

EVERYDAY HISTORY

現代から紐解く歴史と文化

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TO THE STUDENTS

I think you'll like this textbook. *Everyday History* has a little of everything you need. There are lots of good stories in it for you to read and think about—about people's courage and cruelty, triumph and tragedy, ingenuity and folly. It is chock full of information on just about any topic you can imagine, from science to slavery, books to sports, art to magic. It introduces you to all kinds of essential current-English terms and concepts, as well as familiarizes you with a wide variety of contemporary and historical events, people, places, and issues. It will help give you what is often called a sense of history—that is, a feeling for how today and yesterday are always intimately linked. It will help you develop all the essential language skills—reading, writing, listening, and speaking—and give your active English vocabulary a big boost. Maybe best of all, this text will give you a lot of interesting things to talk about the next time you find yourself in a situation where you need to share information and stories with friends, classmates, or, a little later on, with colleagues, customers, or clients.

Another reason I think you'll get a kick out of this textbook is that it is easy, straightforward, and fun to use. *Everyday History* has 15 units or lessons, each with a reading of around 300 words written in natural English—language that may challenge you here and there but will never overwhelm you and will always give you a better grasp of and appreciation for everyday English. The readings are followed by four different comprehension activities and three vocabulary-building exercises, all designed to help you get the most out of the reading. Each unit ends with a very accessible listening activity related to the reading's main topic. In some cases, the listening passage is a continuation of it. To make sure you understand and retain all the information and ideas in the book, and can remember and use all the words and phrases featured in it, there is a comprehensive review test every fifth lesson.

So one more time: I think you'll like *Everyday History* and really benefit from it. I hope the various past and present events, issues, and phenomena introduced herein will spark your curiosity and inspire you to become something of a history buff yourself, a person who understands what Peter N. Stearns (author of *A Brief History of the World*) means when he calls history a kind of a laboratory that offers us our only "extensive evidential base" for understanding the present.



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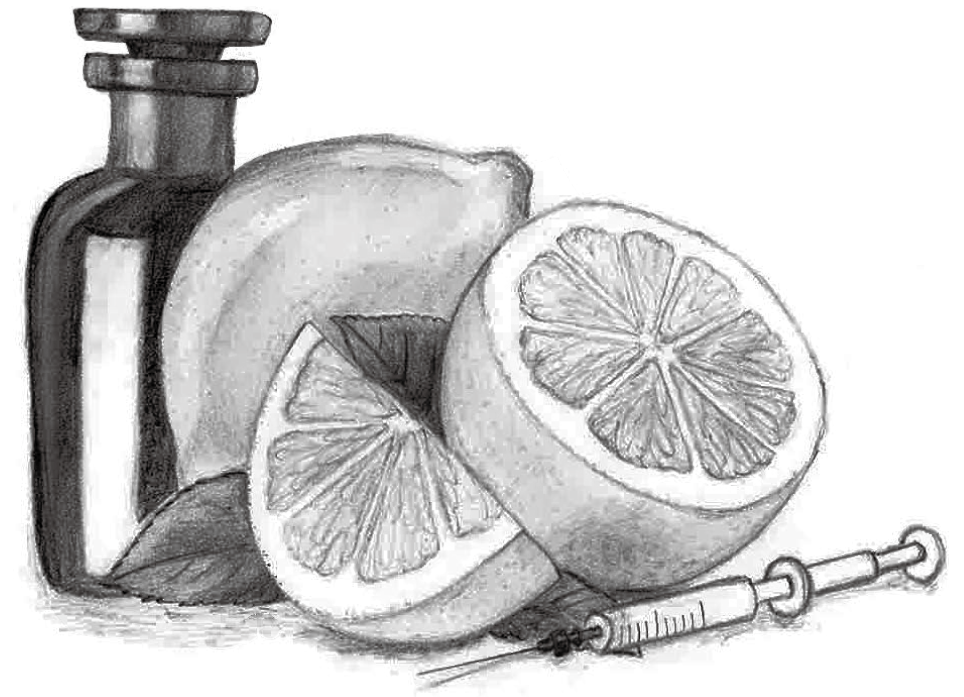


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LESSON 1

Miracle Cure, or Just a Lemon?



Looking Ahead

As you read today's reading on the next page, look for answers to these questions.

1. What does the word "remedy" mean?
2. What is meant by "pandemic"?
3. What does our body's "immune system" protect us from?
4. What is another name for the coronavirus?
5. When did the Spanish Flu epidemic occur?
6. What is the Sunkist company?
7. What is a "public service announcement"?
8. How and when did lemons become so popular in America?

Part 1 Reading: Read the essay below and answer the questions that follow. 

