



World Cultural Heritage City Gyeongju

Bulguksa Temple - Seokguram Grotto 100

Bulguksa Temple was built in the year 751 (the 10th year of King Gyeongdeok's rule) by then Prime Minister Kim Daesung as a Buddhist temple, and restored to its current state in the year 1973. Each and every sculpture inside the temple such as the Daetapok Pagoda, the Seokgatap Pagoda, the Cheungnyeo and Baegung Bridges, and the Yeonwoyo and Chibogyo Bridges shows off the outstanding aesthetic beauty of Shilla Buddhist art. Furthermore, the Buddhist temple itself, on top of the stylolite with the Buddhist sanctum and pagoda, symbolizes Bulguksa (Land of the Buddha). Seokguram Grotto is the representative cave temple of Korea. Kim Dae-sung built Bulguksa Temple for his parents in his current life and Seokbusa Temple (Seokguram Grotto) for his parents in his previous life. The beautiful Buddha, made of rough granite, can be called the highlight of Unified Shilla's Buddhist art.

Bulguksa Temple 385, Bulguksa-ro / 054746-9913 / Bus 10, 11, 12, 700
Seokguram Grotto 873-243, Bulguksa-ro / 054746-9933 / Bus 12

Gyeongju Historic Areas

The Gyeongju Historic Areas are strewn with so many legacies that it is possible to understand Shilla's history and culture at a glance. The Gyeongju Historic Areas can be divided into five areas according to their natures. The Mount Namsan Belt is a repository for Buddhist art. The Wolseong Tumuli Park Belt is distributed with ancient tombs, including those of Shilla kings. The Hwangnyongsa Temple represents the essence of Shilla Buddhism. Finally, the Saroseng Belt was the center of the capital's defense facilities. The Buddhist ruins and capitals ruins holding onto the history and culture of Gyeongju, the capital city of the thousand years Shilla Dynasty (57 BC - 935 AD), remain well preserved and are considered to have exceptional variety and concentration.

Bus 60, 61

Historic Village of Korea 7A

Yangdong Village is Korea's representative traditional village with 500 years of history. It was acknowledged as a village where ancient architectures and lifestyles were inherited and preserved, and designated as a World Heritage alongside the Donggaseongwon Confucian Academy, the Oksaneongwon Confucian Academy, and the Doksoakbang Hall. Its 150 gwajip (tile-roofed house) and thatched-roof houses, including upper-class houses from the Joseon Dynasty, boast venerability. Founded by the Gyeongju Son clan and the Yeongyo Yi clan, this Jipsonggong (a 'clan' village where inhabitants share the same last name, lineage, etc.) has produced many people of talent. Here, visitors can feel the environment and lifestyle of older times, and experience the traditional culture, customs, and old houses of Confucianism.

134, Yangdongmaul-gil, Gangdong-myeon / 054762-2630
Bus 203, 252

Gyeongju Daereungwon Ancient Tomb Complex

Recommended Tour Course

- A Gyeongju Tourist Information Center → Cheomseongdae Ancient Tomb → Daereungwon Ancient Tomb → Historical Area in Eastern Gyeongju/Tomb of King Naemul, Gyeongjuhyanggyo Confucian School, Historic House of "Riok Mar" (Choe) → Five Royal Tombs in Gyeongju
- B Gyeongju Tourist Information Center → Cheomseongdae Ancient Tomb → Daereungwon Ancient Tomb → Cheomseongdae Observatory in Gyeongju → Wolseong Fortress → Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond (Anapji Pond) → Gyeongju National Museum, Sacred Bell of Great King Seondeok



Daerungwon Ancient Tombs 4f

The Daerungwon Ancient Tombs get their name from the Samguk sagi (History of the Three Kingdoms), which recorded that "King Michu... passed away after reigning for only 23 years, and his funeral was held in Daerung". The area is dense with 23 ancient tombs including the Tomb of King Michu, the Hwangnamdaechong Tomb, and the Chumchong Ancient Tomb. In particular, many National Treasure-level relics such as the Jagui cheomado (Painting of Heavenly Horse on a Saddle Flap) made from the bark of a birch tree, the Gold Crown, and the Gold Waist Belt have been unearthed from the Chumchong Ancient Tomb. The unearthed relics and the inside of the Chumchong Ancient Tomb are available to visitors who may examine the tomb styles and culture of people from the Shilla Dynasty.

