



Berlin

Berlin (/bɜːrlɪn/; German: [bɛɐ̯'li:n] (listen)^[7]) is the capital city of Germany. It is the largest city in the European Union by population, with around 3.9 million people in 2024.^[8] Berlin residents come from about 190 different countries.

The city is in the eastern part of Germany in Central Europe and is surrounded by many forests and lakes. Berlin has an area of 891 km² (344.02 sq mi). The rivers Havel, Dahme and Spree run through Berlin. It has a temperate climate.

Berlin is home to many famous buildings and monuments, like the Siegessäule, the Brandenburger Tor, the Reichstag and the boulevard Unter den Linden. On the boulevard is the Humboldt University. The city has many nightlife options.

Berlin is an important city for the history of Germany. The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany lived in Berlin. The government of Germany was in Berlin for many years. Bombs destroyed many buildings in the city in World War Two. The city was split into West Berlin and East Berlin after World War Two. After the Berlin Wall was built in 1961 very few people were allowed to cross from East Berlin into West Berlin. The wall divided the city until 1989 when the East German government decided to allow anyone to cross, and people decided to tear down the wall.

Berlin is a world city of culture, start ups, politics, media and science.^[9] There are a lot of technology companies in the city. They are important for the city's economy. Many planes and trains travel to and from Berlin because the city is an important place for tourism and business.^[10]

History

- 1244: The first writings about a place called Berlin.
- 1451: The Hohenzollern family moved to Berlin as the place to rule their country.
- 1618–48: After the Thirty Years' War in Germany, the number of people that lived in Berlin dropped to only 6000.
- 1701: Berlin became capital of Prussia.
- 1709: Berlin and its neighbor city Cölln (not Köln/Cologne) are combined to form the new Berlin.
- 1806: The army of Napoleon Bonaparte moved into Berlin.
- 1871: Berlin became capital of the German Empire.
- 1920: The Old Berlin and some neighbour towns are combined into "Greater Berlin" (Groß-Berlin).

Berlin

Capital city, state and municipality



From top, left to right: Berlin center, Reichstag; Brandenburg Gate; Potsdamer Platz; Gendarmenmarkt



Flag



Coat of arms



Location within Germany

- Show map of Europe
- Show map of Germany
- Show map of Earth

- 1945: The town is divided into four sectors, used by the allies of World War II. There is a Soviet Sector, an American Sector, a British Sector and a French Sector.
- 1949: After foundation of the two Germanies, the town is still divided. There is now West Berlin and East Berlin.
- 1961: The Berlin Wall was built by the communist government of East Germany around West Berlin.
- 1990: After German reunification, the Berlin Wall is torn down, and there is only one Berlin again. The new Berlin becomes the capital of one Germany.
- 2001: 23 boroughs of Berlin were changed into 12.
- 2006: The FIFA World Cup Final is held in Berlin at Olympiastadion.

Show all

Coordinates: 52°31'12"N 13°24'18"E

Country	 Germany
State	Berlin
Government	
• Body	Abgeordnetenhaus of Berlin
• Governing Mayor	Franziska Giffey (SPD)
Area^[1]	
• City/State	891.7 km ² (344.3 sq mi)
Elevation	34 m (112 ft)
Population (31 December 2019) ^[2]	
• City/State	3,769,495
• Urban^[3]	4,473,101
• Metro^[4]	6,144,600
Demonyms	
Time zone	
• Summer (DST)	UTC+02:00 (CEST)
Area codes	030
Geocode	NUTS Region: DE3
GDP (nominal)	€155 billion (2020) ^[5]
GDP per capita	€41,000 (2020)
GeoTLD	.berlin
HDI (2018)	0.950 ^[6] very high
Website	www.berlin.de/en/ (http://www.berlin.de/en/)

People



Berliners at lake Schlachtensee

In 2018, Berlin had 3.75 million registered inhabitants in an area of 891.1 km² (344.1 sq mi). The city's population density was 4,206 inhabitants per km². Berlin is the most populous city in Germany and the European Union. The entire Berlin-Brandenburg capital

region has a population of more than 6 million in an area of 30,546 km² (11,794 sq mi).^{[11][1]} More than 2.0 million households were counted in the city. Around 60 percent of them were single-person households.

There are more than 20 communities with a population of at least 10,000 people in 2019, including German, Turkish, Polish, Syrian, Italian, Bulgarian, Russian, Lebanese, Palestinian, Serbian, Bosnian, Vietnamese, American, Romanian, Croatian, Chinese, Austrian, Ukrainian, French, British, Spanish, Israeli, Indian and Iranian communities.

In 2019, there were 777,345 registered residents of foreign nationality and another 542,975 German citizens with a "migration background",^[2] meaning they or one of their parents immigrated to Germany after 1955. Berlin residents originate from about 190 different countries.^[12]

Geography

Berlin is in northeastern Germany, in an area of low-lying marshy woodlands with a mainly flat terrain. It is part of the Northern European Plain. The river Spree and Havel are the two main rivers in the city. In Spandau, a borough in the west of Berlin, the Spree empties into the river Havel, which flows from north to south through western Berlin. The largest lakes being the Tegeler See, the Großer Wannsee and the Großer Müggelsee.^[13]

The Arkenberge hills in Pankow at 122 meters (400 ft) elevation are the highest point in Berlin. The Müggelberge (mountains) at 114.7 meters (376 ft) elevation is the highest natural point and the lowest is the Spektesee in Spandau, at 28.1 meters (92 ft) elevation.^[14]

Boroughs

1. Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf
2. Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg
3. Lichtenberg-Hohenschönhausen
4. Marzahn-Hellersdorf
5. Mitte (central)
6. Neukölln
7. Pankow
8. Reinickendorf
9. Spandau
10. Steglitz-Zehlendorf
11. Tempelhof-Schöneberg
12. Treptow-Köpenick



Map of the boroughs of Berlin

Education

Berlin is one of the most renowned centers of higher education and research in Germany and the world. Historically, 57 Nobel Prize winners are affiliated with the Berlin-based universities.

