

First Journey **The 8 Scenic Sites of Gwandong**

The 8 scenic sites of Gwandong have been the subjects of works by numerous poets and painters. Back when it was difficult for people to travel far from where they lived, the landscapes depicted in paintings and poems were the only way they could explore areas outside their hometowns. King Jeongjong wanted to see the 8 scenic spots of Gwandong in person, but instead, he had to send Kim Hong-do to the area and paint the landscapes instead. It now only takes a few hours to visit and explore the sites illustrated in the artworks.

Itinerary: Jukseou Pavilion, Samcheok → Gyeongpodae Pavilion, Gangneung → Nakasana Temple and Surroundings, Yangyang → Cheongsangnyong Pavilion

Seventh Journey **Aesthetics of Traditional Landscaping of Korea**

Korean traditional gardens have no boundaries. As implied by the joke, "Whatever I build with my eyes is my land," our gardens are nature itself. Our predecessors considered their residences as a small part of nature, and attempted to embrace the vast natural environment beyond their stone walls, windows and gates. Let's go on a journey to discover the beauty of traditional landscaping of Korea.

Itinerary: Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple, Chuncheon → Soyangjeong Pavilion → Sutasu Temple → Seonyeong House, Gangneung → Haejujeong Pavilion, Gangneung

Thirteenth Journey **The Story of the Mining Villages**

The mountainous areas of Gangwon-do, covering Jeongseon, Taebaek and Samcheok, were the center of the coal mining industry that contributed to the modern industrial development of Korea. Now that most of the mines have closed down, how have some of these areas transformed? And what happened to the miners, who worked tirelessly in harsh environments, and their families?

Itinerary: Coal History Museum → Samtan Art Mine → Taebaek Coal Museum → Nambu Village, Sanggye-dong → Coal Preparation Plant at Cheonan Station, Taebaek → Employee Residence of Former Samcheok Development Inc., Donghae

Second Journey **Road to King Danjong's Exile**

King Danjong (1441~1457) is remembered for having the most tragic story in the 500-year history of the Joseon Dynasty. He lost his mother as soon as he was born, and his father at the tender age of 12. After ascending to the throne, he was driven out by his paternal uncle, and was sent to exile in Yeongwol, where he drew his last breath. Perhaps many people pitied him for living such a short life, but there are many stories associated with Danjong that have been passed on in Yeongwol.

Itinerary: Road to King Danjong's Exile → Cheongyeoggo Meandering Stream, Yeongwol → Jagyuru Pavilion and Gaesungcheon House → Nakhwaam Rock and Minchungsu Shrine → Jangneung Royal Tomb, Yeongwol

Eighth Journey **The Horrors of the Korean War and the Tragedy of the Korean People**

War leaves many scars. Amidst the endless bombardment and gunshots, many people lost their loved ones and even the homes that their families lived in for generations. People, who had to divide themselves into friend and foe, have had to carry the traumatic experience with them for the rest of their lives. The bombardment and gunshots may have stopped for a while, but we are still in the midst of war.

Itinerary: Baengnagji Battle Field → Korean Workers' Party Headquarters, Cheorwon → Seunglyeo Bridge, Cheorwon → Peace Dam and World Peace Bell Park → Eulji Observatory → Unification Observatory, Goseong → Abai Village, Sokcho

Fourteenth Journey **Prehistoric Sites**

Prehistoric sites provide valuable evidence of how people settled and lived on the Korean peninsula. However, these historic sites that have been discovered are easily viewed by a layman as just a heap of stones or the like. In order to hear the stories from thousands of years ago, there is a need to take a keener interest, and if you make the effort, you'll be able to return home with an invaluable gift.

