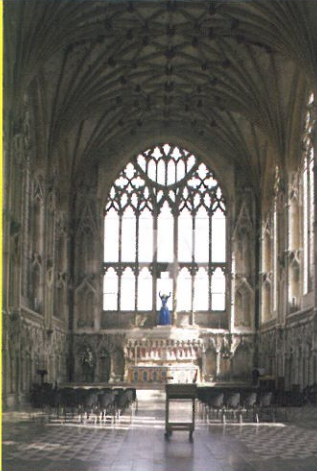
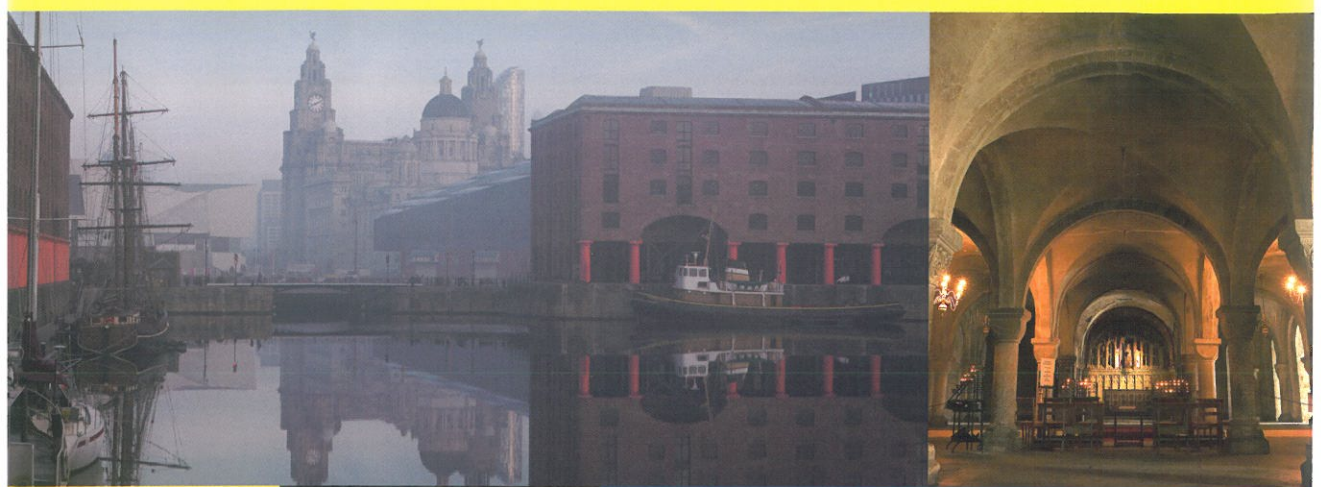


British Society through its buildings

Simon Rosati annotated by Hisao Kondo



EIHŌSHA

British Society

through its buildings

Simon Rosati

annotated by

Hisao Kondo

EIHŌSHA

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The purpose of this book is to show the importance to current British society of various aspects of British history. I have done this by choosing famous built structures, usually a particular building, such as Canterbury cathedral, or a group of buildings, such as Liverpool docks, but sometimes a type of building, such as terraced housing. In every case the structures - they are not all strictly speaking buildings - reflect British ideas about the past, ideas which influence the present. This may not always be conscious. Stonehenge is an immediate challenge to think about religion and identity, but many people pass Tudor houses every day without thinking about how the Tudors helped to form modern England (and, by extension, Britain). In most cases the buildings are representative. Britain has a rich built heritage and there are other impressive Welsh castles, English cathedrals and Scottish bridges.

I express opinions in the essays. I hope these represent what many British people would think, but there is room for disagreement. Perhaps Edinburgh is really the second city; perhaps the Shard is a monstrosity. Readers should feel free to make up their own minds. Also, things change: who knows what Britain's relationship with Europe will be in a few years?

Pictures of all the structures are widely available on the Internet. If the classroom has Internet access and a large screen, further exploration and presentations could greatly enrich the lessons.

