。それればかりかイギリス有数の子育てコミュニティ Emma's Diary によれば、幼児のころから Nursery Rhymes に慣れ親しむことが、記憶や言語発達など認知発達を助けるという。それを前提に同コミュニティは上記１～３位の詞のほか、本文にある 'Hey Diddle Diddle' や 'Ring-a-Ring O'Rose' を推薦している。

ところで皆さんが子供の頃に慣れ親しんだ日本の童謡の中には、意外なる歴史的背景を持つ歌があるのをご存じだろか。たとえば「とおりゃんせ」は、一説によれば、間引き（子殺し）の歌である。同様に、Nursery Rhymes にも、意外な歴史や意味、皮肉が隠されている。さてこの Unit では Nursery Rhymes のリズムのみならず、その背景を知り、イギリス人が持つ皮肉の感覚を学び取ろう。

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. symptom	2. plague	3. ward	4. frequency
5. replace	6. torture	7. reign	8. disagree

A. 兆候	B. 拷問	C. 治世	D. 取り替える
E. 頻繁、頻度	F. 疫病	G. 防ぐ	H. 異議を唱える

2 Reading **Read the Article And Answer The Questions.** File 011

I can remember, as I'm sure many of you can, my mother singing me nursery rhymes 'Hickory Dickory Dock' and playing 'Horsey Horsey' with my father who would bounce me up and down in time to the rhythm. A great favourite when I was very small was 'Hey Diddle Diddle' with its impossible images, such as a cow jumping over the moon and a cat playing a fiddle.

Many English rhymes have some historical data in them, and so have some sense behind them, even if those who sing them have no idea of the origins.

For example, 'Ring a Ring a Roses' is a circle game often played by groups of small children. It is great fun, especially when everyone has to fall down. It is based however upon the **symptoms** of the **plague**, the Black Death, which in the past travelled across England in regular attacks for many years. The 'ring of roses' refers to the red rashes. The posies were carried in order to **ward** off the disease and the smells. 'Atishoo!' – refers to the sneezing which helped to spread the disease and the falling down describes how people would fall down dead.

'London Bridge is falling down' is another popular children's party game – almost a dance. The reference is to the **frequency** with which London Bridge has been **replaced** – the last time it was sold to America and a new one built, but that happened long after the song was written.

Sometimes people get the meanings wrong. I was taught that 'Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary' referred to Queen Mary Tudor and her garden, but have recently heard that the gardens referred to the increasing size of graveyards at the time and the 'cockle shells' and 'silver bells' were polite names for the instruments of **torture** that were used during her **reign**. I thought the pretty maids were her ladies, but apparently a lady refers to an instrument of execution. I suppose people could sing the song if they **disagreed** with what was going on, but no one would know what they would be referring to.

SAMPLE

Hey Diddle Diddle

Hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon.
The little dog laughed to see such fun
And the dish ran away with the spoon!

Ring A Ring O' Roses

A ring, a ring o' roses,
A pocket full of posies;
(Children hold hands and dance around in a circle)
Tishoo, tishoo, All stand still.
(Children hold still)
The King has sent his daughter,
To fetch a pail of water;
(Children hold hands and dance around in a circle)
Tishoo, tishoo, All fall down.

London Bridge Is Falling Down (excerpts)

London Bridge is falling down,
Falling down, falling down,
London Bridge is falling down,
My fair Lady.
Build it up with wood and clay,
Wood and clay, wood and clay,
Build it up with wood and clay,
My fair Lady.
Wood and clay will wash away,
Wash away, wash away,
Wood and clay will wash away,
My fair Lady. ...

Silver and gold will be stolen away,
Stolen away, stolen away,
Silver and gold will be stolen away,
My fair Lady.

Mary Mary Quite Contrary

Mary Mary quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With silver bells and cockle shells
And pretty maids all in a row.

NOTES for words and phrases

bounce ～ up and down ～をひざの上でピョンピョンはねさせる / **fiddle** フィドル〈バイオリンによく似た民族楽器〉/ **posies**〈posy 花束＜当時の人々がペストの予防、臭い消しとして持ち歩いていたハーブの花束を指す〉/ **atishoo (tishoo)** 【英】（間投詞）はくしょん！/ **sneezing** くしゃみ / **cockle** 二枚貝 / **execution** 処刑、死刑執行

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What does 'ring of roses' signify in 'Ring A Ring O' Roses'?

(A) A wreath of red flowers
(B) A pool of blood
(C) Red spots on the skin
(D) The smell of roses

2. Which of the following is true about 'London Bridge Is Falling Down'?

(A) The construction was not completed.
(B) The use of the Bridge was finally prohibited.
(C) It was originally built after the song was written.
(D) It was replaced many times.

3. What is implied about 'cockle shells' and 'silver bells'?

(A) The instruments for physical suffering
(B) The symbol of marriage
(C) Royal treasures
(D) Queen Mary's nicknames

4. What is implied in tishoo in 'Ring A Ring O' Roses'?

(A) Prayers to God (B) The King's words (C) A spread of disease (D) A cure of disease

5. What is the article mainly about?

(A) The joy of nursery rhymes
(B) The time line in nursery rhymes
(C) The writer's memory of nursery rhymes
(D) The meanings behind nursery rhymes

3 Listening Exercises

File 012

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. Which rhyme did the speaker play with her father?

(A) Hickory Dickory Dock (B) Horsey Horsey
(C) Hey Diddle Diddle (D) London Bridge Is Falling Down

2. What can we see in 'Hey Diddle Diddle'?

(A) Strange behaviours of animals (B) Coexistence of animals and humans
(C) Human's cruel behaviours (D) Sorrows of life

3. Who plays music in 'Hey Diddle Diddle'?

(A) A dog (B) A horse (C) A cow (D) A cat

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**The Black Death** 黒死病、ペスト。14 世紀中頃にヨーロッパ全土で流行し、イギリスでは当時の総人口（約 400 万人）の 3 分の 1 が死亡したといわれている。

⊙**Queen Mary Tudor** Queen Mary I（1516-1558）。メアリー 1 世。イングランドの女王。英国国教会の生みの親であるヘンリー 8 世王とキャサリン妃の娘。カトリックを強く信仰し、プロテスタント（英国国教会）を弾圧、300 人ものプロテスタント信者を処刑した。そのため Bloody Mary の別称でも呼ばれる。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. Of those quoted in this unit, which rhyme do you like the best? Why do you think so? Discuss it with your partner.
2. What Japanese traditional rhyme or folk song would you like to introduce to people from the UK? Translate it into English and show it to your friends for feedback.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

英語はリズムを内包する言葉だ。言葉が持つ強弱の組み合わせによって、そのリズムは生まれる。即ちこのリズムを体得できれば、英語らしい発音ができる。具体的には名詞、動詞、形容詞、副詞は強く読み、それ以外は弱く読む。たとえば The dog runs in the park で強勢があるのは、dog、runs、park。従って弱 - 強 - 強 - 弱 - 弱 - 強となる。この強弱を一定のリズムに従い、組み合わせることで、韻文が生まれる。たとえば 'A ríng, a ríng o'róses' は弱強のリズムが繰り返されて韻文となっている。まずはこの unit に出てきた歌を、同じように分析し、そのリズムを意識しながら音読してみよう。同様に本文もやってみよう。次第に英語のリズムが身につくはずだ。

Unit 7 England—Peter Rabbit and Lake District



Keys to Understanding

Your Father had an accident there; he was put in a pie by Mrs. McGregor.

—Beatrix Potter

あなたのお父さんはそこで「事故」にあったのよ。お父さんはね、マックグレガーおばさんにパイにして食べられちゃったのよ。

SAMPLE

50言語に翻訳され、世界で最も愛される児童書のひとつに数えられる『ピーター・ラビット』。この本はビアトリクス・ポターが残した、28の絵本の最初の一冊だった。その出版への経緯はやさしいものではなく、複数の出版社から断られ、自費出版に至った。全編白黒の挿絵と表紙というその本は、初版250部を瞬く間に売り切った。そして一度は出版を断った出版社の目に、再びとまる。今度はビアトリクス自身の水彩画とともに、出版された。そしてその年の暮れまでに、2万部を売り上げるベスト・セラーとなる。本作は意外なことに、引用した残酷な場面で幕を開ける。これは彼女自身の生い立ちに関係がある。

ビアトリクスはロンドンの上流中産階級の家に生まれる。当時の上流中産階級の家庭らしく、住み込みの家庭教師に教育を受け、育った。家族はしばしば休暇を湖水地方で過ごしたが、殊の外、ビアトリクスはその自然と動物をスケッチすることを好んだ。その絵を見た高名な画家J.E.ミレーは、彼女に絵を描くように奨励した。ビアトリクスは動物を観察し、ありのままに絵に描くことに没頭した。そこから彼女は自然界の弱肉強食を学び、自然を愛するが故、写実的（リアリスティック）な眼差しを養う。そのリアリストの面が、先の描写に結びついている。

余談ながら、兎肉のパイはイギリスに古くからある料理である。

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. typical	2. servant	3. region	4. tame
5. reject	6. property	7. devote	8. unspoilt

A. 使用人	B. 不動産	C. 捧げる	D. 典型的な
E. 自然のままの	F. 地域	G. 断る	H. 飼いならす

2 Reading **Read the Article And Answer The Questions.** File 013

Beatrix Potter was born on July 28th 1866 in London. A **typical** Victorian family, the Potters lived in a large house with several **servants** and Beatrix was educated at home under a sequence of governesses. Beatrix first visited the Lake District with her family in the summer of 1882 and she went on to spend many happy childhood holidays in the **region**. She and her brother Bertram explored the woods and fields, caught and **tamed** wild animals and sketched and painted all they saw.

Beatrix and her brother, Bertram, kept many animals in their schoolroom, from mice to birds and lizards to snakes. Beatrix Potter's pets were often subjects for sketches and paintings, and were later to inspire the much-loved characters in her books.

On September 4th, 1893, Beatrix sat down to write a picture letter to Noel Moore, the five-year-old son of her ex-governess, all about a naughty rabbit called Peter. Noel was ill in bed [for a long time] and so Beatrix wrote to him: "My dear Noel, I don't know what to write to you, so I shall tell you a story about four little rabbits..."

Some years later, Beatrix thought of publishing the story as a book. She rewrote it into an exercise book and sent it to six publishers. It was **rejected** by every one of them. It was not until Beatrix had arranged to print the book privately that Frederick Warne agreed to publish it. *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* was published in 1902, costing one shilling (the equivalent of just 5p today,) and became one of the most famous stories ever written.

More than 40 million copies of this book have been sold worldwide in more than 35 languages. Two more books followed in 1903 – *The Tale of Squirrel Nutkin* and *The Tailor of Gloucester* and in 1905 with the money she made from her early books she made the Lake District her house and bought Hill Top Farm in the village of Near Sawrey.

Managing Hill Top taught Beatrix much about farming and she began to extend her **property** in the Lake District. A local solicitor William Heelis advised her on her property dealings and was later to become her husband. By the early 1930's she had bought over 4000 acres of farmland with the money she had made from her 23 tales, many of which were inspired by and written in the Lake District.

Most of her later life was **devoted** entirely to farming, Herdwick sheep being her passion, and on her death in 1943 she bequeathed all the farmland to the National Trust so that it should remain undeveloped and **unspoilt** forever.

SAMPLE

NOTES for words and phrases

governess 家庭教師〈住み込みで働く女性の家庭教師。教育以外にしつけなども教える〉/ **schoolroom** 勉強部屋 / **naughty** 腕白な、やんちゃな / **exercise book** ノート、練習帳 / **shilling** シリング〈昔のイギリス通貨の単位〉/ **5p** five pence〈pence は penny の複数形。100 pence で 1 pound〉/ **farming** 農業 / **solicitor** 弁護士 / **bequeath** 遺言で譲る、遺贈する

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What kind of family was Beatrix born in?

(A) A rich family
(B) A farming family
(C) A poor family
(D) An aristocratic family

2. What inspired Beatrix to create characters in her books?

(A) Living in urban areas
(B) Keeping the traditional Victorian family
(C) Sketching animals
(D) Playing with her parents

3. What did Beatrix send to Noel Moore?

(A) A wild animal
(B) A governess
(C) A sketch book
(D) A picture letter

4. Who initially agreed to publish her exercise book?

(A) Six publishers
(B) Four publishers
(C) Noel Moore
(D) No one

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*?

(A) It has been translated into a lot of languages.
(B) Beatrix published two books before it.
(C) It is still popular worldwide.
(D) Beatrix bought Hill Top Farm after publishing it.

SAMPLE



ヒル・トップにあるポターが晩年を過ごした家

3 Listening Exercises

File 014

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What was Beatrix concerned about?

(A) Making money
(B) Modernising agriculture
(C) Managing farmland
(D) Becoming a lawyer

2. Which of the following is true about her property?

(A) She gave up it by the 1930s.
(B) It was vast farmland.
(C) It was sold for the publication of her books.
(D) She gave it to her husband.

3. Why was her farmland left to the National Trust?

(A) To publish her new book
(B) To devote it to local farmers
(C) To reduce the number of sheep
(D) To keep it in the same condition

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**Victorian** ヴィクトリア朝の。ヴィクトリア女王時代、特に 1837-1901 年をさす。繁栄と栄光の時代。中産階級がその時代を支えたともいわれ、そのため中産階級が重んじた保守的・道徳的思想がこの時代の特徴ともいわれる。
⊙**Lake District** 湖水地方。イングランド北部にある Windermere 周辺の山岳湖水地帯を指す。コッツウォルズ、ピーク・ディストリクトなどと並んでイングランド有数の観光地である。
⊙**Hill Top** ヒル・トップ。ニア・ソーリーにある 17 世紀に作られた 2 階建ての家を含む農場。
⊙**Near Sawrey** ニア・ソーリー。湖水地方のエスウェイト湖の湖畔に位置する。
⊙**Herdwick sheep** ハードウィック羊。イングランド北西部の固有種。20 世紀初頭には、絶滅の危機にひんしていた。ポターはその保護活動に熱心に取り組み、そのおかげで種の絶滅が防がれた。
⊙**National Trust** ナショナル・トラスト。自然保護・史跡保存を目的とし、1895 年に英国において設立された民間団体。ポターは、この活動の最大の支援者だった。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. Which would you prefer, living in the countryside or in a big city? Why? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Which would you prefer to keep an animal in a cage or as a pet, or to sometimes go and watch wild animals? Explain your choice.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

ポターの自然への愛は、子供時代に留まらなかった。彼女は 1909 年に、湖水地方の農場ヒル・トップを購入。移り住んでいる。その後も絵本から得た収入を、周辺の農場を買うことに費やした。最終的に彼女が所有した農場は 13 にも及ぶ。その総面積は 4000 エーカーを超える。また、彼女は湖水地方の美しい自然と、そこでの伝統的な農業の方法が保護されることを望んだ。そしてその死後、全ての土地はイギリスの環境保護団体ナショナル・トラストへ譲渡された。現在はナショナル・トラストが管理・運営し、ヒル・トップは観光の目玉のひとつとなっている。

Unit 8

England—Two Most Popular National Parks in England: Lake District and Peak District



Lake Windermere

Keys to Understanding

Let then the beauty be undisfigured and the retirement unviolated,—

—*The Prose Works of William Wordsworth (1876)*, William Wordsworth

それならばその美に美観を損なわせることなきように、また、隠棲地が冒されることなきように

イングランドは10の国立公園（National Parks）を有する。その中で最も国内外にその名を知られる観光地が、湖水地方（Lake District）と連峰地方（Peak District）だ。

イギリスにおける国立公園設立の歴史は意外に浅い。1949年の国立公園と田園アクセス法（National Park and Access to Countryside Act 1949）制定により、1951年4月に連峰地方が国立公園に制定された。次が湖水地方である。

その思想は19世紀の湖水地方所縁の詩人ウィリアム・ワーズワースに遡る。1878年に彼は、友人のコウルリッジと『叙情民謡集』（*Lyrical Ballads*）を上梓。ここでワーズワースは、湖水地方の民が持つ素朴な言葉で詩を編んだ。

18-19世紀は、イギリスは産業革命に沸いていた。産業革命とは工業化・都市化だ。当時の文壇はそれを反映するかのように、複雑かつ人工的な詩が占めていた。

ワーズワースの自然を描いた素朴な詩は、文壇に衝撃を与えた。こうして迎えるのが、ロマン派の時代だ。そして1810年のガイド本でワーズワースは、国立公園の大元となる思想を述べる。引用の湖水地方擁護論はワーズワースによるもの。このおかげで湖水地方は、その内部に鉄道網は敷かれていない。

一方、連峰地方は中部にある。ここに美しい丘陵地帯が広がる。そこがコッツウォルズだ。

コッツウォルズにも鉄道網が敷かれていない。その自然と美観を保つためだ。蜂蜜色の石で作られた村の建物は目に優しく、羊の群れが放たれた丘陵には誰もが安らぎを感ずるだろう。そしてこの牧歌的な風景こそが、イングランドらしさ（Englishness）だといわれる。



Cotswolds

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. scenery	2. preserve	3. perceive	4. imminent
5. delightful	6. conservation	7. medieval	8. fleece

A. 保存する	B. 魅力あふれる	C. 景色	D. 中世の
E. 知覚する	F. 羊毛	G. 保存	H. 差し迫った

2 Reading **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 015

Discover the scenery that inspired Wordsworth

Hawkshead is famous for its literary connections.

It does not take a great deal of imagination for the visitor to see the reason why so many writers and poets have been attracted to the Lake District, drawing inspiration from its beautiful and dramatic **scenery**.

The most famous of these was William Wordsworth, who lived in the Lake District for about sixty of his eighty years, following his early education at the Grammar School in Hawkshead.

The children's author, Beatrix Potter, also came to live in the Lake District following the success of her early stories. She lived for some of this time at nearby Hill Top, Sawrey, where many of her famous stories were written.

Lake District as a National Park

It was the celebrated Lake District Romantic poet William Wordsworth who was the first to put the national park idea into words. In the concluding paragraphs of his *Guide Through the District of the Lakes in the North of England*, first published in 1810, he expressed the hope that landowners would join him in his wish 'to **preserve** the native beauty of this delightful district'.

And then he came up with the suggestion that his beloved Lake District might one day be: 'a sort of national property, in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to **perceive** and a heart to enjoy'. With the **imminent** arrival of the railway, he was later to qualify that far-sighted and all-inclusive vision with the fear that the landscape would be destroyed if 'artisans, labourers and the humbler class of shopkeepers' were allowed to invade his precious fells.

SAMPLE

The Cotswolds

Popular with both the English themselves and visitors from all over the world, the Cotswolds are well-known for gentle hillsides ('wolds'), sleepy villages and for being so 'typically English'.

There are famous cities such as Bath, well-known beautiful towns like Cheltenham and hundreds of **delightful** villages such as Burford and Castle Combe. Above all, the local honey-coloured limestone, used for everything from the stone floors in the houses to the tiles on the roof, has ensured that the area has a magical uniformity of architecture.

You will see 'Drystone walls' everywhere in the fields. Many were built in the 18th and 19th centuries, a matter of considerable skill as there is no cement to hold the walls together. They represent an important historical landscape and a major **conservation** feature – and are of course still used by farmers to enclose sheep and cattle.

During the 13-15th centuries, the **medieval** period, the native Cotswold sheep were

famous throughout Europe for their heavy **fleeces** and high quality of wool. Cotswold wool commanded a high price and the wealth generated by the wool trade enabled wealthy traders to leave their mark by building fine houses and wonderful churches, known as 'wool churches'. Even today, the sight of sheep on the hillside is still one of the classic Cotswold images.

Not all villages are well known, and today many still hold their secrets. Amongst the treasures to be found are perhaps a hidden village off the beaten track, perhaps Painswick, Biddestone, Winchcombe or Woodstock, or an unspoilt historic church, such as at Northleach often called the 'Cathedral of the Cotswolds' – open the church door and you will discover a hidden world of history.

Today, the larger market towns and villages of the Cotswolds are famous for their shops, such as Stow-on-the-Wold, Cirencester, Chipping Norton and Tetbury.

NOTES for words and phrases

come up with ～ ～を思いつく / **far-sighted and all-inclusive** 先見の明があり包括的な / **labourer** 労働者〈当時は階級制度が色濃く反映されていた〉 / **fells** 山、丘 / **honey-coloured limestone** 蜂蜜色の石灰岩。別名「コッツウォルド・ストーン」。黄色みを帯びている / **leave one's mark** 足跡を残す / **off the beaten track** 人に知られていない

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What attracted many writers and poets to the Lake District?

(A) Beautiful locations to photograph (B) Daffodils on the bank of the lakes
(C) Natural landscape (D) The destruction of nature

2. What did Wordsworth suggest in his national park idea?

(A) To become a landowner (B) To inform the natural beauty
(C) To introduce the railway (D) To preserve the landscape

3. According to Wordsworth, what kind of people would destroy the landscape?

(A) Artists (B) Trainers
(C) Lower-class people (D) Humble classmates

4. What kind of image does the Cotswolds have?

(A) Rural English life (B) A fishing village
(C) Urban life (D) A cosmopolitan city

5. Which of the following is true about 'Drystone walls'?

(A) All walls were built in 1900s. (B) Each stone is put together without cement.
(C) They enclose pigs. (D) They show some historical events.

3 Listening Exercises

File 016

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What advice should visitors follow in the Cotswolds?

(A) To consider the Cotswolds a museum
(B) To step into local people's houses
(C) To respect local people's privacy
(D) To live there with local people

2. When is it expected to rain?

(A) In June
(B) July through September
(C) Sometimes in the year
(D) All year round

3. What should we do when seeing cows lying down in a field?

(A) Pray for rain
(B) Work in the field
(C) Prepare for rain
(D) Drive cows to the field

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **Wordsworth** ウィリアム・ワーズワース（1770-1850）。イギリスの詩人にしてロマン派の創始者。『叙情民謡集』『二巻の詩集』で文壇に衝撃を与える。1843 年、桂冠詩人。
⊙ **Bath** バース。イングランド南西部に位置する。2 世紀頃にはローマ人の支配の中、温泉地として栄えた。
⊙ **Cheltenham** チェルトナム。温泉のある保養地として知られ、王侯貴族や数多くの作家が訪れた。19 世紀の建築の保存状態が良いことでも知られる。
⊙ **Burford** バーフォード。コッツウォルズの玄関口としても知られる小さな村。
⊙ **Cotswold sheep** コッツウォルド・シープ。コッツウォルズ丘陵地帯原産の羊。性格は温厚で、長い羊毛を持つ。別名「コッツウォルド・ライオン」。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions with Your Partner.

1. What is a particular place whose beautiful nature should be preserved in Japan? What should be done to save it? Discuss it with your partner.
2. What do you think about living in a centuries-old traditional village and preserving the heritage? Discuss with your partner.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

ワーズワースには、自然が持つ美と解放された自由な雰囲気が強い影響を与えたようだ。ワーズワースは規律の厳しい大学生活を乗り切ると、革命時代のフランスに渡った。そこで革命の持つ自由な雰囲気と精神を謳歌した。しかしフランス革命が恐怖政治に転ずると、その現実にワーズワースは幻滅する。精神をひどく病みもした。ワーズワースは医師の勧めから湖水地方へと戻り、その病んだ精神を自然の美と、妹や友人コウルリッジの助けを得て快復。『叙情民謡集』でイギリス文壇に衝撃を与える。1799 年 12 月に湖水地方のグラスミアへ移り、湖畔を見下ろす「鳩の家」（Dove Cottage）で詩作に勤しむ。「水仙」（'Daffodils'）は、グラスミアから 7 マイル離れたアルス湖を妹と散策中に生まれた。そして 1807 年には『二巻の詩集』を出版。ここには数多くの傑作が収録されている。これらの詩は早くから日本へ紹介され、国木田独歩や島崎藤村らに強い影響を与えた。

Unit 9 England—Canterbury: Three Aspects of Pilgrimages



Canterbury Cathedral

Keys to Understanding

People say, what is the Canterbury scene? I think you have to come to Canterbury and see it and hear it ! I think Kent has got a particular sound.

