





Makkah, also known as Makkah Al-Mukarramah, is the holiest city in Islam, revered above all others. It is the birthplace of Prophet Muhammad and the site of the first revelation of the Our'an. The city is home to Masjid al-Haram. which houses the sacred Kaaba, the giblah for Muslims. In Makkah, the message of Islam began and faced its earliest challenges. It represents devotion, sacrifice, and the heart of the Muslim faith. Millions of Muslims visit Makkah every year to perform Haji and Umrah, fulfilling a core pillar of their belief.





















MAKKAH MUKARRAMAH SIGHTSEEING

Makkah, a sacred and historic city, is located in the Heiaz region of western Saudi Arabia, approximately 45 miles (72 km) inland from the Red Sea and about 275 miles (445 km) from Madinah by road. It holds the highest place in the hearts of Muslims as the holiest city in Islam, revered above all others.

This profoundly revered city is celebrated as the blessed birthplace of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) and the land where the first revelation of the Our'an descended in the Cave of Hira in 610 CE. It was in Makkah that the divine message of Islam was first proclaimed, calling humanity to the worship of one God and laying the foundation of a transformative spiritual path.

One of the city's greatest honors is being the home of the Kaaba, the sacred structure within Masiid al-Haram (The Sacred Mosque), towards which all Muslims around the world face in prayer. This site holds immense spiritual significance and is a central pillar of Islamic worship. Each year, millions of Muslims from all corners of the globe visit Makkah to perform the rites of Haji and Umrah, seeking closeness to Allah and fulfilling a deeply spiritual journey of faith and devotion.























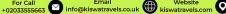






















Jabal al Thawr

Jabal-e-Soor, nestled within the rugged mountains surrounding the valley of Makkah, holds profound historical and significance. In its cave, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and his loyal companion Abu Bakr (RA) sought refuge for three days while fleeing persecution from the Quraysh tribe during the Hijrah. By the will of Allah (SWT), a spider spun a web across the cave's entrance and a pigeon nested nearby, creating an illusion of abandonment and shielding them from their pursuers.

Today, Soor Cave stands as a powerful symbol of unwavering faith, trust in divine protection, and hope in the face of adversity. Pilgrims and believers reflect upon this event as a reminder of Allah's mercy and the strength found in patience and reliance on Him.





















Umm al-Qura University

Nestled in the spiritual heart of Makkah, Umm al-Oura University offers a unique blend of deep-rooted tradition and progressive academia. Founded in 1941 as the College of Sharia, it has evolved into a dynamic Islamic public university where the wisdom of the past meets the innovations of the present. Officially renamed in 1981, Umm al-Oura University proudly stands as a beacon of knowledge in the sacred city, reflecting the harmony of education, culture, and faith.

With diverse faculties ranging from Islamic studies to science and engineering, the university attracts students from across the globe. Step into its intellectually rich environment and experience the profound legacy and academic excellence that define this revered institution.





















Jable Rehmat (in Arafat)

Known as Jabal ar-Rahmah. Mount Arafat in southeast Makkah. Saudi Arabia, holds great significance for Muslims. Pilgrims leave Mina to stand in the contemplative vigil and prayer, reciting the Holy Quran. It was here that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) delivered his last sermon. The standing at Arafat is the only Haji ritual that is performed outside the Holy Kaaba, and it is believed that prayers at Arafat are answered and that this is where Allah SWT fulfills them. For the pilgrims reaching Arafat, there is an immense sense of fulfillment in their Hajj journey.

Hazrat Aisha (RA) said that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: 'There is no day on which Allah frees more people from the Fire than the day of Arafat. He comes close and expresses His pride to the angels. saving, 'What do these people want?" [Muslim]





















Masjid-E-Nimra (In Arafat)

Located in the valley of Arafat, Masjid Namirah is recognized as the place where Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) rested before delivering the final sermon in Arafat. The mosque has significant importance during the Hajj pilgrimage as it is the place where the pilgrims are addressed and khutbas are delivered to pilgrims on the Day of Arafah during the Dhuhr and Asr prayers, is located just 300 metres from Mount Arafat.

