

Day: 1 Tehran

Arrivals to Tehran, meet and assist at the airport and then transfer to Hotel. Visiting Iran-e Bastan Museum (Archaeological Museum), Golestan 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 1972. It hosts historical monuments dating back through preserved ancient and medieval textile remains, and some rare books and coins. There are a number of research departments in the museum, including Pottery Studies. Iran Ancient Museum, the first museum in Iran at the beginning of the Street 30 July, in the west of Tehran. Construction of the museum on 21 May 1313 and the sun on the orders of Reza Shah by French architect, Andre Choisy. 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 the month of Ordibehesht 1377 with registration number 2014 as one of the national monuments has been registered. Museum of work Qvamalsltnh and then for seven years was in the hands of the Egyptian Embassy. Then, to the Embassy of Austria, 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 from different eras. The complex traces its origin to a garden in Niavaran region, which was used as a summer residence by Fath-Ali Shah Qajar by the order of Naser ed Din Shah of the same dynasty, which was originally referred to as Niavaran House, and was built by Shah Qajar was built in the late Qajar period. During the reign of the Pahlavi Dynasty, a modern built mansion was built by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. All of the peripheral buildings of the Saheb Qaranie House, with the exception of the main structure of the present-day complex were built to the north of the Saheb Qaranie House. In the Pahlavi period, the complex 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 the surrounding streets have access. Reliance Big Rehabilitation is one of the oldest accents located in Tehran in this market. Shamiran 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 (from a hole in the mountain, the same as Cappadocia's houses) and then return to Tabriz, after lunch visiting Blue Mosque in Tabriz. Kandovan a village in East Azerbaijan province in the district Sahand central part of the city Osku located. 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 by Koyunlu. The mosque was severely damaged in an earthquake in 1779, leaving only the iwan (entrance hall). Reconstruction was under the supervision of Iranian Ministry of Culture. However, the tiling is still incomplete. The Blue mosque of Tabriz was built by the Qajar dynasty which made Tabriz the capital of his Kingdom. His Kingdom covered major parts of modern Iran, Azerbaijan (Koyunlu) and buried on the only parts of the mosque that survived. The mausoleum was built in the southern section of the mosque which verses from Quran are engraved in Thuluth script on a background of fine arabesques. The roof of the mausoleum collapsed in an earthquake in 1779 A.D. and was rebuilt in 1973 thanks to the efforts of Mohammad Reza Memaran Benam (a founder of an organization for preservation of ancient monuments).

Museum (Home Constitutional): The Constitution House of Tabriz, also known as Khaneh Mashrouteh, is a historic building located on Ave in Tabriz, Iran. During the years which led to Constitutional Revolution and afterwards the house was used as a center for the movement. Among them, the most famous people were Sattar Khan, Bagher Khan, Seqat-ol-Eslam Tabrizi and Haj Mirza Asghar Khan himself a revolutionary activist and a well-reputed person of the time; who was named Abolmele, i.e. the father of the revolution 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.

Arg-e Ali-Shah is remnants of a big unfinished 14th-century mausoleum and a 19th-century military castle and barracks. It was made between 1318 and 1339, during the Ilkhanate. Within the construction, the roof of the mausoleum collapsed and was destroyed during the eruption of the Russo-Persian War, 1804-1813, and the Russo-Persian War (1826-1828), the compound was quickly abandoned. In the middle of the Arg compound, a foundry factory for the manufacturing of cannons for the Iranian Army was built, as well as a palace was added as well to the original plan of the Arg. Samson Makintsev, better known as Samson Khan, a Qajar general, lived 10 years together with his wife, the daughter of Prince Aleksandre of Georgia.

Day: 3 Tabriz - Zanzan

Early morning trip from Tabriz to Zanzan (292 km), via Takab on the way visiting Takhte Soleiman historical Complex. After visiting Takht-e Soleiman continue trip to Zanzan O/N: Zanzan Takht-e Soleiman the name of a great historical site (in the past Nosratabad) in West Azerbaijan province, 45 kilometers northeast of the city. Takht-e Soleiman biggest educational complex was considered, but in 624, and the attack Heraclius, the Roman Empire, was destroyed in Iran. Abaga, Hlavkhan, and the Soleiman mosque that was destroyed later, but it also highlights the remaining tiles designs and lines that are currently visible.

