

"Best Historic Locations in Tokyo"

Realizado por : Cityseeker

📍 11 Ubicaciones indicadas



Komparu-yu

"Historic Bath House in Ginza"

Not everything is glitzy and expensive in Ginza-- Komparu-yu, the oldest senta (bath house) in Ginza, retains it's original two baths. One is nurui (lukewarm) and the other is atatakai (hot); the lukewarm bath, however, is hot enough for most visitors. Entrance is within 500 yen; a steal considering that these baths have survived since 1863.



📷 by CharlesRondeau ©

📞 +81 3 3571 5469

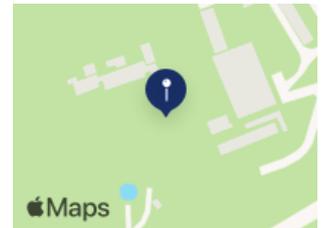
📍 8-7-5 Ginza, Tokio



Palacio Imperial de Tokio

"El hogar de la familia real"

El glorioso Kōkyo (el Palacio Imperial de Tokio) es una estructura magnífica situada en la región especial de Chiyoda en Tokio, anidado en un enorme parque abierto. Los jardines Fukiage, Oriental y Ninomaru se encuentran frente a este palacio cargado de historia y excelencia arquitectónica. Cuando Tokio se volvió la capital política e imperial en 1868, el Palacio Imperial pasó a ser la residencia real oficial. Ubicado en lo que en el pasado fue el lado interno del castillo Edo, el asiento del shogún Tokugawa, este edificio que ocupa las tierras más costosas de todo Tokio está rodeado de murallas y fosos. La belleza exterior va de la mano con la elegancia del interior del castillo, donde se encuentran Salón de Banquetes Hōmeiden, el salón comedor Rensui y el Salón de Recepciones Chōwaden, entre tantos otros espacios. Solamente en dos ocasiones (Año Nuevo el 2 de enero y el cumpleaños del emperador Naruhito el 23 de febrero) emergen el emperador y la familia real para saludar al pueblo reunido ante los ventanales blindados.



📷 by pierre9x6 ©

🌐 sankan.kunaicho.go.jp/index.html

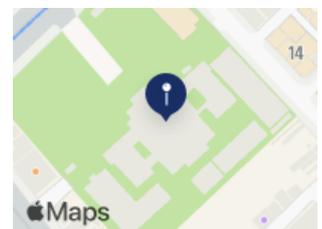
📍 1-1 Off Daikanco-Dori, Tokio



Tsukiji Hongan-ji

"Ornate Stone Temple"

Tsukiji Honganji Temple was established in 1617 in the Yoshiwara area of Tokyo. It was relocated to Tsukiji after the great fire of 1657. The current architecture resembles that of Indian temples and was designed by Chuta Ota in 1935. Once a major complex of over fifty temples, Tsukiji Honganji is now noted for being the biggest temple in Japan made entirely of stone. This is the final resting place of the famous Edo Period artist, Hoitsu Sakai (1761-1828). The temple is also considered to be a pilgrimage owing to the artifacts of Prince Shotoku, Shinran Shonin, and Shonyō Shōnin preserved here.



📷 by Kevin Haas

📞 +81 3 3541 1131

🌐 www.tsukijihongwanji.jp/tsukiji/index_e.html

📍 3-15-1 Tsukiji, Tokio



by bethom33

Mercado Exterior de Tsukiji

"Alimentos y otros productos al por mayor"

Inaugurado en 1935, el histórico mercado de pescado de Tsukiji logró crear toda un área exterior gracias a su inmensa popularidad. Conocido localmente como el Mercado Exterior de Tsukiji, este emblema lleno de vitalidad ofrece una inmensa variedad de opciones como productos frescos, pescado, utensilios y comida lista para degustar. El mercado surgió de la necesidad de satisfacer la demanda de los clientes minoristas, quienes inicialmente tenían el ingreso prohibido al mercado ya que únicamente se vendía al por mayor. Si bien el histórico mercado interior ha cerrado sus puertas, todavía se puede vivir esta experiencia cultural única en el Mercado Exterior.



+81 3 3541 9466

www.tsukiji.or.jp/english/

4-16-2 Namiyoke Dori Street, Tsukiji, Tokio

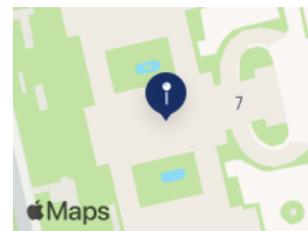


by Wiii

National Diet Building

"Center of Politics in Japan"

The National Diet Building was built in 1936. It is about 65.5 meters (215 feet) high and takes up 103 square meters (1108.7 square feet) of space. There are two free tours available: the first one is offered by the House of Representatives (this tour is not offered on Saturdays, Sundays and a holidays) and the second one is offered by the House of Councilors. In these tours, you will see the lobby, conference hall and central hall of the National Diet Building. You don't need to book in advance if you're going with less than nine people.



+81 3 5521 7445

1-7-1 Nagatacho, Tokio



by Taiju Muto

Atago Jinja Shrine

"Climb the Slopes"

Named after Kyoto's famous Mount Atago in Arashiyama, Tokyo's Atago Jinja Shrine is a picturesque Shinto shrine on the hill. The striking red gate of the shrine opens to a large complex which was originally built during the 16th Century and rebuilt in 1958. During the Edo period it was also a choice location for cherry-blossoms. To approach the hillside shrine you must make a choice between two sets of stairs--easy and a difficult! You will find the Benten shrine in the center of a pond. An added attraction is the teahouse for a well-earned rest and refreshment.



