Ideas Across Borders

Trace how art and science changed as they traveled

GHW.6.3 "Map the spread of innovative art forms and scientific thought from their origins to other world regions. Analyze how the spread of these ideas influenced developments in art and science for different places and regions of the world."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the places where each idea began and where it traveled. Number the changes people made to each idea in its new location so you can compare the two routes.

Prints, Microbes, and New Ways of Seeing

1 In Edo-period Japan, artists such as Hokusai and Hiroshige made woodblock prints that many people could buy. Their prints often used bold outlines, broad areas of color, and views cropped so that part of a subject fell outside the frame. After Japan expanded trade with Western countries in the 1850s, prints reached Paris through shops and international exhibitions. French artists did not simply recreate Japanese scenes. Edgar Degas borrowed unusual angles and off-center arrangements to show Parisian dancers and streets. An art form made for Japanese buyers thus helped change how some artists pictured modern French life.

2 Scientific ideas also traveled, but along a different route. In Berlin, German physician Robert Koch identified the bacterium that causes tuberculosis in 1882. His laboratory methods helped show that specific microbes cause specific diseases. Shibasaburo Kitasato, a Japanese physician, traveled to Berlin in 1885 and studied in Koch's laboratory. There he learned ways to grow and examine bacteria, rather than relying only on patients' visible symptoms. When Kitasato returned to Japan, he helped establish the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Tokyo in 1892. The methods developed in Germany now supported organized laboratory research in Japan.

3 The two routes ended in different kinds of work. In Paris, Japanese printmaking influenced artists who still chose French subjects; they changed picture composition instead of adopting every feature of the original prints. In Tokyo, Kitasato and his colleagues used laboratory methods to investigate infectious diseases affecting people in Japan. One route passed through trade and exhibitions, while the other passed through a research laboratory and a physician's return trip. Neither idea stayed fixed when it crossed a border. Local artists and scientists selected useful practices, then applied them to questions and audiences in their own regions.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Trace the route of Japanese woodblock prints to Paris. How did they change the work of an artist there?

2. Trace Koch's scientific methods from Berlin to Tokyo. What new research institution resulted?

3. How did the routes that carried the art form and the scientific methods differ?

4. Compare how artists in Paris and scientists in Tokyo used ideas from elsewhere for local purposes.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a six-sentence museum label arguing which destination made the more lasting local change, Paris or Tokyo. Trace both routes and use one specific detail about each destination to support your choice.

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the places where each idea began and where it traveled. Number the changes people made to each idea in its new location so you can compare the two routes. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Trace the route of Japanese woodblock prints to Paris. How did they change the work of an artist there?	**Prints traveled from Japan to Paris through shops and international exhibitions. Degas used unusual angles and off-center arrangements to depict French subjects.**
2	Trace Koch's scientific methods from Berlin to Tokyo. What new research institution resulted?	**Kitasato studied in Koch's Berlin laboratory and brought its methods back to Japan. He helped establish Tokyo's Institute for Infectious Diseases in 1892.**
3	How did the routes that carried the art form and the scientific methods differ?	**Prints reached Paris through trade, shops, and exhibitions. Laboratory methods reached Tokyo through Kitasato's study in Berlin and return to Japan.**
4	Compare how artists in Paris and scientists in Tokyo used ideas from elsewhere for local purposes.	**Paris artists used features of Japanese prints to compose pictures of French life. Tokyo scientists used German laboratory methods to investigate diseases affecting people in Japan.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Both exchanges show that a traveling idea can become part of local work. Japanese woodblock prints moved from Japan to Paris through trade and exhibitions. Degas adapted their unusual angles and off-center arrangements to portray French city life. German laboratory methods traveled from Berlin to Tokyo with Kitasato, who had studied with Koch. I think Tokyo made the more lasting local change because Kitasato helped establish an institute for infectious-disease research in 1892. Degas changed individual artworks, but an institute could help many researchers investigate diseases affecting people in Japan.

Accept either destination if the student traces both routes and supports a reasoned judgment with accurate details from the passage. The claim about lasting impact is an inference, not a fact the passage settles.