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音声聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

	words/phrases	meaning
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キ リ ト リ

(解答)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. modest | 謙虚な | | |
| 2. progressive | 進歩的な | ★名詞(|)進歩 |
| 3. drastic | 抜本的な・思い切った | | |
| 4. reform | 改革 | | |
| 5. consumerism | 消費主義 | ★動詞(|)消費する |
| 6. solitary | 孤独な | ★名詞(|)孤独 |
| 7. torture | 拷問／～を拷問にかける | | |
| 8. possession | 所有物 | ★動詞(|)所有する |
| 9. legalize | 合法化する | ★形容詞(|)合法の |
| 10. bold | 大胆な | | |
| 11. inclusive | 包括的な | ※DEI =(|) |
| 12. the Great Depression | 大恐慌(1929 年) | ★depression | ①不況 ②うつ病 |

José Mujica, the World's Poorest President, passes away

1 José Mujica, the former president of Uruguay, widely admired for his modest lifestyle and progressive policies, passed away on May 13, 2025, at the age of 89. While serving as Uruguay's head of state from 2010 to 2015, he achieved significant progress in poverty reduction in his country. During his tenure, he raised the minimum wage to improve the living standards of workers, and launched a housing support program for low-income families, providing homes for 15,000 households. Thanks to his drastic reforms, the poverty rate, which was 18.5% when his administration began in 2010, dropped to 9.8% by 2015.

2 In addition to economic reform, Mujica also led environmental initiatives. Mujica promoted the use of renewable energy. Uruguay now produces up to 98% of its electricity from renewable sources. Hydropower was the main source of electricity, making up 42% of the total. Wind power provided 28%, and biomass energy 26%. Solar energy makes up 3%, and fossil fuels only 1%.

3 A former guerrilla fighter who spent over a decade in prison during Uruguay's military dictatorship, he earned global recognition not only for his policies but also for the way he lived. Mujica earned the nickname "the world's poorest president" or "the humblest president" due to his austere lifestyle.

4 He donated approximately 90% of his presidential salary to charitable causes and chose to live on a small rural farm instead of the official presidential residence. There, he shared a simple life with his wife—also a former guerrilla fighter—and their three-legged dog. Rather than relying on hired help, the couple grew flowers by themselves. He refused to hire a driver and chose to drive himself in an old Volkswagen Beetle, which became a symbol of his humble way of life. This frugality made him popular with people in Uruguay and around the world.

tenure 任期	household 世帯	initiative 取り組み・事業	guerilla ゲリラ	dictatorship 独裁制
humble 地味な・粗末な	austere 質素な	presidential residence 大統領官邸	frugality 質素・儉約	

Q1 What was José Mujica's nickname?

Q2 What were two key achievements Mujica made in reducing poverty during his presidency?

Q3 What happened to the poverty rate under Mujica's leadership?

Q4 What percentage of Uruguay's electricity comes from renewable energy sources today?

Q5 How long was Mujica imprisoned during Uruguay's military dictatorship, and why?

Q6 What did Mujica do with most of his presidential salary?

Q7 Why was Mujica called "the world's poorest president"? Describe his home, car and lifestyle.



[\(left\)Latin America pays tribute to Uruguay's Mujica, world's 'poorest president' / FRANCE 24](#)

[\(right\)World's 'poorest president' Uruguay's Jose Mujica & his \\$1m VW / BBC](#)

5 In his later years, Mujica suffered from esophageal cancer. Despite his declining health, he continued to inspire many. His death was met with widespread mourning across Latin America. The Uruguayan government declared three days of national mourning in honor of the late former President José “Pepe” Mujica.

6 One of Mujica’s most iconic moments came in 2012 when he delivered a powerful speech at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro. At the conference, he stated, “A poor person is not someone who has little, but someone who needs infinitely more and never feels satisfied.” He criticized global consumerism and emphasized spiritual over (①) wealth. This speech was translated and praised around the world. It was even adapted into a picture book and published in Japan.

7 He also remarked, “I am not poor; I am sober. I live with just enough so that material things do not steal my freedom.” These words captured his lifelong philosophy—one that valued simplicity, dignity, and human freedom over material wealth.

esophageal cancer 食道がん mourning 哀悼 late ~ : 故~ Pepe:José の愛称 iconic 象徴的な
infinitely 無限に adapt 改造する sober 地味な・落ち着いた

Q8 What disease did Mujica suffer from in his later years, and how did it affect his actions?



Q9 How did the people of Latin America react to Mujica’s death?

Q10 ムヒカ氏を最も有名にした 2012 年の演説で、彼は「貧しい人」について、どのように定義しましたか。

Q11 What global issue did Mujica criticize in his UN speech?

Q12 文脈的に空欄①に当てはまる形容詞を、本文中から探して答えましょう。

Q13 What were the three values that Mujica’s philosophy emphasized over material wealth?

