

## ACTIVITIES IN BAGAN

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## ENVIRONS OF BAGAN



### LAWKANANDA PAGODA

This pagoda was built by King Anawrahta in 1059 A.D. The river side and sunset view from the Pagoda is one of the famous tourist attractions in Bagan. Other attractions in Bagan are Mingalazedi Pagoda, Shwe Sandaw Pagoda, Tharabar Gate and Bagan Archaeological Museum.



### COTTON WEAVING

The cotton is mostly grown in central Myanmar. Among the villages in Bagan, Pwa Saw (east) and Minnnanthu Village are still making cotton thread and weaving. First, they make the cotton thread from raw cotton by using machine which is manipulated by hand and weave on the traditional wooden loom.

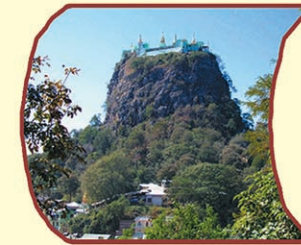
### OIL PROCESSING

A lot of peanuts and sesame seeds plants are grown in central Myanmar. First they fill the peanuts or sesame seeds in the wooden moter in which is a paddle that is turned around by an ox. Then, the oil comes out from the small hole at the bottom of the wooden moter.



### MT. POPA

Mt. Popa is about 50km to the southeast of Bagan and driving hour is one hour and twenty minutes. It is an extinct volcano, covers with a forest and it is like OASIS of the dry zone. You can visit the Nats (spirits) shrine and observe the lovely panoramic view from the top of the rocky cliff (taungkalat). You can also make the trekking on Mt. Popa (Taungmagyi).



### HTILOMINLO PAGODA

It is situated in northeast of old Bagan, on Bagan - Nyaung Oo Road. It is one of the biggest and very beautiful temple in Bagan, built by Nataung Mya king in the 13th century. The fine work of stucco can be observed on outside wall of the temple.



## BAGAN'S FAVOURITE



### LACQUERWARE

Bagan lacquerware is an ancient craft. The process involves coating, drying and numerous recoating of a framework of woven bamboo over a period of months, climaxing with the amazing delicate task of etching designs by hand and then dyeing of colours onto the lacquered article.



### PALM SUGAR (JAGGERY) PRODUCTION

A lot of toddy palm trees are grown in central Myanmar. From the toddy palm trees, we get the sweet sap by climbing the palm tree by using very long ladder and collect the sap. Then, we cook the sap for about 2 hours until the sap settle down and becomes paste. Before the paste cool down, we make them into small balls or square shape and dry in the openair. And then we get the palm sugar.



### SALE TOWN

A small town, Sale is 55 miles far away from Bagan. Yoke Sone monastery, built in late Kone Baung Dynasty, antique Buddha statue is made of wood, Man Paya, the largest lacqure Buddha image in Myanmar and colonial buildings in Sale are the most attractive points for Tourists.



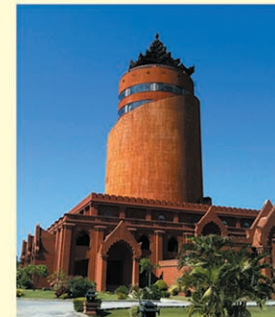
### MYINKABA GUBYAUK-GYI TEMPLE

It is situated in the east of Myinkaba village, built by Prince Rajakumar, son of Kyansittha in 1113 A.D. Mixed with Indian style and Mon influence. It is famous for its beautiful mural paintings which you can admire 550 jatakas and Goddhama Buddha's daily life.



### MURAL PAINTING

A mural is a painting on a wall, ceiling, or other large permanent surface. Murals of sorts date to prehistoric times such as the paintings inside the caves, temples and pagodas. There are many techniques.



### NAN MYINT VIEWING TOWER

The ideal on shop viewpoint (60 m high comprising 13 levels) for visitors to see the panoramic view of Bagan.



### ZEE O VILLAGE

It is located in the south east of Bagan and driving hour is about 30 mins. You can see the enormous thousand years aged tamarind tree, the place of remains of prehistorical blacksmith workshop sites, plenty and spreading of wood fossils. The local people believed that Zee O Village area is protected by the guardian spirits (Nats) of the brother and sister. In the morning time, you can see the palm sugar production and the traditional way of cooking oil procession in the Zee O Villiage.

### MANUHA TEMPLE

It is situated in Myinkaba village. It was built by Manuha, the captive Mon king in 1059 A.D. The inscribed stone No.9 in Mandalay, says that King Manuha, who owned the 32 white elephants, built this temple with three colossal seated Buddha images, 14m high and a recumbent Buddha image, 17.6m long, completed in six months and six days.



