



Central Asia

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絕世旅游



D01 Departure — Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)

(D) Assemble at KLIA depart flight to **Bishkek**, the capital and the largest city of Kyrgyzstan.
Hotel: Plaza Hotel or similar (4*)

D02 Bishkek — Issyk-kul

(BLD) **Issyk-kul Lake** (boat cruising) the second largest saline's lake. It is the second-largest mountain lake in the world behind Lake Titicaca in South America.
Cholpon-Ata Petroglyphs reserve is the rock carving open-air gallery of petroglyphs. These stone dating back to the Stone Age in 1500 BC, the paintings are all wild.
Hotel: Capriz Hotel / Azure Hotel or similar (3*)

D03 Issyk-kul → Almaty (Kazakhstan)

(BLD) **Burana Tower**, 11th C minaret & one of the first buildings of such type in Central Asia;
Ala-Too Square was built in 1984 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Kyrgyz SSR, at which time a massive statue of Lenin was placed in the squares central;
Pobeda Square (Victoria Square) where an immense yurt-shaped WWII monument, erected on the 40th anniversary of the victory WWII;
The White House the presidential office building.
Hotel: Ramada or similar (4*)

D04 Almaty

(BLD) **Almaty** the largest city in Kazakhstan & 2nd in Central Asia.
The Park of 28 Panfilov Guardsmen, dedicated to the named 28 soldiers of an Almaty infantry unit who died fighting Nazi German invaders outside of Moscow in World War II;
Zenkov Cathedral a Russian Orthodox cathedral, it's claimed to be the second tallest wooden building in the world;
Independence Square & Golden Warrior Monument, celebrates the independence of Kazakhstan;
Republic Square is the main square in Almaty;
Kok-tobe is one of the main landmarks in the city, with an altitude of 1100m panoramic views of Almaty city.
Hotel: Ramada or similar (4*)

D05 Almaty: Charyn Canyon

(BLD) **Charyn Canyon**, a spectacular sight set to a backdrop of step lands. The Canyon with its thinly stratified red sedimentary rock, it's said to resemble The Grand Canyon in Arizona, USA. Walk through the maze of the Valley of the Castles feel the magical craftsmanship of nature and be amazed.
Hotel: Ramada or similar (4*)

D06 Almaty: Huns Ethno Village

(BLD) **Huns Ethno Village**, a welcome with Kazakh traditional style "Djigits" (Kazakh warriors) in national costumes. Fully with experience the traditional Kazakh rituals and the life in Kazakh yurt, the traditional nomad's home.
Hotel: Ramada or similar (4*)

D07 Almaty → Tashkent (Uzbekistan)

(BLD) **Tashkent** is the capital & largest city of Uzbekistan and Central Asia, as well as the fourth largest city in the former Soviet Union, after Moscow, St. Petersburg and Kiev. Tashkent is an ancient city on the Great Silk Road between China and Europe.

Afrosiyob is the fastest train in Uzbekistan, allowing you to quickly comfortably travel between Tashkent-Samarkand.
Samarkand (UNESCO) is an ancient capital city & 2nd largest city in Uzbekistan & one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in Central Asia. It's one of the most important sites on the Silk Routes traversing Central Asia. In the 14th century, Timur (Tamerlane) made Samarkand the capital of his empire and the site of his mausoleum, the Gur-e Amir.
Hotel: Hotel Diyora or similar (3*)

D08 Samarkand — Tashkent

(BLD) **The Registan Square** is a real gem located in the very heart of the ancient city of Samarkand. It has gained its worldwide fame thanks to the great architectural ensemble that has become a monument of the oriental architecture. From the three sides, the square is surrounded with grand madrassah (is an Arabic term meaning school):
The oldest: **Ulugh Beg Madrasah** (1417–1420),
The gorgeous: **Tilya-Kori Madrasah** (1646–1660),
The magnificent: **Sher-Dor Madrasah** (1619–1636).
Mausoleum Guri-Amir was built in the 15th century, and is a place where the mausoleum of the Turco-Mongol conqueror Amir Temur and his descendants.
Shahi-Zinda Complex is one of the most mysterious and unique architectural monuments of Samarkand. It consists of eleven mausoleums, which were built one after another in 14-15th centuries. The complex was called "Shakhi Zinda" that means in Persian "The Living King".
Back to Tashkent by Afrosiyob.
Hotel: Ramada or similar (4*)

D09 Tashkent

(BLD) ◆ New Town ◆

Mustakillik Square (Independence Square) is the political center of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Government buildings and the Senate are located here.

Amir Timur Square was established in the 19th century as a garden-style square in memory of Timur Khan, a great strategist, military strategist and statesman in Uzbekistan's history. In the center of the square, there is a monument is represented as a bronze figure of Amir Timur with imperial regalia on a reared horse

◆ Old Town ◆

Hast Imam Square Complex has a rich library of oriental manuscripts. The world oldest Quran of Caliph Uthman has been preserved here.

Kukeldash Madrassah is one of the largest best-preserved Quran schools in Central Asia in 16th century.

