EXPLORE IRAQ FULL PACKAGE

9 Days - 8 Nights



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Day 1

Meet and assist in Baghdad airport – dinner at dijlah village / baghdad

Day 2

Abu Nawas st. (Shahrazad and Shahyar) photo stop -Kahramana - Saadoun st. – Tahrir monument -Armenian Church - Martyr Monument - Abdul Qadir AlKilani Mosque - AlKhulafaa Mosque -- Copper Bazar AlRasafi Monument - Mustanseriya historical School/ lunch at al Baghdadi restaurant

Day 3

Midan square – church – ministry of defence – abbasid palace – al mutanabi – library- shahbandar café (coffee break) – qishla – al sarray market - Bagdadi Museum - (lunch at 1001 nights) - Qeshla Clock / Baghdad Baghdad. - AlMua'azam Gate - Kings cemetery - Abu Hanifa Shrine - Imam Kadhim Shrine/ baghdad

Day 4

Iraqi Museum - Central Station - Dur-Kurigalzu –dinner in fallujah / baghdad

















Day 5

Ctesiphon – Babylon – Najaf / Najaf

Day 6

Sahla Mosque – Imam ali house – drive to karbalaa – al ukhayder fortress – imam abbas shrine – imam Hussein shrine / najaf

Day 7

Wadi al salam cemetary – Uruk – Marshes (lunch at the marshes) / Nassiriya.

Day 8

Ziggurat of ur – Royal cemetery – Drive to Baghdad/ Baghdad.

Day 9

Drive to airport and departure.











BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The Chibayish Marshes: are a vital wetland ecosystem in southern Iraq, supporting biodiversity and the Marsh Arab culture. These marshes, once drained by Saddam Hussein, have seen restoration efforts to revive their ecological and cultural significance.

Masqouf fish is a traditional Iraqi delicacy, often carp, prepared by marinating and roasting on an open fire. The dish boasts a crispy exterior and tender, flavorful meat, cherished in Iraqi cuisine.

The historical city of Ur: located in southern Mesopotamia, is one of the world's oldest urban centers, celebrated for its ziggurat and artifacts revealing insights into early civilizations. As the birthplace of Abraham, it holds profound significance in ancient history and archaeology.

Uruk: an ancient Sumerian city in Mesopotamia, is among the earliest urban settlements, known for its monumental architecture and the Epic of Gilgamesh. Its legacy as a cultural hub and its influence on early civilization are profound.

Najaf Sea: The "Najaf Sea" refers to the expansive Wadi Al-Salam Cemetery in Najaf, Iraq, where millions of Shi'a Muslims are buried,

Wadi Al-Salam Cemetery: The Wadi Al-Salam Cemetery in Najaf is one of the world's largest cemeteries, holding immense religious significance as the final resting place of countless believers.

Imam Ali Shrine: The Imam Ali Shrine in Najaf is a revered Shi'a pilgrimage site, honoring Ali ibn Abi Talib, the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet Muhammad, and drawing millions of pilgrims due to its spiritual significance.

Imam Ali House: The residence of Imam Ali in Najaf, Iraq, is a revered site for Shi'a Muslims, holding deep spiritual significance as the resting place of the first cousin and son-in-law of Prophet Muhammad.

Prophet Dhul-Kifl: Prophet Dhul-Kifl is an honored figure in Islam, believed to have delivered divine messages. His tomb in Babil, Iraq, is a place of reverence.

Borsippa: Borsippa, an ancient city near Babylon, contains the ruins of the famed ziggurat, Etemenanki, mentioned in religious texts and reflecting Babylonian architectural marvels.

Babylon: The ancient city of Babylon, rich in history and culture, stands as a testament to Mesopotamian civilization, with remnants like the Ishtar Gate and Hanging Gardens.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Imam Hussein: Imam Hussein's shrine in Karbala symbolizes sacrifice and devotion, drawing millions of pilgrims annually to honor his stand against injustice.

