[별지 제1호 서식]

국립공원관리공단

# 탐 방 프 로 그 램 인 증 신 청 서

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| 프로그램명 | Gyeongju! Ancient capital city of Shilla Dynasty | | | |
| 추진목표 | 경주를 찾는 외국인을 대상으로 찬란한 역사를 알리고, 한국 문화를 체험할 수 있는 기회를 제공하고자 함 | | | |
| 운영장소 | □공원지역 □ 공원외부 ■혼합형 | | | |
| 유 형 | □해설자안내 □스스로 안내 □체험형 ■복합(해설자 안내 + 체험) | | | |
| 범주 | □자연해설 ■역사문화 □해안생태 □갯벌사구 ■경관해설<br>□거점해설 ■체험형 □슬라이드 □탐방안내소 내부<br>□기타 ( ) | | | |
| 운영 대상 | □초등학생 □청소년 □대학생 □일반성인 □노인층<br>■외국인 □사회적 약자 (장애자 등) □가족단위<br>□구분 없음 □기타 ( ) | | | |
| 운영시기 | □봄 □여름 □가을 □겨울 ■구분 없음 | | | |
| 모집인원 | 8명이상 | 진행시간(분) | 1일(8시간) | |
| 운영자 | 관리자 : 최미경<br>해설가 : 한세동 외 자연환경안내원 | | | |
| 활동장소 및 장소특성 | 토함산지구, 시내권 일대 주요 세계문화유산 | | | |
| 운영자원 | 해설테마와 관련된 각종 교보재(매회 달라짐) | | | |
| 제출자료 | 1. 인증신청서(별지서식-1)<br>2. 프로그램 운영개요(별지서식-2)<br>3. 해설 시나리오(별지서식-3)<br>4. 해설가용 참고자료(별지서식-4) | | | |
| 국립공원 탐방프로그램 인증신청서를 위와 같이 제출합니다. | | | | |
| 신청일자 | 2009년 09월 30일 | 신청인 | 국립공원사무소장 (서명) | |
| | | | 프로그램 개발자 : (인) | |

[별지 제2호 서식]

국립공원관리공단

# 프 로 그 램 운 영 개 요

| 프로그램명 | Gyeongju! Ancient capital city of Shilla Dynasty | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 활동목표 | 경주를 찾는 외국인을 대상으로 찬란한 역사를 알리고, 한국 문화를 체험할 수 있는 기회를 제공하고자 함 | | |
| 해설주제 | 신라의 찬란한 역사와 세계적인 문화유산 | | |
| 해설재료 | 주요 문화재 | 소요시간(분) | 1일(8시간) |

## 프로그램 진행순서

| 해설단계 | 해설주제 | 주요내용 | 운영자원<br>(준비물) | 소요시간<br>(분) |
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| 동기유발 | 찬란한 신라역사가 서려있는 곳 경주 | 천년완조의 신라 역사 | 교보재 | 5분 |
| 주제별 해설 | 불국사 | 불국사 역사문화해설 | | 2시간 |
| | 석굴암 | 석굴암 역사문화해설 | | 2시간 |
| | 안압지 | 안압지 역사문화해설 | | 30분 |
| | 국립경주박물관 | 국립경주박물관역사문화 | | 1시간 |
| | 대릉원 | 대릉원 역사문화해설 | | 1시간 |
| | 첨성대 | 첨성대 역사문화해설 | | 30분 |
| 주제심화 | 불국사의 역사 | 불국사 창건과 재건 | | |
| | 불국사의 국보 | 청운교와 백운교<br>연화교와 칠보교 | | |
| | 불국사의 탑 | 석가탑과 다보탑<br>석가탑에 얽힌 전설 | | |
| | 불국사의 가람배치 | 대웅전, 무설전, 관음전,<br>비로전, 극락전 | | |
| | 석굴암 | 석굴암의 창건 및 불상의 아름다움 | | |
| | 안압지 | 안압지의 역사적 의미 | | |
| | 국립경주박물관 | 에밀레종 | | |
| | 대릉원 | 천마도, 금관 | | |
| | 첨성대 | 첨성대의 역사적 의미 | | |
| 정리 | 역사문화체험 | 국악공연, 다도체험,<br>신라문화재 만들기 | 신라문화원 | 1시간 |
| | 정리 | 퀴즈 및 설문지 | | |
| 마무리 | 인사 | | | 5분 |