[1] The panic caused by the COVID-19 pandemic led many of us to look for quick, miracle “cures.” Hucksters sold us “medicines” that they claimed **boosted** the immune system. Former President Trump **notoriously** swore that hydroxychloroquine, an anti-malarial drug, would protect us against the virus. All sorts of home remedies were **touted**, too. Some—like drinking cow urine, fasting, and taking massive doses of 5 Vitamin D—were outrageous, even dangerous. None worked, it goes without saying.

[2] “The Age of Corona” has often been compared to the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918. That virus infected over 500 million people worldwide. An estimated 30 to 50 million people died. Back then, as in 2020, many **anxious** people fell for any possible remedy. In America, one of those “cures” was lemon juice. In fact, the Spanish Flu led 10 to the lemon’s becoming the **ubiquitous** fruit it is today.

[3] Prior to 1918, says journalist April White, “Americans had little use for these sour things. On average, they bought just twelve a year.” But all that changed in September 1918. That’s when news of the flu epidemic broke. Panic followed. Then someone somewhere claimed that lemon juice was “Nature’s cure for the Spanish 15 flu.” California’s Sunkist company, America’s leading citrus-fruit grower, immediately took advantage of the situation. It ran a fake public service announcement (PSA) in nearly 150 newspapers. The ad **urged** Americans to avoid crowds, get lots of exercise and plenty of sleep, and “drink one or two glasses of hot lemonade every day.” Sales of lemons skyrocketed, often at **exorbitant** prices. 20

[4] By December, the danger was thought to have passed. (It hadn’t!) The demand for lemons **waned**. “But,” says April White, “the combination of fear and marketing genius gave lemons a permanent place in the American pantry. What had been, at best, a luxury now felt essential.”*

*In today’s Listening Challenge, you’ll learn a lot more about the history and health benefits of the lemon.

Notes

immune : 免疫 / hydroxychloroquine : ヒドロキシクロロキン (免疫性疾患用の薬剤) / remedy : 療法 / urine : 尿 / fasting : 断食 / outrageous : とんでもない / epidemic : 流行病 / infect : 感染する / prior to : ~に先立って、~以前 / citrus : 柑橘系 / ad (advertisement) : 広告 / skyrocket : 急上昇する / permanent : 恒久の / pantry : 食料貯蔵場所 / luxury : 贅沢

Part 2 Comprehension: Follow the instructions for each activity below.

A Choose the correct answer.

- Which of these is NOT mentioned as a home remedy for COVID-19?
a. drinking hot lemon juice b. drinking cow urine c. fasting
- What disease was hydroxychloroquine originally used to prevent?
a. the coronavirus b. malaria c. the flu
- It can be reasonably inferred from the context that a “huckster” is
a. a large drug or pharmaceutical company.
b. a doctor who treats virus-related diseases.
c. a person who cheats or tricks people out of their money.

B Circle T if the sentence is true, F if it is false.

- T F** If the Spanish flu epidemic had not occurred, no Americans would ever have tried “these sour things” called lemons.
- T F** It was the Sunkist company that first called the lemon “Nature’s cure for the Spanish flu.”

C Fill in the blank in each sentence below. Listen to check your answers. 

- The lemon is a kind of fruit.
- PSA stands for public announcement.
- Sunkist’s ad told people to get plenty of and exercise.
- By December 1918, many believed the flu was no longer a
- April White suggests that Sunkist’s ad was a kind of genius.

D Writing Challenge: Write your own full-sentence answer to each question below.

- Why are “home remedies” for viruses usually such a bad idea?
.....
- Why does the author call Sunkist’s public service announcement a “fake”?
.....

Part 3 Vocabulary Study: Follow the instructions for each activity below.

A Match these KEY WORDS from today’s reading with the definitions and synonyms below. Write the words on the lines. (The words are highlighted in the passage. The paragraph where each word is found is shown in brackets after the word.)

anxious [2]	boosted [1]	exorbitant [3]	notoriously [1]
touted [1]	ubiquitous [2]	urged [3]	waned [4]

1. _____ (of prices) very high; outrageous
2. _____ very nervous or afraid; worried; agitated
3. _____ made stronger; increased or improved; strengthened
4. _____ in a way that is known for being bad; infamously
5. _____ became less; became weaker; decreased
6. _____ strongly asked someone to do something; encouraged
7. _____ found everywhere; existing all over; universal
8. _____ recommended highly; tried to sell something

B Fill in the blank in each sentence below with one of these words to make an idiomatic phrase used in today’s reading. Listen to check your answers.



advantage	fall	use	without
-----------	------	-----	---------

1. When people _____ for an idea or advertisement, say, they believe or accept it without much evidence.
2. You can use the phrase “it goes _____ saying” instead of “obviously” or “of course.”
3. When you take _____ of an opportunity, you use it for your own benefit or profit.
4. To say that you have no _____ for classical music means that you really do not like classical music.

