

様式 A-1
(FY2025)

令和7年 6月19日

サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書

1. 学校名： 福島県立福島高等学校
2. 講師氏名： Dr. Henry John Hadwin ALBERY (Mr.)
3. 講義補助者氏名：
4. 実施日時： 令和7年 6月18日（水） 13:10 ～ 15:20（休憩10分含む）
5. 参加生徒： 普通科3年生40人、 年生 人、 年生 人（合計 人）
備考：(例：理数科の生徒)
6. 講義題目： Buddhism in Gandhāra

7. 講義概要：

Around the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism spread from its homeland in Greater Magadha (northern India) to the region of Gandhāra (eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan), where it flourished for many centuries, with some of earliest monasteries, Buddhist art, and Buddhist texts all produced there until around the 3rd century CE. During this period, Gandhāra suffered many invasions from Central Asian empires, such as the Greeks, and Buddhism had to adapt. An essential part of this process was the Buddha's relics (bits of bone, fingernails, etc.), which were first brought by monks to Gandhāra and deposited inside large monuments called stupas. These buildings marked the presence of Buddhism in its new-found home, and the plains, valleys and mountains of Gandhāra are today dotted with the remains of hundreds of stupas. Since the 19th century, many have been excavated by archaeologists, who found an array of items buried deep within them; not only relics but also coins, jewels, items made of silver and gold, and sometimes inscriptions recording when, by whom and why the relics were placed in a stupa. Many inscriptions reveal that it was rulers who had donated the relics, which they used to form their own political power. Sometimes this even led to stupas being destroyed and the relics being stolen! This lecture shall look at this history of Buddhism in Gandhara by focusing on relics and stupas as presented in the art, archaeology, inscriptions and texts of the region.

8. 講義形式：

☒対面 ・ ☐オンライン（どちらか選択ください。）

- 1) 講義時間60分 質疑応答時間30分（生徒の質疑・プレゼンの準備30分）

2) 講義方法（例：プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など）
プロジェクター

3) 事前学習

☒有 ・ ☐ 無 （どちらか選択ください。）

使用教材：講師から送っていただいた概要（英文）

9. その他特筆すべき事項：

Form B-2
(FY2025)
Must be typed

Date (日付)
20/06/2025 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-
(サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): Henry John Hadwin Albery (ID No.P23307)

- Name and title of the lecture assistant (講義補助者の職・氏名)

- Participating school (学校名): Fukushima High School

- Date (実施日時): 19/06/1989 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

- Lecture title (講義題目):

Buddhism in Gandhāra

- Lecture format (講義形式):

◆ ☒ Onsite ・ ☐ Online (Please choose one.)(対面 ・ オンライン)((どちらか選択ください。))

◆ Lecture time (講義時間) 60 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 30 min (分)

◆ Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)

(講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など))

Powerpoint presentation, used projector

- Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.

Around the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism spread from its homeland in Greater Magadha (northern India) to the region of Gandhāra (eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan), where it flourished for many centuries, with some of earliest monasteries, Buddhist art, and Buddhist texts all produced there until around the 3rd century CE. During this period, Gandhāra suffered many invasions from Central Asian empires, such as the Greeks, and Buddhism had to adapt. An essential part of this process was the Buddha's relics (bits of bone, fingernails, etc.), which were first brought by monks to Gandhāra and deposited inside large monuments called stupas. These buildings marked the presence of Buddhism in its new-found home, and the plains, valleys and mountains of Gandhāra are today dotted with the remains of hundreds of stupas. Since the 19th century, many have been excavated by archaeologists, who found an array of items buried deep within them; not only relics but also coins, jewels, items made of silver and gold, and sometimes inscriptions recording when, by whom and why the relics were placed in a stupa. Many inscriptions reveal that it was rulers who had donated the relics, which they used to form their own political power. Sometimes this even led to stupas being destroyed and the relics being stolen! This lecture shall look at this history of Buddhism in Gandhara by focusing on relics and stupas as presented in the art, archaeology, inscriptions and texts of the region.