Richard Sinclair (musician)

人々は言うんだ、カンタベリー・ミュージックのシーンとはどんなものだ?と。カンタベリーに来て、見て、聞かなきゃならんね！〈カンタベリーのある〉ケント州には特別なサウンドがあるんだよ。



『カンタベリー物語』バースの女房の肖像画

カンタベリーはイギリス有数の観光地だ。観光客の目当ては大聖堂。ここは巡礼の目的地でもあり、街はこの大聖堂を基盤に発展した。

597 年にローマより派遣されたカンタベリーの聖アウグスティヌス（534-604 年）が、この地に修道院と大聖堂を建造する。ここがイングランドにおけるキリスト教布教の中心となる。時が下って 1534 年。ヘンリー 8 世が英国国教会を開く。カンタベリー大聖堂はその総本山となる。

この大聖堂を世に知らしめたのが、大司教トマス・ベケット (1120-1170) の暗殺だ。ベケットは時の国王ヘンリー 2 世と、教会の存在をめぐり意見が対立。ヘンリー 2 世の命を受けた騎士らによって、ベケットはあろうことか大聖堂内で暗殺された。そして 1173 年、ローマ教皇によって列聖される。すると、人々が多く巡礼で大聖堂を訪れるようになる。

この巡礼をヒントに、英詩の父ジェフリー・チョーサー (1343?-1400) が『カンタベリー物語』を書いた。ロンドンでひとつ宿に投宿した、職業も身分も異なる巡礼者らが一団となる。カンタベリー大聖堂への道中、各メンバーが話をふたつずつ語り、誰の話が一番面白いか競う。『カンタベリー物語』はこれらの話から構成され、全員が話し終える前に全 24 話で終わりを告げる。

それから約 500 年。カンタベリー・ミュージックと呼ばれるユーモアと実験精神あふれるジャズ・ロックが、20 代の若者によってこの地で生まれる。そして今カンタベリーは、宗教のみならず音楽の聖地として巡礼者を集めている。

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. pilgrimage	2. missionary	3. martyrdom	4. comprise
5. cite	6. relate	7. pupil	8. promising

A. 構成する	B. 殉教	C. 巡礼（の）	D. 生徒
E. 将来有望な	F. 宣教師	G. 物語る	H. 引用する

2 Reading **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 017

Canterbury Cathedral

Founded by St Augustine in 597 AD, Canterbury Cathedral is a unique place of worship, a major **pilgrimage** destination and one of the UK's most-visited historic sites.

St Augustine was sent here by Pope Gregory the Great as a Christian **missionary** in 597. He discovered indigenous Christians and worked with them to establish a larger Christian community. In time this became the principal seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury who now leads the Church of England and the worldwide Anglican Communion.

Here our stories of church and state intersect. This includes the **martyrdom** of Archbishop Thomas Becket on 29 December 1170. He was canonised as St Thomas of Canterbury. Canterbury was already a site of pilgrimage, but St Thomas' shrine elevated it to one of the most important in medieval Christendom.

The Canterbury Tales: work by Chaucer

The Canterbury Tales (written c. 1388-1400) is a medieval literary work by the poet Geoffrey Chaucer (l. c. 1343-1400) **comprised** of 24 tales in a number of literary genres and touching on subjects ranging from fate to God's will to love, marriage, pride, and death. Each tale is told by one of the characters on pilgrimage to Canterbury.

Brief Summary & Best-Known Tales

The Canterbury Tales is narrated by Chaucer-the-pilgrim, a character based on the author.

The Wife of Bath is the best-known character from *The Canterbury Tales* and her prologue is better known and most often **cited** than her tale. She has had five husbands, and recognizes that God has given everyone something they are best at. She talks about each of her husbands, and makes it a point to highlight how she was the master in each of her marriages.

[S]he **relates** the story of a knight of King Arthur's court who is sentenced to death. [H]e will be pardoned if, in a year, he can return and tell what it is that women want most of all. The knight accepts these terms and leaves. He is on his way back to court when he meets an old woman who says she knows the answer to his quest and will tell him if he promises to grant her a favor. Back at court, the knight tells the answer: what women want most is mastery over their husbands. The old woman then requests her favor: she and the knight are to be married instantly. The service is performed. That night, the lady, satisfied that she has mastered her husband, becomes young and beautiful but promises to also be faithful.

Canterbury Music:

At the end of the [19]60s, the quaint, historic city of Canterbury became the unlikely breeding ground for an underground music scene.

The Soft Machine came from Canterbury. Canterbury became the centre of experimental music in the 1960s and 70s, the like of which did not quite exist anywhere else. While in London, Liverpool and Dartford the creative youth were energised by American rhythm and

SAMPLE

blues, in Canterbury the **pupils** of Simon Langton Grammar School exchanged Cecil Taylor albums, practised irregular time signatures and experimented with tape loops.

It also had something to do with grammar schools. Designed to train the minds of the **promising** middle classes, [t]hey provided a safe environment in which to rebel. It was music that broke free from the conventions. It was rebellion for quiet minds.

As widely different in style and fortunes as such names were, they all had a linking sound. The jazz influence was most obvious. There was the taste for quirky time signatures, long instrumental numbers broken up into different parts (itself a suggestion of classical music influences), silly song titles, and a sense of self-mockery even while you were serious about the music. Occasionally a Canterbury Scene acolyte broke out into fame, most notably Mike Oldfield's *Tubular Bells* and the Adiemus record of Karl Jenkins.

NOTES for words and phrases

indigenous Christians 現地のキリスト教徒ら / **Anglican Communion** アングリカン・コミュニオン。英国国教会（聖公会）を中心とする信仰の共同体〈communion「信仰や宗派を共にすること」〉 / **canonise**【英】列聖する / **Christendom** キリスト教世界 / **irregular time signature** 不規則な拍子〈カンタベリー・ミュージックは 7/8 のような奇数拍子を得意とした〉 / **tape loop** 磁気テープを輪にすることで録音された音を何度も繰り返し再生することで生まれる独特な音響効果を生み出す奏法 / **quirky** 突飛な、急変する / **Canterbury Scene acolyte** カンタベリー・ミュージックのシーンに従事する音楽家

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. Who built a cathedral in Canterbury first?

(A) Archbishop of Canterbury (B) A missionary from abroad
(C) Pope Gregory (D) Thomas Becket

2. What is Canterbury Cathedral famous for?

(A) Destination of the spiritual journey in England
(B) Stopover on the pilgrimage to Rome
(C) The largest Christian community (D) Shrine dedicated to medieval saints

3. Which is true about *The Canterbury Tales*?

(A) The goal is Westminster Cathedral. (B) The party set out for London.
(C) Each member tells a story. (D) The knight in the story of the Wife of Bath failed.

4. Who is in the party of *The Canterbury Tales*?

(A) The author (B) An old woman who knows the answer
(C) A knight sentenced to death (D) The Wife of Bath's husbands

5. What feature does Canterbury Music have?

(A) Experimental sounds (B) Standard time signatures
(C) Liverpool sounds (D) Rhythm and Blues

3 Listening Exercises

File 018

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What caused the murder of Thomas Becket?

(A) A long-lasting hate　　(B) Argument
(C) Turbulent priest　　(D) The most famous bishop

2. How many knights killed Thomas Becket?

(A) 29　　(B) Two　　(C) Three　　(D) Four

3. Why was Thomas Becket made a saint?

(A) The knights liked him very much.
(B) It was the third anniversary of his death.
(C) Becket was healed by the Pope.
(D) Miracles happened because of him.

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **St Augustine** カンタベリーの聖アウグスティヌス（534-604）。教皇の命を受け 597 年にローマよりイングランドに渡り、布教する。その年のクリスマスまでに 1 万人ものイングランド人を改宗させた。著作『神の国』の聖アウグスティヌスとは同名異人。

⊙ **Chaucer** ジェフリー・チョーサー（1343?-1400）。宮廷人にして中世イングランドを代表する詩人。外交官としてフランス、イタリアを訪問したことがチョーサーの文学にも大きな影響を与えた。中英語で作品を記し、英詩の父とも呼ばれる。

⊙ **The Soft Machine** カンタベリーに下宿を構えた家の息子ロバート・ワイアット、そこに寄宿したケヴィン・エアーズらによって結成されたバンド。カンタベリー・ミュージックの創始者。その音楽はシーンに多大なる影響を与えた。

⊙ **Cecil Taylor** セシル・テイラー（1929-2018）。アメリカ人ジャズ・ピアニスト。アルバム『Unit Structures』（1966 年）で即興演奏と作曲という相反する音楽を結合し、革新的な音楽を提示した。

⊙ **Mike Oldfield** マイク・オールドフィールド（1953-）は当初ケヴィン・エアーズのバンドで活動し、『チューブラー・ベルズ』（1973）でソロ・デビュー。本作のイントロが映画『エクソシスト』で使用され世界的なヒットを記録する。

⊙ **Adiemus** アディエマスは後期ソフト・マシーンの立役者カール・ジェンキンスが作曲家として立ち上げた音楽プロジェクト。架空の言葉で編まれた歌を奏でる。日本では NHK の番組テーマ曲「世紀を越えて／ Beyond The Century」でも知られる。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions with Your Partner.

1. What is the counterpart in Japan for Canterbury Cathedral? Share it with your partner.
2. What do [modern] women want the most? Is it different from the knight's answer in the Wife of Bath's tale? Discuss it with your friends.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

Canterbury Tales は中英語で書かれた。現在では現代英語に翻訳され、今でも幅広い人たちによって愛されている。特に巡礼者の一人バースの女房による口上は有名で、ここで彼女は、女性が離婚や再婚するのが良くないとされた当時の風潮に対し、5 回結婚をした自分は幸せだったと主張する。この主張はその後に続く彼女が語る物語の伏線になっていると思え、非常に面白い。日本では『完訳　カンタベリー物語』として岩波文庫から 3 巻本の散文訳が出ているので、興味のある方はぜひとも手に取っていただきたい。一方でカンタベリー・ミュージックの多彩さは特筆に値するが、ソフト・マシーンの『ヴォリューム2』『5』『6』『バンドルス』はそれぞれに異なる音楽性を持ち当時の雰囲気を伝えている。

Unit 10 England —Fashion UK



Teddy Boys walking on a busy street, 1977

Keys to Understanding

I didn't consider myself a fashion designer at all at the time of punk. I was just using fashion as a way to express my resistance and to be rebellious.

—Vivienne Westwood

パンクの時代に自分をファッション・デザイナーだと考えたことなどなかったわ。自分の反抗心を表す手段として、反抗的になる手段として、ファッションを利用しただけよ。



イギリスのファッションを主導したのは、長い間、王侯貴族らだった。豪華絢爛なファッションや流行は宮殿や貴族のサロンで生まれ、育まれた。庶民には高嶺の花だった。

その状況に転機が訪れた。20世紀だ。王侯貴族らに代わって、庶民である労働者階級の若者がファッションを先導するようになる。

第一次世界大戦後、娯楽制限DORA（国防法）が解除される。するとロンドンのウェストエンドと呼ばれる高級な商業・ビジネス地区に、次々とダンス・ホールが開かれた。ここでウェストエンドのハイソな若者（お嬢様）とイーストエンドの労働者地区の貧相な若者が交流。そのまさに異文化交流から、新しいファッションが生まれた。その後ダンス・ホールはクラブへと姿を変えるが、若者文化の発祥と発信の地としての役割は変わらなかった。ここで流れるロックやサイケデリック・ミュージック、パンクなどポピュラー・ミュージックは、新しいファッションを広げる媒体にもなった。デヴィッド・ボウイのグラム・ロックと派手なファッションや、セックス・ピストルズとヴィヴィアン・ウエストウッドの関係は良い例だろう。

こうしてイギリス・ファッションには大きく分けて二つの流れができる。

ひとつは上流階級の服飾文化だ。代表格はスーツ・スタイル。伝統と格式を重んじる。

もうひとつは若者ファッションだ。これは「革新的であること」そして「個性的であること」を追求する。スウィンギング・ロンドンに代表されるミニ・スカートや、レザージャケットのパンク・ファッションなどがここに含まれる。

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. conscription	2. dandy	3. forefront	4. neatness
5. influential	6. trousers	7. reflect	8. exemplify

A. 最前線	B. ～の良い例となる	C. 影響力のある	D. こぎれいさ
E. 反映する	F. ズボン	G. 洒落男	H. 徴兵制度

2 Reading **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 019

British Youth Subcultures (1950s-60s)

It's a story that began shortly after the end of the second World War. No longer did young men have a war to fight, face **conscription** into the army or wear a uniform. So instead kids began to create their own uniform.

Teddy Boys - 1950s

A Teddy Boy is often typified to be the beginning of British Youth Subcultures. The war was over, people started to have a bit more money in their pockets, and new sounds in the form of rock'n'roll music were coming over from America. Young men began wearing clothes inspired by **dandies** in the Edwardian Period after tailors began re-introducing them following the end of World War 2. And thus the Teddy Boy was born.

Although the Teddy Boys are so often associated with Rock'n'Roll music, before the advent of that music genre, they mainly listened to Jazz and Skiffle music.

The Mods

Modernists, usually known as Mods arose in the late 50s, but become more popular in the 1960s as bands like The Who and The Small Faces began sporting a Mod style. Unlike the Teds, they were a more forward-looking subculture that wanted to be at the **forefront** of fashion, music and style. They were the first subculture to be properly associated with drugs.

Skinhead – 1960s

The Skinhead subculture arrived in two waves. Initially in the late 1960s, and then again in the 1980s. Originally a mix of British and Jamaican working class youths, Black and white young people danced together with no racist overtones.

Often said to be a descendant of the Mod, it was an exaggeration of the **neatness** and cleanness that came with the Mod culture. The boots got bigger, the hair got shorter, and a distinctive 'not for the likes of us' attitude spawned. Skinhead was extensively influenced by the Rude Boy culture that came in with the rise of multiculturalism in Britain. This is where the relation to the likes of Ska music and Jamaican styles originated.

Lady to go! – Lady fashion in 1960s

The slim-fitting, brightly coloured outfits produced by London designers became hugely **influential** throughout the UK, as well as in Europe and America – helping create the image of 'Swinging London'. The mini-skirt, popularised by Mary Quant, quickly earned its place as the decade's most iconic look, as young women enjoyed the chance to 'dare to bare'.

Looking for alternatives

By the late 1960s, style had become quite theatrical. Fashion sanctioned longer hair for both men and women, as well as a flared outline for **trousers**. Men enjoyed the newly granted freedom to be flamboyant, wearing suits accessorised with bright, bold shirts and high-heeled boots, and, as clothes became more unisex, shopped in the same boutiques as women.

SAMPLE

With war in Vietnam and student uprisings in France, opinion-formers began to disapprove of Pop's materialistic sheen. People moved towards Eastern culture for inspiration. London's Kensington Market became a mecca for young people wanting to create their own alternative look, selling lots of colourful clothing, much of it sourced in India. This new direction was **reflected** in the fashions of Zandra Rhodes, Foale and Tuffin, and Yves St Laurent, all of whom demonstrated an interest in ethnic textiles.

1980–1989

In the early 1980s, the romantic style typified by the prairie dresses of the 1970s continued. Princess Diana's fairy-tale wedding dress by David and Elizabeth Emanuel **exemplified** this trend.

As the decade progressed, so-called 'power dressing' began to dominate. This reflected a shift in women working in high-powered positions and using fashion to be taken seriously. Padded shoulders and bold accessories made up this look; a typical patterned look is seen in the suit by Emanuel Ungaro.

NOTES for words and phrases

Teddy Boys エドワード 7 世（愛称：テディ）が着用した細身のスーツを好んで着たことからその名がつけられた、不良の若者たち。愛称は Teds / **Skiffle** スキッフル（1950 年代に流行したジャズやブルースの要素を持ったフォークソング） / **'not for the likes of us'**「俺たちのようなもののためではなく」 / **accessorized with ～** ～を（装飾品のように）身に着ける / **student uprisings in France** パリ五月革命。1968 年にフランスで起こった学生運動に起因する反対運動

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. When did youth subculture fashion begin to appear for the first time?

(A) In the late 1960s (B) After The Who got popular with the young
(C) With the Hippy movement (D) After the end of World War Two

2. Which fashion style is considered to be the launch of British Youth Subcultures?

(A) Teddy Boys (B) The Mods (C) Skinhead (D) Hippies

3. What kind of lady fashion did London fashion designers create in 1960s?

(A) Tight-fitting brilliant clothes (B) Monotone and dark fashion
(C) Bigger boots (D) Feminine dresses

4. What did war in Vietnam and student uprisings lead British fashion to?

(A) Self-discovery (B) Devotion to Materialism
(C) Exotic culture (D) Swinging London

5. What caused "power dressing" in 1980s?

(A) Powerful and masculine male images (B) Women's liberation movement
(C) "Father Knows Best" style (D) Women in higher rank

3 Listening Exercises

File 020

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What did London's fashion scene traditionally take its cue from?

(A) The immigrants from other countries (B) The spirit of revolution
(C) The lifestyles of royals and nobles (D) The political sense of ordinary people

2. What changed in the 20th century?

(A) Influential figures in fashion (B) Persons in position of trust
(C) Peace makers (D) Sources of fashion

3. Who led the fashion in the 20th century?

(A) Aristocrats (B) Royal family
(C) Young people (D) The Damned

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **Edwardian Period** エドワード朝時代（1901-1910 年）。ロマンティックな黄金時代ともいわれる。王として即位したエドワード 7 世はファッショナブルなことで知られ、ヨーロッパ大陸の芸術やファッションに影響を受けた様式を流行らせた。

⊙ **The Who and The Small Faces** ともにバンド。ピート・タウンゼントを中心としたザ・フーは『四重人格』(*Quadrophenia*, 1973) でモッズの少年を主人公に物語を描いた。本作品はのちに『さらば青春の光』(1979 年) として映画化されている。

⊙ **Swinging London** スウィンギング・ロンドン。この言葉は『タイム』誌が 1966 年に使った。若さや新しさ、現代性が重視され、同時に楽観主義的でもあった。ビートルズなどの音楽やポップアートが躍進した。戦後ロンドンが最も輝き始めた時代でもあった。

⊙ **Zandra Rhodes** ザンドラ・ローズ (1940-)。イギリスのファッション・デザイナー。独自のテキスタイル（繊維を織る、編むなどして作られた布素材）から服を制作する。

⊙ **David and Elizabeth Emanuel** デヴィッド・エマニュエルとエリザベスは 1976 年に結婚。1981 年のダイアナ妃とチャールズ皇太子（当時）の結婚式でウェディング・ドレスをデザインした。ふたりは 1990 年に衣を分かつ。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions with Your Partner.

1. Give three differences between the traditional fashion and the youth fashion in London. Discuss with your partner.
2. Which do you prefer, Japan's kawaii fashion or London's youth fashion? Why? Share it with your friends.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

伝統的な服装や民族衣装は民族アイデンティティを表す。スコットランドのキルトはその良い例だ。スコットランド人男性は、スコットランドの祭りや行事でキルトを身に着ける。それは自分がスコットランド出身であることを殊更強く主張する。

その一方で若者ファッションは、時に破壊を試みる。昨今の画一的なファスト・ファッションとは真逆だ。パンクとキルトを掛け合わせた、ゴシック・キルトはその大胆な例だ。

そのファッションの中心は、かつてはロンドンの中心部だった。しかし 90 年代以降は、イーストロンドンに注目が集まる。かつて貧相で寂れたこの地区は、1980-90 年代に再開発が始まる。その安価な物件に若いアーティストが注目。新たなアートシーンを生み出す。同時にそこで個性的なファッション・デザイナーが、こだわりぬいたファッションを提供し始める。まさに最先端だ。一方でこの地区では、エスニックな服やヴィンテージ（古着）を扱う店の充実している。ヴィンテージを今風にアレンジして着こなすのも、イギリスの若者ファッションの重要な一部なのだ。

Unit 11

England—Multi-racial Society "Immigration: If Someone Asks, I'm British, End of Story"



Keys to Understanding

We celebrate the diversity in our country, get strength from the cultures and the races that go to make up Britain today.

—Prime Minister Tony Blair, 2 October 2001

私たちはわが国における多様性を祝い、今日のイギリスを作り上げている異なった文化と、異なった人種から力を得ているのである。

1997 年より労働党政権は、多文化主義（マルチカルチュラリズム）政策をとる。しかし 2014 年 12 月 18 日付の *Newstatesman* 誌は「かつて絶賛されたイギリス多文化主義という理想は、失敗であったとみられる」と断じた。大英帝国時代の植民地からの移民（特に近年ではイスラム教徒）を制御しきれず、その移民に国民が不安を覚えているという。更に同誌は、2005 年のロンドン同時爆破テロや 2011 年のトッテナム暴動に言及。2014 年 8 月の BBC による世論調査では、回答者の 95%が多文化主義政策は失敗だったと回答していると記事を締めくくった。

上に挙げたのは負の面だ。しかし同時に、恩恵もある。たとえば旧植民地の民謡とイギリス音楽が結びついたバングラビートやレゲエは、今ではヒットチャートをにぎわすことも稀ではない。またインドのカレーとイギリスのスープを合わせたムリガトニー・スープ（Mulligatawny Soup）や、スパイスをきかせたラム肉のマサラ・ステーキも、今では定番のメニューだ。

このように多文化主義政策は、見方・立場で評価が分かれる。すでにロンドン等イギリス主要都市は、白人「のみ」の社会ではない。この現実をどうとらえ、どう行動するか。それが、今後の社会の在り方を左右するだろう。ここに挙げた記事では、移民のふたつの視点が読める。先の記事と合わせ、私たちはどうすべきか考えてみよう。



SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. defining	2. resident	3. household	4. mayor
5. enormous	6. grant	7. faith	8. form

A. 信仰	B. 典型的な	C. 用紙	D. 補助金
E. 居住者	F. 莫大な	G. 区長、市長	H. 世帯

2 Reading **Read The Article And Answer The Questions.** File 021

[I]n the east of London, beside the Olympic Park, runs a new dividing line between two local authorities – neighbouring councils with completely different approaches to what may be the **defining** issue of this quarter-century. The issue is race and national identity.

On the eastern, Olympic Stadium side of the line is Newham, officially Britain's least white borough.

According to the 2011 Census results published this week, just 16.7 per cent of Newham **residents** defined themselves as white British. Almost a quarter of all Newham **households** have no one who speaks English as their first language. The new arrivals are not just Pakistanis, and Caribbeans, or people from the old British Empire. They're from everywhere now – from the Congo, Latin America, Kazakhstan, places with no historic links to Britain at all. In immigration, Newham is the frontline, the place where things happen first.

"We take a particular view of the society we want to build," says Sir Robin Wales, the directly elected Labour mayor of Newham. "We really value diversity, but what we've said is that we are part of one English, or British, society. The people who have come here want the benefits of British society. Public funds should go to bring people together, not drive them apart."

Despite what Wales calls "scandalous and disgraceful" government cuts to English-as-a-second-language classes, Newham is opening a language lab to teach its residents English. Anyone can have English classes for £1 a lesson. "If you can't speak English, you're not going to work," says Wales. "You can't be part of this society."

