



MARRIOTT ARMENIA YEREVAN



1. Republic Square

Republic Square is the largest central square in Yerevan, Armenia. The square is intersected by the following streets: Abovyan, Nalbandyan, Vazgen Sargsyan, Amiryan and Tigran Mets Avenue. The Republic Square is the place where events and big ceremonies are held.

2. Opera House

The Armenian National Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre named after Alexander Spendiaryan in Yerevan was officially opened on 20 January 1933. The building was designed by the Armenian architect Alexander Tamanian. Soon after the theatre foundation, a ballet troupe was established. Swan Lake by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was the first ballet performance in 1935. The Opera House is surrounded by a beautiful park with an artificial lake named Swan Lake.

3. Cascade

The Cascade is a huge white stairwell built into a Yerevan hillside in the 1970s, with water fountains running down them, all reminiscent of a natural cascade in a river or stream. It connects the central district to Haghtanak Park and the Monument Neighborhood. The Cascade is emerging as one of the focal points in Yerevan, similar to the Republic Square. It offers spectacular views of Mount Ararat and the city center.

4. Haghtanak Park - Victory Park

Haghtanak Park (Victory Park) is one of the biggest parks in Yerevan located at the top of Cascade. The park is named Victory Park in commemoration of Soviet Armenia's participation in the Second World War. The Park is a large forested area with an artificial lake, an amusement park, cafes, sweeping views of central Yerevan and Mayr Hayastan (Mother Armenia) statue and underneath the statue is the Mother Armenia Museum.

5. National Gallery of Armenia

Constructed in 1921, the National Gallery of Armenia is Yerevan's principal museum. It is integrated with the Armenia's History Museum of Armenia. Its collection is displayed in 56 galleries, which allow the Gallery to tell the story of national visual arts, decorative-applied arts as well as world culture from ancient times to our days. In the galleries of European, Russian, Armenian and Oriental art the visitors are introduced to the art of Aivazovsky, Kandinsky, Chagall, Theodore Rousseau, Donatello, Monticelli etc.

6. Tsitsernakaberd

Tsitsernakaberd is a memorial dedicated to the victims of the Armenian Genocide, it is located on a hill overlooking Yerevan. Every year on April 24, hundreds of thousands of Armenians gather here to remember the victims of the 1915 Armenian Genocide that took place in the Ottoman Empire carried out by the Turkish government. Construction of the memorial began in 1966 during Soviet times and was completed in 1968.

7. Matenadaran

The Mesrop Mashtots Institute of Ancient Manuscripts, Matenadaran, is a library-museum regrouping 17,000 ancient manuscripts and several bibles from the Middle Ages. It holds one of the world's richest depositories of medieval manuscripts and books which span a broad range of

subjects, including history, philosophy, medicine, literature, art history and cosmography in Armenian, Greek, Assyrian, Hebrew, Roman and Persian. The Matenadaran Ancient Manuscripts Collection was inscribed on UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme Register in 1997 in recognition of its world significance.

It is located in the center of the city on Mesrop Mashtots avenue.

8. Cafesjian Museum of Arts

Gerard L. Cafesjian Museum and Art Centre of the Cascade complex, opened on 7 November 2009, showcases a massive collection glass artwork, particularly the works of the Czech artists Libenský / Brychtová. The front gardens showcase sculptures from Gerard Cafesjian's collection.

9. Paradjanov museum

Next to the Hrazdan river, the Sergey Paradjanov Museum is located. The museum was completely renovated in 2002, has more than 250 works, documents and photos of the famous Armenian filmmaker and painter, one of the greatest figures of 20th century world cinema. Sergey Paradjanov's work has no direct analogies in the world of art and amazes with its fantasy, wit and artistry. The museum is open 7 days a week from 10:30 a.m. till 17:00 p.m.

10. Ararat Brandy Factory

Ararat Brandy Factory was founded in 1887 by a wealthy 1st guild merchant Nerses Tairyants. The enterprise reached its hey-day in 1898, when it was acquired by Nikolay Shustov, a well-known Russian vodka and liqueur producer. In 1948, in connection with the reorganization of the Yerevan Wine & Brandy Factory (known until 1940 as the Shustov Factory), the factory building was separated into the Yerevan Wine Factory and the Yerevan Brandy Factory. The independent history of the plant began in 1953 when a new building was constructed specifically for the production of brandy. The new building stands on a high plateau at the other end of the Victory Bridge in Yerevan.

11. Northern Avenue

Northern Avenue, first conceived by Alexander Tamanyan, is a pedestrian avenue in Yerevan, linking the Opera House with Republic Square. Although it was put on the planning books in the earlier part of the 1900s, and no construction was allowed in this section of the city ever since, the actual plan was never implemented during Soviet times. A decade after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Yerevan decided to start building the avenue. The National Gallery and History Museum in Republic Square was never meant to be built where it was, according to original plans. The first section of the Northern Avenue, which starts at Opera, was opened on May 29, 2006. The remaining section, all the way to Abovian Street opened on November 16, 2007.

12. Saint Sarkis Cathedral

Saint Sarkis Cathedral is one of the most famous churches in Yerevan. It is the seat of the Araratian Patriarchal Diocese. The church is situated on the left side of Hrazdan River. The face is covered with Ani orange tufa rocks and engraved with triangular niches. This cathedral plays a significant role for the citizens of Yerevan.

13. Karen Demirchyan Sports and Concerts Complex

Karen Demirchyan Sports and Concerts Complex or simply Hamalir, is a huge sports and concert complex located on Tsitsernakaberd hill which dominates over the western parts of Yerevan, near the Hrazdan River gorge. The complex consists of two big halls; the concert hall and the sports hall, in addition to the Hayastan conferences hall designated for political summits with a huge space which gives the facility to organize fairs and exhibitions.

The complex has a unique design, an outside view of the whole construction reminds the shape a big bird opening its wings. Its architectural concepts include a turning tribune seating 1200, which can rapidly connect the two big halls to reveal additional seating, a concept for which the architects were awarded the USSR State Prize, the highest of its kind, in 1987.