

Code: **Cu 111**

Best season **01/Mar to 01/Jun - 01/OCT to 01/Dec.**

Duration: **21 Days**

Brief

Tehran, Ahwaz, Dezful, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Kashan, Yazd, Kerman, Shiraz, Yasuj, Isfahan, Tehran

Day 1: Tehran-Ahwaz

Arrivals at Tehran, meet and assist at airport and then transfer to Hotel.

After breakfast, visit Sa'dabad Palace. Afternoon fly to Ahwaz, Transfer to hotel

O/N: Ahwaz.

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.



Day 2: Ahwaz-Dezful

Early morning trip to Dezful on the way visiting Shoshtar water mill, Choghazanbil, Shush Museum, Demorgan castle, Apadana palace.

O/N: Dezful.

Shushtar also Romanized as Sh shtar and Sh star, and Shooshtar is a city in and the capital of Shushtar County, Khuzestan Province, Iran. At the 2012 census, its population was 192,361.

Shushtar is an ancient fortress city, approximately 92 kilometres (57 mi) away from Ahvaz, the centre of the province. Much of its past agricultural productivity derives from the Roman-built irrigation system which centered on the Band-e Kaisar, the first dam bridge in Iran. The Mayor of Shushtar is Ahmad Asefi.



Chogha Zanbil is an ancient Elamite complex in the Khuzestan province of Iran. It is one of the few existent ziggurats outside of Mesopotamia. It lies approximately 42 km (26 mi) south-southeast of Dezful, 30 km (19 mi) south-east of Susa and 80 km (50 mi) north of Ahvaz.

The main building materials in Chogha Zanbil were mud bricks and occasionally baked bricks. The monuments were decorated with glazed baked bricks, gypsum and ornaments of faïence and glass. Ornamenting the most important buildings were thousands of baked bricks bearing inscriptions with Elamite cuneiform characters were all inscribed by hand. Glazed terracotta statues such as bulls and winged griffins guarded the entrances to the ziggurat. Near the temples of Kiririsha and Hishmitik-Ruhuratir, kilns were found that were probably used for the production of baked bricks and decorative materials. It is believed that the ziggurat was built in two stages. It took its multi-layered form in the second phase.

The ziggurat is considered to be the best preserved example in the world. In 1979, Chogha Zanbil became the first Iranian site to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.



Haft Tapeh an archaeological site in the province about 15 kilometers southeast of the city of Susa is located and a series of hills Bastani, probably in Tekken or Kabnak of Elam civilization has the place itself. The extent of the archaeological site far attracted the attention of various explorers located.

According to the city as an important center of political theories during the reign of the kingdom of Elam and Tptyahr in the prior fifteen centuries AD after the destruction of it, the city of Susa was mentioned that the center of power conversion by Nyamdhasht Shdhasht, Although strong evidence to support it.



Susa castle fortress by Jacques De Morgan French to settle archaeologists French near the tomb of Daniel in Susa on the historic hill Bnashdhasht. The most important works from the hills, such as the famous statue of Queen Napier Asvstvn , famous mug Susa to buff clay and the role of antelopes and Hammurabi noted.



Apadana Palace Winter Palace Achaemenid kings were. The palace on the orders of Darius king of the Achaemenid in the early 515_521 BC in Susa (ancient city) and the remains of the Elamite was founded. House walls of bricks and columns made of stone.

The area of the hall or Apadana Palace 10434 meters. The House called the court or Padanh by Artaxerxes II was rebuilt.



Day 3: Dezful-Khoramabad-Kermanshah

Morning Trip Dezful to Kermanshah via Khoram Abad (184 km) visit the Falak-ol Aflak citadel.

O/N: Kermanshah.

Falak-ol-Aflak Castle is a castle situated on the top of a large hill with the same name within the city of Khorram Abad, the regional capital of Lorestan province, Iran. This gigantic structure was built during the Sassanid era (226–651). The Khoram Abad River runs past the eastern and south-western side of the Falak-ol-Aflak hill providing the fortress some natural protection on those sides. Today, the western and northern sides of the hill are bordered by the residential districts of Khorram Abad.

Falak-ol-Aflak castle is amongst the most important structures built during the Sassanid era. It has been known by a number of names since it was built over 1800 years ago. Recorded names have referred to it as Shapur-Khast or Sabr-Khast fortress, Dezbaz, Khoramabad castle, and ultimately the Falak-ol-Aflak Castle.



