Kyoto, with its millennia-old history as the capital of the country, is a city where the traditions and philosophy of respect for human rights, based on the values of the Chinese culture of Confucianism, have been maintained in its history.

The country's capital is not only known for its cultural heritage but also for its human rights culture. In recent years, institutions in Kyoto have been working to create a culture of human rights that goes beyond traditional frameworks. This culture is being cultivated in various ways, such as through education, research, and events.

There are several places in Kyoto that are associated with human rights and have served as important sites for the cultivation of a human rights culture. Some of these sites include:

1. **Kyoto Prefectural Moain** - This school, opened in 1878, was Japan's first school for the blind and deaf. It was established to teach basic skills to blind and deaf students, such as reading, writing, and communication, which were essential for their integration into society.

2. **Tsuratti Senbon** - This exhibition facility was opened in 1994 to encourage citizens to come and see the facility together with their family members. It is dedicated to the memory of Tokujiro Torii, who was a teacher of the school for the blind and who himself was a blind person. The facility has collected reference materials and information about the human rights situation in Japan and the world. Visitors can make a request in advance by telephone to be permitted to view the reference materials.

3. **Site where the Kyoto Lighthouse was founded** - This site was the location of the founding convention of the Zenkoku Bungakukai, an association for the promotion of human rights, in 1922. The association was founded by Kakuma Yamamoto, who was a teacher of the school for the blind and who himself was a blind person. The association worked to promote human rights education and awareness, especially for women and girls.

4. **Site where the Zenkoku Suishinta was founded** - The Zenkoku Suishinta was founded in 1878 to promote human rights education and awareness. It was a precursor to the modern human rights movement in Japan.

5. **Site of Nyokoba (women's school)** - This school, founded in 1878, was Japan's first school for women. It was established to teach basic skills to women, such as reading, writing, and communication, which were essential for their integration into society.

6. **Site of Baigan Ishida's teaching facility** - Baigan Ishida was a teacher of a school for the blind and deaf who himself was a blind person. He began to deliver his lectures at a private house in Kyoto, teaching students about the teachings of Confucianism. His lectures were so popular that he was able to expand his teaching to other locations.

7. **Site of Moain (school for the blind and deaf)** - This school was established by the non-governmental organization (NGO) Gakushu Kikai Renmei in 1909 to promote human rights education and awareness, especially for women and girls. The school was closed in 1945 due to the war, but it was reopened in 1949 and continues to provide education and support to blind and deaf individuals.

8. **Site of Kaoru Ita's educational institution** - Kaoru Ita was a priest who worked to promote human rights education and awareness. He established an educational institution in 1909 to teach basic skills to children, including those with disabilities. The institution continues to provide education and support to children in need.

9. **Site of Tsuratti Senbon** - This exhibition facility was opened in 1994 to encourage citizens to come and see the facility together with their family members. It is dedicated to the memory of Tokujiro Torii, who was a teacher of the school for the blind and who himself was a blind person. The facility has collected reference materials and information about the human rights situation in Japan and the world. Visitors can make a request in advance by telephone to be permitted to view the reference materials.

10. **Site of the Kyoto Imperial Palace** - The Kyoto Imperial Palace was the site of a convention to establish the Zenkoku Bungakukai, an association for the promotion of human rights, in 1922. The association was founded by Kakuma Yamamoto, who was a teacher of the school for the blind and who himself was a blind person. The association worked to promote human rights education and awareness, especially for women and girls.

11. **Site of the Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine** - This university was established in 1878 to promote human rights education and awareness. It was a precursor to the modern human rights movement in Japan.

12. **Site of the Kyoto Prefectural University of Education** - This university was established in 1878 to promote human rights education and awareness. It was a precursor to the modern human rights movement in Japan.

The city of Kyoto continues to be a center for human rights education and awareness, with numerous institutions and organizations working to promote human rights and social justice. The city's human rights culture is a testament to the enduring values of respect and dignity that have shaped its history and continue to influence its present and future.