

# *Mozaic Syria*

**Damascus – Maaloula- Homs  
Hama -Aleppo – Afamia –  
Saldin Castle-Ugarit-Krak  
des chevaliers  
Palmyra -Bosra**



## Arrival - Damascus

Meeting at the specified place and time in Beirut

Moving to Damascus, meeting the guide at the border

Continuing to Damascus - picking up rooms at the hotel

Afternoon: free time



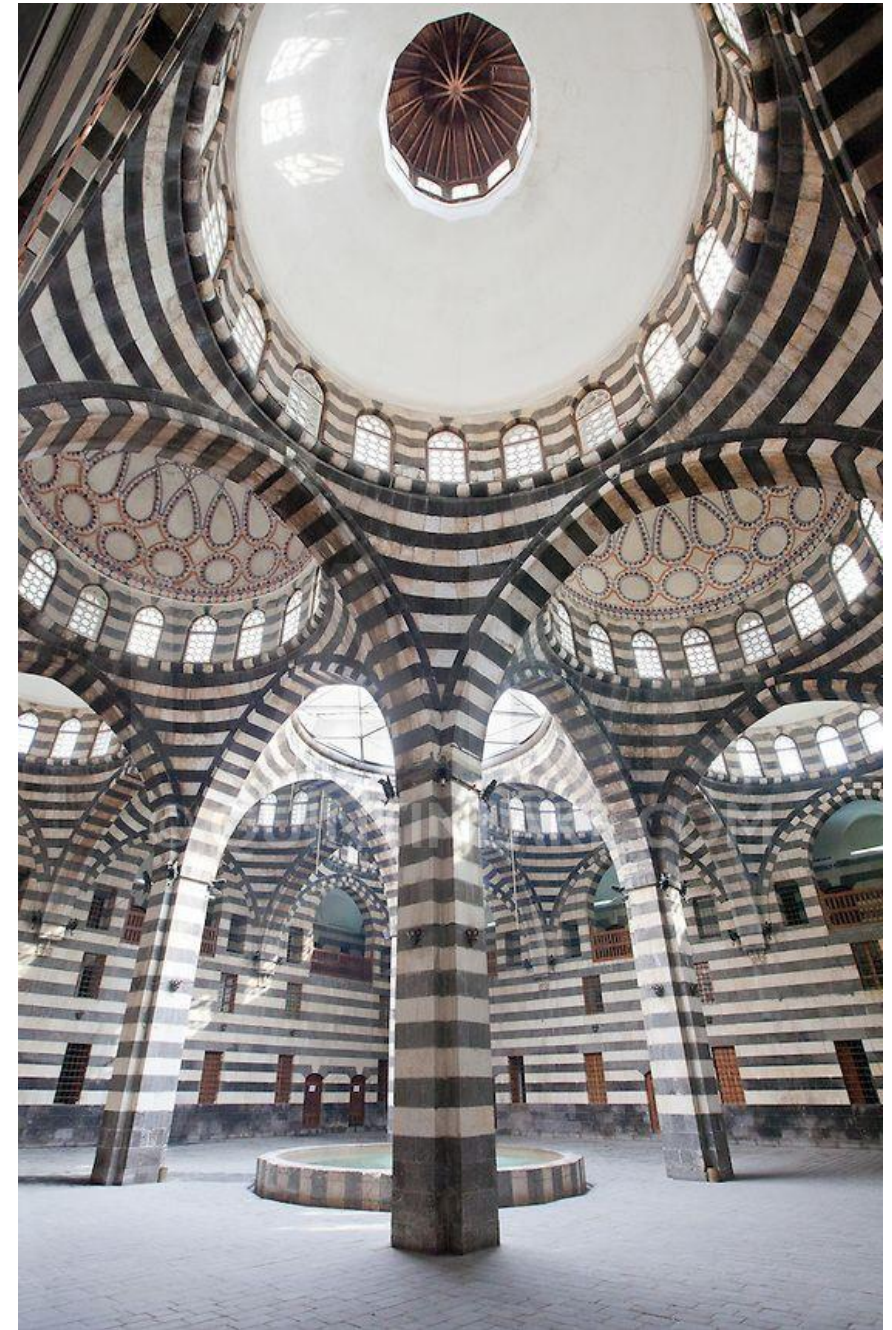
## Full day in Damascus

**The National Museum:** Its visit provides an overview of the civilizations that have succeeded in Syrian soil. It contains statues, seals, jewelry, masks, mosaics, tablets and weavings from the most important sites in the country.