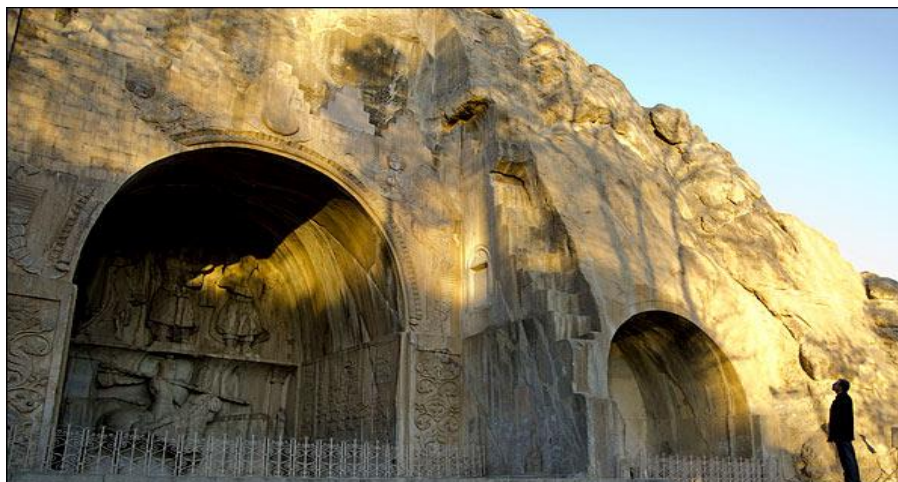
Day 4: Kermanshah

Morning visit Tagh-e Bostan, Tekye Moaven-ol Molk old Bazaar- Jame Mosque.

O/N: Kermanshah

Taq-e Bostan is a site with a series of large rock reliefs from the era of Sassanid Empire of Persia, the Iranian dynasty which ruled western Asia from 226 to 650 AD. This example of Sassanid art is located 5 km from the city center of Kermanshah in western Iran. It is located in the heart of the Zagros Mountains, where it has endured almost 1,700 years of wind and rain. Originally, several sources were visible next to and below the reliefs and arches, some of which are now covered. Sources next to the reliefs still feed a large basin in front of the rock. The site has been turned into an archaeological park and a series of late Sasanian and Islamic column capitals have been brought together

The Taq-e Bostan complex comprise a rock relief standing on its own and several more reliefs associated with two rock cut arches. They illustrate the investiture ceremonies of Ardashir II, Shapur II, Shapur III and Khosrau II. They also depict the hunting scenes of Khosrau II.



Tekye Moavenolmolk such beautiful and magnificent works from the period of Qajar in Kermanshah has remained. The monument in the old city of Kermanshah in Absheron district of the Old and in the streets. Reliance Solar became operational in 1282 and at that time in order to rituals and religious ceremonies and ethnic disputes and tribal went to work.



Kermanshah Mosque: The mosque appears to have been built to replace an earlier mosque, the only part of the yard remains it. The old mosque forty-five arch springs, which today remains only twenty-five arches. That's why sometimes mistakenly referred Jahan mosque. What remains of the old mosque building, part of the yard and porch entrance?



Day 5: Kermanshah - Hamadan

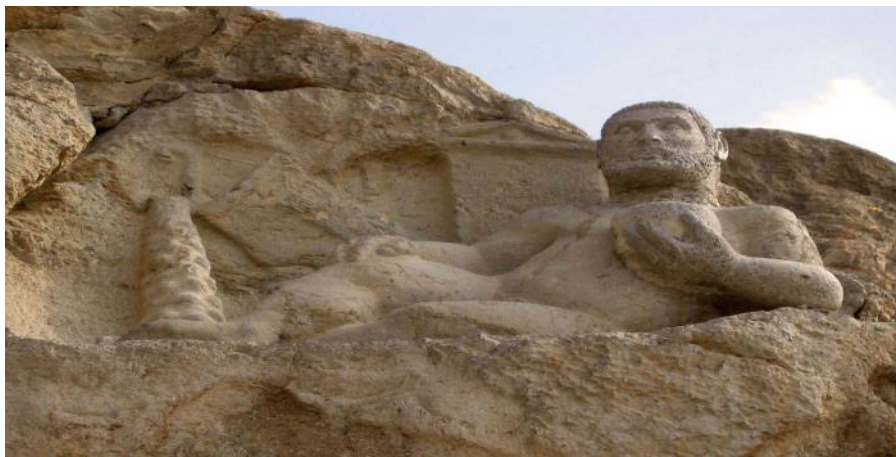
Morning trip from Kermanshah to Hamedan (184 km) on the way visiting Bisoton.
 In Hamedan visiting Estro mord-e khay, tomb of AVECINA

O/N: Hamadan.

