



Tourism Board



Republic of Iraq
Ministry of culture and
Tourism and Antiquities



Iraqi tourist Guide 2022





★ IRAQ ★

Iraqi Tour guide

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The Introduction

Tourism is of great importance to any country in the world, as it represents an essential tributary to the economy, and an important way to promote the country and introduce people to its history, culture and heritage. Therefore, the importance of tourism should not be overlooked as one of the components of the economy of any country, and it is also a source of livelihood for thousands of citizens in any tourist country, This is what makes countries care about it a lot and try to attract tourists to it to ensure the tourist movement that provides hard currency and revives all sectors. We are now presenting to you and to the honorable readers a guide on the reality of tourism in Iraq from south to north, which includes all archaeological, heritage and civilizational forums, starting from the Sumerian civilization in southern Iraq to the Assyrian civilization in northern Iraq, in addition to religious shrines and shrines visited by tourists from all countries of the world And first-class tourist hotels, and the popular dishes that every Iraqi province is famous for, to introduce tourists to delicious Iraqi dishes, in addition to the most important churches and other sects in our dear country. Finally, we must reflect with our good morals and dealings a civilized face in front of the tourists, offering them the help and assistance they need without exploitation, for the country's civilization lies in its history and the advancement of its people.



Culture Minister's Speech

Today, tourism sector is one of the most important basic resources in supporting the national income that uses to achieve a comprehensive and more sustainable tourism growth.

Tourism is a human activity and a developed global civilized industry. that actively contributes to attaining dialogue, tolerance, and peace. Besides, it is a mean of communication and a criterion to measure up the progression of relationships between people of diverse cultural ckgrounds.

Iraq is one of the few countries in the world, with a diversity of archaeological, antiquities, touristic, cultural and other elements of tourist attractions potentials. Undeniably, God blessed Iraq with a prominent position that distinguishes it from many other nations. Mesopotamia emerged between its two immortal rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, which embraces the first human civilizations that extended to 7, 000 years ago, such as Sumerian, Akkadian, Assyrian, and Babylonian; this civilization was then represented by the Islamic Civilization.

Many of the historical sites in this part of the world (Iraq), which is rich in human civilizations, have been included to the list of world heritage sites, and the list goes on, including the Kingdom of Hatra in 1985, the Citadel of Assyria in 2003, the Citadel of Erbil in 2004, the Marshes of southern Iraq of environmental and cultural diversity, the existing ancient archaeological cities near Iraqi marches (Ur, Eridu and Warka) in 2016, and the ancient city of Babylon in 2019.


The Iraqi Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities is still endeavoring to include some other sites refer to different periods of time, and presented many of great civilizations that changed the world, leaving a historical imprint in many areas of life, among which are writing, laws, architecture and literature and philosophy, art, and etc.

With respect to the tourism sector that spreads the message of love, peace and rapprochement between peoples, a source of inspiration for the economies of countries; and to introduce more about the Iraqi tourism approach, it becomes necessary to present a tourism guide explaining the state of tourism in Iraq as a global tourist attraction and a competitor in

all types of tourism, especially Iraq is one of the founding countries in the World Tourism Organization and occupied important positions, the most recent was in 2021, when it served as Vice-President of the United Nations General Assembly and Vice-President of the Middle East Committee.

Tourists and visitors interested in adventure and discovery, would be acquainted, through this guide, with Iraq's sights and its various tourist destinations, the most important of which are:

Religious Tourism: refers to the act of visiting religious places. It also refers to different religions, and sects whose their shrines



exist, and coexist peacefully in the land of Iraq. • Cultural and Archeological Tourism: aims at discovering historical and cultural landmarks, as well as acquiring heritage knowledge of the ancient civilizations that settled and ruled for thousands of years.

- Recreation Tourism: it extends from Zakho city in the north to Al-Faw city in the south

Eco-Tourism and Nature Reserves, Marshes: The tourist and adventurer experiences a unique experience by seeing the environmental and cultural diversity that indicates the civilization and religions that still practice their rituals, such as the Mandaeans Sabians and the inhabitants of the marshes, who are the descendants of ancient Sumer civilization.

- Therapeutic Tourism: is all facilities and health services a tourist can benefit from all natural resources. Iraq abounds with tourist facilities, such as Hamam al-Alil in Mosul Governorate, Ain Tamr in the Holy Karbala, and Sawa Salt Lake in Samawah Governorate

To conclude, We hope for all those wishing to visit Iraq and interested in understanding more about Iraqi tourist product with its many advantages, would find this guide useful. We express our warm welcome to all tourists and visitors to their second country, Iraq, wishing them a good stay and happiest times.

Dr. Hassan Nadhim
Minister of Culture, Tourism & antiquities


head of the Tourism Authority Speech

Speech by Chairman of Tourism Board

God's Glory be to him, has distinguished Mesopotamia with many civilizations that left a great impact in the history of all mankind, over thousands of years, such as the Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Chaldean and Islamic civilizations, Iraq has become an important country, carrying multiple cultures, with the presence of strong economy that made it a commercial and cultural center for many years ago until the Islamic civilization. The most important thing that made this country the cradle of civilization is it was a collector for many religions and a place of spectrum diversity living under tolerance and love.

Iraq has enormous tourism potentials, cultural diversity and a distinct pattern of life, in addition to the richness of tourist, archeological and heritage areas through its geographical location, and its charming nature with the presence of Tigris and Euphrates rivers, natural reserves (marshes) in the south, lakes, mountains and beautiful summer resorts in the north.

Tourism Board has worked over the past years to restore its position among world organizations, such as the World Tourism Organization and the Arab Tourism Organization. And still pursuing the proses of activating and using all potentials for human, financial and moral resources and put it towards achieving the goals and visions of Tourism Board to develop tourism sector and work on increasing the tourism arrival, in addition to working hard to prepare



all tourist, archaeological and recreational sites in order to ensure the safety and comfort of tourists.

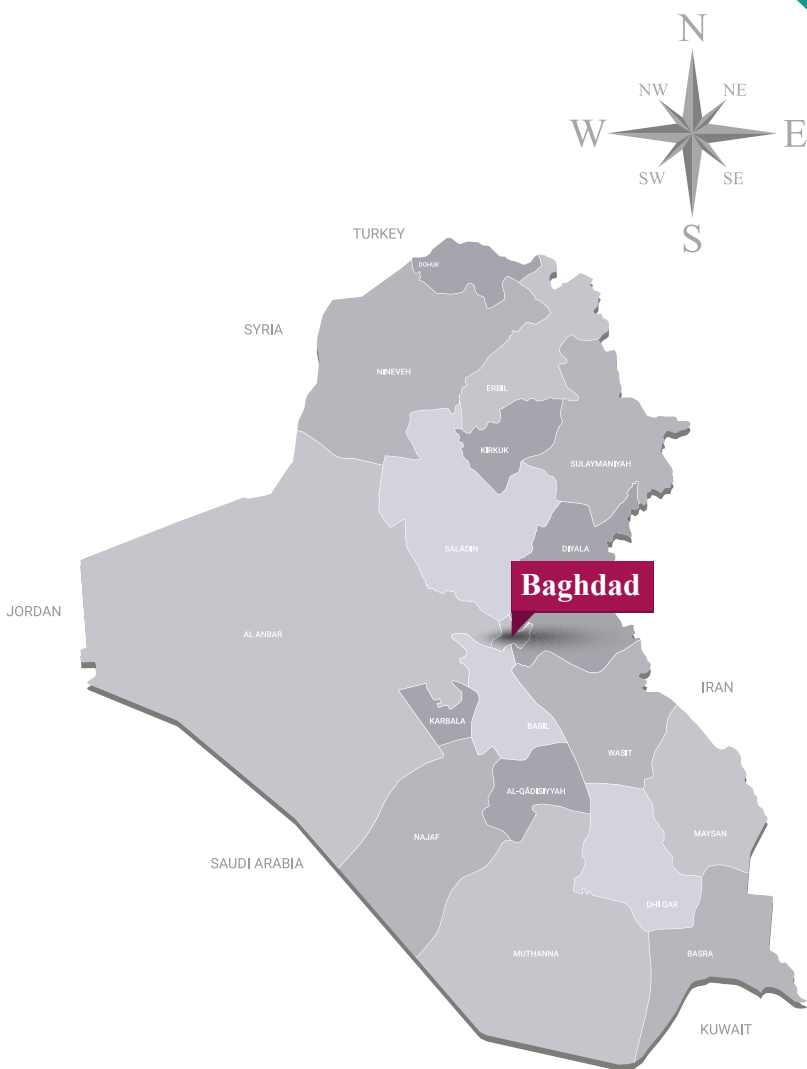
Today, tourism has become very important and constitutes a prosperous future, in particular (Religious Tourism), which will make the tourism sector in general in our dear country an important source of economic growth and an important source for Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Tourism Board presents to you this tourist guide, which includes the best sites, tourist places, archaeological, heritage and religious landmarks, museums and tourist hotels all over Iraq, and expresses its welcome to you in your country, Mesopotamia, hoping that you will spend the most beautiful times in it .

Accept our great appreciation and respect.

Thafer Mahdi Abdullah
Chairman of the Tourism Board

Baghdad Province





Baghdad Province

Baghdad is the capital of Iraq, a city of great past and shiny present ,where Tigris river divides it into two parts (Al-Rusafa and Al-Karkh) which is connected by many bridges and each part penetrated by many main streets ,the most important ones in Al-Rusafs side are (Al-Rasheed St. that extends in the heart of Baghdad from (Al-muadham Gate till the Eastern Gate) .Al-Rasheed street is considered Baghdad commercial center and on its both sides located Baghdad modern and old markets ,and in front of it you



The Unknown Soldier Monument

see Al-kulafa street which has many official buildings , mosques and churches .Al-Sadoon street which starts from Al-Tahreer square and ends with Al-Masbah area where many high standard hotels , cinemas , airlines offices , travel agencies and some official buildings are located ,on the other side you find Abu-Nawas street is located which extends from Al-Jumhuria bridge till Al-Jaderia area ,it is considered the main tourist street in Baghdad .

Archeological and Traditional sites in Baghdad

Iraqi National Museum

It is an archeological and historical museum ,located in Al-Alawi area ,shows collections of archeological pieces of Mesopotamia civilizations and antiquities of Islamic era in Iraq as well as ,reminds of stone ages ,its considered one of the most important and oldest museums in Iraq ,it comes in the second grade for its establishment after Egyptian museum and has no less value than it ,for its archeological and historical value ,which represents Iraqi civilizations and its history .its foundation returns to the period between 1923-1924- ,when the British archeologist (Gertrud Bill)collected Iraqi antiquities and put them in small place in the building of Sarai or Qishla .In 1926 and because of the increased numbers of antiquities and limitation of place, it had been decided to open another building in Al-Mamoon street and antiquities were transferred there ,then Ms Gertrud was appointed as a manager of Museum and Mr.R.S Coak followed



her in managing the museum .in 1966 government decided for same reasons to transfer the antiquities to suitable place ,which they had built according to international standards ,where its located now in Al-alawi area and they changed its name to The Iraqi National Museum instead of old name (Baghdad Museum for Antiquities).

Baghdad Museum

Contains most daily life traditions of ancient people of Baghdad ,it was open in 1970 with its location on the coast of Tigris close to Al-Mustansria school ,it is considered one of the oldest places in Baghdad ,which belongs to Ottoman Empire ,when it had been built in 1869 .Baghdad Museum has documented a period of Baghdad time ,it shows detailed information of old Baghdadi people and their traditions and heritage with their simple life by showing real sceneries .



Baghdadi Museum



Al-Mustansiriya School

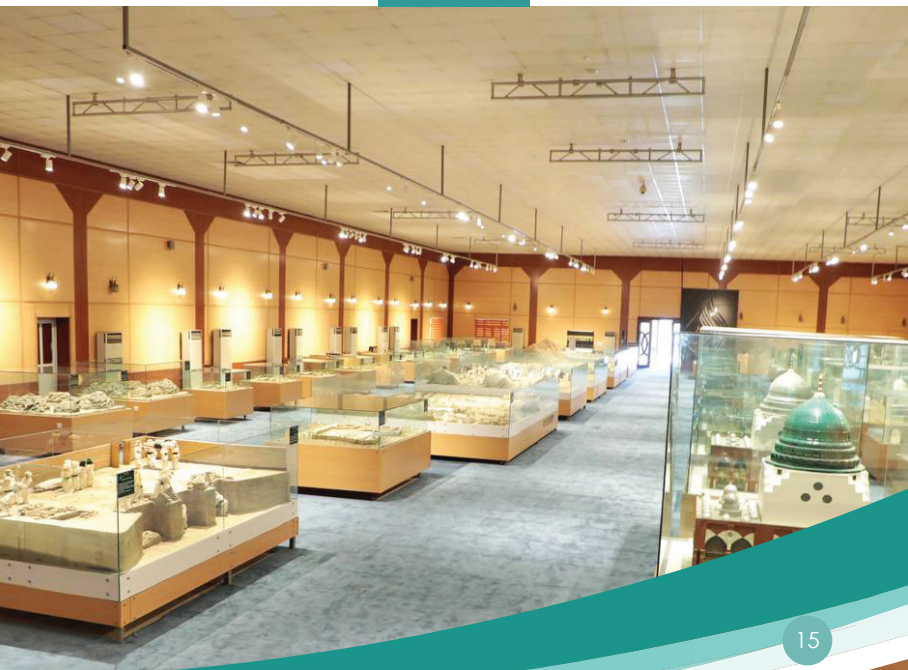
It is one of the most important universities in the Islamic world .it gained its importance because of its role in teaching Arabic and religious sciences ,astronomy ,math, medicine and pharmacy .it contained special hospital to train students ,it is located in Al-Risafa side of Baghdad near Al-Shuhada bridge and overlooks on Tigris ,the school was founded at time of Al –mustansir the Abbasid Caliph and got his name ,he is the thirty seventh caliph who his ruling extended from (623640-)hijri,and (12261242-)in Gregorian calendar .

Islamic Museum

Islamic museum is considered the first and one of a kind in Iraq ,contains embodied shapes represents the full story of prophet Mohammed (peace upon him) ,where you can live through it in virtual reality for Muslims life in the prophet era , the museum located in Al-Karkh side – Al Gazalya – Aum Al kura mosque.



Islamic Museum



Natural History Museum

Was founded in 1946 ,it is located in Al-Moadam Gate in Al-Risafa side ,it contains many stuffed animal figurines and groups of insects and plants which represent Iraqi wildlife ,in addition to many specialized books concern natural history and many other scientific magazines .

Abbasid Palace

One of the most important historical buildings in Baghdad during the second Abbasid era ,its location is near Al-Moadam Gate beside the river ,researchers says that it had been built in the time of Al-Nasir Caliph,1179-1225- many of Baghdad landmarks had been built in his ruling time.

Al-Qushla Clock .

One of the most important historical monuments in Baghdad ,it is located at the eastern side of Baghdad ,which known nowadays as Al-mutanabi street .it is considered as it was known previously (old government sarai),one of the traditional Baghdadi buildings , which was built in the second half of nineteenth century ,when Baghdad was a state belongs to Ottoman Empire ,Turkish ruler (Wali) of Baghdad the great Namiq Basha commenced to build this building in 1861 to be the center of state and its official buildings and military base as well ,then to be completed by (Midhat Basha).Qishla is considered today as a Forum for many visitors of Al-Mutanabi street and a place to hold social and cultural activities ,as well as, art exhibitions .



Al-Qishla Clock

Al-Oud House

Located in Al- Resafa side in Bayt Al-Waly (the governor house) near Al-Qushla , it was established in 2018 by the Iraqi musician Nassir Shama , it gathers many students , players and musicians . The goal of this house is to create musical generation through continuous study for 24 months



AL Wally House

Morjani school

Morjani school is located in Al-shurja area in Al-rasheed street ,which is known as (Morjan Mosque)nowadays .its name comes from its founder (Ameen Al-deen Morjan)who established it in,1357,G.after Abbasid age nearly 100 years .

Baghdad Wall and its Gates

The wall was built by the Abbasid Caliph Al- Mustazher ballh in 488 Hijri (1095) to protect the city from invasion danger coming from east and to save it from floods, then finished by Al-Mustarshid Caliph)about 11181135- G,the wall remained standing till the ends of nineteen Century .The eastern Baghdad wall consists of thick wall of bricks supported with many towers ,ahead of it a deep trench connected with Tigris .The most important Gates of eastern Wall were ,Al-Moadam Gate ,Al-zafria gate ,Al-halba gate ,Al-baslia gate ,none of these gates still standing ,except (the middle gate)near the tomb of Al-Sahrwardi ,close to Al-sheik Omar.

Harmal Hill

It is one of the important archeological sites in New Baghdad city ,Harmal is the modern name of it ,the old one was (shadbom),which was an administrative center of (Ashnona kingdom), its center was (Asmar hill)in Dyala province ,its part of Acadian era and the third Ur dynasty ,but the city reputation became more famous in the Babylon era about 3800 years ago .



Harmal Hill

Akerkov

Its among the most important archeological cities ,and built according to architecting principles adopted by Sumerians and Babylonians ,it is about 30 km away from center of Baghdad on west-north of it .it had been built in the fifteenth century B.C



Akerkov



Al-Madain

Al-Madain

One of the important historical cities ,which is located on the eastern side to the south of Baghdad center about 30 km ,its establishment returns to the second century BC,one of its important landmarks is its high arc (Taq)which is part of big palace near Tigris ,and returns to the middle century after Hijra ,this arc is considered one of the highest arcs which built with bricks in the world.

