

# Meiji University Asian Studies

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## Overseas study trips: Asian History Course's achievements

### アジア史専攻における海外現地研修等の実績

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アジア史専攻は、2005年に東洋史学専攻から名称を変更した。アジア史専攻は外国史の専攻ではあるが、日本史学専攻や考古学専攻のように、アジアの史跡を実際に見学することを重視し、日本国内のアジアと関連する史跡や博物館の見学会をおこなうとともに、学生たちにアジア各地への留学を促してきた。そして2010年度には、教員が学生を引率する課外活動「海外ゼミ合宿」を開始した。さらに2017年度からは、正規の授業である「海外現地研修」を開始した。

しかし、新型コロナウイルスの感染拡大により、2020年度～2022年度は、「海外現地研修」を中止せざるを得なくなり、その代わりに2021年度には、オンラインによる中国の遺跡と博物館の見学会を実施した。

以下に、アジア史専攻における海外ゼミ合宿、海外現地研修、オンライン見学会の実績について紹介する。

In 2005, the Oriental History Course was renamed Asian History Course. Asian History Course is a Course in foreign history, but as in the case of the Japanese History Course or Archaeology Course, the emphasis is placed on physically visiting historical sites in Asia. The department has facilitated visits to historical sites and museums related to Asia in Japan and encouraged students to study abroad in various parts of Asia. "In the academic year 2010-11, the department started a program called "Study Trip Abroad" where faculty members take students to visit various locations. Furthermore, in the academic year 2017-18, the department started offering credit for students who enrolled in "Study Visit Abroad" program.

However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, "Study Abroad" was canceled for the academic years 2020-23. In 2021-22, virtual visits to historical ruins and museums in China were carried out instead. We outline the accomplishments of the Asian History Course, including achievements from Study Trip Abroad, Study Visit Abroad, and online visits as follow:

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## 1. 海外ゼミ合宿：2010年～2016年

「海外ゼミ合宿」は“G30”の助成を受けた文学部の課外活動で、学生のアジアの歴史と現在に対する認識を深め、学習意欲を高め、留学を促進するなどの効果を期待して2010年度に設置された。アジア史専攻は初年度の2010年9月に、第1回ゼミ合宿を中国上海でおこなった。学生は、それぞれ研究テーマを設定し、事前に調査をした上で現地を訪問し、帰国後、現地調査の結果を発表した。

### 第1回上海合宿

2010年9月10日～9月13日、3泊4日で、中国上海において実施した。参加学生は3年生5名、4年生5名の計10名で、上海の歴史の3つの時代、すなわち近代以前の水郷と港町、租界時代、現代に分けて、それぞれを象徴する場所、七宝鎮 (Qibao-zhen)、外灘 (Waitan, Bund)、浦東 (Pudong) や上海歴史陳列館 (Shanghai Municipal History Museum) 上海博物館 (Shanghai Museum)、上海万国博覧会 (Expo 2010 Shanghai China) を見学し、揚子江デルタ (Yangtze delta) の歴史と現在を学んだ。

### 第2回北京合宿

2011年9月8日～9月12日、4泊5日で、中国北京において実施した。参加学生は1年生4名、2年1名、3年6名、4年2名、計13名で、明清の宮城である故宮博物院

## 1: Study trips abroad: 2010–2016

The “Study Trip Abroad” is an extra-curricular activity of the Faculty of Letters funded by “G30.” The Study Trip Abroad program was launched in 2010 to increase students' understanding of Asian history and current events in Asia, and to inspire and encourage studying abroad. The first Study Trip Abroad of Asian History Course took place in September 2010, the first year of the Course, in Shanghai, China. Participating students choose their own research themes, conducted pre-departure research on the visit site, and presented their findings upon returning to Japan.

### Trip 1: Shanghai, China

It was held in Shanghai, China, from September 10 to 13, 2010 (three nights, four days). A total of 10 students—five third-year students and five fourth-year students—took part. The history of Shanghai was divided into three parts: pre-modern riverfront districts and ports, the concession era, and the contemporary period. During the visit, the students explored *Qibao-zhen*, *Waitan* (the Bund), Pudong, the Shanghai Municipal History Museum, the Shanghai Museum, and the Expo 2010 Shanghai China, which represented each of the three periods, and gained an understanding of the history and current situation of the *Yangtze Delta* region.

