

Major Attractions

ROME

Attraction	Description
Colosseum	Monumental 3-tiered Roman amphitheater once used for gladiatorial games, with guided tour option.
Palatine Hill	Legendary founding site of the city & home to ruins of Roman Imperial palaces, temples & baths.
Roman Forum	Vast excavated area of Roman temples, squares & government buildings, some dating back 2,000 years.
Vatican City	Independent city-state enclaved within Rome, known for St. Peter's Basilica and the Vatican Museums.
Vatican Museums	Multiple galleries of classical & Renaissance art masterpieces, plus the Sistine Chapel frescoes.
Borgo Pio	Tranquil cobblestone street in a medieval neighborhood, with a 19th-century drinking fountain.
St. Peter's Basilica	Late Renaissance church by architects including Michelangelo & holding up to 20,000 worshippers.
St. Peter's Square	Grand, historic square in front of St. Peter's Basilica, featuring an Egyptian obelisk & a fountain.
Pantheon	Iconic temple built circa 118 to 125 A.D. with a dome & Renaissance tombs, including Raphael's.
Piazza Navona	Elegant square dating from the 1st century A.D., with a baroque fountain, street artists & bars.
Church of St. Louis of the French	France's baroque national church in Rome, known for the Caravaggio paintings in its chapel.
Campo de' Fiori Market	Popular local produce market in a public square, selling fruit, vegetables & general goods.
Trevi Fountain	This baroque fountain, displays the god of the sea, Neptune on his chariot. No visit or Rome sightseeing is complete without tossing a coin in the fountain, as this means the person throwing the coin will 'one day return to Rome Italy'.
Castel Sant'Angelo	Castle of the Holy Angel, was a mausoleum for emperor Hadrian. After archangel Michael appeared here in 590 and ended a plague, pope Pius II had a large bronze statue of the angels placed on top of the castle.
Spanish Steps (Piazza di Spagna)	At the foot of the French church 'Trinita dei Monti' lie the 135 steps of the Spanish Steps. The Spanish Steps decent to the Piazza di Spagna, where you will find a distinctive fountain by Pietro Bernini. The 18th-century steps have grown into a tourist hotspot, and the top of the stairs offers a gorgeous view of Rome.
Monument of Vittorio Emanuele II	One of the most remarkable of Rome landmarks, the monument of the first Italian king Vittorio Emanuele II, is located next to the Piazza Venezia square. The building is also called the 'Altare della Patria' – the altar of the fatherland – and commemorates the unification of Italy. The colossal white building also contains a museum and the tomb of the unknown soldier, which is guarded by two soldiers.
Via Appia Antica (or Roman Appian Way)	One of the oldest roads into Rome from Roman times. The road with its large cables and lined with many cypresses was originally intended for trade and moving military troops more quickly. The road was located just outside the city walls, which meant there were many catacombs on the side of it.
Catacombs	San Sebastiano, San Callisto, Domitilla, Priscilla, and Sant'Agnese.

CIVITAVECCHIA (PORT)

Attraction	Description
Fort Michelangelo	One of the most important architectonic structures of the Lazio coastline.
The Taurine Baths	Also known as Baths of Trajan, are a remarkable archeological site located in the northern area of the city. Among the ruins there are tanks, massage rooms and different environments, all decorated with friezes, mosaics and marbles.
Marina di Civitavecchia	The stretch of seafront starting from Fort Michelangelo, passing through Viale Garibaldi and the Pirgo beach resort, until arriving to the Borgo Odescalchi. The heart of the area is Piazza della Vita (formerly Piazzale degli Eventi) which is located in front of Fort Michelangelo. The square is very lively during the summer, when you can also find exhibitions of local products, stalls, carousels for children, pubs, street food and open bars.
Old Town Centre	In Civitavecchia's old town center you find Piazza Leandra - in the heart of the old Medieval district where there is the small Chiesa della stella ("Church of the Star") - then Archetto Passage which leads to Piazza Saffi: in this square you can see the old city walls built.
San Lorenzo Market	Located in the heart of the historic city center, near Piazza Regina Margherita. Here local people come to buy fresh food products (such as fruit and vegetables) and to buy fish in the well-known Fish market, which is the flagship of the city.
Cathedral of Civitavecchia	Devoted to Saint Francis of Assisi, is the main church of the city. Destroyed during the second world war, the church was rebuilt in 1950 by architect Plinio Marconi.
Church of the Death	From Piazza Leandra, crossing the Archetto, pass by Piazza Aurelio Saffi and reach the Church of Saint Mary of the Prayer, formerly Rotonda del Suffragio but commonly known as Church of the Death. The Church of the Death is the oldest church in Civitavecchia. Built in 1685, the church is bound to the birth and work of the Confraternity of Death and Prayer, constituted in the second half of the sixteenth century to give adequate burial to the corpses abandoned outside the city walls or dispersed in the sea.