The **Bisotun** is a multilingual inscription and large rock relief on a cliff at Mount Behistun in the Kermanshah Province of Iran, near the city of Kermanshah in western Iran. It was crucial to the decipherment of cuneiform script.

Authored by Darius the Great sometime between his coronation as king of the Persian Empire in the summer of 522 BC and his death in autumn of 486 BC, the inscription begins with a brief autobiography of Darius, including his ancestry and lineage. Later in the inscription, Darius provides a lengthy sequence of events following the deaths of Cyrus the Great and Cambyses II in which he fought nineteen battles in a period of one year (ending in December 521 BC) to put down multiple rebellions throughout the Persian Empire.

The inscription states in detail that the rebellions, which had resulted from the deaths of Cyrus the Great and his son Cambyses II, were orchestrated by several impostors and their co-conspirators in various cities throughout the empire, each of whom falsely proclaimed kingship during the upheaval following Cyrus's death.



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 was in Hamadan.



The **Mausoleum of Avicenna** is a complex located at Avicenna Square, Hamadan, Iran. Dedicated to the Iranian polymath Avicenna, the complex includes a library, a small museum, and a spindle-shaped tower inspired by the Ziyarid-era Kavus Tower. The Pahlavi government had plans to build the mausoleum since at least 1939. The mausoleum was eventually dedicated in a grand ceremony in May 1954, and the avenue running in front of it was also renamed in honor of Avicenna. As the monument was a central element of the propagation of Iranian nationalism by the Pahlavi government, it was consequently in danger of being defaced, but as Khomeini himself was an admirer of Avicenna, the square was not renamed after the 1979 Revolution.



Day 6: Hamadan

Morning excursion to Alisadr Cave, afternoon visiting Ganj name and tomb of Baba taher.

O/N: Hamadan

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.



Mausoleum of Baba Taher: Babataher that around the end of the fourth century and early fifth century lived, his time is of great poets and mystics. More time passed his life in poverty. He is one of the most famous Iranian poets of that time failed 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 remains such that it can be divided into two pieces, a few poems, a collection of aphorisms 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.



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.



Day7: Hamadan - Kashan

Morning trip from Hamedan to Kashan (400 km), afternoon visiting Fin garden

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.



Day 8: Kashan

Full day visiting Kashan, Broujerdi and Tabatabai houses, Soltan amir Ahmad bath, Aqhabozorg Mosque, Seialk ancient hill.

O/N: Kashan.

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..



Home Tabatabaian which was registered under number 1504, in the second half of the 13th century AH by Haj Seyed Jafar Tabatabai merchants Natanz resident of Kashan in the neighborhood Sultan Amir Ahmad was built. Architect manufacturer of the master Ustad Ali Maryam and plaster involved in the art and drawings by students Mirza Abul Hassan Sani-ol-Molk Ghaffari Kashani, and under him were doing.



Sultan Amir Ahmad Bathhouse, Hammam-e Sultan Amir Ahmad, also known as the Qasemi 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.



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. The Sialk ziggurat was built around the 3000 BC. A joint study between Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization, The Louvre, and the Institute Francais de Recherche en Iran also verifies the oldest settlements in Sialk to Date back to 5500–6000 BC.

Sialk, and the entire area around it, is thought to have originated as a result of the pristine large water sources nearby that still run today. The Cheshmeh ye Soleiman ("Solomon's spring") has been bringing water to this area from nearby mountains for thousands of years. The Fin garden, built in its present form in the 17th century, is a popular tourist attraction. It is here that the kings of the Safavid dynasty would spend their vacations away from their capital cities. It is also here that Piruz Nahavandi (Abu-Lu'lu'ah), the Persian assassin of Caliph Umar, is buried. All these remains are located in the same location where Sialk is.



Day 9: Kashan-Yazd

Early Morning Trip from Kashan to Yazd (390 km) on the way visiting Abyaneh village, Na'in Jame Mosque, Na'in museum, Mohamadyeh village. Continue to Yazd.

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.



Jameh Mosque of Na'in: is the grand, congregational mosque (Jameh) of Na'in city, within Isfahan 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.



Day 10: Yazd

Full day Yazd city tour, visit Dowlat Abad garden, Alexander prison, Fire Temple, Towers of silence, Bazaar and Amir Chakhmaq Complex.