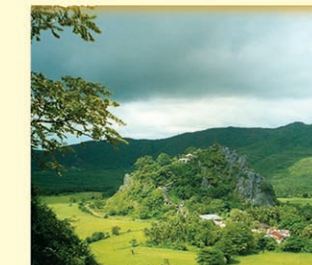
### BALLOONS OVER BAGAN

Balloons over Bagan is an opportunity to see this ancient Kingdom. The balloon is guided by gentle winds not exceeding 15 mph, On average, the flights take between 45 minutes to one hour.



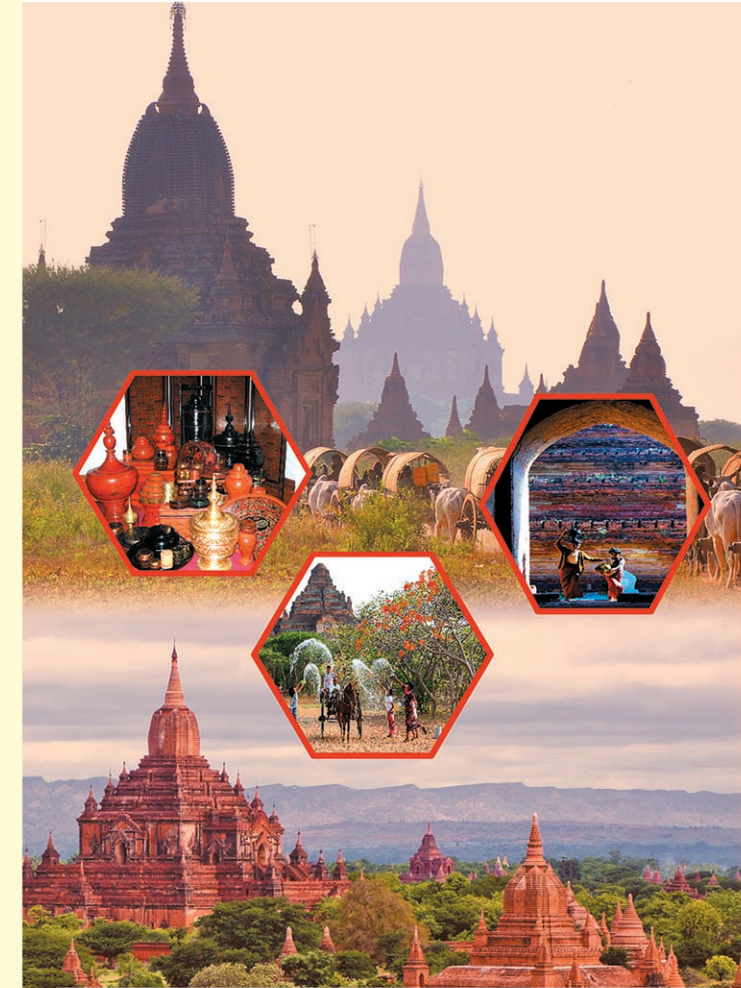
### TREKKING & HIKING

Trekking can be available to Mt. Victoria from Kanpetlet which is located in the southern Chin State and about 6 hour drive from Bagan. There you can hike on Nat Ma Taung (Mt. Victoria), height of 10, 200 feet, also you can visit to the Chin typical villages and see the Chin women with the tattoo on the face and traditional costumes.



### NGA THA YORK VILLAGE

It is about 16 miles far from Bagan, but driving hour is 2 hours because of many sandy streams on the way. You can see the earthen potteries making different kinds of earthen wears and also you can see the soya bean-paste production.



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# Bagan



## BAGAN, THE GLORY OF MYANMAR

Bagan, capital of the first Myanmar Empire, is one of the main tourist destinations in Myanmar and one of the richest archaeological sites in South-East Asia. Situated on the eastern bank of the Ayeyawady River. The Magic of Bagan has inspired visitors to Myanmar for nearly 1000 years.

### GETTING TO BAGAN

Nyaung U Airport in Bagan is accessible to land not only international flights by charter basic but also daily regular domestic flights. It takes one hour and ten minutes between Yangon and Bagan available at least twice a day in peak season. Express trains from Yangon are also accessible to Bagan by 12 hours drive. There are regular express coach services to Bagan from Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw and Mandalay.



### TRANSPORTATION IN BAGAN

The motor vehicles of the licensed tourist transport services are able to take for travelling and sightseeing. The taxis with the red number plaques are also available on the ways to the tourist sites. The licensed hotels can arrange for car rental service. Tourists can enjoy to take the horse carts, bullock carts and electric bicycle around travelling in Bagan.



