[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Use mdy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_mdy_dates) [Template:Infobox settlement](/wiki/Template:Infobox_settlement) [Template:Nihongo](/wiki/Template:Nihongo) ([Template:IPA-ja](/wiki/Template:IPA-ja), [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en)), officially [Template:Nihongo](/wiki/Template:Nihongo),[[1]](#cite_note-1) is one of the 47 [prefectures](/wiki/Prefectures_of_Japan) of [Japan](/wiki/Japan),[[2]](#cite_note-2) and is both the [capital](/wiki/Capital_of_Japan) and [most populous city](/wiki/List_of_Japanese_cities_by_population) of Japan. The [Greater Tokyo Area](/wiki/Greater_Tokyo_Area) is the [most populous metropolitan area](/wiki/List_of_metropolitan_areas_by_population) in the world.[[3]](#cite_note-3) It is the seat of the [Emperor of Japan](/wiki/Emperor_of_Japan) and the [Japanese government](/wiki/Government_of_Japan). Tokyo is in the [Kantō region](/wiki/Kantō_region) on the southeastern side of the main island [Honshu](/wiki/Honshu) and includes the [Izu Islands](/wiki/Izu_Islands) and [Ogasawara Islands](/wiki/Ogasawara_Islands).[[4]](#cite_note-4) Formerly known as [Edo](/wiki/Edo), it has been the de facto [seat of government](/wiki/Seat_of_government) since 1603 when [Shogun](/wiki/Shogun) [Tokugawa Ieyasu](/wiki/Tokugawa_Ieyasu) made the city his headquarters. It officially became the capital after [Emperor Meiji](/wiki/Emperor_Meiji) moved his seat to the city from the old capital of [Kyoto](/wiki/Kyoto) in 1868; at that time Edo was renamed Tokyo. Tokyo Metropolis was formed in 1943 from the merger of the former [Template:Nihongo](/wiki/Template:Nihongo) and the [Template:Nihongo](/wiki/Template:Nihongo).

Tokyo is often referred to as a city, but is officially known and governed as a "metropolitan prefecture", which differs from and combines elements of both a city and a prefecture, a characteristic unique to Tokyo. The Tokyo metropolitan government administers the [23 Special Wards of Tokyo](/wiki/Special_wards_of_Tokyo) (each governed as an individual city), which cover the area that was formerly the City of Tokyo before it merged and became the subsequent metropolitan prefecture in 1943. The metropolitan government also administers 39 [municipalities](/wiki/Municipalities_of_Japan) in the western part of the prefecture and the two outlying island chains. The population of the special wards is over 9 million people, with the total population of the prefecture exceeding 13 million. The prefecture is part of the [world's most populous metropolitan area](/wiki/Largest_Metropolitan_Area) with upwards of 37.8 million people and the [world's largest urban agglomeration economy](/wiki/List_of_cities_by_GDP). The city hosts 51 of the [Fortune Global 500](/wiki/Fortune_Global_500) companies, the highest number of any city in the world.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Tokyo ranked third in the [International Financial Centres Development IndexEdit](/wiki/Financial_centre). The city is also home to various television networks like [Fuji TV](/wiki/Fuji_TV), [Tokyo MX](/wiki/Tokyo_MX), [TV Tokyo](/wiki/TV_Tokyo), [TV Asahi](/wiki/TV_Asahi), [Nippon Television](/wiki/Nippon_Television), [NHK](/wiki/NHK) and the [Tokyo Broadcasting System](/wiki/Tokyo_Broadcasting_System).

Tokyo ranked fifth in the [Global Economic Power Index](/wiki/Global_city) and fourth in the [Global Cities Index](/wiki/Global_city). The city is considered an [alpha+ world city](/wiki/Global_city) – as listed by the [GaWC's](/wiki/Globalization_and_World_Cities_Research_Network) 2008 inventory[[6]](#cite_note-6) – and in 2014, Tokyo was ranked first in the "Best overall experience" category of [*TripAdvisor*](/wiki/TripAdvisor)***s World City Survey (the city also ranked first in the following categories: "helpfulness of locals", "nightlife", "shopping", "local public transportation" and "cleanliness of streets").***[***[7]***](#cite_note-7) ***In 2015, Tokyo was ranked as the 11th*** [***most expensive city***](/wiki/List_of_most_expensive_cities) ***for expatriates, according to the*** [***Mercer***](/wiki/Mercer_(consulting_firm)) ***consulting firm,***[***[8]***](#cite_note-8) ***and also the world's 11th most expensive city, according to the*** [***Economist Intelligence Unit's***](/wiki/Economist_Intelligence_Unit) ***cost-of-living survey.***[***[9]***](#cite_note-9) ***In 2015, Tokyo was named the Most Liveable City in the world by the magazine*** [***Monocle***](/wiki/Monocle_(lifestyle_magazine))***.***[***[10]***](#cite_note-10)[***[11]***](#cite_note-11)***Tokyo ranked first in the world in the Safe Cities Index.***[***[12]***](#cite_note-12) ***Its name was changed to Tokyo (***[***Template:Lang***](/wiki/Template:Lang) ***Tōkyō;*** [***Template:Lang***](/wiki/Template:Lang) ***tō "east", and*** [***Template:Lang***](/wiki/Template:Lang) ***kyō "capital") when it became the imperial capital with the arrival of*** [***Emperor Meiji***](/wiki/Emperor_Meiji) ***in 1868,***[***[14]***](#cite_note-14) ***in line with the East Asian tradition of including the word capital (***[***Template:Lang***](/wiki/Template:Lang)***) in the name of the capital city.***[***[15]***](#cite_note-15) ***During the early*** [***Meiji period***](/wiki/Meiji_period)***, the city was also called "Tōkei", an alternative pronunciation for the same Chinese characters representing "Tokyo", making it a*** [***kanji homograph***](/wiki/Kanji_homograph)***. Some surviving official English documents use the spelling "Tokei".***[***[16]***](#cite_note-16) ***However, this pronunciation is now obsolete.***[***[17]***](#cite_note-17) The name Tokyo was first suggested in 1813 in the book [Template:Ill2](/wiki/Template:Ill2) (Secret Plan of Commingling), written by [Satō Nobuhiro](/wiki/Satō_Nobuhiro).[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) When [Ōkubo Toshimichi](/wiki/Ōkubo_Toshimichi) proposed the renaming to the government during the [Meiji Restoration](/wiki/Meiji_Restoration), according to [Oda Kanshi](/wiki/Oda_Kanshi) (織田完之),[Template:Vague](/wiki/Template:Vague) he got the idea from that book.

## Contents

* 1 History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]
  + 1.1 Pre-1869 (Edo Period)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]
  + 1.2 1869–1943[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]
  + 1.3 1943–present[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]
* 2 Geography and administrative divisions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]
  + 2.1 Special wards[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]
  + 2.2 Tama Area (Western Tokyo)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]
    - 2.2.1 Cities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]
    - 2.2.2 Nishi-Tama District[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]
  + 2.3 Islands[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]
  + 2.4 National parks[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]
  + 2.5 Seismicity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]
  + 2.6 Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]
* 3 Cityscape[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]
* 4 Environment[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]
* 5 Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]
* 6 Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]
* 7 Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]
* 8 Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]
* 9 Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]
* 10 In popular culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]
* 11 International relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]
  + 11.1 Twin towns, sister cities and sister states[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]
* 12 See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]
* 13 References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]
* 14 Bibliography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]
* 15 Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]
  + 15.1 Guides[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]
  + 15.2 Contemporary[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]
* 16 External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