はしがき

イギリスの文化や歴史について書かれた英語のテキストはすでに数多く存在します。加えて、英語はもはや英語を母語とする人々だけのものではなく、母語を異にする人々の間で意思疎通を行う場合の共通語（Lingua franca）として広く世界中で教えられています。そのような中で、あえてイギリスの建造物から見えるイギリスの文化や社会について述べたエッセイ集である本テキストを皆様のもとにお送りするにはそれなりの理由があります。

いうまでもなく、ことばと文化は不可分であり、ことばはそれを使う人の世界観や思考の在り方を決定します。いかに国際共通語となったとはいえ、英語もこのことからの例外であることはできません。つまり英語を理解するには、英語のいわば母国であるイギリスの文化や社会についてある程度の知識を持つことは不可欠なのです。

さてそのイギリスですが、私たちから見るとヨーロッパの代表的な国の一つに思えますが、実際に住んでみると奇妙な場面に出くわすことがあります。たとえば、飛行機で1時間足らずのアムステルダムへ出張するビジネスマンが、「今からヨーロッパへ行くんだ」と話していたり、長い間 EU のメンバーであったにもかかわらず EU の共通通貨ユーロを使おうとせず、かたくなにポンドを使い続け、ついには EU 離脱を決意しました。まるでイギリス人は自分たちはヨーロッパ人ではないと考えているようにさえ思えます。

さらに、日本から見ていると伝統を重んじる保守的な国に見えるイギリスですが、近年になって奇抜とも思えるような建物が古いロンドンの街並みの中に次々と建てられたり、日本の技術を入れて高速鉄道の建設が始まるなど、過激とも思えるような革新性も持ち合わせています。

イギリス文化のこうした側面は、いうまでもなくその建築物やそれら建築物に対する人々の態度の中に現れています。著者のサイモン・ロザーティ先生はケンブリッジ大学を卒業後、英語教育の専門家として中東や日本の大学で働きながら、母国イギリスの社会を外から眺め分析し、今回は建築物を通してイギリスの文化や社会を説明するエッセイを日本の大学生向けに執筆しました。

本テキストを使用する学生の皆さんには、将来イギリスを訪ねることがあれば是非ともエッセイで取り上げた場所を訪れていただき、エッセイのことを思い出していただければ望外の喜びです。

最後になりましたが、各 Chapter の末尾には本文理解のための設問を設けてあります。解答に当たっては、必ず本文に戻って、答えが本文中のどこに述べられているかを探し読み（Skimming / Scanning）するように心がけてください。

Stonehenge



©English Heritage from VisitBritain

Reading



There are Stone Age remains all over Britain, from the fishing village of Skara Brae in the Orkney Islands^① to the burial cromlechs^② of Cornwall. Standing stones may be found all over the country. But the Stone Age monument that everyone
 5 knows is Stonehenge, in southern England.

Construction began at Stonehenge around 5,000 years ago, with earthworks^③. The famous stone circle was built some time around 2,500 B.C., and the site continued in use until about 3,000 years ago. The circle is built of two types of
 10 stone, sarsen stone^④, available locally, and bluestone^⑤, which seems to have been brought from south Wales, 250km away. One of the first mysteries about Stonehenge is how people were able to transport such huge stones over such a long distance. Another mystery concerns the purpose of Stonehenge.
 15 Its main axis is aligned on the solstices^⑥, and at midsummer the sun rises over a large stone known as the Heel Stone. This certainly seems to be an important fact.

- ① **Orkney Islands:**
「オークニー諸島」。
スコットランド北
部の群島。
② **cromlechs: dolmen**
「環状列石」

- ③ **earthworks:** 「土塁」

- ④ **sarsen stone:** 「サル
セン石」。イングラ
ンド中部に産する
砂岩の石塊。

- ⑤ **bluestone:** 「ブルー
ストーン」。青い砂
岩。

- ⑥ **solstices:** 「至点」。
夏至または冬至の
ときの太陽の位置。

The public used to have free access to Stonehenge, though now we can only look from a distance. Stonehenge looks rather less impressive in real life than it does in photographs, and people are often disappointed by how small it seems. And
 5 with^① such simple architecture it can quickly seem rather boring.

The Meaning of Stonehenge

We know little of the people who built Stonehenge, nor how and why they did so. In the Middle Ages it was proposed
 10 that the wizard Merlin^② used his magic to build it. Today, some people do not believe that Stone Age people could have had the technology to build it, and think they must have had help from a superior, extraterrestrial^③ culture. However, it seems more likely that we find it difficult to believe that an-
 15 cient cultures may have had technological skills that were subsequently lost. It is easy to look down on past peoples.