+81 3 3431 0327

www.atago-jinja.com/

1-5-3 Atago, Tokio



by Wiii

Yasukuni Shrine

"Shinto Shrine"

Built as a tribute to the soldiers and war heroes of Japan, the Yasukuni Shrine is a notable Shinto Shrine of the country. The shrine commemorates 2,466,532 people comprising of civilians and military and also including those from Taiwan and Korea who once served under the Japanese Emperor. Chinreisha, a separate shrine on the premise houses memorials for the soldiers who fought in opposition to Japan. The architecture of the wooden shrine is remarkable with green and gold embellished roofs and massive courtyards and quadrants dappled with cherry blossoms. The shrine has been a center of conflict, however, is also the hub for several festivals and events of the city. An intriguing site, the Yasukuni Shrine has garnered a lot of attention from locals as well as tourists.



+81 3 326 8326

www.yasukuni.or.jp/

3-1-1 Kudankita, Tokio

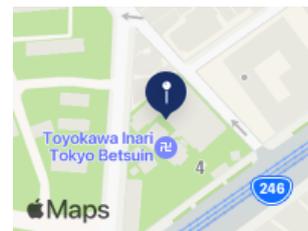


by Benjamin Krause

Myogonji Temple (Toyokawa Inari Shrine)

"Where Zen and Shinto Meet"

A Zen temple and a Shinto shrine (dedicated to Inari, the Shinto god of harvests) co-exist on this site. This scenario was common until the Meiji restoration, when temples and shrines were officially separated. In the compound is a small shrine in honor of a famous Edo Period administrator, Tadasuke Ohoka. Two fox statues flank the main temple, which is protected by many small Inari shrines. While the architecture and presence of Shinto deities is glaring, the temple remains largely Buddhist. The renowned feature of the temple is Reiko-Zuka or Hill of Foxes, the shrine dotted with hundreds of fox statues wearing red bibs around their neck. Reiko-Zuka is dedicated to fox who is considered the messenger of God.



+81 3 3408 3414

www.toyokawainari-tokyo.jp/index.html

1-4-7 Moto-Akasaka, Tokio

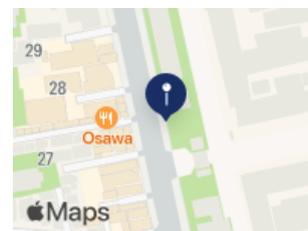


by Gussisaurio

Akamon

"Elegant National Treasure"

The elegant Akamon, a symbol of the University of Tokyo, is also an important national cultural treasure. Built to welcome Yasuhime, the daughter of the 13th generation Shogun Ienari, on her visit to the samurai Maeda Family in 1828, the gate got its name from its beautiful vermilion color, and its eaves still retain the Maeda Family crest. While you are on the grounds, pause to consider this century-old masterpiece.



+81 3 5321 3077

www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/whyutokyo/hongo_hi_007.html

7-3-1 Hongo, University of Tokyo, Tokio



by "Public Domain"

Imado Jinja Shrine

"The Power Spot of Marriage"

Imado Jinja Shrine was built in 1083. This shrine suffered damage due to war and earthquakes, however it has been rebuilt each time. Imado Shrine is a famous place of marriage, and many people who want to find their true love visit here. This shrine is the birthplace of "Manekineko," a figure shaped like a cat that is said to be a symbol of prosperity and happiness.



+81 3 3872 2703

imadojinja1063.crayonsite.net/

1-5-22 Imado, Tokio



by Ray in Manila

Santuario Meiji

"Un templo dedicado al emperador Meiji"

En homenaje al emperador Meiji y la emperatriz Shoken, este templo shinto fue construido en 1920 sobre un jardín de lirios famoso por ser uno de los favoritos de la pareja real. El emperador Meiji, quien accedió al trono en 1867, encabezó la Restauración Meiji que sacó a Japón bajo el manto del feudalismo. El templo tradicional nagare-zukuri está rodeado de un bosque perenne compuesto por especies de todos los rincones de Japón; un símbolo de la gratitud del pueblo. Simple pero elegante, el santuario Meiji Jingū está aislado del caos de Tokio ya que la naturaleza frondosa que lo esconde suaviza los ruidos de la metrópolis vibrante. A pocos pasos del templo se encuentra el encantador jardín interior, donde en junio los lirios lo cubren todo. La Casa del Tesoro Imperial en el santuario también exhibe el carruaje de coronación y muchos otros objetos curiosos. El edificio que se ve hoy en día es una reconstrucción del santuario original, construida en 1958 ya que su predecesor sufrió grandes daños durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial.



+81 3 3379 5511

www.meijijingu.or.jp/en/

1-1 Off Metropolitan Expressway Route

Number 4, Yoyogikamizonocho,
Shinjuku Line, Tokio

UNIRSE A NOSOTROS A:

cityseeker.com

[Condiciones generales](#) | [POLÍTICA DE PRIVACIDAD](#) | [API](#) | [PÓNGASE EN CONTACTO CON NOSOTROS](#) | [Derechos de autor 2023 CITYSEEKER](#)