Al-Rasheed Street

One of the oldest and the most famous Streets in Baghdad ,it was known as (Jaleel Basha)street during the period of Ottoman Empire ,the name of Baghdad ruler and the command of Ottoman army .Jaleel Basha expanded the street which extends from Eastern Gate to Al-Moadam Gate and named it after his name in 1910 for military reasons to facilitate the movement of army and its carts ,so the work in this street was rapid , because of the rejections of scholars and religion men due to the



existence of Morjan mosque and properties of some rich people and foreigners who have the right of protection . It become an Iraqi icon which contains traditional mosques like (Hajdar-khana),Morjan mosque ,Said Sultan Mosque and Hussain Basha mosque,as well as ,many traditional markets like (Haraj souk) and (Al-Sarai souk).

Baghdad World Station

It's the main trains stated, located in Al-Karkh side , opened officially in 1952.It was built in English design and it's a twin to two other stations built after the second world war , one in India and one in London similar in everything. The two tower of the station contains two clocks, one carries Arabic –Indian numbers while the other carries English numbers, the strike of Baghdad station clock is the same of the famous Big pin in London .



Al-Motanabi Street

It is located in the middle Baghdad, close to Al-Maidan area and Al-Rasheed Street, it is considered the cultural market for people of Baghdad, where the movement of selling and buying books is flourished especially in Fridays. It contains an old printing house from the nineteenth century and many book shops which have rare manuscripts and books in addition to many traditional



Al-Motanabi Street

buildings like Al-Qishleh, on the other side on the banks of Tigris you can see the cultural center, which contains many halls where lectures , forums and cultural activities are held .At the end of street you see one of the oldest cafes in Baghdad (Al-Shabender café),the street is a market for selling books and old and modern magazines .



Shahryar - Shahrazad

Abo-Noas Street

It is located on the Eastern side of Tigris ,it extends between Al-Jumhuria bridge ,Queen Alia bridge formerly ,in Eastern Gate and Hanging bridge in Eastern Karada ,it got its name from the Arabic famous poet Abo-Noas ,who died in Baghdad in 813 ,the street contains gardens , parks and games .

Iraqi National Theater

Located in the middle of Baghdad, built before about half century , as an alternative of the old theater and since then it become the main place that brings together artists in Iraq .



Iraqi National Theater



Religious Sites in Baghdad

Abo-Hanifa Al-Noman Mosque and Shrine

It is located in al-Adhmiya city ,in the shrine of Imam Abo-Hanifa Al-Noman Bin Thabit the master of Hanafi sect who was buried in Al-Kaizoran cemetery .

Buratha Mosque

It is one of great shrines for both Muslims and Christians ,and is considered one the oldest mosques in Baghdad in the Islamic history , even before foundation of Baghdad in Abbasid era in about one century and eight years .it has been said about the story of this mosque that it was one of the Christians monasteries ,where a monk called (Habar) was worshipping in this monastery ,thenhe declared his conversion to Islam and went with Imam Ali (p.b.u.h.)to Kufa the Islamic capital at that time .

AL- Kadhimia Shrine

AL-Kadhimia includes the tomb of imam Mosa Al-Kadhim and the tomb of his grandson imam Mohammed Al-Jawad (peace be upon them) with a big mosque , two big domes and four golden minarets , the mosque was built in 1515 AD. Imam Mosa Al-Kadhim spent great part of his life in prison and lived a critical time of Muslims history , he was called Al-Kadhim because he repressed his anger and patience with injustice.

The shrine of Salman Al-Mohammedi

It is located in Al-Madain city ,about 30 km away from Baghdad towards the eastern south ,which is one of the ancient shrines in Baghdad.

The four Ambassadors

They are the representatives of Imam Mohammed Al-Mahdi p.b.u.h.,they were the intermediary between him and the Shea in the time of his short absence ,they were a noble men and the followers of Imams and were so trusted and loyal,they received the assignment one by one .The first one was Othman Bin Saeed ,he was buried in Al-Maidan area and the second was his son Mohammed Bin Othman ,his tomb is in Al-Kilani Square ,the third was Hussein Bin Rough who remained more than 20 years and was buried in Al-Shorja area ,finally the fourth was AliBinMohammed Al-Samari ,his mission lasted for three years only and when he died ,the short period absence was over.



AL- Kadhimia Shrine

Mosque and Shrine of Al-Sheik Abd Alkadher Al-Gailani

The shrine contains the tomb Al-Gailani ,it is located in what is known by Bab Al-Sheik ,its former name was Al-Halba Gate district , visitors come from all over the world to visit him .

The Royal Cemetery

It is considered one of important historical landmarks, that shows an important period of Iraqi history, it includes the corpses of royal family members, who ruled Iraq from 1921 to 1958 .

Al-Haiderkhana Mosque

It was built by Ahmed Al-Nasir Caliph , in Al- Rashid street , it is one of the most beautiful mosques for its architect and accuracy in design, it is considered one of most important mosques in Baghdad .





Al-Kulafa Mosque

Al-Kulafa Mosque

It is a great Mosque, built by Al-Moktafi Caliph .it contains high minaret about 35 m ,this mosque was crumbling over time ,and was rebuilt again .

Haj Bonia Mosque

One of Iraqi mosques which is located in Al-Karh side of Baghdad in Al-Alawi area ,it is distinguished by its Islamic style , contains many pictures and holy verses of Quran written with calligraphy on its walls made by calligrapher Hashim Al-Baghdadi ,it is considered one of Baghdad landmarks .

Um Al-Tobol Mosque

It was opened in 1968 ,it is one of big modern mosques in Baghdad ,it is located in the end of Al-Yarmouk area toward Al-baiah area .



Um Al-Tobol Mosque

The first Statues and Monuments in Baghdad

Martyr Monument

One of the most famous landmarks in Baghdad ,it was made in 1986 ,it displays the sacrifice of soldier with his life for his country and his principles as well ,it was done by Iraqi engineer Saman Asad .

Abdalmohsin Al-Sadoon Statue

It is located in Al-Nasr square ,it was made by the Italian sculptor (Beter Canonica)in Rome in 1933 ,it is considered one of the oldest statues in Baghdad ,Al-saddon was prime ministers in Monarchy age .

King Faisal the First Statue

At the same time of making Al-sadoon statue by the Italian sculptor ,he started to make another statue for King Faisal to glorify him ,so it was placed in Al-Karh side in Al-Salihia area in 1936 ,the statue represents King Faisal the first with his traditional Arabian clothes (kofia,headband ,abaya)and he is riding his horse.

Saving Iraqi Culture Monument

It is a statue built by the Iraqi sculptor Mohammed Gani Hikmat in 2010 in Al-Karh side near Al-Zawra park , it is cylindrical column of stone broken and about to fall represents Iraqi culture , with many hands and arms surrounding it to support it and preventing it from falling which means preventing Culture from falling . Many symbols and cuneiform words placed on it says that writing started here .



Martyr Monument



The Freedom Monument

It was opened in 1961 in Baghdad and in the most popular square ,(Al-Tahreer square)in the Eastern Gate ,where you can see the monument standing as a witness of Iraqi modern history and a symbol for people revolution against slavery and dependency .Freedom Monuments is one of the most important artistic works of the famous late sculptor Jawad Saleem and his last one .

Kahramana Statue

Its location is in Al-Sadoon street in Baghdad ,it depict a scene from the legend (Ali Baba and The Forty Thieves)it is story ,which is taken from (One Thousand Nights and Night),when the servant (Morjana)overcame the thieves by cheating them to hide inside the Jars and then she poured the hot oil on them ,the statue was made by the Iraqi sculptor Mohammed G.Hikmat and opened officially in 1971 , then it became one the most famous artistic works in Baghdad .



Kahramana Statue

Mother statue

It was erected in Al-Uma garden in 1961 ,it was made by the late artist (Kalid Al-Rahal)the base of the statue is surrounded by a round water pool with many fountains and ,colored lights ,it is sculpted from Al-Hillan stone .

Al-Nisoor Statue

It was placed in the middle of seventies of twentieth century ,it represents a lily in its beginning to depict an Iraqi woman face ,with detailed process of its opening as flower which it is similar to eagles ,it is considered as connection link among Al-Qadissia , Al-Yarmook , Al-Mamoon and Al-Mansour areas ,it was done by late artist Miran Al-saadi .

Abdul-Mohsin Al –Kadhumi Statue

He was entitled with (Arabs Poet), he is one of those who called for Arab Nation independence and unity .The statue was open in 1972, and it was done by late artist Fatah Al-Turk and located in Al-Kadhumia city.

14th July Monument

It was placed in 14th July square in front of Hanging Bridge in 1963 ,it was made by late artist Miran Al-Saadi ,it displays four soldiers in their way to gain victory ,one of them raises up the flag of victory ,while he catches his gun in other hand ,and the other soldier was martyred .



Abdul-Mohsin Al –Kadhumi



Abo-Noas Statue

An Arabic poet and one of the most famous poets in his time (the Abbasid era), and among great poets who calls for renewing revolution in poetry, The statue is located in Abo-Noas street, it is one of the artistic works of Fatah al-Turk in 1962.

Al-Risafi Poet Statue

The statue is located in Al-Mamoon Square in al-Rasheed Street, it was opened in 1970, it is among the greatest works of Iraqi artist (Ismael F. Al-Turk).

Baghdad Tower

It was built in Al-Yarmook area in Baghdad, it is a tourist attraction inside Baghdad, its height about 205 m.



Baghdad Tower

Churches ..

Armenian church in Eastern Gate

The white church or Armenians church ,one of the most important landmarks in Baghdad ,Al-Tairan Square ,Mr.Hoseeb said, Armenians Sect with its presidency decided in 1952 to build the church as a substitute of another church and the stone was erected .

Chaldean of the Virgin Mary in Baghdad

It is located on the eastern side of Tigris ,it is about 44 height above sea level in Al-Shorja area beside Um –Alahzan church ,it is the first church for Syriac and was established in 1842 .



The Chaldean Church of the Virgin Mary



Armenian church

St.Georges Greek Orthodox church in Sara-Camp in Baghdad

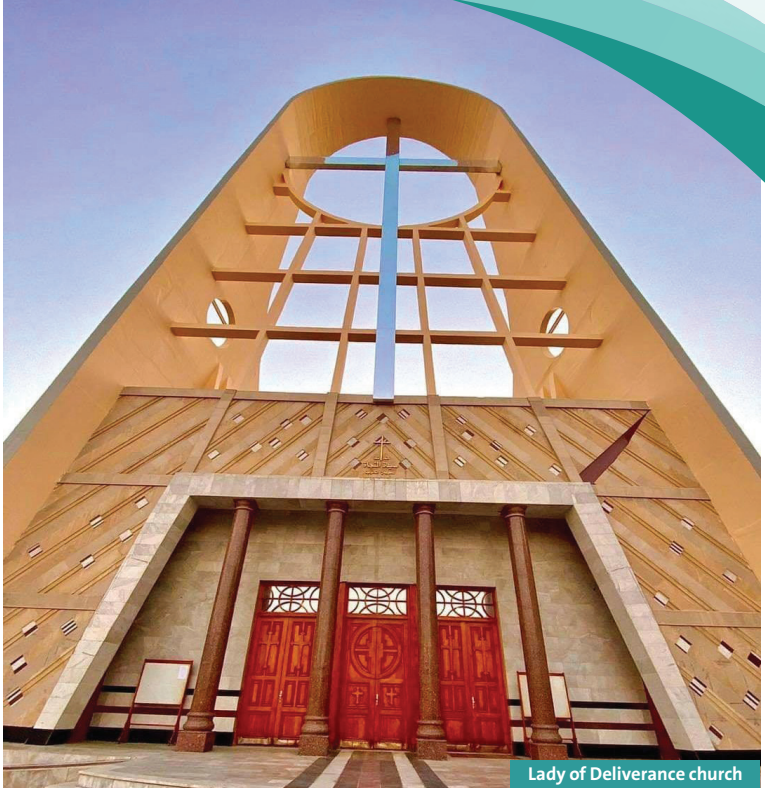
It was built in Baghdad in 1976 by engineer Fahram Strak ,unlike other Assyrian churches ,it is considered a unique one ,with its Byzantine decoration ,and its semi-cycle dome and Drabzin which is existed above the runway ,façade walls ,icons ,columns covered with wall paintings and other icons ,which display different stages of Jesus ,prophets and saints and angels and saints of this church .

St.Tereasa church

It is located in Al-sink area ,engineer Patrick Beer who supervised its building in 1928 .The base stone of establishment <ST.Tereasa church as a first church in New Sirians area in 1973 ,donated to build it Fathi Al-Antaki a member of the sect ,the work of building started in 1986.



St.Tereasa church



Lady of Deliverance church

Lady of Deliverance church of Catholic in Baghdad

It is located in Al-Karada Al-Sharqiya street ,it was built in 1952 ,it was a humble worshipping hall before its building in 1968 ,after three years of working .

Sabeans Mindi

It is a temple of Sabeanas sect , located in Al- Karh side in Al- Qadysia area on the banks of Tigris . It is a place where Sabeans meet together to celebrate their religious occasions , it was built in the 80s of twenty century .

Tourist Utilities and Hotels in Baghdad

Baghdad Tourist Island

It is located in the middle of Tigris ,about 20 km at the north of Baghdad ,it is surrounded by many farms and trees at the northern edge of Tigris in Baghdad .It contains a tower and games city and restaurants and cinema and theatre ,swimming pool and beautiful gardens ,it was established in 1983 as one of tourist projects which were planned by government by Finland company called YII ,it can welcome more than 200000 visitors daily .

Al- Aras Tourist Island

It was open in 1979 ,its area about 678 acres ,it contains tow zones ,one is called wedding zone ,the other is green ,it is characterized with biological and animal and plants diversity for environmental attraction .it attracts huge groups of tourists and visitors ,it is a great store area for unique types of plants and animals and birds .





Al-jadriya Lake

Al-Jadriya Lake

It is one of artificial lake ,which is located in the heart of Baghdad ,in a active place jn Al-jadriya area on the banks of Tigris between University of Baghdad and Al-Nahrain University ,its area about 580000 acres and is considered one of the most attractive tourist places in Iraq .Its designing come to be round shape with the lake in the middle and you can see restaurants and sitting places and games for kids around it .

Baghdad International Fair

It is a place to hold international activists and festivals ,on a wide space in Al- Mansour area – Damascus street in front of Baghdad Mall . The fair held annually with the participation of many countries , it is run by General Company for Iraqi commercial services and fairs.



Al-Zawra Park

Al-Zawra Park

It is a public park ,it is located in Al-Karh side of Baghdad ,it was established at the beginning of seventies of last century ,it is about 750 acres ,in eighties they cut off 300 acres from its total area to create celebrations square .it contains games city and high tower and zoo as well .Many visitors come to this attractive place ,where people hold their parties and different occasions and celebrate many national festivals ,especially Baghdad festival for Flowers which be held on its land .

Baghdad International Flowers Festively

It is an international festival, held by Baghdad Municipality annually on 15 April to show different types of flowers from different countries participating in this event in addition to the Iraqi departments , it is hold on Al- Zawra park , the date of opening was chosen because it is the date of beginning of spring of Sumerians and Babylonians .

Babel Hotel

It is located in Al-Karada street on Tigris bank in Al-Jaderia district .It was designed as Ziggurat and as graduated pyramid by Architect from Slovenia (Edward Ravinkar)to be built in Montenegro in Yugoslavia ,and then they delayed it ,and then they brought those designs to be practiced in new location in Baghdad ,hotel is open in 1982 ,contains 300 rooms and wings and eight restaurants and tourist resort and swimming pools and halls fro Meetings .



Babel Hotel

Baghdad Hotel

Baghdad as a capital ,contains many first grade hotels ,the most important one is Baghdad Hotel ,very old hotel ,it was built in 1956 ,and open it jn 1958 ,it overlooks on Tigris with its six floors and Abo-Noas street and from the other side it overlooks on Al-Sadoon street .

Palestine Hotel

It is located at the center of Baghdad and overlooks on Tigris close to Abo-Noas street and Al-Firdous Square ,it was built in seventies of twentieth century .

Al-Mansoor Hotel

One among first hotels in Baghdad ,it is located on the Tigris Bank close Al-Sink bridge of Al-Karh side of Baghdad ,it is founded in the seven decade of twentieth century ,it was open in 1980 ,it was named as Al-Mansoor Milia .

Al-Rasheed Hotel

One of Excellent Grade hotels ,it is located in Green Zone at Al-Karh side of Baghdad ,it was built at the end of seventh decade of twentieth century to be place where kings and presidents and Arabic delegations to stay in to attend the meetings of Arab Summits and absorb increasing numbers of tourists .

Ishtar Hotel (Grand Crystal)

It was built in 1982 ,it is the second high building in Baghdad after Baghdad Tower ,it consists of 16 floors and about 118 height ,it characterized with its Baghdadi architecting style .It is located in Al-Risafa side of Baghdad ,and is considered one high class hotels in Iraq ,contains 310 rooms and more than 50 sweets and also has presidential wings ,many special halls for celebrities and for Meetings and conferences ,swimming pool ,cafeterias special baths and overlooks on Tigris .