O/N: Yazd

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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



Day 11: Yazd - Kerman

Morning Trip from Yazd to Kerman (364 km). Afternoon visit Ganj Ali khan complex, Jame Mosque.

O/N: Kerman.

The **Ganjali Khan Complex** is a Safavid-era building complex, located in the old center of city of Kerman, Iran. The complex is composed of a **school**, a **square**, a **caravanserai**, a **bath** house, an Ab Anbar (water reservoir), a **mosque** and a **bazaar**.

Ganjali Square: In ancient Iran, the squares of the cities were established near the governorships and were places for gatherings and ceremonies. The Ganjali square is ninety-nine meters by fifty-four meter, and Similar to Naqsh-e Jahan Square in Isfahan and Mir Chakhmagh Square in Yazd, is surrounded by urban elements such as bazaars, Caravanserais and schools.



The **Ganjali bathhouse** is located on the southern side of Ganjali Square, off a section of Vakil Bazaar known as Ganjali Bazaar. The entrance of the building are painted with ornaments of the Safavid era. An interesting feature of its architectural finish is that the sculptured stones of the ceiling coincide with that of the flooring. It is composed of a disrobing room, cold room and hot room, all covered with domes carried on squinches. The Ganjali Baths are unique works of architecture decorated with exquisite tile works, paintings, stuccos, and arches.



The **bazaar** is located in southern part of Ganjali Square. Inside, the bazaar is decorated with exquisite plasterwork and wall paintings and although they are 400 years old, they are still well-preserved. The bazaar is 93 meters long and is connected to Ganjali square through 16 iwans and vaults

The **caravanserai** is located on the east side of the Ganjali Square. Its portal bears a foundation inscription from 1598 composed by calligrapher Alireza Abbasi. The plan of the caravanserai is based on the four-iwan typology, with double-story halls centered on tall iwans enveloping four sides of an open courtyard. There is an octagonal fountain at the center of the courtyard which is chamfered at the corners. The caravanserai measures thirty-one and a half by twenty-three meters. It has a small domed mosque at one corner that measures five and a half by five meters.



Mozaffari Mosque next to the **Jame Mosque of Kerman** or enthusiastic (martyrs) and enclosed in Mozaffari market and the market is eager Step and Shariati Street and Square in the city of Kerman is located. Including the mosque has four porches with lofty courtyard entrance porch and yard Mubariz al-Din Muhammad Muhammad Muzaffar dynasty during the reign of the Msjddr Muzaffarids has been built according to the inscription on the original date 750 AH listed but later extensions and repairs the mosque has a large veranda at the time of the restoration.

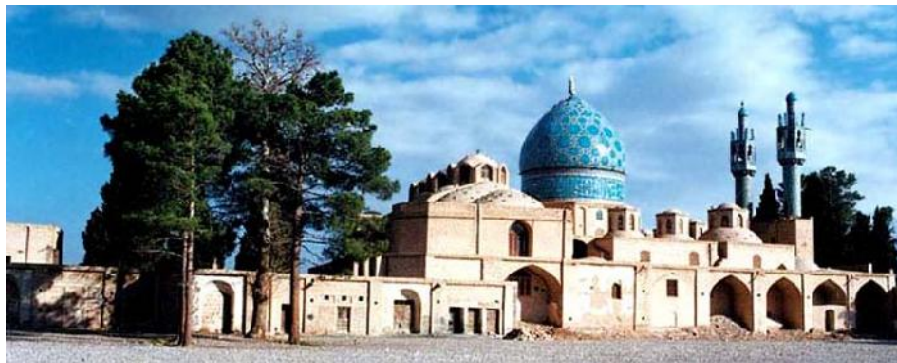


Day 12: Kerman -Mahan - Raien – Kerman

After breakfast drive to Mahan visiting Mausoleum of Shah Nematollah-e Vali and Shazdeh Garden, continue to Raien visiting Raien Old Citadel. Afternoon drive back to Kerman.

O/N: Kerman.

The **Shah Nematollah Vali Shrine** is a historical complex, located in Mahan, Iran, which contains the mausoleum of Shah Nematollah Vali, the renowned Iranian mystic and poet. Shah Nematollah Vali died in 1431 aged over 100. In 1436 a shrine was erected in his honor and became a pilgrimage site; with the attention of successive rulers contributing various additions over the centuries.



