1. Angkor Wat
Was built for the King Suryavarman II in the early 12th century as his capital city. This world’s largest religious monument was constructed by thousands of artisans, workers and slaves, and it took them nearly 40 years to finish it. Every surface is richly decorated with scenes of battles, wars and everyday life and is enhanced by carvings of 2,000 Apsaras. The monuments of Angkor are great achievements of the ancient world. Since 1992 the whole temple complex at Angkor has been listed in the World Heritage Convention.

2. Phnom Bakheng
Is located on the hill above Angkor Thom and was built by King Yasovarman I as a central piece of his new capital. Phnom Bakheng is the first mountain-style temple built there and represents Mount Meru, one of the Hindu gods. Before it had a giant seated Buddha on the top platform, but it was not completed and collapsed under its own weight. The temple is popular today mainly for its 360-degree panoramic views from the top. On a clear day you can see the Tonle Sap and Angkor Wat particularly for watching sunsets. You can get up with elephants.

3. Baksei Chamkrong
Is an ancient Hindu temple, dedicated to the God Vishnu. The temple was built during the reign of King Yasovarman I (889-910 AD). It is one of the earliest temple buildings in the Angkor period. The temple has four towers, and the temple is surrounded by a moat.

4. South Gate Angkor Thom
The South Gate in the center of the ancient city is a gate of the temple complex that leads to the southern entrance. It is a large gate with four towers, each tower represents one of the four directions.

5. Angkor Thom
Was the last and most enduring capital city of the Khmer Empire. The fortified city was built by Angkor's greatest king Jayavarman VII (1181-1210 AD). It was the center of his massive building program. Angkor Thom is enclosed by a 14-kilometer moat and covered with a 5.5-kilometer wall. The temple has four towers, each representing one of the four directions.

6. Terrace of the Leper King
Is a terrace wall with deep carved nagas, demons, and other architectural elements. It is located next to the Leper King Terrace, which was built just north of the Elephant Terrace. It is named for the seated statue which has been moved to the National Museum in Phnom Penh for safekeeping. The statue was carved from sandstone and was originally 9 meters tall. The statue of the Leper King was destroyed, but it was later reconstructed.

7. Preah Pithu
Is a group of five temples in Angkor Thom, north-east of the Bayon. Although they are situated next to each other, they weren’t built at the same period, nor are they positioned in any order. They are surrounded by ironwood trees. Each of the temples has a pyramid-shaped main structure.

8. Prasat Suor Prat
Is a row of twelve similar towers in Angkor Thom, which lie on the south side of the Angkor Wat temple complex. Each of the towers is about 9 meters high and 6 meters wide at the base.

9. Bayon
Is a magnificent temple located in the center of Angkor Thom. It is dedicated to the god Buddha and is a perfect example of Khmer architecture.

10. Chau Say Tevoda
Is located on the north-western side of Angkor Thom, near the outer wall. It is a temple complex consisting of a large central tower and a smaller temple to its east.

11. Thommanon
Was built during the reign of King Jayavarman III (1040-1066 AD) and is one of the group of Khmer temples located west of Angkor Wat.

12. Ta Nei
Is a small temple and was built under King Jayavarman VII in the late 12th century. Some scholars believe that the temple was constructed as a hospital. The temple is now in a fairly ruined state and can be reached only via a track through the forest.

13. Ta Keo
Is one of the great temple-mountains of Angkor. It was built by Jayavarman VII in the late 12th century and is dedicated to the god Vishnu. The temple is located to the north of Angkor Wat.

14. Ta Prohm
Is the home of the famous tree-entwined temple. The temple was left unoccupied for centuries, and the jungle has taken over the temple.

15. Banteay Kdei
Is a Buddhist temple located in the “Citadel of Monks.” It was built during the reign of King Jayavarman VII, along the style and looks like Ta Prohm and Preah Khan, but is much smaller. Banteay Kdei was built with sandstone and is quite weathered.

16. Preah Khan
Was built during the reign of King Jayavarman VII and is dedicated to the god Vishnu. The temple is located in the north-east of Angkor Thom. It is a large temple complex, with a central tower surrounded by smaller towers.

17. Ta Som
Is located at the eastern end of the Northern Baray at Angkor and was built in the 12th century under the reign of the Buddha, King Jayavarman VII. It is known for the history and purpose of Ta Som. It was likely dedicated to Jayavarman VII as a temple devoted to his mother, Queen Som. The temple was later used as a cremation site.

18. East Mebon
Is a temple built in 952 by the King Rajendravarman I on an artificial island on the series ofoffee lakes. It is considered to be the state god Shiva and has three levels decorated with stone figures of elephants and lions. On the highest level there are five towers. The temple complex is considered the most beautiful large temple at Angkor and is the largest temple at the eastern side of the Eastern Baray.

19. Pre Rup
Is a temple built as the state temple of King Rajendravarman I and dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva. The temple’s name comes from the Shiva temple in the center of the temple complex.

20. Srah Srang
Is a large artificial lake (public water reservoir) at Angkor, located in the south of the East Baray and on the east of Banteay Kdei. At present Srah Srang size is 720m by 350m and it is still partially filled. The serving pond opposite Banteay Kdei is a popular site for viewing the sunrise.

21. Preah Dak Village
Preah Dak Village is a famous and popular place for souvenir hunters, both locals and tourists. The village is known for its beautifully crafted souvenirs, and natural life mixed with souvenir shops. Most things are handmade.

22. Banteay Samre
Is a Khmer temple in the central part of Angkor. Its name means “Fortress of Sрам” reliant on an ancient local tribe.

23. Phnom Kulen
Is about 48 kilometers north from Siem Reap and the holy mountain where King Jayavarman II proclaimed independence from Java in 802 AD. The great temple esculpted on the mountain was a capital of the Khmer Empire for more than half a century before it moved to Siem Reap.

24. Krol Ko
Is a small Buddhist temple from the 12th century. Its name means “Temple of Kees” and is only a few hundred meters from the artificial island Neak Pean. Krol Ko was erected by the king Jayavarman VII.

25. Neak Pean
Is a small Buddhist temple from the 12th century. It was built on an artificial island in the middle of a small lake. Neak Pean means “sailed boat”, which encircled the temple. It was built in the direction of the statue of the Buddha to provide better views, a place to worship, and a god to the people. Today the water in the pond has healing properties.

26. Angkor Wat
Was built at the end of the 12th century and used by Angkor’s King Jayavarman VII for the Rajendravarman I temple at the peak of his reign. The 350-meter Terrace of Angkor is located north of Bayon and was used as a gigantic review stand for public ceremonies.

27. Terrace of the Elephants
Was built at the end of the 12th century and used by Angkor’s King Jayavarman VII for the Rajendravarman I temple at the peak of his reign. The 350-meter Terrace of Angkor is located north of Bayon and was used as a gigantic review stand for public ceremonies. The middle section of the terrace is decorated with the statue garuda and lions. On both sides you see parts of the famous parade of elephants together with their Khmer mahouts. They are shown by barangs and priests and used as prestige if they were on an excursion of promenade.