



Croatia Tour 6th – 14th August 2019

Day of Departure USA: TUESDAY Aug 6th 148 Flight Number: AMERICAN AIRLINES From: PHILADELPHIA To: DUBROVNIK, CROATIA Departs: 6:20 PM Arrives: 9:30 AM Duration: 9HRS 10MINS

Day of Departure Croatia: 14-AUG-19 WEDNESDAY 149 Flight Number: AMERICAN AIRLINES From: DUBROVNIK, CROATIA To: PHILADELPHIA Departs: 11:40 AM Arrives: 4:05 PM

Program Tour

- Day 6/08 Depart for Dubrovnik TBD
- Day 07/08: Arrival in Dubrovnik, check in hotel Globo downtown Split, city guided tour, late afternoon Practice, evening dinner
- Day 8/08: visit Split + evening game 1 + dinner afer the game
- Day 9/08: visit Trogir + game 2 + dinner afer the game
- Day 10/08: Daytrip to Sarajevo and Mostar
- Day 11/08: Visit Zadar game 3+ dinner afer the game
- Day 12/8 Free day in Split (possible Game)
- Day 13/08: Check out hotel to Dubrovnik, visit Dubrovnik game 4 + dinner after the game
- Day 14/08 Departure back to USA

Hotel**** Globo Split

- Welcome to the Globo Hotel in Split
- An exceptional location in heart of Split, the second largest city in Croatia and the centre of Dalmatia, private parking, easy access to all the major sights and city institutions, and only 10 minutes on foot from the Split city centre. The Globo Hotel offers a cosy atmosphere and personalized service for both business people and tourists.
- The Globo Hotel Split has 33 comfortable rooms, modernly decorated with natural materials, a breakfast room, a conference room for 35 people, ideal for meetings, presentations and smaller conferences, and many other services that will make you feel like you're home.
- Hotel Globo Split, Lovretska 18, 21000 Split, Croatia | Telephone: (+385) 21 481 111 | Email: info@hotelglobo.com
- www.hotelglobo.com
- Or similar hotel



Split

- The history of Split in its early days revolves around a Greek settlement founded in the area between the 3rd and 4th centuries. Its most famous historical development, however, came in 295 AD when Roman emperor Diocletian ordered a residence to be built there for his retirement, as it was close to the nearby large Roman settlement of Salona (present-day Solin, about 5km from Split).
- It took ten years to build this magnificent palace and Diocletian lived there until he died in 313 AD. After his death, many Roman rulers continued to use it as a retreat although by the later part of the 6th century it had fallen into disrepair.



Hajduk Split Stadium

- Club: HNK Hajduk Split | Opening: 1979 | Capacity: 35,000 seats
- **History and description**
- Stadion Poljud was built in 1979 to host the 1979 Mediterranean Games. The stadium, with its two arced roofs, is intended to have the shape of a seashell.
- Stadion Poljud could initially hold 50,000 fans, but this was later reduced when the stadium got converted into an all-seater.
- The stadium has an athletics track running around the pitch and regularly hosts major athletics events.



Trogir

- General information about Trogir and area
- Trogir is situated in the center of Dalmatia, on the eastern coastline of Adriatic sea. The heart of Trogir is small islet laying between the gentle hills on the mainland and the coast of the Island of Ciovo. Small town of 12000 citizens is the center of Trogir micro - region which covers about 250km².
- Trogir Riviera is assemble of 20 islands, islets, small counties and villages. Find out more about the locations in Trogir area: Arbanija, Drvenik, Marina, Okrug Gornji and Donji, Seget, Sevid, Slatine, Trogir Center, Vinisce, Vranjica.