9, Gyerim-ro / 054-750-8650 / Bus 60, 61



Cheomseongdae Observatory 6g

The Cheomseongdae Observatory is an astronomical observation building. 27 steps of 30 cm high stones were placed above double stylolites, and square stones have been arranged in the shape of the Chinese letter for well (井) at the top. Every part of the building, from its structure and composition to each stone contains symbolic meaning. It is filled with various scientific yet mysterious points, such as the fact that the stones that make up the letter for well at the top of the observatory are exactly half the length of the stylolite. 140-25, Cheomseong-ro / Bus 60, 61

Gyerim Forest 5g

The birth story of King Al-Ji, the progenitor of the Gyeongju Kim clan, is settled in this forest. According to a fable being passed down, someone was led into the forest by a rooster's crowing. That person found a golden chest, and inside that chest was a young boy. The forest has been around since the founding of the Shilla Dynasty and has lasted for 2,000 years.

1, Gyo-dong / Bus 60, 61

Wolseong Fortress 6h

This fortress was built during the time of the Shilla Dynasty's royal palace, and is also called Banwolseong, Sinwolseong, and Jaeseong. However, it is now difficult to find any traces of the royal palace, and all that remains are the stone ice storage built during the time of Joseon's King Yeongjo, parts of the natural fortress, and Haega, a name of a pond encircling the fortress to protect the palace.

9, Gyerim-ro / 054-750-8650 / Bus 11, 60, 61, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 607, 609, 700

Gyeongju National Museum 6h

At the Gyeongju National Museum visitors can clearly and comprehensively understand the history and art of the once-radiant thousand years Shilla Dynasty. Over 3,000 relics unearthed from around Gyeongju such as the Sacred Bell of the Great King Seondeok (also called the Emille Bell), brilliant golden crowns, and statues of the Buddha can be met in the Permanent Exhibition Galleries (Shilla History Gallery, Shilla Art Gallery, Video Gallery), Outdoor Exhibition, and the Special Exhibits.

With automated audio services (Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese) visitors can enjoy even more fruitful viewings.

186, Gyerim-ro / 054740-7500 / Bus 11, 60, 61, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 607, 609, 700
Viewing hours: 09:30-18:00

(The hours of operation are extended by 1 hour on Saturdays and holidays)
Opening at night: 09:00-21:00 (by sat Saturdays from March to December)
Closed on every Monday and January 1st

Woljeonggyo Bridge 5h

The birth story of King Al-Ji, the progenitor of the Gyeongju Kim clan, is settled in this forest. According to a fable being passed down, someone was led into the forest by a rooster's crowing. That person found a golden chest, and inside that chest was a young boy. The forest has been around since the founding of the Shilla Dynasty and has lasted for 2,000 years.

1, Gyo-dong / Bus 60, 61

Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond (Anapji Pond) 8g

Donggung Palace was built during the 19th year of King Munmu's rule (the year 679) to be used for state festivals, banquets and as a prince's palace. According to the Samgukasagi (History of the Three Kingdoms) it is stated that Wolji Pond in the 14th year of King Munmu's rule (the year 674) "inside the palace a pond was dug, artificial hills were created, flowers were planted, and strange animals were brought in and raised". The pond also served as a place to entertain valuable guests and hold banquets for the king and his subjects. An artificial pond with an area of around 190 m in all directions (east, west, south, north), Wolji Pond was also called Anapji Pond starting from the Joseon Dynasty. 102, Wonhwa-ro / 054772-4041 / Bus 11, 60, 61, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 607, 609, 700

Gyocheon Hanok Village 4h

Gyocheon Village resides where Princess Yoseok's Palace used to be, and derives its name due to the presence of the Gyeongjuhyanggyo Confucian School. After the organization of the entire area it is being managed as a folk cultural education ground with various traditional culture experience centers. Furthermore, the old house of the famous Choe family remains in the village.