Day: 4 Zanzan - Hamedan

Morning visiting Emarat-e Rakhtshoy khane (The place is old Laundry) continue to Hamadan (306 km), On the way from Zanzan to Hamadan and then trip to Hamadan. Afternoon arrival to Hamadan O/N: Hamedan Laundry or laundry historical building based on the old city wall, in a densely populated residential area was built. People in uniform and his clothes in the building is a monument or is rare in the world. It has now been repaired and the Museum of Anthropology is used and people call it winter Zanzani was created for women.

Soltanieh tomb Aljayto that in 1302 to 1312 AD in the city of Soltaniyeh (capital Ilkhan) were built and important historical site. 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 is located in Kabudarahang County about 100 kilometers north of Hamadan, western Iran (more accurately at 48°18'E 35°18'N). It is a highly recommended destination for tourists from all corners of the world. Tours of the cave are available by 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 complex includes two other caves called Sarab and Soubashi, each 7 and 11 kilometers from Ali Sadr Cave. Apparently, the water in the cave is very cold.

Day: 5 Hamedan

Morning trip to Lalejin for visiting ceramic workshop and then return to Hamadan Visiting Ganj Name (Cuneiform) Baba Taher mausoleum (he was famous Iranian poet), Bazaar and Esther & Mordecai tombs. O/N: Hamedan Lalejin Hamadan Province, Iran. At the 2006 census, its population was 14,689, in 3,760 families. Lalejin is known as the 10 percent of Lalejin's population are potters, ceramists and involved in related jobs. Undoubtedly Lalejin is one of the most

Ganjnameh articles from the stone inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes Achaemenid that the heart of one of the cliffs engraved at the bottom of the valley near our house. Inscriptions in three columns of 20 rows each language Old Persian left both tablet and a width equal to 115 cm lies. Text Elamite inscription written in the middle of both the text and the

Mausoleum of Baba Taher naked on the contemporary period and in Hamedan , located Baba field and this effect on as one of the national monuments has been registered. Babataher that around the end of the fourth century and early 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 robbed. Of couplets Baba Taher In addition, other literary works remains such that it can be divided into two pieces finally be mentioned. Baba Taher collection of aphorisms in Arabic, his mystical beliefs and worship and ecstasy are of 420 subjects fifty Bob and together with the end of misc. His last book consists of two parts. The first part is a second part of the essay is called (Futuh al-Hamdani Alrbany fi references) as if it Commentator Johnny Bic Hamedan of stone carved in the lower part of the inner courtyard of Mazar-installed. In addition to his two literary works is 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. These shrines are an important factor in the formation and persistence of the Jewish community in Hamadan.

Day: 6 Hamadan - Kashan

Early morning trip from Hamadan to Kashan (400 km) via Malayer and Arak afternoon arrival to Kashan And visiting Aghabozorg Mosque & Religious school and Sialk ancient hill (5000 BC) O/N: Kashan Fin Garden, or Bagh-e Fin, Kashan's Fin Bath, where Amir Kabir, the Qajarid chancellor, was murdered by an assassin sent by King Nasereddin. The most extant garden in Iran. The origins of the garden may be anterior to the Safavid period; some sources indicate that a 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 was registered under the number 1083 in the national index. The house has a beautiful crescent-shaped symmetrical beautiful manifestations of Persian architecture to display it. So that the inscriptions on all four sides of the hall, the b

Agha Bozorg Mosque is a historical mosque in Kashan, Iran. The mosque was built in the late 18th century by master "the finest Islamic complex in Kashan and one of the best of the mid-19th century. Noted for its symmetrical design other by the entrance. The courtyard has a second court in the middle which comprises a garden with trees and a four

Tepe Sialk is a large ancient archeological site in a suburb of the city of Kashan, Isfahan Province, in central Iran, 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 Chah

Abyaneh is a village in Barzrud Rural District, in the Central District of Natanz County, Isfahan Province families. Characterized by a peculiar reddish hue, the village is one of the oldest in Iran, attracting numerous native and ceremonies. An Abyanaki woman typically wears a white long scarf (covering the shoulders and upper trunk) and people have persistently maintained this traditional costume.

Jameh Mosque of Nain: is the grand, congregational mosque (Jameh) of Nain city, within Isfahan Province of Iran and is protected by Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization. The mosque is one of the oldest in Iran, dating back to craftsmanship, and therefore allude to the 11th century.