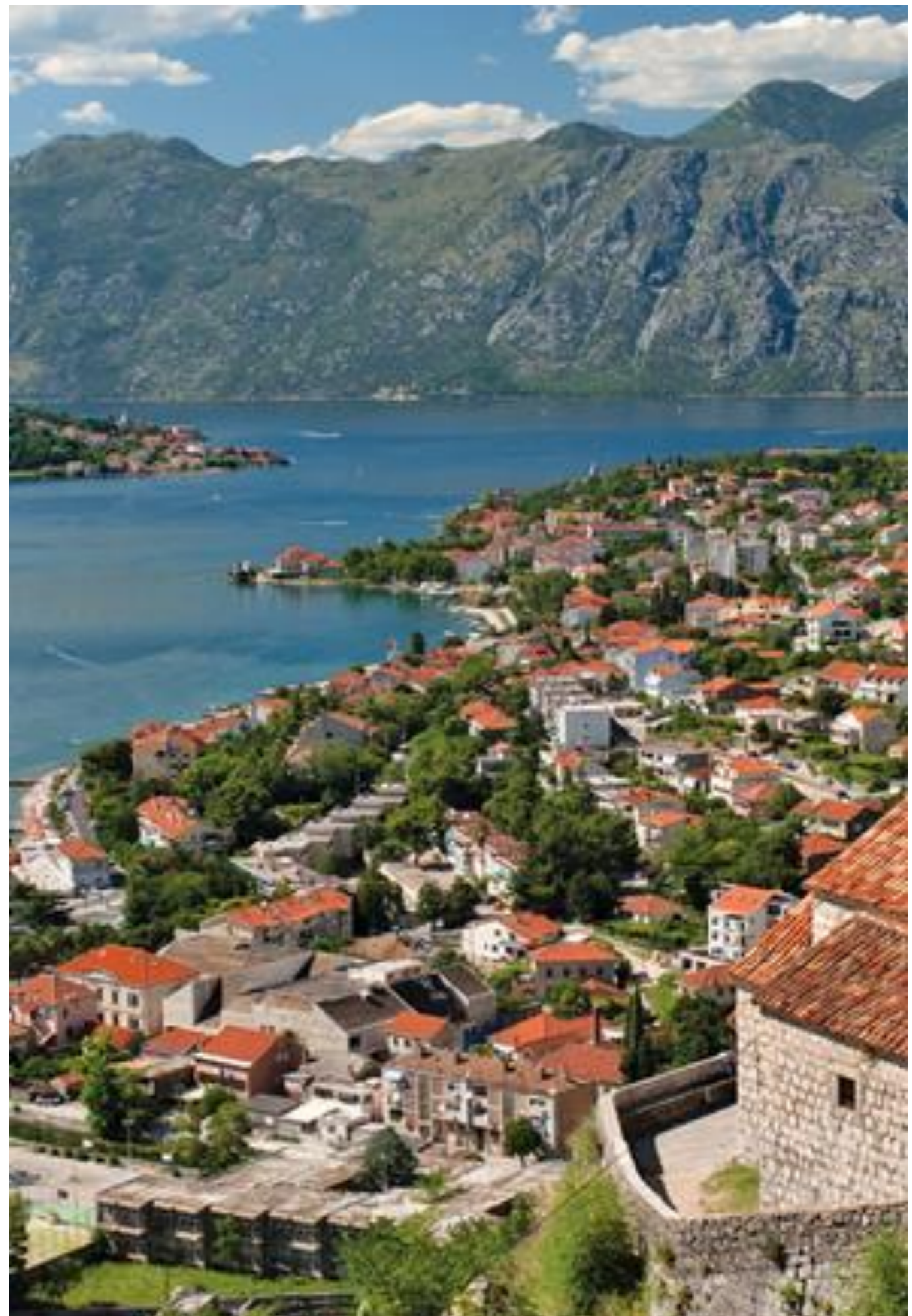
Dubrovnik

- Regardless of whether you are visiting Dubrovnik for the first time or the hundredth, the sense of awe never fails to descend when you set eyes on the beauty of the old town. Indeed it's hard to imagine anyone becoming jaded by the city's marble streets, baroque buildings and the endless shimmer of the Adriatic, or failing to be inspired by a walk along the ancient city walls that have protected a civilised, sophisticated republic for centuries.
- Although the shelling of Dubrovnik in 1991 horrified the world, the city has bounced back with characteristic vigour to enchant visitors again. Take the revamped cable car up to Mt Srđ; marvel at the Mediterranean lifestyle and the interplay of light and stone; trace the rise and fall of Dubrovnik in museums replete with art and artefacts; exhaust yourself retracing history – then plunge into the azure sea.
- Read more:
<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/croatia/dubrovnik#ixzz3YjravRWg>



Montenegro

- Tour description provided by Viator
- Montenegro, with its vast, awe-inspiring landscapes, is one of Europe's best-kept secrets, but the word is gradually getting out, so see it relatively crowd-free while you can! Only a one-hour drive from Dubrovnik, Montenegro offers an unforgettable experience, with a combination of exceptional natural beauty and a rich history and culture. Enjoy the unique geography, where mountains meet the sea.
- On this day trip from Dubrovnik to Montenegro, cross international borders and spend the day in one of Europe's lesser-visited gems. Enjoy a scenic drive around Kotor Bay with its numerous small settlements, including Risan, once the seat of the Illyrian queen Teuta, and picturesque Perast. Take a break in the medieval town of Kotor, encircled by walls and fortresses and listed as UNESCO World Heritage Site. Don't miss its popular attraction, the Cathedral of St Tryphon. Then continue your tour along the steep slopes to Cetinje (only April-October), stopping briefly along the way in the village of Njeguši. You will drive through Cetinje, once the seat of the Montenegrin rulers. Continue towards Budva with a panoramic view over Sveti Stefan, an exclusive island hotel. In Budva, a charming ancient town that is today a lively tourist resort, you'll have more free time to explore. Return to Dubrovnik with a ferry ride across the bay.
- Read more: <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/eastern-europe/activities/sightseeing-tours/montenegro-day-trip-dubrovnik#ixzz3YjqYHerq>



