

11GAY

GO HOLIDAY
Discover Exotic Horizon

蓝毗尼佛祖诞生地

BIRTH PLACE OF LORD
BUDDHA

BODHGAYA - VARANASI - GANGES RIVER

11D9N



KATHMANDU

LUMBINI

SRAVASTI

KUSHINAGAR

KLIA

DELHI

VARANASI

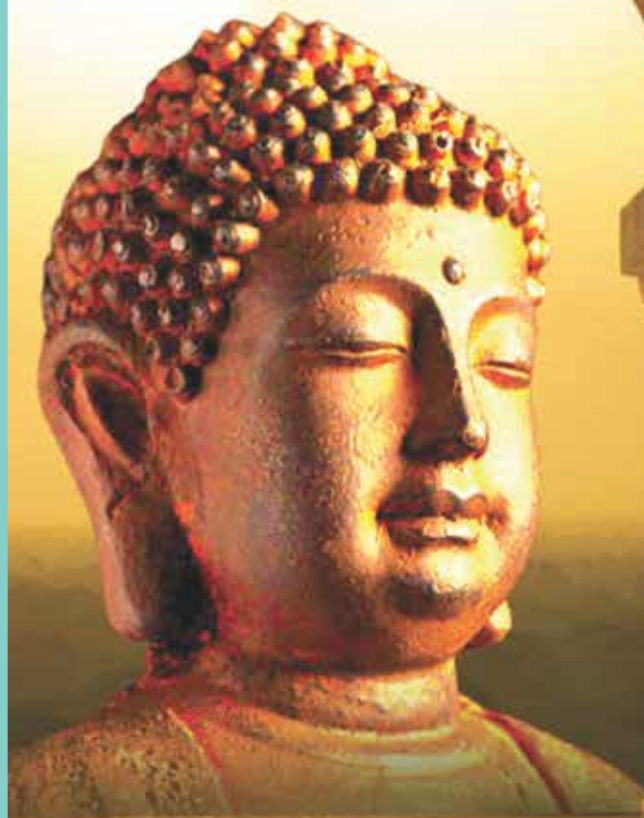
VAISHALI

NALANDA

RAJGIR

BODH GAYA

FOLLOW THEE
FOOTSTEPS
OF LORD BUDDHA



DAY 01 KUALA LUMPUR ➔ DELHI (MOB)
Assemble at Klia Airport for your flight to New Delhi, On Arrival met by our Representative and transfer to your Prebooked Hotel for Private Check In.
DAY 02 DELHI ➔ VARANASI (B/L/D)
Arrive Varanasi : For Hindus, Varanasi, India, is the holiest of the seven sacred cities. And Buddhism was founded at nearby Sarnath around 528 B.C., when Buddha gave his first sermon, "The Setting in Motion of the Wheel of Dharma" (also called "Turning the Wheel of the Dharma").
Sarnath : It's famous as the site where Gautama Buddha first taught the Dharma, or where Buddha preached his first sermon. It is also the place where the original Sangha was formed.
Museum in Sarnath : the oldest site museum of the Archaeological Survey of India.
Ashok Pillar : The pillars and edicts represent the first physical evidence of the Buddhist faith. The inscriptions assert Ashoka's Buddhism and support his desire to spread the dharma throughout his kingdom.
DAY 03 VARANASI – BODHGAYA(275 KMS, 5 - 6 HRS) (B/L/D)
Ganges River : The Ganges River is most sacred in the Hindu tradition. It is understood as the personification of the Goddess Ganga, (boat ride).
Arrive Bodhgaya : One of the most important and sacred Buddhist pilgrimage center in the world. It was here under a banyan tree, the Bodhi Tree, Gautama attained supreme knowledge to become Buddha,the Enlightened One.
Sujata village : Sujata, was a farmer's wife, who is said to have fed Gautama Buddha a bowl of kheera, a milk-rice pudding, ending his six years of asceticism at this place.
DAY 04 BODHGAYA (B/L/D)
Mahabodhi Temple : A sacred place of worship for Buddhists from around the world. It is a place of meditation and remembrance for the Buddha.
The Bodhi Tree : Buddha, is said to have attained enlightenment or buddhahood circa 500 BCE under this tree.
DAY 05 BODHGAYA – RAJGIR / NALANDA – PATNA (100 KMS, 3 HRS) (B/L/D)
Rajgir : an ancient city in the northeast Indian state of Bihar. Surrounded by hills, it's known for its holy sites.
Vulture's peak : The Vulture Peak also known as the Holy Eagle Peak or Griddhrakūta (or Gāḍhrakūta), was the Buddha's favorite retreat in Rajagaha.
Bimbisara prison : Bimbisara was later imprisoned by his son Ajatashatru in order to take over the throne of the kingdom of Magadha.
Venuvan vihara : built by King Bimbisara for Lord Buddha to reside. 'Venuvana' or the forest of Bamboos was the royal park gifted to Buddha in order to make it easier for his devotees to visit him.
