

Angkor Wat Temple

A Short Introduction

By Anton Swanepoel



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Introduction

Magical Angkor Wat temple amazes more than 2 million visitors each year. However, there are more than 700 temples scattered around Angkor Wat and the nearby [mountains](#) and towns, with more than 50 temples in the Angkor Archaeological Park alone.

This book contains 37 pictures of Angkor Wat Temple, and is to serve as an introductory guide to this magnificent temple. The book will give you an excellent idea of what to expect when visiting this world-renowned temple.

Note, this book is not a full guidebook to all the temples in the Angkor Archaeological Park, but only highlights Angkor Wat Temple.

For visitors planning **one to three days** at Angkor Wat, check out [Angkor Wat: 20 Must See Temples](#). That book contains a 3-day itinerary of the top 20 temples you must see when visiting Angkor Wat. Each temple has a short description and suggested time to visit.

For visitors planning on spending more than three days at Angkor Wat and seeing more temples, check out, [Angkor Wat Temples](#). That book contains over 250 pictures, and covers 30 temples inside the Angkor Archaeological Park.

Alternatively, for travelers that wish to see more temples or temples off the beaten path, [Angkor Wat Archaeological Park](#) with 65 temples and attractions with over 380 pictures is for you. Remember to allocate time for the attractions in [Siem Reap](#), the gateway city to Angkor Wat.

For details about visiting Cambodia, such as visas, inoculation, accommodation, etiquette, phone numbers for police and hospitals and more, see my book [Angkor Wat & Cambodia](#).

For readers thinking about visiting Kampot, Kep or Sihanoukville, see my books, [Kep: 10 Attractions](#), [Sihanoukville: 20 Attractions](#), [Kampot: 20 Attractions](#), as well as [Bokor National Park](#).

If you intend to motorbike through Cambodia or Vietnam, see my books, [Motorbiking Cambodia & Vietnam](#), [Motorcycles](#), and [Vietnam Caves](#).

Angkor Wat Temple

If you want a rustic town to rest in, see [Battambang](#). To experience the pyramid temple of Cambodia, see [Koh Ker Temple Site](#). For information on visiting the mountain temple, see [Preah Vihear Temple](#).

If you are planning to travel to the Capital of Cambodia, see [Phnom Penh: 20 Must See Attractions](#)

For a full list of **Cambodian** guidebooks click [here](#).

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Siem Reap

Siem Reap is the capital city of Siem Reap Province in northwestern Cambodia, and the gateway city to Angkor Wat. The city's name translates to "Defeat of Siam". According to legend, King Ang Chan (1516–1566) gave the city its name after he drove back an army sent to invade Cambodia by the Thai King Maha Chakkraphat in 1549. This has not been proven as fact as of yet and remains a legend and the actual origin of the name remains unknown.

Today, Siem Reap is a vibrant town and a favorite destination of travelers seeking to experience the mystery of Angkor Wat. One of the most know streets in Siem Reap is Pub Street, where a variety of shops, restaurants, a market, and more can be found. Siem Reap city is mostly a cluster of small villages along the Siem Reap River, with modern shops mostly situated around Sivutha Street and the Psar Chas area (Old Market area). The Wat Bo area became a popular place for guesthouses and restaurants while across the river, the Psar Leu area developed into a large market. Siem Reap is a mix between the modern shops of [Phnom Penh](#) and the laid back rustic atmosphere of [Battambang](#).

Get 20 Must See Attractions in Siem Reap not to miss [here](#).

Angkor Wat



Date: Thought to be 1120 ~ around 1152.

King: Suryavarman II (shield of the sun).

Religion: Hindu.

Style: Angkor Wat.

Time: Minimum 1 day, (suggests two half days, morning and afternoon).

Importance: The largest religious monument in the world. Longest complete bas-relief in the world.

My Impression: I was blown away by the size of the temple complex. Even after visiting the complex over 30 times, it still leaves an impression on me. When you walk over the baray between all the other people, you first think that it is going to be a shoulder-to-shoulder visit.

