Tour Code
TM1

ADVENTURESABROAD

TUNISIA & MALTA

15 days

Created on: 12 Nov, 2026

Day 1 Arrive in Tunis

Arrival in Tunis.

The capital of Tunisia houses one-sixth of the nation's population within the embrace of the Gulf of Tunis. Founded by Berber tribes but shaped successively by Phoenicians, Romans, Vandals, Byzantines, Arabs, Ottomans, and French, the city embodies North Africa's layered history. Modern office towers and European-style cafés share space with the dynamic souks of the ancient medina, creating urban rhythms that seamlessly blend tradition with contemporary life.

The French colonial legacy remains visible in the elegant Ville Nouvelle district, but it's the medina—one of the Arab world's most vibrant—that captures Tunisia's essential character. Here, craftsmen practice trades passed down through generations while merchants negotiate in Arabic, French, and Berber dialects, creating a linguistic tapestry as rich as the goods displayed in their shops.

Overnight in Tunis.

Included Meal(s): Dinner

Day 2 Tunis: The Medina, Bardo Museum & Carthage

We enter the UNESCO-protected medina through the ancient Bab el Bahr (Sea Gate). This labyrinthine quarter preserves medieval Arab life among monuments spanning a thousand years. The Great Mosque, Jemaa Zitouna, anchors the medina's spiritual heart, while narrow lanes reveal Koranic schools, traditional hammams, and Ottoman palaces.

At the Bardo Museum, we see the world's finest collection of Roman mosaics—sophisticated narrative artworks depicting mythological scenes, daily life, and zodiacal symbols. The craftsmanship proves that North African workshops often exceeded metropolitan standards.

We proceed to Carthage. At the Tophet cemetery, thousands of urns testify to religious practices that sustained Carthage for centuries. The reconstructed Punic ports reveal engineering genius—circular military harbours with sophisticated dry-docks that challenged Roman supremacy.

From Byrsa Hill, where Hannibal once planned campaigns, we see how the Cathedral of St. Louis crowns the ancient acropolis. The massive Antonine Baths represent Rome's attempt to outdo Carthaginian magnificence through architectural grandeur.

Our final stop is Sidi Bou Said, perching on clifftops like a blue and white jewel. This artists' village preserves distinctive Tunisian architectural traditions through building codes requiring traditional colour schemes. Wandering cobbled streets past jasmine-scented courtyards, we understand why artists have found inspiration here for centuries.

Overnight in Tunis

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 3 From Tunis: Bulla Regia & Dougga

This morning we journey toward Bulla Regia, one of North Africa's most ingenious responses to climatic challenges. Here, wealthy Romans created an architectural innovation found nowhere else in the empire: luxurious underground villas designed to escape the brutal summer heat. Descending cool stone staircases into these subterranean palaces, we discover remarkably preserved mosaics and frescoes that have survived nearly two millennia.

These aren't crude cellars but sophisticated residences with multiple levels, central courtyards, and elaborate decoration. The engineering required to create waterproof underground chambers, ensure adequate ventilation, and manage drainage demonstrates Roman technical mastery adapted to African conditions. Walking through rooms where toga-clad families once escaped the noon sun, we understand how

imperial wealth translated into climate-controlled luxury.

After lunch among olive groves that have produced oil for over two thousand years, we reach Dougga—UNESCO's crown jewel of Tunisian archaeology. Spread across rolling hills, this remarkably complete Roman city offers an unparalleled journey through daily life in provincial Africa.
The Capitolium temple, dedicated to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, crowns the forum with imposing grandeur. From its steps, panoramic views encompass green valleys where Roman agricultural estates once supplied grain to feed the empire. The theatre, carved into a natural hillside, seats 3,500 spectators who gathered to watch comedies and tragedies under the African sky.

