

One week of the particularly catching tour in Georgia

Offered:

by

"International Center for Caucasus Tourism" (ICCT)



Offer





Itinerary 8 days in Georgia

On-site: meals, accommodation, guided tours and guaranteed unforgettable impressions



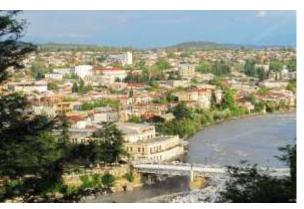
How to reach Kutaisi

- Kutaisi International Airport "Kopitnari"
- Flights schedule with present time
- http://kutaisi.aero/Flights
- Georgian Currency GEL (Lari) (USD: 2.88; EUR: 3.21). Available withdrawing of cash from ATM or exchange USD /EUR into GEL at the relevant points.
- State language Georgian. English and Russian are also popular among citizens of the country.
- Convenient dress sports ware
- Air temperature about +18°
- Telephone code +995



Day I

Arrival in Kutaisi Airport	14:25
Accommodation in Kutaisi hotel	15:30
Visit of Gelati and Motsameta Monasteries	16:00
Dinner in the restaurant "Old Gelati"	18:00
Back to Kutaisi Hotel	20:00



River Rioni



Restaurant "Old Gelati"

Arrival in Kutaisi from Warsaw at 14.15 pm International Airport "Kopitnari". Picking up at the Airport and setting up at hotel "Eurica" near Bagrati Cathedral.

Free time for arranging personal belongings

Walk on foot in Kutaisi to see bridges over riv. Rioni, gardens, parks, Bagrati Cathedral guided by UNESCO, acquaintance with histories and legends about famous people/events.

Night tour.

Return to hotel "Eurica"

City Kutaisi 3500 Years Old, is the second -most populous city in Georgia, traditionally, second in importance, after the capital city of Tbilisi. Situated 221 kilometers (137 miles) west of Tbilisi, on the Rioni River, it is the capital of the western region of Imereti. Historically one of the major cities of Georgia, it served as the capital of the Kingdom of Georgia in the Middle Ages and later as the capital of the Kingdom of Imereti. From October 2012 to December 2018, Kutaisi briefly was the seat of the Parliament of Georgia as an effort to decentralize the Georgian government.

Hotel "EURICA"

Hotel "Eurica" is comfortable and situates close to Bagrati Cathedral. It has courty and cozy yard. Hotel is managed by family young couple, Tourists could cook Georgian dishes under the chef's guidance, fly over Kutaisi by helicopter.

Speak Polish for being understood.













Kutaisi









Bridge

Muzeum (IX.w)

Mtsvanekvavila

Geguti

Kutaisi - the city named Aia in the Hellenistic era, where I was beaten and fled by the Argonauts. Currently the municipality of Imereti, located on the river Rioni (former Phazisi and the seat of the Parliament of Georgia.

The documentary history of the city dates back to the 3rd century BC, but the ancient sources refer to Aia as the capital of Colchis from the 8th century BC.

In the medieval times Kutaisi is connected to King David the Builder, in a new era Akaki Tsereteli (poet), Zakaria Paliashvili (composer), Kote Marjanishvili (Theater director).

Nearby is the Gelati Monastery Complex (protected by UNESCO), Bagrati Cathedral (XI), Sataplia Cave (Paleolite) and Tskhaltubo SPA Resort.









Bridge

Botanical garden

Opera







Theatre



Ukimerion



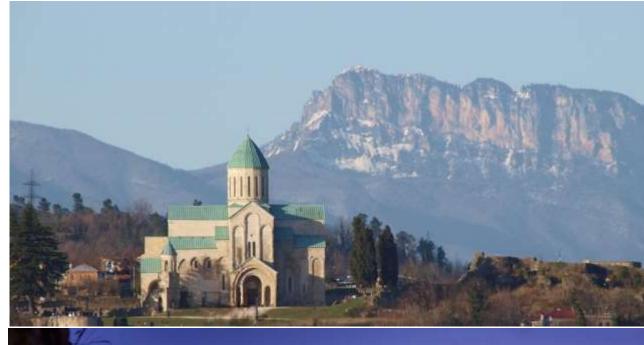
Market





Bagrati Cathedral

- Kutaisi. Bagrati Cathedral, the most important sightseeing, protected by UNESCO from 1994.
- Catherdral was constructed by the King Bagrat the 3rd and this is the place where in X century the most famous King of Georgia, David the Builder, was crowned. Buried in Gelati.
- The construction is on the top of Gora to be seen from any spot of Kutaisi





Gelati monastery complex

Gelati monastery complex (protected by UNESCO) was founded by King David the Builder Aghmashenebeli in 1106. His desire was to establish Gelati Academy as the Second Jerusalem and one of the first institutions of higher education in the world. According to legend, King himself took part in construction of Gelati. After the death, David Aghmashenebeli was buried in the entrance of Gelati yard.





