

Destinations in Eastern Mongolia



Khukh Nuur – Blue Lake:

The full name of the lake is the Blue Lake of Black Heart. Black Heart is the pointed topped mountain on the north side of the lake. Blue Lake is a very important place in Mongolian history particularly of Chinggis Khaan (Genghis Khan). Here Temuujin (Chinggis Khaan’s childhood name) was given the title, “Chinggis Khaan”, and was invested as a “The Great Khaan of all Mongolia” in 1189. The stone ruins of a ger with a diameter of 15 meters on the south side of this lake could be the ruins of the palace ger where Chinggis Khaan was proclaimed khaan. There are also wooden statues in the forest dedicated to Chinggis Khaan and the next 32 khaans of Mongolia. The surrounding area of Khukh Nuur is quiet, peaceful and wonderful for hiking & relaxation.



Deluun Boldog in Dadal:

It is said in the “The Secret History of the Mongols”, Chinggis Khaan was born in a place called Deluun Boldog that is located in Dadal Sum. Deluun Boldog is considered the birthplace of Chinggis Khaan. In 1962, Khentii Province officials created a monument to the memory of Chinggis Khaan for his 800th birthday anniversary. Khajuu Bulag, the spring where Chinggis was washed after he was born, is not far from the monument where you can drink from the same spring he did.



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Baldan Bereeven Monastery:

The monastery was built in the 1700s with over 20 temples made of granite stone. At its peak use it was one of the largest monasteries and Buddhist centers in Mongolia with up to 7000 monks living there. All of the monastery buildings were destroyed by the communist in 1937. Now restoration work of the monastery is under way and some temples, numerous carved Buddhas on the steep rock and other truly interesting Buddhist sites are available to see and enjoy visiting. Some ancient Deer Stone Monuments are not far from the monastery.



Rashaan Khad:

Rashaan Khad is a rock with numerous types of ancient rock inscriptions and drawings depicting animals, people and ancient Mongolian tribes' seals. This rock is located near the east of Binder Ovoo, one of Mongolia's largest and most sacred religious places. The rock inscriptions are in around 20 different scripts such as Orkhon, Kidan, Arabic, Persian, Mongolian and Tibetan. An ancient tomb dating from BC 20000 lies near this rock and many monuments of Paleolithic Neolithic Huns and others are also found here. The rock has been protected by the Mongolian government since 1998.



Uglugch Wall:

“Uglugchiin Kherem” or Uglugch Wall was built very carefully and extends into higher places of the area as a fortress in the period of the Kidan State. The wall is made of red granite stone and has height and width of 2 meters and length of over 1 km. No clay was used to build the wall. Chinggis Khaan lived near the wall for some time and there have been some excavation of ancient burials sites near the wall. Scientists say that it might be a fort for archers or tombs for royalty.