### Trip 2: Beijing, China

It was held in Beijing, China, from September 8 to 12, 2011 (four nights, five days). A total of 13 students—four first-year students, one second year student, six third-year students, and two fourth-year

(Palace Museum)、万里の長城、明十三陵 (Ming shi-san-ling)、国家博物館などを見学し中国王朝の歴史を学ぶとともに、王府井や瑠璃廠などの繁華街、胡同、四合院を見学し北京の現在を学んだ。また、今回は北京師範大学 (Beijing Normal University)、北京大学 (Beijing University) を訪問し、歴史学を学ぶ教員や学生と交流した。さらに4日目には、グループに分かれて市内を自由に見学した。

### 第3回北京合宿

2012年9月11日～9月15日、4泊5日で、中国北京において実施した。参加学生は1年生10名、2年1名、3年9名、計20名で、故宮博物院 (Palace Museum)、万里の長城、明十三陵 (Ming shi-san-ling)、国家博物館など中国王朝に関する史跡、第2次アヘン戦争による廃墟が残る円明園、日中戦争が勃発した盧溝橋、抗日戦争中の地下道戦のトンネルが残る焦荘戸 (Jiaozhuanghu) など近代の史跡を見学し、元代から近代に至る北京の歴史を学ぶとともに、王府井や瑠璃廠などの繁華街、胡同、四合院を見学し北京の現在を学び、北京師範大学 (Beijing Normal University) 歴史学院の教員や学生と交流した。今回も4日目にグループに分かれ市内各地の自由見学をおこなった。当時、北京市内の一部で反日デモが起こっていたが、学生たちは地元の人々と親しく交流することができた。

students—took part. They visited the Palace Museum, the *Ming/Qing* palace, the Great Wall of China, *Ming shi-san-ling*, and the National Museum of China to learn about the history of Chinese dynasties as well as town centers, including *Wangfujing* Avenue and *Liulichanga*, the *hutong*, and *siheyuan* to learn about Beijing today. At this occasion, they also visited the Beijing Normal University and the Beijing University to socialize with teaching staff and history course students. On the fourth day, participants were divided into groups and went around the town on their own.

### Trip 3: Beijing, China

It was held in Beijing, China, from September 11 to 15, 2012 (four nights, five days). A total of 20 students—10 first-year students, one second-year student, and nine third-year students—took part. The students visited sites related to Chinese dynasties, such as the Palace Museum, the Great Wall of China, *Ming Shi-san-ling*, and the National Museum of China, as well as sites related to the early modern history of China, including *Yuanmingyuan* Park where the ruins of the Second Opium War are preserved, the Marco Polo Bridge where the Second Sino-Japanese War started, and *Jiaozhuanghu* where the tunnels used by anti-Japanese partisans still remain. These visits aimed to give the students a comprehensive understanding of Beijing's history from the *Yuan* period to the present day. They learned about Beijing today by visiting town centers, including *Wangfujing* Avenue and *Liulichanga*, the *hutong*, and *siheyuan* and interacted with the teaching staff and students of the

School of History, Beijing Normal University. On the fourth day, the students were divided into groups and explored Beijing by themselves. Despite some anti-Japanese demonstrations taking place in some parts of Beijing, the students had positive interactions with the local people.

#### 第4回北京合宿

2013年9月7日～9月11日、4泊5日で、北京において実施し、7名の学生が参加した（詳細省略）。

#### Trip 4: Beijing, China

It was held in Beijing from September 7 to 11, 2013 (four nights, five days), and a total of seven students took part (details are omitted).

#### 第5回北京合宿

2014年9月7日～9月11日、4泊5日で、北京において実施し、1年生9名が参加した（詳細省略）。

#### Trip 5: Beijing, China

It was held in Beijing from September 7 to 11, 2014 (four nights, five days), and nine first-year students took part (details are omitted).

