Kyoto, with a millennium-long history as the capital of the country, is a city where the traditions and culture of respect for human rights, based on the clarity of people living in diverse positions, have been kept alive in its heart.

This map introduces some of the spots related to human rights among the many scenic and historic spots in the city, tracing the footsteps of our predecessors. We hope this map will encourage our cooperation in reconsidering human rights and maintaining Kyoto as a place where a human-rights culture is alive.

- The following link and QR code will link you to sites of some related facilities.
  http://www.facebook.com/humanrights

- Focus on public transport to visit some human-rights-related spots.

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1. Korai Museum of Art
   - Venue for learning about human rights
   - The first public art museum in Japan to exhibit human rights-themed artwork, including paintings, sculptures, and installations, to broaden public awareness of human rights issues.

2. Tsuratti Senbon
   - Venue for learning about human rights
   - This park is named after the hope of citizens coming together. Tsuratti Senbon was so named in the hope of encouraging citizens to come and enjoy the facility together with their family members.

3. Site where the Kyoto Lighthouse was founded
   - Venue associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable
   - In 1878, Kyoto Prefectural Moain was opened as Japan's first school for the blind, which was promoted in the postwar period, with the support and encouragement of the Kyoto Municipal Government.

4. Site of Nyokoba (women's school)
   - Venue associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable
   - A school for women that opened in 1879 to educate and empower women, providing them with opportunities and knowledge.

5. Site of Nyokoba (school for the blind and deaf)
   - Venue associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable
   - This school for the blind and deaf was opened in 1879 to provide education and support to people with disabilities.

6. Jishoin Temple
   - Venue associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable
   - A temple that was founded in 1602, it has been associated with human rights activism since 1945.

7. Site where the Zenkoku Student Life Association was founded
   - Venue associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable
   - The association was founded in 1945 to support and advocate for the rights of students.

8. Site where Kyoto Women's University was founded
   - Venue associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable
   - Kyoto Women's University was founded in 1921, aiming to empower women through education and professional development.

9. Korai Museum of Art
   - Venue for learning about human rights
   - The first public art museum in Japan to exhibit human rights-themed artwork, including paintings, sculptures, and installations, to broaden public awareness of human rights issues.

10. Site of Baigan Ishida's teaching facility
    - Venue associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable
    - Baigan Ishida was renowned for his teachings about moral qualities that people should possess.

11. Site of Moain (school for the blind and deaf)
    - Venue associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable
    - This school for the blind and deaf was opened in 1879 to provide education and support to people with disabilities.

12. Site of Nyokoba (women's school)
    - Venue associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable
    - A school for women that opened in 1879 to educate and empower women, providing them with opportunities and knowledge.

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References

The following link and QR code will link you to video of some related facilities.
Monument for 26 Martyrs

In the late 16th century, when the Catholic Church rapidly spread in Japan, Kyoto was also home to many missions of Christianity. As the result, many Christians were persecuted in Japan, and the first 26 martyrs of Christ were arrested and executed in 1597. Their executions were an act of religious persecution carried out by the then-ruling Tokugawa shogunate. In memory of their sacrifice, a monument was erected in 1889 at the place where they were beheaded. This site became a place of pilgrimage for Christians and a symbol of the struggle against religious oppression. Today, it serves as a reminder of the importance of human rights and the fight against discrimination.

Shimabara Omon Gate

Shimabara was a port town in Nagasaki Prefecture that played a significant role in the Dutch trade with Japan in the 17th century. It was also a center of the anti-shogunate movement that led to the Shimabara Rebellion in 1637. The Omon Gate, also known as Usu-cho Gate, was the eastern gate of Shimabara Castle, which was the capital of the Shimabara Domain. In 1993, the gate was designated as a national tangible cultural property. It is a symbol of the historical and cultural heritage of Shimabara and a testament to the struggle against the oppressive shogunate.

Shimin Hakubutsukan (Beacon Park)

Shimin Hakubutsukan is a museum located in the Nishinomiya-dai area of Himeji City. The museum features exhibits on the history and culture of the Himeji region, including displays on the city’s ancient samurai history and the famous Himeji Castle. It is a popular destination for tourists and history enthusiasts who want to learn more about the rich heritage of the area.