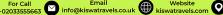
Masjid-e-Nimrah is only open during the Hajj and is closed all year round.























Neh r Zubaida (In Arafat)

Ain Zubaydah (also spelled as Ayn Zubaida) has guenched the thirst of Makkah and its holy sites for approximately 1,200 years. A major restoration effort was undertaken, only 90 years ago — in 1928 AD during the reign of King Abdul Aziz, the founder of the current kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The restoration project was the last major effort for the climate-sensitive and earthquake-prone project of the saintly Queen Zubaydah. Only parts of the original 'Ain Zubaydah channel, consisting of dozens of underground and overground water channels and about a dozen reservoirs, still exist. As some parts have been renovated with literary precision others have been transformed into piles of rubble by the actions of the British or the bulldozer. The Nehr-e Zubaida, spread over 35 kilometers, is a silent witness to its 12 centuries of the service of the sanctified masses.

























MUZDALIFAH

Muzdalifah, an extensive area southeast of Mina, is where the route from Mina to Arafat meets. At sunset on the 9th Dhul Hijjah, (the second day of Hajj), from Arafat, the pilgrims arrive and spend the night in Muzdalifah, from the Valley of Muhassar right up to the mountains of Ma'zamayn, an area of 12.25 sq. km with a length of four km. It is from here that the farewell Hajj began.

Allah (SWT) mentions in Surah Bagarah in the Quran: 'When you leave Arafat, then remember Allah at the Mash'arul Haram.' ('The Sacred Monument', referring to Muzdalifah according to Abdullah bin Umar (RA)

























MOSOUE-AL-MASHAR-AL-HARAM

The Prophet (PBUH) performed Maghrib and Isha prayers here in this sacred space together, during the farewell Hajj. He stayed on the Mash'arul Haram (towards the Qibla side) part of the land, where Masjid Mash'arul Haram stands today. His stay was also obligatory, where Maghrib has to be combined with Isha during Hajj al Isha time here. Wugoof (stay in Muzdalifah) is Waaiib during Haii, which commences from sub'h saadig (White dawn) and continues up to sunrise. Wugoof is discharged even if a very brief time is spent; but it is Mustahab (preferred) to remain until just before sunrise.



















MINA

Located about 5 miles (8 kilometers) east of Masiid al-Haram in Makkah. Mina is a valley surrounded by rugged mountains and holds great importance during the Hajj pilgrimage. It comes to life in the days of Dhul Hijjah, when millions of pilgrims stay there on the nights of the 8th, 11th, and 12th — and sometimes the 13th.

Mina is especially known for the Jamarat, the site of the symbolic stoning of the devil, where pilgrims throw pebbles at three stone pillars in remembrance of Prophet Ibrahim's (AS) test of faith. The valley serves as a powerful symbol of devotion, unity, and spiritual reflection during Haii.





















MINA VIEW POINT & VADI-E-MISR

Wadi e Masar is the place where the army of Najashi led by Abraha was destroyed by the birds with the will of Allah. The Year of the Elephant (Aam-ul-Feel) marks the significant incident of Abraha's attempt to attack Makkah in 570 CE. Abraha, the Christian ruler of the Kingdom of Aksum, sought to destroy the Kaaba, prompted by his desire to divert pilgrims from the sacred site to his cathedral in Yemen. Using an elephant, Mahmud, as a military asset, Abraha's forces were miraculously thwarted by birds carrying stones, as mentioned in Surah Al-Fil (Chapter 105) of the Quran. This divine intervention protected the sanctity of the Kaaba, emphasizing its significance in Islamic history. The event, occurring five years before Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) birth, is seen as a testament to the divine safeguarding of Makkah and holds a pivotal place in the historical context of the Prophet's (PBUH)

era.

























MASJID AL KHAIF

Based on several documented hadith and authentic narrations. Masiid Al-Khaif holds immense historical and spiritual significance. It is believed to be the sacred place where around 70 prophets, including Prophet Musa (AS) and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), offered their prayers, earning it the revered title of the "Mosque of the Prophets."

