

EXPLORE. DREAM.
DISCOVER

ISTANBUL TURKEY

06 DAYS / 05 NIGHTS

WELCOME TO THE
METEOR EXPERIENCE

\$1138.00 PER PERSON
MINIMUM OF 2-5 FULL PAYING PASSENGERS

\$728.00 PER PERSON
MINIMUM OF 6-9 FULL PAYING PASSENGERS

LAND ARRANGMENT ONLY
GUARANTEED DEPARTURE

VALIDITY: MARCH – DECEMBER 2022, EXCEPT for CHRISTMAS,
NEW YEAR AND SPECIAL EVENTS

INCLUSIONS:

- ✓ Roundtrip Airport Transfers
- ✓ 05 Nights Hotel Accommodation at First Class Hotels
- ✓ Daily Breakfast (B) Inside the Hotel, 5 Lunches (L) at Local Restaurant
- ✓ Tours and sightseeing as per program
- ✓ Professional English-Speaking Guide
- ✓ Modern Air-Conditioned Coach

EXCLUSIONS:

- ❖ International Airline Ticket and Taxes
- ❖ Visa Fee and Processing Fee
- ❖ Dinner
- ❖ Tipping to Guide and Driver
- ❖ Airport and Hotel Portage
- ❖ Travel Insurance of Any Kind
- ❖ Health Insurance with COVID-19 Coverage
- ❖ RT-PCR Swab Test (If required)
- ❖ Quarantine Hotel in Manila (If required)
- ❖ Beverages During Meals and other Meals not specified in program
- ❖ Any Visa Concerns for restricted nationals
- ❖ Personal Expenses, Excess Baggage, Etc.
- ❖ Any other items / Services not mentioned in Inclusions



SUBJECT TO METEOR PHILIPPINES TERMS AND CONDITIONS / RATES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE /
THERE IS NO REFUND FOR ANY UNUSED SERVICES



DAY 01: ARRIVAL ISTANBUL (L):

Arrival to Istanbul and transfer to the hotel and check in procedure then transfer to sight seeing. Visit; Archaeological Museum which is the site of the museums belonged to the Topkapi Palace outer gardens. The museum was founded by decree as the Imperial Museum in 1891. The first curator and founder of the museum was Osman Hamdi Bey. Since an imperial decree protecting cultural goods in the Ottoman Empire was enforced, many governors from the provinces would send in found artifacts to the capital city. Then continue to Hagia Irene or Hagia Eirene sometimes known also as Saint Irene, is an Eastern Orthodox church located in the outer courtyard of Topkapi Palace in Istanbul. It is one of the few churches in Istanbul that has not been converted into a mosque, as it was used as an arsenal for storing weapons until the 19th century. The Hagia Irene today operates as a museum and concert hall. After lunch continue to visit; The Basilica Cistern, or Cisterna Basilica which is the largest of several hundred ancient cisterns that lie beneath the city of Istanbul. The cistern, located 150 metres (490 ft) southwest of the Hagia Sophia on the historical peninsula of Sarayburnu, was built in the 6th century during the reign of Byzantine Emperor Justinian. Today it is kept with little water, for public access inside the space. And then visit The Blue Mosque also known by its official name, the Sultan Ahmed Mosque is an Ottoman-era historical imperial mosque located in Istanbul. A functioning mosque, it also attracts large numbers of tourist visitors. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616 during the rule of Ahmed I. Its Külliye contains Ahmed's tomb, a madrasah and a hospice. Hand-painted blue tiles adorn the mosque's interior walls, and at night the mosque is bathed in blue as lights frame the mosque's five main domes, six minarets and eight secondary domes. It sits next to the Hagia Sophia, the principal mosque of Istanbul until the Blue Mosque's construction and another popular tourist site. The Blue Mosque was included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list in 1985 under the name of "Historic Areas of Istanbul". Return to your hotel and overnight.

DAY 02: ISTANBUL (BL):

After breakfast transfer to sightseeing, walking tour at İstiklal Street which is İstiklal Avenue historically known as the Grand Avenue of Pera is one of the most famous avenues in Istanbul. visited by nearly 3 million people in a single day over the course of weekends. Located in the historic Beyoğlu (Pera) district, it is an elegant pedestrian street, 1.4 kilometres (0.87 mi) long, which houses boutiques, music stores, bookstores, art galleries, cinemas, theaters, libraries, cafés, pubs, nightclubs with live music, historical patisseries, chocolateries and restaurants. then continue to visit Pera Museum which is an art museum quarter of the Beyoğlu (Pera) district It has a particular focus on Orientalism in 19th-century art. After Pera Museum visit continue to Spice Market , The Spice Bazaar is one of the largest bazaars in the city. Located in the Eminönü district, it is the most famous covered shopping complex after the Grand Bazaar and Rustem Pasa Mosque which is an Ottoman mosque near the Spice Bazaar. Named for Rüstem Pasha, who served as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Suleiman I, it was designed by the Ottoman imperial architect Mimar Sinan and completed in around 1563. Return to your hotel and overnight.

