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Area Map



City Map



Metro Map



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Bangkok

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Bangkok

www.bangkoktourist.com

Historical outline

The settlement of present-day Thailand began about 2,000 years ago with waves of migration from China. For many centuries, the area was characterized by minor states and scattered systems of government. Some major states did exist during this period, however, especially the Khmer Empire, which was founded in the 9th century and covered the main part of both present-day Cambodia and Thailand. The Khmer people, by the way, called the Thai Siamese, so the area was known as Siam up until the 20th century.

During the 13th century, the Thai people was governed from the first kingdom of the Thai, Sukothai, which had become a regional kingdom as early as the 14th century after a short period of prosperity. Its power had gone increasingly to the kingdom of Ayutthaya, which was founded in 1350 and was ruled from the city of the same name. The Ayutthaya-period became a time of growth for the country and the trade connections with Europe were established.

In 1564, Burmese troops invaded the Kingdom of Siam and five years later Ayutthaya fell, and came under Burmese rule until 1593.

In the year of 1767, the Burmese attacked the capital, Ayutthaya, again, and this time they conquered the city and burned it down beyond recognition. In spite of the fact that the Burmese were driven out of Ayutthaya after a short time, the capital was in ruins and reconstruction was abandoned.

The Thailand military headed by General Taksin moved the capital to Thonburi on the western side of the Chao Praya River by present-day Bangkok.

General Taksin became the new king, but he was dethroned in 1782 and Rama I moved his court and his administration to Bangkok on the other side of the Chao Phraya River. By doing so, he made Bangkok the new capital of the country. Rama I, who founded the Chakri-dynasty, which is still in power, considered Bangkok an easier place to defend against potential enemies than both Ayutthaya and Thonburi, because the Burmese would have to cross the relatively wide Chao Phraya River.

The construction of a number of canals was initiated. These canals, the so-called klongs, were since used as waterways in the new city and a few of them still exist. It was thus possible to sail around in most of the city area east of the Chao Praya River. Klongs were also dug in Thonburi. Rama I also had the Grand Palace and the temple of Wat Phra erected. The buildings were highly inspired by the architecture and constructions of Ayutthaya and they were the centre of power of the kingdom.

Apart from these constructions and buildings for the national administration, the period until the middle of the 19th century was characterised by a steady development. The city did not take serious steps towards becoming the absolute centre of the country that Bangkok is today – northern Thailand, for instance, was still governed from Chiang Mai.

During the latter part of the 19th century, construction work in Bangkok accelerated and the population increased. King Rama IV had major construction projects carried out, including several canals and a number of road systems. His successor, King Rama V, stepped the modernisation process and the development of the city up further by considerable investment in the judicial system, health care and education. During this period, a large part of the farmland was transformed into residential areas, and in order to cope with the ensuing pressure on the infrastructure of the city, many new roads were

constructed, some of them on top of canals that had been filled up for this purpose.

In 1932, the present constitutional monarchy of Thailand was established and after that, a number of public institutions were founded and Chiang Mai became an official part of Siam, which was still the official name of Thailand.

During the Second World War, the Allies bombed Bangkok. The ruined buildings were soon rebuilt and the capital experienced a rapid development during the decades following the Second World War.

During the Vietnam War in the 1960s, Bangkok was, as were several other places in Thailand, a refuge for primarily American soldiers, and this underlined the status of the city as a regional entertainment centre.

The population has since exploded and many high-rise buildings with flats and offices have been erected. The high increase in the number of inhabitants has caused a heavy growth in traffic, which has been one of the major challenges that has faced the metropolis for several years. A number of train lines have been constructed, such as the Skytrain (BTS) and the Subway (BMCL) in the centre of the city, and they are extended continuously.

In the 1980s and 1990s, the economy of Thailand boomed. Bangkok was the economic locomotive and this period became the foundation of modern Bangkok, which the tourist will meet today. A wealth of new buildings has sprouted up, including some of the luxury hotels that tourists appreciate. After a recession at the end of the 1990s, the tourist trade is booming again to the benefit of local people and visitors alike.

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Tour 1: Bangkok

1. Boat trip on the Chao Phraya River/แม่น้ำเจ้าพระยา



Station: Saphan Taksin

Pier: Central Pier

A good way of getting a first impression of Bangkok is by taking a boat trip on the Chao Phraya River. The name means “the River of Kings”. Several of the major sights of Bangkok are situated along the river, and there are fine and easy ways of transportation by boat.

Ordinary river busses go north and south from all piers on both side of the river. It is always possible and cheap to board a river bus and get to the next pier. If you do not live by the river, take the Skytrain to the Saphan Taksin Station, which is close to a big pier on the river. Saphan Taksin is also close to River City where many of the tour boats depart from.

2. The East Asiatic Company Building

Oriental Avenue

Station: Saphan Taksin

Pier: Oriental

The old headquarters of the Danish East Asiatic Company is situated on the bank of the Chao Phraya River. It is a charming house built in 1901 in a colonial Venetian style. Right behind it, you

can see the Christian Ascension Cathedral from 1910. Together, the two buildings tell a tale about Western influence on the history of Bangkok. Today, high-rise blocks and international hotels, among them the Oriental, which is the oldest in Bangkok, surround the buildings.

3. The Santa Cruz Church

Soi Kudi Chain

Station: Saphan Taksin

Pier: Central Pier (some boats for Santa Cruz Pier opposite Rajinee)

The Santa Cruz Church in Thonburi is the oldest Christian church in Bangkok. The church was originally built in 1770 when Thonburi was the capital for a short period. The Portuguese built the Church. They were the first Westerners in Thailand as they had traded with Ayutthaya since the 16th century.

After the Burmese attacked and destroyed Ayutthaya, the Portuguese gave King Taksin military aid to drive out the enemy. To thank the Portuguese, the King granted them land where they erected the Santa Cruz Church. Originally, it was a wooden building, but the Church was rebuilt in 1835 and again in 1913 in its present form. The Church was constructed in European style under the leadership of Italian architects.

4. Wat Arun/วัดอรุณ



Thanon Arun Amarin 34

Pier: Wat Arun

Wat Arun is also called "The Temple of Dawn". The name is due to the beautiful reflections of the sun in the glazed ceramic tiles of the temple in the morning, when Wat Arun allegedly is at its most beautiful. It is, however, also an unforgettable experience to watch the sun set behind the temple prangs.

Wat Arun has a beautiful position overlooking the Chao Phraya River directly opposite the Grand Palace. With its central pagoda Pha Prang of 79 metres, Wat Arun is one of Bangkok's best known monuments. The style is inspired by Khmer architecture. It was constructed when Ayutthaya was still the capital. Later, King Rama II enlarged the temple; among other things he added to the height of the central prang, which is a symbol of the mythological mountain Meru. According to Hindu mythology, Meru is the dwelling of the Gods.

5. The Grand Palace & Wat Phra Kaew/ พระบรมมหาราชวัง & วัดพระแก้ว



Thanon Na Phralan

Pier: Tha Tien

Bangkok's Grand Palace and the temple complex of Wat Phra Kaew belong to some of the most remarkable building complexes in the world. They were founded by King Rama I in 1782 when Bangkok became the new capital of the country.

There is one shared entrance to the two sights.

5a. Wat Phra Kaew/วัดพระแก้ว

Many of the buildings inside the temple area bear resemblance to earlier Ayutthaya buildings. The great, golden chedi Phra Si Ratana contains a piece of bone of the Buddha, and the particularly beautifully ornamented chedi next to Phra Mondhop is a library of scriptures. The two biggest buildings are the Bot and the Pantheon. The Bot houses the most sacred statue in Thailand – the Emerald Buddha, which is 66 centimetres tall, cut from one single piece of jade and resting on a platform 11 metres above the floor. The statue is thought to be from the 15th century. At that time, it was placed in Chiang Rai in northern Thailand. On its way to Bangkok, the statue has been in Lampang, Chiang Mai and Vientiane. At the beginning of each of the three Thai seasons (summer, rainy and winter season), the King changes the clothes of the Buddha at a great ceremony. Originally, the Pantheon should have housed the Emerald Buddha. Figures of Chakkri kings are now on display here.

