

Kathmandu Valley UNESCO Tour, City of Thousand Temples

Kathmandu is capital city of Nepal is known as city of thousand temples. We have 3 major city incite Kathmandu valley. Among these three city Kathmandu is known as city of thousand temples, Patan is known as city of fine arts and Bhaktapur is known as city of devote. Whole 3 city is known as Kathmandu Valley also known as city of 1000 temples. Among 1000 temples these are major temples also listed in UNESCO world heritage sites.

Pashupatinath Temple is a famous and sacred Hindu temple complex that is located on the banks of the Bagmati River, approximately 5 km north-east of Kathmandu in the eastern part of Kathmandu Valley, the capital of Nepal. The temple serves as the seat of Pashupatinath.

This temple complex was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites's list in 1979. This "extensive Hindu temple precinct" is a "sprawling collection of temples, ashrams, images and inscriptions raised over the centuries along the banks of the sacred Bagmati river" and is included as one of the seven monument groups in UNESCO's designation of Kathmandu Valley as visit here. The temple is dedicated to major Hindu God Shiva, also known as national deity of Nepal.

Kasthamandap Temple was a three-storied public shelter that included a shrine consecrated to Gorakshanath situated at Kathmandu Durbar Square area, Nepal also listed in UNESCO world heritage site's list in 1979.

Several myths and stories about the date of the construction of the Kasthamandap Temple have been resolved with the recent archaeological findings. The newly discovered objects during the excavation here in the aftermath of the 2015 earthquake have suggested that the Kasthamandap may have been built in the 7th century during the Lichhavi era.

Krishna Temple is the most important temple in Patan Durbar Square, which was listed in UNESCO world heritage sites in 1979. It was built in the local variety of Shikhara style called Granthakuta. The stone carvings along the beam above the first and second-floor pillar are most notable.

The first-floor pillar carvings narrate the events of the Mahabharata, while on the second floor there are visual carvings from Ramayana. Krishna temple was built in 1667AD by King Siddhi Narsingh Malla. It is said that one night the King saw Lord Krishna and his consort Srimati Radha standing in front of the royal palace. He ordered a temple to be built on the same spot.

There are 21 golden pinnacles in the temple. Below the pinnacles are three stories. The first



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floor holds the main shrine of Lord Krishna with shrines of Radha and Rukmini at each side. The second floor is dedicated to Lord Shiva and the third to Lokeshwor (Avalokiteshvara). The square is crowded with thousands of Hindu Pilgrims and devotees during Krishnastami festival.

Changu Narayan Temple is ancient Hindu temple which is located on a high hilltop that is also known as Changu or Dolagiri. This temple is dedicated to major Hindu God Bishnu, also known as preserver God in Hinduism.

The temple was surrounded by champak tree forest and a small village known as Changu. The temple is located in Changunarayan Municipality of Bhaktapur District, Nepal. This hill is about 9 miles or 16 km east of Kathmandu and a few miles north of Bhaktapur. The Manohara River flows beside the hill. This shrine is dedicated to lord Visnu and held in special reverence by the Hindu people.

This temple is considered to be the oldest temple in the history of Nepal. The Kashmiri king gave his daughter, Champak, in marriage to the prince of Bhaktapur. Changu Narayan Temple is named after her. This temple also listed in UNESCO world heritage sites in October 1979 by UNESCO.

Bhaktapur Durbar Square is another UNESCO world heritage sites which was listed in October 1979 by UNESCO. This place was royal palace of the old Bhaktapur Kingdom until 18th century. Bhaktapur is situated in 1,400 meters (4,600 ft) above sea level. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Bhaktapur Durbar Square is located in the current town of Bhaktapur, also known as Khwopa, which lies 13 km east of Kathmandu. While the complex consists of at least four major squares (Durbar Square, Taumadhi Square, Dattatreya Square and Pottery Square), the whole area is informally known as the Bhaktapur Durbar Square and is a highly visited site inside the Kathmandu Valley.

Boudhanath Stupa is a biggest Buddhist stupa (Temple) in Nepal and second biggest Buddhist stupa in Asia. Its located about 11 km (6.8 mi) from the center and northeastern outskirts of Kathmandu, the stupa's massive mandala makes it one of the largest spherical stupas in Nepal.

The Buddhist stupa of Boudha Stupa dominates the skyline; it is one of the largest unique structure's stupas in the world. The influx of large populations of refugees from Tibet has seen the construction of over 50 Gompas (Tibetan convent) around Boudha. As of 1979, Boudha Stupa was listed in UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Along with Swayambhunath, it is one of the most popular tourist sites inside the Kathmandu Valley. Boudhanath Stupa is on the ancient trade route from Tibet which enters the Kathmandu



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Valley by the village of Sankhu in the northeast corner, passes by Boudha Stupa to the ancient and smaller stupa of Cha-bahi named Charumati Stupa ("Little Boudhanath").

Tibetan merchants have rested and offered prayers here for many centuries. When refugees entered Nepal from Tibet in the 1950s after Tibet and China war, many decided to live around Boudhanath. The Stupa is said to entomb the remains of Kassapa Buddha.

Swayambhunath Stupa, is an ancient religious architecture atop a hill in the Kathmandu Valley, west of Kathmandu city. This Buddhist temple also known as Monkey temple. The Tibetan name for the site means 'Sublime Trees', for the many varieties of trees found on the hill.

However, Shing.kun may be a corruption of the local Nepal Bhasa name for the complex, Swayambhu, meaning 'self-sprung'. For the Buddhist Newars, in whose mythological history and origin myth as well as day-to-day religious practice Swayambhunath occupies a central position, it is probably the most sacred among Buddhist pilgrimage sites.

The complex consists of a Stupa (Buddhist Temple), a variety of shrines and temples, some dating back to the Licchavi period. A Tibetan monastery, museum and library are more recent additions. The stupa has Buddha's eyes and eyebrows painted on. In between them, the number one (in Devanagari or Nepali script) is painted in the fashion of a nose. There are also shops, restaurants and hostels.

The site has two access points: a long staircase leading directly to the main platform of the temple, which is from the top of the hill to the east; and a car road around the hill from the south leading to the south-west entrance. The first sight on reaching the top of the 365 steps stairway is the Vajra. We were breathless and sweating as we stumbled up the last steep steps and practically fell upon the biggest vajra (thunderbolt) that I have ever seen.

Behind this Vajra was the vast, round, white dome of the stupa, like a full solid skirt, at the top of which were two giant Buddha eyes wisely looking out over the peaceful valley which was just beginning to come alive. Much of Swayambhunath's iconography comes from the Vajrayana tradition of Newar Buddhism.

However, the complex is also an important site for Buddhists of many monastery, Chaitya, statue of Buddha. Around big Buddhist stupa we have beautiful Nepali Style or Pegoda style 2 stories temple which is known as Harati Temple, which is protective deity of Children, dedicated to Goddess Harity.

Also offering the worship by Buddhist and Hindu. This is ancient hospital for Children in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal. This Swyambhunath Stupa was listed in UNESCO world heritage sites in October 1979 by UNESCO.



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