



**Code: AD/SK 301**

**Day 1: Dizin**

Arrival to Tehran and transfer from airport to DIZIN resort hotel, check in resort hotel, rest in resort and enjoy yourself

O/N: DIZIN resort

**Dizin** is one of the largest Iranian ski resorts in the Alborz mountain range, near Tehran and also the city of Karaj. It was established in 1969. The ski season in Dizin lasts longer than in European ski resorts, from December to May, due to the resort's high altitude. The highest ski lift reaches 3,600 m (11,800 ft.), making it one of the 40 highest ski resorts in the world.

Dizin ski amenities include two hotels, 19 cottages and five restaurants, villas and private apartments around the Dizin ski resort accommodate thousands of people every year.

**Day 2: Dizin**

Breakfast in resort hotel and full day ski in Dizin.

O/N: Dizin

**Day 3: Dizin**

Breakfast in resort hotel and full day ski in Dizin.

O/N: Dizin



#### Day 4: Dizin.

Breakfast in resort hotel and full day ski in Dizin resort

O/N: Dizin



#### Day 5: TEHRAN

After breakfast, check out hotel and driving to Tehran. In Tehran visit **Golestan Palace**, **Grand Bazaar**.

O/N: Tehran

The **Golestan Palace**, is the former royal Qajar complex in Iran's capital city, Tehran. The oldest of the historic monuments in Tehran, and of world heritage status, the Golestan Palace belongs to a group of royal buildings that were once enclosed within the mud-thatched walls of Tehran's Historic Arg (citadel). It is a masterpiece of beautiful garden and buildings consist of collection of Iranian crafts and European presents from 18th and 19th century.

Golestan Palace Complex consists of 17 structures including palaces, museums, and halls. Almost all of this complex was built during the 200 years ruling of Qajarian kings. These palaces were used for many different occasions such as coronation and other important celebrations. It also consists of three main archives as the royal photographic archive collection 'Album khane', the royal library of manuscripts 'Ketabkhane Nosakhe khati' and the archive of documents 'Markaze asnad'.

Complex Golestan Palace:

- ❖ Backyard Karimkhani
- ❖ The oldest architectural monument Golestan Palace include hanging paintings of Ivan bed Mrmrshaml Iran belongs to the Qajar era
- ❖ The Gallery contains objects donated to the Qajar kings
- ❖ Talarkhsvs hall of: Hi, mirror, ivory and porcelain and is brilliant
- ❖ The main hall contains paintings of European paintings belonging to the Qajar
- ❖ Spring house belongs to Nazareth Testament - -
- ❖ Pokémon Diamond tallest building in the Golestan Palace belongs to the covenant of Nazareth
- ❖ Shamsolemareh the building to the architectural decorations of Fath Ali Shah
- ❖ Spring house







The **Grand Bazaar** is an old historical market in Tehran, the capital of Iran. Located at the Arg Square in Southern Tehran, it is split into several corridors over 10 km in length, each specializing in different types of goods, and has several entrances, with the main being the entrance of Sabze Meydan.

In addition to shops, the Grand Bazaar of Tehran has contained banks, mosques and guest houses.

While the current bazaar is most associated with the 19th century onwards, its roots go back much further.

The area around Tehran has been settled since at least 6,000 BCE, and while bazaar-like construction in Iran as a whole has been dated as far back as 4,000 BCE, Tehran's bazaar is not this old. It is hard to say exactly when the "bazaar" first appeared, but in the centuries following the introduction of Islam, travellers reported the growth of commerce in the area now occupied by the current bazaar. The Grand bazaar is a continuation of this legacy.

Research indicates that a portion of today's bazaar predated the growth of the village of Tehran under the Safavids' dynasty, although it was during and after this period that the bazaar began to grow gradually.

Western travellers indicated that by 1660 CE and beyond, the bazaar area was still largely open, and only partially covered.



## Day 6: TEHRAN

After breakfast, full day visit Tehran: **Niyavaran Palace & Saad Abad Palace**. Evening visit **Darband**.

O/N: Tehran

The **Niavaran Complex** is a historical complex situated in Shemiran, Tehran (Greater Tehran), Iran. It consists of several buildings and monuments built in the Qajar and Pahlavi eras.

The complex traces its origin to a garden in Niavaran region, which was used as a summer residence by Fath-Ali Shah of the Qajar Dynasty. A pavilion was built in the garden by the order of Naser ed Din Shah of the same dynasty, which was originally referred to as Niavaran House, and was later renamed Saheb Qaranié House. The pavilion of Ahmad Shah Qajar was built in the late Qajar period.

During the reign of the Pahlavi Dynasty, a modern built mansion named Niavaran House was built for the imperial family of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. All of the peripheral buildings of the



Saheb Qarani House, with the exception of the Ahmad Shahi Pavilion, were demolished, and the buildings and structures of the present-day complex were built to the north of the Saheb Qarani House. In the Pahlavi period, the Ahmad Shahi Pavilion served as an exhibition area for the presents from world leaders to the Iranian monarchs.





The **Sa'dabad** Complex is a complex built by the Qajar and Pahlavi monarchs, located in Shemiran, Greater Tehran, Iran. Today, the official residence of the President of Iran is located adjacent to the complex. The complex was first built and inhabited by Qajar monarchs in the 19th century. After an expansion of the compounds, Reza Shah of the Pahlavi Dynasty lived there in the 1920s, and his son, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, moved there in the 1970s. After the 1979 Revolution, the complex became a museum.







**Darband** was formerly a village close to Tajrish, Shemiran, and is now a neighbourhood inside Tehran's city limits.

It is the beginning of a very popular hiking trail into the Mount Tochal, which towers over Tehran. A chair lift is also available for those not interested in hiking.

The Persian word "darband" means gateway or door of the mountain ("band", a variation of "vand" and "fand", meaning mountain). Darband is where many Iranian giants of art and culture such as Iraj Mirza, Mohammad Taghi Bahar, Forough Farrokhzad, Abolhasan Saba, Ruhollah Khaleghi, Rahi Moayeri, and Darvish-khan are buried (Zahir o-dowleh cemetery). Darband has a suitable climate all year round, and sees heavy snowfall every year.

The initial start of the trail at Darband is about 250 metres long and is dotted with a number of small cafes and restaurants. These are quite popular and are busy in the evenings, as locals and tourists alike visit the many hooka lounges (locally called qavekhane sonnati) along the trail.







### Day 7: Departure

After breakfast, checkout hotel and transfer to International airport and come back to your home.