

CATALOG NOUR TRAVELLERS

# UMRAH HASANAH PLUS TA'IF

12 DAY JOURNEY

AWAL MADINAH

Guided by experience **Ustadz-**  
Alumni of Al Azhar University of Cairo Egypt.

## PACKAGE

IN COLLABORATION WITH  
TA 03823



QUAD  
\$ **3,540**  
PER PAX

TRIPLE  
\$ **3,690**  
PER PAX

DOUBLE  
\$ **3,840**  
PER PAX

HARAMAIN  
SPEED TRAIN



MAKKAH-  
MADINAH

DEPOST

BOOK SEAT  
\$ **1,000**

DIRECT FLIGHT



OPTIONAL: **ALULA**



UMRAH WITH  
**NOUR TRAVELLERS**



**DIRECT FLIGHT  
SAUDI AIRLINES  
MUSSOLAH IN FLIGHT**



**GUIDANCE ACCORDING  
TO THE SUNNAH**



**4 STAR ACCOMMODATIONS  
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED NEAR  
THE HARAM**



**UMRAH HEADSETS FOR  
EASE OF GUIDANCE DURING  
TAWAF AND SAIE**



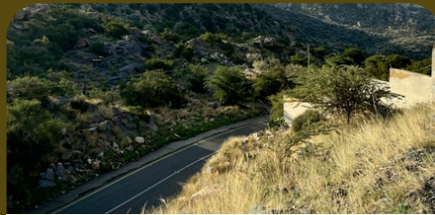
**HARAMAIN SPEED TRAIN  
MADINAH - MAKKAH**



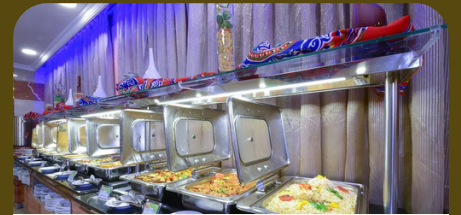
**PREMIUM MERCHANDISE  
TELEKUNG SITI KHADIJAH,  
IHRAM, CABIN LUGGAGE**



**GUIDED BY EXPERIENCE USTADZ  
ALUMNI OF AL AZHAR UNIVERSITY OF  
CAIRO, EGYPT**



**TRIP TO THAIF  
AND EXPERIENCE LOCAL  
MANDHI RICE**



**FULL BOARD MEALS  
FAR EAST CUISINE**



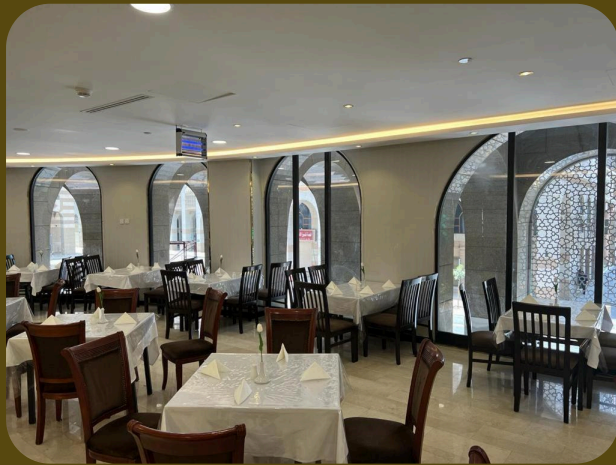
## FACILITIES

HARAMAIN SPEED TRAIN MAKKAH - MADINAH	✓
VIDEO/ PHOTOGRAPH DOCUMENTATION FOR MEMORIES	✓
COMFORTABLE BUS TRANSPORTATION FOR ZIARAH	✓
PEGAWAI FROM SINGAPORE MUTHAWWIF (USTADZ ALUMNI OF AL AZHAR UNI)	✓
KURSUS UMRAH   MANASIK   TAKLIMAT	X2 MANASIK
DIRECT FLIGHT (SAUDI AIRLINES) RETURN FLIGHT	✓
UMRAH VISA	✓
4-STAR HOTEL IN MAKKAH AND MADINAH	✓
CITY TOUR MAKKAH AND MADINAH	✓
ZAM-ZAM WATER 5L	✓
UMRAH MERCHANDISE	✓
AIRPORT HANDLING	✓
TA'IF ANF LOCAL MANDHI RICE	✓
FULL BOARD MEALS (BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER) FAR EAST/ INDONESIAN CUISINE	✓
MADINAH HOTEL ★ 4	5 MINS WALK TO MASJID NABAWI
MAKKAH HOTEL ★ 4	50 M TO MASJIDL HARAM



