

Code: **CL 521**

Brief: **Tehran – Qazvin-Zanjan-Tabriz-Tehran**

Duration: **8 D/ 7 N**

Day 1: Flight from your home country to Tehran capital of IRAN

We prepare ourselves for a fabulous trip to Great Persia.

Arrival to Tehran, after custom formality, meet and assist at airport and transfer to the Hotel.

O/N: Tehran

Day 2: Tehran

After breakfast in hotel, we prepare to start for city sightseeing, visit Saad Abad Palace, Tajrish Bazaar, Iran Bastan (Aarchaeology) & Abgineh (Ceramic, Glass) Museums.

O/N: Tehran

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 1920 s, and his son, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, moved there in the 1970 s. After the 1979 Revolution, the complex became a museum.



Tajrish Market: The market on the one hand and Rehabilitation field, from the other competent shrine and the surrounding streets have access. Reliance Big Rehabilitation is one of the oldest accents located in Tehran in this market. Rehabilitation market a small sample of the Tehran bazaar is one of the oldest shopping centers Shamiran is the bridgehead and Rehabilitation connecting the two neighborhoods.



Iran Bastan: It is an institution formed of two complexes, including the Museum of Ancient Iran which was inaugurated in 1937, and the Museum of the (post-) Islamic Era which was inaugurated in 1972.

It hosts historical monuments dating back through preserved ancient and medieval Iranian antiquities, including pottery vessels, metal objects, textile remains, and some rare books and coins.

There are a number of research departments in the museum, including Paleolithic and Astrological departments, and a center for Pottery Studies.

Iran Ancient Museum, the first museum in Iran at the beginning of the Street 30 July, in the western part of the drill Tehran is located on the street C-beams. Construction of the museum on 21 May 1313 and the sun on the orders of Reza Shah by French architect, Andre Godard, began. The museum building was completed in 1316 and the museum opened to the public. 5,500 square meters of land assigned to this museum, which is 2744 square meters.



Glassware and Ceramic Museum: is one of the museums in Tehran is. This historic house built in Qajar era and in Tehran. Avenue C bar is located. The effect on 7 Persian date Ordibehesht 1377 with registration number 2014 as one of the national monuments has been registered. Museum of Glass Museum of Glass and pottery. This sets up 1330 home and work Qvamalsltnh and then for seven years was in the hands of the Egyptian Embassy. Then, to the Embassy of Afghanistan, Bank of Commerce, in 1355 with the cooperation of Iranian and Austrian engineers began to change.



Day 3: Tehran – Qazvin

After breakfast, check out hotel and drive to Qazvin (162 km). In Qazvin visit Jameh Mosque, Chehel Sotoun, Museum of Anthropology, Qajar bathroom.

O/N: Qazvin

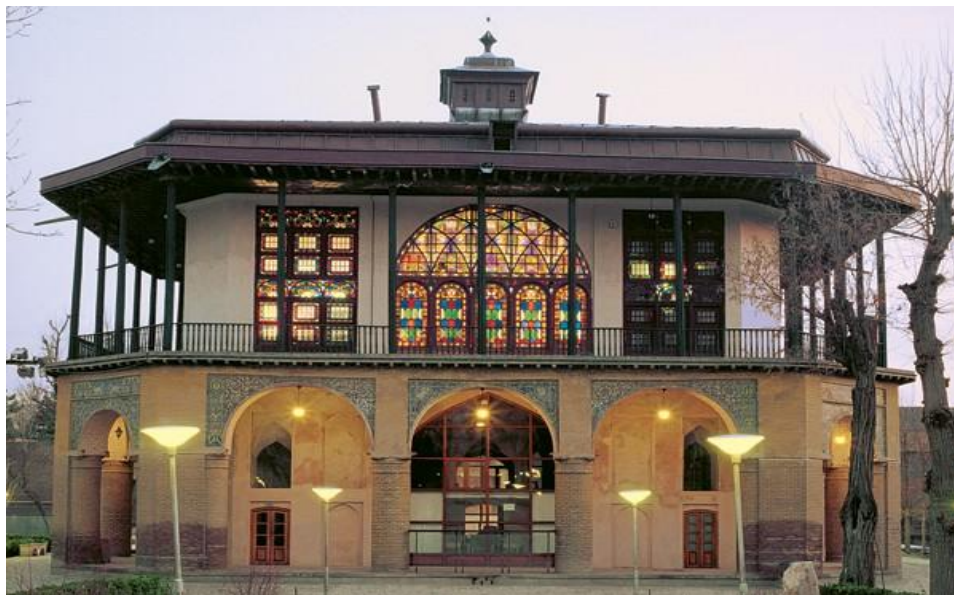
Jame Mosque of Qazvin or Masjid-e-Jameh Atiq Qazvin is one of the oldest mosques in Iran, and is the grand, congregational mosque (Jameh Mosque) of Qazvin, in Qazvin Province, Iran. The oldest part of the mosque is said to have been constructed by the orders of Harun al-Rashid in 807CE. Later additions were made, the last being during the late Safavid era. The double layered main dome of the mosque is from the Seljuk era, and is locked to the public. It houses some precious examples of relief calligraphy from medieval times. Renovations have also been carried out on many sections of the mosque. The foundation of the mosque is laid on a Zoroastrian fire temple. In spite of the devastating Mongol invasion, the mosque still stands today in its full glory. It is still in use. Parts of the mosque have been turned into a public library.