However, once inside the temple grounds, the complex just swallows the people up to the point, you wonder if you did not get the memo to evacuate. The climb to the top of the central sanctuary is steep, but the 360-degree view provided by a number of open windows on the large top area, is well worth it.

Angkor Wat Temple

Best time to visit: Early in the morning to catch the sun rising over Angkor, and late afternoon to get good pictures of the sun from behind you. To avoid the crowds, come at midday when everyone else is eating.
GPS: 13°24'45.2"N 103°51'34.1"E.



Angkor Wat ([city] [temple or pagoda]) is 1.6km (1 mile) from the south gate of Angkor Thom City (main entrance), and is the most impressive temple in the Angkor Wat Archaeological Park. The park itself is roughly the size of Manhattan in New York. Although temples in the park date from the 9th to the 14th century, Angkor Wat Temple was constructed during the first half of the 12th century (around 1120 to 1152), by King Suryavarman II. The base of the temple is 330m long x 255m wide (1089 ft. long x 841 ft. wide). An outer wall spanning an impressive 1.5km (0.93 miles) long x 1.3 km (0.8 miles) wide, surrounds the temple complex. The complex can cover the flight decks of more than 100 aircraft carriers.

This outer wall is further surrounded by a 190m (623 feet) wide moat (size of channel from shore to shore). The main entrance to the temple grounds is on the western end by means of a 12m (39 feet) wide x 190m (623 feet) long bridge that crosses the moat. Lions and Naga snakes guard the start of the bridge. The temple has many smaller library buildings that surround it, as well as an inner and outer courtyard. The central temple has multiple levels, with five large towers on the top level. The central shrine on the top level is 65 meter high, as tall as the Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris.

Indian mythology dominates Angkor Wat Temple due to trade with India. The monsoon winds blew the Indian trader's ships from India to Asia where they mingled with local Khmer people for around six months while they waited for the trade winds to reverse direction. During this annual six months mingle, a lot of Indian believes and traditions were integrated into the Khmer culture.

Angkor Wat Temple

Angkor Wat Temple is believed to represent Mount Meru, the center of the world in Hindu cosmology and the Indian home of the gods and is believed to be a mythical place somewhere north of the Himalayas. The temple's five sanctuary towers represent the peaks of the sacred mountain, while the moat around the temple represents the ocean that surrounds Mount Meru. The towers imitate the shape of a closed lotus blossom.

Intricate bas-reliefs spanning almost 600 meters (2600 feet) depict scenes from epic Ramayana and Mahabharata battles and events from Khmer history. Most of these bas-reliefs were covered in a thin layer of gold with a red background. The most famous and arguably the most fascinating bas-relief is of the turning of the sea of milk, where the gods and demons worked together to generate the elixir of life. There are also 1796 apsara dancers carved into stone all around Angkor Wat. They represent the earthly version of the cosmic apsaras or nymphs. Each one is unique in looks, style and dress. They are thought to have been modelled from actual court dancers at the temple.

The temple is unlike other Angkor temples in orientation, facing west and dedicated to Vishnu, where other temples face east and are dedicated to Shiva. Some believe the west facing was that the temple served as a funerary temple, as the setting sun symbolizes the end of the cycle of life. Some evidence to back this up was found in the temple.

Surprisingly, Angkor Wat Temple itself was not built to pray in. It was the home of Vishnu and his lesser gods. All the corridors are space for the minor gods of India that come with the main god. The steps that one now take to the top shrine, were once barred to only the holiest of priests who were the caretakers of the place as well as the God. The king prayed here to Vishnu. The priests anointed and clothed the statues inside Angkor Wat. The main shrine on the top is smaller than most people's living room, yet even today is seen as extremely holy.

Angkor Wat Temple

The libraries around the temple ground were once filled with ancient manuscripts made from palm leaves. These holy books were the greatest treasures the Buddhist monasteries had and were used to teach new monks. Angkor Wat also contains numerous carved Sanskrit inscriptions, giving a record of Angkor Wat's past. Battles, everyday life, as well as a list of kings are recorded in the inscriptions. To date, over 1200 transcripts have been translated at Angkor Wat.