The importance of midsummer and midwinter to the builders of Stonehenge is undoubted. But that does not tell us what Stonehenge is. It could be some kind of giant calendar, or an
 20 astronomical observatory, a temple, a burial ground, or some combination of all of these. Under these circumstances, people are free to reach their own conclusions, and many have done.

There is in Britain considerable dissatisfaction with modern, urban life and our separation from nature and from each other. For many, traditional religion^④ cannot fill the gap. So some people have turned to reconstructions of older religions, which, with regard to^⑤ Stonehenge, means Druidism^⑥. The Druids, as described in Roman accounts, were Celtic^⑦ tribal
 30 priests, described by Caesar in Gaul^⑧, and by Tacitus^⑨ in Anglesey^⑩ (Welsh Môn). They seem to have been social leaders, but in fact we know little about them – Tacitus never saw any druids and his account is second-hand at best^⑪. And there is no association between Stone Age Stonehenge and late Iron
 35 Age Celts.

Nonetheless, modern Druids regard Stonehenge as a holy

① **with...**: 「...なので」。
文頭で用いて理由をあらわす。

② **wizard Merlin**: アーサー王伝説に登場する魔法使い。

③ **extraterrestrial**: 「地球外生物の」。ET

④ **traditional religion**: 既成の宗教。ここではキリスト教を指している。

⑤ **with regard to...**: 「...に関しては...」
「...に関していえば」

⑥ **Druidism**: 「ドルイド教」。キリスト教伝来以前に古代ケルト民族の間で信仰されていた予言や魔術を中心とした古代宗教。

⑦ **Celtic**: 「ケルト人の」。ケルト人は、かつてはイギリス全土に定住していたが、5世紀にアングロ・サクソン族が侵入してくると周辺部へ追いやられ、現在ではスコットランドやウェールズの一部およびアイルランドに住んでいる。

⑧ **Caesar in Gaul**: 「ガリア遠征中のシーザー」。ガリアは古代ローマ時代にヨーロッパ西部を指す地名。

⑨ **Tacitus**: ローマの歴史家。ブリタニアの総督であった岳父の伝記『アグリコラ伝』は、ブリタニア地誌としても歴史的価値が高い。

⑩ **Anglesey**: メナ伊海峡によって本土と隔てられたウェールズ北西端の島。ウェールズ語ではモーン島。

⑪ **at best**: 「せいぜい」

place, and want access to the stones at the summer solstice. One druid, rejoicing in the name^① of Arthur Uther Pendragon^②, even went to the European Court of Human Rights^③, saying his freedom of religion had been denied when he was refused
5 access - he lost the case^④. In addition, popular music, both folk and rock, has shown an interest in special places such as Stonehenge, with the result that many people feel that it is somehow magical. In 1985 a group of travellers attempted to drive to Stonehenge for a peaceful solstice gathering, but were
10 prevented from doing so by the police. On the other hand, such travellers have caused considerable damage around Stonehenge, destroying archeological information.

The authorities^⑤ have a difficult job in reconciling access for religious reasons and preserving a UNESCO World Heri-
15 tage^⑥ site. As a compromise, managed open access to Stonehenge at the summer solstice is now allowed free of charge, and visitors are wished 'a peaceful and celebratory solstice'.

One may say that modern Druidism has no historical connection with ancient Druids. One may also say that it does no
20 harm (doing no harm is a central tenet of such Neo-paganism^⑦). People feel connected to Stonehenge and, through it, to ancient Britain in general^⑧ and to their ancestors. School history used to teach that the successive waves of settlement and invasion in Britain – Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings^⑨

① **rejoicing in the name of...:** 「...という名前を持っている」

② **Arthur Uther Pendragon:** アーサー王伝説に登場するブリテンの王。アーサー王の父。

③ **European Court of Human Rights:** 「ヨーロッパ人権裁判所」。1953年のヨーロッパ人権条約に基づきストラスブールに常設機関として設置された裁判所。