39-9, Gyocheon-ro / 054779-6142 / Bus 60, 61

Hwangnyongsa Temple Site 9g

The Hwangnyongsa Temple site was started to be built in the year 553 and completed in the year 645 (the 14th year of Queen Seondeok's rule). According to tales, a palace was originally supposed to be built on the site, but a yellow dragon appeared and created a Buddhist temple. It represents well the Buddhist outlook of the people of the Shilla Dynasty, who believed that "the land of Shilla is the land of the Buddha", and is said to have the "temple mural" drawn by Solgeo. It once held the nine-story wooden pagoda and the sixteen-feet-high statue, two of the three national treasures of the Shilla Dynasty (Sillasambon). Nowadays, with the wooden pagoda site, temple grounds, etc. it is possible to tell how big this place used to be during its time. Bus 10, 16, 100, 100-1, 150, 150-1, 700

Gyeongjuhyanggyo Confucian School 5g

It is unclear just exactly when the Gyeongjuhyanggyo Confucian School was first built, but it is said to have been fixed and reconstructed to imitate Seoul's Seonggyungwan National Academy during the 24th year of Joseon Dynasty King Sejong's rule. Visitors can stay at the school for 1 day and 1 night every Saturday/Sunday and experience etiquette, ceremonies, and Chinese character seedings (village schools). 27-20, Gyocheon-ro / 054773-3624

Bunhwangsa Temple 7c

Bunhwangsa Temple was built in the year 634 (the 3rd year of Queen Seondeok's rule) as one of the 7 Buddhist Temples. It was passed through by high priests standing at the center of Korean Buddhism, such as Wonhyo and Jajang. Inside the temple is the Stone Brick Pagoda at Bunhwangsa Temple emulating brick pagodas. It was the first stone pagoda during the Shilla Dynasty, and designated as National Treasure No. 30. This temple and the neighboring Hwangnyongsa Temple Site are the representative temples of the Shilla Dynasty. 94-11, Bunhwang-ro / 054742-9922 / Bus 10, 16, 100, 100-1, 150, 150-1, 700



Samneung Forest 5j

Samneung Forest is a pine forest located on the west of Namsan Mountain in Gyeongju, where Samneung (Three Royal Tombs) are situated. Majestic pine trees harmonize beautifully around the tombs, as if performing a group dance.

Bae-dong / Bus 500, 503, 505, 506, 507, 508



Changnimsa Temple Site 3k

Though this site is known as the site of Shilla's first palace, only traces of Changnimsa Temple, such as three-story stone pagodas and strangely shaped turtle bases of stone monuments, currently remain. Three-story Stone Pagoda is largest pagoda in Namsan, Gyeongju. In the stylolite, 4 out of 8 guardians in Buddhism remain and the Asura Statue is particularly among them.

Bus 500, 505, 506, 508



Poseokjeong Pavilion Site 4k

Poseokjeong Pavilion was where the royal family of the Shilla Dynasty performed ancestral rites. Now, almost none of its original appearance can be found and only a 22m long water canal once used for "Yusongksu" remains. It is known as the place where King Gyeongae met his end at the hands of Gyeon Hwon.

816, Namsansunhwa-ro / 054745-8484
Bus 500, 505, 506, 508



Samneunggol Valley 5j

The valley gets its name from the three royal tombs at its entrance. It has the most Buddhist relics among the 40 valleys of Namsan Mountain, including seated stone statues of Buddha, Yukubul Carved on Rock Surface and Stone Seated Buddha.

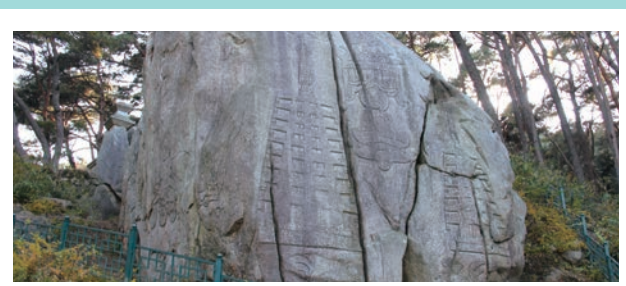
Bus 500, 505, 506, 508



Yongjanggol Valley 6i

Yongjanggol Valley is located between Gwangbok Peak and Gyeongbok Peak in Namsan Mountain. Works such as the Three-story Stone Pagoda in Yongjanggol Valley and Here, Maelwaddong Kim Si-seup wrote the first Korea novel <Gusoni-sinha>.

