

TOUR TO GEORGIA

10 DAYS / 9 NIGHTS

Day 1: Arrival at Tbilisi

Meeting at the airport, transfer to the hotel.

Free time.

Overnight at the hotel in Tbilisi.

Day 2. Tbilisi (B/L/-)

Breakfast at the hotel.

Tour of the historic part of the city, which begins with a visit to the Metekhi Temple, which is one of the most famous monuments in Tbilisi. This temple was honored in the 13th century, on the very edge of the stony shore of the Kura and the former fortress and residence of the Georgian kings. The first Georgian martyr, Queen Shushanika Ranskaya, was buried under the arches of the Metekhi temple. Inspection of the Tbilisi sulfur baths, which are built in the style of classical oriental architecture.

These are low, squat buildings, covered with semicircular domes with large glass openings in the center, serving as windows that illuminate the interior, as the baths themselves are below ground level. In the old days, people here not only bathed, but also talked, lingering until dawn, and the city matchmakers arranged special days on special days. In the baths gave dinner parties, concluded trade deals.



Overnight at the hotel in Tbilisi.

Walk on the square Maidan, which was the main shopping area of the city and along small streets known under the common name "Sharden".

Narikala Fortress, which is the most ancient monument, a kind of "soul and heart of the city." The date of construction of the fortress is called approximately IV century AD, so it stands from the foundation of the city itself. Later, the fortress was expanded and completed several times.

A visit to the State Museum of Georgia, where the Golden Fund is kept.

Day 3. Tbilisi - David-Gareja-Bodbe-Sighnaghi (B / PL / D)

Breakfast at the hotel.

A trip to the Historical region - Kakheti, famous place for traditional winemaking.

Visit to the David-Gareji Monastic Complex. The complex consists of about 20 monasteries carved into the rocks. In many churches and refectory monasteries frescoes of the 8th — 14th centuries have been preserved. with portraits of historical





figures. The oldest monastery of the complex, David's Monastery, was founded at the beginning of VI in the Syrian monk David, one of 13 Syrian fathers who settled in the natural cave of Gareja. In the same VI. his disciples and followers of Dodo and Lucian founded two more monasteries - the monastery of Dodo (Dodos Rka) and Natlis-Mtsemeli (John the Baptist). In the 9th century, the Transfiguration Church and the refectory were built in Hilarion Kartveli, which were later landscaped by the son of David the Builder Dmitry. In the XI century. the

monastery experienced the invasion of the Seljuk Turks, in the XIII century. was looted by the Mongols, at the end of the XIV - beginning of the XV centuries. - Tamerlane was ravaged, in 1615 - again ravaged by the Persian Shah Abbas I. At the moment the complex is an operating monastery. Inspection monasteries Lavra and Udabno.

A visit to the Bodbe Monastery, where St. Nino is buried, whose name is associated with the adoption of Christianity in Georgia.

A walk through the city of Signaghi, surrounded by a fortified wall of the 18th century. From the city offers an unbeatable view of the Alazani Valley and the Caucasus Mountains.

Wine tasting and dinner at the "Tears of Pheasant" family wine cellar in Signaghi.

Overnight at the hotel in Signaghi.

Day 4 \ Signagi-Kvareli-Nekresi - Tsinandali-Tbilisi (B / L / -)

Breakfast at the hotel.

Drive to Kvareli. Visit the winery, located on the territory of the tunnel, carved into the rock. Plant inspection and wine tasting

A visit to the Monastery of the Nekres. Inspection of one of the oldest surviving churches on the territory of Georgia, built in 4th c.

Lunch in the Georgian family.

Visit the residence of the Georgian princes Chavchavadze in Tsinandali.

Return to Tbilisi.

Overnight at the hotel in Tbilisi.



Day 5 \ Tbilisi - Mtskheta -Ananuri - Gudauri - Kazbegi (B / - / D)

Breakfast at the hotel.

Departure from the hotel. A trip to the ancient capital of Georgia - the city of Mtskheta, which is a holy and religious place for every Georgian. The city was founded in the second half of I millennium BC.

Inspection of the monastery Jvari. The temple of Jvari ("Temple of the Holy Cross"), built in the 6th century, stands on a high mountain, from where a beautiful panorama of the confluence of two majestic rivers, the Aragva and Kura, opens. According to legend, on this very mountain a cross was erected of St. Nino, Equal to the Apostles. Jvari is the first World Heritage monument in Georgia.

Inspection of the Cathedral of Svetitskhoveli. According to legend, the Cathedral, lit in honor of the Twelve Apostles, was erected on the burial site of the Heaton Jesus Christ. In Svetitskhoveli, as in the main church of Georgia, the coronation and wedding of Georgian kings took place. Many

murals from the 16th and 18th centuries have been preserved in the church, some of which were restored in the 19th century.



Departure from the city of Mtskheta and a trip to the city of Gori. Gori is located at the confluence of the Kura and Liakhvi rivers in the picturesque Kartli valley. From the south and west, the city is surrounded by picturesque mountains. Even though in historical sources the city is known from the 6th century, the name of Joseph Dzhugashvili, the Soviet empire from 1925 to 1953, brought him worldwide fame.

Drive further along the Georgian Military Road.

Visit to the Ananuri Architectural Complex (16-

17 centuries). The fortress belongs to the early feudal era and served as an outpost of defense, blocking the road leading from the Darial Gorge.

Moving through the Cross Pass.

Arrival in the Khevi region, in Kazbegi. Visit to the church of Gergeti St. Trinity in Kazbegi.

Dinner and overnight at the hotel in Kazbegi.

Day 6 \ Kazbegi - Gori-Uplistsikhe-Bakuriani (B / - / D)

Breakfast at the hotel.