④ **lost the case:** 「敗訴した」

⑤ **authorities:** 複数形で「当局」

⑥ **UNESCO World Heritage:** 「ユネスコ世界遺産」

⑦ **Neo-paganism:** 「新異教主義」。paganism: 「非キリスト教の」

⑧ **in general:** 名詞の後に「全体としての・一般の」

⑨ **Vikings:** 8世紀から10世紀にかけて、ヨーロッパを荒らしまわったスカンジナビアの海賊。イギリスにも上陸し、ブリテン島の北東部に定住した。



©simonwakefield from Wikipedia

and Normans^① – meant that there was very little connection between the inhabitants of Britain 5,000 years ago and the modern inhabitants. Recent DNA testing suggests that in fact relatively few people moved to Britain, however much^② the
 5 culture changed, and that many people are indeed related to those ancient Britons. So when people feel that Stonehenge belongs to them, and is not just a bunch of old stones for scientists to look at, they may not be so wrong.

① **Normans:** 1066 年 William I に率いられてイングランドを征服したノルマンディー半島のフランス人。

② **however much...**: 「いかに多く...であろうとも」

Questions

Chapter 1 Stonehenge

A Choose the best answer to the questions.

1. How long was Stonehenge in use?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a 250 years | b 2,000 years |
| c 3,000 years | d 5,000 years |

2. How did Tacitus get information about the Druids?

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a He made it all up. | b He met some druids. |
| c He asked Caesar. | d He heard about them from someone else. |

3. When can people go close to Stonehenge?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| a Never | b Any time |
| c Sometimes, for a fee | d At midsummer |

4. How are many modern British people similar to ancient Britons?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a Biologically | b Culturally |
| c Biologically and culturally | d There is no similarity. |

5. What do we know about Stonehenge?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| a When it was built | b How it was built |
| c Why it was built | d How long it took to build |

B *Write the answers to these questions.*

1. What Stone Age remains can we find in Britain?
2. What are two unusual explanations of who built Stonehenge?
3. What are two important times of year at Stonehenge?
4. What is the appeal of Druidism for some people?
5. What were five waves of settlement or invasion?

C *Decide if the following statements are true or false.*

1. Stone Age monuments are only found in England.
2. Stonehenge was made with local bluestone.
3. Stonehenge seems most impressive in photographs.
4. People have sung songs about Stonehenge.
5. The authorities refuse to help Druids.



©David Purchase

Reading



The Romans invaded southern Britain in 43 A. D., and over many decades expanded their influence north and west. In the year 122, during the reign of the emperor Hadrian^①, they began construction of a wall right across Britain from what is
 5 now Carlisle^② in the west to Wallsend^③ in the east. Hadrian seems to have wanted to set general limits on the expansion of the Roman Empire, and the wall was the way he did so in Britain. At the same time it may have been a way of controlling the movement of people and goods, rather than being
 10 simply to keep the northern inhabitants of Britain, the Picts^④, out. In the west the wall is close to the present border between England and Scotland, though not in the east, where it is over 100km from the border.

The Romans abandoned Britain in 410, and the wall fell
 15 into disuse. Much of it was dismantled over the centuries, for use as building material for farms, churches and roads. Nonetheless much remains, including the ruins of a number of Ro-

① **Hadrian:** ローマの皇帝ハドリアヌス。在位 117 年～138 年。

② **Carlisle:** イングランド北西部カンブリア州北部の町。

③ **Wallsend:** イングランド北東部タイン川河口の町。

④ **Picts:** 「ピクト族」。スコットランド北東部に住んでいた民族。9 世紀ごろスコット族に統合された。

man towns and forts attached to the wall. It is possible to walk its whole length, and it is a very popular tourist attraction. On the other hand^①, although it is a UNESCO World Heritage site, it is certainly nothing like as impressive as China's Great Wall^②, though the two are comparable in purpose^③.

Attitudes to the Romans

The Romans did not conquer the whole of Britain. Despite their best efforts they never controlled what are now Scotland and Northumberland, beyond the wall. In most of England, and to a lesser extent^④ Wales, however, reminders of the Romans are everywhere. One is never far from^⑤ a villa or temple or mosaic. A straight road is quite probably built on a Roman one. Many town names derive from the Latin word *castrum*^⑥, fort, including Manchester, Worcester and Lancaster; other towns were Roman foundations, including London and York.