Shazdeh Garden is a historical Persian garden located near (6 km away from) Mahan in Kerman province. A garden was built originally for Mohammad Hasan Khan Qajar Sardari Iravani ca. 1850 on this site, and was entirely remodeled and extended ca. 1870 by Abdolhamid Mirza Naserodolleh during the eleven years of his governorship in the Qajar dynasty. The current visible structure dates almost entirely to this second period, and is formally related to similar gardens designed by Nasero Dolleh in Tehran. The construction was left unfinished, due to the death of Abdolhamid Mirza in the early 1890 s.



Day 13: Kerman - Shiraz

Early morning drive from Kerman to Shiraz (569 km), on the way visit Sasanid Palace in Sarvestan (420 A.D.).

O/N: Shiraz.

Sarvestan a Sassanian palace in Fars province and in 9 km south of sarvestan in the city sarvestan and has a total of 25 hectares area. The palace at the time of Bahram Gur, Sasanian made by October Nursi famous minister who also served as Yazdgerd first and second Yazdgerd made. The palace is built of stone and plaster which forms the central part of the square-shaped porch with 13 meters in length and width, and 18 meters high. Also in the center of the courtyard is a dome.



Day 14: Shiraz

After breakfast, visit Perspolis (518 BC), Naqsh-e Rostam.
Afternoon return to Shiraz and visit tombs of Hafez and Sa'adi, 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 Sngngarhhay It was to this place.

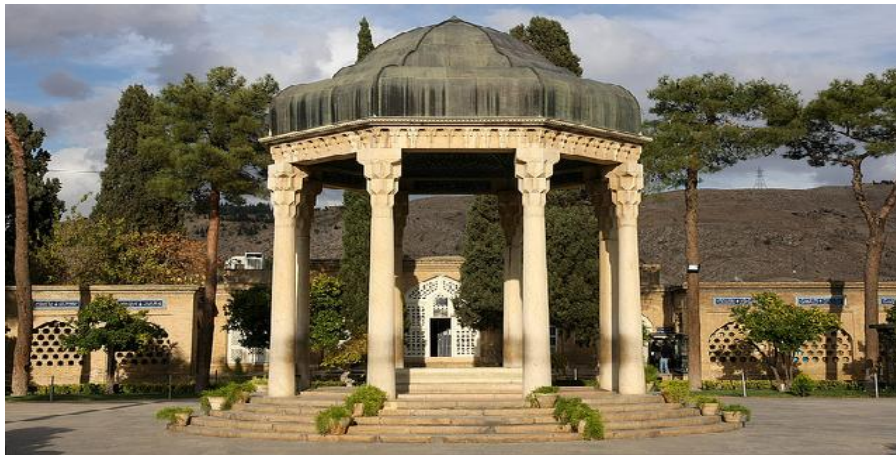
The oldest role in Naqsh-e Rostam is the Elamite period and the king and queen of the gods and goddesses were portrayed, but later in the Sassanid era, Bahram II parts of it wiped and his role and his courtiers erected in its place. Kaaba of Zoroaster and Brjmannd in the Mhvthast stone building that 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, Sngngarhay 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 Nqshbrjsthhay counterparts in the Achaemenid reliefs in Naqsh-e Rostam shaved, probably in imitation of the past have been the political and cultural sequences.



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.



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.



Day 15: Shiraz

Full day city tour to visit Zandieh complex, Eram garden, Nasir ol Molk Mosque.

O/N: Shiraz.

Zandieh set of buildings that included the market, and the bathroom is Vakil Mosque of Shiraz, as follows

- **Vakil Bazaar** in Shiraz, Iran is one of the most traditional and historical markets at the behest of Karim Khan Zand (1172 - 1193 AD) and is now at the center of the city (East Martyrs' Square) is located. Lawyer historic mosque and baths are also next to the market.
- **Bathroom lawyer Karim Khan Zand** was built by the Zand period. The bathroom in the center of the city and other nearby buildings Zand period such as markets and mosques lawyer's lawyer. The interesting part is the bathroom alcove called for the king Bvdh. part of the building number 917 has been registered in the national index Iran.
- **Vakil Mosque** in Shiraz Zand set of buildings, next to bathrooms is a lawyer at the center of the city. It is one of the beautiful buildings and the Zand period is very strong, which is important in terms of art and architecture, the mosque order of Karim Khan Zand and has made plans for both the southern and eastern porch and yard are two. South yard integrated with stone columns and architectural characteristics from the spiral of Attraction is the mosque, which has 48 stone pillars integrated





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.

