

Code: **Cu 103** Best Season : **All seasons**

Duration: **17 Days.**

Brief

Tehran, Tabriz, Zanjan, Hamadan, Kashan, Yazd, Shiraz, Yasuj, Isfahan, Kashan, Tehran



Day: 1 Tehran

Arrivals to Tehran, meet and assist at the airport and then transfer to Hotel. Visiting Iran-e Bastan Museum (Archaeological museum) Abgine Museum. Afternoon visiting Niavaran Palace and Bazaar-e Tajrish.

O/N: Tehran

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 Osteological 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 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.



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 Qaranie 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 Qaranie 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 Qaranie House. In the Pahlavi period, the Ahmad Shahi Pavilion served as an exhibition area for the presents from world leaders to the Iranian monarchs.



Market Rehabilitation indoor market in the field of Rehabilitation, Tehran is.

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.



Day: 2 Tehran-Tabriz

Morning transfer from hotel to domestic airport and flight to Tabriz Upon arrival to Tabriz. Move By car to Kandovan Village (the village is wonderful, there is village made house from a hole in the mountain, the same as Cappadocia's houses) and then return to Tabriz, after lunch visiting Blue Mosque, Tabriz Museum and Arg-e Alishah (Alishah citadel)

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.



The **Blue Mosque** is a famous historic mosque in Tabriz, Iran. The mosque and some other public buildings were constructed in 1465 upon the order of Jahan Shah, the ruler of Kara Koyunlu. The mosque was severely damaged in an earthquake in 1779, leaving only the iwan (entrance hall). Reconstruction began in 1973 by the late Reza Memaran Benam under the supervision of Iranian Ministry of Culture. However, the tiling is still incomplete.

The Blue mosque of Tabriz was built upon the order of Jahan Shah the ruler of Kara Koyunlu dynasty which made Tabriz the capital of his Kingdom. His Kingdom covered major parts of modern Iran, Azerbaijan, and Turkey. He was killed by Uzun Hassan (the ruler of Ak Koyunlu) and buried on the only parts of the mosque that survived. The mausoleum was built in the southern section of the mosque and is entirely covered with high marble slabs on which verses from Quran are engraved in Thuluth script on a background of fine arabesques. The roof of the mausoleum and the main dome chamber of the mosque collapsed during an earthquake in 1779 A.D. and was rebuilt in 1973 thanks to the efforts of Mohammad Reza Memaran Benam (a famous architect from Tabriz) under the supervision of the national organization for preservation of ancient monuments.



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.



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.



Day: 3 Tabriz - Zanjan

Early morning trip from Tabriz to Zanjan (292 km), via Takab on the way visiting Takhte Soleiman historical Complex, (Sassani Palace and old center of Zoroastrian fire temple) after visiting Takht-e Soleiman continue trip to Zanjan

O/N: Zanjan

Takht-e Soleiman the name of a great historical site near TAKAB and the village of Takht-e Soleiman (in the past Nosratabad) in West Azerbaijan province, 45 kilometers northeast of the city. Takht-e Soleiman biggest educational, religious, social and places of worship in pre-Islamic Iran was considered, but in 624, and the attack Heraclius, the Roman Empire, was destroyed in Iran. Abaga, Hlakovkhan nephew who had converted to Islam, on the ruins of Takht-e Soleiman mosque that was destroyed later, but it also highlights the remaining tiles designs and lines that are currently stored in the Reza Abbasi Museum.



Day: 4 Zanjan - Hamedan

Morning visiting Emarat-e Rakhshoy khane (The place is old Laundry) continue to Hamadan (306 km), On the way visiting Soltaneyeh Mosque and Alisadr cave the largest cave in Iran and then trip to Hamadan. Afternoon arrival to Hamadan

O/N: Hamedan

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.



Soltanieh tomb Aljayto that in 1302 to 1312 AD in the city of Soltaniyeh (capital Ilkhan) were built and important works of Persian architecture and of the Azerbaijani architectural style is. Soltanieh on the World Heritage List have already been registered.



The **Ali Sadr Cave** originally called Ali Saadr or Ali Saard (meaning cold) is the world's largest water cave which attracts thousands of visitors every year. It is located in Ali Sadr Kabudarahang County about 100 kilometers north of Hamadan, western Iran (more accurately at 48°18'E 35°18'N). Because of the cave's proximity to large cities such as Hamadan, it is a highly recommended destination for tourists from all corners of the world. Tours of the cave are available by pedalos.

Alisadr is the world's biggest water cave, where you sit in a boat and watch the view. This cave is located at 48°18'E 35°18'N, in the southern part of Ali Sadr village. The cave is entered at the side of a hill called Sari Ghiyeh which also includes two other caves called Sarab and Soubashi, each 7 and 11 kilometers from Ali Sadr Cave. Apparently, the water in Ali Sadr cave stems from a spring in Sarab.



Day: 5 Hamedan

Morning trip to Lalejin for visiting ceramic workshop and then return to Hamadan Visiting Ganj Name (Cuneiform rock carving Achaemenian period monarch Xerxes 486-466), Baba Taher mausoleum (he was famous Iranian poet), Bazaar and Esther & Mordecai tombs.

