

Coronation aimed for diversity

1 The coronation of King Charles III took place at Westminster Abbey on May 6th. The ceremony has a history of over 1,000 years, and this coronation was different from the previous ones in two respects: “diversity” and “slimmed-down monarchy”.

2 The planners of the coronation tried to make the ceremony more representative of ①the multicultural Britain today by involving other religions and people from a wider variety of races and backgrounds.

3 It is the first time in history that females and ②non-Christian figures were involved in the crowning of a monarch. Jewish, Hindu, Sikh and Muslim peers presented the King with ③key pieces of regalia during the ceremony.

(1) Penny Mordaunt, a member of Parliament, became the first woman to carry the Sword of State.

(2) Baroness Merron of Lincoln represented the Jewish faith and presented the Imperial Mantle.

(3) Lord Patel represented the Hindu faith and carried the Sovereign's Ring.

(4) Lord Indarjit Singh represented the Sikh faith and carried the Glove.

(5) Lord Kamall represented Muslim faith and carried the Armills(bracelets).

(6) A gospel choir performed for the first time during the coronation service.



4 King Charles III has shown great interest in non-Christian faiths. He said: “I mind about the inclusion of other people’s faiths and their freedom to worship in this country. ④While being Defender of the Faith, you can also be protector of faiths.”

coronation 戴冠式 take place 行われる abbey 大寺院・大聖堂 previous これまでの respect 点
monarchy 君主制 representative of ~:~を代表・象徴している multicultural 多文化の involve 巻き込む・関与させる religion 宗教 race 人種 figure 人物 crowning 冠をいただく儀式 monarch 君主 Sikh シーク教(の) peer 同輩・仲間 regalia 即位の宝器 Parliament 国会 represent~:~を代表する faith 信仰 mantle 外套 sovereign 君主 choir 聖歌隊 service 礼拝 mind 気にかかる inclusion 包括・包有・一体性/多様性を活かすこと(diversity との違いは4ページ参照) worship 礼拝する Defender of the Faith 信教の擁護者(16 世紀前半以降のイギリス王が用いている称号 ★()

Q1 イギリス国王チャールズ三世の戴冠式は、これまでの戴冠式とどのような点で違っていましたか。二点、抜き出しましょう。
Q2 下線①について、2段落を参考に説明しましょう。(英語でも日本語でも可)

Q3 下線②を具体的に説明した部分を、同じ段落から抜き出しましょう。
Q4 下線③の具体例を5つ、本文中から探し、下線を引きましょう
Q5 国王が戴冠式で、キリスト教以外の宗教の信徒に重要な役割を与えたのは、どんな信念のためですか。4段落から国王の言葉を抜き出しましょう。

Q6 下線④の発言について: “Defender of the Faith”と”protector of faiths”の違いを説明しましょう。

	英国王戴冠式の舞台裏 1000 年超の歴史も「初めてづくし」…ヘンリー王子は異例の扱い 【羽鳥慎一 モーニングショー】(2023 年 5 月 8 日) ★この動画の 3:46 から再生して、即位の宝器 (regalia) の授与式を見ましょう。
	英チャールズ国王戴冠式 多様性を尊重 様々な宗教の代表者が出席へ テレ朝ニュース ★シーク教徒の代表者 Lord Indarjit Singh のインタビューを聞くことができます。

Charles III's Slimmed-down Monarchy

5 King Charles III had a shorter, smaller and less expensive coronation ceremony compared to his mother's. Buckingham Palace said that the King is very aware of the struggles of modern Britons, and aimed for a modest event during Britain's cost-of-living crisis.

6 Here are some changes to slim down the event:

(1) The procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey was 2 kilometers long, which was a bit shorter than the one Queen Elizabeth took in 1953.

(2) Camilla, the Queen Consort, wore a recycled crown. It was the first time in recent history that an existing crown is used for a queen, without creating a new crown for the ceremony. Buckingham Palace said, "It's a move made in the interests of sustainability and efficiency."

(3) The number of participants in the coronation was cut to about 2,200, or a quarter of the participants in the ceremony for Queen Elizabeth.

7 By the way, Crown Prince Akishino and Crown Princess Kiko attended the coronation on behalf of Japan. Emperor Naruhito did not attend the ceremony. It was not President Biden but his wife Jill Biden attended the ceremony. Why did the national leaders or monarchs skip the coronation?

