



# War Memorial Museum & Kyongbok Palace



Opened in 1994, the **War Memorial of Korea** offers visitors an educational experience of the many wars in which Korea was involved.

The War Memorial houses six exhibition rooms displaying over 13,000 items under different themes: Memorial Hall, War History, Korean War, Expeditionary Forces Room, ROK Armed Forces Room, and Large Equipment Room, plus the outside exhibition area, which is comprised of numerous military equipment. Visitors will experience the national defense of Korea throughout the War Memorial, which was designed with input from war experts.



Displayed are various weapons and equipment from prehistoric times to the modern period, as well as paintings of battlefields and sculptures of notable warriors, including An Jung Guen, who assassinated a former general in Manchuria in 1909. About 100 large weapons are displayed in the outside exhibition area on the lawns around the building.

The plaza at the museum compound has an artificial waterfall, and surrounding it are widespread rest areas so that visitors can picnic while enjoying the pleasant landscape.



Korea  
For over  
center  
defining  
was  
most important of the kingdom's five grand palaces.



**Kyongbok Palace** is the symbol of and the center of Seoul.

five centuries, Kyongbok Palace was the of the Choson Kingdom and the symbol of Korean royalty. The massive 340,000 square-meter palace complex built in 1395 becoming the largest and

King Taejo viewed the palace as a tribute to the prosperity of Korea's royal family and bestowed the name Kyongbok, which means "shining happiness."

However, the palace's history is a troubled one. Left in ruins following the Japanese invasion in 1592, Kyongbok Palace not was rebuilt until 1865. Less than 40 years later, part of the complex was again demolished as Japan took control of the Korean Peninsula and built its colonial government on the site.

In the 1990s, the South Korean government launched a huge project to restore the ancient palace to its original glory. Today, the elegant complex, which lies just north of downtown Seoul, is one of the country's leading tourist attractions and most treasured historical sites.



At the center of the palace is Kunjongjon Hall, the two-tiered throne room where kings conducted affairs of state and hosted state ceremonies. Other highlights include Kyonghoeru Pavillion, a picturesque building overlooking the manmade pond to the northwest of the throne room that served as a banquet hall for the king and his guests.

Visitors to the palace can observe regular reenactments of the changing of the palace guards near Kwanghwamun, the North Gate. The complex also hosts the National Folk Museum of Korea.

### **Itinerary—subject to change**

0830--- Departs Information Tickets & Travel, Bldg 924

0930-1200 --- War Memorial Museum

1230-1330 --- Korean Restaurant

1400-1600 --- Kyongbok Palace

1730 --- Arrives at Osan Air Force Base

### **Important Things To Know**

--Tour bus leaves in front of ITT, building #924 and departs at 0830 hours.

--Please be here 15-20 minutes prior to departure time

-- Lunch options are following: pack your own lunch, or bring lunch money

--War Memorial Museum Entrance fee is W3,000 per person (free for service members).

--Kyongbok Palace Entrance fee is W3,000