O/N: Hamedan

Lalejin is a city in and capital of Lalejin District, in Bahar County, Hamadan Province, Iran. At the 2006 census, its population was 14,689, in 3,760 families. Lalejin is known as the centre of pottery and ceramic productions in the Middle East.

80 percent of Lalejin's population are potters, ceramists and involved in related jobs. Undoubtedly Lalejin is one of the important centers of pottery and ceramic productions in Iran.



Ganjnameh articles from the stone inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes Achaemenid that the heart of one of the cliffs of Mount Alvand within 5 miles West of Hamadan and has been engraved at the bottom of the valley near our house. Inscriptions in three columns of 20 rows each language Old Persian, Elamite and Babylonian re-written. Old Persian text on the left both tablet and a width equal to 115 cm lies. Text Elamite inscription written in the middle of both the text and the new Babylonian located in the third column.



Mausoleum of **Baba Taher** is a monument of the contemporary period and is located in Hamedan, in the Baba field. This monument was built in 1376 on the 21st day of the Persian month of Ordibehesht with registration number 1870 as one of the national monuments. Babataher, who lived around the end of the fourth century and the early fifth century, was a great poet and mystic. More time passed his life in poverty. He is one of the most famous Iranian poets of that time. He was a two-bit bit of passion and motivation that is written with an accent Laki language of the robbed. Of couplets Baba Taher In addition, other literary works remain such that it can be divided into two pieces, a few poems, a collection of aphorisms in Arabic and the book finally be mentioned. Baba Taher collection of aphorisms in Arabic, his mystical beliefs and worship and ecstasy and love of knowledge and noting stated that the mystic consisted of 420 subjects fifty Bob and together with the end of misc. His last book consists of two parts. The first part is a treatise on the beliefs of mystics and Sufis with aphorisms and second part of the essay is called (Futuh al-Hamdani Albany fi references) as if it Commentator Johnny Bic Hamedan. In the inner courtyard of the tomb 24-bit on 24 beautiful piece of stone carved in the lower part of the inner courtyard of Mazar-installed. In addition to his two literary works is another bit of Baba left that can be divided into two pieces and several poems and a book entitled "Finally," noted.



Mausoleum or tomb of Esther and Mordechai among the most important shrines of the Jews of Iran and the world. The tomb is part of the cultural heritage of registration. These shrines are an important factor in the formation and persistence of the Jewish community in Hamadan.



Day: 6 Hamedan - Kashan

Early morning trip from Hamadan to Kashan (400 km) via Malayer and Arak afternoon arrival to Kashan And visiting Bagh-e Fin (the place is an old royal garden), Brojerdi House, Aghabozorg Mosque & Religious school and Sialk ancient hill (5000 BC)

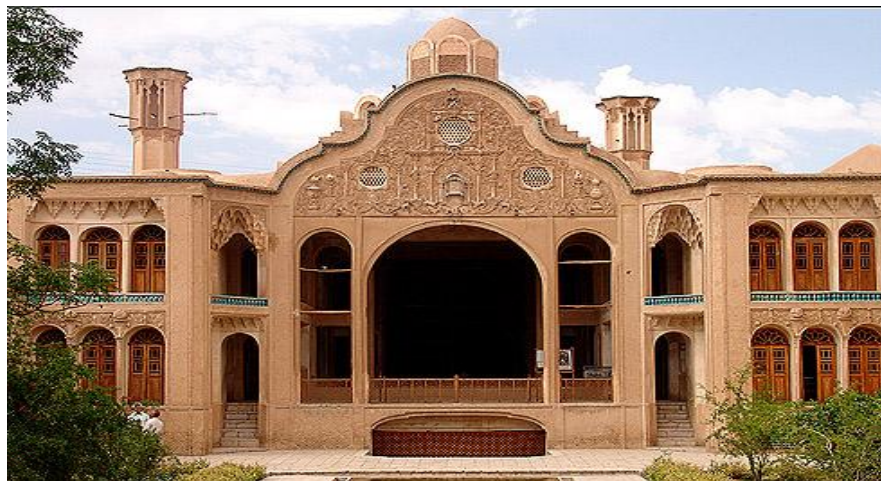
O/N: Kashan

Fin Garden, or Bagh-e Fin, located in Kashan, Iran, is a historical Persian garden. It contains Kashan's Fin Bath, where Amir Kabir, the Qajarid chancellor, was murdered by an assassin sent by King Nasereddin Shah in 1852. Completed in 1590, the Fin Garden is the oldest extant garden in Iran.

The origins of the garden may be anterior to the Safavid period; some sources indicate that the garden has been relocated from another place, but no clear picture of it has been found.



Home Borujerdi the historic city of Kashan is. The building is located in the neighborhood Sultan Mir Ahmad and in the second half of the 13th century Hijri built in Qajar era and was registered under the number 1083 in the national index. The house has a beautiful crescent-shaped symmetrical vents on the roof of the hall and pergola on one of the most beautiful manifestations of Persian architecture to display it. So that the inscriptions on all four sides of the hall, the building dates back to 1292 BC E..



Agha Bozorg Mosque is a historical mosque in Kashan, Iran. The mosque was built in the late 18th century by master-mimar Ustad Haj Sa'ban-ali.

