

慶應義塾の歴史

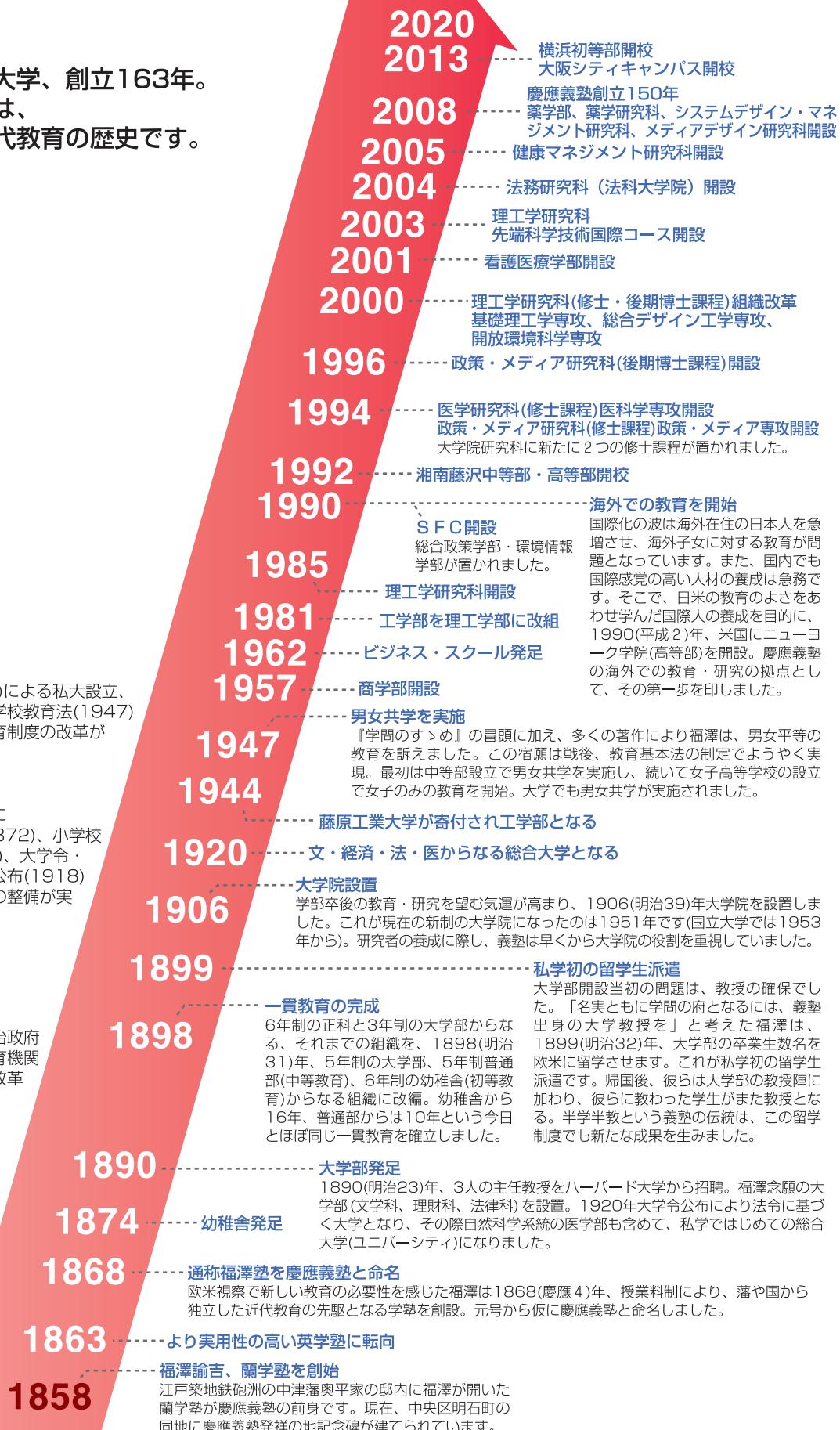
慶應義塾大学、創立163年。
その歴史は、
日本の近代教育の歴史です。

大学令(1920)による私大設立、
教育基本法・学校教育法(1947)
の公布など教育制度の改革が
すすむ

文部省を中心に
学制の公布(1872)、小学校
令制定(1908)、大学令・
高等学校令の公布(1918)
など教育機関の整備が実
施された

江戸幕府・明治政府
でも様々な教育機関
を設立、その改革
が行われた

藩校の設置・
改革など自
藩内の教育
を強化



Historical Timeline of Keio University

The history of Keio parallels the history of modern Japan. Keio's 163 Years

Reformation of the school system continues with the passing of the 1920 University Ordinance allowing the establishment of private universities, and the passing of the Basic Education Law (1947) and other measures.

