

CAPITAL CITY (Phnom Penh & Surroundings)



Oudong Mountain used to be a royal residence and Cambodia's capital from 1618 to 1866. Today, Oudong has become a highly sacred place after the relic of Preah Serei Roek Theat (ashes of Buddha) was moved here from Phnom Penh.



Wat Phnom was built in 1373 and stands 27 meters above the ground and is the central point of the capital. The site may give you a feeling that you're in a medieval place and the interior has a central altar complex with a large bronze seated Buddha surrounded by other statues and items of devotion and worship.



On the way to Tonle Bati, you can find two Angkorian era temples including Ta Prohm and Yeay Peau which were built by King Jayavarman VII in the late 12th century in the same period that Angkor Thom and the Bayon temple were constructed.



This monument was built in 1958 to mark Cambodia's independence from France in 1953. The monument is the centre of national ceremonies where soldiers march before the stupa to commemorate service men and women who gave their lives for the country.

CULTURAL AREA



The Angkor Wat Temple is the most famous of all Angkorian temples. Back in the 12th century it was built by King Suryavarman II which took an estimated 30 years to build. It was initially dedicated to the Hindu god, Vishnu but was later dedicated to Buddhism and this temple is the only one of the Angkorian temples to remain in religious use throughout the centuries. Angkor Wat became heritage of humanity and was listed as a World Wonder in 1992.



The Bayon Temple is a richly decorated Khmer temple built in the late 12th century. Bayon's most distinctive feature is the multitude of serene and massive stone faces on the many towers that jut from the upper terrace and cluster around its center park.

Reference: Source: Ministry of Tourism 29