

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

3[B] – Kennewick Man



Version3 G1 10-3

- 1 In 1996, human 白骨化 (はっこつか) した遺体 (いたい) skeletal remains over 9,000 years old were found on the banks of the Columbia River near the town of Kennewick, Washington.
- 2 Dubbed “Kennewick Man,” these bones became an object of bitter 呼 (よ) ばれた contention, raising complex issues concerning race, scientific investigation, and the rights 論争 (ろんそう) of indigenous 土着 (どちゃく) の peoples.
- 3 At first, the discovery attracted little attention, but then James Chatters, the ジェームス・チャターズ anthropologist 人類学者 (じんるいがくしゃ) who first examined the bones, gave a press conference announcing his findings.
- 4 Among these was the claim, soon taken up by the media, that the bones suggested the man had been “Caucasoid” コーカソイド (白色人種 (はくしょくじんしゅ)) and therefore more similar to modern Europeans than Native Americans.
- 5 This claim raised the sensational possibility that the first people to settle in North America may have actually been of European origin; although Chatters later denied that this had been his intention.

6 **Further Questions** *Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the “example answer” for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

- 7 1) Why was the skeleton called the “Kennewick Man”? なぜその骨 (ほね) は “ケネウィック人 (じん)” と呼 (よ) ばれたのですか？

The skeleton was found on the banks of the Columbia River near the town of Kennewick, Washington.

- 8 2) What possibility was raised after Chatters claimed the bones suggested the man had been Caucasoid? チャターズがその骨 (ほね) が男性 (だんせい) のコーカソイドであったと示唆 (しき) した後 (あと)、どんな可能性 (かのうせい) が提起 (ていき) されましたか？

The claim was raised that the first people to settle in North America may have actually been of European origin.

- 9 Native Americans quickly claimed Kennewick Man as one of their 祖先 (そせん) ancestors, and a number of tribes applied, under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), a 返還 (へんかん) federal 連邦 (れんぽう) law passed in 1990, to have the bones returned to them.

- 10 The U.S. government, which had 管轄権 (かんかつけん) jurisdiction over the remains because they were found on federal land, announced its intention to do just this.

- 11 Chatters, meanwhile, fearing such a move, had contacted various anthropologists and archaeologists opposed to NAGPRA, which they saw as prioritizing the demands of Native Americans over scientific research.
- 12 Chatters and other scientists sued the government for the rights to examine the bones further.

Further Questions



- 13 3) What did Native Americans do about the Kennewick man? アメリカ先住民はケネウィック人に関して荷をしましたか。
They claimed he was one of their ancestors and applied to have the bones returned to them.
- 14 4) Why do anthropologists oppose NAGPRA? なぜ人類学者は NAGPRA に反対するのですか?
They see it as prioritizing the demands of Native Americans over scientific research.

- 15 Although many observers view the case as a simple clash between objective science and political correctness, the reality was more complex.
- 16 Historically, Native Americans have a good reason to be suspicious of anthropologists, who in the 19th century simply removed—often against the wishes of local communities—an enormous number of Native American bones from sacred burial grounds.
- 17 This was done in an attempt to trace the physical evolution of different races and had often gone hand in hand with claims that the “white race” was superior.
- 18 Indeed, it was the recognition of the injustice of this “grave robbing” that led to NAGPRA. Today, many anthropologists strongly support the law, and regard claims that race can be determined on the basis of bones or skull shape as false and outmoded.

Further Questions



- 19 5) What did anthropologists do in the 19th century? 人類学者は 19世紀に何をしましたか。
They simply removed an enormous number of Native American bones from sacred burial grounds.
- 20 6) Why did the government pass the NAGPRA law? なぜ政府は NAGPRA の法律を通したのですか。
They passed the law in recognition of the injustice of the “grave robbing”.

- 21 Years of legal wrangling followed Kennewick Man’s discovery.
- 22 During the initial trial, the government carried out its own scientific tests on the remains.
- 23 It concluded that although a physical connection could not be shown, they should be considered as “culturally affiliated” to the Umatilla tribe based on information passed down by oral tradition and other circumstantial evidence, such as the location of the discovery.

24 The judge rejected this reasoning and ruled against the government, insisting stronger evidence of a link was needed.

25 The Umatilla appealed in a series of further court cases, but were eventually forced to give up in 2004, allowing the scientists access to the bones.

26 Although the scientists' examinations have yet to yield clear results, their victory means that in the future, it will be more difficult for Native Americans to claim remains dating from before the time Europeans are widely thought to have arrived in the Americas—a result the tribes see as 覆 (くつがえ) す subversive of the original intention of NAGPRA itself.

Further Questions English Teachers On Call

27 7) What did the scientific test on the remains the government conducted conclude? 政府が実施した科学的な検証は何を結論付けましたか?

