

South – Gyeongju *<The most historical place in Korea>*

<Itinerary>

- *Bulguksa Temple [UNESCO World Heritage]*
- *Daereungwon Tomb Complex*
- *Yangdong Village [UNESCO World Heritage]*
- *Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond*

Bulguksa Temple



Introduction

Bulguksa Temple was built in 528 during the Silla Kingdom, in the 15th year of King Beop-Heung's reign (514-540). Bulguksa Temple underwent numerous renovations from the Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392) to the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910), but was burned down during the Imjin War (Japanese Invasions, 1592-1598).

Daereungwon Tomb Complex



Introduction

Large ancient tombs of kings and nobles of the Silla Kingdom can be seen around Gyeongju at the Daereungwon Tomb Complex (Cheonmachong Tomb). There are twenty-three large tombs located here; the most famous being Cheonmachong and Hwangnamdaechong.

Yangdong Village



Introduction

Gyeongju Yangdong Village is Korea's largest traditional village, showcasing the traditional culture of the Joseon Dynasty and the beautiful natural surroundings. Thanks to its many cultural heritages, including treasures, national treasures, and folklore materials, the entire village has been designated as a cultural heritage site. Many people have visited this village to see its wealth of cultural heritages and scenic surroundings. Charles, Prince of Wales, visited this village in 1992.

Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond



Introduction

Gyeongju Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond were the secondary palace site which was used for the palace of the Crown Prince along with other subsidiary buildings and it also was the banquet room for important national event and important visitors.