While Britain had an empire, the men who controlled it were largely educated at public school^⑦, where Latin was taught, and the Romans were seen as people to emulate. Like us, these men thought, the Romans were fine engineers, had an irresistible army, and adopted policies that made them able to rule successfully over disparate peoples^⑧ for a long time, bringing prosperity to much of the known world. In short^⑨, they thought the British were superior to the people they conquered, as were the Romans. One more similarity is that the Romans did not have much time for apparently useless things like philosophy and music, leaving those to the Greeks. The British left them to the continental Europeans.

Now that^⑩ imperialism is out of fashion other aspects of the Romans have been stressed, including near-genocidal brutality. This has led to considerable ambivalence, with awareness that the Romans were violent conquerors, but also that they brought many benefits. In the British film *The Life of Brian*, set in Roman Palestine, there is an argument about what good the Romans have brought, culminating in^⑪: "All right, but apart from the sanitation, medicine, education, wine, public order, irrigation, roads, the fresh water system and public

① **On the other hand:** 「一方」

② **China's Great Wall:** 「万里の長城」

③ **comparable in purpose:** 「目的において同等である・同じ目的である」

④ **to a lesser extent:** 「より少ない程度において」「(イングランド) ほどではないが(ウェールズでは)」

⑤ **never far from...:** 「...に他ならない」

⑥ **castrum:** 「城・陣地・宿营地」を意味するラテン語。-chester -cester -caster などの語源となった。

⑦ **public school:** 私立のエリート校。

⑧ **disparate peoples:** 「異民族」

⑨ **In short:** 「手短かに言えば・つまり」

⑩ **Now that...:** 「...なので」。「...した今となっては」が原義。

⑪ **culminating in...:** 「結局...ということになった・結局...と述べた」

health, what have the Romans ever done for us?" Ironically, in disputing^① the benefits of Roman rule, the speaker has demonstrated them.

Taking its title from this famous scene the BBC programme
5 *What The Romans Did For Us* explained many of the benefits the Romans brought. Against that we should mention another BBC programme, *Barbarians*, which stressed the civilization of those the Romans called barbarians, including the Celts.

The Romans left Britain in the face of widespread attacks
10 by these 'barbarians', and the following centuries are known as the Dark Ages, a period many British people grew up to regard^② as a great step backward from Roman achievements. Yet the invaders were Anglo-Saxons^③, who gave their name to the country (and several counties) and the language.

15 Roman influence continued indirectly through the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, and the related prestige of Latin as the language of scholarship. Only quite recently has Latin ceased to be part of a 'good' education. On the other hand English law, in contrast to that of many European countries
20 (including Scotland), is not founded on Roman law, having derived largely from Anglo-Saxon and Norman practice.

So opinions of the Romans in Britain are mixed. Recent historical approaches have laid some stress on the interaction and cooperation between the Romans themselves and Roman-
25 ized Britons, and on how many Britons did well^④ under peaceful Roman rule. This would seem to suit the modern British, as we can admire the Romans without feeling inferior,



① **in disputing...**: 「...に反論しながら・...に反論するとき」

② **grew up to regard**: 「みなすようになった」。grow up to do: 「...するようになる」

③ **Anglo-Saxons**: アングロ・サクソン族。5世紀にブリテン島へ侵入したゲルマン民族の一派。England は Englalund (=The land of the Angles)、English は Englice: 「アングル族のことば」に由来する。また、Sussex (=South Saxons: 現在は East Sussex と West Sussex とに分かれている)、Essex (=East Saxons)、Wessex (=West Saxons: 古代イングランド七王国のひとつ) などはいずれも Saxon 族と関係のある州や国の名前である。

④ **did well**: 「うまくいった・成功した」

even at a remove^① of over 1600 years. Hadrian's Wall is the most popular tourist attraction in northern England and the most visible legacy of a long and important part of the history of Britain. ^① a remove: 「隔たり」

Questions

Chapter 2 Hadrian's Wall

A Choose the best answer to the questions.

1. What can we now see of Hadrian's Wall?

- a None of it
- b All of it
- c Just the foundations
- d Some of it

2. What is not a reminder of Roman times?

- a Town names
- b Statues of Hadrian
- c Big houses
- d Straight roads

3. What was not a Roman achievement?

- a Music
- b Good government
- c Engineering
- d Military power

4. What was not a lasting Roman influence anywhere in Britain?

- a Law
- b The language of religion
- c The language of scholarship
- d The Dark Ages

5. Where is Hadrian's Wall?

- a Between England and Wales
- b In southern England
- c In northern England
- d In Scotland

B Write the answers to these questions.

