Phnom Bakheng

Is located on the hill near Angkor Thom and was built by King Yasovarman as the centerpiece of his new capital. Phnom Bakheng is the first mountain-style temple built there and represents Mount Meru, home 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 360degrees panoramic view, from where you can see the Tonle Sap and Angkor Wat particularly for watching sunsets. You can go up with elephants.

Baksei Chamkrong

Is a small Hindu temple, erected by the Angkor King Harshavarman I. It lays on the left side of the way from Angkor Wat to Angkor Thom and was dedicated to the Hindu deity Shiva and built in a memory of the King's parents. Golden statues of Shiva and his spouse-deity Devi had decorated the entrance of the pyramid-shaped temple initially.

South Gate Angkor Thom

The South Gate is one of the five gateways into the ancient Khmer city of Angkor Thom. The South Gate is the most visited of the five Angkor Thom gates, as it is the nearest to Angkor

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 (1181-1219). It was the center of his massive building program. Angkor Thom is enclosed by a "jayagari" (spare wall). The city has five immense gates. The main way leads through the Royal enclosure Phimeanakas and the Terrace of the Elephants. Preah Palilay, South and North Khleang.

Preah Paliley

Was built by the King of Jayavarman VII in the last 12th century dedicated to Buddha. In front of the temple there is a statue of Buddha and the Cambodians pray there often. Preah Paliley is also a meeting place for monks and nuns. The temple has the shape of a chimney

Phimeanakas

Is a Hindu temple, built at the end of the 10th century during the reign of Rajendravarman and rebuilt by Suryavarman II as a sandstone pyramid. It is the tallest scalable temple and is located in the middle of the old Royal Palace area. The legend says that a golden tower crowned the temple and a nine headed serpent which would transform in a woman would live in there. The kings of Angkor were required to make love every night with her to protect the kingdom from desaster.

Terrace of the Elephants

Was built at the end of the 12th century and used by Angkor's King Jayavarman VII to view his victorious returning army. The 350m-long Terrace of Elephants is located north of Bayon and was used as a gigantic reviewing stand for public ceremonies. The middle section of the retaining wall is decorated with life size garuda and lions. On both sides you see parts of the famous parade of elephants together with their Khmer mahouts. They are ridden by servants and princes, and tread as quietly as if they were on an excursive promenade.

Terrace of the Leper King

Is a terrace wall with deeply carved nagas, demons and other mythological beings. The so-called "Leper King" Terrace 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 safe-keeping. The name Leper King was because the statue had massive discoloration and moss growing on it and looked like a person with leprosy.

Preah Pithu

Is a group of five temples in Angkor Thom, north-east of the Bayon, in front of Tep Pranam. Although the temples are situated next to each other, they weren't built in the same period, except for two of them, so there is no apparent order. They're identified by letters: T, U, V, W and X. "X" symbolizes a Buddhist temple, it remained unfinished and is probably the latest. The others are Hindu. The five temples are in bad conditions, upper levels are ruined. A moat, often dry, surrounds some of the temples.

Prasat Suor Prat

Is a row of twelve similar towers in Angkor Thom, which lies on the one side of crossroads in Angkor Thom along the south-north axis. The so-called Victory avenue, which crosses the place in the middle of the crossroads in eastern-western direction, divides the tower row in two parts with six towers each. The architecture of the towers is different from the other temple buildings: All twelve towers have big open windows on every side, all gates are on the western side. The function of the towers remains a mystery.

Bayon

Compared to Angkor Wat, Bayon is the best-known and most impressive temple complex, famous above all for its towers, decorated with several metres high chiselled into stone faces. It was built at the end of the 12th century during the reign of King Jayavaraman VII and dedicated to Buddha. It is placed exactly in the center of the Angkor Thom city. After burning of the capital by the Cham fleet, Jayavaraman VII rebuilt the city and surrounded it with a strong wall. Bayon has 54 peaks which symbolize the 54 provinces in the Khmer empire.

Chau Say Tevoda

On the way out of the city of Angkor Thom through the "Victory Way" there are two twin temples on the right and left side of it: Thommanon and Chau Say Tevoda. Both are Hindu temples in the Angkor style built during the reign of King Suryavarman II. In the 60's of the twentieth century Thommanon and the western gate of Chau Say Tevoda were carefully restored.

Thommanon

Was built during the reign of King Suryavarman II (from 1113 – 1150) at Angkor and is one of a pair of Hindu temples. It is a sanctuary which was used for praying before people began to build other temples in Angkor. Thommanon was dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu. In the 60's of the twentieth century Thommanon and the western gate of Chau Say Tevoda were carefully restored.

9 Ta Nei

Is a small Angkor 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.

Ta Keo

Is one of the great temple-mountain at Angkor. It was built by Jayavarman V and dedicated to Hindu deity Shiva, but shortly before it was ready built, it had been given up and left unfinished. The cause was apparently a lighting strike, which was seen as a bad omen. Some decorations by the eastern entrance were ready, the other walls were left undecorated. These empty walls look like facets of a crystal. Amongst all Khmer temples. Ta Keo is the only one carcass construction that allows to see how precisely ashlars had been adjusted.