In the temple complex, it is also possible to see a model of the impressive temple city of the Khmer, Angkor Wat, which for a short time was part of the Kingdom of Thailand. The model was built as a monument to the conquest of the place, even though the Thai supremacy only lasted for a short period. Elephant figures symbolising the elephants that helped various kings of Thailand are placed round the model. Within the temple grounds, a number of exciting figures can be seen, including Garudas (half man - half bird), Singhas (stone lions), and the awesome temple guardians, the demons who, according to the mythology, were overcome by Good. Full of remorse, they are now guarding the temple.

On the edge of Wat Phra Kaew there are eight prangs colourfully decorated with Chinese porcelain. They represent the eight elements of Buddhism. The Ramakien Gallery is the gallery that circles the temple buildings. Brilliant mural

paintings from the 18th century depict the legend Ramakien of how Good prevailed over Evil.

5b. Grand Palace/พระบรมมหาราชวัง

The original royal residence, the Grand Palace, was built in 1782, as was the temple, and it was the residence of the kings of Thailand until 1946. Today, the beautiful buildings are mainly used during various ceremonies.

On the left hand side of the exit from Wat Phra Kaew, there is a building where a significant event in the history of Thailand took place in 1946: the Barom Phiman Palace. King Ananda (Rama VIII) was murdered here under mysterious circumstances. After this incident, the new King Bhumibol IX chose to move to the Chitralada Palace at another location in Bangkok.

To the right of the Barom Phiman Palace, you will find the Phra Maha Montien. It is a group of buildings that were the residence and audience room of the king. This is where crowning ceremonies take place. Outside the building there is a pavilion where the king would arrive riding an elephant. He would change his clothes inside the building and walk the few steps to the audience room itself.

The next big building to the right is the Chakkri Throne Room built by King Rama V in 1882 in a neoclassical, European style with a roof in Thai style. The architect was John Clunich from England, and the European style was chosen because King Rama had studied in Europe where he was overwhelmed by the buildings and the development of especially London. The inspiration has come from Buckingham Palace and outside you can see some contemporary streetlights from London. The Throne Room is lavishly furnished.

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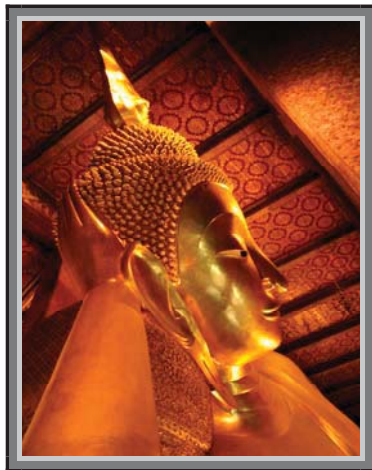


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The last building to the right of the Chakkri Throne Room is the Dusit Throne Room, which was built from 1784-1790 by King Rama I. The building is constructed as a copy of one of the most distinguished buildings of Ayutthaya. There is a beautiful and striking spire on top and inside you will find Rama I's throne made from teak and mother-of-pearl.

6. Wat Pho/วัดโพธิ์



Thanon Sanamchai 2

Pier: Tha Tien

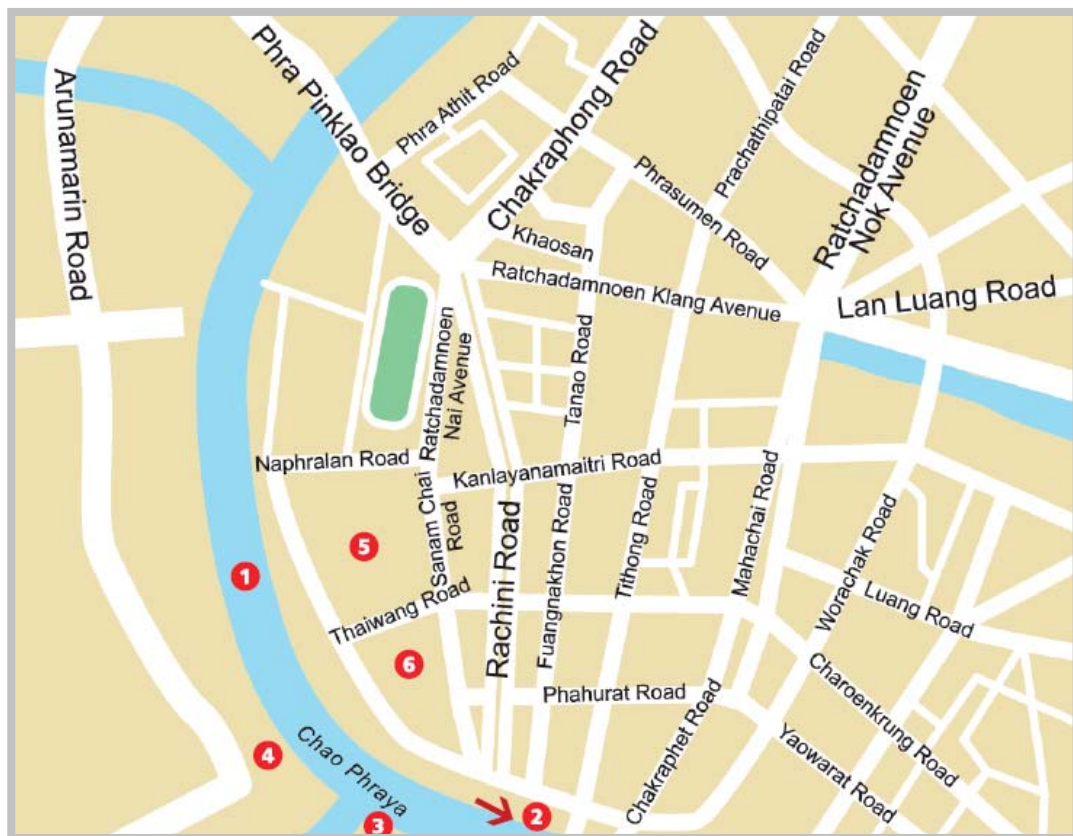
Wat Pho is a very large temple complex in central Bangkok. This is where the enormous Reclining Buddha can be found. With a length of 46 metres and a height of 15 metres, it is the biggest of its kind in the world. The statue is impressive in other ways than size, as it has some very beautiful mother-of-pearl engravings on the soles of its feet. The Reclining Buddha is from 1832 and it was built to draw people's attention to Buddha's Nirvana.

Close to the viharn with the Reclining Buddha, there is an enclosure with the four biggest chedi out of the temple total of 95. King Rama I built the middle chedi to house the Phra Si Sanphet Buddha, which was brought here from Ayutthaya. The ashes of King Rama II and King Rama III respectively are kept in the northern and southern chedi. King Rama IV built the fourth chedi to an unknown purpose.

In the grounds of Wat Pho, you can see statues of people wearing hats symbolising Westerners and a Chinese philosopher depicted so that he appears to be in a good mood. The remaining works put together form an immensely beautiful complex with many details of classical Thai architecture and temple art.

Wat Pho was built under King Petraja of Ayutthaya in 1688 and this makes it the oldest in Bangkok. The complex went through a major renovation under King Rama I and since then several kings have extended it.

Beside its many beautiful temple buildings and small gardens, Wat Pho is also known for its massage school. Many people are trained here every year to perform the traditional Thai massage.



