TEACHER WORKSHEET
CYCLE 4 • GEOGRAPHY

TOKYO: A GLOBAL METROPOLIS
AND HOST CITY OF THE 1964
AND 2020 OLYMPIC GAMES

OVERVIEW

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES:
• Know the main types of spaces and urban landscapes in a metropolis, using Tokyo as an example.
• Understand and assess the globalization of a metropolis like Tokyo.
• Gauge the sustainable footprint of the Olympic Games in terms of the host city’s urban development, using examples from Tokyo in 1964 and 2020.

PROGRAM GUIDELINES:
• 13–14 yr: Topic 1: Urbanization of the world.

SPECIFIC SKILLS:
• Determine one’s place in space: develop geographical points of reference.
• Use reasoning, justify an approach and the choices made.
• Find information in the digital world.
• Analyze and understand a document.
• Practice different languages in history and geography.
• Work together and pool resources.

INTERDISCIPLINARY SKILLS:
• Reading: Read images, composite documents, and non-literary texts. Read and understand texts, documents, and images.

• Speaking: Understand verbal communication and develop speaking skills; interact constructively in a debate.
• Writing: Use the written word to reflect and create work tools.
• Language studies: Argumentation.
• History: Determine one’s place in time.
• Information and media literacy: Use media and information on one’s own.

SCHEDULE FOR SESSIONS:
• Launch project.
• Do individual activities.
• Share with class and review.
• Extend activity.

DURATION:
• 2 sessions (2 × 1.5 hours).

ORGANIZATION:
• Do individual exercises.
• Share with class and review methods.

Olympic Games Keywords:
OLYMPIC LEGACY • SUSTAINABILITY • RESPECT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT • OLYMPIC VILLAGE • OLYMPIC STADIUM

CONCEPTS ADDRESSED

URBANIZATION OF THE WORLD: TOKYO AS A CONNECTED CITY
Tokyo is a major city that is highly connected to the rest of the world. The city is a hub for globalization, where activities that influence the whole planet are concentrated—including an international stock exchange, multinational headquarters, innovation spaces, and creative spaces. Tokyo’s international ports and airports keep the city well connected.
The city is a key point in the megalopolis—i.e. the urban space made up of other large cities that are often affected by the overwhelming influence of the Japanese capital.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES
Starting in the 8th century B.C., every four years the Greeks would organize public festivities in the city of Olympia in honor of Zeus. Athletes from all the Greek cities would compete in sports events for the occasion. In 1896, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was inspired by the ancient Games and decided to organize the first modern Olympic Games in Athens.
Recent Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from August 5–21, 2016.

JAPAN
Japan is an archipelago of nearly 7,000 islands; the four main islands are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. The islands extend more than 3,000 km from north to south, surrounded by the Pacific Ocean on one side and the Sea of Japan on the other.
Spanning an area of 378,000 km² (two-thirds the size of France), Japan has twice as many inhabitants as France does (8 out of 10 live in cities).
The landscapes are often mountainous. Mount Fuji, a dormant volcano, is the highest point at 3,776 m. The country is frequently affected by natural disasters (typhoons, earthquakes, and tsunamis).
The Tokyo metropolitan area, or Greater Tokyo, is the world’s most populous city with 38 million inhabitants. The Tokyo metropolitan area includes eight cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants, and includes Tokyo (divided into 23 special wards) and Yokohama, the two most populous cities in Japan.
Japan was the first Asian country to host the Summer Games (Tokyo, 1964). The 2020 Games would have been the fourth Olympiad for Japan, counting the Winter Games in Sapporo (1972) and Nagano (1998).

VOCABULARY:
Multinational, urban function, legacy, megalopolis, metropolis, globalization, technology hub, urbanization.

ACTIVITIES:
► ACTIVITY 1: TOKYO’S URBAN LANDSCAPES  12–13 yr 13–14 yr 14–15 yr
Learn about the main types of spaces and landscapes that urbanization creates, based on the case study of Tokyo. This is an opportunity to help students learn basic vocabulary in urban geography.
Materials:
– World map.
– Photographs of Tokyo’s landscapes.
– Map of the main parts of Tokyo and descriptive text.
ACTIVITY 1: TOKYO’S URBAN LANDSCAPES

Exercise 1: Locate your country and Japan on the map below.