Part 4 Listening Challenge: Listen to the short talk. Then read the sentences below. Circle T if the sentence is true, F if it is false.



1. **T** **F** It is historical fact that the very first lemons were grown in India.
2. **T** **F** Lemons came to Europe through Spain.
3. **T** **F** England’s cold climate kept it from growing lemons at home.
4. **T** **F** Christopher Columbus found lemon trees already growing in Florida.
5. **T** **F** Drinking lemon juice helps cleanse toxins from the body.
6. **T** **F** The limonene in lemons may help prevent cancer.

LESSON 2

Stolen Goods



Looking Ahead

As you read today’s reading on the next page, look for answers to these questions.

1. Who were the Muses of Ancient Greek mythology?
2. What is another word for “personifications”?
3. Whom did the Muse known as Erato inspire?
4. What does the common English verb “muse” mean?
5. What kinds of displays is the British Museum best known for?
6. Who is Mwazulu Diyabanza?
7. What was “the Age of Colonialism”?
8. What did Mr. Diyabanza do recently, and why did he do it?

Part 1 Reading: Read the essay below and answer the questions that follow. 

[1] In Ancient Greek mythology, the Muses were nine minor goddesses. They were personifications—symbols—of humankind’s highest **endeavors**: literature, art, music, science. Artists, writers, and philosophers asked the Muses for inspiration. Each Muse stood for a particular creative activity: Erato inspired poets; Melpomene encouraged tragedians; Clio assisted historians, and so on. 5

[2] Several English words stem from “Muse.” “Music” is one, and so is “muse,” a verb that means to think deeply. Another is “museum,” an **institution** that displays and cares for items of cultural, historical, or scientific value and interest. Between 55,000 and 95,000 museums of all sizes and themes are estimated to exist worldwide. Perhaps the most famous is London’s British Museum.* Established in 10 1753, it now has millions of objects. Many of its exhibits deal with art, **archeology**, and anthropology. The British Museum and most other museums are available for us to visit, **admire**, and learn from. A trip to any museum is like a mini-education.

[3] But museums are not without **controversy**. The question is: To whom do museums’ objects and treasures belong? The Congolese activist Mwazulu Diyabanza 15 believes they belong back where they first came from. Most objects, he says, were taken “by force” during the Age of Colonialism. That’s when much of Asia, Africa, and South America was controlled by countries in Europe.

[4] According to the *New York Times*, Mr. Diyabanza recently visited Paris’s Quai Branly Museum, which displays objects from France’s colonial past. Once inside, Mr. 20 Diyabanza began loudly **denouncing** “colonial-era theft.” He then grabbed a 19th-century Sudanese artifact and headed for the exit. His associates filmed his protest and live-streamed it on the internet. He was stopped before he could leave the building, of course. But he vowed to keep fighting. “Anywhere that our artworks and **heritage** are locked up, we will go and get them.” And, Mr. Diyabanza says, he will 25 return this priceless stolen **property** to its real “home.”

**In today’s Listening Challenge, you’ll learn about one of the British Museum’s most famous and controversial exhibits.*

Notes

mythology : 神話 / personification : 擬人化 / inspiration : 妙想 / exhibit : 展示物 / anthropology : 人類学 / Congolese : コンゴ (人) の / activist : 活動家 / Colonialism : 植民地主義 / Sudanese : スーダン (人) の / artifact : 文化遺産 / associate : 賛同者 / protest : 抗議 / artworks : 工芸品

Part 2 Comprehension: Follow the instructions for each activity below.

A Choose the correct answer.

- Based on the information in paragraph 1, which of these does the author most likely NOT consider to be one of humanity’s highest endeavors?
 - poetry
 - soccer
 - opera
- Which of these is NOT true or implied about the nine Muses?
 - They were real historical figures.
 - Their role was to inspire artists and thinkers.
 - Each Muse had her own “specialty.”
- The word “tragedians” most likely refers to
 - dramatists.
 - novelists.
 - philosophers.

B Circle T if the sentence is true, F if it is false.

- T F** A person who “muses” about something is very frightened of it.
- T F** Most of the world’s museums are open to visitors.
- T F** All of the British Museum’s exhibits display famous works of art.

C Fill in the blank(s) in each sentence below. Listen to check your answers. 

- Mr. Diyabanza is from the Democratic Republic of the
- During the Age of, many places around the world were under the control of several nations.
- Mr. Diyabanza entered Paris’s Quai Branly Museum to protest against “colonial-era”
- He believes the he grabbed should go back to

D Writing Challenge: Write a full-sentence answer to each question below.