The mosque has been described as "the finest Islamic complex in Kashan and one of the best of the mid-19th century. Noted for its symmetrical design, it consists of two large iwans, one in front of the mihrab and the other by the entrance. The courtyard has a second court in the middle which comprises a garden with trees and a fountain.



Tepe Sialk is a large ancient archeological site in a suburb of the city of Kashan, Isfahan Province, in central Iran, close to Fin Garden. The culture that inhabited this area has been linked to the Zayandeh River Culture.



Day: 7 Kashan-Yazd

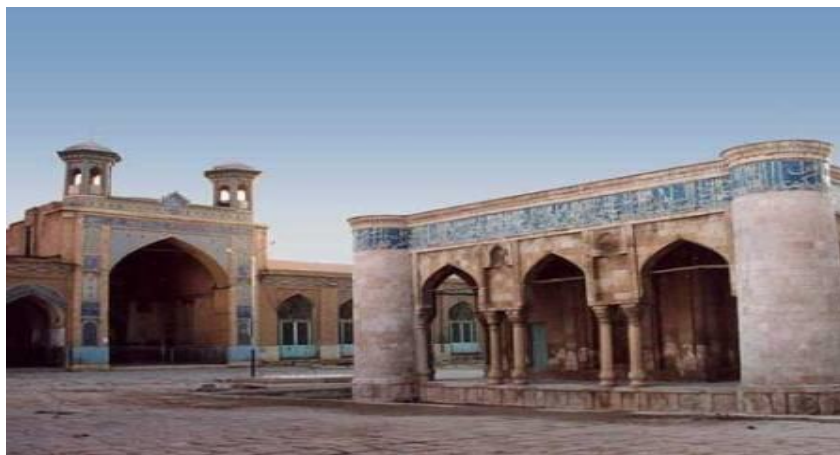
Early morning trip from Kashan to Yazd (390 km) on the way visiting Abyaneh village, Nain Jame Mosque and Chak Chak (Zoroastrian fire temple)

O/N: Yazd

Abyaneh is a village in Barzrud Rural District, in the Central District of Natanz County, Isfahan Province, Iran. At the 2006 census, its population was 305, in 160 families. Characterized by a peculiar reddish hue, the village is one of the oldest in Iran, attracting numerous native and foreign tourists year-round, especially during traditional feasts and ceremonies. An Abyanaki woman typically wears a white long scarf (covering the shoulders and upper trunk) which has a colourful pattern and an under-knee skirt. Abyunaki people have persistently maintained this traditional costume.



J meh Mosque of N ' n: is the grand, congregational mosque (J meh) of N ' n city, within Isfah n Province of Iran. Although the mosque is one of the oldest in Iran, it is still in use and is protected by Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization. The mosque is one of the oldest in Iran, dating back to the 9th century. The interiors however are Seljuki in brick craftsmanship, and therefore allude to the 11th century.



Czech Czech one of the most important shrines of the Zoroastrians is. The shrines of the Zoroastrians to *Pire Sabz* is also referred to in Yazd and Ardakan city in the mountains of Ardakan and Anjireh is located. Zoroastrians each year on June 24 for four days at the shrine together and to worship them. Each year the celebration of invertebrate's celebration will be held at the shrine and many Zoroastrians gather in this place.



Day: 8 Yazd

Full day visiting Yazd: Zoroastrian five temple, Jame Mosque, Amir Chakhmagh Complex, Dolat Abad Garden and biggest old wind tower in Iran, Alexander prison, silent tower (The old Zoroastrian tomb)

O/N: Yazd

Yazd fire whereabouts of the Zoroastrian sacred fire in the city of Yazd and Temple Zoroastrians residing in the city. The main building temples on height of about 21 meters off the ground and in the large yard trees evergreen cypress and pine covered, is located. Figure Forouhar and stone capitals that gives it a special beauty blue pond in front of the building. The temples of properties Altar of the water.

The Hall's main building and a wall of stone capitals flowering gems work of artists from Isfahan. This rock artists in Isfahan shaved and then to Yazd have. Tile journalist Forouhar on the entrance, a tile Yazdi artists and architecture of this building of architecture Corp fire temples was persuaded impact.

Fire inside the fire burns more than 1,500 years remains bright. This fire is the fire Frvz•hay Carian temple in LARESTAN that Aghda Yazd was brought and kept clear there was nearly 700 years and then in 522 of Aghda in Ardakan Ardakan, Yazd were also nearly 300 years, and in year, 852 ducks were taken to the city. First, in a neighborhood called Khalaf Ali Khan a great priest in the house called priest Adhargushashb shooter was held in the year 1313 after the construction of the temple was brought into it.



The **J meh Mosque of Yazd** is the grand, congregational mosque (J meh) of Yazd city, within the Yazd Province of Iran. The 12th-century mosque is still in use today. It was first built under Ala'oddoleh Garshasb of the Al-e Bouyeh dynasty. The mosque was largely rebuilt between 1324 and 1365, and is one of the outstanding 14th century buildings of Iran.

According to the historians, the mosque was constructed in the site of the Sassanid fire temple and Ala'oddoleh Garshasb commenced building the charming mosque.



