

Exploring the Roots of 15 Current Global Issues

国際問題のルーツを探る

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NAN'UN-DO

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●本書が目標としているもの

2022年は日本のみならず世界にとっても大きな転換点を迎えた年と言えます。ロシアがウクライナに侵攻し、中国が香港や台湾に圧力をかけたことで、様々な問題が浮き彫りになりました。国連が機能しないことで国連のあり方に疑問が生じ、NATOなど集団防衛を考えざるをえず、平和主義・非核を訴えていた日本も現実問題としてそれが難しくなっていることを認識してきています。もちろん全世界に広まったコロナの問題も見逃せません。平和主義を掲げる日本にとってこうした状況で重要なことは、いかに早く国際問題の本質、そしてその行方を読み解くことです。本書は、現在起きている多くの国際問題を理解することを目標として作成されています。英字新聞や英語雑誌を幅広く読み、また問題を英語で説明する、話す、議論する、まで持っていくための礎石となることを目指しています。国際問題を読み解く際に本書が骨格としているものが、その問題のルーツから読み解こうというものです。今起きている国際問題は昨日・今日勃発したものではなく、長い間かかって、いわゆる「熟成」したものであることがわかります。ロシアがウクライナに侵攻した時にも、日本人の多くは「なぜ？」と考えたと思います。中国と香港・台湾の関係も100年、200年の蓄積から現在の状態に至っています。これまでの経緯に注意を払っておけばそれぞれの問題が「なるべくして起こった」と解釈されることが多々あります。これからどこで何が起こるか？それを事前に阻止する方法はないか？など、我々は常に神経を尖らせておかなければなりません。特に「軍隊」を持たない我々ができることはこうした情報収集能力になります。インターネットが発達している現在、世界の人がどのように考えているのか、我々が知らないどのような情報があるのかを知るのに英語の読み書き能力は当然必要になってきます。本書は英語でのさらなる上の情報を読み解く「つなぎ」となることができれば、と考えております。

本書で目標にしているのは要約すると次の3点です。

1. 国際問題を歴史や民族の問題を含めてルーツから見ていくこと。
2. 必要な専門用語と基礎知識を身につけて、英字新聞や国際放送、インターネット情報にアクセスする力をつける。
3. 簡単な構文を使ってニュースを英語で summarize する力を身につける。

実際にニュース英語はいかに素早く誤解のないようにものごとを伝えるかを狙っているので、構文的には読者を惑わせようとするものではありません。難しいのはその背景を知っているか、専門用語を知っているか、その発音を知っているかにかかっています。本書をステップにして英語で国際問題を読み、語る学生が増えてくれることを期待しております。最後に、南雲堂の Jim Knudsen 氏が英文のチェックをしてくださいました。根気よく見てくださり感謝いたします。

石谷由美子

● 本書の構成

左頁	右頁
	① カバーページ
② 本文	③ 本文
④ 問題（日本語）	⑤ 問題（英語）
⑥ Episode 1	⑦ 問題（英語）
⑧ Episode 2 問題（英語）	

本書は各課上記のように8ページによって構成されています。②と③の本文はまとめて一つですので、全体が見渡せるように見開きにしています。

- P.1: カバーページ：**その課のトピックに合わせた **warming up** 用のクイズを付しておきました。課を読んでから最後にこのクイズに戻ってきてもいいでしょう。トピックの場所の位置を確認するために地図を配しています。
- P.2 & 3: 本文：**それぞれのトピックについて基本は「概観→民族・言語・宗教→歴史→現在の状況」、という構成です。専門用語も出てきますが、すぐに参照できるように、右ページの下に **Notes** をつけておきました。構文的には難しいものではないので、一気に読んで歴史の流れと内容を把握してください。
- P.4 & 5:**「本文」に関する問題。P.4 で、(1) 日本語での内容確認。本文で読んだ内容が掴んでいるかを確認します。P.5 の方は、(2) 年表の空欄を埋めて歴史の流れを掴む。(3) True or False 問題。英語で内容を確認します。
- P.6 & 7: Episode1—**それぞれのトピックについて「関連した話題」を簡単に載せてあります。こちらの方はさっと読んで、簡単な英語の問題に答えてください。
- P.8 : Episode2—**Episode 1 よりも短い内容のエピソードを載せてあります。簡単に英語の質問を付してあります。(エピソードは3つある課もあります)