A trip to the Kartli region.

Visiting the museum of I. Stalin, that is dedicated to all aspects of the life of the leader. It has three departments in which rare exhibits are exhibited: originals of letters and notes, photo frames, war chronicles, maps, battle schemes, Stalin's personal belongings - photos of the sons of Jacob and Vasily, letters, uniform of the generalissimo, death mask. The museum also stores the archives of the leader, including children's and youth poems.



Visit to the cave city Uplistsikhe. The ancient cave city Uplistsikhe is located 12 kilometers from Gori on the left bank of the Kura River. Uplistsikhe is carved into the Kvernaki rock. The city originated at the end of II - at the beginning of I millennium BC., survived several ups and downs, was finally abandoned in the XIX century. and is one of the most important monuments of Georgian culture. The uniqueness of the monument lies in the fact that, thanks to its structure, it retained the remains of architectural and religious buildings built over several millennia. In its heyday, Uplistsikhe included more than 700 caves and cave structures, of which only 150 have survived to date.

Drive to Samtskhe-Javakheti region to Bakuriani ski resort.

Arrival in Bakuriani.

Dinner and overnight at the hotel.

Day 7 \ Bakuriani - Akhaltsikhe (B / L / -)

Breakfast at the hotel.

Drive to Akhaltsikhe. The city of Akhaltsikhe, (the old name Lomsiya), is the administrative center of the Samtskhe-Javakheti region and the Akhaltsikha region. The city is located in the hollow of Akhaltsikhe, on the banks of the river Potskhovi, at an altitude of 1000 meters above sea level. In historical sources Akhaltsikhe is mentioned from the XII century with the old name



Lomcia. In the XIII-XVII centuries, the fortress city belonged to the Athabag Jakeli and was considered their patrimonial possession. In 1578, the city was taken by the Ottoman invaders, and from 1628 became the center of the Akhaltsikhe Pashalyk. New construction Akhaltsikhe began in 1829 when the city became part of the Russian Empire. In the old part of the city, a fortress, a palace and a mosque are preserved. In Akhaltsikhe is the ancestral fortress of Dzhakeli (XIII-XIV centuries), the church of Sv. Marina Monastery complex Sapari, located in near the

city. In the city of Akhaltsikhe there is a department of the Akhaltsikhe Diocese.

A visit to the Vardzia complex. - A cave monastic complex of the 12th — 13th centuries in southern Georgia, in Javakheti. An outstanding monument of medieval Georgian architecture. Over 900 meters along the left bank of the Kura, up to 600 rooms were carved in the sheer tuff wall of Mount Erusheti (Medvezhye): churches, chapels, living cells, storerooms, baths, refectory, treasuries, libraries. The premises of the complex go 50 meters deep into the cliffs and rise to a height of eight floors. Preserved secret passages linking the premises, the remains of the pipeline and irrigation system.

Lunch at the fish restaurant.

Return to Akhaltsikhe. Inspection of the Rabat fortress.

Overnight at hotel in Akhaltsikhe.

Day 8 \ Akhaltsikhe-Kutaisi (B / - / D)

Breakfast at the hotel.

A trip to the Imereti region, to the city of Kutaisi, which in the past was the capital of the Colchis and Imereti kingdoms. Today it is the second largest city in Georgia. Kutaisi is in the fertile valley of the Rioni River, which is mentioned in the myth of the Golden Fleece and the Argonauts.

Walk around the city, which is built up with two-storey houses with glass-covered verandas.

Visiting monuments inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List - Bagrat Cathedral 11th c. and the 12th century Gelati Academy, which are nearby.

The majestic Bagrat Cathedral spread out on the Ukmerion hill, towers over Kutaisi and can be seen from anywhere in the city. The temple, consecrated in honor of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was a whole palace-temple complex, cultural and religious center of its time, in which all significant events of that time were celebrated, the entire intellectual life of the state was concentrated.

The Gelati Academy was built by King David the Builder (12th century), which united the whole of Georgia into one centralized state. Under the common name Gelati, a well-preserved rich historical architectural complex, which included an ancient monastery, bell tower, church and academy, is united. Thus, Gelati was not only the spiritual center of the country, but also the largest center of culture, history and science.

Dinner and overnight in hotel in Kutaisi.



Day 9. Kutaisi-Tbilisi (B / - / D)

Breakfast at the hotel. Return to Tbilisi.
On the way visit the basilica of Ubis.
Arrival in Tbilisi.
Free time.
Farewell dinner at a restaurant in Tbilisi.
Departure.

Day 10. Departure

Breakfast at the hotel.
Airport transfer.

B - breakfast

L- lunch

PL-picnic lunch

D-dinner

Included in the price:

- transfer from \ to the airport on a comfortable bus
- transportation according to the program on a comfortable bus
- transport on 4 x 4 car to the Church of the Holy Trinity in Gergeti
- services of a Spanish-speaking guide
- accommodation in 4 * hotel in Tbilisi (4 nights) with breakfast
- accommodation in 3 * hotel in Signaghi with breakfast (1 night)
- accommodation in a 4 * hotel in Kazbegi with breakfast and dinner (1 night)
- accommodation in a 3 * hotel in Bakuriani with breakfast and dinner (1 night)
- accommodation in 3 * hotel in Akhaltsikhe with breakfast (1 night)
- accommodation in a 3 * hotel in Kutaisi with breakfast (1 night)
- 2 meals per program
- entrance fees to museums and visits according to the program
- 2 wine tastings in Kakheti
- mineral water: 1 bottle of 0.5 liters per person \ per day

The price does not include: meals, except for breakfast in the hotel and 2 included meals; porters in the hotel; services not specified above