Chorsu Bazaar is the traditional bazaar located in the center of the old town of Tashkent. Under its blue-colored domed building & the adjacent areas, all daily necessities are sold.
Hotel: Ramada or similar (4*)

D10 Depart Home

(B)

D11 Arrival Home

D01 出发 - 比什凯克 (吉尔吉斯斯)

(D) 集合于KLIA飞往**比什凯克**，吉尔吉斯斯坦首都。亦是该国的政治、经济、交通、科教及文化中心。
住宿：Plaza Hotel 或同级 (4*)

D02 比什凯克 - 伊塞克

(BLD) **伊塞克湖** (游船) 是世界上面积第二大的人间仙境高山湖泊，仅次于南美洲的的喀喀湖；
岩画保护区就是岩石露天博物馆这些岩石画，要追溯到西元前1500年石器时代，画作都以野生。
住宿：Capriz Hotel / Azure Hotel 或同级 (3*)

D03 伊塞克 - 阿拉木图 (哈萨克斯坦)

(BLD) **诗歌塔**估计建于11世纪的尖塔，是中亚最早的此类建筑之一；
返回比什凯克游览：**阿拉套广场**建于1984年以庆祝吉尔吉斯苏维埃社会主义共和国成立60周年，同时在广场中央放置了一尊巨大的列宁肖像；
胜利广场于二战结束后40年建，广场中心有座蒙古包形的二战纪念碑；
白宫是吉尔吉斯斯坦总统的官邸。
飞往阿拉木图。
住宿：Ramada 或同级 (4*)

D04 阿拉木图

(BLD) **阿拉木图**是哈萨克斯坦，也是中亚最大的城市。
阔克托别是该市的主要地标之一，站在阔克托别山顶 (海拔1100米) 阿拉木图一览无余；
潘菲洛夫28勇士是为了纪念在二战中第一批阵亡的哈萨克斯坦英雄的名字和生卒年月；
升天主教堂是一座东正教天主教堂，是全世界第二高的木制教堂；
独立广场和纪念碑，庆祝哈萨克斯坦独立而建的，共和广场是阿拉木图的主要广场。
住宿：Ramada 或同级 (4*)

D05 阿拉木图：恰伦峡谷

(BLD) **恰伦峡谷**，因其岩层和颜色类似美国亚利桑那州的科罗拉多大峡谷称为世界上的第二大峡谷。行走在城堡之谷感受大自然的鬼斧神工，啧啧称奇。
住宿：Ramada 或同级 (4*)



D06 阿拉木图：匈奴民族村

(BLD) **哈萨克匈奴民俗村**，离阿拉木图40公里以外。穿着哈萨克族传统风格的战士 (Djigits) 民族服装欢迎仪式您的到来，参观哈萨克族一些传统仪式，充分体验在哈萨克毡房的生活。
住宿：Ramada 或同级 (4*)

D07 阿拉木图 - 塔什干 (乌兹别克斯坦)

(BLD) **塔什干**是乌兹别克斯坦首都，是中亚地区第一大城市及前苏联第四大城市，仅次于莫斯科、圣彼得堡、基辅。塔什干也是古“丝绸之路”上重要的商业枢纽之一，著名的“丝绸之路”便经过这里。

Afrosiyob 高速列车是乌兹别克斯坦最快的火车，让您快速舒适地在塔什干-撒马尔罕之间旅行。

撒马尔罕 (UNESCO) 是乌兹别克斯坦的旧都兼第二大城市、中亚最古老的城市之一、丝绸之路上的重要的枢纽城市，已有2500年的历史。14世纪时为帖木儿帝国都，也是帖木儿陵墓的遗址古尔埃米尔陵所在地。
撒马尔罕连接着中国、波斯帝国和印度这三大帝国，善于经商的粟特人把撒马尔罕建造成一座美轮美奂的都城。
住宿：Diyora 或同级 (3*)

D08 撒马尔罕 - 塔什干

(BLD) **雷吉斯坦广场**也称撒马尔罕之珠，位于老城中心。广场因其宏伟的建筑群而闻名于世。该广场被雄伟的伊斯兰教学校所包围。这三座建都有自己独特的装饰，彼此不同。
最古老：**乌鲁伯格经学院** 1417-1420
最华丽：**希尔·多尔经学院** 1619-1636
最金碧辉煌：**季里雅·卡利经学院** 1646-1660
古里埃米尔陵墓建于15世纪，是是突厥蒙古征服者帖木儿及其后嗣的陵墓。陵墓造型壮观色彩鲜艳，有球形大圆顶，具有浓厚的东方建筑特色，是世界著名的中世纪东方伊斯兰建筑瑰宝。
夏伊·辛达陵墓群是撒马尔罕最神秘，最独特的名声古迹之一，建于14-15世纪，由十一个陵墓组成。其名字夏伊辛达是波斯语“永生的国王”的意思。乘搭高速列车返回塔什干。
住宿：Ramada 或同级 (4*)

D09 塔什干

(BLD) ◆ 新城观光 ◆
独立广场位于塔什干市的中心，政府大楼和行政机构都设在那里。
帖木儿广场建立于19世纪，为一个花园式广场，是为了纪念乌兹别克斯坦历史上伟大的战略家、军事家和政治家帖木儿汗而建立的。广场正中有帖木儿策马横戈的铜像，十分威武，英俊潇洒。
◆ 旧城观光 ◆
哈斯特伊玛目广场是一组宏大的宗教建筑群，世界著名最为古老的哈里发·奥斯曼的《古兰经》被保存在这里。
库克利达斯神学院是16世纪在中亚地区规模最大，保存最完好的古兰经学校之一。
圆顶集市位于老城区的中心，是塔什干最著名的农贸市场，集市的顶端是一个巨大的绿色圆顶，这里是体验塔什干城市生活的最佳场所。各种吃的、用的都能在市场里找到，游客还可以在这里买到各种纪念品。
住宿：Ramada 或同级 (4*)

D10 飞往家园

(B)

D11 抵达家园