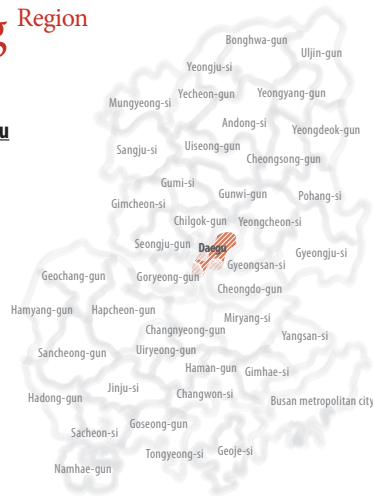


Gyeongsang Region

Course A. Daegu



103. Donghwasae Temple

Donghwasae Temple, built in 493 during the Silla period, served as a base camp where Great Master Samyeong led a militia campaign against Japanese invaders in 1592. This Buddhist temple contains a portrait of Great Master Samyeong, as well as Buddhist paintings.

41, Palgongsan-ro 201-gil, Dong-gu, Daegu



104. Inheungseowon Confucian Academy

Inheungseowon Confucian Academy was built to venerate Chu Jeok, a civil official from the Goryeo Dynasty. The academy holds 31 sheets of a printing of *Myeongsim Bogam* (Treasured Mirror for Enlightening the Mind), treated as a basic text for moral training.

26, Inheung 2-gil, Hwawon-eup, Dalseong-gun, Daegu



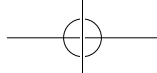
105. Dodongseowon Confucian Academy

Dodongseowon Confucian Academy was established to commemorate Kim Goeng-pil, a Confucian scholar of the early Joseon Dynasty. The academy accommodates its relic exhibition displaying books granted by the king, serving utensils used in ancestral rites and woodblocks of *Gyeonghyeonnok* (a collection of works by Kim Goeng-pil).

726, Gujiseo-ro, Guji-myeon, Dalseong-gun, Daegu

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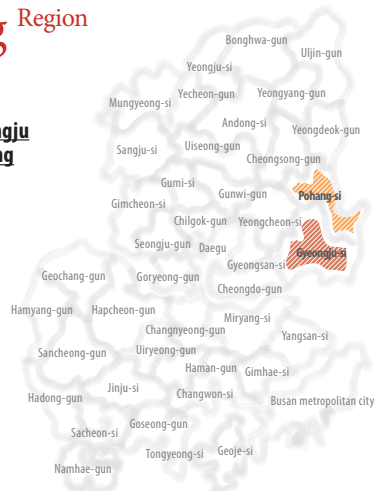


B

Gyeongsang Region

Course B.

Gyeongju Pohang



106. Bulguksa Temple

Bulguksa Temple, founded in 751, is well-known for its incorporation of the then-latest scientific technology, including outstanding construction techniques, as well as the aesthetic sensibilities of the Silla period. *Mugu Jeonggwang Dae Daranigyeong* (Great Dharani Sutra of Immaculate and Pure Light, the oldest woodblock printing in the world, was discovered in the Seokgatap Pagoda of Bulguksa Temple.

385, Bulguk-ro, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



107. Girimsa Temple

Girimsa Temple was constructed in 643 during the Silla period. It is the home to a Buddhist museum at which Buddhist relics discovered at the Vairocana Buddha of Daejeokgwangjeon Hall are on display, such as woodblock prints of Buddhist scriptures, a piece of white paper, writings or paintings in black ink, and copies of sutras.

419, Hoam-ri, Yangbuk-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



108. Yangdong Village

As an exemplary clan village of the Joseon Dynasty, Yangdong Village was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2010. The village contains a diversity of records, including a portrait of Son So, a civil official from the Joseon Dynasty, and property inheritance documents.

134, Yangdongmaeul-gil, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



109. Oksanseowon Confucian Academy

Oksanseowon Confucian Academy was built to commemorate the scholarly achievements and virtues of Yi Eon-jeok, a Neo-Confucian of the Joseon Dynasty. The academy houses a complete set of *Samguk Sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms) by Kim Bu-sik, the oldest existing Korean history book, as well as works by Han Seok-bong, a master calligrapher of the Joseon Dynasty.