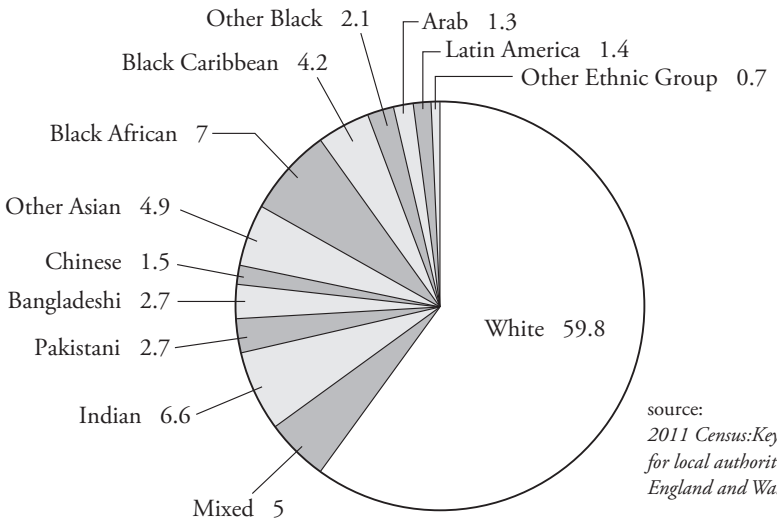
Across the border, in the borough of Tower Hamlets, the demographics are fairly similar, and so are the problems. But the approach is completely different. The **mayor** of Tower Hamlets, Lutfur Rahman, has close links with an Islamic extremist group, the Islamic Forum of Europe, based at the large East London Mosque, which believes in turning Europe into a sharia state.

While Newham pays for recent immigrants to learn English, Tower Hamlets, incredibly, pays **enormous** sums for British-born children, who have grown up speaking English, to learn Bengali. Since his election two years ago, Mr. Rahman has sought to "Islamicise" Tower Hamlets, clamping down on strip clubs and a gay pub.

What is perhaps most encouraging is that Wales's policy of integration appears to have the strong support of the people of Newham. There was relatively little push-back against the ending of ethnic **grants**. In Green Street, the only concern of many locals was that the policy did not go far enough. "In India, they never want to know what **faith** you are when you fill out a **form**. They do here," said Suresh Rami, in one restaurant I visited. "But if someone asks me, I'm British, end of story."

SAMPLE

2011 London Ethnic Group(%)



source:
2011 Census:Key Statistics for local authorities in England and Wales

※ p.109 London Borough Map

NOTES for words and phrases

authority 当局 / **council** 議会、評議会 / **borough** (ロンドンの) 自治区、バラ〈参照:Greater London シティ・オブ・ロンドン(City of London)とこれを囲む 32 の自治区(borough)から成る〉/ **census** 国勢調査 / **Labour** Labour Party〈労働党;イギリスの二大政党のひとつ〉/ **diversity** 多様性 / **benefit** 恩恵 / **public funds** 公的資金 / **cuts** (資金などの)削減 / **demographics** 人口統計(値) / **Islamic extremist group** イスラム過激派グループ / **mosque** モスク〈イスラム教の礼拝堂〉 / **integration** 人種差別撤廃 / **push-back** 押し返すこと、反対 / **fill out** 記入する

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. Which of the following is true about Newham?

(A) Many of the residents are white British.
(B) No one speaks English as their first language.
(C) New arrivals are mainly from the former British Empire.
(D) It is a melting pot of races.

2. What does Robin Wales emphasise?

(A) Racial diversity
(B) Occupation of English society
(C) Reduction of public finds
(D) Elimination of immigrants

3. In Newham, what kind of people are most likely to study at English classes?

(A) Those who don't have a job
(B) English native speakers
(C) School teachers
(D) Company presidents

4. According to the graph, what percentages of people are from the Arab nations?

(A) At least one quarter
(B) At least one percent
(C) More than half
(D) About forty percent

5. What issue can be inferred about the separation of Newham and Tower Hamlets?

(A) Town planning
(B) The gap between the rich and the poor
(C) Race and national identity
(D) The definition of their history

3 Listening Exercises

File 022

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. Who is Lutfur Rahman?

(A) The mayor of Tower Hamlets
(B) The mayor of Newham
(C) The leader of an Islamic group
(D) The leader of a sharia state

2. What idea does the Islamic Forum of Europe believe in?

(A) Visiting the East London Mosque
(B) Repairing mosques in Europe
(C) Europeanising Islamic countries
(D) Islamising European countries

3. Why is a lot of money paid for British-born children in Tower Hamlets?

(A) To encourage them to learn English
(B) To encourage football clubs
(C) To let them learn Bengali
(D) To prohibit Bengali

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**sharia** 【イスラム教】シャーリア、イスラム法。コーランに基づくイスラムの法典。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. Do you think multiculturalism will succeed if it is introduced in Japan? Why? Discuss it with your partner.
2. What if different races with different backgrounds live in a particular area? Give some advantages and disadvantages. Share them with your friends.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

移民に対する態度は大きくふたつに分かれる。アメリカ方式とカナダ方式だ。アメリカ方式は人種のるつぼ（melting pot）と呼ばれる。これは移民に言語や宗教など独自性の顕示を許さず、「アメリカ」というアイデンティティに同化させる。フランスなどはこの政策をとる。

一方、カナダ方式は各民族の独自性を尊重し、維持することを奨励する。その結果、ひとつの国の中に 60 近くの民族集団が肩を並べて存在する。そのためモザイク国家（mosaic nation）とも呼ばれる。イギリスは多かれ少なかれ、90 年代以降はこの政策をとっている。



果たしてどちらがよいのか。現在ではホームグロウンテロのように、人種差別をはじめ、様々な偏見に曝され育った移民の 2 世・3 世が、その育った国でテロ行う悲劇もきかれる。以前は組織的なテロが主流だったが、近年では地域社会で孤立した移民 2 世・3 世が SNS の過激思想に感化され、ホームグロウンテロに走る傾向がある。いずれも、複数の民族が共存する際に生じる摩擦や不和が招いた結果だ。

Unit 12 England—White British People Aren't under Threat from Multicultural Britain—They Are Part of It



Keys to Understanding

Reform would have you believe that multiculturalism is an act of exclusion. In fact, the opposite is the case.

The author, Kieran Connell

リフォーム UK は多文化主義政策が排斥法であると信じ込ませることだろう。実のところ、事実はその逆だ。

多文化主義政策は 1997 年に労働党政権がとった政策だ。すでに多くの移民がロンドンなどで暮らし、コミュニティを形成している状況を鑑み、移民を“イギリス”という社会の一員として認めようというものだ。

これを *Newstatesman* 誌は「失敗であった」と断じた（Unit 11 参照）。それは、“イギリス人”である白人の職の多くが、低賃金で雇用できる移民らに奪われている現状を反映していた。これが引き金となった。一部の地域で、イギリス人によるヘイト・クライム（憎悪犯罪）が横行した。人種差別に基づくヘイト・クライムは、しかしながら、減少傾向にはない。

イギリスが国民投票により EU 離脱を決めたのも、EU からの移民抑制が原因だったともいわれる。結果、EU からの移民は減った。一方で、インドなどからの移民は増加。2023 年の調査では、純移民数（入国移民と出国移民の差）は 86 万人にも達した。この数字は EU 離脱前に行われた 2019 年の調査結果を 5 倍も上回る。

このような状況下で、Kieran Connell 氏は「多文化主義政策は失敗だったのか？」という主題の下で行われたラジオ討論会に出席した。その時の経験をもとに、多文化主義政策に対し見解を述べたのが本記事である。Connell 氏の見解は肯定的だ。楽観的ですらある。それは氏が“イギリス”がおかれた現状を見据え、そこから将来的ヴィジョンを見出しているからに他ならない。いかがであろうか。

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. racism	2. cohesion	3. opposition	4. ethnicity
5. enshrine	6. controversy	7. denounce	8. inevitably

A. 論争	B. 人種差別	C. 抵抗、反対	D. 公然と非難する、糾弾する
E. 大切にする、守る	F. 結束	G. 必然的に	H. 民族性

2 Reading **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 023

As the dust settled on last summer's English riots, I found myself taking part in a radio discussion on the question: has multiculturalism failed? It was a depressing response to events that were themselves deeply depressing: an all-too-vivid reminder of how acute Britain's problems with **racism** and Islamophobia continue to be. Yet the radio discussion also showed how multiculturalism acts as a scapegoat when it comes to concerns about issues such as immigration and community **cohesion**. For decades now, multiculturalism has functioned as Britain's bogeyman.

There was **opposition** to the term almost as soon as it began to gain traction in the late 1970s and 80s. Initially, multiculturalism was associated with policies that some local councils introduced to address inequalities in education.

The policies attracted criticism from both the left and the right. Some on the left worried that the focus on **ethnicity** and religion was a tool to blunt the radicalism of Black political activism. Conservative commentators, meanwhile, thought that too many concessions were being made to ethnic minority groups, which were supposedly undermining British culture and values.

These critiques were often laced with offensive stereotypes. Multiculturalism, one commentator argued, meant **enshrining** "the West Indian's right to create an ear-splitting cacophony for most of the night".

Such was the **controversy** around multiculturalism by the year 2000 that it was almost de rigueur for senior politicians to line up to **denounce** its failure. High-profile variations on this argument have been made by David Blunkett, David Cameron, Nigel Farage and Suella Braverman. The newly installed leader of the Conservative party, Kemi Badenoch, looks set to embark on a similar course.

When politicians confidently pronounce multiculturalism's failure, they know many voters will hear it variously as a criticism of immigration levels, of Islamic "extremism", or of the very nature of Britain's emergence as a multicultural society.

The net result of this is that multiculturalism has come to occupy a central position in culture wars that in many ways have come to define our divided times. Thanks in part to the irresponsible role played by mainstream politicians seeking to challenge the likes of Ukip and Reform, an impression has been allowed to take root that white British people are not only excluded from the making of multicultural Britain, but are also under threat from it.

One way of arriving at this reckoning is to think about our own family histories, and to recognise how common it is becoming for immigration to be a central feature of our family trees. In 2015, for example, 28% of all babies born in England and Wales had a foreign-born mother. By 2021, more than a third of the population of Britain had parents or grandparents born outside the UK.

SAMPLE

Each act of migration brings with it the establishment of new diasporic traditions: religious practices, for example, and types of cuisine, music, sport or other leisure activities. Many get passed down through the generations, and **inevitably** change over time.

"When I ask somebody where they're from", the Jamaican cultural theorist Stuart Hall once said, "I expect nowadays to be told an extremely long story." Even if immigration is not a part of your own immediate family history, the chances are – with ethnic diversity accelerating and spreading – it will soon be part of your children or grandchildren's story, by virtue of the friends they make, or the people they fall in love with.

This is the reality of multiculturalism as it actually exists across Britain today. We have allowed toxic bigotry to dominate our public debate over the issue for far too long. It's time for us to turn the page.

NOTES for words and phrases

last summer's English riots 2024 年 7 月 30 日から 8 月 5 日にかけて行われた極右移民反対運動のことと思われる / **I found myself ～** I=Kieran Connell（この記事は 1 人称で書かれている）/ **Islamophobia** イスラム教徒に対する偏見 / **when it comes to ～** ～のことについていえば / **bogeyman** ブギーマン（子供を脅かす時に使う「お化け」の存在）

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. When was the radio discussion held?

(A) When the uprising settled down (B) After the summer was over
(C) Before English riots began (D) While "whites" were depressed

2. Who criticised the multiculturalism?

(A) Lefties (B) Supporters on the right stand
(C) Both politicians on the left and the right (D) The majority party

3. How often did senior politicians denounce multiculturism's failure?

(A) Almost always (B) Sometimes (C) Seldom (D) Almost never

4. How do many voters interpret politicians' announcements of multiculturalism's failure?

(A) As a criticism of immigration levels (B) As an attack on all religious groups
(C) As a rejection of British culture (D) As a political war between parties

5. What did Mr. Hall once say?

(A) Family lines will be consisted with only white British.
(B) Many family histories will include people from abroad.
(C) The Jamaican culture mixed with British is Reggae.
(D) Immigrations have a chance in Britain.

3 Listening Exercises

File 024

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What is becoming the central feature of family trees in Britain?

(A) People from abroad　(B) Emigrants
(C) Anglo-Saxon　(D) Common man

2. How many mixed babies were born in England and Wales in 2015?

(A) 20% or less　(B) Nearly 30%
(C) One third　(D) 2021

3. What did immigrants establish in Britain?

(A) Religious buildings　(B) Sports practice methods
(C) Leisure facilities　(D) Songs

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **David Blunkett**　デヴィッド・ブランケット（1947-）。生まれつき全盲であったが内相（2001-2004）まで務めた。現在は引退し、新聞などにコラムを寄せている。
⊙ **David Cameron**　デヴィッド・キャメロン（1966-）。イギリスの政治家。保守党党首としてイギリス第 75 代首相を務めた。EU 離脱に関する国民投票（2016）時にはイギリス残留派のリーダーとして活躍。
⊙ **Nigel Farage**　ナイジェル・ファラージ（1964-）。イギリスの政治家。リフォーム UK 党首。
⊙ **Suella Braverman**　スエラ・ブレイバーマン。両親ともにインド系でスエラ自身はロンドンで生まれた。2 回内務大臣を務める。保守党員だったが 2026 年からはリフォーム UK に加わった。
⊙ **Kemi Badenoch**　ケミ・ベーデノック（1980-）。2024 年に黒人初の保守党党首に就任。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions with Your Partner.

1. Although some declared that multiculturism had failed, the number of immigrants did not decrease. Has it really failed? Share your opinion with your friend.
2. Do Japanese government's immigrant policies also fail, compared to Britain's multiculturism? Discuss it with your friend.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

「多文化主義政策は失敗だったか?」――イギリスでは幾度となく問われてきた。そして明確な回答が出ていないのが、現状だろう。

多文化主義政策は、もともと文化の多様性を認め、マイナリティ（少数民族）の権利を守るために導入された。2000 年までには多くの国が導入した。しかし白人社会と有色人種の間で軋轢が生まれ、それがテロのような形で現実化すると、公然と批難する声が上がった。曰く多文化主義政策は社会の分断を招き、テロを誘発したというものである。特に欧州はアメリカ同時多発テロ以来、移民らからテロ攻撃を受けている。またホームグロウンテロ（移民として育った子供がその国でテロを行うこと）もある。

しかし多文化主義政策がもたらしたのは、このような負の側面だけではない。移民の文化が移民先の国の文化と混じり、新しい文化を生む。現在、民族音楽の要素を持ったポピュラー・ミュージックはどこでも聞かれるが、これもその一端である。イギリスで活躍するイスラム圏出身の政治家もいる。保守党では、黒人女性が党首を務めている。

このように多文化主義に疑問を投げかけながらも、社会の変化に臨機応変に対応しているのがイギリスという社会なのだ。

他方、日本はどうだろうか。未だに移民という言葉すら使っていない。「外国人」として処理している。そのような政治を見ていると、国際社会から取り残されているようにも思える。

Unit 13 Scotland—Scotland's Magical City: The Ultimate Harry Potter Guide to Edinburgh



J.K. ローリングが執筆していたカフェ

Keys to Understanding

I used to love writing in cafés and gave it up reluctantly, but part of the point of being alone in a crowd was being happily anonymous and free to people-watch

J.K.Rowling

かつては〈エディンバラの〉カフェで執筆するのが大好きだったわ。不承不承、カフェで書くことをあきらめたのよ。それでも、群衆の中で独りでいることの目的の一部は、幸せなことに、匿名であることなのよ。それに、自由に人間観察ができるしね

イギリスはファンタジー文学発祥の地だ。その層は実に厚い。『不思議の国のアリス』『ナルニア国物語』『指輪物語』など多彩だ。そこに 1997 年、加わったのが、『ハリー・ポッター』サーガだ。

作者 J.K. ローリングは 1965 年イングランド生まれ。幸福とはいえない人生から逃れるべく、1993 年にスコットランドはエディンバラへ移る。だがそこでも生活保護などに頼る生活だった。この苦難の中、彼女は 1 作目『ハリー・ポッターと賢者の石』を書き上げる。

『賢者の石』は 97 年にイギリスで出版されると、瞬く間にベスト・セラーとなる。アメリカでも出版され、なんとその初刷りが破格の 5 万部。その後のシリーズは全 7 巻にも及び、映画化され、いずれも世界中でヒットしている。

そのサーガの魅力は登場人物であり、魔法やモンスターと言ったファンタジーの要素だ。だがそれら全てが空想の産物ならば、ここまで魅力は感じられないだろう。その世界観を例にとってみよう。この背景にはエディンバラの旧市街（世界遺産）がある。旧市街に残るゴシック調の建物や教会は、魔術が“行われていた”中世を思い起こさせる。クロース（close）と呼ばれる非常に狭い小道が、その間を縫うように広がる。クロースは昼間でも暗い。幽霊伝説のあるものもある。パブも歴史を感じさせる。このような現実を基盤に成り立つからこそ、作り物ではない世界観が生まれる。

SAMPLE



Edinburgh Castle

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. fortune	2. manuscript	3. devastating	4. resident
5. villain	6. eerie	7. one-of-a-kind	8. confess

A. 原稿	B. 悪役	C. 唯一無二の	D. 財産
E. 告白する	F. 薄気味悪い	G. 住人	H. 壊滅的な

2 **Reading** **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 025

Harry Potter is a household name across the globe, but did you know that J. K. Rowling penned some of the world's favourite wizarding stories in Edinburgh?

The Elephant House

Start your journey where it all began. Before she made her **fortune** with the Harry Potter books, J.K Rowling would seek refuge from the cold and write her early **manuscripts** in Edinburgh's warm and welcoming cafés. The most notable is The Elephant House on George IV Bridge, where you'll find lots of tourists taking selfies in front of the sign marking the 'birthplace' of Harry Potter.

After a **devastating** fire in 2021, the Elephant House was closed for four years, and reopened in December of 2025, ready to welcome back lovers of the Harry Potter world.

Greyfriars Graveyard / Greyfriars Kirkyard

No Harry Potter fan should miss a trip to Greyfriars Kirk. It is believed that J.K. Rowling used some of the names on the tombs for inspiration for the series' leading characters – keep an eye open for Robert Potter, William McGonagall (a famously bad poet), Elizabeth Moodie and Margaret Louisa Scrymgeour Wedderburn.

However, undoubtedly the most famous **resident** in Greyfriars Kirkyard is Thomas Riddle which as all Harry Potter fans know, is the name of 'He who must not be named', aka Lord Voldemort. Poor Thomas Riddle – when he passed away in 1806, it's highly unlikely he had any idea that his name would inspire one of literature's most famous **villains**!

Potter fans flock to Greyfriars Kirkyard all year round to pay homage to the people that gave their names to some of the world's most spellbinding tales. With its **eerie** atmosphere, it's also rumoured to have been the inspiration behind the graveyard in Godric's Hollow, the resting place of Harry's parents. What do you think?

Victoria Street

Just off Edinburgh's historic Royal Mile, make your way to the lively and bustling Grassmarket area and you'll come across the sweeping curve of Victoria Street and West Bow, where restaurants are stacked on top of shops tightly packed together in brightly painted buildings. With its bright and cheerful appearance, it's easy to see why this is one of the most photographed streets in the city.

It's no wonder then, that this colourful street is thought by many Potter fans to have served as the inspiration for London's magical shopping thoroughfare, Diagon Alley. No trip to Edinburgh would be complete without a trip to this delightful area.

From boutique fashion to magical merchandise, the Grassmarket is packed with an array of **one-of-a-kind** shops.

West Bow is actually no stranger to wizarding tales – in 1670 it was the home of Major Thomas Weir, a well-respected member of Edinburgh society who, rather unexpectedly, on his

SAMPLE

deathbed **confessed** to acts of satanism, sorcery and witchcraft. Together with his sister Jean, who not only backed up his claims, but added that she too was guilty, he was executed.

It was thought that their house was completely demolished, but it now seems that some parts still exist, hidden in the Quaker Meeting House on the upper terrace. Visitors have reported seeing Weir's ghostly figure walking through walls, more than 350 years after his death.

George Heriot's School

With its four towers and breath-taking gothic architecture, you can understand why many think it helped the author conjure up the idea of the famous school. (Hogwarts also mirrors George Heriot's with its system of four houses and an on-going house competition each year).

NOTES for words and phrases

notable 注目に値する / **kirk**【スコ】教会 / **spellbinding**（魔法にかけられたかのように）魅力的な / **thoroughfare** 大通り / **breath-taking** 息をのむような、圧倒的に美しい

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. Why did J. K. Rowlings write the first book at a cafe?

(A) She liked coffee very much.
(B) She got much inspiration from the café.
(C) She wanted to keep herself warm.
(D) It was her birthplace.

2. What can you find out in Greyfriars Graveyard?

(A) Names which inspired characters in her book
(B) Models for the monsters in her book
(C) Filming locations for the movie
(D) Eye-openers for Harry Potter fans

3. What might influence Diagon Alley?

(A) Victoria Street
(B) Restaurants on Royal Mile
(C) The quiet streets in Edinburgh
(D) London's magical shops

4. What did Major Thomas Weir say when he was about to die?

(A) He wanted to be a well-respected member.
(B) His sister was a witch.
(C) He conducted black magic.
(D) He witnessed a ghostly figure in his house.

5. What might be an inspiration for Hogwarts?

(A) Quaker Meeting House
(B) Building with four towers
(C) The Balmoral Hotel
(D) Edinburgh's cafes

3 Listening Exercises

File 026

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. Where did she begin to write her story?

(A) Her suite room
(B) Some coffee shops
(C) Luxury hotel room
(D) Cafeterias in Edinburgh University

2. Where did she finish her last book?

(A) A restaurant near the hotel
(B) A suite room
(C) Room no. 52
(D) The Harry Potter room

3. What did Rowling write her signature on?

(A) The wall
(B) Her writing desk
(C) An owl door knocker
(D) A statue

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**J. K. Rowling** J.K. ローリング。作家、慈善家、脚本家。言わずと知れた『ハリー・ポッター』シリーズの原作者。シリーズは数々の賞を受賞。2001 年、英国勲功章 (OBE) 授章。2002 年には「100 名の最も偉大な英国人」に選ばれた。

⊙**William McGonagall** ウィリアム・マックゴナガル (1825-1902)。スコットランドの詩人。200 編近い詩を残すが、ギネスブックに「史上最低の詩人」として記録されている。

⊙**Thomas Riddle** トーマス・リドル (1880-1943)。イングランドの町リトル・ハングルトンを所有した。貧困層を見下す、いわゆるスノッブだった。

⊙**Edinburgh** エディンバラ。スコットランドの首都。歴史は古く 7 世紀まで遡る。ともに世界遺産の歴史地区オールド・タウンと、18 世紀の計画都市ニュー・タウンが共存する。ロイヤル・マイルはオールド・タウンの中心を通る石畳の一本道で城まで続き、その両側には数々の名所・旧跡がある。グレイフレイアーズ教会は忠犬ポビーでも知られる。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions with Your Partner.

1. Which spots related with Harry Potter in Edinburgh do you want to visit in a one day trip? List them and share it with your partner.
2. Which magic do you want to learn at Hogwarts? Discuss it with your partner.