We explore residential districts where Roman families lived in houses with geometric mosaic floors, private bathhouses, and shaded courtyards. The Cyclops Baths, House of Dionysos and Ulysses, and numerous other villas reveal how provincial wealth created architectural magnificence rivalling Rome itself.

Dougga's preservation stems from its abandonment—when trade routes shifted, residents gradually departed, leaving this urban masterpiece frozen in time for archaeologists to rediscover centuries later.

Overnight in Tunis

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 4 Tunis - Monastir - Kairouan: City Touring

Tunisia's fertile northern landscapes unfold around us as we journey southward through valleys that have earned the country its traditional epithet: "Tunisia the Green." Here, ancient agricultural patterns persist—olive groves, wheat fields, and vineyards that have fed civilizations for millennia. Storks perch atop telephone poles and minaret towers, their massive nests testament to the enduring rhythms connecting human settlement with natural cycles.

Monastir introduces us to a unique Islamic institution: the ribat, a fortified monastery where soldier-monks combined religious devotion with frontier defense. Built in the 8th century when Muslim expansion faced Byzantine counterattacks, the Ribat of Monastir exemplifies how early Islamic civilization created institutions unknown in Christian Europe. From its towering walls, we survey coastlines where medieval fleets once launched expeditions across the Mediterranean.

Modern cinema has discovered Monastir's dramatic appeal—this ribat provided locations for Monty Python's "Life of Brian" and Zeffirelli's "Jesus of Nazareth," its ancient stones playing roles in stories spanning religious traditions.

Kairouan, our ultimate destination, holds unparalleled significance in Islamic history. Founded in 670 CE by the Arab general Uqba ibn Nafi, it became the first Islamic city established in North Africa and the fourth holiest city in Islam after Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem. Seven pilgrimages to Kairouan equal one to Mecca—a medieval ruling that established this oasis as North Africa's spiritual heart.

The Great Mosque of Kairouan astounds with its forest of columns—hundreds of marble shafts looted from Roman sites across North Africa and repurposed to support Islam's expanding architectural needs. Each capital differs from its neighbours, creating a museum of classical design within a revolutionary religious context. The mosque's 8th-century minaret, among Islam's oldest, established architectural forms still followed across the Islamic world.

At the Mausoleum of Sidi Sahab, legendary companion of the Prophet Muhammad, we witness how popular Islam transformed austere early mosques into centres of devotional art and architectural splendour.

Overnight in Kairouan

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 5 Kairouan - Sbeitla - Tozeur

The Roman city of Sufeitula—modern Sbeitla—presents one of North Africa's most photogenic archaeological ensembles. Three perfectly preserved temples dedicated to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva rise from the forum like a classical textbook illustration, their harmonious proportions exemplifying Roman architectural ideals adapted to African settings.

Sbeitla prospered during the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE through olive oil production—the "liquid gold" that made North Africa Rome's wealthiest province. Walking past ancient olive presses, we understand how provincial cities accumulated the wealth to construct monuments rivalling Rome itself. Stone-paved streets lead past public baths, theatres, and Christian basilicas with elaborate baptisteries, their colourful mosaics illustrating how early Christianity transformed Roman architectural forms.

Our route south carries us across landscapes that shift dramatically from Mediterranean fertility to Saharan vastness. This transition zone—the Sahel—has witnessed some of history's most significant cultural exchanges as trans-Saharan trade routes connected sub-Saharan Africa with Mediterranean civilizations.

Tozeur emerges from shimmering heat mirages as a palm-fringed jewel. This legendary oasis city controlled medieval caravan routes carrying gold, ivory, salt, and slaves between North and West Africa. Medieval accounts describe over 1,000 camels departing daily, laden with deglet nour dates—the "fingers of light" still considered among the world's finest.

The Eden Palm Museum introduces us to oasis agriculture's sophisticated techniques: the three-tier cultivation system where date palms provide shade for citrus trees, which shelter vegetable crops below. This ancient agricultural wisdom maximizes water use in environments where every drop is precious.