Nalanda University : was a renowned mahavihara in ancient Magadha. Considered by historians to be the world's first residential university and among the greatest centers of learning in the ancient world. Buddha came here to see his discipser.
DAY 06 PATNA – VAISHALI – KUSHINAGAR (340 KMS, 5 - 6 HRS) (B/L/D)
Vaishali : Vaishali is a great Buddhist pilgrimage and is now an archaeological site. It is a part of the Tirhut Division.
Kutagarasala Vihara : It is said that the Buddha visited this place thrice and spent quite a long time here. The Buddha also delivered his last sermon at Vaishali and announced his Nirvana here. After his death, Vaishali also held the second Buddhist Council.
DAY 07 KUSHINAGAR - SRAVASTI (240 KMS, 5 - 6 HRS) (B/L/D)
Kushinagar : is an international tourist place closely associated with legend Lord Buddha, Founder of Buddhism . It is one of the four sacred places of Lord Buddha.
Mahaparinirvana Temple : This was the place where Gautam Buddha attained Parinirvana which means he achieved Nirvana before his death.
Rambhar Stupa : cremation site of Lord Buddha.
DAY 08 SARAVASTI - LUMBINI (340 KMS, 6 - 7 HRS) (B/L/D)
Saravasti : Sravasti, on the Rapti River, was the capital of ancient Kosala. During Buddha's time, it thrived under King Prasenajī. The Mahaparinibbana-Sutta cites Sravasti as one of six key cities where Buddha had many followers. Today, the remains of Jetavana are found within an enclosure at Sahet.
Saheth Maheth : The place where the Buddha lived most after his enlightenment.
Jetavana : is the name a famous Buddhist monastery garden. It is in India, outside the ancient city of Savatthi. The Buddha spent 24 or 25 rainy-seasons in the garden.
DAY 09 LUMBINI (B/L/D)
Lumbini : Lumbini Province is a province in western Nepal. The third largest province by area and the third largest by population, Lumbini province is home to the World Heritage Site of Lumbini, where according to the Buddhist tradition, the founder of Buddhism, Gautama Buddha was born.
Tilaurakot : the location of the ancient Shakyan city of Kapilavastu, where Gautama Buddha spent the first 29 years of his life.
The Mayadevi Temple : a heart of Lumbini and GLBC. It houses the Marker Stone, the Nativity Sculpture and the structural ruins, all related to the birth of Buddha. The Marker Stone pinpoints the exact birth spot and the Nativity Sculpture depicts the birth scene of the Prince Siddhartha.
DAY 10 LUMBINI ➔ KATHMANDU ➔ KUALA LUMPUR (B/L/MOB)
After breakfast, transfer to the airport for your flight to Kathmandu. Visit Swoyambhunath Stupa on a hill overlooking the valley and Boudhanath Stupa, a UNESCO World Heritage site. Enjoy free time for shopping before dinner and transfer to the airport for your flight home.
DAY 11 ARRIVAL KL