Bank of Yanagihara

The Bank of Yanagihara was established in 1922 as a bank founded by people from discriminated backgrounds. It was the only bank founded by people from discriminated backgrounds in Japan. The building of the bank was located in Yanagihara, a town in Fukuoka Prefecture, and it served as a symbol of the struggle against discrimination and discrimination. Today, the Bank of Yanagihara is a reminder of the importance of human rights and the fight against discrimination.

Monument in honor of Tojin Gangi

This monument is located in the town of Tojin in Fukuoka Prefecture. Tojin Gangi was a Blind artist known for his woodblock prints of landscapes, portraits, and historical scenes. He was a member of the Todoza, an autonomous guild of blind artists that flourished in the Edo period. The monument was erected in 1992 to commemorate his life and contributions to Japanese culture. It serves as a reminder of the importance of cultural diversity and the role of culture in shaping society.


ew3

Kyoto Racecourse

Kyoto Racecourse is a horse racing venue located in the city of Kyoto. It is one of the most popular and historic racing tracks in Japan, hosting a variety of races throughout the year. The course is surrounded by beautiful scenery, including the nearby Higashiyama and Kamishichiken districts. It is a popular destination for racing enthusiasts and tourists alike, offering a unique experience of Japanese culture and tradition.


ew3

Kyoto City Area Map

This map provides a detailed view of the city of Kyoto, including its main landmarks, attractions, and public transportation routes. It is a valuable resource for visitors looking to explore the city and plan their itinerary. The map highlights key sites such as Shrines, Temples, Parks, Museums, and other cultural attractions, making it easier for tourists to navigate and discover the beauty of Kyoto.


ew2

Kyoto Nambu Church

Kyoto Nambu Church is a historic church located in the Nambu district of Kyoto City. It was built in 1628 and is one of the oldest surviving Christian churches in Japan. The church was destroyed during World War II, but it was later restored and is now a designated National Treasure. It serves as a reminder of the important role that Christianity played in Japan’s history and as a symbol of the struggle against discrimination.


ew2

National Route 1

National Route 1 is a major national highway in Japan that runs from the island of Hokkaido to Kyushu. It is one of the country’s busiest highways and serves as a crucial link between the country’s northern and southern regions. The route is known for its stunning natural scenery, including mountain ranges, rivers, and coastal areas. It is a popular destination for road trippers and tourists looking to explore Japan’s diverse landscape.


ew2

Kyoto College

Kyoto College is a private university located in Kyoto City. It is one of the top-ranking institutions of higher education in Japan, known for its rigorous academic programs and commitment to excellence. The college offers a wide range of undergraduate and graduate degree programs in various fields, including science, engineering, business, and the humanities. It serves as a symbol of the importance of education and the value of higher learning in today’s society.


ew2

Kurumayacho-dori

Kurumayacho-dori is a street located in the city of Kyoto. It is known for its beautiful stone lanterns and traditional buildings, which make it a popular destination for tourists looking to experience the traditional atmosphere of the city. The street is also home to many shops and restaurants, offering a variety of local cuisine and souvenirs. It serves as a reminder of the importance of cultural heritage and the role that tourism plays in preserving it.


ew2

Otsu City

Otsu City is located in Shiga Prefecture, Japan. It is known for its beautiful natural scenery, including the Lake Biwa area, which is the largest freshwater lake in Japan. The city is also home to many cultural attractions, such as the Otsu Castle and the Otsu Museum of Art. It serves as a reminder of the importance of environmental conservation and the role that culture plays in shaping society.


ew2

To Shijo

To Shijo is a major street in the city of Kyoto. It is known for its beautiful stone lanterns and traditional buildings, which make it a popular destination for tourists looking to experience the traditional atmosphere of the city. The street is also home to many shops and restaurants, offering a variety of local cuisine and souvenirs. It serves as a reminder of the importance of cultural heritage and the role that tourism plays in preserving it.