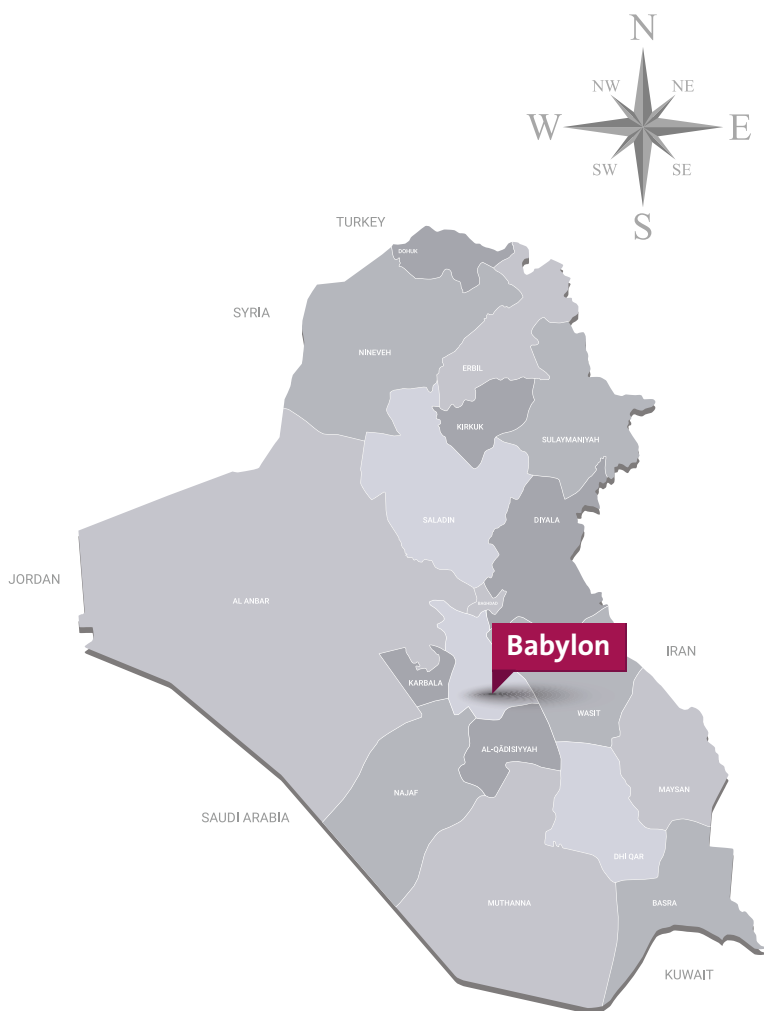
Al-Sadeer hotel

It is located in Al-Andalus square in the centre of Baghdad ,it was built in 1990 ,it consists of 282 rooms with special wings for business men ,it has as well many halls for festivals and social activities ,in addition to gardens and swimming pools and sport club.

Baghdad International Airport

It is the biggest airport among the Iraqi airports ,about 16 km west of Baghdad it is the center of operations of the Iraqi Airways , established between 1979 and 1982 by French and English companies and cost more than 900 million dollars .

Babylon Province



Babylon Province

Babylon Province It lies in the Middle Euphrates about 90 km south of Baghdad. It is the fifth biggest province in population. The word Babylon is derived from the name the gate of god. It became an empire after the fall of the Sumerian empire. It was founded by King Hammurabi at 101 B.C. whose authority extended from the Gulf at the south to River Tigris in the north. Hammurabi's reign lasted for 43 years during which the Babylon Empire witnessed its great era. It was regarded as the golden era. It had the hanging Gardens which was considered as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The city had eight gates among which Ishtar Gate is the biggest. The important temple in the city is Murdoch's which is situated at the square of great religious festival. Babylon had several names such as Babylonia, which means the land of Babil, and Mesopotamia. Another interpretation is mentioned in the Genesis which referred to the Babylonians' attempt to make a name for themselves by building a mighty city and a tower "with its top in the heavens." God disrupted the work by so confusing the language of the workers that they could no longer understand one another. The province has six districts, namely, Al-Hilla, Al-Mahawil, Kotha, Al-Musayab, West Hamza and Al-Hashimiya. The city is known for its various types of dates in addition to important types crops produced in the city like corn, barley and wheat.



Archaeological Sites in Babylon

The Ruins of Babylon

This site lies at about 5 km north of Hilla. The city of Babylon became the most famous city in the old and modern world especially during the reign of the Babylonian King, Nebuchadnezzar (605-562 BC). It became the symbol of Mesopotamia and one of the seven world wonders .

Ishtar Gate

This gate whose name refers to one of the gods of the city is known for its famous designed walls which were decorated with several drawings of mythical animals made from ceramic and colorful bronze. Those drawings have the forms of lions, calves, dragons and legendary Chimera whose shape has a dog's body, a lion's front feet and a bird's back feet and both a tail and a head of a snake.



Ishtar Gate



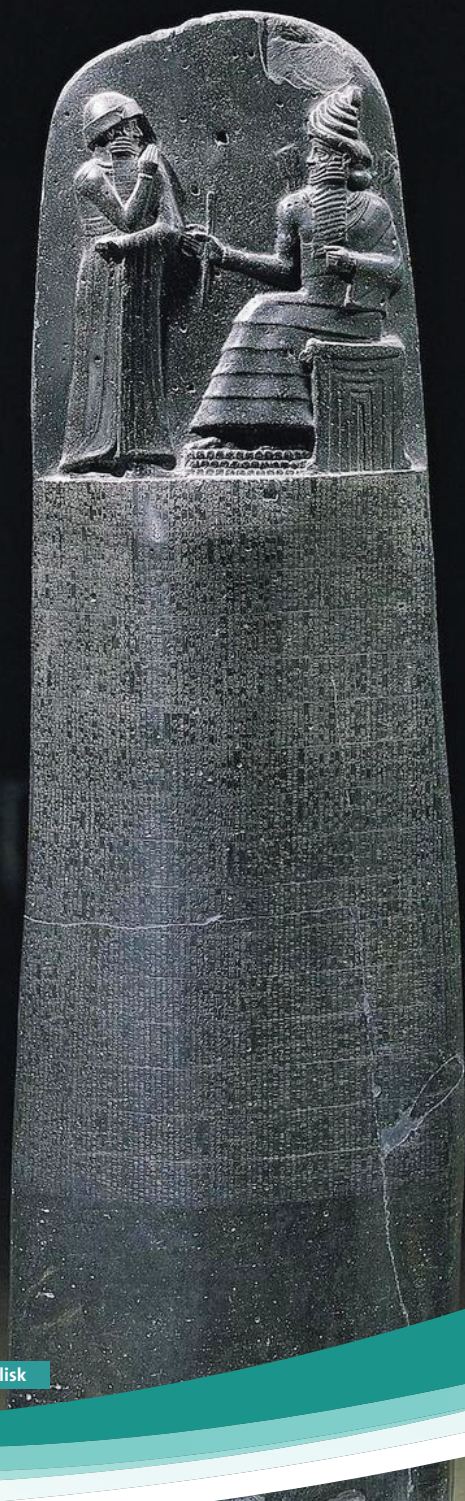
Babylon Lion

Lion of Babylon

This statue which was excavated by a German archaeological commission is made out of black basalt stone depicts a Mesopotamian lion standing above a lying human. The statue is two meters in length and the platform upon which it stands is one meter. It symbolizes the city's strength and authority over nations.

The Hanging Gardens

King Nebuchadnezzar ordered this site to be built for his bride. . It as named the Hanging Gardens because its plants bend over the balconies, its considered one of the seven world wonders , plants were grown in different layers.



Hammurabi's Obelisk

Hammurabi's Obelisk

It is one of the most important historical artifacts as it is the first written legal document ever written. This obelisk which is about eight metres high is made of diorite stele. Hammurabi's laws which include about 300 items deal with various issues including legislation, purchase, robbery, marriage, army and wages.

City of Borsibba

This archaeological site is about 15 km south west of Hilla on the road to Najaf. Its tower which rises 47 m high is a prominent landmark of the city. In addition to the tower, the city includes Nimrud ruins such as ziggurat and the birthplace of Abraham.

Tower of Babel

This archaeological site consisted of seven spiral layers. It contained palaces, temples and house.



Ruins of Kish These(Al-Ahemar Hill)

ruins are about 13 km from Hilla and 6 km east of the ruins of Babylon and have a ziggurat for Ayel Baba the god of war. Contemporary Museum of Hilla This museum which is built in the middle of Hilla includes both archaeological artifacts as well as traditional items.

Hilla Contemporary Museum

This museum established in the middle of Hilla to collect antiquities that carries the depth of ancient Babylonian civilization and Hilla old heritage to be witness on the cultural , intellectual and scientific history of Hilla archeological antiquities which belong to many civilizations of Babylon and the heritage of ancient Hilla.

Religious Sites

Tomb of Prophet Jacob

This tomb lies in Hashimiya, about 15 km from Hilla. It is one of the respected places which is visted by Muslims and non-Muslims.



The shrine of the prophet Job



Al-Qassim's Tomb

Al-Qassim's Tomb

It is tomb of the son of Imam Kadhum bin Gaffer bin Mohammed bin Ali bin Al-Hussin bin Ali (peace be upon them) . located in the city which was named after his name (Al-Qassim city) , it is about 40 km far from the province center .

Tomb of Muslim's Sons

It is the tomb of Mohammed and Ibrahim, sons of Muslim bin Aqeel bin Abi Talib. It lies at Al-Musayab County.



Tomb of Muslim's Sons



Makam of Imam Ali (Sun Scene)

It is located in the way of Hilla –Karbala ,it includes archeological minaret with Sulgoki style , was built in 38

Thi-Al-Keff prophet

It is the shrine of prophet Yahoda bin Ishaq bin Yaqub ,it is located in Al-kefle township on the road linking Hilla and Kufa

Tomb of Zayd Ibn Ali

It is the tomb of Zayd Ibn Ali Ibn Al-Hussein Ibn Ali which lies 7 km from Al-Kifl District.

Tomb of Shareefa Bint al-Hassan

It lies at an orchard of palm of trees at one of the suburbs of Hilla.

Tomb of Rasheed Al-Hijri

He was one of the companions of Prophet Mohammed and the supporters of Imam Ali (peace be upon them). After his murder, he was buried between Kufa and Hilla at a town called al-Shihabiya which belongs to Al-Kifl District in Babylon.

Al-Hamza al-Garbi

He is one of the grandsons of Imam Al-Abbas p.b.u.h ,it is located in al-Mitehatia township to south of Hilla .



Al-Hamza al-Garbi

Hotels and Tourist Sites in Babylon

Babil Tourist Resort

It is the lone and prominent tourist site in the Middle Euphrates region where many people and tourists come to enjoy the green fields and palaces.

Babil Tourist Hotel

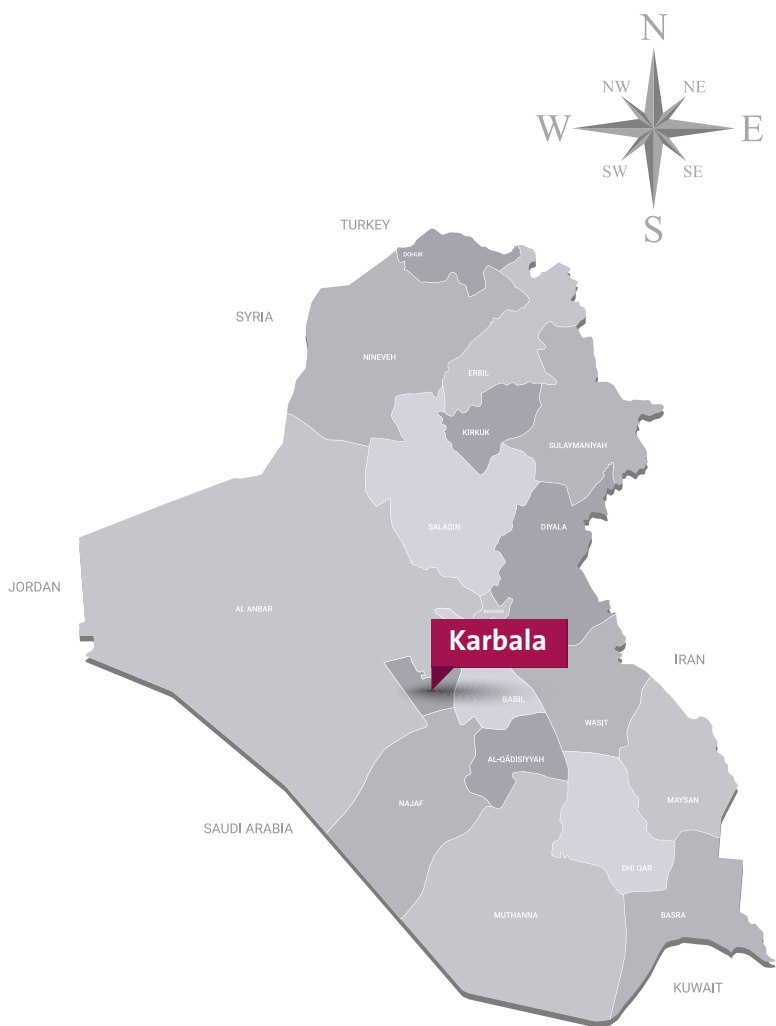
This hotel which was opened in 1987 is located at Corniche Street and overlooks Shatt il Hilla. It is regarded the best hotel in the province.

Corniche Street

It overlooks Euphrates River and has lots of restaurants and cafés.



Karbala Province



Karbala Province

It is a holy province that embraces the Shrine of Imam Hussein and His brother Abbas bin Ali Bin Abi-Talib (peace be upon them),It was reported that its name means the Kor Babel , which means groups of Babylonian villages ,but some recent tellers said , that the name comes from Karb and Bala which means anguish and affliction ,that happened because of killing Imam Hussein, his family and companions in 61 Hijri .Karbala is about 105 km southwest of Baghdad ,it has many districts like Karbal .Al-Hindia and Ain-Altamr .It is characterized by a large number of orchards especially dates ,various fruits ,vegetables , as well as grains ,It is considered one of the most important agriculture areas in Iraq due to its good and fertile soil and abundance of water. As for the most important industries in which arts , handicraft, wooden decorations, the faience tiles industry, which was famous for it, the city also known for the manufacture of proud clay bricks and plaster. It depends mostly on religious tourism , where it welcomes many visitors yearly especially in the important occasions , It has millions of visitors annually .





Imam Hussain shrine

The Religious Shrines in the Province

Imam Hussain shrine

It is the place where Imam Hussein Bin Ali (peace upon them) was buried in it after the battle of Al-Taff in 61 AH and many people of Muslims especially Shea come to visit it and get his blessings .There is a dome over the shrine with about 37 m height which is covered from up to down with gold ,the dome is surrounded by tow golden minarets consist of about 8024 bricks .The shrine is located in the center of Karbala ,the shrine includes the tomb of Imam Hussein (peace upon them) and it is surrounded by many graves of his followers who were killed with him like Abraham Al-Mojab ,Habeeb Bin Modahir ,Al-Qassim Bin Al-Hassan ,the Ali Alakber Bin Al-Imam Al-Hussein(peace upon them).



Al- Abbasid Shrine/The Shrine of Imam Al- Abbas

Imam Al- Abbas Bin Ali Bin Abi-Talib, his mother Am Albaneen , he is known as Abo Al – Al Fadhal and Qamar Bani-Hashim and Al-Alalqami hero for his beauty and braveness p.b.u.them was born in 26 AH and died in 61 AH , ,he was martyred before his brother Al-Hussein in Al-Taff battle in 61 AH ,it was built on his tomb ,a dome known recently as Al-Abbas shrine ,it is located in the northeast of Imam Hussein shrine about 300 m away ,the shrine includes Al-Kafeel museum ,which contains valuable antiquities.

The Shrine of al-Hur Al-Riahi

It is located at the west of province about 5 km away ,he is one of Al-Kufa nobles ,he joined Imam Hussein army and martyred with him in 61 AH .

The Shrine of Aoun Bin Abdullah

He is Aoun Bin Abdullah Bin Jafer Bin Abi Talib ,he was martyred in Karbala with uncle Imam Hussein ,he is son of Great Zainab ,sister of Imam Hussein .It is about 10 km away from karbala city ,it is aimed by many visitors ,who come to visit Imam Hussein .

The Shrine of the Palm of Imam Al- Abass

It is the place where the palms of Imam Al- Abbas p.b.u.h were cut off his arm, this place was known as Al-abbas palm shrine ,the left and right palms ,it is located in the northeast and southwest of Imam Abbas shrine ,These two places became symbolically constructed Shrine.



Zainab Hill

Al- Zainabia Hill

It is a high place ,close to Hussein shrine ,this place was overlooking on the battle when Great Zainab p.b.u.her stood there and then she called his brother Imam Hussein p.b.u.h.,the place got her name because of that incident

Husseini Camp

It is located in west-south of Hussain shrine in Al-Mokhaim area in the center of old city, it is a symbol of place where Imam Hussein lived with his companions .



Qatara Al- Imam Ali Bin Abi Talib

Qatara Al- Imam Ali Bin Abi Talib

It is located at the beginning of the way to Al-Ukhaidir Fortress in Ain Al-Tamar ,it is one of Imam Ali miracles ,when he was coming back from Safeen battle .Overlooking Razzaza Lake.

The Shrine of Imam Al- Mahdi

It is known as Imam Al-Mahdi Shrine and located on the bank Al-Husseini river from the left side of Bab al-Salalima area at the northern entrance of Karbala ,it overlooks on Al-Sidr street which leads to Imam Hussein shrine .