SANTORINI (Tender)

Attraction	Description
Thera	Ancient Thera is an archaeological site where you can see the Agora, theatre, gymnasium, and temples. This ancient village was founded in the 9th Century BC, so there are relics from the Hellenic, Roman, and Byzantine periods.
Amoudi Bay	Amoudi Bay is a tiny fishing village situated 300 steps below Oia. That amazing place is surrounded by red volcanic rocks and the Aegean Sea. It is well-known for tavernas and restaurants with fresh food.
Kamari Beach	Kamari beach is one of the most popular spots on the island, featured in almost every travel guide on this island. It is settled on Santorini's east coast and is well-known for its clear blue waters. Thanks to its volcanic history, <i>Kamari beach</i> is a large black sand beach with one of the longest stretches of black sand in Santorini. There are also lounge chairs and umbrellas, so pick an available one and enjoy the view.
Wine Museum in Fira	It is located in a cave, 8 meters underground. There you can learn more about the history of winemaking in Santorini and see the machines and tools that Santorini wine-makers used in production. Also, you can enjoy local wines.
Fira (Capital City)	Real postcard scenery. Wander in the city's alleys and discover the breathtaking viewpoints of the sea and the caldera. You will for sure fall in love with the island (even if it's often crowded!). From Fira, follow the beautiful walking trail to reach the village of Firostefani (only a 10-minute walk). Plan at least between 1 and 2 hours, as you will stop every 2 meters to enjoy the view and take pictures!
Oia	As in Fira, you will be amazed by Oia's pretty white houses, churches with a blue dome, and splendid views over the entire caldera!
Oia Castle	Sea views from the surviving watchtower of a Renaissance-era castle built to guard against pirates.
Akrotiri	This archaeological site is often compared to Pompeii, in Italy. Akrotiri is an ancient Minoan city destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1,613 B.C. It was only rediscovered in 1967 during an archaeological excavation. The site is one of the most important in the Aegean Sea. The archaeological excavations are still on going in this very large site. Many remains are probably still undiscovered! In Akrotiri, wooden footbridges allow you to walk in the city. There, you will admire the ancient buildings, the streets and many ceramics. Unlike Pompeii, the city of Akrotiri was uninhabited when the eruption occurred, as no human remains or valuable objects were found on the site.
Archaeological museum	In Fira, collection of remains from all Santorini, including vases from Akrotiri.
The Museum of Prehistoric Thera	In Fira, exposing vestiges discovered in Akrotiri (I will tell you more about it later) and other archaeological excavations on Santorini.
Wine Tours	The island is renowned for its excellent white wines, known as some of the best in Greece. You can visit many vineyards (known for being the oldest in the world!) on the island, and taste the best wines.

ATHENS

Attraction	Description
Acropolis	Ruins of iconic 5th-century B.C. temple complex on Athens' rocky hilltop undergoing restoration.
Parthenon	Restored, landmark temple ruins on archaeological site with iconic Doric columns built from 447 BC.
Ancient Agora	Near the Acropolis you will find the Ancient Agora. This area used to be the center of the city. Important buildings, shops and markets were located here. It was a gathering place for the people and also the government. The <i>Temple of Hephaistos</i> is also located on the ancient Agora. Unlike many other buildings, this building has remained fairly intact. This temple was used as a church for a time and is decorated with images and inscriptions.
Acropolis Museum	Ultramodern glass & steel museum housing ancient artifacts from the Acropolis archaeological site.
Odeon of Herodes Atticus	Concerts & other performances are held at this restored stone theater constructed in 161 CE.
Erechtheion	Honoring Athena & Poseidon, this famous, ancient Greek temple features a porch with 6 caryatids.
Plaka	Historic neighborhood in Athens, known for its narrow streets, neoclassical architecture, and vibrant atmosphere.
Anafiotika	Quaint neighborhood in Athens, built to resemble a traditional Cycladic village with narrow streets and whitewashed houses.
Syntagma Square	City square in front of the Old Royal Palace which has long been the symbolic heart of the city. <i>Tomb of the Unknown Soldier</i> . This is guarded by soldiers and every hour there is a changing of the guard.
National Archaeological Museum	Neoclassical museum of Ancient Greek art & archaeology, with sculpture, metalwork, vases & jewelry.
Panathenaic Stadium	Site of the first modern Olympic games in 1896, now hosting ceremonial events & tours.
Monastiráki Square	This square is located in the middle of the busy Monastiráki district and is extremely popular. Near this square are several churches and museums. You can also shop here in the large shopping street Ermou. On the square itself there is a cozy atmosphere and you can enjoy a snack and a drink.
National Garden of Athens (Zappeion Park)	In the gardens you can view various objects and ruins. It is also a perfect place to walk around and enjoy nature. It is a very green and wooded area to relax in the busy city. On the other side of the park you arrive at the old Panathenaic stadium.