Amir Chakhmaq Maidan Square in the city of Yazd is. Yazd Amir Chakhmaq of the market, relying, a mosque and two cistern dating back to the Timurid period is. Relying Amir Flint in 1330 and the mosque, Amir Flint in 1341 in the national index Iran were registered. Amyrchqmaq field, one of the most remarkable collections of historical and tourism is the city of Yazd.

Amyrjlalaldyn Chqmaq , captains and rulers of the Timurid Shahrukh in solar 8th century when the ruling was Yazd, a set of lean , square, public baths , caravanserais , monasteries , Qnatkhanh and cold water and in so doing promote the buildup of Yazd Fatima Khatun, wife, helped him.



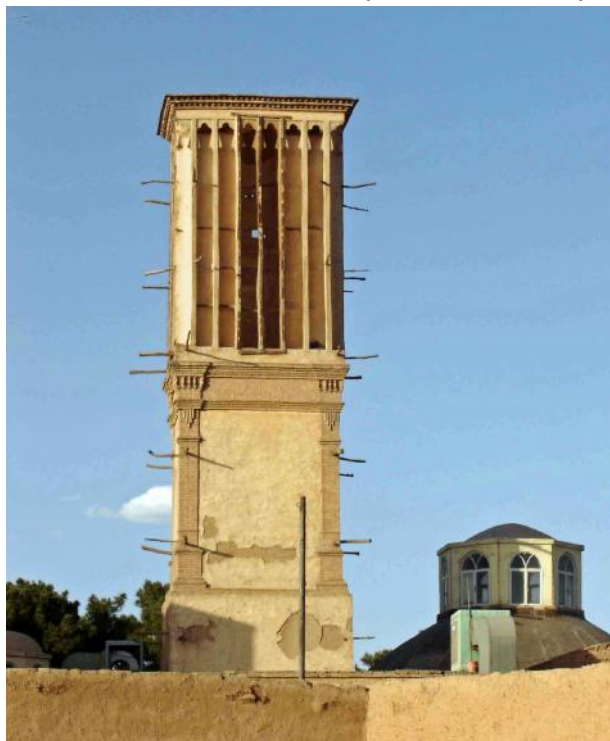
Dolatabad Garden from the gardens of the old city of Yazd in Iran and the rows Fin Garden in Kashan and Shazdeh Garden in Kerman is.

Windward Windward adobe building the tallest tower with a height of 33/8 meters known in the world.

Dolat Abad Garden in Yazd in late Afsharieh and in 1160. AH by Mohammad Taghi Khan.



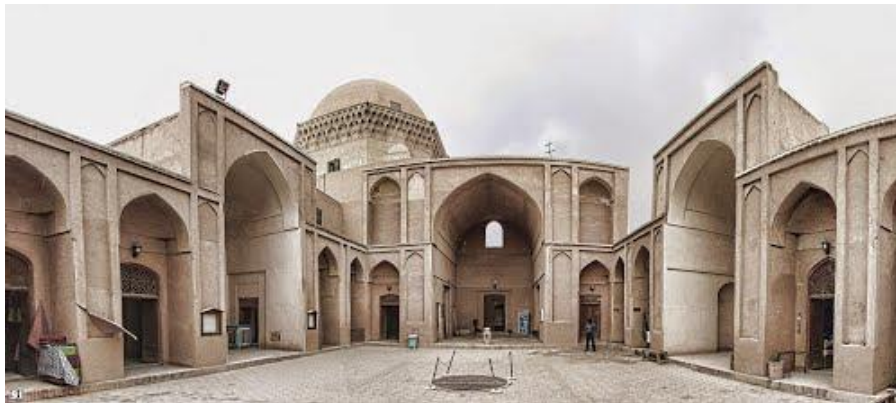
Wind towers which are used for ventilation on the roof of the house is built. Deflector as well as water reservoirs and opening mines make for ventilation. In homes cool air from the windward, the primary type of air conditioners is the ground floor rooms or basements will be sent. Deflector elements and symbols of Iranian architecture , but today are used in many Middle Eastern countries.



Alexander prison or Ziaeih school is a school with about eight centuries old, in fact, that in the neighborhood Fhadan the city of Yazd in the vicinity of the tomb of the twelve Imams actually been produced. The built in 631 AD by the famous mystic Zia Hussain Razi was built in 705 AD and was completed by his sons Majd Ali Hassan and Shafaruddin. Parts of the building can be a hole with a diameter of about 2 meters in the middle of the school yard which has a depth of about 5 meters leads to the basement, dome of the monument to the height of 18 meters and has Gchbryhay and decorating beauty with golden and blue color that much of it has been undermined.

The building is raised on stories dating from making it to the attack of Alexander the Macedonian to Iran than that of the building that was later repurposed been used as a prison and has been used as a school.

Ziaeih school Yazd practices Azeri school is built in two stages Prime dome of the ancient houses along with the Mongols, the tomb built and the school has not been one hundred years later in the early eighth century, the grandson of the first manufacturer dome, next to it, the school makes it the teacher of the school and its port. This place is also home to the school teacher suggests that a small part of it. Unlike the home of Professor Ibrahim Khan Kermani that the school would find a way, in the way of the porch can be found on the home trainer. In addition eivanchehs the front porch Myansra' longer than four rooms that it has four porches.