Itinerary: Archaeological Site in Munam-ri, Goseong → Archaeological Site in Oam-ri, Yangyang → Yangju Prehistory Museum → Dalmens in Cheonjeon-ri, Chuncheon → Chuncheon National Museum

Third Journey **The Beginning and the end of Goryeo Dynasty**

Gangwon-do is a place where Gung Ye (r. 901-908) founded the capital around 1,100 years ago, with the grand aspiration building a massive state of the East that included the Korean peninsula and mainland China. This was where he met Wang Geon (r. 918-943), and their encounter eventually led to the birth of the Goryeo Dynasty. The place that the last king of Goryeo was exiled to and assassinated in was also Gangwon-do. In the land that witnessed the crossroads of history, the birth of heroes, and the fall of a dynasty, we delve into the beginning and the end of Goryeo dynasty.

Itinerary: Peace Observatory, Cheorwon → Wanggok Village, Goseong → Hajdae Rock Beach, Yangyang → Jungyeongmyo and Yeongyeongmyo Royal Tombs, Samcheok → Royal Tomb of King Gongyang of the Goryeo Dynasty, Samcheok

Ninth Journey **The Environment and Natural Monuments of DMZ**

A ceasefire line was established in the middle of the Korean peninsula following the signing of an armistice on July 27, 1953, and a 900km Zarea became inaccessible, like a vanished land. In the demilitarized zone (DMZ) and Civilian Control Zone (CCZ), public access is strictly restricted, and Mother Nature became the new guardian of the land. Over the past few decades, the ecosystems were naturally restored into a near-primitive state.

Itinerary: Toyo Reservoir → Cheorwon Crane Hat → Songdeoso Basin → Bisuigumi Village → Dutaeyon Pond → Punchobwi Village → Hwajung Lake, Goseong

Fifteenth Journey **Byeolsingut(Village Ritual) of the East Coast Area**

Rites performed for the gods or the dead typically begin with an offering and prayers for the souls to rest. These ceremonies are performed by the living with the desire to attain wellness. These rites have, over time, emerged as festivals and a form of culture and the arts. Gangneung Danje Festival, for instance, is a good example of such festivals. Let's go on a journey to witness how humans interact with the gods.

Itinerary: Seonghwangsa and Sansingak Shrines, Daegwallyeong Pass → Seonangdang Shrine on Busan Mountain → Chilsadang Shrine → Gangneung Dano Culture Center → Cheokjudonghaebi and Pyeongsutochanbi Stales, Samcheok → Haeisindang Park

Fourth Journey **History of the Female Intellectuals of Joseon Dynasty**

The ideal type of woman in the Joseon period was a "good wife and wise mother." However, there were also women who aspired to lead an independent life and strove to make academic achievements and artistic refinement. They included Sin Saimdang, a painter who has left behind outstanding artworks, Heo Nanseoheon, who made a name for herself as a poet in China and Japan, Im Yunjidang, a Confucian scholar known for her profound knowledge, and Yun Hui-sun, a leader of the independence movement to recover national sovereignty. Let's explore the lives of women who were ahead of their times.

Itinerary: Ojukcheon House, Gangneung → Birthplace of Heo Nanseoheon → Sin Saimdang Sachinsibi Monument → Im Yunjidang Monument → Statue of Yun Hui-sun → Yun Hui-sun Historic Site

Tenth Journey **Geological and Cave Explorations**

Our planet Earth is estimated to be around 4.6 billion years old, yet humans have only been around for about 10,000 years. The time period from when Earth was formed until the beginning of human civilization is referred to as the geological period, and the land that we live on could be described as a product of those long years. Let's listen to the stories of the 4.6-billion-year history of Earth from the rocks and earth.