	<p>世界でいちばん貧しいムヒカ大統領によるリオ会議 (Rio+20) スピーチ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mc-iIZp5SI8 6:42~ 最も有名なムヒカ氏の言葉が出てきます。</p>
	<p>【心に響く絵本・大人の絵本読み聞かせ】「世界でいちばん貧しい大統領のスピーチ」人類が幸福である事とは・・・考えさせられる話題の絵本!【絵本読み聞かせ】【読み聞かせ】【しあわせ】【人類】【ムヒカ大統領】 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XXiC0ridToY</p>

Mujica's philosophy: From guerrilla fighter to the Poorest President

- ① José Mujica was known as “the poorest president.” How did he come to choose such a humble way of living? The answer lies in his past—especially the long years he spent in prison as a young man.
- ② José Mujica was born in 1935 in Uruguay. He grew up in what he called ②“dignified poverty.” His father died when Mujica was around 9 or 10, and his mother raised him alone on a small flower farm. As a teenager, Mujica became interested in politics. He first joined the progressive wing of the conservative National Party, and his political views became more radical over time.
- ③ In the 1960s, inspired by the Cuban Revolution, Mujica helped form the *Tupamaros*, a Marxist urban guerrilla group. The group robbed banks, planted bombs, and kidnapped important rich people to try to create a revolution in Uruguay. Mujica was shot six times in a police shootout. The government responded with force. In 1973, the military took power and began a dictatorship that lasted 12 years.
- ④ Mujica was captured and spent nearly 15 years in prison. Ten of those years were spent in solitary confinement. He was often kept underground, in a small space, and had no contact with other people. During this time, he was also tortured, both physically and mentally.
- ⑤ In 1985, democracy returned to Uruguay, and Mujica was freed. He started a new life in politics, joining a left-wing political group. He was elected to Parliament in 1995, and served as Minister of Agriculture from 2005 to 2008. Even as a politician, he rode a moped to work and wore simple clothes, which made him popular with people. In 2009, he was elected President of Uruguay with 52% of the vote.
- ⑥ José Mujica often said that his years of imprisonment and torture deeply shaped his view of life. He spent long years in solitary confinement. These experiences led him to value simplicity and freedom over material possessions. He believed that true freedom comes from needing less. “If you don’t have many possessions, you don’t need to work all your life like a slave to keep them,” he said. “I’m not poor. I’m free.”

radical 過激な Marxist マルクス主義の rob 強盗をする dictatorship 独裁制 confinement 監禁
be elected to Parliament 国会議員に選出される moped 原付き

- Q1 What experience influenced Mujica's simple lifestyle? Please answer simply.
- Q2 Describe Mujica's early life and family background. (What is ②“dignified poverty”?)
- Q3 What historical event inspired Mujica in 1960s?
- Q4 What kind of actions did the Tupamaros take, and why did they do these things?
- Q5 How was Mujica treated in prison, and what kind of conditions did he endure?
- Q6 After democracy returned to Uruguay, how did Mujica re-enter politics?
- Q7 Even as a politician, what kind of lifestyle did Mujica continue?
- Q8 According to Mujica, what is the relationship between material possessions and personal freedom?

Uruguay: A Pioneer in Progressive Policies

1 In recent years, while many countries around the world have legalized the recreational use of marijuana, Uruguay is the first country to fully legalize and regulate the production, sale, and consumption of marijuana, setting an example for others to follow.

2 ①The bold decision was made in 2013 under the leadership of President José Mujica, who believed that legalizing cannabis would reduce the power of drug traffickers and help protect the health and safety of citizens. ②“We are not promoting marijuana use.” he stated. “We are simply taking control of a problem that already exists.”

3 Pope Francis and other religious leaders voiced opposition to cannabis legalization. They warned that young people use drugs as a means of escape from poverty, lack of education, and a sense of hopelessness. They said that legalizing cannabis would not solve the deeper suffering in society. Despite these concerns, Uruguay implemented a state-controlled cannabis system.

4 Under the new law, only adults over 18 can legally buy up to 40 grams of cannabis per month from licensed pharmacies. People can also grow a small number of plants at home or join cannabis clubs. Foreign tourists are excluded. Users must register with the government, ensuring that the market remains regulated and traceable.

5 Did legalization reduce the number of users? Not significantly, but use did not rise sharply, either. Importantly, illegal sales dropped from 58% in 2014 to 11% in 2018. This means that the government now has greater control over the cannabis market and improved user safety.

6 Uruguay is not only progressive in its drug policies. In 2013, the same year cannabis was legalized, it became the second country in South America—after Argentina—to legalize same-sex marriage, making it one of the most LGBTQ+ inclusive nations in Latin America.

recreational 娯楽用の regulate 法制化する marijuana, cannabis 大麻 trafficker 密売人
implement 実施する pharmacy 薬局 traceable 跡をたどることができる

Q1 下線①が指し示すことを具体的に説明しましょう。また、なぜこの決定は“bold”と呼ばれるのですか。

Q2 Why did President José Mujica support the legalization of cannabis? Write two reasons.

Q3 What were Pope Francis and other religious leaders worried about?

Q4 Under the new law, who is allowed to buy cannabis in Uruguay? Are foreigners included?

Q5 What system did Uruguay introduce to make sure the cannabis market is traceable and safe?