In the past Gelati Academy united the famous (not only Georgian) scientists, theologians and philosophers.

Gelati monastery complex consists of 5 essential elements

- •The main cathedral is the name of the Assumption of the Virgin
- •St. George church
- •St. Nicholas two-storied church
- •The ruins of the Gelati Academy
- •The bell tower

Motsameta





The name means "place of torture". The monastery was built in honor of two Georgian brothers, Davit and Konstantine, the heads of Argveti. They were fighting against Arabs. Because of the refusal to accept Islam, the brothers were tortured

Day II	
Breakfast at Kutaisi hotel	08:00
Departure to Batumi	09:00
Visit Gonio Fortress	12:00
Stroll in Batumi	13:00
Accommodation in Kobuleti hotel	19:00
Dinner at Kobuleti Hotel	20:00

Batumi City in Georgia

Batumi, a Black Sea resort and port city, is the capital of the Georgian republic of Adjara. Batumi Boulevard encompasses a waterfront promenade with a park and beach. The 130 m-high Alphabetic Tower, adorned with Georgian script, has a seaside observation deck. The old town district is lined with renovated 19th-century buildings. North of the city, Batumi Botanical Garden showcases flora from around the world. Batumi dolphinarium opened in 1975. At that time it was the first demonstrative dolphinarium in former Soviet Union. Marine animal park with daily dolphin shows, swim-with-dolphin experiences & a small aquarium.



The Statue of Love story of "Ali and Nino" Created by Georgian artist Tamar Kvesitadze



Batumi dolphinarium



Gonio Fortress is a Roman fortification in Adjara

Kobuleti

Kobuleti is a town in Adjara, western Georgia, situated on the eastern coast of the Black Sea. It is the seat of Kobuleti Municipality and a seaside resort, visited annually by Georgians and many former Soviet Union residents.













Day III

Breakfast at Kobuleti Hotel 08.00 – 09.00

Departure to **Gori** 09.30

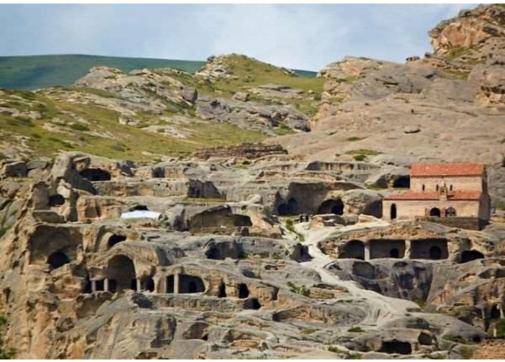
Visit of Stalin Museum 13.00 –14.00

Visit of cave town **Uplistsikhe**

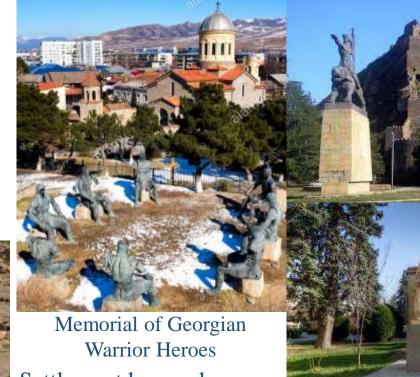
14.00

Departure to Tbilisi 15.00 – 16.00 Dinner in Tbilisi restaurant 19.00

Accommodation at Tbilisi Hotel 21.00



Cave City, literally 'Fortress of God', is an ancient rock-hewn town which played a significant role in Georgian history over a period of approximately 3,000 years.



Settlement known here from Hellenistic period, with the fortress built at least in 7th century, it received a town status in the 12th century. City was occupied by Russian troops during 2008 Russo - Georgian War. Gori is known as the birthplace of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin.



Gori, city in eastern Georgia

Stalin's Memorial House-Museum





Hotel "ASTORIA"

- TBILISI -

Grand Hotel "LUNA"

Day IV Breakfast at **Tbilisi** Hotel 08:00

O8:00 Fantastic opportunity to explore, during 5-6 hours.