Churches in the Province

AlUkaiser church or Cesar church

It is an archeological church ,about 70 km away from the city in the heart of western Badia of Karbala ,it is about 5km away from Al-Ukaidr Fortress ,it was built in the fifth century AD .it is located in the desert of Ain –Tamr ,it is characterized of existence Aramaic writings ,It is distinguished by the presence of Aramic writing ,in addition to the altar which directed toward al-Quds .



Al-Ukaiser church



Al-Ukaidir Fortress

The Archeological and Traditional Sites in the Province

Al-Ukaidir Fortress

It is an ancient castle located at the Southwest of Karbala ,about 50 km away and about 192 km away from Southwest of Baghdad ,it is one of most important Islamic archeological sites which is still standing , one of most attractive tourist destinations in the middle east ,It is unique in its elegance and amazing engineering ,it is got this name because of greenness of the ground above it .

Shamon Palace

It is one of the ancient archeological palaces, one of the historic landmarks in the province, it is about 30 km away from Karbala city on Ain Al-Tamr road . built by Shamon Bin Jabel Allagmi ,one of Christian scholars ,nothing remains of the palace but its pillars which their height is about 15m .



Khan Al-Nakhila

It is one of the archeological Khans in Karbala ,it is about 16 km away ,on the main road of Najaf-Karbala ,it belongs to Ottoman Covenant and it has another name ,Khan Al- Ruba ,It mediates a quarter of the distance between Karbala and Najaf ,it was used to be a rest place for people coming to Karbala .

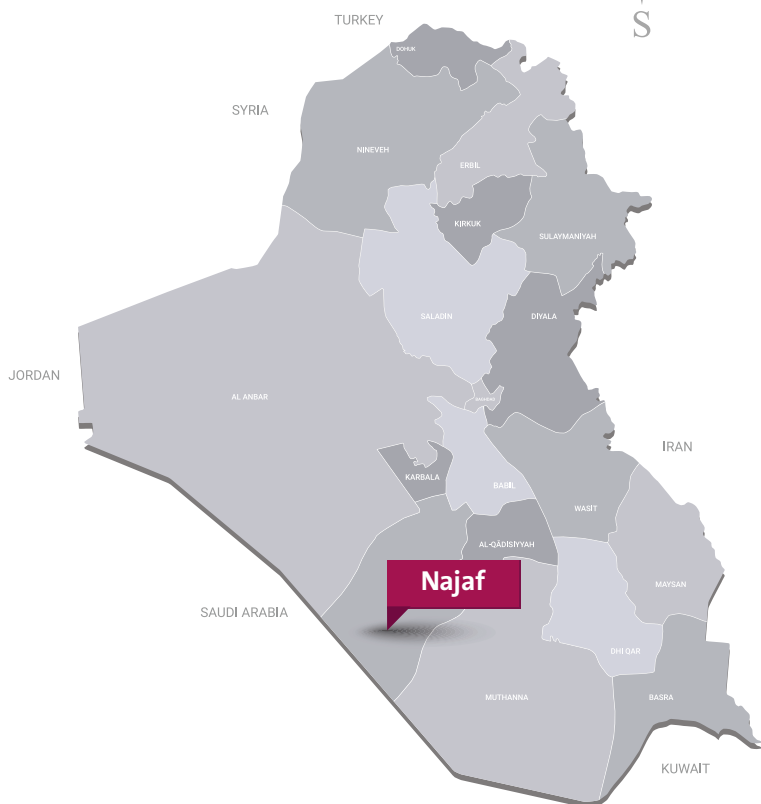
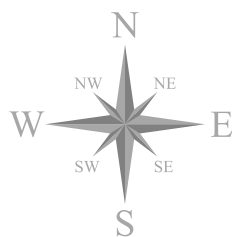
Al- Razzaza Lake

It is located between Karbala and Al-Anbar ,draws its water from Euphrates , The second largest lake in Iraq , A part from wide valley which contains the lakes of Al-Thirthar , Al-Habania and Al-Najaf sea ,its total area about 1810 S.Km .

The White Qantara

It was built in 1550 AD during the time of Ottoman ruling ,by Sulaiman Al-Qanoni ,it is the most ancient Kantara ,Built by the Ottomans on the land of Iraq

Al-Najaf Al-Ashraf Province



Al-Najaf Al-Ashraf Province

It is one of the Middle Euphrates provinces. It is known for its great religious and historical climate as a center for various Islamic tombs and shrines. This city, which rises 70 meters above sea level, is about 160 km south west of Baghdad. Karbala, which is about 80 km, lies at its north and northeast and Al-Najaf Sea Basin lies at its west and south. The city contains seven important libraries of rare books. It has an international airport which receives about 19 flights daily which rise dramatically to reach 60 flights daily during religious visits. Najaf is also known for its traditional dishes such as Fasanjoon and margat qeema and traditional sweets like Halawa Dihiniyya.



The Shrine Of Imam Ali



The Shrine Of Imam Ali

Religious Site in The Province

Imam Ali Holy Shrine

The sanctuary of Imam Ali, also known as the shrine of Imam Ali is a religious site located in Najaf and contains the tomb of Ali Ibn Abi Talib, the fourth Rashidun Caliph and the first Imam of Shi'a Muslims. The sanctuary includes a library contains unique antiquities and documents. The shrine has as well the tombs of Prophet Adam and Noah (Peace be upon them). Close to the shrine stands the tomb of Kumayl bin Ziyad as well as Masjid Al-Hannana.



The Great Mosque Of Kufa

The Great Mosque of Kufa

It is one of the earliest historical and holiest surviving mosques in the Islamic world. It was built by Saa'd bin Abi Waqas in 19 A.H. (739 A.D.) to be the first building in the city. When Imam Ali became a Caliph, it became his headquarter. The mosque contains several sacred stations such as the Station of Prophet Ibrahim, station of Al-Khudhr, Station of Prophet Mohammed, Station of Adam, Station and Gabriel, Station of Imam Zayn al-Abidin, Station of Noah, Station of of Imam Jafer al-Sadiq. There are as well sacred historical positions like Dakka al-Qada, the mihrab of nafl prayer and the place where Noah's ship grounded.



Al-Sahla Great Mosque

Al-Sahla Great Mosque

It one of the greatest mosques built in Kufa during the first Hijra century and whose role and significance is still vibrant. It is believed that Al-Sahla Mosque was built by the Banu Dhafar tribe, a clan of helpers (Ansar) who lived in Kiufa. This is why the mosque is called at first the Mosque of Banu Dhafar. However, it was later called Al-Sahla Mosque which is used now. It has some sacred positions like those of Imam Mahdi, Imam Zayn al-Abidin, Al-Khudr, Prophet Edris, Prophet Ibrahim and Imam Jafar Al-Sadiq.

Al-Hannana Mosque

It is one of the important mosques in Al-Najaf. It one of the three mosques in which Imam Jafar al-Sadiq prayed. Moreover, it is in on the ground of this mosque that the head of Imam Hussein was placed while it was on the road from Karbala to Kufa.

The House of Imam Ali

It lies almost 100 me from the south west corner of the Great Mosque of Kufa and near Darul Imara. It is a very modest house as Imam Ali was pious person who stands against extravagance. Moreover, he refused to live at Darul Imara when he arrived at the city in Ramadan 36 A.H. and preferred to live in this house which belonged to his sister (Um Hani), the wife of Hubeira Al-makhzomi.

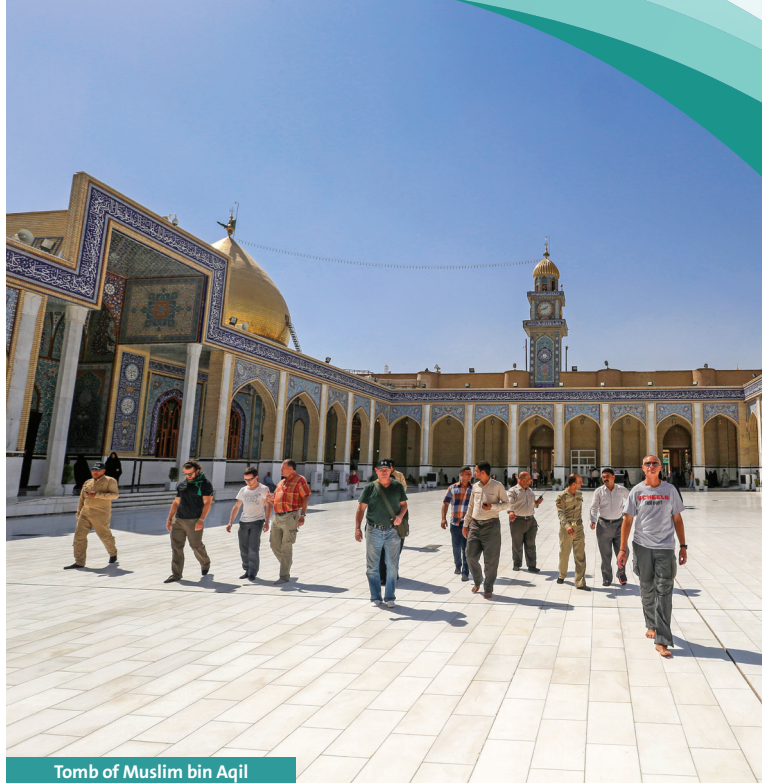


The House of Imam Ali

Tomb of Maitham al-Tammar

It is an Islamic site where Maitham al-Tammar, a devout and loyal companion of Imam Ali was buried after being imprisoned and executed by Ubayd Allah bin Ziyad. The tomb is located at about 500 m west of the Great Mosque of Kufa.





Tomb of Muslim bin Aqil

It lies at the south east corner of the Great Mosque of Kufa. Muslim is Imam Hussein's cousin (Peace be upon them). He was sent by Imam Hussein to Kufa to check the Kufis' loyalty to the Imam. Muslim, who was later called the ambassador of Imam Hussein, was the first martyr in Imam Hussein's revolution. He has a very respectful position by the Shi'a who lament him on the fifth night of Muharram, which is named Muslim bin Aqil's night.



Tomb of Kumayl ibn Ziyad

Tomb of Kumayl ibn Ziyad

Kumail was among the most loyal companions of Imam Ali and was the ruler of HET and the nearby areas during the reign of Imam Ali. He was killed by Al-Hajjaj bin Yousif Al-Thaqafi. His shrine is in Al – Thewayah in Al-Hanana Quarter, it is about (100 M) from the main street between Najaf and Kufa.

Tomb of Hani bin Urwa

He was one of the greatest and closest companions of Imam Ali. He played a very active role in Muslim bin Aqil's uprising. His tomb lies behind Muslim bin Aqil's tomb.

Tomb of Al-Mukhtar bin Abi Ubayud al-Thaqafi

He was born on the same year Prophet Mohammed migrated to Al-Madina Al-Monawara, and called by his teknonym, Abu Ishaq. He was killed by Musab bin al-Zubayr's army and was buried near the Great Mosque of Kufa close to the Tomb of Muslim bin Aqil and Hani bin Urwa.

Wadi Al-Salaam Cemetery

It is an Islamic cemetery, located in the holy city of Najaf, Iraq. It is the largest cemetery in the world as it has more than 6 million tombs. Now it has been added to the list of World heritage. It has the tombs of the two prophets, Hud and Salih (peace be upon them).



Wadi Al-Salaam Cemetery

Churches in Najaf province

Among the most important ders (monasteries) in Kufa are Hind the biggest, Hind the smallest, Al-Harqa, Om Omru, Silsila, and Al-Jamajim, which had big orchards and gardens. There are more than 33 churches and monasteries that extend from Al-Najaf International Airport to Al-Hira and then Al-Manathira and ends at Najaf Sea like Monks' Eyes and Athila palaces. Those ders were surrounded by Christian cemeteries where Christian people were buried in Al-Hira. The biggest cemetery lies is in Al-Najaf at a place called Um Khashem which occupies an area of about 1416 acres.

Ruins and Cultural sites

Dar Imara

It was used as the house of the rulers (Emirs). It is close to the Great Mosque of Kufa and Imam Ali's house and its ruins are visible.

The City of Al-Hira

Al-Hirah was a significant city in pre-Islamic Arab history. It was established by the Nebuchadnezzar II (562-604 BC.). It was the capital of Al-Manathar's state which lies now near Al-Najaf International Airport. The most prominent remains of this city is the palace of Al-Nu'man bin Al-Mundhir.



Al-Shailan Khan

Najaf Sea

It is one of the names of the city of Najaf which comes from the phrase, «nay jaff» which means «the nay sea has dried» which gradually changed into «Najaf». It is caused due to a break in the surface of the earth causing a huge rift on the eastern cliffs.

Khan al-Shilan

Khan al-Shilan is one of the cultural inns in the province. It was renovated to be a cultural museum for the 1920 Revolt as well as the city of Najaf. It has two stairs and a cellar and its area is about 22000 m and its height is about 12 m.

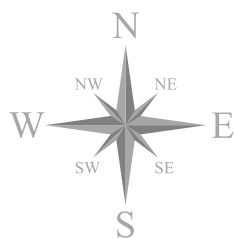


Khan ASI-Rahba

It is far from the city Najaf by 30 km. The khan was the overland pilgrimage route that was opened in 1936. It was built with rocks and gypsum and the ceiling consisted of domes. The area of the khan is about 80110- m. It had semi-circular towers at the centre and corners.

Najaf Province has several hotels such as Al-Najaf Tourist Hotel and Al-Salaam Tourist Hotel.

Al- Qadisiyah Province



Al- Qadisiyah Province

It is one of the middle Euphrates provinces, with an area of 1111 km², its administrative borders are ,Babel and Wasit north ,Dhi Qar and Wasit east ,Al-Mothana from the south and Najaf from the west ,its center is Al-Diwania city ,a branch of Euphrates river pass through the city known as Al-Hilla river and when it passes through Al-Diwania named as Al-Diwania river .it has four main districts ,Al-Diwania ,Al-Shamia ,Ifak ,Al-Hamza .The province is famous for its agricultural products such as rice ,barely ,watermelon and dates ,as for the industry ,it has a spinning and weaving factory and poultry fields and artificial lakes for fish farming .



Nippur city

The Important Traditional and Archeological Sites in the Province

Nippur city

Nippur was the religious capital of Sumerians and Babylonians ,it is about 7 km to the north –east of Afak city which is about 175 km away from Baghdad on the right bank of the old Euphrates and eastern bank of drained river of Nile , its holiness comes from being the religious capital and the seat of God Inlil or Ain-lil and his wife Ninlil ,it was mentioned in the epic of Gilgamesh ,that he was the one who made the flood ,and it is the seat of God Ano who was mentioned in Hammurabi Codes ,the excavation works started here in 1889 AD by Peterson and then by Hinz in 1893 AD who showed the landmarks of city and its Ziggurat .



Ziggurat and the Temple of Ikore

The ziggurat is the high tower which is located in the middle of eastern part of the city ,it a solid block of clay covered with bricks ,it has a square base raised from the earth with about 15 m ,it was consisted of one stage to make one small temple with three stairs ,it includes many archaeological places like Aishan ,Goddess in Eishan city and the hill of Abo-Salabek .

Goddess Anta Temple

It is the Goddess of love, beauty, war and sacrifice for the civilizations of Mesopotamia. The Sumerians called it the Queen of heaven, her temple was located in Warka, and it is the morning star.



The Arts and Antiquities Museum

The Arts and Antiquities Museum

It is one of the important modern museums in the province, it was expanded to include different ancient and modern arts, arts models and heritage, it contains many artistic works shows the heritage and traditions of the province made by its people .The museum includes pottery that was found through the excavation works in Murd city.

The Palace of King Gazi

It is located in Al-Dagara township ,it was built by king Faisal the First in the twenties of previous century ,the king was meeting with tribes in the halls of the palace .

Mard city (wanah and al-siddom)

It is located to the north of Al-Suniyah district about 7 km away from the center of the district ,it is a groups of hills , divided by a road which made to be as path for a train ,it is thought that it was a center of performance unit during the time of third dynasty of Ur ,it had the attention of Babylon kings especially in the time of Nebuchadnazzar the Second .

The Religious Sites in the Province

The shrine of Mohammed Bin Mosa al-Kadhum p.b.u.them

He is one of Imam kadum sons ,he is great person ,travelled with his brother ahmed from Madina to Kurasan to visit their brother Ali ,but they were killed in the way in Shiraz in Iran and they were buried there and they have another shrine in Shah Chraq ,it is one of holey shrines in the province .

Al-Hamza Al-Sharqi Shrine

He is Ahmed Al-Guraif, or imam Al-Hamza ,it is a holy shrine located in Al-Hamza district about 30 km away from the province center ,it is a high dome over a tomb ,many people come to visit it and get blessings from all over Iraq and neighboring Islamic countries ,There are other shrines in the province like the shrine of prophet Midian and prophet Imran and the shrine of Imam Al-Hassan daughters .



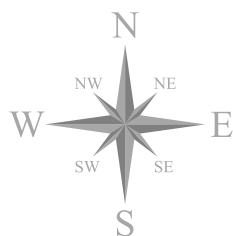
The shrine of Prophet Ayyub

It is located near to Al-Rarenjyh a district where a fierce war took place between Iraqi tribes and British forces in the beginning of Iraqi Revolution in 1920 AD ,it is on the way that goes from Kufa to Hilla .

The Shrine Prophet Youns

It is located close to Afek district, about 15 km to the north of it , in one of the rural agricultural villages , which is called village of Al-Diriyah,the shrine is in Nippur district.