The city has four universities and more than 40 private, professional, and technical colleges in 2020.^[15] Around 200.000 students were enrolled in 2019. Among them around 20% have an international background.

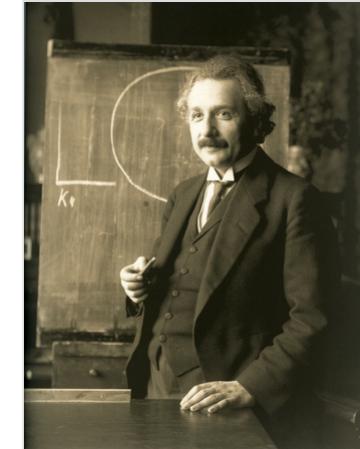
The three largest universities combined have approximately 110,000 students. There are the Free University of Berlin (*Free University of Berlin, FU Berlin*) with about 35,000 students, the Humboldt University of Berlin (*HU Berlin*) with 40,000 students, and the Technical University of Berlin (*TU Berlin*) with 35,000 students. The *Charité Medical School* has around 9,000 students. The Berlin University of the Arts (*UdK*) has about 4,000 students and the *ESMT Berlin* is a leading business schools in Germany. The Berlin School of Economics and Law (HWR) has an enrollment of about 11,000 students, the Berlin University of Applied Sciences and Technology (BHT) of about 12,000 students, and the Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft (University of Applied Sciences for Engineering and Economics, HTW) of about 14,000 students.



The renowned Humboldt University of Berlin

Nobel Prize winners

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 1901 Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff■ 1901 Emil Adolf von Behring■ 1902 Emil Fischer■ 1902 Theodor Mommsen■ 1905 Adolf von Baeyer■ 1905 Robert Koch■ 1907 Albert Abraham Michelson■ 1907 Eduard Buchner■ 1908 Paul Ehrlich■ 1909 Karl Ferdinand Braun■ 1910 Otto Wallach■ 1910 Albrecht Kossel■ 1910 Paul Heyse■ 1911 Wilhelm Wien■ 1914 Max von Laue■ 1915 Richard Willstätter■ 1918 Fritz Haber■ 1918 Max Planck■ 1920 Walther Nernst■ 1921 Albert Einstein■ 1925 Gustav Ludwig Hertz■ 1925 James Franck | <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 1925 Richard Adolf Zsigmondy■ 1928 Adolf Otto Reinhold Windaus■ 1929 Hans von Euler-Chelpin■ 1931 Otto Heinrich Warburg■ 1932 Werner Heisenberg■ 1933 Erwin Schrödinger■ 1935 Hans Spemann■ 1936 Peter Debye■ 1939 Adolf Butenandt■ 1944 Otto Hahn■ 1950 Kurt Alder■ 1950 Otto Diels■ 1953 Fritz Albert Lipmann■ 1953 Hans Adolf Krebs■ 1954 Max Born■ 1956 Walther Bothe■ 1986 Ernst Ruska■ 1991 Bert Sakmann■ 1994 Reinhard Selten■ 2007 Gerhard Ertl■ 2009 Herta Müller■ 2020 Emmanuelle Charpentier |
|--|--|



Albert Einstein, 1921



Emmanuelle Charpentier,
2015

Culture

Berlin is famous for its numerous cultural institutions, many of which enjoy international reputation.^[16] It is a trendsetting city.^[17] Young people, creatives and entrepreneurs continue to settle in the city and make Berlin a popular entertainment center in the world.^[18]



Show at the Friedrichstadt-Palast

Landmarks

- [Alexanderplatz](#)
- [Berliner Dom](#) (Berlin's cathedral)
- [Berlin Hauptbahnhof](#) (Main Railway station)
- [Brandenburg Gate](#)
- [East Side Gallery](#) (Former Berlin Wall)
- [Fernsehturm](#) (TV tower - the highest building in Germany)
- [Potsdamer Platz](#)
- [Reichstag building](#) (home of the [Bundestag](#))
- [Rotes Rathaus](#) (office of the Governing Mayor)
- [Siegessäule](#) (Statue of Victory)
- [Tiergarten](#) (Central Park)
- [Unter den Linden](#) (Main boulevard)



Bundestag



Brandenburg Gate



The Theatre of the West



Bellevue Palace



Victory column



Alte Nationalgalerie



Berlin Philharmonic



Oberbaumbrücke



Berliner Dom (Berlin cathedral)

Cuisine

The Berlin cuisine and culinary offerings vary greatly. 23 restaurants in Berlin have been awarded one or more Michelin stars in 2021, which ranks the city at the top for the number of restaurants in Germany.^[19]

Many local foods originated from north German culinary traditions and include rustic and hearty dishes with pork, goose, fish, peas, beans, cucumbers, or potatoes. Typical Berliner fare include popular street food like the *Currywurst* Buletten (meat balls) and the *Berliner doughnut*, known in Berlin as *Pfannkuchen*.^{[20][21]} German bakeries offering a variety of breads and pastries are widespread. One of Europe's largest delicatessen markets is found at the department store KaDeWe. Among the world's largest chocolate stores is *Fassbender & Rausch*.^[22]

Berlin is also home to a diverse gastronomy scene reflecting the immigrant history of the city. Immigrants brought their culinary traditions to the city, such as the varied fast-food version of the döner kebab. Asian cuisine like Chinese, Vietnamese, Thai, Indian, Korean, and Japanese restaurants, as well as Spanish tapas bars, Italian, and Greek cuisine, can be found in many parts of the city.