Located in the valley of Mina, this mosque is also notable for being one of the places where Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) delivered a sermon during his final pilgrimage, known as Hajat al-Wada (The Farewell Hajj). For many pilgrims, Masjid Al-Khaif stands as a place of reflection, honoring the legacy of the prophets and their devotion to Allah.

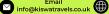






















JAMRAT

Jamrat al-Agaba, also known as Jamrat al-Kubra or "the big pillar" in Arabic, is one of the three key pillars involved in the Rami ritual, where Hajj pilgrims throw pebbles as part of the Stoning of the Devil ceremony. This symbolic act is performed during Yawm al-Nahr (the Day of Sacrifice) and the following days known as Ayyam al-Tashreeg. and holds deep spiritual meaning in rejecting evil.

Located as the last and largest pillar in the sequence from the direction of Mina, Jamrat al-Agaba marks a significant station in the pilgrimage journey. Access to it is permitted only during the days of Haji, making it an exclusive and vital part of the sacred rites.





















JABAL-AL-NOOR

Jable Noor Also known as Jabal al-Hira (the Mountain of Light) and Jabal al-Islam (the Mountain of Islam), this mountain holds a central place in Islamic history. Jabal al-Hira, situated approximately two miles from the Ka'bah, hosts the Cave of Hira near its summit. This small cave, measuring less than 4 meters in length and just over 1.5 meters in width, is of great historical significance. It was within this cave that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) received the initial revelations of the Holy Quran during the month of Ramadan in 610 CE.



















JANNAT-UL-MAULA

Before Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) migration in 622, numerous relatives found their resting place in this cemetery. Jannatul Mualla houses the graves of notable figures who played significant roles in the service of Islam, such as Hazrat Khadija (RA) (the Prophet's first wife), Hazrat Abu Talib, and Hazrat Abdul Mutalib (Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) grandfather), Hazrat Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadijah (RA) marked the concluding interments of prominent personalities in Jannatul Mualla before the establishment of Jannat al-Bagi in Madinah, which later became the preferred burial ground.





















MASJID-AL-JINN

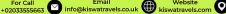
Situated in close proximity to the Jannat al-Mu'alla graveyard, Masjid Al Jinn holds distinction as one of the oldest and most significant mosques in Makkah. It is erected at the location where Jinns, beings created from fire and unseen to the human eye, are believed to have assembled to listen to the recitation of the Holy Quran by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and embraced Islam, Recognized for its Islamic importance, Masjid Al Jinn is also referred to as the Mosque of Guards and the Mosque of Allegiance (Masjid al-Bayah).





















MASJID SHAJARAH

Masjid Shajarah, meaning "Mosque of the Tree," is situated near Masjid al-Jinn in Makkah and holds a unique place in Islamic history. It marks the location where the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) once called upon a tree, and by the will of Allah, it moved towards him-an event witnessed by some of his companions.

It's important not to confuse this mosque with the Masiid in Dhul Hulayfah (also known as Abyar Ali), which is also occasionally referred to by the same name. Masjid Shajarah stands as a quiet reminder of the miracles associated with the Prophet (PBUH) and his message.





















MASJID E FATAH

About 25 kilometers from Makkah, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) set up a campsite two nights before conquering the holy city. Al-Fath Mosque in the Jumom governorate marks the location where he camped alongside 10,000 companions.

Al-Fath Mosque, located in Wadi Fatima, was renovated due to its historical importance. It also witnessed Abu Sufvan's act of embracing Islam: he had left Makkah with a number of Ouravsh leaders before meeting Al-Abbas, the Prophet's (pbuh) uncle.

Before conquering Makkah, the Prophet's (pbuh) army lit fires at the camp, which is why the mountains in Jumom were given the name "Al-Mawagidat", According to historians, the construction of the Al-Fath Mosque was completed in the fifth year of Hijra. It is four meters long in the direction of the Oibla and five meters in width, with a white minaret on its left.





















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