## RIVER CRUISES

One of the best ways to see Myanmar is by gliding down its legendary river, the Ayeyarwady, with the length of 2,170km, the longest and the most important river in Myanmar. Cruising along the Ayeyarwady river is a popular product among international visitors since it offers a relaxing, cool and comfortable ride. Traditional River Boats and Luxury River Cruises are operating along the Ayeyarwady and Chindwin rivers.

Between Mandalay and Bagan (vice-versa), visitors can take in the natural beauty of Ayeyarwady, explore the fascinating scene of Mt. Sagaing, Pakokku, Myingyan and other well-known cities by cruising. Day trips are available by express boats: Malikha Express, RV ShweKeinnery. Cruise boutique hotel and luxury cruise liners such as RV Paukan, RV Pandaw, RV Randabo and Road to Mandalay operate overnight trips on 2night/3 nights and 4 nights respectively.

Riverine boat trip in the evening near Ayeyarwady River Bank offers the panoramic view of Bagan, ways of life of fishermen, pleasant scenery of sunset.

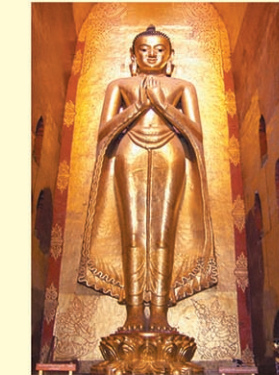


## HIGHLIGHTS OF BAGAN

The ancient monuments of different periods cover Bagan, the most important historical site in Myanmar. Bagan is situated in the bend made by the Ayeyarwady River. The monuments stand on the land stretching from the river bank up to Turintaung range.

Panoramic view of Bagan can be seen from the top terrace of Bagan viewing tower. A finger pointed in any direction will not miss a monument. At present, there are over two thousands ancient monuments in the Bagan area, according to the list of the Archaeological Department. Although there are many monuments in Bagan, they are different in plan, elevation, decoration and architectural elements. The number of the same types of monuments is very few, perhaps three or four. Some are one-storied buildings and other are three or four-storied buildings.

Some are surmounted with bell shaped section or sikhara section. In those days Ancient Myanmar Races built their buildings according to their own ideas like the construction of houses nowadays. They created their buildings to be as beautiful as possible and more elaborated according to their wish to boast about their power and wealth.

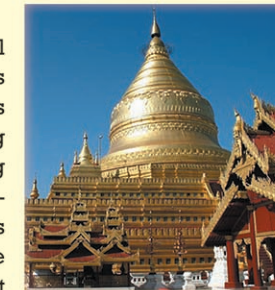


### ANANDA TEMPLE

It is situated to the south-east of Tharaba gate of the city wall. It is one of the finest and most venerated temples in Bagan. It was built by King Kyansittha in 1091 A.D. There are four huge Buddha Images in the standing position, 10 metre high inside the temple and eighty reliefs depicting the life of the Buddha from his Birth to his Enlightenment.

### SHWEZIGON PAGODA

The Shwezigon Pagoda - for its sacredness, is a solid, cylindrical structure resting on three square terraces, a prototype of Myanmar's style stupas. It was built by King Anawrahta and completed by King Kyansittha in 1087 A.D. It was believed that the pagoda enshrines the frontal bone and a tooth of the Buddha and is thus held in great veneration by the Buddhists in Myanmar.



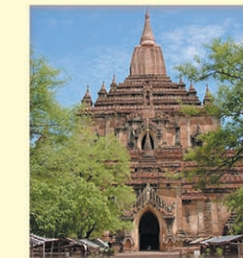
### DHAMAYANGYI TEMPLE

Bagan's most massive temple, Dhamayangyi Temple, was built by King Narathu in 1170 A.D. Although the temple construction has not been completed, it displayed the finest brick-work.



### SULAMANI TEMPLE

It is situated about one mile to the south-east of Bagan, beyond the Dhamayangyi temple. One inscribed stone was erected in the north porch mentioning that King Narapatisithu built it in 1183 A.D.



### THATBYINNYU TEMPLE

It is situated in the southeast corner of the city wall. This great temple was built in 1144 A.D by King Alaung Sithu, the grandson of King Kyansittha. This is the highest temple of all monuments of Bagan and rises to a height of 61m above the ground level.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM



The Archaeological Museum was inaugurated in 1904 near Gawdawpalin Temple in Old Bagan. It was reconstructed in 1995 and reopened in 1997.

The Museum is a two-storied building and on the groundfloor, you can see the display room for objects of visual arts of the Bagan Period such as terra cotta, stucco works, wood carvings, stone sculptures, metal works and lacquer works.

On the second floor, we find the exhibition of Buddha statues and variety of images, postures, and styles providing us some knowledge of Buddhist iconography.