● その他の注意

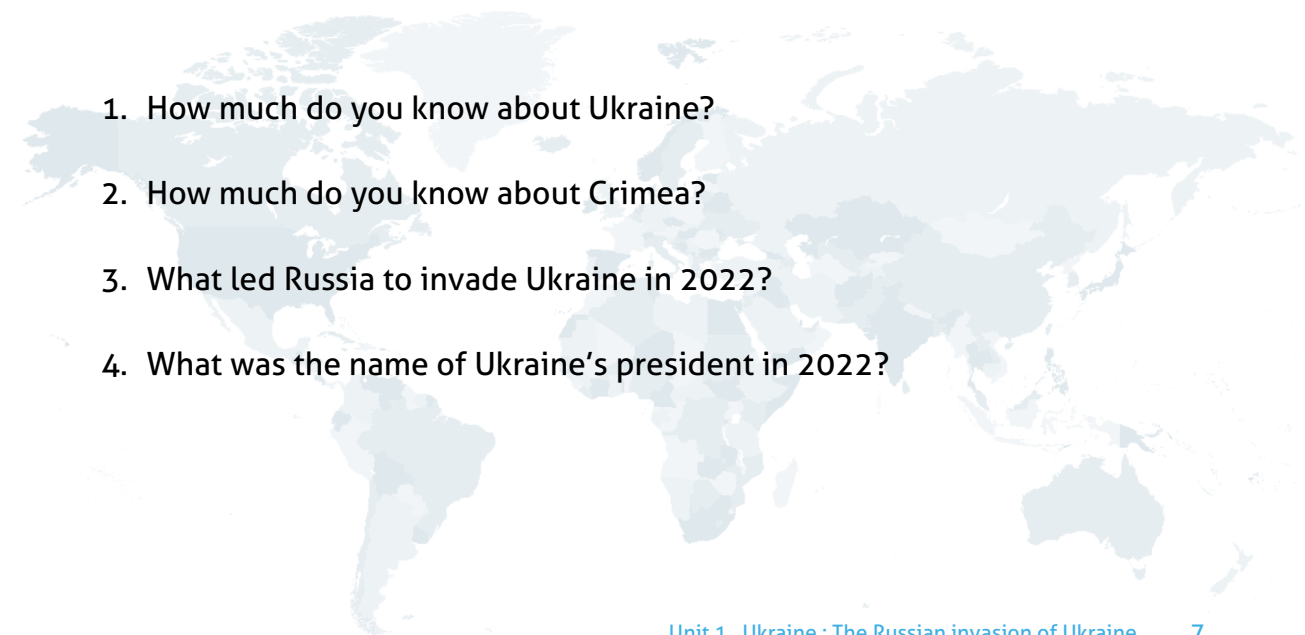
1. 本書で扱っている国際問題は 2023 年 10 月現在の状況です。国際問題は刻一刻と変化しているので、このテキストを読み進めている時にも新しい変化・進展が考えられます。
2. 国名の表示
Russia は、1917-1991 の間のものについては、Soviet Union を使用しています。
UK は、1603 年までもしくは Scotland との対比を表す時には England、1603 年に England と Scotland が一つになってからは Britain、そして United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland の成立の 1801 年以降は UK を使用しています。(区別がはっきりしないところもありますが)。またウクライナの Kiev は Kyiv にしてありますが Kievan-Rus' (キエフ・ロシア) は、歴史書では Kievan を使っているのでそのままにしてあります。

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1. How much do you know about Ukraine?
2. How much do you know about Crimea?
3. What led Russia to invade Ukraine in 2022?
4. What was the name of Ukraine's president in 2022?



1 Outline In the 18th century, Ukraine, then an independent country, fell under Russian rule. The country regained its independence in 1991 when the Soviet Union broke up. However, Russia has been constantly intervening in Ukraine's affairs, because Ukraine is economically, geographically, and militarily vital to today's Russia. The current situation is that when Ukraine became free in 1991, it began seeking closer ties to the West. Russia, feeling threatened, intervened in Ukraine and annexed Crimea. Russia then urged Donetsk and Luhansk, eastern provinces of Ukraine, to gain their independence from Ukraine. Then, in 2022, Russia launched an all-out attack on Ukraine.

