

外国語要旨

題目 The Study of Elementary School Excursions to Ise Jingu (*Sanguryoko*) in Tokyo City in the 1930s

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This study focuses on elementary school excursions to Ise Jingu (*sanguryoko*) in Tokyo City in the 1930s, of which the primary purpose was to worship at Ise Jingu. The aim of this study is to elucidate several aspects of the relationship between Japan's Emperor system and the education system by understanding the history of *sanguryoko* from a structural perspective and by analyzing the educational meaning of *sanguryoko*. Although Tokyo City is far from Ise Jingu, elementary education institutions attempted to have all sixth-grade children participate in *sanguryoko*. The significance of this study is to examine and evaluate this attempt in the history of Japan's education.

In Part 1, the history of *sanguryoko* in Tokyo City is discussed, from the time in which it increased until its end. Prior to *sanguryoko*, the Educational Society of Tokyo City planned several projects that allowed elementary school teachers to worship at Ise Jingu. Denzaburo Obiya, a philanthropist, and the Tokyo Daily News sponsored projects for representative students of Tokyo City to travel to worship at Ise Jingu. These projects laid the foundation for increasing the number of *sanguryoko*. In the projects sponsored by the Tokyo Daily News, *sanguryoko* by elementary students was planned as commemorative projects concerning the births of the crown prince and an imperial descendant. Commemorative projects related to Japan's Emperor system inspired each ward in Tokyo City to conduct *sanguryoko*. In the Kojimachi and Hongo Wards, *sanguryoko* was launched as one of the commemorative projects of His Majesty the Emperor's Enthronement. Each ward in Tokyo City supported the increase in the number of *sanguryoko* by assisting poor children with the costs, which then developed into a campaign for discounted railway fares for *sanguryoko*. Several educational societies in Tokyo City asked for discounted railway fares for *sanguryoko* and argued that all sixth-grade children in Tokyo City should worship at Ise Jingu for the "accomplishment of national education." In response, the Ministry of Railways established a system to provide discounted railway fares. On June 12, 1937, the Ministry of Railways published Notice 198, "How to handle the trip of a group of elementary school children to visit Ise Jingu," and, thus, nationally-funded *sanguryoko* began. In 1940, however, the Ministry of Education limited school excursions because

railway transportation had become difficult. In 1941, trips were confined due to the start of the Kwantung Army Special Maneuvers and the worsening of the situation in Japan. In 1942, when the confinement had eased, Tokyo City sponsored *sanguryoko*, which was the final *sanguryoko* ever sponsored by Tokyo City. Although special consideration for *sanguryoko* continued, *sanguryoko* by national elementary schools located great distances from Ise Jingu became regulated and finally ended in 1943.

In Part 2, *sanguryoko* is examined by analyzing its educational meaning and purpose. This study attempts to clarify *sanguryoko* by focusing on its purpose, learning content, and learning methods, while also adopting case study methods. Regarding the unique purpose of *sanguryoko* (i.e., the reason for going to Ise Jingu), Tokyo City considered *sanguryoko* to be the “final accomplishment of sixth-year education” in “discipline.” When shrine worship was routinized, *sanguryoko* was considered to be a special event. Geography, history, and writing were incorporated into *sanguryoko* by making use of events that are unique to a trip. However, such learning content was not generalized, and the actual worship experience was considered more important than intellectual learning. As for learning methods, opportunities for activities and presentations, such as negotiation, consultation, and research, were provided for children, and cases in which new educational methods were utilized have been confirmed.