Angkor Wat Temple took around 32 years to build, and is an architectural wonder. Just clearing the area of trees with machetes and axes was an enormous task. Only Salisbury cathedral was built in the same time span as Angkor Wat. Most other cathedrals of the time took 200 to 300 years to build, and they are significantly smaller than Angkor Wat.

The temple is in fact, floating on an artificial island, with the massive surrounding moat, providing water to keep the temple floating in the dry season. This ingenious setup allows the complex to be at ground level, without the need to be built on a mount as other large temples.

Temples built directly on the ground eventually crumble to pieces due to the shifting sand. In the heavy monsoon rain season, the ground expands when being water logged. During the dry season, the ground dries and contracts again. This constant cycle of expansion and contraction eventually causes temples not built on a mount to collapse. There are 1532 columns at Angkor Wat, each weighing around 2 tons. However, the friction of the stones is not enough to keep the temple in place. Cambodians used their knowledge of woodworking and how shapes interlocked to make grooves and locks to allow the stones to interlock into each other.

Interestingly, builders did not use the common method of using a keystone arch, but rather used corbelling. With corbelling, builders placed a block, then another block on top of it, but slightly off-center. They kept on placing blocks off-center until the archway connected at the top. According to modern architects, this method should not work on the scale of Angkor Wat. Yet, Angkor Wat is the largest stone temple in the world, and still standing.

Angkor Wat Temple

Because Angkor Wat was to be a sacred temple, it had to be built on pure ground. The sand at the building site had to be excavated down several meters. This sand would later be used as filling for the several layers of Angkor Wat temple. Walls of interlocking blocks kept the sand from sliding down. The buttresses alongside the steps leading up on each layer of Angkor Wat helps the terraces and stone walls not to give into the weight of the sand. Records in bass-reliefs at Bayon show how they build Angkor. Hundreds of thousands of workers from all over the kingdom were brought in for the project. It is estimated that it took around 5000 workers just to dig the moat around Angkor Wat. Both the inside and outside walls of the moat are lined with sandstone to keep the water in.

Once the site was excavated, a thick layer of blessed sand was used to fill the site. A layer of rocks was used to top the sand layer, and a final layer of fine sand was placed over the rock layer. The fine layer of sand was compacted and leveled, and then priests came and asked the gods to bless the site and temple.

Priest dipped cords into colored powder and lay them down in patterns. The cords were then picked up and dropped, so that colored mandala patterns were made on the ground. These patterns represent heaven and symbolically the priests bound the gods to the site to ensuring the gods' blessings on the temple. Two offerings were then placed at the center of the temple. 2 White Safire stones that represent the moon, and 2 gold leaves that signify the sun. The engineers erected an 89 feet tall shaft over the buried offerings that leads thought the temple to the sacred central chamber above. The temple was erected around the shaft in layers with terraces stacked on top of one another. The second and third level is twice as high as the first. Completed, the structure weighs thousands of tons. The top of the shaft was guarded by a statue of Vishnu, which was later replaced by an image of Buddha that is said to remain to this day. It is thought to be the one holding both hands up.

Angkor Wat Temple

The sand and silt that were removed from the moat alone are estimated to be 5 million cubic meters, around 200 000 dump trucks. This sand was used with the excavated sand for the temple to fill the terraces that are contained by stonewalls. The cliffs of the rivers of the holy Kulen Mountain 30 kilometers away were the source of the rocks used for the temple.

It is estimated that workers needed to transport around 300 to 400 blocks of stone weighing 3 to 12 tons each, per day, for 32 years. Workers used chisels to trench the stone, and then inserted wooden wedges. The wedges were then drenched with water, causing them to expand and split the stone. Holes were made in the stones so that wooden pegs could be inserted. This allowed workers to maneuver the blocks. Angkor Wat was built using laterite, a rock formation normally consisting of iron, aluminum, and quartz.