Tbilisi sightseeing 09:00
Visit of **Mtskheta** 16:00
Dinner in Mtskheta 19:00
Accommodation in Tbilisi Hotel 21:00

The day will start with pleasant, comfortable and informative 25 kilometers drive through the beautiful countryside and discovering antique, but well preserved sights in an ancient capital of Georgia; Walking through the local bazaar in Mtskheta will give you a chance to feel the real, authentic soul of central Georgia; Second part of the trip will be spent in Tbilisi - modern capital of Georgia with an ancient historical background since Vth century; Informative walking tour in an oldest part of the city and discovering the connections between an ancient and the modern;

Two capitals of Georgia in just one day



Mtskheta is the oldest cities of Georgia and its former capital, located approximately 20 kilometers north of Tbilisi, at the confluence of the Mtkvari and Aragvi rivers. Currently a small provincial capital, for nearly a millennium until the 5th century AD, Mtskheta was large fortified city, a significant economical and political centre of the Kingdom of Iberia.

Due to its historical significance and several cultural monuments, the "Historical Monuments of Mtskheta" became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994.

Tbilisi: თຽດლისი, is the capital and the largest city of Georgia, lying on the banks of the Kura River with a population of approximately 1.5 million people. Founded in the 5th century AD by Vakhtang I of Iberia, since then Tbilisi served as the capital of various Georgian kingdoms and republics.

Between 1801 and 1917, then part of the Russian Empire, Tbilisi was the seat of the Imperial Viceroy, governing both Southern and Northern Caucasus.



Day V Breakfast at Mtskheta / Tbilisi hotel Visit Ananuri fortress Visit of Gudauri Ski Resort Move to Kazbegi Visit of Gergeti Trinity Church Dinner at Kazbegi Restaurant Accommodation in Kazbegi Hotel



The Georgian Military Road or Georgian Military Highway (212 km long) is the historic name for a major route through the Caucasus from Georgia to Russia, runs between Tbilisi and Vladikavkaz. From Vladikavkaz, the road stretches southwards up the valley of the Terek before passing through the Darial Gorge. It then passes Mount Kazbek and Gergeti Trinity Church before heading south-west through the Georgian region of Khevi to the Jvari Pass, where it reaches its maximum altitude of 2,379 m asl.



08:00

12:00

14:00

16:00

17:00

19:00

21:00

Ananuri Fortified Castle Ensemble is a XVI century castle on the Aragvi River, overlooking the large lake of Jinvali and about 70 km from Tbilisi, Georgia. It was built by the Dukes of Aragvi and its earliest parts date from the 13th century. The fortress is on the UNESCO Tentative list.

Kazbegi, 160 km along the Georgian Military Road, on the way, there are some very interesting places to visit.

The next stop is **Gudauri** (2200 m asl), a remarkable ski resort in Georgia. The ski season lasts from December through April.

After Gudauri, is the **Gergeti Trinity Church** (2 170 m asl), the twelfth or thirteenth-century monument was erected on the southern slopes of Mkinvarcveri. Gergeti Trinity Church, built six hundred years ago, stands as a proud symbol of Georgian resilience in the face of adversity.

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Day VI

Breakfast at Kazbegi Hotel 08:00
Departure to **Kakheti** 09:00
Visit of **Sighnaghi** 14:00

Sightseeing in **Telavi**, National Museum

Visit of Tsinandali Chavachavadze Residence

Wine tasting in Tsinandali Cellar

Dinner in Telavi

Accommodation in Telavi Hotel



Bodbe Monastery near Sighnaghi

The museum complex includes memorial palace of the Kakheti king Erekle II (1884-86), court church, re_parents of philosophy school, bath and tunnel built by Erekle II, also Ketevan Iashvili Art Gallery.





Kakheti is an eastern Georgia region, Telavi is its capital. The region comprises eight administrative districts: Telavi, Gurjaani, Kvareli, Sagarejo, Dedoplistsqaro, Sighnaghi, Lagodekhi and Akhmeta. Kakheti is bordered by the Russia (Dagestan and Chechnya) to the northeast, Azerbaijan to the southeast, and Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Kvemo Kartli

to the west.

