

ICORL 2018 Tour Program

Full Day Programs

(7-1) All in one Full-day Tour 1

- **Operation Dates: 27th APR (Fri) – 29th APR (Sun)**

If you want to be in another day, please let us know your desired date via e-mail. (booking@cosmojin.com)

| Date | Area | Time | Details | Inclusion | Meal |
|--------------------|-------|---|--|---|-------|
| 27/Apr - 29/Apr | Seoul | 08:50 09:20 09:30 10:00 10:15 11:00 11:40 12:30 13:30 15:00 16:00 16:30 17:30 | Pick up at Grand Hilton Seoul Joining Driving the famous Landmarks City Hall, Cheonggyecheon, Gwanghwamun Plaza, Insadong, Jogyesa The Royal Guard Changing Ceremony Gyeongbok Palace(Deoksu Palace on Tue) The National Folk Museum, Pass by the Presidential Blue House Amethyst or Ginseng Center Lunch(Bibimbap) Changdeok Palace Insadong Amethyst or Ginseng Center Namdaemun Market Drop off at Hotel | Tour Guide Transportation Admission Fee | Lunch |

- Price: KRW 87,000 per person
- Minimum Person: 1
- Including: Transportation, English Speaking Guide, All Admission Fee, Lunch

➤ Gyeongbok Palace



The palace was originally constructed in 1394 by King Taejo and "Gyeongbokgung" was named by minister Jeong Do-jeon. Gyeongbokgung was continuously expanded during the reign of King Taejong and King Sejong the Great, but part of the palace was burnt down during the Japanese invasions of Korea (1592-1598).

During the regency of Daewon-gun in 1867, the buildings were reconstructed and formed a massive 330-building complex with 5,792 rooms.

Standing on 4,414,000 square feet (410,000 square meters) of land, it was a symbol of majesty for the Korean people and the home of the royal family. In 1895, after the assassination of Empress Myeongseong by Japanese agents, her husband, Emperor Gojong left the palace and the imperial family would never return.

➤ **The National Folk Museum**



The National Folk Museum of Korea, located in Gyeongbokgung Palace, features aspects of both the traditional folk culture of ordinary people and that of the aristocracy, centering particularly on the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). Devoted to the study, collection, and preservation of folk artifacts, it is also a forum for social education on folk culture through exhibitions and classes, which are designed to provide a better understanding of traditional Korean culture.

➤ **The Presidential Blue House**



Cheong Wa Dae (translation: The House of the Blue Roof Tiles or the Blue House, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea) is the executive office and official residence of the South Korean head of state, the President of the Republic of Korea. Both the English and Korean names refer to the building's blue-green roof. The Korean name has the literal meaning "house of the blue roof tiles." Cheong Wa Dae is in fact a complex of buildings, built largely in the traditional Korean style with some modern elements.

➤ **Changdeok Palace**



Changdeok Palace was built during the 5th year of the reign of King Taejong (1405) as a royal villa. It was later used as royal residence when Gyeongbok Palace was burnt down during the Japanese invasion in 1592. Since the site of the Palace is not level, the layout of the buildings is designed in such a way that architectural forms adapt to the changing natural terrain.

➤ **Insadong**



The street where you can feel traditional Korean culture, Insadong is the best place for those who want to experience Korean traditions. Numerous traditional teashops, galleries, antique shops and traditional restaurants are placed along the narrow alley.

➤ **Namdaemun Market**



Namdaemun Market is the largest one in Seoul and shoppers may get any product in Korea at the cheapest price at here. Moreover it's near from the center of Seoul, passengers can easily access to the major hotels even at night.