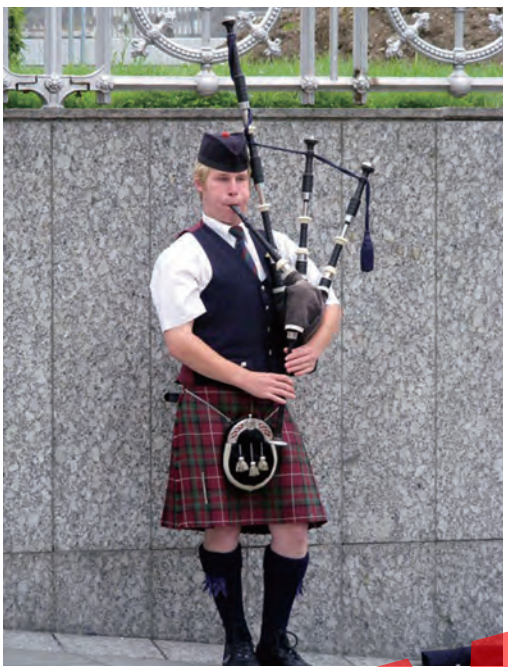
It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

ハリー・ポッターの世界は、様々な神話や伝説、歴史などに基づいているという。それを考えると、スコットランドでハリー・ポッター・サーガが書かれたのも頷ける。スコットランドには数々の民話や神話が残っているのだ。これらの民話や神話に、ローリングスが影響を受けたという説がある。

ハリー・ポッターの世界が鮮明に感じられるひとつの要因は、現実の世界に着実なリンクがあることだ。そして、それが絶妙なさじ加減で変更され、幻想的な世界へと変わる。例えばキングス・クロス駅の 9 と 3/4 番線。ハリーがホグワーツへと向かう列車のプラットフォームだ。現実に存在する 9 番線に架空の「3/4」が加わることで、現実から架空の世界への扉が開かれる。

ホグワーツ特急に乗って向かうは北。そう、その先に待っているのはスコットランドだ。映画で象徴的に描かれたグレンフィナン高架橋を列車で渡った先は、山岳地帯が広がるハイランド。イギリスでもほかに類を見ないほど、深い山々に抱かれた荒野や霧の立ち込める湖は、魔法の学校の存在を“実感”させる。実際にハイランドのシエイル湖、エーティヴ湖、エイルト湖、グレン・コーなどは映画のロケ地にも選ばれた。そして何しろスコットランドは、1563 年に「スコットランド魔術禁止法 」(Scottish Witchcraft Act) が制定されるほど、魔術とは縁が深い。一説によると、魔女狩りで処刑された“魔女”の数は、スコットランドがヨーロッパで一番多いという。これほどハリー・ポッターに相応しい世界がほかにあるだろうか?

Unit 14 Scotland—The Scottish Kilt: Embracing Tradition and Modern Innovation



Keys to Understanding

... and every tartan today features a multicolored arrangement of stripes and checks. These patterns, or sett's, are used to identify the clan, family, or regiment with which the wearer is associated.

—Scotland Calling

…そして今日、全てのタータンにはストライプとチェックによる色とりどりの配列という特徴がある。セットと呼ばれるこれらの模様は、着用者が属する氏族（クラン）、家族、もしくは連隊を見分けるのに使われる。



スカートの語源ともいわれるキルト。これはスコットランドの山岳地帯に住む高地人（ハイランダー）らの民族衣装だった。彼らは身を切り刻むような高地ならではの寒さから身を守るため、地元の染料で染めた織物を体に巻きつけた。それが起源だ。

時が下り18世紀。高地人を中心に、事実上の支配者イングランドに対し、叛乱が起きる。しかしスコットランド軍は、カローデンの戦いでイングランドに大敗。勝利を収めたイングランドは完全支配を試みる。その政策のひとつが1746年装束法（the Dress Act of 1746）だ。イングランド政府はキルトの着用を反乱意志の現れとし、着用を禁止した。この政策の本当の狙いは、独自文化（伝統文化）の根絶だ。つまり被支配者の独自性を奪うことで、“自分たちは支配者とは異なる”という意識すら失わせるのだ。支配の常套句だ。そしてキルトの着用は廃れる。

その後、イングランド王ジョージ4世がスコットランドを1822年に訪問する。その際にジョージ4世はキルトを着用。またスコットランドの貴族は、全ての行事でキルトを着用するよう義務づけられた。これを画策したのが、スコットランドを代表する作家ウォルター・スコットだ。こうして復活したキルトはファッションとして、スコットランドの象徴／アイデンティティとして、かの地に根づくようになる。

現在ではほかのファッション様式も取り込み、キルトは「生きる伝統」として親しまれる。

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. heritage	2. nurture	3. forbid	4. imprison
5. evolve	6. detachable	7. fabric	8. pleats

A. 遺産	B.（スカートなどの）ひだ	C. 投獄する	D. 進化する
E. 禁止する	F. 織物	G. 着脱可能な	H. 育む

2 Reading **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 027

Scotland and Kilt

The Scottish kilt is an iconic symbol of the Scottish people's rich cultural **heritage** and identity. Over the centuries, Scottish kiltmakers have evolved the kilt to meet new challenges. Today, Scottish designers are **nurturing** the traditional craft of kiltmaking and embracing modern innovations.

What are Kilts?

The traditional Scottish kilt is a piece of tartan worn around the waist. A Scottish kilt is often accompanied by a sporran (small pouch worn around the waist), a kilt pin (a heavy pin) and a Sgian Dubh (small dagger placed in the sock).

History of Kilts and Tartans

Tartan is unique to Scotland. As part of its national dress it has developed from the roughly woven plaid in which early Highlanders wrapped themselves for battle to some of the highest quality and intricate designs that can be bought today.

Many of the traditions now associated with kilts can be traced back to the formation of Highland Regiments, yet for 30 years after the battle of Culloden and the ending of the Jacobite uprising of 1745, the wearing of tartan and playing the pipes was **forbidden** by the British Government. Any Scotsman who dared to wear the kilt was **imprisoned** or even deported to far away lands.

Highland wear was returned to fashion by King George IV when he visited Scotland. He adopted the wearing of tartan and this Royal patronage rekindled the life of tartan and Highland wear throughout the world.

[B]y the 19th century, the kilt had taken on its modern form: pleated, tailored, and worn with pride. No longer just a work garment, it had become a symbol of Highland identity.

The Evolution of the Scottish Kilt

The Scottish kilt has constantly **evolved** over the centuries. Today, Scottish kiltmakers are nurturing the traditional craft whilst promoting a modern take on the traditional kilt.

One designer focusing on the modern Scottish kilt is Howie Nicholsby, creator and designer of 21st Century Kilts. Howie comes from a family of traditional kiltmakers. At the age of 18, he became fascinated by kilt design and created his own kilt with an unexpected modern twist.

Howie experimented with **detachable** pockets and a range of materials such as PVC and denim. Howie's mission is to make the kilt more accessible for everyone, even for people without a clan or tartan connection, such as himself.

How to Wear Kilt

1. Lie down in the middle of your **fabric** with the belt at your waist, making sure you've got

SAMPLE

the correct length*. The back of your knees is a good quick guide.

2. Fold the right side over your body, then fold the left side over the top.
3. Fasten the belt snugly at your waist to hold everything in place.
4. Stand up and adjust the **pleats** and aprons as needed, this is also where a second person comes in handy!

40

*Length
Height 167 - 170cm usually wears 55.88 - 57.15cm kilt length
Height 172 - 175cm usually wears 58.42 - 59.69cm kilt length
Height 177 - 180cm usually wears 60.96 - 62.23cm kilt length
Height 182 - 187cm usually wears 62.23 - 64.77cm kilt length

* …原文はインチ表記のためメートル単位では差異が生じる

NOTES for words and phrases

meet new challenges 新たな挑戦（課題、困難なこと）に挑む / **tartan** タータン〈スコットランドの伝統的な格子柄の織物。詳しくは It's a Gas! 参照〉/ **kilt pin** キルト・ピン〈腰に巻かれたキルトを固定するピン〉/ **Sgian Dubh** スキアン・ドゥ〈スコットランドの伝統的な小型ナイフ〉/ **PVC** ポリ塩化ビニル。プラスチック素材のこと。ファッションの世界では透け感をいかすなどして使用される / **denim** デニム生地〈ジーンズなどに使われる生地素材〉

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. Why have Scottish kilt makers evolved the kilt?

(A) To keep up with the times
(B) To surprise the customers
(C) To be against the challengers
(D) To obey the traditions

2. Which is NOT worn with the kilt?

(A) Spoon
(B) Small bag
(C) Pin
(D) Knife

3. After the ban, what happened when Scottish men wore the kilt?

(A) They moved to England.
(B) They were put in a jail.
(C) They bought a far away land.
(D) They were forced to play bagpipes.

4. Why was the ban on wearing the tartan lifted?

(A) King George IV put on the kilt.
(B) Scotland defeated England.
(C) Scotland developed industries.
(D) Kilts got popular as a fashion.

5. Which is true about Howie Nicholsby?

(A) He is not from a traditional kilt maker family.
(B) He clings to the traditional way.
(C) He got fascinated with kilt design when he was seventeen.
(D) He wants everybody to be interested in kilts.

3 Listening Exercises

File 028

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. Which was necessary to become a clan member?

(A) Loyalty to a clan chief
(B) Anger towards a clan chief
(C) Being the same faith
(D) The king's approval

2. What should clan members do if their clan land was attacked?

(A) Offer their livestock
(B) Join the battle
(C) Give up their land
(D) Pay money to their clan chief

3. What led to the destruction of the clan system?

(A) The development of manufacturing industry
(B) The failure of the Jacobite Uprising
(C) Prince Charles's claim to the British throne
(D) The dissolution of the parliament of the UK

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**Highlander** 高地人。スコットランド北部の山岳地帯に住む人々。伝統を重んじる。これに対するのが低地人。エディンバラなど都市部に住む。スコットランド啓蒙をおしすすめた。
⊙**Jacobite** ジャコバイト。イギリスの王座を名誉革命により、オレンジ公ウィリアムに追われたジェームス2世と、その息子チャールズ（Prince Charles Edward Stewart、愛称 Bonnie Prince Charles）による復興を願う人たち。
⊙**clan** 氏族、クラン。高地で営まれた、排他的な家族制度もしくはコミュニティ制度。氏族長（Clan chief）とその下で暮らす氏族民から構成されるクランは、さながら一王国のようであった。かつては 300 を超える数のクランが生活を営んでいた。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. What if the wearing of *kimono*, traditional Japanese clothing, was prohibited by another country? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Unlike kilts, we rarely use Japanese *kamon*, Japanese family emblems, today (maybe some of us don't know what *kamon* they have!). What do you think of it? Share it with your friends.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

キルトの特徴は、縦糸と横糸の組み合わせから生まれるチェック模様だ。これをタータン（tartan）もしくはセット（sett）と呼ぶ。

この模様は、糸の色を変えるだけで様々な模様が作れるばかりか、大量生産に向いていた。そのため織物産業が花開いていたスコットランド低地で、大歓迎される。この時、各氏族に固有の模様が定められることとなった（右図は MacDonald 氏族のもの）。逆に言えば、氏族ごとに独自性を表す象徴が、タータンという形で作られたのだ。日本の家紋と同じである。現在ではこれらの模様は、スコットランド・タータン登記所に登録され、管理されている。

なおキルトは、伝統的に男性のみがつけることを許された民族衣装である。



Unit 15 Scotland—The Scottish Independence Referendum and Football



Keys to Understanding

Scottish people do feel very much that we have identity of being Scottish, and some recognition that we are different to English. I do think that the referendum, though, has made people think about politics again, which is a good thing.

—Sheena Maclean, director of Kevin Hotel, Oban

スコットランド人はスコットランド人であるというアイデンティティと、イングランド人とは違うんだという認識を持っているんだと本当に感じているんです。独立に関する国民投票のおかげで、政治についてもう一度、人々は考えるようになったんです。よいことですよ。

2014年8月。スコットランドは、いつになく熱かった。YESかNOか。同年9月18日のスコットランド独立への国民投票に向けて、誰もが熱く論争していたのである。

1707年にイングランドとスコットランドは連合王国となった。それから300年後。連合王国成立300周年記念という歴史的節目を契機に、スコットランドでは独立への動きが高まる。そして2011年5月の総選挙で、独立住民投票を公約に掲げたスコットランド国民党が、スコットランド議会の過半数を占める。2013年11月には、スコットランド独立住民投票法案が可決。そして翌14年9月18日に、独立に向けた国民投票が行われる運びとなった。投票の内容は、YES（独立）かNO（残留）かのみ。その答えをめぐり、スコットランドの人々は熱くなっていたのである。

その国民投票とサッカー（フットボールと書きたいところだ）が、どのような関係にあるのだろう。そう不思議に思った諸君も多いだろう。実にイギリスでのサッカー熱は、日本の比ではない。労働者の多くが地元のチームを熱愛する。その愛情は、そのアイデンティティの拠り所にもなるほど強い。加えて四王（公）国ごとにサッカー協会がある。したがって、イギリスの四王（公）国の代表チームが争う時、国を挙げての戦いとなる。

国民投票の結果にも触れておこう。投票率は84.59％。YESが44.7％。NOが55.3%。UK残留が可決された。



SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. struggle	2. innovation	3. crowd	4. proceed
5. refusal	6. reserve	7. residual	8. affirmation

A. 革新	B. 容認	C. 残りの	D. 利益
E. 奮闘する	F. 拒否	G. 取っておく	H. 群衆

2 Reading Read The Article And Answer The Questions.

File 029

With the referendum on Scottish independence one week away I thought it might be interesting to talk about what, if anything, it means for football. Football has long been one of the most important manifestations of national identity so in some ways it is surprising not to have seen more written on the subject.

Many people outside of the UK **struggle** to understand why a single nation – the United Kingdom – should have four national football teams – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Indeed, in the very early days of the English FA Cup the Scottish club Queen's Park participated in the English competition. The Football Association, the first governing body (1863) of the sport which regulates the game in England deliberately did not call itself "English" in order to make the game more appealing to Scots.

Nonetheless, Charles Alcock, the first Secretary of the FA and a man who was responsible for many **innovations** in sport, recognized the value of international rivalry and encouraged the first international game, played between England and Scotland in 1872. This was a time of revival in Scots national identity – the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights was established in 1853 and the post of Secretary of State for Scotland – to advance the interests of Scotland in the British parliament – was created in 1885.

The Scots decided to form their own Football Association – the world's second – in 1873. Until around the beginning of the 20th century almost all the "international" games were played among the British teams – and importantly Scotland usually beat England.

The British had an on-off relationship with FIFA which was founded in 1904, and did finally opt in for good in 1947, which was marked by a friendly game between Great Britain and "The Rest of Europe" played at Hampden in Scotland to a **crowd** of 135,000. The **proceeds** were used to shore up the finances of FIFA, and the agreement with the British Associations not only guaranteed their continuation as four member nations but also guaranteed four of the eight seats on the International Football Association Board (IFAB) which makes the rules of the game – effectively giving the British a veto on rule changes.

Many Associations question whether the UK should continue to have four members, and the **refusal** of the Scottish FA to participate in the Great Britain team at the 2012 London Olympics was motivated by the fear that, despite FIFA's promises to the contrary, participation would be deemed as a step toward creating a permanent team UK. I reckon FIFA could swing the vote next Thursday simply by announcing that forthwith the UK would have one team, so that independence would be the only way to preserve the Scottish national team.

As it is, a vote for independence would change things. The logic of the IFAB structure would be compromised and FIFA might argue that only two seats should henceforth be **reserved** for Associations from the UK – one for **residual** UK and the other for Scotland.

SAMPLE

There has long been talk of Celtic and Rangers moving south of the border to play in Premier League. This was always stymied by the threat that the Scottish FA might lose its privileges, and presumably independence would make the prospect even more remote.

The consequences of rejecting independence might also be interesting. Again, given that many outside the UK resent the four national teams, an **affirmation** of British unity but be taken as a reason to force the UK to field a single team. This would be mischievous, since everyone knows how passionate the Scots are about their team, but then there is plenty of mischief in FIFA – it might even be revenge for the British media's hounding of FIFA on corruption. If it were to happen, expect another referendum very soon with a solid independence majority.

NOTES for words and phrases

deliberately わざと、慎重に / **FIFA** 国際サッカー連盟 / **opt in** 加入する〈イングランド、スコットランド、ウェールズ、アイルランド（これらを総称してホーム・ネイションズという）の各協会は 1920 年に FIFA を脱退していたが、1947 年に復帰した〉 / **veto** 拒否権 / **swing the vote** 票を動かす / **stymie** 挫折させる / **hounding** ＜ hound〈しつこく追跡する、追い回す〉

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What motivated the game between England and Scotland in 1872?

(A) The necessity of international competition
(B) The expansion of Scottish rights
(C) The revival of Scottish national identity
(D) The responsibility for the interest of Scotland

2. Which is true about the "international" football games until the early 20th century?

(A) England had many Scottish players.
(B) Scotland was stronger than England.
(C) England usually defeated Scotland.
(D) The united British team was formed.

3. Why did the Scottish FA refuse to participate in the Great Britain team at the 2012 London Olympics?

(A) The Scotland national team was weak.
(B) FA might be broken up.
(C) FIFA could swing the vote.
(D) A lasting UK team might be created.

4. According to the article, what could Celtic and Rangers always NOT do?

(A) Unite the two clubs
(B) Establish a new league
(C) Join the Premier League
(D) Withdraw from the Premier League

5. According to the article, FIFA maybe upset about

(A) FA's independence.
(B) British media's reports.
(C) FA's corruption.
(D) British Associations' attacks.

3 Listening Exercises

File 030

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. According to the speaker, what does football manifest?

(A) Independence
(B) Locality
(C) Nationality
(D) Economy

2. In which country was the FA founded?

(A) The UK
(B) England
(C) Scotland
(D) Wales

3. Which is indicated about the FA Cup?

(A) It is the competition between four national teams in the UK.
(B) All clubs in the UK can participate at present.
(C) Scottish clubs have never played in the competition.
(D) A Scottish team took part in the early days.

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights** スコットランド権利擁護協会。保守党と密接な関係を持つ。
⊙**Secretary of State for Scotland** スコットランド大臣。英国政府内でスコットランドに関する事務を担当する。
⊙**International Football Association Board (IFAB)** 国際サッカー評議会。1882 年にイングランド、スコットランド、ウェールズ、アイルランド（現在はアイルランド北部 6 州を統括）の 4 協会によって設立された。
⊙**Celtic and Rangers** セルティック、レンジャーズ。いずれもスコットランド南西部の都市グラスゴーを本拠地とするサッカーの強豪チーム。セルティックはカトリック系、レンジャーズはプロテスタント系であり、両者のライバル関係は根深い。
⊙**Premier League** プレミア・リーグ。イングランドのプロサッカーリーグ。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. Which would you vote, YES or NO, if referendum for your hometown's independence from Japan was held? Why? Discuss it with your partner.
2. What sport do we Japanese love like British people love football? Why? Share it with your friends.

It's a Gas!
More Successful Keys to Understand

イギリスでパブは、誰もが自由に出入りできる場所だ。しかしサッカーの試合がある日は、注意が必要だ。特に試合中および試合後、客が非常に騒いでいるパブは要注意だ。そのパブは、恐らく、どちらか一方のチームのファンばかりが集っている。そこではファン以外の人間はよそ者だ。近づかない方が無難だ。

なおサッカーファンで、主に試合後に暴力行為に及ぶ人を、フーリガン（hooligan）と呼ぶ。彼らフーリガンは試合そのものではなく、集団暴力行為が目的だといわれる。FIFA などは彼らフーリガンに対し、厳しい罰則で応じているが、暴力行為がなくならないのも事実である。フーリガンを描いたドキュメンタリー、ドラマ、映画は数多くあるが、興味のある方は映画『フーリガン』（*Green Street Hooligans*）（2005 年）などを観てはいかがだろうか。あくまでも、参考程度に。決して、真似などしないように…。

Unit 16 Wales—How Has the Welsh Language Striven?





ウェールズの伝統衣装

Keys to Understanding

There was a time when the Welsh language was not taught in schools, because the government tried to kill off the Welsh language. So it's a sore point with us in Welsh-speaking Wales but it's gone.

—Noel Davies, pub manager from Wales

学校でウェールズ語が教えられなかった時代があったんです、それというのもイングランド政府がウェールズ語を絶滅させようとしたからなんです。だからその時代はウェールズ語を喋るウェールズの住民である私たちには、触れられたくないところなんです。でも、その時代は終わったんですよ。

SAMPLE

現在、日本では日本語が喋られている。日本語は私たちの周りに、まるで空気のように存在する。そして民話、伝承歌、詩歌、文学、諺はもとより、日常生活の様々な事柄は日本語抜きには存在しえない。さらに日本語は日本人の言語中核を成すことで、日本人としてのアイデンティティの拠り所にもなっている。

さて、その日本語がある日を境に奪われたら、どうなるだろうか？　私たちは日本人としてのアイデンティティを、外国語で保てるだろうか？　想像以上の辛さが待ち受けているに違いない。

この何とも辛い経験をしてきたのが、ウェールズである。1536 年、ウェールズは統合法（Act of Union）により、イングランドの植民地となる。この時、公の場でのウェールズ語の使用が禁じられた。ウェールズ語は法律の言葉ではなくなり、同時に、商用の言葉でもなくなった。以後、ウェールズ語の使用者は減っていく。更に拍車をかけたのが、産業革命だった。産業革命により、イングランド人がウェールズ内に数多くの炭鉱を開いた。雇い主がイングランド人であったために、職を得るには英語が必須となった。また政府の報告書「青本」が、ウェールズにおける教育の悪さをウェールズ語のせいとした。そのため教育の場でも、英語優位論が声高に叫ばれるようになる。結果、急速にウェールズ語の使用者は激減。1901 年には全人口の半数を割る。そして 1981 年には、18.9%まで落ち込むのである。



英語とウェールズ語の二言語表記

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. status	2. foster	3. decree	4. literate
5. indigenous	6. erosion	7. principle	8. guarantee

A. 地位	B. 原理	C. 促進する	D. 現地の
E. 読み書き可能な	F. 保証する	G. 侵食	H. 命ずる

2 Reading **Read The Article And Answer The Questions.** File 031

History of the Welsh Language

Middle Ages

During the Middle Ages, Welsh was the language of the law courts in Wales, and the Laws of Hywel Dda were central to the system. The Normans conquered Britain in 1066 and French became the official language whilst English became the language of the field and the working class. However, Welsh retained its **status** as a cultured language and was **fostered** by the princes. The passing of the 1536 and 1542 acts of union brought significant changes to the use of Welsh, with English becoming the official language of business and administration. Following the act it was not possible for a monoglot Welshman to hold an official office in Wales.

Elizabeth I and the Welsh Language

With its lost status the language was in decline and would have been further endangered had not Elizabeth I, in order to spread Protestantism, **decreed** that the Bible should be translated into Welsh. Bishop William Morgan's Welsh Bible was published in 1588 and this probably did more to save the language than any other action in its history.

In the 17th century, Nonconformity spread rapidly in Wales and Welsh became the language of most of the chapels. Schools were also set up to teach children to read the Bible. Consequently many people in Wales were **literate**.

The Industrial Revolution

The industrial revolution, the rise of railways and the newspapers had a huge impact on the language. Mass immigration into the industrial areas of South Wales diluted the strength of the language and Welsh speakers had decreased from 80% to 50%. In the industrial areas of North Wales, the slate industry mainly attracted the **indigenous** Welsh speaking population and to this day these areas are the strongholds of the Welsh language.