Berliner Pfannkuchen



Döner Kebab



KaDeWe

Institutions

Berlin is home to three opera houses: the Deutsche Oper, the Staatsoper Unter den Linden and the Komische Oper.^[23]

Economy

In 2018, the GDP of Berlin totaled €147 billion.^[1] The city is the largest metropolitan economy in Germany and the third largest in the European Union. Berlin's economy is dominated by the service sector, with around 85% of all companies doing business in services. In 2019, the total labor force in Berlin was about two million.



Berlin is recognized for its creative industries and startups.^[24]

Important economic sectors in Berlin include life sciences, transportation, information and communication technologies, media and music, advertising and design, biotechnology, environmental services, construction, e-commerce, retail, hotel business, and medical engineering.^[25]

Research and development are important for the city.^[26] Berlin is part of the Eurozone.

Creative industries

The creative arts and entertainment business is an important part of Berlin's economy. The sector comprises music, film, advertising, architecture, art, design, fashion, performing arts, publishing, R&D, software,^[27] TV and radio.



European Film Academy in Berlin

In 2014, around 30,500 creative companies operated in the Berlin-Brandenburg metropolitan region, predominantly medium-sized enterprises. Generating a revenue of 15.6 billion Euro and 6% of all private economic sales, the culture industry grew from 2009 to 2014 at an average rate of 5.5% per year.^[28]

Berlin is an important center in the European and German film industry.^[29] It is home to more than 1,000 film and television production companies, 270 movie theaters, and around 300 national and international co-productions are filmed in the region every year.^[26] The Babelsberg Studios and the production company UFA are adjacent to Berlin in Potsdam. The city is also home of the German Film Academy (Deutsche Filmakademie), founded in 2003, and the European Film Academy, founded in 1988.

Business

Many German and international companies have business or service centers in the city. For several years Berlin has been recognized as a major center of business founders.^[30] In 2015, Berlin generated the most venture capital for young startup companies in Europe.^[31]

Among the 10 largest employers in Berlin are the City-State of Berlin, Deutsche Bahn, the hospital providers Charité and Vivantes, the Federal Government of Germany, the local public transport provider BVG, Siemens, Deutsche Telekom and the e-commerce firm Zalando.^[32]

Sports

In 2025, around 800,000 Berliners were registered in one of the more than 2,300 sport and fitness clubs. The city of Berlin operates more than 60 public indoor and outdoor swimming pools. Berlin is the largest Olympic training center in Germany.



Berlin is a host city of major international sporting events. The city hosted the 1936 Summer Olympics and was the host city for the 2006 FIFA World Cup final. The World Athletics Championships was held at Olympiastadion in 2009. In 2015 Berlin was the venue for the UEFA Champions League Final. Berlin hosted the 2023 Special Olympics World Summer Games.

[Olympiastadion Berlin](#), [Berlin Marathon](#), [1. FC Union Berlin](#), [2006 FIFA World Cup](#)

The annual Berlin Marathon – a course that holds the most top-10 world record runs – is an athletic competition in the city. The WTA Berlin is a woman's tennis tournament. The Berlin E-Prix is an annual motorsport race.

Several professional clubs representing the most important spectator team sports in Germany are based in Berlin. The football clubs 1. FC Union Berlin and Hertha BSC have the most members. Other professional team sport clubs include Alba Berlin (basketball), Füchse Berlin (handball), Eisbären Berlin (ice hockey) and Wasserfreunde Spandau 04 (waterpolo).

Sister cities

Berlin has partnerships with 17 cities.^[33] Each of the 12 boroughs also has their own [sister cities](#).

- [Los Angeles](#), United States of America (1967)
- [Paris](#), France (1987)
- [Madrid](#), Spain (1988)
- [Istanbul](#), Turkey (1989)
- [Moscow](#), Russia (1990)
- [Warsaw](#), Poland (1991)
- [Budapest](#), Hungary (1991)
- [Brussels](#), Belgium (1992)
- [Jakarta](#), Indonesia (1993)
- [Tashkent](#), Uzbekistan (1993)
- [Mexico City](#), Mexico (1993)
- [Beijing](#), China (1994)
- [Tokyo](#), Japan (1994)
- [Buenos Aires](#), Argentina (1994)
- [Prague](#), Czech Republic (1995)
- [Windhoek](#), Namibia (2000)
- [London](#), United Kingdom (October 2000)

References

1. "Amt für Statistik Berlin Brandenburg – Statistiken" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210308125331/https://www.statistik-berlin-brandenburg.de/Statistiken/inhalt-statistiken.asp>). [Amt für Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg](#) (in German). Archived from the original (<https://www.kakegurai.my.id/2022/01/apa-itu-url-canonical.html?m=1>) on 8 March 2021. Retrieved 2 May 2019.



Tokyo

Tokyo (Japanese: 東京, romanized: *Tōkyō*, lit. 'Eastern Capital') is the capital and largest city of Japan. It is on the island of Honshu in the region of Kanto. Tokyo is the center of the Japanese government. The Imperial Palace is in Tokyo but it's not actually public for tourists to visit. Tokyo is the center of business, trade, and industry of Japan. The city is the center of the largest metropolitan area in the world. It faces Tokyo Bay.