Exercise 2: Study the documents on the following pages and fill in the table about Tokyo’s urban spaces and landscapes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Document number(s)</th>
<th>Urban landscape description</th>
<th>Function(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic center.</td>
<td>5, 6, 7.</td>
<td>The Imperial Palace is a cultural landmark with numerous monuments. It is located in the heart of the city, surrounded by skyscrapers.</td>
<td>Political, cultural, tourist, and residential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business districts.</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 7.</td>
<td>New skyscrapers, towers with spectacular vertical architecture, city highways, suspension bridges, giant screens on buildings, high population density.</td>
<td>Residential, commercial, economic, and financial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial port.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Container ship terminals, warehouses, shipyards, and factories. The area is part of the urban fabric.</td>
<td>Commercial and economic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green spaces and gardens.</td>
<td>1, 5, 6, 7.</td>
<td>Gardens, green spaces, and canals.</td>
<td>Recreational and cultural.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACTIVITY 2: TOKYO—A GLOBAL AND CONNECTED METROPOLIS

Understand how Tokyo is a global and connected city, and why it was chosen to host the Olympic Games in 2020 for the fourth time.

Materials: – Text
– Photo of the Tokyo 2020 team.

FIND OUT MORE:
Tokyo subway system.

ACTIVITY 3: THE IMPACT OF THE GAMES ON TOKYO’S URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Understand the extent to which organizing the Olympic Games accelerates and changes the host city’s urban landscape:
– Legacy of the 1964 Tokyo Games.
– Tokyo 2020 plans.

Materials: – Map of 2020 Olympic facilities and map key.
– Two texts, one of which is available on the Olympic website: https://www.olympic.org/news/tokyo-1964-creates-lasting-legacies
Exercise 3: Check your reading skills

- Name the central business district (CBD) and two other business districts in Tokyo: Marunouchi, Shinjuku, Shibuya.
- Name an historic district: Nihombashi.
- Name a trendy neighborhood popular with young people: Shibuya.
- Name the district where one of the most popular streets for shopping is located: Ginza.
- Name a recreational district on the waterfront: Odaiba.

ACTIVITY 2: TOKYO—A GLOBAL AND CONNECTED METROPOLIS

**Financial and economic power on a global scale**

Many multinationals have their headquarters in Tokyo. The city’s numerous technology hubs put it at the forefront of global innovation. Tokyo also has one of the largest port complexes, the second largest stock exchange, and the fourth largest airport in the world.

**Cultural power on a global scale**

A third of Japan’s schools and universities are located in Tokyo. The city is a showcase for soft power and Cool Japan (e.g. video games, cartoons, and manga), and its cuisine is world renowned.

ACTIVITY 3: THE IMPACT OF THE GAMES ON TOKYO’S URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The legacy of the 1964 Games

1) What major urban development projects were launched for the 1964 Games in Tokyo?
   - New highways, sports facilities, hotels, airports, and rail lines (including the construction of the Tokaido Shinkansen bullet train to connect Osaka and Tokyo).
2) Yoyogi National Stadium was originally built for the 1964 Games. For which events has the venue since been used?
   - The venue has been used for countless international competitions in figure skating, ice hockey, basketball, and gymnastics, as well as for concerts and major international conferences.
3) Name three facilities from the 1964 Games that were to be reused in the 2020 Games:
   - Yoyogi National Gymnasium, Nippon Budokan, and Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium.
4) What impact did the 1964 Games have on sports development in Japan?
   - Preparations for the 1964 Games did not only leave tangible legacies such as new train lines and venues, they also led to the creation of sports development programs within Japan, which saw the country’s athletes win more medals than at any previous Games.
5) Refer to the map in Activity 2 and note the number of 2020 Games facilities in the Heritage Zone: 7.

Sustainable 2020 Games

1) Where are the newly built 2020 Games facilities located?
   - They are located in the Tokyo Bay area, south of the Heritage Zone.
2) Where was the Olympic Village built?
   - The Olympic Village was built in the heart of Tokyo Bay.
3) Locate Yumenoshima Park and Shiokaze Park on the map and give the corresponding numbers: 19 and 13.
4) What example shows how stadium designers upheld Japanese traditions in urban design? The wooden lattice is reminiscent of traditional Japanese pagodas and temples. It was designed to lower heating costs; the composite roof is made of Japanese wood (larch) and steel.

How does the project promote sustainable development?
In an effort to promote sustainable development, organizers intended to make the Tokyo Bay area a model for future urban development. Yumenoshima Park (which was to host archery events) and Shiokaze Park (where beach volleyball was to take place) could later serve as relaxation areas.
MULTINATIONAL: A company that operates internationally.