It concluded that although a physical connection could not be shown, they should be considered as “culturally affiliated” to the Umatilla tribe.

28 8) What effect does the judge's ruling have for Native Americans?

裁判官の判決はアメリカ先住民にどのような影響がありますか?

It means that in the future it will be more difficult for Native Americans to claim remains dating from before the time Europeans are widely thought to have arrived in the Americas.

*Choose the correct answer from these choices. English Teachers On Call

29 (35) The discovery of Kennewick Man came to attract media attention because ケネウィック人の発見はメディアの注目を引くことになった。なぜなら...

30 1. the results of the first examination of the remains suggested that Native Americans settled in North America much earlier than previously believed.

31 2. it was presented in a way that seemed to challenge the accepted view regarding the ethnic identity of North America's first inhabitants..

32 3. scientists unintentionally misled the media into thinking the bones were more ancient than they actually turned out to be.

33 4. James Chatters made the controversial claim that although the remains were those of a European settler, they should nevertheless be handed over to Native Americans.

34 (36) What prompted the creation of NAGPRA? NAGPRAの創設を推進したものは何ですか。

35 1. A desire to ensure the remains of Native Americans would never again receive the disrespectful treatment they had been given in the 19th century.

36 2. A belief that scientists should be given a say in how ancient remains are handled, even in cases where they have been returned to Native Americans

37 3. A need to provide a set of legal guidelines anthropologists could use to help them confirm the race of people whose remains they found in Native American burial grounds.

38 4. A hope of persuading the public that while the tragic history of Native Americans should not be forgotten, political correctness should have legal limits.

- 39 (37) Why will Native Americans find it harder to gain possession of
remains like those of Kennewick Man in the future? なぜアメリカ先住民にとって、ケネウィ
ック人の遺骨のような遺骨を保有を勝ち取ることが将来より難しくなるのですか。
- 40 1. The success of scientists in proving Kennewick Man was of European
ancestry had thrown serious doubt on many past claims made by Native
Americans.
- 41 2. As the oral histories of Native American tribes are gradually forgotten,
courts will be unable to rule on which tribes should receive such remains..
- 42 3. The ruling in the Kennewick Man case set a precedent that makes it
necessary to provide definite proof that such remains are of Native American
origins.
- 43 4. Changes made to NAGPRA after the Umatilla tribe was denied the remains
indicate that the U.S. government has revised its stance regarding the rights of
Native Americans.

Answers for “Further Questions”



- 44 1) Why was the skeleton called the “Kennewick Man”?
*The skeleton was found on the banks of the Columbia River near the town of
Kennewick, Washington.*
- 45 2) What possibility was raised after Chatters claimed the bones suggested the
man had been Caucasoid?
*The claim was raised that the first people to settle in North America may have
actually been of European origin.*
- 46 3) What did Native Americans do about the Kennewick man?
*They claimed he was one of their ancestors and applied to have the bones
returned to them.*
- 47 4) Why do anthropologists oppose NAGPRA?
*They see it as prioritizing the demands of Native Americans over scientific
research.*
- 48 5) What did anthropologists do in the 19th century?
*They simply removed an enormous number of Native American bones from
sacred burial grounds.*
- 49 6) Why did the government pass the NAGPRA law?
They passed the law in recognition of the injustice of the “grave robbing”.
- 50 7) What did the scientific test on the remains the government conducted
conclude?
*It concluded that although a physical connection could not be shown, they
should be considered as “culturally affiliated” to the Umatilla tribe.*
- 51 8) What effect does the judge’s ruling have for Native Americans?
It means that in the future it will be more difficult for Native Americans to

日本語訳なし

3[B] – Kennewick Man

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banks of the Columbia River near the town of Kennewick, Washington.
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raising complex issues concerning race, scientific investigation, and the rights
of indigenous peoples.
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anthropologist who first examined the bones, gave a press conference
announcing his findings.
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suggested the man had been “Caucasoid” and therefore more similar to modern
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- 66 3) What did Native Americans do about the Kennewick man?
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68 Although many observers view the case as a simple clash between objective
science and political correctness, the reality was more complex.

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anthropologists, who in the 19th century simply removed—often against the

wishes of local communities—an enormous number of Native American bones from sacred burial grounds.

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70 Indeed, it was the recognition of the injustice of this “grave robbing” that led to NAGPRA. Today, many anthropologists strongly support the law, and regard claims that race can be determined on the basis of bones or skull shape as false and outmoded.

Further Questions  English Teachers On Call

71 **5)** What did anthropologists do in the 19th century?

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Further Questions  English Teachers On Call

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80 **8)** What effect does the judge’s ruling have for Native Americans?

***Choose the correct answer from these choices.**  English Teachers On Call

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104 解答: (35) 2 (36) 1 (37) 3



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