#### 第6回台湾合宿

2015年9月1日～9月5日、4泊5日で、台湾において実施し、1年生5名、2年生2名、計7名が参加し、首都台北（Taipei）、古都台南（Tainan）を訪問した。台北では総統府（旧台湾総督府）などの植民地時代の建物や史跡、1947年の民衆弾圧（二二八事件）を伝える二二八記念館（the National 228 Memorial Museum）、国民党政府が中国の正統政府であることを示すために1965年に開館した国立故宮博物院（National Palace Museum）など、中国と台湾に関する史跡や博物館を見学し、古都台南（Tainan）ではオランダ人が1624年に築いたプロヴィンシャ城（赤崁楼、Fort Provintia）や鄭成功（Zheng chengong、国姓爺：Koxinga）を祀る延平郡王祠（Koxinga Museum）、植民地時代の旧台南州庁舎（Old Tainan Prefecture Hall）など近

#### Trip 6: Taiwan

It was held in Taiwan from September 1 to 5, 2015 (four nights, five days). A total of seven students—five first-year students and two second-year students—took part, and we visited Taipei (the capital) and Tainan (the former capital). In Taipei, the students visited historical sites and museums related to Taiwan including colonial buildings and sites such as the Presidential Office Buildings (former Governor General's Office), the National 228 Memorial Museum that commemorates the persecution of civilians in 1947 (the 228 Incident), and the National Palace Museum that was opened in 1965 to demonstrate the legitimacy of the Kuomintang's government. In Tainan, Taiwan's former capital, they visited sites related to the modern maritime history of East Asia and Japanese colonial rule such as Fort Provintia, a fort built by

世東アジア海域史や日本の植民地支配に関する史跡を見学した。さらに台北では、台湾師範大学の教員学生と交流会をおこない、4日目にはグループに分かれて自由見学をした。

### 第7回南京・上海合宿

2015年度は初めて日本史学専攻と合同で開催することになり、台湾合宿とほぼ並行して2015年9月4日～9月8日、4泊5日で南京と上海を訪問した。参加者は、アジア史専攻1年2名、日本史学専攻1年1名、同3年1名、同大学院生2名の計6名だった。南京には3泊し、2日目に三国時代から南朝時代の南京の歴史に関する六朝博物館や清朝・太平天国・国民政府の歴史に関わる総統府、南京大虐殺を伝える南京大虐殺記念館を見学した。2日目の夕方、南京大学歴史学院の教員学生と交流会をおこない、3日目には南京大学の学生の案内で中山陵や中華門、夫子廟（孔子廟）を見学した。上海では浦東地区と外灘、南京路を見学した。

the Dutch in 1624; the *Koxinga* Museum, which commemorates *Zheng Chenggong* (otherwise known as *Koxinga*); and the Old Tainan Prefecture Hall from the colonial period. Moreover, In Taipei, the students socialized with the teaching staff and students of Taiwan Normal University, and on the fourth day, they were divided into groups to explore the city on their own.

### Trip 7: Nanjing and Shanghai, China

The Study Trip Abroad in the academic year 2015–16 was jointly held with Japanese History Course for the first time, and we visited Nanjing and Shanghai from September 4 to 8, 2015 (four nights, five days), almost concurrently with the Study Trip Abroad in Taiwan. A total of six students—two first-year Asian History Course students, one first-year Japanese History Course student, one third-year Japanese History Course student, and two graduate students of Japanese History Course—took part. We spent three nights in Nanjing, and on the second day, the students visited the Six Dynasties Museum on the history of Nanjing from the Three Kingdoms era to the Southern Court era, the Presidential Palace related to the history of the Qing period, the Taipei Rebellion and the Nationalist government, and the Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders, which tells the story of the Nanjing Massacre. In the evening of the second day, the students socialized with the teaching staff and students of the School of History of Nanjing University. On the third day, the Nanjing University students took our students to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, the Gate of China, and Nanjing



Fuzimiao (Confucius Temple). In Shanghai, the students visited the Pudong district, Waitan (the Bund), and Nanjing Road.

## 第8回北京合宿

今回も日本史学専攻と合同で開催し、2016年9月2日～9月6日、4泊5日で、北京において実施した（詳細省略）。

## Trip 8: Beijing, China

It was again held jointly with Japanese History Course in Beijing from September 2 to 6, 2016 (four nights, five days; details are omitted).

