

Discover Lebanon

Optional Tours List 2023

**The price is per person, per tour in USD,
based on number of pax sharing the tour**

Tour Name	1pax	2pax	3pax	4pax	5pax	6pax	7pax	8pax
Beirut City Tour , including AUB museum	257.00	136.00	116.00	91.00	76.00	66.00	59.00	53.00
Maaser el chouf, Beiteddine & Deir el qamar	296.00	158.00	140.00	110.00	92.00	80.00	71.00	64.00
Tyre , Sidon & Maghdouche	311.00	166.00	142.00	112.00	94.00	82.00	73.00	67.00
Jeita , Bkerke , Harissa	294.00	155.00	137.00	107.00	89.00	77.00	69.00	62.00
Byblos & Tripoli	296.00	158.00	140.00	110.00	92.00	80.00	71.00	64.00
Cedars & Becharreh	304.00	159.00	135.00	105.00	87.00	72.00	66.00	60.00
Baalback , Anjar & Ksara	324.00	180.00	155.00	125.00	107.00	95.00	87.00	80.00

The Price includes:

- ✓ Transportation
- ✓ Professional Tour Guide English /French/Arabic
- ✓ Entrance fees for the main attractions
- ✓ 11% Value Added Tax (VAT)
- ✓ Bottle of water per person per day

The Price excludes:

- ✓ Meals
- ✓ Tips for the guide & for the driver
- ✓ Personal expenses
- ✓ Anything not mentioned above

NOTES:

- ✓ Beiteddine Palace & National Museum, Jeita Grotto, are closed on Mondays'.

Tours Descriptions

Day 1: After Breakfast, meet the guide & start Beirut City Tour.

Beirut where we go back in time and discover the history of the region , proceed to Downtown Beirut– which includes contemporary high- rises, as well as Parisian-style buildings constructed in the old tradition with beautiful wrought iron work – where the new blends well with the old. Visit the ruins of the Roman Baths near the Grand Serail, the Parliament building, martyrs’ square, Al-Omari Mosque, and St. Georges Cathedral. Later after lunch take a walk along the Corniche and discover the beauty of the Raouche Rock.



Day 2: After Breakfast, meet the guide at the hotel lobby & proceed to **Baalbek**, an ancient Roman city located in in the Bekaa valley 85 kilometers away from Beirut. It makes up the largest and best preserved corpus of roman Architecture left around. The acropolis occupies the top of an artificial hill built up of different layers of habitation. Lunch then Continue to Anjar, **Anjar** is located in the Bekaa valley, 58 km away from Beirut. It was built by the Omayyad caliph al- Walid Ibn Abdel Malek in the early 8th century A.D. Inside the city’s strong fortifications are the remains of streets, three palaces, souks, two hammams and a Mosque.



Located on the old route linking the Bekaa with Damascus, **Anjar** was built in the neighborhood of an ancient stronghold called Gerrah, which location is still problematic. Today the name of Gerrah is retained in the word 'Anjar' which means 'source of Gerrah' (Ain Gerrah).



Day 3: After Breakfast, meet the guide at the hotel lobby & proceed to alshouf area. **Deir El-Qamar**, signifying Monastery of the moon is a small and charming Christian town located in a serene just environment one hour away from Beirut, where you will visit the Kayssarieh Notre Dame Church and the Fakheredine Mosque.



Beiteddine is a journey in history that one accomplishes through the Sublime Porte. The palace built by Bashir II Chehab between 1788 and 1818 and classified as a historical monument in 1934. Beiteddine Palace, is home to the best and most spectacular example of early19th-century Lebanese architecture

The Cedar Reserve, The largest of Lebanon nature reserves, Al-Shouf Cedar Nature Reserve stretches from Dahr Al-Baidar in the north to Niha Mountain in the south. Blanketed with oak forests on its northeastern slopes and juniper and oak forests on its southeastern slopes the reserves most famous attractions are its three magnificent cedar forests of Maasser Al-Shouf , Barouk and Ain Zhalta – Bmohary . Lunch in Maasser el chouf & back to Beirut ,



Day 4:

After Breakfast, meet the guide & proceed to Sidon Tyre & Maghdouche Sidon where we visit the Sea Castle, Khan El Franj and Soap museum.