It is believed that the rocks were placed on barges, and then pulled by animals on the banks to the temple site. Animals used were possibly elephants or water buffalos. At the site, blocks were shaped by grinding them over each other. This process creates a perfect flat contact for the entire surface of the stone and is called abrasion. The laterite was covered by a layer of sandstone. The sandstone layer allowed carvers to carve the intricate bas-reliefs. In only a few millimeters of sandstone at places, multiple depths of fields were carved. Experts believe that the carvings took almost half the time of the building of the temple itself. To speed up the process, master carvers would outline the design, and then junior carvers would complete the carving by following the outline. For the bas-relief carvings, when done, it was covered in a layer of gold or paint.

The temple as you see it now was not as it was. The outer walkway pillars were thought to have been white from a lime covering. The roof lintels and inner wooden doors were gold covered. The inner pillars were red with gold trim. The 5 towers are thought to have been totally covered in gold. The roof stones may have been white or very light blue. Even the floor may have been white.

Angkor Wat Temple

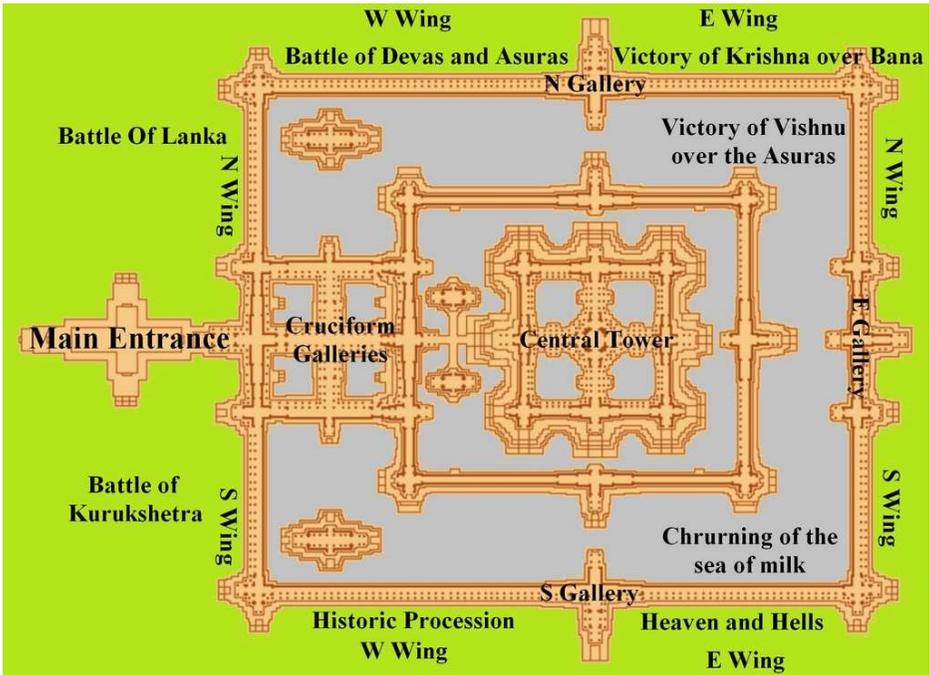
Because 88% of the year's rain falls during the monsoon season of only a few months, Angkor Wat had to have drainage systems in place. The outside of the passages have interlocking roof stones that have channels cut into them. These channels allow water to be channeled away before it seeps through the roof and floods the passages.

Interestingly, although the temple was dedicated to Vishnu, the faces at Angkor Wat is that of Suryavarman II. Like the temples at Egypt, Angkor Wat had to be completed before Suryavarman II died to allow him to join the gods. There is evidence that construction was hurried on parts of the temple, and at places, not all decorations were completed. According to tradition, the king would have been cremated and his ashes placed in a stone casket in the temple. Such a casket was found at Angkor Wat, but at the wrong place. The casket could have been moved when Champa (Vietnam) invaders sacked Angkor Wat. The invaders made off with the entire royal dance court, and they became the start of traditional Asia dancing. Interestingly, Thai fighting and much of Thai cooking also originated from Cambodia. Although the Cambodians eventually drove the invaders out and defeated them on the Tonle Sap Lake, Angkor Wat was mostly abandoned as a Royal temple. Although others visited the temple over the years, it was brought to the world's attention in 1860 by the illustrations of French naturalist and explorer Henri Mouhot, on an expedition to Cambodia. 500 years of jungle was painstakingly removed, and damaged sections repaired. Today, Angkor Wat features on the Cambodian national flag, and is a major pull for tourists to Cambodia.