PIRAEUS (PORT)

Attraction	Description
Zea Pasalimani	One of the top things to do in Piraeus is spend time at the lovely harbors. The port of Zea, also known as Pasalimani, is the perfect place for a stroll and to grab a leisurely coffee. Venues here offer great views of the Saronic Gulf and its fancy yachts docked at harbor.
Castella Neighborhood	This hilltop district is a colorful and authentic Greek neighborhood that overlooks the sea. Bump into neoclassical buildings in the quiet uphill streets (Irakleous, Falireou, Foskolou and Vasileous Pavolou) which offer a nice view. At the top of the hill is the Prophet Elias church and the Veakeion open-air theatre.
Microlimano	Sitting at the base of the Castella neighborhood you'll find Microlimano – another picturesque harbor to explore. In Greek, the name means small port. In Microlimano, you can find a lineup of quality fish restaurants and tavernas with tables right by the water.
Archaeological Museum	This museum offers an overview of the history of the city when it flourished in ancient times as a center of naval commerce. The oldest surviving cast statue of a Kouros dedicated to the god Apollo can be found here too.
Hellenic Maritime Museum	This is the largest maritime museum of Greece. The exhibits and models depict ships dating back to 8,000 B.C. up to the Greek War of Independence of 1821.

MYKONOS

Attraction	Description
Windmills	The white windmills of Mykonos are one of the most memorable fixtures here. They hark back to a time when grain production was the primary industry, and many were built as far back as the 16th century. Sixteen windmills survive, many at viewpoints offering breathtaking views across the island. Just 16 from the original 28 windmills operate today in Mykonos. The most popular is Pano Mili. Situated on the hilltop, it offers a beautiful panoramic view of the island. You can also visit the Kato Mili, the Geronymos Mill from the 18th century and Boni's Mill, part of Mykonos' Agricultural Museum.
Mykonos Town (Chora or Hora)	There are two ports in Mykonos. The New port of Mykonos is used for the arrival of ferries and cruise ships. The Old port is where you'll be transported back in time with narrow winding streets and whitewashed buildings. It is in the Old Port that you will find many Greek restaurants, bars, shops and hotels. There is also a traditional fish market, where local fishermen sell fresh seafood every day. The Old Port of Mykonos also has a small sandy beach, where you can swim and picturesque alleys for strolling.
Paraportiani Church	The Church of Panagia Paraportiani is a lovely medieval, white-washed church. It is located in the Kastro area, the most charming quarter in the town of Chora. Paraportiani church is one of the most famous Mykonos landmarks and one of the most photographed churches in the world. It is situated on the coastline and consists of five smaller churches. Construction of the church started in the 14th century and finished in the 17th century. Here you can see different architectural styles, such as Byzantine, vernacular, western and traditional.
Little Venice	Little Venice is the most romantic place on the island of Mykonos. It is located in the western part of the town of Chora, in a lovely area with many old Cycladic houses perched on the edge of the Aegean Sea. In the 18th century, merchants built houses on the edge of the waterfront, like in the Italian city of Venice. They also used Venetian architectural style to give the place a Venetian feel.
Chora Castle	The Castle of Chora is located on a hill offering a marvelous view of Mykonos Town and the sea. In the past, it used to serve as a fortress for protection against various dangers, such as pirate invasions.
Matoyianni Street	Matoyianni Street in Chora is the most popular place in Mykonos during the summer months. There are many white-washed houses, with souvenir and handmade jewelry shops and designer stores. Most of them are open until midnight. One of the most famous stores here is Pantopoleion, a 300-year-old Mykonian shop with organic food and natural cosmetics. You will enjoy the stroll through narrow alleys filled with beautiful flower arrangements.