8 Naotaka Kimizuka, a professor of British history at Kanto Gakuin University, says, "Britain used to be one of the most powerful empires, and its king is the embodiment of that power. But the ranking of kings and queens in each country is determined by their length of reign. It would not be desirable for guests who has higher ranks than the new king to attend the ceremony."

slim down 小型化・スリム化する be aware of ~: ~を認識している struggle 苦勞 Briton イギリス人 aim for ~: ~を目指す modest 質素な cost-of-living 生活費 crisis 危機 procession 行列・パレード the Queen Consort 王妃 in the interests of ~: ~の利益のために efficiency 効率性 participant 参加者 on behalf of ~: ~を代表して empire 帝国 embodiment 体現化・権化 determine 決める length 長さ reign 治世 desirable 望ましい ★覚えた言葉()

Q7 チャールズ国王の戴冠式は、母エリザベス女王の戴冠式と比べて、どんな特徴がありましたか。3つ答えましょう。

Q8 また、戴冠式をそのように計画したのは、なぜですか。

【チャールズ国王の戴冠式(2023)とエリザベス女王の戴冠式(1953)の違いについて】

Q9 How did the length of the procession change?

Q10 Camilla, the Queen Consort, wore a recycled crown. What is a recycled crown?

Q11 Why did the Queen Consort wear a recycled crown?

Q12 Compared to Queen Elizabeth's coronation, how did the number of participants changed?

Q13 戴冠式には、なぜ天皇・皇后陛下でなく、秋篠宮ご夫妻が参加されたのですか。関東学院大学の君塚教授の説明をもとに、答えましょう。

British people's opinions on the royal family

9] There are ⑤clear generational differences regarding people's opinions on the royal family: According to a poll, 70% of young British people between the ages of 18 and 35 say they're "not interested" in their own country's royal family. In contrast, 58% of people over the age of 65 say they are interested.

1 0 Meanwhile, on the morning of the coronation, hundreds of demonstrators gathered along the procession route in London, holding up signs “Not My King.” They are calling for the abolition of the monarchy. One protester says, “It isn’t democratic and promotes inequality in this country. In the 21st century, why are we still allowing a hereditary relic of the past, without any vote from the people?”

1 1 Another protester says, “Why is the royal family wasting taxpayers’ money amid a cost-of-living crisis?” In the U.K., food prices have been 19% higher, and electricity prices rose by 66.7% in March 2023 compared with a year before.

regarding～:～について royal family 王族の人達 poll 世論調査 in contrast 対象的に meanwhile 一方
abolition 廃止 protester デモの参加者 promote 推し進める inequality 不平等 hereditary 世襲の
relic 慣習 taxpayer 納税者 amid～:～の真っ最中に ★()

Q14 下線⑤について、具体的に説明しましょう。

Q15 There are some demonstrators who don't support the monarchy. Why do they say, "Not My King"? Give two reasons.

Q16 現在のイギリスの経済状況を、11段落を参考に説明しましょう。

Q17 Japan has an emperor system. It is a hereditary relic that has a history of more than 1500 years. Do you think that Japan should preserve or abolish a monarchy? Why do you think so?

★参考動画



A coronation first for the Alleluia sung with the Gospel reading

【Sky News Australia】

★戴冠式の聖歌隊による歌。（聖歌隊の歌手の皆さんの人種もチェックしてみてください）



The Truth Behind Camilla's Tradition-Breaking Coronation Crown(The Grunge)

★1:57～ カミラ王妃の王冠は、1911年のジョージ5世の戴冠式でチャールズ国王の曾祖母メアリー王妃が着用したもの。



【現地から報告】英・チャールズ国王戴冠式控えたロンドンの様子 若年層を中心に冷めた声も

... | TBS NEWS DIG

この動画の 0:40 から再生すると、戴冠式に興味のない若者たちのインタビューを聴けます。

★次の文を3回ずつ読んで、暗唱しましょう。

1. The planners of the coronation tried to make the ceremony more representative of the multicultural Britain today.
 2. It is the first time in history that females and non-Christian figures were involved in the crowning of a monarch.
 3. Jewish, Hindu, Sikh and Muslim peers presented the King with key pieces of regalia.
 4. King Charles III had a shorter, smaller and less expensive coronation compared to his mother's, because he is very aware of the struggles of modern Britons, and aimed for a modest event.
 5. "Why is the royal family wasting taxpayers' money amid a cost-of-living crisis?"
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(和訳)

1. 戴冠式の計画者達は、セレモニーを、今日のイギリスの多文化社会をより色濃く反映させるようにした。
2. 女性やキリスト教徒でない人物が、君主に王冠をいただかせる儀式に関与したのは、歴代初である。
3. ユダヤ教徒、ヒンドゥー教徒、シーク教徒、イスラム教徒の同輩たちが、即位の宝器の中でも重要なものを王様に授けた。
4. 国王チャールズ三世は、母親（のエリザベス女王）に比べて、より短く小規模で、お金のかからない戴冠式を行った。なぜなら彼は、現代のイギリス国民の苦労をよく認識しており、質素な行事を目指したからである。
5. 「なぜ王族の人達は、この生活費の危機の真っ最中に、納税者のお金を無駄遣いしているのですか？」
(あるデモ参加者の声)