URBAN FUNCTION: The type of predominant activities in a city or district (commercial, industrial, etc.).

LEGACY: What one generation passes down to the next.

MEGAHOLPOLIS: A very large, heavily populated city.

METROPOLIS: A large city in which population numbers, activities, and wealth are concentrated, and which plays a leading role politically, economically, and culturally at different levels, including on a global scale.

GLOBALIZATION: The process that connects different parts of the world through exchanges (human, commercial, financial, etc.).

TECHNOLOGY HUB: A place specially designed to accommodate high-tech firms.

URBANIZATION: The process of making an area more urban.

Did you know that the Shinkansen is the most punctual train in the world? Its record is a 6-second delay—in total, over an entire year! It’s no secret that you have to be well organized to achieve such a feat. So to help you better organize your work, set a specific time to do it, prioritize what’s important and what isn’t, switch between complicated and easy tasks, and give yourself an hour and a half a week to handle any unexpected events in your schedule.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 1: TOKYO’S URBAN LANDSCAPES

FUN FACT!

More than 3.5 billion people live in cities around the world. About half the world population lives in a city, and that number is expected to increase to two-thirds by 2050. Tokyo is the most populated city in the world with 38 million inhabitants.

In developed countries, the urban landscape is organized around different types of spaces, based on the type of construction and neighborhood function. What does Tokyo’s urban landscape look like and what can that tell us about how the city is organized?
### EXERCISE 1

Locate your country and Japan on the map below.

![World Map](image)

### EXERCISE 2

Study the documents on the following pages and fill in the table about Tokyo’s urban spaces and landscapes.

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STUDENT WORKSHEET | CYCLE 4 | TOKYO: A GLOBAL METROPOLIS AND HOST CITY OF THE 1964 AND 2020 OLYMPIC GAMES
Document 1: Tokyo Tower.
Inaugurated in 1958, the Tokyo Tower is a communications tower like the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It is one of the tallest metal towers in the world, standing at 333 meters, with two observatories overlooking the city. The tower is recognizable for its red and white color scheme, and lights up at night based on the season and events.

Document 2: Shibuya—one of Tokyo’s 23 special wards.
The area is now a business center that surrounds Shibuya Station, one of the most important in the city. The skyscrapers in the business districts serve as the headquarters for many Japanese and multinational firms. The area is also a major shopping district with department stores, boutiques, banks, hotels, restaurants, and countless entertainment venues.
**Document 3: Tokyo’s inner-city highways.**
A network of suspended highways built after 1960 keeps the city connected. Tokyo is also the starting point for various highways, the three Shinkansen bullet train lines, and domestic (via Haneda Airport) and international (via Narita Airport) airlines.

![Image of Tokyo's inner-city highways](© moonrise - stock.adobe.com)

**Document 4: Tokyo’s industrial port.**
Tokyo is a major port that contributes to the dynamism of the Asia-Pacific seaboard. Partially built on reclaimed land from the sea (through land fill), the area has container ship terminals and numerous industrial activities (thermal power stations, petrochemical plants, iron and steel plants, shipyards, car factories, etc.).

![Image of Tokyo's industrial port](© Max_Xie / Istock)
Document 5: Tokyo Imperial Palace, Kokyo.
The city of Tokyo became the official residence of the Emperor in 1868, when he left Kyoto to settle in Edo Castle, part of which dates to the 18th century. (Tokyo used to be called Edo.) Only a few feudal gardens, temples, and castle ruins remain. The walls and moats surround some 2 square kilometers of woods and gardens where the King’s palace (rebuilt after 1945) is located, in the very heart of the city.
It is open to the public twice a year, on the Emperor’s birthday and on New Year’s Day. The current Emperor of Japan, born in 1933, succeeded his father in 1989.
The park is a major tourist attraction in Tokyo. That is where Nippon Budokan, which was built for the 1964 Olympic Games, can be found. The sports complex is now internationally renowned.

Document 6: View of Tokyo’s skyscrapers from the Imperial Palace gardens.
Document 7: Green spaces in the heart of Tokyo.

© PlanetEarthPictures - stock.adobe.com

Document 8: Night view of Rainbow Bridge and Tokyo Tower (Odaiba district).
Rainbow Bridge is a suspension bridge that crosses Tokyo Bay. It was built in 1993. The bridge includes a road, a highway, and a subway line. There is also a tunnel expressway across the bay (Aqua-Line).

© Yamashou - stock.adobe.com
What do the main parts of Tokyo look like?