DAY 03: ISTANBUL (BL):

After breakfast transfer to sightseeing. Visit; Dolmabahçe Palaces on the European coast of the Bosphorus strait, served as the main administrative center of the Ottoman Empire from 1856 to 1887 and from 1909 to 1922 then continue to Ortakoy Distric and have fun, the area is full of historical buildings, history, cafes, shops, restaurants Ortaköy was a cosmopolitan area during the Ottoman era and the first decades of the Turkish Republic, with communities of Turks, Greeks, Armenians and Jews. Today the neighbourhood still hosts many different religious (Muslim, Jewish, Orthodox, and other Christian) structures. It is also a popular spot for locals and tourists alike, with its art galleries, night clubs, cafés, bars, and restaurants. The Neo-Baroque style Ortakoy Mosque is a beautifully ornate structure, right on the jetty of Ortaköy, bordering the waters of the Bosphorus, and thus highly visible from the passing boats. Return to your hotel and overnight.



DAY 04: ISTANBUL (BL):

After breakfast transfer to sightseeing. Visit; Saint Sophia which is officially known as the Holy Hagia Sophia Grand Mosque and formerly the Church of Hagia Sophia is a Late Antique place of worship in Istanbul, designed by the Greek geometers Isidore of Miletus and Anthemius of Tralles Built in 537 as the patriarchal cathedral of the imperial capital of Constantinople, it was the largest Christian church of the Eastern Roman Empire (The Byzantine Empire) and the Eastern Orthodox Church, except during the Latin Empire from 1204 to 1261, when it became the city's Latin Catholic cathedral. In 1453, after the Fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Empire, it was converted into a mosque. In 1935, the secular Republic of Turkey established it as a museum. In 2020, it was re-converted into a mosque during the administration of President. Then continue to Panorama 1453 Museum, The Panorama 1453 Historical Museum is a historical museum in Istanbul that opened in 2009. This museum shows the conquering of the city of Constantinople, capital of the Byzantine Empire, by the troops of the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror on 29 May 1453. The museum is located close to the point where the Ottomans breached the walls. Its main exhibit is a 360° "panorama" painting, (also known as a Cyclorama) of the battlefield at the time the walls were breached, giving the visitor the impression they are standing in the middle of the battle. The painting is made and presented in such a way that the visitor appears to be at the centre of a huge space rather than a circle only 38m in diameter. Sound effects add to the illusion - there is the sound of guns firing, of soldiers shouting and a military band playing to urge on the troops. After lunch continue to Tophane-i Amire, In the Ottoman Empire, cannon was performed in places called foundry furnaces. The buildings in which this study was carried out were high-walled, domed, masonry and had a large number of chimneys. In addition, there were large pits dug into the ground for cannon casting, pipes used to transport the molten material, and water cisterns against the risk of fire during casting. It is known that in the Tophâne-i Âmire building in Istanbul, barrels filled with honey are kept ready in order to prevent fires that may be caused by large flames caused by cannon casting. Then enjoy at Karakoy Area, Karaköy, the modern name for ancient Galata, is a commercial quarter in the Beyoğlu district of Istanbul, Turkey, located at the northern part of the Golden Horn mouth on the European side of Bosphorus. Return to your hotel and over night.

DAY 05: ISTANBUL (BL):

After breakfast transfer to sightseeing. Visit; Süleymaniye Mosque, The Süleymaniye is an Ottoman imperial Mosque located on the Third Hill of Istanbul.. The mosque was commissioned by Suleiman the Magnificent and designed by the imperial architect Mimar Sinan. An inscription specifies the foundation date as 1550 and the inauguration date as 1557. Behind the qibla wall of the mosque is an enclosure containing the separate octagonal mausoleums of Suleiman the Magnificent and that of his wife Hürrem Sultan (Roxelana). For 462 years, the Süleymaniye Mosque was the largest mosque in the city, until it was surpassed by the Çamlıca Mosque in 2019. The Süleymaniye Mosque is one of the best-known sights of Istanbul, and from its location on the Third Hill, it commands an extensive view of the city around the Golden Horn. Then continue to Topkapi Palace, The Topkapi Palace or the Seraglio, is a large museum in the east of the Fatih District of Istanbul. In the 15th and 16th centuries it served as the main residence and administrative headquarters of the Ottoman Sultans. Construction, ordered by the Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror, began in 1459, six years after the conquest of Constantinople. Topkapi was originally called the " New Palace " to distinguish it from the Old Palace in Beyazit Square. It was given the name Topkapi, meaning Cannon Gate, in the 19th century. The complex expanded over the centuries, with major renovations after the 1509 Earthquake and the 1665 fire. The palace complex consists of four main courtyards and many smaller buildings. Female members of the Sultan's family lived in the harem, and leading state officials, including the Grand Vizier, held meetings in the Imperial Council building. After lunch enjoy shopping at Grand Bazaar, The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul is one of the largest and oldest covered markets in the world, with 61 covered streets and over 4,000 shops on a total area of 30,700 m2, attracting between 250,000 and 400,000 visitors daily. In 2014, it was listed No.1 among the world's most-visited tourist attractions with 91,250,000 annual visitors. The Grand Bazaar at Istanbul is often regarded as one of the first shopping malls of the world. Return to your hotel and overnight.



DAY 06: DEPARTURE ISTANBUL (B):

Breakfast at the hotel, check-out at the hotel then transfer to airport for your flight back to

FOR RESERVATION / MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT YOUR PREFERRED TRAVEL AGENT: