



 Al-Ukhaidir Fortress

IRAQ PACKAGE Basrah to Baghdad

8 DAYS - 7 NIGHTS



- Day 1:** Meet and assist in Basrah airport – rest in hotel - Presidential Palaces (photo stop) Shanashil of Old houses – Corniche view / Basrah.
- Day 2:** Qurna (Adam tree) - Chibayish Marshes - Boat tour and Masgof launch Ur historical city- /Naseriya
- Day 3:** Warka'a (uruk) - Najaf Sea - Wadi AlSalam Cemetery - Imam Ali Shrine / Najaf.
- 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
- Day 5:** Al ukhaider fortress – Imam Hussein and abbas - Ctesiphon Baghdad optional dinner in Dijalh
- Day 6:** Iraqi Museum - Central Station - Dur-Kurigalzu – lunch in Fallujah- Martyr Monument Kings cemetery - Abu Hanifa Shrine - Imam Kadhim Shrine Dinner in 1001 nights complex / Baghdad.
- 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 / Baghdad.
- Day 8 :** Leave and Departure.

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.

Fallujah: A city in central Iraq, Fallujah is situated along the Euphrates River and is known for its historical significance and strategic importance. It gained international attention due to the intense battles during the Iraq War, but also boasts a rich cultural heritage and a resilient community.

ITINERARY BRIEF

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.

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.

ITINERARY BRIEF

MAP OF IRAQ



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Contact Us:

✉ info@almaysaratravel.com

☎ +964 770111184

🌐 www.almaysaratravel.com

📍 Iraq - Baghdad - Alsadoon St.

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