**Souk Al-Hamidiye** : The most beautiful souk of Damascus. Its shops display all sorts of goods, especially clothes, fabrics, pastries and handicrafts.

**The Umayyad Mosque** : Located in the heart of the Medina, the mosque is distinguished by its prayer room, its courtyard and its walls covered with mosaics.





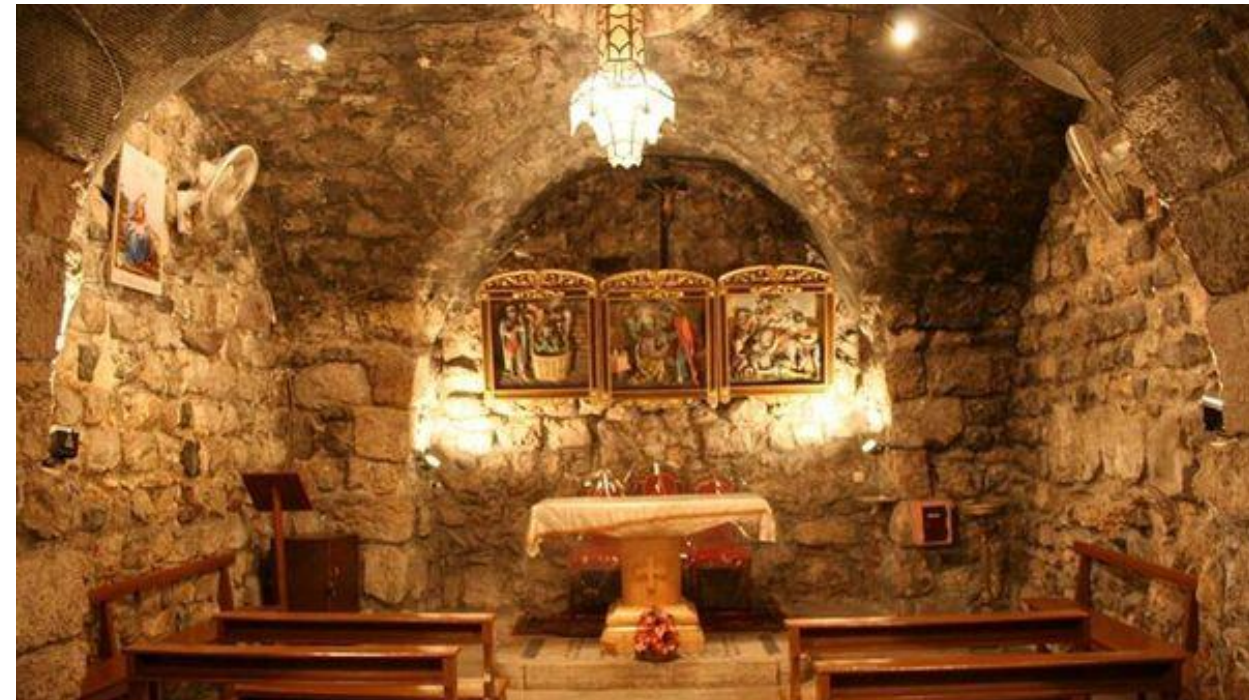
**El-Azem Palace:** Not far from the Great Mosque, in the labyrinth of the souk is the palace El-Azem. It is considered as the sumptuous model of the Damascene house whose exterior simplicity and sobriety do not suggest anything about a beautiful and rich interior, with many varieties of flowers, fruit trees and water jets.

**caravanserai** is the largest caravanserai (khān) in the Old City of Damascus. Situated along Al-Buzuriyah Souq, it was built in 1751. Khan As'ad Pasha has been described as one of the finest khans of Damascus, and the most "ambitious" work of architecture in the city.