Attraction	Description
Corfu Old Town	Home to a mesmerizing mess of enticing streets and attractive squares, Corfu's Old Town really is a treat to stroll about. The heart and soul of life on the island, its fine Venetian buildings and countless bustling businesses occupy a broad peninsula in between two fabulous old fortresses.
Palace of St. Michael and St. George	1819-1824 A.D. , when the British Commissioner Thomas Maitland was in office. It is the most important monument of the British administration and one of the first neoclassical buildings in Greece. It was built from Maltese stone.
Old Fortress	The Old Fortress of Corfu stands next to Spianada Square and Liston. It is an impressive castle built on a peninsula into the sea and connected to the mainland via a narrow bridge. A lighthouse stands on its top and offers a great view of the Town and the sea.
New Fortress	This fortress is also known as the New Fortress of Corfu, in contrast to the Old Fortress near Spianada Square. It played an important role in the protection of the town against pirates and enemies in Medieval times. The entire fortress is an intricate network of compartments and galleries.
Spianada Square	Spianada is the most impressive square of Corfu Town and lies between the Old Fortress and the Old Town. It is the largest square in Greece and one of the largest and prettiest squares in Europe.
Saint Spyridon	The church of Saint Spyridon is located in the Old Town of Corfu, right behind Liston. It has the largest bell tower of all churches in the city and it is its red dome that visitors first see when they arrive by boat to Corfu.
Achilleion Palace	The Achilleion Palace was built in 1890 for Elizabeth (Sissy), the Empress of Austria. It used to serve as the summer retreat of the Empress, who named it Achilleion after her favorite Greek hero, Achilles. After her assassination, it was sold to the Kaiser of Germany.
Paleokastritsa Beach	Undoubtedly one of the most popular and pristine swathes of sand on the isle, Paleokastritsa Beach is set right by the village and monastery of the same name. Surrounded by little bars and tavernas, it is a lovely spot to sunbathe, swim and take in the spectacular scenery all around you. Curved about a sparkling bay with high walls of rock bordering it, the beach is sandy unlike most of the shingle coves up and down the coast. As it is quite narrow, it often gets quite full during the day with sunbeds and umbrellas studding its shores. The beach is definitely well worth visiting though for its crystal-clear waters and stunning views of the soaring cliffs and shimmering sea. After topping up your tan, you can grab a bite to eat at one of the local tavernas before making your way to the nearby monastery.
Paleokastritsa Monastery	Built in the 13th century on the hill of Paleokastritsa, the monastery houses a small museum with Byzantine and post Byzantine icons. The museum gives great views to the sea and it is open to visitors.
Old Perithia	Old Perithia (Palea Perithia) is a ghost village located on the slopes of Mount Pantokrator, the highest mountain in Corfu. Although the village today is almost uninhabited, it is frequently visited for its Venetian architecture and impressive atmosphere. Travelers can walk through Old Perithia and see some of the few locals that still call the village home, dine at the few tavernas in the village and watch the sheep roam among fig and cherry trees.
Temple of Artemis	The magnificent temple of Artemis was a typical Doric temple. Dedicated to the Greek goddess Artemis, the temple was located near the lagoon of Chalikiopoulos.

VALETTA

Attraction	Description
Saint John's Co-Cathedral	Simple facade hides a breathtaking interior. The marble floor decorated with coat of arms houses the Knights of the Order tombs. The vault is entirely covered with frescoes depicting the life of St. John the Baptist. Eight chapels, each dedicated to one of the languages of the Order and richly decorated. In order to get in, you need to follow the dress-code: shawls are distributed inside to cover your arms and legs.
Grand Master's Palace	Originally the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta's residence. houses the President of Malta Office. Beautiful courtyards with fountains and statues. In the part of the palace that used to be stables, you can also visit the armoury: it houses an impressive collection of weapons and armors. All of them are authentic and were used by the Knights and Grand Masters of the Order of Malta. When a knight died, his armour became the property of the order.
Upper Barrakka	A day at the Upper Barrakka Gardens guarantees views over the azure Grand Harbour and Fort St Angelo. A panoramic glass lift, 58m tall, connects the gardens to Valletta's waterfront for sea-level ferry access. In the lush gardens themselves, you'll find fountains, monuments and a neoclassical shrine.
Fort St Elmo and the National War Museum	Malta's oldest fort, the star-shaped fortress of stone that is Fort St Elmo on the tip of the peninsula, guards the entrance to Valletta's Grand Harbour. Fort St Elmo houses a chapel, the resting place of knights lost to battle, and the National War Museum, with displays of military armour, the George Cross, & WWII memorial.
Saluting Battery	Catch the crackle and smoke plumes of cannon fire every day at noon from the 16th-century Saluting Battery that overlooks Fort St Angelo and Valletta's Grand Harbour. Tickets to the smoke show at midday cost just €3.
Tritons' Fountain	At the entrance of Valletta's City Gate, the Tritons' Fountain's iconic three bronze Tritons balance a basin in a structural spectacle of water jets and mist.
Republic Street & Merchant Street	Where you will find most of the walled city's main sights. Running from the city gates to Fort St Elmo on the tip of the peninsula, artisan sellers of silver filigree and lace, handsome old lunch spots such as Caffe Cordina and the National Museum of Archaeology line the main pedestrian thoroughfare.
Manoel Theater	One of the Oldest Theaters in Europe. This magnificent little theater was commissioned in 1731 by António Manoel de Vilhena, Grand Master of the Knights of Malta. You may visit the theater by taking a guided tour. The tours are offered several times daily, Monday through Saturday.
Valletta Waterfront	The row of Baroque buildings along the Marsamxett Harbor was commissioned in the 18th century by Grand Master Manuel Pinto de Fonseca. The buildings were once used as warehouses, to store goods unloaded at the docks. The different colors of the doors indicated the type of contents stored inside: yellow represented wheat, and blue was for seafood. The warehouse buildings have been beautifully restored, and the pathway has been enlarged. A selection of restaurants is found along the palm-fringed waterside promenade.
Casa Rocca Piccola	The Casa Rocca Piccola is the only palace in Valletta that is still inhabited. You will be able to visit about 12 rooms of the palace and discover the private collections of the Marquis as well as objects of the daily life of the past centuries. At the end of the visit, you will go to the air raid shelters dug during the Second World War. There are only guided tours, which take about 1 hour.

