



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 Dabotap Pagoda, the Seokgatap Pagoda, the Cheongungyo and Baegungyo Bridges, and the Yeonwago and Chilbogyo Bridges shows off the outstanding aesthetic beauty of Shilla Buddhist art. Furthermore, the Buddhist temple itself, on top of the stylolite with the Buddhist stupa 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 Seokbulsae 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 673-243, 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 nature. The Mount Namsan Belt is a repository for Buddhist art. The Wolseong Belt is the site of the palace of the thousand years Shilla Dynasty. The Daereungwon Tumuli Park Belt is distributed with ancient tombs, including those of Shilla kings. The Hwangnyongsa Belt represents the essence of Shilla Buddhism. Finally, the Samsong Belt was the center of the capital's defense facilities. The Buddhist ruins and capital's 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 Donggugwon Confucian Academy, the Gyeongju National Museum, and the Daewangdae Hall. Its 150 gwanjo (tile-roofed houses) and thatched-roof houses, including upper-class housings from the Joseon Dynasty, boast venerability. Founded by the Gyeongju Son clan and the Yeogang Yi clan, this jipsongchon (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, Yangdongmaeul-gil, Gangdong-myeon / 054762-2630
Bus 203, 252

Gyeongju Daereungwon Ancient Tomb Complex

Recommended Tour Course
A Gyeongju Tourist Information Center → Cheonmachong Ancient Tomb → Daereungwon Ancient Tombs → Historical Area in Eastern Gyeongju/Tomb of King Naemul, Gyeongjuhyanggyo Confucian School, Historic House of "Rich Man" Choi → Five Royal Tombs in Gyeongju
B Gyeongju Tourist Information Center → Ancient Tombs in Noso-ro and Nodong-ro Gyeongju → Cheonmachong Ancient Tomb → Daereungwon Ancient Tombs → Cheomseongdae Observatory in Gyeongju → Wolseong Fortress → Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond (Anapi Pond) → Gyeongju National Museum, Sacred Bell of Great King Seondeok



Daerungwon Ancient Tombs 4f

The Daerungwon Ancient Tombs get their name from the Sangjuk 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 25 ancient tombs including the Tomb of King Michu, the Hwangmacheong Tomb, and the Chumnamchong 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 Chumnamchong Ancient Tomb. The unearthed relics and the insides of the Chumnamchong Ancient Tomb are available so visitors 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 Kim Ar-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 once the site of the Shilla Dynasty's royal palace, and is also called Baenwolseong, Simwolseong, and Jaseong. However, it is now difficult to find any traces of the royal palace, and all that remains are the stone ice storage building during the time of Joseon's King Yeongjo, parts of the natural fortress wall, and Haewa, a name of a pond encircling the fortress to protect the palace.

Imwang-dong, Gyo-dong Region / Bus 11, 60, 61, 602, 603, 604, 605, 607, 609, 700

Gyeongju National Museum 8h

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), Outdoor Exhibition, and the Special Exhibits. With automated audio services (Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese) visitors can enjoy even more fruitful viewings.

166, Heong-ro / 054740-7500 / Bus 11, 60, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 607, 609, 700
Viewing Hours : 09:00-18:00
(The hours of operation are extended by 1 hour on Saturdays and holidays)
Opening at night : 09:00-21:00 (Only on Saturdays from March to December)
* Closed on every Monday and January 1st

Woljeonggyo Bridge 5h

Woljeonggyo Bridge was constructed in the 19th year of King Gyeongdeok's rule (the year 760). Located to the west of Wolseong Fortress, Woljeonggyo Bridge is a transportation route and fancy palace bridge that connects Namsan Mountain to the royal palace by linking the north and south sides of Namcheon Stream. In the year 2009 it was restored to its length of 66 m, width of 9 m and height of 8 m and is now known as another of Gyeongju's attractions.

274, Gyo-dong / Bus 60, 61

Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond (Anapi Pond) 8g

Donggung Palace was built during the 19th year of King Mummu's rule (the year 679) to be used for state festivals, banquets and as a prince's palace. According to the Sangjukagi (History of the Three Kingdoms) it is stated that Wolji Pond that in the 14th year of King Mummu'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 released". 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 Anapi Pond starting from the Joseon Dynasty.