Itinerary: Early Paleozoic Deposits and Topography of Stream Erosion of Gumunso, Taebaek → Baengnyongdonggul Cave, Pyeongchang → Hwaangul Cave, Jeongseon → Gosagul Cave, Yeongwol → Mudcracks and Stromatolites in Mungok-ri, Yeongwol → Potholes on Yoseonam Rock in Mureung-ri, Yeongwol

Special Target Sites **Millennium Trail of Enlightenment and Healing Healing Road of Woljeongsu Temple on Odaesan**

Odaesan Mountain is the one and only mountain in the Republic of Korea, where the entire mountain is considered a sacred ground by Buddhists. Woljeongsu and Sangwonsa temples on Odaesan Mountain have become places of pilgrimage for Buddhists because of Vinaya Master Jajang, who wished to witness Manjusri on Odaesan Mountain but ultimately could not accomplish it, and the two princes of Silla, who wanted to abandon the secular world and follow the path of Buddhism. Walk along the old trail of enlightenment and healing, next to the forests and valleys that led to the millennium temples, Woljeongsu and Sangwonsa, which emanate a rustic atmosphere.

Itinerary: Odaesan Mountain → Sogegang Mountain → Woljeongsu Temple → Seonjae-gil Trail → Pyeongchang Odaesan National History Archives → Sangwonsa Temple

Fifth Journey **The Donghak Peasant Revolution and the Righteous Army**

In the late Joseon Dynasty, the Confucian thought and strict class system began to crumble with the introduction of new ideologies and doctrines. Pressure from foreign countries, which had been looking to colonize Korea, grew stronger as well. To put up a resistance, people across the country stood up and began voicing their thoughts. The Donghak Peasant Revolution arose with the aim of achieving equality for all and rooting out the foreign forces, and this was followed by the righteous army activities. Let's open our ears to the cries and shouts of the commoners from Gangwon-do Province.

Itinerary: Donghak Peasant Army Battlefield, Pungam-ri → Gimi Manse Park → Uiam Ryu In-seok Historic Site → Grave of Min Geung-ho, the Leader of the Gwandong Changudae Army

Eleventh Journey **Jeongseon Arirang**

In 2012, Arirang, lyrical folk song of Korea, was inscribed on the UNESCO List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Arirang is considered one of the top three arirangs of Korea, along with Miryang Arirang and Jindo Arirang. Of the three, Arirang is known to have been conceived first, and influenced all other arirangs. So what aspects of Jeongseon led to the birth of Arirang, which is described as the "spirit of Koreans"? Let's travel to Jeongseon along the winding roads.

Itinerary: Auraji Lake → Jeongseon Arirang Training Hall → Jeongseon 5-day Market → Jeongseon Arirang Theater → Arari Village

Sixth Journey **Seeking the Old Temple Sites**

When you travel to the old Temple sites, you will be met with nothing. It's no surprise, considering that there are only remain traces of the temples, without any majestic buildings or structures. However, it is a journey into the imagination and a trip into a world that transcends time and space. Let's begin a journey to the sites where there is more than meets the eye.

Itinerary: Beodonsa Temple Site, Wonju → Beopcheonsa Temple Site, Wonju → Heungbeopsa Temple Site, Wonju → Mugeollisa Temple Site, Hongcheon → Seollinwon Temple Site, Yangyang → Beonbongsu Temple, Goseong

Twelfth Journey **Legends and Tales of Seoraksan Mountain**

Seoraksan Mountain is arguably the second most beautiful mountain Korea, following Geumgansan Mountain. The towering peaks and the ridges that connect them as well as various rocks in fascinating forms, winding brooks, and waterfalls will take your breath away. Our predecessors created legends and tales, based on the awe-inspiring sights, and every waterfall and rock has its own story. Let's climb up Seoraksan Mountain to encounter the spectacular stories it has to offer amidst its splendid natural environment.

Itinerary: Ulsanbawi Rock in Seoraksan Mountain → Heundeulbawi Rock in Seoraksan Mountain → Sinheungsu Temple → Baekdamsa Temple → Sibiseonyeotang Potholes and Surroundings → Daejeungpokpo Falls → Osaegyaksu Mineral Water in Osaek-ri, Yangyang

Support the PyeongChang 2018 Olympics and find joy in the Heritage Journey!

Cultural Heritage Administration