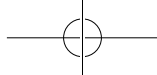
216-27, Oksanseowon-gil, Angang-eup, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



110. Exhibition Center of Deokdong (Town with Good Records-keeping)

Deokdong is the fourth Town with Good Records-keeping designated by the National Archives of Korea. It safeguards important records of local residents' lives, such as a cadastral map of the village surveyed in 1911 and a 200-year old hojeokdanja (family register).

Odeok 1-ri, Gibuk-myeon, Buk-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



Gyeongsang Region

Course C. Andong



111. Confucian Culture Museum

The Confucian Culture Museum is a unique museum of Confucianism designed to introduce traditional Korean Confucian culture. It displays Korean artifacts related to scholarship, including a hongpae, a red certificate awarded to successful national examination candidates during the Joseon and Goryeo Dynasties.

1997, Toegy-e-ro, Dosan-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



112. Dosanseowon Confucian Academy

Dosanseowon Confucian Academy was an institution built by Yi Hwang, a thinker and educator of the mid-Joseon Dynasty, in order to instruct his students. It features a collection of 4,000 books, wood calligraphies and Yi Hwang's remains.

154, Dosanseowon-gil, Dosan-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



113. Hahoe Village

Hahoe Village is a traditional Korean folk village and inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list. The village is well-known for its traditional late Joseon Dynasty houses and folk festivals including Byeolsingut (shamanic ritual to village tutelary deities).

63, Namchon-gil, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

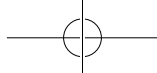


114. Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy

Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is a private educational institution established by aristocrats during the Joseon Dynasty. The academy possesses books and records that include a collection of works by Ryu Seong-ryong, a civil official from the Joseon Dynasty.

30, Byeongsan-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

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Gyeongsang Region

Course D.

Yeongju
Bonghwa



115. Sosuseowon Confucian Academy

Sosuseowon Confucian Academy was both the first Confucian Academy and the first royally chartered private academy with rights recognized by a king. It served as a private educational center for aristocrats of the Joseon Dynasty. Near the academy is the Sosu Museum where woodblocks and the hanging board with an inscription of 'Sosuseowon' written by King Myeongjong are on exhibit.

2780, Sobaek-ro, Sunheung-myeon, Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



116. Buseoksa Temple

Buseoksa Temple was founded in 676 during the Silla Period and features the ancient wooden structure known as Muryangsujeon Hall and wall paintings.

314, Buseok-ro, Buseok-myeon, Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



117. Gakhwasa Temple (Site of Taebeaksan Mountain History Archives)

From its foundation in 1606 until 1913, Gakhwasa Temple served as the History Archives for preserving the *Joseon Wangjo Sillok* (Annals of the Joseon Dynasty). The archive buildings were believed to be destroyed by fire in the late 1940s. The Sillok, formerly kept in these archives, is now stored in the History Repository affiliated with the National Archives of Korea.

251, Gakhwasan-gil, Chunyang-myeon, Bonghwa-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do

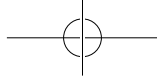


118. Historic Site of Chungjae Gwan Beol

This is the historic site of Gwan Beol, whose penname was Chungjae, a civil government official of the mid-Joseon period. Inside the grounds is the Chungjae Museum which holds the *Chungjae Ilgi* (Diary of Chungjae) and *Geunsarok* (Reader in Neo-Confucianism).

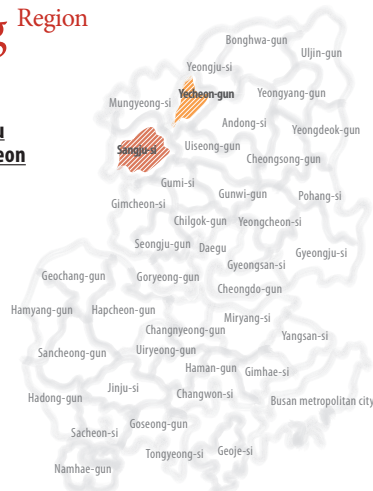
53-26, Chungjae-gil, Bonghwa-eup, Bonghwa-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do

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Gyeongsang Region

Course E. Sangju Yeocheon



119. Sangju Museum

The Sangju Museum was constructed in order to disseminate the history and culture of Sangju. The museum houses and exhibits a wealth of materials including *Jojeongimjinnangirok* (Records compiled by Jo Jeong of the 1592 Japanese Invasion) which describes in great detail Japan's six-year invasion of Korea.