第1天 吉隆坡 ➔ 德里 (机上用餐)
在吉隆坡国际机场集合，乘坐航班前往新德里，抵达后由我们的代表接机，并转送至您预订的酒店办理私人入住手续。
第2天 德里 ➔ 瓦拉纳西 (早/午/晚)
抵达瓦拉纳西 ：对于印度教徒来说，瓦拉纳西是印度七大圣城中最神圣的。还有佛教公元前528 年左右，佛陀在附近的鹿野苑成立，当时佛陀首次说法：“设置在法轮动”。
鹿野苑 ：鹿野苑因释迦牟尼佛首次说法的地方而闻名。宣讲了他的第一次布道。这里也是最初僧伽形成的地方。
鹿野苑博物馆 ：印度考古调查局最古老的遗址博物馆。
阿育王柱 ：柱子和法令代表了佛教信仰的第一个实物证据。这铭文肯定了阿育王的佛教信仰，并支持他在整个国家传播佛法的愿望。
第3天 瓦拉纳西 – 菩提伽耶 (275 公里, 5 - 6 小时) (早/午/晚)
恒河 ：恒河在印度教传统中是最神圣的。它被理解为恒河女神的化身, (船游)。
抵达菩提伽耶 ：世界上最重要、最神圣的佛教朝圣中心之一。乔达摩就是在这里的一棵菩提树下获得了无上的知识，成为了佛，觉者。
苏迦塔村 ：苏迦塔是一位农夫的妻子，据说她曾喂过释迦牟尼一碗kheera，一种奶米布丁，结束了他在这里六年的禁欲主义。
第4天 菩提伽耶 (早/午/晚)
摩耶菩提寺 ：世界各地佛教徒朝拜的圣地。这是一个地方冥想和纪念佛陀。
菩提树 ：佛陀，据说在公元前 500 年左右获得了开悟或成佛在这棵树下。
第5天 菩提伽耶 – 王舍城 – 那烂陀巴特那 (100 公里- 3 小时) (早/午/晚)
Rajgir ：位于印度东北部比哈尔邦的古城，被群山环绕，以其圣地而闻名。
灵鹫峰 ：灵鹫峰，又称老鹰峰或Griddhrakūta（或Gāḍhrakūta），是佛陀在王舍城最喜爱的静修之地。
频毗娑罗监狱 ：频毗娑罗被他的儿子阿闍世王囚禁，以夺取摩揭陀王国的王位。
竹林精舍 ：由频毗娑罗国王为佛陀建造。“竹林”是佛陀的皇家花园，以方便他的信徒前来拜访。
那烂陀大学 ：是古代摩揭陀著名的“摩诃毗诃罗”大学，被历史学家认为是世界上第一所寄宿制大学，也是古代世界最伟大的学习中心之一。佛陀曾来到这里看望他的弟子。
第6天 巴特那 – 毗舍离 – 拘尸那迦 (340 公里, 5 - 6 小时) (早/午/晚)
吠舍离 ：吠舍离是一个伟大的佛教朝圣地，现在是一个考古遗址。它是蒂尔胡特师。
Kutagarasala Vihara ：相传佛陀曾三次到此，并逗留了相当长的时间。这里。佛陀也在吠舍离进行了最后的说法，并在这里宣布了他的涅槃。在他之后圆寂后，毗舍离还举行了第二次佛教结束。
第7天 拘尸那迦 – 舍卫城 (240 公里, 5 - 6 小时) (早/午/晚)
拘尸那迦 ：是一个国际旅游胜地，与传说中佛陀的创始人、佛陀的创始人密切相关。是佛祖四大圣地之一。
摩耶般涅槃寺 ：这是释迦牟尼佛涅槃的地方意思是他临终前已经涅槃了。
Rambhar Stupa ：佛陀的火葬场。
第8天 萨拉瓦斯蒂 – 蓝毗尼 (340公里, 6 - 7小时) (早/午/晚)
舍卫城 ：位于拉普提河畔，是古代科萨罗王国的首都。在此期间佛陀时代，在波斯匿王的强大统治者统治下，其繁荣达到顶峰。在里面《摩诃般涅槃经》中，舍卫城被称为佛陀曾住过的六座重要城市之一。大批追随者。
Saheth Maheth ：佛陀成道后居住最多的地方。
Jetavana ：是著名佛教寺院花园的名称。这是在印度，古城外舍卫城。佛陀在花园里度过了二十四、二十五个雨季。
第9天 蓝毗尼 (早/午/晚)
蓝毗尼 ：蓝毗尼省是尼泊尔西部的一个省。面积第三大省份蓝毗尼省是人口第三大省，也是世界遗产蓝毗尼的所在地, 按照佛教传统，佛教的创始人释迦牟尼诞生了。
Tilaurakot ：释迦古城迦毗罗卫城的所在地，释迦牟尼佛曾在此度过他生命的前29年。
摩耶夫人庙 ：蓝毗尼和 GLBC 的中心。它安置了标记石、耶稣诞生像雕塑和建筑遗址，都与佛陀的诞生有关。标记石精确指出了确切的出生地点和耶稣诞生雕塑描绘了悉达多太子的出生场景。
第10天 蓝毗尼 ➔ 德满都 ➔ 吉隆坡 (早/中/机上用餐)
早餐后，前往机场搭乘航班前往加德满都。参观位于山顶俯瞰山谷的斯瓦扬布纳特佛塔以及联合国教科文组织世界遗产博达哈大佛塔。之后享受自由购物时间，晚餐后前往机场搭乘航班回国。
第11天 抵达吉隆坡