MALTA (Venture outside Valletta)

Attraction	Description
Mdina	Medieval Hilltop Town. Step back in time and experience the allure of a walled medieval town. You must pass through the dramatic Main Gate to enter Mdina. Within the city's immense, ancient ramparts is a delightful world of car-free streets and beautiful, old sandstone buildings. The entire town is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, brimming with historic monuments and cultural attractions such as its glorious Baroque cathedral, the 17th-century Carmelite Priory, and several old aristocratic palaces. The Palazzo Falson Historic House Museum (Villegaignon Street) offers the chance to see an authentic medieval palace, decorated in the original style. The Palazzo Falson also displays exquisite art, antiques, and Oriental carpets, as well as a collection of ancient coins. The Palazzo Vilhena (Saint Publius Square) is a stately 18th-century Magisterial Palace that now houses Malta's National Museum of Natural History.
Rabat	Just outside the Mdina ramparts is the neighboring town of Rabat. You can see both cities in the same day; Mdina and Rabat are sometimes considered to be one unified urban area. One of the hidden gems is the Casa Bernard, a grand 16th-century house that is still a private residence but is open to the public for guided tours. The house is decorated with antique furniture, masterpieces of painting, and noteworthy objets d'art. The Domvs Romana provides a glimpse of everyday life during the ancient Roman era, with exhibits about fashion, entertainment, and cuisine. The museum stands on the ruins of a Roman aristocratic townhouse and contains some of the finest 1st-century BCE Roman mosaics in the world. The 17th-century Parish Church of St. Paul's stands above St. Paul's Grotto, where it is said that Saint Paul found refuge during his stay in Malta. Next to the church, the Wignacourt Museum displays ancient Roman artifacts and paintings by Mattia Preti as well as other European artists. Dating back to the 15th and 16th centuries, St. Dominic's Convent is an important pilgrimage destination because it contains a marble statue of the Virgin Mary that is considered miraculous. The convent's courtyard garden was used in the filming of <i>Game of Thrones</i> .
Golden Bay Beach	Golden Bay in Northwest Malta is one of the island's prettiest beaches. This picturesque and well-maintained beach features sheltered sandy shores tucked away behind a mountainous coastline and sloping cliffs. The beach has an extremely wide shoreline with soft golden sands. The clean, calm waters are safe for swimming. You could spend the day here sunbathing, while listening to the soothing sound of waves lapping against the shore. Lounge chairs and beach umbrellas are available for rent, and the site has well-maintained facilities including public toilets and changing rooms. There are also cafés and restaurants with terraces overlooking the shoreline. The beach is found next to a luxurious five-star hotel, the Radisson Blu Resort & Spa, Malta Golden Sands, which has three restaurants, a café, snack bar, swimming pool, and fitness center. Unlike other beaches in Malta, Golden Bay Beach is far away from street traffic, which makes it a perfect get-away-from-it-all seaside escape. At the same time, Golden Bay Beach is easily accessible by car or bus; the bus stop is only a five-minute walk away from the beach.

MESSINA

Attraction	Description
Messina Cathedral	As the main Catholic church in Messina, the Duomo has stood since 1551 and was originally constructed by a renowned architect from Florence who was actually a protégé of Michelangelo. During WWII, the cathedral was hugely damaged, and the version you see today is a reconstruction that stays true to its original design and materials. Standing in the centre of the Piazza del Duomo, the cathedral is truly impressive and exhibits a style that was typical of the time period.
Piazza del Duomo	This beautiful square is undoubtedly one of the main attractions in Messina. There is also a selection of shops, restaurants and cafes in close proximity to the square, and also several shaded areas with benches and trees to sit and people watch.
Fontana di Orion (Orion Fountain)	Standing in a prominent position in front of the cathedral in Piazza del Duomo, the Orion statue was created by Giovanni Angelo Montorsoli, a student of Michelangelo in Florence. Montorsoli was assisted by his own student, Martino Montanini, and together they worked on the monumental work between 1547 and 1551. Crowning the pyramid formation is Orion, whom legend holds to be the city's founder. He is portrayed with his dog, Sirius, at his feet.
Messina Bell Tower and Astronomical Clock	Completing the trio of attractions in this area of Messina, the Bell Tower stands proudly next to the re-mastered Duomo and is just as impressive. This huge tower has four separate tiers and the top section is a clock tower with a pointed roof. Whilst the actual structure is amazing to behold, the clock mechanism is truly something else. This mechanism stands as one of the most important examples of its kind in the world – At noon, you can witness the mechanism in action and see the various golden figures moving. It is possible to step inside the tower and watch the intricate mechanism in action – It is truly fantastic to see the various weights, gears and counterweights work together to move the objects.
Camposanto	Camposanto is a beautiful complex and provides the perfect resting place for the citizens of Messina. This monumental cemetery features a series of Neoclassical and Art Nouveau structures and sculptures and is more like a public park rather than a graveyard. A series of flower beds and fountains are found in the central section, whilst a large colonnade sits on top of the main hill. The Camposanto is considered one of the most beautiful cemeteries in Italy.
Temple Christ the King	Located high up on the Viale Principe Umberto, this monument offers fantastic views across to the Mediterranean sea and the whole of Messina. Created in 1937, the actual monument features a beautiful hexagonal design and has a large ornate dome that can be seen for miles.
Fontana di Nettuno (Neptune Fountain)	It is hard to miss this large ornate fountain as it takes pride of place near the main public boating harbour on the edge of the Via Garibaldi that runs parallel to the sea. Constructed and designed by Giovanni Montorsoli, the fountain is dedicated to the sea god Neptune and he is depicted in the centre holding his legendary trident. Surrounding Neptune are several other characters from legend and mythical beasts.
Torre Faro	If you are looking for a trip out whilst based in Messina, Torre Faro is a lovely coastal village. Approximately 30 minutes by car, Torre Faro is easily accessible and provides a number of attractions and opportunity for relaxation. A stretch of white sandy beach is perfect for sunbathing, and the streets are lined with charming cafes and souvenir shops. Finally, a must see is the gigantic metal lighthouse that sits at the edge of the beach – This immense structure is literally impossible to miss and stands at 225m high.