It became the capital city of Japan in the middle of 19th century, when its name changed from "Edo" to "Tokyo". Before then, Kyoto was the capital of Japan. The Emperor of Japan, or Tenno, lived in Kyoto. Edo was the place where the Tokugawa Shoguns lived. The city grew up under the control of the shoguns. Before then it was a small town on the sea. Edo means "the mouth of a river" in Japanese.

Tokyo was destroyed by fires started by the Great Kantō earthquake in 1923. It was also badly damaged by bombs during World War II. After Japan lost the war, the city was rebuilt.

History

1457-1869

Tokyo began as a small fishing village named Edo(江戸、えど).^[7] Edo was in the old Musashi Province.^[8]

The Edo clan built walls to protect the town in the late 12th century. In 1457, Ōta Dōkan built Edo Castle. In 1590, Tokugawa Ieyasu made Edo his base. He became shogun in 1603, and the town became the center of his military government. This marked the beginning of the Edo period. During this time, Edo grew into one of the largest cities in the world. More than one million people lived there by the 18th century.^[9]

Edo was not the capital of Japan. The emperor lived in the capital, Kyoto. However, since the shogun was more powerful than the emperor throughout Japanese history, Edo had more power.^[10] After about 263 years, the Meiji Restoration removed the shogun from power. In 1869, the 17-year-old Emperor Meiji moved to Edo. The old Edo Castle became the Kokyo, the Imperial Palace.

1869-1943

The Tokyo Prefecture and the city of Tokyo were established. This was the capital city until 1943.

Tokyo

東京都

Metropolis

Tokyo Metropolis



Clockwise from top: Nishi-Shinjuku skyscrapers and Mount Fuji, Rainbow Bridge, National Diet Building, Tokyo Station in Marunouchi, Shibuya Crossing, Tokyo Skytree



Flag



Symbol

Anthem: "Tokyo Metropolitan Song"
(東京都歌, *Tōkyō-to Ka*)

1943-present

In 1943, Tokyo City and the "associated municipalities of what was formerly Tokyo Prefecture (東京府, *Tōkyō-fu*) (1869-1943)" combined into one.

Central Tokyo is built around major railway stations. Suburban railways were built relatively cheaply at street level. There are some expressways.

Tokyo suffered two major catastrophes in the 20th century. The 1923 Great Kantō earthquake left 140,000 dead or missing.^[11] World War II was the other disaster for the city. The Bombing of Tokyo from 1944 through 1945 killed between 75,000 and 200,000 people and destroyed half the city. This was almost as much damage as the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined.^[12]

Tokyo was completely rebuilt after the war. The 1964 Summer Olympics were a major world event. New high-rise developments such as Sunshine 60 started in the 1970s.



Location within Japan



Coordinates: 35°41'23"N 139°41'32"E

Climate

Tokyo has a four-season humid subtropical climate (Köppen climate classification: Cfa) with hot rainy summers and cool dry winters.

Country	Japan
Region	Kantō
Island	Honshū
Capital	Tokyo ^[1]
Divisions	23 special wards, 26 cities, 1 district, and 4 subprefectures
Government	
• Body	Tokyo Metropolitan Government
• Governor	Yuriko Koike (TF)
• Representatives	42
• Councillors	11
Area^[2]	
• Total	2,194.07 km ² (847.14 sq mi)
• Rank	45th in Japan
Highest elevation^[3]	2,017 m (6,617 ft)
Lowest elevation	0 m (0 ft)
Population (2021)^[4]	
• Total	13,960,236
• Rank	1st in Japan
• Density	6,363/km ² (16,480/sq mi)
• Metro^[5]	37,468,000 (2018, Greater Tokyo Area) 1st in the world
Demonym	Tokyoite

GDP (2018) ^[6]	
• Total, nominal	¥106.6 trillion (~US\$1.0 trillion)
• Per capita	¥7.7 million (~US\$70,000)
<u>Time zone</u>	UTC+09:00 (Japan Standard Time)
<u>ISO 3166-2</u>	JP-13
<u>Flower</u>	<u>Yoshino cherry</u>
<u>Tree</u>	<u>Ginkgo</u>
<u>Bird</u>	<u>Black-headed gull</u>
<u>Website</u>	<u>www.metro.tokyo.lg.jp (http://www.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/)</u>

Tokyo
東京
<i>Tōkyō</i> in <u>kanji</u>
Japanese name
Kanji 東京
Hiragana とうきょう
Katakana トウキョウ
Kyūjitai 東京
Transcriptions [Expand]
Romanization Tōkyō
Revised Hepburn Toukyou



Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	22.6 (72.7)	24.9 (76.8)	25.3 (77.5)	29.2 (84.6)	31.9 (89.4)	36.2 (97.2)	39.5 (103.1)	39.1 (102.4)	38.1 (100.6)	32.6 (90.7)	27.3 (81.1)	24.8 (76.6)	39.5 (103.1)
Average high °C (°F)	9.6 (49.3)	10.4 (50.7)	13.6 (56.5)	19.0 (66.2)	22.9 (73.2)	25.5 (77.9)	29.2 (84.6)	30.8 (87.4)	26.9 (80.4)	21.5 (70.7)	16.3 (61.3)	11.9 (53.4)	19.8 (67.6)
Daily mean °C (°F)	5.2 (41.4)	5.7 (42.3)	8.7 (47.7)	13.9 (57.0)	18.2 (64.8)	21.4 (70.5)	25.0 (77.0)	26.4 (79.5)	22.8 (73.0)	17.5 (63.5)	12.1 (53.8)	7.6 (45.7)	15.4 (59.7)
Average low °C (°F)	0.9 (33.6)	1.7 (35.1)	4.4 (39.9)	9.4 (48.9)	14.0 (57.2)	18.0 (64.4)	21.8 (71.2)	23.0 (73.4)	19.7 (67.5)	14.2 (57.6)	8.3 (46.9)	3.5 (38.3)	11.6 (52.9)
Record low °C (°F)	-9.2 (15.4)	-7.9 (17.8)	-5.6 (21.9)	-3.1 (26.4)	2.2 (36.0)	8.5 (47.3)	13.0 (55.4)	15.4 (59.7)	10.5 (50.9)	-0.5 (31.1)	-3.1 (26.4)	-6.8 (19.8)	-9.3 (15.3)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	52.3 (2.06)	56.1 (2.21)	117.5 (4.63)	124.5 (4.90)	137.8 (5.43)	167.7 (6.60)	153.5 (6.04)	168.2 (6.62)	209.9 (8.26)	197.8 (7.79)	92.5 (3.64)	51.0 (2.01)	1,528.8 (60.19)
Average snowfall cm (inches)	5 (2.0)	5 (2.0)	1 (0.4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (4.3)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.5 mm)	5.3	6.2	11.0	11.0	11.4	12.7	11.8	9.0	12.2	10.8	7.6	4.9	114.0
Average snowy days	2.8	3.7	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.7
Average relative humidity (%)	52	53	56	62	69	75	77	73	75	68	65	56	62
Mean monthly sunshine hours	184.5	165.8	163.1	176.9	167.8	125.4	146.4	169.0	120.9	131.0	147.9	178.0	1,876.7

Source: Japan Meteorological Agency (records 1872–present)^{[14][15][16]}

Population

As of October 2007 about 8.7 million were living in Tokyo's 23 special wards.^[17] The number of people in Tokyo increases to over 15 million during the day. About 2.5 million workers and students enter the city everyday. The three central wards of Chiyoda, Chūō, and Minato increase the most. As of 2005, the regular population in those three areas was only 326,000 at night, but there are 2.4 million in those areas during the day.^[17]

Tokyo has many international residents. As of 2005, the most common groups in Tokyo are Chinese (123,661), Koreans (106,697), and Filipinos (31,077).

Population of Tokyo^[17]

By area¹	Tokyo	12.79 million
	<i>Special wards</i>	8.653 million
	Tama Area	4.109 million
	Islands	28,000
By age²	Young people (age 0-14)	1.461 million (11.8%)
	Working age (age 15-64)	8.546 million (69.3%)
	Retirement age (age 65+)	2.332 million (18.9%)
By hours³	Day	14.978 million
	Night	12.416 million
By nationality	International residents	364,653 ⁴

Americans (18,848), British (7,696), Brazilian (5,300) and French (3,000) are less common.^[18]

¹ Estimates as of October 1, 2007. ³ as of 2005 National Census.

² as of January 1, 2007.

⁴ as of January 1, 2006.

Special wards

The 23 special wards of Tokyo are the same area that had been called Tokyo City. On July 1, 1943, Tokyo City was merged with Tokyo Prefecture (東京府, *Tōkyō-fu*) to become a special government area. This made the wards different from other wards in Japan. Other city wards are part of a larger city government, but these are not. Each ward is a municipality with its own mayor and assembly like the other cities of Japan. The special wards often use the word city in their official English name, e.g. Chiyoda City.

The wards have a unique administrative relationship with the prefectural government. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government manages some public works such as water, sewer, and fire-fighting. To pay for these things, the prefecture collects the municipal taxes usually collected by a city.^[19]

The special wards of Tokyo are:

- Adachi
- Kita
- Shibuya
- Arakawa
- Kōtō
- Shinagawa
- Bunkyō
- Meguro
- Shinjuku
- Chiyoda
- Minato
- Suginami
- Chūō
- Nakano
- Sumida
- Edogawa
- Nerima
- Taitō
- Itabashi
- Ōta
- Toshima
- Katsushika
- Setagaya



A map of Tokyo's 23 Special wards

Three wards of Tokyo make up the central part of the city. They are Chiyoda, Chūō and Minato.^[20]

Landmarks

Tokyo has many sight-seeing spots, but very few of them are old. There are very few buildings in Tokyo that are more than 50 years old. Popular places for visitors range from Tokyo Tower in the center of the city to Mount Takao out in the western countryside. Tokyo Skytree is a new tower and is the tallest in Japan. Traditional religious sights such as Meiji Shrine and Sensō-ji attract many tourists. The Imperial Palace can be seen in the middle of the city, but is not open to the public.



Tokyo Sky Tree and East Tower in February 2012

Transportation

Tokyo is the cultural, business, and political center of the country. It is also the center of many transport systems. There are many air, rail, sea, and road links in and out of the city. Local subway and bus systems serve every part of the city.

Two commercial airports serve Tokyo. Haneda Airport is in the city limits next to Tokyo Bay. This airport is mostly for domestic travel. Most international flights to and from Tokyo go through Narita Airport in Chiba Prefecture(千葉県).

Several Shinkansen super-express railway lines begin at Tokyo Station, including the Tōkaidō Shinkansen going west, and the Tōhoku Shinkansen going northeast. Tokyo Metro is the city's major subway system.