The mosque also contains a Shabestan and Ab anbar, both now under the protection of Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization.

Part of the mosque got on fire January 28 2013 and that resulted in the historic tomb to be completely destroyed.



Chehel Sotoun, a Safavid pavilion located in Qazvin which stands amid gardens in the central square of the old city and in which the Qazvin museum is installed.

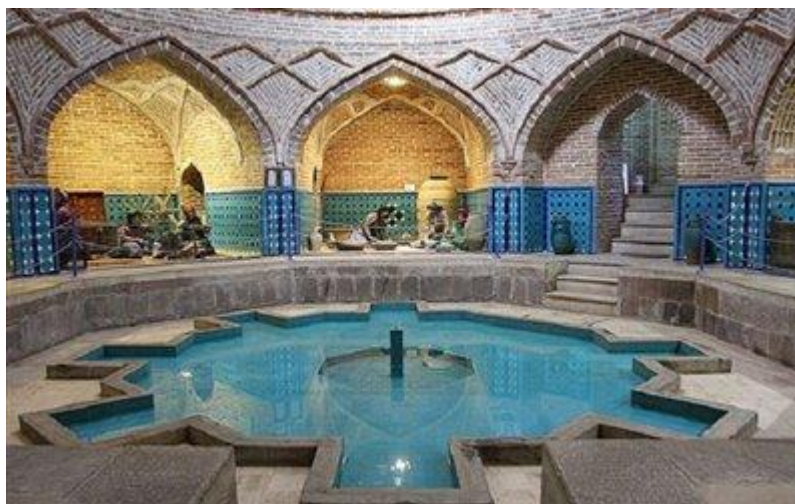


Museum of Anthropology: The monument in 1379 by the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Qazvin Province purchases and by investing Qazvin Municipality and the renovation and improvement of management was

refurbished and now as the Museum of Anthropology in 3 parts ethnicities, customs and jobs are interested Bazdbd place.



Qajar bathroom: Bath Ghajar one of the oldest and largest bathhouses of Qazvin in 1057 AH by Amir Khan Qajar species Qazvini the commanders of Shah Abbas Safavi made Dstvrshah first "Royal Bath" is called. Building on the "Bless health, "said the 1057 is equivalent to: Construction of elegance thanks to King bathroom ... to accept any MUQBIL When one comes from the inside out ... "Bless the authenticity of" the date Its area is about 1045 square meters. Bathroom of three main sections Srbynh, meandering and oven as well consist of two separate sections for men and women separately, in its original spiral staircase to the south opens and Srbynh leads. Srbynh large bath with beautiful pond in the middle of it six alcove arch and octagonal in plain view with a corridor to link the oven.



Day 4: Qazvin – Zanjan - Tabriz

After breakfast, check out hotel and drive to Tabriz (467 km). In the way visit Soltanieh & Laundry or laundry historical building in Zanjan.

O/N: Tabriz

Dome of Soltaniyeh in Soltaniyeh city, Zanjan Province.

The structure, erected from 1302 to 1312 AD, has the oldest double-shell dome in Iran. This erroneous view of the construction was made by Dieulafoy but is totally disputed by Andre Godard. In Godard's view it is a normal, if spectacularly large dome, with a thin skin on top for the faience and is in no way a double dome. Its importance in the Muslim world may be compared to that of Brunelleschi's cupola for Christian architecture. It is one of the largest brick domes in the world, just at the theoretical engineering limit for a brick dome and the third largest dome in the world after the domes of Florence Cathedral and Hagia Sophia. The Dome of Soltaniyeh paved the way for more daring Iranian-style cupola constructions in the Muslim world, such as the Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasavi and the Taj Mahal. Much of its exterior decoration has been lost, but the interior retains superb mosaics, faience, and murals. People have described the architecture of the building as “anticipating the Taj Mahal. The estimated 200 ton dome stands 49 meters (161 ft.) tall from its base, and is currently undergoing extensive renovation.



Laundry or laundry historical building in the heart of the historic fabric of the city of Zanjan which is based on the old city wall, in a densely populated residential area was built. People in uniform and his clothes in the place Myshsthand. Such is not the same user for a public monument or is rare in the world.

It has now been repaired and the Museum of Anthropology is used and people can visit it. The building in recent years due to the cold weather in winter Zanjani was created for women. Laundry, Zanzan monument at the site known as Baba Jamal Chvqvry (pit Babajmal) is located in the heart of the historic fabric of the city and access to laundry building from the street by street culture Saadi is also possible.

The purpose of this laundry, security and comfort women was in an indoor location.