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 Cho family remains in the village.

39-9, Gyocheon-gil / 054772-6142 / Bus 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 Solgoe. It once held the nine-story wooden pagoda and the sixteen-feet-high statue, two of the three national treasures of the Shilla Dynasty (Sillasasas). 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 sodang (village schools).

27-20, Gyocheon-gil / 054775-3824

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 pagoda. 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

Bomun Tourist Complex



Donghae Region

Kirimsa Temple 11C 437-4, Girim-ro, Munmu-daewang-myeon / 054744-2292 / Bus 130	Golgulsa Temple 11C 101-5, Girim-ro, Munmu-daewang-myeon / 054745-0246 / Bus 130	Gameunsa Temple Site 3D 55-1, Yangtong-il, Munmu-daewang-myeon / Bus 150, 150-1	Igyeondae Height 13D 1480-12, Donghaean-ro, Gampo-eup / Bus 150, 150-1	Tomb of King Munmu (Great King Rocks) 13D 41, Bonghaean-gil, Munmu-daewang-myeon / Bus 150, 150-1	Columnar Joint Zone of Yangnam, Gyeongju 13E 405-7, Eupcheon-ro, Yangnam-myeon / Bus 150, 150-1
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Rock-carved Buddha in Tapgok Valley of Namsan Mountain 2j

This area was formerly occupied by Sinsira Temple, a temple during the United Shilla Dynasty, and several Buddha statues have been picturesquely portrayed on the large 9 m rectangular boulder. There are two pagoda 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 top. On the south face are the Buddha Triad and an independent statue of Bodhisattva. On the east side statues of the Buddha, the Bodhisattva, Buddhist monks, and the image of a flying maid are portrayed.

Bus 11, 604



Tongiljeon 4j

Tongiljeon is where the portraits of the main players of the Unification of the Three Kingdoms, King Tapsong Muyeol, General Kim Yu-sin, and King Mummu, are enshrined. Record paintings are exhibited along the corridors.

6, Chibura-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 Saja's life. In the pond, a floating Pavilion stands on a stone column and appears to have burst forth from the water. Half of Pavilion is formed as "1" shape floating on the water.

Bus 11



Rock-carved Pensive Bodhisattva at Sinsaeonam Heritage, Rock-carved Buddhas at Chiburaon Heritage 5i

The Rock-carved Pensive Bodhisattva at Sinsaeonam 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 Chiburaon 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

Gyeongju HICO 6m



Since its opening in March 2, 2015, Gyeongju Hwaebek 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, 18, 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. With a total area of 64,830m², the garden's main attractions are the zoo and botanical garden and the Gyeongju Bird Park. It also offers an Agriculture Experience Space with city residents, making it a great place for touring families.

Operating Hours 09:00-20:00 / Open All Year Round
74-14, Bomun-ro / 054779-8729 / gyeongju.go.kr / Bus 10, 16, 18, 100-1, 150-1, 700

Gyeongju Expo Grand Park 6n

"Gyeongju World Culture Expo Park", a culture experience ground aiming to unite the global villages of the world as one, has been reborn as a permanent part of 'relaxation', 'culture', and 'experience'. The park was opened in the year 1998, and has been opened 5 times to this date. With a great number of international visitors, it is a 'Korea's Representative Culture Festival Ground' and 'Korea's Best History Culture Experience Park'.

614, Gyeongnam-ro / 054740-3021
Bus 10, 16, 18, 100, 100-1, 150, 150-1, 700

Bomun Tourist Complex Theme Parks

Gyeongju World California Beach 544, Bomun-ro / 054745-7711	Bunny Bear Museum 280-34 Bomun-ro / 054746-1991	Kangnang Water Park 391, Bobul-ro / 1588-0776	Old Memory Shanty Town 216-4, Bobul-ro / 054748-5002	KPOP Museum 9, Expo-ro / 054776-5502	Gyeongju World Automobile Museum 132-16, Bomun-ro / 054774-8900	Kidul Museum 132-16, Bomun-ro / 054744-7997
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