Wandering through the palmerie as afternoon light filters through date palm fronds, we experience the profound peace that has drawn desert travellers to oases for millennia. Here, the harsh beauty of the Sahara meets human ingenuity, creating landscapes of almost mystical serenity.

Overnight in Tozeur.

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 6 Tozeur - Mamata - Djerba

Our journey begins crossing Chott el Jerid, Tunisia's largest salt lake—a crystalline expanse covering 5,000 square kilometres. This depression preserves evidence of ancient seas that once covered North Africa. The salt floor creates otherworldly reflections—pink and yellow hues that shift with the sun's angle while heat mirages transform the horizon.

The Berber village of Matmata challenges every assumption about desert architecture. Here, ingenious adaptation to harsh climate produced one of humanity's most distinctive building traditions: homes carved directly into soft sandstone, creating subterranean courtyards surrounded by chambers that maintain comfortable temperatures year-round.

These "troglodyte" dwellings—some over 400 years old—demonstrate sophisticated understanding of thermal dynamics. The circular pit design captures cool air while radiating heat upward. Visiting a local family's traditional home, we witness how architecture shapes social organization, with central courtyards serving as communal space while individual rooms provide privacy.

Our final destination, the island of Djerba, floats in the Mediterranean like a fragment of myth made real. Connected to the mainland by a Roman causeway still in use after 2,000 years, Djerba has maintained distinct cultural identity through successive conquests. This may be Homer's legendary land of the Lotus Eaters.

Overnight in Djerba

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 7 The Isle of Djerba

Today we focus on Djerba's most significant cultural and historical sites, allowing for relaxed exploration of this extraordinary island.

El Ghriba Synagogue represents one of Judaism's most significant pilgrimage sites. Legend claims Djerba's Jewish community arrived after the destruction of Solomon's Temple in 586 BCE, making this one of the world's oldest continuous Jewish settlements. The synagogue's architecture reflects centuries of cultural fusion—Jewish religious requirements interpreted through Islamic decorative traditions and Mediterranean construction techniques.

The building houses ancient Torah scrolls and preserves traditions linking contemporary worship to biblical times. Each year, thousands of

pilgrims gather here for the Lag B'Omer festival, creating one of the Jewish world's most significant gatherings in an Islamic country—testament to Djerba's remarkable tolerance.

Just nearby, we explore the Djerbahood Street Art Walk, a remarkable open-air gallery where international and local artists have transformed the village of Erriadh into a vibrant canvas. Over 250 murals cover walls, houses and public spaces, creating a unique dialogue between traditional Djerban architecture and contemporary artistic expression. This project demonstrates how art can revitalize communities while respecting cultural heritage.

In Houmt Souq, the island's main town, medieval Borj el Kebir fortress recalls the bloody conflicts of 1560 when Ottoman and Spanish forces fought for Mediterranean supremacy. Today's fish auctions and vegetable markets continue traditions established when this port connected North Africa to European trading networks.

The fortress offers panoramic views across the Mediterranean while its massive walls tell stories of centuries when this strategic position controlled shipping lanes between Europe and Africa.

Overnight in Djerba

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 8 Djerba Touring - Sfax

Guellala village reveals one of North Africa's oldest pottery traditions. Here, families have worked clay for over a thousand years, their techniques passed down through generations of master craftsmen. The kilns, some medieval in origin, still fire vessels whose forms echo ancient Phoenician and Roman prototypes.

The Guellala Museum introduces us to traditions that have evolved over millennia. Traditional costumes, wedding ceremonies, and household implements illustrate how island isolation preserved customs lost elsewhere. The intricate arts of weaving, calligraphy, and metalwork demonstrate how Djerba's artisans adapted Mediterranean, African, and Middle Eastern influences.

We depart Djerba in the early afternoon for Sfax, Tunisia's second-largest city, a working port that processes olives, almonds and phosphates while maintaining one of North Africa's finest preserved medinas. We arrive in time to settle in and enjoy a relaxed evening.