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Tour 2: Bangkok

7. The National Museum of Royal Barges / พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ เรือราชพิธี

Thanon Arun Amarin/Klong Bangkok Noi
www.thailandmuseum.com/thaimuseum_eng/royalbarges/history.html

Pier: Thonburi Railway

As early as the 13th century in the Sukothai kingdom, the kings of Thailand had pageants on the water on special occasions. The tradition was carried on in Ayutthaya and later in Bangkok where the last absolute king sailed in the beautiful Royal Barges in 1932.

When Ayutthaya was devastated in 1767, the Royal Barges were also destroyed and a new fleet had to be built. After many years of service, the Royal Barges were damaged during the bombing raids of the Second World War – and shortly after the end of the war, King Bhumibol (Rama IX) initiated a restoration of the barges. The National Museum of Royal Barges opened in 1972 and 8 of the 51 Royal Barges can be seen there.

The museum is a big boat hall by Klong Bangkok Noi. The barges on display represent the most excellent of boatbuilding craft in Thailand and they are lavishly adorned. The King of Thailand still makes use of four of the barges on ceremonial occasions.

8. The National Theatre / โรงละครแห่งชาติ

Thanon Rachinee 2

Pier: Banglumpoo

Thailand's National Theatre is a fascinating building constructed in a modern version of traditional Thai architecture. In front of the theatre, there is a statue of King Pinklao.

9. The National Gallery / พิพิธภัณฑ์แห่งชาติ หอศิลป์

Thanon Chaofa 4

www.thailandmuseum.com/thaimuseum_eng/artgallery/main.htm

Pier: Banglumpoo

The National Gallery has been set up in the former Royal Mint. The building is a mixture of European and Thai architecture and as such typical of the buildings that were constructed during the reign of King Rama V. The permanent exhibition of the museum displays a broad selection of Thai art. The museum also has temporary exhibitions of foreign and other Thai works of art.

10. The National Museum Bangkok / พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ พระนคร

Thanon Na Phrathat 1

www.thailandmuseum.com/thaimuseum_eng/bangkok/main.htm

Pier: Banglumpoo

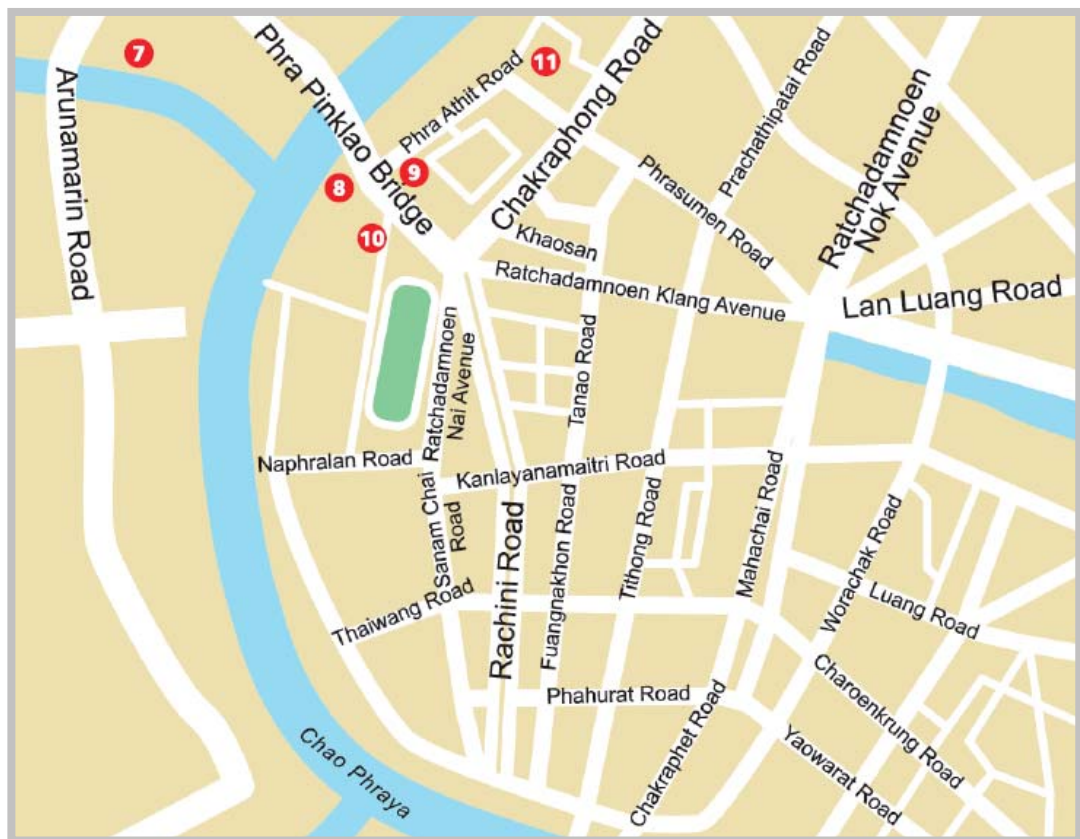
Thailand's National Museum is one of the most comprehensive in Southeast Asia as far as the size and the scope of the exhibitions are concerned. The countless artefacts that are on display have been excavated from all over Thailand, and they represent different ages in the history of the country – from the Neolithic Age over Sukothai and Ayutthaya to the present Bangkok Period.

11. Wat Intrarawihan/วัดอินทรวิหาร

Thanon Wisutkasat 114

Pier: Rama VIII Bridge

The temple Wat Intrarawihan houses the colossal Standing Buddha, Luang Phor To. It is 32 metres tall and 10 metres wide. The construction of the temple began during the reign of King Rama IV in the 1860s and it was completed approximately 60 years later.



Tour 3: Bangkok

12. The Democracy Monument / อนุสาวรีย์ประชาธิปไตย



Thanon Ratchadamnoen Klang

The distinctive Democracy Monument was erected in 1939 in remembrance of the introduction of the constitutional monarchy and the new Constitution of Thailand in 1932. The Italian Corrado Feroci made the monument. It is 24 metres tall, symbolizing of the date of the event, which was 24 June 1932.

13. The Giant Swing / เสาชิงช้า



Thanon Bamrung Muang

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The Giant Swing was set up in 1784 by Rama I to perform a ceremony in honour of the God Shiva, who swung in Heaven. During the ceremony, four persons would swing to a height of 25 metres. The temple Wak Suhat, which is situated by the Giant Swing, houses, among other things, a bronze statue of the Buddha in the Sukothai style. The statue is 8 metres tall.

14. Wat Ratchanatdaram/

วัดราชนัฒดาราม วรวิหาร

Thanon Mahachai 2

Loha Prasat, one of the unique temple buildings in Bangkok, is situated in the temple complex of Wat Ratchanatdaram. Loha Prasat is in Burmese style with many towers and spires. It was begun at the beginning of the 19th century, but was not completed until recently. Inside the Loha Prasat, there is an almost maze-like collection of corridors and from the roof there is a spectacular view of the whole complex and the Golden Mount. Note the fortress Parapet Phrakan below the Golden Mount.

15. The Golden Mount /ภูเขาทอง



Thanon Chakkaphatdi Phong

The Golden Mount was built in the temple area Wat Saket (วัดสระเกศราชวรมหาวิหาร). The

Mount is the highest in Bangkok and on its top, there is a building with a big, golden chedi where King Rama V installed a Buddha relic in 1877. The relic is believed to come from the Sakya clan. They received it after the cremation of the earthly remains of the Buddha. The other temple buildings are very interesting and they have been significant in the history of Thailand since the first king of the Chakri dynasty.

16. King Prajadhipok Museum

Thanon Lanluang 2

www.kpi.ac.th

The Museum exhibits the belongings of King Prajadhipok, the seventh king of the Chakri dynasty. Queen Rambhai donated the objects in 1980. King Prajadhipok is of great importance to the Thais, because he was the monarch who gave his approval to the introduction of a constitutional monarchy in Thailand. He was thus the first monarch to rule under the modern Constitution of Thailand.

