

- 6/1 Leave from LAX and SFO to Kansai airport.**
- 6/2 Arrival at Kansai airport go to Uji city by charter bus.
Arrival at Uji Daiichi Hotel. Stay one night.**
- 6/3 Orientation and meet with host family at Uji Community Center.**
- 6/4 Filed trip with host family**

6/5/06 9:00am---3:00pm

Uji city World heritage Tour (Byodo-in temple and Ujigami temple is world heritage)

Exploration and learn about Uji-city such as Byodo-in temple, Uji temple, Ujigami temple, and Genji-museum with Uji

International Friendship Club.



6/5/06 3:00pm---

Uji Agata Festival

This is the one of big festival in Uji. You can feel traditional Japanese festival. Agata festival is near the World heritage so it will be working distance.



6/6/06 9:00am---12:00pm @ Ryukoku University

Noh-Kyogen

Noh is a classical Japanese performance form which combines elements of dance, drama, music and poetry into one highly aesthetic stage art. Largely based in the cities of Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto, it is performed throughout the country by professional artists, mainly men, who have passed down the art among family members for numerous generations. There is also a wide following of both male and female amateurs who practice and perform its chant, dance, and instruments.

Kyogen is the classical comic theater which balances the more

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serious Noh. While Noh is musical in nature, Kyogen emphasizes dialogue. The two are traditionally performed alternately on the same program and they share a common heritage. In addition to their own Kyogen repertoire of comic plays, Kyogen actors usually appear in interlude roles in Noh plays. Similarly, Noh instrumentalists also sometimes appear in Kyogen plays. The training methods of the two forms are also similar.

- Instructor with video and power point presentation introducing Noh-Kyogen
- Physical workshop teaching basics of Kyogen
- Lecture with video and scripts of traditional NOW
how westerners have been influenced, and Japanese experiment, with tradition
- Questions & answer

6/6/06 12:15pm---1:15 @ Ryukoku University

Lunch with students of Ryukoku University

Students of Ryukoku, they will take you to student's dining room.

6/6/06 1:20pm---2:45pm @ Ryukoku University

Campus Tour in Ryukoku University

Students of Ryukoku, they will take you to campus tour.



6/7/06 9:00am---12:00pm @ Ryukoku University

Haiku

Haiku is one of the most important form of traditional Japanese poetry. Haiku is, today, a 17-syllable verse form consisting of three metrical units of 5, 7, and 5 syllables. Since early days, there has been confusion between the three related terms *Haiku*, *Hokku* and *Haikai*. The term *hokku* literally means "starting verse", and was the first starting link of a much longer chain of verses known as *haika*.

Because the *hokku* set the tone for the rest of the poetic chain, it enjoyed a privileged position in *haikai* poetry, and it was not uncommon for a poet to compose a *hokku* by itself without following up with the rest of the chain.

Largely through the efforts of **Masaoka Shiki**, this independence was formally established in the 1890s through the creation of the term **haiku**. This new form of poetry was to be written, read and understood as an independent poem, complete in itself, rather than part of a longer chain.

Strictly speaking, then, the history of haiku begins only in the last years of the 19th century. The famous verses of such Edo-period (1600-1868) masters as **Basho**, **Yosa Buson**, and **Kobayashi Issa**

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are properly referred to as *hokku* and must be placed in the perspective of the history of *haikai* even though they are now generally read as independent haiku. In HAIKU for PEOPLE, both terms will be treated equally! The distinction between *hokku* and *haiku* can be handled

- Power point presentation and lecture introducing Haiku
- Questions & answer

6/8/06 1:35pm---2:45pm @ Ryukoku University

Intercultural Discussion

This class will develop student's ability to listen to and speak English at a natural speed in a suitable manner. Discuss about culture difference between Japan and foreign countries. The purpose of this class is to communicate with students of Ryukoku University.



6/9/06 9:00am---2:30pm

Field Trip "Arashiyama"

Arashiyama is a pleasant, touristy district at the outskirts of Kyoto. Its landmark is the wooden (now partially concrete) Togetsukyo Bridge with forested Mount Arashiyama as backdrop. There are many things to see and do in the Arashiyama area. Tenryu temple, a leading Zen temple, shops, cafes, and restaurants are found in the district's busy center

around Togetsukyo Bridge and Keifuku Arashiyama Station. North of the central area, there are bamboo groves and a residential district with several small temples, scattered along the base of the wooded mountains. The area with its rural feel is best explored on foot, by rental bicycle (around 700 yen per day).

6/9/06 3:00pm---4:15pm @ Ryukoku University

Zen Buddhism

This class will begin with a few brief writings of Bodhidharma, legendary founder of Zen in China. We will take a look at how Zen traveled from China to Japan (via Chinese masters who visited Japan and Japanese teachers who visited China, in the Kamakura period). Students will then read about the structure of a Zen monastery and about the practice that goes on in the monastery. We will look at the writings of various Zen teachers in Japan during the last 700 years, including the most recent teachers. This class will consist of both lecture and discussion. There will also be plenty of time to ask questions that inevitably arise. Students will be expected to prepare for class by doing the assigned readings.