신청인 : 경주국립공원사무소장 (서명)

[별지 제3호 서식]

국립공원관리공단

# 해 설 시 나 리 오

| 프로그램명 | Gyeongju! Ancient capital city of Shilla Dynasty |
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| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| 인사 및 소개 | Welcome to kyeongju! I'm glad to meet you! Gyeongju was ancient capital city of Shilla Dynasty where rich sprit and splendid culture of Shilla had been flowering for one thousand years.<br>The history of Gyeongju is the history of Shilla Dynasty.<br>Many relics and vestiges around the city are near that you can find them easily without even refering to the guide map. Shilla was established by 1st King of Bark, Hyeok-Geose. It is known as only two Dynasty are one thousand years long in the world.<br>One is Shilla and the other one is East Rome, Byzantine Dynasty. During one thousand years, there are 53 Kings and 3 Queens rule over the nation. Shilla never changed their capital city until the fall of a nation.<br>Buddhism was officially adopted in 6c, it starts to developed itself both religion and culture.<br>The people of Shilla were excellent in masonry with their brilliant skill, Shilla made many artistics stone monuments<br>At that period, moreover Shilla was fully developed in delicate craftsmanship in gold, stone, bronze and ironworks. Such geographical background enabled Gyeongju to hold many various and rich relics of Shilla.<br>Gyeongju is now called a museum without wall which shows that it is holding vast amount of the historical monuments. World Heritage UNESCO have been designated Bulkuksa temple and Seukgulam Grotto in 1995 and city and Naman Mt. area designated in 2000. |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| Bulkuksa Temple | Bulkuksa Temple was first built in 528 AD by 23th King of Shilla. Later, in 751 AD. the temple was renovated by the Prime Minister Kim-daesung and got its present name. The words of Bulkuksa means hope for a creation of clean and comfortable Buddhist land. This temple was the reflection of the stability and prosperity of Shilla Dynasty at the time.<br>Bulkuksa, at its completion, was composed of 80 wooden building, which were enough to be called a grand temple. However, during Korea and Chosun period, the temple meets its hard time due to many wars and Chosun policies that suppresses the Buddhism.<br>All wooden structures were burned to ashes during the Japanese invasion in 1593. And now the temple re-constructed in 1969 to 1973. Bulkuksa temple is npw designated as Historical Site No. 1. Bulkuksa temple is divided into three section. These three sections are Daeungjeon, Kuknakjeun and Pirojeun. Each of three sectors are brilliant enough to grab the sight and also shows the traces of past 1500 years of history of Shilla. |
| Cheongun and Beakun Bridges | White and blue cloud bridge are known to link mankind of the secular world to the land of Buddha.<br>The lower part, White Cloud Bridge has 17 stairs.<br>The upper parts, Blue cloud Bridge has 16 stairs.<br>Total of the 33 stairway means 33 sky above heavenly world of Buddhist Land.<br>Crossing these bridges, you can enter Jahamun Gate or "Gate of Purple Mist" because purple mist from Buddha's body is spread like fog.Passing this Gate symbolizes that you has left all the secular agony and came into the world of Present Buddhist land.<br>All upper part area means heavenly land of Buddha. |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| Yeonwha and Chilbo Bridge | These bridge are made in same formation as that bridge of Cheongun and Baekun but are samller then that.<br>The lower one call Lotus flower Bridge, has 10 stairs and lotus flowers are carved on each stone.<br>The upper part called Seven Treasures Bridge, has 8 stairs.<br>Crossing these bridge, only clean soul can approach to the Western Paradise Land. |
| The Soekgatap Pagoda | The Soekgatap pagoda symbolizes the infinite Buddhism learning. It can be a representative among which is known as a standard form of Shilla pagodas..<br>It is simple and grandeur, compared to that of Dabotap pagoda which is full of delicate decoration.<br>In 1966's repair works, sariras, golden sarira case, many other valuable relics and also Pure Light Dharani Sutra were founded in the pagoda.<br>That is one of the oldest woodblock printing in the world.<br>This pagoda carries the legend of Asadal and Asanyo, and nick-named Muyongtap(Pagoda without shade). |