Czech one of the most important shrines of the Zoroastrians is. The shrines of the Zoroastrians to Pire Sabz Ardakan and Anjireh is located. Zoroastrians each year on June 24 for four days at the shrine together and to worship 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 (The old Zoroastrian tomb) O/N: Yazd Yazd fire whereabouts of the Zoroastrian sacred fire in the city of Yazd and

temples on height of about 21 meters off the ground and in the large yard trees evergreen cypress and pine cover special beauty blue pond in front of the building. The temples of properties Altar of the water. The Hall's main built from Isfahan. This rock artists in Isfahan shaved and then to Yazd have. Tile journalist Forouhar on the entrance, a Corp fire temples was persuaded impact. Fire inside the fire burns more than 1,500 years remains bright. This fire was brought and kept clear there was nearly 700 years and then in 522 of Aghda in Ardakan Ardakan, Yazd were also First, in a neighborhood called Khalaf Ali Khan a great priest in the house called priest Adhargushab shooter 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 built under Ala'oddoleh Garshasb of the Al-e Bouyeh dynasty. The mosque was largely rebuilt between 1324 and 1341. According to the historians, the mosque was constructed in the site of the Sassanid fire temple and Ala'oddoleh Garshasb

Amir Chakhmaq Maidan Square in the city of Yazd is. Yazd Amir Chakhmaq of the market, relying, a mosque and Amir Flint in 1330 and the mosque, Amir Flint in 1341 in the national index Iran were registered. Amir Chakhmaq field, one of the city of Yazd. Amir Chakhmaq, captains and rulers of the Timurid Shahrukh in solar 8th century with caravanserais, monasteries, Qanatkhaneh and cold water and in so doing promote the buildup of Yazd Fatima Khatun,

Dolatabad Garden from the gardens of the old city of Yazd in Iran and the rows Fin Garden in Kashan and Shazdeh the tallest tower with a height of 33/8 meters known in the world. Dolat Abad Garden in Yazd in late Afsharieh and in 1750

Wind towers which are used for ventilation on the roof of the house is built. Deflector as well as water reservoirs and windward, the primary type of air conditioners is the ground floor rooms or basements will be sent. Deflector elements in many Middle Eastern countries.

Alexander prison or Ziaeih school is a school with about eight centuries old, in fact, that in the neighborhood Fhadar actually been produced. The built in 631 AD by the famous mystic Zia Hussain Razi was built in 705 AD and was 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 height of 18 meters and has Gchbryhay and decorating beauty with golden and blue color that much of it has been u it to the attack of Alexander the Macedonian to Iran than that of the building that was later repurposed been used practices Azeri school is built in two stages Prime dome of the ancient houses along with the Mongols, the tomb built eighth century, the grandson of the first manufacturer dome, next to it, the school makes it the teacher of the school suggests that a small part of it. Unlike the home of Professor Ibrahim Khan Kermani that the school would find a wall 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 lying sedimentary mountain called Mount crypt is located. The function of this tower was to bury the corpses. In the Later Myrykhthand 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 O/N: Shiraz Mosque Abarkuh related to the Timurid period and Abarkuh , the main square in the city center and the 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 as Tomb of Cyrus the Great , Pasargadae mosque , declared the king's garden , the palace gates , bridges, levee House of Cambyses , defensive structures Tel bed , inn Mozaffari , sacred ground and Bolaghi Gorge is. This set the fifth site UNESCO in July of 1383 in China was held due to many factors hundred per cent on the World Heritage List was r