Al-Muthana Province



Al-Muthana Province

It is one of southern Iraqi provinces ,and one of the middle Euphrates provinces ,It occupies an area of about 51000 km² , making it the second largest province in Iraq , after Al- Anbar it is bounded by Al-Najaf , Al-Diwanya from the north , Saudia Arabia from the south and by Dhi-Qar from the east ,It has the most ancient civilization in the world ,with a history dating back to 7 thousands years ,the old city was established in the fifth century BC .Al- Muthana is well known as an agricultural city whose , most important crops are wheat ,barley and rice ,It is surrounded by palm groves .The province consists of five districts (Samawah,Al-Khidir,Al-Rumaitha ,Al-Salaman,Al-Warka) ,it is famous for producing the best kind of dates Due to the nature of land , the province produces large quantities of salt.

Samawah is also famous for its Badia(desert) , which includes many types of birds, So it becomes the site of many seasonal visits for hunting enthusiasts from the Gulf to hunt rare birds like Houbara, Sandgrouse , Qual, wild ducks and wild rabbits by using trained hunting falcons. Accordingly , tourism in Al-Muthana flourishes during the hunting season.

The Archeological Sites in The Province

Uruk (Al-Warka city)

It is an archeological Sumerian city ,which is about 15 km to the north of Samawah ,It consists of a series of hills occupying about 6,5 km,It is one of most important cities in ancient history,where the first type of writing,It was in this city where, Cuneiform writing was invented , the epic of Gilgamesh It was in the most ancient epics in history ,was written , Etymologically speaking. It is started that the name of Iraq has been derived from the name of this city.



Uruk (Al-Warka city)

Temple of Carios

Crios is a Parthian deity ,It was known through ancient writing and inscriptions that were found in Uruk ,It is one of the most ancient and important temples near Uruk ,it was built in the Slogia state or Parthia ,



it is the most modern building belongs to Acadian and Babylonian civilizations ,it is about 30km east of the city of Samawa.

The Religious Sites in the Province

The Shrine of Al-Khidr,p.b.u.h.

The shrine is located at the left bank of Euphrates ,it is about 240 km away from Baghdad ,Its construction dates back to more than five centuries , according to researchers.



Sawa Lake

Tourist Sites and Hotels in the Province

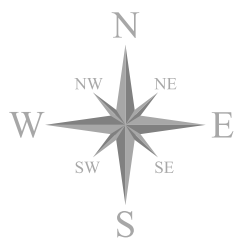
Sawa Lake

It is closed salty lake ,close to Euphrates ,it is about 23km at west of Samawa ,it has no rivers that flow in it ,it has been supplied by underground water under the lake which originally come from Euphrates through cracks and fissures ,it is the most important tourist landmarks in Iraq .

Al-Samawa Corniche

It is tourist site and good entertainment place for Samawa people ,it extends along the course of the river entering the city center ,where you can see tourist utilities on the both banks of river ,many restaurants ,game cities and tourist cafes .

Dhi-Qar Province



Dhi-Qar Province

It is located in the south of Iraq ,it is about 360 km away from Baghdad on Euphrates river , named by this name after the battle of Dhi-Qar between Persians and Arabs before Islam which had happened there ,It includes many tribes from urban and Bedouin in addition to Arabs of marshes and Kurds, In this area the first civilizations had been established ,which return to Ubaid Civilization 7000 BC when Sumerians and Acadians lived here , The Prophet Ibrahim was born . It has 12 districts like ,Al-Nasyria ,Al-Shatra ,Al-Batha ,Souk Al-Shiuk ,Al-Rifai ,al-Chibaish, Qalat Sukar,Al-Dawaia ,Al-Garaf ,Al-Islah ,Said-Dakheel and Al-Fohood .It is famous of many dishes like al-Masmota ,its the bacon,The southern regions have been famous for a long time.



The Religious Sites in the Province

Falih Basha Mosque

It is one of the historical mosques in Iraq ,it is located in Al-Nassria district close to old building of province ,Its got this name from the mosque ,it was built in 1869AD/ 1286 Hijri at the expense of Falih Basha Al-Sadoon in Ottoman era ,It is one of the largest and ancient mosques in Nasyria .

Maroof Agha Mosque

It is one the historical and archeological mosques in Iraq ,it is located in Al-Jamhoria street of Al-Jamih al-Kabeer district in Al-Nassyria , it was built in 1894 AD/ 1311 Hijri at the expense of Mr.Marooof Basha ,It is one of the small and old mosques.

Souk Al-Shiouk Mosque

One of the historical and archeological mosques in Iraq ,it is located in Al-Najada area in Souk Al-Shiouk in al-Nassirya city ,it was built in 1795 AD/ 1210 Hijri in Ottoman era ,at the expense of Al-Sadoon Family .

The Archeological Sites in Province

Ziggurat of Ur

It is one of the oldest temples in Iraq ,it is about 40 km to the west of Al-Nassyria city 340 km away from south of Baghdad ,it was built by the founder of Third dynasty of Ur , the greatest king,in 2050 BC ,it is a proof that people at that time believed in religions and they effected on them .



Ziggurat of Ur



The House of Prophet Ibrahim p.b.u.h.

One of the most important archeological sites in the province ,it is located close to Ur ziggurat , built about six thousands years BC with bricks in artistically ,It contains rooms and halls ,equipped with sewers to drain rain water , these sewers are one of the secrets of the place ,It was discovered by British committee who came to excavate headed by Livan Doli when he succeeded to read a tablet written in Aramaic ,the name of Prophet Ibrahim .

Eridu

It is about 40 km at the west of Nassiyria city , The first modern city in the history of human beings , returns to five thousand years BC .



Marshes Martyrs Monument

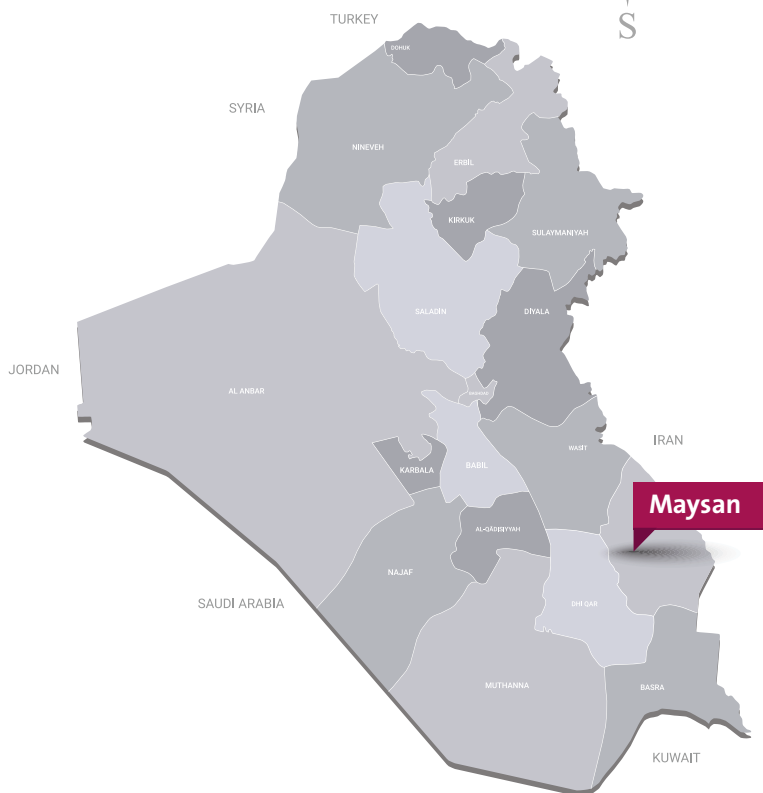
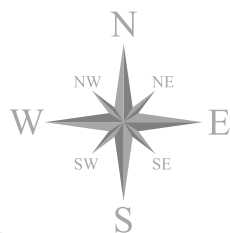
It is one of landmarks of the province ,it is located in Al-Chibaish area with about 60 km away ,It was built in 2008 AD ,it symbolize to the martyrs of marshes whom killed by the former regime .

The Marshes of the Province

Nassyria has many marshes which are considered the most important natural and tourist sites in the southern area , The natural pool for Tigris and Euphrates ,they were formed thousands years ago like Al-Hammar ,Al-Fohood ,Al-Adil and Al-Chibaish marshes ,the last one is considered the most important marsh in the area which is gets its water from Tigris and Euphrates .It has many types of birds like Khudari and Azraki in addition to water hens and Al-Nawras and Al-Rakawi , many kinds of fish like Khishni,Samti ,Shalk in addition to many types of plants like reeds and papyrus .



Maysan Province



Maysan Province

Located in the East of Iraq on the Iranian border .Its capital is Al-Imara which is located on Tigris,it was believed that the origin name was Kingdom of Mishan and then turned to Maysan.

Maysan consists of five districts “Ali Algarbi,Al-Maimona,Al-Majer ,Saleh Castle and Al-Kahla” ,in addition to nine townships (Ali Alsharqi ,Kumet ,Al-Moshrah,Al-Salam,Al-Khair,Al-Adel,Bni-Hashim,Al-Uzair and Said Ahmed Al-Rifai)

It is famous for its Gold and Silver industry and it is known of its marshes ,and its famous meal Al-Tabik ,the thick kind of bread made from rice flour .



Saray Bridge



Religious sites in the Province

The Shrine of Prophet Al-Uzair (p.b.u.h.)

He is the Prophet Izra, whose shrine is located on the right bank of Tigris in middle way between Al-Qurna and Salih Castle in Maysan ,The Shrine is not only sanctified by Jews but also Muslims.

Oubaid Allah Bin Ali Bin Abi-Talib Shrine

One of the most important shrines in Maysan ,it is located close to Salih Castle district about 40km away from province center ,it is one of the biggest and oldest historical shrines in Iraq.

Ali Al-Garbi Shrine

Ali Al- Garbi district returns to his honorable lineage which is located at the North of Imara city about 110 km away ,it was built in 270 Hijri till the end of eighth century AD,it was called Al-Mansoor .

The Shrine of Ali Al-Sharqi

It is one of the historical and Religious Mosques ,Imam Ali Al-Sharqi was buried in this mosque, who is known also as (Ali Al-Shijari)he returns in his descent to Imam Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Abi-Talib (p.b.u.h),the shrine is considered important religious destination for many visitors around the country .

Ahmed Al-Rifai Shrine

It is one of the most important religious landmarks in this province, It considered an archeological and tourist landmark of great stature among people and is visited by tourists from inside and outside Iraq.

Churches in the Province

Um-Al-Ahzan Church

It is one of the oldest churches in southern area ,it was built in 1880 AD in Al-Mahmoodia area in the center of Imara .

Statues in the Province

Tiswahin or The Statue of Maysani Woman

It is known as (Tiswahin)as public name in Al-Majidia area in Al-Imara city in the south of Iraq ,its height is about 23 m ,it is considered the biggest statue in Arab homeland ,it is made by late Iraqi sculptor Ahmed Al-Baiati in the end of eighties .It is one of the important landmarks in the province because it symbolizes the Iraqi poor woman who faces the life difficulties .



Tiswahin or The Statue of Maysani Woman



The important marshes in the province

Al-Hawiza Marsh

It is located between Maysan and Al-Basra , Among which Basra province established a Nature reserve ,named (Al-Safia Nature Reserve),it is bounded by Iran from the east ,its length about 80km and width about 30km and its total area about 3000 km .

Al-Sawda Marsh

One of Iraqi marshes ,it is located in Al-Mosharah district in Maysan and it has two land entrances , Al-Msharah road and Al-Kahla road ,it gets this name because of its black color water.

Al-Malih Marsh

One of Iraqi marshes in al-Mosharah district ,it got this name because of its seasonal salty water, it is about 4 km away from the center of Imara in its eastern side ,it is about 27 km length and 10 km width,many rivers pour into it like Al-Diwareej ,Al-taib,Saad river .

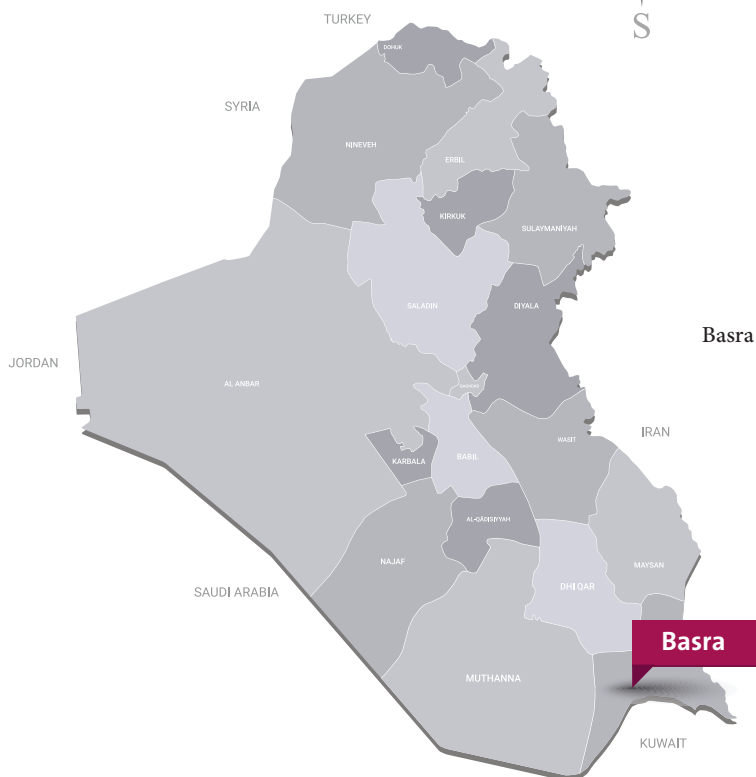
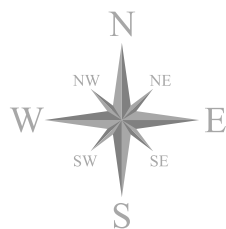
Um-Al- Niaj Marsh

It is located in Al-kahla district ,it has tow land entrances ,through Al-Kahla district,Bani-Hashim township , another one is Al-Kahla ,Almueel ,Abo-Kasaf village .Its length about 30km till Iranian boundaries , its width about 25 km .

Archeological site in the Province

It has many archeological sites characterized with historical depth ,most antiquities in this province recorded for histories and people lived in Mysan ,but it is unexcavated right now ,for the archeological sites which are discovered recently about 371 sites and they are expandable ,you can see them everywhere in the province ,especially in Ahmed Al-Rifai area and belongs to (Firthi ,Sasoni,Islamic)eras .The Archeological Survey Committee of Mysan has done a continuous survey around the province .

Basra Province



Basra Province

It is located in the far south of Iraq ,bounded by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia from South and Iran from the east ,and has common boundaries with Dhi-Qar and Mesan from the north and Al-Muthana from the east ,its capital is Al-Basra city ,it is the sixth largest province in Iraq in terms of area ,it covers an area of 19,070 square km .It is divided into three residential areas ,Al-Basra ,Al-Ashar , and Al-Makil. From an economic side ,Basra is the only Iraqi port and its main outlet to Arab Gulf ,it includes several oil fields like Al-Romela and,Al-Shuaiba .the province is the main source for growing palm trees , rice ,parley .wheats and millet.it is also famous for raising herds of cattle ,it is located on a land of varying terrain like plain ,mountain, plateaus and desert .It is also famous for its popular dishes ,the most famous is (Masmota)it consists of dried salty fish .Basra has Marshes like ,Al-Hamar Marsh and Al-Musahab and Sleen marshes .Basrs is distinguished by Al-Shanashel houses (decoration on windows), which appeared for the first time in the 17 century before moving to Baghdad and rest Iraqi cities , it overlook Shatt Al Arab .



Religious Sites in the Province

The Shrine of Al-Hassan Al-Basri

It is one of the most ancient archeological and Islamic shrines in Iraq ,it is located in al-Zubair district at the central Cemetery in the industrial area of Basra .Al-Hassan Al-Basri is one of followers of Sahabat of prophet Mohammed and one of Al-Basrah scholars ,he was born in 21AH and 642AD and died in 110 AH 728AD ,he was an Imam and scholar ,he was born in Al-Madina and died in Basra .



The Shrine of Al-Hassan Al-Basri

The Foot Step of Imam Ali p.b.u.h.

It is the first mosque in Islam that built out of Mecca and Madina ,it is located in Al-Zubair city at west of Al-Basra ,it was built in 14 AH,it witnessed an important periods of history of Muslims and Islam like ,visiting Imam Ali p.b.u.h and Aisha for it after Al-Jamal Battle ,it is considered the first religious school .



The Foot Step of Imam Ali

Al-Kawaz Mosque

It is one of the historical and archeological mosques in Iraq ,it is located in Al-Mishraq area in Basra city ,it is said that it is one of the oldest mosques in Basra .it was built by Al-Sheik Sari Bin Al-Sheik Hasan Al-Thain Al-Hashimi in just three days ,he built it with reed in 920AH ,1514 AD.

Churches in the Province

Mar Toma Church

It is one of the oldest Chaldean churches ,which is still standing in Basra ,it was built in 1882AD ,it is distinguished by its unique architectural style ,it is a destination for everyone from different religions and sects .There are many other churches in the province like ,virgin Mary for Orthodox and Armenian Orthodox church and Syriac catholic church.

Tourist Sites and Hotels in the Province

Adam Trees Gardens

The tree is located at the north of province about 74 km in Al-Qurna city where the tow rivers meet ,it is said that it is the oldest tree in the area and people say many legends about it ,some say that it returns to the time of Adam p.b.u.h ,it includes rest house for tourists .