Welsh in the twentieth and twenty first century

At the start of the 20th century, the Welsh language was spoken by almost half the population of Wales. The 1911 Census recorded that nearly a million people regarded themselves as Welsh speakers. However, since that Census the number of Welsh speakers decreased steadily until fairly recently. There are many different reasons for this, such as:

- migration patterns from rural to urban areas in search of work
- inward migration of English speakers to rural areas
- increased availability of English-language news and entertainment media
- a general secularisation of society, leading to a decline in chapel attendance, on which so many traditional Welsh-medium activities were centered

The combined influence of these factors led to the **erosion** of the language in many communities which were once almost entirely Welsh-speaking. By 1991, although the number of people able to speak the language was still more than half a million (508,098), this represented just 18.7 per cent of the population.

Significantly, the 1991 Census saw an increase in the number and percentage of young people who spoke Welsh – and young people of course represent the future of the language.

SAMPLE

For example, between 1981 and 1991, the percentage of children aged 5-9 who spoke Welsh rose from 17.8% to 24.7%, and the percentage of young people aged 10-14 rose from 18.5% to 26.9%.

The Welsh Language Act 1993

But perhaps the key event for the language over the last three decades was the passing of the Welsh Language Act 1993, which confirmed in law the **principle** of equality between the Welsh and English languages.

The Welsh Language Act 1967 **guaranteed** the right to use Welsh in court, and also provided for its use in public administration. But by far the most significant legislation to date in respect of the language is the Welsh Language Act 1993.

This Act, which puts Welsh and English on an equal basis in public life in Wales, represents a milestone in the modern history of the language.

NOTES for words and phrases

French became the official language ～the working class 文章の最後に "in England" と付け加えると分かりやすい。当時、支配階層（貴族）はフランス語のひとつであるノルマン語を使用し、被支配階層は古英語を使用していた / **monoglot** 一言語使用者の / **Nonconformity** 非国教主義、非国教徒（ここでは英国国教会を信奉しないこと）〈イギリスでは英国国教会（Church of England）系の教会を church、メソジストなどの教会を chapel と呼ぶことがある〉 / **public administration** 行政

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What did Elizabeth I do to spread Protestantism?

(A) She enhanced business in Wales.
(B) She banned the Welsh language.
(C) She allowed a Welsh Bible to be made.
(D) She saved the English language.

2. Where can we see the decrease in Welsh speakers during the Industrial Revolution?

(A) In the East (B) In the West (C) In the South (D) In the North

3. Which is NOT true about the decrease of the number of Welsh speakers in 20th century?

(A) Workers migrated to urban areas.
(B) The English-speaking Welsh people migrated to rural areas.
(C) English-language media increased.
(D) Chapel attendance increased.

4. What can be inferred about the result of the 1991 Census?

(A) The number of young Welsh speakers increased.
(B) The number of Welsh speakers outnumbered a million.
(C) The majority of children aged 5-9 could speak Welsh.
(D) The percentage of young Welsh speakers dropped.

5. Why did Act 1993 make history for the Welsh language?

(A) Welsh was banned.
(B) Welsh was given equal status with English.
(C) Welsh was endangered.
(D) This Act was written in 1967.

3 Listening Exercises

File 032

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. When did the law courts in Wales use the Welsh language?

(A) During the Middle Ages
(B) From 1536 to 1542
(C) Since the 10th century
(D) After the passing of the acts of union

2. What was the result of Norman Conquest in 1066?

(A) English became the official language.
(B) French became the official language.
(C) English became the cultured language.
(D) French became the working-class language.

3. What changed in Wales due to the acts of union?

(A) English people were prohibited to use their own language.
(B) Welsh people were encouraged to use their own language.
(C) The English language was used in business and administration.
(D) The Welsh language was necessary to hold a public office.

SAMPLE

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **Hywel Dda** ハウエル・ザ（もしくはハウエル善王）（880?-950）。小国に分かれていたウェールズを 942 年に統一、王となる。また、ばらばらだった法律を統一するという偉業を為す。この法律は 13 世紀まで使われた。

⊙ **William Morgan** ウィリアム・モルガン（1545-1604）。後の司教。スランライアドル・アム・モフナント（Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant）の山中とロンドンで聖書をウェールズ語に翻訳。1588 年にこの翻訳聖書は完成。名訳として知られる。

⊙ **census** 国勢調査。イギリスでは 10 年に一度、国勢調査が行われる。王国／地域ごとに独自質問が許されており、ウェールズではウェールズ語の使用状況を尋ねる項目があり、それに基づき、ウェールズ語の使用者数を統計的に出している。

⊙ **Welsh Language Act, the** ウェールズ語法令。1967 年の法令で、一部限定つきでありながらウェールズ語は公式言語となった。1993 年の法令でその限定が外れ、ウェールズ語は英語と同等の法的価値を持つようになる。

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. If the Japanese language was forbidden without advance notice, and you had to speak English only, what would you do? Discuss it with your partner.
2. If the Japanese language became a minority language in Japan because of increasing immigrants, how would you feel? Share it with your friends.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

ウェールズ語はケルト語直系の独自言語だ。英語とは全く異なる。たとえばアルファベットは合計 28 文字（英語は 26 文字）。j, k, q, v, x, z がなく、ダブル・アルファベットの ch, dd, ff, ll, ng, ph, rh, th が使用される。表現も異なり、英語の good morning に当たるのは、Bore da。Bore が morning で da が good と、名詞+形容詞の順番となる。

ところでウェールズは、例えばスコットランドのキルトのような、日常的に目で見て手で触れることのできる固有有形文化が、非常に少ない。イングランドの圧政（外的要因）とイングランドへの同化（内的要因）がその主だった原因だ。いずれにせよ、見て触れることのできるアイデンティティの象徴が少ないことは、19 世紀に勃興したウェールズ語復興運動を助けることになったことは否めない。そのためウェールズ語はかつて、ウェールズ独立運動など政治的運動と強く結びついていた。

Unit 17 Wales—Land of Songs: Evolution of the Welsh Voice





南ウェールズの特徴的なテラス・ハウス

Keys to Understanding

We sing a lot when we've had a few beer. We like to think we're good at it, but not always ... as to why we sing: to express ourselves, I think. —Noel Davies, pub manager from Wales

ちょっとビールが入ると、私たちはたくさん歌うんですよ。歌うことに秀でていると思っていますしね、でも、いつもというわけじゃないんですけど…。なぜ歌うか、ということに関していうと、自分たちを表現するためだと思いますね。

正規の国名を「カムリ」(Cymru)。英語名を「ウェールズ」。そしてもうひとつ、かの国には親しみを込めた呼称がある。「歌の国」。それがかの国の愛称だ。

ウェールズの民衆は歌、特に合唱に秀でていた。12世紀にウェールズのジェラルドが自身の見聞録に驚きとともに記している——「不協和音からハーモニーを〈ウェールズの〉民衆は瞬く間に作り出す」。その頃、他の国ではグレゴリアン・チャントのように単音のメロディを会衆が唱和していた。その時代に、複数の音が美しく重なる和音でウェールズの民は合唱していたのだ。

時が下る。イングランドで産業革命が起こる。すると、蒸気の原動力として石炭が必要となる。18世紀には、石炭が眠るウェールズ南部の『丘陵地帯』(The Valleys)[1]に、炭鉱が数多く開かれた。この『丘陵地帯』でメソジストは布教。そして信者となった炭鉱夫らに、讃美歌の合唱を推奨した。炭鉱夫らは殊の外讃美歌の合唱を好んだ。生来もつ和音感覚と、炭鉱夫らの強靭な体躯を駆使した"唸るような"唱法が絶妙にかけ合わさり、ここに他に類を見ない男声合唱団が生まれる。それが世に知られ、かの国は「歌の国」との愛称を戴く。



男声合唱団(ウェールズの国民の祭典アイステズヴォッドにて)

1980年代、時のサッチャー政権が推し進める大規模な改革の中、炭鉱は次々と閉鎖、廃坑となる。炭鉱夫らは仕事も生活も希望も奪われた。この全てが奪われた廃坑の村をばねにしたロック・バンドが生まれる。それがマニック・ストリート・プリーチャーズらだ。その背景には、「歌の国」ウェールズで育まれた男声合唱団という文化があった。

1 産業革命時に、炭鉱が数多く開発されたウェールズ南部が丘の連なる地帯だったことから、この地帯を指して特に Valleys(『丘陵地帯』)と呼ぶ



SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. celebrate	2. heritage	3. workforce	4. suppress
5. forbid	6. generation	7. refuse	8. distort

A. 世代	B. 称賛する	C. 抑圧する	D. 拒否する
E. 歪(ひず)ませる	F. 労働力	G. 遺産	H. 禁じる

2 Reading **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 033

Wales is often **celebrated** as the 'Land of Song' (*Gwlad y Gân*), a cultural identity deeply rooted in its world-famous tradition of choral singing. Walk into any Welsh rugby match today, and you will hear thousands of fans breaking into powerful, perfectly harmonized traditional hymns. As a famous line from the 1941 movie *How Green Was My Valley* notes: "Singing is in my people as sight is in the eye." But this famous musical **heritage** was not born out of mere joy; it was a sophisticated mechanism of psychological survival and cultural resistance.

The Coalfields and the Male Voice Choirs

The reputation of Wales as the 'Land of Song' was solidified during the Industrial Revolution. In the 18th and 19th centuries, a massive influx of workers moved to the South Wales Valleys to work in the rapidly expanding coal and iron industries. Together with the revival of chapels, these tough mining communities developed a powerful tradition of congregational singing.

Because the **workforce** was heavily dominated by men, 'Male Voice Choirs' grew rapidly in popularity. For these miners, escaping the dark, dangerous, and oppressive labor of the pits into the shared harmony of a choir was a vital release. To escape poverty and ignorance, the miners even deducted money from their low wages to build 'Miners' Institutes' — working-class community centers housing magnificent libraries. For them, self-education and musical solidarity were the ultimate forms of empowerment against tyrannical mine owners.

SAMPLE

The Melodic Time Capsule and Spiritual Survival

However, the emotional DNA of this singing went much deeper into the past. During the earlier Methodist religious revivals, strict preachers had **suppressed** traditional secular Welsh culture, banning folk music and traditional instruments. Faced with the erasure of their cultural identity, the Welsh people chose a clever strategy: they adopted the legally sanctioned format of church hymns but hid their indigenous soul inside them.

Some Welsh hymn writers arranged old, **forbidden** folk melodies into choral works such as 'Men of Harlech'. Crucially, they preserved a unique pentatonic structure — a specific musical architecture that generated a haunting, melancholic 'damp darkness'. By printing these melodies in sheet music, the Welsh passed their emotional identity safely down through generations, surviving centuries of English cultural dominance.

From Chapel Choirs to Distorted Guitars

In the 1980s, the Conservative government led by Margaret Thatcher crushed the miners' strikes and shut down the coal mines, physically destroying these historic mining communities and their beloved Miners' Institutes. By the 1990s, the younger **generation** had lost their traditional industry and much of their native language.

Yet, the ancestral spirit **refused** to die; it simply migrated. In 1996, the Manic Street

Preachers, a rock band from a former Welsh mining town, shocked the music industry with their anthem 'A Design for Life'. The opening line boldly declared: "*Libraries gave us power / Then work came and made us free.*" This was a direct homage to the intellectual legacy of their
40 mining ancestors.

Although the band played loud punk rock in English, the distinct musical DNA — the exact combination of melancholic minor melodies and grand, stadium-shaking communal harmony — flowed naturally from their music. The **distorted** guitars of the 1990s were, in reality, the modern echo of the 19th-century miners' choirs.

NOTES for words and phrases

psychological 心理学的な / **solidify** 固まる / **congregational singing** 会衆が歌うこと、会衆による歌 / **revival of chapels** 宗教復興運動〈18 世紀半ばから 20 世紀にかけて複数回に起こったキリスト教復興運動のこと。1735 年にはじまり、1859 年、1904-1905 年の復興運動はウェールズに大きな影響を与えた〉/ **pit** 坑道 / **erasure** 消えていくこと / **pentatonic structure** 五音階（による構造）/ **sheet music** 楽譜 / **the modern echo of ～** 現代における～の再現

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. Where can you hear the Welsh people singing hymns?

(A) Rugby stadiums
(B) Only Church services
(C) Hall of Fame
(D) Mines

2. What helped the development of congregational singing?

(A) Composers
(B) Iron Industries
(C) Religious revivals
(D) Choral masters

3. What did the miners do to get out of poverty?

(A) They learnt how to read the musical scores.
(B) They set up a private school.
(C) They went on strike.
(D) They founded libraries.

4. What did Methodists prohibit?

(A) Writing psalms
(B) Reading Bible aloud
(C) Singing traditional songs
(D) Creating musical instruments

5. What does the Manic Street Preachers' lyric "Libraries gave us power" refer to?

(A) The modern university education system in the UK.
(B) The fact that they grew up reading books about punk rock.
(C) The intellectual legacy of miners who funded their own community libraries.
(D) The money they saved by borrowing books instead of buying them.

3 Listening Exercises

File 034

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What were bards employed for?

(A) Spreading faith
(B) Pleasing the citizens
(C) Praising their lords
(D) Creating an army

2. What did Gildas think of bards?

(A) They sang the praise of themselves.
(B) They played the role of a lord.
(C) They neglected to admire their lords.
(D) They sang loudly.

3. What did bards do in Eisteddfods?

(A) Choose their lords
(B) Compete with others
(C) Compare their harps
(D) Complain to their lords

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ ***How Green Was My Valley*** 『わが谷は緑なりき』(1941 年)。アメリカ映画。ジョン・フォード監督。リチャード・レウェリンの同名小説が原作。ウェールズの炭鉱の村を舞台に、炭鉱夫の一家を描いた人間ドラマ。

⊙ **Miners' Institutes** 炭鉱夫の会。炭鉱夫の福祉会館とも。産業革命の間に建造され、集会所や教育の場として機能した。多くは図書館を併設した。

⊙ **Margaret Thatcher** マーガレット・サッチャー (1925-2013)。「鉄の女」としても知られたイギリスの政治家。1979-1990 年まで首相を務めた。国を立て直すために新自由主義経済を導入。電話、ガス、電車、水道など国営企業を民営化し、炭鉱は廃止に追い込んだ。

⊙ **Manic Street Preachers** マニック・ストリート・プリーチャーズ。ウェールズ出身の四人組バンド（現在はトリオ）。1986 年結成。1992 年の『Generation Terrorists』でデビュー。『Lifeblood』(2004 年) 収録の「1985 年」では炭鉱閉鎖直後の村の様子を描いている。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions with Your Partner.

1. What traditional music or song represents Japan? Why? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Which do you prefer, to sing in a chorus or sing in karaoke? Why? Share it with yourfriends.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

ウェールズ男声合唱団を聞きたければ、コンピレーションアルバムがおススメだ。様々なものがある中で、『*20 Uchaf Emybau Cymru*』(Sain, 1993) は 1993 年にウェールズ人による投票で選ばれた讃美歌 20 曲を様々な合唱団の歌で収録している。

マニック・ストリート・プリーチャーズは 2026 年までに 15 枚のアルバムを出しているが（編集盤は除く)、炭鉱閉鎖にこだわるならば『Generation Terrorists』収録のウェールズの廃坑の村を歌った「享楽外の孤独」(“Motorcycle Emptiness”) や『Lifeblood』(2004 年) 収録の「1985 年」がおススメ。また様々なウェールズ人像を描くことで、彼らなりの「ウェールズらしさ」を描き切った『This is My Truth, Tell Me Yours』(1998) も外せない。

Unit 18 Wales—Land of Legend and King Arthur





バージー島

Keys to Understanding

Ynys Enlli – Bardsey Island is such a beautiful island off the coast here and there's no electricity. It's very basic. It enables you to get in touch with something that is deep, profound and, and authentic.

—Aled Jones-Williams,
poet and dramatist from Wales

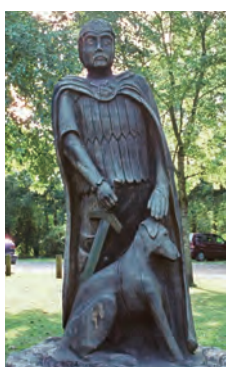
潮の島（イニス・エンスリ）――つまりバージー島はここの沖合にある、非常に美しい島なんです。電気は通（かよ）っていません。とても質素なんです。おかげで心の奥深くにあるもの、深遠で真（まこと）のものに触れることができるんですよ。

ウェールズの歴史は、宮仕えの吟遊詩人バルズ[1]が伝えた。その歴史は、私たち現代人のそれとは相違がある。すなわち私たちの「歴史」は、一定の価値観に基づき、選択された過去の事実から構成される。

他方、バルズは様々な事柄を個人の価値観において選択し、足りない箇所は自らの想像で補った。したがって中世以前の、超自然的な力が信じられた世界では、夢と現実の間の境界は薄れ、混じりあい、「歴史」を構成した。結果、人と神々、妖精と魔法使い、巨人と英雄が共存する世界が構築された。その中に、後に文学や映画などの主題にもなるアーサー王も存在した。

バルズらが語り継いできたアーサー王の逸話が、修道士ネンニウスによって9世紀に書き留められる。12世紀にモンマウスのジェフリーが、『ブリテンの王の歴史』でアーサー王の“伝記”を形作る。この本で初めて、誕生から魔術師マーリンとの関係、また、その死後にアヴァロンへ運ばれたことなど、アーサー王伝説の骨格が築かれた。

それが大陸に渡る。この伝説は当時、ロマンス文学隆盛のフランスで熱狂的に迎えられ、様々な逸話が創作された。それをもとに、イングランド人マロリーが逆輸入の形で散文にまとめたのが、『アーサー王の死』である。現在のアーサー王伝説は、この『アーサー王の死』に基づいている。



アーサー王の像

1［ウェールズ語］Bardd。歴史や法律、詩歌などを暗唱するのが生業の吟遊詩人。ウェールズ語の発音ではr は常に有声音となる。また dd は英語の /ð/ と同じ。

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. companion	2. pagan	3. burial	4. wound
5. demise	6. source	7. folklore	8. realm

A. 源	B. 民話	C. 仲間	D. 逝去
E. 傷、怪我	F. 異教の	G. 領域	H. 埋葬（の）

2 Reading **Read The Article And Answer The Questions.** File 035

BARDSEY ISLAND – The Isle of Avalon?

The Tradition

Several old stories claim that Merlin the Magician's last resting place was Ynys Enlli, otherwise known as Bardsey Island, off the very tip of the Lleyn Peninsula in Gwynedd. Here he sleeps in a magical glass castle, probably of his own volition rather than having been imprisoned by the Lady of the Lake. He is surrounded by the Thirteen Treasures of Britain, and is constantly attended by nine bardic **companions**.

The History: Ynys Enlli is an ancient Holy Island whose religious associations pre-date the Christian era as indicated by the name given to it by raiding Vikings, Bardsey – the 'Bards' Island'. As with so many **pagan** centres, the Christians took the site over and St. Cadfan and his companions founded a monastery there in AD 546. It became a sort of Iona of Wales, a holy **burial** place for Royalty and holymen alike. Some 20,000 saints are said to lie beneath its soil.

The Theory

Barber & Pykitt identify Ynys Enlli with the Isle of Avalon where King Arthur was taken to be healed of his **wounds** after the Battle of Camlann. Avalon, meaning 'Place of Apples,' was an aspect of the Celtic Otherworld, usually called Annwfn: an alternative name appearing throughout Celtic mythology was Caer Wydyr – the 'Fort of Glass'. Barber & Pykitt believe this to have been a sort of early greenhouse, attached to St. Cadfan's monastery, where Apples could grow, away from Ynys Enlli's treacherous south-west winds and where infirmary patients could recuperate in solarium-like conditions. Perhaps this was the origin of the famous Bardsey Apple Tree which has recently been identified as a unique breed. Today, its apples are the rarest in the World.

SAMPLE

Possible Interpretations & Criticism

Barber and Pykitt may have taken things a little far, but their identification of Ynys Enlli with the Isle of Avalon seems quite sound. What better place for King Arthur to eventually be buried than the Insula Sanctorum. A little-known 14th century manuscript known as 'The Death of Arthur,' apparently written to replace Geoffrey of Monmouth's terse account of the Great King's **demise**, does actually state that Arthur 'gave orders that he should be carried to Gwynedd, for he intended to stay in the Isle of Avalon'.

Annwn

In Wales the otherworld was called Annwn, which means "not-world." It had a number of different sides. Primarily, the otherworld was the kingdom of the dead, and its grim ruler was known as Arawn to the Welsh and Donn to the Irish. However, the otherworld could also be a joyous and peaceful place or a **source** of wisdom, magic, and enchantment. The fairies, demons, spirits, and other supernatural beings who lived there were neither purely good nor purely evil. Depending on the circumstances, they could bring humans either harm or good fortune.

Celtic **folklore** is filled with legends of living people who entered the otherworld. Some went voluntarily, like King Arthur of Britain, who led an army into Annwn to capture a magical cauldron. Others were lured into the otherworld by fairies, sometimes in human or animal form. The theme of a human straying into the otherworld appears in many European fairy tales that draw on the old notion of the underworld as a supernatural **realm**. In such stories, a human who ate or drank while in the otherworld could never leave. Those who resisted food and managed to leave found that time had different meanings in the two worlds. After spending a single night in the otherworld, a person might return to the world above to find that years had passed.

> Annwn doesn't mean 'the other world.' It actually means 'not this world.' If you can imagine this world and Annwn, it's like a mirror and what's reflected in the mirror.
>
> —— Aled Jones-Williams

NOTES for words and phrases

Lleyn Peninsula in Gwynydd スリン半島は北ウェールズの北西の突端の半島。古来からの文化が根強く残っている。グィニッズはウェールズ北部最大の州（County）である / **the name given to it by raiding Vikings, Bardsey – the 'Bards' Island'** ヴァイキングの長 Barda に由来するとの説も地元では根強くある / **take ～ over** ～を乗っ取る / **Iona of Wales** ウェールズでのアイオナ島（のような存在）/ **Caer Wydyr** ［ウェールズ語］カエル・ウイディール。ガラスの砦（城）/**grow(,) away from ～** （植物が）～にあたることなく育つ / **infirmary** （修道院・学校などの）診療所、施薬所 / **solarium** 日光浴室 / **Insula Sanctorum** ［ラテン語］聖なる島〈What better ～ Insula Sanctorum. は反語〉/ **cauldron** 大釜〈ウェールズ伝説の死者を蘇らせる釜〉

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. Which is true about the legend of Merlin?

(A) The Lady of the Lake killed him.
(B) He created Bardsey Island.
(C) He sleeps in Bardsey Island.
(D) Bardsey Island is his birthplace.

2. What did Vikings call Ynys Enlli?

(A) The holy island (B) Bardsey (C) The pagan centre (D) Iona of Wales

3. What did Barber and Pykitt identify Avalon with?

(A) Apples (B) A fort of glass (C) A greenhouse (D) South-west wind

4. What was "The Death of Arthur" seemingly written for?

(A) To replace the manuscript by Geffrey of Monmouth
(B) To describe simply the reason for Arthur's death
(C) To show the concept of the glass building
(D) To explain where the Isle of Avalon was

5. Some people went into the other world when fairies

(A) led an army.
(B) hunted treasures.
(C) tempted them.
(D) offered them food or drink.

3 Listening Exercises

File 036

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What did Welsh people regard Annwn as?

