

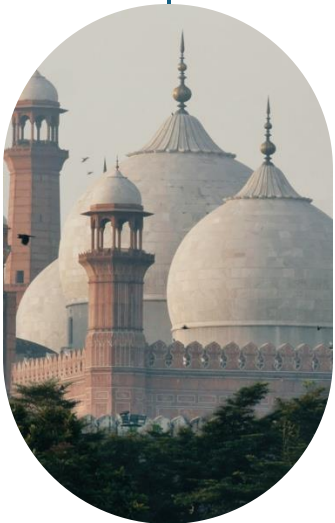
WINDOW TO THE ANCIENT WORLD





DAY 1 - LAHORE

Arrive
Lahore



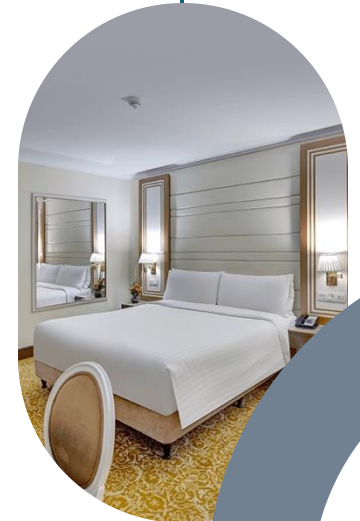
Transfer to
Hotel

Briefing about
Pakistan, your Tour
and your local Guide



Sightseeing:
Visit Lahore Fort,
Badshahi Mosque,
Lahore Museum
attend the Wagah
Border ceremony

Return to Hotel
for Dinner and
overnight





THE LAHORE FORT

The Lahore Fort, located within the walled city of Lahore, spans 50 acres of land. Construction began in 1566 under Emperor Babur, with subsequent Mughal emperors expanding the structure. Our tour will include visits to the Deewan-e-Khas, Deewan-e-Aam, Sheesh Mahal, and Moti Masjid.

THE BADSHAHI MOSQUE

Badshahi mosque was built by the sixth Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1670. It has a capacity of 100,000 worshipers and it boasts Four minarets towering almost 250 feet.



THE FLAG LOWERING CEREMONY

Every evening a flag lowering ceremony is performed at Pakistan-India Border. The ceremony involves choreographed marches and exhibits passion and aggression. Better looking, taller men are selected for the show.





DAY 2 - MULTAN

Drive to
Multan



Overnight at
Hotel

Enroute Visit
Harappa



HARAPPA

Harappa is a Bronze-Age archeological site. It is part of Indus Valley Civilization which thrived along Indus and its tributary rivers 4000 years ago. The tour will include a visit to the site and the museum.



DAY 3 - BAHAWALPUR

Sightseeing
in Multan



Leave for the desert
fort of Derawar

Arrive at Bahawalpur.
Transfer to Hotel





Multan Sightseeing

Bahauddin Zikriya was a mystic, and his work was continued through efforts of his grandson Shah Rukn e Alam. Their Tombs were constructed in 1261 and 1342 respectively. The structure of the tombs was inspired by Turkic-Tughlaq architecture from central Asia, especially the dome and the blue tile work.

Shams Tabraizi was a Persian poet and the spiritual instructor of Rumi. He came to Multan in the 13th century.

In 326 BCE, Alexander was injured by a poisonous arrow while fighting during a battle to takeover the city of Multan.