Tower of Silence Cellar Zoroastrians, called the Tower of Silence Tower also known as off. The crypt at 15 kilometers southeast of Yazd Safaieh around the region and on a low-lying sedimentary mountain called Mount crypt is located. The function of this tower was to bury the corpses. In the distant past corpses to the top of the tower meant to be bird feed. Later Myrykthand bones in a pit. This was done to prevent soil contamination.



Day: 9 Yazd - Shiraz

Early morning trip from Yazd to Shiraz (438 km) on the way visiting Jame Mosque in Abarkoh, Pasargad (historical complex 550 BC.). Evening arrival to Shiraz and check in hotel.

O/N: Shiraz

Mosque Abarkuh related to the Timurid period and Abarkuh , the main square in the city center and the effect on 9 Persian date Mordad 1312 with registration number 197 as one of the national monuments have already been registered.



Pasargadae World Heritage collection is a set of ancient structures Brjaymandh from the Achaemenid the city of Pasargadae in Fars Province lies.

This total includes buildings such as Tomb of Cyrus the Great , Pasargadae mosque , declared the king's garden , the palace gates , bridges, levee House , House suite , two pavilions , waterfront, garden cress, Tomb of Cambyses , defensive structures Tel bed , inn Mozaffari , sacred ground and Bolaghi Gorge is.

This set the fifth set is registered in the World Heritage List in Iran at a meeting of UNESCO in July of 1383 in China was held due to many factors hundred per cent on the World Heritage List was registered. In 529 BC, Cyrus the tribes of the Scythians in Central Asia (North East of Iran) attacked and are at war with massagetae was killed. He was buried in Pasargadae.



Day: 10 Shiraz

After breakfast drive to Persepolis visiting capital of Darius (518 BC) the historic. Nagsh-e Rostam is another historic place Near Persepolis at this area visit tombs of Darius I, II Afternoon return to Shiraz visit Eram garden, Tombs of Saadi and Hafez (Iranian poets)

O/N: Shiraz

Persepolis the name of one of the ancient cities of Iran that joined over the years, the capital 's stately and ceremonial monarchy at the time of the Achaemenid Empire was. In this ancient city called Persepolis palace that during the reign of Darius , Xerxes and Artaxerxes was built and was built for about 200 years. On the first day of the New Year , many groups from different countries representing Satrapyha or governments gathered in Persepolis with diverse took offerings and gifts were presented to the king.

Persepolis in 518 BCE as the new capital of the Achaemenid the gamers began. Founder of Persepolis, Darius was, of course, after his son Xerxes and his grandson Artaxerxes I to extend this series to expand it added. Many existing knowledge about the history and culture of the Achaemenid stone inscriptions and Flznvshthhayy is available for the palaces and on the walls and the tablet is engraved. Sumner has estimated that the plain of Persepolis which contains 39 residential camp was in the Achaemenid period 43, 600 people had. Historians believe that Alexander the Macedonian commander Greek in 330 BC, invaded Iran and burned Persepolis and probably a large part of the books, Achaemenid art and culture destroyed by it. However, the ruins of this place is still up and archeology of its ruins signs of fire and rush to acknowledge it.

This place since 1979, one of Iran's record on the UNESCO World Heritage is.

Persepolis in the northern city near Shiraz , south of Fars province (northeast of Shiraz) is replaced.

At a distance of six and a half kilometers from Persepolis, Naqsh-e Rostam is located.



Naqsh-e Rostam name of the ancient collection Zangiabad village located in the northern city of Shiraz in Fars province of Iran , which is 6 kilometers from Persepolis is located. Yadmanhayy the archaeological site of the Elamite , Achaemenid and Sassanid in its place and has around 1200 BC to 625 AD was the focus of attention because the tomb four kings Achaemenid, Sassanian reliefs of a number of major events, building the Kaaba of Zoroaster and Vyranshdhay relief from the Elamite era in this place and in the Sassanid era, Naqsh-e Rostam area of religious and national importance have been.

In the past, this place was Dogonbadan Segonbad or among the people of the region were caught by the names of the mountain, the mountain was also called Nfsht pool or mountains after the Iranians and possibly the name of Naqsh-e Rostam between Rostam , the hero of Shahnameh and communicate the Sassanid kings were Sngngarhayy It was to this place.

The oldest role in Naqsh-e Rostam is the Elamite period and the king and queen of the gods and goddesses were portrayed, but later in the Sassanid era, Bahram II parts of it wiped and his role and his courtiers erected in its place. Kaaba of Zoroaster and Brjmandd in the Mhvthast stone building that was built during the Achaemenid period is likely to be unclear and its application is based on three corners of the building has two inscriptions of Shapur I and Kartir written that historically are of great value.

Four Tomb dungeon in the bosom of the Mountain of Mercy have been dug that belonged to Darius the Great , Xerxes , Artaxerxes I , and Darius II that all of them have the same properties.

Ardashir the first one who in this area, Sngngarhayy shaved and Tajgyryash scene of Ahura Mazda recorded. He also Tajgzaryshan Sassanid kings scenes or descriptions of battles and Aftkharthshan on the breast of the mountain. That Artaxerxes and his son Shapur II Nqshbrjsthhayy counterparts in the Achaemenid reliefs in Naqsh-e Rostam shaved, probably in imitation of the past have been the political and cultural sequences.