**Straight Street** (or in Latin, Via Recta), is the Roman street that runs from east to west in the old city of Damascus. It was visited by St. Paul as recorded in the book of Acts of Apostles and contains several interesting sights from the Roman, Christian and Islamic periods. Under the Greeks, the old city of Damascus was designed after the grid pattern designed by Hippodamus. Under Roman rule, the Via Recta was widened and became a colonnaded thoroughfare (documanus). These columns can still be seen today.

**Saint Ananias Church:** It is of particular importance because it is attached to the memory of Saint Paul. Before his conversion to Christianity he had a vision here that blinded him for several days and gave him an unshakeable faith.

**In the afternoon,** you will explore Damascus' old town, free time.



# Damascus-Maaloula -Homs-Hama - Aleppo

- *Breakfast at the hotel.*
- Departure towards **Maaloula**, a Christian village famous for its houses dug in the rock and especially it still speaks Aramaic, the language of Christ -was almost completely decimated by ISIS in 2014 but has already largely been rebuilt.
- Continue Homs: Previously known as Emisa or Emesa, is a city in western Syria and the capital of the Homs Governorate.
- Saint Mary of the Holy Belt Cathedral is a historical Syrian Orthodox cathedral
- Khalid Ibn walid mosque
- Pass by Hama: Evidence of these ornate water wheels dates back as far as the 3th century BC, The norias (“wheels of pots” in Arabic) were originally constructed on the Orontes River to supply series of aquaducts that fed farms all across the settlement. Becoming so iconic that they eventually became the symbol of the city.
- Arrival **Aleppo**, free time in the souks and possibility of relaxing in a hammam.
- over Night at the hotel