708, Gyeongcheon-ro, Sabeol-myeon, Sangju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



120. Sangju Donghak Hall

As a church of Donghak, a spontaneous religion emerging in the late Joseon Dynasty, Sangju Donghak Hall is the only remaining headquarters building. The hall houses woodblocks of scriptures and songs from Donghak, as well as banners and seals.

64, Ugi 1-gil, Euncheok-myeon, Sangju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do



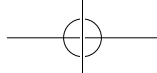
121. Yongmunsa Temple

Yongmunsa Temple originated in 870 during the Silla Dynasty. The temple features an assortment of treasures such as Yunjangdae (two revolving sutra cases), a unique Korean rotating-sutra container and *Yongmunsaogyoji* (Royal Edict to Yongmunsa Temple) issued by King Sejo.

285-30 Yongmunsa-gil, Yongmun-myeon, Yeocheon-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do

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Gyeongsang Region

Course F.

Busan Yangsan



122. Dong-A University Museum

The Dong-A University Museum, opened in 1959, is within the campus of the university. The museum holds and exhibits national cultural heritage treasures including *Gaegugwonjonggongsinnokgwon* (Certificate of merit for distinguished service in the foundation of the Joseon Dynasty) and *Donggwoldo* (painting of a panoramic view of Changdeokgung and Changgyeonggung Palaces).

225, Gudeok-ro, Seo-gu, Busan



123. History Repository

As an affiliate institution of the National Archives of Korea, the History Repository accommodates special storage facilities for records and archives. It preserves valuable historical records of modern and contemporary history as well as *Joseon Wangjo Sillok* (Annals of the Joseon Dynasty)*. There is an archives exhibition hall as well.

28, Gyeonggiang-ro, Yeonje-gu, Busan



124. Beomeosa Temple

Beomeosa Temple was constructed in 678 during the Silla Period. It houses a version of *Samguk Yusa* (Memorabilia from the Three Kingdoms) which is regarded as the earliest (the 14th century) among existing editions and vital for complimenting the damaged or missing portions of earlier versions.

250, Beomeosa-ro, Geumjeong-gu, Busan

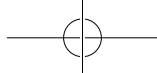


125. Tongdosa Temple

Tongdosa Temple was constructed in 646 during the Silla Period. A Buddhist museum on the ground is a unique museum for Korea, specializing in Buddhist paintings.

101, Tongdosa-ro, Habuk-myeon, Yangsan-si, Gyeongsangnam-do

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Gyeongsang Region

Course G.

Hapcheon Geochang



126. Haeinsa Temple

Haeinsa Temple, built in 802 during the Silla period, is one of the so-called 'three treasure temples' along with Tongdosa Temple and Songgwangsa Temple. This temple houses *Palman Daejanggyeong* (Tripitaka Koreana: Eighty-thousand printing blocks)*, designated as part of the UNESCO Memory of the World, as well as Janggyeong Panjeon (storage hall for the Tripitaka Koreana woodblocks) ◯ designated as a UNESCO World Heritage list.

53, Haeinsa-gil, Gaya-myeon, Hapcheon-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do



127. Hambyeongnu Pavilion

Hambyeongnu Pavilion was erected in 1321 during the Goryeo Dynasty and boasts numerous hanging boards with calligraphy works by Yi Hwang, Jo Sik and Song Si-yeol, great scholars of the Joseon Dynasty.

2900, Hapcheon-daero, Hapcheon-eup, Hapcheon-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do



128. House of Jeong On

This house is the birthplace of Jeong On, a civic minister from the Joseon Dynasty. To commemorate him, King Injo bestowed on the commemorative gate a hanging board which reads *Mungangongdong gyejeongonjimun* (Gate of Mungangong ((posthumous title)) Donggye ((penname)) Jeong On).

13, Gangdong 1-gil, Wicheon-myeon, Geochang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

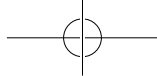


129. Suseungdae Boulder

Suseungdae refers to a prominent granite boulder in the Wonhakdong Valley, well known during the Joseon Dynasty for its beautiful scenery. Regarding the name Suseungdae, there are two famous poems carved on the rock: one by the eminent Neo-Confucian scholar Yi Hwang suggesting that the rock be renamed to better represent the beauty of the surroundings, and the other by Im Hun welcoming the suggestion.

