Space for stamps

How to get to the museum

Tokyo Metro (Subway)

Ⓨ Yurakucho Line Ⓩ Hanzomon Line
Ⓝ Namboku Line
5 minutes' walk from
Nagatacho Station (Exit 2)

Ⓜ Marunouchi Line Ⓒ Chiyoda Line
9 minutes' walk from Kokkai-gijidomae Station (Exit 2)

Toei Bus

橋63 Hashi 63 bus
Take the Hashi 63 bus (which runs from Shimbashi Sta. to Otakibashi-Shako) and get off at Kokkai-Gijido (National Diet).
The museum is 3 minutes' walk from the bus stop.

Note: There is no car/bike parking available. Please refrain from visiting the museum by car.

1 Clock Tower

The three-sided clock tower symbolizes the separation of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government.

2 Japanese Datum of Leveling

The Japanese Datum of Leveling was established in May 1891 to serve as the basis for determining the elevation of land throughout Japan. Designated as a National Important Cultural Property in 2019.

3 Sakura no i Well

This well, originally located in front of the residence of the Ii family, the rulers of the Hikone Domain in Omi Province, was famous for the quality of its water. The well was moved to its current site in 2016.

4 Cherry Trees

Various different species of cherry tree have been planted here, and visitors can enjoy viewing them when they are in full bloom, which is mainly from early March to late April.

5 Flowering Dogwood Trees

These trees have their origin in flowering dogwood trees given to Japan by the US in return for cherry trees gifted to the US by Tokyo Mayor Ozaki Yukio as a sign of friendship between the two countries. The flowers are in bloom from late April to early May.

Answers for the shorthand ① House of Representatives ② House of Councillors ③ National Diet Building ④ Ito Hirobumi ⑤ Ozaki Yukio

February 2026

Parliamentary Museum

House of Representatives

1-8-1, Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0014, Japan
Tel. +81-3-3581-1651

Visitors' Guide

- Admission: Free
- Opening Hours: 09:30–17:00 (last admission at 16:30)
- Closed: The last day of each month, from December 28 through to January 4, other temporary closure

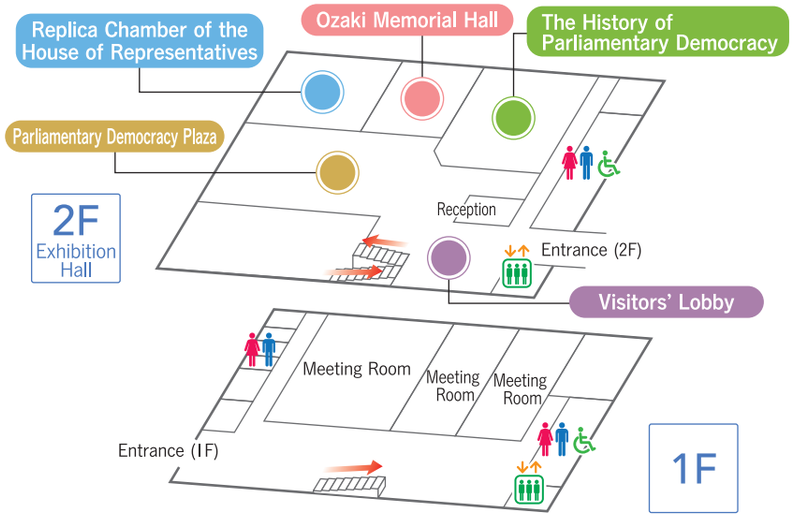
Parliamentary Museum Search

About the Parliamentary Museum

The Parliamentary Museum was established to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Diet (Japan's parliament) in 1970, to give the people an opportunity to deepen their understanding of parliamentary democracy. It opened to the public in March 1972.

What is now the North Garden of the Diet Front Park was where the residence of the daimyo (feudal lord) Kato Kiyomasa was built in the early years of the Edo Period. The building subsequently became the main Edo (Tokyo) residence of the lords of the Hikone domain, who came to Edo in alternate years, and was the home of Ii Naosuke, the lord of Hikone in the last years of the Tokugawa shogunate and Chief Minister of the Shogun. After the Meiji Restoration, the site housed the General Staff Office and the Army Ministry. In 1952, the land was transferred to the House of Representatives. In 1960, the Ozaki Memorial Hall was constructed on the site by the Ozaki Yukio Memorial Foundation to commemorate Ozaki Yukio, who played a major role in the development of constitutional government in Japan, and the Hall was subsequently donated to the House of Representatives. The Ozaki Memorial Hall was expanded to become the Parliamentary Museum.

Following the decision to construct a new shared facility to house both the National Archives of Japan and the Parliamentary Museum in the North Garden of the Diet Front Park, where the original Parliamentary Museum building was located, in the spring of 2022 the museum was relocated to the current temporary alternative facility. Besides continuing to present information and video content regarding the structure and operations of the National Diet in an easy-to understand way, the museum has permanent exhibitions of its collection of materials related to the history of parliamentary government in Japan and key figures who contributed to the development of parliamentary democracy, as well as various special exhibitions.



Parliamentary Democracy Plaza

Here, an experiential-type quiz activity enables visitors to learn about the Diet and Japan's electoral system. In a space modeled on the appearance of the National Diet Building's Central Hall, visitors can take commemorative photographs of themselves standing next to photographic reproductions of statues of three famous statesmen (including Ito Hirobumi) who made a major contribution toward the establishment of parliamentary democracy in Japan.

Replica Chamber of the House of Representatives

This zone recreates part of the Chamber of the House of Representatives, with a 3/4-scale rostrum. Visitors can view video footage of the Prime Minister giving a speech while sitting in one of the Members' seats. They can also take photographs of themselves by the rostrum or in the Members' seats.

You can try stenography with the House method on this stenographer's seat.

Guess what these shorthand symbols mean? (Answers on the back)

❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺

Space for writing shorthand symbols

Ozaki Memorial Hall

The Ozaki Memorial Hall showcases the career of Ozaki Yukio, who was elected to the House of Representatives 25 times, serving for 60 years and seven months as a Member of the Diet. He was honored by the House of Representatives as having played a major role in the development of parliamentary government in Japan, and was awarded the title of Honorary Member of the House of Representatives. There are displays of his personal effects, and of writings, calligraphy and photographs relating to him.

The History of Parliamentary Democracy

Here, visitors can view documents, photographs and other materials relating to the evolution of constitutional government in Japan, from the Meiji Restoration through the Imperial Diet to today's National Diet. This area is also used for special exhibitions of materials relating to the history of parliamentary democracy. In the Constitution Film Theater, visitors can watch a video starting from the last years of the Tokugawa shogunate, when the concept of parliamentary democracy was first brought to Japan.

Materials on display include:

- Constitution of the Empire of Japan (official gazette special edition)
- Tanaka Shozo's letter of inquiry on pollution at Ashio copper mine
- Ugaki Kazushige's diaries
- Amendment to the Constitution of the Empire of Japan (replica)

Visitor's Lobby

As an introduction to the museum, visitors can view panels with chronological lists of key events, and watch videos about a brief guide of the museum. Visitors are welcome to use special panels for taking photos.