Eram Garden is a historic Persian garden in Shiraz, Iran. The garden, and the building within it, are located at the northern shore of the Khoshk River in the Fars province.

Both the building and the garden were built during the middle of thirteenth century by the Ilkhanate or a paramount chief of the Qashqai tribes of Pars. The original layout of the garden however, with its quadripartite Persian Paradise garden structure was most likely laid in eleventh century by the Seljuqs, and was then referred to

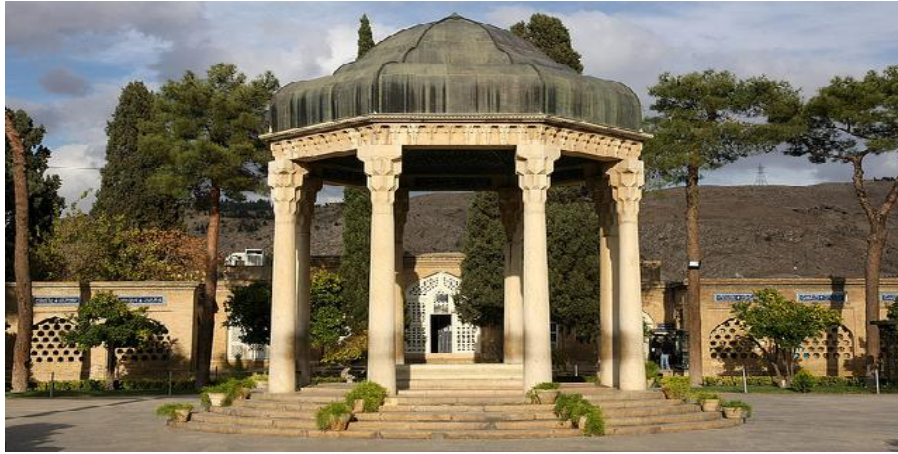
as the "B q e Sh h" ("the king's garden" in Persian) and was much less complicated or ornamental. Cornelius de Bruyn, a traveller from the Netherlands, wrote a description of the gardens in the eighteenth century.



The **Tomb of Saadi** is a tomb and mausoleum dedicated to the Persian poet Saadi in the Iranian city of Shiraz. Saadi was buried at the end of his life at a Khanqah at the current location. In the 13th century a tomb built for Saadi by Shams al-Din Juvayni, the vizir of Abaqa Khan. In the 17th century, this tomb was destroyed. During the reign of Karim Khan was built a mausoleum of two floors of brick and plaster, flanked by two rooms. The current building was built between 1950 and 1952 to a design by the architect Mohsen Foroughi and is inspired by the Chehel Sotoun with a fusion of old and new architectural elements. Around the tomb on the walls are seven verses of Saadi's poems.



The **Tomb of Hafez** and its associated memorial hall, the Hafezieh, are two memorial structures erected in the northern edge of Shiraz, Iran, in memory of the celebrated Persian poet Hafez. The open pavilion structures are situated in the Musalla Gardens on the north bank of a seasonal river and house the marble tomb of Hafez. The present buildings, built in 1935 and designed by the French architect and archaeologist André Godard, are at the site of previous structures, the best-known of which was built in 1773. The tomb, its gardens, and the surrounding memorials to other great figures are a focus of tourism in Shiraz.



Day: 11 Shiraz - Yasouj

Early morning trip from Shiraz to Yasuj (183 km), via Nour Abad and afternoon trip continue to Yasouj

O/N: Yasouj

Nour Abad one of the cities of Fars province in southern Iran is. The city center mamasani city in the northwestern province of Fars. The city is located in the foothills of the Zagros Mountains and the climate is relatively warm and dry. People Nour branch of folk Lor , who kill the children, Rostam, Javed and Doshmanziare divided. Except these tribes, other tribes such as the Qashqai nomads, Khamse Arab tribes residing in the region. Nour people speak a dialect similar to that of Yasouj.



Day: 12 Yasuj - Isfahan

Early morning trip from Yasuj to Isfahan (331 km), via Semirom on the way visiting Zagros Mountain Area and beautiful nature landscape afternoon arrival to Isfahan.

O/N: Isfahan

Yasuj is an industrial city in the Zagros Mountains of southwestern Iran. The term "Yasuj" is also used to refer to the entire region. Yasuj has both a sugar processing plant and a coal-burning powerplant that generates electricity for the area. The people of Yasuj speak Lurish, one of the western Iranian languages.

Semirom city in the central part of the city Semirom Isfahan province of Iran. The city in the south of the province is located in the tourist hubs province. Semirom dating back to 700 BC Christ returns, some dating Semirom know much more than this. City Semirom of natural water resources and the best city of Isfahan is considered. Semirom ranked first in the country is capable of high quality apple production.



Day: 13 Isfahan

Full day city tour of Isfahan to visit Chehel Sotun Palace and Naqsh-e Jahan Square
Include Imam and Sheikh Lotfolah Mosque, Ali Qapu. After lunch in a traditional
Restaurant, visit Old Bazaar At night visit Zourkhane (Iranian Traditional sport club).