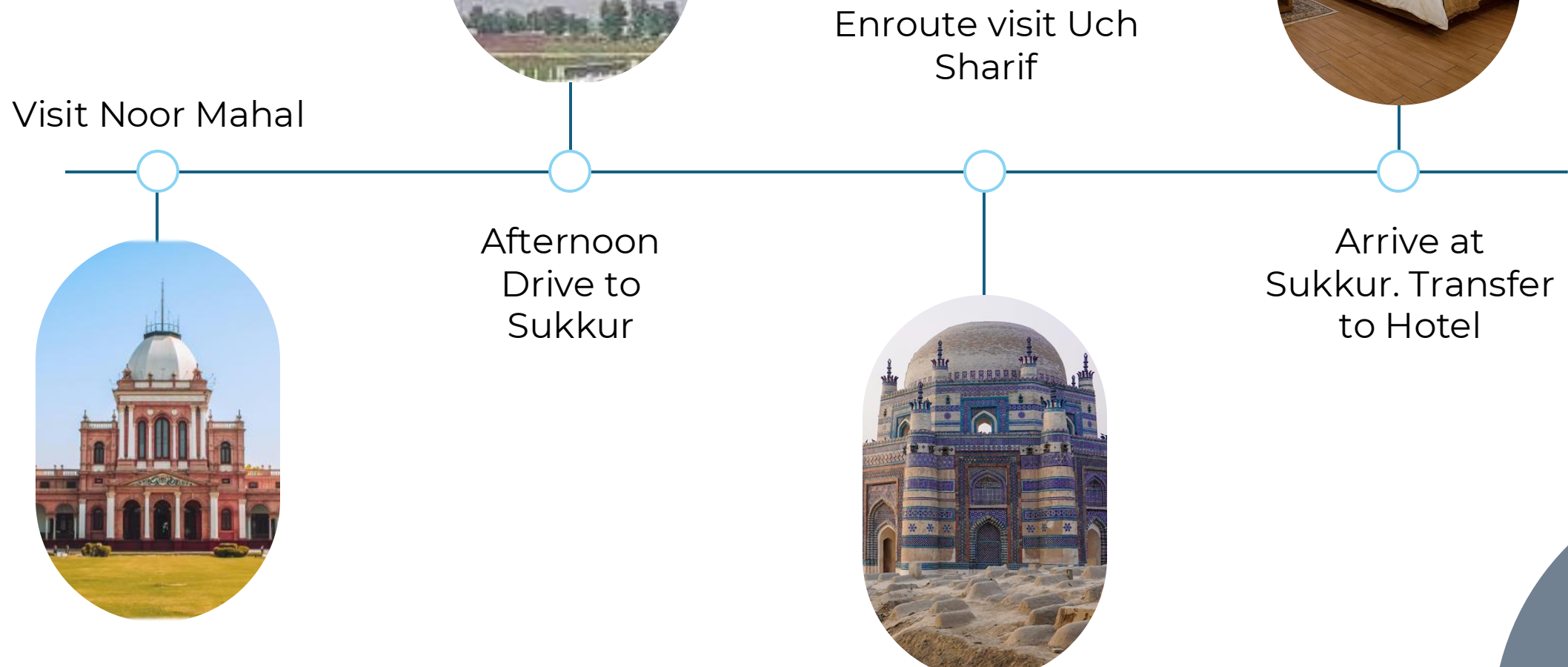


Derawar Fort

The Derawar fort was built in 858 CE. The Fort has a perimeter of 1500 meters and stands up thirty meters high.



DAY 4 - SUKKUR





Noor Mahal

The Noor Mahal, built in 1875, is designed in an Italian architectural style with neoclassical elements. The construction was commissioned by the Nawab of Bahawalpur for his wife, Noor.



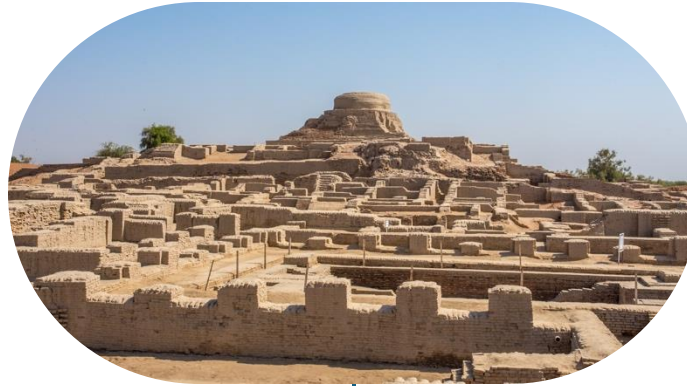
Uch Sharif

Uch was the major trading city and a center of learning. We will visit the city for the complex of mausoleums including the tomb of Bibi Javindi. Part of the complex was affected by floods taking away half of the tombs which provide very photogenic opportunities.



DAY 5 - HYDERABAD

Drive to
Hyderabad



Arrive at Hyderabad.
Transfer to Hotel

Enroute visit
Mohenjo Daro and
the Bhit Shah
Mausoleum





Moenjodaro

Moenjodaro was the largest city of Indus Valley Civilization, built in 2500 BCE. It had a planned layout with large residential structures and a city-wide drainage system. At the top level of excavation, it has a buddhist stupa. At lower levels, a meticulously engineered bathhouse was unearthed which supposed to have religious significance.



SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHITTAI

Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai was a 17th century mystic. He translated Quran in local language in poetic form. He used to sing it to spread the word of God to the local Hindu population



DAY 6 - KARACHI

Drive to
Karachi



Enroute Visit Thatta
and Makli Necropolis

Arrive Karachi.
Transfer to Hotel



SHAH JAHAN MOSQUE

The Shah Jahan Mosque in Thatta was built in the 17th century by Emperor Shah Jahan. The mosque is known for its tilework and geometric brickwork. The structure is built in a way that the voice of the Imam can be heard throughout the mosque.



MAKLI AND CHAUKANDI NECROPOLIS

Makli Necropolis is a 400 year old graveyard spread over 10 km with more than 500,000 tombs. In 1981, it was listed as a UNESCO world heritage site. The most impressive structure is the mausoleum of Isa Khan Tarkhan, featuring a two-story stone building with cupolas and balconies.

We will also visit Chaukandi, a similar site to the Makli necropolis. The tombs for women and men are differentiated by putting a turban on top of the graves of men and by putting ornaments like earrings and necklaces on the graves of women.





DAY 7 - KARACHI

Sightseeing
Empress Market,
and Mohatta Palace



After lunch: Jinnah
Mausoleum

Dinner &
Overnight at Hotel



Empress Market Karachi

The Empress Market was built in 1889 during the British era. Basic commodities such as fruits, vegetables, spices and meat are sold in the market.





Mohatta Palace

Mohatta palace, built in 1920, is a magnificent piece of modern architecture. It now serves as a museum.

THE JINNAH MAUSOLEUM

The Mazar-e-Quaid in Karachi is the mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Pakistan's founder. The striking white marble structure features a grand dome and minimalist architecture. Surrounded by serene gardens, it also houses the graves of Fatima Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan. A symbol of national pride, it is especially breathtaking when illuminated at night.





DAY 8 - KARACHI

Fly Back Home