



## WORLD HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS OF SOUTH KOREA INCLUDED IN THE UNESCO LIST

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### Annotation:

The article discusses important issues related to the study of historical monuments and cultural monuments in South Korea, which are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The role and importance of South Korea's historical monuments around the world will also be discussed.

### Keywords:

Haeinsa Monastery, Kyonsong Namdo, Triptaka Koreana, Choson, Chongmyo, Sokkuram, Pulguksa, Kyongju, Silla, Changdeokgung, Secret Garden, Hwaseong, Suwon, Jeonjo, Hwasun, Kanhwa, Emperor's Tomb, Dolmen, Jejudo, Hallas lotus, Namxamsanson, Pekche, Gongju, Buyeo, Iksan, tourist zone.

One of the main priorities is to protect the natural or man-made objects included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, to increase their value and to study the history and heritage of mankind in depth and promote it to the general public is of great importance. South Korea is one of the countries rich in such historical heritage and cultural monuments. As of 2017, 12 out of 1,073 World Heritage sites are located in the Republic of South Korea, and another 15 sites are candidates for inclusion in the UNESCO list.

The Republic of Korea adopted the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on September 14, 1988. Hainsa Monastery is known as the first UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Republic of Korea in 1995. Kyonsong Namdo is a province in southeastern South Korea, home to the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Hainsa (Pacific Reflection). This temple is the most famous Buddhist temple in Korea, where the Triptaka Koreana “palman daejang-gyeong” (a collection of Buddhist sacred texts carved into 80,000 trees) is kept. The Buddhist temple in the temple was built in 802 in Kayasan and has been rebuilt several times. In addition to Triptaka Korea, there are other ancient national treasures in the Hainsa temple. Thousands of tourists also visit South Korea to see this ancient temple.

Chongmyo (jongmyo) is a famous Confucian temple built in 1394 by order of Wang Tajo, dedicated to the Wangs and their wives who died during the Chosun Dynasty. According to research, this cultural monument is the oldest royal burial ground. Chongmyo Temple was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1195. The temple consists of 30 rooms, including 19 memorabilia of the Vans and 30 memorials of their wives. The Sokkuram (seoggul-am) stone temple is part of the Pulgugsa (bulgugsa) Buddhist monastery, built in 774 and located east of the Tohamsan temple in Gyeongju. The temple is believed to have been equipped by Prime Minister Kim Deson at a time when culture and the arts were flourishing in the Silla state. Sokkuram is also an artificial cave made of granite, a unique symbolic

structure that reflects the journey of the soul to nirvana. The Sokkuram monument was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1995.

Changdeokgung (chan deoggung) - (Palace of Prosperity) complex is located in a large park in Seoul, was built in 1412 and was completely destroyed during the Japanese invasion in 1592-1598. In 1609 it was restored. He lived in this palace until the death of the last Korean monarch, Sunjon (1926). Built for the royal family, the Secret Garden (biwon) is the most beautiful and unique part of the palace. Inside the palace, there is also a lotus pool, pavilions and lush lawns. There are more than 26,000 trees in the palace garden, some of which are said to be over 300 years old. This luxurious royal palace was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1997.

Hwaseong Castle ("Prosperous Fortress") is a fortress built in the province of Suwon, where King Jeonjo reportedly buried his father's body in 1794-96. The architectural style of the castle is very different from other Korean castles, it uses western and eastern styles and creates an invaluable historical monument that combines the traditions of the west and the east. As for the interior of the castle, it consists of 4 gates, as well as miniature specimens, command and observation posts, stations of total length, observation and guard towers. The castle is 5.74 km long and the walls are 4 to 6 meters high. The castle was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1997.

The dolmens in Kochang, Hwasun, and Kanhwa in South Korea are historical dolmens made of ten megalithic stones and used for various ceremonial purposes. According to statistics, more than 50% of the world's historical dolmens are located in Korea. This is a testament to how rich Korea is as a great country with a rich cultural and historical heritage. The history of the Dolmens dates back to the VII century BC. Korean dolmen culture is closely related to ancient Neolithic and Bronze culture. Inside the dolmens are the tombs of the nobles, and so they are decorated with pottery, bronze, and other ornaments. Korean dolmens were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2000.

Gyeongju, the oldest and largest province in South Korea, is world famous for its open-air museums, ancient temples, palaces, statues and other historical monuments. Kyongju contains the remnants of the culture of the ancient Silla state. Many of the museums there are important objects: the Chomseongdae Observatory, the Queen's Sky Horse Tomb, the ruins of the Hwangyeongsa Temple, and the pavilions of the Anapchi Artificial Pool. This historic region was included in the UNESCO list in 2000. Also. The legendary Gyeongju Province is also the largest and most popular tourist area in South Korea.

The largest island in Korea, Jeju, is known to Europeans as Quelpart, located in the southwestern province of Chollanamdo, Korea. The island is the result of several volcanic eruptions, and 780,000 years ago in the center of the island, Mount Hallasan was the largest mountain in Korea, with a height of 1,947 meters. The island is home to some rare local native Korean plants, 28 species of mammals, amphibians, birds and insects, and more than 76 species of fish. Since 2007, the island's unique nature, the volcanic island of Jeju and its lava pipes, has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

In honor of the memory of the rulers of the Choson dynasty (1392-1910), 40 imperial tombs were erected as a sign of boundless reverence. The imperial tombs are located in 18 provinces of South Korea. Each tomb consists of several complexes, including a place of worship for ancestors, a place for memorial services, and shield structures. It was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2009.

Founded in the 15th and 16th centuries after the Chosun Dynasty, the traditional Korean villages of Hahoe and Yandong are areas that have preserved ancient Korean culture and architecture, the Choson style, folklore, valuable books, and other ancient heritage. There are also many artifacts, ceremonial costumes and masks of the Korean people and the Yanban

aristocracy in these villages. The village is built on the principle of fenshuya in the form of a "lotus". Both ancient villages have been on the UNESCO list since 2010.

Namhamsanson is a fortress located southeast of Seoul, 480 meters above sea level. The castle is home to a public park, 17th-century fortifications and a number of temples. In 2014, it was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Gongju, Iksan, Buyeo counties, which include various historical monuments, castles, tombs, monasteries, ruins of city walls, testifying to the history and culture of the Korean people belonging to the ancient state of Pekche, located in South Korea, were included in UNESCO in 2015 from the list.

In conclusion, it should be noted that all cultural and historical monuments in South Korea, which are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List and are on the verge of acquisition, are strongly protected, and these historical monuments play an important role in enhancing South Korea's tourism potential has been playing.

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