NAPLES

Attraction	Description
Historic Center of Naples	The historic center of Naples is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the largest and most densely populated old towns in Europe. You can walk its entire length along the lively Spaccanapoli thoroughfare that cuts through its heart, dividing the old town in two, and Via San Gregorio Armeno, famously lined with artisan workshops that produce the city's traditional nativity scenes. Just outside the district known as the Decumani, step onto Via Toledo, the busiest shopping street in Naples that leads to Piazza Plebiscito, Galleria Umberto I, and the San Carlo opera house.
Naples Underground	There is a network of squares and streets built by the Greeks and Romans and which were later used as air raid shelters during the Second World War. You have different routes that you can visit with a guided tour, such as <i>Napoli Sotteranea</i> where you can admire the Greek Roman Aqueduct and Roman theater.
The Veiled Christ (Sansevero Chapel)	This marble statue by the Italian artist Giuseppe Sanmartino is considered one of the great masterpieces of 18th-century neoclassical sculpture and depicts Christ wrapped in a shroud, with his face hidden from view.
Santa Chiara Monastery (Complesso Monumentale di Santa Chiara)	Complesso Monumentale di Santa Chiara This gothic monastery was founded in 1313; today its museum houses an impressive collection of 14th-century art and artifacts.
The Royal Palace of Naples (Palazzo Reale) and Piazza Plebiscito	The Palazzo Reale was the largest building in Europe when it was built in the 17th century and remains the largest palace in Italy. Piazza Plebiscito is one of Naples' main squares of Naples.
Castel dell'Ovo	One of the most photographed sights in Naples. Perched on an islet just off the city's coast (and connected by a bridge), open to the public for guided tours and temporary exhibitions.
Galleria Umberto and Saint Carlo Theatre	Public shopping gallery in Naples. It is located directly across from the San Carlo opera house.
Catacombs of Naples	The <i>Catacombe di San Gennaro</i> is a large tomb of a noble family from the 2nd century AD, cut from the tuff and later available to the Christian community. The remains of the first patron of Naples, Saint Agrippinus, and later of the martyr San Gennaro were added in the 4th century. The <i>Catacombe di San Gaudioso</i> is the tomb of the bishop of Abitinia, Gaudiosus.
Pompeii	The excavations of the archaeological area of Pompeii are one of the most famous attractions of Naples and Italy. It was a place that was located near the volcano of Mount Vesuvius. In AD 79, the volcano erupted and covered the city with volcanic ash. Many people died and the city fell into oblivion. Until the 18th century, when efforts were made to remove the city from the ash layer. Today, Pompeii is thriving for tourism, historians and archaeologists
Herculaneum	When you talk about the great volcanic eruption of Vesuvius, the city of Pompeii is often mentioned. On the other side of the volcano you had another city, which was Herculaneum. This city had less destruction than Pompeii and was only covered by a 20 meter thick lava flow. When you walk through Herculaneum you really have the feeling that you are walking through an authentic Roman city. Buildings are much more preserved during the volcanic eruption, it is also a lot smaller than Pompeii and even closer to Naples.
Amalfi Coast	The Amalfi Coast is a 50-kilometer stretch of coastline along the southern edge of Italy's Sorrentine Peninsula. It's a popular holiday destination, with sheer cliffs and a rugged shoreline dotted with small beaches and pastel-colored fishing villages. The coastal road between the port city of Salerno and clifftop Sorrento winds past grand villas, terraced vineyards and cliffside lemon groves.