### Pre-1869 (Edo Period)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|left|260px||A painting depicting the](/wiki/File:Commodore_Perry_expedition_LOC_LC-USZ62-3319.jpg) [Commodore Matthew Perry](/wiki/Commodore_Matthew_Perry) expedition and his first arrival to Japan in 1853 Tokyo was originally a small fishing village named Edo,[[4]](#cite_note-4) in what was formerly part of the old [Musashi Province](/wiki/Musashi_Province).[[18]](#cite_note-18) Edo was first fortified by the [Edo clan](/wiki/Edo_clan), in the late twelfth century. In 1457, [Ōta Dōkan](/wiki/Ōta_Dōkan) built [Edo Castle](/wiki/Edo_Castle). In 1590, [Tokugawa Ieyasu](/wiki/Tokugawa_Ieyasu) made Edo his base. When he became [shogun](/wiki/Shogun) in 1603, the town became the center of his nationwide military government. During the subsequent [Edo period](/wiki/Edo_period), Edo grew into one of the largest cities in the world with a population topping one million by the 18th century.[[19]](#cite_note-19)Edo became the *de facto* [capital of Japan](/wiki/Capital_of_Japan)[[20]](#cite_note-20) even while the emperor lived in [Kyoto](/wiki/Kyoto), the imperial capital. During this time, the city enjoyed a prolonged period of peace known as the *Pax Tokugawa*, and in the presence of such peace, Edo adopted a stringent policy of seclusion, which helped to perpetuate the lack of any serious military threat to the city.[[21]](#cite_note-21)The absence of war-inflicted devastation allowed Edo to devote the majority of its resources to rebuilding in the wake of the consistent fires, earthquakes, and other devastating natural disasters that plagued the city. However, this prolonged period of seclusion came to an end with the arrival of American Commodore, [Matthew C. Perry](/wiki/Matthew_C._Perry) in 1853. [Commodore Perry](/wiki/Matthew_C._Perry) negotiated the opening of the ports of [Shimoda](/wiki/Shimoda,_Shizuoka) and [Hakodate](/wiki/Hakodate), leading to an increase in the demand for new foreign goods and subsequently a severe rise in inflation.[[22]](#cite_note-22)Social unrest mounted in the wake of these higher prices and culminated in widespread rebellions and demonstrations, especially in the form of the "smashing" of rice establishments.[[23]](#cite_note-23)Meanwhile, supporters of the Meiji Emperor leveraged the disruption that these widespread rebellious demonstrations were causing to further consolidate power by overthrowing the last Tokugawa shogun, Yoshinobu, in 1867.[[24]](#cite_note-24)After about 263 years, the *Pax Tokugawa* came to an end.

### 1869–1943[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

In 1869, the 17-year-old [Emperor Meiji](/wiki/Emperor_Meiji) moved to Edo, and in accordance the city was renamed Tokyo (meaning Eastern Capital). Tokyo was already the nation's political and cultural center,[[25]](#cite_note-25) and the emperor's residence made it a de facto imperial capital as well, with the former Edo Castle becoming the [Imperial Palace](/wiki/Tokyo_Imperial_Palace). The [city of Tokyo](/wiki/Tokyo_City) was officially established on May 1, 1889.

Central Tokyo, like [Osaka](/wiki/Osaka), has been designed since about 1900 to be centered on major railway stations in a high-density fashion, so suburban railways were built relatively cheaply at street level and with their own [right-of-way](/wiki/Right-of-way_(transportation)). This differs from many cities in the United States that are low-density and automobile-centric. Though [expressways](/wiki/Shuto_Expressway) have been built in Tokyo, the basic design has not changed.

Tokyo went on to suffer two major catastrophes in the 20th century: the [1923 Great Kantō earthquake](/wiki/1923_Great_Kantō_earthquake), which left 140,000 dead or missing; and [World War II](/wiki/World_War_II).[[26]](#cite_note-26)

### 1943–present[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[thumb|left|Tokyo burning in 1945](/wiki/File:Firebombing_of_Tokyo.jpg) [thumb|upright|Ginza area in 1933](/wiki/File:Ginza_in_1933.JPG) In 1943, the city of [Tokyo](/wiki/Tokyo_City) merged with the "Metropolitan Prefecture" of Tokyo. Since then, the Tokyo metropolitan government served as both the prefecture government for Tokyo, as well as administering the [Special wards of Tokyo](/wiki/Special_wards_of_Tokyo), for what had previously been Tokyo City. [World War II](/wiki/World_War_II) wrought widespread destruction of most of the city due to the persistent [Allied](/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_II) [air raids on Japan](/wiki/Air_raids_on_Japan) and the use of [incendiary bombs](/wiki/Incendiary_bombs). The [bombing of Tokyo](/wiki/Bombing_of_Tokyo) in 1944 and 1945 is estimated to have killed between 75,000 and 200,000 civilians and left more than half of the city destroyed.[[27]](#cite_note-27) The deadliest night of the war came on March 9–10, 1945, as nearly 700,000 incendiary bombs rained on the eastern half of the city, mainly in heavily residential wards. Two-fifths of the city were completely burned, more than 276,000 buildings were demolished, 100,000 civilians were killed, and 110,000 more were injured.[[28]](#cite_note-28)[[29]](#cite_note-29)Between 1940 and 1945, the population of Japan's capital city dwindled from 6,700,000 to less than 2,800,000, with the majority of those who lost their lives living in "ramshackle, makeshift huts".[[30]](#cite_note-30) After the war, Tokyo was completely rebuilt, and was showcased to the world during the [1964 Summer Olympics](/wiki/1964_Summer_Olympics). The 1970s brought new high-rise developments such as [Sunshine 60](/wiki/Sunshine_60), a new and controversial[[31]](#cite_note-31) [airport](/wiki/Narita_International_Airport) at [Narita](/wiki/Narita,_Chiba) in 1978 (some distance outside city limits), and a population increase to about 11 million (in the metropolitan area).

[Tokyo's subway](/wiki/Tokyo_subway) and commuter rail network became one of the busiest in the world[[32]](#cite_note-32) as more and more people moved to the area. In the 1980s, real estate prices skyrocketed [during a real estate and debt bubble](/wiki/Japanese_asset_price_bubble). The bubble burst in the early 1990s, and many companies, banks, and individuals were caught with mortgage backed debts while real estate was shrinking in value. A major recession followed, making the 1990s Japan's "[Lost Decade](/wiki/Lost_Decade_(Japan))"[[33]](#cite_note-33) from which it is now slowly recovering.

Tokyo still sees new urban developments on large lots of less profitable land. Recent projects include [Ebisu](/wiki/Ebisu,_Shibuya) Garden Place, Tennozu Isle, [Shiodome](/wiki/Shiodome), [Roppongi Hills](/wiki/Roppongi_Hills), [Shinagawa](/wiki/Shinagawa,_Tokyo) (now also a [Shinkansen](/wiki/Shinkansen) station), and the [Marunouchi](/wiki/Marunouchi) side of [Tokyo Station](/wiki/Tokyo_Station). Buildings of significance are demolished for more up-to-date shopping facilities such as [Omotesando Hills](/wiki/Omotesando_Hills).

Land reclamation projects in Tokyo have also been going on for centuries. The most prominent is the [Odaiba](/wiki/Odaiba) area, now a major shopping and entertainment center. Various plans have been proposed[[34]](#cite_note-34) for transferring national government functions from Tokyo to secondary capitals in other regions of Japan, in order to slow down rapid development in Tokyo and revitalize economically lagging areas of the country. These plans have been controversial[[35]](#cite_note-35) within Japan and have yet to be realized.

