慶應義塾の歴史

慶應義塾大学、創立166年。 その歴史は、 日本の近代教育の歴史です。

2024 横浜初等部開校 2013 大阪シティキャンパス開校

慶應義塾創立150年 2008

薬学部、薬学研究科、システムデザイン・マネ ジメント研究科、メディアデザイン研究科開設

2005 健康マネジメント研究科開設

2004 -- 法務研究科(法科大学院)開設

理工学研究科 2003 先端科学技術国際コース開設

2001 看護医療学部開設

2000 理工学研究科(修士・後期博士課程)組織改革 基礎理工学専攻、総合デザイン工学専攻、 開放環境科学専攻

1996 - 政策・メディア研究科(後期博士課程)開設

1994 医学研究科(修士課程)医科学専攻開設 政策・メディア研究科(修士課程)政策・メディア専攻開設

大学院研究科に新たに2つの修士課程が置かれました。 1992 湘南藤沢中等部・高等部開校

1990 -----海外での教育を開始

、 SFC開設 総合政策学部·環境情報 1985

学部が置かれました。 理工学研究科開設

1981 工学部を理工学部に改組 1962 - ビジネス・スクール発足

1957 - 商学部開設 国際化の波は海外在住の日本人を急 増させ、海外子女に対する教育が問 題となっています。また、国内でも 国際感覚の高い人材の養成は急務で す。そこで、日米の教育のよさをあ わせ学んだ国際人の養成を目的に、 1990(平成2)年、米国にニューヨ ーク学院(高等部)を開設。慶應義塾 の海外での教育・研究の拠点とし て、その第一歩を印しました。

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

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

すすむ

施された

文部省を中心に

1947 1944

男女共学を実施

『学問のすゝめ』の冒頭に加え、多くの著作により福澤は、男女平等の 教育を訴えました。この宿願は戦後、教育基本法の制定でようやく実 現。最初は中等部設立で男女共学を実施し、続いて女子高等学校の設立 で女子のみの教育を開始。大学でも男女共学が実施されました。

藤原工業大学が寄付され工学部となる

1920 文・経済・法・医からなる総合大学となる

大学院設置

学部卒後の教育・研究を望む気運が高まり、1906(明治39)年大学院を設置しま した。これが現在の新制の大学院になったのは1951年です(国立大学では1953 年から)。研究者の養成に際し、義塾は早くから大学院の役割を重視していました。

1899

1906

----- 私学初の留学生派遣

大学部開設当初の問題は、教授の確保でし た。「名実ともに学問の府となるには、義塾 出身の大学教授を」と考えた福澤は、 1899(明治32)年、大学部の卒業生数名を 欧米に留学させます。これが私学初の留学生 派遣です。帰国後、彼らは大学部の教授陣に 加わり、彼らに教わった学生がまた教授とな る。半学半教という義塾の伝統は、この留学 制度でも新たな成果を生みました。

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

1898

部(中等教育)、6年制の幼稚舎(初等教 育)からなる組織に改編。幼稚舎から 16年、普通部からは10年という今日

胃教育の完成

とほぼ同じ一貫教育を確立しました。

6年制の正科と3年制の大学部からな

る、それまでの組織を、1898(明治

31)年、5年制の大学部、5年制普通

1890

1868

大学部発足

1890(明治23)年、3人の主任教授をハーバード大学から招聘。福澤念願の大 学部 (文学科、理財科、法律科) を設置。1920年大学令公布により法令に基づ く大学となり、その際自然科学系統の医学部も含めて、私学ではじめての総合 大学(ユニバーシティ)になりました。

藩校の設置・ 改革など自 藩内の教育 を強化

1874 ----- 幼稚舎発足

通称福澤塾を慶應義塾と命名

欧米視察で新しい教育の必要性を感じた福澤は1868(慶應4)年、授業料制により、藩や国から 独立した近代教育の先駆となる学塾を創設。元号から仮に慶應義塾と命名しました。

1863 ---より実用性の高い英学塾に転向

福澤諭吉、蘭学塾を創始

江戸築地鉄砲洲の中津藩奥平家の邸内に福澤が開いた 1858 蘭学塾が慶應義塾の前身です。現在、中央区明石町の 同地に慶應義塾発祥の地記念碑が建てられています。

Historical Timeline of Keio University

The history of Keio parallels the history of modern Japan. Keio's 166 Years

2024 Keio Yokohama Elementary School established Keio Osaka City Campus opens Keio's 150th anniversary (Faculty of Pharmacology, and 2008 the Graduate Schools of Pharmaceutical Sciences, System Design and Management, and Media Design established) 2005 Graduate School of Health Management established Keio Law School (graduate school) established International Programs on Advanced Science and Technology established 2001 Faculty of Nursing and Medical Care established Organizational reform of the Graduate School of Science and 2000 Technology takes place (Schools of Fundamental Science and Technology, Integrated Design Engineering, and Science for Open and Environmental Systems established) 1996 Three-year doctoral program established in the Graduate School of Media and Governance 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. 1992 Shonan Fujisawa Junior High and Senior High School established at the Shonan Fujisawa Campus 1990 -----Start of overseas education program Shonan Fujisawa Campus opens Internationalization of the Japanese economy leads The Policy Management and Environmental to a sudden increase in the number of Japanese 1985 Information faculties established. overseas: the education of Japanese children Graduate School of Science and becomes an issue and domestic fostering of Technology established Japanese with an international outlook becomes an 1981 urgent task. Keio opens a high school in New York Faculty of Engineering reorganizes into that incorporates the best in Western education. the Faculty of Science and Technology The school marks the first step in establishing an Keio Business School established overseas education/research presence. 1957 - - Faculty of Business and Commerce established 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.

Growing interest in research and continued study by Keio graduates leads to the

First private university exchange

From its beginnings, Keio Gijuku struggles to secure

instructors. Keio founder Yukichi Fukuzawa states

*becoming a good school in both name and substance

requires instructors who have studied at Keio." In 1899.

the university sends several graduating students to the

West, marking the first time that a private university in

students sent overseas

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

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

Schools under feudal domains strengthen through expansion and school reformation.

1947 1944 other measures

> 1906 implementation of graduate programs, although the graduate system in its current form in Japan does not exist until 1951 (1953 for public universities). 1899

1920

1898

1890

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

Japan does so. The students teach at Keio upon their return, and the students studying under them also become instructors. This tradition of half learning, half teaching yields many benefits over the years. Keio University establishes a collage

Graduate programs established

Fujiwara Institute of Technology donated to Keio

University and becomes the Faculty of Engineering

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

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.

-- Keio Yochisha Elementary school established

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.

·--Focus switches to English studies for its practical applicability

1858Yukichi 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.