There was a legend that under Angkor Wat was a massive royal treasury. Access was thought to have been through the central shaft. In the 1930s Marchal and Georges Trouvè investigated the main shaft. For 8 months they dug into the shaft but was hampered by monsoon rains. The shaft constantly filling up with water. They eventually managed to get pumps to the temple and drained the water. One day in 1934, just after dawn, workers came to woke Trouvè. Excitedly he followed them to the shaft. The men had dug up the stone box containing the gold leaves and Safire offerings to Vishnu. Trouvè was warned not to remove the sacred objects, but ignored it. He mysteriously died a few months later in 1935. The Safire stones and gold leaves disappeared.

Angkor Wat Temple

After the main entrance gate, is a 350m (1148 feet) processional causeway that is elevated about 1½ meters (5 feet). This causeway is flanked by a library building on either side, followed by two pools directly in front of Angkor Wat. From here, one enters the outer courtyard that has a few shuttle buildings. The inner courtyard wall contains the bas-reliefs. Once past the inner courtyard wall, stairs give access to the main temple structure. **Do remember to wear long pants and shirts that cover the shoulders, and no headgear (nothing may cover your head).**



Bas-Reliefs at Angkor Wat

To view the reliefs, go counter-clockwise around. Meaning turn right as you enter the temple. Following is a short description of the main reliefs you will find.

Battle of Kurkshetra

Angkor Wat Temple

This is a battle of five Kaurava brothers against the Pandava brothers. The parasols that shade the commanders show the rank of the commander. The scene is taken from the Mahabharata text in Hindu religion. In the start of the relief, you can see them marching to battle. The later carvings shows the actual battle where you can see wounded soldiers, horses, and chiefs.

Historic Procession

This 90 meter battle relief is dedicated to Suryavarman II and shows his army. It is said to be one of the best bas reliefs at Angkor. Here Suryavarman II rides an elephant, while wearing a royal crown. He is equipped with a battle axe and is encircled by servants who are busy fanning and holding up umbrellas. Women can be seen in the bottom of the panel. Later in the panel, marching up front, are mercenary Thai warriors and Brahmin priests.

Heavens and Hells

This 60 meter long panel shows the 32 levels of hell in Hindu religion. One are not stuck in hell, but move through it. You will experience the levels that correspond to the sins you have committed. Hopefully you have not committed all sins. Note there are 37 levels for heaven. The upper part of the panel is heaven while the bottom part is hell, fitting. Yama, the God of the dead, sits on a buffalo and is assisted by his two assessors, Dharma and Sitragupta. There are 36 short inscriptions on the panel. As expected, life in heaven depicts rich palaces, flying Apsara nymphs, and lavish draperies. Life in hell is just torture with boiling people, breaking bones, burning with hot irons, piercing heads with nails, and more. No thanks.

The Churning of the Sea of Milk

This is probably the most famous of all. It depicts the 92 gods pulling on the body of the giant naga (serpent) Vasuki, which is coiled around Mount Mandara. Vishnu is in the form of the tortoise. They pull for 1000 years against 88 demons and create the elixir of immortality. Fish and crocodiles were cut into pieces by the turning action. The Apsaras (heavenly nymphs) were released into the world from the cosmic world in the process. Off course, once the elixir was created, Vishnu took the elixir for himself. Legend says that one demon sneaked into Vishnu's residence and drank the elixir before Vishnu beheaded him. But due to the elixir he survived, but possessed only his head.

Victory of Vishnu over The Asuras (Demons)

Here Vishnu is riding a Garuda (a mythical bird) while he is slaying demons. He is surrounded by two armies, but Vishnu wreaks havoc among them and sends them running.