The [2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami](/wiki/2011_Tōhoku_earthquake_and_tsunami) that devastated much of the northeastern coast of Honshu was felt in Tokyo. However, due to Tokyo's earthquake-resistant infrastructure, damage in Tokyo was very minor compared to areas directly hit by the tsunami,[[36]](#cite_note-36) although activity in the city was largely halted.[[37]](#cite_note-37) The subsequent [nuclear crisis](/wiki/Fukushima_Daiichi_nuclear_disaster) caused by the tsunami has also largely left Tokyo unaffected, despite occasional spikes in [radiation](/wiki/Radiation) levels.[[38]](#cite_note-38)[[39]](#cite_note-39) On September 7, 2013, the [IOC](/wiki/IOC) selected Tokyo to host the [2020 Summer Olympics](/wiki/2020_Summer_Olympics). Tokyo will be the first Asian city to host the Olympic Games twice.[[40]](#cite_note-40)

## Geography and administrative divisions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

[thumb|left|Satellite photo of Tokyo's 23 Special wards taken by](/wiki/File:Tokyo_Landsat.jpg) [NASA's](/wiki/NASA) [Landsat 7](/wiki/Landsat_7) [thumb|right||](/wiki/File:TokyoMetropolitanGovernmentOffice.jpg)[Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building](/wiki/Tokyo_Metropolitan_Government_Building) The mainland portion of Tokyo lies northwest of [Tokyo Bay](/wiki/Tokyo_Bay) and measures about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) east to west and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) north to south. The average elevation in Tokyo is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[41]](#cite_note-41)[Chiba Prefecture](/wiki/Chiba_Prefecture) borders it to the east, [Yamanashi](/wiki/Yamanashi_Prefecture) to the west, [Kanagawa](/wiki/Kanagawa_Prefecture) to the south, and [Saitama](/wiki/Saitama_Prefecture) to the north. Mainland Tokyo is further subdivided into the special wards (occupying the eastern half) and the Tama area ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang)) stretching westwards.

Also within the administrative boundaries of Tokyo Metropolis are two island chains in the Pacific Ocean directly south: the [Izu Islands](/wiki/Izu_Islands), and the [Ogasawara Islands](/wiki/Ogasawara_Islands), which stretch more than [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) away from the mainland. Because of these islands and the mountainous regions to the west, Tokyo's overall population density figures far underrepresent the real figures for the urban and suburban regions of Tokyo.

Under [Japanese law](/wiki/Law_of_Japan), Tokyo is designated as a *to* ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang)), translated as [*metropolis*](/wiki/Metropolis).[[42]](#cite_note-42) Its administrative structure is similar to that of Japan's other [prefectures](/wiki/Prefectures_of_Japan). The [23 special wards](/wiki/Special_wards_of_Tokyo) ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) -ku), which until 1943 constituted the [city of Tokyo](/wiki/Tokyo_City), are now separate, self-governing [municipalities](/wiki/Municipalities_of_Japan), each having a mayor, a council, and the status of a city.

In addition to these 23 special wards, Tokyo also includes 26 more cities ([市](/wiki/Wikt:市) -shi), five towns ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) -chō or machi), and eight villages ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) -son or -mura), each of which has a local government. The [Tokyo Metropolitan Government](/wiki/Tokyo_Metropolitan_Government), which administers the whole metropolis, is headed by a publicly elected governor and metropolitan assembly. Its [headquarters](/wiki/Tokyo_Metropolitan_Government_Building) are located in [Shinjuku](/wiki/Shinjuku,_Tokyo) Ward.

[Template:Tokyo Metropolis Labelled Map](/wiki/Template:Tokyo_Metropolis_Labelled_Map)

### Special wards[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[thumb|right|A map of Tokyo's 23 Special wards](/wiki/File:Tokyo_special_wards_map.svg)

The [Template:Nihongo](/wiki/Template:Nihongo) of Tokyo comprise the area formerly incorporated as Tokyo City. On July 1, 1943, Tokyo City was merged with [Template:Nihongo](/wiki/Template:Nihongo) forming the current "metropolitan prefecture". As a result, unlike other [city wards](/wiki/Wards_of_Japan) in Japan, these wards are not conterminous with a larger incorporated city. While falling under the jurisdiction of Tokyo Metropolitan Government, each ward is also a [borough](/wiki/Borough) with its own elected leader and council, like other cities of Japan. The special wards use the word "city" in their official English name (e.g. Chiyoda City).

The wards differ from other cities in having a unique administrative relationship with the prefectural government. Certain municipal functions, such as waterworks, sewerage, and fire-fighting, are handled by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. To pay for the added administrative costs, the prefecture collects municipal taxes, which would usually be levied by the city.[[43]](#cite_note-43) The special wards of Tokyo are:

[Template:Col-begin](/wiki/Template:Col-begin)[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Adachi](/wiki/Adachi,_Tokyo)
* [Arakawa](/wiki/Arakawa,_Tokyo)
* [Bunkyo](/wiki/Bunkyo,_Tokyo)
* [Chiyoda](/wiki/Chiyoda,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Chūō](/wiki/Chūō,_Tokyo)
* [Edogawa](/wiki/Edogawa,_Tokyo)
* [Itabashi](/wiki/Itabashi,_Tokyo)
* [Katsushika](/wiki/Katsushika,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Kita](/wiki/Kita,_Tokyo)
* [Kōtō](/wiki/Koto,_Tokyo)
* [Meguro](/wiki/Meguro,_Tokyo)
* [Minato](/wiki/Minato,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Nakano](/wiki/Nakano,_Tokyo)
* [Nerima](/wiki/Nerima,_Tokyo)
* [Ōta](/wiki/Ōta,_Tokyo)
* [Setagaya](/wiki/Setagaya,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Shibuya](/wiki/Shibuya,_Tokyo)
* [Shinagawa](/wiki/Shinagawa,_Tokyo)
* [Shinjuku](/wiki/Shinjuku,_Tokyo)
* [Suginami](/wiki/Suginami,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Sumida](/wiki/Sumida,_Tokyo)
* [Taitō](/wiki/Taitō,_Tokyo)
* [Toshima](/wiki/Toshima,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-end](/wiki/Template:Col-end)

The "three central wards" of Tokyo – Chiyoda, Chūō and Minato – are the business core of the city, with a daytime population more than seven times higher than their nighttime population.[[44]](#cite_note-44) Chiyoda Ward is unique in that it is in the very heart of the former [Tokyo City](/wiki/Tokyo_City), yet is one of the least populated wards. It is occupied by many major [Japanese companies](/wiki/List_of_companies_of_Japan), and is also the seat of the [national government](/wiki/Government_of_Japan), and the [Japanese emperor](/wiki/Emperor_of_Japan). It is often called the "political center" of the country.[[45]](#cite_note-45) [Akihabara](/wiki/Akihabara), known for being an [otaku](/wiki/Otaku) cultural center and a shopping district for computer goods, is also located in Chiyoda.

### Tama Area (Western Tokyo)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[thumb|right|A map of cities in western part of Tokyo. They border on the three westernmost special wards in the map above](/wiki/File:Western_Tokyo_map.svg)

To the west of the special wards, Tokyo Metropolis consists of cities, towns and villages that enjoy the same legal status as those elsewhere in Japan.

While serving as "[bed towns](/wiki/Bedroom_community)" for those working in central Tokyo, some of them also have a local commercial and industrial base. Collectively, these are often known as the Tama Area or [Western Tokyo](/wiki/Western_Tokyo).