6/10/06 9:30am---12:00pm

@ Uji Community Center

Japanese tea ceremony (SADO) and Japanese Flower Arrangement (KADO)

Tea Ceremony (SADO)

Experience of Tea Ceremony and Flower Arrangement

Source of Tea Ceremony

The originator of the tea ceremony is called Rikuu(733-804). He is famous as the first master of *sado*, Tea ceremony, in the world. He wrote *tyakyou*. Start of having tea manners in Japan

In the 11 century Japanese student, who went Tang, came back. They carry the seed of tea home. It is start of drinking tea. However, the seed didn't grow up and *sad* became weak. However, the seed of the tea which Eisai, was bonze, took home from China becomes the Kamakura first stage and is passed by Kyuushuu by Meikei, was bonze, in Uji back,

grows up well in the favor with a good locality of Uji, and becomes the radical of famous Uji tea as for the start.

Afterwards, Eisai wrote "*Kissayouzyouki*", mean having tea to care. The understanding of from this thing, tea was drug at first development

When Syukou was bonze, appeared in the Higashiyama age of the Muromachi middle term and the road of tea master was established tea manner changed from a luxurious thing to a composed thing. Moreover, tea manner which was solemnity of the *Nouami* who was Syukou's senior and served the eight Muromachi general Yosimasa school was used in the ceremony of the upper-class society of the court nobles and the military families. And then, large tea master named Syouou Takeno which falls on the favorite pupil of Syukou in the wars age of the Muromachi latter appeared and Rikyu who was Syouou's pupil in his later years succeed Syouou and tea manner of the court nobles and the military families. Then tea manner of the *Nouami* school was falling down present age

The sect incessantly succeeds the will by a lot of sects including three *Senke* of *Omote-Senke*, *Ura-Senke*, and *Musyanokouzi-Senke* will have been arriving soon now at the time of passed of Rikyu born about 470 years.





Japanese Flower Arrangement (Kado)

Japanese Flower Arrangement is the art of beautifully arranging cut stems, leaves, and flowers in vases and other containers that evolved in Japan over seven centuries. To arrange the stems and flowers exactly as one wishes, a familiarity with many different ways of fastening and positioning them is necessary.

Over the seven centuries of its evolution, *Kado* has developed many different styles of arrangement. Among the most common are the *rikka* (standing flowers), *seika* or *shoka* (living flowers), and *nageire* (flung flowers) styles when making arrangements in bowl-shaped vases and the *moribana* (piled-up flowers) style when using dish-like containers. Traditionally, arranged flowers were decorated in the *toko-no-ma*--the alcove in rooms where guests were normally received. Today they are also frequently

seen in entrance halls and living rooms, as well as in lobbies of large buildings and shop windows. The choice of what flowers to arrange is guided by the desire to create harmony between flower and container and to find flowers that blend in well with its surroundings. Although layer after layer of flowers are used in Western floral arrangements, in *ikebana*, the key consideration is to use as few stems and leaves as possible in composing elegant contours that highlight the flowers' beauty

6/12/06 9:00am---12:00pm @ Mampukuji Temple

Experience of Zazen (Practice of Zazen)

Mampukuji Temple was established by the Chinese Zen monk Ingen (1592-1673) of the Obaku sect in 1661. The Temple's main gate (an Important Cultural Heritage Site) features original calligraphy signs by Ingen that read: "Obakusan" and "Mampukuji". The entire temple is Chinese in style. The stepping stones in a straight line suggest that this is a demanding sect.





**6/12/06 1:00pm---4:00pm @ Kambayashi Tea Musuem
Exploration of Uji Tea and tasting**

Uji is famous for its tea fields. Uji tea's superb aroma and taste is said to be partially the result of the fog from the nearby Uji River that regularly covers the fields. The monk Myoe took the tea seeds that Eisai (1141-1215) brought back from China and started the Uji tea growing area, considered by most to be the finest tea producing district in Japan. Today, the sculpted, long rectangular tea fields have expanded to Ujidadawara and beyond.

6/13/06 10:45am---12:15pm @ Ryukoku University

Oral Communication

This class will develop student's ability to listen to and speak English at a natural speed in a suitable manner. Further development of listening skills will involve listening for general meaning, perception of individual sounds, and listening to a variety of accents at a high level of difficulty. You will continue to improve your pronunciation so that it is fluent and pleasant, by working on weak forms, rhythm, stress, intonation and other aspects of pronunciation fluency. You will further increase your vocabulary and continue to review grammar in a functional way. This will enable you to enjoy speaking English with people from other countries. This class will work with students of Ryukoku university to discuss between SJSU and Ryukoku. This is to communicate with students of Ryukoku University.

6/13/06 3:00pm---4:30pm @ Ryukoku University

Japanese culture and history

This class will focus on understanding to the culture of Kyoto and Japan.

Instructor hopes to make to being and travel to Kyoto of getting through materials in literature and the painting.

6/14/06 1:15pm---2:45pm @ Ryukoku University

Seminar

This class will focus on culture difference between Japan and foreign countries with students of Ryukoku University. This class is to communicate with students of Ryukoku.