Tyre, second largest city in the south of Lebanon with its purest shores. Then continue to the old island of Tyre, to see the roman bathes theatres and the old port. From the Mamluke and Ottoman periods we have the Great Mosque, built on the foundations of a Crusader building and the Khan 'el – Franj" built by Fakheredine II. Today the town 41 Kilometers from Beirut, has grown into a thriving commercial and business center serving the entire region. Lunch will be taken in tyre



Maghdouche, its most famous landmark is the tower of Our Lady of Mantara, which is a Marian shrine built (May 16, 1963) [5], above the cave that is believed to have been the resting place of the Virgin Mary as she waited for Jesus while he preached in Sidon. After the tour Back to Beirut.

Day 5: After Breakfast, meet the guide at the hotel Lobby and proceed to the famous **Jeita grottos**; considered among the most important natural tourism features of Lebanon for its magnificent sceneries.

Jeita Grotto, which is a natural wonder, is a system of two interconnected caves and is situated approximately 18 Km away from Beirut. It is the longest cave existing in the Middle East and is considered to be a pride of Lebanon. After that visit **Harissa**, Lebanon Lady, where the statue of the Virgin dominates a sanctuary (a chapel in the pedestal). A panoramic view is guaranteed at the top of the statue.

Continue the tour by a visit to a region that maybe holds one of the most important archeological sites in the area, considered the longest continually inhabited city in the world: **Byblos**.

Here you will enjoy Lunch then walking through its castle, souks, cathedral port, restaurants etc... Back to Beirut



Day 6: After Breakfast, meet the guide & proceed to **Cedars, becharreh & Kozhaya**

Cedars, The most venerable representatives of the Cedars of Lebanon, which once covered the country's mountains, are in the Becharre region in the North of Lebanon. Hundreds of trees stand on slopes 2,000 meters high in the shadow of the 3,088 meter peak of Qornet es- Sawda. From Lebanon's cedar forests, Solomon got the timber to build his temple and palace, while the Egyptians Pharaohs used the wood carve their sarcophagi and 'sunships'.



Becharreh In the north, the picturesque gateway to the Cedars of Lebanon, is the birthplace of the famous Lebanese poet Gibran Khalil Gibran. Here one may visit the Gibran Museum and the many ancient churches and monasteries.

Kozhaya Is part of the Holy valley where Maronites used to during the Ottoman's period. Monastery of St-Antoine of Kozhaya is one of the numerous monasteries built in this valley. It is built partly inside in the mountain and party outside it. It is surrounded by a very beautiful panorama of forest and valley.



Day 7: After Breakfast, meet the guide & proceed to Tripoli & Batroun

Tripoli, 85 kilometers north of Beirut, has a special character all its own. Thanks to its historical wealth, relaxed lifestyle and thriving business climate, this is a city where modern and medieval blend easily into a lively and hospitable metropolis. Known as the capital of the North, Tripoli is Lebanon's second largest city.

Forty-five buildings in the city, many dating from the 14th century, have been registered as historical sites. Twelve mosques from Mamluke and Ottoman times have survived along with an equal number of "madrassas" or theological schools. Secular buildings include the "hammam" or the bathing-house, which followed the classical pattern of Roman-Byzantine baths, and the "khan" or caravansary. The souks, together with the "khans", form an agglomeration of various trades where tailors, jewelers, perfumers, tanners and soap-makers work in surroundings that have changed very little over the last 500 years.



Batroun A coastal Lebanese city, located 50 km north of the capital Beirut, and 29 km south of Tripoli. The town boasts historic churches from Roman Catholicism and Greek Orthodox, it is also a major beach resort (knowing that Batroun is one of the cleanest rock and pebble beaches in Lebanon) with a vibrant nightlife that includes pubs and nightclubs. Citrus groves surround Batroun, and the town has been famous (from the early twentieth century) for its fresh lemonade sold at the cafés and restaurants on its main street.

There is also the ancient Phoenician sea wall in Batroun was originally a natural structure composed of petrified sand dunes. It was reinforced gradually by the Phoenicians with rocks, and the wall as it stands today took its present shape in the first century BC. The Phoenicians used this wall as protection against sea storms and invaders, while during Roman times it again functioned as a quarry.



Nabu Museum

Situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, in the North of Lebanon; Nabu Museum is named after the Mesopotamian patron god of literacy, the museum offers an exceptional permanent collection of Bronze and Iron Age artifacts representing Roman, Greek, Byzantine, Phoenician and Mesopotamian, and contemporary Lebanese cultures, in addition to rare manuscripts and ethnographic material. After the tour Back to Beirut.