#### Cities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

Twenty-six cities lie within the western part of Tokyo: [Template:Col-begin](/wiki/Template:Col-begin)[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Akiruno](/wiki/Akiruno,_Tokyo)
* [Akishima](/wiki/Akishima,_Tokyo)
* [Chōfu](/wiki/Chōfu,_Tokyo)
* [Fuchū](/wiki/Fuchū,_Tokyo)
* [Fussa](/wiki/Fussa,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Hachiōji](/wiki/Hachiōji,_Tokyo)
* [Hamura](/wiki/Hamura,_Tokyo)
* [Higashikurume](/wiki/Higashikurume,_Tokyo)
* [Higashimurayama](/wiki/Higashimurayama,_Tokyo)
* [Higashiyamato](/wiki/Higashiyamato,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Hino](/wiki/Hino,_Tokyo)
* [Inagi](/wiki/Inagi,_Tokyo)
* [Kiyose](/wiki/Kiyose,_Tokyo)
* [Kodaira](/wiki/Kodaira,_Tokyo)
* [Koganei](/wiki/Koganei,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Kokubunji](/wiki/Kokubunji,_Tokyo)
* [Komae](/wiki/Komae,_Tokyo)
* [Kunitachi](/wiki/Kunitachi,_Tokyo)
* [Machida](/wiki/Machida,_Tokyo)
* [Mitaka](/wiki/Mitaka,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Musashimurayama](/wiki/Musashimurayama,_Tokyo)
* [Musashino](/wiki/Musashino,_Tokyo)
* [Nishitōkyō](/wiki/Nishitōkyō,_Tokyo)
* [Ōme](/wiki/Ōme,_Tokyo)
* [Tachikawa](/wiki/Tachikawa,_Tokyo)
* [Tama](/wiki/Tama,_Tokyo)

[Template:Col-end](/wiki/Template:Col-end)

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government has designated Hachiōji, Tachikawa, Machida, Ōme and Tama New Town as regional centers of the Tama area,[[46]](#cite_note-46) as part of its plans to disperse urban functions away from central Tokyo.

#### Nishi-Tama District[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[thumb|Map of Nishi-Tama District in green](/wiki/File:Tokyo_Nishitama_District_Area_Map.svg) The far west is occupied by the district (*gun*) of [Nishi-Tama](/wiki/Nishitama_District,_Tokyo). Much of this area is mountainous and unsuitable for urbanization. The highest mountain in Tokyo, [Mount Kumotori](/wiki/Mount_Kumotori), is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) high; other mountains in Tokyo include Takasu ([Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert)), Odake ([Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert)), and [Mitake](/wiki/Mount_Mitake_(Tokyo)) ([Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert)). [Lake Okutama](/wiki/Lake_Okutama), on the [Tama River](/wiki/Tama_River) near [Yamanashi Prefecture](/wiki/Yamanashi_Prefecture), is Tokyo's largest lake. The district is composed of three towns ([Hinode](/wiki/Hinode,_Tokyo), [Mizuho](/wiki/Mizuho,_Tokyo) and [Okutama](/wiki/Okutama,_Tokyo)) and one village ([Hinohara](/wiki/Hinohara,_Tokyo)). <gallery mode=packed> File:多摩ニュータウンの全景（2013年10月12日撮影）.jpg|Tama File:Takao-san HachiojiUrbanDistrict.JPG|Hachioji File:Musashino in the afternoon.jpg|Musashino </gallery>

### Islands[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[thumb|Map of the Izu Islands in black labels](/wiki/File:Map_of_Izu_Islands.png) [thumb|Map of the Ogasawara Islands in black labels](/wiki/File:Ogasawara_islands.png) Tokyo has numerous outlying islands, which extend as far as [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) from central Tokyo. Because of the islands' distance from the administrative headquarters of the metropolitan government in Shinjuku, local offices administer them.

The [Izu Islands](/wiki/Izu_Islands) are a group of volcanic islands and form part of the [Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park](/wiki/Fuji-Hakone-Izu_National_Park). The islands in order from closest to Tokyo are [Izu Ōshima](/wiki/Izu_Ōshima), [Toshima](/wiki/Toshima_Island), [Nii-jima](/wiki/Nii-jima), [Shikine-jima](/wiki/Shikine-jima), [Kōzu-shima](/wiki/Kōzu-shima), [Miyake-jima](/wiki/Miyake-jima), [Mikurajima](/wiki/Mikurajima), [Hachijō-jima](/wiki/Hachijō-jima), and [Aogashima](/wiki/Aogashima). The Izu Islands are grouped into three subprefectures. Izu Ōshima and Hachijojima are towns. The remaining islands are six villages, with Niijima and Shikinejima forming [one village](/wiki/Niijima,_Tokyo).

The [Ogasawara Islands](/wiki/Bonin_Islands) include, from north to south, [Chichi-jima](/wiki/Chichi-jima), [Nishinoshima](/wiki/Nishino-shima_Island), [Haha-jima](/wiki/Haha-jima), [Kita Iwo Jima](/wiki/North_Iwo_Jima), [Iwo Jima](/wiki/Iwo_Jima), and [Minami Iwo Jima](/wiki/Minami_Iwo_Jima). Ogasawara also administers two tiny outlying islands: [Minami Torishima](/wiki/Minami_Torishima), the easternmost point in Japan and at [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) the most distant island from central Tokyo, and [Okinotorishima](/wiki/Okinotorishima), the southernmost point in Japan. Japan's claim on an [exclusive economic zone](/wiki/Exclusive_economic_zone) (EEZ) surrounding Okinotorishima is contested by China and South Korea as they regard Okinotorishima as uninhabitable rocks which have no EEZ. The Iwo chain and the outlying islands have no permanent population, but host [Japanese Self-Defense Forces](/wiki/Japanese_Self-Defense_Forces) personnel. Local populations are only found on [Chichi-jima](/wiki/Chichi-jima) and [Haha-jima](/wiki/Haha-jima). The islands form both [Ogasawara Subprefecture](/wiki/Ogasawara_Subprefecture) and the village of [Ogasawara, Tokyo](/wiki/Ogasawara,_Tokyo).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subprefecture** | **Municipality** | **Type** |
| [Hachijō](/wiki/Hachijō_Subprefecture) | [Hachijō](/wiki/Hachijō,_Tokyo) | Town |
| [Aogashima](/wiki/Aogashima,_Tokyo) | Village |
| [Miyake](/wiki/Miyake_Subprefecture) | [Miyake](/wiki/Miyake,_Tokyo) | Village |
| [Mikurajima](/wiki/Mikurajima,_Tokyo) | Village |
| [Ōshima](/wiki/Ōshima_Subprefecture_(Tokyo)) | [Ōshima](/wiki/Ōshima,_Tokyo) | Town |
| [Toshima](/wiki/Toshima,_Tokyo_(village)) | Village |
| [Niijima](/wiki/Niijima,_Tokyo) | Village |
| [Kōzushima](/wiki/Kōzushima,_Tokyo) | Village |
| [Ogasawara](/wiki/Ogasawara_Subprefecture) | [Ogasawara](/wiki/Ogasawara,_Tokyo) | Village |

### National parks[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[thumb|Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park](/wiki/File:Hachijo-jima.JPG) [thumb|left|Ogasawara National Park, a UNESCO World Natural Heritage site](/wiki/File:Ogasawara_Islands,_Tokyo,_Japan.jpg)

As of March 31, 2008, 36% of the total land area of the prefecture was designated as [Natural Parks](/wiki/Prefectural_Natural_Park) (second only to [Shiga Prefecture](/wiki/Shiga_Prefecture)), namely the [Chichibu Tama Kai](/wiki/Chichibu_Tama_Kai_National_Park), [Fuji-Hakone-Izu](/wiki/Fuji-Hakone-Izu_National_Park), and [Ogasawara](/wiki/Ogasawara_National_Park) National Parks (the last a [UNESCO](/wiki/UNESCO) [World Heritage Site](/wiki/World_Heritage_Sites_in_Japan)); [Meiji no Mori Takao](/wiki/Meiji_no_Mori_Takao_Quasi-National_Park) Quasi-National Park; and [Akikawa Kyūryō](/wiki/Akikawa_Kyūryō_Prefectural_Natural_Park), [Hamura Kusabana Kyūryō](/wiki/Hamura_Kusabana_Kyūryō_Prefectural_Natural_Park), [Sayama](/wiki/Sayama_Prefectural_Natural_Park_(Tokyo)), [Takao Jinba](/wiki/Takao_Jinba_Prefectural_Natural_Park), [Takiyama](/wiki/Takiyama_Prefectural_Natural_Park), and [Tama Kyūryō](/wiki/Tama_Kyūryō_Prefectural_Natural_Park) Prefectural Natural Parks.[[47]](#cite_note-47) [Ueno Park](/wiki/Ueno_Park) is well known for its museums: [Tokyo National Museum](/wiki/Tokyo_National_Museum), [National Museum of Nature and Science](/wiki/National_Museum_of_Nature_and_Science), [Shitamachi Museum](/wiki/Shitamachi_Museum) and [National Museum for Western Art](/wiki/National_Museum_of_Western_Art), among others. There are also art works and statues at several places in the park. There is also a zoo in the park, and the park is a popular destination to view cherry blossoms. [Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Seismicity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[thumbnail|A sign with instructions in case of an earthquake (Shibuya)](/wiki/File:Temporarygatheringplace.jpg)