4-STAR ACCOMODATIONS WITH  
**NOUR TRAVELLERS**

GOLDEN TULIP AL ANSAR



M A D I N A H  
5 MINS WALK TO MASJID NABAWI

AL OLAYAN AJYAD



M A K K A H  
50 M TO MASJIDL HARAM

N O U R T R A V E L L E R S



# ZIARAH

M A D I N A H

## JABAL UHUD

Jabal Uhud is where the second most significant battle, known as the Battle of Uhud, took place between an army of 3000 non-believers and 700 Muslims. Prior to the war, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) commanded Abdullah bin Jubair (RA) along with 50 archers to stay at the top of the mountain to prevent the enemies from entering from the other side.



Even though it was a strategic move, the already victorious Muslims in the Battle of Badr got overconfident after seeing that they were winning, which resulted in most of the archers leaving their stations.

Jabal Uhud contains the graves of 70 beloved companions who were martyred during the Battle of Uhud, including Musab ibn Umair and Hamza ibn Abd al Muttalib. The southern ranges of Mount Uhud witnessed the heroism, sacrifice, and steadfastness of these beloved Muslim companions - a significant landmark in Islamic history.

## MASJID QUBA

Masjid Quba is built on the spot where Prophet Muhammad SAW and Abu Bakr RA first stayed after migrating from Makkah to Madinah. The Prophet SAW and his beloved companion arrived in Madinah on the 12th Rabi ul-Awwal, which was a Monday.

Masjid Quba's history can be traced back to the seventh century, making it one of the world's oldest mosques. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) himself laid down the initial stones for the creation of Masjid Quba.

Being the second-largest mosque, Masjid Quba holds great significance in the hearts of millions of Muslims around the world.



The holy mosque is said to provide blessings equivalent to an Umrah, as Prophet Muhammad SAW said that whoever prays inside Masjid Quba, it would be as though they have performed one Umrah. Another reason why Masjid Quba is so special is that it was the first masjid to be built in Islamic history, and it is also the place where the first-ever congregational Friday prayer (Salah) was held.



# TA'IF

## THE JOURNEY TO TA'IF

The Prophet Muhammad, accompanied only by his adopted son Zayd ibn Haritha, arrived in Ta'if and approached the leaders of the Thaqif tribe. He invited them to embrace Islam and offered them the message of monotheism. However, the leaders of the Thaqif tribe were hostile and rejected the Prophet's call. They mocked him and treated him with disdain.

The situation worsened as the people of Ta'if, including the youth and street mobs, began to harass and abuse the Prophet. They pelted him with stones, causing injuries and distress. The Prophet and Zayd sought refuge in an orchard, where they took shelter while being pelted by stones. The Prophet was severely wounded during this ordeal, and his feet were covered in blood.

## THE PROPHET'S PRAYER

In the midst of this suffering, the Prophet made a heartfelt prayer to God, expressing his distress, but also his unwavering trust in God's mercy and guidance.

He said:

"O Lord, to You I complain of my weakness, my helplessness, and my lowliness before the people. You are the Most Merciful of the merciful, and You are the Lord of the oppressed. To whom do You entrust me? To an enemy who insults me, or to a friend who takes control of my affairs? As long as You are not angry with me, I do not care, but Your favor is the most important thing."

This prayer is deeply symbolic, as it highlights the Prophet's reliance on God and his patience in the face of adversity.