O/N: Isfahan.

Chehel Sotoun ("Forty Columns") is a pavilion in the middle of a park at the far end of a long pool, in Isfahan, Iran, built by Shah Abbas II to be used for his entertainment and receptions. In this palace, Shah Abbas II and his successors would receive dignitaries and ambassadors, either on the terrace or in one of the stately reception halls.

The name, meaning "Forty Columns" in Persian, was inspired by the twenty slender wooden columns supporting the entrance pavilion, which, when reflected in the waters of the fountain, are said to appear to be forty.

As with Ali Qapu, the palace contains many frescoes and paintings on ceramic. Many of the ceramic panels have been dispersed and are now in the possession of major museums in the west. They depict specific historical scenes such as the infamous Battle of Chaldiran against the Ottoman Sultan Selim I, the reception of an Uzbek King in 1646, when the palace had just been completed; the welcome extended to the Mughal Emperor, Humayun who took refuge in Iran in 1544; the battle of Taher-Abad in 1510 where the Safavid Shah Ismail I vanquished and killed the Uzbek King. A more recent painting depicts Nader Shah's victory against the Indian Army at Karnal in 1739. There are also less historical, but even more aesthetic compositions in the traditional miniature style which celebrate the joy of life and love.

The Chehel Sotoun Palace is among the 9 Iranian Gardens which are collectively registered as one of the Iran's 17 registered World Heritage Sites under the name of the Persian Garden.



Naqsh-e Jahan Square, known as Imam Square, formerly known as Shah Square, is a square situated at the center of Isfahan city, Iran. Constructed between 1598 and 1629, it is now an important historical site, and one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites. It is 160 metres (520 ft) wide by 560 metres (1,840 ft) long (an area of 89,600 square metres (964,000 sq ft)). The square is surrounded by buildings from the Safavid era. The Shah Mosque is situated on the south side of this square. On the west side is the Ali Qapu Palace. Sheikh Lotf Allah Mosque is situated on the eastern side of this square and at the northern side Keisaria gate opens into the Isfahan Grand Bazaar. Today, Namaaz-e Jom'eh (the Muslim Friday prayer) is held in the Shah Mosque. The square is depicted on the reverse of the Iranian 20,000 rials banknote.



The Lotfollah Mosque : The Lotfollah Mosque had a secret entrance that spanned underneath the Maidan, from the Palace on the opposite side of the square.

Of the four monuments that dominated the perimeter of the Naqsh-e Jahan square, the Lotfollah Mosque, opposite the palace, was the first to be built. The purpose of this mosque was for it to be a private mosque of the royal court, unlike the Shah mosque [Masjed-e Shah], which was meant for the public. For this reason, the mosque does not have any minarets and is of a smaller size. Indeed, few Westerners at the time of the Safavids even paid any attention to this mosque, and they certainly did not have access to it. It wasn't until centuries later, when the doors were opened to the public, that ordinary people could admire the effort that Shah Abbas had put into making this a sacred place for the ladies of his harem, and the exquisite tile-work, which is far superior to those covering the Shah Mosque.



Ali Qapu is in effect but a pavilion that marks the entrance to the vast royal residential quarter of the Safavid Isfahan which stretched from the Maidan Naqsh-i-Jahan to the Chahar Bagh Boulevard. The name is made of two elements: "Ali", Arabic for exalted, and "Qapu" Turkic for portal or royal threshold. The compound stands for "Exalted Porte". This name was chosen by the Safavids to rival the Ottomans' celebrated name for their court : Bab-i Ali, or the "Sublime Porte"). It was here that the great monarch used to entertain noble visitors, and foreign ambassadors.

Shah Abbas, here for the first time celebrated the Nowruz (New Year's Day) of 1006 AH / 1597 A.D. A large and massive rectangular structure, the Ali Qapu is 48 m (157 ft) high and has six floors, fronted with a wide terrace whose ceiling is inlaid and supported by wooden columns.

On the sixth floor, the royal reception and banquets were held. The largest rooms are found on this floor. The stucco decoration of the banquet hall abounds in motif of various vessels and cups. The sixth floor was popularly called (the music room) as it was here that various ensembles performed music and sang songs. From the upper galleries, the Safavid ruler watched polo games, maneuvers and horse-racing below in the Naqsh-i-Jahan square.



The **Bazaar of Isfahan** is a historical market and one of the oldest and largest bazaars of the Middle East. Although the present structure dates back to the Safavid era, parts of it are more than a thousand years old, dating back to the Seljuq dynasty. It is a vaulted, two kilometer street linking the old city with the new.



Sport builds or ancient sport or sport athletic movements set up sports with toys and Byasbab and customs related to their history and culture within Iran have been prevalent from ancient times. Sports Other Sports **Zurkhaneh** name of the ancient Persians. Where the ancient sport engaged gymnasium is also a gymnasium in addition to wrestling as sport builds up. World Zurkhaneh rituals record of athletic and heroic efforts and Zurkhaneh Sports Federation Iran in cooperation with the Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization were prepared. Zurkhaneh rituals and athletic on 25 Persian date Aban 1389 of 16 November 2010 on the list of Intangible Heritage of UNESCO by Iran was a world record.