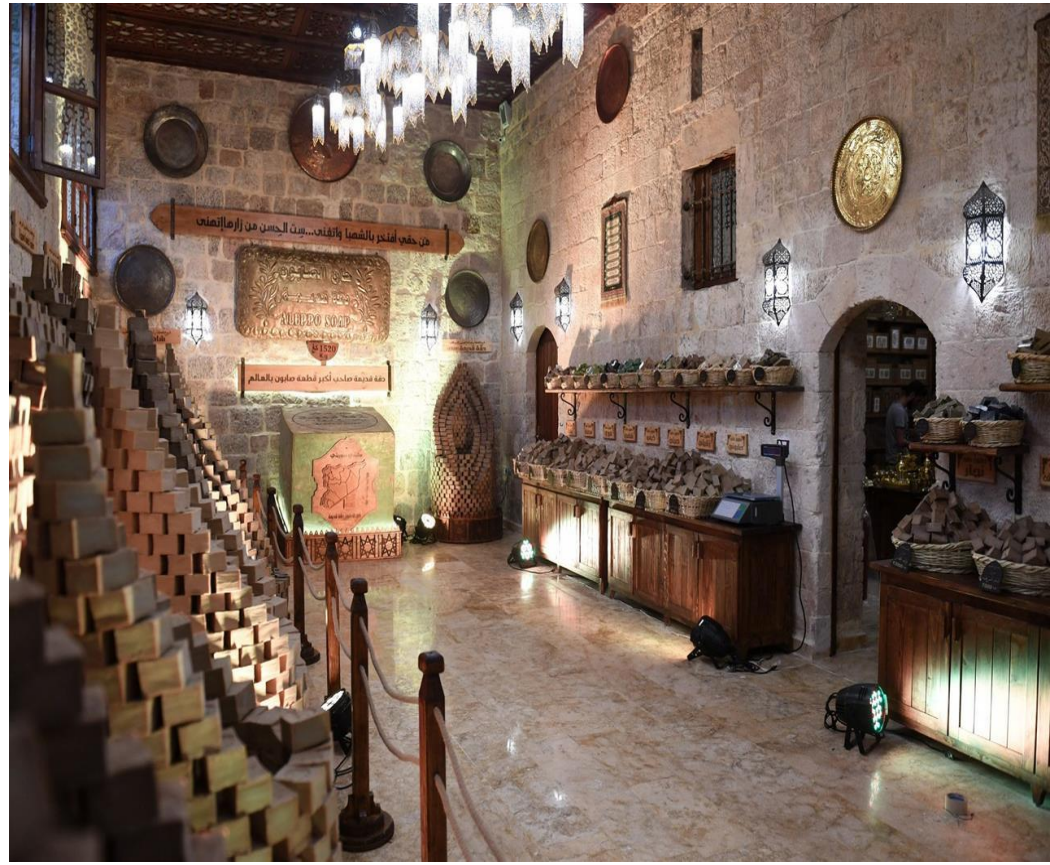




# Aleppo

Breakfast at the hotel . Visit of the second city of Syria.  
A flourishing metropolis since the 3rd millennium BC, Aleppo has been compete with Damascus for the title of the world's oldest continuously inhabited city. The old city has undoubtedly the most beautiful souks of the Middle East.

**Caravanserais:** They were intended for the accommodation of traders on the move and their goods. They are famous for their decorated facades, high arched entrances and huge wooden doors that closed at nightfall ...







## Aleppo

**The souks:** The old souks covered in Aleppo are distinguished by their coffered vaults and their enormous cupolas. Most date back to the 15th and 16th centuries. These are real living museums that offer us a true image of what were the commercial districts and the animation that reigned in the Middle Ages. Each souk specializes in selling a type of product. In the charming souks you can also find authentic Bedouin handicrafts, as well as rugs, fabrics and many varieties of delicacies to enjoy, such as the famous Aleppo pistachios, honey-based pastries, almonds and fruits. dry that will make happy the most greedy. You will do the best shopping in the Orient ... overnight at the hotel.



## Aleppo-Afamia -Saladin Castle -Latakia

- *Breakfast at the hotel .Departure towards Afamia*

The city of Apamea was distinguished by its main street, which stands on both sides . In apart of the main street we have magnificent spiraled columns, in addition the theater, the valleys, the cathedral, churches, the palace, mosaic panels and many monuments scattered throughout the place

### **Saladin Castle**

Beautiful castle built by the Franks in the middle of the forests, on a rocky peak. It allowed to control the roads coming from and going towards Latakia. The history of this stronghold is long: the Phoenicians had already fortified the place, Alexander the Great seized it, as well as the Byzantines a few centuries later. It is the Franks who, in the twelfth century, will give the castle its current appearance. At the time, it was called “Château de Saône” (named after a Frankish Robert of Saone. Its current name was only awarded in 1957, commemorating Saladin’s seizure of the place in 1188.