2 Ethnicity, language and religion Ukrainians, Belarusians, and Russians all belong to the East Slavic ethnic group that is native to Ukraine. Their languages are closely related, since they all have the same linguistic root; the East Slavic subgroup of Slavic languages. In many respects, these three peoples have shared the same history. They all once belonged to Kievan Rus' (now Ukraine). As for religion, by the 10th century, Kievan Rus' had fallen under the influence of the Byzantine Empire and had converted to Orthodox Christianity. According to a 2019 survey, 82% of Ukrainians were Christians, of which 72.9% called themselves Orthodox Christians.

3 History You might be surprised to learn that Russia grew out of Ukraine. The place known as Ukraine actually came into being first. Ukraine was much more powerful and prosperous than Russia, and a civilized country influenced by western ideas and culture. Russia, on the other hand, was a backward region far to the east. Kievan Rus' kingdom was founded by Germanic Vikings from Scandinavia, who conquered the local Slavic tribes and mixed with them. Kyiv was the center of a powerful Kievan Rus' Kingdom, which in the 9th century reached all the way from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. In the 10th century, they accepted Orthodox Christianity. In the 13th century, Mongols invaded Kyiv, and power shifted north to Moscow, which at that time was just a small trading city. It was through this Mongolian invasion of Kievan Rus' that the power positions of Russia and Ukraine switched. Russia became a powerful Russian state. Ukraine, meanwhile, was dominated by Lithuania, and then by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

4 Ukraine under Russian rule In the mid-17th century, Ukraine gradually came under the rule of the Russian Empire and, in the 18th century, became a part of Russia. When the Russian Empire collapsed during WWI, Ukraine became an independent state (1917). But not for long: it was soon incorporated into the newly formed Soviet Union in 1922. Ukrainian peasants resisted the Soviets, but Stalin oppressed them and started a man-made famine (1932-1933) called Holodomor (hunger-extermination, or "The Great Famine"), which killed millions of Ukrainian people. Stalin then replaced Ukrainians with millions of Russians, who farmed the eastern part of Ukraine. This mass migration weakened

Ukrainian nationalism in the east.

5 WWII When the Nazis invaded Ukraine in 1941 during WWII, some Ukrainians welcomed them as liberators. However, the Nazis betrayed Ukrainians' expectations and began a brutal campaign against them. Toward the end of the War, many Ukrainians were fighting against the Nazis and Stalin's Red Army at the same time. In the end, Ukraine became one of the world's bloodiest battlefields. Some 6 million Ukrainians died during the war, including an estimated 1.5 million Jews.

6 Independence In 1991, when the Soviet Union dissolved and fell, Ukraine declared its independence. The country's biggest trading partner was still Russia, but Ukraine started leaning toward the EU and NATO, a movement that worried Russia and eventually led to the Russo-Ukrainian War of 2014.

