During this excursion we will visit city center and get acquainted with Lviv’s interesting history. Lviv is unique place in Ukraine and combines both western and eastern traditions in one place. City was founded in 1256 and was upon Polish, Austro-Hungarian, Soviet & Ukrainian authorities.

During excursion we will visit those not well known sites of Lviv, which are usually not included into standard city tours and which represent the political life of the city in the XX century. At the end of the tour we will also visit a historical place of Lviv called High Castle. It is actually a high hill on the top of which you can observe a beautiful panorama of the whole city, but about 150 years ago you could find there a castle built in XIV century.
Lviv's abundance and diversity of churches in this charming old city developed from the city’s location on the border of eastern and western Europe. Although there's no finite “border” marking eastern and western Europe but rather a large swath of gray area where Catholicism and Eastern Christianity, namely Orthodoxy, mixed and often clashed, even today. During this excursion we will visit different sacral buildings located in the city center which belong to different Churches.
Lviv City Council

During short excursion we will see the Lviv City Council from inside – which departments it has and how they do their usual daily work. At the end of the excursion we will visit the city TOWER.
The current building of the Lviv City Hall was constructed in the Viennese Classicist style in the middle of the 19th century. One can climb 350 wooden stairs and have the pleasure of viewing all the beauty that the city affords from the gallery of the City Hall tower.

Open Air Museum of Ukrainian Folk Architecture «Shevchenkivsky Hay»

This is an open-air museum where you can familiarize yourself with customs and folk traditions of Ukrainian rural life.
There are more than 124 architectural monuments (mostly village houses and churches grouped into 54 farmsteads) situated in picturesque ethnographic areas.

Memorial Museum Dedicated to Victims of Occupational Regimes: «Tyiurma na Lontskoho»

This museum can be found on the premises of a prison, where punishments were meted out by three occupational powers: Poland, the Soviet Union, and Germany. It is the first prison museum in Ukraine.
The first memorial exhibit is situated on the first floor of the building, where the authentic appearance and conditions of the prison have been preserved; in fact, it has not undergone any major changes since it was occupied by political prisoners.
The Sapegas Palace is the ancestral home of an old family of Lithuanian-Rus princes. The building in 17th-century French Baroque style was erected in 1868. Contemporaries used to call the palace of Adam Sapeha "the box of wonders". Designed by architect A. Kun and constructed in the second half of the 19th century, this miniature and well-proportioned Neo-Baroque palace cost almost as much as the magnificent edifice of Potockis Palace nearby. The palace facades’ exquisite hand-carved stone decorations are especially attractive.

The Palace of Counts Potockis is a majestic edifice in French Neorenaissance style of late 19th century. The Palace of Potockis is a bright example of mature historicism architecture and one of the most interesting architectural landmarks of Lviv.
The Lviv Beer Brewing Museum

It is the first museum of beer brewing in Ukraine. It was opened on October 14th, 2005. The museum is located in the semi-basement premises of the Lviv Beer Plant, and occupies a surface totalling 600 square meters. The exhibit presents a complete history of beer brewing in Lviv and the Lviv Beer Plant. Here, you can view models and authentic tools and instruments used by modern-day brewers and their colleagues from days gone by, collections of beer barrels and bottles, advertising and publicity samples, etc. Degustation of «Lvivske» beer is included in the price of the ticket for adults over 18 years.

Museum Pharmacy «Pid Chornym Orlom»

A museum related to pharmaceutical history was opened on the premises of the old pharmacy in 1966. The idea of creating such a museum had already come up in the XIX century. The Galician Association of Pharmacists was created in 1868, its members managed to assemble a small collection of exhibits, thus making the first step towards creating a new museum. Nowadays, the exhibition has expanded considerably, with 16 exhibit rooms and a general exhibition surface totalling 700 sq. m. There are more than 3,000 exhibits in the museum.
Lychakiv Cemetery is one of the most grandiose and sumptuous European necropolises. It was founded in 1786 and since then only the outstanding, well-known and richest people have been buried there - culture, art and science workers as well the political and administrative elite of the capital of the Kingdom of Halychyna (Galicia) and Lodomeria. The oldest tombstone in the cemetery dates back to 1675. The Lychakiv Cemetery is also famous for some 23 beautifully adorned chapels and shrines, which belonged to wealthy Lviv families. The ticket for adults over 18 years.

Lviv National Museum is one of Ukraine’s largest museums, dedicated to Ukrainian culture in all its manifestations. It was established by Archbishop Andrey Sheptytsky in 1905 and was originally known as the Lwow Ecclesiastical Museum. It currently bears Sheptytsky’s name. By the late 20th century, the museum’s holdings of Ukrainian icons and folk art were the largest in the country.
Lviv Arsenal is the oldest of three historic arsenal buildings in Lviv, Ukraine. The building, in its present shape, was erected in 1554–56 above a 14th-century structure of unknown function. It was formerly attached to the city walls and featured a torture chamber. The arsenal building was blown up by the Swedes during the Great Northern War but was subsequently restored. At present it houses an armoury museum.

This is the oldest museum in our country, it presents a unique and remarkable collection of traditional objects of national culture and folk arts and crafts of the Ukrainian people. The collections include 17 different exhibits, where more than 83,000 museum and heritage items are displayed. The main exhibition hall is located in the premises of the former Galician Savings Bank. Here, you can see cultural, spiritual and everyday objects of Ukrainian life, household tools and instruments, and national folk arts and crafts from the XIX – XX centuries. The museum also organizes a number of temporary exhibitions.

Museum of Ethnography, Arts and Crafts
At the end of the 19th century, Lviv felt the need for a large city theatre. In 1895, the city announced an architectural competition for the best design, which attracted a large number of projects. The Theatre was built in classical tradition with Renaissance and Baroque elements. This mixture of different styles and elements is in the great harmony. It was the theatre of the capital, because Lviv in 18-19th century was the capital of the region Halychyna – the administrative division in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

There are stories told that despite the engineering innovations used by Gorgolewski to construct the foundation of the building, it began to slowly sink because of the Poltva river running underneath it in a tunnel. Learning of the flaw, the architect took it to heart and fell into depression. In the end, in the story, he hanged himself 3 years after the construction was finished (not borne out by facts – he died of heart disease). Shortly afterwards, the building stopped sinking and remains stable nowadays.

The repertoire of the Theatre is traditionally very rich and has the highest level. Here the operas by different European composers are on: D. Verdi, D. Puccini, D. Rossini, H. Donicetti, R. Leonkavallo, P. Mascagni, Z. Bizet, P. Chaikovsky and Ukrainian composers M. Lysenko, S. Hulak-Artemovsky, U. Meitus and others as well. All operas go in their original languages.
Among Ukraine's museums, the Lviv History Museum is one of the oldest and richest (approximately 300,000 exhibits) in historical artefacts and cultural relicts. Its displays help visitors visualise and trace the historical past of the town of Lviv and the lands of Galicia from olden times to modern days.

The exposition of the Ancient and Medieval History Department includes exhibits of material and spiritual culture of Prykarpattya. Among the rarities there are encolpions – folding crosses intended for keeping parts of relics of saints. Weapons, signs of military honour, and portraits of Ukrainian Hetmans painted in the 18th century tell about the heroic history of Ukrainian Cossacks. The collection of Lviv Mint’s coins is represented by exhibits belonging to the 14th-17th centuries.

Lviv Art Gallery is the largest museum of arts in Ukraine (approximately 50 thousand exhibits), with the collection of unique paintings, sculptures and works of graphic art of Western and Eastern Europe from the Middle Ages to modern days.