6/15/06 1:35pm---2:45pm @ Ryukoku University

Japanese Culture

Understand life style of Japanese culture and discuss about summer event in Kyoto which is Gion-Matsuri and other occasions.

6/15/06 3:00pm---4:15pm @ Ryukoku University

Japanese society and history

Discuss how Japanese society was growth after World War II. The purpose of this class is to discuss about topics with instructor. The topics will be selected by students. Instructor will expect students speak and talk about what your idea is.

6/16/06 9:00am---(We will meet at JR Uji station at 9:00am)

Cultural and History of Nara

Japan's first permanent capital was established in the year 710 at Heijo, the city now known as Nara. As the influence and political ambitions of the city's powerful Buddhist monasteries grew to become a serious threat to the government, the capital was moved to Nagaoka in 784. Nara is located in the Kinai plain, less than one hour from Kyoto and Osaka. Due to its past as the first permanent capital, it remains full of historic treasures, including some of Japan's oldest Buddhist temples.

Todaiji Temple

Todaiji ("Great Eastern Temple") is one of Japan's most famous and historically significant temples and a landmark of Nara. Todaiji was constructed in 752 as the head temple of all provincial Buddhist temples of Japan and grew so powerful that the capital was moved from Nara to Nagaoka in 784 in order to lower its influence on government affairs.



Not only is Todaiji housing Japan's largest Buddha statue (Daibutsu), but it is also the world's largest wooden building, even though the present reconstruction of 1692 is only two thirds of the original temple's size.



Nara Park

Nara Park (Nara Koen) is a large, pleasant park in central Nara, established in 1880. It is the location of many of Nara's main attractions including Todaiji, Kasuga Taisha, Kofukuji and the Nara National Museum, a museum specialized in Buddhist art.

The park is home to hundreds of freely roaming deer. Considered messengers of the gods in Shinto, Nara's deer have become a symbol of the city and have even been designated a National Treasure.

6/17/06 7:00am---(We will meet at JR Kyoto station at 7:00am)

Hiroshima Field Trip

“Peace Memorial Park and Miyajima”

The **Peace Memorial Park** was built to commemorate the dropping of the atomic bomb over Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 and to promote a peaceful world. It is located in the area around the atomic explosion's epicenter, and houses the Peace Memorial Museum and many other a-bomb related monuments.



The **Peace Memorial Museum** graphically displays the atomic bomb's horrible effects on the city and its inhabitants. A visit is naturally depressing. In the museum's east building, Hiroshima's militarist past and the process leading to the dropping of the bomb are documented. Audio guides are available in more than a dozen languages.

On August 6, 1945, Hiroshima was chosen by US armed forces as the first ever target of an atomic bomb employed over a populated area. As a result, 200,000 civilians lost their lives, and Hiroshima



became a city vehemently engaged in the promotion of peace.

The **Atomic Bomb Dome** is one of the few buildings around the explosion's epicenter that partially survived the blast, and the city's only remaining bomb damaged building. The former Industrial Promotion Hall is now an UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Miyajima (Itsukushima Shrine)

Miyajima (literally "shrine island") has been celebrated as a sacred island and one of Japan's three most scenic views. It is most famous for Itsukushima Shrine, which, together with its large wooden torii (gate), stands in the ocean during high tide. Deer move around the island freely, and so do monkeys on top of Misen, the island's highest mountain. The island becomes very romantic in the evening when the tourist crowds return to the mainland and only the visitors who stay overnight stroll the calm streets in their yukata and geta, enjoying the sight of the illuminated shrine.



Itsukushima Shrine is the cause of Miyajima's fame and name (Miyajima means "shrine island"). The shrine, which is partially constructed over water and features the famous floating torii gate, was first constructed in the 6th century. It later became the tutelary shrine of the powerful Taira clan.

6/18 10:00am---3:30pm @ Uji Community Center

Uji Exchange and Experience Program

Experience Koto, Shamisen, Shakuhachi, Calligraphy, and Origami.

We will have "Onigiri Party" with people from Uji-city.

Onigiri is rice bowl that we will try to make it for our lunch. After that, we will have speech time for students. Talking about how your program and experience staying Japan.

6/19 Leave Uji-city, go to Tokyo by Shinkansen.

Arrival at Tokyo Station, check in at Washington Hotel in Shinjuku.

6:00pm---8:30pm

Kabuki Theater

6/20 Sightseeing Tour of Tokyo by Hato Bus

Visit Asakusa, Tokyo Tower, Akihabara, and etc.

6/21 Leave from Narita airport to LAX or SFO.

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Hotel in Uji, check in 6/2, check out 6/3

Uji Daiichi Hotel

Address: 178-13 Ujimyoraku, Uji, Kyoto 611-0021 Japan

Phone: 81-774-20-3333

Fax: 81-774-20-3700

Hotel in Tokyo, check in 6/19, check out 6/21

Shinjuku Washington Hotel

Address: 3-2-9 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 160-8336 Japan

Phone: 81-3-3343-3111