## 2. 海外現地研修：2017年～2019年

「海外ゼミ合宿」が単位にはならない課外活動だったのに対し、2017年に新設された「海外現地研修」は独立した正規の授業となり、事前学習から帰国後の報告・レポート提出までおこなって合格すると単位が付与されるようになった。

アジア史専攻は、専攻が主催し文学部全体の学生が参加できる研修を2017年度より3回実施した。参加学生は、各自研究テーマを設定し、事前に調査をした上で現地を訪問し、現地調査の結果を帰国後に発表し、レポートにまとめる。2020年度から2022年度は新型コロナウイルス感染拡大のため実施を中止したが、2023年には第4回として台湾研修の実施を予定している。

## 2: Study Visit Abroad: 2017–2020

The "Study Trip Abroad" was a non-credit, extracurricular activity, while the "Study Visit Abroad," which was established in 2017, was a standalone course that offered credit. To earn credit, students needed to complete pre-trip research, make a post-visit presentation, and submit a report.

Asian History Course held three Study Visits Abroad from the academic year 2017–18. They were organized by the Course and open to all students of the Faculty of Letters. Participating students choose their own research themes, conduct research into the site to visit before departure, and present their findings and write up a report upon their return to Japan. The Study Visit Abroad was canceled from the academic year 2020–21 to academic year 2022–23 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but the fourth one in Taiwan is planned for the academic year 2023–24.

## 第1回北京研修

2017年9月2日～9月6日の4泊5日で北京において実施した。10名の学生が参加した（詳細省略）。

## Study Visit 1: Beijing, China

It was held in Beijing from September 2 to 6, 2017 (four nights, five days), and 10 students took part (details are omitted).

## 第2回ハルビン・大連研修

2018年8月28日～9月2日の5泊6日で中国のハルビン、大連において実施した。今回は初めて西洋史学専攻と合同で開催し、アジア史専攻6名、西洋史学専攻1名、日本史学専攻7名の計14名が参加し、この正規参加者以外にアジア史専攻の中国人大学院生2名も参加した。ハルビンでは黒竜江省博物館、ハルビン市建築芸術館分館（旧ユダヤ教会）、七三一部隊罪証陳列館などを見学し、大連では旅順地区で日清・日露戦争の戦跡や日露監獄博物館などを見学し、東北地方独自の歴史と文化、近代におけるロシアやユダヤ人との関係、日本の侵略の歴史などを学んだ。大連では大連外国語大学日本語学部や遼寧師範大学教育学部の教員・学生と交流し、遼寧師範大学の学生は6日目のグループ別の自由行動に参加し、大連市内各地の史跡や博物館を見学した。

## 第3回南京・上海研修

2019年9月3日～8日の5泊6日の予定で南京・上海で実施した。参加者はいままででもっとも多様で、アジア史専攻7名、日本史専攻2名、西洋史学専攻3名、考古学専攻

## Study Visit 2: Harbin and Dalian, China

It was held in Harbin and Dalian from August 20 to September 2, 2018 (five nights, six days). The trip was jointly held with Western History Course for the first time, and 14 students—six Asian History Course students, one Western History Course student, and seven Japanese History Course students—took part. Additionally, two Chinese graduate students Courseing in Asian History also took part.

In Harbin, the students visited the Heilongjiang Museum, the Harbin Architecture Art Gallery (Old Jewish Synagogue), and the Unit 731 Museum, in Dalian; they visited former battlefields of the First Sino-Chinese and Russo-Japanese Wars and the Japan-Russia Prison Site of Port Arthur to learn about the unique history and culture of the Northeast, the relationship with Russia and Jewish people in the modern times, and the history of Japanese invasion.

In Dalian, the students socialized with the teaching staff and students of the Japanese Department of the Dalian University of Foreign Languages and the Education Department of the Liaoning Normal University. the sixth day, students from Liaoning Normal University joined our students during their free exploration of the city and took them to various sites and museums throughout Dalian.