Adam Trees Gardens

House of Poet Al-Saiaab

He was born in Basra in 1926 and died in 1964 he is an Iraqi poet and one of the most famous poets in Arab Homeland in the twentieth century ,and he is the founder of (free poetry in Arabic literature) .The house is located in Jecor village in Abi-AlGassib district about 20km to the south of Basra city ,the statue of Al-Saiaab is one of the important statues in Basra ,was sculpted by the artist (Nida Kadhum),which its location is in Al-Basra Corniche in 1972.



Basra Civilization Museum

Basra Civilizational Museum

Located in Al-Basra city , organized in one of the presidential palaces on Shatt Al-Arab, it continues more than 440 archeological pieces , some of it return back to 300 hundred years BC.

Al-Sinbad Island

It is located in the middle of Shatt Al-Arab ,close to Garmat Ali where the two rivers (Tigris and Euphrates)meet, close to Al-Basra old airport and Shatt Al-Arab hotel ,it takes half an hour by car to reach the island when you come from Basra city .The island is great tourist place

Al-Basra Ishtar Sheraton Hotel

It is located in Al-Corniche street on the banks of Shatt Al-Arab ,it consists of five floors and 200 rooms , 7 presidential suites ,5 restaurants , out swimming pool , sport club, banking service and conference halls .It is classified as 5 stars hotel, in addition to that there are Al-Marbed hotel and Safwan rest house .

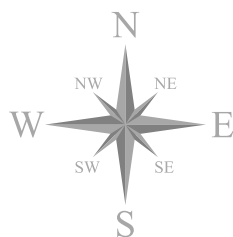
Basra International Airport

It is the second airport after Baghdad International Airport ,it is about 20 km away from the center of Basra ,it receive many flights from all over the world because of economic movement that Basra is characterized b.



Shanasheel Basra

Wasit Province



Wasit Province

It is located in the middle of Iraq, was built by al-Hajaj al-Thaqafi in 78AH and finished in 86 AH to make it a headquarters for his soldiers. Kut is the current center for Wasit, which is characterized by the fact that it is in the form of peninsula surrounded by water from three directions, east, west and south, it is about 180 km north of Baghdad and linking it

with south of Iraq. It includes Al-Kut Dam which was built by the people of province under the supervision of British in 1938, it is bounded by Dyala province from Eastern north and by Mesan province from Eastern south and Dhi-Qar from Western south a long of Al-Garaf river, on the parallel of land road connected to Dhi-Qar province. Al-Kut has many districts like Al-Kut, Al-Sawira, Al-Nomania, Al-Azizia, Al-Hay and Badra. The province is famous for production of foodstuffs especially grains such as, wheat, barley sesame, dates and also has fish wealth.



Al Kut Dam

The Archeological , Religious and Tourism Sites in the Province

The Historical City of Wasit

It is located in Eastern south of Kut about 65 km away and to Eastern north of Al-Hay district about 20 km away ,the city of Wasit is first one which was built after the ending of the rule of Al-Rashidun Caliphs,when Al-Amoeen captured the ruling of Islamic state , by Al-Hajaj in 83AH .It was choosen for its strategic place ,between Kufa and Basra ,it is about 270km away from these two cities.

Al-Baqarat Hill

It is located in Al-Ahrar district west-south of Al-Kut city ,it is three crescent hills ,occupies a large area with 7m height ,includes many antiquities that discovered recently like Ziggurat and temple and some houses and cylinder seals ,pots,mugs,pottery jars,clay figures ,all of them return the Neo-Babylonian era ,these antiquities were discovered by Italian excavation team that started their work since 2009 ,headed by excavator Carlo Leboliz from the University of Torino, Italy .



The historical city of Wasit

Al-Kut Dam

It is located in Al-Kut city on the Tigris river ,it is the longest dam in Iraq with about 550 m length and consists of 56 gates ,it was built during Royal ruling of Iraq by king Faisal the First under the supervision of British company in 1939

Al-Najmi Mosque

It is located at the north- west of Al-Nomania city about 23 km away ,it is known as al-Najmi palace as well ,it contains the tomb of al-Bajali scholar and his wife ,it was built in the style of Seljuk architecture .

Al-Qardhia Forests

It is located at the East of Kut and considered one of the important tourist places for people of city ,it is characterized with beautiful atmosphere , where people come to enjoy their times especially in spring and holidays .

Al-Mutanabi Grave

Located in the north of Al-Numaniya district , and is considered a tourism destination , where people come to on holidays and occasions ,as well as , the poets of Iraq every year to attend the activities of Al-Mutanabi annual poetry festival .

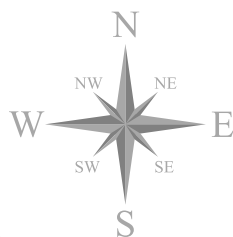


Al-Dalmaj Marsh

Al-Dalmaj Marsh

It is a large water body in Iraq that is fed by general estuary located between Tigris and Euphrates and is located between Al-Dywania and Kut .It is famous for the annual arrival of migratory birds from Europe and Asia in addition to huge numbers of fish ,it is close to Nefru archeological city .It is about 120 thousands acres and surrounded by many archeological sites ,it was an important archeological site in past and then it had been covered by water ,there are many archeological hills still standing in it ,because it is an extension of the ancient city of Neferu,it is one of the richest sources of fishing in the Iraqi south .

Diyala Province



Diyala Province

Located at the east of Iraq , Baquba is its center it is about 57km away from Baghdad to the north .Dyala river passes through it then pours in Tigris ,it is famous in agriculture specially citrus fruits ,it has many districts like Baladrose and Al-Mokdadia which is known for planting pomegranate ,and Kanageen district ,and many other townships like Mandili and Kazania which is close to borders .It is famous with its series of Mountains like (Himreen Mountains)and many dams like Dyala and Himreen dams,in addition to Himreen Lake on Dyala river and it has social and cultural extension through the ages.

Religious sites in the Province

The Shrine of Imam Abdullah bin Imam Ali Al-Hadi p.b.u.t.

It is located in the north of Baquba dis.about 6 km away from the crossroads of Al-Mokdadia –Baghdad and Baquba –Baladrose .in the village of (Al-Imam Dora)which belongs to Al-Abara township ,it was named after the Imam name ,the shrine is surrounded by trees and palms and there are more than 20 shrines in different parts of the province.



Imam Haj Yousif p.b.u.h.

Imam Haj Yousif p.b.u.h.

He is one of the grandsons of Imam Hassan Bin Ali p.b.u.h. ,it is located in Mandili district and it is about 190km away from Baghdad ,you can see near the shrine a mineral water that is used to get recovery from different diseases especially skin diseases .

Imam Kurzaldin p.b.u.h.

It is one of the most famous shrines in the province and it is located in Mandili district , many visitors come to visit it each year especially in September and October.

Archeological and Traditional Sites in the Province

Asmar Hill

It is about 80 km to the north-east of Baghdad, it is the site of the Sumerian city (Ashnona) ,they found many engraved marble tablets of , weapons made of copper and tablets made of clay tell the news of agreements and contracts made by Ashnona Kings

Kafaji

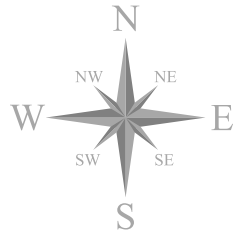
It is a Sumerian city about 24 km away from Baghdad ,the excavations showed that some of it returns to time of Hammurabi ,the sixth king of Babylon first dynasty ,.The province contains many archeological sites like ,Ajrab Hill which contains the Shara God Temple and Ashjar Hill which was a place where the Shams God and Ishtar Goddess live in .

Diyala Province contains many archeological sites like «Agrab hill «the temple of God Shara , and «Ashgar hill» the temple of God Shams and Goddess Ishtar .



Alwand bridge

Al-Anbar Province



Al-Anbar Province

It is one of Iraqi provinces and it is located at the west of Iraq ,its center is AL- Ramadi,it is consider the largest province in Iraq ,its area is about 13% of total area of Iraq ,its area is 138,500 square km ,it is bounded by Salah-Aldeen and Nineveh provinces from the north , Syria from west-north , Jordon from west , Baghdad from east ,Saudi Arabia from south and Karbala & Najaf from east- south .Anbar has many important cities like Fallujah ,Heet ,Hadetha ,Anah and Rawa .its history returns to the fifth century of Hijra ,it is famous of production bitumen and ships in the past .Anbar has about 53 trillion cubic feet of natural gas ,in addition to mineral wealth as gold ,phosphate, iron,uranium,sulfur and silver .



Tourist Sites in the Province

Heet

It is located on the western bank of Euphrates to the north of Ramadi about 190 km away from Baghdad ,it is one of the important cities in the history ,it was one of Al-Manathira(an ancient kingdom existed before Islam) cities ,there are many palm groves and fruits and has a lot of bounties and there is a mineral water spring called (Al-Jarba).

Anah

It is located on Euphrates bank ,it has great history and has a historical castle returns to Abbasid time ,it is famous of its arable soil so many people of Anah are farmers ,it has a wonderful weather and magic nature where you can see the mixture of green farms with blue color of Euphrates ,many of people work as fishers .Anah has small islands in the middle of the river .



Al-Thirthar Lake

Al-Thirthar Lake

It is one of the most beautiful artificial lakes in Iraq ,it was formed after building Samarra Dam, which is used for irrigation and to control Tigris and Euphrates floods ,you can reach it through Fallujah, Ramadi and Samarra if you come from Baghdad .Its a part of Al- Anbar province ,about 20km to the west of Ramadi ,it has many residential complexes like Sitak and Kusaiba ,it is noteworthy that there is another city has the same name Al-Thirthar in Salah al –Din province .the lake has large stock of fish in addition to livestock ,it produces approximately 2000 tons of fish yearly ,tourists can fish and swim and camp there .

Al-Habania

It is located between Fallujah and Ramadi about 84km near Al-Kalidia city ,its area about 701km ,it consist of tourist hotel , restaurants, halls for Meetings and conferences, winter and summer pools ,and modern furnished houses .

Haditha Dam

Haditha Dam or Al-Qadisia Dam .one of Iraqi dams ,and occupies second grade for its area in Iraq and Middle East after Mosul dam ,it is located within the administration boundaries of Anbar in Haditha city on Euphrates river ,it is about 7 km away from city center .

Al-Baghdadi

Al-Baghdadi is a famous tourist city ,it has all the nature beauty factors such as ,palm groves, mountains , river and water wheels . Al- Baghdadi was and still a rest stations between Baghdad and Al-sham ,it has many good restaurants with delicious fish .



Tourist city in Al-habania



Water Wheels

Water Wheels

Water wheels spread on the banks of Euphrates which extends for 512 km inside Anbar province ,it localize in Haditha,Heet , Al-Baghdadi ,Rawa ,Anah and Al-Qaim ,but most of these water wheels had disappeared because of receding the water of Euphrates as a result of building Al-Qadisia Dam .

Archeological Sites in the Province

It has more than 419 archeological sites ,some of them return to stone age, dynasty era , Akkadian state , ancient Babylon , Assyrian with its three stages and Islamic state .The most important archeological sites are (Hashimia Bani-Al-abbas) it was built in the time of Babylonian king ,Nebuchadnezzar ,and then Abbasid Caliph Abdullah bin Mohammed built it next to the old city and made it the capital of Abbasid State before the establishment of Baghdad as a capital of Islamic state ,in spite of moving the Center of Islamic state to Baghdad ,Abbasid caliphs remained caring for the city because it contains the tomb of the founder of their state .The province contains archeological museum ,which is located in Al-Ramadi ,and many antiquities that represent different stages of Iraq history, in spite of that the museum assets are copy of original antiquities ,but they are enough to give a good information about Iraqi civilizations ,the museum still open its door to welcome visitors .

Salah-Al-Din Province



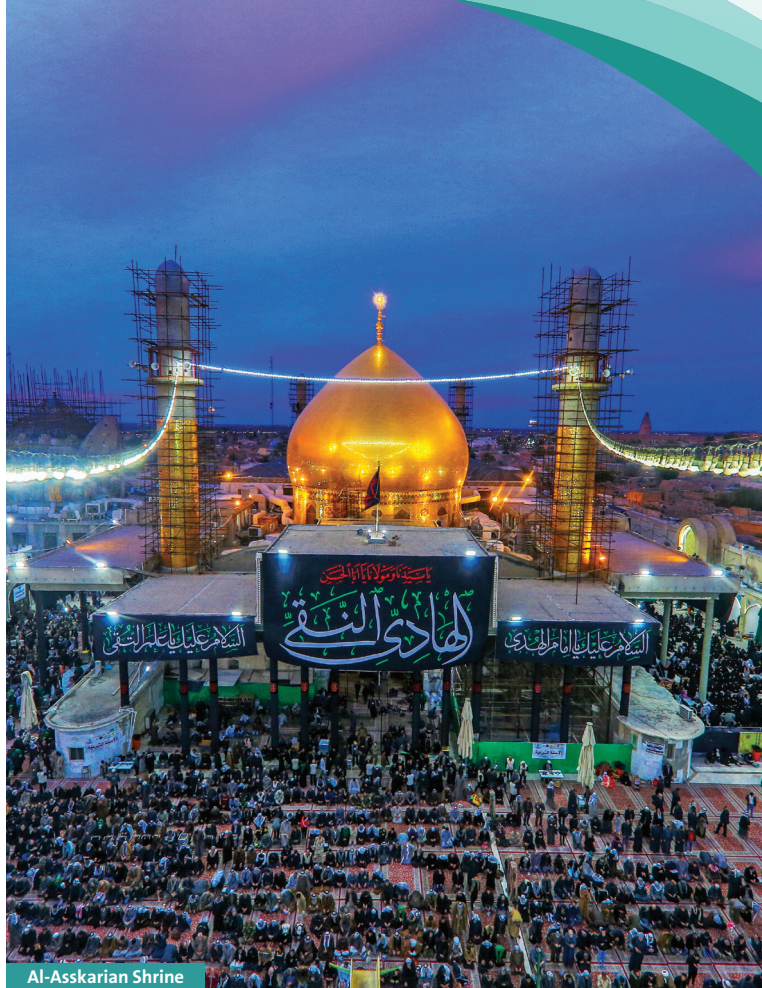
Salah-Al-Din Province

It is located in the middle of Iraq .Tikrit is its center and Samara is its largest cities,it is about 24,363 km , named after leader Salah Al-Din Al-Auyybi who was born in it . Salah Al-Din is considered one of the historical provinces ,it has ancient depth in Iraqi civilizations ,it has nine districts Samara ,Tikrit,Beji ,Balad ,Al-Shirkat ,Al-Door,Toz-Karmato ,Al-dijel and Amerli .

Tourist ,Religious and Archeological Sites in the Province

Al-Asskarian Shrine

It is known officially as The Holy Shrine of Asskarian ,where Imam Ali Al-Hadi and his son Imam Al-Hassan Al-Askari had buried ,they are fromThe Twelfth Imams Of Shea sect ,the shrine is located in Samara city at the north of Baghdad on the eastern bank of Tigris ,it is the most important religious sites in the city ,the shrine is surrounded by many houses , hotels and shops ,its considered the hart of city and a religious – tourism center ,Muslims generally come to visit it .



Al-Asskarian Shrine

Al-Said Mohammed (Sabh-Al-Dujail)

He is Al-Said Mohammed Bin Imam Ali Al-Hadi p.b.u.them ,he is known as Sabh Al-Dujail ,this name come from the fact that thieves couldn't steal his visitors in the past times because they are afraid of him and because he has great place in the heart of people ,he shows great miracles in many situations .



Abo-Dalaf Mosque

It is a historical mosque , built by Abbasid Caliph Al-Motawakil in 859 AD ,its design is similar to Al-Malwia Mosque ,it is one of the largest mosques in the world term of area , and considered one of the most important remaining sites in old Samara .

Samara City

It is one of the old Islamic cities , it extends on the Eastern side of Tigris for about 35 km ,the city starts from the boundary of New Samara to south where you see the Great Mosque , Minaret of Malwia and the palace of Balkora ,Al-Qaim and Al-Qadissia , then to the North where the Caliph Palace , Al-Frossia Square , Al-Aleek hill , the Mosque of AbiDalaf , Al-Motawaklia and Al-Risasi river ,while in the south of city Caliphs built some palaces ,the most important ones of them are

Al-Mashooq palace and al-Hoisalat ,but the most important thing to see in Samara is the Shrine of Al-Asskarian p.b.u.them

Assure (Al-Shirkat Castle)

It is an ancient city ,returns to modern Assurian Kingdom ,the remains of archeological city are located at the west of Tigris , the city was populated since the third millennium BC .

The Caliph Palace or Caliph House

It is a historical palace in Samara city, built by Al-Motasim the Abbasid Caliph in 836 AD, it was the headquarter of the government in his time and then the times of the Caliphs who followed him.

The Anceint Castle of Tikrit

It is located on the hills, in the middle of water, it is one of the important landmarks in Tikrit, it is about 175 km away from Baghdad, the famous leader Salah Aldin was born on its land, it is fortified castle returns to the history of BC.

Al-Malwia Mosque

It is a historical mosque, located in Samara , was built by Abbasid Caliph Al-Motawakil between 848 to 851 AD ,its minaret is one of the important landmarks of Abbasid architect .

Churches in the Province

The Green Church

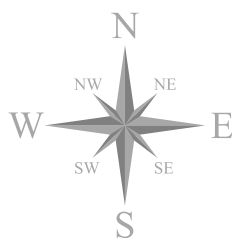
It is located on the peak of Tikrit mountain about 175 km away from noth of Baghdad ,in what is known recently as prisedential palaces area ,it was built in the seventh century with red stones on a stepped stone elevation , 30 m above Tigris level ,it is one of the most ancient churches in the world in the time when Tikrit was ruling the area from Bahrain till Afganistan in 628 AD .