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 site. Afternoon return to Shiraz visit Eram garden, Tombs of Saadi and Hafez (Iranian poets) O/N: Shiraz Persepolis the capital of the Achaemenid Empire was. In this ancient city Darius and Artaxerxes was built and was built for about 200 years. On the first day of the New Year, many groups from different parts of the empire gathered in Persepolis with diverse offerings and gifts were presented to the king. Persepolis in 518 BCE as the new capital of the Achaemenid Empire. Darius was, of course, after his son Xerxes and his grandson Artaxerxes I to extend this series to expand it added more palaces. Achaemenid stone inscriptions and Elamite inscriptions are available for the palaces and on the walls and the tablet is engraved. Persepolis contains 39 residential camps was in the Achaemenid period 43, 600 people had. Historians believe that Alexander the Great burned Persepolis and probably a large part of the books, Achaemenid art and culture destroyed by it. However, the Persians did not acknowledge the fire and rush to acknowledge it. This place since 1979, one of Iran's records on the UNESCO World Heritage is. Persepolis (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. The site is known as Yadmanhayy the archaeological site of the Elamite, Achaemenid and Sassanid in its place and has around 1200 rock reliefs. The kings Achaemenid, Sassanian reliefs of a number of major events, building the Kaaba of Zoroaster and Vyranshdhayy. The Naqsh-e Rostam area of religious and national importance have been. In the past, this place was Dogonbadan Segonbadan. The mountain, the mountain was also called Nfsht pool or mountains after the Iranians and possibly the name of the mountain. To communicate the Sassanid kings were Sngngarhhay It was to this place. The oldest relief in Naqsh-e Rostam is the Elamite relief were portrayed, but later in the Sassanid era, Bahram II parts of it wiped and his role and his courtiers erected in it. The building that was built during the Achaemenid period is likely to be unclear and its application is based on three columns. The reliefs are written that historically are of great value. Four Tomb dungeon in the bosom of the Mountain of Mercy have been discovered. Darius II that all of them have the same properties. Ardashir the first one who in this area, Sngngarhay shaved and the Sassanid kings scenes or descriptions of battles and Aftkhardtshan on the breast of the mountain. That Artaxerxes I Achaemenid reliefs in Naqsh-e Rostam shaved, probably in imitation of the past have been the political and cultural symbols.

Eram Garden is a historic Persian garden in Shiraz, Iran. The garden, and the building within it, are located at the northern end of the city. The building and the garden were built during the middle of thirteenth century by the Ilkhanate or a paramount chief, but the garden, however, with its quadripartite Persian Paradise garden structure was most likely laid in eleventh century by the Seljuks.

It was known as the "Baq' e Sh'ah" ("the king's garden" in Persian) and was much less complicated or ornamental. Cornelius de Bruijn visited 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 this location. In the 13th century a tomb built for Saadi by Shams al-Din Juvayni, the vizir of Abaqa Khan. In the 17th century, the Khan was built a mausoleum of two floors of brick and plaster, flanked by two rooms. The current building was built by Foroughi and is inspired by the Chehel Sotoun with a fusion of old and new architectural elements. Around the tomb is a garden.

The Tomb of Hafez and its associated memorial hall, the Haft-e-fezieh, are two memorial structures erected in the northern part of Shiraz. Hafez was buried at this location. The open pavilion structures are situated in the Musalla Gardens on the north bank of a seasonal river and were built in 1935 and designed by the French architect and archaeologist André Godard, are at the site of previous structures, the tomb 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 is a city in the northwestern province of Fars. The city is located in the foothills of the Zagros mountains. The Nour branch of folk Lor, who kill the children, Rostam, Javed and Doshmanziare divided. Except these tribes, other tribes live 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 beach. Yasuj is an industrial city in the Zagros Mountains of southwestern Iran. The term "Yasuj" is also used to refer to the burning powerplant that generates electricity for the area. The people of Yasuj speak Lurish, one of the western languages of the Semirom Isfahan province of Iran. The city in the south of the province is located in the tourist hubs province. Semirom know much more than this. City Semirom of natural water resources and the best city of Isfahan is considered. Semirom production.

Day: 13 Isfahan

Full day city tour of Isfahan to visit Chehel Sotun Palace and Naqsh-e Jahan Square Include Imam and Sheikh Lotfollah visit Old Bazaar At night visit Zourkhane (Iranian Traditional sport club). O/N: Isfahan. Chehel Sotoun ("Forty Columns" long pool, in Isfahan, Iran, built by Shah Abbas II to be used for his entertainment and receptions. In this palace, ambassadors, either on the terrace or in one of the stately reception halls. The name, meaning "Forty Columns" supporting the entrance pavilion, which, when reflected in the waters of the fountain, are said to appear to be forty paintings on ceramic. Many of the ceramic panels have been dispersed and are now in the possession of major museums. The famous Battle of Chaldiran against the Ottoman Sultan Selim I, the reception of an Uzbek King in 1646, when the Mughal Emperor, Humayun who took refuge in Iran in 1544; the battle of Taher-Abad in 1510 where the Safavid Shah painting depicts Nader Shah's victory against the Indian Army at Karnal in 1739. There are also less historical, but elegant which celebrate the joy of life and love. The Chehel Sotoun Palace is among the 9 Iranian Gardens which are collected 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 an important historical site, and one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites. It is 160 metres (520 ft) wide by 560 metres (1837 ft). The square is surrounded by buildings from the Safavid era. The Shah Mosque is situated on the south side of the square. Allah Mosque is situated on the eastern side of this square and at the northern side Keisaria gate opens into the Isfahan 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 square that dominated the perimeter of the Naqsh-e Jahan square, the Lotfollah Mosque, opposite the palace, was the first mosque of the royal court, unlike the Shah mosque|Masjed-e Shah, which was meant for the public. For this reason. Indeed, few Westerners at the time of the Safavids even paid any attention to this mosque, and they certainly did not. They were opened to the public, that ordinary people could admire the effort that Shah Abbas had put into making this