FLORENCE

Attraction	Description
Uffizi Gallery	It is the most famous museum and regularly sells out many days in advance. The Uffizi contains well-known works of art by Botticelli, Caravaggio and Titian, among others.
Duomo (Santa Maria del Fiore)	Dominating the skyline, the Santa Maria del Fiore cathedral has become a true landmark of the Firenze. You will find the Duomo di Firenze in Piazza del Duomo. Climb Brunelleschi's 115-meter dome (booking required) for stunning views of the city or climb up Giotto's 82-meter campanile.
Palazzo Vecchio	The palace is a museum. It is known for the Hall of Five Hundred, a large space where you can admire famous frescoes and the cassette ceiling with paintings by Vasari. You can also enter the clock tower for a beautiful view of the city.
Ponte Vecchio	Most famous bridge over the Arno. The bridge is best known for its shops, which are located on the bridge. Blacksmiths, tanners and butchers used to live here, but nowadays you will mainly encounter jewelers here. In the middle of the bridge you will find a bust of Cellini, who became famous as a metal smith.
Michelangelo's David	The Galleria dell'Accademia of Florence is an art school, where a large collection of sculptures is collected that served to inspire the students.
Piazza della Signoria	You will find the famous Palazzo Vecchio with a copy of Michelangelo's David on the doorstep and the famous clock tower. The Neptune Fountain is also located on this square.
Basilica Santa Croce & Square	The Gothic basilica is best known for the famous Florentines, who are buried there, such as Machiavelli, Michelangelo, Vasari and Galileo Galilei and grave monument of Dante. Brunelleschi made the famous Capella di Pazzi in a Renaissance style.
Piazzale Michelangelo	Located on a hill, you have a 360 degree view of the Tuscan capital and the surrounding area. At the Piazzale you will also find a copy of Michelangelo's David and other replicas of the renowned sculptor.
Mercato Centrale (Food Halls)	This large market hall offers you all kinds of fresh food in a pleasant market atmosphere. You can also enjoy cooked foods in the food hall, including Tuscan specialties such as porchetta. You will also find a number of cozy wine bars, where you can relax from the hustle and bustle on the market. You can also buy souvenirs and clothes in the market hall.

PISA

Attraction	Description
Leaning Tower of Pisa	The Torre Pendente was built from 1173 on swampy ground, so the tower started to collapse when the third floor of the tower was placed. Nevertheless, construction continued, so that the building was finished in 1350. Several interventions have already been made to reduce the slope of the tower. This makes the building safe and accessible to the public again. The tower is about 56 meters high.
Duomo (Cathedral)	Pisa Cathedral is located in Piazza dei Miracoli and was built from 1064. The cathedral is an example of a Pisan-Romanesque architectural style. The exterior is characterized by the four-part facade consisting of arches and colonnades. In the left arcade is the tomb of the architect and on the outside you will also find the bronze doors from 1180. In the Duomo, you must see the pulpit of Pisano, the mosaics in the apse and the tomb of the Emperor of Camaino.
Battistero di San Giovanni	The baptismal font of Saint Giovanni can be found opposite the Duomo in Piazza dei Miracoli. The round Baptistery was first built in Romanesque style, but was completed in Gothic style by the Pisano brothers due to lack of financial resources. Nicola Pisano also made the marble pulpit in 1260.
Camposanto	The construction of this cemetery was started in 1278 by Di Simone and according to legends the structure with its marble arcades is said to contain earth from the Holy Land. There were also beautiful frescoes, but as a result of bombing during the Second World War, only parts of them are left.
Piazza dei Cavalieiri	Another famous square in Pisa Italy is the Piazza dei Cavalieiri. In the square you will find the famous <i>Palazzo dei Cavalieiri</i> , which is home to one of the most prestigious parts of the University of Pisa: the Scuola Normale Superiore. Characteristic of the building are the black and white sgraffito, decorations in wet lime.
Borgo Stretto	The Borgo Stretto is the most famous street in Pisa. It is a real shopping street with fourteenth- and fifteenth-century porticos of palaces. The street starts at the bridge Ponte di Mezzo and goes in the direction of the Pisa towers. Along the way you will come across Piazza del Pozetto, where you will find a copy of Madonna dei Vetturini by Nino Pisano on a tabernacle. You will also find the medieval Chiesa San Michele on this street. It is built on the site where a temple dedicated to the Roman god Mars had previously been built. It is a church in Gothic style and you will find works of art by Lupo di Francesco, Nino Pisano and Rosselli, among others.