| Legend of Asadal and Asanyo | Asadal, the stonecutter of Baekjae, was absorbed in making Seokatap after the construstion of Dabotap. Meanwhile, Asanyo came to Shilla to meet her husband, but she couldn't. The monks worried that something might go wrong with her presence.Asanyo heard that if the Seokatop was finished. It's figure will reflect on the Yongji Pond. Since that time she desperately waited near the pond. One day, when the full moon gloomed on the pond, the figure of Dabotap was reflected on the pond. Asanyo plunged into the pond and grabbed the shape of her husband's work and cried "O my Asadal" However, it was the figure of Dabotap.<br>Asanyo saw the false image of the Seokatap for she has longed for her husband desperately. |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| Legend of Asadal and Asanyo | Finally, Asadal finished Seokatap and as soon as he heard that Asanyo was waiting, he ran to the pond. However, his wife was already dead. Asadal cried out his wife's name and ran into the pond. He cried "I have forgotten you because of my affection for art.<br>Now, I don't need either art or life. I will never leave you."<br>It was his finial word. People nicknamed Dabotap as Yuyongtap, "Pagoda with Shadow" and Seokatap as Muyongtap, "Pagoda without shadow". |
| The Dabotap Pagoda | This pagoda was structured like a square shaped house. This pagoda's construction are unique one at that time.<br>Also, on each of four sides, there is small stairwell. The upper floor is decorated with lotus flower and small windows that looks like a beautiful octagon building.<br>It shows some delicate sculpture techniques which could be possible only with wooden construction.<br>It is known that sarira of Dabotap and three stone lions in each side were lost during the Japanese colonization and now only one lion remains.<br>It is said that, among them, one is kept in British Museum in London but the other two lions are unknown yet, but we think.....? |
| Main Hall (Hall enshrine Shakyamuni Buddha) | Present Main Hall was reconstructed in 1765. after burnt down in Japanese invasion.<br>In main hall, there are Shakyamuni Buddha stand on pedestal in the center and future Buddha and past Buddha stand on either side.<br>The Shakyamuni Buddha rule over present human life. |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| Museuljun (Lecture Hall, No Speech Hall) | This temple is famous for the lecture held by famous monks.<br>The temple was also destroyed during the war with Japan but it was twice rebuilt in 1708 and 1972. |
| Kwaneumjun (Hall of Thousand hands and thousand eyes Buddha) | Hall of enshrining Bodhisttava of Mercy.<br>This Buddha have thousand hands and eyes.<br>It is said that just calling the name of this Buddha you can overcome all the hardships and gain happiness.<br>This building is highest location in Bulkuksa temple.<br>The present building was built in 1718 and this main Buddha was newly made during 1973 Bulkuksa renovation. |
| Birojun (Hall of Sun Buddha, National Treasure No. 27) | Inside of this temple, you can see seated Varirocana.<br>It is 1.8m high and 1.36m wide.<br>The words 'Biro" stand for spreading of light that destroys the darkness.<br>This Buddha is highest ranks of all.(master Buddha)<br>That unique pose of Buddha hands, the right hand indicates the Buddhism world and the left hand stand for secular world. |
| Sarira Stupa(treasure No.61) | This stupa is 2.1m high and is very unique.<br>The main stupa stands on a hexagonal pedestal with lotus flower motif. |
| Kungnakjun (Hall of Western Paradise Land, National Treasure No. 26) | In the western arcade of main hall, there's a stairway, total number of stair is 48, symbolizes 48 wishes of Amitaba.<br>If you steps on this stairs go up and down, you can reach western paradise land which leads to a peaceful land of Amitaba.<br>This temple was also burnt down during the war with Japan and later reconstructed in 1750 and in 1925. |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| Stone Wall | This decorative stone wall has a very complicated structure which was usually possible only with wood.<br>This shows Shilla people's outstading craftsmanship. |
| Seukgulam Grotto (National Treasure 23) | Seukgulam Grotto is a stone temple that was built in 751 AD. by Prime Minister Kim-Daesung.<br>Seukgulam Grotto shrine is really an unsupassable masterpiece of Sahilla's culture reflecting application of advance scientific principles and precise mathematical and architectural concepts, not to mention great technical skills. According to many records of the past, there had been no significant deterioration until 19th century. During 1300 years, there were no moisture and no moss on statues because of underground cool water under the foundation stone. All moisture become drop water on cool foundation stone and discharge out.