Asuka/Sumida/Oshiage is both a classic and modern area, currently known for Tokyo Skytree, the world’s tallest freestanding communications tower, and the Kaminarimon gate, adorned with a giant red lantern, which are popular landmarks.

Shibuya is an area popular among young people with lots of kawaii (“cute” in Japanese) details, known for the famous crowded intersection.

Ginza is a world-famous shopping street, much like Oxford Street in London or Fifth Avenue in New York City.

Shinjuku, around Shinjuku Station, sees the highest number of travelers in the country on a daily basis. The east side is known for shopping while the west side is dedicated to business.

Marunouchi, spread out around Tokyo Station, is the city’s central business district. The area is also known for entertainment, with shopping malls, restaurants, theaters, and many other venues. This is the heart of Tokyo, which is constantly changing.

Odaiba, along the waterfront, is a favorite spot for families and couples. The area is now one of Tokyo’s must-see tourist attractions.

Nihombashi is the neighborhood next to Tokyo Station. It has been a commercial and financial hub since the Edo period. Famous shops and restaurants, as well as listed cultural landmarks, make the district one that is steeped in history.

Roppongi is one of Tokyo’s central districts with an active night life. It is also an area where many embassies are located. A large expressway runs through it.

Source: Go Tokyo, Tokyo’s official tourism website
**EXERCISE 3**

**Check your reading skills**

- Name the central business district (CBD) and two other business districts in Tokyo:

- Name an historic district:

- Name a trendy neighborhood that is kawaii:

- Name the district where one of the most popular streets for shopping is located:

- Name a recreational district on the waterfront:

**DID YOU KNOW?**

- The city of Tokyo is located in an area that was once a coastal flood plain, which was developed as early as the 17th century. The bay’s shoreline has been gradually retreating ever since. The city’s drainage canals also facilitate trade.

- From 1944–1945, Tokyo’s population dropped from 11 to 5 million and some 700,000 houses were destroyed because of bombings. But by 1956, the city had regained its pre-war population numbers.

**ACTIVITY 2: TOKYO—A GLOBAL AND CONNECTED METROPOLIS**

**Read the document below and complete the table.**

**Tokyo: A globalized metropolis**

Tokyo belongs to the Japanese megalopolis which today stretches almost 1,000 km from Sendai to Fukuoka. Organized by the Shinkansen (maglev) lines, it forms a regional entity that is more connected to the world than to the rest of Japan. Many multinational headquarters—for Sony, Nissan, Toyota, and Panasonic, among others—are based in Tokyo. The city’s numerous technology hubs, such as Tsukuba, combine research, high-tech production (IT, telecommunications), and high-level scientific training centers, and put it at the forefront of global innovation. The ports in Tokyo Bay make up the world’s largest port complex with annual traffic of more than 500 million tons. The Japanese capital has worldwide influence. Kabutocho, the Tokyo Stock Exchange, is the second largest in the world after the New York Stock Exchange, and Tokyo’s Narita International Airport is the fourth largest airport in the world. Tokyo is also an administrative capital and a major cultural hub for music, video games, animated films and manga, and in recent years, fashion and design. Tokyo is also a showcase for contemporary Japanese cultural products that are massively exported throughout the world—such as video games, cartoons, and manga. The terms soft power and Cool Japan symbolize the influence of Japanese culture abroad. France has the world’s second largest market in terms of manga sales, just behind Japan! Japan is also well known for its cuisine.
Note the details from the text that show how Tokyo plays an economic, financial, and cultural role globally:

Financial and economic power on a global scale

Cultural power on a global scale

**FUN FACT!**
The Japanese economy has globalized, making Tokyo a world city with the financial resources to host international events like the Olympic Games: Tokyo in 1964 and 2020, Sapporo in 1972, and Nagano in 1998.

**FIND OUT MORE:**
The Tokyo metropolitan area is the world’s most populous city with 38 million inhabitants. The best way to get around is the subway system. Two competing companies manage the 13 metro lines that transport some 13 million passengers every day, often in the same stations and on the same tracks. Japanese culture is extremely organized; to keep foreigners from getting lost trying to decipher the names of the 290 stations in Japanese, the system uses colors, letters, and numbers. At each station, there’s a colored circle with a letter that correspond to the line’s name and color. There’s also a number that indicates the name of the station.

**DID YOU KNOW?**
- Making phone calls in the subway is not allowed.
- Eating in the subway is not allowed.
- People stand on the left side of an escalator to let others pass by.
- Pink subway cars are reserved for women during rush hour and late in the evening.
- All the tracks are protected, making it easy to tell where a door will open.
ACTIVITY 3: THE IMPACT OF THE GAMES ON TOKYO’S URBAN DEVELOPMENT

FUN FACT!