Victory of Krishna over Bana (the Demon King)

Here, Vishnu is incarnated as Krishna. He has eight arms and multiple heads. While riding a Garuda, he confronts Bana. Krishna is assisted by Agni, the god of Fire. Agni helps Krishna douse the defensive fires that surround Bana's castle. After capturing Bana, the mortal form of Vishnu (Krishna) pleads with Shiva for Bana's life at Mt. Kailasa. The goddess Parvati and the elephant god Ganesha (remover of obstacles) are also present.

Battle of Devas (Gods) and Asuras (Demons)

Here, 21 gods are fighting the asuras. Vishnu is on his garuda. Yama (god of the dead) is riding on a chariot that is pulled by oxen. Shiva is readying his bow. Brahma is on the sacred goose. Surya (god of sun) is standing on a sun disc. Indra is standing on his elephant with four tusks. Skanda (god of war) is perched on his peacock.

Battle of Lanka (Ceylon/Sri Lanka)

The relief shows scenes from Ramayana in Mahabharata. Rama tries to rescue his wife Sita from Ravana (the kidnapper). Rama is standing on the shoulders of Hanuman (the monkey god), with Lakshmana (Rama's brother) and Vibishana (a giant) behind him. Later, Ravana is standing on a war chariot that is pulled by lions. This panel is said to be one of the prettiest at Angkor Wat.

Angkor Wat Walkthrough

To get to the outer wall, you have to cross over a 200-meter (656 feet) wide moat. A sandstone causeway, 250 meters long (820 feet) and 12 meters wide (39 feet), crosses the moat. The moat has a perimeter of 5.5 kilometers (3.4 miles). Including the moat, the Angkor Wat Temple compound forms a rectangle of about 1,500 by 1,300 meters, around 208 hectares (500 acres).



In December and January, the moat is full. The moat is another good place to do sunrises and sunsets. You can get the trees reflecting on the water with the temple in the background of your images.

Angkor Wat Temple



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Moat in January.



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Workers cleaning the moat. December.

Angkor Wat Temple



Once you crossed the moat, you will come to the outer wall. The outer wall is 1024 meters (3,360 feet) by 802 meters (2,631 feet) and 4.5 meters (15 feet) high. It is surrounded by a 30 meter (98 feet) apron of open ground.

Angkor Wat Temple

After the gate, is a 350-meter (1148 feet) processional causeway, elevated about 1½ meters (5 feet), flanked by a library building on either side, followed by two pools.



350-meter (1148 feet) processional causeway.



One of the libraries alongside the causeway towards the temple.

Angkor Wat Temple



Second Library building, the North Angkor pagoda is to the far left, as well as the toilets, roadside Khmer restaurants, and an information office.



Libraries and causeway running between them to the temple.

Angkor Wat Temple



View of the front courtyard, from the temple towards the main entrance.



The main image at the start for Angkor Wat and this one is from behind the left pool.

This is where you want to stand to get sunrise pictures of Angkor wat. If getting the sun behind the central pillar is not all-important, go to the pool on the right. It is far less crowded.

Angkor Wat Temple



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View from the pool to the right.

Once you passed the libraries, you will get to the next level. This is where you enter the temple structure. To view the bas reliefs, go counter-clockwise around. There are a number of entrances to use. In the western entrance of Angkor Wat is a 5 meter (16 ½ foot), sandstone statue of Vishnu, known as Ta Reach. It is beneath a parasol. It is believed that this statue may have been the one that was first put in the top tower to guard the main shaft when Angkor Was build. It is said that when the temple was converted to Buddhism, the head was replaced with that of Buddha. The original head was restored in 2000.

The two entrances on either side of the structure is referred to as “elephant gates”, as they are large enough to admit elephants. On the outer (west) side, there are square pillars, and on the inner (east) side, a closed wall. These pillars are thought to have been white due to a layer of lime. The ceiling is decorated with lotus rosettes. There is an Apsara with her mouth open and showing her teeth. She is said to be the only one in all the temples, but this is not so. There was one other found at another temple. The one at Temple is behind and to the right of the multi-armed statue of Vishnu. As you walk around the temple complex, admire the other celestial nymphs (Apsaras). There are 1796 of them at Angkor Wat.