Imam Abbas: The shrine of Imam Abbas, brother of Imam Hussein, in Karbala is revered for his loyalty and bravery during the Battle of Karbala, inspiring devotees seeking strength and courage.

AlTar Caves: The AlTar Caves near Najaf, Iraq, hold historical and archaeological importance, offering insights into ancient life through their intricate carvings and formations.

AlUkhaydir Fortress: AlUkhaydir Fortress is an iconic desert structure in Najaf, Iraq, known for its unique architecture and historical significance as a trading post on ancient caravan routes.

Ctesiphon: Ctesiphon, near Baghdad, Iraq, was an ancient capital of Persian civilizations, boasting the grand Taq Kasra arch and showcasing the splendor of pre-Islamic architecture.

Thulkifel Prophet: Thulkifel, believed to be Prophet Ezekiel, is revered by various faiths. His connection to sacred sites like Borsippa and Kish enhances his significance in religious history.

Iraqi Museum: The Iraqi Museum in Baghdad showcases a rich collection of artifacts, offering insights into the country's rich history, art, and cultural heritage.

Central Station: The Baghdad Central Station is a historic railway hub with distinctive architecture, reflecting a blend of modernity and tradition in Iraq's capital.

Dur-Kurigalzu: Dur-Kurigalzu is an archaeological site near Baghdad, featuring the ruins of a Kassite palace and giving glimpses into the ancient civilization's grandeur.

Dijlah Complex: The Dijlah Complex in Baghdad is a contemporary development encompassing commercial, residential, and cultural spaces, representing modern urban aspirations in Iraq.

Abu Nawas Street: Abu Nawas Street, named after a famous poet, is a riverside promenade in Baghdad known for its scenic views and recreational spaces.

Shahrazad and Shahyar: The mythical characters Shahrazad and Shahyar, from "One Thousand and One Nights," epitomize storytelling traditions and cultural heritage in Iraq.

Kahramana: Kahramana, an iconic statue in Baghdad, symbolizes Iraqi courage and resilience, making it a significant landmark in the city.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Saadoun Street: Saadoun Street is a bustling commercial thoroughfare in Baghdad, lined with shops and restaurants, offering a glimpse of modern urban life.

Tahrir Monument: The Tahrir Monument commemorates Iraq's liberation from British rule in 1958, reflecting the nation's historical struggles and aspirations.

Armenian Church: The Armenian Church in Baghdad represents the Christian heritage and community's presence in Iraq.

Abdul Qadir AlKilani Mosque: This mosque in Baghdad is named after a revered Sufi saint and serves as a spiritual center.

AlKhulafaa Mosque: AlKhulafaa Mosque stands as a sacred place for worship and reflection in the heart of Baghdad.

AlRasafi Monument: The AlRasafi Monument honors the poet AlRasafi, symbolizing the literary richness of Iraqi culture.

Mustanseriya Historical School: Mustanseriya is a historic Islamic school in Baghdad, carrying the legacy of ancient learning and scholarship.

Bagdadi Museum: The Baghdadi Museum exhibits artifacts showcasing Iraq's diverse cultural heritage and historical contributions.

AlMutanabi Street: AlMutanabi Street is a renowned bookselling district in Baghdad, reflecting the city's literary traditions.

Copper Bazar: The Copper Bazar offers a glimpse into traditional craftsmanship and trade in Baghdad.

Qeshla Clock: The Qeshla Clock, a distinctive clock tower, adds a touch of architectural charm to Baghdad's urban landscape.

Martyr Monument: The Martyr Monument in Baghdad stands as a tribute to those who sacrificed their lives for Iraq's independence and sovereignty.

AlMua'azam Gate: AlMua'azam Gate, an entrance to the historic city of Baghdad, holds cultural significance and reflects the city's rich history.

Kings Cemetery: The Kings Cemetery in Baghdad is the final resting place of former Iraqi leaders, representing the nation's political legacy.

Abu Hanifa Shrine: The Abu Hanifa Shrine, dedicated to the renowned Islamic jurist, serves as a significant religious landmark in Baghdad.