<br>But after reconstruction by Japanese in 1913 to 1915, many problems happened and so clear moisture by machine now. On each side of entrance passage way, the eight congregated Devas are protectors of the Buddhist truth and the four Heavenly Kings are placed on both walls. In originaly, there are forty statues of Buddha inside the cave but the most beautiful two small Buddha and two small pagoda were missing during the Japanese colonization and now there remains only thirty eight statues and two foundation stones of pagoda. Main Buddha sitting on a pedestal that is decorated in beautiful lotus flowers and sit at a place that is slightly behind the center of the room, its means that the cave looks more wide and bright. Main Buddha' look out for East sea and Japan, posing of its hands means protectors of the Buddhist truth to keeps Buddhism from 48000 kinds of devils and his eye hold a wisdom and love, |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| Seukgulam Grotto (National Treasure 23) | The first sunrays comes from the rising sun light and so the face of the main Buddha become worm and bright.<br>The reflection illuminate all the statues inside the cave.<br>Every morning, main Buddha and all statues become alive with Sunrays. Such structure creates a mysterious but splendid spectacles. |
| Anapji pond | Anapji pond was constructed by King Munmu the 30th King of Shilla in his ruling(AD 674).<br>The King was built Anapji pond to commemorate the unification of other two Kingdoms.(Korea and Chosun Dynasty) This place was used for banquet for royal families and also for foreign ambassador.<br>In King Munmu's period, it was more beautifully constructed and since then, many kings reconstructed this place. This ponds had three islands and 12 peaks. You can see many foundation stone over there, that means about 26th golden covered beautiful wooden building were constructed on them. Here on the hills and pond, not only they raised valuable animals and birds but also planted beautiful trees and flowers. King and Royal families enjoyed themselves at this palace garden especially at night under the moon. This pond looks not so wide but we can't see the whole view of the pond at one time, because they designed that it looks like wide sea.<br>First water enters through this water way for always clean water and air supplied by filtering system. 1975 excavation research, about 33.000 pieces of relics are founded in this pond and all these pictures and imitation relics exhibited here are a part of them. Most of relics that were discovered in here were things that were used in daily life. All those relics are exhibited in the Anapji hall at Gyeongju National museum. |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| National Meseum | At the Gyeongju National Museum, you can get a complete view of Shilla Dynasty at a glance.<br>The museum is divided into four sections classified by type of relics, the Archeology Hall, the Art Hall, the Anapji Hall and Special Exhibition Hall.<br>The museum contains 100.000 pieces of valuable relics recovered around Gyeongju.<br>Among them, 3000 items are always on exhibits. |
| The divine Bell of King Seongdeok (Korean Bell, National tresure No.29) | Bell of King Seongduk which was made in 771 AD in commemoration of King Seongdeok and it tooks more than 30 years to complete this bell.<br>Please Look, top of this bell! You can see a head dragon and sound tube.<br>The sound tube in this bell is one of the unique structure that can be seen only on Korean Bells.<br>Sound tube makes to produce a crystal-clear and beautiful mystery sound and also long long sound because air can supply continuously through the sound tube.<br>If people hear the sound of this bell, they can overcome the agony and gain happiness.<br>At the body of this bell, you can see many decoration image such as lotus flower and female figures flying in the heaven, and also 1037 words symetrically scripted, saying that the name of this bell.<br>The weight of this bell is about 19ton.<br>It has many decoration and elegant structure and grandeurous sound shows that a high iron-work technology of Shilla and bell making.<br>All temple's bells in the world called "Korean Bell" because mystery sound of this bell. |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| "Emille" Bell The legend of sacrificed child | It was a long-awaited moment.<br>King Kyongduk, the 35th King of Shilla, and all the officials were gathered around to here the sound of a just-completed huge bell.<br>It had been an important national project, and the bell was dedicated to the late Great King Seongduk. The bell was struck, but, to their dismay, produced an ugly cracking sound. The project was passed to the succeeding King Haegong. By the order of the King, the officials in charge tried to make a perfectly-sounding bell, but failed every time. Then rumor spreaded that a clean-minded child sacrifice would be required to make a perfect bell. A very poor farm woman offered her child as the sacrifice, and it was decided to accept the offer.<br>The child was brought and thrown into the pot of melted copper. The bell was finally cast, and, at long last, was struck in front of a large crowd.<br>The bell produced mournful echoeing sound as if crying "emille.....emille...." a little girl's cry for mommy. Hence the name of the bell become "Emille" Bell(meaning "Mommy....") |