2, Eunhari-gil, Wicheon-myeon, Geochang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

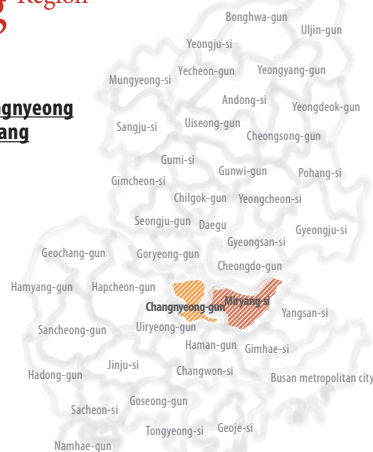
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Gyeongsang Region

Course H.

Changnyeong
Miryang



130. Yeongnamnu Pavilion

Yeongnamnu Pavilion, together with Chokseognu Pavilion in Jinju and Bubyeknu Pavilion in Pyeongyang, is one of the three great pavilions of Korea. Inside are numerous works of art such as charters, travel accounts and poetry by famous literary figures.

324, Jungang-ro, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do



131. Pyochungsa Temple· Pyochungbi Memorial Stone

Pyochungsa Temple and Pyochungbi Memorial Stone were built in praise of three great Seon (Zen) masters who organized guerrilla forces during Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592. The monument is also known as the “Sweating Pyochungbi Memorial Stone” since legend asserts that it seeps water during times of national emergency such as war.

Pyochungsa Temple. 1338, Pyochung-ro, Danjang-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do
Pyochungbi Memorial Stone. 903-2, Muan-ri, Muan-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do

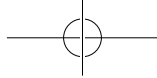


132. Jinheungwang cheokgyeongbi Commemorative Stone

King Jinheung of the Silla Dynasty built the monument after making a royal tour of the regions that he had absorbed into Silla territory. The park accommodates other cultural heritages such as Changnyeong Guesthouse, an official building of the late Joseon Dynasty and Cheokhwabi Commemorative Stone in Changnyeong (monument to the exclusion of foreigners from the country).

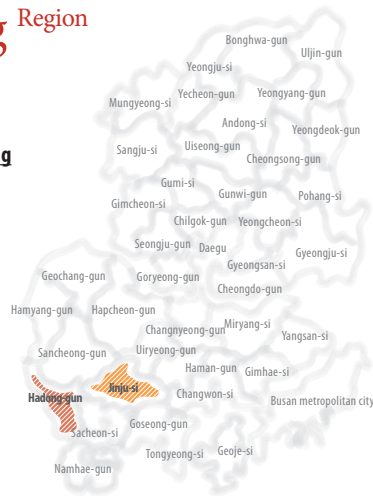
28-22, Gyosang-ri, Changnyeong-eup, Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

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I Gyeongsang Region Course I.

**Jinju
Hadong**



133. Jinjuseong Fortress

Jinjuseong Fortress is where General Kim Si-min repelled a considerable mass of Japanese attackers with a small Korean force during the Japanese invasions of 1592, known as the Battle of Jinjuseong Fortress. Within the fortress are the Ssangchungsa Jeokbi Commemorative Stone, Jinju National Museum, and Chokseognu Pavilion.

626, Namgang-ro, Jinju-si, Gyeongsangnam-do



134. House of Choi Champan

The House of Choi Champan was designed as a reproduction of the house in Pyeonsa-ri made famous as the setting of the great historical novel *Toji* (Land) by Park Gyeong-ri. It accommodates sets from the televised serial of the same name recreating the living conditions of the late Joseon Dynasty, the Pyeongsari Literature Museum, a traditional agriculture exhibition hall, and hanok (Korean traditional house) experience center.

76-23, Pyeongsari-gil, Agyang-myeon, Hadong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do



135. Ssanggyesa Temple

Founded in 724 during the Silla period, Ssanggyesa Temple boasts a wealth of cultural heritage, including the Memorial Stone of Master Jigam with an outstanding inscription. The temple is also famous as the place where tea was first cultivated in Korea.

59, Ssanggyesa-gil, Hwagae-myeon, Hadong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

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