Bus 500, 505, 506, 508



Rock-carved Buddha in Tapgok Valley of Namsan Mountain 2j

This area was formerly occupied by Sinsansa Temple, a temple during the United Shilla Dynasty, and several Buddha statues have been artfully portrayed on the large 9-m rectangular boulder. There are two statues on left and right side of the north face. They are in the shape of 9 story and 7 story wooden pagodas, and are valuable materials on Shilla wooden pagoda due to the fact that they are fully intact from the stylolite to the tip. On the south face are the Buddha first and an independent statue of Bodhisattva. On the east side statues of the Buddha, the Bodhisattva, Buddhist monks, and the image of a flying mad are portrayed.

Bus 11, 604



Tongiljeon 4j

Tongiljeon is where the portraits of the main players of the Unification of the Three Kingdoms, King Taejong Muyeol, General Kim Yu-sin, and King Munmu, are enshrined. Recent paintings are exhibited alongside the portraits.

6, Chiburam-gil / 054748-1850 / Bus 11, 604



Seochulji Pond 4i

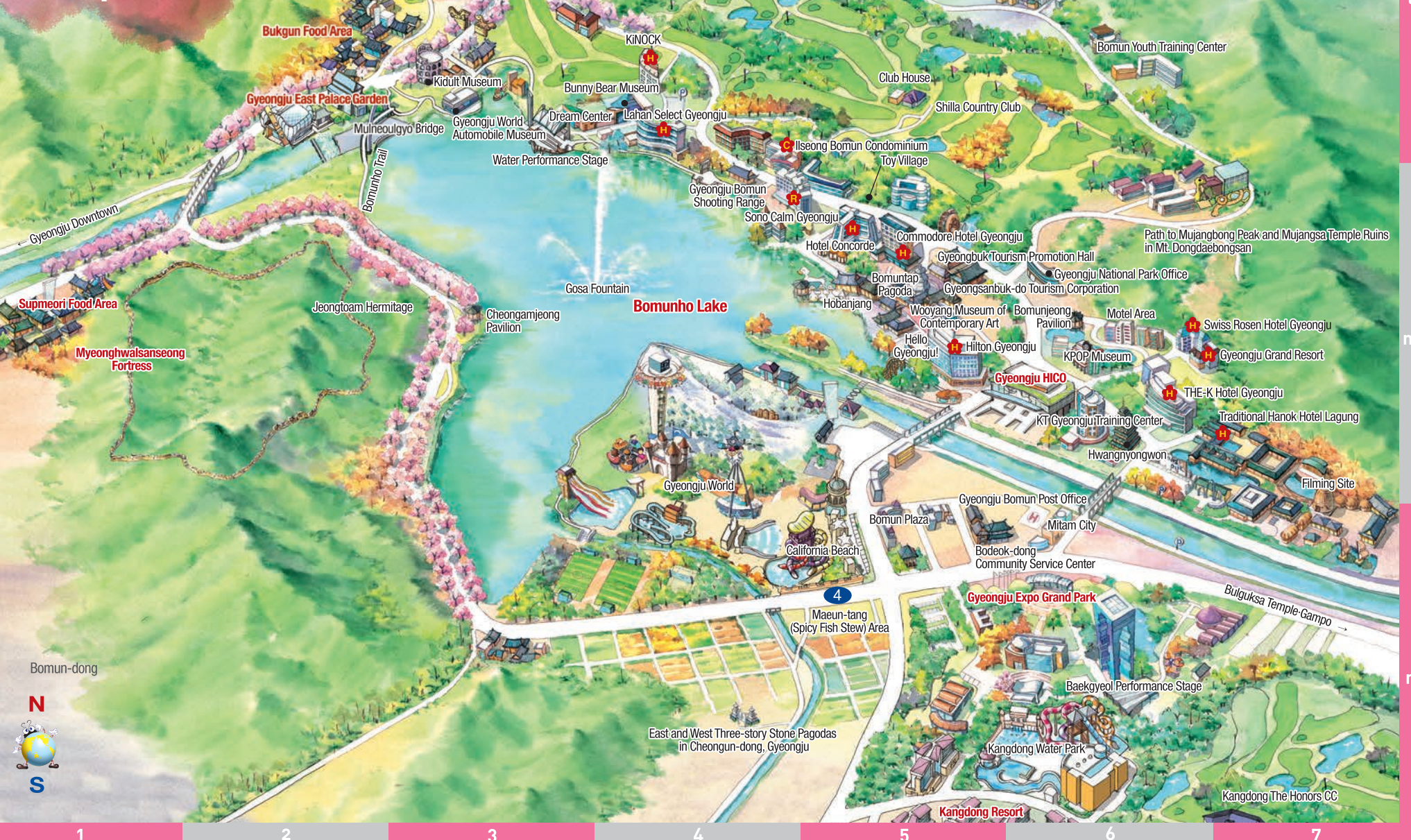
Seochulji Pond is a pond that has been flowing down since the Shilla Dynasty, and is named after a letter that is said to have appeared from it and saved King Sejo's life. In the pond, Jodang Pavilion stands on a stone column and appears to have burst forth from the water. 17, Namsan 1-gil / Bus 11