## Study Visit 3: Nanjing and Shanghai, China

It was held in Nanjing and Shanghai from September 3 to 8, 2019 (five nights, six days). A total of 15 students took part, who were most diverse so far: seven Asian History Course students,

1名、日本文学専攻1名、哲学専攻1名の計15名で、この正規参加者以外に中国人留学生6名（日本史学専攻1名、アジア史専攻1名、アジア史専攻大学院生4名）が参加した。南京では、六朝博物館や総統府、南京大虐殺記念館などを見学したのち、南京大学を訪問し歴史学院の教員・大学院生と交流した。3日目はグループ別に南京市内各地を自由に見学した。上海では、浦東の上海歴史陳列館や七宝鎮を見学したのち、5日目にグループ別に自由に市内各地を見学した。今回は、さまざまな専攻の学生が参加したため、多様な観点から調査をおこない成果をまとめた。なお、9月8日に帰国する予定だったが、台風の影響により帰国便が欠航し、9日に帰国することになった。

### 3. オンライン遺跡見学会

新型コロナウイルス感染症に伴う国内外の移動制限のため、海外現地研修をはじめとする実地研修がほぼ開催できなくなり、代替措置として、考古学関係に強い現地旅行会社に依頼し、Zoomを利用した中国の遺跡・博物館のリアルタイム見学を実施することとした。2021年6月26日に実施し、学部生28名・大学院生1名が参加した。見学地は二里

two Japanese History Course students, three Western History Course students, one Archaeology Course student, one Japanese Literature Course student, and one Philosophy Course student. Additionally, six Chinese study abroad students (one Japanese History Course student, one Asian History Course student, and four graduate students Courseing in Asian History) took part.

In Nanjing, the students visited the Six Dynasties Museum, the Presidential Palace, and the Memorial Hall of the Victims of the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders. Then, they visited Nanjing University to meet teaching staff and students of the School of History. On the third day, the students were divided into groups and explored around Nanjing on their own. In Shanghai, the students visited the Shanghai History Museum in Pudong and Qibao. On the fifth day, they were divided into groups and explore Shanghai on their own. As the participants came from a diverse range of Courses, research was conducted from multiple perspectives in their report. We were supposed to return to Japan on September 8, but due to the typhoon, the return flight was canceled, and we took the flight on September 9.

### 3: Online visits to historical sites

Because of restrictions on movement domestically and overseas due to the COVID-19 pandemic, field trips including the Study Visit Abroad became impossible. As an alternative, we facilitated an online, real-time visit to historical sites and museums in China using Zoom by asking the local travel agency specialized in archaeology. It was held on June 26, 2021, and 28 undergraduate



頭 (erlitou) 遺跡・二里头夏都遺跡博物館 (Erlitou Site Museum of Xia Capital)、定鼎門遺址博物館 (Dingdingmen Site Museum)、洛陽博物館 (Luoyang Museum) であった。携帯電話を利用した接続ということもあり、電波状況によって画像が乱れるなどの点があったが、遺跡や遺物の概要は把握でき、国外への往来再開後も、海外現地見学の補助手段としての利用 (事前に現地関係者と顔合わせをしての説明など) も積極的に考慮すべき手法といえる。

#### 4. 成果

以上のように、アジア史専攻が主催した「海外ゼミ合宿」「海外現地研修」には、アジア史専攻の学生を中心に合計 100 名を超える学生が参加している。そして、これらの学生から長期・短期の海外留学をおこなう者、大学院に進学して研究に従事する者が多数生まれている。参加者の学習意欲を高め、留学を促進するという目的は十分果たしていると言えよう。

今後は、オンライン見学会の手法を事前・事後学習に取り込むなど、海外現地研修の教育効果をより効果的にしていきたい。

students and one postgraduate student took part. The group visited the *Erlitou* Site, the *Erlitou* Site Museum of *Xia* Capital, the *Dingdingmen* Site Museum, and the *Luoyang* Museum. "Due to the use of mobile phones, the picture quality sometimes suffered from signal issues, but overall, the participants were able to have a comprehensive view of the sites and artifacts." This method can be used as a supplement to overseas study trips, including face-to-face meetings with local staff prior to the trip, when travel restrictions are lifted

#### 4: Outcomes

In conclusion, more than 100 students have benefited from the Study Trip Abroad and Study Visit Abroad programs organized by the Asian History Course. Many of these participants went on to study abroad later on, either long-term or short-term, and started to pursue an academic career by joining graduate schools. The aim of increasing participants' motivation for learning and promoting study abroad has been fully accomplished.

In the future, we aim to improve the educational outcomes of overseas field trips by incorporating online visits as a part of pre-departure and post-visit learning.