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One of the Apsaras at Angkor Wat

Next picture is the pillars on the outer edge of the walkway. There are 1532 of them. They are all solid blocks and weigh around 2 tons. The walkway is 2.45 meters (8 feet) wide.

Angkor Wat Temple



Angkor Wat Temple

Decorated ceiling tiles.



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Some of the bas-reliefs you will see.

Angkor Wat Temple



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Angkor Wat Temple

Apsara showing her teeth.



Multi armed Vishnu (Ta Reach).

By the main entrance, you will be close to the cruciform galleries. There are two halls and four square water basins. The water basins are thought to have been used by the king and priests to cleanse themselves before they go up to the central tower.

Angkor Wat Temple



If you were to go either left or right and step out of the cruciform galleries you would be in the outer courtyard. There are two libraries on either side of the cruciform galleries at the edges of the courtyard. You can walk all around the temple and use any of the steps to get back to the central part. The temple platform is 330 meter long (1083 feet) x 255 meter (837 feet) wide.

If you use any of the steps from the courtyard or if you went from the cruciform galleries directly up, you would come to the inner courtyard. Here are a number of smaller structures.

Angkor Wat Temple



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Outer courtyard.



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Outer courtyard. Steps leading back to the inner temple structure.

Angkor Wat Temple



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Inner courtyard viewed from atop.



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Inner courtyard.

Angkor Wat Temple



The towers in the back is on the top level. The large one is the central tower.

Angkor Wat Temple



Inner courtyard.



Angkor Wat Temple

Looking over the inner courtyard towards the main entrance to Angkor Wat.



Inner Courtyard.

Angkor Wat Temple



Looking up at one of the corners of the central sanctuary.

Angkor Wat Temple

Once you had your fill of the inner courtyard, head to the steps leading to the top. A 42m high central sanctuary, with Buddha statues, is situated in the middle of the Angkor Wat complex. Note, no hats or anything that covers your head are allowed (must be removed), and no open shoulders or pants and dresses that do not cover the knees. Tripods and video cameras are also not allowed.

Angkor Wat Temple



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A 42m high central sanctuary, with Buddha statues, is situated in the middle of the Angkor Wat complex. Note, no hats or anything that covers your head are allowed (must be removed), and no open shoulders or pants and dresses that do not cover the knees. Tripods and video cameras are also not allowed.

Angkor Wat Temple

You can walk all around the edges of the top area and look over Cambodia from a number of windows.



Looking over the Cambodia countryside from one of the top level windows.

Angkor Wat Temple



Looking at the courtyard and the main entrance in the far back, from the top level.



Angkor Wat Temple

Looking over the courtyard to the front gate of Angkor.



Central tower on the top section of Angkor Wat Temple.



Reclining Buddha in the central tower.

Want to experience more temples?

1 to 3 days: 20 Temples [Angkor Wat: 20 Must See Temples](#).

1 to 5 days: 30 Temples [Angkor Wat Temples](#).

1 to 30 days: 65 temples and attractions [Angkor Wat Archaeological Park](#)

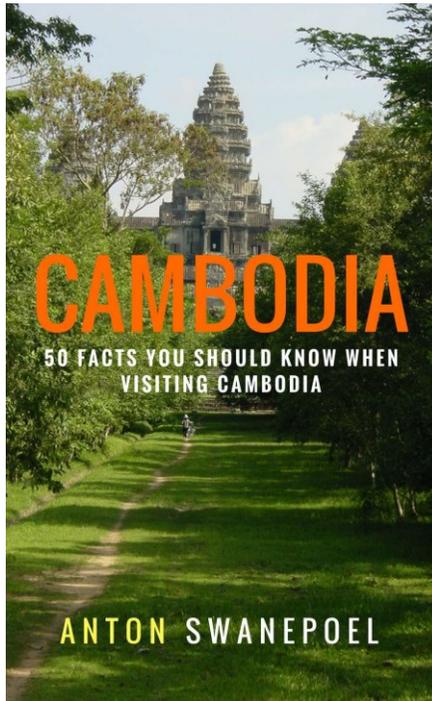
All three books have pertinent information and descriptions for each temple, including what makes the temple unique. GPS coordinates for each temple so you can easily use google maps to locate and explore the temples without a guide. Practical tips for each temple, such as reason to visit and best time to visit, to enhance your experience.

