

Day 1: Arrival in Baghdad, transfer to hotel

Day2: Baghdad Tour, Baghdad is the capital city of Iraq, and the center of the golden Islamic age. It was the capital of the Abbasid caliphate and the center of science, culture, and arts. It was known for fostering intellectualism in a multi-ethnic, multi-religion environment.

-Tāq Kasrā, also transcribed as Taq-i Kisra or Taq-e Kesra or Ayvān-e Kesrā are the remains of a Sasanianera Persian monument, dated to c. the 3rd to 6th-century, which is sometimes called the Arch of Ctesiphon. It is located near the modern town of Salman Pak, Iraq



-Al-Kadhimiya Mosque or Al-Kadhimayn Shrine is a Shi'ite Islamic mosque and shrine located in the Kādhimayn suburb of Baghdad, Iraq. It contains the tombs of the seventh and ninth Twelver Shī'ī Imāms, respectively Mūsā al-Kāzīm and his grandson Muhammad al-Jawad

-Visit Iraqi museum , The Iraq Museum is the national museum of Iraq, located in Baghdad. It is sometimes mistakenly called the National Museum of Iraq, a recent phenomenon influenced by other nations' naming of their national museums; but The Iraq Museum's name is inspired by the name of the British Museum

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Day3: Baghdad – Babylon – Karbala Visit imam Hussain, The Imam Husayn Shrine is the mosque and burial site of Husayn ibn Ali, the third Imam of Islam, in the city of Karbala, Iraq
And then go to Babylon, One of the greatest cities in ancient history, Babylon became the capital of the Neo-Babylonian Empire, a neo-Assyrian successor state, from 609 to 539 BC. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon ranked as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It has been estimated that Babylon was the largest city in the world c. 1770 – c. 1670 BC, and again c. 612 – c. 320 BC. It was perhaps the first city to reach a population above 200,000.

Day4: Karbala - Al-Ukhaidir Fortress – Najaf (visit the Wadi al-Salam cemetery) – Karbala

visit Alukhaidir fortress, considered one of the greatest fortresses in the Middle East, It is a large rectangular fortress constructed during the Abbasid caliphate. The site represents the architectural ingenuity of the Abbasids, and it is situated at The crossroads of trade routes and caravans passing between Basra, Kufa, Mosul and Damascus.

Then transfer to Najaf to visit Wadi-al-Salaam cemetery, it's an Islamic cemetery, located in the Shia holy city of Najaf, Iraq. It is the largest cemetery in the world. The cemetery covers 1,485.5 acres and contains more than 8 million bodies. It also attracts millions of pilgrims annually. And back to Karbala

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Day5: Karbala– Nasriya (Visit Ur, Uruk)

Ur city: The city of Ur was a city-state in ancient Mesopotamia located in the south of modern day Iraq, the city is considered to be the heart of the ancient east and the political and religious capital of Sumeria during the third dynasty.

This period in the history of Sumer is known as the Ur III Period (2047-1750 BCE) and was the age in which the city of Ur reached its height. The great ziggurat of Ur, which can still be visited in modern times, dates from this period as do most of the ruins of the city and the cuneiform tablets discovered there.

The two greatest kings of the Third Dynasty were Ur-Nammu (r. 2047-2030 BCE) and his son Shulgi of Ur (r. 2029-1982 BCE) who created an urban community devoted to cultural progress and excellence and, in doing so, gave birth to what is known as the Sumerian Renaissance.



Then visit Uruk also known as Warka or Warkah, was an ancient city of Sumer (and later of Babylonia) situated east of the present bed of the Euphrates River.

Uruk is the home of the legendary king Gilgamesh, who ruled Uruk in the 27th century BC also who is the hero of “The Epic of Gilgamesh”.

Uruk’s agricultural surplus and large population base facilitated processes such as trade, specialization of crafts and the evolution of writing; writing may have originated in Uruk around 3300 BC. Evidence from excavations such as extensive pottery and the earliest known tablets of writing support these events. And transfer to Nasiriya

Day6: Nasriya – Marshlands Transfer to Nasiriya to hotel

Day 7: Arrival to Basra airport, transfer to hotel

Day8: Traveling to Samarra to visit Malwiya Mosque, The Great Mosque of Samarra is a mosque from the 9th century CE located in Samarra, Iraq. The mosque was commissioned in 848 and completed in 851 by the Abbasid caliph Al-Mutawakkil who reigned from 847 until 861. At the time of construction, it was the world's largest mosque



And then go to Hatra ,Hatra was an ancient city in north Mesopotamia, located in present-day eastern Nineveh Governorate in northern Iraq. Hatra was a strongly fortified caravan city as an important historic religious center with its strategic position along caravan trade routes. Hatra was one of the first Arab states to be established outside of Arabia.



Then travel to Mosul to hotel

Day9: Mosul, The second largest city in Iraq. Mosul is considered to be among the larger and more historically and culturally significant cities of the Arab World due to Mosul's strategic location, it has traditionally served as a hub of international commerce and travel. Historically, important products of the area include Mosul marble and oil.

The city is full of cultural diversity as Mosul and its surroundings have an ethnically and religiously diverse population, it was a cultural center during the Assyrian period in Mesopotamia, a very important city during the Abbasid Caliphate and later during the Ottoman period and then modern Iraq.

-Visit old Mosul and reconstructions for Al-Nouri Mosque and Al-Hadba minaret and Al Tahira Church. Then go to Erbil to visit citadel

Day10: transfer from hotel to airport

