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Message:

Quotation

Tour Name	Full-day Seoul City Tour (Seat-In-Coach Tour)		Departure day	Daily
Price (p/person)	US\$91		Minimum group size	2 people
Price Includes	Meal	1 time of lunch at local restaurant		
	Transfer	Tour bus		
	Guide	English-speaking		
	Others	Admission Fee, Toll/parking fee		
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Seat-In-Coach Tour is operated by our partner, not Hanjin Travel and on a join-in basis ▶ Itinerary is subject to change under local circumstances ▶ Final payment must be received by HANJIN TRAVEL 14 days prior to tour departure date 			
Itinerary	Details			Meal
	Meet a guide at hotel lobby where you stay(09:00) – Jogyesa Temple – Guard Changing Ceremony & Gyeongbokgung Palace – National Folk Museum – Pass by Blue house(Presidential Mansion) – Korean Ginseng Center – Changdeokgung Palace – Insadong Antique Street – Namdaemun Traditional Market – Back to hotel(17:00)			L: Local

Tourist Attraction Information



Jogyesa Temple: Jogyesa Temple is the center of Zen Buddhism in Korea, and is famous for being located in the city. From the busy streets of Jongno, follow the road towards Anguk Subway Station, and you will see Jogyesa Temple. The first thing you will notice at the temple are the lovely trees. These locust trees and baeksong trees in front of the Daeungjeon, the main temple building, are about 500 years old.



Gyeongbokgung Palace: Built in 1395, Gyeongbokgung Palace is also commonly referred to as the “Northern Palace” because it is the furthest north when compared to the neighboring palaces of Changdeokgung (Eastern Palace) and Gyeongheegung (Western Palace). Gyeongbokgung Palace is arguably the most beautiful and remains the grandest of all five palaces.



Changing the Guard Ceremony: In ancient times, the royal guards of Joseon Dynasty performed the given task by guarding the Gwanghwamun Gate, the entrance of Gyeongbokgung Palace where the king ruled the country. Since 1469, the ceremony has taken place and its record has been consulted for the present reenactment ceremony. The reenactment of the original ceremony began from 1996. The gate guardsmen serve their sentry, perform the changing of the guards, and hold a parade. The guards' uniforms, weapons, and accessories as well as their strict ceremonial procedures catch the eyes of passersby, especially foreign tourists, when guardsmen perform the changing of guards in traditional costumes at the main gate of Gyeongbokgung Palace in downtown Seoul. Since it is hard to experience traditional events in such a big city like Seoul, citizens and tourist really enjoy and love it. It takes place every day except Tuesday.



National Folk Museum of Korea: Located inside Gyeongbokgung Palace, the National Folk Museum of Korea presents over 4,000 historical artifacts that were used in the daily lives of ordinary Korean people. Here you can fully immerse yourselves in previous domestic and agricultural lifestyles, and learn about Korea's cultural beliefs.

The National Folk Museum of Korea has three permanent and two special exhibitions as well as a library, souvenir shop, and other subsidiary facilities.



Blue House (Presidential) Road: A walk around the paths just outside the the Blue House grounds is a pleasure as the surroundings are peaceful and beautiful. The paths follow Gyeongbokgung Palace to Blue House and to Samcheong-dong Park. The walk from the East Gate of Gyeongbokgung Palace to the Blue House is the most beautiful part. With the road in the middle, there is the Gyeongbokgung Palace stone wall on the left and galleries and old buildings on the right. The stone wall of Gyeongbokgung Palace is scattered with beautiful old trees that will comfort you.



Insadong Antique Alley: Insa-dong, located in the heart of the city, is an important place where old but precious and traditional goods are on display. There is one main road in Insa-dong with alleys on each side. Within these alleys are galleries, traditional restaurants, traditional teahouses, and cafes.



Changdeokgung Palace [UNESCO World Heritage]: Changdeokgung Palace was the second royal villa built following the construction of Gyeongbukgung Palace in 1405. It was the principal palace for many of the Joseon kings and is the most well-preserved of the five remaining royal Joseon palaces. The palace grounds are comprised of a public palace area, a royal family residence building, and the rear garden. Known as a place of rest for the kings, the rear garden boasts a gigantic tree that is over 300 years old, a small pond, and a pavilion.



Namdaemun Market: Opened in 1964, the Namdaemun Market is the largest traditional market in Korea with various goods in store. All products are sold at affordable prices and the sotres in this area also function as a wholesale market. Most of the goods are made directly by the sotreowners. When day breaks, the site of busy Koreans bustling around the market, creates a unique scene that attracts tourists worldwide. The Namdaemun Market sells a variety of clothes, glasses, kitchenware, toys, mountain gear, flowers, ginseng, and imported goods.