

## Iraq Tour 13 Days – 12 Nights

**Day 1:** Arrival in Baghdad city,

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.  
transfer to hotel for check in , and relax after along flight ...

**Day 2:** First day tour in  
Baghdad :

- visit Martyr's  
Monument, also known as  
the Martyr's Memorial, is  
a monument designed by  
Iraqi sculptor Ismail Fatah  
Al Turk and situated in the  
Iraqi capital, Baghdad.





-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..

**Day 3 :** Second tour in Baghdad (Taq Kasra, Kadhimiya city)

-Visit Tāq Kasrā, also transcribed as Taq-i Kisra or Taq-e Kesra or Ayyān-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,



-Visit 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..

-Transfer to the hotel...

**Day 4:** Third tour in Baghdad visit: Liberation Square (Sahet Al Tahreer), Firdos Square, city tour in Baghdad (Adhamiya, Alrasheed street, Hayfa street)

-visit Liberation Square (Sahet Al Tahreer), is located in central Baghdad at the intersection of al-Sadoun Street and the Jamhuriyya Bridge Road. Liberation Square is Baghdad's biggest and most central square located in the Al-Rusafa part of the city on the eastern banks of the River Tigris.



**Day 5:** Baghdad – Babylon – Karbala

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.

-The Ishtar Gate was the eighth gate to the inner city of Babylon. It was constructed circa 575 BCE by order of King Nebuchadnezzar II on the north side of the city. It was part of a grand walled processional way leading into the city.



-visit the palace of Saddam, the former ruler of Iraq, in Babylon, which is considered one of the tallest buildings and the largest in size.

Then transfer to Karbala to the hotel...

**Day 6:** Karbala -Najaf (visit the Wadi al-Salam cemetery) – 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



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

**Day 7:** Krabala tour (Alukhaidir fortress, Al-Aqiser church)

-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.



-visit Al-Aqiser is an archeological site in Ayn al-Tamr near Karbala in Iraq with what has been described as the Oldest eastern Christian Church. Until recently it was used by Chaldeans of the Chaldean Catholic Church. The site is currently suffering neglect and erosion. Then back to karbala hotel

**Day8:** Karbala– Nasriya (Visit Uruk)

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

**Day9:** Nasriya (VisitUr city)- Marshlands-Basrah

-Visit 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 transfer to Marshlands The Mesopotamian Marshes, also known as the Iraqi Marshes, are a wetland area located in Southern Iraq and in southwestern Iran. The marshes are primarily located on the floodplains of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers bound by the cities of Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah and a portion of southwestern Iran.

Then travel to Basra , transfer to hotel





**Day10:** Basrah tour visit (Shanasheel Heritage Buildings in the Old City of Basra ),Basra Corniche, Basrah museum..

**Day11:** Basrah- Samara-baghdad

Then 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



-The Abbasid Palace was probably established by Caliph Al-Naser Ledinillah in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, during the Abbasid period of history, making it one of the oldest palaces in the world, and it is the oldest surviving building in Baghdad.



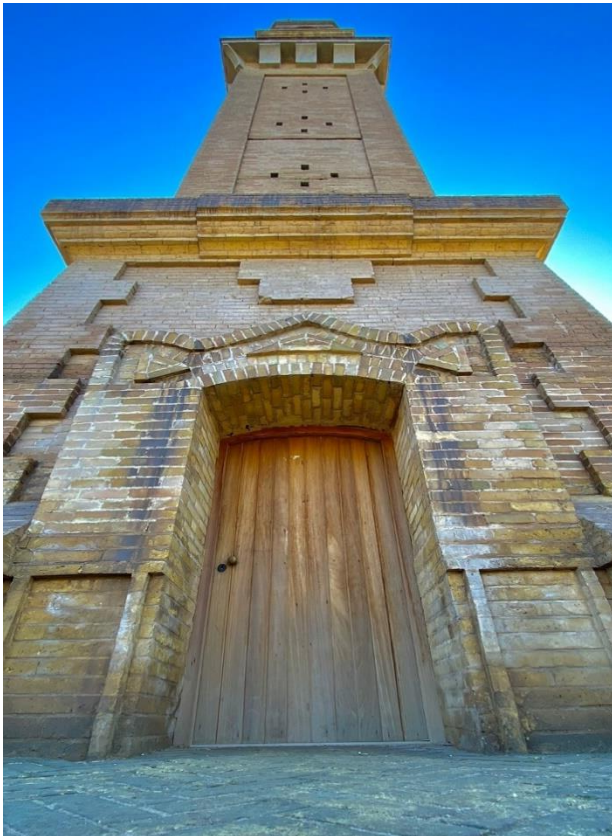
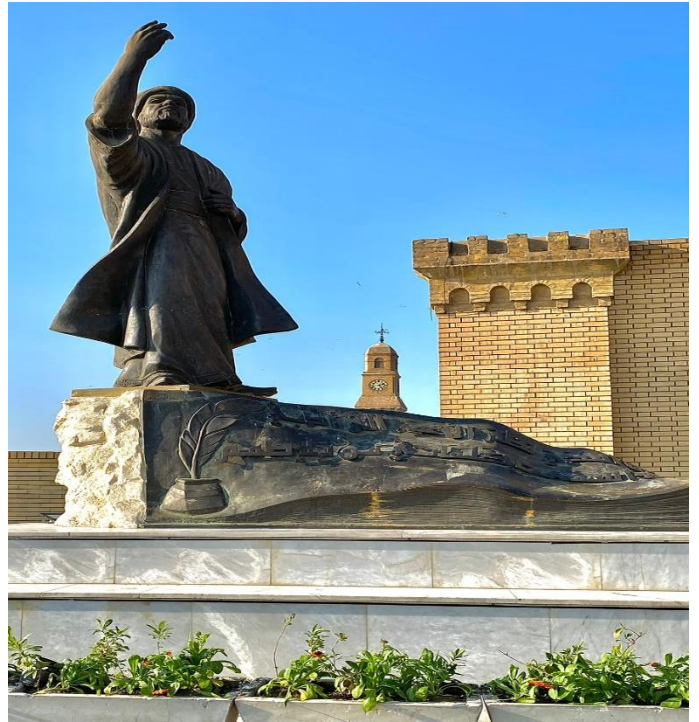
Then back to Baghdad hotel....

**Day 12:** Last tour in Baghdad city (Al Mutanabbi street, Al Quishla)



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-Visit Al Mutanabbi Street, near the old quarter of Baghdad at Al Rasheed Street It is the historic center of Baghdad bookselling, a street filled with bookstores and outdoor book stalls. It was named after the 10th-century classical Iraqi poet Al-Mutanabbi



-Visit Al Quishla Clock is an Ottoman site in Baghdad, The Ottoman Wali (governor) Namiq Pasha started the building in 1881.



**Day 13:** Transfer from Baghdad hotel to airport