- *Dinner and overnight in Latakia.*

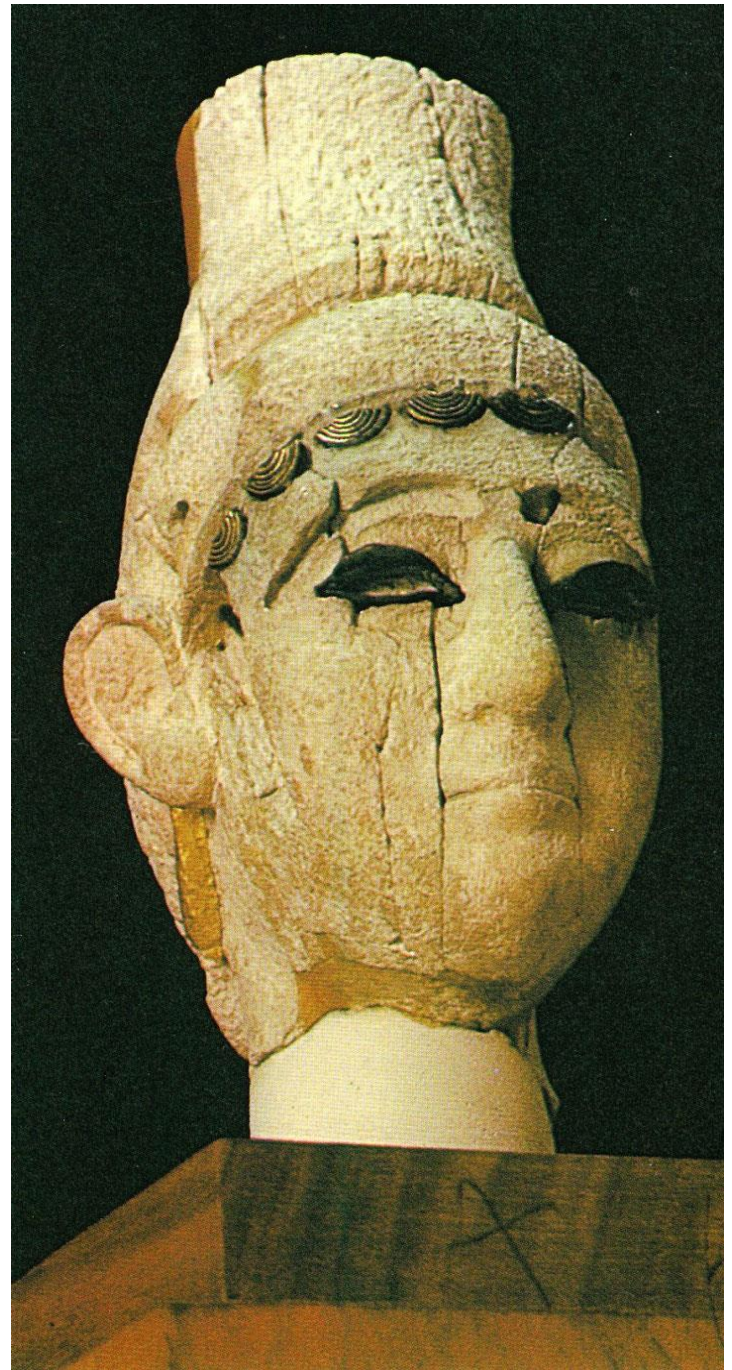




## Latakia-Ugarit -Crak des Chevaliers -Almeshtaya

- *Breakfast at the hotel .*
  - Continue to Ugarit , a coastal town north of Lattakia.
  - Ugarit became famous thanks to the discovery of tablets of the oldest consonantal alphabet known to date. The first habitat, a large fortified village, dates back to the 8th millennium BC. The two immense palaces, later constructions, yielded archives and literary archives, attesting to an astonishing diversity of languages and five writing systems, including the consonantal alphabetical or Ugaritic script which dates from the 14th century BC
- Continue to Crack des Chevaliers, the most famous fortress of the Middle Ages. The crusaders made it the basic element of their system of strongholds on the coast. It is so vast and so impregnable that it has become the symbol of a whole era of bloody struggles between Muslims and Crusaders ...
- overnight at the hotel in al-Mishtaya

