

## MOST POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE TOUR

### <POST TOUR>

#### **P1. Gyeongju Tour**

**Date & Time** 1night 2 days

**Price** \ 330,000

**Minimum required: 4pax**

**Itinerary** Tumuli Park – Chumsongdae Observatory – Anapchi Pond – Gyeongju National Museum – Bulguksa Temple – Sokkuram

**Conditions Admission** English-speaking guide, Motor coach, Hotel ( twin share basic).

As the capital of the Shilla Dynasty for almost a thousand years, Gyeongju preserves vast amount of significant and fascinating historical heritages. Along with Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto, UNESCO has designated Gyeongju Historical District as a World Heritage. Due to the bountiful historical, natural and cultural attractions, this region has long been a major tourist destination in Korea.



#### \* Gyeongju National Museum

The area of 600 square meters is composed of the Main Hall, the Ancient Tomb Hall in the first annex, the Anapji Hall in the second annex and the outdoor garden, which all of them house total 2,700 collections. The Main Hall owns various relics excavated at Gyeongju and the neighboring areas, Ancient Tomb Hall shows things unearthed from the old burial mounds of the Silla Period and Anapji Hall displays the relics found near the Anapji pond.

\* **Anapji**

Anapji is the most magnificent and splendid pond which was situated in the palace in the Silla Dynasty. This pond extends over 1,500 square meters and is measured 200 meters by 200 meters. Also called Wolji (a moon pond) because it is located northeast of Wolseong (a moon castle), Anapji has three islands in different sizes and several buildings including a royal villa Imhaejeon (Historic Site No.18) reconstructed in the surroundings.

\* **Cheonmachong**

If you visit Cheonmachong, the only tomb which the inside is open to the public, you can appreciate the wall painting and the relics such as a gold crown and accessories excavated from this mound.

\* **Cheomseongdae**

Cheomseongdae is a stone tower well known as the oldest astronomical observatory in the East. Designated as National Treasure No.31, Cheomseongdae is about 9 meters in height and looks like a round bottle. This stone tower was made by laying 27 stones in a neat pile on the square foundation stone and by putting a square stone on the piles like a lid and has a window 1 meter in length and height toward the south. This architecture is highly valued for the beauty of an elegant curve and the exquisite harmony between a square and a circle.

\* **Sokguram Grotto**

Seokguram is an artificial stone cave made by piling up granites on the top of Tohamsan and by modeling after the stone cave temples found in India and China.

This cave temple nestles 4 kilometers up Tohamsan and has been designated National Treasure No.24 and World Culture Heritage.

\* **Bulguksa Temple**

Lying at the mid-slope of Tohamsan, Bulguksa Temple is a famous temple representing Korea, designated as World Culture Heritage. The entire temple is a good example of the refined arts and Buddhist culture of the Silla Period and was designated as World Culture Heritage in 1995. It is said that Bulguksa Temple was established at the zenith of the prosperity when the country was settled and all kinds of culture flourished after Silla unified the three kingdoms