(A) The ancient world　(B) The real world
(C) The other world　(D) The animal world

2. What did the Irish call the ruler of Annwn?

(A) Not-world　(B) Demon
(C) Arawn　(D) Donn

3. Who lived in Annwn?

(A) Magicians　(B) Animals
(C) Mysterious beings　(D) Human beings

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**Ynys Enlli, otherwise known as Bardsey Island** ウェールズには Ynys Enlli【ウェールズ語】と Bardsey Island【英語】のようにふたつの地名を持つ土地が多くある。なおこのウェールズ語名は、周辺の潮流が激しいことから「潮の島」と名付けられた。

⊙**St. Cadfan** 聖カドヴァン。6 世紀の聖人。フランスのブルターニュからやってきて、ウェールズ西部のタウイン（Tywyn）とバージー島の修道院長を務めた。

⊙**Iona** アイオナ島。スコットランドの Inner Hebrides 諸島に属する小島。563 年、聖コロンバ（St. Columba）の修道院が設立され、中世キリスト教布教の中心のひとつとなった。本文では「ウェールズでのアイオナ島」として Ynys Enlli の重要性が強調されている。

⊙**Barber & Pykitt** Chris Barber and David Pykitt。*Journey to Avalon: The Final Discovery of King Arthur* (1997) の著者。彼らはこの本で事実と創作をより分け、アーサー王の本質に迫ろうとしている。

⊙**Battle of Camlann** カムランの戦い。アーサー王最後の戦い。反旗を翻した甥モルドレッドとアーサー王は戦い、勝利するものの、自身も致命傷を負う。その後、アヴァロンへと運ばれたといわれている。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. Who is your favourite “hero” in Japanese mythology or history? Why? Discuss it with your partner.
2. According to the legend, Annwn is not only a magical place but a mirror world in which everything is contrary. What comes to your mind from it? Share it with your friend.

It's a Gas!
More Successful Keys to Understand

ウェールズのアーサー王の数々の逸話と、現在伝えられる「アーサー王伝説」ではかなりの相違がある。ひとつは騎士ランスロットの冒険譚や、王妃グイネヴィアとの不倫がないことだ。これらは全てフランス人の創作である。またアーサー王伝説最大の山場といえば、キリストの聖杯の探索だが、これもない。イングランドのグラストンベリーの丘が、アーサー王が死して向かったアヴァロンとされるが、これは後世の捏造だ。コーンウォールのティンタジェルがアーサー王の生家とするのも、同様だ。

こうするとアーサー王伝説は全くの創作の上に成り立っているように感じるかもしれない。一方でウェールズには、アーサー王所縁の地が残っている。有名なのはカエルレオンの「円卓」だ。ただしこれは、20 世紀になって、ローマ軍が作った円形闘技場だったことが判明している。また古くよりバージー島は、ケルトの異界もしくはキリスト教の巡礼地として知られる。地元に伝わる話では、アーサー王は死後、マーリンの手によってこの島に運ばれた。この島はアンヌン、即ち異界であり、マーリンは余生をこの島で、ブリテン島の 13 の宝を守りながら過ごした（もしくは、している）。なおバージー島はリンゴの樹と関連づけられることが昔からあり、一説によれば、ウェールズ語の afal（リンゴ）から afallon が生まれ、これがアヴァロン（Avalon）になったという。

Unit 19 Country Cuisine—from Wales, Ireland, and Scotland




ウェルシュケーキ


ダブリン・コドル


ハギス


ラムチョップ


ムール貝


子羊のすね肉

Keys to Understanding

In Wales there is a special kind of soup, which is called Cawl. That's very filling, and a really delicious meal. That's a specialty for Wales. It's not English. It's very much Welsh, and it's very much homemade.

—Jan Crudgington,
who was born in Hong Kong but brought up in Wales

ウェールズにはカウルと呼ばれる、特別な類のスープがあるんです。おなかがいっぱいになる上に、本当においしい料理ですよ。それがウェールズの名物料理なんです。イングランドのものとは違うんです。とてもウェールズ的でね、まさに家庭ならではのものなのよ。

SAMPLE

ケルトの国々／地域の郷土料理は、庶民の生活と密接な関係がある。そして庶民の多くは農夫か漁師だった。そのため地場産の新鮮な食材が、郷土料理の形成を助けた。

例えば野菜やハーブ。これらはその周囲で自生／栽培している。この環境は食材を限定する一方で、農地から市場などを経て家庭に届く流通経路を省く。そのため食材は常に新鮮だ。一方、家畜や家禽は農業や生活を助ける。例えば牛は農地を耕すのを助け、同時に、乳牛からは乳が絞れる。羊からは羊毛がとれる。しかしこれらは時に肉となり、食卓を飾る。

これら野菜や肉を長時間煮込んだスープは、ウェールズのカウルやアイルランドのアイリッシュ・シチューのように、それぞれの国で郷土料理の代表格となっている。

周囲を囲む海や国内を流れる清流は、多くの新鮮な魚介類をもたらした。ウェールズのマス（trout）、スコットランドのニシン（herring）、アイルランドのサケ（salmon）や牡蠣（oyster）は内外に知られるところでもあり、マスのベーコン巻きなど独自料理も生んだ。またスコットランドでは、魚の保存方法として燻製の手法が進んだ。

これらの料理の基本は「煮る」か「焼く」。いずれも家庭から家庭へ、それこそ口伝えで伝えられた。したがって郷土料理を食べることは、その国／風土を味わうことにつながる。旅先で出会うことがあれば、迷わず試してみよう。

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. thimble	2. reputation	3. funeral	4. wake
5. precede	6. simmer	7. sew	8. prick

A. 葬式	B. 評判	C. 通夜	D. 刺す
E. とろ火で煮る	F. 縫う	G. 先導する	H. 指ぬき

2 Reading **Read The Article And Answer The Questions.** File 037

Welsh cakes – Traditional Food from Wales

Q: What cuisine do you recommend?

Crudgington: Ah, well, I think most visitors seem to enjoy what we call Welsh cakes. Now they look like little pancakes actually, but they're sort of round, something between a cake and bread. And they're a little bit sweet with raisins inside. You can put butter on top, and you can have them warm or cold, but certainly they're very delicious, with a nice cup of tea.

Traditional dishes from Ireland

Colcannon

This is traditionally eaten in Ireland at Hallowe'en. Until quite recently this was a fast day, when no meat was eaten. The name is from *cal ceann fhionn* meaning white-headed cabbage.

Colcannon should correctly be made with chopped kale (a member of the cabbage family) or green cabbage but it is also made with white cabbage.

Colcannon at Hallowe'en used to contain a plain gold ring, a sixpence, a **thimble** or button: finding the ring meant marriage within the year for the person who found it, the sixpence meant wealth, the thimble spinsterhood and the button bachelorhood.

Dublin Coddle

This traditional supper dish of sausages, bacon, onions and potatoes dates back at least as far as the early eighteenth century. It seems to be more of a city dish than a rural one: it was a favorite of Jonathan Swift, author of *Gulliver's Travels* and dean of Christ Church Cathedral in Dublin.

In Dublin itself, coddle retains its **reputation** as a dish that can be prepared ahead of time and left in a very slow oven while the people who're going to eat it have to be out of the house for a while – in particular, at a **funeral**: when everyone returns for the **wake**, the dish will be ready, and won't have suffered from being left in the oven a little longer than planned.

Haggis – Traditional Dish from Scotland

This dish is served on Burns's Anniversary, 25 January, and St. Andrew's Day, 30 November, carried aloft on a silver tray by a highlander in full Highland dress, **preceded** by a piper playing a national air.

Ingredients

1 stomach bag	liver, lights, and heart of a sheep	
1 breakfast cup oatmeal	2 onions	
8 oz. shredded mutton suet	salt	black pepper

Clean stomach bag thoroughly and leave overnight in cold water to which salt has been added. Turn rough side out. Put heart, lights and liver in a pan. Bring to the boil and **simmer** for 1 - 1 1/2 hours. Toast the oatmeal on a tray in the oven or under the grill. Chop the heart,

SAMPLE

lights, and liver. Mix all the ingredients together with the suet, adding salt and pepper. Keep mixture sappy, using the liquid in which the liver was boiled. Fill bag a little over half full, as mixture needs room to swell. **Sew** securely and put in a large pot of hot water. As soon as mixture begins to swell, **prick** with a needle to prevent bag from bursting. Boil for 3 hours. Serve with mash potatoes and mashed turnips. Serves 6 - 8.

To a Haggis by Robert Burns

Fair is your honest happy face,
Great chieftain of the pudding race!
Above them all you take your place,
Stomach, tripe or guts:
Well are you worthy of a grace
As long as my arm.

NOTES for words and phrases

chopped ぶつ切りにされた、乱切りにされた / **spinsterhood** （女性の）未婚 / **bachelorhood** （男性の）未婚 / **lights** （牛、ブタなどの）肺臓 / **boil** 沸点、沸騰 / **toast** こんがりと焼く / **under the grill** 天火で焼く / **Mix al the ingredients** [sic] Mix all the ingredients / **suet** スエット〈牛、羊の腎臓・腰部の硬い脂肪。料理に使う〉 / **sappy** 液汁がいっぱいの / **"To a Haggis"** 「ハギスに捧げる詩」〈本書では現代英語訳を掲載〉

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. Welsh cakes are usually in the shape of

(A) a circle. (B) a cross. (C) a heart. (D) a square.

2. Which is NOT true about Dublin Coddle?

(A) It is a traditional supper dish. (B) It was eaten in the 18th century.
(C) It appears to be a rural dish. (D) Jonathan Swift loved this dish.

3. Coddle has a good reputation in Dublin because

(A) it is good for eating alone. (B) it can be prepared during a funeral.
(C) it can be made without an oven. (D) it is good for eating outside.

4. What will you do just before haggis is served on the table on Burn's Anniversary?

(A) Receive a silver tray (B) Put a silver tray on the table
(C) Play bagpipes (D) Enjoy pipe music

5. In making haggis, what should we do to prevent bag from bursting?

(A) Add salt and pepper (B) Put the bag in a cold water
(C) Pierce the bag (D) Boil the bag for several hours

3 Listening Exercises

File 038

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What does the name 'colcannon' originally come from?

(A) Hallowe'en
(B) A fast day
(C) Meat
(D) Cabbage

2. In making colcannon, the ingredients should be

(A) boiled.
(B) put in cold water.
(C) cut into small pieces.
(D) steamed.

3. What was implied in finding a sixpence coin hidden in colcannon?

(A) Marriage
(B) Wealth
(C) Spinsterhood
(D) Bachelorhood

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**Hallowe'en** Halloween。All Hallows' Even（=Eve of All Saints' Day）。10 月 31 日。翌 11 月 1 日が全聖人の日（All Saints' Day）で 11 月 2 日が全魂の日（All Soul's Day）となる。10 月 31 日をゲール人（アイルランドに渡ったケルト）は夏の終わりの日として祝った。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. What kind of dish, can you imagine, is Haggis? What is the most similar Japanese food? Discuss it with your partner.
2. What is a local or traditional dish unique to your hometown? What feature does it have? Share it with your friends.

It's a Gas!
More Successful Keys to Understand



スープといえば、コース料理の定番だ。前菜、サラダに続いて出され、続く魚と肉のメイン料理の幕開けともいわれる。それだけに軽いものが定番だ。しかし、かの国々ではそうではない。

アイリッシュ・シチュー（右図）を例にとってみよう。その皿の中には、ぶつ切りのニンジン、ジャガイモ、玉ネギ、子羊の肉がゴロゴロと転がっている。汁には野菜や肉のエキスが溶け出すまで、煮込まれている。このようにかの地のスープは、一食として成り立つほどの量と濃厚さを誇る。

なぜそこまで煮込むのか。それは庶民の生活に関係がある。すなわち農夫であるならば、朝、仕事に出る前に鍋に全ての材料を入れ、火にかける。日がな一日、貧相な大地で労働に明け暮れて帰宅するころ、スープができあがっているというわけだ。

余談ながらハギスはスコットランドでは、同名の動物からとられると信じられて（?）いる。そのため、もっともらしい動物ハギスの（想像）図も存在するばかりか、パブなどのメニューでは"fresh"（新鮮／とれたて）と謳われることもある。またハギスはイギリスいち臭い食べ物ともいわれる。しかし近年レストランなどで提供されるハギスは、ハーブなどを使い臭みを消してある。ご安心のほどを。

Unit 20 Ireland—Land of Culture + Irish Music and Dance



右から2番目がアイルランドの民族楽器バウローン

Keys to Understanding

We are going to play "Londonderry Air" at this festival – it's a traditional Irish melody, and also known as "Danny Boy".

—John Brennan, grammar school student from Northern Ireland

この祭りで「ロンドンデリーの曲」を演奏するつもりなんです。その曲ってアイルランド伝統歌のメロディなんです。「ダニー・ボーイ」としても知られてるんですよね。

1913年、ロンドンで哀愁を帯びた曲が出版される。録音は2年後。そしてその曲はまずはアメリカのアイルランド移民の間で人気を博し、次いで世間を席巻する。それが「ダニー・ボーイ」。

歌詞は作詞家／法律家フレデリック・ウェザリの手になるもの。作曲者は——実はわかっていない。イングランドに土地を奪われたアイルランド北部の氏族長（クランチーフ）オカハンとも、妖精ともいわれている。いずれにせよアイルランドの伝承歌が、この曲の下地にある。そしてこの曲は「ロンドンデリーの曲」とも呼ばれ、1972年の北アイルランド政府廃止まで北アイルランド国歌だった。

この曲の歴史には、アイルランド文化を形成する要素が多くある。即ち、アイルランド伝承音楽。1603年以来続いたイングランドによる圧政。妖精。そして出移民——実にアイルランドは伝統と伝承が多く残る国であり、同時に、歴史に弄ばれた国でもある。

ケルト民族のゲール人がヨーロッパ大陸から、アイルランド島に渡る。以来、他国の——特に11世紀以降、イングランドの——干渉／圧政を受ける一方で、出移民による民族離散を経験しながらも、人々は独自の伝統文化を守ってきた。その代表的なものが、アイルランド英雄伝説（サーガ）であり、妖精譚であり、その独自な音階とリズムで世界を魅了する伝統音楽とダンスだ。



フィドル奏者（右）

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. famed	2. provincial	3. prevalent	4. excel
5. tragedy	6. sustain	7. core	8. ruminate

A. 支える	B. 名高い	C. 県の	D. 思い巡らす
E. 普及している	F. 中心	G. 悲劇	H. 秀でている

2 Reading **Read The Article And Answer The Questions.** File 039

A FANTASTIC CULTURAL DISCOVERY

The Irish love traditions. So much so, in fact, that the country is full of them – from eating colcannon (a mixture of cabbage and mashed potatoes) on Hallowe'en to wearing something green on St. Patrick's Day. Two of the most enduring and internationally **famed**, however, are traditional music and Irish dancing. Traditional music can be heard all over the country from city centre pubs to rural festivals.

The bodhrán, which is like a hand-held drum, is one of the most popular instruments in Irish music, along with the fiddle and the tin whistle. Irish dancing is fiercely competitive and taken very seriously with **provincial**, national and international championships. If you want to have a go yourself, catch a céili, where everyone joins in together.

Northern Ireland also has its own unique Ulster-Scots culture, which is **prevalent** throughout the counties and is often expressed through music and dance. The Lambeg Drum, fiddle, fife and flute are just some of the melodic accompaniments to sessions of Highland Dancing, Scottish Country Dancing, Ulster-Scots Square and Country Dancing. And with Ulster-Scots cultural events springing up all over the place, you can watch from the sidelines or give it a whirl yourself.

The Irish **excel** at the one-liner. From comedians to playwrights everyone's got something to say:

"True friends stab you in the front" Oscar Wilde, author

"If it was raining soup, the Irish would go out with forks" Brendan Behan, author

"Do not do unto others as they should do unto you; their tastes may not be the same" George Bernard Shaw, playwright

"Being Irish, I have an abiding sense of **tragedy**, which **sustains** me through temporary periods of joy" W. B. Yeats, poet.

The Irish like a good laugh. Joke-telling and high-brow teasing is part of daily life in Ireland, so it's no wonder that a new generation of Irish comedians are gaining an international reputation. Watch out for names like Dylan Moran, Ed Byrne, Ardal O'Hanlon, Dara O'Briain, Tommy Tiernan and Kevin Gildea. For a pure comedy-fest, check out the Smithwicks Cat Laughs Comedy Festival in Kilkenny or the Bulmers Comedy Festival in Dublin.

Irish history is rich with myths and legends. From romantic tales of warriors to ancient saints to fairy lore, the Celtic myths are at the very **core** of Irish culture. Some of Ireland's most famous tales centre around the Children of Lir, who were turned into swans by their stepmother; the great warrior Cú Chulainn; and one of the greatest Celtic heroes, Finn McCool, who gained wisdom when he was young by tasting the salmon of knowledge and, as

SAMPLE

an adult, triumphed over giants.

The pub lies at the heart of cultural, social and musical life in Ireland. Not just places to have a drink, in an Irish pub you can philosophise on the meaning of life, **ruminate** on global politics, listen to a poetry reading, tap your feet to a traditional session, feast on delicious food or just enjoy the quiet settling of a pint of Guinness in front of a crackling fire. Sit at the bar if you fancy chatting to the locals, or hole yourself up in one of the old snugs – private little spaces, which were historically designed just for the ladies.

NOTES for words and phrases

bodhrán バウローン〈片面に皮を張ったアイルランドのドラム〉/ **tin whistle** ティン・ホイッスル〈ブリキ製の縦笛〉/ **have a go** 試す / **céili** ケーリー〈アイルランドの踊りの集い、または踊りのスタイルのひとつ〉/ **give ～ a whirl** ～を試してみる / **Dylan Moran, Ed Byrne, Ardal O'Hanlon, Dara O'Briain, Tommy Tiernan and Kevin Gildea** いずれもアイルランドのコメディアン / **feast on ～** ～を大いに飲み食いする / **pint** パイント〈液量の単位。約 0.57 リットル〉/ **Guinness** ギネス〈アイルランド産の黒ビール〉

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. Which is true about Irish traditions?

(A) Colcannon is avoided on Hallowe'en.
(B) Green-coloured clothes have no relation to St Patrick's Day.
(C) Irish dancing has a short history.
(D) Irish music can be heard throughout the country.

2. Where is Ulster-Scots culture widespread?

(A) Throughout Northern Ireland
(B) Throughout Ireland
(C) Throughout the British Isles
(D) Throughout European countries

3. Which is the meaning of Wilde's phrase cited in this article?

(A) It is impossible for your best friends to despise you.
(B) It is dangerous to be sincere unless you are also stupid.
(C) Your best friends criticise you openly.
(D) Your best friends never betray you.

4. Joke-telling and intellectual teasing is

(A) unnecessary for the Irish people.
(B) indispensable for the Irish people.
(C) unpleasant for the Irish people.
(D) incomprehensible for the Irish people.

5. Why did Finn McCool gain wisdom?

(A) He was one of the Children of Lir.
(B) He was brought up with Cú Chulainn.
(C) He ate the special fish.
(D) He defeated giants when he was young.

SAMPLE

3 Listening Exercises

File 040

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What does the speaker define Irish pub as?

(A) A place just for drinking
(B) A necessary place for the Irish people
(C) A closed place for visitors
(D) A central place of global politics

2. What can you NOT do in a pub?

(A) Think about life
(B) Bring in your own food
(C) Enjoy Guinness
(D) Talk with local people

3. Who could historically use the snugs in an Irish pub?

(A) Women
(B) Men
(C) First-time visitors
(D) Foreign tourists

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **Oscar Wilde** オスカー・ワイルド（1854-1900）。アイルランド生まれの詩人、小説家、劇作家。代表作に『ドリアン・グレイの肖像』（*The Picture of Dorian Gray*）などがある。
⊙ **George Bernard Shaw** ジョージ・バーナード・ショー（1856-1950）。アイルランド生まれの劇作家、批評家。代表作は『人と超人』（*Man and Superman*）、『ピグマリオン』（*Pygmalion*）。1925 年にノーベル文学賞を受賞。
⊙ **W. B. Yeats** ウィリアム・バトラー・イェイツ（1865-1939）。アイルランドの詩人、劇作家。アイルランド文芸復興に尽力した。古代ケルト神話、東洋文化、ロマン主義、神秘主義、モダニズムなどの要素を吸収した彼の作風は同時代以降の作家に大きな影響を与えた。1923 年にノーベル文学賞を受賞。
⊙ **Children of Lir** リルの子供たち。アイルランドの伝説。
⊙ **Cú Chulainn** ク・ホリン。アイルランドの伝説における半神半人の英雄。（Unit 22 参照）
⊙ **Finn McCool** フィン・マックール。（Unit 21 参照）

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. Irish people in the world put on something green on St. Patrick's Day. Do we have a particular colour to wear on some Japanese national holidays? Why? Discuss it with your partner.
2. In a sense, all Irish generations love their traditional music. How about Japanese? What is the difference between Irish love for the traditional music and Japanese one? Share it with your partner.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

独特のはねたリズムを持つアイルランド音楽は、その踊りとともに、アイルランドの独自文化の中で育まれてきた。歌と踊りは、アイルランド人の生活の中心をなしていたばかりか、現在では世界中に広まり、その独自性に魅せられる人も多い。

しかしその伝承にはいくつも障害があった。ひとつはイングランドによる侵略だ。独自文化の継承を嫌ったイングランドは、支配者として君臨した 16 世紀初頭、楽士らに独自の曲の演奏を禁ずる。これは 18 世紀には緩和されるが、その後襲ったのは出移民だった。アイルランドでは大飢饉が幾度となく起こる。結果、多くの人が国を捨て、アメリカ大陸など新天地を目指した。そのためアイルランド人は散り散りとなり、伝統音楽などの継承が難しくなる。しかし故郷を離れれば、故郷が、その文化が懐かしくなる。ロンドンでは、アイルランド移民がパブに集まり、伝統音楽を演奏するようになった。それを逆輸入する形で、アイルランドのパブで伝統音楽の演奏が始まった。同じころ録音技術の発達により、アメリカに渡った移民の間で、伝統音楽を録音する者たちが現れた。これらのおかげで、アイルランドの伝統音楽は現在にまで伝えられたのだ。

Unit 21 Ireland —Fairy Tales



ニューグレンジ

Keys to Understanding

Giant's Causeway's steeped in history, lots of myths about it, ... for the giant Benandonner was meant to have walked from Scotland over to Ireland. Yes, it's a good myth.

—Victor Bow, owner of a B&B near Giant's Causeway

ジャイアンツ・コーズウェイは歴史にどっぷりとつかっていましてね、それにまつわる数多くの神話があって… それというのも、巨人ベナンドナーがスコットランドからアイルランドへと歩いて渡ったことになっているんですよ。ええ、いい神話でしょう。

SAMPLE

アイルランドは敬虔なるキリスト教徒の国だ。2000年代まで全国民の9割以上がキリスト教を信仰していた。しかしキリスト教伝来以前は、アイルランドではダーナ神族とよばれる土着神が信じられていた。実にこのダーナ神族は、巨人で超自然的な力を操る。

ダーナ神族は、現在のアイルランド人の祖先となるケルト民族ゲール人にすれば、アイルランド島の先住民にあたる。ゲール人はこのダーナ神族を戦いで破り、島の覇権を得る。敗北したダーナ神族は、塚から地下へと潜った。現在もニューグレンジやアイルランド人の心の故郷として知られるタラの丘には塚があり、その塚にはダーナ神族が住むと考えられ、神聖視されている。また1986年にユネスコ世界遺産に登録されたジャイアンツ・コーズウェイは、実際には火山活動の産物だ。だが地元では伝説の巨人フィン・マックールが作り、スコットランドから巨人がフィンと対決するために渡ってきたとされる。このダーナ神族が妖精になったといったら、皆さんはどう思うだろうか。

その妖精の姿形は千差万別だが、多くは人に対して悪戯をする。一般に知られる蝶の羽が生えた、天使のような可愛らしい姿とは相容れない。それもそのはず、可愛らしい姿の妖精は、イングランドの劇作家シェイクスピアが作り出したイメージなのだ。ではここで、本来の妖精の姿を探ってみよう。



ジャイアンツ・コーズウェイ

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. peasantry	2. worship	3. self-appointed	4. livestock
5. aesthetic	6. swap	7. threaten	8. massive

A. 自称の	B. 脅かす	C. 美しい	D. 巨大な
E. 取り替える	F. 農夫	G. 崇拝する	H. 家畜

2 Reading **Read The Article And Answer The Questions.** File 041

Fairy and fairy tales – What is fairy?

