



 The Ancient City of Hatra

IRAQ FULL PACKAGE South to North

15 DAYS - 14 NIGHTS



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| <p>Day 1: Meet and assist in Basrah airport
Rest in hotel
Presidential Palaces (photo stop)
Shanashil of Old houses – Corniche view / Basrah.</p> | <p>Day 8: Martyr Monument - Kings cemetery
Abu Hanifa Shrine
Imam Kadhim Shrine
Dinner in 1001 nights complex / Baghdad.</p> |
| <p>Day 2: Qurna (adam tree)
Chibayish Marshes
Boat tour and Masgof launch
Ur historical city- /naseriya</p> | <p>Day 9: Al-Buraka Palace
Al-Malawia Mosque
Al-Ashiq Palace -Hatra / Mosul</p> |
| <p>Day 3: Warka'a (uruk)
Najaf Sea
Wadi AlSalam Cemetery - Imam Ali Shrine / Najaf.</p> | <p>Day 10: Prophet Yunus Mosque
Al-Hadba'a beacon
Bash Tapia Castle
Mar Behnam Monastery / Mosul.</p> |
| <p>Day 4: DUL KIFL
Babylon (lunch break at Babylon touristic resort)
Ziggurat borsippa & prophet Ibrahim
Imam ali house and caliphate house
sahla mosque – drive back to hotel - / Najaf</p> | <p>Day 11: Virgin Mary Monastery
Bashiq
Mar Matti Monastery / Erbil.</p> |
| <p>Day 5: Al Ukhaider fortress
Imam Hussein and Abbas shrine
Ctesiphon , /Dinner in Dijlah village / Baghdad.</p> | <p>Day 12: Gali waterfall
Bikhal waterfall
Korek mountain
Rawenduz canyon / Erbil.</p> |
| <p>Day 6: Iraqi Museum - Central Station - Dur-Kurigalzu
lunch in Fallujah – Drive to Baghdad .</p> | <p>Day 13: Ineshky Cave
Amedi Town / Erbil.</p> |
| <p>Day 7: Abu Nawas st. - Shahrazad and Shahyar
Kahramana - Saadoun st. – Tahrir monument
Armenian Church - Abdul Qadir AlKilani Mosque
AlKhulafaa Mosque - AlRasafi Monument
Mustanseriya historical School- Bagdadi Museum
AlMutanabi st. - Copper Bazar - Qeshla Clock .</p> | <p>Day 14: Al Menara (beacon)
Al-Khayat Mosque
The Castle
Old Bazar - Kurdish Dinner / Erbil</p> |
| | <p>Day 15: Leave and departure .</p> |



ALMAYSARA
TRAVEL & TOURISM

ITINERARY BRIEF

EXPLORE MESOPOTAMIA



Basra Airport: Basra International Airport is a major air gateway in southern Iraq, connecting the region to international destinations. Serving as a vital link for both domestic and international travelers, the airport contributes significantly to the economic and cultural exchanges of the area. Its modern facilities and strategic location make it an important hub in the country's transportation network.

Presidential palaces: often featuring opulent architecture, luxurious interiors, and extensive grounds. These palaces served both as residences for Saddam Hussein and his family as well as venues for hosting important events and meetings.

Basra Corniche: This scenic waterfront promenade along the Shatt al-Arab River in Basra, Iraq, is a popular spot for locals and tourists alike, offering picturesque views, recreational areas, and a vibrant atmosphere.

Shanashil houses : commonly seen in the architecture of the city, given its historical and cultural ties to Islamic architecture and design. The primary functions of Shanashil include providing privacy to the occupants of the building while allowing for ventilation and the flow of air. The intricate lattice patterns also create beautiful interplays of light and shadow in interior spaces, enhancing their aesthetic appeal.

Adam Tree in Basra: Also known as the Tree of Knowledge, this ancient and mythologically significant tree is believed by some locals to be where Adam and Eve settled after being expelled from Eden, making it a site of cultural and historical interest in Basra, Iraq.