Tokyo has a busy international and domestic port, but more traffic goes through the nearby port of Yokohama. There are domestic ferries to the islands of Tokyo, but also to other parts of the country such as Hokkaido.

Many highways meet in Tokyo, including: the Chūō, Kan-Etsu, Tōhoku, and Tōmei Expressways. All highway distances in Japan start from zero at a marker at Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Related pages

- F.C. Tokyo
- Tokyo Metropolis
- Tokyo Verdy
- 2020 Summer Olympics

Universities in Tokyo

National Universities

- Hitotsubashi University
- Tokyo Medical and Dental University
- University of Tokyo

Private Universities

- Keio University
- Nihon University
- Tokyo Woman's Christian University
- Waseda University
 - Waseda Jitsugyo (Private school attached to Waseda Univ.)

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Toronto

Toronto is the capital city of the province of Ontario. It is also the largest city in Ontario. It is found on the north-west side of Lake Ontario behind New York City and Chicago.

The City of Toronto itself has a population of almost 3 million people. Even more people live in the regions around it. All together, the Greater Toronto Area is home to over 6.2 million people. This makes it the biggest metropolitan area in Canada.

History

Toronto was created in 1793 by John Graves Simcoe as the capital of what was then called "Upper Canada". At the time it was called the "Town of York" after the Duke of York. The name was changed to Toronto in 1834. With the Canadian Confederation in 1867, it became the capital of the newly created province of Ontario. Toronto was one of two cities (along with Montreal in Quebec) that wanted to be the capital of Canada. Queen Victoria decided that Ottawa should be the national capital because it was located between the two.

As the 19th century moved on, the city began to grow. This was mainly because of immigration, where people from all over the world left their home and moved to Canada. Many of the immigrants were Irish people. They brought their Catholic faith with them when they left Ireland because of the Irish Potato Famine.

During World War I and World War II, Toronto was used to train members of the Canadian Army. After the wars, even more immigrants came to the city. The population was becoming so big that the Government of Ontario decided to create Metropolitan Toronto in 1954, combining a number of local municipalities. These were Old Toronto, York, East York, North York, Etobicoke, and Scarborough.

By 1981, Toronto had more people than Montreal even though it was created after Montreal. Because of that, the Ontario government decided to make Toronto a "megacity" in 1998. The first mayor of Toronto was Mel Lastman. As Toronto moved into the 21st century, it became host to a number of worldwide events. These included World Youth Day in 2002, WorldPride in 2014, and the 2015 Pan American Games.

On April 23, 2018 a white van collided with numerous pedestrians killing nine and injuring sixteen others at Yonge Street.^[13]

The city was also attacked during the war of 1812 and was burned down.^[14]

Toronto

City (single-tier)

City of Toronto



From top, left to right: Downtown Toronto and the CN Tower viewed from Harbourfront, the Ontario Legislative Building, City Hall with the 3D Toronto sign, Humber Bay Arch Bridge, Casa Loma, the Royal Ontario Museum and the Scarborough Bluffs



Flag



Coat of arms



Wordmark

Etymology: From the Mohawk word tkaronto, the name of a channel between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching

Nickname: See Name of Toronto

Motto: Diversity Our Strength^{[1][2][a]}

Climate

Toronto has a hot-summer humid continental climate (Köppen climate classification: *Dfa*).



Interactive map of Toronto



Location of Toronto in Ontario

Coordinates: $43^{\circ}44'30''N$ $79^{\circ}22'24''W$

Country	Canada
Province	Ontario
Settled	1750 (as Fort Rouillé) ^[4]
Established	August 27, 1793 (as York)
Incorporated	March 6, 1834 (as Toronto)
Amalgamated into division	January 20, 1953 (as Metropolitan Toronto)
Amalgamated	January 1, 1998 (as City of Toronto)
Districts	East York · Etobicoke · North York · Old Toronto · Scarborough · York
Government	
• Type	Single-tier municipality with a mayor-council system
• Mayor	Olivia Chow
• Deputy Mayors ^{[5][6]}	Denzil Minnan-Wong Ana Bailão Michael Thompson Stephen Holyday
• Body	Toronto City Council
• Federal representation	List of MPs [Expand] Gary Anandasangaree (LPC)

[Yvan Baker \(LPC\)](#)
[Carolyn Bennett \(LPC\)](#)
[Bill Blair \(LPC\)](#)
[Shaun Chen \(LPC\)](#)
[Julie Dabrusin \(LPC\)](#)
[Han Dong \(LPC\)](#)
[Kirsty Duncan \(LPC\)](#)
[Julie Dzerowicz \(LPC\)](#)
[Ali Ehsassi \(LPC\)](#)
[Nathaniel Erskine-Smith \(LPC\)](#)
[Chrystia Freeland \(LPC\)](#)
[Ahmed Hussen \(LPC\)](#)
[Michael Levitt \(LPC\)](#)
[James Maloney \(LPC\)](#)
[John McKay \(LPC\)](#)
[Marco Mendicino \(LPC\)](#)
[Bill Morneau \(LPC\)](#)
[Rob Oliphant \(LPC\)](#)
[Yasmin Ratansi \(IND\)](#)
[Judy Sgro \(LPC\)](#)
[Adam Vaughan \(LPC\)](#)
[Arif Virani \(LPC\)](#)
[Jean Yip \(LPC\)](#)
[Salma Zahid \(LPC\)](#)

• [Provincial representation](#) [\[Expand\]](#)

[List of MPPs](#)