LIVORNO (PORT)

Attraction	Description
Terrazza Mascagni	This wide promenade along the waterfront at the southern part of town. The 8,700-square-meter terrace is paved in a dramatic chessboard pattern of more than 34,000 black and white tiles. The orchestra pavilion is a replica of the original built in the 1930s and destroyed during World War II.
The Port	The old part of the port is known, after its Medici founders, as the Porto Mediceo. Tall-ship fans will notice the masts of the Italian naval training vessel <i>Amerigo Vespucci</i> , whose home port is in Livorno. When it is not on its training cruises, which are usually July through September, you can board the ship for tours.
Nuova Venezia (New Venice)	In the 1620s, when Livorno needed to expand to accommodate a growing population, a new district was planned for the area between the old and new fortresses. The architect borrowed building techniques from Venice. You can tour this picturesque neighborhood on a boat tour that circles the Fortezza Nuova — the new fort — and follows the canal underneath the Piazza della Repubblica. Explore on foot to discover the Church of Santa Caterina of Siena, with beautiful early 17th-century wood choir stalls and seven notable side chapels. The dome rises 63 meters, its cupola decorated with 19th-century frescoes of the Evangelists.
Mercato Centrale (Central Market)	Every morning except Sunday, you can sample local cheeses and salamis. Small stalls inside serve fresh-ground coffee and breakfast pastries. Adjacent to the market is an equally lively and colorful outdoor farmers' market.
Fortezza Vecchia (Old Fortress)	At the north end of the old port area, Fortezza Vecchia was built between 1521 and 1534. It is dominated by a round tower known as the Mástio di Matilde, part of an earlier 11th-century castle and Livorno's oldest remaining structure from the early Middle Ages. The Medici fort also incorporated a crenelated area that was added in the 14th century. The little church of San Francesco inside the fortress was built in 1530. The fortress is usually open for tours, where you can climb to the top of the Mástio di Matilde for views of the port and city. The fort is close to the cruise port, so for passengers with only a short time ashore, it's one of the easiest things to do in Livorno.
Acquario di Livorno (Aquarium)	Modern aquarium with beautifully displayed sea life from the Mediterranean and other ocean environments. Highlights are blacktip and zebra sharks, Napoleon fish, sea turtles, seahorses, brilliantly colored Caribbean fish, corals, and an underwater archaeology exhibit. It's a learning experience for the whole family, with arresting displays and excellent signage that points out fascinating characteristics of the sea life. The newest exhibit, added in 2019, is a tank dedicated to the octopus, specifically designed to demonstrate their cognitive capacity and intelligence.
Via Grande and Monumento dei Quattro Mori	Livorno's main street, Via Grande draws a wide straight line from the harbor, across the Piazza Grande to the broad Piazza della Repubblica, with statues of Ferdinand III and Leopold II, the last Grand Dukes of Tuscany. In Piazza Micheli, which opens onto the harbor, is a monument to Grand Duke Ferdinand I (1587-1609). It's popularly known as the Monumento dei Quattro Mori (Monument of the Four Moors) after the four bronze figures on the base. The central feature of the old town is the long Piazza Grande, where you'll find the cathedral, built between 1594 and 1606. After its destruction during World War II, it was rebuilt in its original form.

VENICE

Attraction	Description
Grand Canal	Iconic waterway in Venice, lined with stunning palaces and crossed by picturesque bridges.
Rialto Market	Large canal front covered market with stalls trading in fish, seafood & vegetables.
Rialto Bridge	Ornate covered 16th-century stone footbridge crossing the Grand Canal, with shops & restaurants.
Strada Nova	Main street in Venice lined with shops, cafes, and historic buildings, connecting the train station to Rialto Bridge.
Doge's Palace	Ornate Gothic palace buildings hosting exhibitions with duke's rooms, prison & armoury tours.
St. Mark's Basilica	Iconic cathedral with a cavernous gilded interior, myriad mosaics & an on-site museum.
Piazza San Marco	Iconic square known for grand, historical architecture from St. Mark's Basilica to the Clock Tower.
Campanile di San Marco	Imposing 16th-century square cathedral tower with an angel-topped spire & belfry offering sea views.
Bridge of Sighs	Arched bridge named for sighs of prisoners crossing it en route from the Palazzo Ducale to prison.
Burano Island	Famous for its lace and colorful houses.
Murano Island	Famous for its glassblowing artists.
Mercato di Rialto	Large canal front covered market with stalls trading in fish, seafood & vegetables.
Cannaregio	Historic Jewish neighborhood now home to 2 synagogues, kosher shops & the Jewish Museum of Venice.
Giardini della Biennale	Relaxed gardens hosting art exhibitions & featuring national pavilions built by famous architects.
Dorsoduro	Southernmost of the six Venetian neighborhoods and known for its culture and the students. During a walk you will come across several places of interest, such as the Peggy Guggenheim Collection, Punta della Dogana and Galleria dell'Accademia. To the east, Dorsoduro borders the Grand Canal. There are also several churches to visit, such as the Santa Maria del Rosario and the San Sebastiano.
Gondola	Take a ride in a traditional Gondola through the canals.