Fifty-six years after organizing the 1964 Olympic Games, the Japanese capital was set to host the Summer Games for the second time, from July 24 to August 9, 2020. The 1964 Games had radically transformed the country and Tokyo.

According to organizers, the 2020 Games were to be the most innovative ever held, promoting both urban development and sustainability.

The map below shows two areas where the 2020 Olympic Games were to take place:

- The Heritage Zone, which includes facilities originally built for the 1964 Games.
- The Tokyo Bay area, further south, which features new facilities built for the 2020 Games.
TOKYO 1964 CREATES LASTING LEGACIES

As Tokyo marks the 50th anniversary of the 1964 Olympic Games, the legacies created by the event are still clear to see—and will play a key role when the Japanese city hosts the Games for a second time in 2020.

“The 1964 Games left countless invaluable legacies, still cherished half a century later,” explained Tokyo 2020 CEO Toshiro Muto earlier this year. “Achieving the same level of environmental, social and economic legacy is our ultimate aim for 2020.”

When Tokyo was awarded the 1964 Games, it triggered several major urban development projects that have continued to benefit the city over the last 50 years, including new highways, sports venues, hotels, airports and railway lines.

Perhaps the most high profile initiative was the construction of the Tokaido Shinkansen bullet train between Osaka and Tokyo, which demonstrated Japan’s industrial and technological strength to the rest of the world and has since carried more than 5.6 billion passengers.

Other long-term projects included the construction of 22 new highways, eight expressways and two subway lines. The city’s excellent transport infrastructure was a key component of its successful bid to host the 2020 Games, while some of the venues that were used during 1964 will also be utilised again in six years’ time, including Yoyogi National Gymnasium, Nippon Budokan and the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium.

These and other venues have provided a lasting legacy from the 1964 Games and have hosted many other major sporting and cultural events over the last 50 years. Yoyogi National Stadium, for example, has held countless international competitions in figure skating, ice hockey, basketball and gymnastics, as well as staging concerts and major international conferences.

“Yoyogi National Stadium is a perfect example of our commitment to building on the 1964 legacy,” explained Tokyo 2020’s bid CEO Masato Mizuno in 2012. “After nearly a half-century, it is still a fabulous venue combining traditional Japanese design with visionary innovation. We have been deeply inspired by the enduring legacy of Tokyo 1964 in putting together a compelling plan for Tokyo 2020.”

But the preparations for the 1964 Games did not only leave tangible legacies such as new train lines and venues, they also led to the creation of sports development programmes within Japan, which saw the country’s athletes win more medals than at any previous Games.

The success of Japanese athletes in 1964 subsequently led to the establishment of sports clubs and training centres and played an important part in spreading sports throughout the country. As a result, it became possible for a broad section of society, from children to the elderly, to enjoy sport on a regular basis.

With the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee promising to build on the legacy of 1964 and create further benefits for the city—and Japanese society as a whole—the next 50 years look certain to be as bright as the previous half century.

(Source: www.olympic.org)
The legacy of the 1964 Games

1) What major urban development projects were launched for the 1964 Games in Tokyo?

2) Yoyogi National Stadium was originally built for the 1964 Games. For which events has the venue since been used?

3) Name three facilities from the 1964 Games that were to be reused in the 2020 Games:

4) What impact did the 1964 Games have on sports development in Japan?

5) Refer to the map in Activity 2 and note the number of 2020 Games facilities in the Heritage Zone:

Sustainable 2020 Games

Refer to the map below to answer the following questions:

1) Where are the newly built 2020 Games facilities located?

2) Where was the Olympic Village built?

3) Locate Yumenoshima Park and Shiokaze Park on the map and give the corresponding numbers:

4) The new Olympic Stadium, built in place of the old stadium, was supposed to host the opening and closing ceremonies for the 2020 Games, as well as athletics events. Read the text below and answer the questions:

Kengo Kuma, the project’s architect, opted to design a wooden lattice reminiscent of traditional Japanese pagodas and temples. The intention was to have the design blend into a wooded park with lower heating costs. The structure used larch grown in Japan for the composite wood-and-steel roof and prefabricated panels to speed up construction and reduce costs.

What example shows how stadium designers upheld Japanese traditions in urban design?
Major cities like Tokyo are economic, financial, and cultural powerhouses that can host major international events such as the Olympic Games.