17. Anantasamakom Throne Hall /

พระที่นั่งอนันตสมาคม

Thanon Uthongnai

The Anantasamakom Throne Hall is built in Italian renaissance and neo-classical style in Carrara marble. The central dome is 49.5 metres tall and the building is 112.5 metres long. Of all the buildings in Bangkok that were inspired by European architecture, this is the most impressive. The Throne Hall was completed in 1915 after 8 years of construction work. In 1932, King Rama VII decided that the building should house the National Assembly of Thailand, which it did until 1972.

18. Wat Benchamabophit/ วัดเบญจมบพิตร ดุสิตวนาราม ราชวรวิหาร



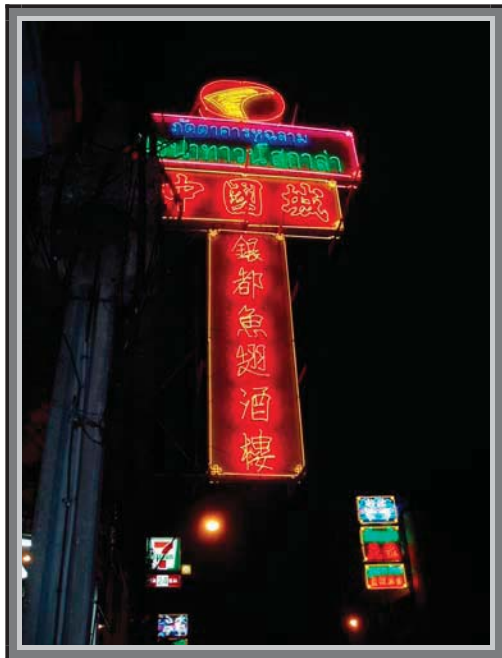
Thanon Si Ayuthaya

The elegant temple complex Wat Benchamabophit was built under King Rama V 1900-1910. The interior of the central temple hall is very beautifully executed in various materials, including gold. Wat Benchamabophit is also called the Marble Temple, because Italian Carrara marble has been used. The style is Thai, but inspiration from European neo-classicism can also be seen. The symmetry and lovely proportions of the temple makes it one of the most beautiful in Bangkok.



Tour 4: Bangkok

19. Chinatown



ThanonYaowarat
Station: Hua Lamphong

The Chinese quarter in Bangkok was founded in 1782 when Bangkok became the capital. The king constructed the Grand Palace where the Chinese living quarters were and they were moved to present-day Chinatown. In and around the Yaowarat Street, you get the feeling that you are in China. There are Chinese street signs, shops, restaurants, and the whole area gives a vivid impression of the entrepreneurial and commercial spirit predominant with the Chinese in Thailand.

20. Wat Traimit/วัดไตรมิตร

Thanon Trai Mit

Station: Hua Lamphong

The Wat Traimit Temple is known for its Golden Buddha made more than 700 years ago in a style typical of the Sukothai period. The Buddha is executed in solid gold; it is 3 metres tall and it weighs no less than 5.5 tons. Previously, the Golden Buddha was covered in plaster so that it would not be an attractive booty for enemies.

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Originally, the Golden Buddha was the most important Buddha statue in the Chotanaram Temple in another place in Bangkok. When that temple was abandoned in 1931, the Danish East Asiatic Company took over the area and kept the Buddha in a warehouse. The Golden Buddha was moved to Wat Tramt, and it was not until 1955 that it was discovered that it was made of pure gold.

21. Sri Mahamariamman-temple

Thanon Pan 2

Station: Surasak

The Tamil community, which was relatively large in this part of Bangkok, founded this extremely lavishly ornamented Hindu temple in 1860. The temple has since been extended. Inside you can see statues of a number of gods, including Ganesh.

22. Lumpini Park/สวนลุมพินี



Rama IV, Thanon Ratchadamri, Thanon Sarasin, Thanon Witthayu

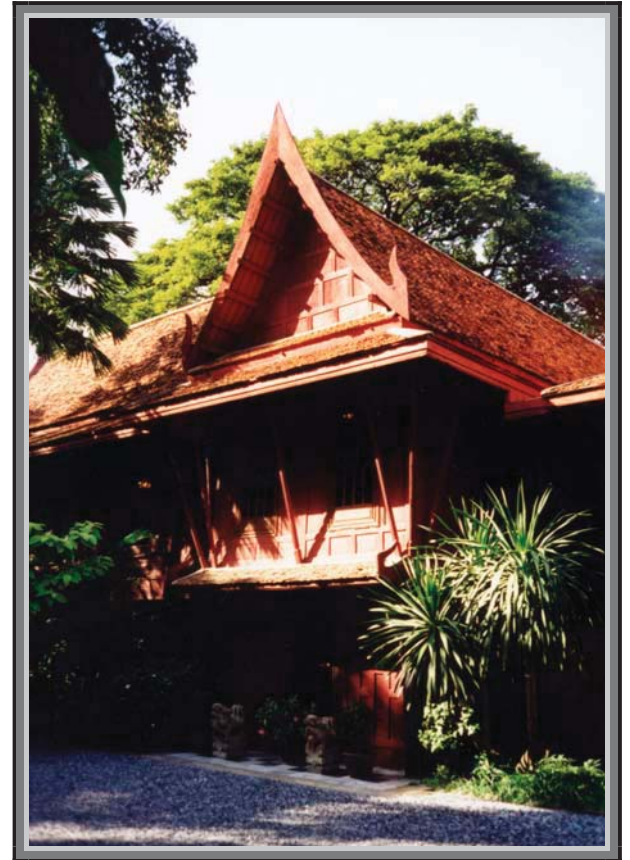
Station: Si Lom

The Lumpini Park is a large and beautifully landscaped oasis in the big city. At the southwestern entrance to the park, there is a monument from 1941 in remembrance of King Rama VI. The vast lawns and lakes of the park form a tremendous contrast to the surrounding skyscrapers. In the park there are number of elegant buildings such as a belfry in Chinese style and a Chinese pavilion. Part of the park is a palm

court. In Lumpini Park, it is possible to go boating, and there are playgrounds for the children.

23. The Jim Thompson House /

พิพิธภัณฑ์บ้านไทย จิม ทอมป์สัน



6 Soi Kasamsan 2, Thanon Rama I

www.jimthompsonhouse.com

Station: National Stadium

The Jim Thompson House is a museum with a very fine collection of various works of Asian arts and crafts and interior design. The Museum was established by the river in a number of traditional Thai houses that belonged to Jim Thompson – the man who reconstructed the ailing silk industry of the country after the Second World War.

24. The Victory Monument



Anutsawari Chaisamorphum

Station: Victory Monument

The Victory Monument is a tall obelisk constructed of marble and concrete. It was erected to commemorate the soldiers, police officers and civilians who have given their lives for Thailand.

25. Chatuchak Weekend Market/ จตุจักร

Station: Mo Chit

There are many shopping possibilities in Bangkok, but the Chatuchak Weekend Market is something special because of its size and atmosphere. There are thousands of stalls selling everything under the sun. Even though it may seem rather chaotic, the market is divided into sections depending on the type of goods that are sold. In the market, there is also a section where you can buy all kinds of food.



Day Tours from Bangkok

26. Ancient City/ เมืองโบราณ

Thanon Sukhumvit (old), Bangpoo, 33 km SØ
www.ancientcity.com

Muang Boran is a very large park that has been laid out as Thailand in miniature. Many of the memorials of the country have been recreated on quite a large scale, so they will give you a good impression of what it would be like to actually be there. A visit to Muang Boran is an easy way of experiencing Thailand outside Bangkok if you are short of time.