Tokyo was hit by powerful earthquakes in [1703](/wiki/1703_Genroku_earthquake), 1782, 1812, [1855](/wiki/1855_Ansei_Edo_earthquake), [1923](/wiki/1923_Great_Kantō_earthquake), and [2011](/wiki/2011_Tōhoku_earthquake_and_tsunami).[[48]](#cite_note-48)[[49]](#cite_note-49) The 1923 earthquake, with an estimated magnitude of 8.3, killed 142,000 people. Tokyo is near the [boundary of three plates](/wiki/Boso_Triple_Junction).

### Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

The former city of Tokyo and the majority of mainland Tokyo lie in the [humid subtropical climate](/wiki/Humid_subtropical_climate) zone ([Köppen climate classification](/wiki/Köppen_climate_classification) *Cfa*),[[50]](#cite_note-50) with hot humid summers and generally mild winters with cool spells. The region, like much of Japan, experiences a one-month [seasonal lag](/wiki/Seasonal_lag), with the warmest month being August, which averages [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), and the coolest month being January, averaging [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). The record low temperature is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), and the record high is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), though there was once an unofficial reading of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) at the Primary School Station.[[51]](#cite_note-51) Annual rainfall averages nearly [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), with a wetter summer and a drier winter. Snowfall is sporadic, but does occur almost annually.[[52]](#cite_note-52) Tokyo also often sees typhoons every year, though few are strong. The last one to hit was [Fitow](/wiki/Typhoon_Fitow_(2007)) in 2007,[[53]](#cite_note-53)[Template:Dubious](/wiki/Template:Dubious) while the most rainy month since records began in 1876 has been October 2004 with [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of rain,[[54]](#cite_note-54) including [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) on the ninth of that month.[[55]](#cite_note-55)[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear) [Template:Weather box](/wiki/Template:Weather_box)

The western mountainous area of mainland Tokyo, [Okutama](/wiki/Okutama) also lies in the humid subtropical climate (Köppen classification *Cfa*).

[Template:Weather box](/wiki/Template:Weather_box)

The climate of [Chichi-jima](/wiki/Chichi-jima) in [Ogasawara village](/wiki/Ogasawara,_Tokyo) is on the boundary between the [tropical savanna climate](/wiki/Tropical_savanna_climate) (Köppen classification *Aw*) and the humid subtropical climate (Köppen classification *Cfa*).

[Template:Weather box](/wiki/Template:Weather_box)

Tokyo's easternmost territory, the island of [Minamitorishima](/wiki/Minamitorishima) (Marcus Island) in [Ogasawara village](/wiki/Ogasawara,_Tokyo), is in the tropical savanna climate zone (Köppen classification *Aw*). Tokyo's Izu and Ogasawara islands are affected by an average of 5.4 typhoons a year, compared to 3.1 in mainland Kantō.[[56]](#cite_note-56)

## Cityscape[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Architecture in Tokyo](/wiki/Architecture_of_Tokyo) has largely been shaped by Tokyo's history. Twice in recent history has the metropolis been left in ruins: first in the [1923 Great Kantō earthquake](/wiki/1923_Great_Kantō_earthquake) and later after [extensive firebombing in World War II](/wiki/Bombing_of_Tokyo).[[57]](#cite_note-57) Because of this, Tokyo's urban landscape consists mainly of modern and contemporary architecture, and older buildings are scarce.[[57]](#cite_note-57) Tokyo features many internationally famous forms of modern [architecture](/wiki/Architecture_of_Tokyo) including [Tokyo International Forum](/wiki/Tokyo_International_Forum), [Asahi Beer Hall](/wiki/Asahi_Beer_Hall), [Mode Gakuen Cocoon Tower](/wiki/Mode_Gakuen_Cocoon_Tower), [NTT Docomo Yoyogi Building](/wiki/NTT_Docomo_Yoyogi_Building) and [Rainbow Bridge](/wiki/Rainbow_Bridge_(Tokyo)). Tokyo also features two distinctive towers: [Tokyo Tower](/wiki/Tokyo_Tower) and the new [Tokyo Skytree](/wiki/Tokyo_Skytree) which is the tallest tower in Japan and the second tallest structure in the world after the Burj Khalifa in Dubai.[[58]](#cite_note-58) Tokyo also contains [numerous parks and gardens](/wiki/Parks_and_gardens_in_Tokyo). There are four national parks in Tokyo Prefecture, including the [Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park](/wiki/Fuji-Hakone-Izu_National_Park), which includes all of the Izu Islands. [Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image)

## Environment[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

Tokyo has enacted a measure to cut greenhouse gases. Governor [Shintaro Ishihara](/wiki/Shintaro_Ishihara) created Japan's first [emissions cap system](/wiki/Emissions_cap_system), aiming to reduce [greenhouse gas](/wiki/Greenhouse_gas) emission by a total of 25% by 2020 from the 2000 level.[[59]](#cite_note-59) Tokyo is an example of an [urban heat island](/wiki/Urban_heat_island), and the phenomenon is especially serious in its special wards.<ref name=barry>Barry, Roger Graham & Richard J. Chorley. *Atmosphere, Weather and Climate*. Routledge (2003), [p344](https://books.google.com/books?id=MUQOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA344&sig=mCflboQ0b9ePkGAT3upACg-SOHs). ISBN 0-415-27170-3.</ref>[[60]](#cite_note-60) According to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government,[[61]](#cite_note-61) the annual mean temperature has increased by about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) over the past 100 years. Tokyo has been cited as a "convincing example of the relationship between urban growth and climate."[[62]](#cite_note-62) In 2006, Tokyo enacted the "10 Year Project for Green Tokyo" to be realised by 2016. It set a goal of increasing roadside trees in Tokyo to 1 million (from 480,000), and adding 1,000 ha of green space 88 of which will be a new park named "Umi no Mori" (sea forest) which will be on a reclaimed island in Tokyo Bay which used to be a landfill.[[63]](#cite_note-63)|- ! Nationality || Population (2012) |- | [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) ||161,169 |- | [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) ||99,880 |- | [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) ||27,929 |- | [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) ||15,901 |- | [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) ||8,669 |- | [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) ||8,313 |- | [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) ||6,906 |- | [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) ||5,522 |- | [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) ||4,781 |- | [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) ||4,635 |}

{| style="margin:auto;" |- |valign="top"|

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Population of Tokyo[[66]](#cite_note-66) | | |
| **By area1** | Tokyo *Special wards* Tama Area Islands | 12.79 million *8.653 million* 4.109 million 28,000 |
| **By age2** | Juveniles (age 0–14) Working (age 15–64) Retired (age 65+) | 1.461 million (11.8%) 8.546 million (69.3%) 2.332 million (18.9%) |
| **By hours3** | Day Night | 14.978 million 12.416 million |
| **By nationality** | Foreign residents | 364,6534 (2.9% of total) |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1 Estimates as of October 1, 2007. 2 as of January 1, 2007. | 3 [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) National Census. 4 as of January 1, 2006. | | | |

|valign="top"|

[thumb|400px|This chart is growth rate of municipalities of Tokyo, Japan. It is estimated by census carried out in 2005 and 2010.](/wiki/File:Growth_rate_map_of_municipalities_of_Tokyo_Metropolis,_Japan.svg) [Template:Multicol](/wiki/Template:Multicol) **Increase** [Template:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend) [Template:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend) [Template:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend) [Template:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend) [Template:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend) [Template:Multicol-break](/wiki/Template:Multicol-break) **Decrease** [Template:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend) [Template:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend) [Template:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend) [Template:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend) [Template:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend) [Template:Multicol-end](/wiki/Template:Multicol-end) |}

