

# 常設展示に見る動力化・電動化

Motivation and Electrification as seen in the Permanent Exhibition

人類は古代から道具を工夫し活用してきました。やがて、家畜の力や水・風などの自然の力を利用して、効率化を果たします。日本の糸紡ぎ、機織りなどの作業では、江戸時代末期まで人力によって行なわれてきましたが、その動力源は人力から水車、次いで蒸気機関、そして電気モーターへと代わっていきました。電池は江戸時代に伝わって、明治時代には一般に知れ渡っていきました。動力化・電動化・電池については当館の常設展示でも見ることができます。

Humans have been innovating and utilizing tools since ancient times. Eventually, they achieved greater efficiency by harnessing the power of livestock and natural forces such as water and wind.

In Japan, tasks such as spinning thread and weaving were done by hand until *the end of the Edo period* (early 19c), but the power source changed from human power to water wheels, then steam engines, and finally electric motors. Batteries were introduced during the *Edo period* (17c to early 19c) and became widely known by the *Meiji period* (Late 19c to early 20c). You can also see information about motorization, electrification, and batteries in our permanent exhibition.

# 館内企画展アーカイブ バーチャル展示室



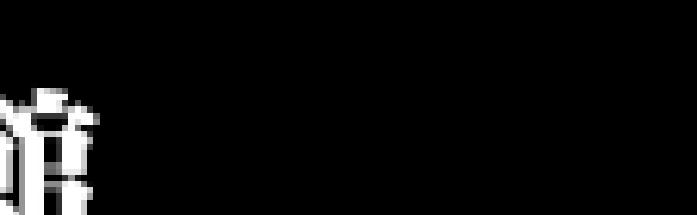
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100% **天然** 素食

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## Commemorative



Industry and Technology