27. Rose Garden



Thanon Phetkasem, Sampran, 32 km W
www.rose-garden.com

The Rose Garden has been created in a beautiful area that used to belong to the Royal Family. In the park, you can see beautiful gardens with some of the many flowers that are native to Thailand, especially orchids and roses.

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Houses in the building style of northern Thailand have been constructed in the Garden and an interesting, cultural show is performed daily, including various Thai dances, Thai boxing et cetera. The performance closes with an elephant show where you can watch the elephants as they move logs under the command of their mahouts. It is also possible to ride one of the elephants.

28. Nakhon Pathom/นครปฐม



50 km W

Nakhon Pathom is considered the oldest city in Thailand and the name also means "The First City". According to tradition, missionaries were sent from India to King Ashoka in Nakhon Pathom in the second century BC to spread the teachings of Buddhism. At that time, Nakhon Pathom was the capital of Suvarnabhumi, "The Land of Gold". This is also the name of the international airport of Bangkok, which opened in 2006.

Today, Nakhon Pathom is an important city to the Thais and the tallest Buddhist building in the world – The Pra Pathom Chedi, which measures 127 metres, dominates it.

The Chedi was built in several stages – in the 10th century, the Mon People constructed the first small chedi, which was later extended to 40 metres by the Khmers in the form of a Cambodian prang. The prang was destroyed already in 1057 when King Anaweatha of Pagan drove the Khmers out,

and the fighting left the prang a ruin. In the 19th century, King Mongkut recognised the importance of the place housing the oldest Buddhist building in the country, and he initiated the construction of the present big chedi, which was completed under his successor King Chulalongkorn.

In the vihar of the temple complex by the chedi, you can see a standing Buddha, which has been put together of old finds and new parts. This took place on the initiative of King Vajiravudh, whose ashes are buried by the statue, which was sanctified in 1915.

29. The Damnoen Saduak Floating Market/ดำเนินสะดวก



N for Samut Songkhram, 100 km SW

Traditionally, part of the local trade in Thailand took place in floating markets. This was possible because of all the dug out canals, which were often the easiest and most direct way of getting to the market place.

Today, the Damnoen Saduak is the only floating market left in Thailand. A market that is great to experience with its myriad of small boats where the vendors sell fruit and vegetables from the surrounding rural areas. Some boat vendors sell tourist goods, other boats are floating fast food stalls. The atmosphere is very lively and a trip on the canals in the area, known as the Venice of Thailand, is also interesting.

30. Bang Pa In/บางปะอิน

70 km N

www.palaces.thai.net

The comfortable Bang Pa In on the Chao Phraya River between Bangkok and Ayutthaya is the former summer palace of the royal families of Thailand. The Kings Rama IV, Rama V and Rama VI were the most frequent residents, whereas the later kings have not lived there because the architecture of the palace lacks Thai quality. It is still being used, however, most frequently by the Thai Government for various representative purposes, but the Royal Couple have been here during special ceremonies.

Bang Pa In is easy to get to by car or bus, but the most recommendable way of getting there is via the river, the way the kings did previously. You can reach Bang Pa In by boat from both Bangkok and Ayutthaya.

Bang Pa In was originally laid out in the 17th century as the Royal Garden. This was prior to the destruction of Ayutthaya and before Bangkok gained the status of capital. After the Burmese had destroyed Ayutthaya, Bang Pa In fell into disuse for a long period. During the latter part of the 19th century, King Rama IV (Mongkut) rediscovered and restored Bang Pa In, and the buildings that can be seen today are from the time of Mongkut and his successor Rama V (Chulalongkorn).

The architectural style is mainly European because the King studied in Europe. He wanted to acknowledge the progress that took place in Europe and build in a Western style to stay on good terms with the colonial powers, so that Thailand would remain independent as the only country in the region. The buildings are constructed around a centre of man-made ponds and canals.

Close to the southern main entrance of the complex, you will find a stone building in Khmer style. It was constructed in 1880 in memory of King Prasat Thong, who founded the place and during whose reign Khmer artefacts made of gold were found. To the west, on the opposite side of the pond, Saphakhan Ratchaprayun is situated. It is a building in colonial style from 1879 constructed to house the royal relatives.

Shortly after, you will reach the so-called Doll's Bridge, from where you will have the most famous view of Bang Pa In. The bridge itself is adorned with a number of statues in European style. To the north, the pavilion Phra Thinang Aisawan Thipaya-Art is situated on a small island in the pond and behind it, you will find the Italian inspired palace building Tevarai-Kanlai. The pavilion, whose name means The Divine Seat of Personal Freedom, is from 1876 and it is the only building in Thai style.

Towards and along the Chao Phraya, you go from the Doll's Bridge to the neo-classical residence and throne hall Phra Thinang Varophat Phiman, which means Excellent and Shining Heavenly Abode. In the audience chamber, there are fine oil paintings by Thai artists. The Royal Couple bought the paintings, which have all won first prize in various competitions. The throne belonged to Rama V, and facing it are two modern thrones the Royal Couple use when special guests arrive. The interior of the throne hall and the adjacent rooms is French and English, the carpet, however, is from Thailand. The royal apartments, which are located in the Inner Palace, are still used occasionally by the Queen. Behind the Royal Residence, you will find the quaint Royal Floating House on the Chao Phraya River.

If you go from the Doll's Bridge to the right past the pavilion, you will cross two bridges before you reach the largest island of the complex; an island dominated by a two-storied building called Phra

Thinang Uthayan Phumisathian. Originally, it was constructed in wood in 1877, but it burned down in 1938. The present building was constructed on the initiative of Queen Sirikit in Swiss style.

On the next island to the north, the characteristic observatory and watchtower Ho Withun Thasana (The Sage's Lookout) is situated. It was erected in 1881 in stripes of white and terracotta and bears resemblance to a lighthouse.

If you cross one more bridge from the watchtower you will see the 1889 palace Phra Thinang Vehat Chamrun in Chinese style. The name means Royal Abode, Divine Light, and it was a present from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at the time. On the ground floor, there is a throne in traditional Chinese shape in the big audience hall and a bedroom. The colours are red and golden and in Chinese buildings, they symbolise joy and prosperity. On the remainder of the area, there are a number of buildings used for accommodation and administrative offices.



With children in Bangkok

Butterfly Garden & Insectarium (Rotfai Gardens)

Children's Discovery Museum (Chatuchak Park):
www.bkkchildrenmuseum.com

Dusit Zoo (Rama IV Road):
www.zoothailand.org

Fantasia Lagoon (The Mall Department Store):
www.themalldepartmentstore.com

Jamboree Land (Emporium):
www.emporiumthailand.com

Museum of Science & Planetarium
(Sukhumvit Road):
www.nsm.or.th

Safari World (Ram Indra Road):
www.safariworld.com

Siam Park (101 Sukhapibarn Road):
www.siamparkcity.com

Siam Ocean World (Siam Paragon):
www.siamparagon.co.th

Snake Farm (1871 Rama IV Road)

Shopping in Bangkok

Khaosan Road, Ploenchit Road/Rajdamiri Road,
Siam Square, Silom Road

Central City
(Thanon Bang Na Trat, station: On Nut):
www.central.co.th

Central Plaza (station: Mo Chit, Phanon Yothon):
www.central.co.th

Central Silom
(Silom Road 2, station: Sala Daeng, Silom):
www.central.co.th

Central World Plaza
(Skybridge från station: Chit Lom):
www.central.co.th

Emporium
(Sukhumvit soi 24, station: Phrom Phong):
www.emporiumthailand.com

Gayson Plaza (Skybridge från station: Chit Lom):
www.gaysorn.com

MBK Mah Boon Krong
(Thanon Phayathai, station: National Stadium):
www.mbk-center.com