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Tokyo_stock_exchange.jpg)[Tokyo Stock Exchange](/wiki/Tokyo_Stock_Exchange) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Ginza_Wako_Clock.jpg)[Ginza](/wiki/Ginza) is a popular upscale shopping area of Tokyo as one of the most luxurious [shopping districts](/wiki/Shopping_districts) in the world [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Bank_of_Japan_2010.jpg)[Bank of Japan](/wiki/Bank_of_Japan) headquarters in [Chuo](/wiki/Chuo), Tokyo

Tokyo has the [largest metropolitan economy in the world](/wiki/List_of_cities_by_GDP). According to a study conducted by [PricewaterhouseCoopers](/wiki/PricewaterhouseCoopers), the Tokyo urban area (35 million people) had a total GDP of US$1.9 trillion in 2012 (at [purchasing power parity](/wiki/Purchasing_power_parity)), which topped that list. 51 of the companies listed on the [Fortune Global 500](/wiki/Fortune_Global_500) are based in Tokyo, almost twice that of the second-placed city ([Paris](/wiki/Paris)).[[69]](#cite_note-69) Tokyo is a major international finance center,[[70]](#cite_note-70) houses the headquarters of several of the world's largest [investment banks](/wiki/Investment_bank) and insurance companies, and serves as a hub for Japan's transportation, publishing, [electronics](/wiki/Electronics) and broadcasting industries. During the centralised growth of Japan's economy following [World War II](/wiki/World_War_II), many large firms moved their headquarters from cities such as [Osaka](/wiki/Osaka) (the historical commercial capital) to Tokyo, in an attempt to take advantage of better access to the government. This trend has begun to slow due to ongoing population growth in Tokyo and the high cost of living there.

Tokyo was rated by the [Economist Intelligence Unit](/wiki/The_Economist) as the most expensive (highest [cost-of-living](/wiki/Cost-of-living_index)) city in the world for 14 years in a row ending in 2006.[[71]](#cite_note-71) Tokyo has been described as one of the three "command centers" for the [world economy](/wiki/World_economy), along with New York City and London.[[72]](#cite_note-72) The [Tokyo Stock Exchange](/wiki/Tokyo_Stock_Exchange) is Japan's largest [stock exchange](/wiki/Stock_exchange), and third largest in the world by [market capitalization](/wiki/Market_capitalization) and fourth largest by share turnover. In 1990 at the end of the [Japanese asset price bubble](/wiki/Japanese_asset_price_bubble), it accounted for more than 60% of the world stock market value.[[73]](#cite_note-73)Tokyo had 8,460 ha (20,900 acres) of agricultural land as of 2003,[[74]](#cite_note-74) according to the [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries](/wiki/Ministry_of_Agriculture,_Forestry_and_Fisheries_(Japan)), placing it last among the nation's prefectures. The farmland is concentrated in Western Tokyo. Perishables such as vegetables, fruits, and flowers can be conveniently shipped to the markets in the eastern part of the prefecture. [*Komatsuna*](/wiki/Komatsuna) and [spinach](/wiki/Spinach) are the most important vegetables; as of 2000, Tokyo supplied 32.5% of the *komatsuna* sold at its central produce market.

With 36% of its area covered by forest, Tokyo has extensive growths of [cryptomeria](/wiki/Cryptomeria) and [Japanese cypress](/wiki/Chamaecyparis_obtusa), especially in the mountainous western communities of Akiruno, Ōme, Okutama, Hachiōji, Hinode, and Hinohara. Decreases in the price of timber, increases in the cost of production, and advancing old age among the forestry population have resulted in a decline in Tokyo's output. In addition, pollen, especially from cryptomeria, is a major [allergen](/wiki/Allergen#Seasonal_allergies) for the nearby population centers. Tokyo Bay was once a major source of fish. Currently, most of Tokyo's fish production comes from the outer islands, such as Izu Ōshima and Hachijōjima. [Skipjack tuna](/wiki/Skipjack_tuna), [nori](/wiki/Nori), and [*aji*](/wiki/Carangidae) are among the ocean products.

[Tourism in Tokyo](/wiki/Tourism_in_Tokyo) is also a contributor to the economy. In 2006, 4.81 million foreigners and 420 million Japanese visits to Tokyo were made; the economic value of these visits totaled 9.4 trillion yen according to the government of Tokyo. Many tourists visit the various downtowns, stores, and entertainment districts throughout the neighbourhoods of the [special wards of Tokyo](/wiki/Special_wards_of_Tokyo); particularly school children on class trips, a visit to [Tokyo Tower](/wiki/Tokyo_Tower) is *de rigueur*. Cultural offerings include both omnipresent [Japanese pop culture](/wiki/Japanese_pop_culture) and associated districts such as [Shibuya](/wiki/Shibuya,_Tokyo) and [Harajuku](/wiki/Harajuku), subcultural attractions such as [Studio Ghibli](/wiki/Studio_Ghibli) anime center, as well as museums like the [Tokyo National Museum](/wiki/Tokyo_National_Museum), which houses 37% of the country's artwork [national treasures](/wiki/National_Treasures_of_Japan) (87/233).

The [Tsukiji Fish Market](/wiki/Tsukiji_Fish_Market) in central Tokyo is the biggest wholesale fish and seafood market in the world and also one of the largest wholesale food markets of any kind. The Tsukiji market holds strong to the traditions of its predecessor, the Nihombashi fish market, and serves some 50,000 buyers and sellers every day. Retailers, whole-sellers, auctioneers, and public citizens alike frequent the market, creating a unique microcosm of organized chaos that still continues to fuel the city and its food supply after over four centuries.[[75]](#cite_note-75)

## Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Tokyo_station_from_marunouchi_oazo.JPG)[Tokyo Station](/wiki/Tokyo_Station) is the main intercity rail terminal in Tokyo

[thumb|right|350px|Map of Tokyo Subway system](/wiki/File:Tokyo_metro_map_en.png) Tokyo, as the center of the [Greater Tokyo Area](/wiki/Greater_Tokyo_Area), is Japan's largest domestic and international hub for rail, ground, and air transportation. Public transportation within Tokyo is dominated by an extensive network of clean and efficient[[76]](#cite_note-76) trains and subways run by a variety of operators, with buses, monorails and trams playing a secondary feeder role.

Within [Ōta](/wiki/Ōta,_Tokyo), one of the 23 special wards, [Haneda Airport](/wiki/Haneda_Airport) offers domestic and international flights. Outside Tokyo, [Narita International Airport](/wiki/Narita_International_Airport), in [Chiba Prefecture](/wiki/Chiba_Prefecture), is the major gateway for international travelers to Japan. Japan's flag carrier [Japan Airlines](/wiki/Japan_Airlines), as well as [All Nippon Airways](/wiki/All_Nippon_Airways), [Delta Air Lines](/wiki/Delta_Air_Lines), and [United Airlines](/wiki/United_Airlines) all have a hub at this airport.

Various islands governed by Tokyo have their own airports. [Hachijō-jima](/wiki/Hachijō-jima) ([Hachijojima Airport](/wiki/Hachijojima_Airport)), [Miyakejima](/wiki/Miyakejima) ([Miyakejima Airport](/wiki/Miyakejima_Airport)), and [Izu Ōshima](/wiki/Izu_Ōshima) ([Oshima Airport](/wiki/Oshima_Airport)) have services to Tokyo International and other airports.