The Education Ministry works to establish an educational infrastructure, introducing compulsory elementary education from 1872, extending of elementary education to six years in 1908, and passing the University/Secondary School Ordinance in 1918.

The Edo Shogunate and Meiji Government establish and reform various educational institutions.

1858 1858 Yukichi Fukuzawa establishes a school for Dutch studies
The school, a one-story building located in the Teppozu Tsukiji area of Edo (Tokyo), was the original incarnation of Keio. Today, the original site (located in present-day Akaishi-cho, Chuo Ward) is marked with a commemorative tablet.

1863 Focus switches to English studies for its practical applicability

1868 From Fukuzawa Juku to Keio Gijuku
Feeling the need for a new style of education after visiting Europe and America, Yukichi Fukuzawa chooses to implement a tuition-based system in 1868 rather than accepting money from ruling clans or the government, making him a vanguard of modern education in Japan. The school name changes to Keio, after the name of the Japanese era at that time.

1874 Keio Yochisha Elementary school established

1890 Keio University establishes a collage
Three department heads from Harvard University invited to Japan for the establishment of Keio's faculties of Literature, Economics and Law. With the passing of the 1920 University Ordinance, Keio adds the School of Medicine and other science programs, becoming Japan's first government-recognized private university.

1898 Affiliated school program fully in place
Until this point, the Keio education system consists of six years of elementary education followed by three years of university study. From 1898, the system changes to five years of university study after five years of secondary education, as well as six years of elementary education at Yochisha (Keio's first elementary school), for a total of 16 years of study (or 10 for those not going on to Yochisha). The system today remains very similar.

1906 Graduate programs established
Growing interest in research and continued study by Keio graduates leads to the implementation of graduate programs, although the graduate system in its current form in Japan does not exist until 1951 (1953 for public universities).

1920 Keio accredited as a university by the Japanese government with faculties of Letters, Economics and Law, and the School of Medicine

1944 Fujiwara Institute of Technology donated to Keio University and becomes the Faculty of Engineering

1947 Co-education at Keio begins
Keio founder Yukichi Fukuzawa expressed in many of his writings the need to educate both genders, but this does not become a right in Japan until the passing of the 1947 Basic Education Law. First, a co-educational junior high school is established, followed by girls' high school and co-education at the university level.

1957 Faculty of Business and Commerce established

1962 Keio Business School established

1981 Faculty of Engineering reorganizes into the Faculty of Science and Technology

1985 Graduate School of Science and Technology established

1990 Shonan Fujisawa Campus opens
The Policy Management and Environmental Information faculties established.

1992 Shonan Fujisawa Junior High and Senior High School established at the Shonan Fujisawa Campus

1994 Graduate School of Medicine begins a master's program in Medical Science and the Graduate School of Media and Governance established with a Master's program
Two new master's programs begin.

1996 Three-year doctoral program established in the Graduate School of Media and Governance

2000 Organizational reform of the Graduate School of Science and Technology takes place (Schools of Fundamental Science and Technology, Integrated Design Engineering, and Science for Open and Environmental Systems established)

2001 Faculty of Nursing and Medical Care established

2003 International Programs on Advanced Science and Technology established

2004 Graduate School of Health Management established

2005 Keio Law School (graduate school) established

2008 Keio's 150th anniversary (Faculty of Pharmacology, and the Graduate Schools of Pharmaceutical Sciences, System Design and Management, and Media Design established)

2013 Keio Yokohama Elementary School established
Keio Osaka City Campus opens

2020 Keio's 163rd anniversary