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 Bagh Boulevard. The name is made of two elements: "Ali", Arabic for exalted, and "Qapu" Turkic for portal or royal. It was chosen by the Safavids to rival the Ottomans' celebrated name for their court : Bab-i Ali, or the "Sublime Portal" for visitors, and foreign ambassadors. Shah Abbas, here for the first time celebrated the Nowruz (New Year's Day) of 1600. 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 columns. The terrace and banquets were held. The largest rooms are found on this floor. The stucco decoration of the banquet hall above is popularly called (the music room) as it was here that various ensembles performed music and sang songs. From the terrace and horse-racing below in the Naqsh-e-Jahan square.

The Bazaar of Isfahan is a historical market and one of the oldest and largest bazaars of the Middle East. Although more than a thousand years old, dating back to the Seljuq dynasty. It is a vaulted, two kilometer street linking the old

Sport builds or ancient sport or sport athletic movements set up sports with toys and Byasbab and customs related ancient times. Sports Other Sports Zurkhaneh name of the ancient Persians. Where the ancient sport engaged gymnastics set up. World Zurkhaneh rituals record of athletic and heroic efforts and Zurkhaneh Sports Federation Iran in cooperation with International Organization were prepared. Zurkhaneh rituals and athletic on 25 Persian date Aban 1389 of 16 November 2010 on record.

Day: 14 Isfahan

Full day city tour to visit Hasht Behesht Palace, Shaking Minarets, Vank Armenian Cathedral and Jameh Mosque. "Paradises" is a Safavid era palace in Isfahan. It was built in 1669 and is today protected by Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization. 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 tower also comes to movement and mobility should be noted that each have a width of nine meters tall minarets are seven. It shows that in the period of Öljaitü Aylkhan is Muslim. In Iran, some minarets have the ability to shake the so-called "Shaking Minarets" 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. It has undergone reconstruction, additions and renovations on the site from around 771 to the end of the 20th century. The Grand Bazaar is adjacent to 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 iwans. The central iwan on the southern side of the mosque was vaulted with muqarnas during the 13th century. Muqarnas are niche-like structures.

Holy Savior Cathedral is a cathedral located in the New Julfa district of Isfahan, Iran. It is commonly referred to as the Holy Savior Cathedral in Armenian language. The cathedral was established in 1606, dedicated to the hundreds of thousands of Armenian diaspora during the War of 1603-1618. The varying fortunes and independence of this suburb across the Zayande River and its eclectic architecture is traced almost chronologically in the cathedral's combination of building styles and contrasts in its external and internal spaces.

Day: 15 Isfahan-Kashan

Morning drive to Kashan (218 km), visit Tabatabai's old house, Soltan Mir Ahmad Old Bath. O/N: Kashan. The Tabatabai house was built in the early 1880s for the affluent Tabatabaei family. The house is almost 5,000 square meters and has been very well preserved. It 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 17th century but was damaged in 1778 as a result of an earthquake and was renovated during the Qajar era. The bathhouse is named after Sultan Amir Ahmad Bathhouse, with an area of around 1000 square meters, consists of two main parts, Sarbineh and Khazineh. Sarbineh is a large octagonal hall, which has an octagonal pool in the middle separated by 8 pillars from the outer section. There are 8 rooms all around as well as the entrance section to Khazineh (final bathing room) in the middle. The interior is decorated with plasterwork, brickwork as well as artistic paintings. The roof of the bathhouse is made of multiple domes that conceal 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

