

# CITY TOUR

We will book all kinds of tours all around Mongolia in order to make your holiday wonderful and hundred percent relaxing and to feel real habits of Mongolian nomadic family. We always try to serve all of our bests and travelling staff to serve for our customers. This is the reason why that we become one of the luxury tour company in Ulaanbaatar. We suggest to our guests the best service at the cheapest price and safety tours. Our tours can be more short and more longer which is written down. Our tour itinerary will be so flexible for everyone who interest the tour. All at a very reasonable cost. Special discount for groups are available. Scheduled tour prices are based on minimum 1 person, maximum 6 person. The hostels and hotel costs will not be included the tour price. All extra charges and optional activities not mentioned in the tour itinerary must be paid by you.

- **Tour Style:** City Tour
- **Duration:** 1 Day
- **Converting Distance:** 30km
- **Group Size:** min 1-2, max 6 (big groups are available )
- **Activity:** Climbing to the top of the Zaisan Memorial Head
- **Accommodation:** no accommodation for 1 day trip
- **Food:** Breakfast and Lunch
- **Itinerary:** Gandan monastery-Sukhbaatar square-Bogd Khaan Winter Palace-Zaisan Memorial Head.

After breakfast we will start drive to Gandan Monastery spend around an hour here and keep driving to the main square of Sukhbaatar and Chinggis Monument – Have lunch – keep driving to Bogd King Winter Palace; explore about Bogd King and then keep driving to Zaisan Memorial Hill to see whole Ulaanbaatar city from the top of the hill then drive back to the Hostel where you gonna stay.

## Information about these places:

### Gandan-Tegchilen Monastery

Gandan-Tegchilen monastery, formerly known as Gandan monastery, is a Tibetan style monastery in the Mongolian capital of UB that has been restored and revitalized since 1990. Tibetan name translates to the “Great Palace of Complete Joy”. It currently has over 400 monks in residence. It features a 26.5 meter high statue of Migjid Janraisig, a Buddhist bodhisattva also known as Avalokitesvara. It came under state protection in 1994. The monastery was established in 1835 by the 5th Jebt-sundamba then Mongolia’s highest reincarnated lama. It would become the principal center of Buddhist

learning in Mongolia. In the 1930s, the communist government of Mongolia, under the leadership of Horloogiin Choibalsan and under strong pressure from Joseph Stalin, destroyed over 700 Mongolian monasteries and massacred over 10,000 Buddhist monks. However, the Gandan monastery escaped this destruction. It was closed in 1938 but reopened in 1944 and allowed to continue as a functioning Buddhist monastery, under a skeleton staff and named Gandan Monastery, as a token homage to traditional Mongolian culture and religion. With the end of communism in Mongolia in 1991, restrictions on worship were lifted.

### **Sukhbaatar square**

This square has particular historical significance, because it was here, in 1924, that Sukhbaatar stood and proclaimed the victory of the Revolution for Independence, marking finally the overthrow of Mongolia's external and internal enemies. The monument to Sukhbaatar, therefore occupies pride of place in the center of the Square, and all major festivals and events have taken place here since that date. In 1924, a year after the premature death of Sukhbaatar by pneumonia the first National Congress adopted the first Constitution, liquidated the monarchy, proclaimed Mongolia as a republic and the square renamed as Sukhbaatar Square. This date marks the birth of modern Mongolia and a new era in the history of its people.

### **Bogd Khaan Palace museum**

In 1911, at the time of the collapse of the Qing Dynasty in China, the independence of Outer Mongolia was proclaimed. The monarch of the first independent Mongolian state was the eighth Javzandamba Khutagt, Bogd Khan, who lived from 1869 to 1924. The spiritual leader and theocratic ruler of Mongolia lived close to the Tuul River in the Winter Palace, built between 1893 and 1903. The palace complex consists of seven temples, grouped symmetrically around two courtyards, with exterior painted finishes in bright red, green, blue, white, and gold colors. Designed according to Russian and European traditions, the palace was completed in 1905, and a new ceremonial gate was added during the Bogd Khan's rule to celebrate Mongolian independence. After the death of the Bogd Khan in 1924, the Winter Palace was turned into a museum. The complex thus survived the systematic destruction of temples and monasteries that took place in the late 1930s, under the rule of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which was often hostile towards religion. Subsequent inadequate maintenance contributed to the deterioration of timber buildings of the museum complex. Traditional green glazed roof tiles were left in disrepair, allowing rainwater to enter the buildings. At times the traditional roof tiles were replaced with sheet metal, which marred the presentation of the buildings. Timber columns and beams as well as interior finishes had deteriorated and were in need of restoration.

## **Ulan Bator attractions: Zaisan memorial**

The Zaisan memorial lies in the foothills to the south of Ulan Bator (i.e. Ulaanbaatar). It was built by the Russians as a monument to Soviet soldiers fallen in World War Two. A tiled mural lies within a huge concrete ring, which is raised about 5 metres above the ground. Zaisan is a popular tourist attraction and one of the highlights of Ulan Bator due to the fantastic views it offers over the city.

The Zaisan memorial **lies about 20 minute's walk up a steep hill** of a few hundred steps. It makes a pleasant day trip out from the city, and is a popular Ulan Bator tourist attraction for both foreigners and Mongolians alike. The **excellent views** over Ulaanbaatar give one an appreciation of the size of the ever-sprawling city, and a good view of the Tuul River as it winds its way from the heights of Terelj national park down between the factories and power stations of Ulan Bator.

### **Tour fare included:**

Accommodation during the trip  
Driver+4WD vehicle+petrol  
English speaking tour guide/cook  
All meal/ Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner/  
Bottled water supply for 1.5 liter p.p everyday  
Entrance fees for the national parks and museum

### **Tour fare excluded:**

International airfare  
Personal Items  
Optional activity costs  
Alcoholic drinks  
Snacks  
Travel insurance