Rail is the primary mode of transportation in Tokyo, which has the most extensive urban railway network in the world and an equally extensive network of surface lines. [JR East](/wiki/JR_East) operates Tokyo's largest railway network, including the [Yamanote Line](/wiki/Yamanote_Line) loop that circles the center of downtown Tokyo. Two different organisations operate the subway network: the private [Tokyo Metro](/wiki/Tokyo_Metro) and the governmental [Tokyo Metropolitan Bureau of Transportation](/wiki/Tokyo_Metropolitan_Bureau_of_Transportation). The metropolitan government and private carriers operate bus routes and one [tram route](/wiki/Toden_Arakawa_Line). Local, regional, and national services are available, with major terminals at the giant railroad stations, including [Tokyo](/wiki/Tokyo_Station), [Shinagawa](/wiki/Shinagawa_Station), and [Shinjuku](/wiki/Shinjuku_Station).

Expressways link the capital to other points in the Greater Tokyo area, the Kantō region, and the islands of [Kyushu](/wiki/Kyushu) and [Shikoku](/wiki/Shikoku). In order to build them quickly before the [1964 Summer Olympics](/wiki/1964_Summer_Olympics), most were constructed above existing roads.[[77]](#cite_note-77) Other transportation includes taxis operating in the special wards and the cities and towns. Also long-distance ferries serve the islands of Tokyo and carry passengers and cargo to domestic and foreign ports.

## Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

[thumb|](/wiki/File:YasudaAuditorium.jpg)[University of Tokyo](/wiki/University_of_Tokyo), Yasuda Auditorium

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Okuma_lecture_hall_Waseda_University_2007-01.jpg)[Waseda University](/wiki/Waseda_University)

Tokyo has many universities, junior colleges, and vocational schools. Many of Japan's most prestigious universities are in Tokyo, including [University of Tokyo](/wiki/University_of_Tokyo), [Hitotsubashi University](/wiki/Hitotsubashi_University), [Tokyo Institute of Technology](/wiki/Tokyo_Institute_of_Technology), [Waseda University](/wiki/Waseda_University), and [Keio University](/wiki/Keio_University).[[78]](#cite_note-78) Some of the biggest [national universities](/wiki/List_of_national_universities_in_Japan) in Tokyo are:

* [Hitotsubashi University](/wiki/Hitotsubashi_University)
* [National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies](/wiki/National_Graduate_Institute_for_Policy_Studies)
* [Ochanomizu University](/wiki/Ochanomizu_University)
* [Tokyo Gakugei University](/wiki/Tokyo_Gakugei_University)
* [Tokyo Institute of Technology](/wiki/Tokyo_Institute_of_Technology)
* [Tokyo Medical and Dental University](/wiki/Tokyo_Medical_and_Dental_University)
* [Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology](/wiki/Tokyo_University_of_Agriculture_and_Technology)
* [Tokyo University of Foreign Studies](/wiki/Tokyo_University_of_Foreign_Studies)
* [Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology](/wiki/Tokyo_University_of_Marine_Science_and_Technology)
* [Tokyo University of the Arts](/wiki/Tokyo_University_of_the_Arts)
* [University of Electro-Communications](/wiki/University_of_Electro-Communications)
* [University of Tokyo](/wiki/University_of_Tokyo)

There is only one non-national [public university](/wiki/Public_university): [Tokyo Metropolitan University](/wiki/Tokyo_Metropolitan_University).

There are also a few universities well known for classes conducted in English and for the teaching of the Japanese language. They include:

* [Globis University Graduate School of Management](/wiki/Globis_University_Graduate_School_of_Management)
* [International Christian University](/wiki/International_Christian_University)
* [Sophia University](/wiki/Sophia_University)
* [Waseda University](/wiki/Waseda_University)

Tokyo is also the headquarters of the [United Nations University](/wiki/United_Nations_University).

For an extensive list, see [List of universities in Tokyo](/wiki/List_of_universities_in_Tokyo).

Publicly run kindergartens, elementary schools (years 1 through 6), and Primary schools (7 through 9) are operated by local wards or municipal offices. Public Secondary schools in Tokyo are run by the [Tokyo Metropolitan Government Board of Education](/wiki/Tokyo_Metropolitan_Government_Board_of_Education) and are called "Metropolitan High Schools". Tokyo also has many private schools from kindergarten through high school.

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:Nihon-Kagaku-Miraikan,Koto-ward,Tokyo,Japan.JPG) [National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation](/wiki/Miraikan) also known as "Miraikan" Tokyo has many museums. In [Ueno Park](/wiki/Ueno_Park), there is the [Tokyo National Museum](/wiki/Tokyo_National_Museum), the country's largest museum and specializing in traditional [Japanese art](/wiki/Japanese_art); the [National Museum of Western Art](/wiki/The_National_Museum_of_Western_Art) and [Ueno Zoo](/wiki/Ueno_Zoo). Other museums include the [National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation](/wiki/Miraikan) in [Odaiba](/wiki/Odaiba); the [Edo-Tokyo Museum](/wiki/Edo-Tokyo_Museum) in [Sumida](/wiki/Sumida,_Tokyo), across the [Sumida River](/wiki/Sumida_River) from the center of Tokyo; the [Nezu Museum](/wiki/Nezu_Museum) in [Aoyama](/wiki/Aoyama,_Tokyo); and the [National Diet Library](/wiki/National_Diet_Library), National Archives, and the [National Museum of Modern Art](/wiki/National_Museum_of_Modern_Art,_Tokyo), which are near the [Imperial Palace](/wiki/Tokyo_Imperial_Palace).

Tokyo has many theatres for performing arts. These include national and private theatres for traditional forms of Japanese drama. Noteworthy are the [National Noh Theatre](/wiki/National_Noh_Theatre) for [noh](/wiki/Noh) and the [Kabuki-za](/wiki/Kabuki-za) for [kabuki](/wiki/Kabuki).[[79]](#cite_note-79) Symphony orchestras and other musical organisations perform modern and traditional music. Tokyo also hosts modern Japanese and international pop and rock music at venues ranging in size from intimate clubs to internationally known arenas such as the [Nippon Budokan](/wiki/Nippon_Budokan).

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:View_of_mikoshi_from_sensoji_Sanja_Matsuri_2006-3.jpg) [Sanja Festival](/wiki/Sanja_Matsuri) in [Asakusa](/wiki/Asakusa)

Many different [festivals occur throughout Tokyo](/wiki/Festivals_in_Tokyo). Major events include the Sannō at [Hie Shrine](/wiki/Hie_Shrine), the Sanja at [Asakusa Shrine](/wiki/Asakusa_Shrine), and the biennial [Kanda](/wiki/Kanda_Matsuri) Festivals. The last features a parade with elaborately decorated floats and thousands of people. Annually on the last Saturday of July, an enormous [fireworks](/wiki/Fireworks) display over the [Sumida River](/wiki/Sumida_River) attracts over a million viewers. Once [cherry blossoms](/wiki/Cherry_blossom) bloom in spring, many residents gather in Ueno Park, [Inokashira Park](/wiki/Inokashira_Park), and the [Shinjuku Gyoen](/wiki/Shinjuku_Gyoen) National Garden for picnics under the blossoms.

[Harajuku](/wiki/Harajuku), a neighbourhood in [Shibuya](/wiki/Shibuya,_Tokyo), is known internationally for its youth style, fashion[[80]](#cite_note-80) and [cosplay](/wiki/Cosplay).

Cuisine in Tokyo is internationally acclaimed. In November 2007, [Michelin](/wiki/Michelin_guide) released their first guide for fine dining in Tokyo, awarding 191 stars in total, or about twice as many as Tokyo's nearest competitor, Paris. Eight establishments were awarded the maximum of three stars (Paris has 10), 25 received two stars, and 117 earned one star. Of the eight top-rated restaurants, three offer traditional Japanese fine dining, two are [sushi](/wiki/Sushi) houses and three serve French cuisine.[[81]](#cite_note-81)

## Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Tokyo_Dome_night.jpg)[Tokyo Dome](/wiki/Tokyo_Dome), the home stadium for the [Yomiuri Giants](/wiki/Yomiuri_Giants)

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Ryogoku_Kokugikan_Tsuriyane_05212006.jpg)[Ryōgoku Kokugikan](/wiki/Ryōgoku_Kokugikan) sumo wrestling arena

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

Tokyo, with a diverse array of sports, is home to two professional baseball clubs, the [Yomiuri Giants](/wiki/Yomiuri_Giants) who play at the [Tokyo Dome](/wiki/Tokyo_Dome) and [Tokyo Yakult Swallows](/wiki/Tokyo_Yakult_Swallows) at [Meiji-Jingu Stadium](/wiki/Meiji-Jingu_Stadium). The [Japan Sumo Association](/wiki/Japan_Sumo_Association) is also headquartered in Tokyo at the [Ryōgoku Kokugikan](/wiki/Ryōgoku_Kokugikan) sumo arena where three official [sumo](/wiki/Sumo) tournaments are held annually (in January, May, and September). [Football](/wiki/Association_football) clubs in Tokyo include [F.C. Tokyo](/wiki/F.C._Tokyo) and [Tokyo Verdy](/wiki/Tokyo_Verdy) 1969, both of which play at [Ajinomoto Stadium](/wiki/Ajinomoto_Stadium) in [Chōfu](/wiki/Chōfu,_Tokyo). Basketball clubs include the [Hitachi SunRockers](/wiki/Hitachi_SunRockers), [Toyota Alvark Tokyo](/wiki/Toyota_Alvark_Tokyo) and [Tokyo Excellence](/wiki/Tokyo_Excellence).

Tokyo hosted the [1964 Summer Olympics](/wiki/1964_Summer_Olympics), thus becoming the first Asian city to host the [Summer Games](/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games). The National Stadium, also known as the [Olympic Stadium](/wiki/National_Olympic_Stadium_(Tokyo)) is host to a number of international sporting events. With a number of world-class sports venues, Tokyo often hosts national and international sporting events such as tennis tournaments, swim meets, marathons, rugby union and sevens rugby games, football, American football exhibition games, judo, and [karate](/wiki/Karate). [Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium](/wiki/Tokyo_Metropolitan_Gymnasium), in Sendagaya, Shibuya, is a large sports complex that includes swimming pools, training rooms, and a large indoor arena. According to Around the Rings, the gymnasium has played host to the October 2011 artistic gymnastics world championships, despite the International Gymnastics Federation's initial doubt in Tokyo's ability to host the championships following the March 11 tsunami.[[82]](#cite_note-82) Tokyo was selected to host the [2020 Summer Olympics](/wiki/2020_Summer_Olympics) on September 7, 2013.

## In popular culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Fuji_TV_headquarters_and_Aqua_City_Odaiba_-_2006-05-03_edit.jpg)[Fuji TV](/wiki/Fuji_TV) headquarters

As the largest population center in Japan and the site of the country's largest broadcasters and studios, Tokyo is frequently the setting for many Japanese movies, television shows, animated series ([*anime*](/wiki/Anime)), [web comics](/wiki/Web_comics), and comic books ([*manga*](/wiki/Manga)). In the [*kaiju*](/wiki/Kaiju) (monster movie) genre, landmarks of Tokyo are routinely destroyed by giant monsters such as [Godzilla](/wiki/Godzilla) and [Gamera](/wiki/Gamera).

Some Hollywood directors have turned to Tokyo as a backdrop for movies set in Japan. Well-known postwar examples include [*Tokyo Joe*](/wiki/Tokyo_Joe_(1949_film)), [*My Geisha*](/wiki/My_Geisha), [*Tokyo Story*](/wiki/Tokyo_Story) and the [James Bond](/wiki/James_Bond) film [*You Only Live Twice*](/wiki/You_Only_Live_Twice_(film)); well-known recent examples include [*Kill Bill*](/wiki/Kill_Bill), [*The Fast and the Furious: Tokyo Drift*](/wiki/The_Fast_and_the_Furious:_Tokyo_Drift), [*Lost in Translation*](/wiki/Lost_in_Translation_(film)), [*Babel*](/wiki/Babel_(film)), [*Inception*](/wiki/Inception), and the [Paramount](/wiki/Paramount_Pictures) and [Michael Bay's](/wiki/Michael_Bay) upcoming film [*Transformers 5*](/wiki/Transformers_5).

## International relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

Tokyo is the founder member of the [Asian Network of Major Cities 21](/wiki/Asian_Network_of_Major_Cities_21) and is a member of the [Council of Local Authorities for International Relations](/wiki/Council_of_Local_Authorities_for_International_Relations). Tokyo was also a founding member of the [C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group](/wiki/C40_Cities_Climate_Leadership_Group).

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

### Twin towns, sister cities and sister states[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

Tokyo is [twinned](/wiki/Twin_towns_and_sister_cities) with the following cities and states:[[83]](#cite_note-83) [Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [New York City](/wiki/New_York_City), United States (since February 1960)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Beijing](/wiki/Beijing), China (since March 1979)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Paris](/wiki/Paris), France (since July 1982)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [New South Wales](/wiki/New_South_Wales), Australia (since May 1984)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Seoul](/wiki/Seoul), South Korea (since September 1988)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Jakarta](/wiki/Jakarta), Indonesia (since October 1989)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [São Paulo State](/wiki/São_Paulo_(state)), Brazil (since June 1990)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Cairo](/wiki/Cairo), Egypt (since October 1990)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Moscow](/wiki/Moscow), Russia (since July 1991)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Berlin](/wiki/Berlin), Germany (since May 1994)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Rome](/wiki/Rome), Italy (since July 1996)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [London](/wiki/London), United Kingdom (since October 2015)

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## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal) [Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [Largest cities in Asia](/wiki/Largest_cities_in_Asia)
* [List of cities proper by population](/wiki/List_of_cities_proper_by_population)
* [List of cities with the most skyscrapers](/wiki/List_of_cities_with_the_most_skyscrapers)
* [List of development projects in Tokyo](/wiki/List_of_development_projects_in_Tokyo)
* [List of metropolitan areas in Asia](/wiki/List_of_metropolitan_areas_in_Asia)
* [List of most expensive cities for expatriate employees](/wiki/List_of_most_expensive_cities_for_expatriate_employees)
* [List of urban areas by population](/wiki/List_of_urban_areas_by_population)
* [Megacity](/wiki/Megacity)
* [Tokyo dialect](/wiki/Tokyo_dialect)
* [World's largest cities](/wiki/World's_largest_cities)
* [Yamanote and Shitamachi](/wiki/Yamanote_and_Shitamachi)

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[Template:Refend](/wiki/Template:Refend)

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## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

* [Template:Official website](/wiki/Template:Official_website)

[Template:Navboxes](/wiki/Template:Navboxes) [Template:Authority control](/wiki/Template:Authority_control)

[Category:Tokyo](/wiki/Category:Tokyo) [Category:Capitals in Asia](/wiki/Category:Capitals_in_Asia) [Category:Kantō region](/wiki/Category:Kantō_region) [Category:Populated coastal places in Japan](/wiki/Category:Populated_coastal_places_in_Japan) [Category:1457 establishments](/wiki/Category:1457_establishments) [Category:Populated places established in the 1450s](/wiki/Category:Populated_places_established_in_the_1450s) [Category:Port settlements in Japan](/wiki/Category:Port_settlements_in_Japan)