Sightseeing in Uppsala

1 Uppsala Cathedral
Scandinavia’s largest and tallest church, started about 1270 and consecrated 1435. Church where King Gustav I and Johan III, Linnaeus, Olof Rudbeck and Nathan Söderblom and others are buried. The Treasury Museum is located in the north tower. World-class textiles collection.

2 Uppsala University
Uppsala University was founded in 1477, and is thus Scandinavia’s first university. Today it is a research university with approximately 40,000 students. The main building contains lecture halls, a magnificent auditorium and a grand entrance hall.

3 Museum Gustavianum
Uppsala University Museum. Sweden’s and Uppsala’s oldest university building has exhibits from both the university’s and the history of science collections, and priceless treasures such as the Anatomical Theatre and the unique Augsburg Art Cabinet.

4 Museum of Uppland
County museum. Displays showing the history of the city of Uppsala, and the province of Uppland’s countryside, folk music and folk art.

5 Carolina Rediviva University Library
University library with approx. 5 million books and 3,500 metres of shelving of manuscripts. Sixth-century Silver Bible, medieval manuscripts and Olaus Magnus’s Carta Marina.

6 Uppsala Castle with Uppsala Art Museum, Vasa fortress and Peace Museum
Construction of the castle began in 1549 under King Gustav I. A magnificent castle church was designed during the reign of Johan III. Today the castle is accessible via guided tours. Uppsala Art Museum exhibit contemporary art and Uppsala University’s art study collection. In the ruins of the Vasa fortress you can travel back to the middle of the 16th century. Peace Museum focuses on Dag Hammarskjöld (Secretary-General of the United Nations 1953-1960) and his achievements.

7 Botanical Garden
Founded 1655, Uppsala University’s botanical garden is Sweden’s oldest, and contains more than 9000 plant species from all over the world. Orangery and tropical greenhouse.

8 Bror Hjorth’s house
The artist Bror Hjorth (1894-1968) had his house and studio built in 1943. Today the house is an art museum with a large collection of Bror Hjorth’s works. Exhibitions, museum shop and mini-café.

9 Museum of Evolution
Nature’s own museum. The zoological exhibition has animals from all the continents. The palaeontology building has the largest collection of real dinosaurs in the Nordic countries.

10 Linnaeus museum and Linnaeus Garden
Linnaeus (Carl von Linné, 1707-1778) came to Uppsala in 1728. His professorial home is now a museum displaying the world-famous botanist’s scientific achievements. The 18th century house is furnished mainly with original objects, clothes, textiles and china. Linnaeus Garden is Sweden’s oldest botanical garden, laid out in about 1655 by Olof Rudbeck the Elder. In total, 1300 species are cultivated. The garden won international fame under Linnaeus’s direction. The planted areas are arranged in accordance with Linnaeus’s sexual system.

11 Uppsala Concert & Congress Hall
Designed by the world-famous Danish architectural practice Henning Larsen Tegnestue.

12 Biotopia – The Biological Museum
Experience the beautiful and exciting nature of the county of Uppland. Look a Ural owl in the eye or surf the virtual world of nature. Follow the development of the county through the millennia. Information about off-the-track places to visit and the Linnaeus Trails. Café.

13 Fyrishov
Aquatic adventure centre in a tropical environment. Swimming pool with diving stage and climbing wall in the water. Summer pools, relaxation pool and gym. The centre also has a bowling alley and restaurant. Holiday village and camping.

13 Old Uppsala prehistoric site, museum, church and Disagården farm
Old Uppsala is one of the most remarkable prehistoric sites in the Nordic countries. It has three majestic 6th-century royal burial mounds. Old Uppsala museum describes Viking sacrifices, pagan gods and the warlike Iron Age. According to legend, Old Uppsala church is built on top of a pagan temple from the Viking Age. Disagården is a museum for Uppland’s agricultural heritage.