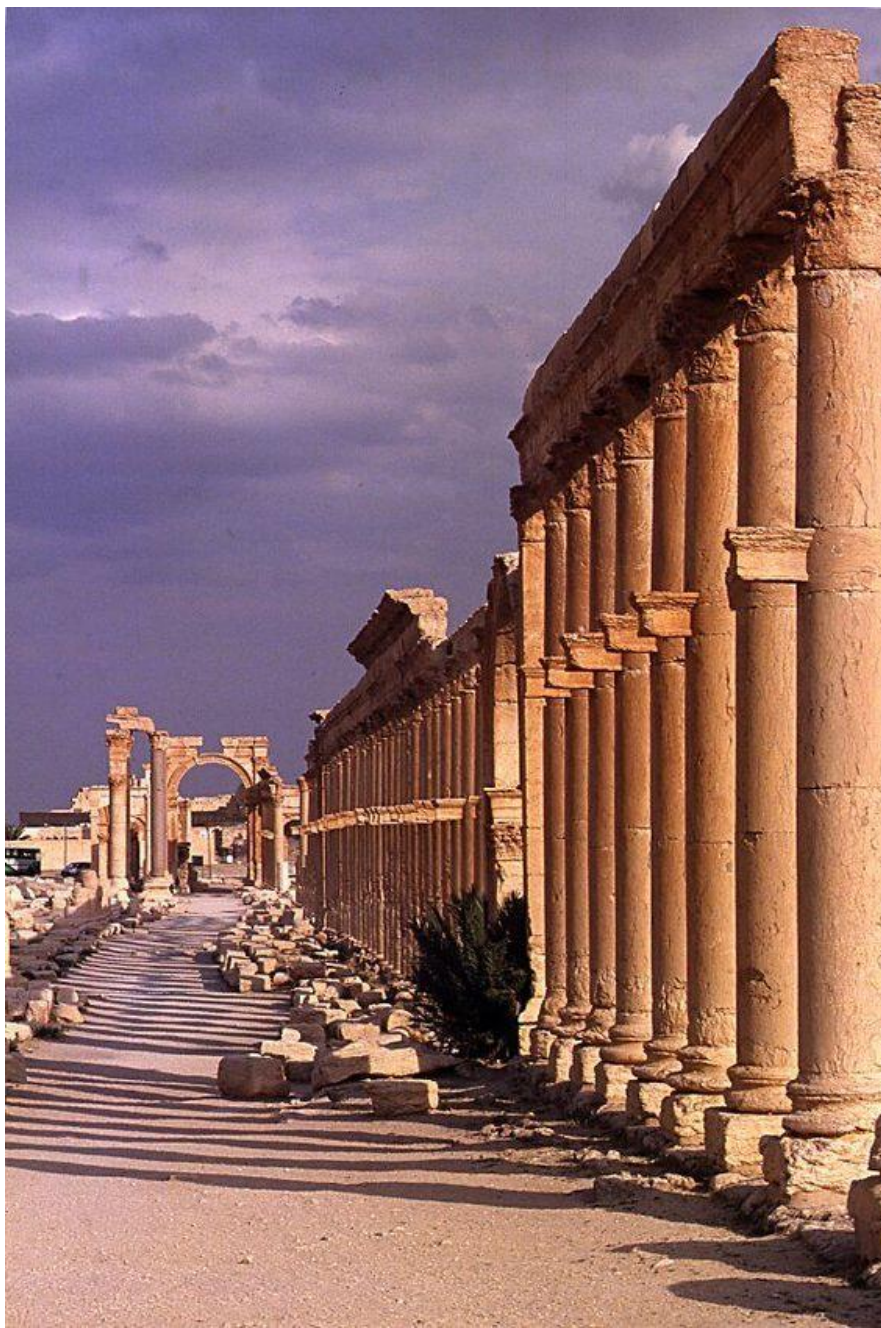




## Almeshtayah – Palmyra - Damascus

Breakfast at the hotel. Departure to Palmyra: The one that the Romans baptized Palmyra (the city of palms) and that the Syrians call Tadmor (miracle in Aramaic) is the most important oasis of the Syrian Desert. Located 240 km from Damascus, Palmyra is the city of all superlatives. It arises in the midst of golden sands that extend to infinity. An oasis of columns remains and palm trees that testify to the splendor of this city that made, one day, tremble Rome.

- The temple of Bel: It was for the Palmyrens what Zeus was for the Greeks. Its temple is the largest and most majestic building in Palmyra, a unique example of fusion between Greco-Roman and oriental-inspired architecture.
- The theater and the big colonnade: It crosses the city on more than one kilometer by which the caravans arriving from the desert passed by.
- Tombs: including towers tombs, tombs underground, Temple tombs and individual tombs.
- Back to Damascus – Dinner and overnight at the hotel.





## Damascus – Bosra - Damascus

Day  
8

Breakfast at the hotel. Departure to Bosra a very ancient city, already mentioned in the inscriptions of Akhenaton, in the 14th century BC. The most important of its monuments is the famous Roman theater (2nd century AD), the one of the most beautiful and best preserved in the world. It is 45 meters long and has a depth of 8 meters. It can accommodate seventeen thousands spectators.

- Back to Damascus – Dinner and overnight at the hotel.



## Departure Damascus - Beirut

*Breakfast at the hotel .*

Transfer to the airport according to flight schedule, flight on scheduled flight.



### The price includes:

- Accommodation.
- Breakfast.
- 2 Transfers (Beirut – Hotel / Hotel - Beirut)
- Transport by tourist car.
- Professional guide.
- Approvals for visit and visa.
- Entrance fees for all sites in Syria.
- Departure tax.
- Assistance 24/24 on mobile phone, in Syria (+963988 265 319 ).

### The price does not include:

- Drinks.
- Lunch
- Diner
- Cost of visa in Syrian borders
- Personal expenses.