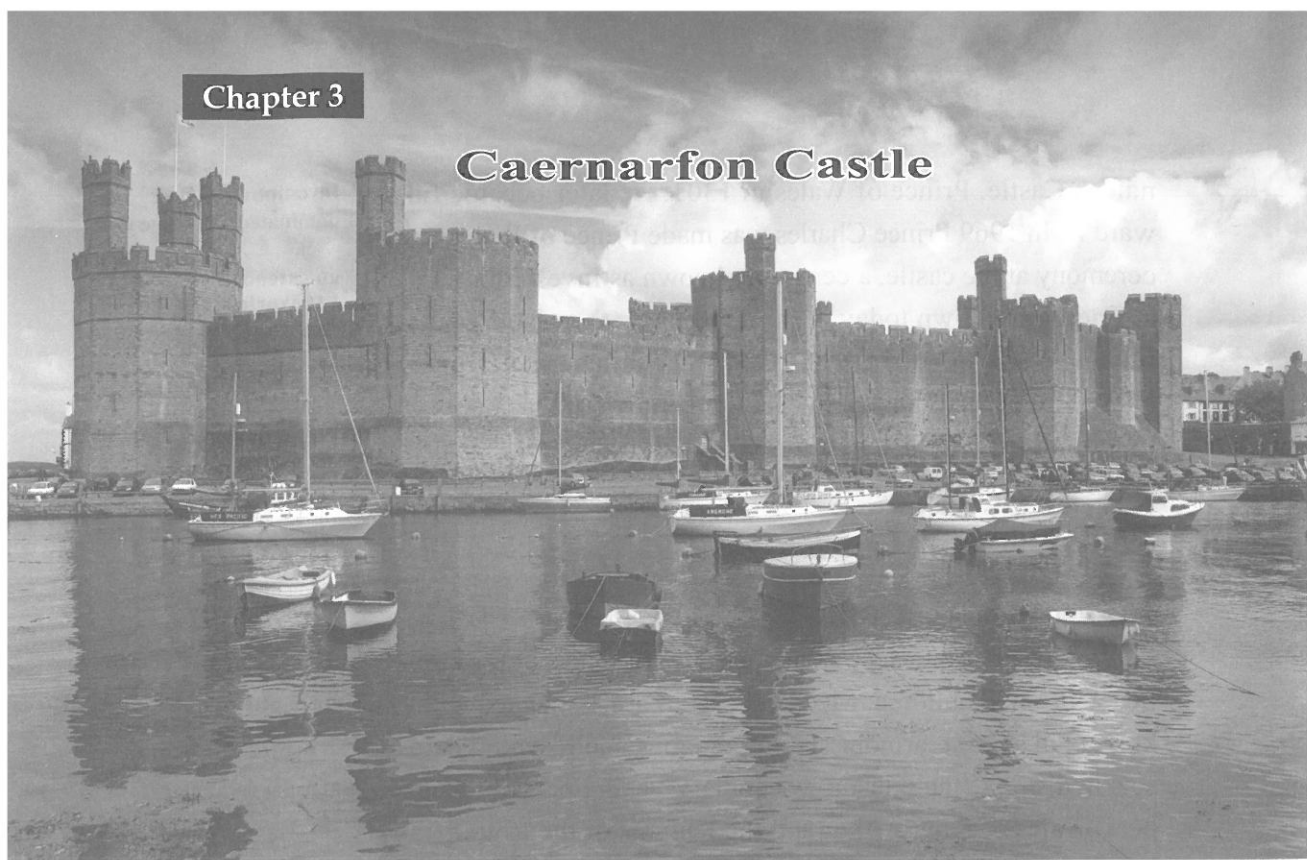
1. How long were the Romans in Britain?
2. What 5 Roman towns are mentioned?

3. Why did the Romans have little interest in philosophy?
4. What are two examples of 'barbarians'?
5. What are the current feelings of many British people about the Romans in Britain?