Bonus included in all three books:

- Complete Angkor Wat Sunrise and Sunset Guide
- Map of the park to help you locate the temples yourself.
- 11 Other temples to experience amazing sunrises and sunsets
- 23 Tips to help you take better pictures at the temples with a cell phone, or camera. Includes tips for getting amazing sunrise and sunset pictures.
- Advice and options for disabled people, including wheelchair travel. As well as advice for vegans and vegetarians.

Remember to allocate time for the attractions in [Siem Reap](#), the gateway city to Angkor Wat.

Be prepared, get 50 facts you should know when visiting Cambodia, [here](#).



[Get The 50 Tips Here](#)

These 50 Tips can save you time, money, and make your trip go a lot smoother.

Angkor Wat Temple

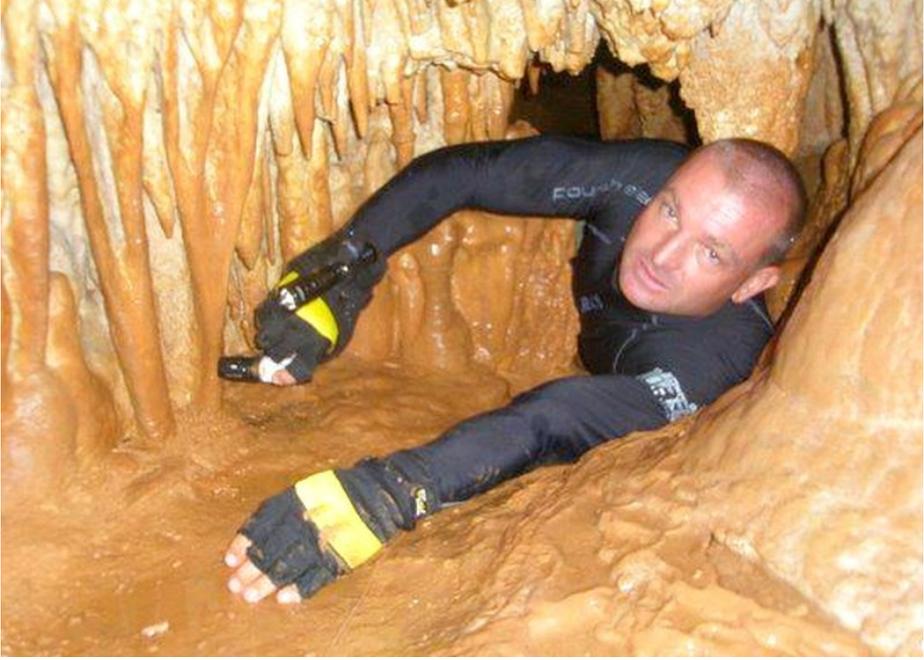
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If you enjoyed this book or found it useful, I would be very grateful if you would please post a short review because your support really does make a difference. Alternatively, consider telling your friends about this book because word of mouth is an author's best friend and much appreciated.

Anton Swanepoel

If you want to contact me personally, send me an email @
anton@antonswanepoelbooks.com

About the Author



As a Technical Diving Instructor and Cave Diver with over seven years' experience working in different places, including the Cayman Islands, I have come to believe that limits are what you set for yourself. I used to be afraid of water until I forced myself into a diving course, and then things just kept going and the thing I feared gave me what I dreamed of doing, travel. Having dived to over 400ft on open circuit, I realize how much of life we miss if we let fear run our life.

Sometimes, life is like a dark tunnel that feels like it is going to squeeze the life from you. However, if you just keep going, you are bound to come out the other side. I love writing, travel, diving, caves, motorcycles, and speed, but as a Reiki Master Teacher, I know you have to balance your life with love, and compassion. Be proud to stand firm in your quest for your dreams, but humble enough to ask for help in reaching them.

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