Robinson (Ratchadapisek Road):
www.robinson.co.th

Robinson (Silom Road):
www.robinson.co.th

Robinson (Sukhumvit soi 17/19):
www.robinson.co.th

Siam Discovery Center
(Thanon Ploenchit/Thanon Phayathai,
station: Siam Station):
www.siamdiscoverycenter.co.th

Siam Paragon
(991/1 Rama I, station: Siam Station):
www.siamparagon.co.th

The Mall Department Store (1909 Ramkamhaeng):
www.themalldepartmentstore.com

Public transportation in Bangkok

Bangkok City Transport:
www.bts.co.th

Bangkok Metro:
www.bangkokmetro.co.th

Bangkok Airport:
www.airportthai.co.th

State Railway of Thailand:
www.railway.co.th

Metro Map



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Inés Aréizaga Esteva (Spain), 25 years old
Education: Chemical Engineer

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Facts about Thailand



Politics

Official name	The Kingdom of Thailand (Prathet Thai/ราชอาณาจักรไทย)
Capital	Bangkok (Krung Thep/กรุงเทพมหานคร)
Form of Government	Constitutional monarchy
Head of State	King Bhumibol Adulyadej
Head of Government	Prime Minister Surayud Chulanont
National Day	10. December
Gained independence	Was never colonised by other countries
Main religion	Buddhism
Language	Thai
Area	513,120 km ²
Population	62,800,000 (2002)

Borders on

To the north	Myanmar, Laos
To the south	Malaysia, Gulf of Thailand, Cambodia
To the east	Laos, Cambodia, Gulf of Thailand
To the west	Myanmar, Strait of Malacca

The Highest mountains

Doi Inthanon	2,565 metres
Loi Un	2,131 metres
Khao Mokochu	1,960 metres
Khao Luang	1,835 metres
Khao Ta U Cho	1,780 metres
Khao Plai Huai Kha Khaeng	1,687 metres
Khao Yai	1,554 metres
Khoa Thong Chai	1,530 metres
Doi Sam Liam	1,456 metres
Doi Nam Dan	1,429 metres

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The largest islands

Ko Phuket	543 km ²
Ko Chang	492 km ²
Ko Samui	247 km ²
Ko Phangan	168 km ²
Ko Kut	162 km ²
Ko Tarutao	152 km ²

The largest lakes

Songkhla	1,040 km ²
Bueng Boraphet	224 km ²
Nong Han	125 km ²

The longest rivers

Mekong	4,880 km, only part of it flows through Thailand.
Salween	2,815 km, only a small part of it is inside Thailand.
Chi	765 km
Mun	673 km
Nan	627 km
Ping	590 km
Yom	555 km
Pa Sak	513 km
Songkhram	420 km
Kwae Yai	380 km
Chao Phraya	372 km

The largest administrative city areas (2000)

Bangkok	6,355,000
Samut Prakan	379,000
Nonthanburi	292,000
Udon Thani	222,000
Nakhon Ratchasima	205,000
Hat Yai	188,000
Chon Buri	183,000
Chiang Mai	174,000
Phra Pradaeng	172,000
Lampang	148,000

Administrative units

Provinces	Area
Nakhon Ratchasima	20,494 km ²
Chiang Mai	20,107 km ²
Kanchanaburi	19,483 km ²
Tak	16,406 km ²
Ubon Ratchathani	15,744 km ²
Surat Thani	12,892 km ²
Chaiyaphum	12,778 km ²
Mae Hong Son	12,681 km ²
Phetchabun	12,668 km ²
Lampang	12,334 km ²
Udon Thani	11,730 km ²
Chiang Rai	11,678 km ²
Nan	11,472 km ²
Loei	11,424 km ²
Khon Kaen	10,886 km ²
Phitsanulok	10,815 km ²
Buriram	10,322 km ²
Nakhon Si Thammarat	9,942 km ²
Sakon Nakhon	9,606 km ²
Nakhon Sawan	9,598 km ²
Si Sa Ket	8,840 km ²
Kamphaeng Phet	8,608 km ²
Roi Et	8,299 km ²
Surin	8.124 km ²

Uttaradit	7,838 km ²
Songkhla	7,394 km ²
Nong Khai	7,332 km ²
Sa Kaeo	7,195 km ²
Kalasin	6,947 km ²
Uthai Thani	6,730 km ²
Sukhothai	6,596 km ²
Phrae	6,538 km ²
Prachuap Khiri Khan	6,368 km ²
Chanthaburi	6,338 km ²
Phayao	6,335 km ²
Phetchaburi	6,225 km ²
Lop Buri	6,200 km ²
Chumphon	6,009 km ²
Nakhon Phanom	5,513 km ²
Suphanburi	5,358 km ²
Chachoengsao	5,351 km ²
Maha Sarakham	5,292 km ²
Ratchaburi	5,197 km ²
Trang	4,918 km ²
Prachin Buri	4,762 km ²
Krabi	4,709 km ²
Phichit	4,531 km ²
Yala	4,521 km ²
Lamphun	4,506 km ²
Narathiwat	4,475 km ²
Chon Buri	4,363 km ²
Mukdahan	4,340 km ²
Phang Nga	4,170 km ²
Yasothon	4,162 km ²
Nongbua Lamphu	3,859 km ²
Saraburi	3,577 km ²
Rayong	3,552 km ²
Phattalung	3,425 km ²
Ranong	3,298 km ²
Amnat Charoen	3,161 km ²
Trat	2,819 km ²
Ayutthaya	2,557 km ²
Satun	2,479 km ²
Chai Nat	2,470 km ²
Nakhon Pathom	2,168 km ²

Nakhon Nayok	2,122 km ²
Pattani	1,940 km ²
Bangkok	1,569 km ²
Pathum Thani	1,526 km ²
Samut Prakan	1,004 km ²
Ang Thong	968 km ²
Samut Sakhon	872 km ²
Sing Buri	823 km ²
Nonthaburi	622 km ²
Phuket	543 km ²
Samut Songkhram	417 km ²

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Sovereigns since 1350

Ramathibodi I	1350-1369
Ramesuan	1369-1370
Pha Ngua (Borommaracha Thirat I)	1370-1388
Thong Lan	1388-1388
Ramesuan	1388-1395
Ramracha Thirat	1395-1409
Intha Racha (Nakharithara Thirat)	1409-1424
Borommaracha Thirat II (Sam Phraya)	1424-1448
Borommatrailokkanat	1448-1488
Borommaracha Thirat III	1488-1491
Ramathibodi II (Chettha Thirat)	1491-1529
Borommaracha Thirat IV (Nor Phutthangkun)	1529-1533
Ratsadathiratcha Kuman	1533-1533
Chaiya Racha Thirat	1534-1546
Kaeo Fa (Yot Fa)	1546-1548
V̄aravon̄śādhirāj	1548-1548
Phra Maha Chakkraphat	1548-1568
Mahinthara Thirat	1568-1569
Maha Thammaracha Thirat (Sanphet I)	1569-1590
Naresuan, the Great (Sanphet II)	1590-1605
Eka Thotsarot (Sanphet III)	1605-1610
Si Saowaphak (Sanphet IV)	1610-1611
Drongdharm (Intha Racha)	1611-1628
Chejthathraj	1628-1629
Artitthayawongs	1629-1629
Prasat Thong (Sanphet V)	1630-1655
Chao Fa Chai (Sanphet VI)	1655-1655
Si Suthammaracha (Sanphet VII)	1655-1655
Narai	1656-1688
Phet Racha	1688-1703
Luang Sorasak, Phrachao Sua (Sanphet VIII)	1703-1709
Tai Sa (Sanphet IX)	1709-1733
Boromma Kot (Borommaracha Thirat III)	1733-1758
Uthumphon (Borommaracha Thirat IV)	1758-1758
Suriyamarin or Ekkathat (Borommaracha Thirat V)	1758-1767
Taksin	1769-1782
Buddha Yodfa Chulalok (Rama I)	1782-1809
Buddha Loetla Nabhalai (Rama II)	1809-1824
Nangklao (Rama III)	1824-1851