Overnight in Sfax

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 9 Sfax - El Djem - Tunis

Depending on group energy and interest, our Tour Leader may offer an optional stroll through Sfax's medina before we leave.

We then tour the massive Roman Amphitheatre of El Djem, rising from flat agricultural plains like a sandstone mountain—a monument to imperial ambition and provincial wealth. With capacity for 30,000 spectators, this colosseum rivals Rome's own, yet its superior preservation makes it perhaps more impressive than its famous model.

Built during the brief reign of emperors Gordian I and II (who ruled mere weeks before Roman legions crushed their African rebellion), the amphitheatre demonstrates how quickly provincial wealth translated into monumental architecture. Here, gladiatorial combats and wild beast hunts entertained crowds drawn from across Roman Africa.

The adjacent Archaeological Museum's extraordinary mosaics, relocated from wealthy Roman villas, include the unique House of Africa mosaic—the only known representation of the personified African continent. Climbing to the amphitheatre's upper tiers, we survey landscapes where Roman agricultural estates once supplied grain to feed the empire, while basement chambers preserve sophisticated mechanical systems that created theatrical spectacles for bloodthirsty crowds.

Our day's journey brings us full circle back to the capital in time to settle in a bit before our final dinner in Tunisia.

Overnight in Tunis.

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 10 Tunis, Tunisia - Fly to Valletta, Malta

Our flight carries us from North Africa's ancient shores toward Malta, the Mediterranean's smallest nation. This aerial journey, whether direct or via Rome, traces routes followed by Phoenician traders, Roman governors, medieval crusaders, and modern travelers—testament to these waters' role as civilization's highway.

Malta emerges from azure seas as a golden limestone jewel, its strategic position between Sicily and North Africa having attracted conquerors for over 4,000 years. Here, the Knights of St. John created Europe's most formidable fortress state, while earlier civilizations built temples older than Stonehenge.

PLEASE NOTE that, though we are often able to get a direct flight, such flights do not necessarily operate every day and, if the airlines change their schedule, today's journey may end up being more convoluted, ie with a connection in Rome or elsewhere.
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Overnight in Malta.

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 11 Valletta: Walking Tour

This morning we set out on foot to explore Valletta, Europe's smallest capital, built by the Knights of St. John as a fortress city following their victory in the Great Siege of 1565.

We begin at the Upper Barakka Gardens, terraced gardens laid out along the bastion walls with sweeping views across the Grand Harbour to the Three Cities beyond, where the Saluting Battery below still fires its noon-day gun. From here we walk to the National Museum of Archaeology, housed in the Knights' Auberge de Provence, where the "Sleeping Lady" and other Neolithic treasures trace Malta's temple-building culture back some 5,000 years.

St. John's Co-Cathedral, the Knights' conventual church, hides a gilded Baroque interior and inlaid marble tombs behind a deceptively plain facade. Its museum holds Caravaggio's largest known painting, The Beheading of St. John the Baptist, completed during the artist's turbulent stay on the island. Nearby, the Grand Master's Palace served as the Order's seat of government for over two centuries; we tour its state rooms, hung with Gobelin tapestries, and the Palace Armoury, its halls lined with knights' swords, breastplates, and ceremonial suits of armour.

We close the day at the Sacra Infermeria, the Knights' 16th-century hospital, for "The Malta Experience," an audiovisual journey through seven millennia of island history, from the temple builders to independence.

Overnight in Valletta.

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 12 Valletta Harbour Cruise & Prehistoric Temples

From Valletta we transfer to Sliema, departure point for a cruise around the Grand Harbour and Marsamxett Harbour, the twin anchorages that made Malta indispensable to every power from the Phoenicians to the British navy.