Al-Qurnah: is a town in southern Iraq, situated at the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, near the historic city of Ur—a pivotal site in early human civilization. Its name translates to "the confluence" in Arabic, reflecting its strategic location and historical significance.

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.

ITINERARY BRIEF

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, creating a sacred and serene landscape of graves.

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.

Karbala: Karbala, a significant Shi'a pilgrimage destination, commemorates the martyrdom of Imam Hussein, the grandson of Prophet Muhammad, symbolizing resistance against oppression.

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.

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

AIUkhaydir Fortress: AIUkhaydir 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.

Borsippa: Borsippa, an ancient city near Babylon, holds archaeological treasures, including the ziggurat Etemenanki, thought to be the inspiration for the biblical Tower of Babel.

Kish: Kish, a historic city in Mesopotamia, carries archaeological remains that shed light on Sumerian culture, serving as a testament to the region's early civilizations.

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.

ITINERARY BRIEF

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.

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 Bagdadi 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.

Imam Kadhim Shrine: The Imam Kadhim Shrine in Baghdad honors the seventh Imam of Shi'a Islam and attracts pilgrims seeking spiritual solace.

Dinner in 1001 Nights Complex: The 1001 Nights Complex offers an immersive dining experience, combining Iraqi cuisine with the ambiance of the famed Arabian Nights tales.

Al-Baraka Palace: Al-Baraka Palace, a historic landmark, showcases intricate architectural designs and cultural heritage in Iraq.

Al-Malawia Mosque: Al-Malawia Mosque, an elegant structure in Baghdad, stands as a symbol of Islamic artistry and devotion.

Al-Ashiq Palace: Al-Ashiq Palace's opulent architecture and historical significance offer a glimpse into Iraq's regal past.

Hatra: Hatra, an ancient city, presents well-preserved ruins that highlight its role in Parthian and Roman civilizations.

Mosul City: Mosul, a historic city in northern Iraq, is recognized for its diverse heritage, including religious sites and ancient architecture.

ITINERARY BRIEF

Mar Matti Monastery: Mar Matti Monastery, a historic Christian site near Mosul, holds spiritual significance and architectural beauty.

Lalish: Lalish is a sacred Yazidi shrine complex in northern Iraq, embodying the faith's spiritual beliefs and rituals .

Virgin Mary Monastery: Located in the town of Alqosh, Iraq, this ancient monastery is a significant site for the Assyrian Christian community, known for its stunning views and religious heritage.

Bashiqa: A town near Mosul, Iraq, Bashiqa is renowned for its diverse population, including Yazidis, and its cultural and religious sites, including ancient olive groves.

Gali Waterfall: Situated in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, Gali Waterfall is a picturesque natural attraction known for its scenic beauty and popularity among tourists.

Bikhal Waterfall: A popular tourist destination in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, Bikhal Waterfall is celebrated for its serene environment and lush surroundings.

Korek Mountain: Located in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, Korek Mountain is a prominent peak offering skiing, hiking, and a cable car, attracting tourists for its panoramic views.

Rawanduz Canyon: This breathtaking canyon in the Kurdistan region of Iraq is famous for its dramatic cliffs, lush landscapes, and outdoor adventure opportunities like hiking and paragliding.

Ineshky Cave: An archaeological site in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, Ineshky Cave is known for its ancient carvings and historical significance, attracting researchers and tourists alike.

Amedi Town: Perched on a plateau in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, Amedi is an ancient town with historical significance, offering stunning views and remnants of ancient civilizations.

Al-Menara (Beacon): A notable historic structure in Iraq, often referring to a minaret, it serves as a landmark and a symbol of architectural heritage.

Al-Khayat Mosque: Located in Mosul, Iraq, Al-Khayat Mosque is a historic place of worship known for its architectural beauty and cultural importance.

The Castle: This term typically refers to the ancient citadel in Erbil, one of the oldest continuously inhabited sites in the world, representing a significant historical and cultural landmark in the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

Old Kurdish Bazaar: Found in many cities within the Kurdistan region, these traditional markets are known for their vibrant atmosphere, selling a variety of goods from spices to textiles, reflecting the rich Kurdish culture and heritage.

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