Mongkut (Rama IV)	1851-1868
Chulalongkorn (Rama V)	1868-1910
Vajiravudh (Rama VI)	1910-1925
Prajadhipok (Rama VII)	1925-1935
Ananda Mahidol (Rama VIII)	1935-1946
Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX)	1946-

Prime Ministers since 1980

Prem Tinsulanondá	1980-1988
Chatichai Choonhavan	1988-1991
Anand Panyarachun	1991-1992
Suchinda Kraprayoon	1992-1992
Meechai Ruchuphan	1992-1992
Chuan Leekpai	1992-1995 and 1997-2001
Banharn Silpa-Archa	1995-1996
Chavalit Yongchaiyudh	1996-1997
Thaksin Shinawatra	2001-2006
Chitchai Wannasathit	2006-2006
Surayud Chulanont	2006-

Holidays and remembrance days

1. January	New Year's Day
3. March	Makha Bucha
6. April	Chakri Day
13.-15. April	Songkran/Thailand New Year
1. May	Labour Day/May Day
31. May	Visakha Bucha
29. July	Asalha Bucha
30. July	Khao Phansa Buddhist Holiday
23. October	Chulalongkorn's Day
10. December	Constitution Day
31. December	New Year's Eve

Various facts

Currency	Thai baht
Currency Code	THB
Time Zone	Standard Time Zone (UTC+7)
International Postal Code	T
Internet Domain	.th
Telephone Country Code	+66

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Climate Bangkok	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Avg. Rainfall (millimeter)
January	25.9	11
February	27.6	28
March	29.2	31
April	30.1	72
May	29.6	189
June	29.0	152
July	28.5	158
August	28.4	187
September	28.1	320
October	27.7	231
November	26.8	57
December	25.5	9

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Chiang Mai	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Avg. Rainfall (millimeter)
January	21.2	8
February	23.4	6
March	26.2	15
April	28.8	45
May	28.7	153
June	27.9	136
July	27.4	167
August	27.1	227
September	27.0	251
October	26.3	132
November	24.3	44
December	21.6	15

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Chiang Rai	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Avg. Rainfall (millimeter)
January	20.0	16
February	22.4	6
March	25.0	29
April	27.5	80
May	27.7	216
June	27.5	249
July	27.0	297
August	27.2	436
September	26.6	264
October	25.3	136
November	22.6	38
December	19.1	24

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

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Climate Phuket	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Avg. Rainfall (millimeter)
January	26.9	35
February	27.6	31
March	28.3	39
April	28.5	163
May	28.1	348
June	28.3	213
July	27.8	263
August	28.0	263
September	27.2	419
October	27.1	305
November	27.0	207
December	26.7	52

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Phrase book

Courtesy phrases

Greetings

Good morning	การทักทาย
Good day	อรุณสวัสดิ์
Good afternoon	ขอให้โชคดี
Good night	สวัสดิ์ตอนบ่าย
Hi/Hey	ราตรีสวัสดิ์
farewell	สวัสดิ์
See you	ลาก่อน
	แล้วเจอกันใหม่

Others

Thanks	อื่นๆ
Thans for the help	ขอบคุณ
	ขอบคุณสำหรับความช่วยเหลื่อ
Yes	ใช่
No	ไม่ใช่
Okay	ตกลง
Be so good	ขอให้วันนี้เป็นวันที่ดี
Be so kind	ขอให้วันนี้คุณทำแต่เรื่องดีๆ
Sorry	ขอโทษ
My name is.....	ฉันชื่อ...
What is your name?	คุณชื่ออะไร

Question (Inquiring) words

What...?	อะไร
Where...?	ที่ไหน
When...?	เมื่อไหร่
Who...?	ใคร
How...?	อย่างไร
Why...?	ทำไม

Find way

To the right	ไปทางขวา
To the left	ไปทางซ้าย
Straight on	ตรงไป
Back	ย้อนกลับ
Where is?	...อยู่ที่ไหน?

Can you show the way to.....?

คุณช่วยบอกทางไป...-
ได้ไหม

Where am I/we at present?

ตอนนี้ฉัน/เราอยู่ที่ไหน

How do I reach.....?

ฉันจะไป...ได้อย่างไร

how far is it to.....?

...ไกลแค่ไหน

Where is the nearest station?

สถานที่ที่ใกล้ที่สุดอยู่ที่ไหน

Address

ที่อยู่

What is the address?

ขอรายละเอียดที่อยู่ด้วย

Tourist in the city

Have you a city map?

มีแผนที่ไหม

What shall I see here in this city?

ที่เมืองนี้มีสถานที่ที่ท่องเที่ยวที่น่าสนใจที่ไหนบ้าง

Can you recommend a sight seeing tour?

ช่วยแนะนำทัวร์น่าเที่ยว-
ชมวิวดูด้วย

Visit to the toilet

Toilet

ไปห้องน้ำ

Have you a toilet?

ห้องน้ำ

Do you have some

คุณมีห้องน้ำไหม

more toilet paper?

คุณมีกระดาษชำระอีกไหม

Can I change the toilet?

ขอเปลี่ยนห้องน้ำได้ไหม

Transport for the trip

Railway

Underground railway

การทางรถไฟ

Train

รถไฟใต้ดิน

Till what time does the train run?

รถไฟ

รถไฟเปิดทำการถึงกี่โมง

Time table

ตารางเวลา

Station (train)

สถานี

Bus and Tram

Tram

รถประจำทางและรถราง

Bus

รถราง

Till what time does the bus/tram run.....?

รถประจำทาง

รถประจำทาง/รถรางวิ่ง-
ถึงกี่โมง

At what time is the last bus/tram?	รถประจำทาง/รถรางคันสุดท้ายออกกี่โมง	Automobile	รถยนต์
Station (bus)	สถานี (รถประจำทาง)	Motorcar	รถยนต์
Stop	หยุด	Car rental	เช่ารถยนต์
Airway		Driving License	ใบขับขี่
Airport	สายการบิน	I would like to hire a....	ฉันต้องการเช่า...
Check-in	สนามบิน	Have you a children's seat?	มีที่นั่งสำหรับเด็กไหม
Passport	เช็คอิน-อิน	Does it run on petrol or diesel?	ใช้น้ำมันเบนซินหรือดีเซล
	หนังสือเดินทาง	Parking space	ที่จอดรถ
Ship		Multi-storeyed car park	อาคารจอดรถที่มีหลายชั้น
Ferry	เรือ		
Port	เรือข้ามฟาก	Taxi	รถแท็กซี่
	ท่าเรือ	Drive me to this address	ช่วยขับพาไปยังที่อยู่นี้ด้วย
		I shall go to.....	ฉันจะไป...
		How much is it by taxi to?	ถ้านั่งแท็กซี่ไปจะมีราคาเท่าไร

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General

Cycle	ทั่วไป
Motorcycle	จักรยาน
Arrival/arrival time	รถจักรยานยนต์
Departure/departure time	มาถึง/เวลาที่มาถึง
Baggage	ออกจาก/เวลาที่ออกจาก
Baggage locker	กระเป๋าเดินทาง
	ตู้เก็บกระเป๋าเดินทาง

Entertainment

Cinema	โรงภาพยนตร์
Theatre	โรงละคร
Match	การแข่งขัน
Concert	คอนเสิร์ต
Park	สวนสาธารณะ
Circus	สวนสัตว์
Museum	พิพิธภัณฑ์
Amusement park	สวนสนุก
Casino	คาสิโน
Discotheque	ดิสโก้เทค
Night club	คลับ
Aquarium	พิพิธภัณฑ์สัตว์น้ำ
Zoological garden	สวนสัตว์ป่า

Tickets

Adult	ผู้ใหญ่
Child	เด็ก
Pensioner	ผู้รับเงินบำนาญ
Student	นักเรียน
Can I get a ticket?	ขอซื้อตั๋วได้ไหม
Can I get a daily ticket?	ขอซื้อตั๋ววันได้ไหม

In the hotel

I/we have a reservation	ฉัน/เราจองห้องพักเอาไว้
The name is....	ชื่อของฉันคือ...
Single room	ห้องเดี่ยว
Double room	ห้องคู่
What is the room number?	ห้องหมายเลขอะไร
Which floor?	ชั้นไหน

Where is the elevator?