Tourism Sites and Hotels in the Province

There are many tourism sites and hotels in province such as Tikrit hotel , Samara hotel , Al-Maluya Casino and Al-Nekub rest house



Kirkuk Province



Kirkuk Province

It is located at the north of Iraq ,it is about 9679 km² and about 250 km away from Baghdad ,its capital is (Kirkuk) ,among oldest Iraqi provinces ,returns to Sumerians civilization .The province has four districts Kirkuk,Al-Hawija ,Dakok,and Al-Dibs ,it is famous for oil production ,because it has six oil wells ,the biggest one is located in Kirkuk city .It characterized with fair climate in Sumer and cold in winter ,the Zab and Tigris rivers pass through it ,it is also famous for cultivation of olives ,sunflower ,chrome, citrus fruits, Dakok District which is famous for pottery .The famous and popular meals in the province are (Kara-Karman,Burgil Belawi,and Jel-Frai)

The Religious sites in The Province

The Shrine of Prophet Daniel

It is located in Kirkuk castle ,one of Jewish temples ,according to historians, its building time returns to 2700 years BC ,it contains three shrines of prophets (Honain,Uzair ,Mishael),it is important to the people who live around it especially prophet Daniel ,so that people bury their dead in a cemetery located near the shrine, which considered the oldest one in Kirkuk .



The Shrine of Imam Ismail

It is located in Al-Hawija district ,it returns to the Fifth Century AH,the beginning of the six century AH to the era of the Abbasid ,it was built by Abbasid architects who built Baghdad city. Mohammed Ismail was born in 128 Hij ,746 AD in the life of his grandfather Jaafar Al-Sadiq , and he spent his childhood in the care of his grandfather.

The Shrine and Mosque of Imam Al- Qassim

It is one of the oldest archeological mosques in Iraq ,it is located in Kirkuk city ,it was built in Ottoman era in 1023 Hij,1614 AD in Imam Qassim Township ,it has a big importance in Kirkuk city ,because of many religious scholars graduated from it .

Churches in the province

Many churches are located in the province ,one of the most important one is (the heart of Jesus)church for Catholics ,which is located in Al-Tairan Square , MarAfram church for Orthodox in Al-Umal Square, Mar Korkeis church and finally, Mar Yousif church for Catholics in Kirkuk city .

The Archeological and heritage Sites in The Province

Kirkuk Castle

It is located in the center of Kirkuk ,It is one of the four main gates located in the western faced of Kirkuk , and is considered the oldest part of the city, overlooking Kasa river , it is the only remaining gate of the four main gates , it is the only one that has remained preserved its current form dates back to more than 150 years .



Kirkuk Castle

Kirkuk Qishleh

It is located in the center of city ,one of the archeological landmarks of Kirkuk that is still standing ,it is an old building that served as the military headquarters of the Ottoman forces, It was built according to the Ottoman books in 1863 , with an area of 24,282 square meter, and now the Qishleh is used as a cultural center and as a museum.

Kirkuk Qaisaria

It is an old market ,close to Kirkuk Castle in Kirkuk city , The market was built in 1855 AD during the ruling of Ottomans ,it was rebuilt in 1978 AD.

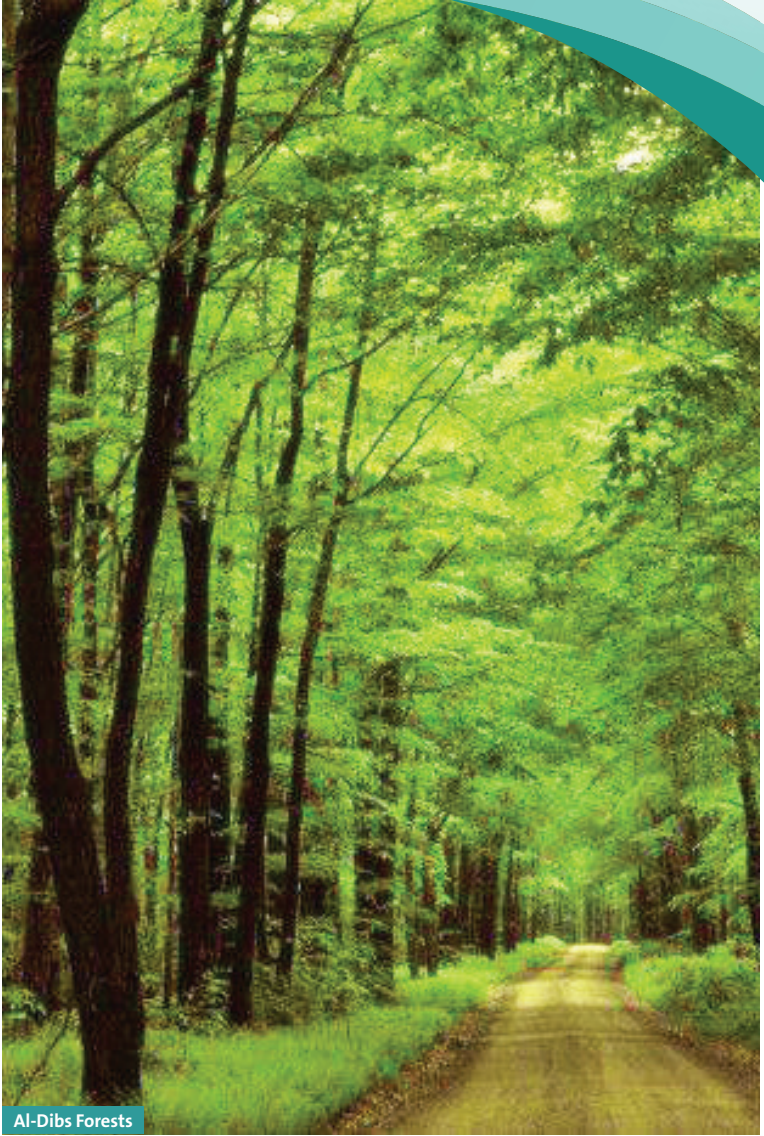
Dakok Minaret

It is located in the Southwest corner of the old mosque in Dakok ,it is an archeological site located at the south of the city ,its height about 23 m ,it is the third mosque, about 17.80 m on the roof of the archaeological hill.

Tourist Sites in The Province

Shirin Dam (jemen)

It is located in Lailan township ,it is about 14 km away from the center of city ,many farmers and animals get benefits of it ,and it is used for tourism ,its capacity reaches one million cubic meters, there are many tourist sites attract tourists like Kara nawa ,toon kobri .

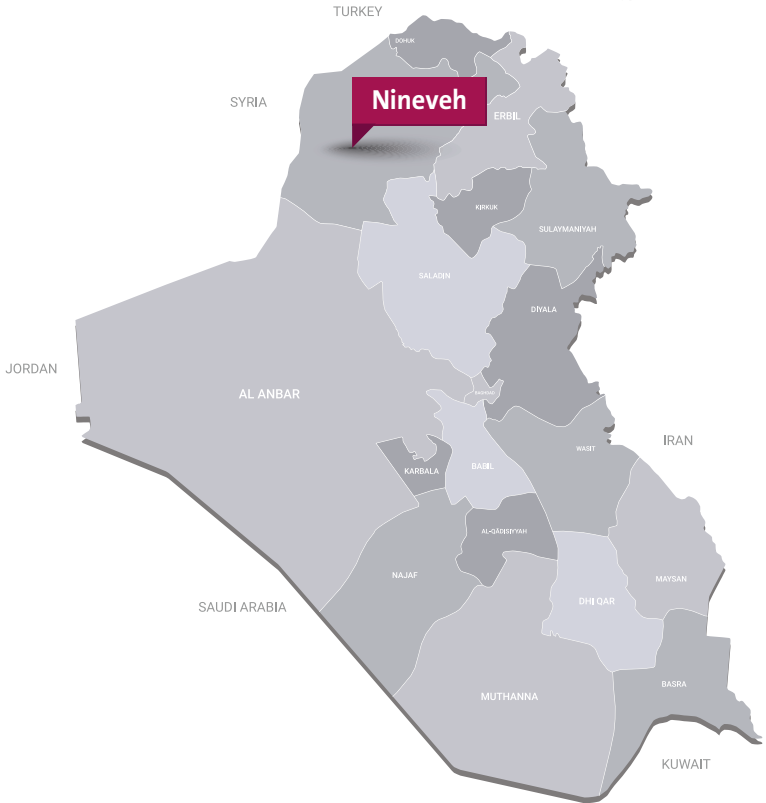
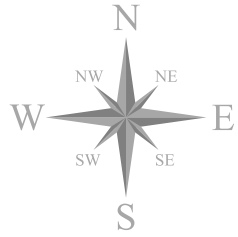


Al-Dibs Forests

Al-Dibs Forests

It is located in the northwest of the city , its popular name is (shanaga) it is the only natural tourist attraction in Kirkuk ,It is frequented by tourists all year round.

Nineveh Province



Nineveh Province

It is the second largest province in Iraq in terms of population after Baghdad, it is about 465km away from the capital, it is famous in commercial business ,especially with Syria and Turkey ,people of Mosul speak Mosuli dialect which is similar to northern Syrian dialects ,so for this reason the Mosuli dialect plays a big role in preserving the identity of the city, most people of Mosul are Arabs Muslims ,it has different sects of Christians who belong to many churches and minority of Kurds , Turkmen and Shabaks ,the history of human settlement returns to stone age(6,000 BC),where people settled in the plain extending east of Mosul especially at the confluence of Al-Khawser and Tigris rivers ,due to the fertility of the area and the passage of commercial caravans through it .The largest dam was established Al Mosul dam .

,it has popular dishes like Dolma ,Khozi,Al-Bacha ,Al-Kuba,and Kebab .



The Archeological and Traditional Sites in the Province

Nimrud City

It is located close to City of Mosul the cradle of Assyrian civilization on the banks of Tigris about 30km south of Mosul ,it is a treasure of discoveries of archeological sites in Mosul in twentieth century ,the time of its foundation returns to the thirteenth century BC ,it was built by king Shilmisar the First , but it remained submerged until king Ashur Nasirpal the second chose it as a royal residence and a military capital for the Assyrian state , it witnessed many religions and cultures .The British archeology expert Austin Layard had discovered Nimrud city in the nineteenth century .

Prophet Younis Hill

It is located inside the archeological city of Mosul and includes Asir Haddon palace and Sinhareeb palace which is considered the most valuable remaining architects of Nineveh ,and it has another name al-tawba Hill .





The wall of Mosul

The wall of Mosul

It is a large wall surrounded Mosul city ,it was built by Saeed bin Abdumalik ,who ruled Mosul in the time of his father Abdulmalik succession between 6489- AH and then it was expanded by Marwan bin Mohamed in the places where the city expanded and restored what was demolished in the beginning of the second century AH ,after that it was demolished by Caliph Haron Al-Rasheed in 180 AH ,the perimeter of the wall is about 12 km ,it is rectangular ,it is built with red bricks and has many towers made of stone and many Gates as well like Al-Imadi ,Jasaseen ,Maidan ,Kinda ,al-Sir ,Al-Iraq ,Likish ,Al-Kasabeen ,al-Mashraa,Al-Jisr,Al-Kalah .

Quwenjiq Hill

It is located under the Nineveh wall ,it is one of the most important archeological sites in Mosul , where many artifacts back to the historical period 7000 BC and 6000BC were discovered ,some of these pieces are in the British museum in London ,it is currently located in Al-Hay Al-Zirai in Mosul (agricultural district) ,the hill extends from Prophet Younis square till the Al-Mohandessen area and then heads east till the crossroad of Sukar bridge and then towards south in Al-Muthana area and Al-Noor .

Al-Ramah Hill

It is located west of Mosul about 80 km away on mountain Sinjar with the archeological city of Karana ,the place was full of people till the third millennium BC, nevertheless, the flourish of the place happened first in the second millennium BC.

Bashtabia Castle

It is an ancient castle located in the right side of Mosul on the left bank of Tigris, the time of its foundation returns to the second century AH .

The Museum of Mosul

It occupies the second place in term of importance after the Iraqi Museum in Baghdad, it was established in 1952 AD , with small hall ,but the new building of Mosul museum was built in 1972 AD ,where it includes 4 halls ,one is for ancient antiquities and other for Assyrians antiquities while the third is for Hadrian remains and the last one is for Islamic antiquities ,the winged bull is among the important antiquities in Mosul Museum ..

The Religious Sites in the Province

The Mosque of the Prophet Younis

It is one of the archeological and historic mosques in Iraq ,it is located on the western side of al-Tawba hill or Prophet Younis hill in Mosul ,ISIS had exploded it on 24 July 2014,the mosque has a great place in the heart of people of Mosul .

Al-Katoon Mosque

It is one of archeological and historic mosques in Iraq ,it is located in Hosh Al-Kan area on the street of Mosul ,it was built by Mohammed Ameen Bek the son of Mohammed Basha Al-Gazi in 1241 AH ,its name related to the woman that takes care of it Marriam Katoon ,she died in 1262 AH .



Al-Nouri Mosque

It is one of historic mosques in Iraq , located in the right side of Mosul ,the area surrounding the mosque is called Al-Jami Al-Kabeer area ,it was built by Noor Al-Din Zinki in the sixth century AH ,that means its age is about nine centuries ,it is the second mosque that built in Mosul after Al-Omaoi Mosque ,it is famous of its Minaret that directs towards the east ,it is the only remaining part of the mosque ,it is always been mentioned that word Humpback comes with Mosul ,the minaret is one of prominent archeological architects in the city .

Al-Umayyad Mosque

Al-Ateeq Mosque or Al-Masfa Mosque ,it is a historical mosque in Mosul ,built in the time of Omar Bin Al-Kattab Caliph by Arfaja Al-Bariqi close to Emirate house ,it is the first mosque built in Mosul in 22AH ,it was rebuilt again in the time of Marwan Bin Mohammed in Al-Umayyad era ,it got this name of that era .

Churches in the province

Mar Matta Der(Monastery)

It is an ancient monastery lies on Al-Alfaf mountain north of Mosul city and considered one of the famous tourism landmarks in Iraq , built by syrianc monk Mar Matta in the fourth century , it an holy place for Christians.

The Church of Martoma for Syriac orthodox

It is a syriac church , located in al-Saa area in Mosul ,it is one of the ancient churches in Mosul ,it was the residence of Syriac patriarchs .



The Church of Martoma



St.Maskinta Church

located in the southwest of ancient Mosul ,which is surrounded by Ottoman walls ,in Christians neighbor of Shimon al- Safa , also called Mansouriya,about 400 km away from north Baghdad ,it is close to other churches (shamon and mar gorges)and the church of Martoma as well .

Al-Saa Church

It is a Catholic church , located in al-saa area in Mosul and one of the city landmarks ,it was completely destroyed by SISI in 2016 .



The Important Tourist Sites and Hotels in the Province

Mosul Forests

It is located in the left side of Mosul ,it was called Al-Haadba model forest in 1954 ,on an area of 10 acres ,it produced tree seedlings till 1955 AD ,it had been grown more than 200 acres on the eastern bank of Tigris ,the total area nowadays is about 900 acres ,it has different types of trees .



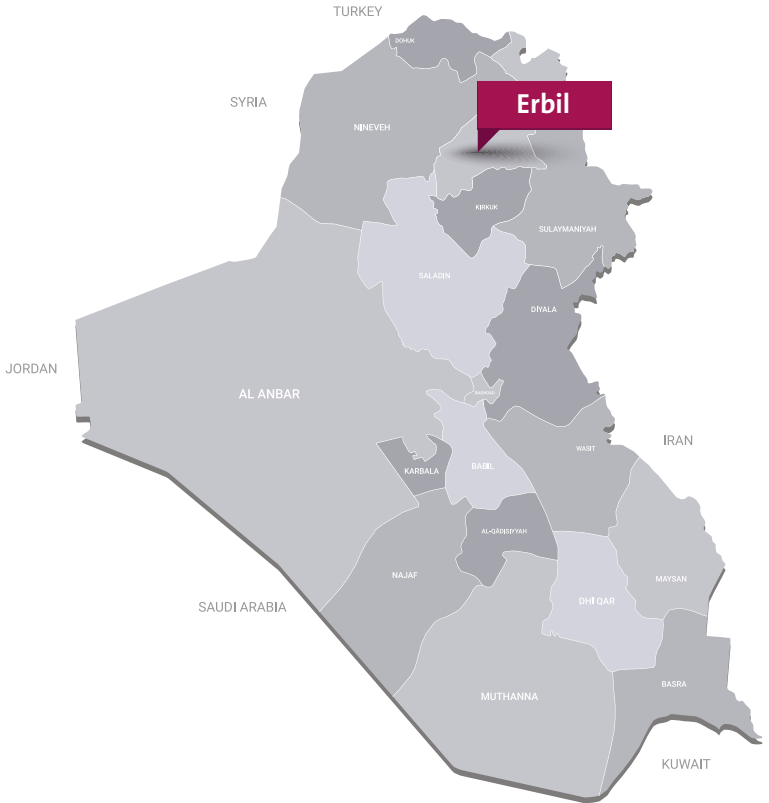
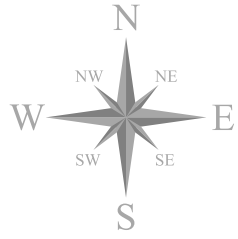
The waterfalls of Mosul

Mosul Waterfalls

located in Shikan dis.to the north of city , 11 km away from east-north of Mosul , fed by natural springs ,it is distinguished by its beauty and magic nature especially in Spring season ,its open shape and plantations give it a wonderful scene .