[Jill Andrew \(NDP\)](#)
[Roman Baber \(IND\)](#)
[Aris Babikian \(PC\)](#)
[Doly Begum \(NDP\)](#)
[Jessica Bell \(NDP\)](#)
[Rima Berns-McGown \(NDP\)](#)
[Raymond Cho \(PC\)](#)
[Stan Cho \(PC\)](#)
[Michael Coteau \(OLP\)](#)
[Doug Ford \(PC\)](#)
[Chris Glover \(NDP\)](#)
[Faisal Hassan \(NDP\)](#)
[Christine Hogarth \(PC\)](#)
[Mitzie Hunter \(OLP\)](#)
[Bhutila Karpoche \(NDP\)](#)
[Vincent Ke \(PC\)](#)
[Robin Martin \(PC\)](#)
[Christina Mitas \(PC\)](#)
[Suze Morrison \(NDP\)](#)
[Tom Rakocevic \(NDP\)](#)
[Marit Stiles \(NDP\)](#)
[Kinga Surma \(PC\)](#)
[Peter Tabuns \(NDP\)](#)
[Vijay Thanigasalam \(PC\)](#)
[Kathleen Wynne](#)

Area [7][8][9]

• City	630.20 km ² (243.32 sq mi)
• Urban	1,792.99 km ² (692.28 sq mi)
• Metro	5,905.71 km ² (2,280.21 sq mi)

Elevation

76.5 m (251.0 ft)

Population (2016 Census)^[11]

• City	2,731,571 (1st)
• Density	4,334.4/km ² (11,226/sq mi)
• Urban	5,429,524 ^[10]
• Greater Toronto Area (metro)	6,417,516 (1st)
• Region	9,245,438

Demonym

Torontonian

Time zone

UTC-5 (EST)

• Summer (DST)	UTC-4 (EDT)
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Postal code span

M

Area codes

416, 647, 437

Major airports

Toronto Pearson International Airport, Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport

Highways

2A, 27, 400, 401, 404, 409, 427, Black Creek Drive, Allen Road, Don Valley Parkway, Gardiner Expressway, Queen Elizabeth Way

Rapid transit

Toronto subway

Commuter rail

GO Transit

Waterways

Black Creek, Burke Brook, Don River, Etobicoke Creek, German Mills Creek, Humber River, Keating Channel, Mimico Creek, Rouge River, Taylor-Massey Creek

GDP (Toronto CMA)CA\$385.1 billion (2016)^[12]**GDP per capita (Toronto CMA)**

CA\$57,004 (2016)

Websitetoronto.ca (<http://toronto.ca/>)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high humidex	15.7	12.2	21.7	31.6	39.8	44.5	43.0	42.6	43.8	31.2	26.1	17.7	44.5
Record high °C (°F)	16.1 (61.0)	19.1 (66.4)	26.7 (80.1)	32.2 (90.0)	34.4 (93.9)	36.7 (98.1)	40.6 (105.1)	38.9 (102.0)	37.8 (100.0)	30.8 (87.4)	23.9 (75.0)	19.9 (67.8)	40.6 (105.1)
Average high °C (°F)	-0.7 (30.7)	0.4 (32.7)	4.7 (40.5)	11.5 (52.7)	18.4 (65.1)	23.8 (74.8)	26.6 (79.9)	25.5 (77.9)	21.0 (69.8)	14.0 (57.2)	7.5 (45.5)	2.1 (35.8)	12.9 (55.2)
Daily mean °C (°F)	-3.7 (25.3)	-2.6 (27.3)	1.4 (34.5)	7.9 (46.2)	14.1 (57.4)	19.4 (66.9)	22.3 (72.1)	21.5 (70.7)	17.2 (63.0)	10.7 (51.3)	4.9 (40.8)	-0.5 (31.1)	9.4 (48.9)
Average low °C (°F)	-6.7 (19.9)	-5.6 (21.9)	-1.9 (28.6)	4.1 (39.4)	9.9 (49.8)	14.9 (58.8)	18.0 (64.4)	17.4 (63.3)	13.4 (56.1)	7.4 (45.3)	2.3 (36.1)	-3.1 (26.4)	5.9 (42.6)
Record low °C (°F)	-32.8 (-27.0)	-31.7 (-25.1)	-26.7 (-16.1)	-15.0 (5.0)	-3.9 (25.0)	-2.2 (28.0)	3.9 (39.0)	4.4 (39.9)	-2.2 (28.0)	-8.9 (16.0)	-20.6 (-5.1)	-30.0 (-22.0)	-32.8 (-27.0)
Record low wind chill	-37	-34	-26	-17	-8	0	0	0	0	-8	-17	-34	-37
Average precipitation mm (inches)	61.5 (2.42)	55.4 (2.18)	53.7 (2.11)	68.0 (2.68)	82.0 (3.23)	70.9 (2.79)	63.9 (2.52)	81.1 (3.19)	84.7 (3.33)	64.4 (2.54)	84.1 (3.31)	61.5 (2.42)	831.1 (32.72)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	29.1 (1.15)	29.7 (1.17)	33.6 (1.32)	61.1 (2.41)	82.0 (3.23)	70.9 (2.79)	63.9 (2.52)	81.1 (3.19)	84.7 (3.33)	64.3 (2.53)	75.4 (2.97)	38.2 (1.50)	714.0 (28.11)
Average snowfall cm (inches)	37.2 (14.6)	27.0 (10.6)	19.8 (7.8)	5.0 (2.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	8.3 (3.3)	24.1 (9.5)	121.5 (47.8)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.2 mm)	15.4	11.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	11.0	10.4	10.2	11.1	11.7	13.0	13.2	145.5
Average rainy days (≥ 0.2 mm)	5.4	4.8	7.9	11.2	12.7	11.0	10.4	10.2	11.1	11.7	10.9	7.0	114.1
Average snowy days (≥ 0.2 cm)	12.0	8.7	6.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.08	3.1	8.4	40.9
Mean monthly sunshine hours	85.9	111.3	161.0	180.0	227.7	259.6	279.6	245.6	194.4	154.3	88.9	78.1	2,066.3
Percent possible sunshine	29.7	37.7	43.6	44.8	50.0	56.3	59.8	56.7	51.7	45.1	30.5	28.0	44.5
Average ultraviolet index	1	2	3	5	7	8	8	7	5	3	2	1	4

