

UDS

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japan

People have lived in Japan for 50,000 years and early Japanese culture, which was isolated from other parts of Asia, formed a homogeneous society. The modern country of Japan has a population of just under 125,000,000



location

Japan is an island nation located in East Asia and its islands can be found in several large bodies of water: the Sea of Okhotsk, the Pacific Ocean, the East China Sea, and the Sea of Japan.

Ancient Japan

Ancient Japan was organized into clans that competed for control and power; however, they were open to new ideas. China and Korea began to exert some influence on Japanese culture during this period. The Japanese people adopted a writing system similar to that of China and Korea, the Buddha's teachings were shared with the Japanese people, and Confucian ideology impacted the Japanese people in their transition to a central imperial government



What are the most important places in Japan?

Kioto:

Kyoto is known as the cultural heart of Japan. It was formerly the capital of the country and is home to numerous temples, shrines and traditional gardens. Its historic architecture and serene atmosphere make it a fundamental place to understand Japanese history and tradition.



Tokyo

Tokyo, the current capital, is one of the most dynamic and modern cities in the world. It is a center of commerce, culture, and technology, and reflects the fusion between the ancient and the contemporary, with historic temples and futuristic skyscrapers.



Nara

Nara was Japan's first permanent capital and is famous for its temples and shrines, as well as Nara Park, where sacred deer roam freely. Its rich history and cultural legacy are essential to understanding Japan's evolution.



Tourist Attractions in Japan

Monte Fuji

This iconic mountain is a national symbol and a popular destination for tourists. Its natural beauty, especially at sunrise and during the cherry blossoms, attracts many visitors who want to climb it or simply enjoy its breathtaking view.



Osaka

Known for its vibrant nightlife and delicious street food, Osaka is an attractive tourist destination. Places like Universal Studios Japan and Osaka Castle are popular with tourists of all ages.



Hiroshima

Hiroshima is an important historical site, especially for its role in World War II. The Hiroshima Peace Park and Peace Museum are destinations that commemorate tragic events and promote a message of peace, attracting visitors from all over the world.



What are the sticks of Japan?

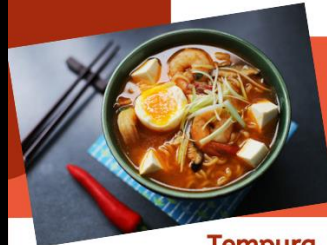
Sushi

Sushi is one of Japan's most iconic dishes. Combining rice seasoned with vinegar and various ingredients such as raw fish, seafood or vegetables, it is a representation of Japanese cuisine that has gained worldwide fame.



Ramen

This broth noodle dish is very popular and has multiple variations throughout Japan, from shoyu (soy sauce) to tonkotsu (pork broth). Ramen is a symbol of Japanese fast food, and its versatility makes it a favorite among locals and tourists.



Tempura

Tempura consists of battered and fried seafood and vegetables. Introduced to Japan by the Portuguese in the 16th century, it has evolved into a classic dish that highlights the frying technique and freshness of the ingredients.



Platillos Más Raras de Japón

Fugu (Pez globo)

This fish is notorious for being life-threatening if not prepared correctly, as it contains toxins. Its consumption is a delicate culinary art, and only certified chefs can serve it. The experience of eating fugu is unique and full of emotion.



Basashi (Raw Horse Meat)

This broth noodle dish is very popular and has multiple variations throughout Japan, from shoyu (soy sauce) to tonkotsu (pork broth). Ramen is a symbol of Japanese fast food, and its versatility makes it a favorite among locals and tourists.



Natto (Fermented Soybeans)

This traditional food is made from fermented soybeans and has a viscous texture and a strong flavor. Although it is highly nutritious and popular in Japanese breakfast, its smell and texture make it a dish that many foreigners find difficult to enjoy.



Festivals

Hanami (cherry blossom viewing)

This festival celebrates the beauty of cherry blossoms in spring. People gather in parks to picnic under the cherry blossoms, enjoying food, drink and company. It represents an appreciation of nature and the transience of life, as flowers only bloom for a short time.



Gion Matsuri (Gion Festival)

Held in Kyoto throughout July, it includes parades of huge decorated floats and various cultural activities. The culmination of the festival is the Yamaboko Junko, a parade that takes place on July 17. It is one of the largest and most well-known festivals in Japan, with roots dating back more than a thousand years. It reflects the history and culture of Kyoto.



Aoi Matsuri (Festival Aoi)

This traditional food is made from fermented soybeans and has a viscous texture and a strong flavor. Although it is highly nutritious and popular in Japanese breakfast, its smell and texture make it a dish that many foreigners find difficult to enjoy.



Tanabata (Festival of the Stars)

Celebrated on July 7, this festival has its origins in a legend about two stars who meet once a year. People write wishes on strips of paper and hang them on bamboo. It symbolizes love and desires, and its celebration includes colorful decorations and festivals in various cities.



What are the most popular artists in Japan called?

Hokusai (1760-1849)

Painting and engraving. His masterpieces in ukiyo-e, such as "The Great Wave of Kanagawa". Hokusai is known for his influence on Western art and for his innovative use of color and composition.



Yayoi Kusama (1929-)

Contemporary art. His work in painting, sculpture, and installations, especially his dot patterns and his use of infinity. Kusama is a key figure in pop and feminist art.



Takashi Murakami (1962-)

Contemporary art. Its "superflat" style, which fuses traditional Japanese art with pop culture. Murakami has worked on painting, sculpture, and collaborations with fashion brands.



Issey Miyake (1938-2022)

Fashion. Its innovation in fashion design and the use of textile technology. It is famous for its permanent wrinkles and designs that combine aesthetics and functionality.



What are their religions and cultures?

1. Shintoísmo

It is the native religion of Japan, centered on the worship of kami (spirits) that inhabit nature, objects, and ancestors. It does not have a single sacred text, but is based on myths, rituals, and traditions. Shinto temples are places of worship where rituals, festivals, and ceremonies are performed to honor the kami. Practices include purification, offerings, and festival celebrations (matsuri).



2. Budismo

Introduced to Japan in the sixth century, Buddhism has been integrated into Japanese life and coexists with Shintoism. It has several sects, with Zen and Pure Land being the most prominent. They include meditation, funeral ceremonies, and festivals such as Obon, which honors the spirits of ancestors.



1. Ceremonia del Té (Chanoyu)

Contemporary art. Its "superflat" style, which fuses traditional Japanese art with pop culture. Murakami has worked on painting, sculpture, and collaborations with fashion brands.

2. Rituales de Purificación

Practices such as purification with water (temizu) before entering a Shinto temple are common. It is considered important to cleanse the body and spirit. It reflects the belief in purity and connection with the divine.