17:00

19:00

20:00

21:00



Telavi Historical Museum



Tsinandali Chavachavadze Residence



Hotel Sweet Home Telavi

Day VII

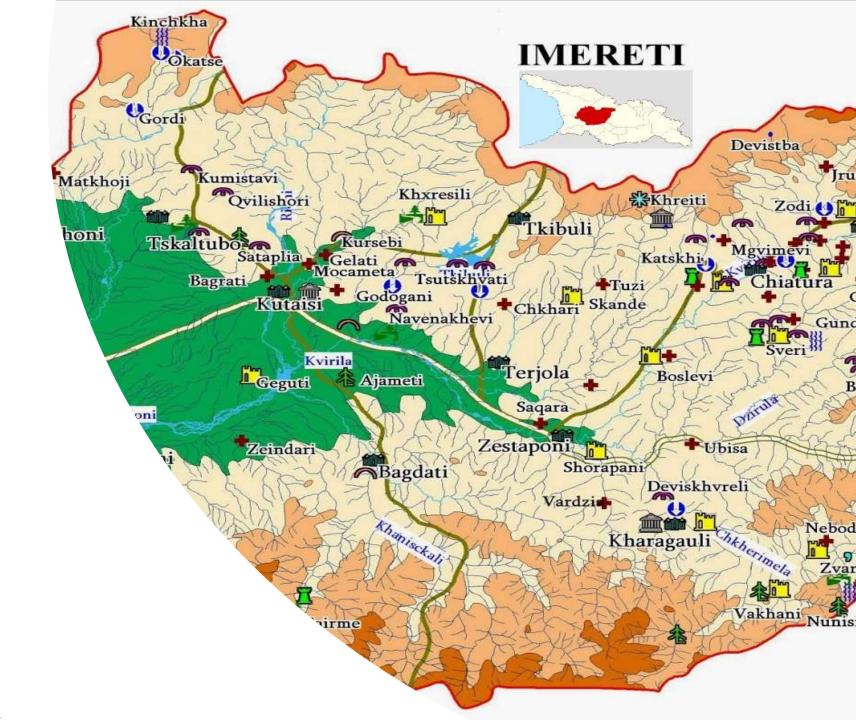
Breakfast at Telavi Hotel 08:00
Departure to Kutaisi 09:00
Visit of Sataplia Cave 17:00
Dinner at Kutaisi restaurant 20:00
Return to Kutaisi 21:00



Ishkhneli Sisters' Monument



Colchis Fountain in the center of Kutaisi



Sataplia Nature Reserve



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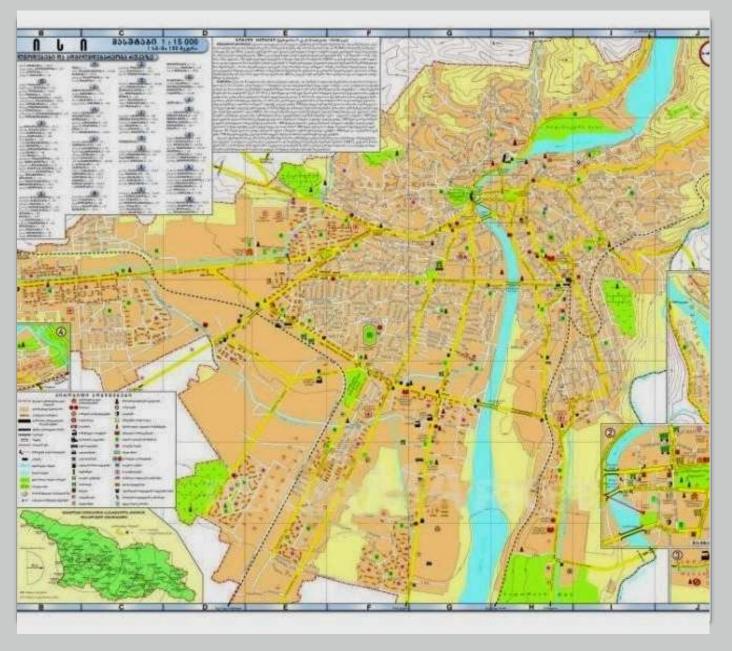
Caves

- Sataplia and Prometheus Caves are ready to receive the tourists.
- In the Prometheus Cave three halls recollect Argonauts' epoch. Their names are: Argonauts Hall, Colchis Hall, Medea Hall.
- In the tourist complex there are catering and accommodations facilities.

Day VIII

- Breakfast
- Check Out 4.00 am
- Delivery to Airport at 4.30 am
- Flight Kutaisi Berlin at 5.30am

Map of Kutaisi





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Tourists are welcome to visit Georgia.

via contacting ICCT

Tour Operators are suggested to cooperate with her

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