Rock-carved Pensive Bodhisattva at Sinseonam Heritage, Rock-carved Buddhas at Chiburam Heritage 5i

The Rock-carved Pensive Bodhisattva at Sinseonam Heritage appears to be a Bodhisattva descending from the end of the cliff while sitting on a cloud. A three-sided head ornament is worn on his head, and a boundless smile plays upon his lips while he comes down to the mundane world. The Rock-carved Buddhas at Chiburam Heritage in Namsan Mountain, Gyeongju, elevated to National Treasure No. 312, are the representative rock-carved Buddhas among the many Buddha statues in Namsan Mountain, Gyeongju. Bus 11

Bomun Tourist Complex



Donghae Region

Kirimsa Temple 11c 437-4, Girim-ro, Mumudae-dong-myeon 054744-2292 / Bus 130	Golgulsa Temple 11c 101-5, Girim-ro, Mumudae-dong-myeon 054745-0246 / Bus 130	Gaumeunsu Temple Site 3d 55-1, Yongdong-ri, Mumudae-dong-myeon Bus 150, 150-1	Igyeondae Height 130 1480-12, Donghaean-ro, Gampo-eup Bus 150, 150-1	Tomb of King Munmu (Great King Rocks) 13d 41, Bonghaean-gil, Mumudae-dong-myeon Bus 150, 150-1	Columnar Joint Zone of Yangnang Temple 13e 405-7, Eupcheon-ri, Yangnam-myeon Bus 150, 150-1
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Gyeongju HICO 6m



Since its opening in March 2, 2015, Gyeongju Hwaebak International Convention Center (HICO) was become an international conference focused convention center capable of accommodating over 3,500 people. Located at the center of Bomun Tourist Complex, a Special Tourist Zone, the center is receiving acclaim from convention sponsors, whether they are international organizations, businesses, or the government for its beautiful scenery and various convenience and tourism facilities for lodgings and leisure.

507, Bomun-ro / 09:00-21:00(open all year round) / 054702-1000 / www.hico.co.kr
Bus 10, 16, 100, 100-1, 150-1, 700

Gyeongju East Palace Garden 2i

Gyeongju East Palace Garden is a modern reproduction of Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond. Korea's first zoo and botanical garden of the world 88 one, has been reborn as a permanent part of "relaxation", "culture", and "experience". The park was opened in the year 1986, and has been opened 5 times to the date. With a great number of international visitors, it is "Korea's Representative Culture Festival Ground" and "Korea's Best History-Culture Experience Park".

614, Gyeongam-ro / 054740-3021
Bus 10, 16, 100, 100-1, 150, 150-1, 700

Gyeongju Expo Grand Park 6n

"Gyeongju World Culture Expo Park", a culture experience ground to which to unite the glories of the world 88 one, has been reborn as a permanent part of "relaxation", "culture", and "experience". The park was opened in the year 1986, and has been opened 5 times to the date. With a great number of international visitors, it is "Korea's Representative Culture Festival Ground" and "Korea's Best History-Culture Experience Park".

614, Gyeongam-ro / 054740-3021
Bus 10, 16, 100, 100-1, 150, 150-1, 700

Bomun Tourist Complex Theme Parks

Gyeongju World California Beach 59-38, Yangnam-ro, Yangnam-myeon 280-34 Bomun-ro 054745-1991	Bunny Bear Museum 391, Bokul-ro 1588-0776	Old Memory Shanty Town 216-4, Bokul-ro 054748-5502	KPOP Museum 9, Expo-ro 054748-5502	Gyeongju World Automobile Museum 132-22, Bomun-ro 054742-8900	Kidult Museum 132-16, Bomun-ro 054744-7997
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