## THE RETURN TO MAKKAH

Despite the rejection in Ta'if, the Prophet did not give up on his mission. He returned to Mecca, but his situation remained precarious. In Mecca, he faced further hostility, and his followers continued to suffer. However, the Ta'if journey, though painful, was a turning point in the Prophet's life, demonstrating his patience, resilience, and deep trust in God.





# ZIARAH

M A K K A H

## GUA HIRA

Gua Hira, or the Cave of Hira, holds immense significance in Islamic history. Located on the Jabal al-Nour ("Mountain of Light") near Makkah, it is renowned as the site where the Prophet Muhammad SAW received his first revelation from Allah SWT through Malaikat Jibril.

This profound experience marked the beginning of Prophet Muhammad SAW prophethood and the revelation of the Quran over the next 23 years. Gua Hira symbolizes the birth of Islam and the commencement of Prophet Muhammad SAW mission as the final prophet.

## JABAL THAWR

Jabal Thawr is renowned for the Cave of Thawr, where Prophet Muhammad SAW and his close companion Abu Bakr as Siddiq (R.A.) sought refuge during their Hijrah from Makkah to Madinah.

The stay at the Cave of Thawr symbolizes trust in Allah's protection and serves as a profound lesson in faith and perseverance.

The successful Hijrah marked the beginning of the Islamic calendar (Hijri calendar) and established the foundation for the Muslim community in Madinah.

## ARAFAH

Arafah is a site representing the culmination of the Hajj pilgrimage and a day of mercy and forgiveness. Its historical and religious importance, highlighted by Prophet Muhammad SAW farewell sermon and the practice of the Wuquf, continues to resonate with Muslims worldwide. Arafah remains a symbol of unity, equality, and devotion, embodying the core values of the Islamic faith

## JABAL RAHMAH

Jabal Rahmah is also known as the "Mount of Mercy". Its association with the Day of Arafah and the reunion of Prophet Adam (A.S.) and Hawwa underscores its significance as a place of mercy and forgiveness. For millions of Muslims, both during Hajj and beyond, Jabal Rahmah serves as a powerful symbol of Allah's compassion.

## MUZDALIFAH

Muzdalifah holds a central place in the Hajj pilgrimage, representing a time of prayer, reflection, and preparation. The rituals performed in Muzdalifah, including the collection of pebbles and the night spent under the open sky, symbolize humility, unity, and readiness to combat evil.



# OPTIONAL

## الألوة ALULA



### JABAL FIL (ELEPHANT ROCK)

Holds significance in Islamic history due to its association with the Year of the Elephant (عام الفيل), a pivotal event that occurred in the year of the birth of the Prophet Muhammad SAW

#### ABRAHA'S ARMY AND THE ELEPHANT

Abraha's army, said to have been vast and heavily armed, included a war elephant, which was a rare and symbolic weapon in warfare at the time. The elephant's presence in the campaign is what gave the year its name. The army set out from Yemen and marched toward Mecca with the intention of destroying the Kaaba.

#### THE ARMY'S APPROACH

As the army advanced toward Mecca, it encountered strong resistance from local Arab tribes, but ultimately, it reached the outskirts of the city. The people of Mecca, including the Quraysh tribe, had no means to challenge the large and powerful army. However, the Kaaba was viewed as sacred, and the people prayed to Allah for protection.

#### DIVINE INTERVENTION

According to Islamic tradition, as Abraha's army neared the Kaaba, a miraculous event occurred. Allah sent a flock of birds, known as the Ababil, which pelted the invading army with stones of baked clay, as described in Surah Al-Fil (Chapter 105 of the Qur'an). The stones caused great destruction to the army, and they were defeated without the people of Mecca having to engage in battle.

#### IN THE QURAN

The event is mentioned in Surah Al-Fil, which is a short chapter (105th) in the Qur'an. It tells the story of how Allah protected the Kaaba from the invasion of the elephant army:

"Have you (O Muhammad) not seen how your Lord dealt with the Owners of the Elephant? Did He not make their plot go astray? And He sent against them birds in flocks, striking them with stones of Sijjil. And made them like eaten straw." (Qur'an, 105:1-5)