| About Tombs | Almost every were in Gyeongju city, you can see clusters of large and high tombs.<br>Almost of them are in great sizes where can be found in the city, all of them are Kim's royal families tombs during late 4c to early 6c. Nowadays, these ancient tombs represent as symbols of Gyeongju city.<br>These tombs of the Shilla period tell us the legends of Shilla and leave us legacy of beauty and mystery.<br>Most of Shilla tombs are round mound shape, among which the largest one is 22m high, 82m in bottom diameter and the other side bottom diameter is 120m.<br>The largest tombs are wider and longer than size of a football field. The double ground shape mound was used for male and female‘s joint-burial tombs. |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| About Tombs | These tombs are classified according to the type of interior "stone-piled wood-line chamber" type and stone chamber type, including personal ornaments, just like beautiful golden earring, finger ring, bracelet, daily utensils, weapons, and horse fittings by which we can see the lifestyles, customs and so we can imagine that during those times the people of Shilla dynasty have a very delicate craftmanship in such metal like gold and they also have rich culture. |
| Chunmachong (Heavenly Horse Tumbs) | This tomb is favorite place for visitors and its typical of <Stone-pilled wood-lined chamber><br>Made in late 4th to early 6th century.<br>In 1973 excavation, many burial object were founded.<br>Most relics placed around coffin. in the head side were golden crown and hat, earing, finger ring silver girdle with pendants and glass beads.<br>On the waist side were golden belt and long sword, on the foot side were gilt-bronze shoes and iron ox.<br>Many weapons were placed on the left and right side.<br>Also many eggs and earthenware were founded outside of wood coffin, but mysteriously, most of them are did not bed until now and they are exhibited at the Gyeongju National museum but we don't know why they entered many egges for burial object, we only suppose that they desire of reborn, rich or wishes for many babies.<br>People called that Shilla was "Mystery Golden Country" because so many golden relics were founded from old Shilla tombs.<br>After excavation the tomb was reconstruction in its orignal shape. |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| Picture of Flying Horse | Flying horse which literary means <Heavenly Horse Tomb><br>This picture of flying horse is a equipment used on horse to prevent mud getting on to the rider.<br>Flying horse means flying to the heavenly Buddhist land.<br>Made out of 7 folds of white brich-bark with many layers.<br>Its 75cm wide and 53cm high and 0.6cm thick.<br>This is one of the important relics found in the Daenungwon tumulus garden. |
| Golden Crown | Gold crown has four layers of antler-shaped branches and decorated many gold leaves and curved jades.<br>There are only 10 ancient golden crown was excavated all around the wrold. Among them, 7 golden crown was dig out in Korea until now. |
| Hwangnamdaechong | This tomb is largest one of all among Shilla tombs.<br>Its 22m high, 80m from east to west and 120m from north to south.<br>In 1975 excavation showed that the north tomb was female's and the southern tomb was male's.<br>About 59.000 relics were excavated from this tombs,<br>In the northern tomb, golden crown , silver belt, `many personal golden ornaments for females like necklace, earing and bracelets were uncovered.<br>From the southern tomb, most of them are horse fitting and weapons. |
| Cheomsoungdae | Chomsoungdae observatory was built in 647 AD. by Queen Sunduk. It is belived that Chomsongdae was used as an astronomical observatory. It is known as oldest observatory in the world which remains the orginal form is only Chomsongdae Observatory.<br>Chomsong was not only crumble but also no repair.<br>The height is 9.1m and the total stones are 381 peaces and total weight is 264 tons. |

