





TOUR INFORMATION

No.	Name	Information	Photo
1	DMZ Theater	<p>DMZ Theater and Exhibition Hall is where visitors can watch a 15-minute clip about the Korean War and DMZ. In the DMZ exhibition hall, which now stands as a monument to peace, you'll see photographs and war artifacts on display before you head out to the Dora Observatory.</p>	
2	Dorasan Observatory	<p>Situated in Paju city, visitors can look over North Korea and various locations including Gaeseong, Songaksan, Kim Il-Sung Statue, and Cooperation Farm (Geumamgol). The observatory offers 500 seats, VIP rooms, and abundant parking space. It was first opened to the public in January 1987. Since civilian access is restricted in this area, visitors must participate in the DMZ Peace & Security Tourist Program (implemented by Paju-si) to visit the observatory. Conducted by a shuttle bus either from Imjingak Resort or Dorasan Station, it goes through the Dora Observatory, 3rd Underground Tunnel, Dorasan Station, and Unification Village. Visitors must carry their passport, which is examined at the checkpoint just beyond Unification Bridge.</p>	
3	National Museum of Korean Contemporary History	<p>The National Museum of Korean Contemporary History is Korea's first museum recording the nation's comprehensive history from the late nineteenth century to current time. It opened on December 26, 2012 and was established to share the nation's history of going through all kinds of hardships and troubles by showing them with exhibitions, education, researching and developing and collecting materials. The museum is comprised of four exhibition halls; Prelude to the Republic of Korea, Foundation of the Republic of Korea, Development of the Republic of Korea, and Modernization of South Korea, toward the World. Korean History Dream Village features a hands-on program hall for children to learn modern and contemporary history. Also Children's Museum offers special exhibitions throughout modern time's history and educational and cultural programs for students.</p>	 

4

Gyeongbokgung Palace

Built in 1395, Gyeongbokgung Palace is also commonly referred to as the Northern Palace because its location is furthest north when compared to the neighboring palaces of Changdeokgung (Eastern Palace) and Gyeonghuigung (Western Palace) Palace.

Gyeongbokgung Palace is arguably the most beautiful, and remains the largest of all five palaces. The premises were once destroyed by fire during the Imjin War (Japanese Invasions, 1592-1598). However, all of the palace buildings were later restored under the leadership of Heungseondaewongun during the reign of King Gojong (1852-1919).

Remarkably, the most representative edifices of the Joseon Dynasty, Gyeonghoeru Pavilion and Hyangwonjeong Pond have remained relatively intact. Woldae and the sculptures of Geunjeongjeon (The Royal Audience Chamber) represent past sculptures of contemporary art.

The National Palace Museum of Korea is located south of Heungnyemun Gate, and the National Folk Museum is located on the eastern side within Hyangwonjeong.