The Irish word for fairy is sheehogue <sidheog>, a diminutive of "shee" in banshee. Fairies are deenee shee <daoine sidhe> (fairy people). Who are they? "Fallen angels who were not good enough to be saved, nor bad enough to be lost," say the **peasantry**. "The gods of the earth," says The Book of Armagh. "The gods of pagan Ireland," say the Irish antiquarians, "the Tuatha De Danann, who when no longer **worshiped** and fed with offerings, dwindled away in the popular imagination, and now are only a few spans high."

Some Irish fairies, giants and heroes:

Banshee

The banshee chiefly appears in one of three guises: a young woman, a stately matron or a raddled old hag. These represent the triple aspects of the Celtic goddess of war and death, namely Badhbh, Macha and Mor-Rioghain. She may also appear as a washer-woman, and is seen apparently washing the blood stained clothes of those who are about to die.

Leprechauns

Leprechauns have also become **self-appointed** guardians of ancient treasure burying it in crocks or pots. He carries two leather pouches. In one there is a silver shilling, a magical coin that returns to the purse each time it is paid out. In the other he carries a gold coin which he uses to try and bribe his way out of difficult situations. This coin usually turns to leaves or ashes once the leprechaun has parted with it.

Pooka

No fairy is more feared in Ireland than the pooka. The guise in which it most often appears, however, is that of a sleek, dark horse with sulphurous yellow eyes and a long wild mane. In this form, it roams large areas of countryside at night, tearing down fences and gates, scattering **livestock** in terror, trampling crops and generally doing damage around remote farms.

Changelings

It appears that fairy women all over Ireland find birth a difficult experience. Many fairy children die before birth and those that do survive are often stunted or deformed creatures.

The adult fairies, who are **aesthetic** beings, are repelled by these infants and have no wish to keep them. They will try to **swap** them with healthy children who they steal from the mortal world. The wizened, ill tempered creature left in place of the human child is generally known as a changeling and possesses the power to work evil in a household. Any child who is not baptised or who is overly admired is especially at risk of being exchanged.

A changeling can be one of three types: actual fairy children; senile fairies who are disguised as children or, inanimate objects, such as pieces of wood which take on the

SAMPLE

appearance of a child through fairy magic. This latter type is known as a stock.

Finn McCool and Giant's Causeway

Finn is having trouble with someone across the water. The Scottish giant Benandonner is **threatening** Ireland. An enraged Finn grabs chunks of the Antrim coast and throws them into
40 the sea. The rock forms a path for Finn to follow and teach Benandonner a lesson.

Bad idea – Benandonner is terrifyingly **massive**. Finn beats a hasty retreat, followed by the giant, only to be saved by our hero's quick-thinking wife who disguised him as a baby. The angry Scot saw the baby and decided if the child was that big, the daddy must be really huge.

NOTES for words and phrases

diminutive 縮小形、愛称 / **banshee** バンシー / **The Book of Armagh** アーマーの書〈8-9 世紀のアイルランドの写本〉/ **antiquarian** 古物研究家 / **span** スパン〈親指と小指を張った長さ。約 9 インチ（＝約 23cm）〉/ **guise** 外観、身なり / **Leprechaun** レプラコーン / **crock** 瓶 / **shilling** シリング銀貨〈昔使われていた通貨〉/ **bribe one's way out of ～** 賄賂を贈って～から脱出する、買収して～から脱出する / **Pooka** プーカ / **sulphurous** 烈火のような / **in terror** おびえて、恐ろしくて / **remote** 人里離れた / **Antrim coast** アントリム海岸〈アントリムは現在の北アイルランド北東部の海に面した州〉/ **beat a hasty retreat** 慌てて逃げ出す

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. Which is NOT the definition of fairy?

(A) Fallen angels
(B) The gods of the earth
(C) The pagan gods of Ireland
(D) The worshippers

2. What does the banshee predict when she washes someone's clothes?

(A) Fortune
(B) Illness
(C) Marriage
(D) Death

3. What will the leprechaun do to escape a difficult situation?

(A) Bury ancient treasures
(B) Give his silver coin
(C) Use his gold coin as a bribe
(D) Change himself into leaves or ashes

4. Why did Finn McCool build the path?

(A) To punish his enemy
(B) To escape from the battle
(C) To threaten Ireland
(D) To disguise his wife a baby

5. Which is the most fearful, according to this article?

(A) Armagh
(B) Banshee
(C) Pooka
(D) Giant's Causeway

3 Listening Exercises

File 042

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What do fairy women regard childbirth as?

(A) An easy experience
(B) A hard experience
(C) A pleasant experience
(D) A creative experience

2. Which is true about fairy children?

(A) They have a bad figure.
(B) They are beautiful beings.
(C) They steal human children.
(D) They give power to human children.

3. What is a changeling in the fairy tales?

(A) A fairy child who changes into a human child
(B) A fairy child who gives the power to a human child
(C) A human child who is baptised
(D) A human child who is at risk of being replaced

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **Tuatha De Danann** トゥアハ・デ・ダナーン、ダーナ神族。現在のアイルランド人（ゲール人）到来以前に島で暮らしていた人々。アイルランド人は彼らが神秘的な力を持っていると信じ、神々として信仰した。
⊙ **Finn McCool** フィン・マックール。アイルランドの英雄のひとりで巨人。
⊙ **Benandonner** ベナンドナー。スコットランドの巨人。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. What image did you have about fairies? Compare it with the Irish fairies in the Reading. Then, discuss it with your friend.
2. We have folktales telling about supernatural beings in Japan. Do Japanese supernatural beings have anything in common with Irish fairies? What? Share it with your partner.

It's a Gas!
More Successful Keys to Understand

キリスト教は、一神教である。そのため布教の際、通常は布教先の土着の神々を悪魔か邪悪な存在として、退けた。しかしアイルランドに布教した聖パトリックは、土着神を超自然的な存在と言い換えた。おかげで土着神ダーナ神族は背が縮み、妖精として生き延びる。そしてこの地には、数々の妖精譚が息づくことになる。

現在でも妖精は、人々の風習の中で生きている。たとえばかの地を旅すると、サンザシの木（Hawthorn）が一本だけ、農地にぽつんと佇むのを見ることがある。これは妖精の木と呼ばれ、伐採すれば不運が起きると信じられている。また湯を屋外に捨てる時、妖精が誤って浴びないように、一声かけてから捨てる。また北西部などには、「妖精横断中」（右写真）の交通標識がある！　ぜひとも探してみたいものだ。



Unit 22 Ireland—Legendary Hero Cú Chulainn and G.P.O.



General Post Office（中央郵便局）

Keys to Understanding

This G.P.O was the last stand of the 1916 Rising where Padraic Pearse and the Irish revolutionaries read out the proclamation for an independent country. Well, this is probably the central most famous site of the country.

—Keith, from the neighbourhood of G.P.O.

この中央郵便局は「1916 年の蜂起」の最後の砦だったんだ。ここでポードリック・ピアースとアイルランド人革命家らが、独立国宣言を読み上げたんだ。うん、ここは恐らく、アイルランドで最も有名な場所の中心的存在なんだよ。

ユングによれば、人の記憶には階層があるそうだ。比較的上層の階層には、個々人の記憶がある。それより深いところ、つまり、深層心理には、個々人の記憶を超えた記憶がある。それは民族共通の記憶だという。その記憶に直接訴えかけることで、民族意識を高揚させようとした人たちがいる。それがアイルランド人活動家で教師のポードリック・ピアース（英名：パトリック・ピアース）であり、後のノーベル賞作家 W. B. イェイツだ。

20 世紀初頭、アイルランドはひとつの国だった。しかしイングランドの圧政が、12 世紀より続いていた。その支配に庶民の多くは屈辱を感じつつも、受け入れ始めていた。しかしピアースとその同志らは、自らの内で反乱の芽を育んでいた。その点において彼らと庶民との温度差は、明らかだった。ピアースらは民衆の愛国心を扇動するために、統一した象徴が必要だと考えた。そこで民族共通の記憶の階層から、アイルランド伝説の英雄ク・ホリンを呼び起こした。その勇敢な姿をアイルランド人のあるべき姿の象徴とした。そのため今でもク・ホリンを独立運動の象徴とみる向きもある。

ところで戦時中の日本でも似た行動が、軍部より起こったのをご存じだろうか。第二次世界大戦中に、戦意高揚のために民族の象徴に選ばれたのは、桃太郎である。



中央郵便局内にある「死せるク・ホリン像」

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. kidnap	2. extraordinary	3. undergo	4. repay
5. pillar	6. exploit	7. inevitable	8. headquarters

A. 並外れた	B. 柱	C. 誘拐する	D. 本部
E. 報いる	F. 経験する	G. 避けられない	H. 偉業

2 Reading **Read The Article And Answer The Questions.** File 043

Cú Chulainn

Cú Chulainn, one of the greatest heroes of Irish mythology and legend, was a warrior in the service of Conchobhar, king of Ulster. When Queen Medb of Connacht sent a great army to steal the Brown Bull of Ulster, Cú Chulainn stopped them single-handedly.

Like many Irish heroes, Cú Chulainn had a short, adventurous, and tragic life. He was the son of Dechtire, sister of King Conchobhar. She and some of her handmaidens were **kidnapped** on her wedding night by Lug, the sun god, who appeared to her as a fly. Dechtire swallowed the fly and later gave birth to a son whose original name was Setanta.

From the beginning, the child possessed **extraordinary** powers. He could swim like a fish at birth. When he was 12, Setanta accidentally killed the watchdog of the smith Cullan and offered to guard Cullan's property until another dog could be trained. It was at that time that he changed his name to Cú Chulainn, which means "hound of Cullan." He grew up to be a handsome, well-spoken man who was very popular with women.

Cú Chulainn fell in love with Emer and asked her to marry him. Emer insisted that Cú Chulainn must first prove his valor by **undergoing** a series of trials and sent him to the war goddess Scatha to be trained in warfare. On his journey to Scatha, Cú Chulainn had to pass through the plain of Ill Luck, where sharp grasses cut travelers' feet, and through the Perilous Glen, where dangerous animals roamed. Then Cú Chulainn had to cross the Bridge of the Cliff, which raised itself vertically when someone tried to cross it. Cú Chulainn jumped to the center and slid to the opposite side.

SAMPLE

To **repay** Scatha for his training, Cú Chulainn fought her enemy Aife, the strongest woman in the world. After defeating Aife, he made peace with her, and she bore him a son, Cornila.

But misfortune followed him. Cú Chulainn killed his own son, Connla, learning his identity too late. In addition, Cú Chulainn was summoned to fight at a time when he was ill. On the way to battle, he saw a vision of a woman washing the body and weapons of a dead warrior, and he recognized the warrior as himself. Knowing then that his own death was imminent, he fought bravely. When he was too weak to stand, Cú Chulainn tied himself to a **pillar** so that he could die fighting on his feet.

Why the stature of the dying Cú Chulainn was situated at General Post Office?

The popularity of the myth of Cú Chulainn has waxed and waned through the centuries, and each revival has served a political purpose.

The Gaelic revival of the late nineteenth century saw the **exploits** of Cú Chulainn reworked by scholars such as Standish O'Grady for an emerging nationalist consciousness. The Gaelic scholar and revolutionary Padraic Pearse in particular viewed Cú Chulainn as the

embodiment of the nationalist ideal, and when Pearse was executed for his role in the doomed 1916 Easter Rising, it was perhaps **inevitable** that Cú Chulainn should come to symbolize not just nationalist aspirations but also republican struggle.

Thus Cú Chulainn was the obvious choice when Taoiseach Eamon de Valera, himself one of the leaders of the 1916 Rising, sought an emblem to sum up the spirit of 1916. The sculptor Oliver Sheppard had already begun casting a bronze statue of the dying Cú Chulainn in 1914, and for the twentieth anniversary of the Rising, at the direction of de Valera, the completed statue was placed in the General Post Office in Dublin, the **headquarters** of the republican insurgents.

NOTES for words and phrases

in the service of ～ ～に仕えている / **well-spoken** 言葉づかいが上品な / **Emer** イーマー〈後のク・ホリンの妻〉/ **Scatha** (sic) Scathach スカサハ〈影の国の女王〉/ **embodiment** （思想などの）具体化されたもの、化身、具象 / **aspiration** 切望、抱負、大志 / **republican** 共和制支持者の、共和主義者の〈IRA=Irish Republican Army〉/ **Taoiseach Eamon de Valera** イーモン・デ・ヴァレラ首相〈Taoiseach（ティーショック）はゲール語で「首相」の意味〉/ **cast** 鋳造（ちゅうぞう）する、鋳（い）る / **at the direction of ～** ～の指示で / **insurgent** 反乱軍の兵士、反乱者

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. Dechtire brought forth a son Setanta
(A) after Queen Medb sent a large army. (B) after she swallowed a fly.
(C) before she was taken away by Lug. (D) before she met Lug.

2. Why did Setanta change his own name to Cú Chulainn?
(A) He had supernatural powers. (B) He killed Cullan's dog.
(C) He was a handsome man. (D) He trained Cullan's dog.

3. What did Emer ask Cú Chulainn to do as a condition for marry her?
(A) To show his bravery (B) To kill Scatha
(C) To bring back Aife (D) To find a treasure

4. What was the purpose of revising the legend of Cú Chulainn in the Gaelic revival?
(A) To educate scholars (B) To execute the revolutionaries
(C) To symbolise nationalism (D) To establish a republic

5. When did Eamon de Valera put the statue of Cú Chulainn in the General Post Office?
(A) In 1902 (B) In 1914
(C) In 1916 (D) In 1936

3 Listening Exercises

File 044

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. Who was Connla?

(A) Cú Chulainn's wife
(B) Cú Chulainn's friend
(C) Cú Chulainn's son
(D) Cú Chulainn's father

2. What did Cú Chulainn see on the way to battle?

(A) His own son
(B) His tragic fate
(C) The victory in the war
(D) A woman wearing his armour

3. How was the end of Cú Chulainn?

(A) He bound himself to a tree.
(B) He killed himself during the battle.
(C) He was killed during escape.
(D) He fought in a standing position.

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**Cú Chulainn** ク・ホリン、ク・フーリン。Cuchulain と綴る場合もある（古い言葉故に発音・綴りともに確定していない）。幼名をセタンタ（Setanta）。アルスター伝説群の英雄。
⊙**Ulster** 【地名】アルスター。古代アイルランドの王国のひとつ。現在の北アイルランドの位置に相当する。
⊙**Queen Medb of Connacht** コノート王国のメーブ女王。Connacht はアイルランド西部の王国。コナハト、コンノートとも。
⊙**Standish O'Grady** スタンディッシュ・オグラディ（1846-1928）。作家／ジャーナリスト／歴史家。
⊙**Padraic Pearse** パードリック・ピアース（英語名：Patrick Pearse）（1879-1916）。アイルランド愛国主義者で教師。1916 年のイースターの蜂起で中心的な役割を果たす。
⊙**Easter Rising** イースターの蜂起。1916 年のイースターの月曜日（4 月 24 日）から 4 月 29 日まで続いたアイルランド独立を求めた反乱。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. What are the differences between Cú Chulainn and Momotaro? List them as many as you can and discuss them with your partner.
2. What is a historical landmark in your hometown? What is its characteristic? Share it with your friends.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

ク・ホリンは修業を積み、数々の偉業を立て、そして最期は横になって死ぬのをよしとせず、戦いで致命傷を負った体を自ら石柱に縛り、絶命した。W.B. イェイツの劇『鷹の井にて』（*At the Hawk's Well*）は、そのク・ホリンの勇敢な一面を捕らえた作品だ。イェイツはその姿を通じて、アイルランド人を独立へ鼓舞しようとしたのである。そして 1916 年 4 月 23 日、ダブリンのアベイ・シアターで『鷹の井にて』は初演された。

果たして翌日、イースターの蜂起が敢行された。結果は大敗。ピアースらは捕らえられ（蜂起に不参加だったイェイツは、逮捕を免れた）、処刑される。この処刑に対し、アイルランド人の国民感情が高まった。ピアースらの独立を求めたその声は、アイルランド南部2／3をアイルランド自由国（イギリス領）を経て、最終的にアイルランド共和国としての独立へと導くのである。

Unit 23 Northern Ireland —Murals and Northern Ireland's Political Landscape



カトリックのミューラル（壁画）



プロテスタントのミューラル

Keys to Understanding

Do you call us BRITISH or IRISH? We are BRITISH. 'Cause we are Protestants. Maybe you can call us NORTHERN IRISH.

—Donna from Belfast

あんた、俺らを BRITISH か IRISH と呼ぶのかい？　俺らは BRITISH さ。プロテスタントだからな。NORTHERN IRISH って呼んでもくれてもいいかもな。

12 世紀末から 13 世紀初頭、アイルランドへイングランドが侵攻する。アイルランドは抵抗した。しかしイングランドは 1536 年にウェールズを統合すると、アイルランド制圧を強める。スコットランドからプロテスタント系住民を、特に反抗勢力の強かったアルスター（現在の北アイルランド）に入植させた。

以後、イギリスへの帰属を示すプロテスタント系住民と、アイルランド人カトリック系住民との対立が続く。20 世紀に対立は激化。テロ行為など互いに血で血を洗う抗争が続く。爆破と火炎瓶が日常茶飯事となる。この頃からミューラル（壁画）が、住宅の壁に双方の主張として描かれるようになった。この間、幾度か和平工作も試みられた。いずれも不成功に終わる。

大きな進展が見られたのは 2005 年である。この年、カトリック系住民の過激派 IRA が武装闘争放棄を宣言する。これを受ける形で翌 2006 年 5 月、プロテスタント系住民とカトリック系住民の両方の代表からなる、新たな北アイルランド政府が発足する。

2026 年現在、本文にあるように紛争は 1998 年の「ベルファスト合意」（Good Friday Agreement）で終結したとの公式見解がとられている。だが、実際にはこれだけの年月がかかっている。その根は深い。街は一見、平穏そうに見える。しかし紛争時代の名残である、鉄条網やミューラルは残る。そして何より、互いが互いを憎悪するように幼少期から育てられ、肉親や友人、場合によっては本人が紛争の犠牲になった経歴は、赦しへとすぐには繋がらなかった。

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. feature	2. illustrate	3. conflict	4. celebrate
5. grant	6. revoke	7. spark	8. prominent

A. 称賛する	B. 口火となる、誘発する	C. 与える	D. 特出した
E. 破棄する	F. 紛争、闘争	G.　描く	H. 特徴

2 Reading **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 045

Murals are a striking **feature** of Northern Ireland's urban landscape. They often showcase moments in the turbulent history of the region. They often **illustrate** political, religious and historical themes, and reflect the ideas of communities around them.

Appearing on the gable ends of terraced houses, mural painting goes back to the start of the twentieth century. While early murals almost exclusively reflected loyalist topics, republican murals are a more recent practice, which emerged at the height of The Troubles.

What You Need to Know About The Troubles

The Troubles is a term to describe a period of **conflict** in Northern Ireland that lasted about 30 years. The Troubles began in the late 1960s until the Good Friday Agreement in 1998.

However, the origins of the Troubles can be traced back hundreds of years. At the beginning of the 17th century, the Plantation of Ulster settled Protestants from lowland Scotland and the North of England. This caused a sectarian split in the population of the province; something that still resonates today and fed into the Troubles.

Catholics predominantly consider themselves Irish and hold nationalist views - they want an independent Ireland free from British control. Protestants identify largely as British and unionist, meaning they wish to remain linked to the United Kingdom.

Early Murals

The earliest murals **celebrated** Protestant culture. These often included the victory of Protestant King William III over Catholic King James II at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

The Beginnings of Republican Mural Painting

In 1972, loyalist and republican paramilitary prisoners were **granted** Special Category Status which allowed them to be treated as political prisoners.

This was part of an agreement between the IRA and the British government to ceasefire.

In 1976, The British Government **revoked** Special Category Status, effectively 'criminalising' anyone convicted of an act of 'terrorism' after 1 March 1976.

In response, republican prisoners at the Maze and Armagh Women's Prison began a series of protests. The protests took a fatal turn in 1981 after prisoners began hunger strikes which culminated in ten prisoners starving themselves to death.

Many [republican murals] commemorated the hunger strikes, but others featured other struggles for Irish self-determination. These were both peaceful and armed.

Loyalism under Siege?

The 1980s also saw an erosion of confidence among loyalists over Northern Ireland's place in the UK. This was due to the Anglo-Irish Agreement of November 1985, which allowed the Government of the Republic of Ireland to give advice on Northern Ireland's affairs.

The move **sparked** violent protests from loyalists who felt this agreement was the start of the slippery slope towards Irish unity.

SAMPLE

Moving towards a Ceasefire

At the Northern Ireland peace process, loyalist murals began to feature flags and heraldry over depiction of people.

While the numbers of loyalist murals displaying more peaceful themes increased in East Belfast, in the 1990s, the military murals of the 1980s remained **prominent**.

These images served as a clear threat to those on the republican side and a reminder that although the peace may hold, many within loyalism were still prepared to fight.

Republican murals also adopted a different tone in the 1990s. Images of the IRA's armed struggle for self-determination which had featured prominently during the 1980s, appeared alongside murals which more clearly demanded Britain leave Ireland.

Murals Today

Despite the ceasefire of 1998, today's mural painters, both loyalist and republican, still adopt the political themes which underpinned the Troubles as their subjects.

While mural painting appears to be a tradition that will continue in Northern Ireland, there are questions as to whether more militantly messaged murals reflect the values of Northern Ireland's culture today.

SAMPLE

NOTES for words and phrases

the gable ends of terraced houses テラスハウスの端の壁〈terraced house は複数の家が壁をくっつけたイギリス特有の集合住宅。この両端にある壁がミューラルのキャンバスとして使用される〉/ **sectarian split** 宗派による分断〈プロテスタントとカトリックの二大集団による対立。本質は宗教の争いではなく、イギリス残留を望むか、アイルランド統一と独立を望むかという政治問題〉/ **resonate**〈北アイルランドの人々の〉心に響き渡る、暗い影を落とす / **self-determination** 民族自決〈他国の支配から抜け出し自ら政権を行うこと〉

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What theme is NOT depicted on the murals?

(A) Past events (B) Religious beliefs (C) Corporate policies (D) Community ideas

2. When did the first murals appear?

(A) In the early 1900s (B) At the height of The Troubles
(C) At the end of the 20th century (D) Immediately after the 1998 ceasefire

3. What pictures did the republicans often draw in 1980s?

(A) Mazes (B) The future (C) SCS (D) Political facts

4. What did the loyalists think about the agreement in 1985?

(A) They got more confident. (B) It could lead to a united Ireland.
(C) They should protest for the sake of it. (D) They could advise the government.

5. As the peace process moved forward, both loyalists and republicans

(A) stopped painting murals (B) signed a disarmament agreement
(C) focused on drawing humans (D) altered the tone of their artwork

3 Listening Exercises

File 046

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. Who still depicts the Troubles even after the ceasefire of 1998?