Organizing the Olympic Games both changes and accelerates urbanization and infrastructure in the host city and country, with a focus on sustainability.

The 2020 Olympic Games that were scheduled in Tokyo were based on three fundamental principles to transform the world:
- Striving for your personal best (achieving personal best).
- Accepting one another (unity in diversity).
- Passing on a legacy for the future (connecting to tomorrow).
- Sports have the power to change the world and our future.

If you live in or are planning to visit a major city, ask your parents if you can guide them in the subway.

Learn how to spot cardinal directions based on the sun’s position. Fun fact! The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. And here’s a tip to help you remember: In the alphabet, E comes before W, so EAST → WEST

You can better estimate the time it takes to travel a given distance to be sure you won’t be late. Here’s a rule of thumb: a child can travel about 4 km in 1 hour.
The focus on landscapes can be an opportunity to include an interdisciplinary practical education unit on “Culture and artistic creation” centered on Landscape and legacy: urban art in connection with the arts and French programs or on Depictions of the city (language studies).

The topic of global urbanization can provide an opportunity to incorporate the sciences in an interdisciplinary practical education unit on “Environmental transition and sustainable development”, and to explore the concept of sustainable infrastructure development, with the construction of the Tokyo stadium. The construction of other sustainable buildings could be studied, such as the London 2012 stadium, which has a modular design.

The topic could also be effectively incorporated into art history within the framework of the Pathway for Education in Arts and Culture (PEAC) program. Studying or presenting a work of art evoking the urban landscape could be the subject of a topic entry (murals, street art, buildings with remarkable architecture, etc.). A connection could also be made with studying Japanese prints or depictions of the Tokyo metropolitan area in manga.

As part of the citizen’s program, there could be a focus on the topic of commitment to “anti-waste” initiatives in connection with mottainai, the Japanese “anti-waste” mindset launched by 2020 Games organizers.

Studying infrastructure accessibility for people with disabilities may also be a focus.
IT’S YOUR TURN!
CYCLE 4 • GEOGRAPHY

TOKYO: A GLOBAL METROPOLIS
AND HOST CITY OF THE 1964
AND 2020 OLYMPIC GAMES

PUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE TO THE TEST

1 WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE WORLD’S POPULATION LIVES IN CITIES?
   □ 5%  □ 50%  □ 95%

2 HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN AREA?
   □ 380,000  □ 3.8 million  □ 38 million

3 WHAT DID THE CITY OF TOKYO USED TO BE CALLED?
   □ Edo  □ Eto  □ Ebo

4 HOW MANY TIMES HAS JAPAN HOSTED THE SUMMER AND WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES?
   □ 2  □ 3  □ 4

5 WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE AREA IN TOKYO WHERE THE FACILITIES CREATED FOR THE 1964
   GAMES ARE LOCATED?
   □ Heritage Zone  □ Souvenir Zone  □ Treasure Zone

6 WHICH JAPANESE CITY SERVED AS THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE EMPEROR BEFORE TOKYO?

7 WHAT TYPES OF URBAN LANDSCAPES CAN BE FOUND IN THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN AREA?

8 WHAT FIVE NEW SPORTS WERE ADDED FOR THE 2020 TOKYO GAMES?

9 WHAT TRADITIONAL STYLE INFLUENCED THE NEW OLYMPIC STADIUM?

10 WHAT KEY VALUE WAS PROMOTED IN JAPAN LEADING UP TO THE 2020 GAMES?

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PUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE TO THE TEST

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   [X] Heritage Zone
   [ ] Souvenir Zone
   [ ] Treasure Zone

6. WHICH JAPANESE CITY SERVED AS THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE EMPEROR BEFORE TOKYO?
   Kyoto.

7. WHAT TYPES OF URBAN LANDSCAPES CAN BE FOUND IN THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN AREA?
   An historic center, business centers, residential areas, an industrial port area, and green spaces.

8. WHAT FIVE NEW SPORTS WERE ADDED FOR THE 2020 TOKYO GAMES?
   Baseball/softball, karate, skateboarding, sport climbing, and surfing.

9. WHAT TRADITIONAL STYLE INFLUENCED THE NEW OLYMPIC STADIUM?
   The wooden lattice design is reminiscent of traditional Japanese pagodas and temples.

10. WHAT KEY VALUE WAS PROMOTED IN JAPAN LEADING UP TO THE 2020 GAMES?
    The concept of mottainai, a mindset of avoiding waste.