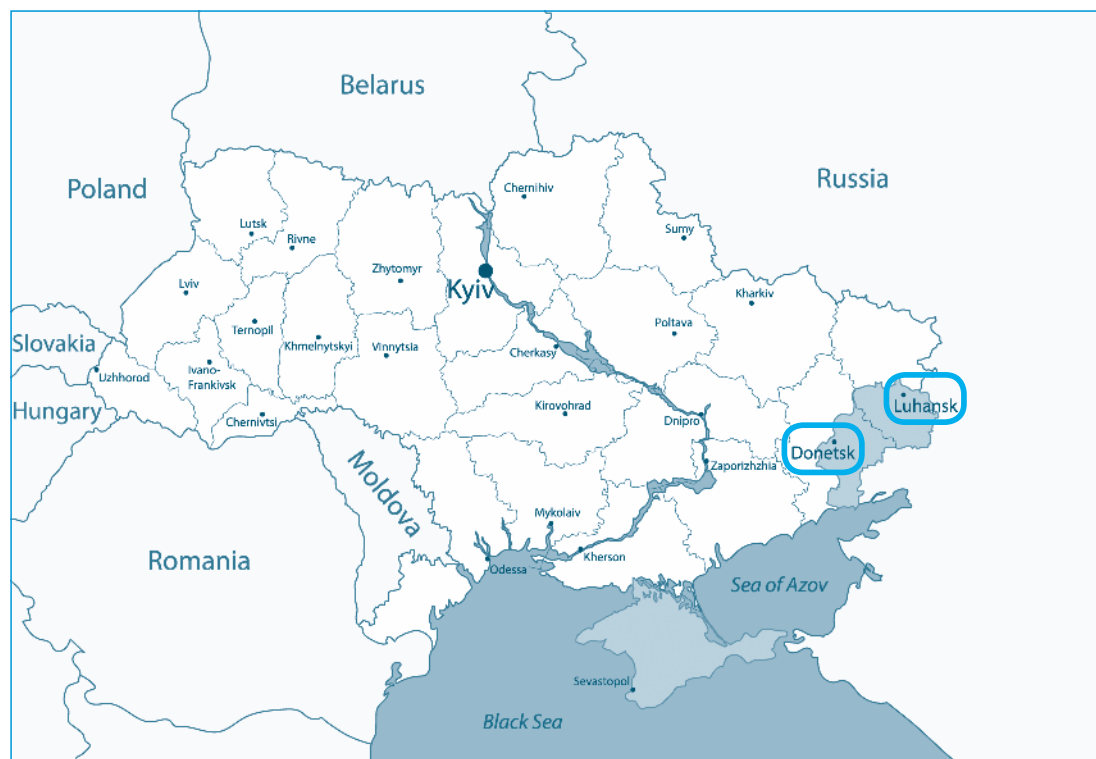
7 Ukrainian Revolution and the Russo-Ukrainian War (2014) Yanukovich, Ukraine's president (2010-2014), adopted pro-Russian policies, which irritated and angered many Ukrainians. He was forced to flee to Russia in February 2014, an event that is called the "Ukrainian Revolution" or the "Maidan Revolution." Responding to this, Russia invaded the Crimean Peninsula and formally annexed it in March 2014. In April, pro-Russian groups in the eastern part of Ukraine rebelled against the Ukrainian government, with Donetsk and Luhansk declaring their independence from Ukraine. In August, to support these areas, Russian military vehicles crossed the border into the region. To end this conflict, Russia, Donetsk, and Luhansk all signed an agreement with Ukraine in Minsk on 5 September 2014 (the Minsk Protocol). Donetsk and Luhansk declared their independence, but the UN did not recognize them as states. This period is called the Russo-Ukrainian War. Many countries criticized Russian actions, but in 2022, finally, Russia invaded Ukraine.

Notes

- 1 intervene 干渉する vital 重要な threaten 脅かす annex 併合する urge A to V 「AにVさせる」 launch 始める all-out 全面的な
- 2 be native to ～～生まれである subgroup サブグループ(亜種) Kievan Rus' キエフ・ロシア(キエフ大公国) the Byzantine Empire ビザンツ帝国 convert 改宗する the Orthodox 正教会
- 3 prosperous 繁栄した backward (文化などの)遅れた Germanic Vikings ゲルマン系バイキング shift 移動する switch 交替する dominate 支配する
- 4 incorporate 組み込む peasant 農民 oppress 抑圧する a man-made famine 恣意的な飢饉 hunger-extermination 飢饉による民族絶滅 replace A with B : AをBに置き換える farm 耕す migration 移民
- 5 liberator 解放者 betray 裏切る brutal 残酷な Red Army 赤軍 bloody 流血の battlefield 戦場
- 6 dissolve 解体する lean toward ～～へ傾く
- 7 irritate イライラさせる anger 怒らせる flee-fled-fled 逃げる rebel 反乱する vehicle 車両 the Minsk Protocol ミンスク合意

【1】 次の質問に日本語で答えよ。

- 1 1991年のウクライナ独立後もロシアがウクライナに干渉し続ける理由は？
- 2 ロシア人、ウクライナ人、ベラルーシ人はかつて一つの国であったが、その国とは？
- 3 ロシアとウクライナの立場が変わったのは何が原因か？
- 4 ウクライナの東部でウクライナのナショナリズムが弱いのはなぜか？
- 5 第二次世界大戦中のウクライナ人のナチスへの対応はどうであったか？
- 6 1991年、ロシアからの独立後、ウクライナはどのような政策をとったか？
- 7 2014年にロシアがウクライナ東部に侵入したのはどういう理由からか？