(A) Loyalists
(B) Republicans
(C) Both loyalists and republicans
(D) Neither

2. Why do the political murals NOT stay for a long time?

(A) They can be changed to the next campaign.
(B) Their political messages are not considered to be important.
(C) The artists want to try their latest idea.
(D) The political activities only last for a short time.

3. Which of the following is true about the future of the murals?

(A) Loyalists will still draw the same themes.
(B) Republicans will paint about financial issues.
(C) Nothing is certain about it.
(D) Both of them will give up expressing their political views.

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙ **Belfast** ベルファスト。北アイルランドの首都。労働者の居住区である西ベルファストでは、シャンキル・ロードがロイヤリストの居住区、フォールズ・ロードがリパブリカンの居住区に分かれ、その間は高い壁に囲まれたピース・ロードが走る。
⊙ **Plantation of Ulster** アルスター植民地。現在の北アイルランドにあたる地域。17 世紀初頭、北イングランド及びスコットランドから入植者が移住し土地を強制的に取得。植民地化した。
⊙ **Special Category Status** 特別カテゴリーステータス。略称 SCS。1972 年に北アイルランド紛争で服役した囚人らに付与された、刑務作業免除などの特権。暴力事件の犯罪者と区別し、政治犯として扱われた。
⊙ **IRA** アイルランド共和軍（Irish Republic Army）。アイルランド独立と統一を掲げた武装組織。
⊙ **the Maze and Armagh Women's Prison** HM 刑務所メイズ（HM Maze Prison）。アーマー女子刑務所。いずれも北アイルランドにある北アイルランド紛争時に使われた刑務所。80 年代に囚人らによる抵抗運動が起きた。
⊙ **East Belfast** プロテスタント系労働者居住区。これの対がカトリック系住民の the Falls Road 周辺。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions with Your Partner.

1. Now you have learnt what happened in Belfast during the Troubles. Go back to unit 1 and read the passage on the Irish flag again. What can you learn from it now? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Can you forgive your enemies after arguing with them? Why and how? Share it with your friends.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

ベルファスト中心部には、いくつかの例外を除けば、かつて 4 階建て以上の高い建物がなかった。高い建物は目立つため、テロの標的になりやすいからだ。

今でも西ベルファストの居住区を訪れると、カトリック系住民とプロテスタント系住民の深い分断が見られる。そのふたつの居住区を分ける、7 メートルを超える壁に両側を囲まれた一本の道が、数キロ切れ目なく続く。これが「平和の路（Peace Road）」だ。一度入れば数キロ先の出口まで、横道という逃げ場すらない。その道には頑丈な鉄製の扉があり、夕方には閉鎖される。するとそこに残るのは、双方の住民を隔てる物理的な裂け目だ。

一旦閉まったら最後、この道を超えることはできない。地図上で見ればほんの数メートル先の相手側の居住区。しかしそれは数キロにも及ぶ距離が感じられる。

Unit 24 Northern Ireland —'Bloody Sunday' and After



ロンドンデリーにあるモニュメント Hands Across the Divide

Keys to Understanding

Well, no, the trouble's finished. My daddy died in the Troubles at our front door in 1969. After his death, my mammy reared nine babies on her own, and all that we had in home, in spite of violence, was love. She showed us how to love.

—Caroline Devenney, textile design artist from Derry

ええ、そうよ、あの厄介ごとは終わったの。父はね、家の玄関で1969年に『厄介ごと』で死んだのよ。父の死後、母は自力で9人の子供を育てたわ。暴力が周囲に満ち溢れていたにも関わらず、家には愛だけがあったのよ。母は私たち子供に、愛する方法を教えてくれたのよ。

SAMPLE

北アイルランド第二の都市ロンドンデリー／デリーには、互いに助け合う、暖かいコミュニティの雰囲気が感じられる。街の中心には城壁がある。筆者が逗留した2006年当時、城壁内の宿の宿泊代は例外なく高価で、城壁の外へ出ると、驚くほど安かった。その安さにつられて宿を決めた筆者は、宿にチェックインした直後、そこがボグサイドだと知らされる。

ボグサイド――城壁の北側に位置する、カトリック系住民の居住区。ここを見下ろす城壁は、かつて、厳重に警備されていた。全人口の1割ほどを数える、城壁の内側に住む富裕層のプロテスタント系住民を守るためだ。その外では、特に1960年代以降、『北アイルランド紛争』(the Troubles) が激化した。プロテスタント系の警官はカトリック系住民に疑いを持てば、警棒で彼らの足を折ることが許された。当然、報復もあった。暴力(violence)は日常化した。緊張が高まる。その様な最中、Carolineの父親も1969年の武力衝突の犠牲となり、死んだ。そして71年8月9日、カトリック系住民を審議なく拘留できる拘留権が施行された。翌71年1月30日、住民はデモ行進で反対を表明。これに対し、前夜からイギリス軍パラシュート部隊が配備された。デモ行進の最終目的地ギルドホールへと続く道に、防壁(バリケード)が築かれた。そして「血の日曜日」が幕を開ける――。

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. divide	2. furious	3. upbeat	4. crisp
5. bullet	6. rioter	7. dispute	8. ambiguity

A. 楽しい	B. 曖昧さ	C. 議論する	D. 弾丸
E. さわやかな	F. すさまじい	G. 分割する	H. 暴徒

2 Reading **Read The Article And Answer The Questions.** File 047

Bloody Sunday – Brief Background History

The Government of Ireland Act (1920) created Northern Ireland (N.I.) by **dividing** the 6 north-eastern counties of Ireland from the other 26 counties. These 6 counties, Fermanagh, Antrim, Tyrone, Derry, Armagh and Down, had a majority of Unionists. The other 26 counties, and Ireland as a whole, had a Nationalist/Republican majority.

Throughout its history NI was unstable.

As violence increased the Stormont government came under increasing pressure to clamp down on the IRA, and on 9th August 1971 internment was introduced.

Across NI 342 men were arrested and imprisoned without trial. The reaction of the Nationalist community was **furious**.

One of the protests took place in Derry on the 30th Jan 1972, the day that is now known as Bloody Sunday.

Sunday, 30 January 1972

As thousands of Civil Rights marchers set off from the Bishops Field in Creggan just before 3 o'clock the mood was **upbeat**. The sun was shining, the air was **crisp** and the atmosphere was akin to a carnival. The march had been banned by the Stormont government but there was no sense of fear as the marchers, singing and chanting, wound their way down from Creggan and through the Brandywell and Bogside. It was common knowledge that the IRA had withdrawn from the Bogside.

What Actually Happened?

The march passed off peacefully, as the organizers had intended, until it reached the junction of William Street and Rossville Street, where the lorry at the head of the march turned right up Rossville Street, leading the marchers away from any confrontation with soldiers at the barrier in William Street. However, about 200 marchers, most of them young men, broke away from the march and began throwing stones at the soldiers on the barricade. The soldiers responded with rubber **bullets** and water cannon, and these **rioters** were effectively repelled.

The Results

The exact sequence of events was **disputed**, but it has since been established that soldiers of the 1st Battalion the Parachute Regiment opened fire on unarmed civilians. Fourteen people were shot dead (thirteen outright; one who died four-and-a-half months later from his injuries), some of them shot in the back; six were aged just 17. A similar number were injured, most by gunshots and two from being knocked down by armoured personnel carriers. The Catholic population of Derry, who had originally welcomed the British troops as a neutral force protecting them from Protestant violence and persecution, now saw the army as enemy and occupier.

SAMPLE

After Nearly Four Decades

David Cameron risked the wrath of MPs in his party and made a formal apology on behalf of the government for the "unjustified and unjustifiable" killings documented by Lord Saville's inquiry, welcoming the "closure" it will now hopefully begin to give grieving families.

The prime minister told a sombre Commons: "The conclusions of this report are absolutely clear. There is no doubt, there is nothing equivocal, there are no **ambiguities**. What happened on Bloody Sunday was both unjustified and unjustifiable. It was wrong."

> "Some members of our armed forces acted wrongly. The Government is ultimately responsible for the conduct of our armed forces and for that, on behalf of the Government – and indeed our country – I am deeply sorry."

NOTES for words and phrases

marchers 1971 年 8 月 9 日に導入された抑留権〈カトリック系住民の逮捕・監禁を審議なしで可能とする法律〉に反対してデモ行進は計画された。しかしながらデモ行進そのものが違法だった / **Bishops Field** Guild Hall から見て北西の丘の上にある / **Brandywell and Bogside** いずれも地名。ボグサイドはカソリック系住民の居住地であり Bloody Sunday の舞台となった / **sequence of ～** ～の順序 / **1st Battalion the Parachute Regiment** イギリス陸軍パラシュート連隊第 1 大隊 / **some of them shot in the back** 5 人だったと言われる / **armoured personnel carriers** 装甲兵員輸送車〈armoured 武装した、装甲の〉 / **persecution** 迫害 / **on behalf of ～** ～を代表して、～に代わって / **sombre Commons** 厳粛な面持ちの下院議員ら / **equivocal** 不確かな

SAMPLE

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. What kind of people were the majority in Northern Ireland in 1920?

(A) Revolutionists (B) Republicans (C) Unionists (D) Nationalists

2. What was the result of introducing internment by the Stormont government?

(A) Unionists developed a protest movement.
(B) More than 300 Unionists were arrested.
(C) Nationalists were angered.
(D) Nationalists gave up their civil rights.

3. On Bloody Sunday, the march was originally intended to

(A) overturn the government. (B) hold a peaceful demonstration.
(C) withdraw the IRA from the city. (D) rise in revolt.

4. Why did the lorry leading the march turn right up Rossville Street?

(A) To avoid a confrontation (B) To attack the soldiers
(C) To stop the demonstration (D) To drive out the soldiers

5. What statement did Cameron make on the events of Bloody Sunday?

(A) Saville's report was wrong.
(B) What happened on the day was appropriate.
(C) The government had no responsibility to the events.
(D) The killings on the day were unjust.

3 Listening Exercises

File 048

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. What is still disputed about Bloody Sunday?

(A) The order of the events
(B) The climate of the day
(C) The number of the deaths
(D) The starting time of the march

2. How were the victims killed?

(A) They were buried alive.
(B) They were imprisoned and killed.
(C) They were shot to death.
(D) They were beaten to death.

3. What did Catholics in Derry come to regard the British troops as?

(A) Peaceful
(B) Trusted
(C) Neutral
(D) Hateful

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**Derry / Londonderry** デリー。北アイルランド第二の都市。
⊙**Stormont Government** ストーモント政府。北アイルランド議会の俗称。1921 年から 1972 年まで北アイルランドの行政をつかさどっていた。プロテスタント系政党が常に多数党だったが、1972 年 3 月 30 日北アイルランド暫定法により議会停止、翌 1973 年 7 月 18 日に北アイルランド憲法法で廃止。
⊙**Civil Rights** 公民権。北アイルランドでは、主にカトリック系住民に対する、選挙権、就職、公共住宅などにおける差別撤廃をもとめた公民権運動が行われた。
⊙**David Cameron** デヴィッド・キャメロン（1966–）。ロンドン生まれ。政治家。保守党。2010 年より 2016 年までイギリスの首相を務める。2016 年国民投票により EU 離脱が決まったため、残留を支持したキャメロンは退陣した。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions With Your Partner.

1. In Northern Ireland two sects, Protestants and Catholics, define their identity. What defines Japanese identity? Discuss it with your friends.
2. What is the key element to solve problems or troubles? Share it with your friends.

It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

スラング（slang）はある特定の人々の間のみで使われる隠語だ。イギリスの隠語で“mate”といえば、親友をさす。“gutted”は深い悲しみを表し、商店などで買い物をした場合によく聞かれる“Cheers!”は“Thank you!”だ。このコーナーのタイトル“It's a gas!”も、「それって最高！」に近い、1970 年代に聞かれたある種の隠語である。

“trouble”は「厄介ごと」「悩み」「故障」などの意味だ。しかし北アイルランドでは、頭文字を大文字とした複数形の“the Troubles”は、北アイルランド紛争を指す隠語である。住民らは「紛争（conflicts）」という言葉を使わず、日常的に『厄介ごと』（the Troubles）と紛争を呼び、処理し、何とかやり過ごしてきたのである。

Unit 25 United Kingdom—'We Will Meet Again': Queen Urges Britons to Stay Strong



Queen Elizabeth II

Keys to Understanding

We should take comfort that while we may have more still to endure, better days will return. ... We will meet again. —Queen Elizabeth Second

依然としてより耐えなくてはなりませんが、日常は戻るということに慰めを得るべきです。…私たちは再び会うのです。



ロックダウン下のロンドン（ピカデリー・サーカス）

新型コロナは、誰もが想像するより素早く世界中に感染拡大した。ヨーロッパではイタリア北部で2020年1月30日に感染が確認された。タイミングが悪かった。2月8日からヴェネチア最大の祭典、カーニヴァルが控えていた。国内外からカーニヴァル目当ての観光客が多く訪れた。感染が拡大する。イタリアは3月10日にイタリア全土をロックダウンした。だが時すでに遅し。4万人以上が感染した。そしてイタリア国内で感染した観光客が各国に帰る。これが一因となり、ヨーロッパ各国で感染が一気に拡大した。

イギリスも、感染拡大を許した。イギリスでは2020年3月16日から21年6月19日までロックダウンが続いた。新型コロナ犠牲者数ではイタリアがヨーロッパ最大と言われるが、イギリスではそれに続く数字を叩き出した。2025年までに23万人がイギリス国内だけで亡くなったといわれる。

イギリス国民は政府の対応に対して、不満を募らせた。さらに悪いことには、ロックダウンの最中にジョンソン首相（当時）ら政治家が複数回パーティーを開いていたというスキャンダルが報道された。国民の怒りは頂点に達した。その怒りを収めたのが、エリザベス女王だった。女王は異例のスピーチをテレビ放送を通じて行った。国民に「耐える」ことを訴えた。最後に女王は「私たちは再び会うのです（We will meet again）」と結んだ。この言葉はイギリスで国民的応援歌として第二次世界大戦中に愛されたヴェラ・リンの曲、'We will meet again' の引用だと思われる。この言葉が国民を「動かない」ほうへ動かした。

SAMPLE

1 Vocabulary Building

Match English Words With Their Japanese Meanings.

1. separation	2. endeavour	3. intervention	4. circumstance
5. acknowledge	6. generation	7. disruption	8. contract

A. 介入	B.（目的に向かうための）努力	C. 激動	D.（病気に）かかる
E. 認める	F. 状況	G. 世代	H. 別離

2 Reading **Read the Article and Answer The Questions.** File 049

In a special broadcast, the monarch said we will overcome the coronavirus crisis if we 'remain united and resolute'

The Queen has praised Britain's 'national spirit' in facing the challenge of coronavirus as she evoked wartime memories to reassure those 'feeling a painful sense of **separation** from their loved ones' to take comfort in the fact: "We will meet again."

In only the fifth special televised broadcast, other than Christmas messages, of her long reign, she said: "While we have faced challenges before, this one is different. This time we join with all nations across the globe in a common **endeavour**, using the great advances of science and our instinctive compassion to heal."

"We will succeed – and that success will belong to every one of us," she said.

She added: "We should take comfort that, while we may have more still to endure, better days will return: we will be with our friends again; we will be with our families again; we will meet again."

The government hopes that an **intervention** from the Queen, planned in close consultation with Downing Street, will help to shore up public commitment to self-isolation guidelines amid fears that warmer weather could lead some to waver.

The Queen, 94 this month and in good health, recorded her message at Windsor Castle, where she and the Duke of Edinburgh, 98, are staying for the foreseeable future.

The broadcast was filmed in extraordinary **circumstances**, with only one cameraman, wearing personal protective equipment, allowed into the White Drawing Room with the monarch to mitigate the risks to both her and others.

In a rare and deeply personal address to the nation and Commonwealth, she **acknowledged** the "pain already felt by those who have lost loved ones".

She praised NHS frontline workers, care workers and those carrying out other essential roles 'who selflessly continue their day-to-day duties outside the home in support of all of us'. She told them: "Every hour of your hard work brings us closer to a return to more normal times."

Her hope, she said, was that those in years to come would look back and say that this **generation** of Britons 'were as strong as any'. She added: "The pride in who we are is not part of our past, it defines our present and our future."

It was, she said, an increasingly challenging time of **disruption**, "a disruption that has brought grief to some, financial difficulties to many and enormous changes to the daily lives of us all".

The message made no direct mention of the Queen's own family's experience of coronavirus: Prince Charles **contracted** and recovered from the illness.

Joe Little, the managing editor of *Majesty* magazine, said the Queen would have wanted the focus to be on people such as the carers and key workers. "I think the message was more as monarch rather than as mother," he said.

Labour's new leader, Sir Keir Starmer, tweeted: "The Queen speaks for the whole country

SAMPLE

and our determination to defeat coronavirus."

Apart from her Christmas message, it is rare for the monarch to make a special televised address.

NOTES for words and phrases

resolute 意志の固い、断固とした / **Downing Street** ダウニング街。イギリス首相官邸（10 番地）を指す。ここではイギリス政府の代名詞として使われている / **shore up** 強める、補強する / **self-isolation** 自己隔離〈感染症の拡大を防ぐために、自らが周囲の人々から離れて生活すること。コロナ感染拡大時に頻繁に使われた〉/ **NHS** National Health Service の略。国民医療サービス / **essential role** 必要不可欠な役割〈参照：essential worker 必要労働者→日常生活を送るのに欠かせない仕事についている人のこと。この場合、医療従事者らを指す。後出の key workers も同意〉

Comprehension

Choose The Best Answers For These Questions.

1. According to this article, how many 'special' speeches has the Queen made?

(A) One (B) Three (C) Five (D) Seven

2. According to the Queen, who will be praised as a success?

(A) The King and Queen (B) Doctors and nurses
(C) Some of us (D) The entire nation

3. What did the British government fear?

(A) Workers will not vote for them next time.
(B) The Queen will decline a special message.
(C) People may go out when the season is better.
(D) Newspapers will reveal their scandals.

4. Where did the Queen make this speech?

(A) In Prince Charles's room (B) In one of her palaces
(C) At a BBC studio (D) In an NHS office

5. According to Sir Keir Starmer, what message was included in the Queen's speech?

(A) We shall overcome the disease.
(B) They will meet NHS workers again.
(C) The countries should be under a strict control.
(D) She might lose her husband.

SAMPLE

3 Listening Exercises

File 050

Listen To The Recording. Choose The Best Answer To Each Question.

1. Who was with the Queen when she made her first broadcast speech?

(A) Her mother (B) Her sister (C) Her Uncle (D) King George VI

2. What was the purpose of the 1940 broadcast?

(A) To celebrate Christmas
(B) To encourage children who had evacuated
(C) To declare the Second World War
(D) To remember some 80 years ago

3. What does the Queen believe about the current situation?

(A) A separation is your right.
(B) You will prefer a separation to being with your loved ones.
(C) The separation is needed now.
(D) The war will be over soon.

NOTES for Important Events and Persons

⊙**The Duke of Edinburgh** エディンバラ公。フィリップ殿下 (1921-2021)。ギリシャ出身で第二次世界大戦後、エリザベス 2 世と結婚。コロナ禍に老衰で死亡した。
⊙**Sir Keir Starmer** キア・スターマー (1962-)。イギリスの政治家。2020 年にイギリス二大政党のひとつである労働党の党首となり、その後、首相に就く (2024-26 年)。

SAMPLE

4 Questions For Discussion

Share Your Opinions with Your Partner.

1. What is the most important message in this Queen's speech? Share your opinion with your partner.
2. Although the lockdown was not conducted in Japan during the pandemic, what if it will be declared in the near future? Discuss with your partner.

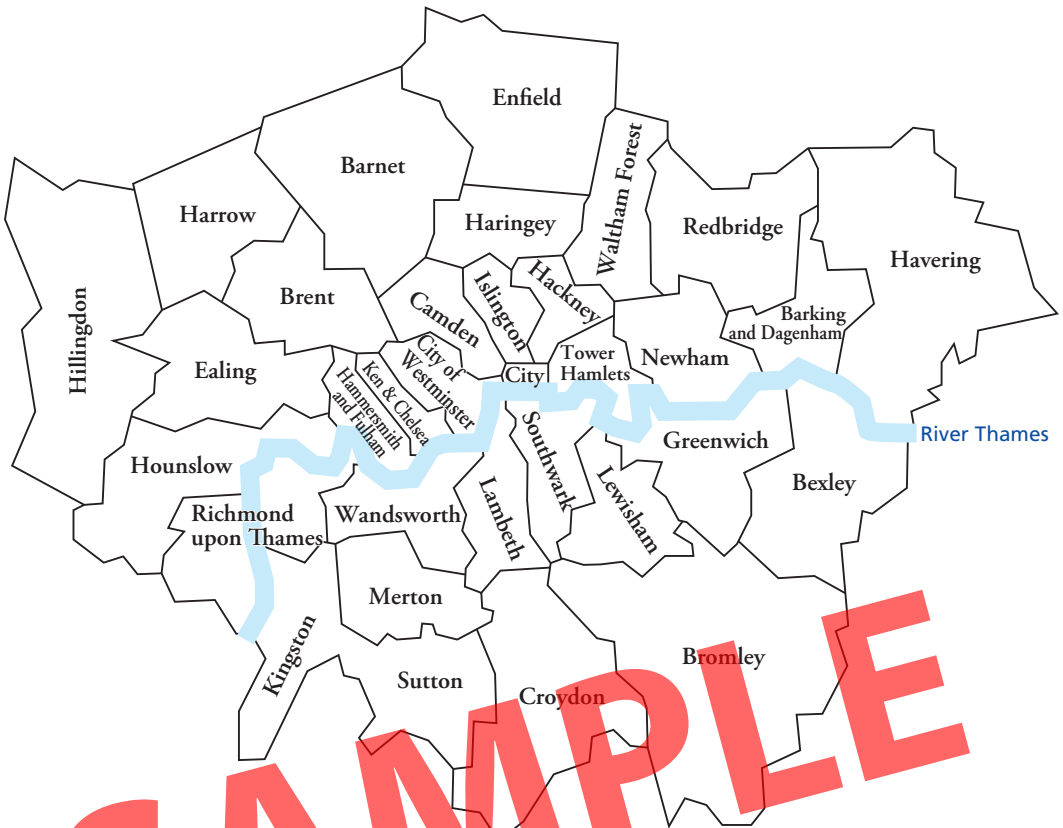
It's a Gas! More Successful Keys to Understand

私たち日本人が言う「新型コロナ」は英語では COVID-19 という。最後の数字は西暦の下二桁だ。即ち、2019 年に発生したコロナウィルスということになる。従って「新型コロナウイルス感染症の世界的流行」は 'COVID-19 pandemic' だ。

この新型コロナの発生源がどこなのか。また、なぜ急激に広まったのか。ここにはまだ議論の余地がある。しかし確実にわかっているのは、この病原体ウィルスの力が人間の予測を大きく超えたことだ。瞬く間に感染は拡大し、次々と人が亡くなっていった。対処法も薬もなく、人々は各々の家に閉じこもるしかなかった。その中でイギリス政府は、国民に感染させ集団免疫を獲得しようとした。この方針は、科学者も支持した。だが裏目に出た。病原体の力を侮っていたのかもしれない。都市部では多くの国民が亡くなった。

新型コロナウイルスの流行に関するイギリスの公的独立調査委員会は 2025 年、イギリス政府の当時の対応について「不十分かつ遅すぎた」と結論づけた。調査委員会の報告書では、より適切に対応すれば、死者を約 2 万 3 千人減らせた可能性があると指摘している。

London Borough Map (Unit 11)



SAMPLE

Northern Ireland Map (Unit 23, 24)



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SAMPLE

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