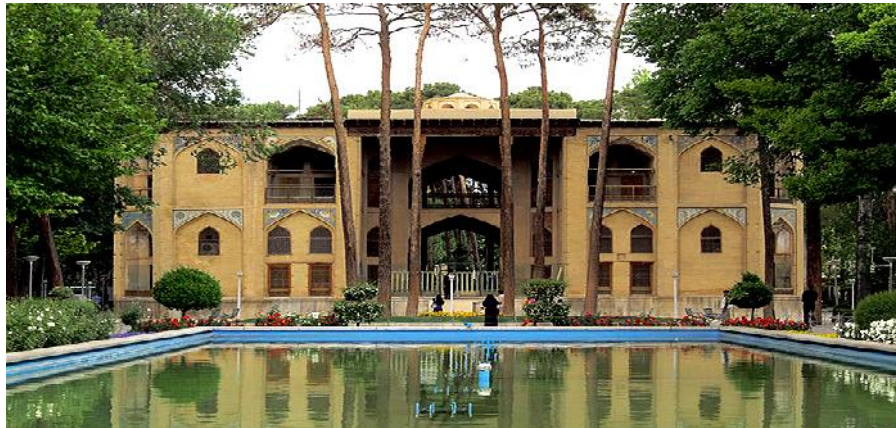
Day: 14 Isfahan

Full day city tour to visit Hasht Behesht Palace, Shaking Minarets, Vank Armenian Cathedral and Jameh Mosque of Isfahan.

O/N: Isfahan.

Hasht Behesht, meaning "Eight Paradises" is a Safavid era palace in Isfahan.

It was built in 1669 and is today protected by Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization. Of more than forty mansions which existed in Isfahan during the rule of Safavids, this is the only one left today.



Monarjonban of one of the city's history Aref called " Uncle Abdullah Karladany " it was buried. The remarkable thing about this monument is that by moving a minaret , minarets also comes to movement and mobility should be noted that each have a width of nine meters tall minarets are seventeen yards. Uncle Abdullah historic stone written over 716 AH shows that in the period of Öljaitü Aylkhan is Muslim. In Iran, some minarets have the ability to shake the so-called Monarjonban say to them. Iran is one of the most Mnarjnbanhay in Isfahan and another in the city of Ardakan and are located in the Khranq.



The **J meh Mosque** of Isfah n is the grand, congregational mosque (J meh) of Isfah n city, within Isfah n Province, Iran. The mosque is the result of continual construction, reconstruction, additions and renovations on the site from around 771 to the end of the 20th century. The Grand Bazaar of Isfahan can be found towards the southwest wing of the mosque. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2012.

This is one of the oldest mosques still standing in Iran, and it was built in the four-iwan architectural style, placing four gates face to face. An iwan is a vaulted open room. The qibla iwan on the southern side of the mosque was vaulted with muqarnas during the 13th century. Muqarnas are niche-like cells.



Holy Savior Cathedral is a cathedral located in the New Julfa district of Isfahan, Iran. It is commonly referred to as the Vank (Վանք), which means "monastery" or "convent" in Armenian language. The cathedral was established in 1606, dedicated to the hundreds of thousands of Armenian deportees that were resettled by Shah Abbas I during the Ottoman War of 1603-1618. The varying fortunes and independence of this suburb across the Zayande River and its eclectic mix of European missionaries, mercenaries and travelers can be traced almost chronologically in the cathedral's combination of building styles and contrasts in its external and internal architectural treatment.





Day: 15 Isfahan-Kashan

Morning drive to Kashan (218 km), visit Tabatabai's old house, Soltan Mir Ahmad Old Bath.

O/N: Kashan.

The **Tab tab ei House** is a historic house in Kashan, Iran. It was built in the early 1880 s for the affluent Tabatabaei family.

The house is almost 5,000 square meters and has been very well renovated. The interior yards have beautiful gardens. The house has 40 rooms 4 courtyards, 4 basements 3 wind wards.



Sultan Amir Ahmad Bathhouse is a traditional Iranian public bathhouse in Kashan, Iran. It was constructed in the 16th century, during the Safavid era; however, the bathhouse was damaged in 1778 as a result of an earthquake and was renovated during the Qajar era. The bathhouse is named after Imamzadeh Sultan Amir Ahmad, whose mausoleum is nearby.

Sultan Amir Ahmad Bathhouse, with an area of around 1000 square meters, consists of two main parts, Sarbineh (the dressing hall) and Garmkhaneh (the hot bathing hall). Sarbineh is a large octagonal hall, which has an octagonal pool in the middle separated by 8 pillars from the outer section. There are four pillars in Garmkhaneh, which make smaller bathing rooms all around as well as the entrance section to Khazineh (final bathing room) in the middle. The interior of the bathhouse is decorated with turquoise and gold tilework, plasterwork, brickwork as well as artistic paintings. The roof of the bathhouse is made of multiple domes that contain convex glasses to provide sufficient lighting to the bathhouse while concealing it from the outside.



Day: 16 Kashan- Tehran

Morning, drive from Kashan to Tehran (247 km).

O/N: Tehran.

Day: 17 Departures

Transfer to International Airport to fly back home.