There are many hotels in the province like Nineveh hotel , Mosul tourist hotel , Al-Hadar hotel , Ashur hotel and the city of Mosul Dam .

Erbil Province



Erbil Province

It lies at the north of Iraq . It occupies an area of 13165 square kilometers . It is bordered by Turkey in the north . It is about 350 km from Baghdad . Its history dates back to the 6th century BC . It experiences harsh and cold weather with low humidity in winter . Erbil is well - known for its tourist sites as well as being an important cultural center in the north of Iraq. It is famous for its pottery industry known as (Kura Ge) as well as Erbil Kebab and Yoghurt. Erbil International Airport, which lies at the center of the city, is the important one in the Kurdistan region in Iraq and serves flights to many countries.



Erbil Castle

Tourist and Cultural Sites in Erbil

Erbil Citadel

It is one of the oldest fortresses in the world . It lies at the center of Erbil City at the height of 25 meters from the surrounding area and 432 above sea level . It dates back to 600 BC and occupies an area of 110000 square metres . It has about 506 houses .

Erbil Museum

It is the second large museum after Sulemani Museum . It is divided into three historical departments where artifacts are displayed according to their historical eras . Those artifacts date back to 5000 BC and reflect people's manners of living at each era . Beside the museum , there is a library which is rich with the region's cultural heritage.

Choli Minaret

Choli Minaret is one of Erbil city's most important landmarks. It lies south west of the city . This minaret , which is also called Mudhafaria Minaret , is about 22 metres high . It was built in 1128-1138- A.D. , during the rule of Sultan Mudaffar al - Din . Local inhabitants refer to it as < Choli > because it was far from the city .

Shanider Cave

It is located at about 165 km from the city of Erbil . It is one of the oldest caves in Iraq and dates back to 60000 BC.

Shaqlawa summer resort

Shaqlawa lies about 51 km to the north east of Erbil and is located between the Safeen and Sork mountains . It is about 1066 m above sea level . Shaqlawa has an abundance of waterfalls, springs, trees, and greenery and has lots of houses and hotels.

Gali Ali Begg resort

This resort is situated about 95 kilometers from Erbil off the road to Soran . It dips between the Korek (2115 m) and Bradost (2580) mountains . As such , it is one of the well - known resorts in the city . SAMI ABDUL - RAHMAN PARK Being the largest green area in Erbil ,

Bekhal summer resort

It is located at a distance of 105 kilometers from Erbil . Bekhal Summer Resort has a natural waterfall flowing down the center of the mountain . It has many of restaurants and cafes . Tourists visit this resort from early spring until late autumn .



Bekhal summer resort

Sami Abdul - Rahman Park

was architecturally organised on an 800 acre area. It lies to the west of Erbil and contains many tourists services such as restaurants, kiosks and playgrounds which people visit to enjoy the scenery. Erbil has Majidi Land near Hewa City on the Kaznazan road .

Korek Mountain

It is located 10 km to the north of Erbil . It covers an area from Bekhal resort in Raoundoz to the mountain summit away . The resort has a 4 km long Teleferic system with 75 m high . The tourist complex lies at the mountain summit where visitors find restaurants, cafés, playgrounds in addition to 37 flats . As the snow reaches up to one meter, tourists visit the place in winter for skiing.

Important mosques in Erbil

There are many mosques in the city such as the Citadel Mosque , Market Large Mosque , Caliphs Mosque and Jalil Khayat Mosque .

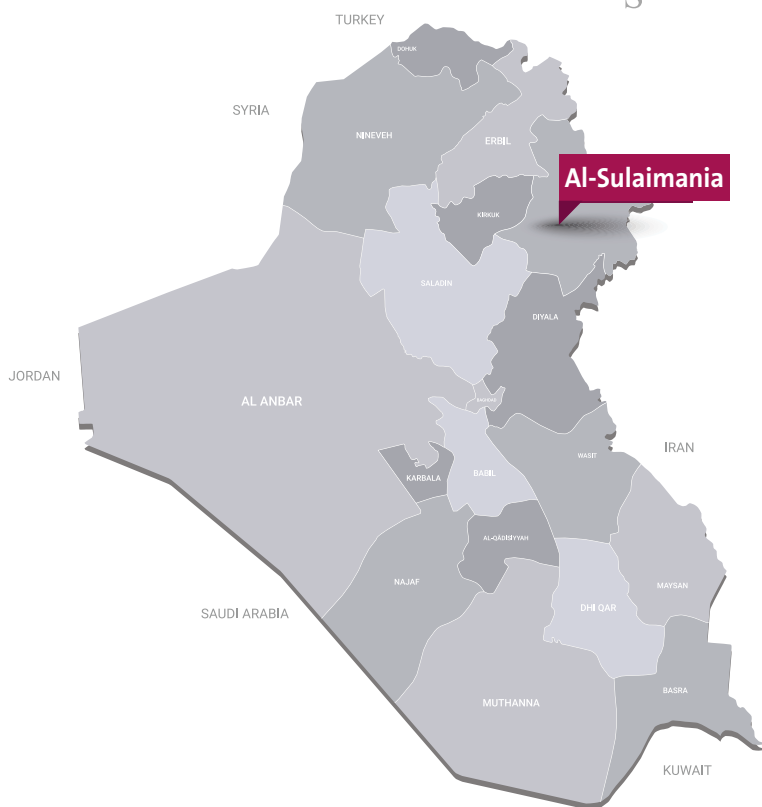
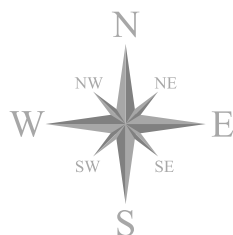




Important Churches in Erbil

There are several churches in Erbil which include Mar Yohanna Cathedral (Saint Joseph) in Ankawa , Saint George Church in the center of Erbil and Kwasingj Catholic Church in Kwasingj .

Al-Sulaimania Province



Al-Sulaimania Province

It is located at the eastern north of Iraq ,it is the fourth Iraqi province in term of population ,it is bordered by Iran from the east ,Diyala from the south , Kirkuk from the west and Iran and Erbil from the north .it has many districts like ,Penguin ,which is considered an outlet to Iran ,Chamchamal ,it has tow dams as well , built in the fifties of last century Dokan and Derbadikan dams .It is famous of its beautiful restaurants where you can enjoy eating Kufta and Beriani ,as well as ,other delicious dishes ,Al-sulaimanaia Airport is about 20 minutes by car ,it has special and free parks.



The Archeological , Traditional and Tourist Sites in the Province

Sertak Castle

It is located at the north of Iraq near to Dukhan dam ,it was built during the reign of Prince Mohammed, prince of Soran between 1813-1837-AD .

Shirwana Castle

It is an archeological castle in Kalar city, was built in pre-Islam era, the archeological jar that was discovered in it on 1 February 2012 is an evidence, ,it is so beautiful castle on the banks of Serwan river , and considered one of the archeological monuments in the north of Iraq .

Al-Sulaimania Museum

It is an archeological museum located in the center of the city ,it is the ,it includes many antiquities which return to the period before the history and Islamic eras and Ottomans .

Cave of Hazar Mird

It means the Cave of one Thousand Men and known also as The Darkness Cave,it is an ancient cave,in about 13 km away in the east of the province ,they found many antiquities belong to old man like tools and instruments for more than 50 thousands years ago ,The British researcher Dorothy Garrod had discovered in 1928 AD that the history of the cave returns to 30 thousands years , to the stone age .

Serchnar Resort

It is located about 5 km away from the city in the middle of forest of high trees and waterfalls. it contains many tourism houses & hotels and cafes.

Doukan Lake

It is about 71 km away from the city center and about 141 km away from Kirkuk, it includes a house for resting and many restaurants and cafes and many tourist utilities.

Ahmed Awa Resort

It is about 80 minutes away from the city, it is located in the administrative boundaries of Halabja city, it contains a natural waterfalls and many beautiful scenes, it is one of the most beautiful resorts in the province.





Ahmed Awa Resort

Azmer Mountain

It is one of Tourism Mountains heights in the city, where the weather is fair and sky is pure, tourists come to visit it in winter to enjoy the scene of snow falling while in Summer they enjoy the mild weather and the natural scenes, it contains a natural spring as well.

Kona Masi Resort

It is about 56 km northeast of Sulaymaniyah ,30 km to the south of Mout area ,it is rich of water resources and surrounded by hills and covered by trees what makes it an attractive place .



Kona Masi Resort

Al-Sulaymaniah Municipal Garden

There are few gardens and parks in the province ,among them the Park of Municipality of Sulaymaniah ,where you can find the rest ,the park contains a statues of famous Kurdish poets .

The Important Mosques in the province

The Great Mosque

It was built in the eighteenth century by Baban Emirate,it contains many large minarets ,inside it the tomb of Sheik Maroof who is known as (Kaka Ahmed al-Sheik) one of Al-Qadiriya sect sheiks ,it is considered the most famous mosques and is located in the center of Sulaimania ,it was built by the prince Ibrahim Baban in 1785 AD .

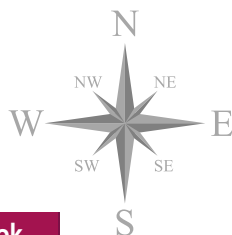
Khalid Al-Naqshabandi Mosque

It was built in the eighteenth century by Mahmood Basha the prince of Baban principality in 1818 AD in Sarshaqam ,for the guide of Al-Nagshabandia sect ,Al-sheik Khald Al-Naqshabandi ,he was the Imam of this mosque ,the mosque was the base of many poets and mystics .

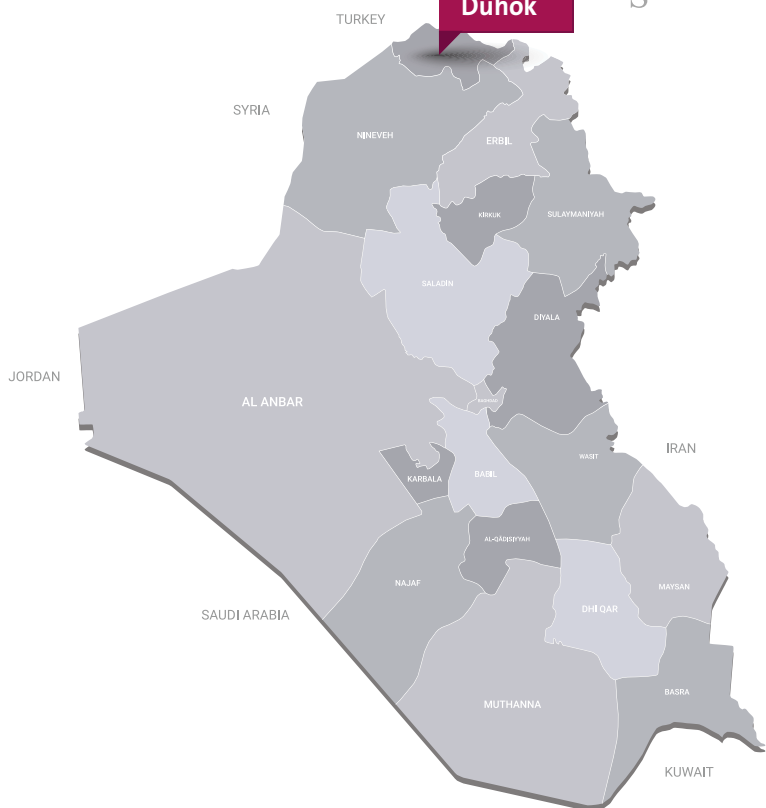
The important churches in the province

The Christianity existence in Sulaimanyah returns to 1820 AD in the area of Tawran ,which is a part of old area of Twitha ,in 1862 they built the first official church and named it Virgin Mary church ,it was built by Al-Shamas Yeilda one of Sinndaj area people in Iran ,the other church is called Mary Yousif church .

Duhok Province



Duhok



Duhok Province

It is located at the north of Iraq ,one of Kurdistan region provinces ,most of its people are Kurds with small percentage of Assyrians , Arabs and Armenians .It is one of the most important provinces for its geographic and historical value ,the discovered artifacts and sculptures in its hills and caves are best witness of this importance in addition to its special place ,because it is located on the boundaries of tow countries in addition to strategic international link that passes through its land which is linking Iraq with Turkey and then with the world ,add to that ,linkage of oil pipe coming from Kirkuk to Turkey .Duhok is characterized for its diverse terrain like mountains ,its area about 10715 km² ,it has 7 districts ,Duhok ,Smel ,Zako,AI-Imadia ,Shiqan and Akra .

The Tourist and Archeological and Traditional Sites in the Province

Dalal Bridge (Abbasid Bridge)

It is located in Zahko city which is about 50 km away from Duhok province ,it is one of the most important historical landmarks in the city and most ancient ones ,its length is about 114 m and width about 4,70 m and 15,5 m above river level .

Al-Imadia Castle

It is about 570 km to north of Iraq and about 90 km away from the city center,it was built on huge stone and returns to more than three thousands years ago ,it is one of well –protected castles which played a great role in the history of Iraq ,it was named relatively to its founder Imad Al-Din Al-Zinki who built it in 537 AH .



Abbasid Bridge



Kamona Palace

It is an archeological site on the bank of Mosul Dam ,it returns to the times of Mitani kingdom ,which ruled some parts of Syria and the north of Mesopotamia in the time between the fifteenth and fourteenth centuries BC.

Rabban Hermizd (Chaldean Monastery)

It is an archeological monastery which is located near Koush township at the north of Iraq about 3km away on the peak of Koush mountain ,it was built in 640AD by tow Persian princes ,it is the most famous monastery in Iraq and the middle east.

Zawita Resort

It is about 16 km away from Duhok city ,it is well-known resort in the area ,most its people are Kurds .

Ashawwa Resort

It is about 4 km to the east of Sersank resort which is located in the north side of Kara mountain ,this place is famous for its trees and has many springs which may form small waterfall ,it has many tourist utilities .

Sebe Waterfall Resort

It is located at the north side of Aqrah close to city center ,many tourists from Iraq and out of Iraq come to visit it in Summer , Autumn and spring ,it has waterfall with height about 30 m and restaurant ,Casino and park .



Solaf Resort

It is about 4km away from Al-Imadia city , located in a Valley filled with trees and has pure water , many hotels and motels were built there for tourists .

Gali Jamanki Resort

It is about 3km in the middle Shamanki ,it is famous for its snow during winter and its pure water and willow trees which overlook on small river .

Zena Valley Resort

It is located in Bajeel city to the north of aqrah district with about 12 km in deep valley surrounded by high mountains ,Seri Sada mountain from east Kwiski Mountain from west and Brishow river comes through it ,in addition to many natural springs ,which pour in the river .



Dohuk Dam

Keri Sperki Resort

It is located in Aqrah city, it is distinguished by its wide green spaces which has attracted many tourists.

Shransh waterfall Resort

It is located about 40 km away from the east-north of Zakho ,its waterfall has huge amount of water which gives it more beauty,the resort has many trees ,what makes many people come to enjoy this natural beauty ,it is supplied by many utilities to serve tourists .

Sarsang Resort

It is a tourist area ,which is located down to Kara mountain about 30 km away from Duhok city ,it is among series of tourist areas like Ashawa ,Aneshki .Solaf there are many hotels , motels and restaurants in it , the resort is surrounded by many high mountains which are full of trees .Remind that king faisal the second built a rest house there.

Duhok Dam

It is about 2km away from the north of Duhok city on Duhok river which its height about 60,5 m above natural land and 64 m above its base ,the top of dam is 613 m and its width is 9 m . is 47,51 cubic m .

The Valley and Duhok Dam

It is about 2km away from Duhok city ,it includes cave and temple (jwar stone)which means the four columns ,the dam was built at the high side of valley to store water which led to form beautiful river and waterfalls in addition to many tourist service .

Babelo Cable Car

It is a tourist complex which is located at the east north of Duhok city with about 11 km on the main road of northern Duhok ,this area is characterizes with its pure air and its entertainment places ,it includes Casino ,motels ,places for rest and cable car its route is down to the mountain till its top .



The important mosques in the province

The Great Mosque of Duhok

It is one of the historical and archeological mosques in Iraq ,it was built in 1684AD by Haj Abo-Bakr Al-Imadi ,it is located in center of Duhok in the modern market .

Zahko Great Mosque

One of the historical and archeological mosques in Iraq, it was built in 641 AD at the beginning of Islam in Iraq, it is located in Zahko, it is about 4500 m2.

The Great Mosque of Imadia

One of the old mosques in Iraq and the most important mosques in Kurdistan Region ,it is located in Al-Imadia ,it was built in 1177AD at the end of Umayyad era and beginning of Abbasid era ,it is a destination for many tourists from around the world for its archaeological value ,it includes a historic minaret which was built by sultan Hussein Al-Wali about six centuries ago ,it is about 30m height and its base about 3 m .

The Churches in the Province

There are many churches in the province like ,Mar-yousif ,Mar-gorges of Catholics in Zako ,Virgin Mary of Syriac /catholics which it is thought that it belongs to the seventeenth century .

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Ministry of culture and Tourism and Antiquities
Tourism Board
Iraqi tourist Guide

372 العراق ع 910/9567025

Tourism Board. 1 floor - Baghdad

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Baghdad 1531 for the year 2022





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