No smoking

Smoking

Have you a vacant room?

What is the cost of a single-/double room?

Can I order for an extra bed?

Have you a baby cot?

Where is the breakfast?

When is the breakfast?

When shall we check in?

Where can I park?

Can I call for a taxi?

Have you a card with the hotel's address?

Have you a security locker?

Is there a swimming pool?

Can I ask for a wake up call?

Can I borrow an ironbox/-board?

Can I borrow a hair drier?

Can I keep my baggage?

Can I request for extra toilet paper?

On shopping

Shopping centre

Departmental stores

Main shopping area

Pedestrian street

ลิฟต์อยู่ที่ไหน

ห้ามสูบบุหรี่

อนุญาตให้สูบบุหรี่

คุณมีห้องพักรว่างไหม

ห้องเดี่ยว/คู่มีราคาเท่าไร

ขอเตียงเสริมได้ไหม

คุณมีเตียงสำหรับเด็กทารกไหม

อาหารเช้าอยู่ที่ไหน

อาหารเช้าบริการเมื่อไหร่

เราควรเช็คอินเมื่อไหร่

เราจะจอดรถได้ที่ไหน

ฉันจะเรียกรถแท็กซี่ได้ไหม

คุณมีบัตรที่มีที่อยู่ของโรงแรมไหม

คุณมีตู้เก็บของนิรภัยไหม

มีสระว่ายน้ำไหม

ขอรับบริการโทรปลุกตอนเช้าได้ไหม

ฉันขอยืมที่รีดผ้าได้ไหม

ฉันขอยืมที่เป่าผมได้ไหม

ฉันเก็บกระเป๋าเดินทางไว้ได้ไหม

ฉันขอกระดาษชำระเพิ่มได้ไหม

ศูนย์การค้า

ห้าง

ศูนย์กลางการจับจ่ายซื้อของ

ถนนคนเดิน

Is it available in large size?	มีขนาดใหญ่กว่านี้ไหม	From the menu card	จากเมนู
Is it available in small size?	มีขนาดเล็กกว่านี้ไหม	Starters	เมนูว่าง
What is the cost of this/that?	สินค้าชิ้นนี้มีราคาเท่าไร	Main course	เมนูหลัก
Do you have this/ these in my size?	คุณมีสินค้าชิ้นนี้/ เหล่านี้ที่ฉันใส่ได้ไหม	Desserts	ของหวาน
Can you pack this in a gift wrap?	คุณช่วยห่อของขวัญให้ได้ไหม	Fish	ปลา
Do you accept credit card?	คุณรับบัตรเครดิตไหม	Shell fish	อาหารจำพวกสัตว์น้ำเปลือกแข็ง
When do you close?	คุณปิดร้านเมื่อไหร่	Poultry	อาหารจำพวกสัตว์ปีก
Open	เปิด	Chicken	ไก่
Closed	ปิด	Duck	เป็ด
In the restaurant/café		Goose	ห่าน
Breakfast	อาหารเช้า	Turkey	ไก่งวง
Lunch	อาหารกลางวัน	Pork	หมู
Supper	อาหารค่ำ	Beef	เนื้อ
May I see the menu card?	ขอดูเมนูได้ไหม	Veal	ลูกวัว
May I see the liquor card?	ขอดูเมนูเครื่องดื่มได้ไหม	Lamb	แกะ
Menu for the children	เมนูสำหรับเด็ก	Bread	ขนมปัง
Vegetarian	มังสวิรัต	Butter	เนื่อ
Well done	สุกมาก	Egg	ไข่
Medium	สุกปานกลาง	Yoghurt	โยเกิร์ต
Red (rare)	สุกน้อย (สุกๆดิบๆ)	Soup	ซุ๊ป
It must not be very strong	ไม่ต้องการรสจัด	Salad	สลัด
I cannot bear....	ฉันไม่ชอบ...	Sandwich	แซนด์วิช
Bill	บิล	Sausages	ไส้กรอก
May I pay?	เก็บเงินด้วย	Hotdog	ฮ็อตด็อก
Can I pay with the credit card?	ฉันจ่ายด้วยบัตรเครดิตได้ไหม	Pizza	พิซซ่า
		Hamburger	แฮมเบอร์เกอร์
		French fries	เฟรนช์ฟรายส์
		Cheese	ชีส
		Ice	น้ำแข็ง
		Cake	เค้ก
		Sugar	น้ำตาล

Beverages

Milk
Mineral water
Juice
Soda water
Without ice
Coffee
Tea
Cocoa
Beer
White wine
Red wine
Champagne
Liquor
Spirits

เครื่องดื่ม

นม
น้ำเปล่า
น้ำผลไม้
น้ำโซดา
ไม่ใส่น้ำแข็ง
กาแฟ
น้ำชา
โกโก้
เบียร์
ไวน์ขาว
ไวน์แดง
แชมเปญ
สุรา
เหล้า

Service


Knife
Fork
Spoon
Teaspoon
chop stick
Glass
Plate
Napkin

มีด

ส้อม
ช้อน
ช้อนชา
ตะเกียบ
แก้ว
จาน
ผ้าเช็ดปาก
มีด

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Numbers

Zero	ศูนย์
One	หนึ่ง
Two	สอง
Three	สาม
Four	สี่
Five	ห้า
Six	หก
Seven	เจ็ด
Eight	แปด
Nine	เก้า
Ten	สิบ
Twenty	ยี่สิบ
Thirty	สามสิบ
Fourty	สี่สิบ
Fifty	ห้าสิบ
Sixty	หกสิบ
Seventy	เจ็ดสิบ
Eighty	แปดสิบ
Ninety	เก้าสิบ
Hundred	หนึ่งร้อย
Thousand	หนึ่งพัน
Million	หนึ่งล้าน

Calendar and time

Days	วัน
Monday	วันจันทร์
Tuesday	วันอังคาร
Wednesday	วันพุธ
Thursday	วันพฤหัสบดี
Friday	วันศุกร์
Saturday	วันเสาร์
Sunday	วันอาทิตย์
Yesterday	เมื่อวาน
Today	วันนี้
Tomorrow	พรุ่งนี้
Day after tomorrow	มะรืนนี้

Months	เดือน
January	มกราคม
February	กุมภาพันธ์
March	มีนาคม
April	เมษายน
May	พฤษภาคม
June	มิถุนายน
July	กรกฎาคม
August	สิงหาคม
September	กันยายน
October	ตุลาคม
November	พฤศจิกายน
December	ธันวาคม

Time	เวลา
What is the time?	ขณะนี้เป็นเวลากี่โมงแล้ว
The time is quarter past....	ขณะนี้เป็นเวลา...-นาฬิกาสิบห้านาที
The time is half past....	ขณะนี้เป็นเวลา...-โมงครึ่ง
The time is quarter to.....	ขณะนี้อีกสิบห้านาทีจะ-ป็นเวลา...

A man wearing a tan hat, a colorful Hawaiian shirt, and khaki shorts stands on a brick-paved platform next to a silver train car. He is smiling and looking towards the right. The background shows a clear blue sky and the side of the train car with several windows.

About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to travelstig@gmail.com (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit www.stigalbeck.com.

Bonne Voyage!