Zhovkva is the city has very rich and interesting history, related to life and activity of famous historical persons.

There were private residences of the crown hetman Stanislaw Zolkiewski and King Jan the third Sobieski, the military headquarter of Russian Tsar Petr the first, place of born and childhood of the Ukrainian Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky – established in Ukraine State in XVII century. Zhovkva is the only remaint in Ukraine example of Renaissance "ideal" city-citadel, the real pearl of national architecture heritage.

Today on the small territory of the town, there are 55 architectural monuments on world, national and religion level, two heritage places of landscape architecture, 15 historical museums.

Krehiv is small village and is located 12 km from Zhovkva. You should examine a wooden church (built in 1724) with an interesting iconostasis, and a wooden bell tower near it which saved the lines of defensive architecture.

In 2 km to the south-east from the village there is the Vasylian Monastery first founded in 1618 near a mountain with a cave and later moved to its present location. There is the Mykolaiv church (1721-1737) and monastic cells (1755-1902), and also a defensive bell tower. After extensive works of renovation the monastery now shines again and radiates its splendour.
MUKACHEVO CASTLE: The stronghold was a residence of mighty Koriatovych family for almost 200 years. During the reign of prince Felix Koriatovych the fortress became one of the most impregnable in the whole country. The prince and his family lived in the highest part of the castle, there were really very rich interiors there. The castle was surrounded by deep ditch. The inner bank of the ditch was surrounded by the high wooden fence (in Ukrainian this sort of fence is called “palanok”), that's why this castle is known as Palanok castle. The area of this fortress is 14000 sq. m. the castle consists of 130 different premises with a complicated system of underground passages between them. Since 1789 the castle was used as a prison. In 1926 the stronghold became a barracks, later there was an agricultural college in it. Now it's a museum.

The centre of Transcarpathian region, UZHGOROD, is the smallest regional centre in whole Ukraine, and one of the oldest cities of the country. Uzhgorod is at least 1000 years old. The city spreads out on both sides of the winding river Uzh (which means "grass-snake"). But its modern name city got only in the middle of 19th c. Years before that it was known as Ungvar. The oldest part of Uzhgorod – its castle. The deep moats and high defence walls of this fortress witness to the fact that the city is really ancient. The castle was also a theological seminary in the 19th century. There are some legends about White Lady who roams about castle vaults and Witches' Pit in the castle yard. Now some museums dwell in the old fortress. Among other places of interest in Uzhgorod there is the Cathedral, the residence of the Greek-Catholic bishop, the building of the former county hall, old cemetery Calvaria and others.

For many Ukrainians, the word BEREGOVE evokes associations with a brand of wine. There is, indeed, a winery situated in a suburb of Beregove, in the former residence of Count Schonborn. The Count must have been romantically inclined - his estates were situated in very picturesque places, the one in Beregovo being particularly scenic. The church in the central square of town was built in the 12th century. Among the famous places in Beregove is the sports club Zakarpattia which boasts a gym, a sauna bath and a swimming pool filled with mineral water. The water comes from a well, 1,680 meters deep. A must is a visit to Koshuta Square with its two-story houses that look like toys and a huge building of what used to be an imperial court. The architect Ferenz Yablonsky evidently liked everything large-sized.
Kamyanets-Podilsky, one of the oldest cities in Ukraine, is considered a phenomenon of great cultural importance. A rocky island skirted by the tight loop of the Smotrich River flowing in a picturesque canyon, served as a unique pedestal on which over more than a thousand years both well-known and anonymous masters created a miracle in stone. Kamyanets-Podilsky is striking for the harmonious blend of landscape and architecture.

The attention of researchers is drawn to the town of Khotyn. Archaeologists found the remains of a culture that dates back to the 6th -7th and the 8th -10th centuries. On the remnants of an old wooden fortress (that lies at a depth of 10 metres from the surface) a stone fortification was built in the 13th century. Having undergone a great many reconstructions and restorations the fortification exists till now.
1st day (Saturday)
Khreschatyk Street, Maidan Nezalezhnosti (the Independence Square), the building of the Trade-Union Federation of Ukraine, the General Post Office, the concert hall of the Chaikovsky National Music Academy of Ukraine. Main administrative buildings of Ukrainian government (Parliament, Cabinet of Ministers, National Bank, The Presidential Administration) Excursion program around the Kyiv Pecherska Lavra & visit to the National Museum of World War II.

2nd day (Sunday)
Ethnological centre Cossack village Mamayeva Sloboda was open in Kyiv, Ukraine on July 2009. Mamayeva Sloboda is a bright embodiment of glorious Cossack tradition, which can be spotted in architecture and also in the landscape. A characteristic feature of the Cossack village became revival of the forgotten Ukrainian traditions. A separate cultural program will be prepared in there for each national and religious holiday. Cathedrals: St.Sofia, St. Michael Golden Domed Cathedral Top of Andriyivsky Descent & St. Andriy Church.

Kyiv – the capital of Ukraine. This city is also considered as the mother city for all Eastern Slavic peoples. Kyiv has much to offer its guests! We welcome you to spend 2/1 days/night full of interesting excursions and fascinating impressions. The itinerary proposes a panoramic tour of Kyiv with the visit to the city’s main highlights, including the golden-domed Kyiv Pechersk Lavra Monastery, the modern centre and the remains of the old city which all are situated on the hilly west bank of the Dnipro, third largest river in Europe. During the tour you will be acquainted with Kyiv, its architectural monuments, the memorials of the past as well as with a new city.
Chernivtsi is famous for its personalities who lived and worked here or came here to create new masterpieces. Chernivtsi is also famous for its architectural monuments. There are many places which attract citizens of Chernivtsi and the visitors: Drama Theatre, Regional Philharmonic Society, Organ and Chamber Music Hall, puppet-theatre, Museum of Local Lore, History and Economy, Museum of Fine Arts, Bukovynian Diaspora Museum, Museum of Folk Architecture and Way of Life, memorial museums of writers, etc.

The Czech architect Josef Hlavka created in 1875 the buildings that currently house the Chernivtsi State University – a masterpiece and the most precious thing in the treasury of famous architectural monuments in Chernivtsi. They were originally the former residence of the Bukovynian metropolitans. It's Romanesque and Byzantine architecture is embellished with motifs of Ukrainian folk art, for example, the tile roof patterns duplicate the geometric designs of Ukrainian weavings.
Popular tourist center – Yaremche, located on the bank of Prut river in wooded Carpathians. Traditional Carpathian town with picturesque architecture. All buildings have in their architecture Carpathian elements and perfectly fit into the unique mountain landscapes. Waterfall Huk and 20-meter high bridge above it are the attraction of the town. The famous souvenir market, where you can buy products of local craftsmen, is located nearby.

The Carpathians are accessible from numerous bases in Western Ukraine, but probably the most famous is Kolomyya, a town in Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. From here you can hike out into the mountains and there are also plenty of lakes. There are a few decent places to stay in the town and it is also home to the famous 'Pysanky' (painted easter egg) museum, which was nominated as one of the 'Seven Wonders of Ukraine' in 2007.