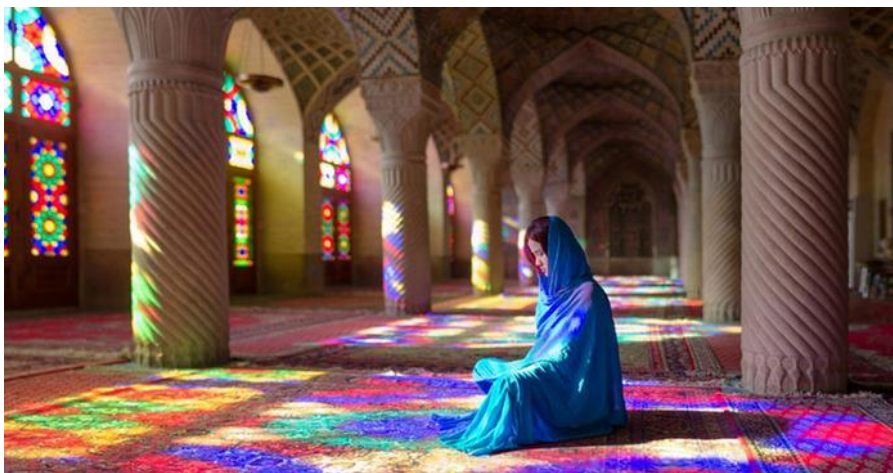
Both the building and the garden were built during the middle of thirteenth century by the Ilkhanate or a paramount chief of the Qashqai tribes of Pars. The original layout of the garden however, with its quadripartite Persian Paradise garden structure was most likely laid in eleventh century by the 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 **Nasir ol Molk Mosque**, also known as the Pink Mosque, is a traditional mosque in Shiraz, Iran. It is located at the district of Gowad-e-Arab n, near Š h er q Mosque.

The mosque includes extensive colored glass in its facade, and displays other traditional elements such as the Panj K se ("five concaved") design. It is named in popular culture as the Pink Mosque, due to the usage of considerable pink color tiles for its interior design.

The mosque was built during the Qajar era, and is still in use under protection by Endowment Foundation of Nasir ol Molk. It was built from 1876 to 1888, by the order of Mirz Hasan Ali (Nasir ol Molk), a Qajar ruler. The designers were Mohammad Hasan-e-Mem r, an Iranian architect, and Mohammad Rez K shi-S z-e-Šir zi.



Day 16: Shiraz – Yasuj

Early morning trip from Shiraz to Yasuj (183 km). Afternoon arrive to Yasuj.

O/N: Yasuj.

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.

Day 17: 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

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 18: 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 19: Isfahan - Tehran

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

O/N: Tehran.

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.

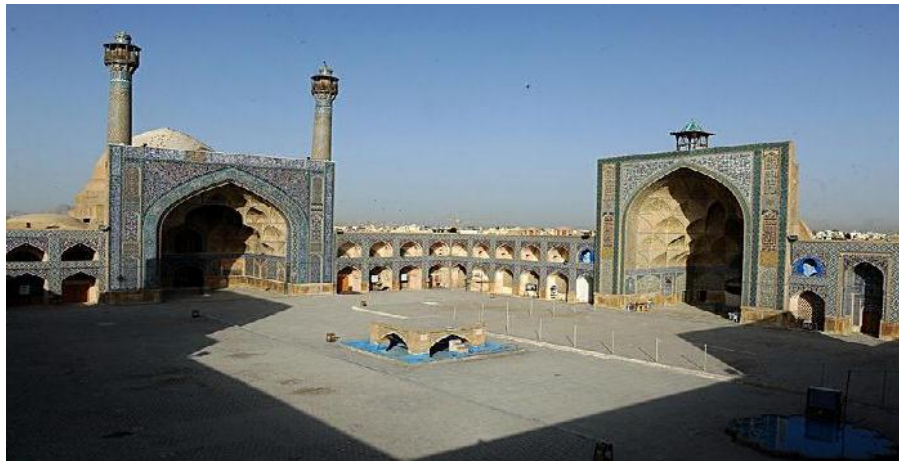


Monarjonban of one of the city's history Aref called " Uncle Abdullah Karladany " it was buried. The remarkable thing about this monument is that by moving a minaret , minarets also comes to movement and mobility should be noted that each have a width of nine meters tall minarets are seventeen yards. 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 **Jameh Mosque** of Isfahan is the grand, congregational mosque (Jameh) of Isfahan city, within Isfahan 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 20: Tehran

Full day city tour.

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 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 21: Departure Tehran

Early morning transfer to international airport and departure of Tehran.