【2】 Complete the following timetable in English

9C	Kievan Rus became powerful
10C	Kievan Rus converted to Eastern Orthodox Christianity.
13C	Mongols invaded. → power shifted to (¹)
18C	Ukraine became a part of the (²) Empire.
1917-1922	Ukraine gained independence (1917). → incorporated in the Soviet Union(1922).
1932	Holodomor (=the Great (³))
WWII	Ukraine was one of the bloodiest battlefields.
1991	Ukraine declared its independence.
2014	Ukrainian Revolution → Russia occupied (⁴) and declared independence of (⁵) and Luhansk. → Russia invaded Ukraine (the Russo-Ukrainian War) → Minsk Protocol

【3】 True or False

- 1) Russian civilization grew out of Moscow. ()
- 2) Kievan Rus' was founded by Germanic Vikings. ()
- 3) Mongols invaded Kievan Rus, which affected the history of Ukraine and Russia. ()
- 4) When the Russian Empire collapsed during WWI, Ukraine gained its independence for a short time. ()
- 5) The Great Famine of 1932-1933 was man-made. ()
- 6) After the Holodomor famine, Stalin encouraged many Russians to live in the eastern part of Ukraine. ()
- 7) As the result of immigration from Russia, Ukrainian nationalism in the east weakened. ()
- 8) During WWII, some Ukrainians at first welcomed the Nazis, hoping that they would liberate Ukraine. ()
- 9) In response to the Ukrainian Revolution in 2014, Russia occupied Crimea. ()
- 10) The UN admitted Donetsk and Luhansk as independent states. ()

Episode 1 Russian invasion of Ukraine (2022)

103

On 21st February 2022, Russia declared the independence of Donetsk and Luhansk. On the 24th, just after the Winter Beijing Olympic Games closed, Russia invaded Ukraine. The invasion received widespread international criticism.

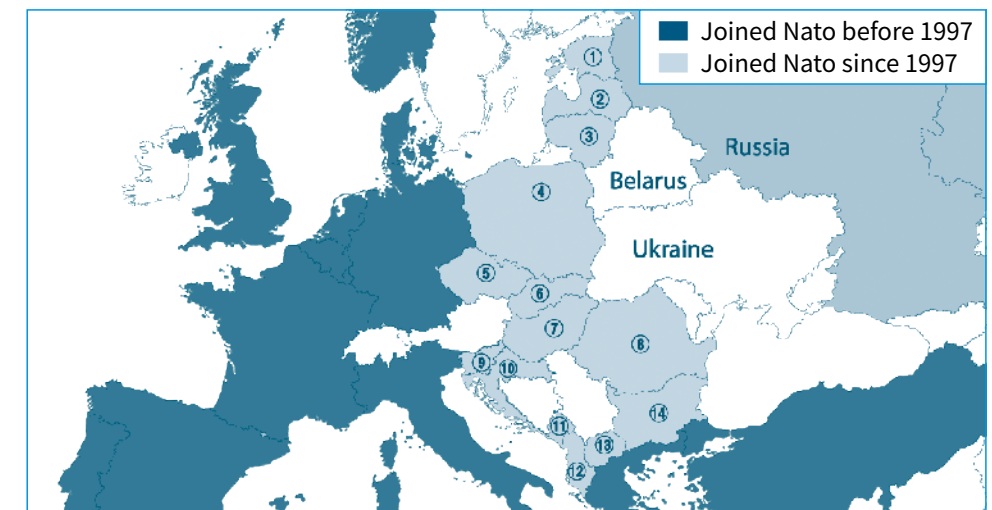
Putin, the Russian president, stated that his primary aim was to protect the people living in these regions. His real aim, however, was to stop the expansion of NATO, a western military alliance. The old Warsaw Pact for the communist eastern-bloc countries had disappeared with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, and many Eastern European countries had already joined NATO. Ukraine was also approaching NATO, but Putin didn't want NATO's further expansion and he wanted to replace Ukraine's pro-NATO government led by Zelensky with a pro-Russian government.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine was also criticised by the UN, but Western countries were prevented from sending troops to help the Ukrainians directly, because Ukraine was not yet a NATO member. The UN couldn't do anything, either, because some countries like China and India rejected any such action. The US also hesitated because their action might encourage Russia to use nuclear arms. Many people around the world thought that Ukraine would surrender immediately, but the Ukrainian fighters, led by President Zelensky, persistently resisted.