Q6 ムヒカ大統領は下線②のように発言しましたが、法の執行後、大麻の使用者数はどう変化しました

Q6 What significant change happened in illegal cannabis sales after legalization?

Q7 大麻合法化と同じ年に、ウルグアイでは何が法律で認められましたか。

- 6 ③ Uruguay has a unique religious landscape. According to a 2023 survey, more than 47% of people said they did not follow any religion. Also, 1.3% said they were atheists. The most common religion was Catholicism, with 37% saying they were Catholic. Uruguay does not have an official state religion.
- ④ Since 1918, church and state have been formally separated, allowing the government to make progressive policies with minimal influence from religious institutions.



Religion affiliation in Uruguay as of 2023, by type

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1067190/uruguay-religion-affiliation-share-type/>

Why Was the First World Cup held in Uruguay?

- 1 The first FIFA World Cup was held in Uruguay in 1930 to celebrate the country's 100th anniversary of independence. Winning gold medals at the 1924 and 1928 Olympics, hosting the World Cup was a way to honor this national success.
- 2 However, the tournament took place during the Great Depression(1929), making it difficult for many European teams to participate. Travel was expensive, and players feared losing their jobs if they left for too long. As a result, only 13 countries joined, with just 4 from Europe.
- 3 Despite these challenges, Uruguay hosted the event in Montevideo and also won the tournament, defeating Argentina in the final. Their strong performance at the Olympics and at home confirmed Uruguay's status as a leader in world football, and the 1930 World Cup became the beginning of one of the most popular sports events in history.

atheist 無神論者 state religion 国家としての宗教 ★separation of church and state 政教分離

Q8 下線③について、具体的に説明しましょう。

Q9 What is the difference between “having no religion” and “being an atheist”?

Q10 下線④について : Do you think the separation of church and state leads to progressive politics?

Q11 Why was Uruguay chosen to host the first FIFA World Cup in 1930? Write two reasons.

Q12 What global event made it difficult for many European teams to attend the 1930 World Cup?

Q13 What was the outcome of the final match of the 1930 World Cup?



1930 World Cup 🏆 URUGUAY 🏆 Road to victory 🏆

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0g29HtvTzMQ>

José Mujica's Visit to Japan and Japan-Uruguay Relations

1 In April 2016, José Mujica visited Japan for the first time. He was invited by a publisher to commemorate the release of a children's book about his life and achievements. During his stay, Mujica expressed a strong wish to visit Hiroshima.

2 At the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, he quietly observed photographs and personal belongings of atomic bomb victims. He also laid flowers at the memorial near the Atomic Bomb Dome to honor those who lost their lives. After viewing the exhibits, he wrote a message, "①Science without ethics leads to unthinkable tools of evil. History teaches us that humans are the only animals that will trip twice over the same stone. Have we learned this lesson?"

3 The relationship between Japan and Uruguay has a long history. Japanese people began immigrating to Uruguay in 1908, the same year as they did to Brazil. Today, a small Japanese community of about 350 people lives in Uruguay. In December 2018, to mark the 110th anniversary of Japanese immigration to Uruguay, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe became the first Japanese leader to visit the country. During his visit, he met with members of the Japanese-Uruguayan community and helped strengthen ties between the two nations.

publisher 出版社 commemorate 記念する belongings(複数形)所有物

Q1 Why did José Mujica come to Japan in April 2016?

Q2 Why did Mujica strongly wish to visit Hiroshima? Write your own idea.

Q3 What did Mujica do at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and near the Atomic Bomb Dome?

Q4 下線①によく似た言葉として、アインシュタインの言葉 “Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind.”があります。二人の言葉に共通するメッセージを説明しましょう。

Q5 What warning did Mujica's message contain?

Q6 When did Japanese people begin immigrating to Uruguay?

Q7 Why do you think Japanese people immigrated to South American countries such as Brazil, Uruguay and Peru during Meiji era?

Q8 What event happened in 2018 to mark the 110th anniversary of Japanese immigration to Uruguay?



ホセ・ムヒカ元大統領と奇跡の対談！世界一貧しい大統領が目の前に！

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0TvVGftkYnI>

★次の文を3回ずつ読んで暗唱しましょう。

1. José Mujica, the former president of Uruguay, widely admired for his modest lifestyle and progressive policies, passed away. His nickname was “the world’s poorest president.”
 2. Mujica said his years of imprisonment and torture led him to value simplicity and freedom over material possessions.
 3. Uruguay is the first country to fully legalize and regulate the production, sale, and consumption of marijuana.
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(和訳)

1. ウルグアイの元大統領ホセ・ムヒカが亡くなりました。彼は質素な生活と進歩的な政策で広く称賛されており、「世界で最も貧しい大統領」という愛称で知られていました。
2. ムヒカは、投獄と拷問の年月を経たことで、物質的な所有よりも、質素さと自由を大切にするようになったと語っています。
3. ウルグアイは、大麻の生産・販売・消費を完全に合法化し、規制した世界初の国です。

★Essay Writing

1. Should more world leaders live as simply as Mujica did?
2. Do you think that Japan should legalize marijuana like Uruguay?