C *Decide if the following statements are true or false.*

1. Goods were probably traded through Hadrian's Wall.
2. The Romans conquered Scotland.
3. Many British imperialists admired Rome.
4. Latin continued to be important until recently.
5. Hadrian's Wall is largely forgotten.

Caernarfon Castle



from VisitBritain

Reading



There is a large number of castles throughout Britain, many ruined or partially so, but many still more or less^① complete. A few are still lived in, such as Alnwick Castle^②, made famous by the Harry Potter films. Caernarfon Castle, on the edge of Snowdonia^③ in north Wales, is one of the most dramatic, both in itself and in its location, with the sea on one side and the mountains on the other^④.

Construction of the castle was started in 1283 by the English king Edward I^⑤, as part of his attempted conquest of Wales. The castle was never finished and mainly symbolic, with hugely impressive outer walls, representing the new power of the English in north Wales. The Welsh frequently rebelled against English rule, and the castle was attacked on several occasions. Relations between the two peoples remained uneasy until the Welshman Henry VII^⑥ became king of England in 1485.

Edward I made his son, who may have been born in Caer-

① **more or less:** 「ほぼ」

② **Alnwick Castle:** 現在も Northumberland 公爵家の人々が住んでいる。

③ **Snowdonia:** ウェールズ北西部グウィネズ (Gwynedd) 州にある山地。国立公園。

④ **with the sea on one side and the mountains on the other:** 「一方の側に海が反対側には山があつて」。with は付帯状況をあらわす。

⑤ **Edward I:** 章末注を参照。

⑥ **Henry VII:** 章末注を参照。

narfon Castle, Prince of Wales in 1301. He later became Edward II. In 1969 Prince Charles was made Prince of Wales in a ceremony at the castle, a ceremony known as Investiture^①.

Caernarfon town today is dominated^② by the castle, one of several in an extended UNESCO World Heritage site^③. It may also be noted that the Welsh spelling is now used, as opposed to the Anglicized^④ Caernarvon. In Welsh the letter 'f' is pronounced /v/, and Caernarfon simply means the castle (*caer*) in the Arfon district^⑤.

The Importance of Castles

A visit to a castle is a popular activity, particularly for families with small children. Medieval castles are associated with^⑥ knights in shining armour slaying dragons and rescuing damsels in distress (the unusual vocabulary^⑦ being part of the appeal). Tales of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table^⑧ are also connected to the Middle Ages in the popular^⑨ imagination, and these stories remain hugely popular in books, films, TV series and, now, computer games. To visit a castle and imagine real people living and fighting there is very appealing to people of all ages.

These days, children learn at primary school that castles were communities of men and women, with dining halls, kitchens, stables, and so on. As a counter to the male, aristocratic focus of older history teaching, they will learn about the lady of the castle, who often had to run the place^⑩ alone for years while the men were off fighting^⑪, and about the lives of ordinary people working there.

At the castle, children can clamber over the ruins, and buy wooden swords and plastic shields and run around playing at fighting. Adults can read about how the castle was designed, see the resulting building, and learn about the historical figures who lived there.

Castles have not been used for military purposes since 1660 (with the notable exception of Dover, which was used in World War II), although some, like the Tower of London, have been prisons. So it is easy to forget that castles were often

① **Investiture:** 「叙任式」

② **dominated: dominate** ... 「...を見おろす」

③ **an extended UNESCO World Heritage site:** カーナヴォン城を含むいくつもの城がまとめてひとつの世界遺産に指定されている。したがって **extended:** 「広範囲にわたる」。

④ **Anglicized:** 「英語化された」

⑤ **Arfon district:** ウェールズ北西部グウィネズ (Gwynedd) 州に属する地域の一つ。

⑥ **are associated with...:** associate A with B 「A と いえば B を連想する」

⑦ **unusual vocabulary:** 「珍しい語彙・あまり使わない語彙」。本文中の語 'slay' や成句 'damsels in distress' や 'knights in shining armour' を指す。

⑧ **King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table:** 6世紀ごろに存在したとされる伝説上のブリトン族の王とその円卓の騎士団。

⑨ **popular:** 「一般の人々の・大衆の」

⑩ **run the place:** 「その場所(城内)を切り盛りする」

⑪ **were off fighting:** 「戦いに出かけていた」。be off doing「...をしに出かけていている」。