The similarity between the users of these materials in any part of the country has not seen in this way, but in terms of architecture Abasgholi Khan Mosque and Citadel gate comparable to the building and public works day and night for its use Nmyshdhasht received any money from citizens.

Laundry building Zanzan province is now the most important museums in various costumes, accessories, tools and equipment used in women have been exposed.



Day 5: Tabriz

After breakfast, full day visit Tabriz: Shahgoli and then we go to visit Blue Mosque and Museum, then visit to Grand bazaar of Tabriz.

O/N Tabriz

Elgoli or Shahgly one of the main promenade, the city of Tabriz in the South East and is located 7 km from the city center. Shahgoly lake depth of 12 meters and the area where sailing is done. The amusement park (Lunapark) and also inside the park there are several motels. With the construction of Pars Hotel Elgoli, this resort has a global aspect.

Shahgly before the Safavids, the largest source of water supply for watering gardens and areas east of Tabriz to Tehran after Tapebagh was. In the reign of the Safavids, all the sand and contaminate the inner courtyard was empty and the stone walls around its current lake was drawn. During the Qajar Shahgly streets for pedestrians was built around the pool and in near the road, trees, poplar, willow and flowers of petunia in a number of rows were planted to decorate the walkway and purity of water and air.

Shahgly in the side of the Municipality of Tabriz was assigned to be converted into a public park. Seyyed Baqer Kazmi then Governor of Eastern Azerbaijan, the first major overhaul in the area and walkway to accomplish this. At the center of Shah Goli Pool, Kolahfarhangy octagonal mansion that is now used as a banquet hall and palace King's famous goal. The building was previously adobe building that was demolished in 1346 and the efforts of the Municipality of Tabriz and the governor, gave way to a beautiful building and strengthening.



Bazaar of Tabriz: Tabriz has been a place of cultural exchange since antiquity. Its historic bazaar complex is one of the most important commercial centres on the Silk Road.

Located in the center of the city of Tabriz, Iran, the structure consists of several sub-bazaars, such as Amir Bazaar (for gold and jewelry), Mozzafarieh (a carpet bazaar, sorted by knot size and type), shoe bazaar, and many other ones for various goods such as household items.

The most prosperous time of Tabriz and its bazaar was in the 16th century when the town became the capital city of the Safavid kingdom. The city lost its status as a capital in the 17th century, but its bazaar has remained important as a commercial and economic center. Although numerous modern shops and malls have been established nowadays, Tabriz Bazaar has remained the economic heart of both the city and northwestern Iran.

Tabriz Bazaar has also been a place of political significance, and one can point out its importance in the Iranian Constitutional Revolution in the last century and Islamic Revolution in the contemporary time. The bazaar was inscribed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in July 2010.



Day 6: Tabriz

After breakfast, drive to Kandovan village. Evening return to Tabriz

O/N Tabriz

Kandovan a village in East Azerbaijan province in the district Sahand central part of the city Osku located. The village has tourist attractions Fravanyast that due to the stay the exact same beehive-shaped houses have been dug in the mountains.



Day 7: Tabriz

After breakfast, full day visit Tabriz: Arg-e Ali-Sh h, House of constitutional.

O/N Tabriz

Arg-e Ali-Shah is remnants of a big unfinished 14th-century mausoleum and a 19th-century military castle and barrack in city center of Tabriz, Iran. The original construction was made between 1318 and 1339, during the Ilkhanate. Within the construction, the roof of the mausoleum collapsed and the construction was stopped afterwards. Centuries later, by the eruption of the Russo-Persian War, 1804-1813, and the Russo-Persian War (1826-1828), the compound was quickly reconstructed as a military compound. During the reconstruction of the Arg compound, a foundry factory for the manufacturing of cannons for the Iranian Army was built, as well as a military headquarter, a barrack for the troops, and a small palace was added as well to the original plan of the Arg. Samson Makintsev, better known as Samson Khan, a Qajar Iranian general of Russian origin, lived inside the citadel for years together with his wife, the daughter of Prince Aleksandre of Georgia.



Museum (Home Constitutional): The Constitution House of Tabriz, also known as **Khaneh Mashruteh**, is a historical edifice located next to the Great Bazaar of Tabriz, on Motahari Ave in Tabriz, Iran. During the years which led to Constitutional Revolution and afterwards the house was used as a gathering place of the leaders, activists and sympathizers of the movement. Among them, the most famous people were Sattar Khan, Bagher Khan, Seqat-ol-Eslam Tabrizi and Haji Mirza Aqa Farshi and the founder Haji Mehdi Kuzeh kanaani, himself a revolutionary activist and a well-reputed person of the time; who was named Abolmele, i.e. the father of the nation at the time. . The two-story building was constructed in 1868 by Haj Vali Me'mar-e Tabrizi. It has numerous rooms and halls. The most beautiful part of the house is a skylight and corridor decorated with colorful glass and mirrors.



Day 8: Tabriz – Tehran, Departure

After breakfast, check out hotel and flight to Tehran. Transfer to International airport to fly back to your home.