The boat traces a fortified shoreline built by the Knights after their victory in the 1565 Great Siege, when Ottoman forces besieged the island for over three months and were ultimately repelled. We pass beneath bastion walls raised in the siege's aftermath and the historic dockyards of the Three Cities, still active with naval and merchant traffic today.

From Sliema we continue to Marsaxlokk, a fishing village where painted luzzu boats crowd the quay, their bows marked with protective eyes in a tradition tracing back to Phoenician times. Stalls along the harbour sell the morning's catch alongside local lace and produce, and on

Sundays the village hosts Malta's largest open-air fish market.

Our final stop is Hagar Qim and Mnajdra, twin temple complexes standing on limestone cliffs above the islet of Filfla. Built between 3600 and 3200 BCE, these are among the oldest free-standing structures on Earth, predating Stonehenge and the pyramids of Giza by well over a thousand years. Hagar Qim's megalithic slabs, some weighing over 20 tonnes, were shaped and raised without metal tools, while Mnajdra's entrance aligns precisely with the sunrise on the solstices and equinoxes.

Overnight in Valletta.

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 13 Day Trip to Gozo

The brief ferry crossing to Gozo transports us to an island that feels like Malta's rural cousin. Gozo maintains a distinct cultural identity and dialect, with landscapes and traditions that modern Malta has largely abandoned. The prehistoric temples of Ggantija rank among humanity's oldest religious monuments, dating back to 3600-3200 BCE. Local folklore attributes their construction to giants, and the megaliths' sheer size is awe-inspiring. Victoria, Gozo's capital, clusters around the fortified citadel of Il-Kastell, which has been continuously fortified for over 4,000 years.

Within the citadel, the Cathedral of the Assumption showcases trompe-l'oeil ceiling paintings that create illusory domes. At Dwejra, we witness geological forces at their most dramatic. Two enormous limestone caverns collapsed to create today's Inland Sea, a lagoon connected to the Mediterranean through a 100-metre tunnel. Local fishermen guide us through this natural wonder, past the Blue Hole and Fungus Rock, where Knights of St. John once harvested rare medicinal plants. The cynomorium coccineus growing on Fungus Rock was highly valued for its medicinal properties, reminding us how biological diversity creates economic value across cultures.

Overnight on Malta

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 14 Mosta, Mdina, Rabat & Dingli Cliffs

This morning we leave Valletta for Mosta, home to the Rotunda, a parish church whose dome ranks as Europe's third-largest unsupported dome at 37 m/122 ft across. In April 1942, a German bomb pierced the roof during Mass and failed to detonate, an escape residents still call the Miracle of Mosta.

From Mosta we continue to Mdina, Malta's fortified hilltop capital for close to a thousand years before the Knights moved the seat of power to Valletta. Its cathedral, quiet lanes, and honey-coloured bastions earned it the nickname "Silent City," a title that still suits its near-empty streets once the day-trip crowds depart; only residents' vehicles are permitted within the walls, and a handful of aristocratic Maltese families still occupy its palazzi.

Just outside the walls, Rabat holds the remains of Roman Melite. We tour the Domus Romana, a 1st-century townhouse whose mosaic floors were uncovered beneath later buildings, then descend into the Catacombs of St. Paul and St. Agatha, extensive underground burial complexes used by Malta's early Christian and Jewish communities from the 3rd century onward.

On the return route, we stop at the Dingli Cliffs, where limestone bluffs drop some 250 m/820 ft to the sea and, on clear days, the uninhabited islet of Filfla is visible offshore.

Overnight in Valletta.

Included Meal(s): Breakfast and Dinner

Day 15 Departure

Our Mediterranean odyssey concludes as we prepare for departure from Malta's international airport.

NOTE: If you are considering our 6-day Malta only tour (ML1), it may be possible to extend your journey to include time in Tunisia (code TM1) and/or Sicily & Southern Italy (code ML2). Please refer to our website for full details.

BON VOYAGE!

Included Meal(s): Breakfast