- What is meant by the phrase “by force” as used by Mr. Diyabanza?
.....
- What does Mr. Diyabanza say he will continue to do?
.....

Part 3 Vocabulary Study: Follow the instructions for each activity below.

A Match these **KEY WORDS** from today's reading with the definitions and synonyms below. Write the words on the lines. (The words are highlighted in the passage. The paragraph where each word is found is shown in brackets after the word.)

admire [2]	archeology [2]	controversy [3]	denouncing [4]
endeavors [1]	heritage [4]	institution [2]	property [4]

- _____ the study of ancient history by examining dug-up objects
- _____ publicly declaring that something is wrong or evil
- _____ look upon with great respect; revere; esteem
- _____ things that belong to someone; possessions; belongings
- _____ serious or great efforts to achieve something
- _____ things passed down from the past; tradition; culture
- _____ debate or disagreement; dispute; contention
- _____ an organization or building with a special purpose

B Fill in the blanks in each sentence below with one of these verbs to make a phrasal verb used in today's reading. Listen to check your answers.



care	deal	stand	stem
------	------	-------	------

- "_____ for" can be used to mean "to represent," as in today's reading, or "to tolerate," as in "I won't _____ for any more childish nonsense."
- "_____ with" means both "to be about," as in today's reading, or "to handle," as in, "I'll _____ with the problem on my own."
- "_____ from" can mean "to come from," as in today's reading, or "to be caused by," as in "Most accidents _____ from human error."
- "_____ for" means "to protect or look after," as in today's reading, or "to like," as in "I don't really _____ for tofu."

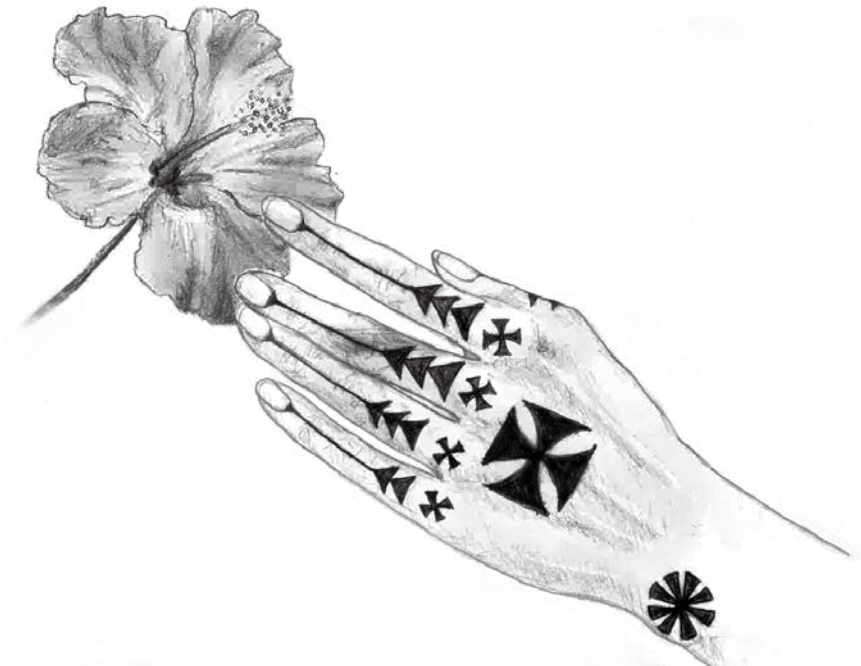
Part 4 Listening Challenge: As you listen to the short talk, fill in the blanks in the summary below. Listen to check your answers.



The Elgin Marbles were _____ that decorated the Parthenon, a _____ dedicated to Apollo in Ancient Athens. In _____, Lord Elgin took the marbles to _____. He did it to _____ them, he said. Many British _____ and writers protested. They called Lord Elgin a _____. The statues were then sold to the British _____. They eventually became—and still are—an _____ in the British Museum. Now, _____ wants the marbles returned. But the British Museum believes it has a _____ to keep them.

LESSON 3

Okinawa Ink



Looking Ahead

As you read today's reading on the next page, look for answers to these questions.

- In what part of China is the city of Lanzhou located?
- How might taxi drivers' tattoos make some Chinese passengers feel?
- Among whom are tattoos becoming increasingly popular in China?
- How long has "body art" been practiced around the globe?
- What does the verb "stigmatized" mean?
- What are *hajichi*?
- In the late 19th century, what did the Japanese government do about tattoos?
- What kind of revival is going on in Okinawa these days?