Ta Prohm

The kingdom of the Trees. Ta Prohm has been left untouched except for the clearing of a path for visitors and structural strengthening. It is especially calm and beautiful in the early morning. A torch and a compass are useful to find your way through this monument. It was built about mid-12th century to early 13thcentury (1186) by the King Jayavarman VII, dedicated to the mother of the king (Buddhist).

Banteay Kdei

Is a Buddhist temple known as the "Citadel of Monks". It was built during the reign of King Jayavarman VII in the Bayon style and looks like Ta Prohm and Preh Khan, but is much smaller. Banteay Kdey was built with sandstone and is quite

Prasat Kravan

Is located in the east of Angkor Wat. Bas-reliefs of Vishnu and Lakshmi rendered in brick - the only example of brick bas-reliefs in the Angkor area. Prasat Kravan may have been built by high court officials in the first half of the tenth century (921)and completed during the reign of Harshavarman I. The reliefs are rarely visible in the afternoon, but they look beautiful in the morning when the east light is entering the door.

Preah Khan

Is located to the North-West to the Angkor Thom. Up to the accomplishment of the construction of Angkor Thom, Preah Khan was likely the temporary capital of Jayavarman VII. According to the historical documents Preah Khan was the scene of the most important battle of Khmer against Cham, when the king of Cham was killed. Later there were several Buddhist monasteries and the university with more than thousand scholars in Preah Khan, so that it was not simply a temple, but a real city of a considerable size.

Neak Pean

In the middle of the last baray (the Preah Khan Baray or Jayatataka) you can find a small island with a temple called Neak Pean constructed by the Khmer King Jayavarman VII. The temple sits in the middle of a lotus pattern of eight pools. Neak Pean means 'coiled serpents', which encircled the temple. It was build in the direction of the statue of the horse Balaha, which should save drowned sailors. People say the water in the pond has healing properties.

Krol Ko

Is a small Buddhist temple from the 12th century. Its name means "Park of the Oxen" and it lies only a few hundred meters from the artificial island Neak Pean. Krol Ko was erected by the King Jayavarman VII. The temple buildings - a tower and a so-called "library" - are surrounded by two walls. The purpose and the function of "library"-buildings is unknown. The central temple tower of Krol Ko was erected in the middle of a cross-shaped terrace.

Ta Som

Is located at the eastern end of the Northern Baray at Angkor and was built at the end of the 12th century during the reign of the Buddhist King Jayavarman VII. Little is known of the history and purpose of Ta Som. It was likely dedicated to Jayavarman VII's father. Ta Som is a single tower and surrounded by three enclosing walls. It was left largely unrestored, with trees and other vegetation growing among the ruins.

East Mebon

Is a temple built in 952 by the King Rajendravarman II on an artificial island in the middle of the Eastern Baray (an artificial lake, which is dry today). The temple is dedicated to the Hindu deity Shiva and has three levels decorated by stone figures of elephants and lions. On the highest level there are five towers. The architect of this temple is Kavindrarimathana, the only architect of the Khmer empire, whose name has been handed down through the centuries.

Pre Rup

Is a temple built as the state temple of Khmer King Rajendravarman and dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva. The temple's name "turn the body" the ritual common with the Cambodians, when funerals were conducted at the temple, with the ashes of the body being ritually rotated in different directions as the service progressed. Located to the south of the East Baray, or eastern reservoir, Pre Rup is aligned on a north-south axis with the East Mebon temple.

Srah Srang

Sra Srang is a "Baray" (artificial water reservoire) at Angkor, located in the south of the East Baray and the east of Banteay Kdei. At present Srah Srang size is 700m by 350 m and it is still partially flooded. The landing stage, opposite to Banteay Kdei, is a popular site for viewing the sunrise.

Preah Dak Village

Preah Dak Village is a famous and popular place for souvenirs such as objects and arts. Visitors can discover beautiful places and natural life mixed with souvenirs shops. Most things are

Banteay Samré

Is a Khmer temple in the central part of Angkor. Its name means "Fortress of Samré", refering to an ancient local tribe. The temple is located between Roluos in the south and Bantey Srei in the north. The temple architecture with its bud-like roof belongs to the classical style of Angkor-Wat-Period. A very special feature of Banteay Samré is that reliefs and plastic pictures decorating the temple show a mixture of Hindu and Buddhist symbols.

Phnom Kulen

Is about 48 kilometers north from Siem Reap and the holy mountain where King Jayavarman II proclaimed independence from Java in 802 as well as the Angkorian Empire. This mountain plateau served as the capital of the first Khmer Empire for more than half a century before it moved to Roluos. This site is also on the list of the UNESCO World heritage Nothing can be more refreshing than the Phnom Kulen waterfalls to cool off after a long hot day. In June 2013 archaeologists discovered a lost city near Phnom Kulen.





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