Instead of sending troops, many countries resorted to economic sanctions and some provided Ukraine with arms. This war showed the power of a new weapon: the Internet and cyber-attacks. Zelensky and many Ukrainians made use of SNS, uploading pictures and movies of bombings and damaged buildings. In "traditional" wars, TV was used, but TV news was likely to be distorted by some government power or authority. But the Internet messages and videos sent by local people directly appealed to the world. We don't know how effective it was, but one group hacker, called Anonymous, announced an attack on Russian computer systems. It is said that the US and some other countries secretly assisted Ukraine by using their new technology to give accurate information about Russian military movements.

1. Putin justified their invasion of Ukraine, saying ...
 - (1) Ukraine joined NATO.
 - (2) Ukraine became increasingly being militarised.
 - (3) Ukraine became hostile to Russia.
 - (4) his aim was to protect the people there.
2. Putin's real intention was ...
 - (1) to prevent Ukraine from joining NATO.
 - (2) to join NATO
 - (3) to build a stronger military organization than NATO.
 - (4) to rule Europe.
3. Western countries could not send troops to help Ukraine, because ...
 - (1) Ukraine was partly to blame for the war.
 - (2) Ukraine was not yet a NATO member.
 - (3) they thought that Ukraine would be immediately defeated.
 - (4) they thought economic sanctions would be enough to defeat Russia.
4. What new weapon was used in this war?
 - (1) land mines (2) tanks (3) the Internet (4) volunteer soldiers

NATO's expansion since 1997



- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| ① Estonia | ⑤ Czech Republic | ⑨ Slovenia | ⑬ North Macedonia |
| ② Latvia | ⑥ Slovakia | ⑩ Croatia | ⑭ Bulgaria |
| ③ Lithuania | ⑦ Hungary | ⑪ Montenegro | |
| ④ Poland | ⑧ Romania | ⑫ Albania | |

Notes

military alliance 軍事同盟 the Warsaw Pact ワルシャワ条約機構 surrender 降伏する persistently ねばり強く resort to ~に訴える economic sanction 経済制裁 upload アップロードする distort 歪曲する Anonymous アノニマス (原義: 匿名の) accurate 正確な

Episode 2 Volodymyr Zelensky (Ukrainian president at war)

04

Zelensky was born to Jewish parents in 1978 in Ukraine. His father was a professor in computer science, and his mother was an engineer. Zelensky got a degree in law at the Kiev National Economic University. He then entered the world of comedy and appeared in a popular TV show, "Servant of the People," which ran from 2015 to 2019. In the show, Zelensky played the role of Ukrainian president. But then, Zelensky actually stood for president in the 2019 Ukrainian election, and won. Called a populist, he was an anti-establishment, anti-corruption figure who made effective use of social media. When Russia invaded Ukraine in 2022, Zelensky stayed in Kyiv and fought against the Russian army, appealing to the world through the Internet the righteousness of his and his country's struggle. Putin, meanwhile, justified his actions, claiming that Zelensky was involved in atrocities against Russians in Ukraine. Whether Putin's claim was true or not, Zelensky and his country received sympathy from many countries. Although Russia was obviously a stronger military power than Ukraine, and although many people thought that Ukraine soon would surrender, Ukraine persistently fought the Russians, led by Zelensky, who used his communication skills and accurate information and weapons provided by western countries.

1. Zelensky's parents are ...
(1) Ukrainian (2) Jewish (3) Russian (4) unknown
2. Zelensky studied ... at university.
(1) economics (2) comedy (3) law (4) literature
3. "Servant of the People" is ...
(1) a novel that Zelensky wrote.
(2) a play in which Zelensky played a military general.
(3) an economic organization.
(4) a TV drama in which Zelensky played the role of president.
4. Zelensky was ...
(1) a conservative president. (2) a progressive president.
(3) a comical president. (4) a communist president.

Notes

Jewish ユダヤ人の degree 学位 run 続く stand for 立候補する populist 大衆主義者 anti-establishment 反体制 anti-corruption 反腐敗 figure 人物 righteousness 正義 justify 正当化する atrocity 虐殺 sympathy 同情 surrender 降伏する persistently 粘り強く

Unit 2

Ireland

"The Troubles" in Northern Ireland



5
10
15



1. What is the capital city of Ireland?
2. What is the full name of the UK?
3. What is the main religion of Ireland?
4. What is the main religion of the UK?
5. What is the main religion of Northern Ireland?