Source 1: Environment Canada [19][20][21]

Source 2: Weather Atlas (UV)[22]

Things to see and do

Toronto has a humid continental climate (*Dfa* in the Köppen climate classification). This is because although the city is next to Lake Ontario, the lake is not big enough to keep its temperature mild.

As the biggest city in Canada and one of the biggest in all of North America, Toronto is a popular destination for tourists. It is where you can find the CN Tower, which is the tallest free-standing (not supported) structure in the Americas and one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World. There are some other buildings, including the City

Hall and the Rogers Centre, that are well known for their design style. There are many skyscrapers, because many large banks of Canada and other companies have their main offices in Toronto, and the Toronto Stock Exchange which is the biggest stock market in Canada.

Because Toronto is the capital of Ontario, it is where the provincial government meets. Visitors can see how the province is run by visiting the legislature in Queen's Park. There are museums, including the Royal Ontario Museum, the Art Gallery of Ontario, the Ontario Science Centre, the Hockey Hall of Fame, and the headquarters of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In the suburbs of the city is the Toronto Zoo and Canada's Wonderland. Many visitors also like to go to Niagara Falls, just an hour's drive away from Toronto.

Toronto is full of places to visit, eat, shop, and enjoy. In the downtown area are shopping centres, including the Eaton Centre, St. Lawrence Market, and the Distillery District. There are several theatres, many which are run by the Mirvish family. The Four Seasons Centre for the Performing Arts, opened in June 2006, is home to the Canadian Opera Company and the National Ballet of Canada. Across the harbor are the Toronto Islands, the best known of which is Centre Island.

Toronto has many sports teams. Some of them belong to the most commonly-followed leagues in North America. They include the Toronto Maple Leafs in ice hockey (NHL) and the Toronto Raptors in basketball (NBA), both of which play in the Air Canada Centre. The nearby Rogers Centre is where the Toronto Blue Jays baseball team plays. BMO Field in Exhibition Place is home to the Toronto Argonauts in Canadian football and Toronto F.C., a soccer club.

Toronto is a very multicultural city. Different people from around the world have moved to Toronto to live since the 20th century. There is a Chinatown, Little Italy, Little Tokyo, Greektown, Little Portugal, and other places where different cultures are kept alive. These people hold festivals where they share their culture with others. Among the most popular is the Canadian National Exhibition (CNE), which happens every year in August.

Transport

Like many cities around the world, Toronto has an airport, Toronto Pearson International Airport. There are flights to many places in Canada and the rest of the world. The airport is just northwest of the city centre. Since 2015, there has been a train service, the Union Pearson Express. It goes from the airport to Downtown in less than half an hour.

Toronto's main public transportation system is operated by the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC). The main part of its public transport network is the Toronto subway system. That system includes three heavy-rail rapid transit lines spanning the city, including the U-shaped Line 1 and east–west Line 2. A light metro line also exists, exclusively serving the eastern district of Scarborough. A discussion is underway to replace it with a heavy-rail line. The TTC also operates an extensive network of buses and streetcars. The streetcars serve the downtown core. The buses provide service to many parts of the city not served by the sparse subway network.

The Government of Ontario also operates a commuter rail and bus transit system called GO Transit in the Greater Toronto Area. GO Transit carries over 250,000 passengers every weekday (2013) and 57 million annually. Most of them travel to or from Union Station. GO Transit is implementing RER (Regional Express Rail) into its system.

Housing and population

Housing in Toronto was ranked as 10th-least affordable in the world. The study compared Toronto with ninety other metropolitan areas in different countries. Hong Kong came in as the least affordable place to live in.^[23]

In 2021, 51% of residents in Toronto were born outside Canada.^[24] About 200 different languages are spoken in Toronto, with 45% of the residents speak a first language other than French or English.^[25]

Gallery



The CN Tower, as seen from the Rogers Centre during a baseball game.



The Ontario Legislature is where the provincial government meets.



Toronto City Hall, where the city government meets, is on the left. On the right is Old City Hall, which is now an appeals court.



The St. Lawrence Market is a busy indoor market. Many people buy fresh produce, meat, and seafood here.



There are many museums in Toronto, such as the Royal Ontario Museum.



The Hockey Hall of Fame is a museum about ice hockey and many of its famous players.



Toronto's 3 distinct Chinatowns is one of many places where immigrants live and their culture is kept alive.



There are many parks in the city. One of the big ones, just west of downtown, is called High Park.



In Scarborough, a suburb of Toronto, there is the Toronto Zoo, where many animals are taken care of.



Yorkdale Shopping Centre is just one of many large shopping malls outside downtown Toronto.



This is Mississauga, one of the cities near Toronto where people live. They commute to work in Toronto.



Niagara Falls is a popular tourist attraction not far from Toronto.