| 해설주제 | 세부 시나리오 |
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| Cheomsoungdae | A square shape of foundation stone and circle shape each symbolize the ground and the sky.<br>In old time, the sky is round, its means heaven but human land is square.<br>Also a square shape of top stone standard direction.<br>The observer climb up summit by ladder through center gate.<br>It is a structure that meteorological observations weather and reflect to nations future, such as eclipe of the sun and moon, shooting star. |
| Good bye | Have a good experience while you stay in Korea. Thank You! |

[별지 제4호 서식]

국립공원관리공단

# 해 설 자 용 참 고 자 료

| 프로그램명 | Gyeongju! Ancient capital city of Shilla Dynasty |
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| 구 분 | 보충자료 정리 |
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| 참 고 자 료 | ○ Bulguksa Temple Region<br>Among the five summits of Shilla(the east summit of Mt. Thhamsan, the west summit of Mt. Gyeryongsan, the south summit of Mt. Jirisan, the noryh summit of Mt. Taebaeksan and central summit of Mt. Palgongsan), the East summit of Mt. Tohamsan was held sacred as the guardian mountain that protects the country from the marauding Japanese pirates. Mt. Tohamsan is the holy mountain of Shilla which preserves Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto which have embodied the idea of Buddhist nation in the form of a building.<br><br>○ Bulguksa Temple<br>Bulguksa Temple, located southwest of Mt. Tohamsan, is theplace of Buddha where the idea of Buddhist nation is expressed through harmony and balance. It is the basis of Unified Shilla culture accomplished by the aesthetics and science of the people of kingdom. According to Samgukyusa written by Ilyeon, it was established by Kim Dae-seong for his parents in 751(10th year of King Gyeongdeok's ruling). Bulguksa Temple is masterpiece of temple art of the Unified Shilla ear created by architecture and Buddhism of Shilla and the beautiful natural surroundings of Mt. Tohamsan. |

| 구 분 | 보충자료 정리 |
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| 참 고 자 료<br>참고문헌<br>및<br>출 처 | ○ Gyeongju National Museum<br>Gyeongju National Museum was inaugurated upon the establishment of the Gyeongju Historic sports Preservation Society in 1913. It was renamed to Gyeongju Branch of National Museum in 1945 and finally in 1975 it officially opened as the Gyeongju National Museum. The museum is divided into sections classified by type of relics : The Archeology hall, the Art hall, the Anapji hall and the Special Exhibition hall. There is also a section of the museum devoted to children. This children's museum helps young people acquire further interest and understanding on Korea culture.<br><br>○ Geumgwanchong Gold Crown<br>It is a royal crown of the shilla kingdom which was excavated from Geumgwanchong in Noseodong. There are many dots around the headband and the trident shaped decoration on the middle of the crown and jade, beads and other fancy decorations are hung neatly on fine golden sting around the entire crown.<br><br>○ Gimainmulhyeongtogi<br>The Gimainmuhyeongtogi(pottery in the shape of a man on horseback)is believed to be a pottery of the Gaya Kindom. The soldier riding the horse has a shield and the horse is wearing armor. It is a valuable artifact for studying about horse equipment and weaponry of Gaya Kingdom. |