Mostar (Bosnië)

- Mostar is a city and municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the biggest and the most important city in the Herzegovina region and the center of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton of the Federation. Mostar is situated on the Neretva river and is the fifth-largest city in the country. Mostar was named after "the bridge keepers" (natively: mostari) who kept the Stari Most (Old Bridge) over Neretva river. During the Ottoman era, the Old Bridge was built and became one of the symbols of Mostar. The bridge was destroyed by Croatian Defence Council units during the Bosnian-Herzegovian War, on November 9, 1993 at 10:15 am. Slobodan Praljak, the commander of the Croat forces, is on trial at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia for ordering the destruction of the bridge, among other charges.



Sarajevo (Bosnië)

- “Destination Sarajevo” encompasses the city of Sarajevo and the wider Sarajevo Canton (which is located in the Federation of BiH, one of BiH’s entities), as well as the municipalities which are part of the neighboring parts of town and East Sarajevo (which is located in the Republic of Srpska, another BiH entity). Many archaeological finds testify to the fact that the area taken in by Sarajevo was inhabited even during the Neolithic period. There is also evidence that the Illyrians were here and the medieval town of Hodidjed was located in what is now part of “Destination Sarajevo”. Nonetheless, the name Sarajevo comes from the Turkish words, saray = palace and ovasi = field, and this certainly points to the fact that it was founded by the Ottomans, when the Turkish governor, [Isa Bey Ishaković](#), founded Sarajevo in the 15th century as the seat of Ottoman power for this region. Those who take a stroll through Sarajevo will notice four distinct types of architecture, which reflect the city’s different historical periods. The foundations of Sarajevo were laid during the first 150 years of Turkish rule and it was during this time that many architectural jewels were constructed, such as [Gazi Husrev Bey’s Mosque](#), the [Emperor’s Mosque](#), the [Old Orthodox Church](#) and [Baščaršija](#), which was once a grand marketplace. At the beginning of the 17th century, Sarajevo grew into a vibrant community of craftsmen which served as a major trading center and later became one of the most important cities in the European part of the Ottoman Empire. Another period that saw architecture flourish coincided with Austro-Hungarian occupation at the end of the 19th century and lasted until the First World War started in 1914. The modernization of Sarajevo included the installation of a public transport system, the first telephone line, etc. There were also many cultural and educational institutions that were founded, such as the [National Museum](#) and the [National Theater](#). Other additions to the fast-growing city included [Vijećnica](#) (City Hall), the [Aškenazi Synagogue](#) and the [Cathedral of Jesus’ Heart](#). Sarajevo’s development came to a halt on June 28, 1914, when Gavrilo Princip [assassinated](#) Franz Ferdinand, the Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne, and his wife Sophie. This set off a series of unfortunate events which eventually led to the outbreak of World War I. At the end of the First World War, Sarajevo became part of the newly-formed Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and it remained part of this state, which was later re-named the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, until the beginning of the Second World War, when it became part of the new Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Sarajevo experienced massive damage during the Second World War so it didn’t simply undergo major reconstruction during the post-war years, but also enjoyed tremendous growth. By 1984, when it hosted the 14th [Winter Olympic Games](#), Sarajevo had become a modern city with a population of more than 500,000. Sadly, the Olympic flame burned only too briefly. Only eight years after hosting the Olympics, Sarajevo found itself caught in another flame, when the fire of war broke out in BiH in 1992, leaving destruction in its wake until 1995. The fourth architectural period is represented by the modern, post-war era. In recent years, the metropolitan area associated with “Destination Sarajevo” has experienced rapid development. For its inhabitants, this makes it a better place to live, and for its growing numbers of visitors, it’s a better place to visit!



- **Climate**
Sarajevo has a mild continental climate. The average temperatures reach 19.1°C (66°F) in summer and -1.3°C (30°F) in winter. The average yearly temperature is 9.5°C (49°F).
- **Language**
The official languages are Bosnian, Serbian and Croatian. English and German are the most popular foreign languages.

Includes

- 6 nights hotel Globo Split
- 1 night hotel Dubrovnik
- 4/5 games
- Tour guide
- All bus transportations
- Daily meals breakfast & dinner
- Boat tour in Dubrovnik